

Rotary Ball Screw

Rotary-Nut Series

BLR/DIR



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Rotary-Nut Series Rotary Ball Screw





Structure and Features

The Rotary Ball Screw is a rotary-nut ball screw unit in which a ball screw nut is integrated with a support bearing. The support bearing is an angular bearing that has a contact angle of 60°, contains a large number of balls and achieves a large axial rigidity. Model BLR is divided into two types: Precision Ball Screw and Rolled Ball Screw.

Capable of Fast Feed

Since the ball screw nut rotates with the screw shaft being fixed, it can be fed at high speed despite a thin screw shaft. This allows a small driving motor to be used.

Smooth Motion

It achieves smoother motion than rack-and-pinion based linear motion. In addition, since the screw shaft does not rotate because of the ball screw nut drive, this model does not show skipping, produces low noise and generates little heat.

Low Noise Level even in High-speed Rotation

Model BLR produces very low noise when its balls are picked up along the end cap. In addition, the balls circulate by passing through the ball screw nut, allowing this model to produce minimum noise even in high-speed operation.

High Rigidity

The support bearing of this model is larger than that of the rotary screw shaft type. Thus, its axial rigidity is significantly increased.

Compact

Since the nut and the support bearing are integrated, highly accurate and compact design is achieved.

Easy Installation

By simply mounting this model to the housing with bolts, a ball nut rotation mechanism is gained (for the housing's innerdiameter tolerance, H7 is recommended).





Static Safety Factor

It is necessary to take into account a static safety factor indicated in Table 1 against the axial load that is applied on the Ball Screw. When studying the static safety factor, a basic static load rating C_0a is required.

[Basic Static Load Rating Coa]

When a Ball Screw receives an excessive load or a large impact load while it is stationary or in motion, a local permanent deformation occurs between the raceway and the steel ball. If the permanent deformation exceeds a certain limit, it will prevent the Ball Screw from smoothly moving.

It is recognized that in general there will be no operational problem if the amount of permanent deformation is up to approximately 0.0001 of the steel ball diameter. The load present in such cases is called basic static load rating $C_{0}a$.

[Static Safety Factor]

C...

$fs \leq \frac{000}{1}$			
Fa	Machine using the Ball Screw	Lower limit of fs	
fs : Static safety factor (see Table 1)	Conoral industrial machinery	Without vibrations or impact	1.0 to 1.3
C₀a : Basic static load rating (kN)	General industrial machinery	With vibrations or impact	2.0 to 3.0
(see the dimensional table for model BLR on page 8)	Machina tools	Without vibrations or impact	1.0 to 1.5
Fa : Axial load (kN)		With vibrations or impact	2.5 to 7.0



3	᠇ᢪ	尖
3	ᢧᢪ	尖

1.5 to 2.0

2.0 to 3.5

Rated Life and Service Life Time

[Basic Dynamic Load Rating Ca]

Basic dynamic load rating Ca is used to calculate the service life of a Ball Screw in motion with its ball screw nut being under a load. The basic dynamic load rating Ca is an axial load under which the rated life of 90% of a group of the same Ball Screw units independently operating is 10⁶ rev (1 million revolutions).

[Rated Life]

fw : Load factor

The service life of a Ball Screw is obtained from the equation below using the basic dynamic load rating and the axial load.

	Ca	13 1 1 06	
L = (fw⋅Fa	-) × 10	

L	: Rated life	(rev)
Ca	: Basic dynamic load rating	(N) (see the dimensional table for model BLR on page 8)
Fa	: Axial load	(N)

(see Table 2)

Vibrations/impactVelocity (V)fwFaintVery low
 $V \le 0.25$ m/s1.0 to 1.2WeakLow
 $0.25 \le V \le 1.0$ m/s1.2 to 1.5

Moderate

1.0≦V≦2.0 m/s High

2.0 m/s<V

Table 2 Load Factor

[Service Life Time]

When the rated life (L) has been determined, the service life time is obtained from the following equation if the stroke length and the number of reciprocations are constant.

