# CNC Machine Calibration Test & Machine Accuracy Adjustment

Power By:



## Renishaw QC20-W wireless ballbar for machine tool performance diagnosis



## Why do I need to perform a Ballbar test?

- ➤ A typical three-axis machine tool is subject to twenty-one degrees of freedom which include linear positioning, pitch, yaw, straightness, roll and squareness to the other axes.
- ➤ Each of these degrees of freedom can have a detrimental effect on the machine's overall positioning accuracy and the accuracy of machined parts. Furthermore, the potential for problems increases significantly with the additional dynamic effects of machine movement.
- > The Ballbar final diagnosis result and data will help out end user to decide:
  - Weather to go for final Laser calibration and compensation of the error.
  - Recond or repair the machine accurately.
- ➤ In theory, if a CNC machine's positioning performance was perfect, a circle traced out by the machine would exactly match its programmed circular path.

However, in practice, any of the errors listed below can potentially cause the machine to deviate from the programmed circle path:

- backlash;
- reversal spikes;
- lateral play;
- cyclic error;
- straightness;
- scale error;
- servo mismatch;
- squareness.

Potential errors on an axis		
Backlash	Cyclic error	
Reversal spikes	Straightness	
Lateral play	Scale error	

Potential errors between axes		
Servo mismatch	Squareness	

By accurately measuring with Ballbar and comparing the circular path of the machine with the programmed circular path, it is possible to determine the machine's positional accuracy.

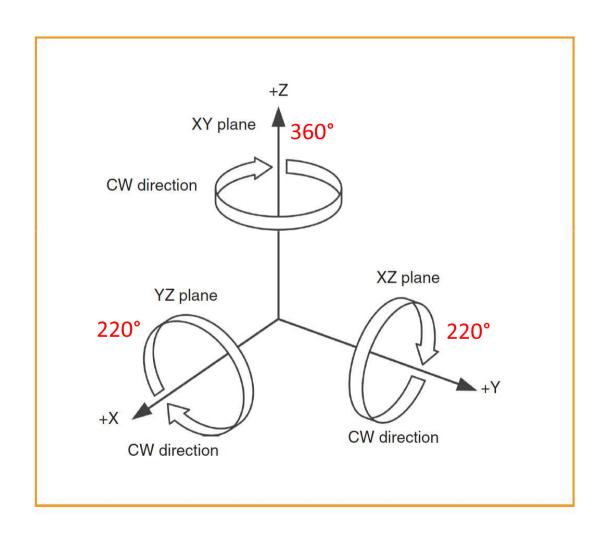
#### **Testing Capacity**

From 50, 100, 150, 250, 300, 400, 450, 550 or 600 mm radius. With additional extensions it is possible to perform tests up to 1350 mm.

# **System specification**

Sensor resolution	0.1 μm (4 μin)	
Ballbar sensor accuracy	±0.5 μm (at 20 °C) / ±20 μin (at 68 °F)	
Maximum sample rate	1000 values per second	
Data transmission	Bluetooth, Class 2 (10 m typical)	
Extension bars	50 mm, 150 mm, 300 mm	
Operating range	0 °C - 40 °C (32 °F - 104 °F)	
Calibrator accuracies (at 20 °C)	±1 μm (50 mm) ±1 μm (100 mm) ±1 μm (150 mm) ±1.5 μm (300 mm)	

