GMN

High Frequency Spindles for automatic tool change





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|---|---------|
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| | HC / HCS - Spindles | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---------------------|-------|------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Page | Spindle type | | | type | Housing diameter [mm] | Max. speed [rpm] | Output [kW] | From speed [rpm] | Torque [Nm] | Lubrication | Tool interface | Bearing W1 [mm] |
| 17 | HC | 80 cg | j - | 40000/3 | 80 | 40000 | 3 | 30000 | 0.96 | g | HSK - E 25 | 30 |
| 18 | HC | 100 | - | 60000/5 | 100 | 60000 | 5 | 60000 | 0.8 | OL | HSK - E 32 | 35 |
| 19 | HCS | 120 | - | 45000 / 15 | 120 | 45000 | 15 | 24000 | 6 | OL | HSK - E 40 | 45 |
| 20 | HCS | 120 | - | 60000 / 10,5 | 120 | 60000 | 10.5 | 51000 | 2 | OL | HSK - E 25 | 30 |
| 21 | HCS | 120 | - | 75000 / 10 | 120 | 75000 | 10 | 75000 | 1.3 | OL | HSK - E 25 | 30 |
| 22 | HCS | 120 | - | 90000 / 4,4 | 120 | 90000 | 4.4 | 90000 | 0.47 | OL | HSK - E 20 | 25 |
| 23 | HCS | 125 | - | 42000 / 15 | 125 | 42000 | 15 | 24000 | 6 | OL | HSK - E 32 | 35 |
| 24 | HCS | 150 | - | 42000 / 30 | 150 | 42000 | 30 | 21000 | 14 | OL | HSK - E 50 | 55 |
| 25 | HCS | 170 | - | 24000 / 41 | 170 | 24000 | 41 | 7000 | 56 | OL | HSK - A 63 | 70 |
| 26 | HCS | 170 | - | 30000 / 40 | 170 | 30000 | 40 | 7000 | 55 | OL | HSK - A 63 | 70 |
| 27 | HCS | 170 | - | 40000 / 39 | 170 | 40000 | 39 | 18000 | 21 | OL | HSK - E 50 | 55 |
| 28 | HCS | 170 g | - | 15000 / 20 | 170 | 15000 | 20 | 7000 | 27 | g | HSK-A 63 | 70 |
| 29 | HCS | 200 | - | 42000 / 10 | 200 | 42000 | 10 | 15000 | 6 | OL | HSK - A 50 / - E 50 | 55 |
| 30 | HCS | 230 | - | 12000 / 30 | 230 | 12000 | 30 | 1600 | 179 | OL | HSK - A 100 | 110 |
| 31 | HCS | 230 | - | 24000 / 18 | 230 | 24000 | 18 | 3150 | 57 | OL | HSK - A 63 | 70 |
| 32 | HCS | 230 | - | 24000 / 120 | 230 | 24000 | 120 | 13800 | 83 | OL | HSK - A 80 | 90 |
| 33 | HCS | 230 | - | 30000 / 120 | 230 | 30000 | 120 | 13800 | 83 | OL | HSK - A 63 / - F 80 | 70 |
| 34 | HCS | 230 | - | 40000 / 22 | 230 | 40000 | 22 | 10000 | 21 | OL | HSK - E 50 | 55 |
| 35 | HCS | 230 g | - | 10000 / 24 | 230 | 10000 | 24 | 2500 | 92 | g | HSK - A 63 | 90 |
| 36 | HCS | 230 g | - | 16000 / 24 | 230 | 16000 | 24 | 6000 | 38 | g | HSK - A 63 | 70 |
| 37 | HCS | 230 g | - | 16000 / 40 | 230 | 16000 | 40 | 4500 | 85 | g | HSK - A 63 | 70 |
| 38 | HCS | 260 | - | 12000 / 40 | 260 | 12000 | 40 | 1350 | 298 | OL | HSK - A 100 | 110 |
| 39 | HCS | 270 g | - | 10000 / 94 | 270 | 10000 | 94 | 2000 | 450 | g | HSK - A 100 / SK 50 | 110 |
| 40 | HCS | 280 | - | 18000 / 60 | 280 | 18000 | 60 | 3300 | 174 | OL | HSK - A 100 | 110 |
| 41 | HCS | 285 | - | 12000 / 40 | 285 | 12000 | 40 | 1680 | 227 | OL | HSK - A 100 | 110 |
| 42 | HCS | 285 g | - | 4000 / 24 | 285 | 4000 | 24 | 300 | 750 | g | HSK - A 100 | 110 |
| 43 | HCS | 300 | - | 12000 / 30 | 300 | 12000 | 30 | 1000 | 270 | OL | HSK - A 100 | 110 |
| 44 | HCS | 300 | - | 14000 / 45 | 300 | 14000 | 45 | 1560 | 275 | OL | HSK - A 100 | 110 |
| 45 | HCS | 310 | - | 12000 / 25 | 310 | 12000 | 25 | 930 | 257 | OL | HSK - A 100 | 110 |
| 46 | HCS | 320 | - | 8000 / 40 | 320 | 8000 | 40 | 1050 | 380 | OL | SK 50 | 110 |

Max. power S1 [kW]
 Max. speed [rpm]
 Housing diameter [mm]
 Spindle type
 HC = for open-loop drive
 HCS = for closed-loop drive

W1 = Bore diameter of front bearings

OL = Oil/air lubrication

g = Permanent grease lubricatiion

SK = ISO taper

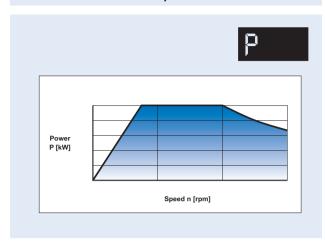
HSK = Hollow tapered shank

Preference type

Please ask if spindle drawing is required. We send it as dxf file.



Shaft Output Power



Chip removal rates are defined by the material's specific cutting speeds. Generally small tool diameters require high speeds and larger tools are operated at lower speeds.

Large tools require high torque while small tools require less torque, but higer speeds.

Integral motors utilized in the HC/HCS style spindle meet these requirements.

The "field weakening" characteristics provide the high torque at lower speed.

The spindles can be operated in the following modes:

- S1 Continuous power
- S6
 Continuous duty with intermittent loading, a duty factor of 60% (S6-60%) for a cycle time of 2 minutes.

Depending on the application requirements, the motor characteristics curve of power / torque relative to speed can be met.

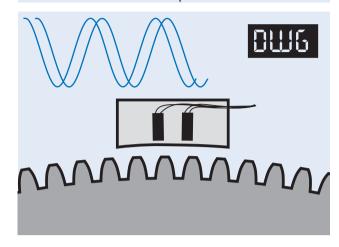
Rigidity is a prerequisite for the volume of metal to be removed and the surface finish required. This requires large shaft diameters, and accordingly large spindles, thereby large motors can be utilized.

Due to the advances in motor development, the power density has been increased to such an extent that in many cases the output power far exceeds the application requirements.

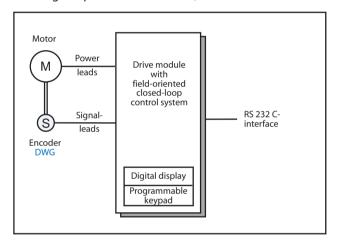
Oversized systems are costly, due to the size of the frequency inverter's required to operate them.

Therefore operating the spindles at the required power level, the capacity of the inverter determines the power profile.

Integral Encoders For Closed Loop Control



Incorporating high resolution encoders into spindles, provides feedback and control of the actual shaft speed, and angular position of the shaft, at all times.



The advantages are as follows:

- ▶ Smooth precise rotation and control at low speed
- ▶ "C"-axis operation e.g. thread cutting
- ► Shaft positioning within 0.001 degree
- ➤ The drives high dynamic performance at full capacity, combined with the quick acceleration and deceleration times, allows the systems full power capacity to be utilized.

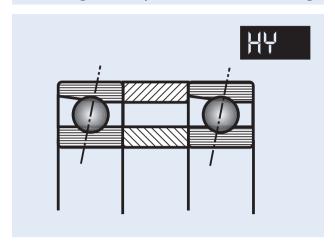
GMN can interface the encoders to meet the selected drive systems requirements.

The encoder system consists of a precision gear mounted to the rotating spindle shaft and a stationary sensor in the spindle housing readily accessible, for ease of service.

GMN will optimize the performance of the complete spindle and drive package before shipment, and provide all the necessary parameters.



Advantages Of Hybrid Ceramic Bearings



GMN "HC/HCS" series high frequency spindles utilize hybrid ceramic ball bearings. These bearings have standard steel bearing races and are matched with silicon nitride balls.

Advantages of Hybrid bearings compared with normal spindle bearings are:

Reduced wear

The high degree of hardness of the balls, and the nongalling effect of the silicon nitride against metallic material lessens the wear. This is especially important in cases of minimal lubrication. In addition, wear particles will not embed themselves into the balls to further damage of the races.

Rigidity

Modulus of elasticity is bigger than steel, which increases the static and dynamic stiffness. The increase in dynamic rigidity depends on the ratio of bearing preload to the centrifugal force on the balls.

Friction

Because of the reduced spin-rolls ratios and lower Hertzian stresses, friction and respectively operating temperatures are reduced.

Axial shaft movement

As a result of the lightweight ceramic balls, centrifugal forces are reduced with a corresponding reduction in dynamic movement of bearing races. In addition, movements due to less friction and the lower coefficient of expansion of ceramics are reduced.

Reliability of operation

The low thermal coefficient of expansion of the ceramic balls lessens the reduction of the radial running fits in the bearings. These fits are less variable at higher temperature differences between races.

Vibrations

Radial forces and the moments acting on the bearings produce displacement between the balls and the retainer. Hybrid bearings reduce this effect and produce a positive influence on cage vibrations and stresses.

Fatique life

The fatique life is comparable when the Hertzian stress on the contact surfaces between rings and balls is similar. As a result of the minor weight of the ceramic balls the Hertzian stress is lower.

Therefore hybrid bearings achieve longer life time.

Accuracy

Spindles of HC family are fitted with bearings produced according to GMN standard grade UP. They are distinguished from international standards due to excellent running accuracy.

