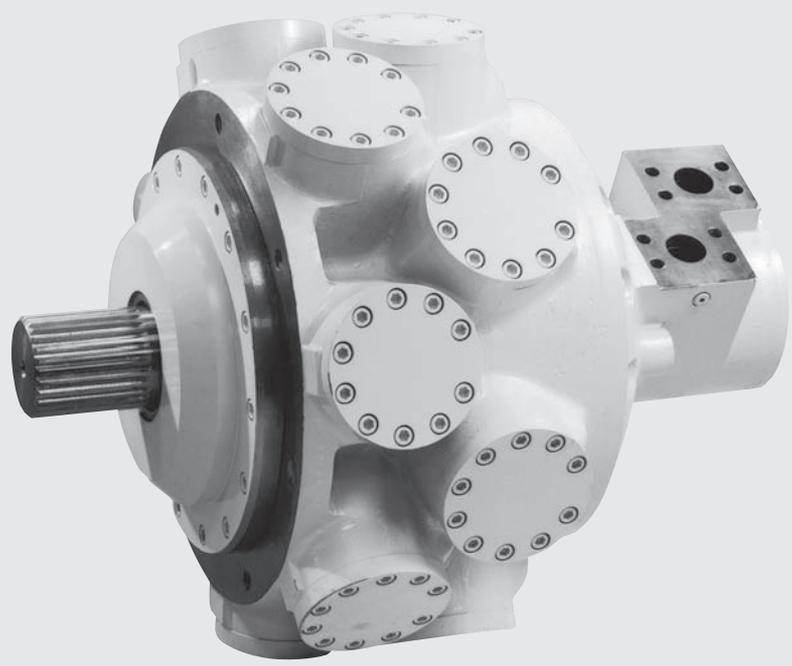




HMB 700

Staffa Fixed Displacement Hydraulic Motor



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1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The HMB700 fixed displacement motor is an addition to the existing 12 frame sizes in the Kawasaki “Staffa” range of high torque, low speed radial piston motors which now extends from 94 to 11600 cm³/r (5.76 to 708 in³/r) capacity. The rugged, well-proven design incorporates hydrostatic balancing techniques to achieve high efficiency, combined with good breakout torque and smooth running capability.

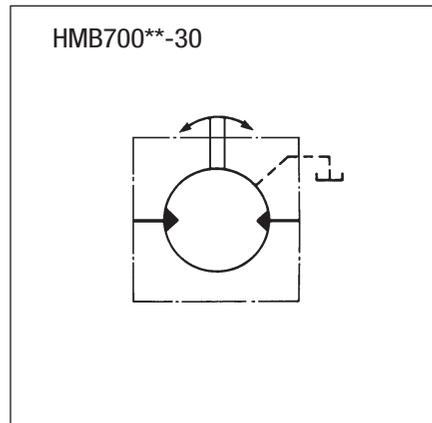
Various features and options are available including, on request, mountings to match competitor interfaces.

The HMB700 is capable of torque outputs up to 42900 Nm (31 650 lbf ft) and speeds to 100 r/min with a continuous output of up to 240 kW (322hp).

The Kawasaki “Staffa” range also includes dual and continuously variable displacement motors, plus matching brakes and gearboxes to extend the available torque range.

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(*)B700-(V){ }-(**)4*-(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 ("HMB")
- M = To NCB (UK) specification 463/1981 ("HMB")

3 SHAFT TYPE

- P* = Cylindrical shaft with two keys
- Z* = Cylindrical to DIN 5480 (W120 x 4 x 28 x 7h)

** 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

- FM = Standard Code 62 SAE 2" 4-bolts (metric) flanges.

