Optimizing the Design of a Precision Mechanical Drive System

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Mechanical drive trains are at the heart of motion control systems. Whether its robotics and automation or packaging and material handling, many such systems rely on mechanical drive components such as gears and couplings for optimal performance.

When designing a mechanical drive train in a servo motion control system, considerations beyond torque and backlash requirements can improve the overall system, saving cost and improving performance. These considerations can include:

- **Dimensional considerations**
- **Component compatibility**
- **Meeting machine performance specifications**
- **Total cost of ownership**
- **Advantages of single sourcing**

Here we’ll take a more in-depth look at each of these considerations, including a few specific application examples.

**Dimensional Considerations**

When selecting the mechanical drive components for a motion control system, space can be a limitation. The many options for the drive components can also offer opportunities.

Some of the main limitations include:

- Fitting components within the machine frame
  - Can the drive train be shortened? Using a gearbox that can directly connect to the driven component can shorten the overall length, saving space (figure 1).
  - Can you use a right-angle gearbox instead of an inline gearbox – or vice versa? Changing one for the other can make the drive train more compact (figure 2).
  - Is your servo motor direct-driving a system without additional gear reduction? A mounting kit designed for this situation can simplify this direct connection by eliminating
additional mounting brackets.

• Where is the drive train? Moving it, say from one side of a linear actuator to the other, can save space.

• Transport
  • Look at the overall weight and envelope of the machine. Can you reduce shipping costs by changing the design to reduce either of these?
  • Can the machine ship in one piece or will it need to be shipped in parts and assembled on-site with a dedicated technician?

• Space at the end user
  • What is the available floor space?
  • What is the ceiling height?

Even given space limitations, there are still opportunities to improve the overall machine within the space limitations. Making small changes and selecting components with dimensional advantages can have big impacts:

• Eliminate components: using a hollow output gearbox eliminates the need for a coupling and increases system stiffness (figure 1).
• Right angle gearboxes can be used to adjust the gear ratio while giving additional flexibility as to how the gearbox assembly protrudes from the actuator
• Wrap around kits offer the ability to ‘wrap’ the input components alongside the output components, greatly reducing the assembly’s overall length.

Application Example
Here’s one example of how the preceding considerations were brought to bear on a challenge faced by a specific machine builder. The machine builder’s existing design was too long to be shipped in one piece, requiring them to send a service technician to assemble the machine on-site at their customer’s location.

As a solution, GAM supplied a custom SPH-W gearbox with a custom input shaft, housing and integrated output adapter, allowing the gearbox to be fully integrated into the drive and eliminating a coupling and coupling housing (see figure 3). These small changes shortened the overall length of the machine by 3.5 in., allowing the machine to ship completely assembled. This shortened length eliminated the time and cost to disassemble the machine and reassemble it at the customer as well as the expense of sending a technician to the end customer. A small change resulted in large savings to the builder and their customer.

Component Compatibility
In addition to matching components dimensionally, it’s also important to match components on performance compatibility. This can avoid unnecessary costs or sub-optimal performance.
For example:

- Using a high precision gearbox with an elastomer coupling at the output. Although the elastomer has zero-backlash, it has lower torsional stiffness, negating the advantages of the high precision gearbox. A bellows coupling would be more appropriate.
- Similarly, using a low precision rack and pinion, connected to a precision gearbox with a set screw, introduces unnecessary backlash. Using a high precision pinion with a keyed or spline connection would maintain the high precision of the whole system.
- Conversely, using high precision components when lower precision is sufficient introduces unnecessary costs into the system.

Meeting Machine Performance Specifications

An application employing a servo motor for motion control will have specific requirements for performance and precision. One of the basic measurements for precision is backlash, but having an understanding of additional measurements can improve overall machine precision. Below are three critical parameters:

- Backlash: Movement in the output shaft position relative to the input shaft when the input is fixed. It is caused by clearance or play in the gears.
- Torsional Stiffness: Twisting angle due to external forces, or “wind up,” in the gearbox or coupling. It is a function of the overall rigidity of the gearbox.
- Lost Motion: Combination of backlash and torsional stiffness and is dependent on the applied torque.

