

# Staffa Fixed Displacement Hydraulic Motor



## CONTENTS

1.	General Description	2
2.	Functional Symbols	2
3.	Model Code	
4.		
	Motor data	
	Rating definitions	
	Output torques Bearing life	
	Volumetric efficiency	
5.	Circuit and Application Notes	
	Starting torques	
	Low speed operation	
	High back pressure	
	Boost pressure	
	Cooling flow	
	Motor casing pressure	
6.	Hydraulic Fluids	8
7.	Temperature Limits	8
8.	Filtration	8
9.	Noise Levels	8
10.	Polar Moment of Inertia	8
11.	Mass	8
12.	Installation Data:	
	General	
	Crankcase drain	
	Start-up	
13.	Installation Dimensions	9 to 11

## **1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

Page

The HMHDB400 fixed displacement motor is one of 13 frame sizes in the Kawasaki "Staffa" range of high torque, low speed radial piston motors which extends from 188 to 11600 cm<sup>3</sup>/r (11.5 to 708 in<sup>3</sup>/r) capacity. The rugged, wellproven design incorporates hydrostatic balancing techniques to achieve high efficiency, combined with good breakout torque and smooth running capability.

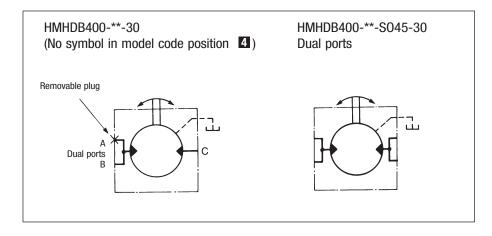
Various features and options are available including, on request, mountings to match competitor interfaces.

The HMHDB400 is capable of torque outputs up to 29 800 Nm (21 980 lbf ft) and speeds to 120 r/min with a continuous output of up to 190 kW (256 hp).

The Kawasaki "Staffa" range also includes dual and continuously variable displacement motors.

## **2. FUNCTIONAL SYMBOLS**

Model types with variants in model code position 4



## 3. MODEL CODE

Features shown in brackets () may be left blank according to requirements. All other features must be specified.

## (F\*\*)-HM(\*)HDB400-\*(V)-(\*\*\*\*)-(\*\*)3\*-(PL\*\*)

## 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

## **1** FLUID TYPE

- Blank = Petroleum oil
- F3 = Phosphate ester (HFD fluid)
- F11 = Water-based fluids (HFA, HFB & HFC)

#### 2 MODEL TYPE

- Blank = Standard ("HMHDB")
- M = To NCB (UK) specification 463/1981 ("HMMHDB")

## **3** SHAFT TYPE

- P\* = Cylindrical shaft with two keys
- $S^*$  = Cylindrical, 23 splines to BS 3550
- $Z^{*} = Cylindrical to DIN 5480$ (W100 x 4 x 24 x 7h)
- $Q^*$  = Female, 31 splines to BS 3550
- $X^*$  = Tapered, keyed shaft
- \* For installations where shaft is vertically upwards specify "V" after shaft type letter to ensure that additional high level drain port is provided.

## 4 MAIN PORT CONNECTIONS

- Blank = Combined 6-bolt flange and 4-bolt SAE connections: Ports "B" and "C" 6-bolt (UNF) flange Ports "A" and "C" SAE 2" 4-bolt (UNF) flanges
- S045 = 2 x 6-bolt (UNF) flanges (2 inlet and 2 outlet ports available)

## **5** TACHO/ENCODER DRIVE

- T = Staffa original tacho drive
- T1 = Suitable for Hohner 3000
- series encoders. (Encoder to be ordered separately).

Omit if not required.

## 6 DESIGN NUMBER, 3\* SERIES

Subject to change. Installation and performance details remain unaltered for design numbers 30 to 39 inclusive.

## **7** SPECIAL FEATURES

PL\*\* = non-catalogued features, e.g.: Stainless steel shaft sleeves Alternative encoder and tacho drives Alternative port connections Shaft variants Alternative capacities Special mountings

. Special paint

\*\* Number assigned as required to specific customer build.