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, 4* SERIES

Subject to change. Installation and performance details remain unaltered for design numbers 40 to 49 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 HMB700 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▲	11600 cm ³ /r (708 in ³ /r)
Average actual running torque	171.7 Nm/bar (8.75 lbf ft/psi)
Max. continuous◆ speed	100 r/min
Max. continuous◆ output	240 kW (322 hp)
Max. continuous◆ pressure	210 bar (3045 psi)
Max. intermittent◆ pressure	250 bar (3625 psi)

▲ Other displacements are available to special order
 ◆ See "Rating Definitions", this page

LIMITS FOR FIRE RESISTANT FLUIDS

Fluid type	Pressure, bar (psi)		Max. speed r/min
	Continuous	Intermittent	
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	210 (3045)	250 (3625)	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

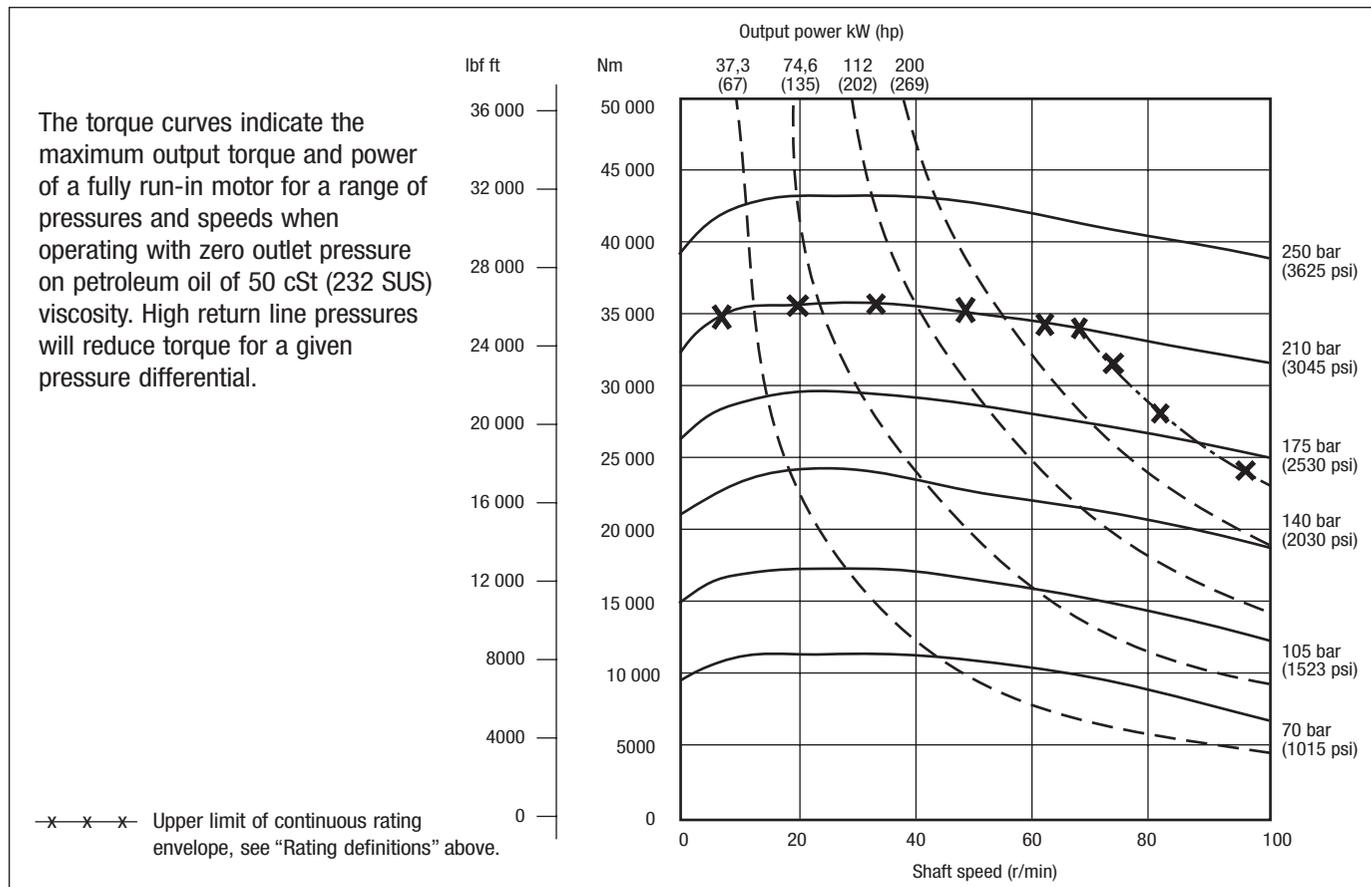
Operation within the intermittent power rating (up to the maximum continuous speed) is permitted on a 15% duty basis, for periods up to 5 minutes maximum.