In addition, these elements of precision can stack up across components, such as a drive using a gearbox with a coupling connection at the output. The backlash, stiffness, and lost motion of each component add up to the overall precision. Eliminating or improving a component can reduce the stack-up tolerance.

Zero-Backlash Couplings

There are two types of servo couplings; bellows and elastomer (figure 4). Both are zero-backlash but have vastly different torsional stiffness (also referred to as torsional resistance). Additional considerations for a specific application include:

- Will it run continuous or cyclic?
- Is it a high-speed or high torque application?
- Does it require vibration dampening?
- Are there cost considerations?

This is a quick guide for selecting the best type of coupling for an application:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Your application prioritizes...</th>
<th>Use this style coupling...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ability to repair</td>
<td>Elastomer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous duty cycle</td>
<td>Elastomer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclic duty cycle</td>
<td>Bellows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical insulation</td>
<td>Elastomer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extreme temperature range</td>
<td>Bellows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High speed</td>
<td>Bellows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High torque capacity</td>
<td>Bellows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High torsional stiffness</td>
<td>Bellows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-cost solution</td>
<td>Elastomer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No maintenance</td>
<td>Bellows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vibration/resonance dampening</td>
<td>Elastomer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gearbox Systems

We can also compare mechanical motion control systems by looking at the total lost motion at a specific torque, including:

- Lost motion due to backlash (as given)
- Lost motion due to torsional stiffness (applied torque/torsional stiffness)

In this example, we look at the total lost motion in GAM inline gearboxes
One of the goals in machine design is optimizing the total cost for the builder and for their customers. For mechanical motion control, selecting the proper components goes beyond just speed and torque. Over-designing the components can result in unnecessary cost to the builder. On the other hand, under-designing can result in components that do not meet performance requirement or fail prematurely, incurring unnecessary expenses for the end user.

The total lost motion shows directly connecting a gearbox to the driven mechanism is more precise than using a coupling, and a bellows coupling is more precise than an elastomer coupling. In addition, the helical planetary gearbox outperforms the straight planetary gearbox of similar size, despite the higher applied torque.

Lost motion combines the effect of backlash and torsional stiffness on the precision of a gearbox system. It can be used as a factor in comparing and select the best motion control system for an application when precision is critical.

**Total Cost of Ownership**

One of the goals in machine design is optimizing the total cost for the builder and for their customers. For mechanical motion control, selecting the proper components goes beyond just speed and torque. Over-designing the components can result in unnecessary cost to the builder. On the other hand, under-designing can result in components that do not meet performance requirement or fail prematurely, incurring unnecessary expenses for the end user.

In order to optimize component selection in line with total cost of ownership, keep in mind the following considerations:

- Does the component meet the basic performance requirements of the machine for:
  - Precision level
  - Torque and speed
  - Cost

- Will the components meet the required design life?
  - What is the life rating? The two main components that affect gearbox life are gears and bearings.
  - What is the duty cycle? A continuous running gearbox requires different sizing than the intermittent operation of a servo application.

- What is the cycle time? More than 1000 cycles/hour may require the application of a service factor
- Will there be impact loads or e-stops? If not considered, these may decrease the design life.
- Are there opportunities to eliminate components to reduce overall cost and improve system stiffness? For example, use:
  - A hollow output gearbox that mounts directly to a shaft, eliminating the need for a coupling.
  - A linear slide kit to securely connect a servo motor direct driving a linear slide, eliminating the need to mount the motor to a base or bracket.
  - A distance or line shaft coupling to drive multiple components, eliminating the need for external bearings and the brackets or housing to mount them.

