

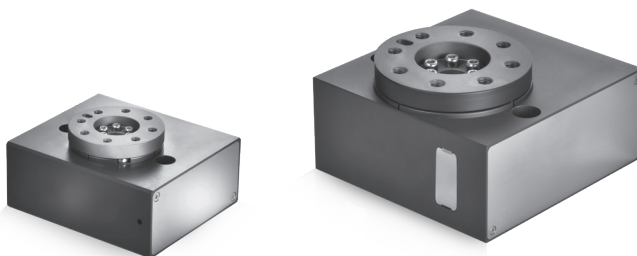
ETB series Electric Rotary Table

Product features/ Code of order

CHELIC

Feature

- Belt and screw moving type
- Close-Loop step motor
- High precision and large torque



Specification

Item	Model	10	30	50
Rotating torque	N·m	0.2	0.8	7.0
Work load	N	10	50	150
Rotation angle	°	330		
Max speed	° /s	420		
Actuation type		Worm screw + Worm wheel + Belt drive		
Ambient and fluid temperature	°C	5~40		
Operating humidity range	%	35~85		
Motor size		20 □	25 □	42 □
Position repeatability	°	±0.05		
Backlash	°	±0.3		

Note: 1. Idling stroke:Reference value when correcting the error caused by reciprocating motion.

2. The speed and thrust will change base on the length of the wire, load weight and mounting conditions...etc. If the length of the wire over 5m, the speed and thrust will reduce 10% per 5m.

3. If the load weight over the recommended value, the lifetime will shorter.

Code of order ETB - 50 - 03 - P

1 2 3

1

Mark	Motor size □
10	20
30	25
50	42

2

Mark	Wire length(m)
01	1
03	3
05	5
10	10

● Standard: 3M

3

Mark	Actuator
P	P-servo

● Standard component Refer to P6-1.89

EDG

EDF

EDM

EDQ

EDX

EQX

EDK

ETB

P-SERVO

Operation
manual

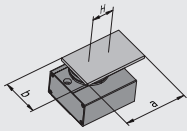
ETB series Electric Rotary Table

Model selection

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- Seq 1 Moment of Inertia – Angular acceleration/ deceleration → Seq 2 Required torque → Seq 3 Allowable load → Seq 4 Oscillation time

Conditions of use



- Electric oscillation: ETB 30
- Load type: Inertia load T_a
- Load shape: 150mm x 80mm (rectangular)
- Angular acceleration • Deceleration $\dot{\omega}$: 1,000°/sec
- Distance between the centers of gravity of shafts H: 40mm
- Oscillation angle: 180°
- Angular velocity ω : 420°/sec
- Load mass m: 2.0kg
- Installation method: Vertical

Seq 1 Moment of Inertia – Angular acceleration/ Deceleration

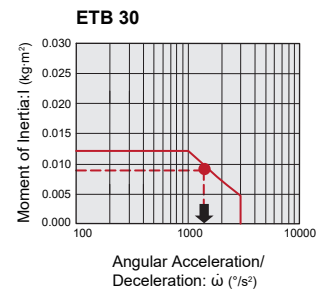
1. Calculation of moment of Inertia
2. Refer to the moment of inertia-angular acceleration/ deceleration graph for the related information.
The adequate model should be selected depending on the moment of inertia and angular acceleration/ deceleration.

Formula

$$I = m \times (a^2 + b^2) / 12 + m \times H^2$$

Example

$$I = 2.0 \times (0.15^2 + 0.08^2) / 12 + 2.02 \times 0.04^2 = 0.00802 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}$$



Seq 2 Required torque

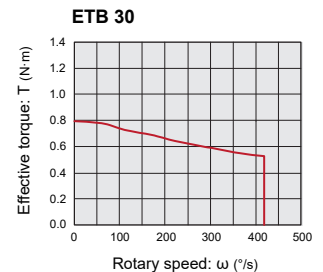
1. Load types
 - Static load: T_s
 - Resistive load: T_f
 - Inertia load: T_a
2. Refer to the effective torque – rotary speed graph for the related information.
The controllable value in regard with velocity should be confirmed via the effective torque from rotary speed.