Medium

Strong

	L × l	Lh : Service life time	(h)
LN	$= \frac{1}{2 \times l s \times n_1 \times 60}$	<pre>ℓ s : Stroke length</pre>	(mm)
		n1 : Revolutions per minute	(min ⁻¹)
		ℓ : Lead	(mm)

(For details, see the General Catalog.)

Axial Clearance of Model BLR

Axial Clearance of Model BLR (Precision Type)

Table 3 shows the axial clearance of model BLR (precision type). If the manufacturing length exceeds the corresponding value indicated in Table 4, the clearance may partially be negative (preloaded state).

Table 3 Axial Clearance of Model BLR (Precision Type)

			•		Unit: mm
Clearance symbol	G0	GT	G1	G2	G3
Axial clearance	0 or below	0 to 0.005	0 to 0.01	0 to 0.02	0 to 0.05

Table 4 Maximum Manufacturing Length of Model BLR (Precision Type) by Axial Clearance

	Unit: mm										
	Overall screw length										
Model No.	Cleara	nce GT	Cleara	nce G1		Clearance G2					
	C0 to C3 C5		C0 to C3	C5	C0 to C3	C5	C7				
BLR1616-3.6	500	400	500	500	700	600	500				
BLR2020-3.6 BLR2525-3.6	800	700	800	700	1000	1000	1000				
BLR3232-3.6	900	800	1100	900	1400	1200	1200				
BLR3636-3.6 BLR4040-3.6	1000	800	1300	1000	2000	1500	1500				
BLR5050-3.6	1200	1000	1600	1300	2500	2000	2000				

* If the product is to be manufactured with accuracy grade C7 and clearance GT or G1, the clearance will partially be negative.



Axial Clearance of Model BLR (Rolled Type)

Table 5 shows the axial clearance of model BLR (rolled type).

Table 5 Axial Clearance of Model BLR (Rolled Type)

	Unit. Init
Model No.	Axial clearance (maximum)
BLR1616-3.6 BLR2020-3.6 BLR2525-3.6	0.1
BLR3232-3.6	0.14
BLR3636-3.6 BLR4040-3.6	0.17
BLR5050-3.6	0.2

Accuracy Standards for Model BLR

The accuracy of model BLR is compliant with a JIS standard (JIS B 1192) except for the radial run-out of the circumference of the ball screw nut from the screw axis (D) and the perpendicularity of the flange-mounting surface against the screw axis (C).



Unit: m								Unit: mm	
			Precision	Ball Screw			Rolled Ball Screw		
Lead accuracy	C	3	C	5	C	7	C7, C	8, C10	
Accuracy grade	C	3	C	5	C	7	C10		
Model No.	С	D	С	D	С	D	С	D	
BLR 1616	0.013	0.017	0.016	0.020	0.023	0.035	0.035	0.065	
BLR 2020	0.013	0.017	0.016	0.020	0.023	0.035	0.035	0.065	
BLR 2525	0.015 0.020	0.018	0.024	0.023	0.035	0.035	0.065		
BLR 3232	0.015	0.020	0.018	0.024	0.023	0.035	0.035	0.065	
BLR 3636	0.016	0.021	0.019	0.025	0.024	0.036	0.036	0.066	
BLR 4040	0.018 0.026		0.021	0.033	0.026	0.046	0.046	0.086	
BLR 5050	0.018	0.026	0.021	0.033	0.026	0.046	0.046	0.086	



Example of Mounting the Ball Screw Nut for Model BLR



Note: If the flange is to be inverted, indicate "K" in the model number (applicable only to model BLR) Example: BLR 2020-3.6 K UU

Symbol for inverted flange

(No symbol for standard flange orientation)

Examples of Mounting Model BLR on the Table

Screw Shaft Free, Ball Screw Nut Fixed

(Suitable for a long table)



