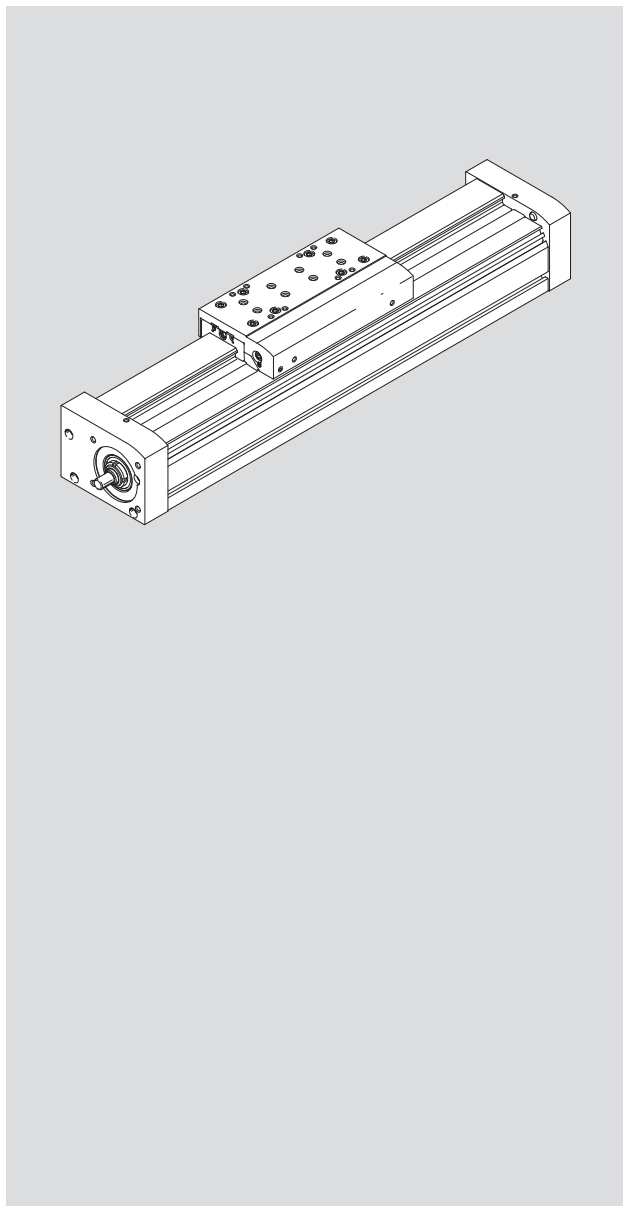


# EGC-...-BS

Spindle axis



# FESTO

Operating instruc-  
tion



8127678

8127678  
2023-05h  
[8127680]

Translation of the original instructions

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# 1 Applicable documents

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All available documents for the product → [www.festo.com/sp](http://www.festo.com/sp).

---

## 2 Safety

### 2.1 Safety instructions

- Observe the identifications on the product.
- Only use the product if it is in perfect technical condition.
- Before working on the product: Switch off the power supply, ensure that it is off and secure it against being switched on again.
- Store the product in a cool, dry environment protected from UV and corrosion. Keep storage times short.
- Store the product in ambient conditions without oils, greases and grease-dissolving vapours.

### 2.2 Intended use

The axis positions payloads or moves external guides.  
The axis is approved for slide operation and yoke operation.



Fig. 1: Slide operation

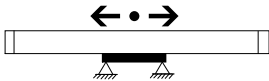


Fig. 2: Yoke mode

### 2.3 Training of qualified personnel

Work on the product may only be carried out by qualified personnel who can evaluate the work and detect dangers. The qualified personnel have knowledge and experience in handling electric drives and axes.

## 3 Additional information

- Contact the regional Festo contact if you have technical problems → [www.festo.com](http://www.festo.com).
- Accessories and spare parts → [www.festo.com/catalogue](http://www.festo.com/catalogue).

