



PRODUCT CATALOGUE



www.ksk-pm.cz



We have been manufacturing ball screws since 1967 and we deliver them almost all over the world. To provide our customers with the highest quality of the products and co-operation, we keep investing a lot of effort in continuous improvement. Thanks to this effort, every year we fight for the top positions in the leading innovative competitions. A certificate of quality in compliance with EN ISO 9001:2008 proves that our quality management system is at a high level. We also aim for maximum support of the industrial machinery

development activities in our area, for which we participate in the following associations:



Association of
Engineering
Technology



CECIMO



Brno Regional Chamber
of Commerce

OUR CUSTOMERS APPRECIATE ESPECIALLY THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERISTICS:



Quality

- We use new state-of-the-art technologies for manufacture and testing.
- Every ball screw undergoes substantial in-process and output inspections.
- We archive measured values for every product.



Speed of delivery

- Our usual lead times are within six weeks from order placement.
- In exceptional cases we are able to manufacture and deliver in five days from order placement



Reliability

- We always meet the agreed delivery deadlines.
- In case of customer doubt we immediately address the situation on the spot.



Development and courage

- We are not afraid of designing and implementing solutions for untypical applications.
- We take up full responsibility for our solutions.
- Thanks to our in-house development department we are very quick and flexible in this designing.



Customer orientation

- We produce on the basis of client drawings.
- We are able to produce matrices with smaller stop dimensions than required by ISO 3408.
- We like to actively engage in the proposed movement axes of our customers, helping them in correct dimensioning and cost-saving solutions.



Service

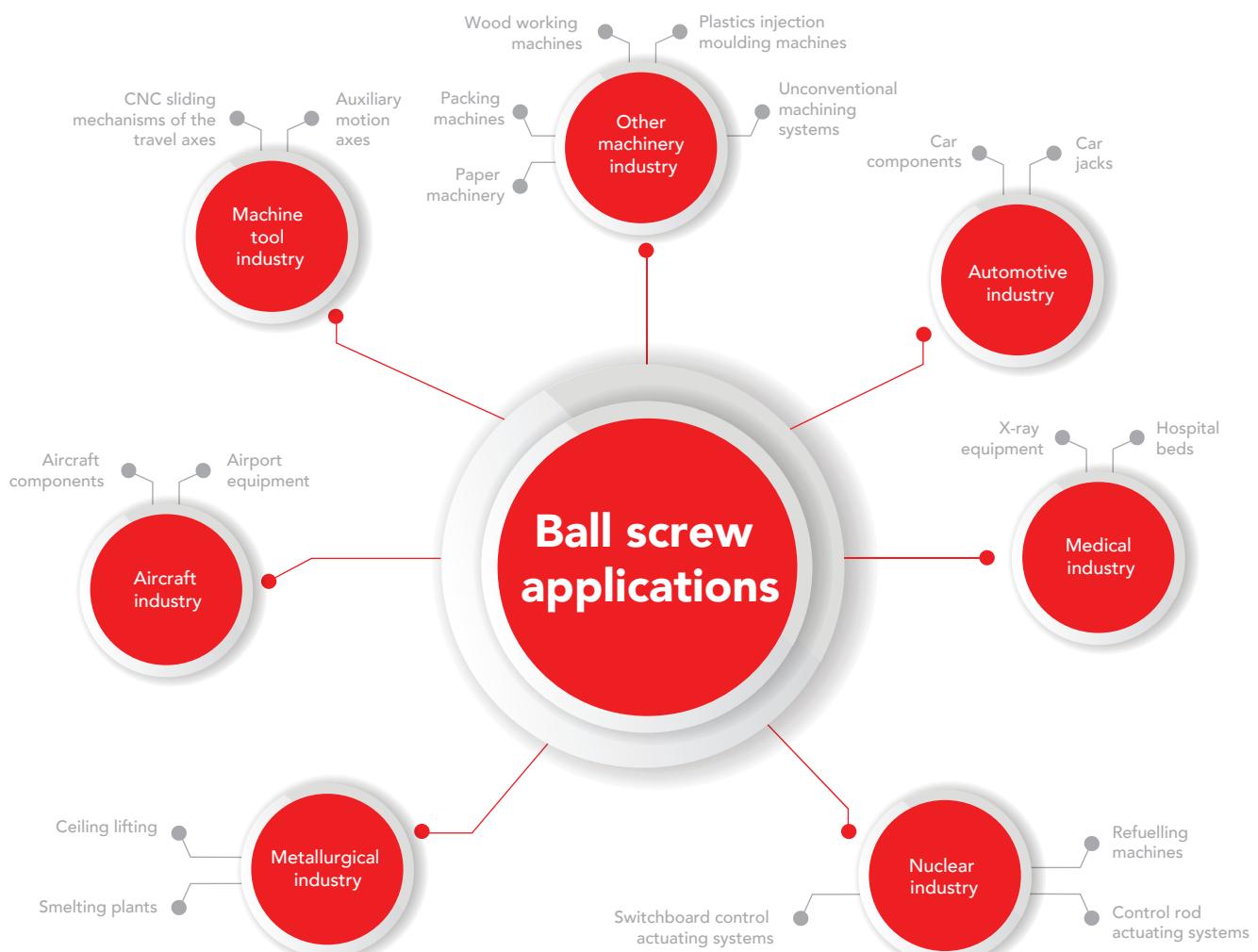
- We repair older ball and trapezoidal screws.
- In the case of an irreparable defect we are able to return the defective ball screw in short-term operation with an offer of a replacement made according to the original screw.