### Table 1: Lost motion at Maximum Acceleration Torque

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gearbox Output</th>
<th>Coupling</th>
<th>Applied Torque (Nm)</th>
<th>Total Lost Motion (arcmin)</th>
<th>Total Lost Motion (degrees)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gearbox</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight Tooth Planetary</td>
<td>100 100</td>
<td>119.3 2.0</td>
<td>119.3 2.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helical Tooth Planetary</td>
<td>125 100</td>
<td>24.1 0.40</td>
<td>24.1 0.40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robotic Planetary</td>
<td>375 375</td>
<td>625 0.03</td>
<td>625 0.03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Consider maintenance over the life of the components
  • A component lubricated for life does not require the disruption of shut down to add grease.
  • Some zero-backlash gearboxes require periodic adjustment to maintain backlash. Using a gearbox such as the GAM GPL zero-backlash planetary maintains lifetime zero-backlash.

• Consider the true cost of replacement
  • Machine shut-down time
  • Loss of production

Advantages of Single Sourcing
Minimizing the number of suppliers is always a goal for manufacturers. When designing a motion control system, there are even more advantages to a single source for the mechanical drive components.

A single supplier takes ownership of the overall design, selecting the best possible components that work together and are optimized for the application. In some cases, the supplier’s engineering expertise can improve the overall design. In addition, components can be supplied as subassemblies, saving time in final assembly.

From design through assembly and operation, the single supplier has ownership of the entire design including form, fit and function.

Single sourcing can:
• Reduce the number of purchase orders to track along with decreasing freight costs
• Avoid the situation of different suppliers blaming each other in the case of failure. A single source takes responsibility for the system.
• Reduce the possibility of design errors between mating the components. A single source is familiar with all the parts of the system and can size and select the best components for the application.

Application Example:
Here is an example of a redesign that eliminated a number of components used in the original design.

A manufacturer came to GAM for a replacement right angle gearbox. The existing design had the gearbox rotating a chuck via a belt and pulley system. A second system was mounted remotely to open and close the jaws of the chuck (figure 5, left).

Before simply replacing the right angle gearbox, GAM engineers reviewed the whole system and proposed a new design. They replaced the drive system with a GAM GPL zero-backlash robotic gearbox (figure 5, right) with a direct connection to the chuck. Taking advantage of the through hole in the GPL, they designed a simple adapter to mount the air cylinder. To further simplify the assembly, the customer’s chuck was sent to GAM for mounting to the gearbox.

Conclusion
When specifying the mechanical drive train in a servo motion control system, it’s easy to select components based on torque and backlash requirements. However, looking at some additional considerations can improve the overall system, saving cost and optimizing performance.
Section 2. Beyond Backlash: Total Lost Motion in Gearboxes and Couplings

An application employing a servo motor for motion control will have specific requirements for performance and precision. The basic measurement for precision is backlash, but understanding of additional measurements can improve overall machine precision.

- **Backlash**: Movement in the output shaft position relative to the input shaft when the input is fixed. It is caused by clearance or play in the gears.
- **Torsional Stiffness**: Twisting angle due to external forces, “wind up” in the gearbox or coupling. It is a function of the overall rigidity of the gearbox.
- **Lost Motion**: Combination of backlash and torsional stiffness and is dependent on the applied torque.

In addition, these components of precision can stack up across components such as a drive using a gearbox with a coupling connection at the output. The backlash, stiffness, and lost motion of each component add up to the overall precision. Eliminating or improving a component can reduce the stack up of lost motion and improve precision.

We can compare mechanical motion control systems (gearboxes and couplings) by looking at the total lost motion at a specific torque including:

- Lost motion due to backlash
- Lost motion due to torsional stiffness

Next, we can look at several gearbox comparisons.