## 4. PERFORMANCE DATA

Performance data is valid for Staffa HMHDB400 motors fully run in and operating with petroleum oil. See separate table for pressure and speed limits when using fire-resistant fluids. Leakage values are at fluid viscosity of 50 cSt (232 SUS).

## **MOTOR DATA**

Geometric displacement▲	6800 cm <sup>3</sup> /r (415 in <sup>3</sup> /r)	
Average actual running torque	101 Nm/bar (5.15 lbf ft/psi)	
Max. continuous speed	120 r/min	
Max. continuous♦ output	190 kW (256 hp)	
Max. continuous  pressure	250 bar (3625 psi)	
Max. intermittent pressure bar	293 bar (4250 psi)	

▲ Other displacements are available to special order

• See "Rating Definitions", this page

## LIMITS FOR FIRE RESISTANT FLUIDS

Fluid type	Pressure, bar (psi) Continuous Intermittent		Max. speed r/min
HFA, 5/95% oil-in-water emulsion	103 (1500)	138 (2000)	50% of limits for petroleum oil
HFB, 60/40% water-in-oil emulsion	138 (2000)	172 (2500)	As for petroleum oil
HFC, water glycol	103 (1500)	138 (2000)	50% of limits for petroleum oil
HFD, phosphate ester	250 (3625)	293 (4250)	As for petroleum oil

#### **RATING DEFINITIONS**

CONTINUOUS RATING

For continuous duty the motor must be operating within each of the maximum values for speed, pressure and power.

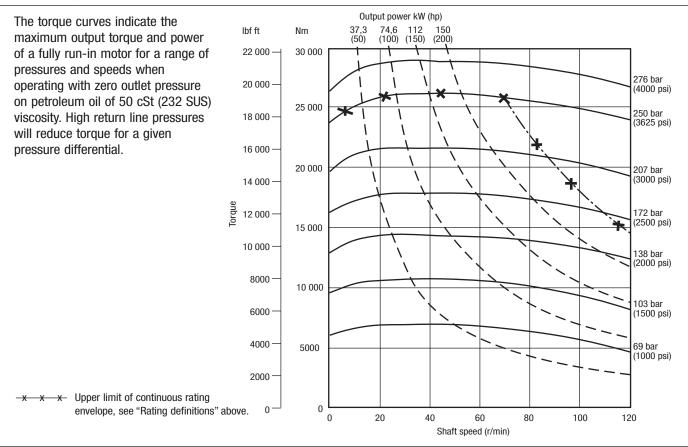
#### • INTERMITTENT RATING

Operation within the intermittent power rating (up to the maximum continuous speed) is permitted on a 15% duty basis, for periods up to 5 minutes maximum.

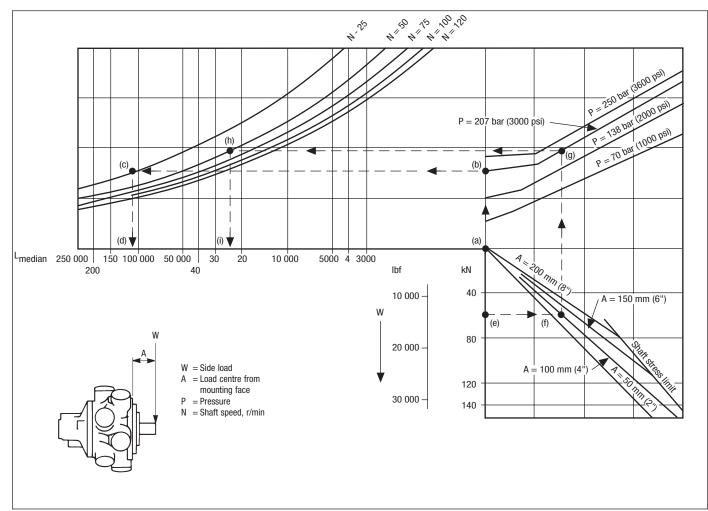
• INTERMITTENT MAX. PRESSURE Up to 293 bar (4250 psi) is allowable on the following basis:

- (a) Up to 50 r/min: 15% duty for
- periods up to 5 minutes maximum. (b) Over 50 r/min: 2% duty for periods
  - up to 30 seconds maximum.