● INTERMITTENT MAX. PRESSURE

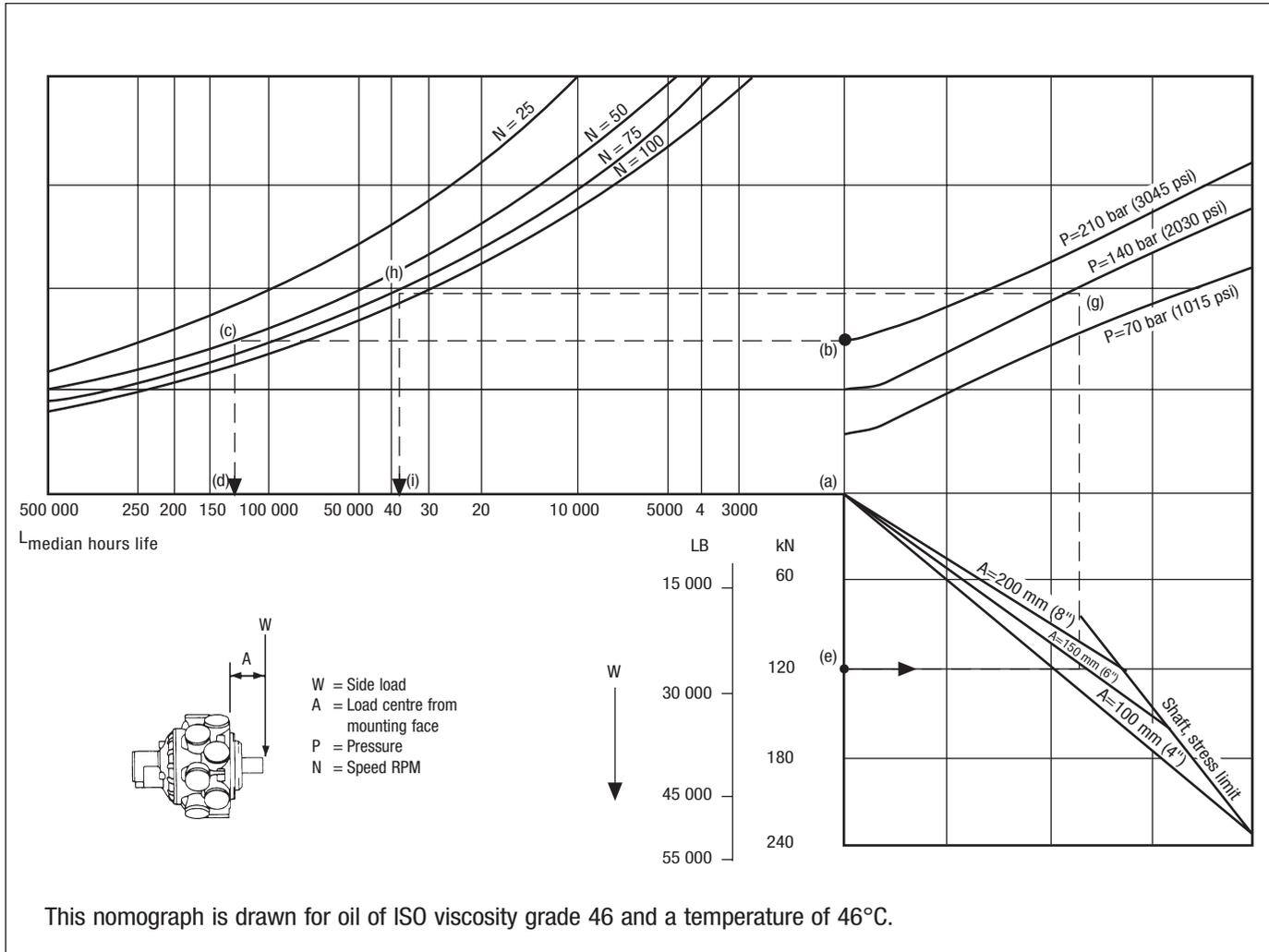
Up to 250 bar (3625 psi) is allowable on the following basis:

- (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 mean figure by 0.2.