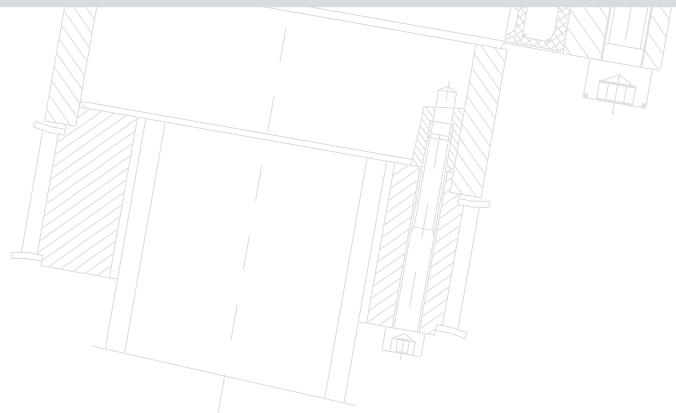
GENERAL INFORMATION ON BALL SCREWS, FAQS

2.1 Application and use

Ball screws (hereinafter BS) are structural elements, which transmit the rotary movement to straight movement with high efficiency (these screws are not self-locking). They feature high rigidity, accuracy and durability.

The ball screws are used in various machinery sectors, especially due to their high efficiency ensured by a low rolling resistance. BSs are most often used in the following sectors:





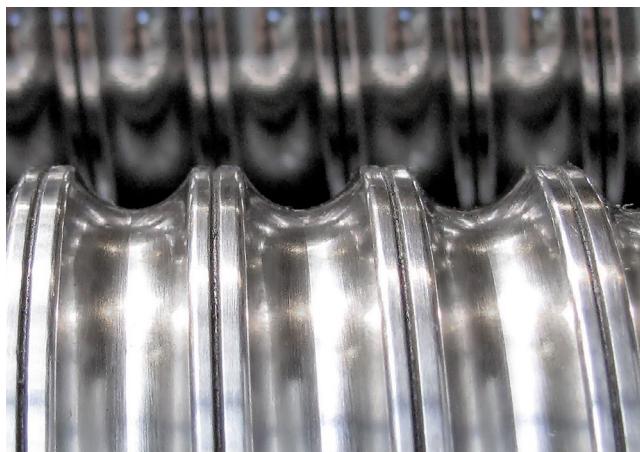
2.2 Ball screw assembly

In principle, the ball screw assembly consists of:

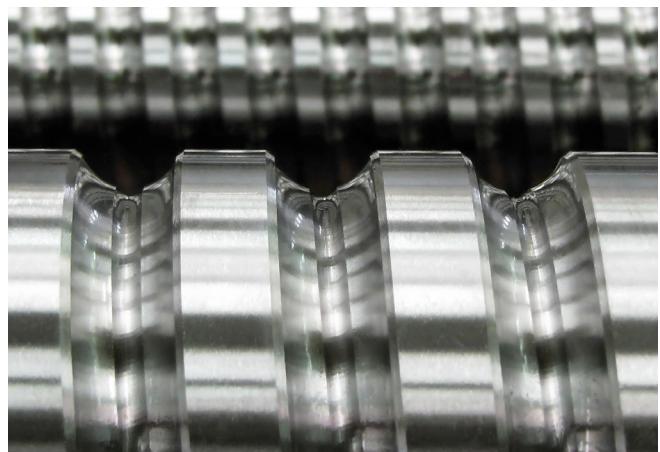
- Ball screw shaft
- Ball nut (or a double nut), including recirculating, preloading, sealing and lubricating elements
- Balls

2.3. Standard manufacturing technology for making the ball screw thread

Accuracy and quality of the ball screws are largely dependent on the manufacturing technology selected. Generally, the following technologies are mainly used to produce the ball screw thread:



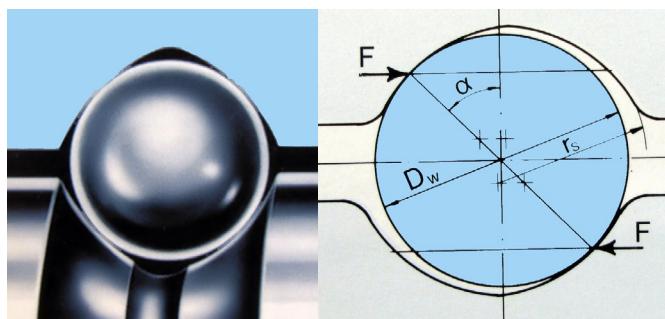
Rolled thread



Ground thread

2.4 Ball screw profile

To achieve the maximum transmission efficiency, it is necessary to make an ideal profile of the ball screw thread. The profile is not made of one radius but of two radii with offset (so called gothic arch, see the figure below). This profile shape offers an ideal efficiency to load capacity (ratings) ratio of the ball screw.



2.5 Ball screw preloading methods

Preloading method	Used on the ball nut units	Preloading method diagram
Preload using a spacer ring	AP+A, A+A, B+B+K	<p>The diagram shows a cross-section of a ball screw assembly. It consists of a threaded shaft supported by bearings at both ends. Two ball nut units, labeled 'Nut A' and 'Nut AP', are mounted on the shaft. A 'Spacer ring' is positioned between the two nuts. The nuts contain internal ball retainers and are secured to the shaft with lock washers.</p>
Preload using differential nut thread pitch	APR	<p>The diagram illustrates a ball screw assembly with differential thread pitches. The top nut, labeled 'mácie APR', has a larger pitch 'P' than the bottom nut, labeled 'mácie AP'. Both nuts are shown with internal ball retainers and secured to the shaft.</p>
Preload using the ball size selection	APK	<p>The diagram shows a ball screw assembly where the preload is achieved by selecting ball sizes. The top nut, labeled 'mácie AP', contains larger balls than the bottom nut. Both nuts are secured to the shaft.</p>
Preload using the difference between individual threads (for multiple-start ball screws)	APVR	<p>The diagram depicts a ball screw assembly using individual thread differences for preload. The top nut, labeled 'mácie APVR', has a different thread profile than the bottom nut. The top nut features a stepped design with pitches 'P' and 'P/2+ΔP'. The bottom nut has a stepped design with pitches 'P/2-ΔP' and 'P'. Both nuts are secured to the shaft.</p>

2.6 Materials used for manufacturing of the ball screws and their heat treatment

To manufacture the ball screw shafts, we use steel with the grade of **42CrMo4**, or **CF53** and **14 260** (according to the CSN standard). To manufacture the ball nuts, the most often used steel grade is **14 209** or **14 109** (according to the CSN standard).

Nuts and the threaded part of the shaft are hardened to **58-60 HRC**. The minimum strength of the core and non-hardened parts of the shafts is **Rm = 650 MPa**. The final

quality is tested by long term durability tests followed by the analysis of the functional parts of the transmission assembly when the specified wear limits are achieved. Based on the achieved information and knowledge of the operating conditions, it is possible to guarantee the actual product lifetime, or to propose an optimum product for the conditions given.

2.7 Load capacity (ratings), rigidity and recirculation system lifetime

Another main technical parameter for selection of the ball screw is its load capacity. There are two types of the ball screw load capacity:

a) Static load capacity (C_o) is a static load, which corresponds to the permanent deformation of the ball and the running surface in the most stressed touch point; equal to 0.0001 of the ball diameter D_w .

b) Dynamic load capacity (C_a) is a permanent, invariable load, which may be (in theory) transmitted by the ball screw with the basic lifetime parameter $L_{10} = 1 \times 10^6$ revolutions.

The following equation is used to determine the **basic lifetime**, which is defined as number of shaft revolutions in relation to the nut body, performed with 90% reliability and with the force F applied, until the first signs of the material fatigue or functional recirculation elements are observed.

$$L_{10} = \left(\frac{C_a}{F} \right) \times 10^6 \text{ (rotation)}$$

Rigidity of the ball transmission (R) is defined as a ratio of the external force applied (F_a) and the nut axial shift Δ on the ball screw shaft: $R = F_a / \Delta$ (N/ μm)

To achieve high rigidity and ensure axial play elimination, so called preload F_v is applied to the transmission chain, so that the ratio of the loading axial force F_a , which should not cause any play in the transmission yet, and **preload F_v** , satisfies the following condition: $F_a/F_v = 2,83$

To determine the force F_a and thus the preload value, it is necessary to consider this in a reasonable manner with respect to the time slope of the ball screw load, since the **preload reduces the transmission assembly lifetime**.