Ball Screw Nut Free, Screw Shaft Fixed

(Suitable for a short table and a long stroke)



Example of Installation on the Table (Screw Shaft Fixed)



BLR TYPE Dimensional Table for Model BLR Large-Lead Rotary-Nut Precision Ball Screw

Large-Lead Rotary-Nut Rolled Ball Screw



	Screw	Thread	Lead	Ball center-	Basic load rating						
Model No	shaft outer	minor		to-center	C	a	C	₀a		Flange	Overall
MOUELINO.	diameter	diameter		diameter	k	N	k	N	Outer diameter	diameter	length
	d	dc	Ph	dp	Precision	Rolled	Precision	Rolled	D	D1	L1
BLR 1616-3.6	16	13.7	16	16.65	7.1	5.8	14.3	12.9	0 52 _0.007	68	43.5
BLR 2020-3.6	20	17.5	20	20.75	11.1	7.7	24.7	22.3	62 0 62 -0.007	78	54
BLR 2525-3.6	25	22	25	26	16.6	12.1	38.7	35	0 72 _0.007	92	65
BLR 3232-3.6	32	28.3	32	33.25	23.7	17.3	59.5	53.9	0 80 _0.007	105	80
BLR 3636-3.6	36	31.7	36	37.4	30.8	22.4	78	70.5	0 100 _0.008	130	93
BLR 4040-3.6	40	35.2	40	41.75	38.7	28.1	99.2	89.8	0 110 _0.008	140	98
BLR 5050-3.6	50	44.1	50	52.2	57.8	42.1	155	140.4	0 120 _0.008	156	126

Example of model number Precision Ball Screw	coding BLR2	020-3.6 K U	C5			
	Model number	Flange orientation symbol (see page 6) K : flange inverted No symbol : standard	Symbol for axial clearance (see page 4) Symbol for sup UU : seal a No symbol : witho	Overall screw shaft length (in mm) port bearing sea attached on both sid ut seal	Accuracy symbol (see page 5) al des	





	Unit: m														Unit: mm
Ball screw dimensions													Support bearing		Nut inertial
													basic loa	ad rating	moment
													Ca	C₀a	
	D₃	D4	н	B ₄	B₅	Те	P1	P ₂	S	t	d₁	θ°	kN	kN	kg * cm-
	0 40 _0.025	32 ^{+0.025} 0	5	27.5	9	2	60	25	M4	12	4.5	40	19.4	19.2	0.48
	0 50 _0.025	+0.025 39 0	6	34	11	2	70	31	M5	16	4.5	40	26.8	29.3	1.44
	0 58 _0.03	47 0 +0.025	8	43	12.5	3	81	38	M6	19	5.5	40	28.2	33.3	3.23
	$\begin{smallmatrix}&&0\\&&\\-0.03\end{smallmatrix}$	58 0 ^{+0.03}	9	55	14	3	91	48	M6	19	6.6	40	30	39	6.74
	0 80 _0.03	66 ^{+0.03} 0	11	62	17	3	113	54	M8	22	9	40	56.4	65.2	16.8
	0 90 _0.035	+0.03 73	11	68	16.5	3	123	61	M8	22	9	50	59.3	74.1	27.9
	0 100 _0.035	+0.035 90 0	12	80	25	4	136	75	M10	28	11	50	62.2	83	58.2



Note) For the axial clearance, see page 4.



Rotary-Nut Series Rotary Ball Screw

DIR



Structure and Features

Standard-Lead Rotary-Nut Ball Screw model DIR is a rotary-nut Ball Screw that has a structure where a simple-nut Ball Screw is integrated with a support bearing.