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 "Z" and "P". Infrequent loading above these limits may be permitted; consult Kawasaki.

HMB700

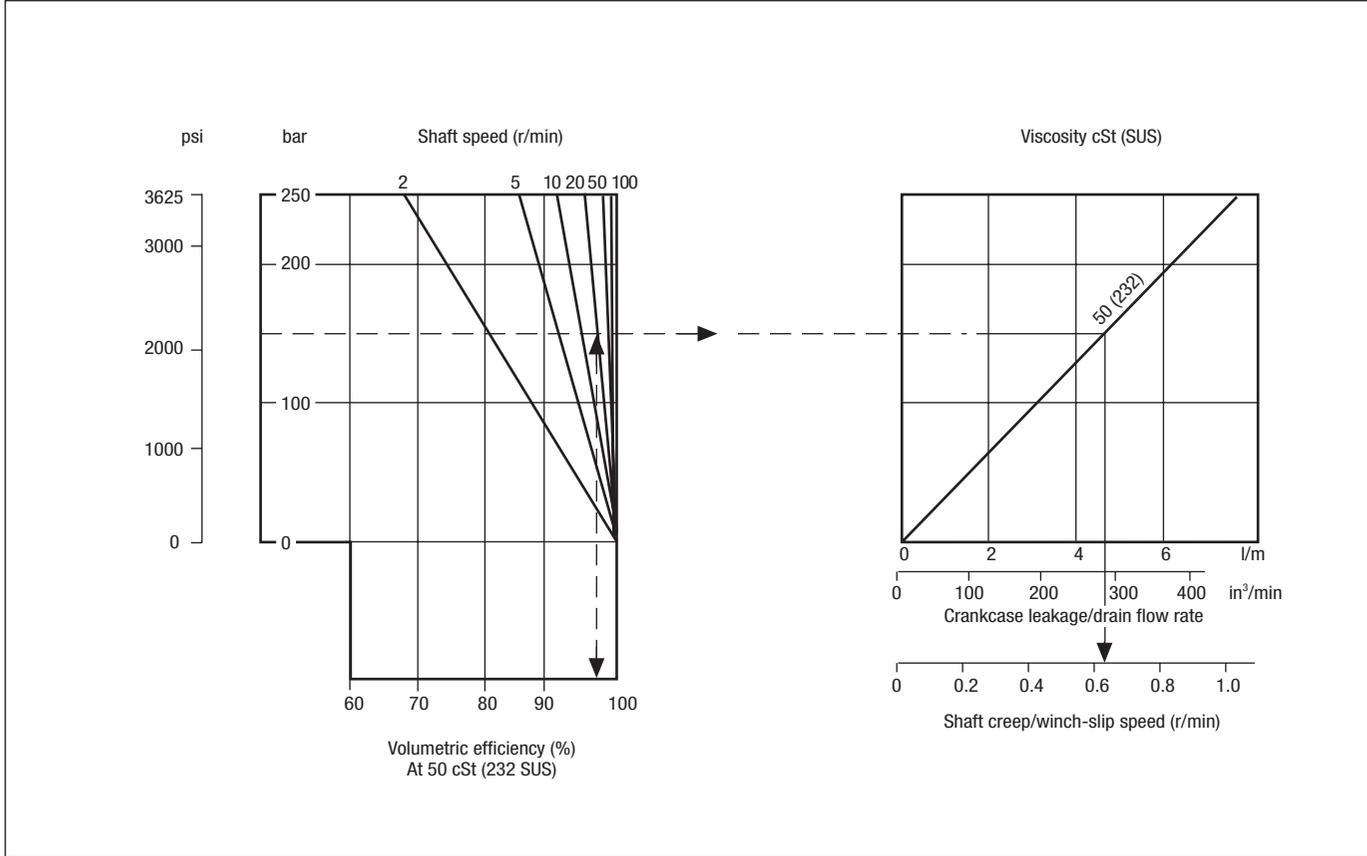
Example 1 (follow chain dotted line):

