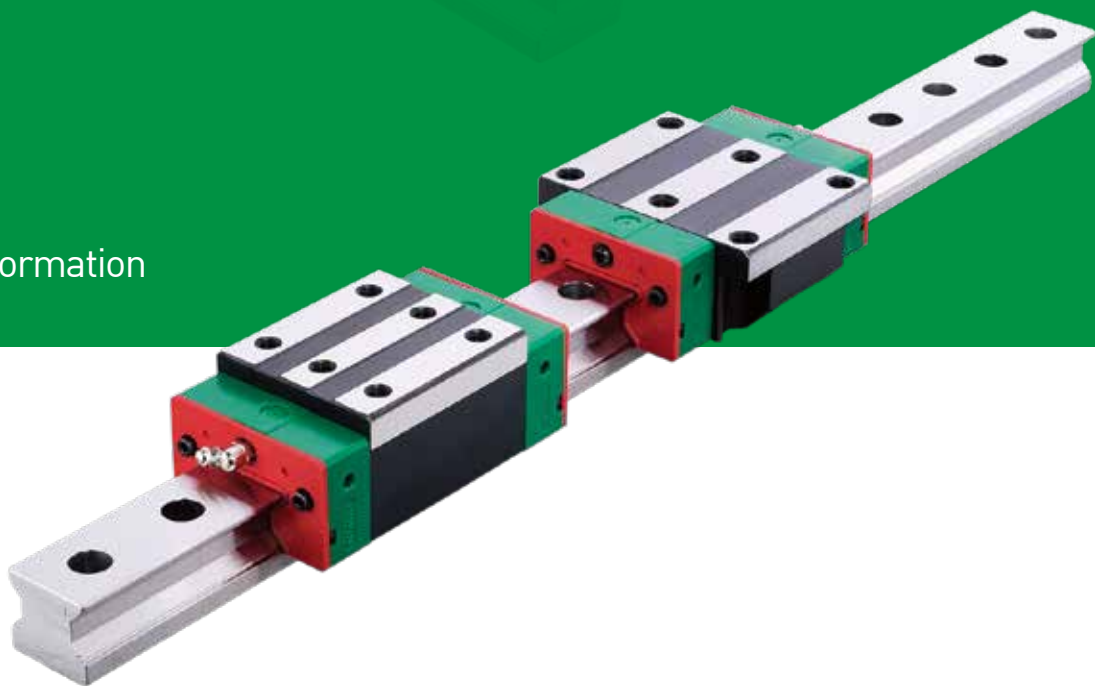


Linear Guideway

Technical Information





Multi Axis Robot

- Pick-and-place / Assembly /
Array and packaging / Semiconductor /
Electro-Optical industry /
Automotive industry / Food industry
- Articulated Robot
 - Delta Robot
 - SCARA Robot
 - Wafer Robot
 - Electric Gripper
 - Integrated Electric Gripper
 - Rotary Joint



Single Axis Robot

- Precision / Semiconductor /
Medical / FPD
- KK, SK
 - KS, KA
 - KU, KE, KC



Direct Drive Rotary Table

- Aerospace / Medical / Automotive industry /
Machine tools / Machinery industry
- RAB Series
 - RAS Series
 - RCV Series
 - RCH Series



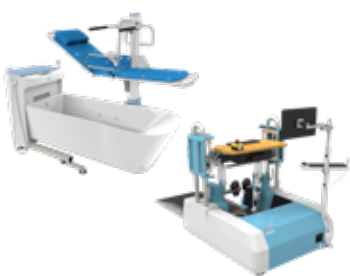
Ballscrew

- Precision Ground / Rolled
- Super S series
 - Super T series
 - Mini Roller
 - Ecological & Economical
lubrication Module E2
 - Rotating Nut (R1)
 - Energy-Saving & Thermal-
Controlling (C1)
 - Heavy Load Series (RD)
 - Ball Spline



Linear Guideway

- Automation / Semiconductor / Medical
- Ball Type--HG, EG, WE, MG, CG
 - Quiet Type--QH, QE, QW, QR
 - Other--RG, E2, PG, SE, RC



Medical Equipment

- Hospital / Rehabilitation centers /
Nursing homes
- Robotic Gait Training System
 - Hygiene System
 - Robotic Endoscope Holder



Bearing

- Machine tools / Robot
- Crossed Roller Bearings
 - Ball Screw Bearings
 - Linear Bearing
 - Support Unit



AC Servo Motor & Drive

- Semiconductor / Packaging machine
/SMT / Food industry / LCD
- Drives-D1, D1-N, D2T
 - Motors-50W-2000W



Driven Tool Holders

- All kinds of turret
- VDI Systems
 - Radial Series, Axial Series, MT
 - BMT Systems
 - DS, NM, GW, FO, MT, OM, MS



Linear Motor

- Automated transport / AOI application
/ Precision / Semiconductor
- Iron-core Linear Motor
 - Coreless Linear Motor
 - Linear Turbo Motor LMT
 - Planar Servo Motor
 - Air Bearing Platform
 - X-Y Stage
 - Gantry Systems



Torque Motor (Direct Drive Motor)

- Inspection / Testing equipment /
Machine tools / Robot
- Rotary Tables-TMS,TMY,TMN
 - TMRW Series
 - TMRI Series

HIWIN®

Linear Guideways

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(The specifications in this catalogue are subject to change without notification.)

Preface

A linear guideway allows a type of linear motion that utilizes rolling elements such as balls or rollers. By using recirculating rolling elements between the rail and the block, a linear guideway can achieve high precision linear motion. Compared to a traditional slide, the coefficient of friction for a linear guideway is only 1/50. Because of the restraint effect between the rails and the blocks, linear guideways can take up loads in both the up/down and the left/right directions. With these features, linear guideways can greatly enhance moving accuracy, especially, when accompanied with precise ball screws.

1. General Information

1-1 Advantages and Features of Linear Guideways

(1) High positional accuracy

When a load is driven by a linear motion guideway, the frictional contact between the load and the bed desk is rolling contact. The coefficient of friction is only 1/50 of traditional contact, and the difference between the dynamic and the static coefficient of friction is small. Therefore, there would be no slippage while the load is moving.

(2) Long life with high motion accuracy

With a traditional slide, errors in accuracy are caused by the counter flow of the oil film. Insufficient lubrication causes wear between the contact surfaces, which become increasingly inaccurate. In contrast, rolling contact has little wear; therefore, machines can achieve a long life with highly accurate motion.

(3) High speed motion is possible with a low driving force

Because linear guideways have little friction resistance, only a small driving force is needed to move a load. This results in greater power savings, especially in the moving parts of a system. This is especially true for the reciprocating parts.

(4) Equal loading capacity in all directions

With this special design, these linear guideways can take loads in either the vertical or horizontal directions. Conventional linear slides can only take small loads in the direction parallel to the contact surface. They are also more likely to become inaccurate when they are subjected to these loads.

(5) Easy installation

Installing a linear guideway is fairly easy. Grinding or milling the machine surface, following the recommended installation procedure, and tightening the bolts to their specified torque can achieve highly accurate linear motion.

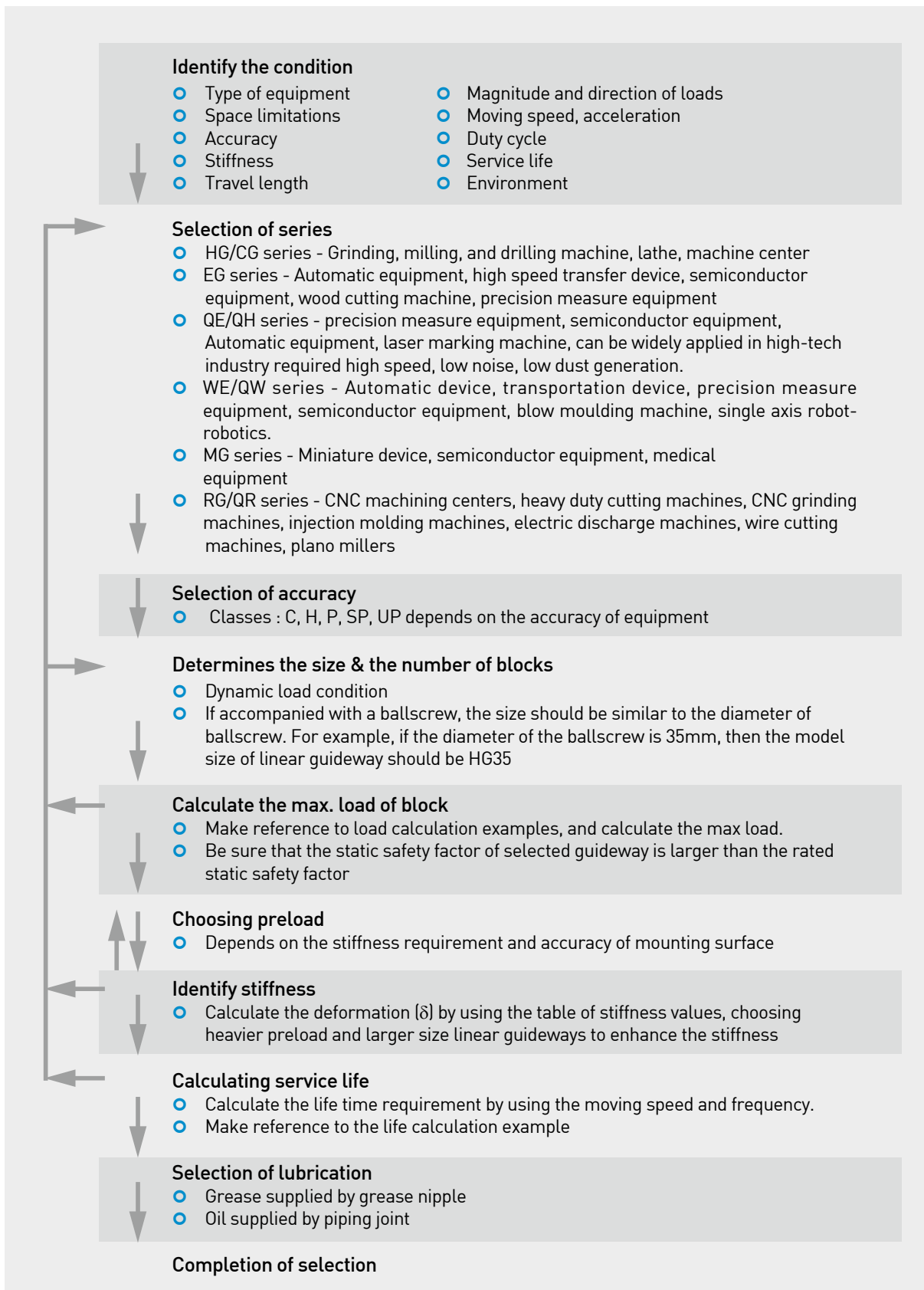
(6) Easy lubrication

With a traditional sliding system, insufficient lubrication causes wear on the contact surfaces. Also, it can be quite difficult to supply sufficient lubrication to the contact surfaces because finding an appropriate lubrication point is not very easy. With a linear motion guideway, grease can be easily supplied through the grease nipple on the linear guideway block. It is also possible to utilize a centralized oil lubrication system by piping the lubrication oil to the piping joint.

(7) Interchangeability

Compared with traditional boxways or v-groove slides, linear guideways can be easily replaced should any damage occur. For high precision grades consider ordering a matched, non-interchangeable, assembly of a block and rail.

1-2 Selecting Linear Guideways



1-3 Basic Load Ratings of Linear Guideways

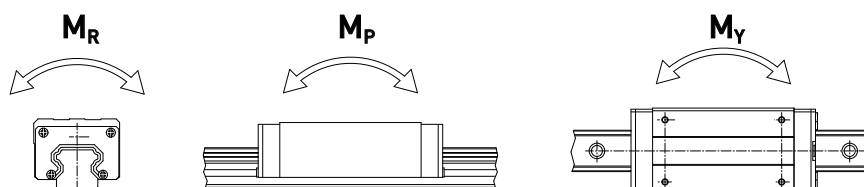
1-3-1 Basic Static Load

(1) Static load rating (C_0)

Localized permanent deformation will be caused between the raceway surface and the rolling elements when a linear guideway is subjected to an excessively large load or an impact load while either at rest or in motion. If the amount of this permanent deformation exceeds a certain limit, it becomes an obstacle to the smooth operation of the linear guideway. Generally, the definition of the basic static load rating is a static load of constant magnitude and direction resulting in a total permanent deformation of 0.0001 times the diameter of the rolling element and the raceway at the contact point subjected to the largest stress. The value is described in the dimension tables for each linear guideway. A designer can select a suitable linear guideway by referring to these tables. The maximum static load applied to a linear guideway must not exceed the basic static load rating.

(2) Static permissible moment (M_0)

The static permissible moment refers to a moment in a given direction and magnitude when the largest stress of the rolling elements in an applied system equals the stress induced by the Static Load Rating. The static permissible moment in linear motion systems is defined for three directions: M_R , M_P and M_Y .



(3) Static safety factor

This condition applies when the guideway system is static or under low speed motion. The static safety factor, which depends on environmental and operating conditions, must be taken into consideration. A larger safety factor is especially important for guideways subject to impact loads (See Table 1-1). The static load can be obtained by using Eq. 1.1

Table 1-1 Static Safety Factor

Load Condition	f_{SL}, f_{SM} (Min.)
Normal Load	1.0~3.0
With impacts/vibrations	3.0~5.0

$$f_{SL} = \frac{C_0}{P} \text{ or } f_{SM} = \frac{M_0}{M} \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{Eq.1.1}$$

- f_{SL} : Static safety factor for simple load
- f_{SM} : Static safety factor for moment
- C_0 : Static load rating (kN)
- M_0 : Static permissible moment (kN•mm)
- P : Calculated working load (kN)
- M : Calculated applying moment (kN•mm)

1-3-2 Basic Dynamic Load

(1) Dynamic load rating (C)

The basic dynamic load rating is an important factor used for calculation of service life of linear guideway. It is defined as the maximum load when the load that does not change in direction or magnitude and results in a nominal life of 50km of operation for a ball type linear guideway and 100km for a roller type linear guideway. The values for the basic dynamic load rating of each guideway are shown in dimension tables. They can be used to predict the service life for a selected linear guideway.

1-4 Service Life of Linear Guideways

1-4-1 Service Life

When the raceway and the rolling elements of a linear guideway are continuously subjected to repeated stresses, the raceway surface shows fatigue. Flaking will eventually occur. This is called fatigue flaking. The life of a linear guideway is defined as the total distance traveled until fatigue flaking appears on the surface of the raceway or rolling elements.

1-4-2 Nominal Life (L)

The service life varies greatly even when the linear motion guideways are manufactured in the same way or operated under the same motion conditions. For this reason, nominal life is used as the criteria for predicting the service life of a linear motion guideway. The nominal life is the total distance that 90% of a group of identical linear motion guideways, operated under identical conditions, can travel without flaking. When the basic dynamic rated load is applied to a linear motion guideway, the nominal life is 50km.