Its ball screw nut serves as a ball circulation mechanism using deflectors. Balls travel along the groove of the deflector, mounted in the ball screw nut, to the adjacent raceway, and then circulate back to the loaded area to complete infinite rolling motion. Being a nut under an offset preload, the single ball screw nut provides different phases to the right and left thread in the middle of the nut, thus to set the axial clearance below zero (preloaded state). This allows more compact, smoother motion to be achieved than the conventional double-nut type (a spacer is inserted between two nuts).

The support bearing comprises two rows of DB type angular bearings with a contact angle of 45° to provide a preload. The collar, previously used to mount a pulley, is integrated with the ball screw nut.

Compact

Because of the internal circulation mechanism using a deflector, the outer diameter is only 70 to 80%, and the overall length is 60 to 80%, of that of the Returned-Pipe Nut, thus reduce the weight and decrease the inertia during acceleration. Since the ball screw nut is integrated with the support bearing, highly accurate and compact design is allowed. In addition, small inertia through the lightweight ball screw nut ensures high responsiveness.

Capable of High-Speed Rotation

Since the screw shaft is fixed and the ball screw nut is free, the Ball Screw is capable of rotating at high speed even if the shaft diameter is small. It allows a small driving motor to be used.

• Capable of Fine Positioning

Being a Standard-Lead Ball Screw, this model is capable of fine positioning even when the ball screw nut rotates.

Accuracy Can Easily Be Established

As the support bearing is integrated with the outer ring, the bearing can be assembled with the nut housing on the end face of the outer ring flange. This makes it easy to center the ball screw nut and establish accuracy.

Well Balanced

Since the deflectors are evenly placed on the circumference, superb balance is ensured while the ball screw nut is rotating.

• Stable in the Low-speed Range

Traditionally, motors tend to have uneven torque and speed in the low-speed range due to external causes. With model DIR, motors can be connected independently with the screw shaft and the ball screw nut, thus allow fine feed within the motors' stable rotation ranges.









It is necessary to take into account a static safety factor indicated in Table 6 against the axial load that is applied on the Ball Screw. When studying the static safety factor, a basic static load rating C_0a is required.

[Basic Static Load Rating Coa]

When a Ball Screw receives an excessive load or a large impact load while it is stationary or in motion, a local permanent deformation occurs between the raceway and the steel ball. If the permanent deformation exceeds a certain limit, it will prevent the Ball Screw from smoothly moving.

It is recognized that in general there will be no operational problem if the amount of permanent deformation is up to approximately 0.0001 of the steel ball diameter. The load present in such cases is called basic static load rating Coa.

[Static Safety Factor]

$fs \leq \frac{C_0 a}{r}$							
Fa	Machine using the Ball Screw	Load conditions	Lower limit of fs				
fs : Static safety factor (see Table 6)	General industrial machinery	Without vibrations or impact	1.0 to 1.3				
Coa : Basic static load rating (kN)		With vibrations or impact	2.0 to 3.0				
(see the dimensional table for model DIR on page 14)	Machina tools	Without vibrations or impact	1.0 to 1.5				
Fa · Axial load (kN)		With vibrations or impact	2.5 to 7.0				

Rated Life and Service Life Time

[Basic Dynamic Load Rating Ca]

Basic dynamic load rating Ca is used to calculate the service life of a Ball Screw in motion with its ball screw nut being under a load. The basic dynamic load rating Ca is an axial load under which the rated life of 90% of a group of the same Ball Screw units independently operating is 10⁶ rev (1 million revolutions).

Vibrations/impact

Faint

[Rated Life]

The service life of a Ball Screw is obtained from the equation below using the basic dynamic load rating and the axial load.