Side load (W)	a) 0
System pressure (P)	b) 210 bar (3045 psi)
Speed (N)	c) 50 r/min
Median bearing life	d) 125 000 hrs
L10 bearing rating = median x 0.2	25 000 hrs

Example 2 (follow chain dotted line):

Side load (W)	e) 120 kN (26 900 lbf)
Load offset (A) from motor mounting face	f) 150 mm (6.0 in)
System pressure (P)	g) 140 bar (2030 psi)
Speed (N)	h) 75 r/min
Median bearing life	i) 37 000 hrs
L10 bearing rating = median x 0.2	7400 hrs

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. Pressure150 bar (2175 psi)
- 2. Speed20 r/min
- 3. Viscosity50 cSt (232 SUS)

To obtain:

- 4. Volumetric efficiency97.0%
- 5. Crankcase leakage4.5 l/min
(275 in³/min)
- 6. Shaft creep speed0.63 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 1 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:

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

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

Where:

- N = speed, r/min
- C = crankcase pressure
- D = see table

Port connection type	D value
No symbol at model code	$D_{\text{bar}} = 1000$ $D_{\text{psi}} = 69$

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 over-pressurizing the seal.

Notes:

1. The casing pressure at all times must not exceed either the motor inlet or outlet pressure.

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) ▲
- 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	2000 cSt (9270 SUS)
Max. on load	150 cSt (695 SUS)
Optimum	50 cSt (232 SUS)
Minimum	25 cSt (119 SUS)

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: 2.38 kg m² (8100 lb in²)

11. MASS

Approx. all models 1050 kg (2310 lbs)

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

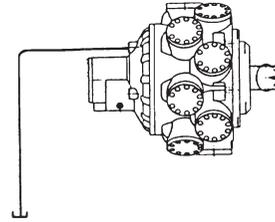
The recommended torque wrench settings for the mounting bolts are:
 M24690±27Nm (510±20 lbf ft)
 1"810±27Nm (600±20 lbf ft)

● 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.

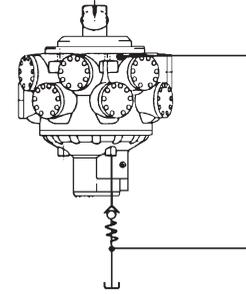
CRANKCASE DRAIN

Motor axis horizontal



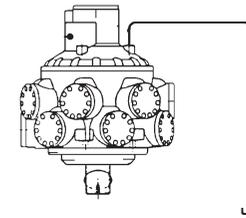
The drain line should be taken from the highest drain port position to ensure lubrication of the shaft bearings.

Axis vertical, shaft up



An additional G¹/₄" (BSPF) drain port is provided in the mounting flange when the "V" (shaft vertically upwards) designator is given after the shaft type letter in position **3** of the model code. This additional drain should be connected into the main motor casing drain line downstream of a 0,35 bar (5 psi) check valve to ensure lubrication of the upper bearing.