**Total Lost Motion Calculation**

Total Lost Motion is measured as an angle (usually arcminutes) and a combination of backlash and torsional stiffness.

\[
\text{Total Lost Motion} = \text{Gearbox Backlash} + \frac{\text{Applied Torque}}{\text{Gearbox Torsional Stiffness}} + \text{Coupling Backlash} + \frac{\text{Applied Torque}}{\text{Coupling Torsional Stiffness}}
\]

Where

- Backlash (arcmin) and Torsional Stiffness/Resistance (Nm/arcmin) are provided by the gearbox manufacturer.
- Applied Torque (Nm) is the torque demand of the application.
TABLE 1. LOST MOTION AT MAXIMUM ACCELERATION TORQUE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GEARBOX / COUPLING SELECTED</th>
<th>EPL-W-084</th>
<th>EPL-W-084</th>
<th>EPL-F-090</th>
<th>SPH-C-100</th>
<th>SPH-F-100</th>
<th>GPL-F-056</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gearbox</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coupling at Output</td>
<td>EKM-150</td>
<td>KLC-125</td>
<td>Direct Connection</td>
<td>Integral</td>
<td>Direct Connection</td>
<td>Direct Connection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GEARBOX DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gearing type</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>Frame size (mm)</th>
<th>Torsional Stiffness (Nm/arcmin)</th>
<th>Coupling Type</th>
<th>Torsional Resistance (Nm/arcmin)</th>
<th>Applied Torque (Nm)</th>
<th>LOST MOTION AT APPLIED TORQUE DUE TO:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Straight Planetary</td>
<td>5:1</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>Elastomer</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Gearbox backlash (arcmin) 10, 10, 10, 2.0, 1.0, 0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helical Planetary</td>
<td>5:1</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>Bellows</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>Gearbox Torsional Stiffness (arcmin) 14.1, 14.1, 14.1, 18.8, 4.6, 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robotic Planetary</td>
<td>5:1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Bellows</td>
<td>Included with Gearbox</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>Coupling Torsional Stiffness (arcmin) 95.2, 8.3, -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Lost Motion Shows Performance of Different Gearboxes

In Table 1, we look at the total lost motion in GAM inline gearboxes. We use the maximum acceleration torque for each gearbox as the applied torque for a “worst case” scenario. Gearboxes are shown in order of decreasing total lost motion or increasing precision. The servo couplings are all zero backlash.

Looking at the total lost motion for each gearbox or gearbox and coupling, we can see that directly connecting a gearbox to the driven mechanism is more precise than using a coupling, and a bellows coupling is more precise than an elastomer coupling. In addition, the helical planetary gearbox outperforms the straight planetary gearbox of similar size, despite the higher applied torque.
### TABLE 2. LOST MOTION AT A SET TORQUE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gearbox / Coupling Selected</th>
<th>EPL-W-084</th>
<th>EPL-W-084</th>
<th>EPL-F-090</th>
<th>SPH-C-100</th>
<th>SPH-F-100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gearbox</td>
<td>EKM-150</td>
<td>KLC-125</td>
<td>Direct Connection</td>
<td>Integral</td>
<td>Direct Connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coupling at Output</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEARBOX DATA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gearing type</td>
<td>Ratio</td>
<td>Straight Planetary</td>
<td>Helical Planetary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio</td>
<td>5:1</td>
<td>5:1</td>
<td>5:1</td>
<td>5:1</td>
<td>5:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame size</td>
<td>mm</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torsional Stiffness</td>
<td>Nm/arcmin</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUPLING DATA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coupling Used at Output</td>
<td>Elastomer</td>
<td>Bellows</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Bellows</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torsional Resistance</td>
<td>Nm/arcmin</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Included with Gearbox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPLICATION DATA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applied Torque</td>
<td>Nm</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOST MOTION AT APPLIED TORQUE DUE TO:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gearbox backlash</td>
<td>arcmin</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gearbox Torsional Stiffness</td>
<td>arcmin</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coupling Torsional Resistance</td>
<td>arcmin</td>
<td>95.2</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL LOST MOTION</td>
<td>arcmin</td>
<td>119.3</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>degrees</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Inline Gearing Technology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gearing Type</th>
<th>Gearbox type</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Straight Planetary</td>
<td>Servo</td>
<td>High precision, best value, many options, easily customized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helical Planetary</td>
<td>Servo</td>
<td>Highest precision servo gearbox, quiet operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robotic Planetary</td>
<td>Robotic</td>
<td>Zero backlash for the life of the gearbox, vibration-free operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strain Wave (Harmonic)</td>
<td>Robotic</td>
<td>Zero backlash with high ratios in a small, compact gearbox</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Comparing Gearboxes Using Lost Motion