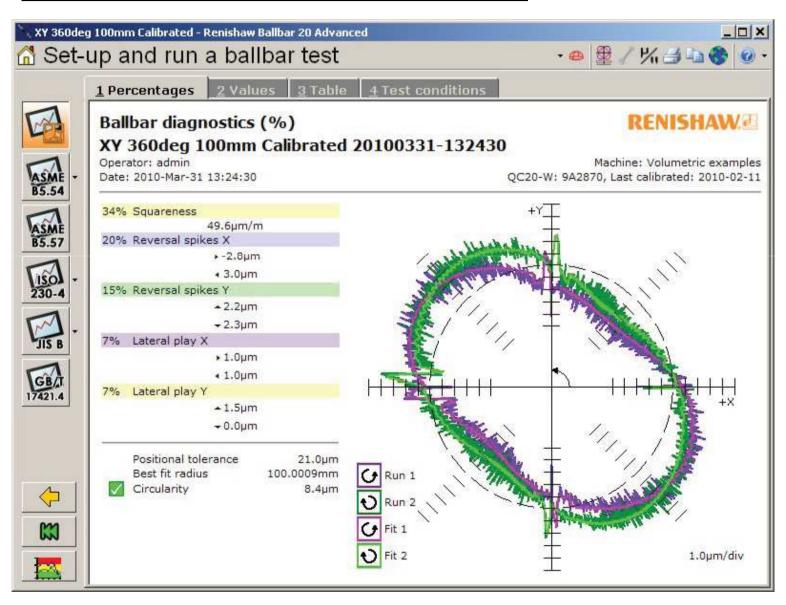
## **Axes Measurement**

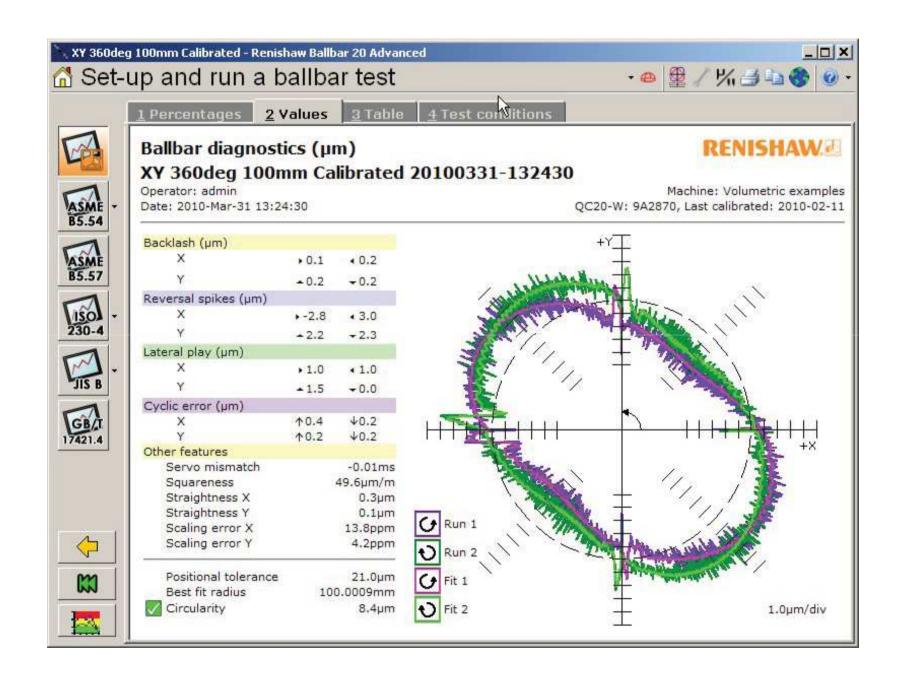