1-4-3 Calculation of Nominal Life

The acting load will affect the nominal life of a linear guideway. Based on the selected basic dynamic rated load and the actual load. The nominal life of ball type and roller type linear guideway can be calculated by Eq.1.2 and Eq. 1.3 respectively.

$$\text{Ball type: } L = \left(\frac{C}{P}\right)^3 \cdot 50\text{km} = \left(\frac{C}{P}\right)^3 \cdot 31\text{mile} \quad \text{Eq.1.2}$$

$$\text{Roller type: } L = \left(\frac{C}{P}\right)^{\frac{10}{3}} \cdot 100\text{km} = \left(\frac{C}{P}\right)^{\frac{10}{3}} \cdot 62\text{mile} \quad \text{Eq.1.3}$$

L : Nominal life

C : Basic dynamic load rating

P : Actual load

If the environmental factors are taken into consideration, the nominal life is influenced greatly by the motion conditions, the hardness of the raceway, and the temperature of the linear guideway. The relationship between these factors is expressed in Eq.1.4 and Eq. 1.5.

$$\text{Ball type: } L = \left(\frac{f_h \cdot f_t \cdot C}{f_w \cdot P_c}\right)^3 \cdot 50\text{km} = \left(\frac{f_h \cdot f_t \cdot C}{f_w \cdot P_c}\right)^3 \cdot 31\text{mile} \quad \text{Eq.1.4}$$

$$\text{Roller type: } L = \left(\frac{f_h \cdot f_t \cdot C}{f_w \cdot P_c}\right)^{\frac{10}{3}} \cdot 100\text{km} = \left(\frac{f_h \cdot f_t \cdot C}{f_w \cdot P_c}\right)^{\frac{10}{3}} \cdot 62\text{mile} \quad \text{Eq.1.5}$$

L : Nominal life

f_h : Hardness factor

C : Basic dynamic load rating

f_t : Temperature factor

P_c : Calculated load

f_w : Load factor

1-4-4 Factors of Normal Life

(1) Hardness factor (f_h)

In general, the raceway surface in contact with the rolling elements must have the hardness of HRC 58~62 to an appropriate depth. When the specified hardness is not obtained, the permissible load is reduced and the nominal life is decreased. In this situation, the basic dynamic load rating and the basic static load rating must be multiplied by the hardness factor for calculation.

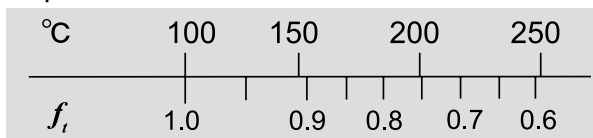
Raceway hardness

HRC	60	50	40	30	20	10
f_h	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0

[2] Temperature factor (f_t)

Due to the temperature will affect the material of linear guide, therefore the permissible load will be reduced and the nominal service life will be decreased when over 100°C. Therefore, the basic dynamic and static load rating must be multiplied by the temperature factor. As some accessories are plastic which can't resist high temperature, the working environment is recommended to be lower than 100°C.

Temperature



[3] Load factor (f_w)

The loads acting on a linear guideway include the weight of slide, the inertia load at the times of start and stop, and the moment loads caused by overhanging. These load factors are especially difficult to estimate because of mechanical vibrations and impacts. Therefore, the load on a linear guideway should be divided by the empirical factor.

Table 1-2 Load factor

Loading Condition	Service Speed	f_w
No impacts & vibration	$V \leq 15 \text{ m/min}$	1 ~ 1.2
Small impacts	$15 \text{ m/min} < V \leq 60 \text{ m/min}$	1.2 ~ 1.5
Normal load	$60 \text{ m/min} < V \leq 120 \text{ m/min}$	1.5 ~ 2.0
With impacts & vibration	$V > 120 \text{ m/min}$	2.0 ~ 3.5

1-4-5 Calculation of Service Life (L_h)

Transform the nominal life into the service life time by using speed and frequency.

$$\text{Ball type: } L_h = \frac{L \cdot 10^3}{V_e \cdot 60} = \frac{\left(\frac{C}{P}\right)^3 \cdot 50 \cdot 10^3}{V_e \cdot 60} \text{ hr} \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{Eq.1.6}$$

$$\text{Roller type: } L_h = \frac{L \cdot 10^3}{V_e \cdot 60} = \frac{\left(\frac{C}{P}\right)^{\frac{10}{3}} \cdot 100 \cdot 10^3}{V_e \cdot 60} \text{ hr} \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{Eq.1.7}$$

L_h : Service life (hr)
 L : Nominal life (km)
 V_e : Speed (m/min)
 C/P : Load factor

1-5 Applied Loads

1-5-1 Calculation of Load

Several factors affect the calculation of loads acting on a linear guideway (such as the position of the object's center of gravity, the thrust position, and the inertial forces at the time of start and stop). To obtain the correct load value, each load condition should be carefully considered.

(1) Load on one block

Table 1-3 Calculation example of loads on block

Patterns	Loads layout	Load on one block
		$P_1 = \frac{W}{4} + \frac{F}{4} + \frac{F \cdot a}{2c} + \frac{F \cdot b}{2d}$ $P_2 = \frac{W}{4} + \frac{F}{4} + \frac{F \cdot a}{2c} - \frac{F \cdot b}{2d}$ $P_3 = \frac{W}{4} + \frac{F}{4} - \frac{F \cdot a}{2c} + \frac{F \cdot b}{2d}$ $P_4 = \frac{W}{4} + \frac{F}{4} - \frac{F \cdot a}{2c} - \frac{F \cdot b}{2d}$
		$P_1 = \frac{W}{4} + \frac{F}{4} + \frac{F \cdot a}{2c} + \frac{F \cdot b}{2d}$ $P_2 = \frac{W}{4} + \frac{F}{4} + \frac{F \cdot a}{2c} - \frac{F \cdot b}{2d}$ $P_3 = \frac{W}{4} + \frac{F}{4} - \frac{F \cdot a}{2c} + \frac{F \cdot b}{2d}$ $P_4 = \frac{W}{4} + \frac{F}{4} - \frac{F \cdot a}{2c} - \frac{F \cdot b}{2d}$
		$P_1 = P_3 = \frac{W}{4} - \frac{F \cdot l}{2d}$ $P_2 = P_4 = \frac{W}{4} + \frac{F \cdot l}{2d}$
		$P_1 \sim P_4 = -\frac{W \cdot h}{2d} + \frac{F \cdot l}{2d}$
		$P_1 \sim P_4 = -\frac{W \cdot h}{2c} - \frac{F \cdot l}{2c}$ $P_{t1} = P_{t3} = \frac{W}{4} + \frac{F}{4} + \frac{F \cdot k}{2d}$ $P_{t2} = P_{t4} = \frac{W}{4} + \frac{F}{4} - \frac{F \cdot k}{2d}$

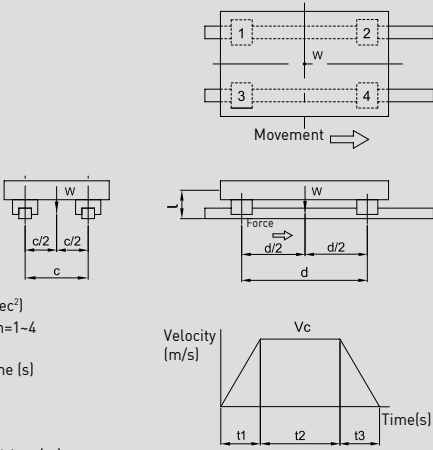
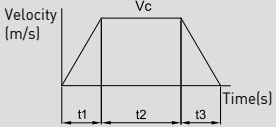
W: Applied weight
l: Distance from external force to driver
c: Rail spacing

P_n : Load (radial, reverse radial), $n=1\sim4$
F: External force
d: Block spacing

a, b, k: Distance from external force to geometric center
 P_{tn} : Load (lateral), $n=1\sim4$
h: Distance from center of gravity to driver

(2) Loads with inertia forces

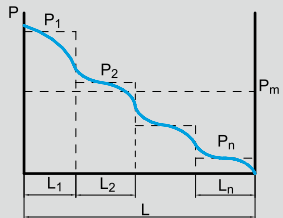
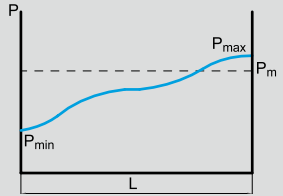
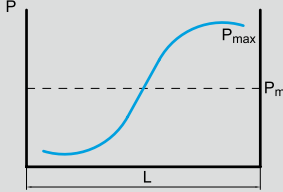
Table 1-4 Calculation Examples for Loads with Inertia Forces

Considering the acceleration and deceleration	Load on one block
 <p>W: Weight of object (N) g: Gravitational acceleration (9.8m/sec²) P_n: Load (radial, reverse radial) (N), n=1~4 V_c: Maximum speed (m/sec) t1(t3): Acceleration (deceleration) time (s) t2: Constant speed time (s) c: Rail spacing (m) d: Block spacing (m) l: Distance from center of gravity to driver (m)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constant velocity $P_1 \sim P_4 = \frac{W}{4}$ Acceleration $P_1 = P_3 = \frac{W}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{W}{g} \cdot \frac{V_c}{t_1} \cdot \frac{l}{d}$ $P_2 = P_4 = \frac{W}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{W}{g} \cdot \frac{V_c}{t_1} \cdot \frac{l}{d}$ Deceleration $P_1 = P_3 = \frac{W}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{W}{g} \cdot \frac{V_c}{t_3} \cdot \frac{l}{d}$ $P_2 = P_4 = \frac{W}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{W}{g} \cdot \frac{V_c}{t_3} \cdot \frac{l}{d}$

1-5-2 Calculation of The Mean Load for Variable Loading

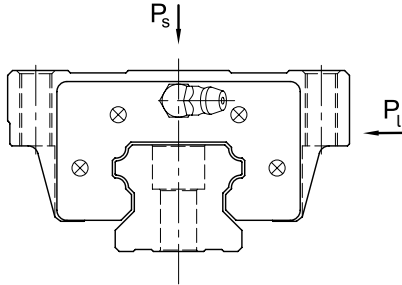
When the load on a linear guideway fluctuates greatly, the variable load condition must be considered in the life calculation. The definition of the mean load is the load equal to the bearing fatigue load under the variable loading conditions. It can be calculated by using table 1-5.

Table 1-5 Calculation Examples for Mean Load (P_m)

Operation Condition	Mean load
<p>Step load</p> 	$P_m = \sqrt[3]{1/L(P_1^3 \cdot L_1 + P_2^3 \cdot L_2 + \dots + P_n^3 \cdot L_n)}$ <p>P_m: Mean load P_n: Stepping L: Total running distance L_n: Running distance under load P_n</p>
<p>Linear variation</p> 	$P_m = 1/3 (P_{min} + 2 \cdot P_{max})$ <p>P_m: Mean load P_{min}: Min. Load P_{max}: Max. Load</p>
<p>Sinusoidal loading</p> 	$P_m = 0.65 \cdot P_{max}$ <p>P_m: Mean load P_{max}: Max. Load</p>

1-5-3 Calculation for Bidirectional Equivalent Loads

HIWIN linear guideways can accept loads in several directions simultaneously. To calculate the service life of the guideway when the loads appear in multiple directions, calculate the equivalent load (P_e) by using the equations below.



HG/EG/WE/QH/QE/QW/RG/QR Series

$$P_e = P_s + P_l \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{Eq.1.8}$$

MG Series

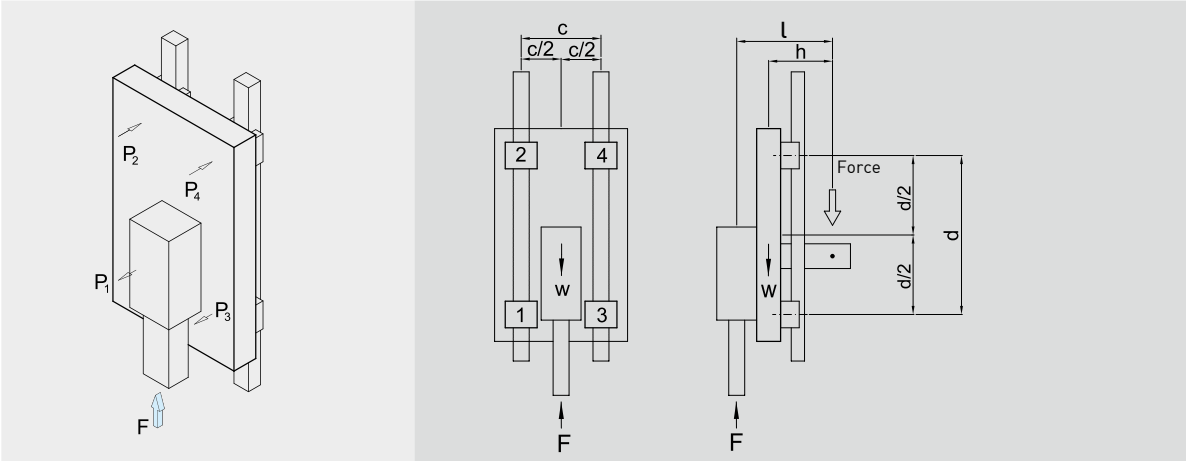
$$\text{when } P_s > P_l \quad P_e = P_s + 0.5 \cdot P_l \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{Eq.1.9}$$

$$\text{when } P_l > P_s \quad P_e = P_l + 0.5 \cdot P_s \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{Eq.1.10}$$

1-5-4 Calculation Example for Service Life

A suitable linear guideway should be selected based on the acting load. The service life is calculated from the ratio of the working load and the basic dynamic load rating.

Table 1-6 Calculation Example for Service Life

Type of Linear Guideway	Dimension of device	Operating condition
Type: HGH 30 CA C : 38.74 kN C ₀ : 52.19 kN Preload: Z0	d : 600 mm c : 400 mm h : 200 mm l : 250 mm	Weight (W) : 15 kN Acting force (F) : 1 kN Temperature: normal temperature Load status: normal load
		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculation of acting loads $P_1 \sim P_4 = + \frac{W \times h}{2d} - \frac{F \times l}{2d} = + \frac{15 \times 200}{2 \times 600} - \frac{1 \times 250}{2 \times 600} = 2.29 \text{ (kN)}$ $P_{\max} = P_1 \sim P_4 = 2.29 \text{ (kN)}$ Because preload is Z0, $P_c = P_{\max} = 2.29 \text{ (kN)}$ Note: The larger preload (ZA, AB) will increase the rigidity, but decrease the nominal life of guideway. Calculation for life L $L = \left(\frac{f_h \times f_t \times C}{f_w \times P_c} \right)^3 \times 50 = \left(\frac{1 \times 1 \times 38.74}{2 \times 2.29} \right)^3 \times 50 = 30,258 \text{ (km)}$ 		

1-6 Friction

As mentioned in the preface, a linear guideway allows a type of rolling motion, which is achieved by using balls or rollers. The coefficient of friction for a linear guideway can be as little as 1/50 of a traditional slide. Generally, the coefficient of friction of ball type linear guideway is about 0.004 and roller type is about 0.003.

When a load is 10% or less than the basic static load rate, the most of the resistance comes from the grease viscosity and frictional resistance between balls. In contrast, if the load is more than the basic static load rating, the resistance will mainly come from the load.

$$F = \mu \cdot W + S \quad \dots \dots \dots \text{Eq.1.11}$$

F : Friction (kN)
S : Friction resistance (kN)
 μ : Coefficient of friction
W : Normal loads (kN)

1-7 Lubrication

Supplying insufficient lubrication to the guideway will greatly reduce the service life due to an increase in rolling friction. The lubricant provides the following functions;

- Reduces the rolling friction between the contact surfaces to avoid abrasion and surface burning of the guideway.
- Generates a lubricant film between the rolling surfaces and decreases fatigue.
- Anti-corrosion .