#### **OUTPUT TORQUES**



#### **BEARING LIFE**



The nomograph allows the median▲ bearing life to be determined for conditions of:

- 1. No side load and no axial thrust
- 2. Side load and no axial thrust
- ▲ To determine L10 life predictions per ISO 281-1-1977 multiply the median figure by 0.2.

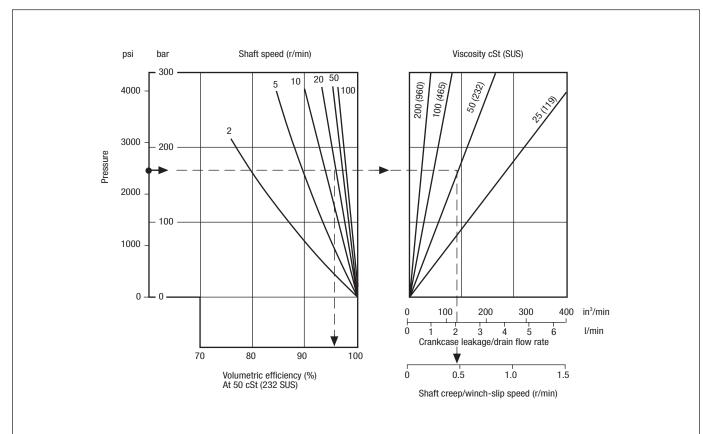
	HMHDB400
Example 1 (follow chain dotted line):	
Side load (W)	a) 0
System pressure (P)	b) 207 bar (3000 psi)
Speed (N)	c) 25 r/min
Median bearing life	d) 110 000 hrs
L10 bearing rating = median $x 0.2$	22 000 hrs
Example 2 (follow chain dotted line):	
Side load (W)	e) 60 kN (13 500 lbf)
Load offset (A) from motor mounting face	f) 100 mm (4.0 in)
System pressure (P)	g) 207 bar (3000 psi)
Speed (N)	h) 50 r/min
Median bearing life	i) 22 000 hrs
L10 bearing rating = median $x 0.2$	4400 hrs

For more precise life prediction, or where axial thrusts are incurred, a computer analysis can be provided by Kawasaki on receipt of machine duty cycle.

• SHAFT STRESS LIMIT

The shaft stress limit in the nomograph is based on the fatigue rating of shaft types "S" and "P". Infrequent loading above these limits may be permitted; consult Kawasaki.

#### **VOLUMETRIC EFFICIENCY**



This nomograph enables the average volumetric efficiency, crankcase (drain) leakage and "winch slip"/shaft creep speed to be estimated.

Example (follow chain dotted line): Given:

1.	Press	ure	 170	bar	(2500	psi)
-	-					

- 2. Speed ......20 r/min 3. Viscosity ......50 cSt (232 SUS)

#### To obtain:

- 6. Shaft creep speed .....0.45 r/min

The shaft creep speed occurs when the load attempts to rotate the motor against closed ports as may occur, for example, in winch applications.

## 5. CIRCUIT AND APPLICATION NOTES

#### **STARTING TORQUES**

The starting torques shown on the graph on page 4 are average and will vary with system parameters.

#### LOW SPEED OPERATION

Minimum operating speeds are determined by load conditions (load inertia, drive elasticity, etc.). For operation at speeds below 2 r/min consult Kawasaki.

#### **HIGH BACK PRESSURE**

When both inlet and outlet ports are pressurized continuously, the lower pressure in one port must not exceed 70 bar (1000 psi). Consult Kawasaki on applications beyond this limit. Note that high back pressures reduce the effective torque output of the motor.

#### **BOOST PRESSURE**

When operating as a motor the outlet pressure should equal or exceed the crankcase pressure. If pumping occurs (i.e. overrunning loads) then a positive pressure, "P", is required at the motor inlet ports. Calculate "P", according to port connection type being used, from:

$$P (bar) = 1 + \frac{N^2}{D_{bar}} + C bar$$

P (psi) = 
$$14.5 + \frac{N^2}{D_{psi}} + C$$
 psi

Where:

N = speed, r/min

C = crankcase pressure

D = see table

Port connection type	D value
No symbol at model code	D <sub>bar</sub> = 1300 D <sub>psi</sub> = 90
S045	$D_{bar} = 1560$ $D_{psi} = 107$

The flow rate of oil needed for the make-up system can be estimated from the crankcase leakage figure (see Volumetric Efficiency graph on page 6). Allowance should be made for other system losses and also for "fair wear and tear" during the life of the motor, pump and other system components.