Formula

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Effective torque} &\geq T_s \\ \text{Effective torque} &\geq T_f \times 1.5 \\ \text{Effective torque} &\geq T_a \times 1.5 \end{aligned}$$

Example

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Inertial load: } T_a \\ T_a \times 1.5 &= I \times \omega \times 2 / 360 \times 1.5 \\ &= 0.00802 \times 1,000 \times 0.0175 \times 1.5 \\ &= 0.21 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} \end{aligned}$$



Seq 3 Allowable load

1. Confirm the allowable load
 - Radial load
 - Axial load
 - Torque

Formula

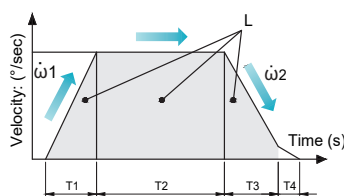
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Allowable axial load} &\geq m \times 9.8 \\ \text{Allowable torque} &\geq m \times 9.8 \times H \end{aligned}$$

Example

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Inertial load: } T_a \\ T_a \times 1.5 &= I \times \omega \times 2 / 360 \times 1.5 \\ &= 0.00802 \times 1,000 \times 0.0175 \times 1.5 \\ &= 0.21 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} \end{aligned}$$

Seq 4 Oscillation time

1. Calculation of production cycle time (oscillation time)



θ : Oscillation angle (°)
 ω : Angular velocity (°/sec)
 $\dot{\omega}_1$: Angular acceleration (°/sec)
 $\dot{\omega}_2$: Angular deceleration (°/sec)

T1:
 Acceleration time (s) -----
 The time before reaching the preset velocity
T2:
 Time of constant velocity (s) -----
 The time of operation with a constant speed
T3:
 Deceleration time (s) -----
 The time from constant speed to operation stop
T4:
 Time of stability (s) -----
 The time before positioning is completed

Formula

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Time of angular acceleration } T1 &= \omega / \dot{\omega}_1 \\ \text{Time of angular deceleration } T3 &= \omega / \dot{\omega}_2 \\ \text{Time of constant velocity } T2 &= \{ \theta - 0.5 \times \omega \times (T1 + T3) \} / \omega \\ \text{Time of stability } T &= T1 + T2 + T3 + T4 \end{aligned}$$

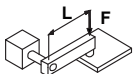
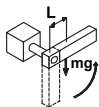
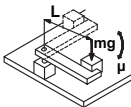
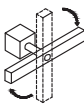
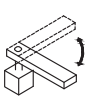
Example

- Time of angular acceleration $T1 = 400 / 1,000 = 0.40 \text{ sec}$
- Time of angular deceleration $T3 = 400 / 1,000 = 0.40 \text{ sec}$
- Time of constant velocity
 $T2 = \{ 180 - 0.5 \times 400 \times (0.40 + 0.40) \} / 400 = 0.05 \text{ sec}$
- Time cycle $T = T1 + T2 + T3 + T4 = 0.40 + 0.05 + 0.40 + 0.2 = 1.05 \text{ (sec)}$

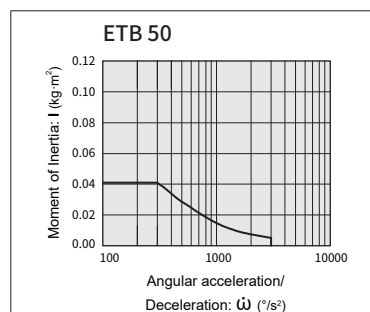
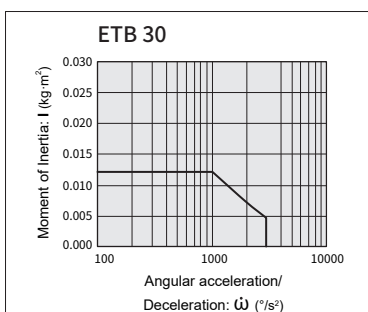
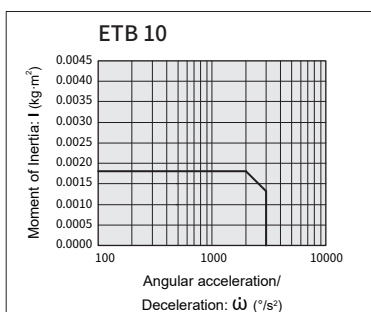
ETB series Electric Rotary Table