Next, we compare the inline servo gearboxes at the same torque (100 Nm). In this case, the SPH helical planetary gearbox outperforms an EPL straight gear planetary gearbox of a similar frame size (Table 2).
3. Looking Beyond Backlash

Looking at gear technologies, zero-backlash robotic gearboxes can seem like the obvious choice for precision motion control. But not all zero-backlash is the same. In Table 3, we compare the SPH helical planetary gearbox with the GSL strain wave (harmonic) gearbox. While strain wave gearing provides zero-backlash, it has lower torsional stiffness and may result in greater lost motion than a helical planetary gearbox.

### Table 3. Using Total Lost Motion to Compare Gearing Technologies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gearbox</td>
<td>Helical Planetary</td>
<td>Strain Wave (Harmonic)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio</td>
<td>50:1</td>
<td>50:1</td>
<td>50:1</td>
<td>50:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame size (dia.)</td>
<td>mm</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torsional Stiffness</td>
<td>Nm/arcmin</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| APPLICATION DATA | | |
| Applied Torque | Nm | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |

| LOST MOTION AT APPLIED TORQUE DUE TO: | | |
| Backlash | arcmin | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Torsional Stiffness | arcmin | 1.2 | 0.5 | 7.2 | 3.8 |
| TOTAL LOST MOTION | arcmin | 3.2 | 1.5 | 7.7 | 4.3 |
| degrees | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.13 | 0.07 |

The lost motion in a strain wave gearbox is not always a factor in an application. These gearboxes have the advantage of providing high ratios in a compact package. When applying strain wave gearboxes, lost motion comes into play during acceleration or with an overhung load.

### Conclusion

Lost motion combines the effect of backlash and torsional stiffness on the precision of a gearbox system. It can be used as a factor in comparing and select the best motion control system for an application when precision is critical.
Section 3. Accuracy in Gearboxes and Couplings

When looking at gearbox accuracy, there are a number of key parameters to consider. Knowing these parameters and understanding what impact they have on accuracy is critical to designing a system that meets specifications and achieves optimal performance.

Below is a detailed look at each of these key parameters.

**Torsional Stiffness**

*What is it?* The torsional stiffness is defined as the quotient of the externally applied torque and the resulting twisting angle or “wind up” at the output of the gearbox. The value for torsional stiffness is typically given by the manufacturer. It is measured as torque per angle (Nm/arcmin). For couplings, it may be referred to as torsional resistance.

*How is it determined?* To determine the torsional stiffness, the gearbox is loaded with a continuously increasing torque up to the nominal torque capacity while the input shaft is locked. This is repeated in the opposite direction. The applied torque and angle of deflection at the output flange are measured (see the hysteresis curve, figure 6).

Torsional stiffness is taken from the slope of the hysteresis curve at 50% to 100% of the nominal torque. Because the curve is relatively flat in this range, the torsional stiffness is close to constant. In addition, many applications have an applied torque that falls in this range.

Similarly, you can look at torsional stiffness in other components. In couplings, it is often referred to as “torsional resistance.”