Radial runout of assembled bearing inner ring Limits in micron

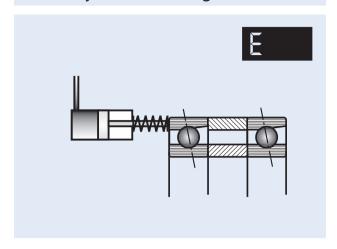
| Bearing bore | Toler | rance class | UP |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|-----|
| diameter [mm] | P4/ABEC 7 | P2/ABEC 9 | |
| > 2.510 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| > 1018 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| > 1830 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 1.5 |
| > 3050 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| > 5080 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 2.0 |

Assembled bearing outer ring face runout with raceway axial runout - Limits in micron

| Bearing outside diameter [mm] | Toler P4/ABEC 7 | rance class P2/ABEC 9 | UP |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| > 6 8 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 |
| > 18 30 | 5.0 | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| > 30 50 | 5.0 | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| > 50 80 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 |
| > 80120 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 3.0 |



Adjustable Bearing Preload



Bearing arrangement and preload determine the rigidity, and influence the life time of the spindle system.

For small speed ranges, and low speed operation the different versions of a solid preload arrangement are suitable.

Large speed range variances, and high speed spindles, require a systems that will not allow the bearing preload to be influenced by either temperature or speed. These applications require spring preloading of the bearings.

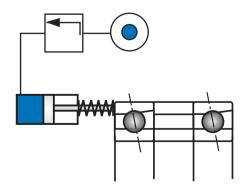
The above mentioned arrangements <u>cannot</u> be adjusted or changed, without disassembling the spindle.

With the "Adjustable bearing preload" system the bearing preload can be optimized to the application, and prolong the lifetime of the spindle.

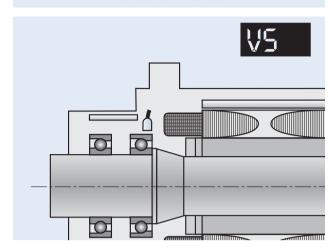
The base preload of the bearings is determined by the highest speed requirements, and is set by spring preloading.

The optimized settings over the speed range is varied through an internal piston which is actuated via either hydraulic or pneumatic pressure.

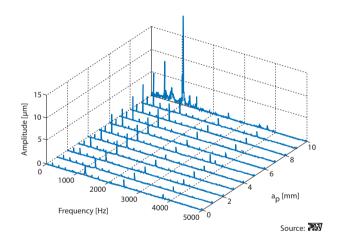
As further advantage of the adjustable preload system is reduction of vibration.



Vibration Sensor



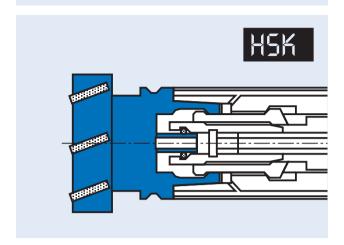
Unmonitored vibration can cause major damage to the spindle, machine tool and component being machined. GMN can provide sensors close to the front bearing set, which will quickly recognize any unbalance or high resonance which can cause catastrophic damage and shut-down the machine, or can plot out the curve on a display unit for analyzation and correction of the process or problem.



The illustration shows a spike in the vibration spectrum at 1000 Hertz at a 10 mm depth of cut. This vibration could be from extreme cutting loads, unbalanced tooling, or damaged spindle bearings.



Tool Interface



GMN can provide high frequency spindles to accept common tooling interface configurations.

The prefered HSK style offers the following advantages versus the ISO taper:

- ▶ High static and dynamic rigidity
- ▶ High tool change accuracy and repeatability
- ▶ Low axial movement during speed variations
- ▶ Increased pull-in force as the speed increases
- ► High torque transmission
- ► Increase in personal safety due to the internal drive dogs (Form A/C)

"Hollow tapered shanks with flat contact surfaces" are standard per DIN 69893. The different "FORMS" of a particular size are based on a similar shank size dimension. The tool flange is dictated by the mode of tool change.

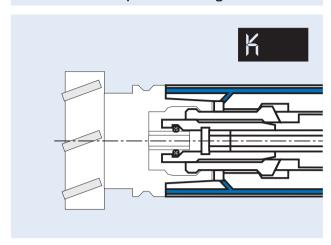
HC/HCS style spindles allow the use of tools with hollow shanks, type A, E or F according to interface design.

Form E was developed for high speed without drive dogs. The torque transmission is actuated by adherence.

Form A can also be used with manual tool change system provided in the HSP style spindles. This reduces the need for additional tool holders.

Tools according to Form B/D cannot be used in the HC/HCS spindle, they are designed for different applications.

Taper Cleaning



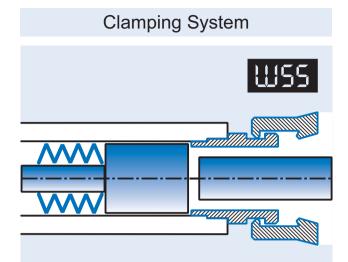
The high demand to precision requires excellent cleaness at the tool interface. Automatic tool changing system call also for automatic cleaning systems.

ISO taper cleaning can be operated at the taper surfaces whereas the HSK request also treatment of the plane face when the size it accepts.

In accordance to the interface size different systems can be used:

- ▶ Only air
- ▶ Air or coolant in one line
- ► Air and coolant in seperate lines





Both the ISO taper style and the "HSK" hollow shank tool holders are clamped via a set of gripper fingers. The clamping forces are generated through a spring washer pack, included in the power drawbar.

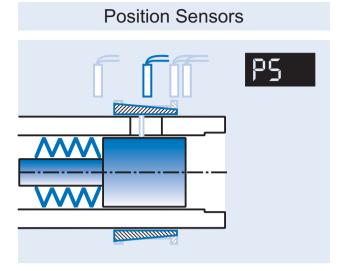
The centrifugal forces exerted by the balls in the pressure intensifier, multiplies the pull in force on an ISO taper style system. It is also speed dependent.

Increases in the pull in force for the HSK style tool clamping system is by the centrifugal forces on the internal gripping mechanism.

Tool un-clamping on either system is accomplished by actuating an internal piston with either hydraulic or pneumatic pressure.

An internal cylinder mounted at the rear of a spindle, along with a gripping mechanism supports the shaft during unclamping, to prevent the pressure exerted through the shaft from damaging the spindle bearings. During operation the gripping mechanism is disconnected.

These designs provide low vibration and a high safety factor for high speed quick change tool clamping systems.



The GMN spindles are equipped with proximity sensors to allow for proper, trouble free operation during tool changing.

▶ Tool change

Depending on the size and nominal speed of the spindle, a variety of sensor arrangements can be applied for feed back to the machine control, about the tool changing cycle.

Variation A

Depending on the internal space constraints the drawbar can be monitored for "tool clamped", "unclamped", "clamped no tool", with one analog sensor or three inductive proximity switches.

Variation B

A two sensor arrangement for monitor the position of the piston, either "forward" or "back".

► Rotation of shaft

If the spindle size and speed restrict the use of an encoder, GMN can provide alternative sensors for actual shaft speed, and also "zero speed".



Air Purge

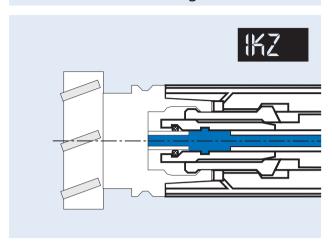
Pressurized air is used to prevent the ingress of contamination into the bearing system.

A continuous flow of clean dry air fills the closely machined gaps between the stationary and rotating members of the spindle.

The air stream also stops the spent oil lubrication from existing at the front of the spindle and away from the work piece.



Coolant Through Shaft

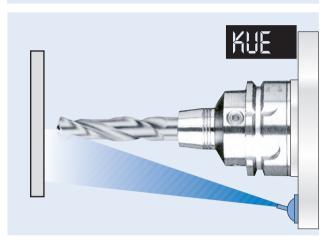


The internal coolant supply provides cooling directly to the cutting edge also at difficult form of workpieces.

In accordance to the interface size and dependent on the maximum operating speed different systems can be used:

- ▶ Only air
- ▶ Air or coolant in one line
- ▶ Air and coolant in seperate lines

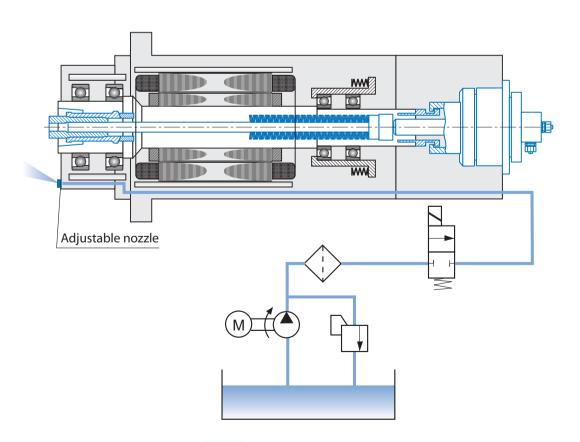
Coolant Through Spindle Housing



For cooling of tool and workpiece the medium is supplied through spindle housings and nozzels to the cutting surfaces.

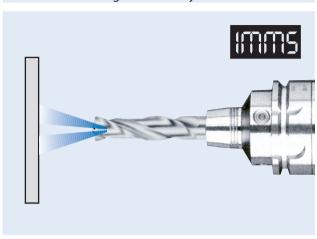
Compressed air, cooling lubricant/air mixture or cooling lubricant can be used.

The representation below is with cooling lubricant as medium.