1-7-1 Grease

Linear guideway must be lubricated with the lithium soap based grease before installation. After the linear guideway is installed, we recommend that the guideway be re-lubricated every 100 km. It is possible to carry out the lubrication through the grease nipple. Generally, grease is applied for speeds that do not exceed 60 m/min faster speeds will require high-viscosity oil as a lubricant.

$$T = \frac{100 \cdot 1000}{V_e \cdot 60} \text{ hr} \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{Eq.1.12}$$

T : Feeding frequency of oil (hour)
V_e : speed (m/min)

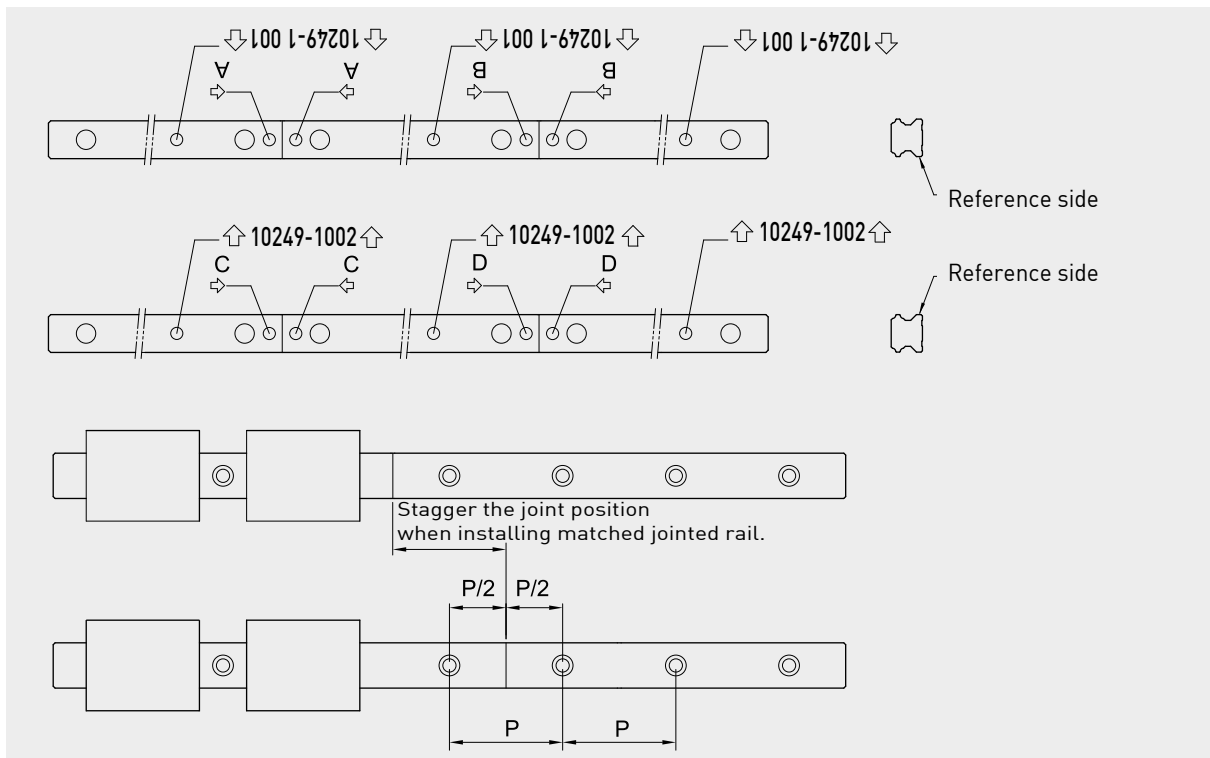
1-7-2 Oil

The recommended viscosity of oil is about 32~150cSt. The standard grease nipple may be replaced by an oil piping joint for oil lubrication. Since oil evaporates quicker than grease, the recommended oil feed rate is approximate 0.3cm³/hr.

1-8 The Butt-joint Rail

Jointed rail should be installed by following the arrow sign and ordinal number which is marked on the surface of each rail.

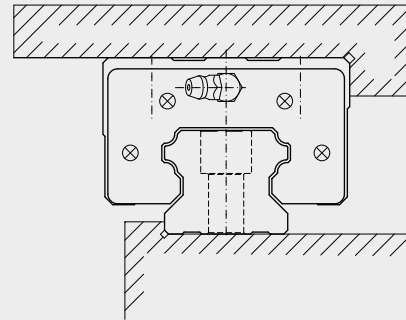
For matched pair, jointed rails, the jointed positions should be staggered. This will avoid accuracy problems due to discrepancies between the 2 rails (see figure).



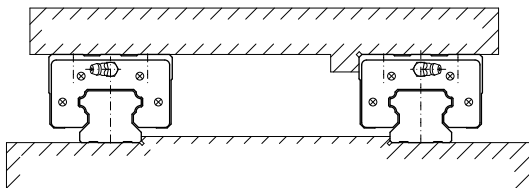
1-9 Mounting Configurations

Linear guideways have equal load ratings in the radial, reverse radial and lateral directions. The application depends on the machine requirements and load directions. Typical layouts for linear guideways are shown below:

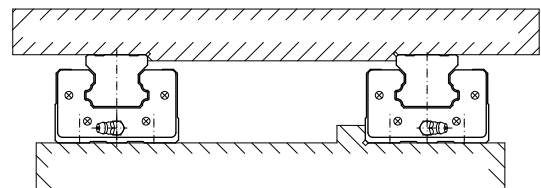
Use of one rail and mounting reference side



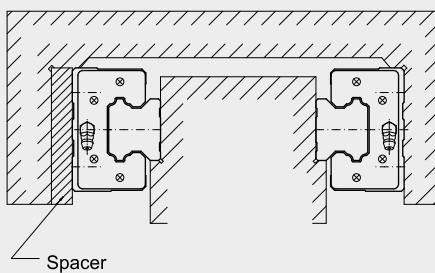
use of two rails(block movement)



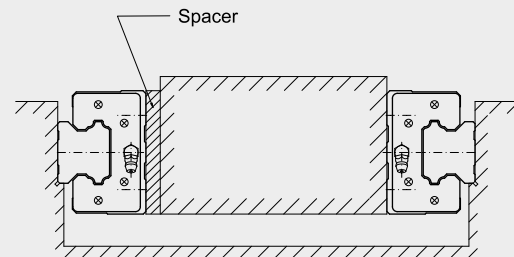
use of two rails(block fixed)



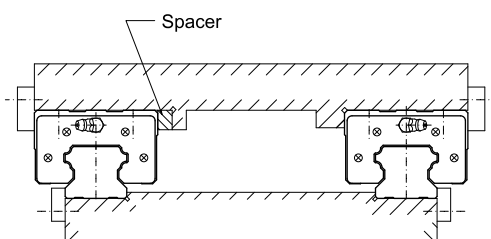
use of two external rails



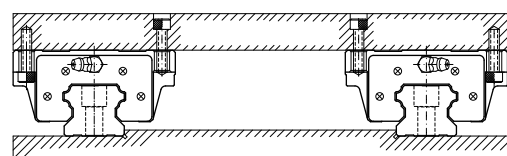
use of two internal rails



total surface fixed installation



HGW type block with mounting holes in different directions.

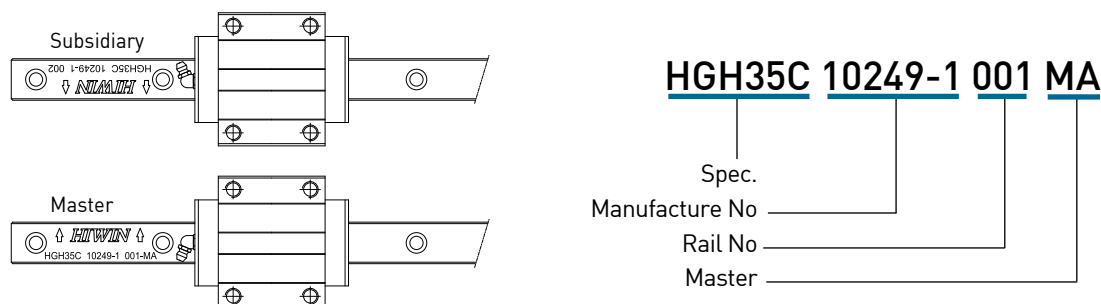


1-10 Mounting Procedures

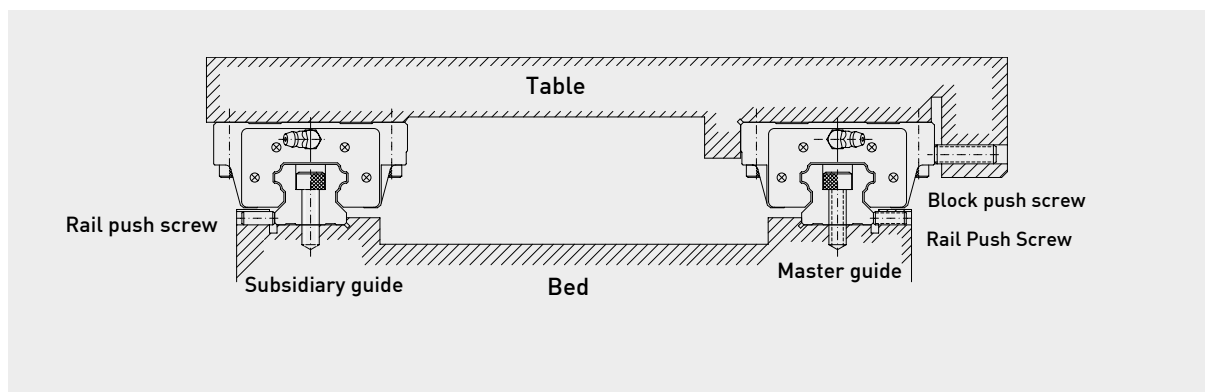
Three installation methods are recommended based on the required running accuracy and the degree of impacts and vibrations.

1-10-1 Master and Subsidiary Guide

For non-interchangeable type Linear Guideways, there are some differences between the master guide and subsidiary guide. The accuracy of the master guide's datum plane is better than the subsidiary's and it can be a reference side for installation. There is a mark "MA" printed on the rail, as shown in the figure below.



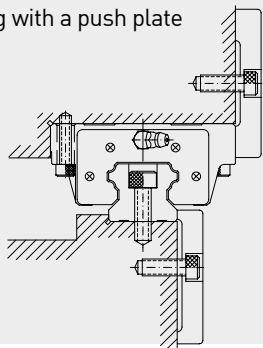
1-10-2 Installation to Achieve High Accuracy and Rigidity



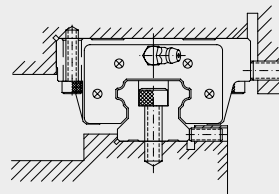
(1) Mounting methods

It is possible that the rails and the blocks will be displaced when the machine is subjected to vibrations and impacts. To eliminate these difficulties and achieve high running accuracy, the following four methods are recommended for fixing.

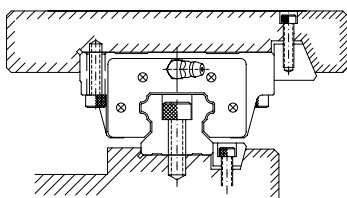
Mounting with a push plate



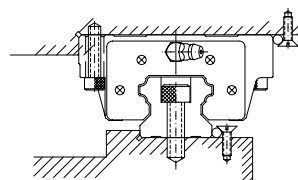
Mounting with push screws



Mounting with taper gib

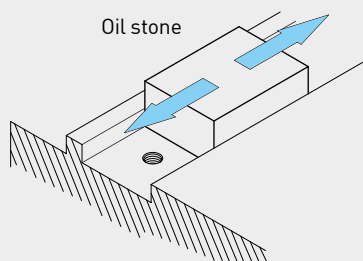


Mounting with needle roller

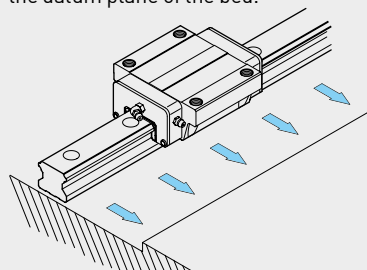


(2) Procedure of rail installation

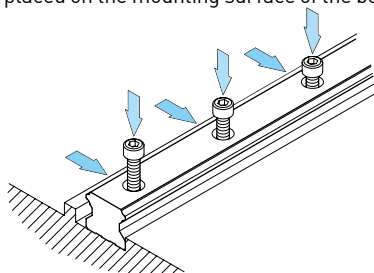
- 1 Before starting, remove all dirt from the mounting surface of the machine.



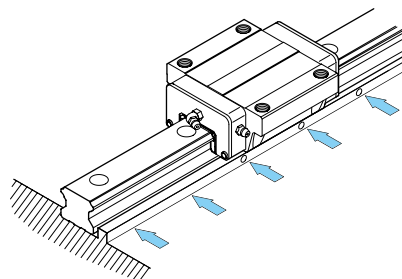
- 2 Place the linear guideway gently on the bed. Bring the guideway into close contact with the datum plane of the bed.



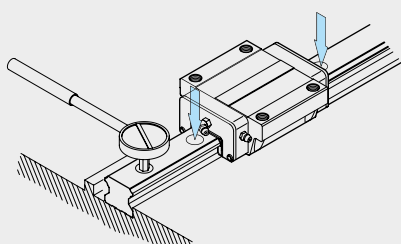
- 3 Check for correct thread engagement when inserting a bolt into the mounting hole while the rail is being placed on the mounting surface of the bed.



- 4 Tighten the push screws sequentially to ensure close contact between the rail and the side datum plane.

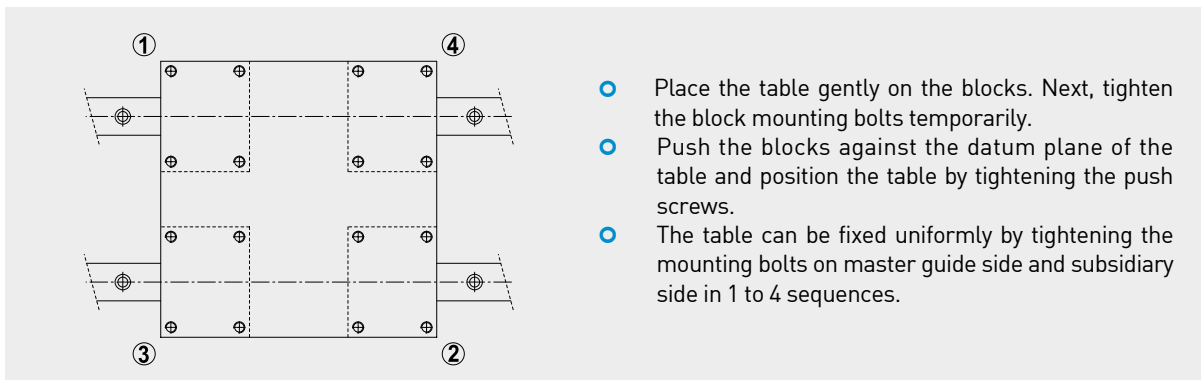


- 5 Tighten the mounting bolts with a torque wrench to the specified torque.