2.8 Ball screw mounting accuracy

The ball screws require accurate and stiff mounting. The ball screw and guiding surface axes must be parallel within 0.02 mm / 1,000 mm and the ball nut unit must ensure its perpendicularity with respect to the longitudinal axis within 0.01 mm / 100 mm. The ball nut units may be loaded only in the axial direction.

The long, narrow ball screws must be designed so that their movement assembly can compensate shaft deflections resulting from its weight (supports or the driven nut design modifications).

2.9 Ball nut mounting and removal procedure

If the nut needs to be removed from the delivered ball screw and then mounted back again, proceed as follows (please keep in mind that in the event of ball screw da-

mage due to unprofessional installation or removal, the warranty on the damaged product becomes invalid):

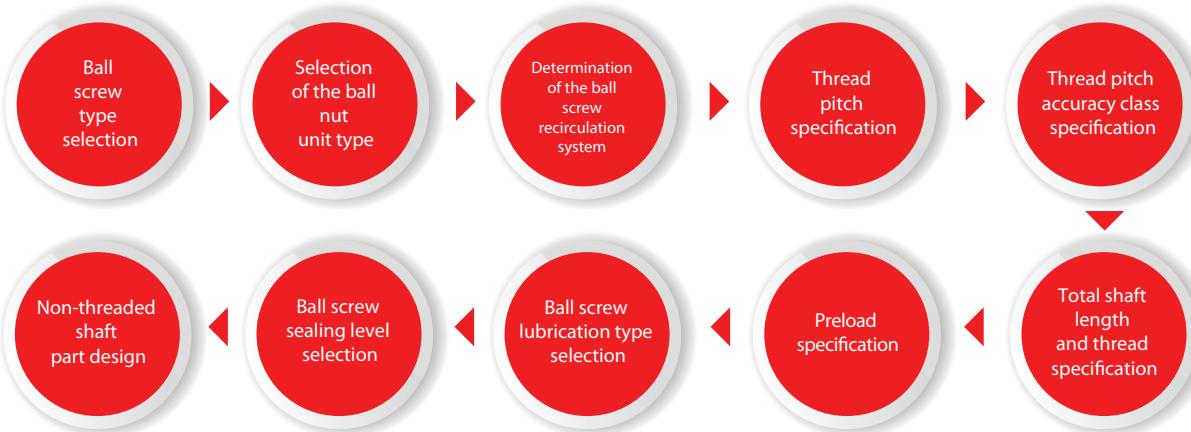
Step #	Activity description	Procedure diagram
1	To avoid pouring the balls out when the nut is removed, it is necessary to push the assembly tube towards the shaft thread face. The tube diameter can be found in the tables for individual versions. Please contact our technical support in order to finding the tube diameter.	
2	Slowly rotate the ball nut to move it to the tube.	
3	Now the nut with the tube may be moved from the ball screw. Please keep in mind that if the assembly tube is pulled out from the ball nut, the balls will fall out of the nut unit.	

NEW BALL SCREW DESIGN WIZARD

A complete configurator of ball screws is freely available on our website. Partial steps of this configurator are shown below.

The selection of the ball screw version from the offered pro-

duction range is driven mainly by the functional specification, required features and operating conditions. If you need any assistance with the design proposal, please contact our technical support, who will help you with the design proposal.



3.1 Ball screw type selection

At the beginning of the ball screw design it is necessary to select the ball screw type carefully. This selection should

be based on the requirements on the ball screw accuracy, motion quality, price, etc. There are four basic variants:



Grounded screws for precise applications

- Ground thread
- Accuracy classes: IT1, IT3, IT5
- Preloaded and non-preloaded nuts
- Length up to 15,500 mm
- Diameter up to 200 mm



Basic quality for fair price

- Rolled thread
- Accuracy classes: T5 and T7
- Preloaded and non-preloaded nuts
- Length up to 8,000 mm
- Diameter up to 100 mm



Power with no compromise

- High force transmission
- Ground thread
- Accuracy classes: IT1, IT3, IT5
- Preloaded and non-preloaded nuts
- Length up to 12,000 mm
- Diameter up to 200 mm



When customised performance requirements are necessary

- Telescopic Ball Screws
- Threadless Ball Screws
- Ball Screws with Ball Cage
- Ball Screws with Driven Nuts



3.2 Selection of the ball nut unit type

Description	Marking	Picture
Non-preloaded nut without flange	A	
Non-preloaded nut with flange	AP	
Double preloaded nut without flange	A+A	
Double preloaded nut with flange	AP+A	

Description	Marking	Picture
Preloaded nut with flange	APR	
End cap return high-speed (fast-running) preloaded nut with flange	APVR	
Non-preloaded nut with flange for shafts with rolled thread	APE	
Double preloaded nut in a cube case	B+B+K	
Driven nut with inserted bearings	RMV	

3.3 Determination of the ball screw recirculation system

Nominal thread diameter d_0 is selected in the tables (chapter 4) based on the dimensions available and the required application. Nominal thread diameter determines the ball screw shaft column strength depending on

its length and support. The nominal thread diameter d_0 is used to determine its maximum speed n_{\max} related to the circulation velocity of the balls in the recirculation and lubrication system used.