#### **COOLING FLOW**

Operation within the continuous ratings does not require any additional cooling.

For operating conditions above "continuous", up to the "intermittent" ratings, additional cooling oil may be required. This can be introduced through the spare crankcase drain hole, or in special cases through the valve spool end cap. Consult Kawasaki about such applications.

#### **MOTOR CASING PRESSURE**

With the standard shaft seal fitted, the motor casing pressure should not exceed 3,5 bar (50 psi). On installations with long drain lines a relief valve is recommended to prevent overpressurizing the seal.

Notes:

- 1. The casing pressure at all times must not exceed either the motor inlet or outlet pressure.
- 2. High pressure shaft seals are available to special order for casing pressures of: Continuous: 10 bar (150 psi) Intermittent: 15 bar (225 psi)
- 3. Check installation dimensions (page 9) for maximum crankcase drain fitting depth.

## 6. HYDRAULIC FLUIDS

Dependent on motor (see Model Code position 1) suitable fluids include:

- Antiwear hydraulic oils
- Phosphate esters (HFD fluids)
- Water glycols (HFC fluids) A
- 60/40% water-in-oil emulsions (HFB fluids) ▲
- 5/95% oil-in-water emulsions (HFA fluids) ▲
- ▲ Reduced pressure and speed limits, see page 4.

Viscosity limits when using any fluid except oil-in-water (5/95%) emulsions are:

Max. off load	
Max. on load	
Optimum	
Minimum	

#### PETROLEUM OIL RECOMMENDATIONS

The fluid should be a good hydraulic grade, non-detergent petroleum oil. It should contain anti-oxidant, anti-foam and demulsifying additives. It must contain antiwear or EP additives. Automatic transmission fluids and motor oils are not recommended.

## 7. TEMPERATURE LIMITS

Ambient min	30°C (-22°F)
Ambient max	+70°C (158°F)

Max. operating temperature range

	Petroleum oil	Water- containing
Min.	-20°C (-4°F)	+10°C (50°F)
Max.*	+80°C (175°F)	+54°C (130°F)

\* To obtain optimum service life from both fluid and hydraulic system components 65°C (150°F) normally is the maximum temperature except for water-containing fluids.

## 8. FILTRATION

Full flow filtration (open circuit), or full boost flow filtration (closed circuit) to ensure system cleanliness of ISO 4406/1986 code 18/14 or cleaner.

## 9. NOISE LEVELS

The airborne noise level is less than 66.7 dB(A) DIN (70 dB(A) NFPA) throughout the "continuous" operating envelope.

Where noise is a critical factor, installation resonances can be reduced by isolating the motor by elastomeric means from the structure and the return line installation. Potential return line resonances originating from liquid borne noise can be further attenuated by providing a return line back pressure of 2 to 5 bar (30 to 70 psi).

## 10. POLAR MOMENT OF INERTIA

Typical data:  $0,54 \text{ kg m}^2$  (1840 lb in<sup>2</sup>)

## 11. MASS

HMHDB400 with 4" valve	481 kg
	(1060 lb)
HMHDB400 with 41/2" valve	510 kg
	(1124 lb)

## **12. INSTALLATION DATA**

#### GENERAL

#### Spigot

The motor should be located by the mounting spigot on a flat, robust surface using correctly sized bolts. The diametral clearance between the motor spigot and the mounting must not exceed 0,15 mm (0.006 in). If the application incurs shock loading, frequent reversing or high speed running, then high tensile bolts should be used, including one fitted bolt.