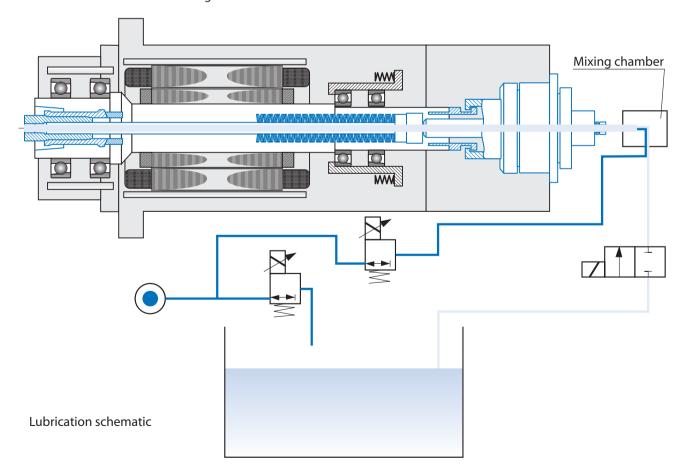


Internal Minimized Coolant Supply Single-Channel System



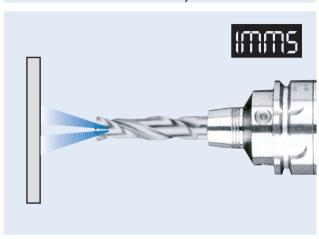
Characteristics of single-channel minimized coolant supply:

- ► Superfine oil mist (aerosol)
- ▶ Speed limitation due to aerosol decomposition
- ► For standard rotary unions
- ▶ For tools with coolant bore diameter > 1 mm
- In comparison with two-channel system longer reaction times at quantity changings
- ► For machines with less tool changes



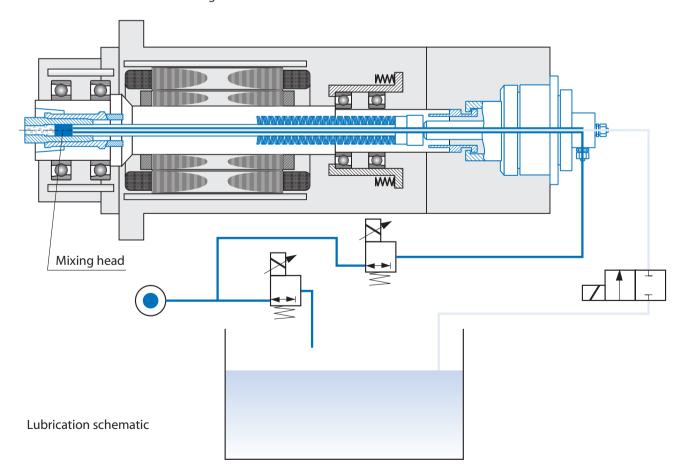


Internal Minimized Coolant Supply Two-Channel System



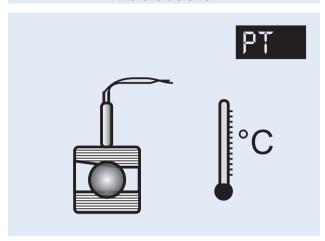
Characteristics of two-channel minimized coolant supply:

- ▶ No oil mist
- Oil and air mixable in almost any quantities or only air supply
- In comparison with single-channel system higher speeds possible
- For tools with high lubricant consumption
- ▶ For machines with more tool changes



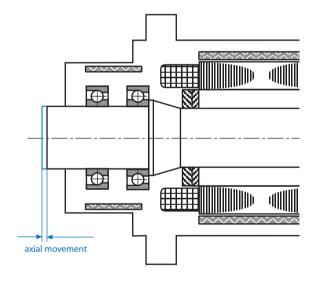


A Method For Controlling Axial Shaft Growth



Precision machining requires the position of the cutting edge of the tool to be maintained.

Temperature variations and centrifugal forces at the balls and bearing races, can cause axial movement of the tool mounting face of the shaft.

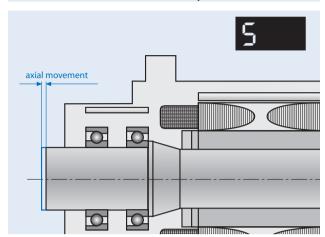


The "centrifugal forces" factor can be calculated and the speed dependent shaft movement can be compensated by through the machine tool control.

Measuring the shaft temperature at the bearing during operation is difficult.

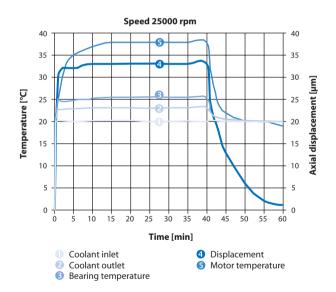
Experience has shown that by measuring the temperature at outer diameter of the bearings, approximate temperature variations can be established and the axial movement compensated for.

Measurement Of The Axial Shaft Growth By Sensor



Axial shaft growth which is caused by fluctuations in temperature, can produce process errors in milling applications. GMN can incorporate a sensor at the front of the spindle to record the exact growth and the CNC machine control can compensate for the movement.

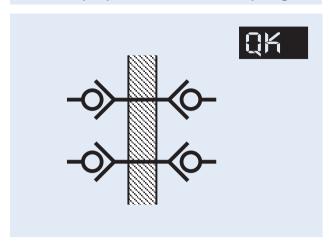
The measuring system which consists of an electronic controller which conditions the signal provided by the sensor has data storage capacity which provides immediate response after spindle exchange.



The diagram illustrates the axial shaft growth of a spindle operating at 25000 rpm.



Pick-up Spindle ★ Multi Couplings

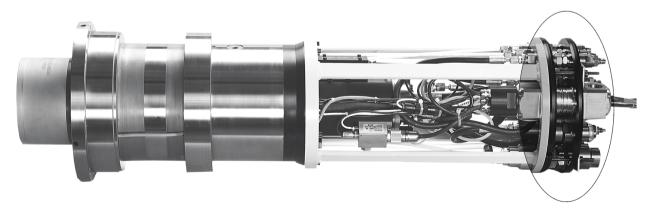


GMN spindles can be supplied with multi-couplings for energy and fuel supply.

This reduces the unproductive spindle replacement times, or - depending on the design - can even make possible the automatic replacement of spindles, thus increasing the flexibility of the machine.



Quick Couplings





Spindle Testing Stand



Before GMN machine spindles for high speed machining (HSC) are delivered, they are tested on a test stand specially developed for GMN.

One reason for this is that motor spindles become more and more complex and on the other hand their reliability is guaranteed by this.

The test in which the setpoints as well as cycle and switching times are specified runs automatically. Finally a test certificate is produced in which all measured values are documented.

2 motor spindles with different parameters can be tested simultaneously.

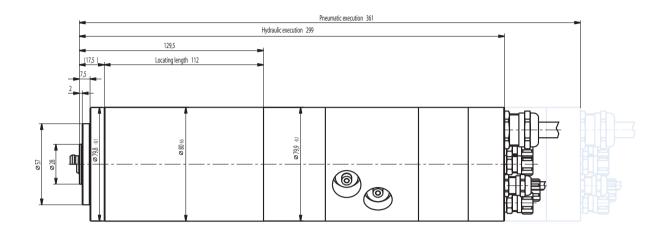
Here it was proven that 180 cycles are sufficient to guarantee the highest possible reliability. In every cycle the spindle is turned to maximum speed in a specified time within seconds, the shaft encoder signals are checked, the spindle is braked under defined conditions after a certain time, the tool change is performed and the signals of the position sensors are measured.

The position of the tool clamping system can be determined optionally analogously or through individual switches

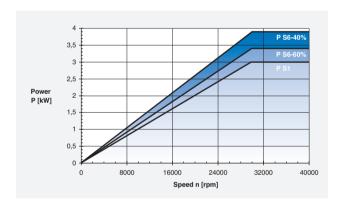
Furthermore the following are acquired: motor current, voltage in the windings, temperature of the winding and of the foremost bearing and, depending upon spindle equipment, functioning of coolant supply through the shaft and the adjustable bearing preload.

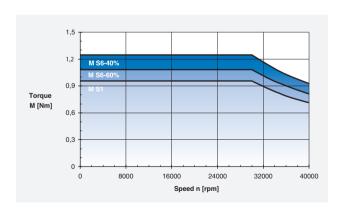


HC 80cg - 40000/3



Synchronous motor





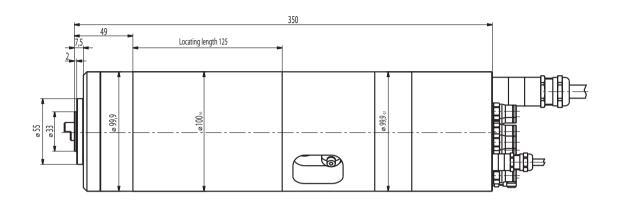
| Power P (S1) | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Torque M (S1) | 0.96 Nm |
| Speed n _{max} | 40,000 rpm |
| Drive | open-loop |
| Hybrid ball bearings | |
| Bore diameter | |
| of front bearings | 30 mm |
| Lubrication | Grease |
| Tool interface | |
| Interface | HSK-E 25 |
| Monitoring | |
| "clamped", "unclamped" | Analog sensor |
| Taper cleaning | Air |
| Static tool pull-in force | |
| Tool release | Hydraulic or |
| | pneumatic |
| Seal | Air purge |
| Rigidity | |
| Radial | 41 N/µm |

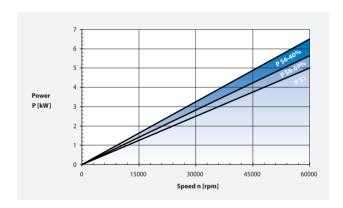
Also available for oil/air lubrication. This lubrication possibly leads to increase of speed.

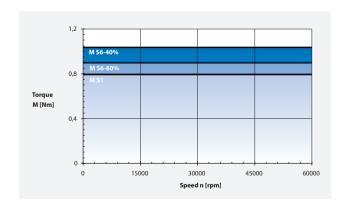
Axial50 Ν/μm



HC 100 - 60000/5







Synchronous motor

| Power P (S1) | 5 kW at 60,000 rpm |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Torque M (S1) | 0.8 Nm |
| Speed n _{max} | 60,000 rpm |
| Drive | open-loop |

High precision hybrid ball bearings

| Bore diameter | |
|-------------------|-------|
| of front bearings | 35 mm |
| Lubrication | |
| | |

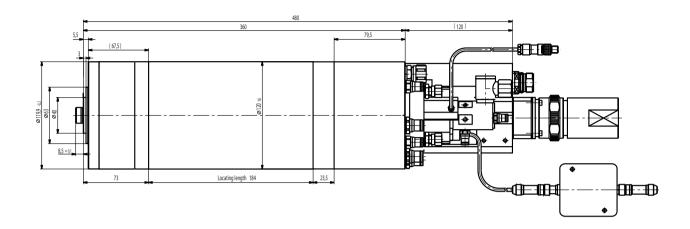
Tool interface

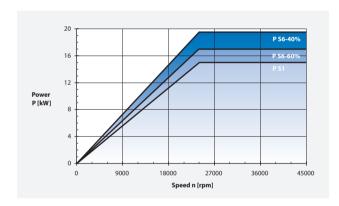
| looi interface | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Interface | HSK-E 32 |
| Monitoring | |
| "clamped", "unclamped" | Analog sensor |
| Static tool pull-in force | 4 KN |
| Seal | Air purge |
| Rigidity | |
| Radial | 96 N/μm |