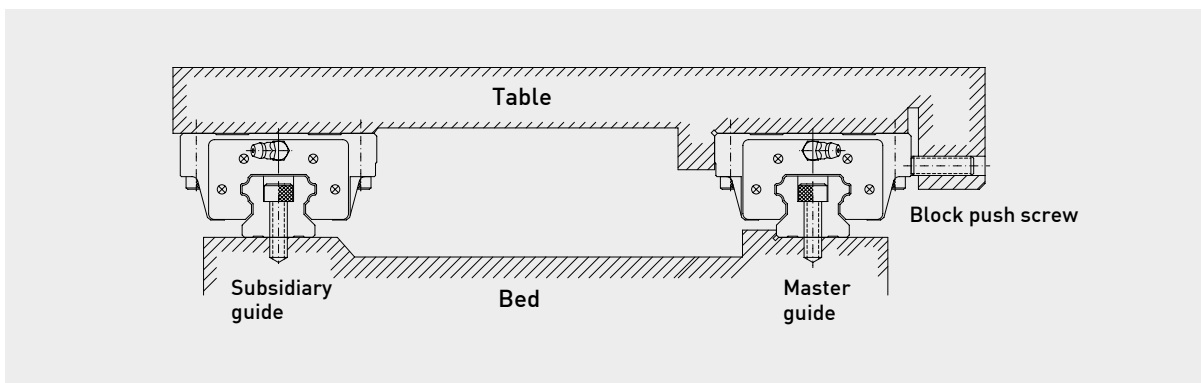
- 6 Install the remaining linear guideway in the same way.

(3) Procedure of block installation

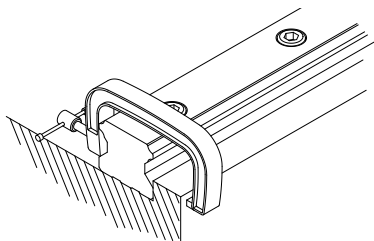


1-10-3 Installation of the Master Guide without Push Screws

To ensure parallelism between the subsidiary guide and the master guide without push screws, the following rail installation methods are recommended. The block installation is the same as mentioned previously.

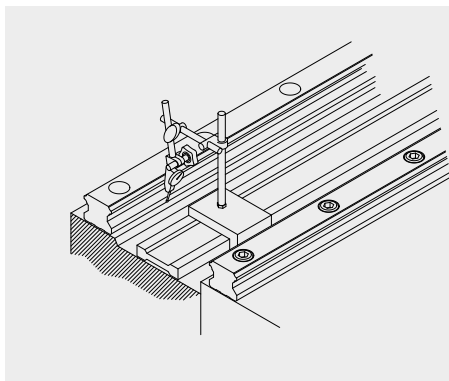


(1) Installation of the rail on the subsidiary guide side



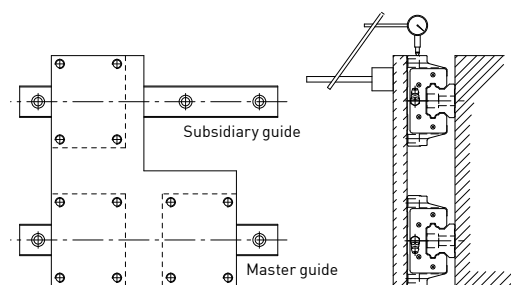
- Using a vice**
Place the rail into the mounting plane of the bed. Tighten the mounting bolts temporarily; then use a vice to push the rail against the side datum plane of the bed. Tighten the mounting bolts in sequence to the specified torque.

(2) Installation of the rail on the subsidiary guide side



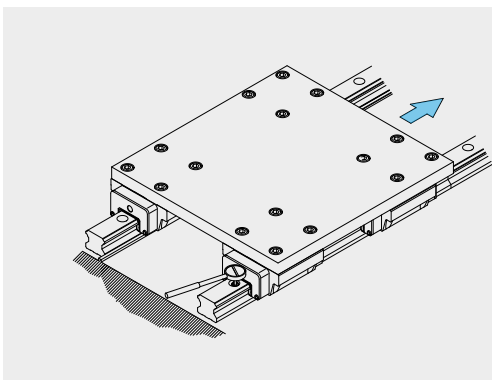
Method with use of a straight edge

Set a straight edge between the rails parallel to the side datum plane of the rail on the master guide side by using a dial gauge. Use the dial gauge to obtain the straight alignment of the rail on the subsidiary guide side. When the rail on the subsidiary guide side is parallel to the master side, tighten the mounting bolts in sequence from one end of the rail to the other.



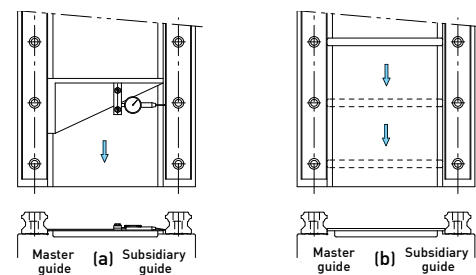
Method with use of a table

Fix two blocks on the master guide side to the table. Temporarily fix the rail and one block on the subsidiary guide side to the bed and the table. Fix a dial gauge stand on the table surface and bring it into contact with the side of the block on the subsidiary guide side. Move the table from one end of the rail to the other. While aligning the rail on the subsidiary side parallel to the rail on the master guide side, tighten the bolts in sequence.



Method following the master guide side

When a rail on the master guide side is correctly tightened, fix both blocks on the master guide side and one of the two blocks on the subsidiary guide side completely to the table. When moving the table from one end of the rail, tighten the mounting bolts on the subsidiary guide side completely.

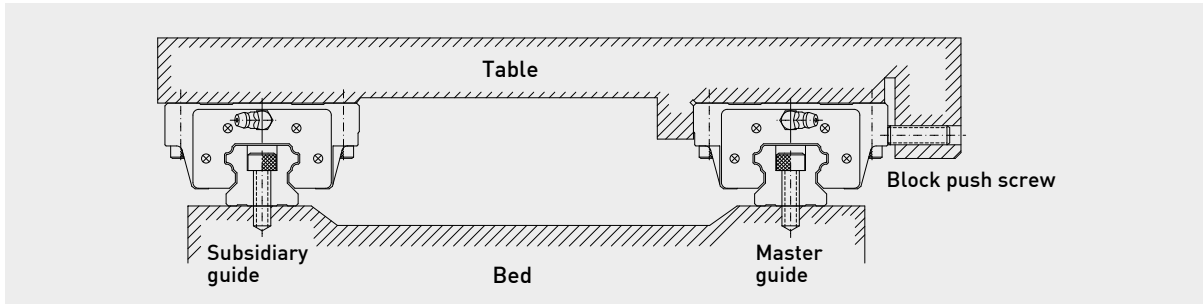


Method with use of a jig

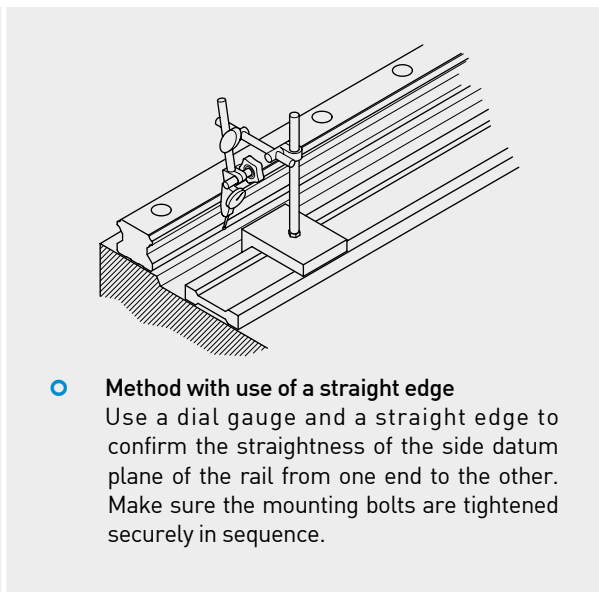
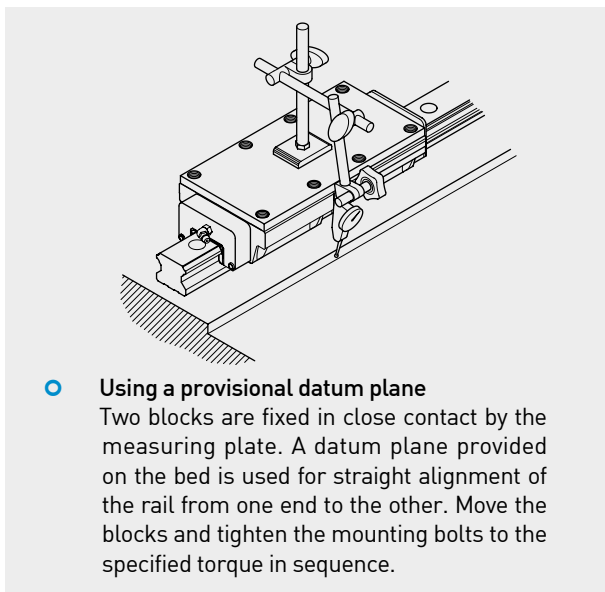
Use a special jig to ensure the rail position on the subsidiary guide side. Tighten the mounting bolts to the specified torque in sequence.

1-10-4 When There Is No Side Surface of The Bed On The Master Guide Side

To ensure parallelism between the subsidiary guide and the master guide when there is no side surface, the following rail installation method is recommended. The installation of the blocks is the same as mentioned previously.



(1) Installation of the rail on the master guide side



(2) Installation of the rail on the subsidiary guide side

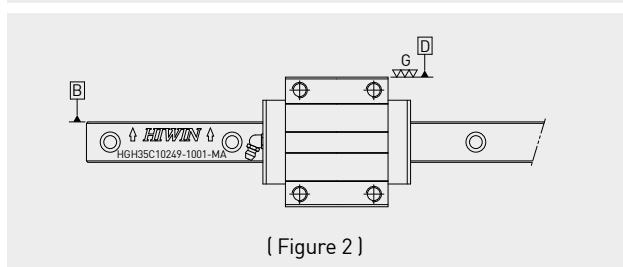
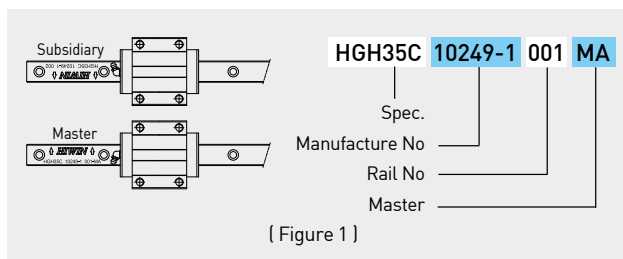
The method of installation for the rail on the subsidiary guide side is the same as the case without push screws.

1-10-5 Linear Guideway Mounting Instructions

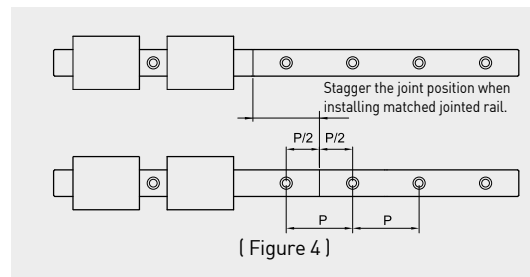
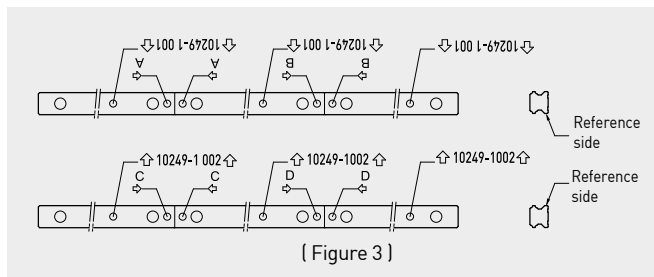
1. HIWIN guideways are supplied with a coating of anti-corrosion oil before being shipped. Please clean the oil before moving or running the blocks.

2. Recognition of master and subsidiary rails: For non-interchangeable type linear guideways, there are some differences between the master rail and subsidiary rail. The accuracy of the master rail's datum plane is better than the subsidiary's and it can be a reference side for installation. There is a mark "MA" printed on the rail. Check for the correct order before starting the installation. The rail number of master is an odd number and the rail number of subsidiary is an even number. Please install the rails according to the indication and carry on the installation according to the order for multi-rails installment (e.g.: 001 pairs 002 ; 003 pairs 004 etc.)

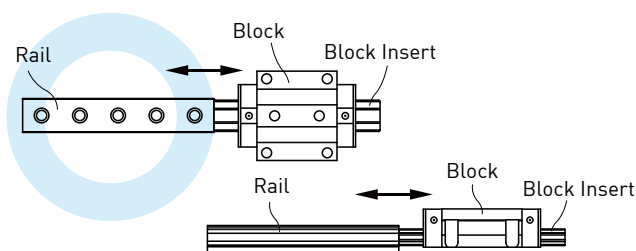
3. Recognition of datum plane: The datum plane (B) of rail is the side indicated by the arrow, which is marked on the top surface of the rail. The datum plane of block is smooth ground surface which shows as D in Figure 2.



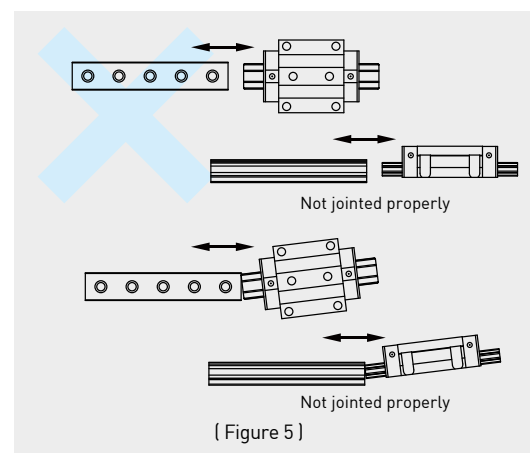
4. Butt-joint rail: Butt-joint rail should be installed by following the arrow sign and ordinal number which is marked on the surface of each rail as shown in the figure 3. To avoid accuracy problems due to discrepancies between the 2 rails such as for matched pair, butt-joint rails, the jointed positions should be staggered as shown in figure 4.



5. Do not remove blocks from rails when assembling the guideways in machines as far as possible. Please use block inserts (please see Figure 5) if it is necessary to remove/ mount block from/ onto rail.



6. Please do not randomly mix block units and rails for non interchangeable type to avoid any installation problem.
7. To ensure the straightness of rail, please tighten the mounting bolts sequentially with a torque wrench to the specified torque. (Refer to HIWIN Technical Information).



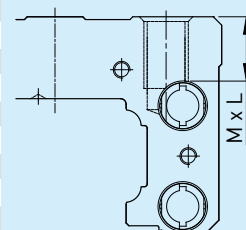
1-10-6 Linear Guideway Usage Instructions

1. Lubricate the blocks after assembling the guideways in machines. Use a lithium soap-base grease or oil.
2. The guideways are packaged with anti-corrosion oil before delivery. If the rails were cleaned before installation, remember to lubricate the rails after assembling the guideways in machine. (Please confirm the compatibility between lubricant & anti rust rail)
3. The blocks are composed of various plastic parts, please avoid prolonged exposure of these parts with any organic solvent when cleaning the blocks to prevent possible damage.
4. Try to avoid any foreign objects from getting into the block as this could result in damage to the product.
5. Please do not disassemble the parts, the incautious actions of disassembly may bring foreign objects into the block and diminish the precision of the guideways or cause possible damage.
6. When handling the guideways please hold them horizontally. Improper handling can cause the blocks to fall off the rail.
7. Please avoid the inappropriate falling or clash on the blocks, which will damage the function of guideways.
8. For special application conditions, please apply the appropriate surface treatment or refer to the Linear Guideway Technical Information catalog for more detailed instructions.
9. The operating temperature range of the E2 type (Self lubricant kit) is $-10^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 50^{\circ}\text{C}$. For Q1 types (Quiet linear guideway), the range is $-10^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 80^{\circ}\text{C}$. The maximum service temperature of the SE type (Metallic end cap) is 150°C and for other standard types it is 100°C .
10. Please refer to the Linear Guideway Technical Information catalog for more detailed instructions. Please do not hesitate to contact HIWIN if there are further questions related to the application.