## 4 Product overview

### 4.1 Product design

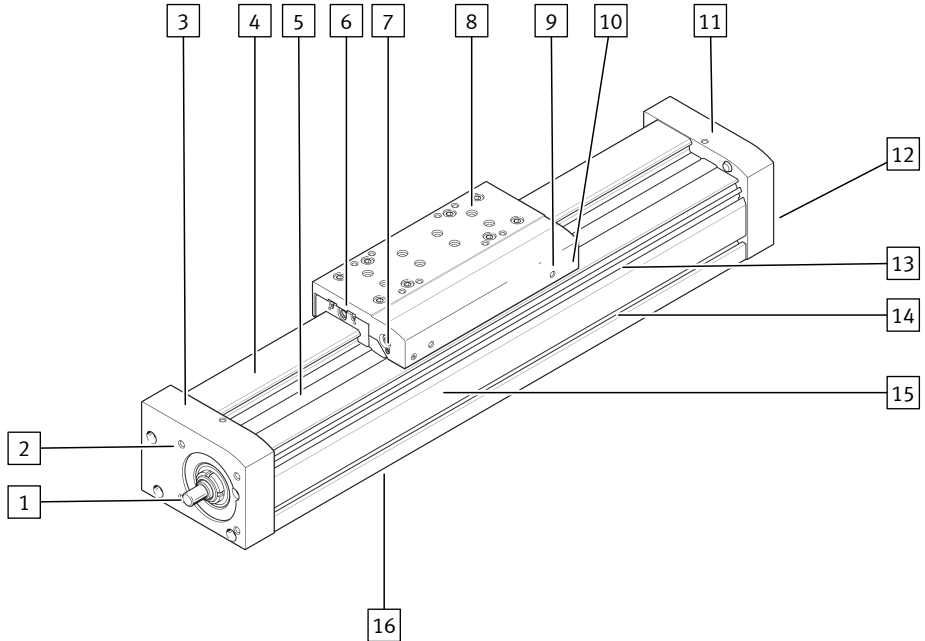


Fig. 3: Product design EGC-...-BS

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>1</b> Drive shaft  | <b>9</b> Threaded hole for switch lug                            |
| <b>2</b> Threaded hole for motor mounting kit                     | <b>10</b> Slide  |
| <b>3</b> Drive cover  | <b>11</b> End cap  |
| <b>4</b> Guide rail   | <b>12</b> Threaded hole for foot mounting                        |
| <b>5</b> Cover strip  | <b>13</b> Slot for sensors                                       |
| <b>6</b> Guide lubrication point                                  | <b>14</b> Slot for profile mounting, slot nut and sensor bracket |
| <b>7</b> Ball screw lubrication point                             | <b>15</b> Profile  |
| <b>8</b> Threaded hole and centring hole for attachment component | <b>16</b> Slot for slot nut                                      |

### 4.2 Function

The axis converts the rotary motion of the mounted motor to a linear motion of the slide. The drive screw converts the torque of the motor into a feed force. The linear motion of the slide is precisely guided by the guide. The cover strip protects the drive screw. Sensors and displacement encoder enable query of end positions, reference position and intermediate position.

## 5 Transport

### **⚠ WARNING**

#### **Risk of injury due to falling product**

If the product is lifted incorrectly, it may fall and cut, crush or separate body parts.

- Lift the product only with suitable load-bearing equipment.
- 
- Store and transport the product in its original packaging. Observe the weight, the dimensions and the ambient conditions.
  - Take the centre of gravity of the product into consideration.
  - Store and transport the product in a horizontal position.
  - Comply with the maximum permitted support clearances when attaching transportation aids  
 → 10.2 Characteristic curves of support distances. Compliance with the support clearances prevents the axis from excessive bending.

## 6 Assembly

### 6.1 Safety

### **⚠ WARNING**

#### **Risk of injury due to falling product**

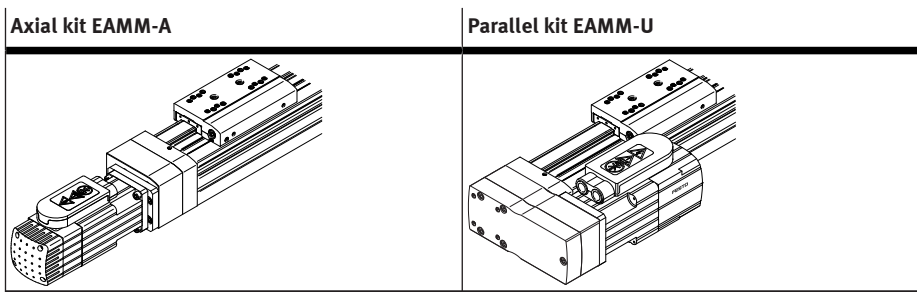
If the product is lifted incorrectly, it may fall and cut, crush or separate body parts.

- Lift the product only with suitable load-bearing equipment.

### 6.2 Mounting motor



Observe the limit values for forces, torques and speeds if a non-recommended motor and motor mounting kit are used.