Recirculation system name	Maximum speed coefficient	Version marking	Recirculation unit design	Recirculation system function	Recirculation system information
Axially inserted segment	$n_{\max} = \frac{125\,000}{d_0}$	AX			Housing dimensions in accordance with ISO 3408, a higher load capacity with the same nut length compared to the internal return system.
Radially inserted segment	$n_{\max} = \frac{125\,000}{d_0}$	RS			Housing dimensions in accordance with ISO 3408, a higher load capacity with the same nut length compared to the internal return system.
Internal return	$n_{\max} = \frac{100\,000}{d_0}$	LU			Housing dimensions smaller than in accordance with ISO 3408, a lower load capacity with the same nut length compared to the return systems with radially or axially inserted segments.

Recirculation endcap	$n_{\max} = \frac{125\,000}{d_0}$	VI			Housing dimensions bigger than in accordance with ISO 3408, a return system suitable for high pitches and multiple-start ball screws.
Recirculation shim	$n_{\max} = \frac{70\,000}{d_0}$	PR			Housing dimensions in accordance with ISO 3408, suitable for very small designs.

3.4 Thread pitch specification

Thread pitch P determines the nut travel per one rotation of the ball screw shaft. The standard offered combinati-

ons of the thread diameter and pitch can be found in the tables (see the chapter 4).

3.5 Thread pitch accuracy class specification

Thread accuracy class - the ball screws are offered in several **accuracy classes**, which are described in more detail in the **ISO 3408 standard**. The highest accuracy class are often used in cases where very precise positioning is required (e.g. machine tools). Lower accuracy classes are often used for applications where the positioning precision requirements are not high (e.g. manipulators). The accuracy classes can be found in the table below:

Pitch tolerance on the thread length of 300 mm (mm)	Ground thread		Rolled thread		
	IT1	IT3	IT5	T5	T7
	0.006	0.012	0.023	0.023	0.052

3.6 Shaft and thread lengths

The total shaft and thread lengths are among the most important parameters of the complete ball screw. The shaft lengths offered are technologically limited and

they are directly related to the thread accuracy and other parameters selected. The length limitations are described in the table below.

Recommended length of the thread (mm)	Class Accuracy	Nominal screw diameter (mm)														
		12	16	20	25	32	40	50	63	80	100	125	140	160	200	
Ground thread	IT1	400	500	1200	1800	2000	4000	4500	5000	5000	5000	5000	4850	4850	4800	
	IT3	500	600	1500	3000	3500	4500	5000	8250	8250	8250	8250	6000	6000	6000	
	IT5	600	700	1800	3600	4000	5000	7500	12000	13000	15000	15500	6000	6000	6000	
	T5	3000	5600	5600	5600	5600	5600	5600	5600	5600	-	-	-	-	-	
Rolled thread	T7	3000	5600	5600	5600	5600	5600	5600	5600	5600	-	-	-	-	-	

If the table above does not include the required design, we may not be able to provide this design. In this case, please contact our technical support, who will be pleased to assist you.

3.7 Preload specification

Based on the positioning precision and rigidity required, the proper ball nut mating on the shaft method should be selected. The higher the preload, the shorter ball screw transmission lifetime. The following options are available as standard:

- Fitted nut with axial play
- Fitted nut with preload corresponding to 3% of the dynamic load ratings (suitable for precise positioning and less loaded screws)

- Fitted nut with preload corresponding to 5% of the dynamic load ratings (suitable for precise positioning and moderately loaded screws)
- Fitted nut with preload corresponding to 10% of the dynamic load ratings (suitable for precise positioning and more loaded screws)

3.8 Ball screw lubrication type selection

The ball screws are lubricated by oil or grease. The lubrication method and the lubricants used are the same as for rolling bearings. The basic amount of lubricant for the specific ball nut unit is specified and recommended on request.

Oil lubrication

In general, the ball screws are lubricated with the same oils as the rolling bearings, i.e. with transmission or bearing mineral oils with the minimum viscosity of **50 mm²/s** at the temperature of **40 °C**. The oil amount is dependent on the operating conditions.

Grease lubrication

If the ball screw is lubricated by grease, the **class 2 acc. to DIN 51825** is recommended. The following standard greases can be used:

- KLÜBER Isoflex NBU 15
- OPTIMOL OPTITEMP TT1

During the normal machine operation, the grease should be added every 6 to 10 months. Never mix the greases with different properties during the machine operation.

