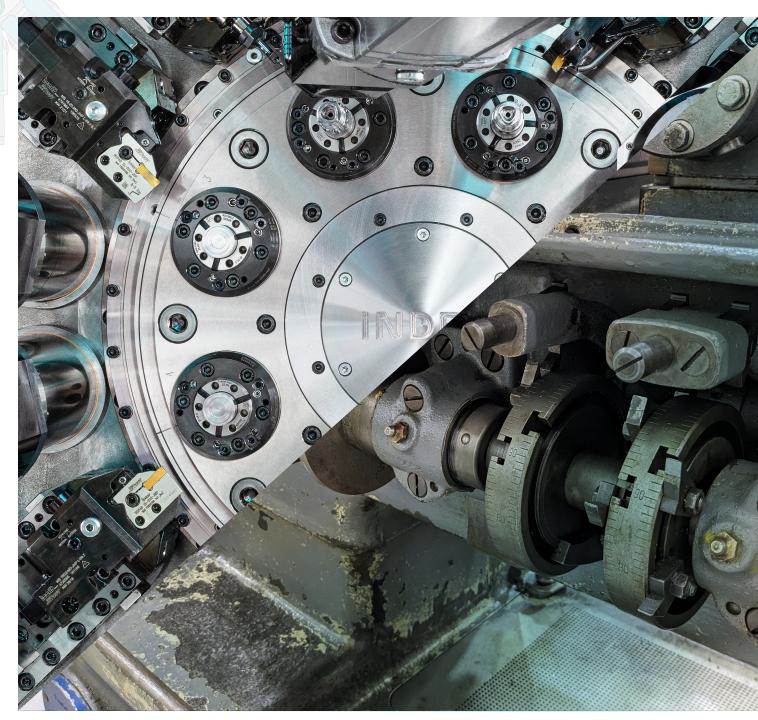


CAM-DRIVEN HIDDEN COSTS

Cycle time shouldn't be the only consideration when running a fleet of cam-driven machines. Here's why.



CAM-DRIVEN HIDDEN COSTS

Are my cam-driven lathes as productive as they seem?

Advances in technology can cause new machine tools to displace older ones. That said, some old equipment — legacy cam-driven lathes, for example — have avoided obsolescence by doing something so well that some shops feel it might be difficult, if not impossible, to improve on it.

When an otherwise advanced CNC machining facility is still using one or more cam-driven lathes, the explanation is nearly always the same: The shop will claim that the cycle time simply cannot be beaten. While that logic might be true when the machine is running, it fails to consider a variety of factors that either undercut the claim or negatively impact production in other ways. Shops still running these types of machines would do well to consider the following three questions when determining whether cam-driven lathes are worth keeping in operation.

FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION

What cycle times are you ACTUALLY achieving?

- Illusion of incredible productivity
- Quality vs. Scrap
- Utilization rates

Can you endure the burden of inflexibility?

- Inflexibile machine in a fluid market
- Idle machines make wasted opportunities
- Higher resource consumption

Should you remain dependent on legacy equipment?

- Availability of end-of-lifecycle care
- Skilled labor in short supply
- Teaching new technology





BREAKING IT DOWN IN REALTIME

What cycle times are you actually achieving?

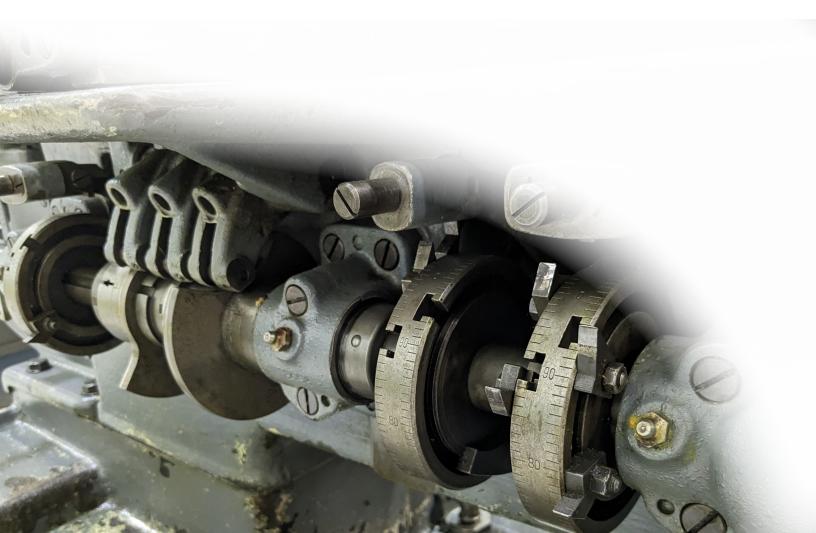
When a cam-driven lathe is machining parts complete every several seconds, it certainly creates the impression of an incredibly productive process. A broader view can reveal that impression might be an illusion.