Tab. 1: Overview of mounting motors

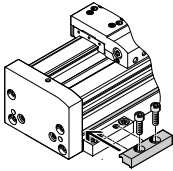
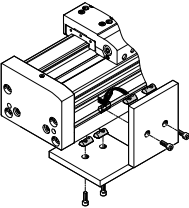
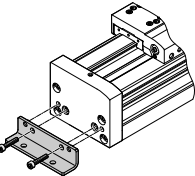
- Mount the motor and motor mounting kit without tension.

### 6.3 Mounting axis

#### i

If high parallel torques are applied to the drive system at the same time, this will result in high mechanical loads at the mounting interfaces.

- Use the foot mounting HPE only in combination with the profile mounting MUE or the slot nuts NST.

Profile mounting MUE	Slot nut NST	Foot mounting HPE
		

Tab. 2: Overview of mounting components

Requirements:

- Adequate clearance for payload to avoid collisions with motor, mounting components and sensor components.
- Sufficient space for maintenance work.
- Flatness of the mounting surface of 0.05% of the stroke length or maximum 0.5 mm over the stroke length of the bearing surface.
- Required support points lie within the specified support clearances → 10.2 Characteristic curves of support distances. Compliance with the support clearances prevents the axis from excessive bending.

1. Place the mounting components on the support points.

2. Tighten the screws. Observe the maximum tightening torque and maximum screw-in depth.



When used in multi-axis systems: align to the first axis and install without tension.

EGC-...-BS	-70	-80	-120	-185
Profile mounting MUE				
Instruction manual → <a href="http://www.festo.com/sp">www.festo.com/sp</a> .				
Slot nut NST				
Thread	M5	M5	M6	M6
Max. screw-in depth [mm]	6	6	12	12
Foot mounting HPE				
Thread	M5	M5	M8	M10
Max. tightening torque [Nm]	5.9	5.9	24	47
Max. screw-in depth [mm]	10	10	16	20

## 6.4 Mounting payload on the standard slide

### WARNING

#### Unexpected movement of components.

Injury due to impacts or crushing.

- Before working on the product, switch off the control and secure it to prevent it from being switched back on accidentally.

### WARNING

#### Risk of Injury due to Unexpected Movement of Components

For vertical or slanted mounting position: when power is off, moving parts can travel or fall uncontrolled into the lower end position.

- Bring moving parts of the product into a safe end position or secure them against falling.

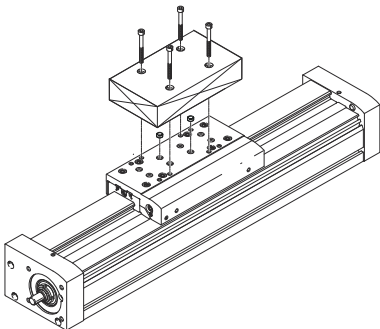


Fig. 4: Mounting payload, example "top mounting"



Requirements:

- Adequate clearance for payload to avoid collisions with motor, mounting components and sensor components.
  - Sufficient space for maintenance work.
  - A payload mounting surface flatness of 0.01 mm above the slide surface.
  - Minimise the guide load. Short lever arms from the guide centre to the force application points and centres of gravity of the payload.
1. Place centring components in the centring holes.
  2. Position the payload at the intended location.
  3. Tighten the screws. Observe the maximum tightening torque and maximum screw-in depth.

EGC-...-BS		-70	-80	-120	-185
Thread, side and top		M5	M5/M6		M6/M8
Max. tightening torque	[Nm]	5.9	5.9/9.9		9.9/24
Max. screw-in depth	[mm]	8.4	9.5	10	15
Centring pins	[mm]	∅ 5 H7	-		
Centring sleeve	[mm]	-	∅ 9 H7		

## 6.5 Mounting payload on the additional slide

### WARNING

#### Unexpected movement of components.

Injury due to impacts or crushing.

- Before working on the product, switch off the control and secure it to prevent it from being switched back on accidentally.

### WARNING

#### Risk of Injury due to Unexpected Movement of Components

For vertical or slanted mounting position: when power is off, moving parts can travel or fall uncontrolled into the lower end position.

- Bring moving parts of the product into a safe end position or secure them against falling.

### i

- When using an additional external guide, ensure that the axes and guide are precisely parallel and aligned.
- Recommendation: use guide mountings with tolerance compensation.

Tension due to manufacturing tolerances may be encountered with axes with additional slides when mounting an adapter plate supplied by the customer.