Model selection

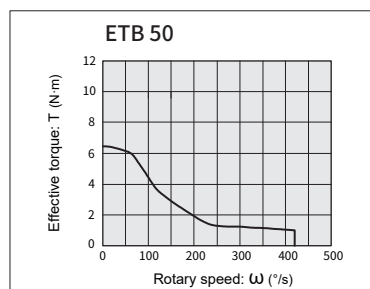
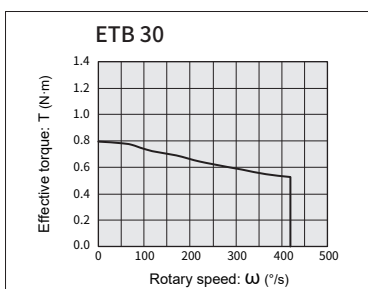
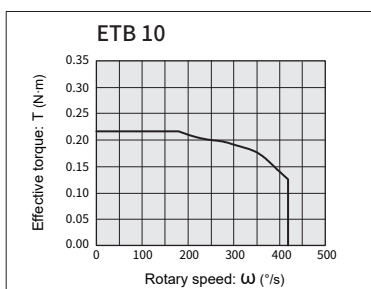
CHELIC

Load type		
Static load: Ts	Resistive load: Tf	Inertial load: Ta
When only thrust force is necessary (gripping, etc.)	When gravity in reverse direction overlaps friction	When a load with inertia is reversing
	<Gravity reaction>  <Friction reaction> 	<Reverse center and load center are the same point>  <Reverse axis is vertical> 
$T_s = F \cdot L$ T_s : Static load (N·m) F : Gripping force (N) L : Distance between the center of oscillation and gripping position (m)	Reverse direction When gravity is working $T_f = m \cdot g \cdot L$ T_f : Resistive load (N·m) m : Load mass (kg) g : Gravitational acceleration 9.8 (m/s ²) L : Distance between the center of oscillation and the working point of gravity of friction (m) μ : COF Reverse direction When friction is working $T_f = \mu \cdot m \cdot g \cdot L$	$T_a = I \cdot \dot{\omega} \cdot 2/360$ $(T_a = I \cdot \dot{\omega} \cdot 0.0175)$ T_a : Inertia load (N·m) I : Moment of Inertia (kg·m ²) $\dot{\omega}$: Angular acceleration/ Deceleration (°/sec ²) ω : Rotary speed (°/sec)
Torque required $T = T_s$	Torque required $T = T_f \times 1.5$	Torque required $T = T_a \times 1.5$
- For resistive Load → gravity and friction react with each other in reverse direction EX1. If the reverse axis is horizontal, the reverse center and the load center will differ EX2. If a load is sliding on the lathe ※ The required torque is the sum of resistive load and inertia load. $T = (T_f + T_a) \times 1.5$ - For non-resistive load → gravity and friction do not react with each other in reverse direction EX1. If the reverse axis is vertical EX2. If the reverse axis is horizontal, the reverse center and the load center will be the same point ※ The only torque required is inertia load. $T = T_a \times 1.5$		

Moment of Inertia – Angular acceleration/ Deceleration



Effective torque – Rotary speed



EDG

EDF

EDM

EDQ

EDX

EQX

EDK

ETB

P-SERVO

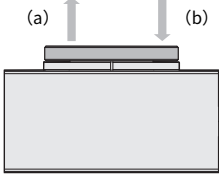
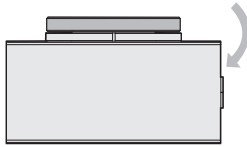
Operation
manual

ETB series Electric Rotary Table

Allowable load, Displacement of slider, Offset precision

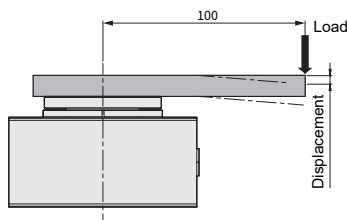
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Allowable load

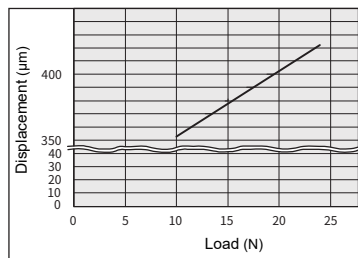
Image								
	Allowable radial load (N)		Allowable radial load(N)				Allowable torque(N·m)	
	Basic type	High precision type	Basic type	High precision type	Basic type	High precision type	Basic type	High precision type
10	78	86	74	78	107	107	2.4	2.9
30	196	233	197	363	398	398	5.3	6.4
50	314	378	296	398	517	517	9.7	12.0

Displacement of slider (Reference)

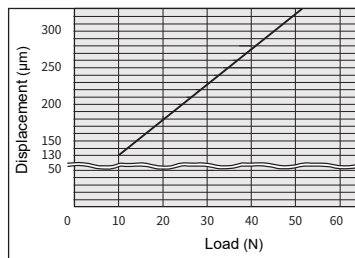
The offset of the load on point A which is 100mm away from the reverse center.