First, a shop has to consider scrap rates. Because these are older machines without modern inspection and monitoring capabilities, a substantial quantity of scrap parts can be produced before it's noticed that parts are very much out of spec. This can occur from something as simple as a tool wearing faster than expected or chips accumulating in an unexpected spot.

Additionally, while cam-driven lathes can look impressive when running, they tend to have much lower utilization rates. Both long warm-up times and the need for frequent manual intervention cut down on the time these machines are making chips.

There is an easy way for a shop to get a rough idea of how much these factors are impacting overall cycle time. This can be done by counting the quantity of good parts produced in a week and then dividing that number into the total amount of time the shop was in operation for that week. Note this will be a crude first pass that might overstate the productivity of cam-driven lathes. Despite that, many shops that perform this simple calculation are surprised to find their effective cycle time is double, triple or even higher, compared to what they had been measuring.





Can you endure the burden of inflexibility?

It is no secret that cam-driven lathes are inflexible. Changeovers can take anywhere from a day to a full week, depending on the similarities between the two jobs and expertise of setup personnel. Compare that to between 10 minutes to 4 hours for a CNC multi-spindle, an advanced technology solution most comparable to a cam-driven lathe.

Indeed, the changeover times can be so long that shops simply refuse to deal with them, thus, dedicating a machine to one specific part. Then, once the lathe produces the quantity to fill the current order, it will be shut down and sit idle until the shop receives another order for that part. It's not unusual to see a department of multiple cam-driven lathes to be inactive for that very reason. This further contributes to the previously mentioned gap between recorded and effective cycle time.

Furthermore, the inflexibility of these machines frequently results in parts requiring additional secondary processing either by hand or on another machine. This consumption of resources often gets overlooked when considering the effectiveness of cam-driven lathes. In many instances, the use of an advanced CNC multi-spindle will eliminate the need for secondary processing by either performing it as part of the primary machining or achieving a degree of quality such that secondary processes are no longer required.

Should you remain dependent on legacy equipment?

While there are many cam-driven lathes still in operation, it can be difficult to find providers that still service them, which exacerbates problems. When there's an issue with one of these lathes, it can be a while before a shop can get it back up and running.

Beyond that, it can be extremely difficult to find operators to run these machines. The past several years have had a dramatic effect on the manufacturing workforce. It's reported that in 2019, 48.1% of workers over the age of 55 had retired. Today, that number is said to have grown to 50.3%, driven largely by more than 3 million people retiring earlier than expected.

These premature retirements have exacerbated the skilled labor crisis and made the market even more competitive for talented, young people who want to pursue a career in manufacturing. When presented with a choice between working with new equipment versus legacy, non-ergonomic machines that require a lot of manual intervention, those entering the workforce today likely have a much stronger preference for the former.

Even when a shop can find a young operator willing to join its cam-driven department, training presents a significant hurdle. Almost all technical schools have discontinued relevant courses on that equipment, focusing instead on new technologies. A shop will likely have to conduct its own training, assuming that veteran shopfloor employees with relevant expertise haven't already opted for retirement.

Is CAM the choice or CNC?

Cam-driven lathes remain a marvel of their time and a testament to engineering ingenuity. But, have they been outpaced by today's technology? Even in conditions that may seem ideal at a glance, they can oftentimes result in a higher cost per part than a CNC multi-spindle or other more advanced machine. Shops still running cam-driven lathes should work to identify their true effective cycle times as well as quantify the financial impact of inflexibility and relying on older technology. Chances are that investment in a more advanced machine will lead to higher profitability and other improvements to overall shop performance.