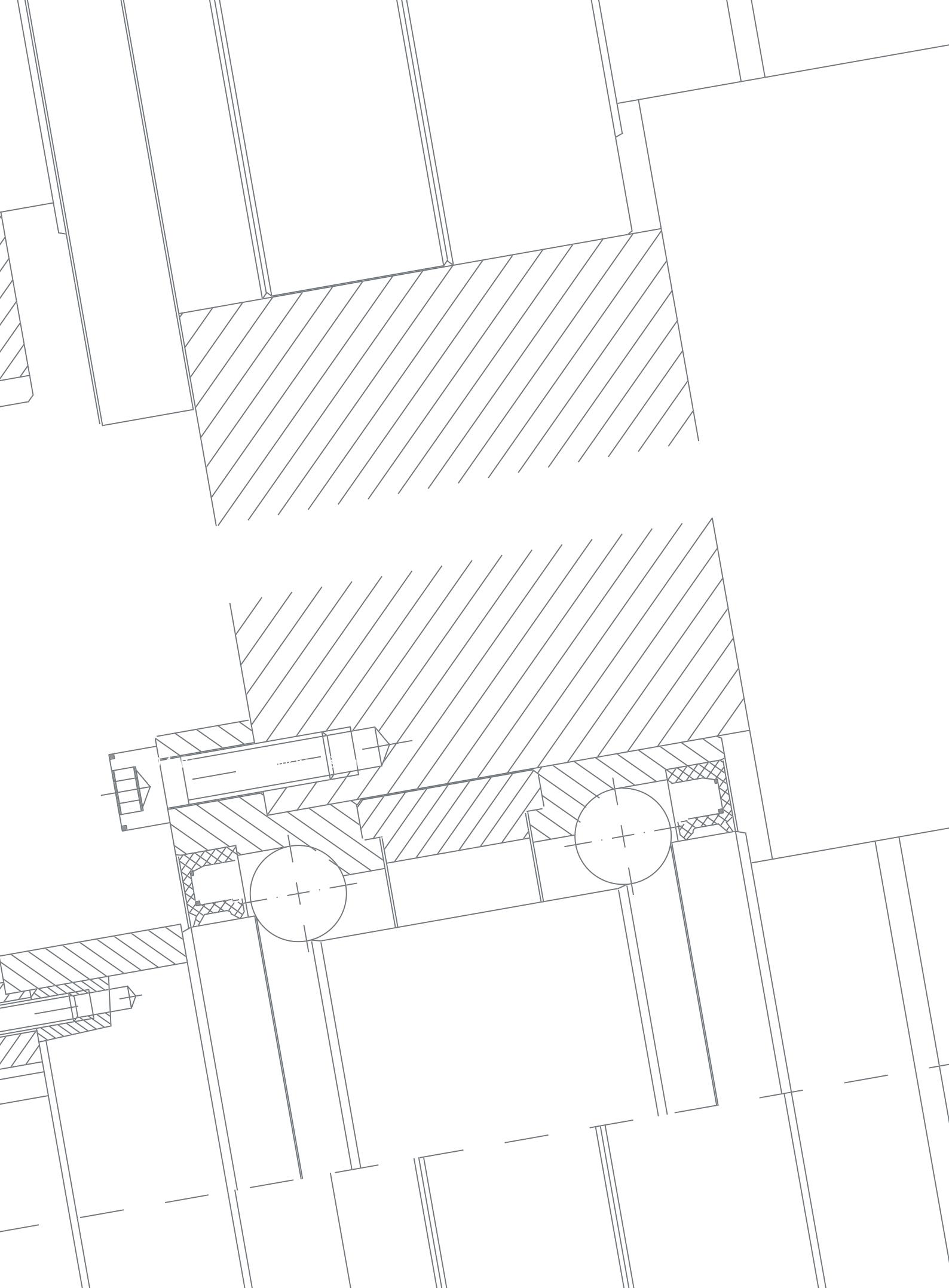
3.9 Ball screw sealing level selection

The sealing level is dependent on the working environment of the ball screw. There are 3 standard sealing types available:

3.10 Non-threaded shaft part design

The standard shaft ends are shown in the „Standard ball screw ends“ catalogue. Other design proposals of the non-threaded ends based on the customer's requirements are possible. If you are interested in help with the design proposal, our technical support department will be pleased to assist you.

Description	Picture
Polyamide wiper ring	
Polyamide wiper ring with felt ring	
Polyamide wiper ring with felt ring and brush	



BALL SCREW DESIGN



Basic technical parameters:

- Diameter from 12 to 200 mm
- pitch from 3 to 50 mm, length up to 15.5 m
- accuracy classes IT1 to IT5
- Minimum strength of the shaft material is $R_m = 650 \text{ MPa}$
- Efficiency approx. 94-97 %
- Operating temperature -40°C to $+80^\circ\text{C}$
(acc. to the lubricant type)

Application:

- Tool and forming machines
- Positioning robots
- Automotive and aircraft industry
- And others

4.1 Precise screw

This type of ball screws is mostly used for the practical purposes due to its versatility, excellent technical parameters and wide range of variants. Usually they are screws with ground threads.