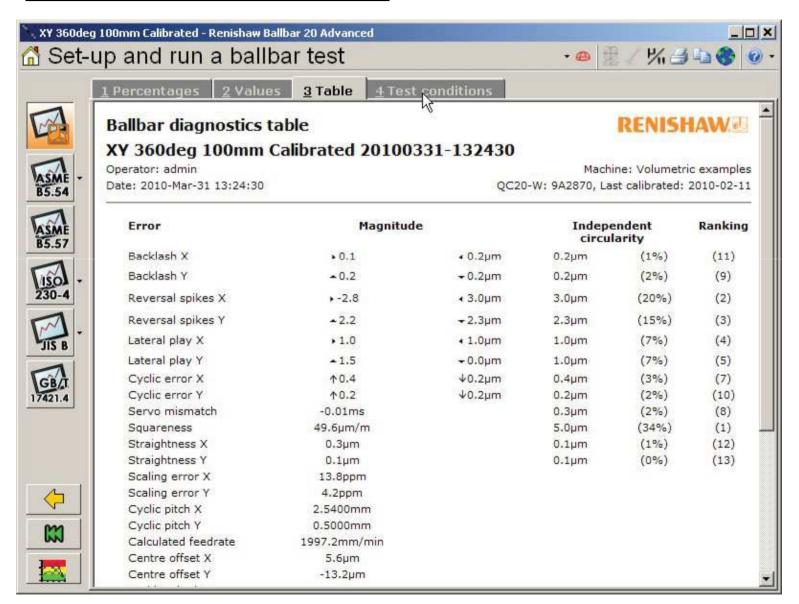


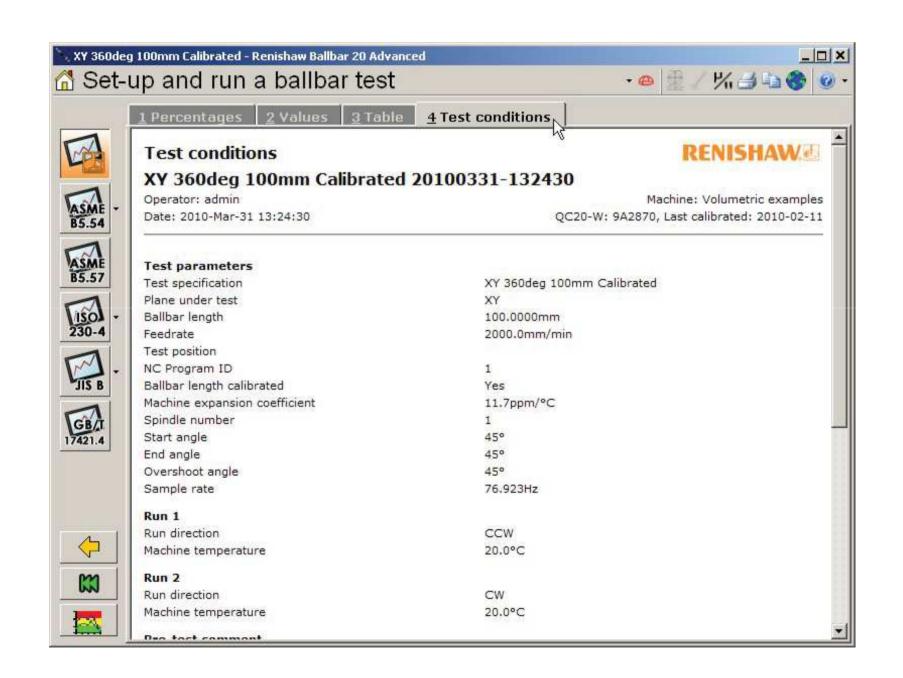
## Sample of Analysing Results of The Ballbar Test