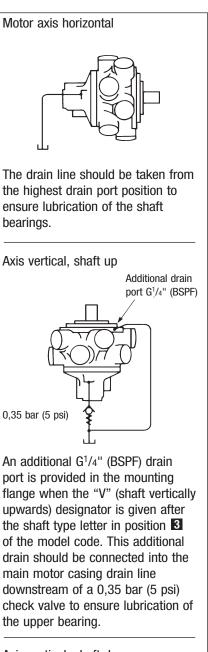
#### Bolt torque

The recommended torque wrench settings for the mounting bolts are: M20 bolts .....407 $\pm$ 14Nm (300 $\pm$ 10 lbf ft) <sup>3</sup>/4" bolts ......393 $\pm$ 14Nm (290 $\pm$ 10 lbf ft)

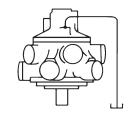
Shaft coupling

Where the motor is solidly coupled to a shaft having independent bearings the shafts must be aligned to within 0,13 mm (0.005 in) TIR.

#### **CRANKCASE DRAIN**



Axis vertical, shaft down

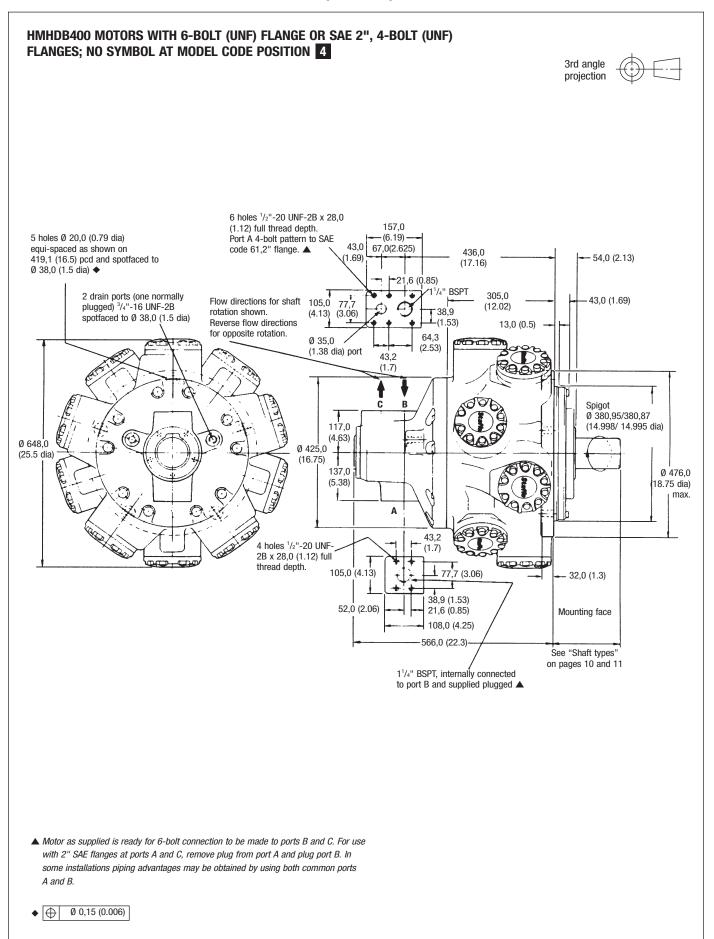


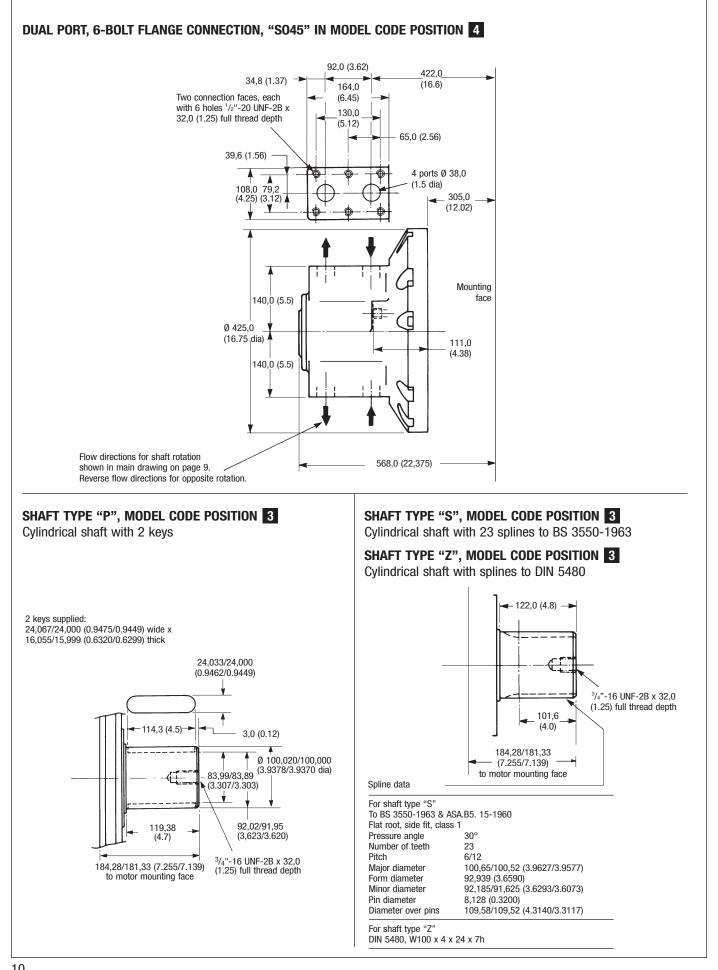
Use either drain port. There are no special requirements for the drain line with this type of installation.