**Torsional Stiffness**

\[
\text{Torsional Stiffness} = \frac{\text{Applied Torque}}{\text{Deflection at output at 50% to 100% of Nominal Torque}}
\]
Section 3. Accuracy in Gearboxes and Couplings I continued

How can I use it? Torsional stiffness for a system is calculated using the sum of the inverse of torsional stiffness for each component. Total torsional stiffness will be less than any of the individual components.

\[
\frac{1}{C_{\text{total}}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3} + \ldots + \frac{1}{C_n}
\]

For example:
EPL-W-064 10:1 Gearbox........... \( C=1.3 \) Nm/arcmin
EKM-15 Coupling.................. \( C=0.24 \) Nm/arcmin

\[
\frac{1}{C_{\text{total}}} = \frac{1}{1.3} + \frac{1}{0.24} = 4.94 \quad C_{\text{total}} = 0.20 \text{ Nm/arcmin}
\]

Lost Motion

What is it? Lost Motion, also called positioning error, is the deflection resulting from internal gearbox forces. In a gearbox, it can be caused by settling in the components, such as bearings, and torsional deflection of the components. It is a combination of backlash and torsional stiffness. It is measured as an angle (arcmin).

How is it determined? Similar to torsional stiffness, the gearbox is loaded with a continuously increasing torque up to the nominal torque capacity while the input shaft is locked. This is repeated in the opposite direction. The resulting twisting angle is measured at +/-3% of nominal torque. However, in most cases it is calculated for a specific torque rather than being a published value.

Backlash

What is it? Torsional backlash is the error of the output shaft position in relation to the input shaft at zero torque. In a gearbox it is primarily clearance between the mating gear teeth.

How is determined? The measurement of backlash is done by rotating the output of a gearbox in both directions with the input shaft locked. The torsional backlash can also be observed in the hysteresis curve at 0 Nm of torque.

\[
\text{Backlash} = \text{Maximum deflection} - \text{Minimum deflection at 0 Nm of torque}
\]

How can I use it? Backlash is used to determine the precision of a gearbox. The lower the backlash, the better the precision. It can be combined with torsional stiffness to determine the total lost motion of an application.

Lost Motion = Maximum deflection - Minimum deflection at +/-3% of nominal torque

FIGURE 7. GEARBOX HYSTERESIS CURVE (detail of ±3% of Nominal Torque)
Section 3. Accuracy in Gearboxes and Couplings I continued

How can I use it? Practically, total lost motion can be calculated for an application by summing lost motion due to backlash and lost motion due to torsional stiffness at a specific applied torque.

Total lost motion can be calculated for each component and summed to get the total lost motion for the system.

Angular Transmission Accuracy
What is it? The angular transmission accuracy defines the maximum transmission error (maximum amplitude of the variation) of the actual output position relative to the theoretical output position according to the ratio. It is the error during motion (as opposed to the end points) and looks at how close the motion is to the theoretical perfection motion. It is measured as an angle (arcsec).

How is it measured? To measure angular transmission accuracy, the gearbox is rotated without load. The input and output positions are recorded. This is done multiple times in each direction. The range of error over a full revolution of the output is the angular transmission accuracy.

Angular Transmission Accuracy
Maximum position variation - Minimum position variation

How can I use it? Angular transmission accuracy becomes a factor when an application requires precision during the rotation rather than just end-to-end. For example, a gearbox rotates a part while a robot performs an operation on it. With high angular transmission accuracy, the gearbox can provide continuous coordinated motion with the robot.

Accuracy and Repeatability
Positioning precision is determined by the accuracy and repeatability of the mechanism such as a gearbox.

Positioning Accuracy
The positioning accuracy is determined by the difference between the target position and the actual position. It is influenced by angular transmission accuracy, backlash, and torsional stiffness.

Angular Transmission Accuracy =
Maximum position variation - Minimum position variation

For torque $\leq 3\%$ nominal torque:
Positional Accuracy =
Angular transmission accuracy + Backlash

For torque $> 3\%$ nominal torque:
Positional Accuracy =
Angular Transmission Accuracy + Applied Torque

Torsional Stiffness

Positioning Repeatability
Repeatability refers to the deviation when the gearbox is repeatedly turned to the same position under the same load.

In the repeatability, the errors from the angular transmission accuracy and the torsional stiffness are constant, so that any deviation is solely the result of lost motion.