Note: For Q1 type guideways (QH & QE), please pay attention to the following instructions:

1. When assembling and disassembling the Q1 blocks, please use the block insert that is provided. (one block insert is equipped per block).
2. Special accessories are used in the Q1 type guideways, any adjustment on the preload is prohibited.
3. For some of our Q1 type Linear Guideways, the boreholes for fixing the slider on the block are connected with recirculation channels. Therefore please pay attention to the length of screws, to avoid the screw with longer length might interfere the recirculation parts and influence the operating performance.

Specification	Max. length of screws M x L (mm)
QHH20	M5 x 6
QHH25	M6 x 8
QHH30	M8 x 10
QHH35	M8 x 12
QEH20	M5 x 7
QEH25	M6 x 9
QEH30	M8 x 10
QWH27	M6 x 6
QWH35	M8 x 8



2. HIWIN Linear Guideway Product Series

In an effort to meet customer's requirement and service needs HIWIN offers several different types of guides. We supply the HG series which is suitable for CNC machineries, the EG series for automation industries, the WE series for single axis equipment, the RG series for high rigidity applications, and the miniature series, MGN/MGW, for medical devices and semiconductor equipment. Also for high technology industries, HIWIN has developed the QH and QE series with high speed and quiet characteristics.

(1) Types & series

Table 2-1 Types & Series

Series	Assembly Height	Load	Square Tap hole	Flange		
				Tap hole	Drilled hole	Combination
HG	High	Heavy Load	HGH-CA	-	-	-
		Super Heavy Load	HGH-HA	-	-	-
	Low	Heavy Load	HGL-CA	HGW-CA	HGW-CB	HGW-CC
		Super Heavy Load	HGL-HA	HGW-HA	HGW-HB	HGW-HC
EG	Low	Medium Load	EGH-SA	EGW-SA	EGW-SB	-
		Heavy Load	EGH-CA	EGW-CA	EGW-CB	-
WE	Low	Heavy Load	WEH-CA	-	-	WEW-CC
MGN	-	Standard	MGN-C	-	-	-
		Long	MGN-H	-	-	-
MGW	-	Standard	MGW-C	-	-	-
		Long	MGW-H	-	-	-
MGN-O	-	Standard	MGN-C-O	-	-	-
		Long	MGN-H-O	-	-	-
MGW-O	-	Standard	MGW-C-O	-	-	-
		Long	MGW-H-O	-	-	-
QH	High	Heavy Load	QHH-CA	-	-	-
		Super Heavy Load	QHH-HA	-	-	-
	Low	Heavy Load	-	QHW-CA	QHW-CB	QHW-CC
		Super Heavy Load	-	QHW-HA	QHW-HB	QHW-HC
QE	Low	Medium Load	QEH-SA	QEW-SA	QEW-SB	-
		Heavy Load	QEH-CA	QEW-CA	QEW-CB	-
QW	Low	Heavy Load	QWH-CA	-	-	QWW-CC
CG	High	Heavy Load	CGH-CA	-	-	-
		Super Heavy Load	CGH-HA	-	-	-
	Low	Heavy Load	-	-	-	CGW-CC CGW-CA ⁽¹⁾
		Super Heavy Load	-	-	-	CGW-HC CGW-HA ⁽¹⁾
RG	High	Heavy Load	RGH-CA	-	-	-
		Super Heavy Load	RGH-HA	-	-	-
	Low	Heavy Load	RGL-CA	-	-	RGW-CC
		Super Heavy Load	RGL-HA	-	-	RGW-HC
QR	High	Heavy Load	QRH-CA	-	-	-
		Super Heavy Load	QRH-HA	-	-	-
	Low	Heavy Load	QRL-CA	-	-	QRW-CC
		Super Heavy Load	QRL-HA	-	-	QRW-HC

Note : (1) For CGW-CA/HA, The amount of block mounting holes is four.
For CGW-CC/HC, The amount of block mounting holes is six.
Both types can be mounting from top or bottom.

(2) Accuracy classes

Table 2-2 Accuracy Classes

Series	Assembly Type					Interchangeable Type		
	Normal	High	Precision	Super Precision	Ultra Precision	Normal	High	Precision
	(C)	(H)	(P)	(SP)	(UP)	(C)	(H)	(P)
HG	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
EG	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
WE	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
MGN	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●
MGW	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●
MGN-O	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●
MGW-O	●	●	●	-	-	●	●	●
QH	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
QE	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
QW	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
CG	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
RG	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	●
QR	-	●	●	●	●	-	●	●

(3) Classification of preload

Table 2-3 Preload

Series	Non-interchangeable Type			Interchangeable Type	
	Light preload	Medium Preload	Heavy Preload	Light Preload	Medium Preload
	(Z0)	(ZA)	(ZB)	(Z0)	(ZA)
HG	●	●	●	●	●
EG	●	●	●	●	●
WE	●	●	●	●	●
QH	●	●	●	●	●
QE	●	●	●	●	●
QW	●	●	●	●	●
CG	●	●	●	●	●

Series	Non-interchangeable Type			Interchangeable Type	
	Very Light Preload	Medium Preload	Heavy Preload	Very Light Preload	Light Preload
	(Z0)	(ZA)	(ZB)	(Z0)	(ZA)
RG	●	●	●	●	●
QR	●	●	●	●	●

Series	Non-interchangeable Type			Interchangeable Type		
	Light Clearance	Very Light Preload	Light Preload	Light Clearance	Very Light Preload	Light Preload
	(ZF)	(Z0)	(Z1)	(ZF)	(Z0)	(Z1)
MGN	●	●	●	●	●	●
MGW	●	●	●	●	●	●
MGN-O	●	●	●	●	●	●
MGW-O	●	●	●	●	●	●

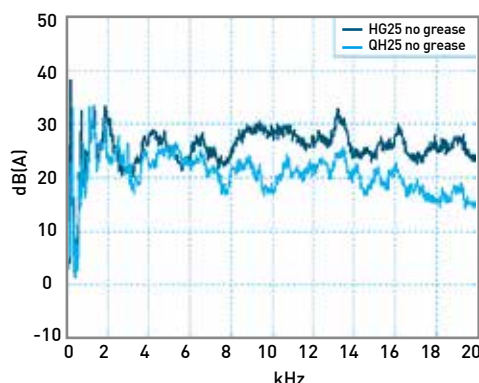
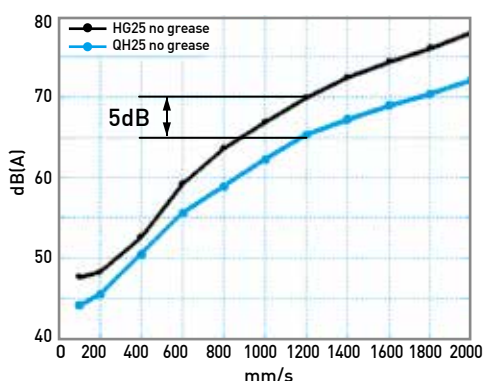
2-5 QH Series – Heavy Load Type Linear Guideway, with SynchMotion™ Technology

The development of HIWIN-QH linear guideway is based on a four-row circular-arc contact. The HIWIN-QH series linear guideway with SynchMotion™ Technology offers smooth movement, superior lubrication, quieter operation and longer running life. Therefore the HIWIN-QH linear guideway has broad industrial applicability. In the high-tech industry where high speed, low noise, and reduced dust generation is required, the HIWIN-QH series is interchangeable with the HIWIN-HG series.

2-5-1 Features

(1) Low Noise Design

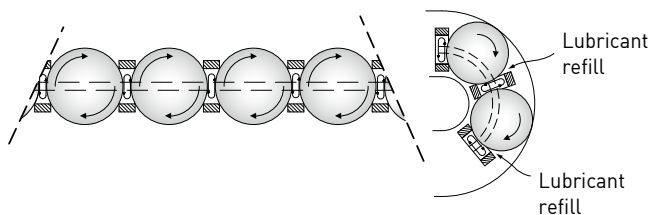
With SynchMotion™ technology, rolling elements are interposed between the partitions of SynchMotion™ to provide improved circulation. Due to the elimination of contact between the rolling elements, collision noise and sound levels are drastically reduced.



(2) Self-Lubricant Design

The partition is a grouping of hollow ring-like structures formed with a through hole to facilitate circulation of the lubricant. Because of the special lubrication path design, the lubricant of the partition storage space can be refilled. Therefore, the frequency of lubricant refilling can be decreased.


The QH-series linear guideway is pre-lubricated. Performance testing at a 0.2C (basic dynamic load) shows that after running 4,000km no damage was apparent to either the rolling elements or the raceway.



QH Series

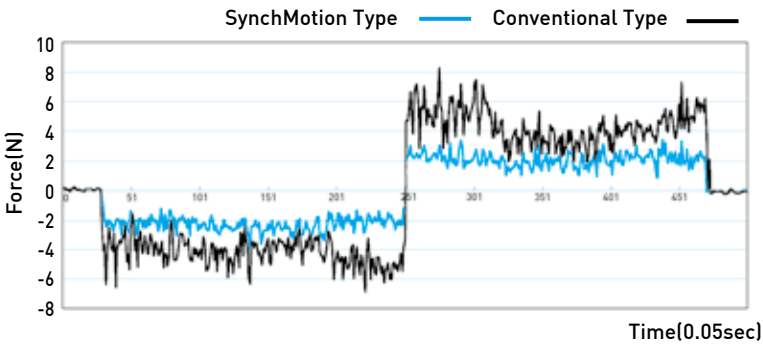
Heavy Load Type

Table 2-5-1 Load Test

Test Sample	QHH25CAZAH	Load Test
Speed	24m/min	
Lubricant	lithium soap base grease (initial lubrication only)	
Load	5kN	
Distance travel	4,000km	

[3] Smooth Movement

In standard linear guideways, rolling elements on the load side of the guide block begin rolling and push their way through the raceway. When they contact other rolling elements they create counter-rotational friction. This results in a great variation of rolling resistance. The QH linear guideway, with SynchMotion™ technology prevents this condition. As the block starts to move, the rolling elements begin rolling consecutively and remain separated to prevent contact with one another thus keeping the element's kinetic energy extremely stable in order to effectively reduce fluctuations in rolling resistance.



[4] High Speed Performance

The Hiwin-QH series offers excellent high-speed performance due to the partitions of the SynchMotion™ structure. They are employed to separate the adjacent balls thereby resulting in low rolling traction and the metallic friction between adjacent balls is eliminated.

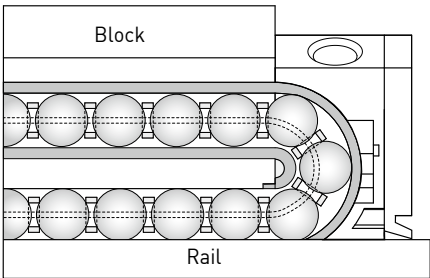
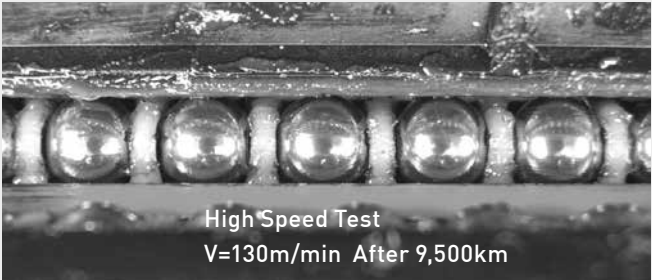
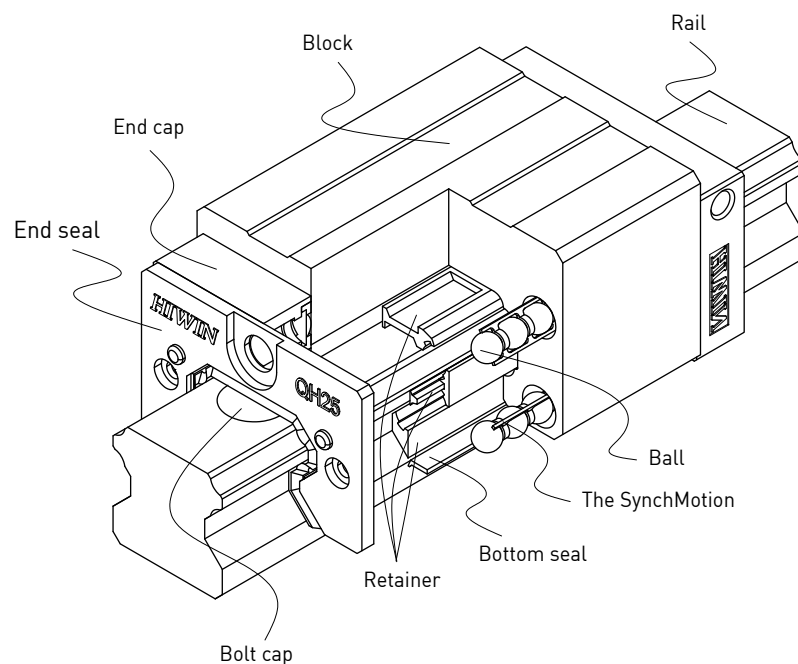


Table 2-5-2

Test Sample QHW25CAZAH		High Speed Test
Speed	130m/min	 <p>High Speed Test V=130m/min After 9,500km</p>
Lubricant	lithium soap base grease (initial lubrication only)	
Distance travel	9,500km	

2-5-2 Construction



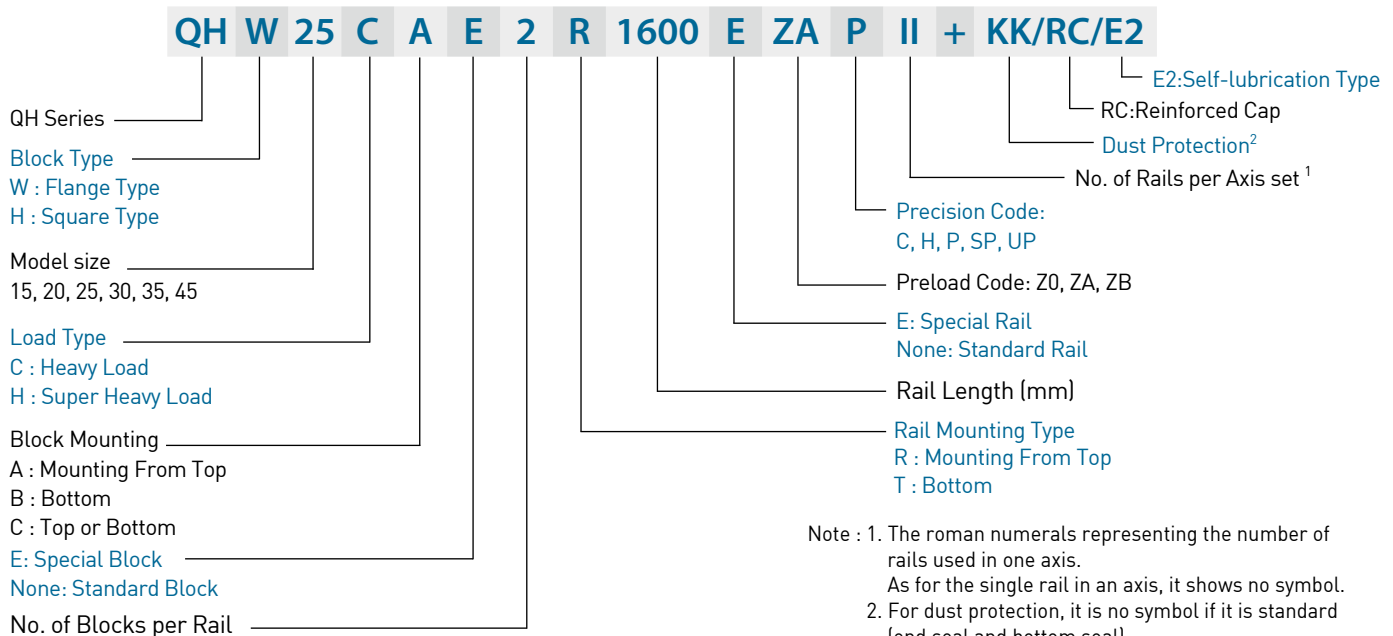
2-5-3 Model Number of QH Series

HIWIN-QH series guideway can be classified into non-interchangeable and interchangeable types. The sizes are identical. The main difference is that the interchangeable blocks and rails can be freely exchanged. Because of dimensional control, the interchangeable type linear guideway is a perfect choice for the client when rails do not need to be paired for an axis. And since the QH and HG share the identical rails, the customer does not need to redesign when choosing the QH series. Therefore the HIWIN-QH linear guideway has increased applicability.

