Closing The CNC Price

Gap

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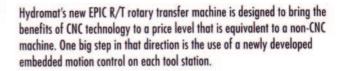
pplying CNC technology to the manufacturing of precision parts is generally accepted as a premium that one must pay for the advantages over conventional actuation systems. Increasingly, however, the gap is narrowing as economies of scale for producing CNC equipped machine tools are incorporated in the unit price of a given machine. In other words, spreading the costs of manufacturing over a larger base of installations will reduce the price of each machine.

So making bigger production batches is one way to get the cost of individual machine tools down. Another way to achieve this goal is through innovation. Hydromat (St. Louis, Missouri) recently unveiled its new EPIC R/T rotary transfer machine series that exemplifies the latter form of cost reduction.

The Hydromat rotary transfer machine design has been a success in manufacturing of high volume, precision parts. Key to this design has been the machine's modularity. Its machining modules are interchangeable and reconfigurable for a huge variety of machining operations.

But as good as any given design is, there is usually room for improvement. In Hydromat's case, the company was researching a way to improve its CNC rotary transfer machines. Like so much of the precision parts manufacturing industry, the driver comes from the need for more frequent machine setups and tear downs as job lots get smaller and JIT inventory programs change the dynamics of what high volume production means. The goal for the team developing the new EPIC R/T line was to

The CNC on the EPIC R/T machine functions like a cell controller. Each tool spindle unit is independently programmed, and the CNC makes sure each program is completed before indexing the machine.



create a CNC machine that is comparable in price to current non-CNC Hydromat machines. By reducing the premium between a CNC and conventional Hydromat machine, the risk of applying the CNC technology also goes down for the shop owner. The idea is that the technological choice between CNC and non-CNC should be driven by the application rather than price.





Each tool spindle unit carries its programmed motion instructions. These units can be moved from station to station as needed with no need to reconfigure the CNC except to tell it where the tool spindle unit is. Only four connections are needed for each tool spindle unit.

embedded in the EMC. When a tool spindle is moved from one location on the machine to another, the only change needed is to program the unit's strokes. There is no need to reconfigure the machine's CNC when tool units are changed out.

Connections of these tool spindle units have been simplified on the new machine. Changing a tool spindle unit on the EPIC R/T machine involves only four connections. One connection is the power for the unit, one is a communication link to the CNC and the other two are the unit's hydraulic lines.

The basic communication between the CNC and the EMC unit is via a stop and start signal. The start signal in the tool spindle tells the CNC that its programmed motion has begun. When the program is complete, another signal to the control tells it that the cycle is complete. When all of the tool spindle units complete their programmed moves, the

rotary transfer table indexes. It's a simple synchronization system.

To accommodate the newly configured tool spindle units, the base of the EPIC R/T machine has been redesigned because the new line eliminates some of components that are used on Hydromat non-CNC machines. Among the benefits of this redesign is a less expensive machine base that helps make the new CNC machine virtually cost neutral compared to the non-CNC machine.

The first machine to be equipped with the new EMC technology is a 12-station rotary transfer model. Plans call for building a complete line of these machines in the near future.

For more information about the EPIC R/T CNC rotary transfer machines from Hydromat, call (314) 432-4644 or write 32 on the reader service card. mation in the form of programmed instructions

functionality. Programming of the unit can be done off-line and downloaded from a remote location, or the units can be programmed at the machine. A closed-loop feedback system signals the tool

spindle position. An inherent advantage of EMC is that each tool spindle unit carries its own motion control infor-

The key technological innovation developed by

tradition of modular tool units, the EMC consists of

newly designed plug and play control architecture

the company's St. Louis based team of electrical

engineers is called EMC. It stands for embedded

motion control. In keeping with the company's

For each axis of motion, a control system is

integrated or embedded in the tool spindle unit

and allows fully independent and programmable

on each of the machine's tool spindle units.