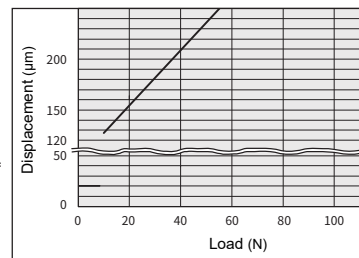
ETB 10



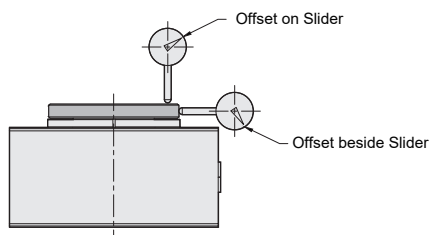
ETB 30



ETB 50



Offset precision: Offset of oscillation at 180° (Approximately)



Unit: mm

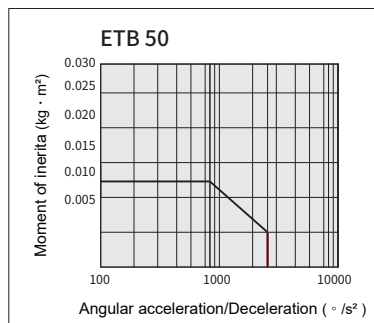
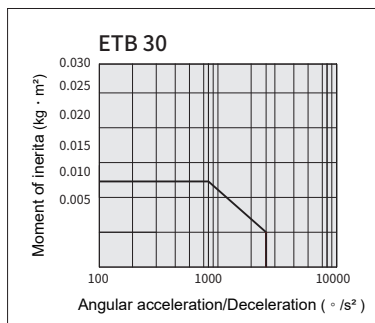
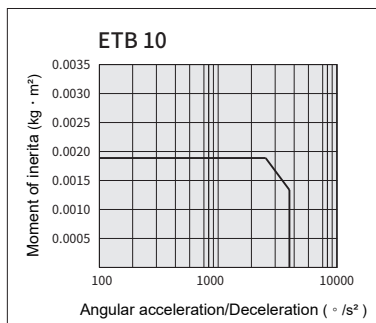
Measure Point	ETB Series
Offset on Slider	0.1
Offset beside Slider	0.1

ETB series Electric Rotary Table

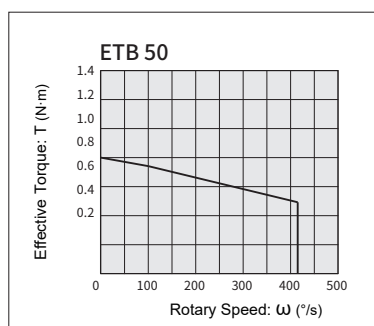
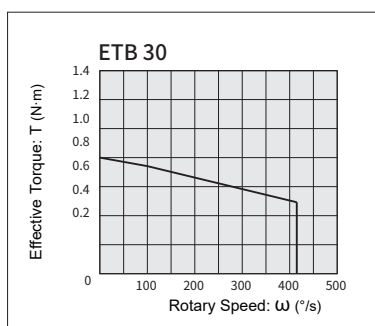
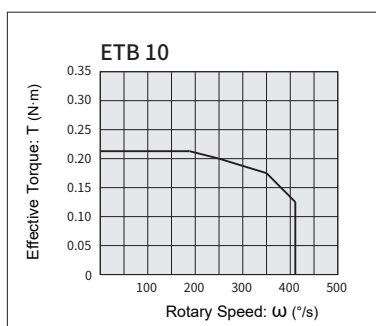
Characteristics graph, Mounting type

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Moment of inertia graph

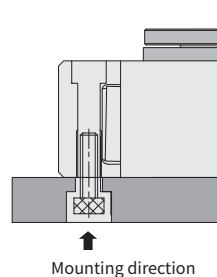
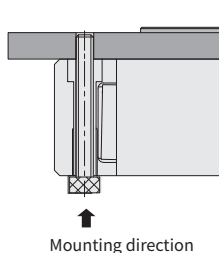
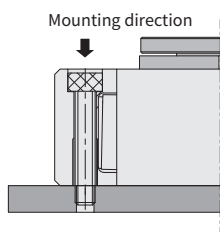