Positioning Repeatability

Required Position
![Poor positioning accuracy, poor repeatability](image1)
Bad positioning accuracy, bad repeatability

Required Position
![Poor positioning accuracy, good repeatability](image2)
Bad positioning accuracy, good repeatability

Required Position
![Good positioning accuracy, good repeatability](image3)
Good positioning accuracy, good repeatability
Section 4. Zero-Backlash & Robotic Flange Selection Guide

Most gear manufacturers carry a wide assortment of gearing products to accommodate a range of application needs. From robotics and automation to applications in health care and medical devices, gearing components play a key role in attaining accurate, smooth motion.

GAM offers a full range of gearboxes from planetary servo gearboxes through zero-backlash robotic gearboxes for a wide variety of applications. A sampling of those offerings is seen in the selection guide to the left.

### Increasing Precision - Decreasing Backlash

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gearbox Type</th>
<th>Gearbox Type</th>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Applications</th>
<th>Backlash</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>Service Life</th>
<th>Torque Range (Nm)</th>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planetary EPL</td>
<td>Servo</td>
<td>3:1 - 1000:1</td>
<td>Impact Resistance 5x nominal torque. Precision positioning and point-to-point motion</td>
<td>Precision Inline for general servo applications</td>
<td>≤ 8-20 arcmin</td>
<td>57:1 - 258:1</td>
<td>30,000 hours</td>
<td>0 - 50</td>
<td>EPL-F-047 / 064</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helical Planetary SPH</td>
<td>Servo</td>
<td>3:1 - 1000:1</td>
<td>Quiet operation</td>
<td>High precision inline for demanding servo applications</td>
<td>≤ 1 - 3 arcmin</td>
<td>50:1 - 160:1</td>
<td>20,000 hours</td>
<td>51 - 250</td>
<td>EPL-F-090 / 110</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycloidal GCL</td>
<td>Zero-Backlash Robotic Flange</td>
<td>Available with integral pre-stage</td>
<td>Available with integral pre-stage for higher ratios</td>
<td></td>
<td>≤ 1 arcmin</td>
<td>50:1 - 200:1</td>
<td>20,000 hours</td>
<td>251 - 1000</td>
<td>SPH-F-075 / 100</td>
<td>GCL-F-020</td>
<td>GCL-F-040 / 080</td>
<td>GPL-F-056 / 080</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strain Wave GSL</td>
<td>Zero-Backlash Robotic Flange</td>
<td>Zero-backlash strain wave with high torque density and small, lightweight design for easy integration</td>
<td>Quiet operation</td>
<td></td>
<td>≤0.5 arcmin (≤30 arcsec)</td>
<td>7000-15,000 hours</td>
<td>1001 - 2500</td>
<td>GCL-F-110 / 160</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robotic Planetary GPL</td>
<td>Zero-Backlash Robotic Flange</td>
<td>Zero-backlash planetary with the lowest backlash. Vibration-free for high positional accuracy.</td>
<td>Very high precision</td>
<td></td>
<td>≤0.1 arcmin (≤6 arcsec)</td>
<td>20,000 hours</td>
<td>2501 - 5000</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Section 4. Zero-Backlash & Robotic Flange Selection Guide

Most gear manufacturers carry a wide assortment of gearing products to accommodate a range of application needs. From robotics and automation to applications in health care and medical devices, gearing components play a key role in attaining accurate, smooth motion. GAM offers a full range of gearboxes from planetary servo gearboxes through zero-backlash robotic gearboxes for a wide variety of applications. A sampling of those offerings is seen in the selection guide to the left.
GAM, a U.S. company, is your complete source for robotic and servo gear reducers, rack & pinion systems, servo couplings, linear mounting kits, and other precision mechanical drive solutions used in automation technology.

With one of the largest product offerings in the motion control industry as well as the engineering expertise and manufacturing capabilities to develop customized solutions, GAM can help with your application.

U.S. manufacturing, being flexible to meet the needs of customer requests, and great service are what set us apart from the rest.

GAM Can.