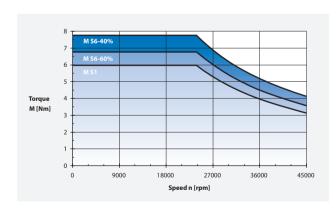
Axial35 N/µm



HCS 120 - 45000/15







| _ | | | | | _ |
|-----|----|-----|-----|------|-------|
| Svn | ch | ror | าดแ | is m | notor |

| Power P (S1) | 15 kW at 24,000 rpm |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Torque M (S1) | 6 Nm |
| Speed n _{max} | 45,000 rpm |
| Drive | closed-loop |

Hybrid ball bearings

| Bore diameter | |
|-------------------|-------|
| of front bearings | 45 mn |
| Lubrication | |

То

| Tool interface | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Interface | HSK-E 40 |
| Monitoring | |
| "clamped", "unclamped", | |
| "clamped without tool" | Proximity switches |
| Taper cleaning | Air |
| Static tool pull-in force | 6.8 kN |
| Seal | Air purge |
| Coolant | |

through shaft80 bar

Shaft movement

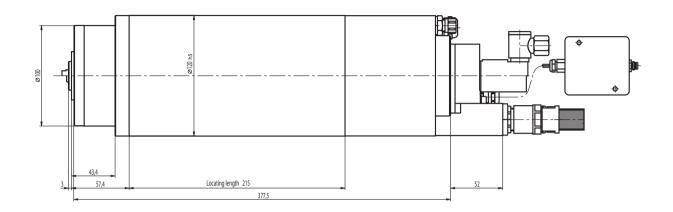
Compensating - AxialTemperature sensor

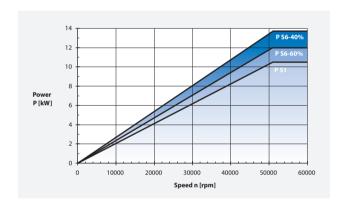
Rigidity

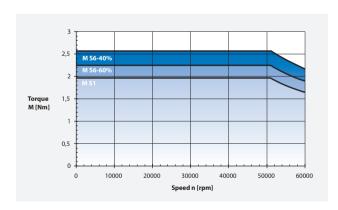
| Radial | 125 N/µm |
|--------|----------|
| Axial | 91 N/um |



HCS 120 - 60000/10,5







Asynchronous motor

| Power P (S1) | 10.5 kW at 51,000 rpm |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Torque M (S1) | 2 Nm |
| Speed n _{max} | 60,000 rpm |
| Drive | closed-loop |
| Industrial had I had who was | |

Hybrid ball bearings

| Bore diameter | |
|-------------------|---------|
| of front bearings | 30 mm |
| Lubrication | Oil/air |
| | |

Interface HSK-E 25

Tool interface

| Monitoring | |
|--|---------------|
| "clamped", "unclamped", | Analas sansar |
| "clamped without tool" | |
| Taper cleaning Static tool pull-in force | |
| • | |
| Seal | . Air purge |

, cai

Coolant

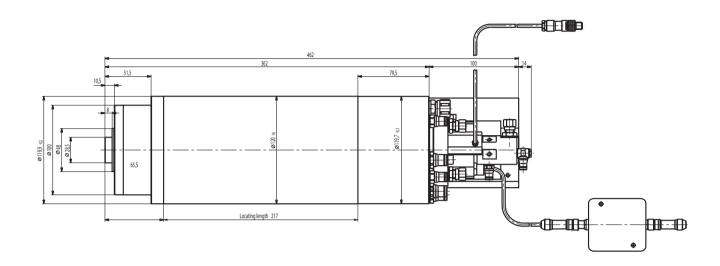
through shaft80 bar

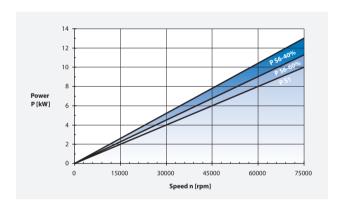
Rigidity

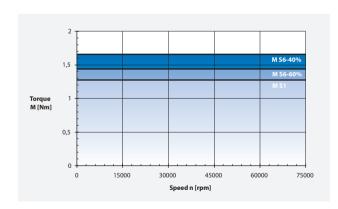
| Radial | 11 | 0 N/ | μm |
|--------|----|------|----|
| Axial | 70 | N/μ | m |



HCS 120 - 75000/10







| Synchi | ronous | motor |
|--------|--------|-------|
|--------|--------|-------|

| Power P (S1) | 10 kW at 75,000 rpm |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Torque M (S1) | 1.3 Nm |
| Speed n _{max} | |
| Drive | closed-loop |

Hybrid ball bearings

| Bore diameter | |
|-------------------|-------|
| of front bearings | 30 mm |
| Lubrication | |

Interface......HSK-E 25

Tool interface

| Monitoring | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| "clamped", "unclamped", | |
| "clamped without tool" | Analog sensoi |
| Taper cleaning | Air |
| Static tool pull-in force | 2.8 kN |

SealAir purge

Coolant

through shaft80 bar

Shaft movement

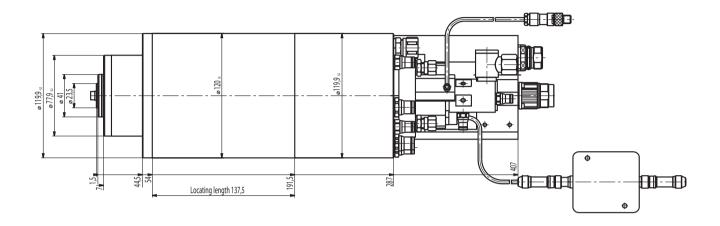
Compensating - AxialTemperature sensor

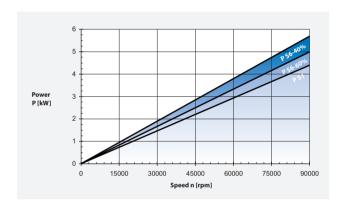
Rigidity

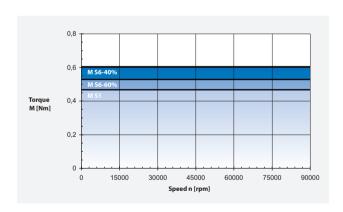
| Radial | 110 N/μm |
|--------|----------|
| Axial | 69 N/um |



HCS 120 - 90000/4,4







Synchronous motor

| Power P (S1) | 4.4 kW at 90,000 rpm |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Torque M (S1) | 0.47 Nm |
| Speed n _{max} | |
| Drive | closed-loop |

Hybrid ball bearings

InterfaceHSK-E 20

Tool interface

SealAir purge

Coolant

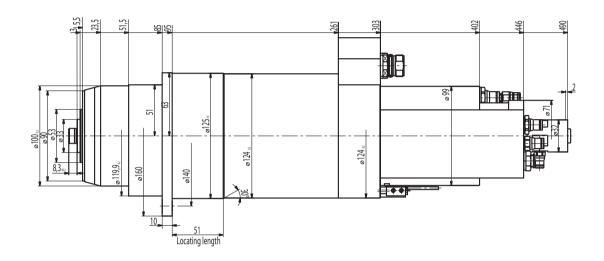
through shaft50 bar

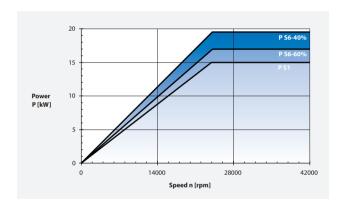
Rigidity

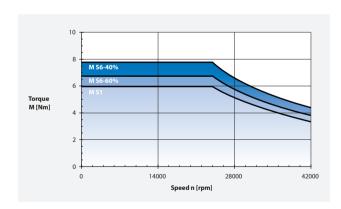
Radial 59 N/µm Axial 57 N/µm



HCS 125 - 42000/15







Synchronous motor

| Power P (S1) | 15 kW at 24,000 rpm |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Torque M (S1) | 6 Nm |
| Speed n _{max} | |
| Drive | closed-loop |

Hybrid ball bearings

| Bore diameter | |
|-------------------|---------|
| of front bearings | 35 mm |
| Lubrication | Oil/air |

Interface.....HSK-E 32

Tool interface

| Monitoring | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| "clamped", "unclamped", | |
| "clamped without tool" | . Analog sensor |
| Taper cleaning | . Air |
| Static tool pull-in force | .5 kN |

SealAir purge

Shaft movement

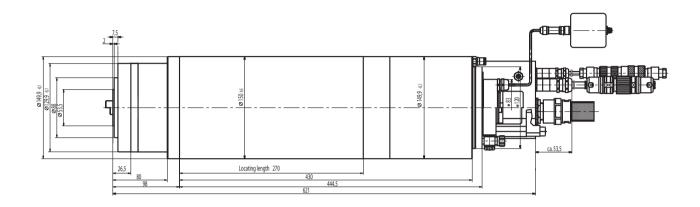
Measuring - Axial Displacement sensor

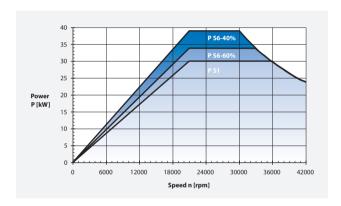
Rigidity

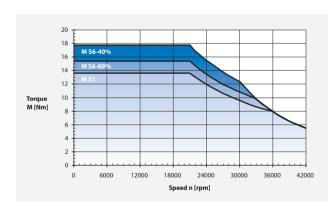
| Radial | 146 N/µm |
|--------|----------|
| Avial | 84 N/um |



HCS 150 - 42000/30







Synchronous motor

| Power P (S1) | 30 kW at 21,000 rpm |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Torque M (S1) | 13.7 Nm |
| Speed n _{max} | 42,000 rpm |
| Drive | closed-loop |

Hybrid ball bearings

| Bore diameter | |
|-------------------|------------|
| of front bearings | 55 mm |
| Lubrication | |
| Bearing preload | adjustable |

Interface.....HSK-E 50

SealAir purge

Tool interface

| Monitoring | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| "clamped", "unclamped", | |
| "clamped without tool" | Analog sensor |
| Taper cleaning | Air |
| Static tool pull-in force | 7.5 kN |