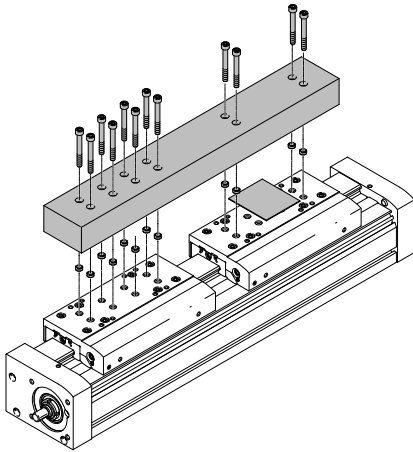


Fig. 5: Mounting payload, example "top mounting"

Requirements:

- A fixed-floating bearing for the carriage connection.
- Use a tolerance compensation in case of height deviation from the standard slide surface.
- Adequate clearance for payload to avoid collisions with motor, mounting components and sensor components.
- Sufficient space for maintenance work.
- A payload mounting surface flatness of 0.01 mm above the slide surfaces.
- Minimise the guide load. Short lever arms from the guide centre to the force application points and centres of gravity of the payload.

1. Place centring components in the centring holes.
2. Mount the adapter plate on the standard slide.
3. Place the tolerance compensation elements on the additional slide.
4. Align and mount the adapter plate on the additional slide.
5. Tighten the screws. Observe the maximum tightening torque and maximum screw-in depth.

EGC-...-BS-...-K...	-70	-80	-120	-185
Thread	M5	M5/M6		M6/M8
Max. tightening torque [Nm]	5.9	5.9/9.9		9.9/24
Max. screw-in depth [mm]	8.4	9.5	10	15
Centring pins [mm]	∅ 5 H7		-	
Centring sleeve [mm]	-		∅ 9 H7	

6. Check the running behaviour of the slides.

## 6.6 Mounting end position protection

1. Mount the shock absorber retainer.

2. Mount the shock absorber or the emergency buffer.

## 6.7 Mounting sensor

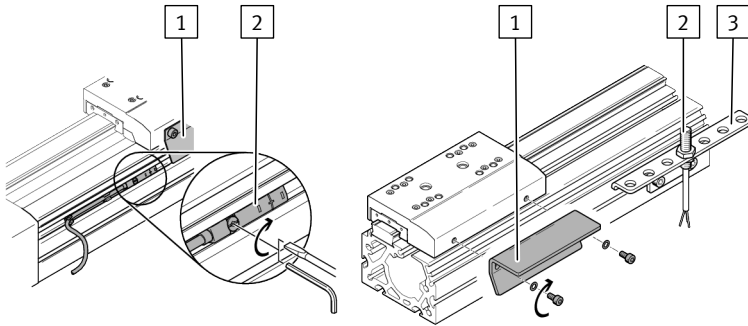


Fig. 6: Mounting switch lug, sensor and sensor bracket

- |                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>1</b> Switch lug | <b>3</b> Sensor bracket |
| <b>2</b> Sensor     |                         |

Requirements:

- Protect the sensor from external magnetic or ferritic influences with min. 10 mm distance from slot nuts.
  - Use a hardware limit switch with N/C contact function to guarantee protection in the event of a sensor failure.
  - Use an inductive sensor.
  - The measuring system is mounted.
1. Mount the switch lug.
  2. If necessary, mount the sensor bracket.
  3. Mount the sensor.
  4. If necessary, mount the cable with clips.
  5. If necessary, mount the slot cover.

## 7 Commissioning

### **⚠ WARNING**

**Risk of injury due to unexpected movement of components.**

- Protect the positioning range from unwanted intervention.
- Keep foreign objects out of the positioning range.
- Perform commissioning with low dynamic response.



Block-shaped acceleration profiles without jerk limitation can have the following effects:

- High mechanical loads on the lead screw due to high force peaks.
- Overshooting effects during positioning.
- Rise of the entire system.

Recommendation: reduce high force peaks in the acceleration and deceleration phases by using the jerk limitation.

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Identical axes can generate different running noises depending on the parameterisation, mode of operation, type of mounting, installation environment and components.