### **Diagnostic Result With Data & Report**

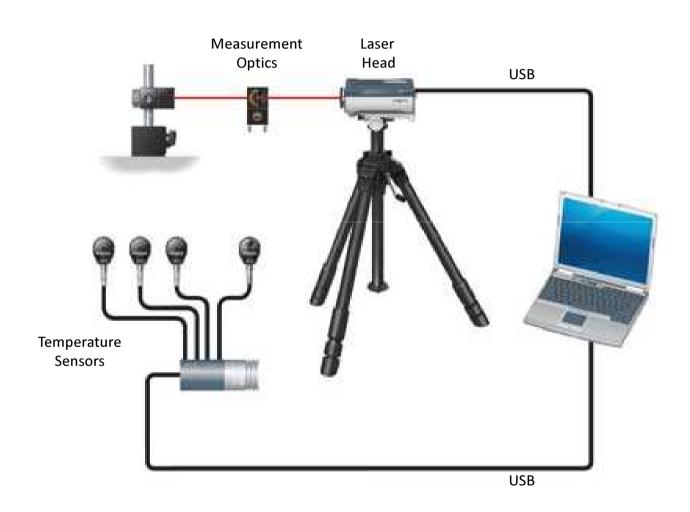




## Renishaw Laser Measurement and Calibration System



## Laser Measurement & Calibration System Configuration



# **Equipment Specification**



Sensor performance	Range	Accuracy
Material temperature	0 °C – 55 °C	±0.1 °C
Air temperature	0 °C – 40 °C	±0.2 °C
Air pressure	650 mbar – 1150 mbar	±1 mbar
Relative humidity (%)	0% - 95% Non-condensing	±6% RH



±0.5 ppm	certified linear measurement accuracy over the full range of environmental operating conditions 1 nm linear resolution (even at max. velocity)
4 m/s	maximum travel velocity
7 seconds	between each automatically updated environmental compensation
50 kHz	dynamic capture rate
80 m	linear range as standard

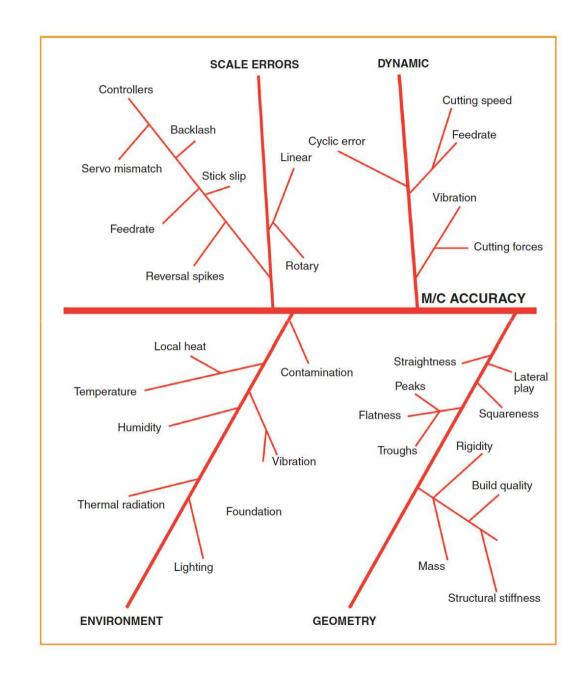
## Capability of Laser XL-80 Measure

- Linear
- Angular
- Straightness
- Squareness
- Flatness
- Rotary

At the moment, we can provide the Laser measuring service for Linear & Straightness range of 1m to 30m.



- How a laser is used to check for machine tool errors.
- Factors effecting the accuracy of a machine tool.