QH Series

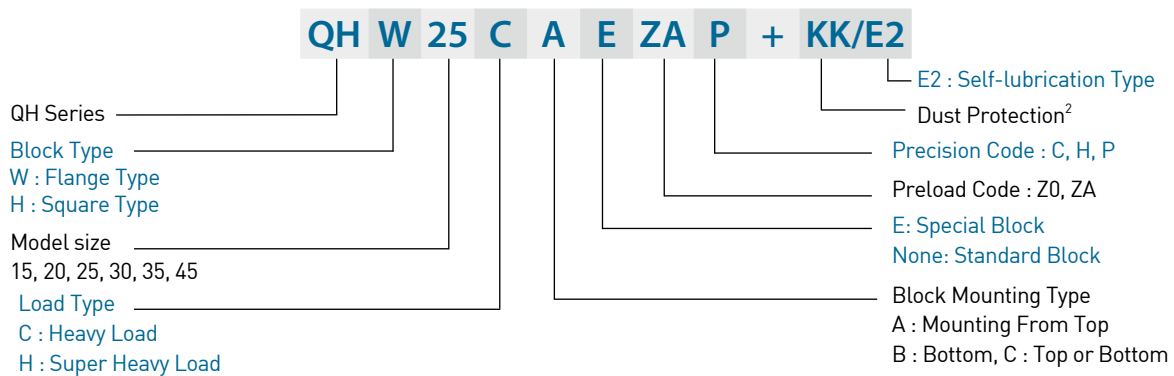
Heavy Load Type

(1) Non-interchangeable type

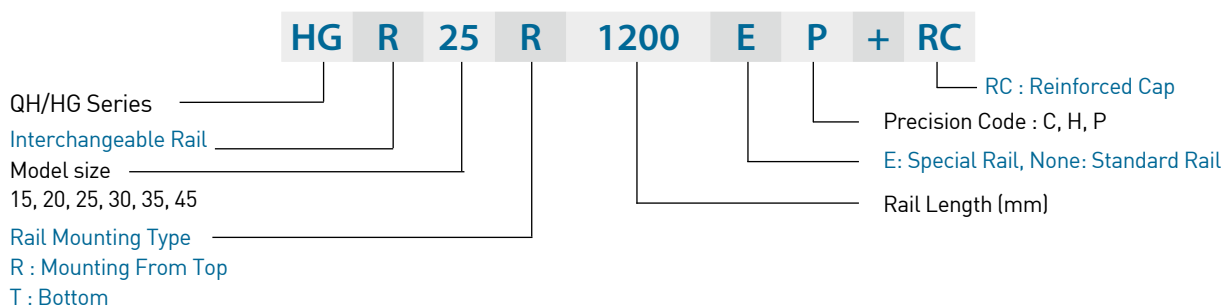


(2) Interchangeable type

Model Number of QH Block



Model Number of QH Rail (QH and HG share the identical rails)

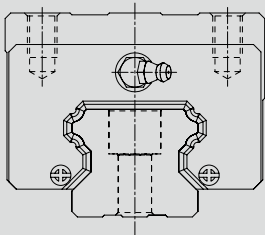
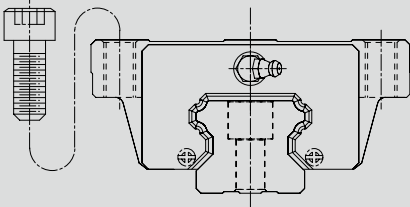
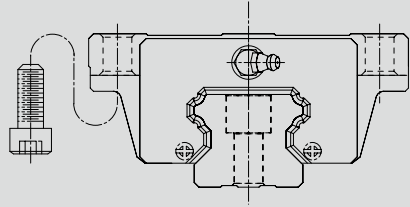
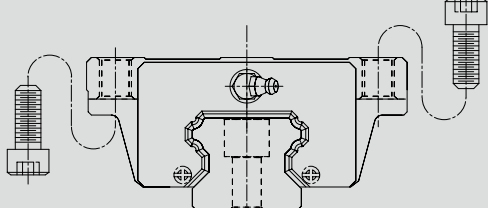


2-5-4 Types

(1) Block types

HIWIN offers two types of linear guideways, flange and square types.

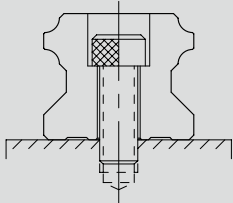
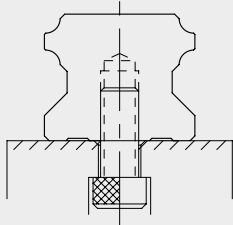
Table 2-5-3 Block Types

Type	Model	Shape	Height (mm)	Rail Length (mm)	Main Applications
Square	QHH-CA QHH-HA		28	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Automation devices High-speed transportation equipment Precision measuring equipment Semiconductor manufacturing equipment
			↓	↓	
Flange	QHW-CA QHW-HA		24	100	
			↓	↓	
	QHW-CB QHW-HB		24	100	
			↓	↓	
	QHW-CC QHW-HC		24	100	
			↓	↓	
			60	4000	

(2) Rail types

Besides the standard top mounting type, the bottom mounting type is also available.

Table 2-5-4 Rail Types

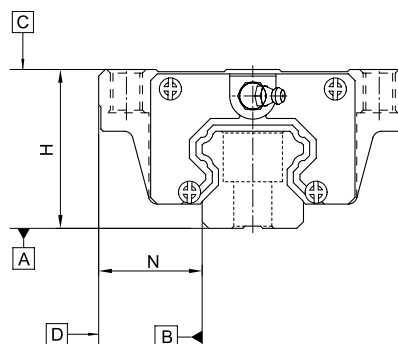
Mounting from Top	Mounting from bottom
	

QH Series

Heavy Load Type

2-5-5 Accuracy Classes

The accuracy of QH series can be classified into normal (C), high (H), precision (P), super precision (SP), ultra precision (UP), five classes. Please choose the class by referring the accuracy of applied equipment.



(1) Accuracy of non-interchangeable

Table 2-5-5 Accuracy Standards

Unit: mm

Item	QH - 15, 20				
Accuracy Classes	Normal (C)	High (H)	Precision (P)	Super Precision (SP)	Ultra Precision (UP)
Dimensional tolerance of height H	± 0.1	± 0.03	0 - 0.03	0 - 0.015	0 - 0.008
Dimensional tolerance of width N	± 0.1	± 0.03	0 - 0.03	0 - 0.015	0 - 0.008
Variation of height H	0.02	0.01	0.006	0.004	0.003
Variation of width N	0.02	0.01	0.006	0.004	0.003
Running parallelism of block surface C to surface A	See Table 2-5-11				
Running parallelism of block surface D to surface B	See Table 2-5-11				

Table 2-5-6 Accuracy Standards

Unit: mm

Item	QH - 25, 30, 35				
Accuracy Classes	Normal (C)	High (H)	Precision (P)	Super Precision (SP)	Ultra Precision (UP)
Dimensional tolerance of height H	± 0.1	± 0.04	0 - 0.04	0 - 0.02	0 - 0.01
Dimensional tolerance of width N	± 0.1	± 0.04	0 - 0.04	0 - 0.02	0 - 0.01
Variation of height H	0.02	0.015	0.007	0.005	0.003
Variation of width N	0.03	0.015	0.007	0.005	0.003
Running parallelism of block surface C to surface A	See Table 2-5-11				
Running parallelism of block surface D to surface B	See Table 2-5-11				

Table 2-5-7 Accuracy Standards

Unit: mm

Item	QH - 45				
Accuracy Classes	Normal (C)	High (H)	Precision (P)	Super Precision (SP)	Ultra Precision (UP)
Dimensional tolerance of height H	± 0.1	± 0.05	0 - 0.05	0 - 0.03	0 - 0.02
Dimensional tolerance of width N	± 0.1	± 0.05	0 - 0.05	0 - 0.03	0 - 0.02
Variation of height H	0.03	0.015	0.007	0.005	0.003
Variation of width N	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.007	0.005
Running parallelism of block surface C to surface A	See Table 2-5-11				
Running parallelism of block surface D to surface B	See Table 2-5-11				

(2) Accuracy of interchangeable

Table 2-5-8 Accuracy Standards

Unit: mm

Item	QH - 15, 20		
Accuracy Classes	Normal (C)	High (H)	Precision (P)
Dimensional tolerance of height H	± 0.1	± 0.03	± 0.015
Dimensional tolerance of width N	± 0.1	± 0.03	± 0.015
Variation of height H	0.02	0.01	0.006
Variation of width N	0.02	0.01	0.006
Running parallelism of block surface C to surface A	See Table 2-5-11		
Running parallelism of block surface D to surface B	See Table 2-5-11		

Table 2-5-9 Accuracy Standards

Unit: mm

Item	QH - 25, 30, 35		
Accuracy Classes	Normal (C)	High (H)	Precision (P)
Dimensional tolerance of height H	± 0.1	± 0.04	± 0.02
Dimensional tolerance of width N	± 0.1	± 0.04	± 0.02
Variation of height H	0.02	0.015	0.007
Variation of width N	0.03	0.015	0.007
Running parallelism of block surface C to surface A	See Table 2-5-11		
Running parallelism of block surface D to surface B	See Table 2-5-11		

Table 2-5-10 Accuracy Standards

Unit: mm

Item	QH - 45		
Accuracy Classes	Normal (C)	High (H)	Precision (P)
Dimensional tolerance of height H	± 0.1	± 0.05	± 0.025
Dimensional tolerance of width N	± 0.1	± 0.05	± 0.025
Variation of height H	0.03	0.015	0.007
Variation of width N	0.03	0.02	0.01
Running parallelism of block surface C to surface A	See Table 2-5-11		
Running parallelism of block surface D to surface B	See Table 2-5-11		

QH Series

Heavy Load Type

(3) Accuracy of running parallelism

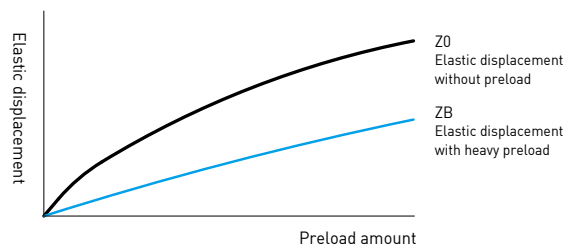
Table 2-5-11 Accuracy of Running Parallelism

Rail Length (mm)	Accuracy (μm)				
	C	H	P	SP	UP
~ 100	12	7	3	2	2
100 ~ 200	14	9	4	2	2
200 ~ 300	15	10	5	3	2
300 ~ 500	17	12	6	3	2
500 ~ 700	20	13	7	4	2
700 ~ 900	22	15	8	5	3
900 ~ 1,100	24	16	9	6	3
1,100 ~ 1,500	26	18	11	7	4
1,500 ~ 1,900	28	20	13	8	4
1,900 ~ 2,500	31	22	15	10	5
2,500 ~ 3,100	33	25	18	11	6
3,100 ~ 3,600	36	27	20	14	7
3,600 ~ 4,000	37	28	21	15	7

2-5-6 Preload

(1) Definition

A preload can be applied to each guideway. Oversized balls are used. Generally, a linear motion guideway has a negative clearance between groove and balls in order to improve stiffness and maintain high precision. The figure shows the load is multiplied by the preload, the rigidity is doubled and the deflection is reduced by one half. The preload no larger than ZA would be recommended for the model size under QH20 to avoid an over-preload affecting the guideway's life.



(2) Preload classes

HIWIN offers three classes of standard preload for various applications and conditions.