---

Requirements:

- The motor encoder is referenced to the reference mark by a homing run.
  - The motor encoder has the absolute reference to the reference mark.
  - The direction of movement of the slide is determined by the direction of rotation of the motor.
  - The mounting of the drive system has been checked.
  - The installation on the motor has been checked.
  - There are no foreign objects in the movement space of the drive system.
  - Maximum permissible feed force and drive torque as a function of acceleration, deceleration, e.g. with stop function or quick stop, speed, moving mass and mounting position, are not exceeded.
  - Axis is not mechanically overloaded and dynamic setpoint deviation is not exceeded as a result of force peaks, torque peaks or overshoot effects, e.g. overrunning the end position.  
Overloads and overruns as a result of jerk limitation must be restricted by reduced acceleration and deceleration setpoints or optimised controller settings.
  - The software end positions are not within the effective range of the mechanical stops.
  - No homing or test run to mechanical end stops.
1. Start check run.
  2. Select permissible reference points "against reference switch" for the homing.
  3. Start the homing run with reduced speed setpoints, acceleration setpoints and deceleration setpoints.
  4. Start the test run with reduced speed setpoints, acceleration setpoints and deceleration setpoints.
  5. Check that the slide completes the entire travel cycle within the specified time.
    - ↳ The slide stops its travel when it reaches a limit switch and the drive system is ready for operation.

## 8 Maintenance

### 8.1 Safety

#### WARNING

##### Unexpected movement of components.

Injury due to impacts or crushing.

- Before working on the product, switch off the control and secure it to prevent it from being switched back on accidentally.

### 8.2 Checking reversing backlash

- Check the reversing backlash (reversal error) of the slide at every maintenance interval, e.g. lubrication interval. If the maximum permissible reversing backlash is exceeded, replace the axis.

EGC-...-BS	-70	-80	-120	-185
Max. permissible reversing backlash [mm]	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2

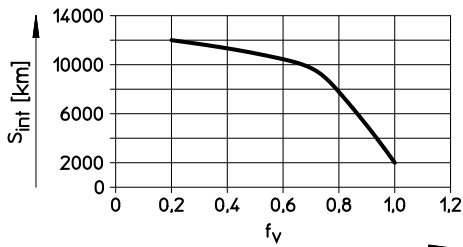
### 8.3 Cleaning axis

- If the guide rail is dirty, clean it with a clean, soft and lint-free cloth without cleaning agents and then apply the lubricant thinly to the guide rail.
- Clean the other product components with a clean, soft cloth and non-abrasive cleaning agents.

### 8.4 Lubricating axis

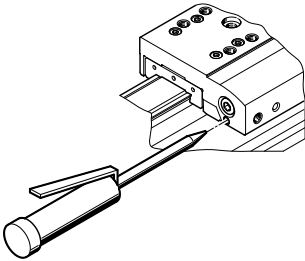
Requirements:

- The pressure grease gun LUB-1, 647958 is available.
  - The roller bearing grease LUB-KC1, 684474 is available.
  - The lubrication adapter LUB-1-TR-I, 647959 or LUB-1-TR-L, 647960 is available.
1. Calculate the load comparison factor  $f_v$  with formula for combined loads → 10.1 Technical data, mechanical.
  2. Take the lubrication interval  $S_{\text{int}}$  as a function of the load comparison factor  $f_v$  from the characteristic curve.



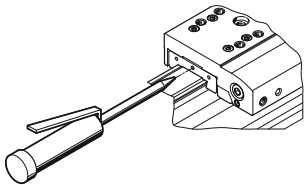
3. Determine the load factors:
  - Dusty and dirty environment.
  - Nominal stroke < 300 mm or > 2000 mm.
  - Ambient temperature > +40 °C.
  - Operating age > 3 years.
  - The travel profile matches triangular operation, e.g. frequent acceleration and braking.
4. If there is a load factor, halve the lubrication interval  $S_{int}$ . If there are multiple load factors, reduce the lubrication interval  $S_{int}$  to a quarter of the standard interval.
5. If necessary, replace the needle point of the pressure grease gun with the lubrication adapter, axial outlet or radial outlet.
6. Press the pressure grease gun onto the lubrication nipple for the ball screw. Press in the roller bearing grease on the left side.

EGC-...-BS	-70	-80	-120	-185
Grease volume per lubricating hole [g]	2	2.5	3	15



7. Press the pressure grease gun on the lubricating hole for the recirculating ball bearing guide. Press in the roller bearing grease on the left and right sides. The EGC-...-GP/GQ does not have a lubrication hole.

EGC-...-BS	-70	-80	-120	-185
Grease volume per lubricating hole [g]	0.3	0.6	1.2	3.6



8. Move along the complete travel distance during the lubrication process to distribute the grease evenly in the interior.
9. If necessary, grease other components with roller bearing grease, e.g. the guide rail.

## 9 Fault clearance

### WARNING

#### Unexpected movement of components.

Injury due to impacts or crushing.

- Before working on the product, switch off the control and secure it to prevent it from being switched back on accidentally.