TECHNICAL DATA





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		INDEX MS16-6	INDEX MS16-6 Plus	INDEX MS22-8
Work spindles				
Number of work spindles		6	6	8
Spindle clearance, max. (bar)	mm (inch)	16 (0.63")	22 (0.86")	22 / 24 (0.86" / 0.94")
Speed max.*	rpm	10,000	10,000	10,000
Power max. (at 100% / 25% DC)	kW (hp)	8.7 / 15 (11.7 / 20.1)	8.7 / 15 (11.7 / 20.1)	8.7 / 15 (11.7 / 20.1)
Torque max. (at 100% / 25% DC)	Nm (ft lbs)	10 / 18 (7.4 / 13.3)	10 / 18 (7.4 / 13.3)	10 / 18 (7.4 / 13.3)
Tool carriers				
Number of tool carriers	max.	11	11	16
Slide travel X	mm (inch)	45 (1.77")	45 (1.77")	62 (2.44")
Slide travel Z	mm (inch)	70 (2.75")	70 (2.75")	85 (3.35")
Slide travel Y	mm (inch)	-	-	24 (0.94")
Synchronized spindles				
Number of synchronous spindles	max.	2	2	2
Spindle clearance max.	mm (inch)	16 (0.63")	22 (0.86")	22 / 24 (0.86" / 0.94")
Speed max.*	rpm	10,000	10,000	10,000
Power max. (at 100% / 40% DC)	kW (hp)	9.2 / 12 (12.3 / 16.1)	9.2 / 12 (12.3 / 16.1)	9.2 / 12 (12.3 / 16.1)
Forque max. (at 100% / 40% DC)	Nm (ft lbs)	11 / 14 (8.11 / 10.3)	11 / 14 (8.11 / 10.3)	11 / 14 (8.11 / 10.3)
Slide travel Z	mm (inch)	140 (5.51")	140 (5.51")	140 (5.51")
Tool carrier, rear side (optional)				
Number of tool slides per synchronous spindle	max.	2	2	2
Slide travel X max.	mm (inch)	94 (3.70")	94 (3.70")	62 (2.44")
Number of tools per synchronous spindle	max.	3	3	6
of which are live		2	2	3
Dimensions, weight, and connected power at maximum equipment level, without bar guide or bar loading magazine				
Weight	kg (lbs)	approx. 5,200 (11,464)	approx. 5,200 (11,464)	approx. 7,100 (15,652)
Length	mm (inch)	2,599 (102.32")	2,599 (102.32")	3,349 (131.85")
Width	mm (inch)	1,300 (51.18")	1,300 (51.18")	2,030 (79.92")
Height	mm (inch)	3,044 (119.82")	3,044 (119.82")	2,854 (112.36")
Connected power, electr. **		41-71 kW, 55-96 kVA,	41-71 kW, 55-96 kVA,	53-77 kW, 63-91 kVA,
· ·		80-140 A, 400 V, 50/60 Hz	80-140 A, 400 V, 50/60 Hz	91-131 A, 400 V, 50/60 Hz
Automation				
Bar guide		Χ	X	X
Bar loading magazine		Third-party suppliers	Third-party suppliers	INDEX MBL22-8
Machine-integrated removal handling		Х	X	Χ
Robot automation			<u> </u>	X

Χ

Siemens Sinumerik 840D Solution Line

^{*} Speed limitations are necessary, depending on bar diameter, bar guide, and workpiece clamping

^{**} Dependent on I/O devices











INDEX MS24-6	INDEX MS32-6	INDEX MS40-6	INDEX MS40-8	INDEX MS52
6	6	6	8	6
24 (0.94")	32 (1.26")	40 (1.57")	40 (1.57")	52 (2.05")
10,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	5,000
8.7 / 15 (11.7 / 20.1)	10.5 / 19 (14.8 / 25.5)	13 / 24 (17.4 / 32.2)	13 / 24 (17.4 / 32.2)	20 / 30 (26.8 / 40.2)
10 / 18 (7.4 / 13.3)	25 / 42 (18.4 / 31.0)	31 / 57 (22.9 / 42.0)	31 / 57 (22.9 / 42.0)	88 / 130 (64.9 / 95.9)
12	12	12	18	12
62 (2.44")	72 (2.83")	73 (2.87")	85 (3.35")	100 (3.94")
85 (3.35")	100 (3.94")	120 (4.72")	120 (4.72")	180 (7.09")
26 (1.02")	34 (1.34")	42 (1.65")	42 (1.65")	56 (2.20")
2	2	2	2	2
24 (0.94")	40 (1.57")	40 (1.57")	40 (1.57")	52 (2.05")
10,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	6,000
9.2 / 12 (12.3 / 16.1)	10 / 14 (13.4 / 18.8)	10 / 14 (13.4 / 18.8)	10 / 14 (13.4 / 18.8)	5.7 / 7.3 (7.64 / 9.79)
11 / 14 (8.11 / 10.3)	16 / 22 (11.8 / 16.2)	16 / 22 (11.8 / 16.2)	16 / 22 (11.8 / 16.2)	18 / 23 (13.28 / 16.96)
120 (4.72")	130 (5.12")	150 (5.91")	150 (5.91")	190 (7.48")
2	2	2	2	2
62 (2.44")	82 (3.23")	82 (3.23")	85 (3.34")	100 (3.94")
6	6	6	7	5
3	3	3	4	3
approx. 5,700 (12,566)	approx. 6,800 (14,991)	approx. 7,100 (15,653)	approx. 10,000 (22,046)	approx. 12,000 (26,455
3,385 (133.27")	3,365 (132.48")	3,230 (127.17")	4,010 (157.87")	4,030 (158.66")
1,906 (75.04")	1,966 (77.40")	2,030 (79.92")	2,142 (84.33")	2,232 (87.87")
2,854 (112.36")	2,854 (112.36")	2,854 (112.36")	3,059 (120.43")	3,129 (123.19")
44-76 kW, 55-90 kVA,	34-74 kW, 40-87 kVA,	53-77 kW, 63-91 kVA,	66-104 kW, 78-123 kVA,	94-127 kW, 111-150 kVA,
79-130 A, 400 V, 50 Hz	400 V, 50 Hz or	91-131 A, 400 V, 50/60 Hz	113-177 A, 400 V, 50 Hz	160-216 A, 400 V, 50/60 H
or 460-480 V, 60 Hz	460-480 V, 60 Hz, 58-126 A		or 460-480 V, 60 Hz	
X	X	X	X	X
INDEX MBL24-6	INDEX MBL32-6	INDEX MBL40-6	INDEX MBL40-8	Third-party supplier
X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	Х