#### **START-UP**

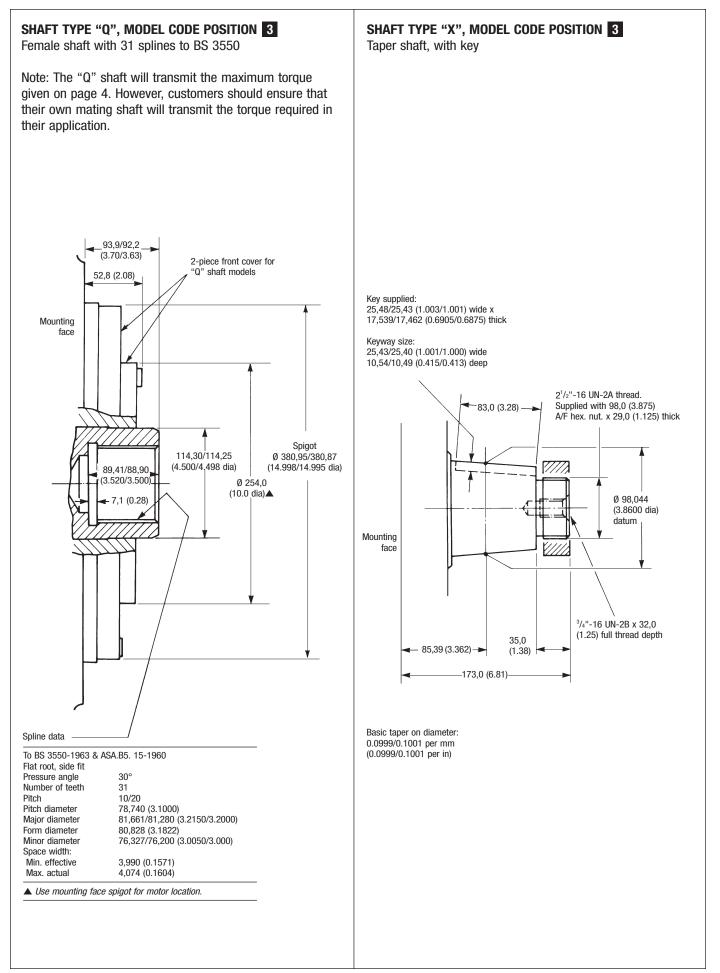
Fill the crankcase with system fluid. Where practical, a short period (30 minutes) of "running in" should be carried out.

## **13. INSTALLATION DIMENSIONS IN MM (INCHES)**





10



11

NEWHMB400Q.pl2.ai 1/30/06 4:03:26 PM

Presented by:



Kawasaki Precision Machinery (U.S.A.), Inc. 5080 36th Street S.E., Grand Rapids, MI 49512 (616) 949-6500 • Fax (616) 975-3103

www.kpm-usa.com



Staffa hydraulic motors are manufactured to the highest quality standards in a Kawasaki ISO 9001 certified facility. Certification No. 891150