### WARNING

#### Risk of injury due to unexpected movement of components.

- Protect the positioning range from unwanted intervention.
- Keep foreign objects out of the positioning range.
- Perform commissioning with low dynamic response.

Malfunction	Cause	Remedy
Loud running noises, vibrations or rough running of the axis.	Coupling distance too short.	– Observe the permissible coupling spacings → Assembly instructions of the motor mounting kit.
	Torsional stresses	– Install axis without tension. Make sure that the contact surface is flat → 6.3 Mounting axis. – Change the arrangement of the payload. – Align axes parallel to each another.
	Current controller settings.	– Optimise controller data, e.g. speed, acceleration, ....
	Resonance oscillation of the axis.	– Change travel speed.
	Wear on bearing or guide.	– Contact local Festo Service. – Replace axis.
	Wear of the ball screw drive.	– Check reversing backlash → 8.2 Checking reversing backlash. – Contact local Festo Service. – Replace axis.
	Insufficient lubrication of the guide.	– Lubricate the guide → 8.4 Lubricating axis.

Malfunction	Cause	Remedy
Vibrations on the slide.	Operation at the resonant frequency of the axis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Change travel speed.</li> <li>- Change the acceleration.</li> <li>- Increase axis stiffness, e.g. shorter support distances.</li> <li>- Change the payload geometry.</li> </ul>
Long oscillations of the profile.	Resonant frequency of profile and payload too low.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase axis stiffness, e.g. shorter support distances.</li> <li>- Change the payload geometry.</li> </ul>
Slide does not move.	Coupling slips.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Check the mounting of the shaft-hub connection → Assembly instructions of the motor mounting kit.</li> </ul>
	Loads are too high.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce forces and torques. Consider dynamics.</li> </ul>
	Screws too long for mounting payload.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Observe the screw-in depth → 6.4 Mounting payload on the standard slide.</li> </ul>
	Ball screw drive blocked.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contact local Festo Service.</li> <li>- Replace axis.</li> </ul>
Overruns the end position.	Sensor does not switch.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Check sensor, installation and parameterisation.</li> </ul>
Idling torque too high.	Wear in the drivetrain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contact local Festo Service.</li> <li>- Replace axis.</li> </ul>

Tab. 3: Fault clearance

## 10 Technical data

### 10.1 Technical data, mechanical

EGC-...-BS	-70-...-10P	-80-...-10P	-80-...-20P
Design	Electromechanical axis with ball screw		
Guide	Recirculating ball bearing guide		
Mounting position	Any		
Max. feed force [N]	400	650	



Technical data

EGC-...-BS		-70-...-10P	-80-...-10P	-80-...-20P
Max. idling torque at max. speed	[Nm]	0.45	0.75	
Max. rotational speed	[rpm]	3000		
Max. speed	[m/s]	0.5		1
Max. acceleration	[m/s <sup>2</sup> ]	15		
Repetition accuracy	[mm]	± 0.02		
Feed constant	[mm/rev]	10	10	20
Ambient temperature	[°C]	-10 ... +60		
Degree of protection		IP40		
Max. permissible lateral force on the drive shaft	[N]	220	250	
Max. permissible forces and torques on the slide				
EGC-...-BS-...-GK, EGC-...-BS-...-GP				
Fy	[N]	1850	3050	
Fz	[N]	1850	3050	
Mx	[Nm]	16	36	
My	[Nm]	51	97	
Mz	[Nm]	51	97	
EGC-...-BS-...-GV, EGC-...-BS-...-GQ				
Fy	[N]	1850	3050	
Fz	[N]	1850	3050	
Mx	[Nm]	16	36	
My	[Nm]	132	228	
Mz	[Nm]	132	228	