	C 0		- Cant	V≦0.25 m/s	1.0 10 1.2	
L	$= (\frac{Ca}{1})^{3} \times 10^{3}$	6	Maak	Low	104015	
	` fw∙Fa ´		weak	0.25≦V≦1.0 m/s	1.2 10 1.5	
L	: Rated life	(rev)	Modium	Moderate	1.5 to 2.0	
Ca	: Basic dynamic load rating	(N) (see the dimensional table for model DIR on page 14)	Medium	1.0≦V≦2.0 m/s	1.5 to 2.0	
Fa	: Axial load	(N)	Strong	High	2 0 to 3 5	
fw	: Load factor	(see Table 7)	Ottong	2.0 m/s <v< td=""><td>2.0 10 0.0</td></v<>	2.0 10 0.0	

[Service Life Time]

When the rated life (L) has been determined, the service life time is obtained from the following equation if the stroke length and the number of reciprocations are constant.

	L×l	Lh : Service life time	(h)
Ln	$= \frac{1}{2 \times l s \times n_1 \times 60}$	<pre>ℓ s : Stroke length</pre>	(mm)
		n: Revolutions per minute	(min ⁻¹)
		ℓ : Lead	(mm)

(For details, see the General Catalog.)

fw

10 to 12

Axial Clearance of Model DIR

Table 8 shows the axial clearance of model DIR (precision type). If the manufacturing length exceeds the corresponding value indicated in Table 9, the clearance may partially be negative (preloaded state).

Table 8 Axial Clearance of Model DIR												
					Unit: mit							
Clearance symbol	G0	GT	G1	G2	G3							
Axial clearance	0 or below	0 to 0.005	0 to 0.01	0 to 0.02	0 to 0.05							

Table 9 Maximum Manufacturing Length of Model DIR by Axial Clearance

							Unit: mm					
	Overall screw length											
Model No.	Cleara	nce GT	Cleara	nce G1	Clearance G2							
	C0 to C3	C5	C0 to C3	C5	C0 to C3	C5	C7					
DIR16	500	400	500	500	700	600	500					
DIR20	800	700	800	700	1000	1000	1000					
DIR32	900	800	1100	900	1400	1200	1200					
DIR36	1000	800	1300	1000	2000	1500	1500					

* If the product is to be manufactured with accuracy grade C7 and clearance GT or G1, the clearance will partially be negative.



Table 7 Load Factor

Velocity (V)

Very low

Accuracy Standards for Model DIR

The accuracy of model DIR is compliant with a JIS standard (JIS B 1192) except for the radial run-out of the circumference of the ball screw nut from the screw axis (D) and the perpendicularity of the flange-mounting surface against the screw axis (C).



Unit: mm

Accuracy grade	C	:3	C	5	C7		
Model No.	С	D	С	D	С	D	
DIR 16	0.013	0.017	0.016	0.020	0.023	0.035	
DIR 20	0.013	0.017	0.016	0.020	0.023	0.035	
DIR 25	0.015	0.020	0.018	0.024	0.023	0.035	
DIR 32	0.015	0.020	0.018	0.024	0.023	0.035	
DIR 36	0.016	0.021	0.019	0.025	0.024	0.036	
DIR 40	0.018	0.026	0.021	0.033	0.026	0.036	

Example of Mounting the Ball Screw Nut for Model DIR





Installation to the housing can be performed on the end face of the outer ring flange.



DIR TYPE Dimensional Table for Model DIR Standard-Lead Rotary-Nut Ball Screw



	Screw	Thread	Lead	Ball center-	Basic loa	ad rating	Rigidity				
Model No	shaft outer	minor		to-center			K	Outer	Flange	Overall	
Model No.	diameter	diameter		diameter	Ca	C₀a		diameter	diameter	length	D₃
	d	dc	Ph	dp	kN	kN	N/ μ m	D	D1	L1	h7
DIR 1605-6	16	13.2	5	16.75	7.4	13	310	48	64	79	36
DIR 2005-6	20	17.2	5	20.75	8.5	17.3	310	56	72	80	43.5
DIR 2505-6	05	22.2	5	25.75	9.7	22.6	490	66	86	88	52
DIR 2510-4	25	21.6	10	26	9	18	330	66	86	106	52
DIR 3205-6		29.2	5	32.75	11.1	30.2	620	78	103	86	63
DIR 3206-6	32	28.4	6	33	14.9	37.1	630	78	103	97	63
DIR 3210-6		26.4	10	33.75	25.7	52.2	600	78	103	131	63
DIR 3610-6	36	30.5	10	37.75	28.8	63.8	710	92	122	151	72
DIR 4010-6	40	34.7	10	41.75	29.8	69.3	750	100	130	142	79.5
DIR 4012-6	40	34.4	12	41.75	30.6	72.3	790	100	130	167	79.5