Category characteristics:

- Precise positioning screws
- Wide choice of sizes and pitches
- Standard geometrical and working accuracy, lifetime and load ratings in accordance with ISO 3408
- Delivered with the required preload adjusted



**Quality,
accuracy**

BALL SCREW DESIGN



4.2 Basic (rolled) screw

Transport ball screws are used for applications with less emphasis on the high precision of positioning, e.g. transport or lifting equipment, woodworking machines, etc. The screw thread is rolled.

Basic technical parameters:

- Diameter from 12 to 100 mm
- Length up to 6 m
- Accuracy classes T5, T7
- Minimum strength of the shaft material $R_m = 650 \text{ MPa}$
- Efficiency approx. 93–95 %
- Operating temperature -20 °C to +60 °C
(acc. to the lubricant type)

Category characteristics:

- Very good quality/price ratio
- Standard geometrical and working accuracy, lifetime and load ratings in accordance with ISO 3408

Application:

- Transport mechanisms
- Woodworking machines
- And others



**Reasonable
price**

BALL SCREW DESIGN



4.3 Heavy duty (high-load) screw

High-load ball screws provide more than double load capacity and rigidity compared to the standard ball screws due to a modified radius of the thread profile.

The high-load ball screws have lower efficiency and are designed for slow-running applications only. The high-load ball screws are usually produced as non-preloaded.

Basic technical parameters:

- The recommended thread diameter range from 63 to 200 mm
- Minimum strength of the shaft material is $R_m = 720 \text{ MPa}$
- Efficiency approx. 93–95 %
- These ball screws should be lubricated by lubricants for high loads
- Operating temperature up to 90 °C

Category characteristics:

- Precise motion ball screws for big axial loads and long lifetime
- The thread accuracy of high-load ball screws is normally selected in the class IT1 (acc. to ISO 3408)

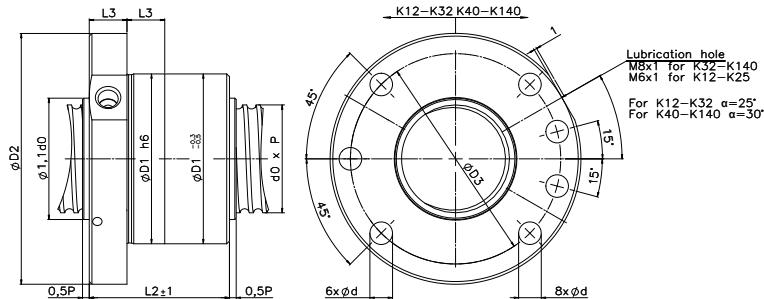
Application

- Injection molding machines
- Transport mechanisms
- Lifting equipment
- Replacements of hydraulic cylinders
- And others

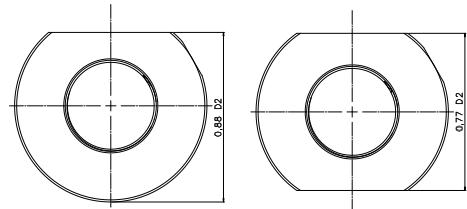


NUT TYPE

AP HEAVY DUTY



Standard variants of flange types



TYPE	P	D _w	RECIRCULATION	i	D ₁	D ₂	D ₃	d	L ₁	L ₂	C _{am} [kN]	C _{oam} [kN]
	mm	mm	-	-	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	kN	kN
K63	20	12,700	L	8	99	138	118	13	18	228	413	1 038
K80	20	12,700		8 10	122	161	141	13	20	230 275	477 578	1 381 1 726
K100	20	12,700	L	12	142	193	167	17	25	325	770	2 715
	25	20,638		10	165	216	190		25	351	1 205	3 425
K125	25	20,638	L	8 10 12	188	239	213	17	30	300 356 412	1 108 1 342 1 570	3 428 4 285 5 142
K140	32	25,400		8 10 12	220	285	252	21	40	385 457 529	1 565 1 896 1 776	4 840 6 050 7 253
K160	30	20,638		8 10 12	230	297	263	21	40	332 400 467	1 306 1 582 1 851	4 777 5 971 7 165

Key: P Pitch D_w Ball diameter i Number of working threads - loaded turns C_{am} Dynamic load capacity k Rigidity factor C_{oam} Static load capacity R Axial rigidity (P/L) Available in right and left design

Remark: In the tables above are listed only product in standard design. If you will need different, non standard design, please contact our technical support.