Shaft movement

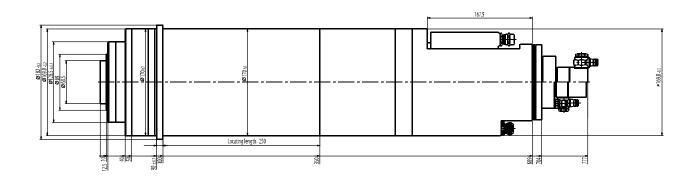
| Compensating - Axial | Temperature sensor |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Measuring - Axial | Displacement sensor |
| Measuring - Radial | • |
| 3 | consors |

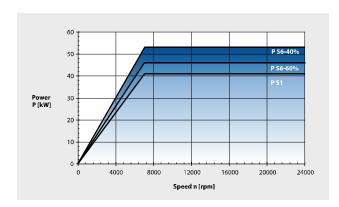
Rigidity

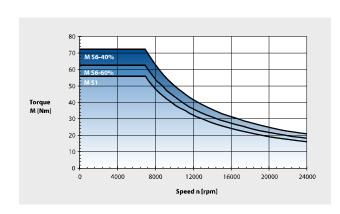
| Radial | 162 N/µm |
|--------|----------|
| Axial | 128 N/um |



HCS 170 - 24000/41



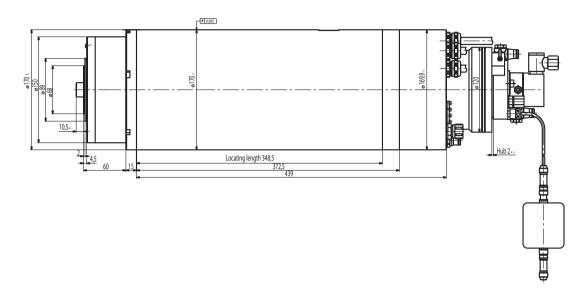




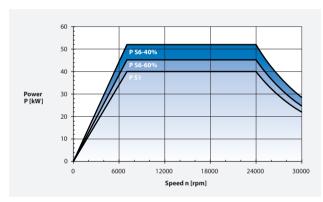
| Synchronous motor | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Power P (S1) | 41 kW at 7,000 rpm |
| Torque M (S1) | 56 Nm |
| Speed n _{max} | 24,000 rpm |
| Drive | closed-loop |
| Hybrid ball bearings | |
| Bore diameter | |
| of front bearings | 70 mm |
| Lubrication | Oi l /air |
| Tool interface | |
| Interface | HSK-A 63 |
| Monitoring | |
| "clamped", "unclamped", | |
| "clamped without tool" | Proximity switches |
| Taper cleaning | |
| Static tool pull-in force | 18 kN |
| Seal | Air purge |
| Coolant | |
| through shaft | 50 bar |
| Rigidity | |
| Radial | 394 N/µm |
| Axial | • |
| | • |

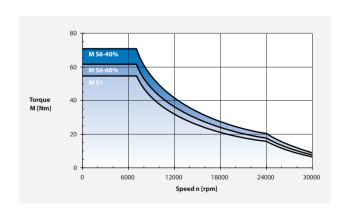


HCS 170 - 30000/40



Synchronous motor





| 1000011 (31) | 10 KW at 7,000 ipiii |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Torque M (S1) | 55 Nm |
| Speed n _{max} | 30,000 rpm |
| Drive | closed-loop |
| Hybrid ball bearings | |
| Bore diameter | |
| of front bearings | 70 mm |
| Lubrication | Oil/air |
| Tool interface | |
| Interface | HSK-A 63 |
| Monitoring | |
| "clamped", "unclamped", | |
| "clamped without tool" | Analog sensor |
| Taper cleaning | Air |
| Static tool pull-in force | 11 kN |
| Seal | Air purge |
| Coolant | |
| through shaft | 80 bar |
| through spindle housing | 10 bar |
| | |

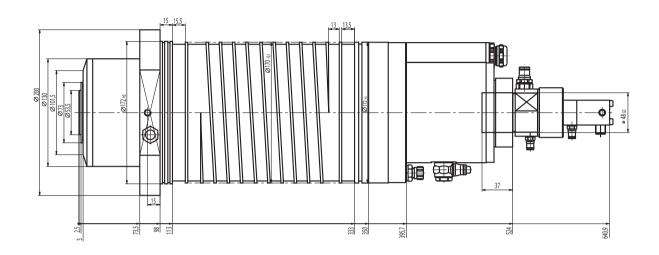
Power P (S1)......40 kW at 7,000 rpm

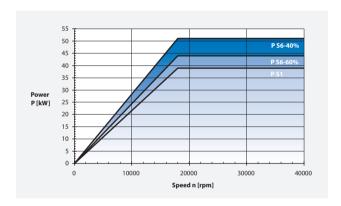
Also available with permanent grease lubrication. This lubrication leads to speed reduction.

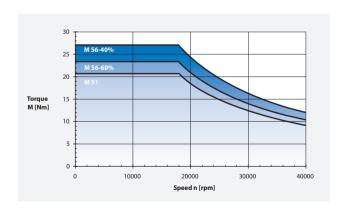
Rigidity



HCS 170 - 40000/39







| Asynchi | ronous | motor |
|---------|--------|-------|
|---------|--------|-------|

| 39 kW at 18,000 rpm |
|---------------------|
| 20.7 Nm |
| 40,000 rpm |
| closed-loop |
| |

Hybrid ball bearings

| Bore diameter | |
|-------------------|-------|
| of front bearings | 55 mm |
| Lubrication | |

Tool interface

| Interface | HSK-E 50 |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Monitoring | |
| "clamped", "unclamped" | Proximity switches |
| Taper cleaning | Air |
| Static tool pull-in force | 10 kN |
| Seal | Air purge |

Coolant

| through | chaft | മറ | har | |
|---------|-------|-------|-----|--|
| unrouan | SHall | ഡ | Dai | |

Shaft movement

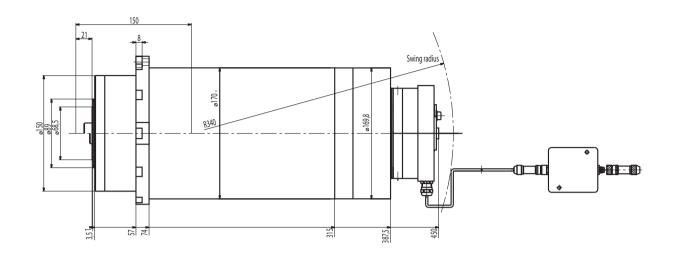
| Compensating - Axial | Temperature sensor |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Measuring - Axial | Displacement sensor |

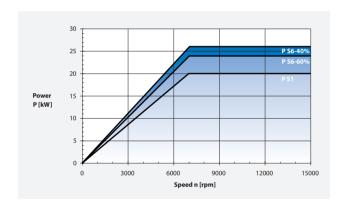
Rigidity

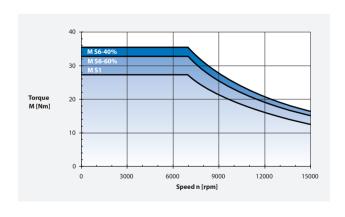
| Radial | 307 | N/µm |
|--------|-----|------|
| Axial | 102 | N/µm |



HCS 170g - 15000/20







Synchronous motor

| Power P (S1) | . 20 kW at 7,000 rpm |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Torque M (S1) | . 27.3 Nm |
| Speed n _{max} | |
| Drive | . closed-loop |

Hybrid ball bearings

Tool interface

InterfaceHSK-A 63

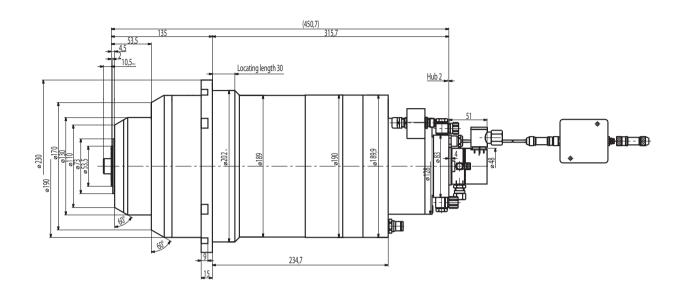
Seal Air purge

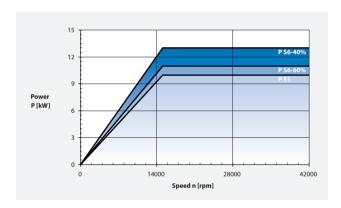
Rigidity

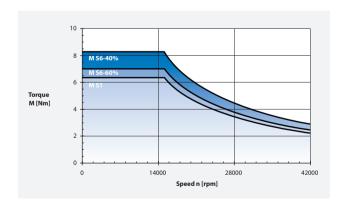
Radial 500 N/µm Axial 170 N/µm



HCS 200 - 42000/10







Asynchronous motor

| 10 kW at 15,000 rpm |
|---------------------|
| 6.4 Nm |
| 42,000 rpm |
| closed-loop |
| |

Hybrid ball bearings

Tool interface

Static tool pull-in force 10 kN

SealAir purge

Coolant

through shaft40 bar

Taper cleaningAir

Shaft movement

Compensating - AxialTemperature sensor

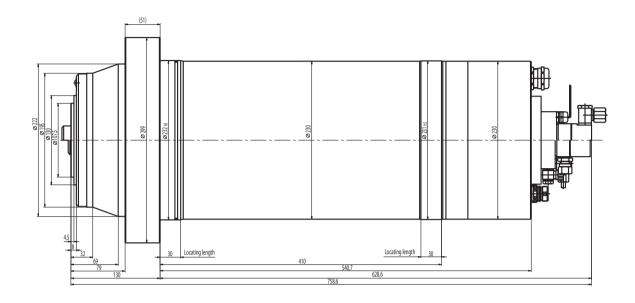
Rigidity

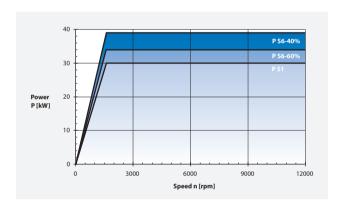
Option

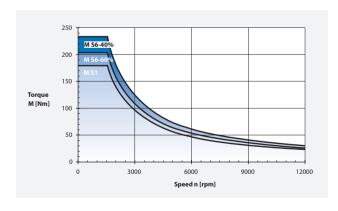
Acceleration sensor Shaft movement sensor