Example of model number coding

DIR2005-6 RR G0 +520L C1

Model Seal symbol number RR: labyrinth seal attached on both ends of the ball

Overall screw shaft length (in mm)

Accuracy symbol (see page 12)

screw nut

Symbol for axial clearance (see page 11)





														Unit: mm
	Support bearing		Nut inertial											
												basic loa	ad rating	moment
												Ca	C₀a	
	D ₂	B₅	B ₄	B₃	P1	P ₂	Н	B1	S	t	d1	kN	kN	kg • cm ²
	30	8	21	50	56	30	6	15	M4	6	4.5	8.7	10.5	0.61
	34	9	21	50	64	36	6	15	M5	8	4.5	9.7	13.4	1.18
	40	13	25	50	75	43	7	18	M6	10	5.5	12.7	18.2	2.65
	40	11	25	70	75	43	7	18	M6	10	5.5	12.7	18.2	2.84
	46	11	25	50	89	53	8	17	M6	10	6.6	13.6	22.3	5.1
	48	11	25	61	89	53	8	17	M6	10	6.6	13.6	22.3	5.68
	54	11	25	95	89	53	8	17	M6	10	6.6	13.6	22.3	8.13
	58	14	33	104	105	61	10	23	M8	12	9	20.4	32.3	14.7
	62	14	33	95	113	67	10	23	M8	12	9	21.5	36.8	20.6
	62	14	33	120	113	67	10	23	M8	12	9	21.5	36.8	22.5



Note The rigidity values in the table represent spring constants each obtained from the load and the elastic displacement when providing a preload 10% of the basic dynamic load rating (Ca) and

applying an axial load three times greater than the preload. These values do not include the rigidity of the components related to mounting the ball screw nut. Therefore, it is normally appropriate to assume roughly 80% of the value in the table to be the actual value.

If the applied preload (Fa_) is not equal to 0.1 Ca, the rigidity value (K_N) is obtained from the following equation.

 $\kappa_{N} \!=\! \kappa \left(\frac{Fa_{0}}{0.1Ca} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$

K: rigidity value in the dimensional table



冗书代 Rotary Ball Screw Models BLR/DIR

Precautions on Handling

Precautions on Use

- Disassembling components may cause dust to enter the system or degrade the mounting accuracy of the parts. Do not disassemble the product. • Tilting the screw shaft and the ball screw nut may cause them to fall by their own weight.
- Dropping or hitting the Ball Screw may damage the ball circulation component, which may cause functional loss. Giving an impact to the product could also cause damage to its function even if the product looks intact.

Dust Prevention

• For the outer ring of the support bearing, a special synthetic resin rubber seal with high wear resistance is available (BLR...UU) in order to prevent foreign material from entering the bearing and the lubricant from leaking.

Each THK Precision Ball Screw is attached with a labyrinth seal on both ends of the ball screw nut to prevent entry of foreign material such as cutting chips. Since a slight clearance is provided between the labyrinth seal and the screw shaft, the efficiency of the product will not be affected. For a bellows and a screw cover, contact THK.