Rotating torque graph



Body through hole installation

Body screw hole installation



Product weight

Item	Model	10	30	50
Weight (kg)		0.5	0.8	1.5

EDG

EDF

EDM

EDQ

EDX

EQX

EDK

ETB

P-SERVO

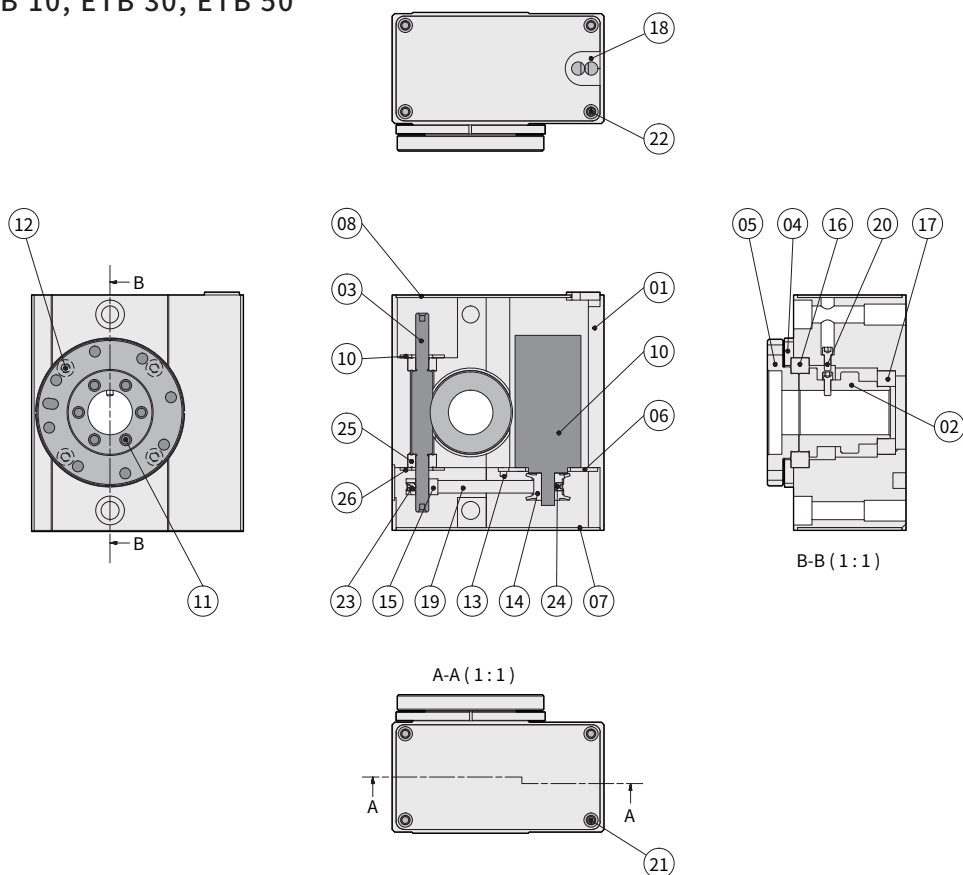
Operation
manual

ETB series Electric Rotary Table

Product features

CHELIC

ETB 10, ETB 30, ETB 50

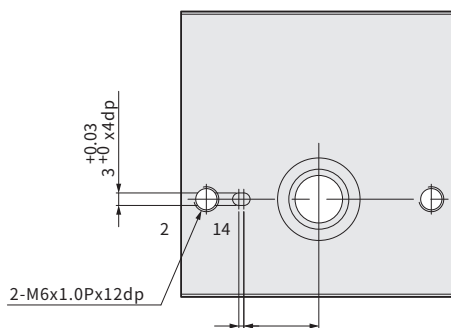
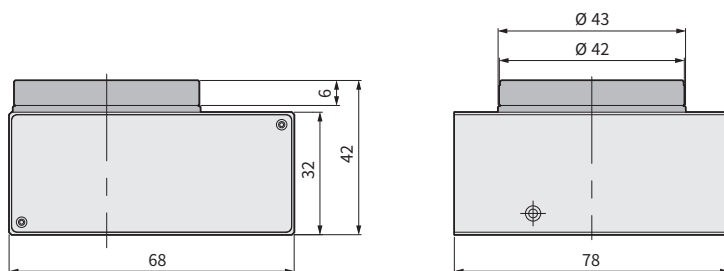