HCS 230 - 12000/30







Synchronous motor

| Power P (S1) | 30 kW at 1,600 rpm |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Torque M (S1) | 179.3 Nm |
| Speed n _{max} | 12,000 rpm |
| Drive | closed-loop |

Hybrid ball bearings

| Bore diameter | |
|-------------------|---------|
| of front bearings | 110 mm |
| Lubrication | Oil/air |

Interface HSK-A 100

Tool interface

| Seal | Air purge |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Static tool pull-in force | 45 kN |
| Taper cleaning | Air |
| "clamped without tool" | Analog sensor |
| "clamped", "unclamped", | |
| Monitoring | |

Coolant

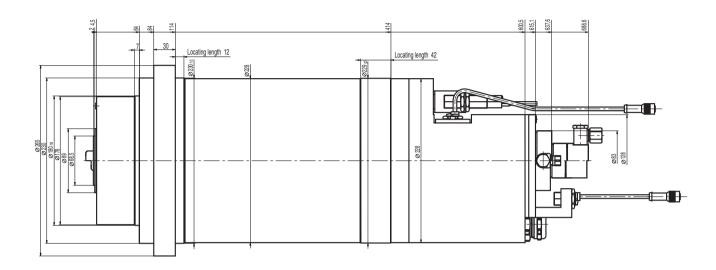
through shaft50 bar through spindle housing3 bar

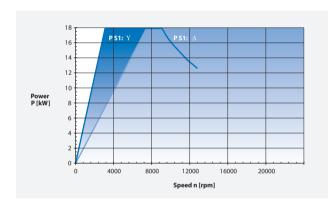
Rigidity

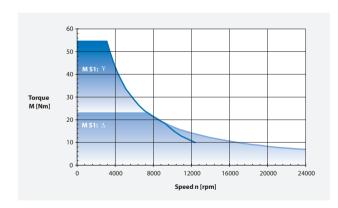
| Radial | 800 | N/µm |
|--------|-----|------|
| Axial | 320 | N/um |



HCS 230 - 24000/18



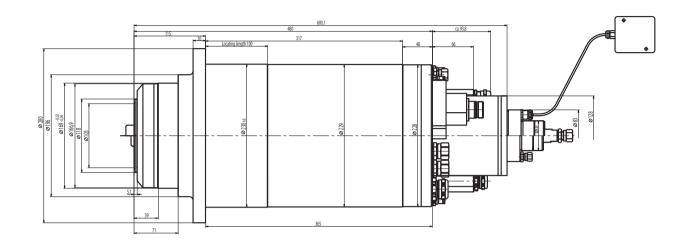




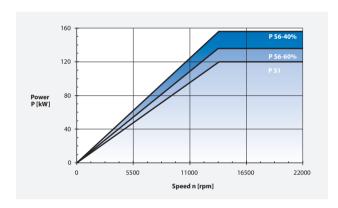
| Asynchronous motor | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Star-Delta switching Power P (S1) | 18 kW at 3 150 rpm |
| Torque M (S1) | |
| Speed n _{max} | |
| Drive | |
| Hybrid ball bearings | • |
| Bore diameter | |
| of front bearings | .70 mm |
| Lubrication | .Oil/air |
| Bearing preload | . adjustable |
| Tool interface | |
| Interface | . HSK-A 63 |
| Monitoring | |
| "clamped", "unclamped", | |
| "clamped without tool" | . Proximity switches |
| | or Analog sensor |
| Taper cleaning | |
| Static tool pull-in force | . 18 kN |
| Seal | . Air purge |
| Coolant | |
| through spindle housing | . 3 bar |
| Shaft movement | |
| Compensating - Axial | . Temperature sensor |
| Rigidity | |
| Radial | .393 N/µm |
| Axial | .130 N/μm |
| | |

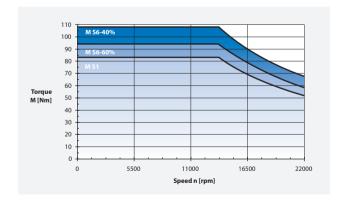


HCS 230 - 24000/120



Synchronous motor





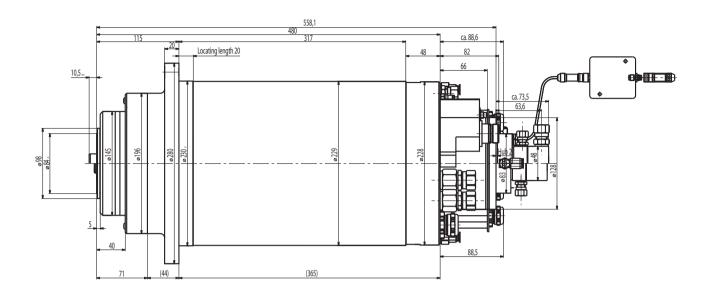
| Sylicili olious illotoi |
|--|
| Power P (S1)120 kW at 13,800 rpm |
| Torque M (S1)83 Nm |
| Speed n _{max} 24,000 rpm |
| Driveclosed-loop |
| Hybrid ball bearings |
| Bore diameter |
| of front bearings90 mm |
| LubricationOil/air |
| Tool interface |
| InterfaceHSK-A 80 |
| Monitoring |
| "clamped", "unclamped", |
| "clamped without tool"Proximity switches |
| Taper cleaningAir |
| Static tool pull-in force32 kN |
| Seal Air purge |
| Coolant |
| through shaft50 bar |
| Shaft movement |
| Compensating - AxialTemperature sensor |
| Measuring - Axial Displacement sensor |
| Measuring - Radial2 Displacement sensors |
| Vibration recognitionSensor |
| Rigidity |

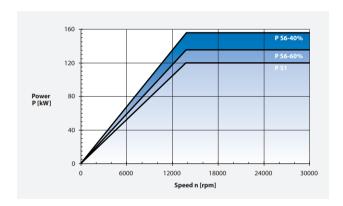
Also available with permanent grease lubrication. This lubrication leads to speed reduction.

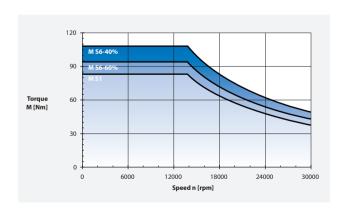
Radial496 N/μm Axial160 N/μm



HCS 230 - 30000/120







Synchronous motor

| Power P (S1) | 120 kW at 13,800 rpm |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Torque M (S1) | 83 Nm |
| Speed n _{max} | 30,000 rpm |
| Drive | closed-loop |

Hybrid ball bearings

| Bore diameter | |
|-------------------|---------|
| of front bearings | 70 mm |
| Lubrication | Oil/air |

Tool interface

| Monitoring | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| "clamped", "unclamped", | |
| "clamped without tool" | Analog sensor |
| Taper cleaning | Air |
| Static tool pull-in force | 20 kN |

Interface HSK-A 63 / -F 80

| Seal | Air | purae |
|------|-----|-------|
| Seai | AII | Durae |

Coolant

through shaft50 bar through spindle housing5 bar

Shaft movement

Compensating - AxialTemperature sensor

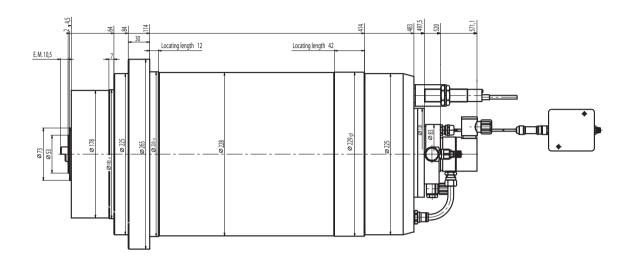
Rigidity

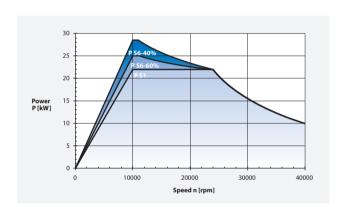
Option

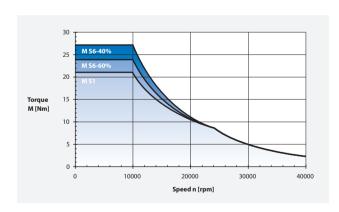
Vibration sensor Shaft movement sensor



HCS 230 - 40000/22







Asynchronous motor

| Power P (S1) | 22 kW at 10,000 rpm |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Torque M (S1) | 21 Nm |
| Speed n _{max} | |
| Drive | |

Hybrid ball bearings

| Bore diameter | |
|-------------------|-------|
| of front bearings | 55 mm |
| Lubrication | |

Interface.....HSK-E 50

Tool interface

| Monitoring | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| "clamped", "unclamped", | |
| "clamped without tool" | Analog sensor |
| Taper cleaning | Air |
| Static tool pull-in force | 10 kN |

SealAir purge

Shaft movement

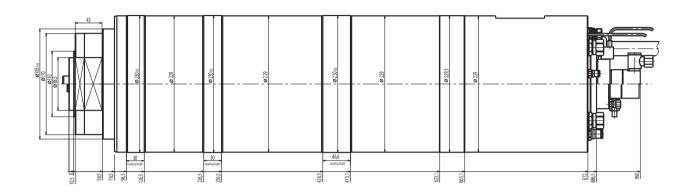
Compensating - AxialTemperature sensor

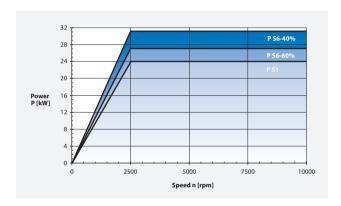
Rigidity

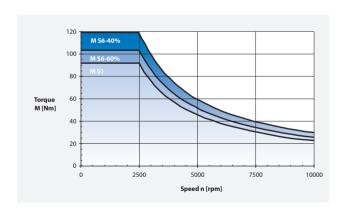
| Radial | 260 N/μm |
|--------|----------|
| Avial | 130 N/um |



HCS 230g - 10000/24







Asynchronous motor

| Power P (S1) | 24 kW at 2,500 rpm |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Torque M (S1) | 91.7 Nm |
| Speed n _{max} | 10,000 rpm |
| Drive | closed-loop |