Table 2-5-12 Preload Classes

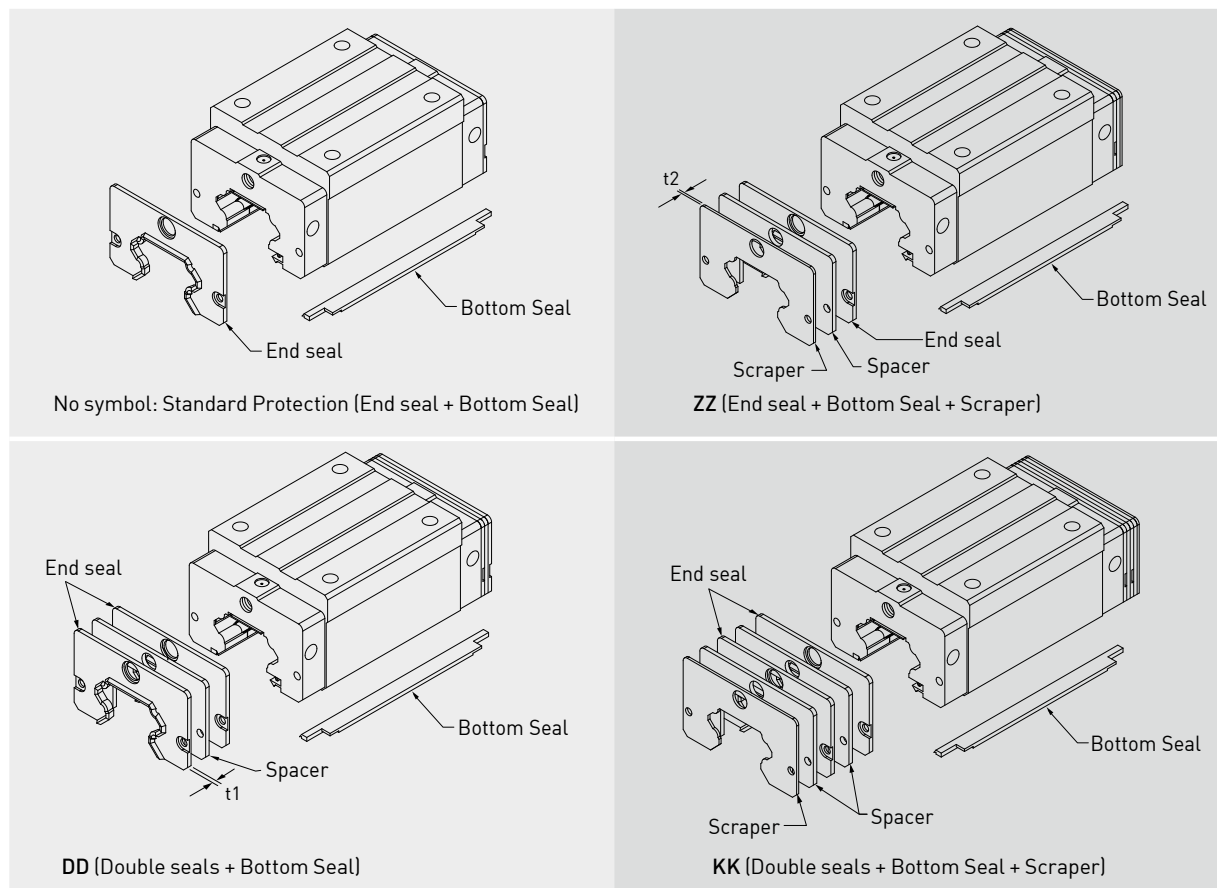
Class	Code	Preload	Condition	Examples of Application
Light Preload	Z0	0~ 0.02C	Certain load direction, low impact, low precision required	Transportation devices, auto-packing machines, X-Y axis for general industrial machines, welding machines, welders
Medium Preload	ZA	0.05C~0.07C	High precision required	Machining centers, Z axis for general industrial machines, EDM, NC lathes, Precision X-Y tables, measuring equipment
Heavy Preload	ZB	0.10C~ 0.12C	High rigidity required, with vibration and impact	Machining centers, grinding machines, NC lathes, horizontal and vertical milling machines, Z axis of machine tools, Heavy cutting machines
Class	Interchangeable Guideway		Non-Interchangeable Guideway	
Preload classes	Z0, ZA		Z0, ZA, ZB	

Note: The "C" in the preload column denotes basic dynamic load rating.

2-5-7 Dust Proof Accessories

(1) Codes of accessories

If the following accessories are needed, please add the code followed by the model number.



(2) End seal and bottom seal

To prevent life reduction caused by iron chips or dust entering the block.

(3) Double seals

Enhances the wiping effect, foreign matter can be completely wiped off.

Table 2-5-13 Dimensions of end seal

Size	Thickness (t1) (mm)	Size	Thickness (t1) (mm)
QH15 ES	3	QH30 ES	3.2
QH20 ES	2.5	QH35 ES	2.5
QH25 ES	2.5	QH45 ES	3.6

(4) Scraper

The scraper removes high-temperature iron chips and larger foreign objects.

Table 2-5-14 Dimensions of scraper

Size	Thickness (t2) (mm)	Size	Thickness (t2) (mm)
QH15 SC	1.5	QH30 SC	1.5
QH20 SC	1.5	QH35 SC	1.5
QH25 SC	1.5	QH45 SC	1.5

QH Series

Heavy Load Type

(5) Dimensions of block equipped with the dustproof parts

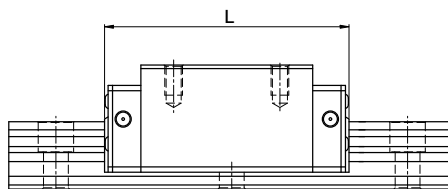


Table 2-5-15 Overall block length

unit: mm

Size	Overall block length (L)			
	SS	ZZ	DD	KK
QH15C	61.4 (61.8)	68.4 (69.4)	68.0 (68.4)	75.0 (76.0)
QH20C	76.7 (78.9)	81.9 (84.5)	81.7 (83.9)	86.9 (89.5)
QH20H	91.4 (93.6)	96.6 (99.2)	96.4 (98.6)	101.6 (104.2)
QH25C	83.4 (86.0)	89.4 (92.0)	88.4 (91.0)	94.4 (97.0)
QH25H	104.0 (106.6)	110.0 (112.6)	109.0 (111.6)	115.0 (117.6)
QH30C	97.4 (99.4)	104.8 (107.4)	104.8 (106.8)	112.2 (114.8)
QH30H	120.4 (122.4)	127.8 (130.4)	127.8 (129.8)	135.2 (137.8)
QH35C	113.6 (114.4)	119.0 (120.0)	118.6 (119.4)	124.0 (125.0)
QH35H	139.4 (140.2)	144.8 (145.8)	144.4 (145.2)	149.8 (150.8)
QH45C	139.4 (139.4)	147.2 (147.2)	146.6 (146.6)	154.4 (154.4)
QH45H	171.2 (171.2)	179.0 (179.0)	178.4 (178.4)	186.2 (186.2)

Note : The marking of "[]" denotes the maximum block length with screws, lips of end seals, etc.

2-5-8 Friction

The maximum value of seal resistance per block are shown in the table.

Table 2-5-16 Seal Resistance

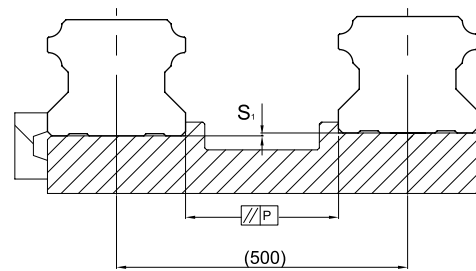
Size	Resistance N (kgf)
QH15	1.2 [0.12]
QH20	1.6 [0.16]
QH25	2.0 [0.2]
QH30	2.7 [0.27]
QH35	3.1 [0.31]
QH45	5.3 [0.53]

2-5-9 The Accuracy Tolerance of Mounting Surface

(1) The accuracy tolerance of rail-mounting surface

Because of the Circular-arc contact design, the QH linear guideway can compensate for some surface-error on installation and still maintain smooth linear motion.

As long as the accuracy requirements for the mounting surface are followed, high accuracy and rigidity of linear motion of the guideway can be obtained without any difficulty. In order to satisfy the needs of fast installation and smooth movement, HIWIN offers the normal clearance type of preload to customers of its high absorption ability of the deviation in mounting surface accuracy.



(2) The parallelism tolerance of reference surface

Table 2-5-17 Max. Parallelism Tolerance (P)

unit: μm

Size	Preload classes		
	Z0	ZA	ZB
QH15	25	18	-
QH20	25	20	18
QH25	30	22	20
QH30	40	30	27
QH35	50	35	30
QH45	60	40	35

(3) The accuracy tolerance of reference surface height

Table 2-5-18 Max. Tolerance of Reference Surface Height (S_1)

unit: μm

Size	Preload classes		
	Z0	ZA	ZB
QH15	130	85	-
QH20	130	85	50
QH25	130	85	70
QH30	170	110	90
QH35	210	150	120
QH45	250	170	140

QH Series

Heavy Load Type

2-5-10 Cautions for Installation

(1) Shoulder heights and fillets

Improper shoulder heights and fillets of mounting surfaces will cause a deviation in accuracy and the interference with the chamfered part of the rail or block. As long as the recommended shoulder heights and fillets are followed, installation inaccuracies should be eliminated.

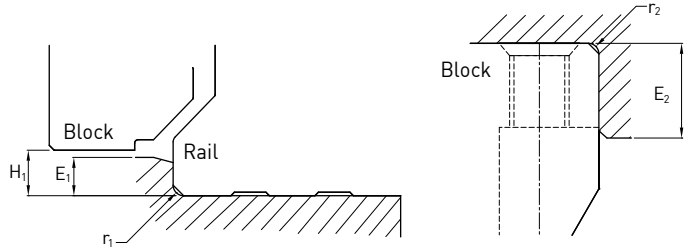


Table 2-5-19 Shoulder Heights and Fillets

Size	Max. radius of fillets r_1 (mm)	Max. radius of fillets r_2 (mm)	Shoulder height of the rail E_1 (mm)	Shoulder height of the block E_2 (mm)	Clearance under block H_1 (mm)
QH15	0.5	0.5	3.0	4.0	4.0
QH20	0.5	0.5	3.5	5.0	4.6
QH25	1.0	1.0	5.0	5.0	5.5
QH30	1.0	1.0	5.0	5.0	6.0
QH35	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	7.5
QH45	1.0	1.0	8.0	8.0	9.5

(2) Tightening Torque of Bolts for Installation

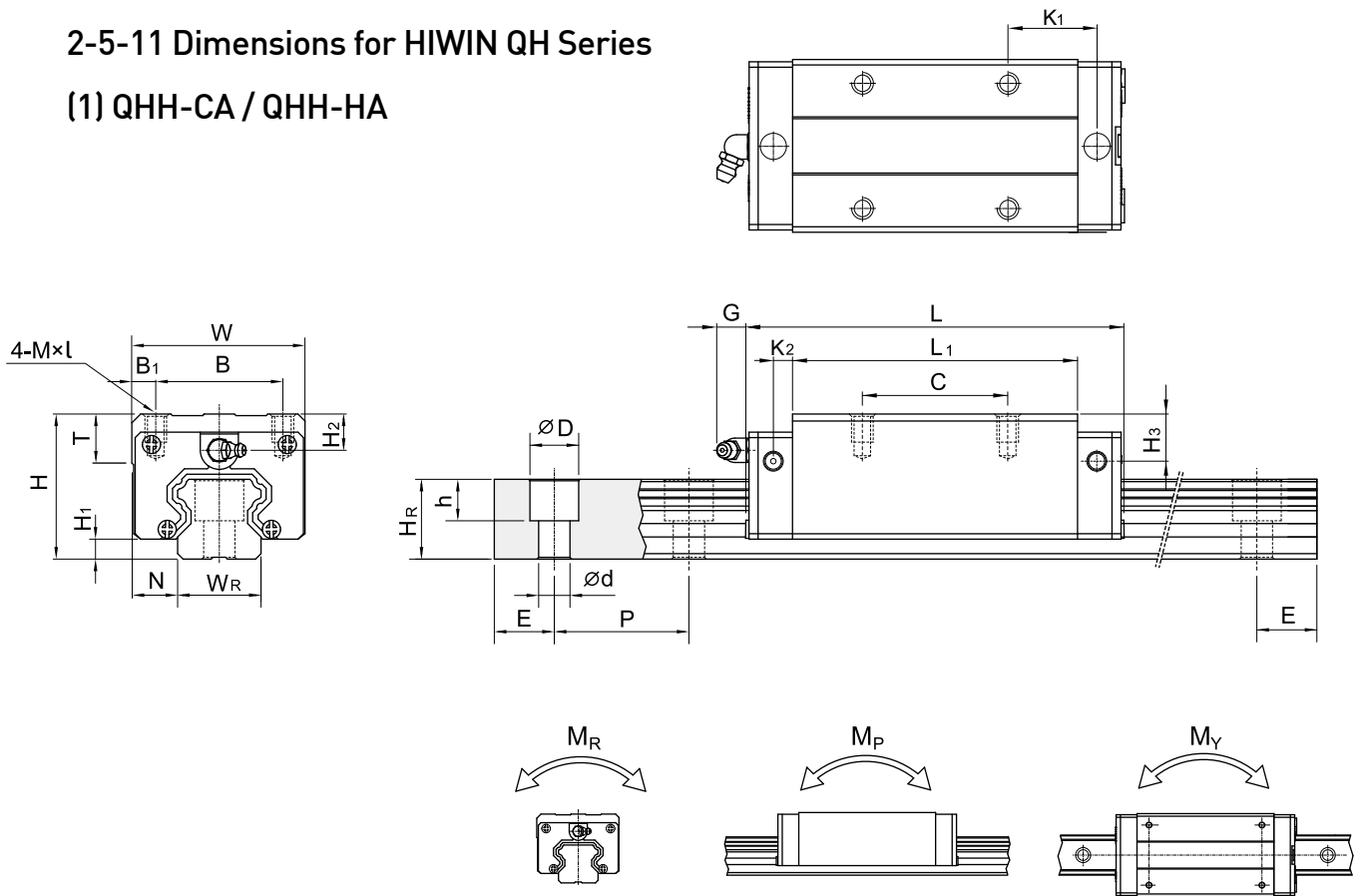
Improper tightening of bolts will seriously influence the accuracy of Linear Guideway installation. The following tightening torques for different sizes of bolts are recommended.

Table 2-5-20 Mounting Torque

Size	Bolt size	Torque N-cm(kgf-cm)		
		Iron	Casting	Aluminum
QH15	M4×0.7P×16L	392 [40]	274 [28]	206 [21]
QH20	M5×0.8P×16L	883 [90]	588 [60]	441 [45]
QH25	M6×1P×20L	1373 [140]	921 [94]	686 [70]
QH30	M8×1.25P×25L	3041 [310]	2010 [205]	1470 [150]
QH35	M8×1.25P×25L	3041 [310]	2010 [205]	1470 [150]
QH45	M12×1.75P×35L	11772 [1200]	7840 [800]	5880 [600]