Axis vertical, shaft down

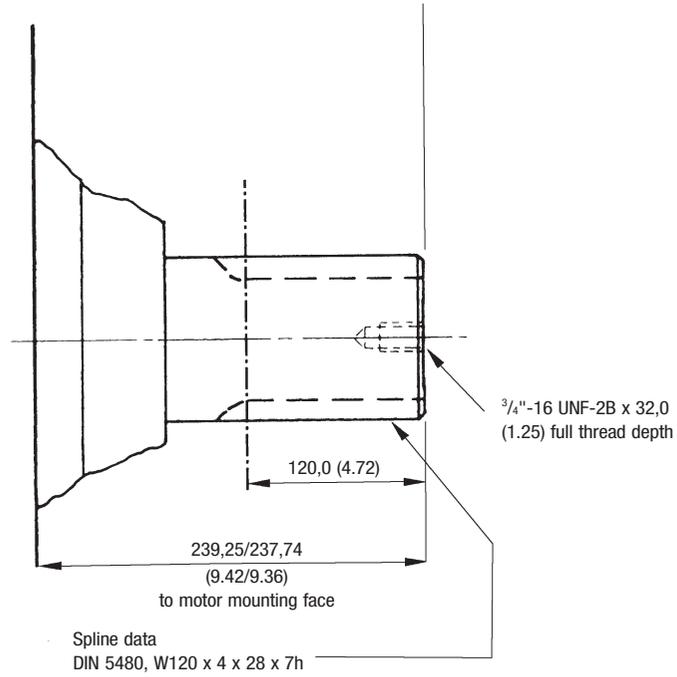


Use either drain port. There are no special requirements for the drain line with this type of installation.

START-UP

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

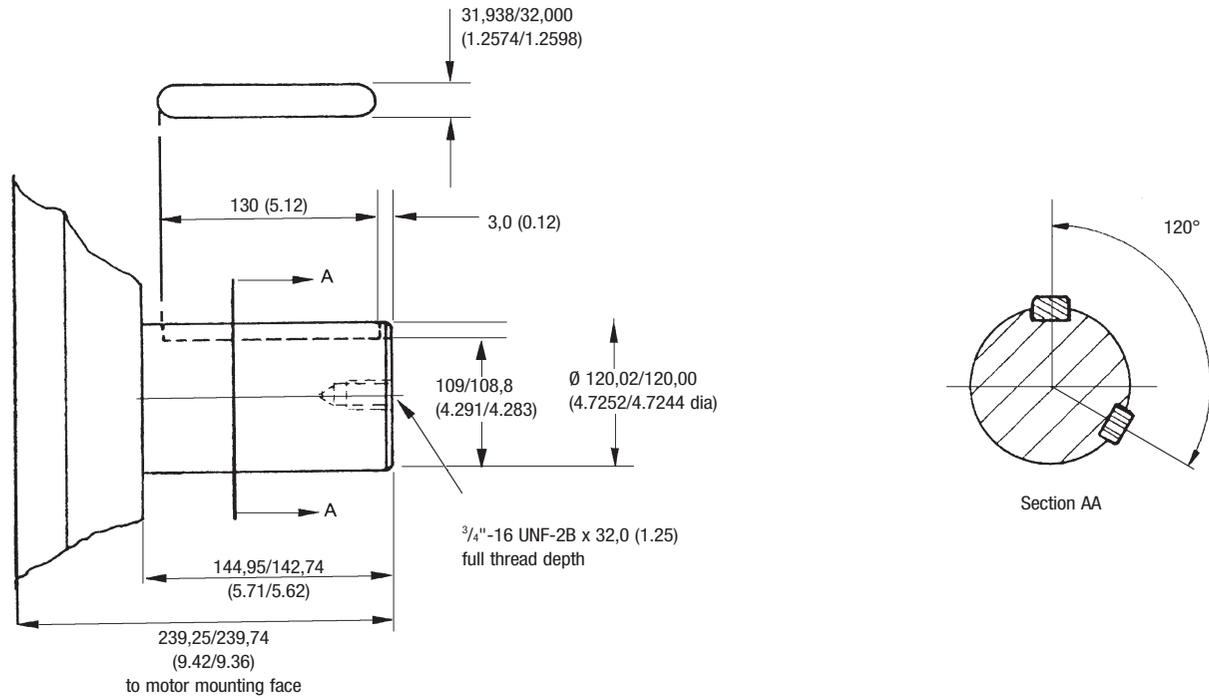
SHAFT TYPE "Z", MODEL CODE POSITION 3

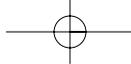


SHAFT TYPE "P", MODEL CODE POSITION 3

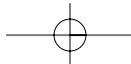
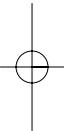
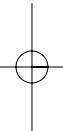
Cylindrical shaft with 2 keys

2 keys supplied:
32,000/31,938 (1.2598/1.2574) wide x
18,000/17,890 (.7087/.7043) thick





NOTES



Presented by:



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