Precaution of storage, handling and operating

●Handling precaution for Ball Screws

Ball screws are precision components, and must be handled carefully in accordance with the instruction below.

Storage

Ball Screws should be stored unopened in their original KSS packaging. Avoid opening the package or breaking the inner package unnecessarily. This may result in contamination or rusting, and may degrade operating performance.

Handling

1.Never disassemble Ball Screws. This will cause contamination, reduce accuracy, and lead to accidents.

2.Customers should not attempt to reassemble Ball Screws by themselves. Incorrect reassembly can easily result in malfunction. Ball Screws should be returned to KSS, where they will be repaired and reassembled for a fee.

3.Take care to avoid injuries due to falling Ball Screw Shafts or Nuts. If dropped, performance may be adversely affected by damage to the recirculating component. Ball Screws must therefore be inspected by KSS for a fee. Please make sure you return dropped Shafts or Nuts.

4.Dropping Ball Screws may cause scratching or impact damage to recirculating components, Shaft outside diameters, Balls, or screw grooves, which may cause malfunction, such as incorrect rotation.

●Precaution of Ball Screw for operating

Dust proof

Ball Screws must be used in a clean environment. They should be used with a dustproof cover to prevent contamination from dust or swarf. Dust or swarf contamination due to insufficient dust protection may reduce the Ball Screw performance, cause damage to recirculating components, which lead to locking.

Lubrication

Check lubrication before use. Insufficient lubrication will rapidly deteriorate the operating performance of the Ball Screw. Since anti-rust oil is not lubricant(Grease/ Oil), Ball Screws should be washed off anti-rust oil with clean Kerosene and apply lubricant before using Ball Screws. Please check the lubricant condition every 2 to 3months. If Grease is contaminated, remove old Grease, and replace with new Grease.

Critical speed and Axial load

Ball Screws have the maximum limit of speed and Axial load depending on its size, material, mounting method etc. when design Ball Screws, KSS would recommend that you consult with KSS engineering about the operating condition and model selection. To release your operating condition, please use Technical Data Sheet at the end of this catalogue.

Over-run

Allowing Ball Screw Nuts to overrun may result in malfunctioning due to Balls escaping, damage to recirculation components, and indentation of the Ball grooves. Continued use in this state will lead to rapid wear and damage to recirculation components. Ball Screw Nuts must therefore never be allowed to overrun. If overrunning occurs, contact KSS for an inspection for a fee.

Temperature

Ball Screws are designed to be used at operating temperatures up to 80℃. Avoid use at higher temperatures. This may result in the following problems .

- Reduced performance of Ball recirculation, and smooth movement.
- Damage to recirculation components.
- Reduced hardness of heat treated components.

If it is necessary to work beyond the recommended temperatures, please consult with KSS first as we may be able to provide a solution.

Moment load or Radial load

Ball Screws primarily generate thrusts in the axial direction, and are not designed to withstand Radial loads and Moment loads. Care must be taken not to apply Radial loads and Moment loads to the Nut. If there loads act on the Ball Screws, Ball load uniformity is lost, and the life of Ball Screws is drastically reduced. When installing Ball Screws, misalignment between Ball Screw and Support Bearings or Nut Bracket causes the unbalanced load on Ball Screw, care must be taken.

Oscillation

Under the oscillation (short stroke + back & forth operation) of Ball Screws, Drag Torque tends to increase gradually due to the stuck of Balls inside Ball Nut. Dummy stroke (preferably full length stroke) would be effective to release this phenomenon.