2-5-11 Dimensions for HIWIN QH Series

(1) QHH-CA / QHH-HA



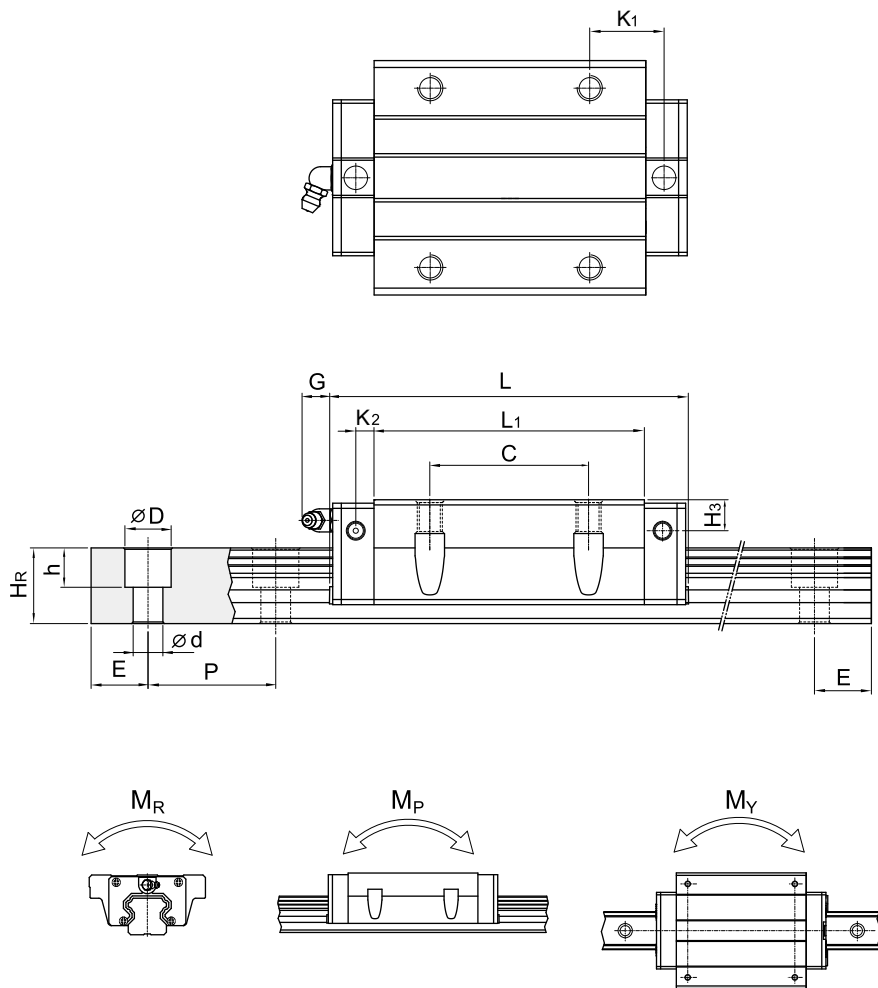
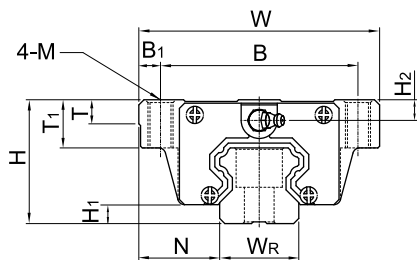
Model No.	Dimensions of Assembly (mm)			Dimensions of Block (mm)														Dimensions of Rail (mm)						Mounting Bolt for Rail	Basic Dynamic Load Rating	Basic Static Load Rating	Static Rated Moment			Weight	
																											M _R	M _P	M _Y	Block	Rail
	H	H ₁	N	W	B	B ₁	C	L ₁	L	K ₁	K ₂	G	MxL	T	H ₂	H ₃	W _R	H _R	D	h	d	P	E	(mm)	C(kN)	C ₀ (kN)	kN-m	kN-m	kN-m	kg	kg/m
QHH15CA	28	4	9.5	34	26	4	26	39.4	61.4	10	5	5.3	M4 x 5	6	7.95	8.2	15	15	7.5	5.3	4.5	60	20	M4x16	17.94	19.86	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.18	1.45
QHH20CA	30	4.6	12	44	32	6	36	50.5	76.7	11.75	6	12	M5 x 6	8	6	6	20	17.5	9.5	8.5	6	60	20	M5x16	35.26	33.86	0.26	0.19	0.19	0.29	2.21
QHH20HA							50	65.2	91.4	12.1															42.52	42.31	0.31	0.27	0.27	0.38	
QHH25CA	40	5.5	12.5	48	35	6.5	35	58	83.4	15.7	6	12	M6 x 8	8	10	9	23	22	11	9	7	60	20	M6x20	41.9	48.75	0.39	0.31	0.31	0.50	3.21
QHH25HA							50	78.6	104	18.5															50.61	60.94	0.50	0.45	0.45	0.68	
QHH30CA	45	6	16	60	40	10	40	70	97.4	19.5	6.25	12	M8x10	8.5	9.5	9	28	26	14	12	9	80	20	M8x25	58.26	66.34	0.60	0.5	0.50	0.87	4.47
QHH30HA							60	93	120.4	21.75															70.32	88.45	0.83	0.89	0.89	1.15	
QHH35CA	55	7.5	18	70	50	10	50	80	113.6	19	7.5	12	M8x12	10.2	15.5	13.5	34	29	14	12	9	80	20	M8x25	78.89	86.66	1.07	0.76	0.76	1.44	6.30
QHH35HA							72	105.8	139.4	20.9															95.23	115.55	1.45	1.33	1.33	1.90	
QHH45CA	70	9.2	20.5	86	60	13	60	97	139.4	23	10	12.9	M10x17	16	18.5	20	45	38	20	17	14	105	22.5	M12x35	119.4	135.42	1.83	1.38	1.38	2.72	10.41
QHH45HA							80	128.8	171.2	29.09															144.13	180.56	2.47	2.41	2.41	3.59	

Note : 1 kgf = 9.81 N

QH Series

Heavy Load Type

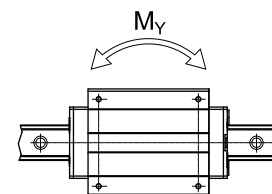
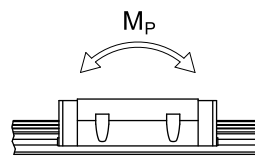
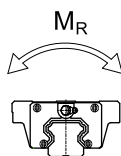
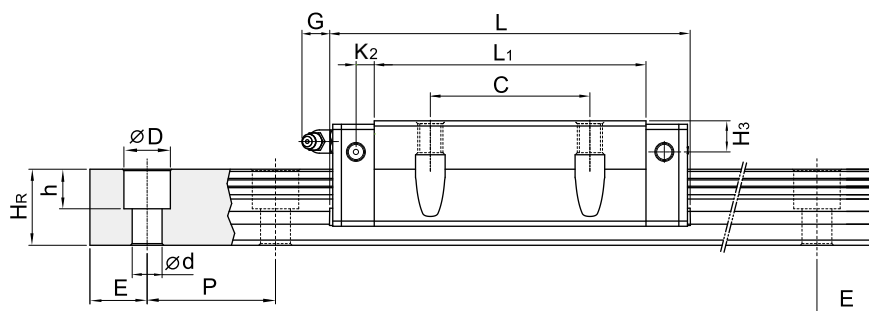
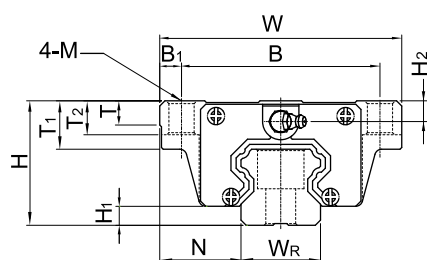
(2) QHW-CA / QHW-HA



Model No.	Dimensions of Assembly (mm)			Dimensions of Block (mm)																Dimensions of Rail (mm)							Mounting Bolt for Rail	Basic Dynamic Load Rating	Basic Static Load Rating	Static Rated Moment			Weight	
	H	H ₁	N	W	B	B ₁	C	L ₁	L	K ₁	K ₂	G	M	T	T ₁	H ₂	H ₃	W _R	H _R	D	h	d	P	E	(mm)	C(kN)	C ₀ (kN)	M _R	M _P	M _Y	Block	Rail		
QHW15CA	24	4	16	47	38	4.5	30	39.4	61.4	8	5	5.3	M5	6	8.9	3.95	4.2	15	15	7.5	5.3	4.5	60	20	M4x16	17.94	19.86	0.1	0.08	0.08	0.17	1.45		
QHW20CA	30	4.6	21.5	63	53	5	40	50.5	76.7	9.75	6	12	M6	8	10	6	6	20	17.5	9.5	8.5	6	60	20	M5x16	35.26	33.86	0.26	0.19	0.19	0.40	2.21		
QHW20HA								65.2	91.4	17.1																42.52	42.31	0.31	0.27	0.27	0.52			
QHW25CA	36	5.5	23.5	70	57	6.5	45	58	83.4	10.7	6	12	M8	8	14	6	5	23	22	11	9	7	60	20	M6x20	41.9	48.75	0.39	0.31	0.31	0.59	3.21		
QHW25HA								78.6	104	21																50.61	60.94	0.5	0.45	0.45	0.80			
QHW30CA	42	6	31	90	72	9	52	70	97.4	13.5	6.25	12	M10	8.5	16	6.5	6	28	26	14	12	9	80	20	M8x25	58.26	66.34	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.09	4.47		
QHW30HA								93	120.4	25.75																70.32	88.45	0.83	0.89	0.89	1.44			
QHW35CA	48	7.5	33	100	82	9	62	80	113.6	13	7.5	12	M10	10.1	18	8.5	6.5	34	29	14	12	9	80	30	M8x25	78.89	86.66	1.07	0.76	0.76	1.56	6.30		
QHW35HA								105.8	139.4	25.9																95.23	115.55	1.45	1.33	1.33	2.06			
QHW45CA	60	9.2	37.5	120	100	10	80	97	139.4	13	10	12.9	M12	15.1	22	8.5	10	45	38	20	17	14	105	22.5	M12x35	119.4	135.42	1.83	1.38	1.38	2.79	10.41		
QHW45HA								128.8	171.2	28.9																144.13	180.56	2.47	2.41	2.41	3.69			

Note : 1 kgf = 9.81 N

(3) QHW-CB / QHW-HB



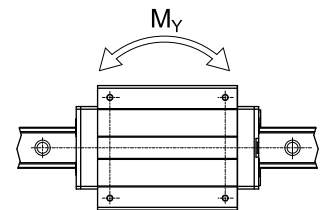
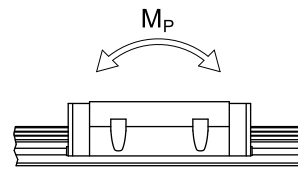
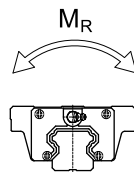
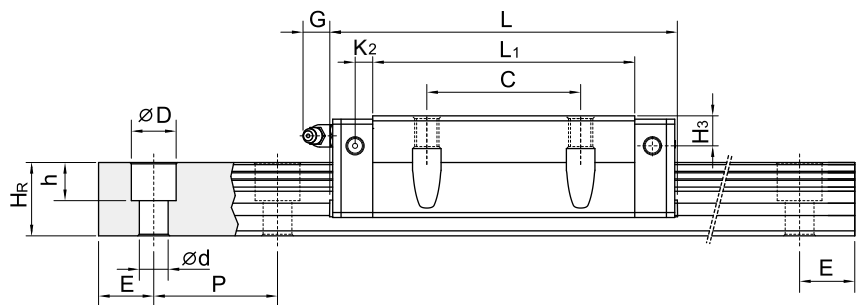
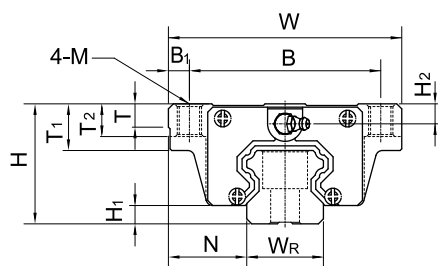
Model No.	Dimensions of Assembly (mm)			Dimensions of Block (mm)																Dimensions of Rail (mm)												Mounting Bolt for Rail	Basic Dynamic Load Rating	Basic Static Load Rating	Static Rated Moment			Weight	
	H	H ₁	N	W	B	B ₁	C	L ₁	L	K ₁	K ₂	G	M	T	T ₁	T ₂	H ₂	H ₃	W _R	H _R	D	h	d	P	E	(mm)	C(kN)	C ₀ (kN)	M _R kN-m	M _P kN-m	M _Y kN-m	Block kg	Rail kg/m						
QHW15CB	24	4	16	47	38	4.5	30	39.4	61.4	8	5	5.3	04.5	6	8.9	6.95	3.95	4.2	15	15	7.5	5.3	4.5	60	20	M4x16	17.94	19.86	0.1	0.08	0.08	0.17	1.45						
QHW20CB	30	4.6	21.5	63	53	5	40	50.5	76.7	9.75	6	12	06	8	10	9.5	6	6	20	17.5	9.5	8.5	6	60	20	M5x16	35.26	33.86	0.26	0.19	0.19	0.40	2.21						
QHW20HB								65.2	91.4	17.1																42.52	42.31	0.31	0.27	0.27	0.52								
QHW25CB	36	5.5	23.5	70	57	6.5	45	58	83.4	10.7	6	12	07	8	14	10	6	5	23	22	11	9	7	60	20	M6x20	41.9	48.75	0.39	0.31	0.31	0.59	3.21						
QHW25HB								78.6	104	21																50.61	60.94	0.5	0.45	0.45	0.80								
QHW30CB	42	6	31	90	72	9	52	70	97.4	13.5	6.25	12	09	8.5	16	10	6.5	6	28	26	14	12	9	80	20	M8x25	58.26	66.34	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.09	4.47						
QHW30HB								93	120.4	25.75																70.32	88.45	0.83	0.89	0.89	1.44								
QHW35CB	48	7.5	33	100	82	9	62	80	113.6	13	7.5	12	09	10.1	18	13	8.5	6.5	34	29	14	12	9	80	30	M8x25	78.89	86.66	1.07	0.76	0.76	1.56	6.30						
QHW35HB								105.8	139.4	25.9																95.23	115.55	1.45	1.33	1.33	2.06								
QHW45CB	60	9.2	37.5	120	100	10	80	97	139.4	13	10	12.9	011	15.1	22	15	8.5	10	45	38	20	17	14	105	22.5	M12x35	119.4	135.42	1.83	1.38	1.38	2.79	10.41						
QHW45HB								128.8	171.2	28.9																144.13	180.56	2.47	2.41	2.41	3.69								

Note : 1 kgf = 9.81 N

QH Series

Heavy Load Type

(4) QHW-CC / QHW-HC



Model No.	Dimensions of Assembly (mm)			Dimensions of Block (mm)																Dimensions of Rail (mm)								Mounting Bolt for Rail	Basic Dynamic Load Rating	Basic Static Load Rating	Static Rated Moment			Weight	
	H	H ₁	N	W	B	B ₁	C	L ₁	L	K ₁	K ₂	G	M	T	T ₁	T ₂	H ₂	H ₃	W _R	H _R	D	h	d	P	E	(mm)	C(kN)	C ₀ (kN)	M _R	M _P	M _Y	Block	Rail		
																																	kg	kg/m	
QHW15CC	24	4	16	47	38	4.5	30	39.4	61.4	8	5	5.3	M5	6	8.9	6.95	3.95	4.2	15	15	7.5	5.3	4.5	60	20	M4x16	17.94	19.86	0.1	0.08	0.08	0.17	1.45		
QHW20CC	30	4.6	21.5	63	53	5	40	50.5	76.7	9.75	6	12	M6	8	10	9.5	6	6	20	17.5	9.5	8.5	6	60	20	M5x16	35.26	33.86	0.26	0.19	0.19	0.40	2.21		
QHW20HC								65.2	91.4	17.1																	42.52	42.31	0.31	0.27	0.27	0.52			
QHW25CC	36	5.5	23.5	70	57	6.5	45	58	83.4	10.7	6	12	M8	8	14	10	6	5	23	22	11	9	7	60	20	M6x20	41.9	48.75	0.39	0.31	0.31	0.59	3.21		
QHW25HC								78.6	104	21																	50.61	60.94	0.5	0.45	0.45	0.80			
QHW30CC	42	6	31	90	72	9	52	70	97.4	13.5	6.25	12	M10	8.5	16	10	6.5	6	28	26	14	12	9	80	20	M8x25	58.26	66.34	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.09	4.47		
QHW30HC								93	120.4	25.75																	70.32	88.45	0.83	0.89	0.89	1.44			
QHW35CC	48	7.5	33	100	82	9	62	80	113.6	13	7.5	12	M10	10.1	18	13	8.5	6.5	34	29	14	12	9	80	30	M8x25	78.89	86.66	1.07	0.76	0.76	1.56	6.30		
QHW35HC								105.8	139.4	25.9																	95.23	115.55	1.45	1.33	1.33	2.06			
QHW45CC	60	9.2	37.5	120	100	10	80	97	139.4	13	10	12.9	M12	15.1	22	15	8.5	10	45	38	20	17	14	105	22.5	M12x35	119.4	135.42	1.83	1.38	1.38	2.79	10.41		
QHW45HC								128.8	171.2	28.9																	144.13	180.56	2.47	2.41	2.41	3.69			

Note : 1 kgf = 9.81 N