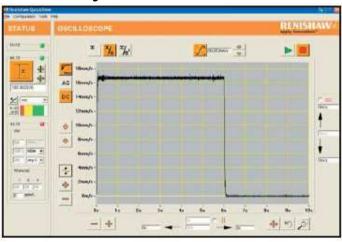


# **Dynamic Measurement - QuickViewXL software**

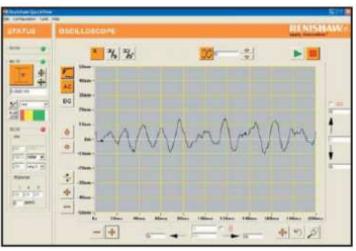
# Linear displacement



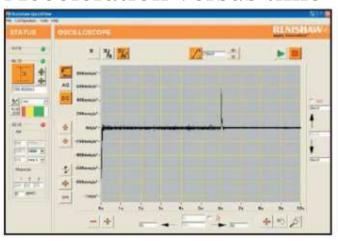
# Velocity versus time

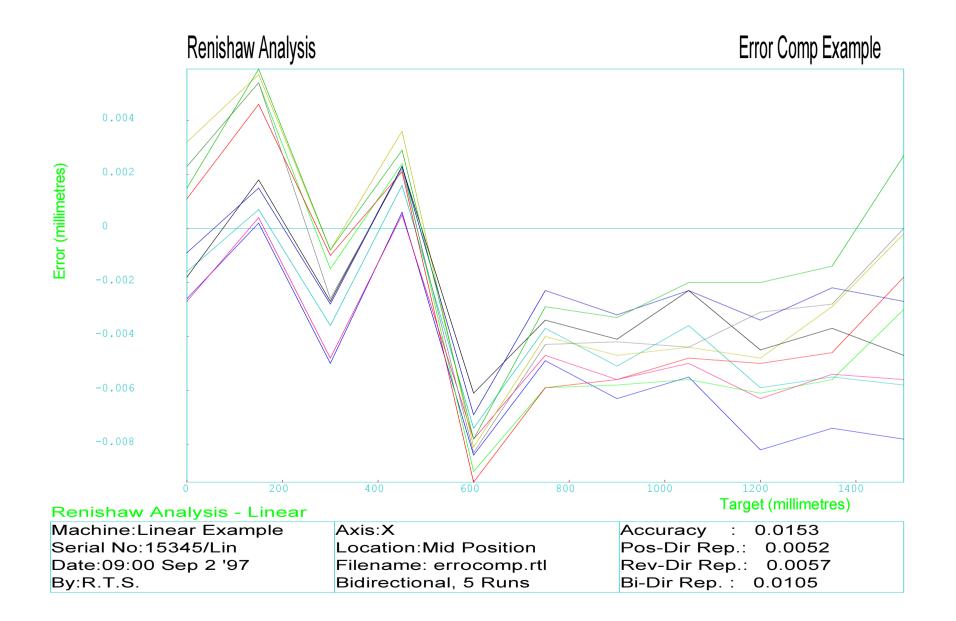


## Machine vibration

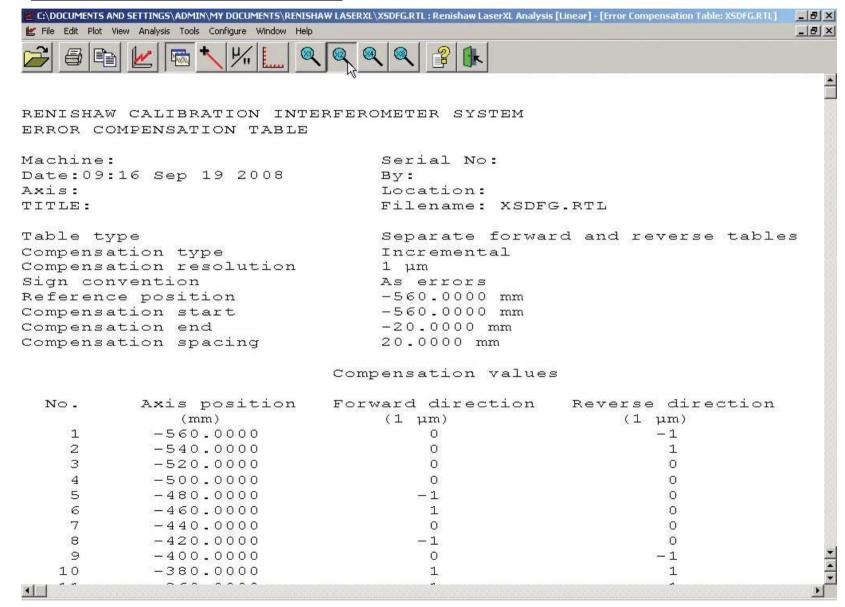


# Acceleration versus time





## **Error Compensate Table**



## **Complementary Products**

# Ballbar and laser, working together for maximum benefit



The Renishaw ballbar system is internationally recognised as the ideal solution to quickly check machine tool performance and benchmark in between scheduled laser calibrations.



XL-80 laser measurement system