Hybrid ball bearings

InterfaceHSK-A 63

Tool interface

SealAir purge

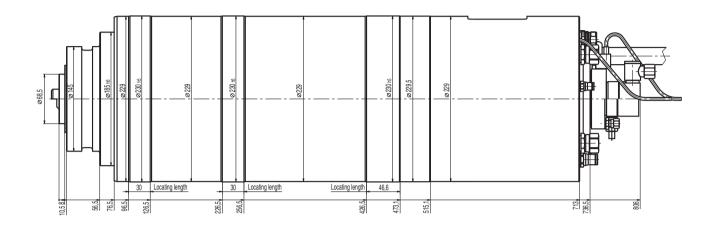
Coolant

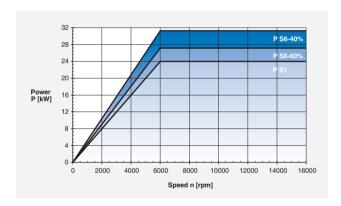
through shaft50 bar

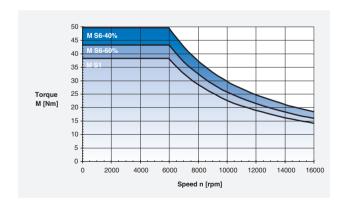
Rigidity



HCS 230g - 16000/24

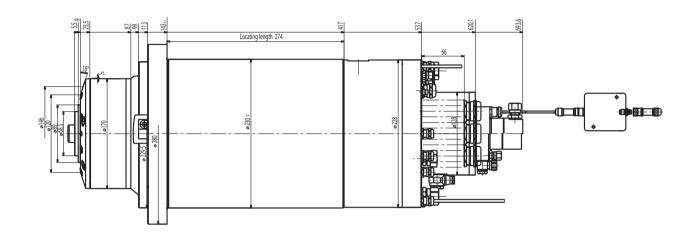


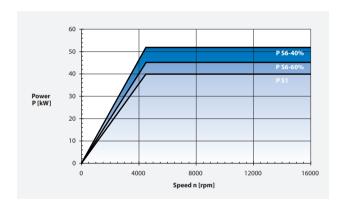


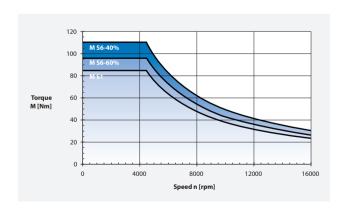




HCS 230g - 16000/40







Asynchronous motor

| Power P (S1) | 40 kW at 4,500 rpm |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Torque M (S1) | 85 Nm |
| Speed n _{max} | |
| Drive | closed-loop |

Hybrid ball bearings

| Bore diameter | |
|-------------------|-------|
| of front bearings | 70 mm |
| Lubrication | |

InterfaceHSK-A 63

Tool interface

| Monitoring | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| "clamped", "unclamped", | |
| "clamped without tool" | .Analog sensor |
| Taper cleaning | . Air |
| Static tool pull-in force | . 20 kN |

| Seal | Air | purae |
|------|-----|-------|
| Seai | All | burde |

Coolant

through shaft80 bar through spindle housing10 bar

Shaft movement

Compensating - AxialTemperature sensor

Rigidity

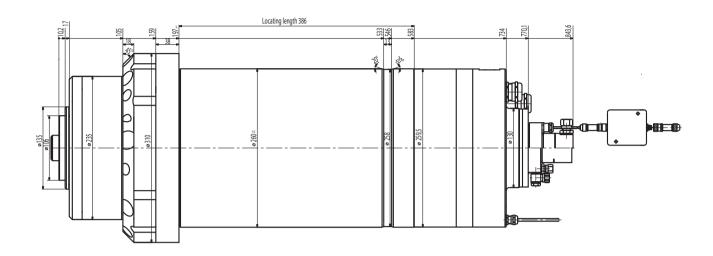
Radial......647 N/µm Axial282 N/µm

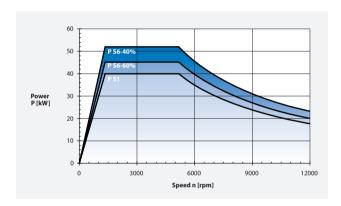
Option

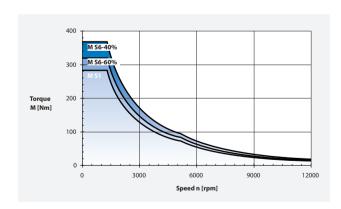
Shaft displacement sensor Vibration sensor



HCS 260 - 12000/40







| Asyn | chro | nous | motor |
|------|------|------|-------|
|------|------|------|-------|

| Power P (S1) | 40 kW at 1,350 rpm |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Torque M (S1) | 298 Nm |
| Speed n _{max} | |
| Drive | closed-loop |

Hybrid ball bearings

| Bore diameter | |
|-------------------|---------|
| of front bearings | 110 mm |
| Lubrication | Oil/air |

Tool interface

| Monitoring | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| "clamped", "unclamped", | |
| "clamped without tool" | . Analog sensor |
| Taper cleaning | . Air |
| Static tool pull-in force | .45 kN |

Interface.....HSK-A 100

| Seal | Air | purae |
|------|-----|-------|
| | | |

Coolant

through shaft80 bar through spindle housing

Shaft movement

Compensating - AxialTemperature sensor

Rigidity

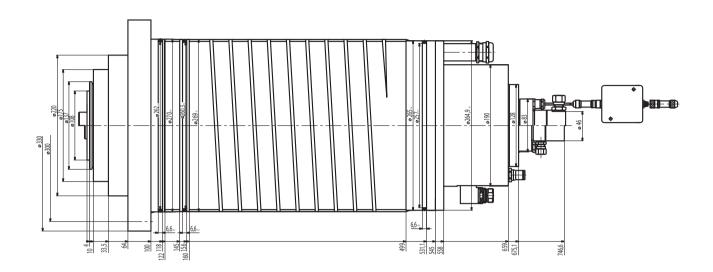
Radial640 N/µm Axial500 N/µm

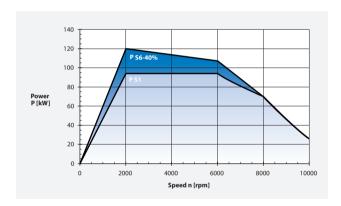
Option

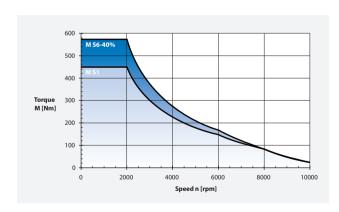
Shaft displacement sensor Vibration sensor



HCS 270g - 10000/94



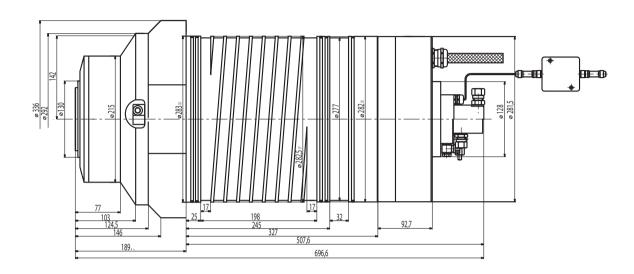


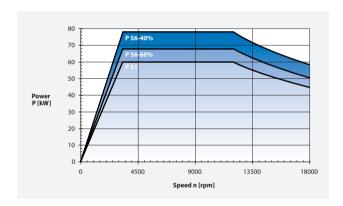


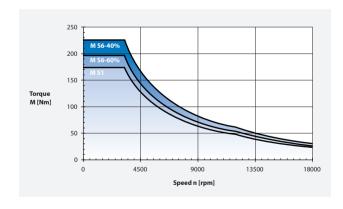
| Synchronous motor | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Power P (S1) | 94 kW at 2,000 rpm |
| Torque M (S1) | 450 Nm |
| Speed n _{max} | 10,000 rpm |
| Drive | closed-loop |
| Hybrid ball bearings | |
| Bore diameter | |
| of front bearings | 110 mm |
| Lubrication | |
| Tool interface | |
| Interface | HSK-A 100 / SK 50 |
| Monitoring | |
| "clamped", "unclamped", | |
| "clamped without tool" | Analog sensor |
| Taper cleaning | Air |
| Static tool pull-in force | 45 kN |
| Seal | Air purge |
| Coolant | , - |
| through shaft | 80 bar |
| Shaft movement | |
| Compensating - Axial | Temperature sensor |
| Rigidity | |
| Radial | 920 N/μm |
| Axial | 610 N/um |



HCS 280 - 18000/60







Asynchronous motor

| Power P (S1) | 60 kW at 3,300 rpm |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Torque M (S1) | 174 Nm |
| Speed n _{max} | |
| Drive | closed-loop |
| | |

Hybrid ball bearings

| Bore diameter | |
|-------------------|---------|
| of front bearings | 110 mm |
| Lubrication | Oil/air |

Interface HSK-A 100

Tool interface

| Monitoring | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| "clamped", "unclamped", | |
| "clamped without tool" | . Analog sensor |
| Taper cleaning | . Air |
| Static tool pull-in force | .45 kN |

Seal Air purge

Coolant

| through shaft | .80 | bar |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|
| through spindle housing | .10 | bar |

Shaft movement

Compensating - AxialTemperature sensor

Rigidity

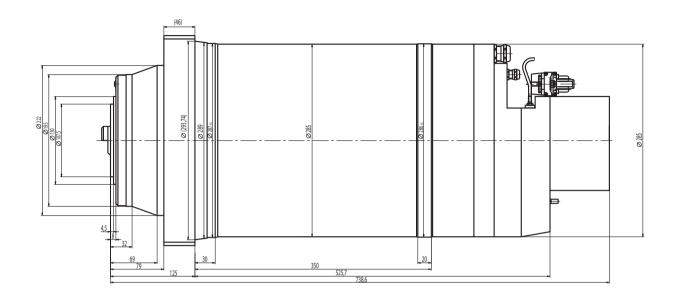
| Radial | 890 N/µm |
|--------|----------|
| Axial | 310 N/um |

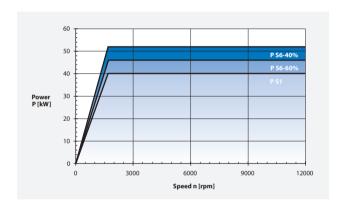
Option

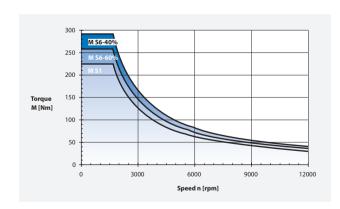
Shaft displacement sensor Vibration sensor