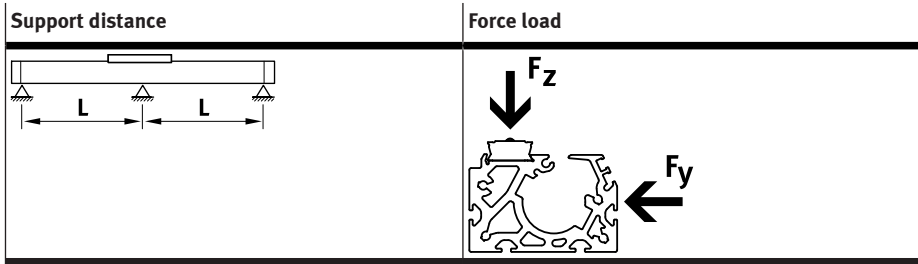
Technical data

EGC-...-BS		-120-...-10P	-120-...-25P	-185-...-40P
Fz	[N]	6890		15200
Mx	[Nm]	144		529
My	[Nm]	380		1157
Mz	[Nm]	380		1157
EGC-...-BS-...-GV, EGC-...-BS-...-GQ				
Fy	[N]	6890		15200
Fz	[N]	6890		15200
Mx	[Nm]	144		529
My	[Nm]	680		1820
Mz	[Nm]	680		1820
Calculating the load comparison factor				
$f_v$	$f_v = \frac{ F_{y,dyn} }{F_{y,max}} + \frac{ F_{z,dyn} }{F_{z,max}} + \frac{ M_{x,dyn} }{M_{x,max}} + \frac{ M_{y,dyn} }{M_{y,max}} + \frac{ M_{z,dyn} }{M_{z,max}} \leq 1$			

Tab. 5: Technical data, mechanical

## 10.2 Characteristic curves of support distances

The maximum permissible support distance L without profile mounting MUE/central support EAHF as a function of force Fy/Fz with a maximum deflection of 0.5 mm.



Tab. 6: Overview of support distance and force load

EGC-...-BS-KF

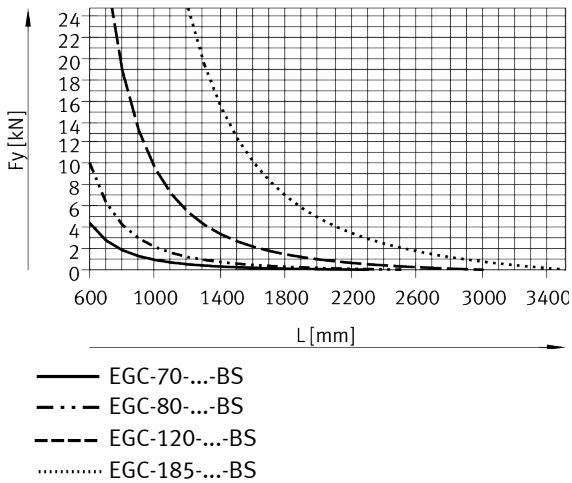


Fig. 7: The support distance  $L$  as a function of force  $F_y$

## Technical data

EGC-...-BS-KF

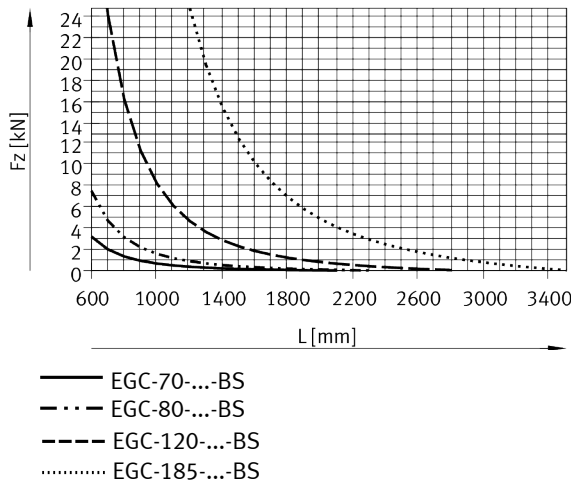


Fig. 8: The support distance  $L$  as a function of force  $F_z$

### 10.3 Characteristic speed curves

Speed  $v$  as a function of rotational speed  $n$ .



Rotational speed  $n$  and speed  $v$  are stroke-dependent. Observe the maximum permissible speed  $v$  as a function of working stroke  $l$ .

---

Technical data

EGC-...-BS

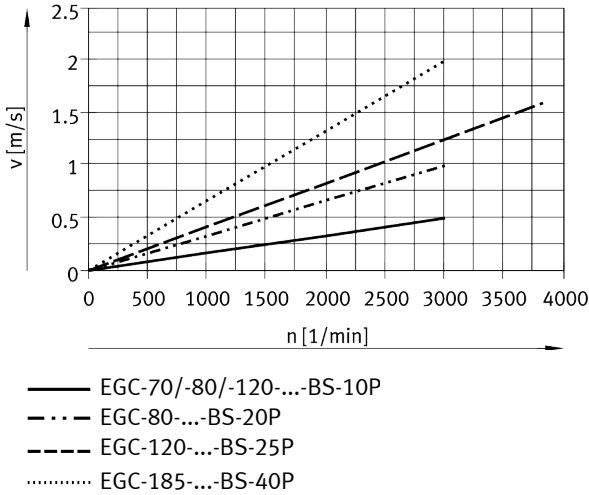


Fig. 9: Speed  $v$  as a function of rotational speed  $n$ .