BALL SCREW DESIGN

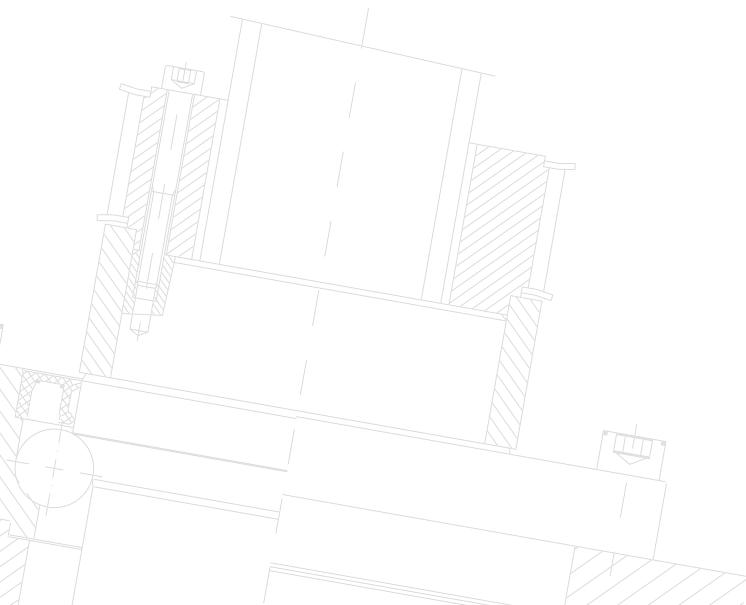


Telescopic ball screw:

- Used in applications where small housing dimensions and large pitches are required (e.g. handling platforms, hexapods, etc.).
- It is a telescopic set of several ball screws screwed in one assembly. The ball nuts work as bearings supporting the inner ball screw assembly.
- The telescopic ball screws replace hydraulic cylinders with the advantage of easy control and positioning.



Telescopic ball screw



4.4 Special screw

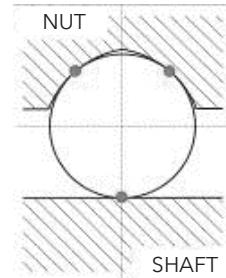
The special ball screw category includes e.g. these variants:

Threadless ball screw:

- The threadless ball screw is intended especially for motion mechanisms of manipulators and transport equipment, which require efficient transmission of the rotary to linear motion without emphasis on the rigidity and load capacity, but with requirements on simplicity, easy maintenance, and undemanding manufacturability.
- The profiled thread is used only for the ball nut and the forces are transmitted via the balls inserted between this profile and the smooth cylindrical profile of the shaft. To transmit the forces, this solution uses elastic deformation of the hardened and ground cylindrical shaft, on which the preloaded balls in the profiled inner thread of the nut are rolling.



Threadless ball screw



Threadless ball screw operation



Linear actuator:

- The linear actuator ensures motor controlled linear movement within the operating range; it replaces the hydraulic cylinders. It uses the transmission of the rotation to linear motion using the ball screw with minimum efficiency of 95 %.
- The movement speed can be controlled or adjusted by a suitable selection of the used.



Linear actuator

Ball screw with cage:

- This solution does not use the standard recirculation systems (A, R, L, P), but the balls are returned via an inserted cage.
- The ball screw with cage is suitable for solutions, which require the highest running quality in combination with small strokes.



Ball screw with cage

If you are interested in any of the above mentioned designs, we will be pleased to provide you with our technical support.



**„Our goal is to be an honest partner of our
customers, suppliers, and associates.“**

- The up-to-date catalogue version is always available on the company website <http://www.ksk-pm.cz/ke-stazeni/>.
- General terms and conditions as well as operating conditions can be found on the company website <http://www.ksk-pm.cz/ke-stazeni/>
- Most of the used calculations are based on the ISO 3408 standard dealing with ball screws.
- Due to continuous technical development within our company, the technical parameters quoted in this catalogue are not binding on the KSK Precise Motion, a.s. company.
- The KSK Precise Motion, a.s. company hereby declares that it bears no liability for incorrect design proposals made by customers based on the data contained in this catalogue. If you need assistance, please contact our technical support.



FACTORY BUILDING

KSK Precise Motion, a.s.
Blanenská 1277/37
664 34 Kuřim
Czech Republic

Phone: +420 533 033 710
E-mail: info@ksk-pm.cz

SALES OFFICE

Zeppelinstr. 44/1
DE 737 60 Ostfildern
Germany

Phone: +49 711 45 998 775
E-mail: info@ksk-pm.de

SALES OFFICE

Ryleeva, D. 41
RF 432071 Ulyanovsk
Russia

Phone: +7 915 945 72 20
E-mail: info@ksk-pm.ru