HCS 285 - 12000/40



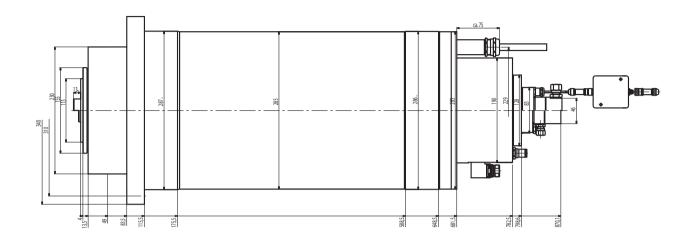


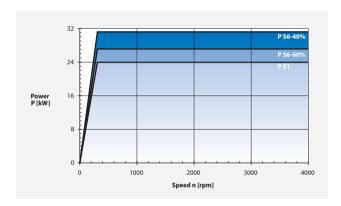


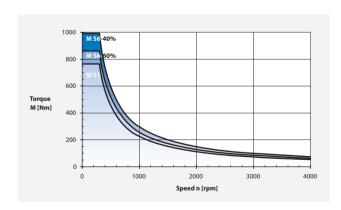
| Asynchronous motor | | |
|--|----------------------|--|
| Power P (S1) | . 40 kW at 1,680 rpm | |
| Torque M (S1) | . 227.5 Nm | |
| Speed n _{max} | . 12,000 rpm | |
| Drive | .closed-loop | |
| Hybrid ball bearings Bore diameter of front bearings Lubrication | | |
| Tool interface | | |
| Interface Monitoring "clamped", "unclamped", | .HSK-A 100 | |
| "clamped without tool" | Analog sensor | |
| Taper cleaning | | |
| Static tool pull-in force | | |
| Seal | . Air purge | |
| Coolant | | |
| through shaft | .80 bar | |
| through spindle housing | .3 bar | |
| Shaft movement | | |
| Compensating - Axial | . Temperature sensor | |
| Rigidity | | |
| Radial | .760 N/μm | |
| Axial | .350 N/µm | |



HCS 285g - 4000/24







Synchronous motor

| Power P (S1) | 24 kW at 300 rpm |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Torque M (S1) | 750 Nm |
| Speed n _{max} | |
| Drive | closed-loop |

Hybrid ball bearings

Tool interface

Interface.....HSK-A 100

SealAir purge

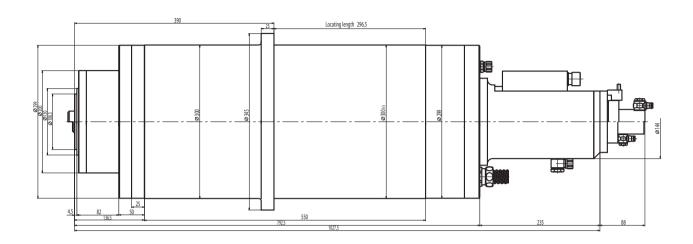
Coolant

Rigidity

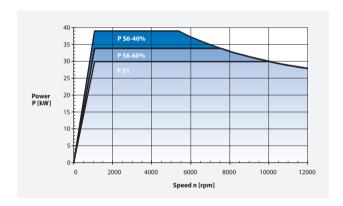
Radial 1,000 N/μm Axial 370 N/μm

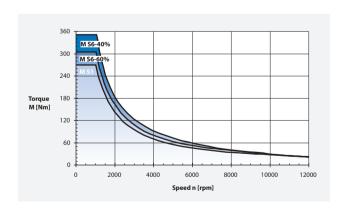


HCS 300 - 12000/30



Asynchronous motor





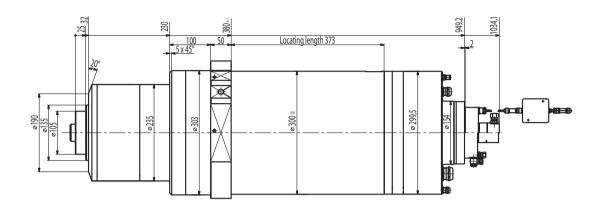
| Asylicili olious illotoi | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Power P (S1) | 30 kW at 1,000 rpm |
| Torque M (S1) | 270 Nm |
| Speed n _{max} | 12,000 rpm |
| Drive | closed-loop |
| Hybrid ball bearings | |
| Bore diameter | |
| of front bearings | 110 mm |
| Lubrication | Oil/air |
| Tool interface | |
| Interface | HSK-A 100 |
| Monitoring | |
| "clamped", "unclamped", | |
| "clamped without tool" | Analog sensor |
| Taper cleaning | Air |
| Static tool pull-in force | 45 kN |
| Seal | Air purge |
| Coolant | |
| through shaft | 50 bar |
| Rigidity | |

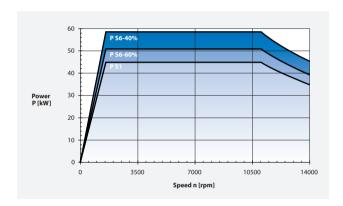
Also available with permanent grease lubrication. This lubrication leads to speed reduction.

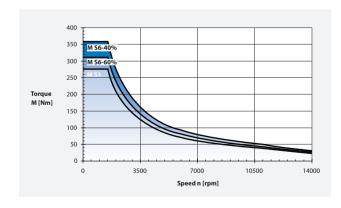
Radial955 N/μm Axial607 N/μm



HCS 300 - 14000/45







| Acvn | chro | nous | motor |
|-------|------|------|-------|
| ASVII | cnro | mous | motor |

| Power P (S1) | 45 kW at 1,560 rpm |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Torque M (S1) | 275 Nm |
| Speed n _{max} | |
| Drive | closed-loop |

Hybrid ball bearings

| Bore diameter | |
|-------------------|---------|
| of front bearings | 110 mm |
| Lubrication | Oil/air |

Interface HSK-A 100

Tool interface

| Monitoring | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| "clamped", "unclamped", | |
| "clamped without tool" | . Analog sensor |
| Taper cleaning | . Air |
| Static tool pull-in force | .45 kN |

Coolan

through shaft80 bar through spindle housing10 bar

Shaft movement

Compensating - AxialTemperature sensor

Rigidity

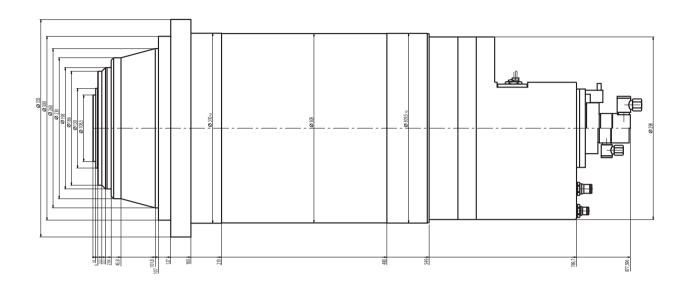
Radial 550 N/μm Axial 540 N/μm

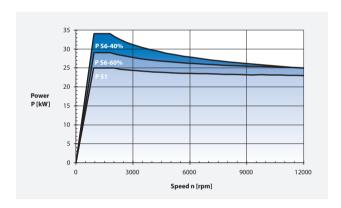
Option

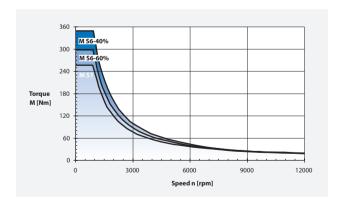
Shaft movement sensor Vibration sensor



HCS 310 - 12000/25



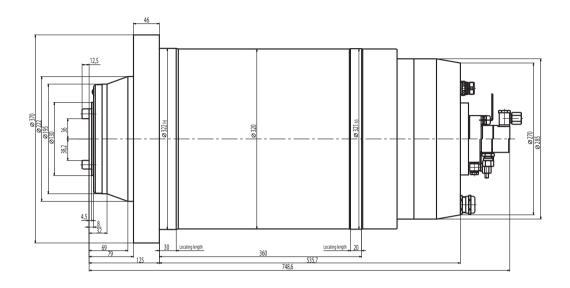




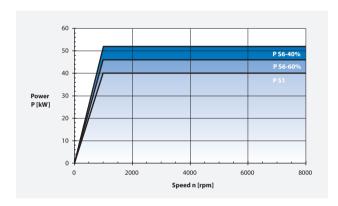
| Asynchronous motor | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Power P (S1)25 | kW at 930 rpm |
| Torque M (S1)25 | |
| Speed n _{max} 12 | |
| Driveclo | |
| Hybrid ball bearings | • |
| Bore diameter | |
| of front bearings11 | I0 mm |
| LubricationOi | |
| Tool interface | |
| InterfaceHS | SK-A 100 |
| Monitoring | |
| "clamped", "unclamped", | |
| "clamped without tool"Pr | oximity switches |
| Taper cleaningAi | * |
| Static tool pull-in force45 | |
| Seal Ai | r purge |
| Coolant | |
| through shaft80 |) bar |
| Shaft movement | |
| Compensating - AxialTe | emperature sensor |
| Rigidity | |
| Radial1,0 | 012 N/μm |
| Axial60 | |

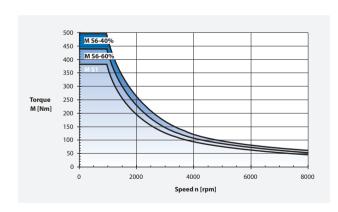


HCS 320 - 8000/40



Asynchronous motor





| Asynchronous motor | |
|---|--------------------|
| Power P (S1) | 40 kW at 1,050 rpm |
| Torque M (S1) | 380 Nm |
| Speed n _{max} | 8,000 rpm |
| Drive | closed-loop |
| Hybrid ball bearings Bore diameter | |
| of front bearings | 110 mm |
| Lubrication | |
| Tool interface | |
| Interface | SK 50 |
| Monitoring | |
| "clamped", "unclamped", | |
| "clamped without tool" | Analog sensor |
| Taper cleaning | Air |
| Static tool pull-in force | 25 kN |
| Seal | Air purge |
| Coolant | |
| through shaft | 80 bar |
| through spindle housing | 3 bar |

| Rigidity | |
|----------|----------|
| Radial | 760 N/μm |
| Axial | 350 N/μm |