Maximum permissible speed  $v$  as a function of working stroke  $l$ .  
EGC-70-BS-KF

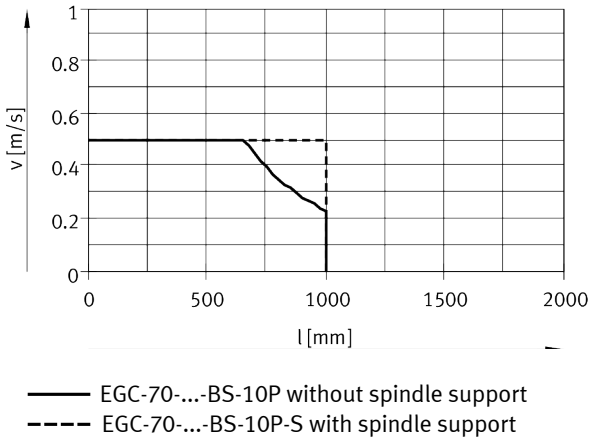


Fig. 10: EGC-70-...-BS, speed  $v$  as a function of working stroke  $l$

Technical data

EGC-80-BS-KF

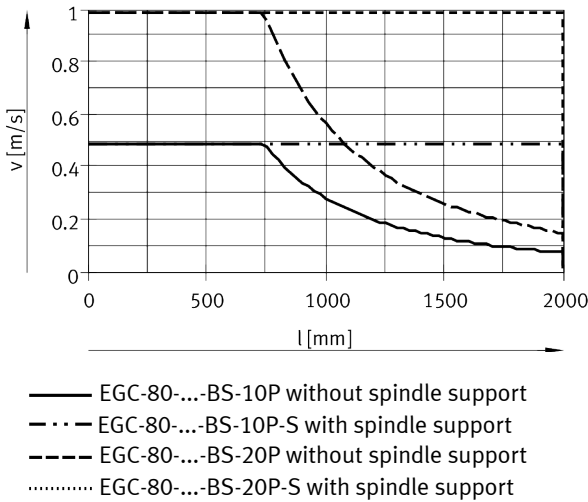


Fig. 11: EGC-80-...-BS, speed  $v$  as a function of working stroke  $l$

EGC-120-BS-KF

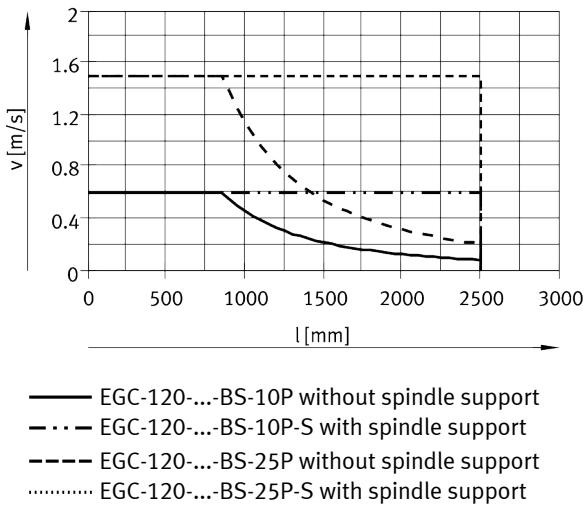


Fig. 12: EGC-120-...-BS, speed  $v$  as a function of working stroke  $l$

Technical data

EGC-185-BS-KF

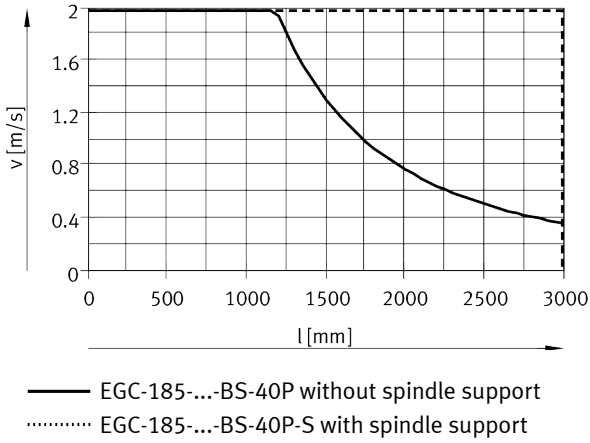


Fig. 13: EGC-185-...-BS, speed  $v$  as a function of working stroke  $l$





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