Lubrication

- · Thoroughly remove anti-corrosion oil and feed a lubricant before using the product.
- · Do not mix lubricants of different physical properties.
- In locations exposed to constant vibrations or in special environments, such as clean rooms, vacuum and low/high temperature, normal lubricants may not be used. Contact THK for details.
- . When planning to use a special lubricant, contact THK before using it.
- · Lubrication interval varies according to the service conditions. Contact THK for details.
- When lubricating the Rotary Ball Screw, attach a greasing plate to the housing in advance (see the figure on the right). • Each THK Precision Ball Screw requires appropriate lubrication when efficiency, service life, temperature rise and accuracy maintenance are taken into account. In particular, if the generation of heat in the ball screw section will likely affect the accuracy during high-speed rotation or under a heavy load, it is necessary to consider selecting a lubricant or cooling the product with forced lubrication

Precautions on Use

- Do not remove the ball screw nut from the ball screw shaft. Doing so may cause the balls or the nut to fall off.
- Entry of foreign material to the ball screw nut may cause damage to the ball circulation component or functional loss. Prevent foreign material, such as dust or cutting chips, from entering the system.
- If foreign material adheres to the product, replenish the lubricant after cleaning the product. For the type of the detergent, contact THK.
- When planning to use the product in an environment where the coolant penetrates the ball screw nut, it may cause trouble to product functions depending on the type of the coolant. Contact THK for details.
- Do not use the product at temperature of 80°C or higher. When desiring to use the system at temperature of 80°C or higher, contact THK in advance.
- If using the product with vertical mount, the ball screw nut may fall by its own weight. Attach a mechanism to prevent it from falling.
- . Using the product at speed exceeding the permissible rotation speed may cause breakage of a component or accident. Be sure to use the product within the specification range designated by THK.
- Forcibly driving in the ball screw shaft or the ball screw nut may cause an indentation on the raceway. Use care when mounting components.
- If an offset or skewing occurs with the ball screw shaft support and the ball screw nut, it may substantially shorten the service life. Pay much attention to components to be mounted and to the mounting accuracy.
- . When using the product in locations exposed to constant vibrations or in special environments such as clean rooms, vacuum and low/high temperature, contact THK in advance
- Letting the ball screw nut overshoot will cause balls to fall off or the ball-circulating component to be damaged. Be sure not to let it overshoot. Storage
 - . When storing the Ball Screw, enclose it in a package designated by THK and store it in a horizontal orientation while avoiding high temperature, low temperature and high humidity.

• "LM Guide," "Ball Cage," " (), and "QZ" are registered trademarks of THK CO., LTD.

EUROPE

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HEAD OFFICE 3-11-6, NISHI-GOTANDA, SHINAGAWA-KU, TOKYO 141-8503 JAPAN ASIA PACIFIC SALES DEPARTMENT PHONE:(03)5434-0351 FAX:(03)5434-0353

NORTH AMERICA

CHICAGO

PHONE: (847) 310-1111 FAX: (847) 310-1182 NEW YORK

PHONE:(845)369-4035 FAX:(845)369-4909 ATLANTA

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PHONE: (949) 955-3145 FAX: (949) 955-3149 SAN FRANCISCO

PHONE: (925) 455-8948 FAX: (925) 455-8965 BOSTON

PHONE:(781)575-1151 FAX:(781)575-9295 DETROIT

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DÜSSFIDORF PHONE:0049-(0)2102-7425-0 FAX:0049-(0)2102-7425-299 STUTTGART

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- PHONE:0039-039-2842079 FAX:0039-039-2842527 BOLOGNA
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- PHONE:0046-(0)8-4457630 FAX:0046-(0)8-4457639 AUSTRIA
- PHONE:0043-(0)7229-51400 FAX:0043-(0)7229-51400-79 SPAIN
- PHONE:0034-93-652-5740 FAX:0034-93-652-5746 THK FRANCE S. A. S.
- PHONE:0033-(0)4-37491400 FAX:0033-(0)4-37491401 SOUTH AFRICA
- PHONE:0027-(0)44-2720020 FAX:0027-(0)44-2720020

CHINA

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- PHONE:(080)2330-1524FAX:(080)2330-1524