Components and material list

No.	Name	Material	No.	Name	Material
01	ETB 10 Body	Aluminum alloy(A6063)	14	Motor belt pulley	Aluminum alloy(A6061)
02	ETB 10 Gear shaft	Alloy steel	15	Worm belt pulley	Aluminum alloy(A6061)
03	ETB 10 Worm wheel	Alloy steel	16	Gear shaft bearing (large)	Bearing steel
04	ETB 10 Bearing cap	Aluminum alloy(A6061)	17	Gear shaft bearing (small)	Bearing steel
05	ETB 10 Dial scale	Aluminum alloy(A6061)	18	Outlet rubber	Rubber
06	ETB 10 Motor stopper	Stainless	19	Pulley belt	Customized
07	ETB 10 Stopper	Stainless	20	Blocking screw	Alloy steel
08	ETB 10 Cabel stopper	Stainless	21	Stopper set screws	Alloy steel
09	ETB 30 Screw stopper	Stainless	22	Cable stopper set screw	Alloy steel
10	Closed loop motor 20	Customized	23	Motor pulley set screw	Alloy steel
11	Dial set screw	Alloy steel	24	Worm pulley stop screw	Alloy steel
12	Bearing cover set screw	Alloy steel	25	Worm Bearing	Bearing steel
13	Motor stopper set screw	Alloy steel	26	Screw stopper set screw	Alloy steel