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BRAZIL | Sorocaba INDEX Tornos Automaticos Ind. e Com. Ltda. Rua Joaquim Machado 250 18087-280 Sorocaba - SP Phone +55 15 2102 6017 info@index-traub.com.br www.index-group.com

CHINA | Shanghai INDEX Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. No. 526, Fute East 3rd Road Shanghai 200131 Phone +86 21 54176637 info@index-traub.cn www.index-group.com

CHINA | Taicang INDEX Machine Tools (Taicang) Co., Ltd. 1-1 Fada Road, Building no. 4 Ban Qiao, Cheng Xiang Town 215413 Taicang, Jiangsu Phone +86 512 5372 2939 taicang@index-traub.cn www.index-group.com

DENMARK | Langeskov INDEXTRAUB Danmark Havretoften 1, 5550 Langeskov Phone +45 30681790 info@index-traub.dk www.index-group.com

GERMANY | Esslingen INDEX-Werke GmbH & Co. KG Hahn & Tessky Plochinger Strasse 92 73730 Esslingen Phone +49 711 3191-0 info@index-werke.de www.index-group.com

GERMANY | Deizisau INDEX-Werke GmbH & Co. KG Hahn & Tessky Plochinger Strasse 44 73779 Deizisau Phone +49 711 3191-0 info@index-werke.de www.index-group.com GERMANY | Reichenbach INDEX-Werke GmbH & Co. KG Hahn & Tessky Hauffstrasse 4 73262 Reichenbach Phone +49 7153 502-0 info@index-werke.de www.index-group.com

FINLAND | Helsinki INDEXTRAUB Finland Hernepellontie 27 00710 Helsinki Phone +358 10 843 2001 info@index-traub.fi www.index-group.com

FRANCE| Paris INDEX France S.à.r.I 12 Avenue d'Ouessant, Bâtiment I F-91140 Villebon sur Yvette Phone +33 1 69 18 76 76 info@index-france.fr www.index-group.com

FRANCE | Bonneville INDEX France S.à.r.I 399, Av. de La Roche Parnale 74130 Bonneville Cedex Phone +33 4 50 25 65 34 info@index-france.fr www.index-group.com

NORWAY | Oslo INDEX-TRAUB Norge AB Liadammen 23 1684 Vesterøy Phone +47 93080550 info@index-traub.no www.index-group.com

SWEDEN | Stockholm INDEX Nordic AB Fagerstagatan 2 16308 Spånga Phone +46 8 505 979 00 info@index-traub.se www.index-group.com SWITZERLAND | St-Blaise INDEX Werkzeugmaschinen (Schweiz) AG Av. des Päquiers 1 2072 St-Blaise Phone +41 32 756 96 10 info@index-traub.ch www.index-group.com

SLOVAKIA | Malacky INDEX Slovakia s.r.o. Vinohrádok 5359 901 01 Malacky Phone +421 34 286 1000 info@index-werke.de www.index-group.com

INDEX

INDEX Corporation 14700 North Pointe Blvd Noblesville, IN 46060

Tel. +1 317 770 6300 info@index-usa.com index-group.com

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