Dimensions

ETB 10



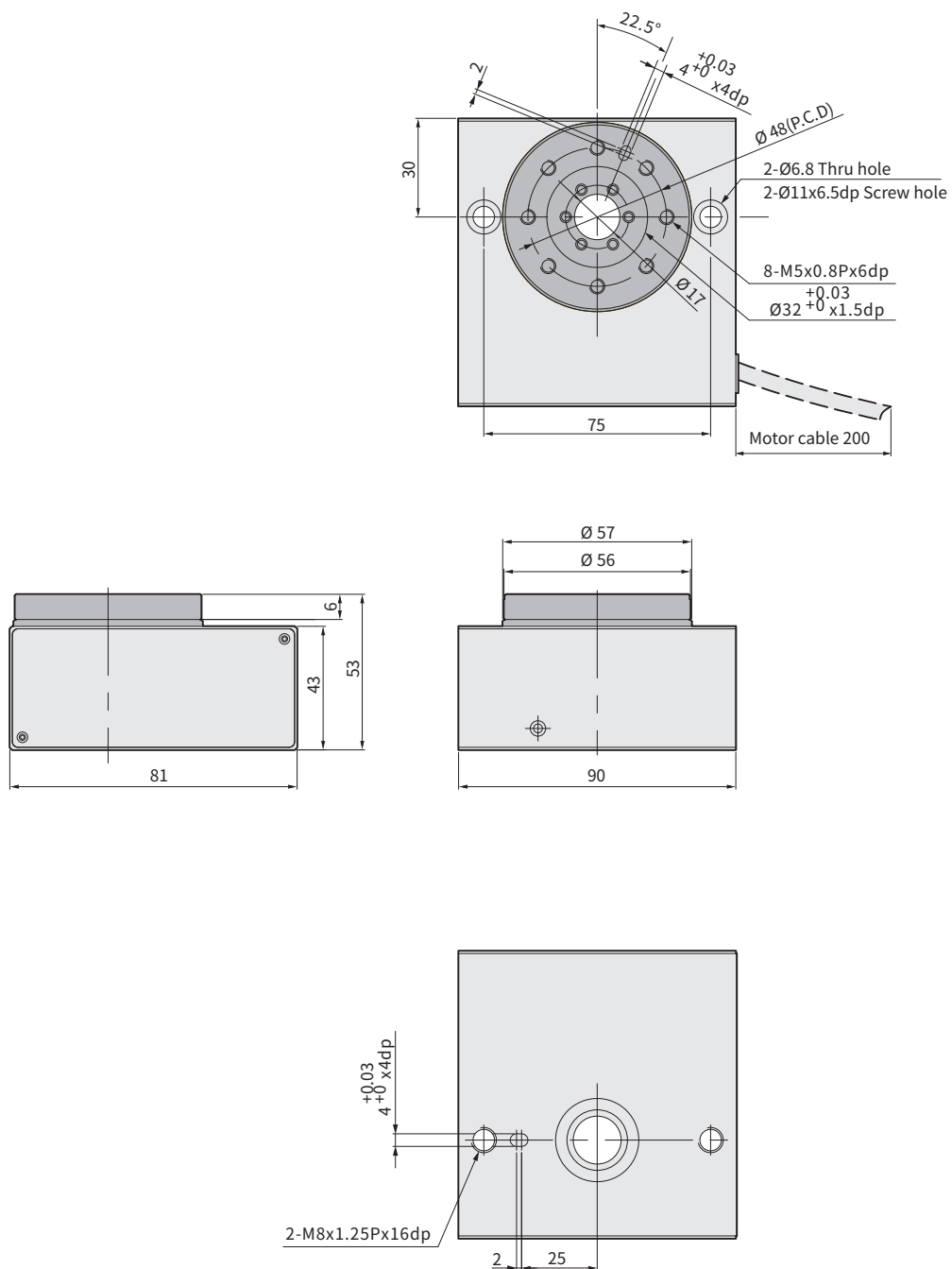
Operation manual

ETB series Electric Rotary Table

Dimensions

CHELIC

ETB 30

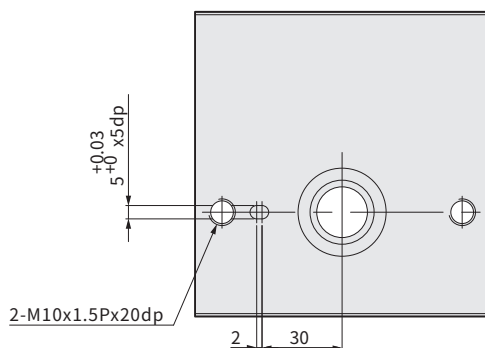
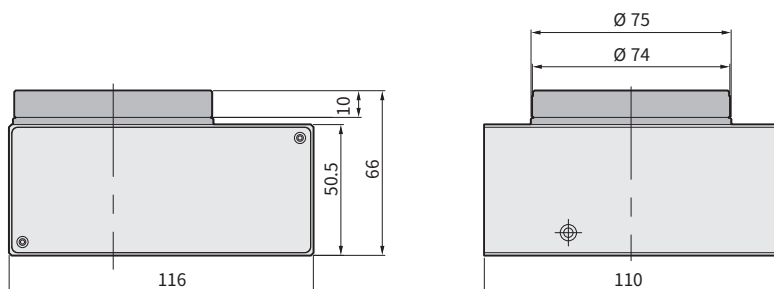
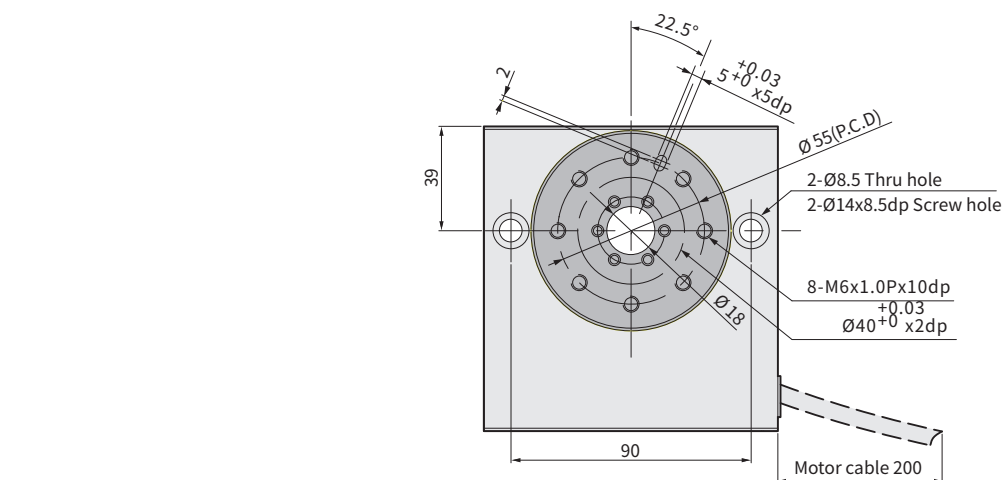


ETB series Electric Rotary Table

Dimensions

CHELIC

ETB 50



EDG

EDF

EDM

EDQ

EDX

EQX

EDK

ETB

P-SERVO

Operation
manual