
**Machine tool spindles — Evaluation of
spindle vibrations by measurements
on non-rotating parts —**

Part 2:

**Direct-driven spindles and belt-driven
spindles with rolling element bearings
operating at speeds between 600 r/
min and 30 000 r/min**

ISO/TR 17243-2:2017
*Broches pour machines-outils — Évaluation des vibrations des
broches par mesurage sur les parties non tournantes —*
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*Partie 2: Broches à entraînement direct et broches à entraînement
par courroie à roulements à billes opérant à des vitesses entre 600 r/
min et 30 000 r/min*



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 39, *Machine tools*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Test conditions for metal cutting machine tools*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 17243 series, published under the general title, *Machine tool spindles — Evaluation of spindle vibrations by measurements on spindle housing*, can be found on the ISO website.

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Machine tool spindles — Evaluation of spindle vibrations by measurements on non-rotating parts —

Part 2:

Direct-driven spindles and belt-driven spindles with rolling element bearings operating at speeds between 600 r/min and 30 000 r/min

1 Scope

This document provides information on how to assess the severity of machine tool spindle vibrations measured on the spindle housing. It gives specific guidance for assessing the severity of vibration measured on the spindle housing at customer sites or at the machine tool manufacturer's test facilities.

Its vibration criteria apply to direct-driven spindles and belt-driven spindles intended for stationary machine tools with nominal operating speeds between 600 r/min and 30 000 r/min.

It is applicable to those spindles of the rolling element bearing types only, to spindles assembled on metal cutting machine tools, and for testing, periodic verification, and continuous monitoring.

It does not address

- geometrical accuracy of axes of rotation (see ISO 230-7),
- unacceptable cutting performance with regards to surface finish and accuracy,
- vibration severity issues of machine tool spindles operating at speeds below 600 r/min or exceeding 30 000 r/min (due to lack of supporting vibration data and limitations in many vibration measurement instruments), or
- frequency domain analyses such as fast Fourier transform (FFT) analyses, envelope analyses or other similar techniques.

[Annex A](#) presents an introduction to alternative bearing condition assessment techniques.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1925, *Mechanical vibration — Balancing — Vocabulary*

ISO 2041, *Mechanical vibration, shock and condition monitoring — Vocabulary*

ISO 2954, *Mechanical vibration of rotating and reciprocating machinery — Requirements for instruments for measuring vibration severity*

ISO 13372, *Condition monitoring and diagnostics of machines — Vocabulary*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 1925, ISO 2041, ISO 13372, ISO 2954 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

NOTE A concept limited to a special meaning of a term in a particular context is indicated at the beginning of its definition by a subject field between angular brackets (< ... >), e.g. "<spindle condition monitoring>" for the definition of *alert* (3.11).

3.1 belt-driven spindle

spindle where the power transmission is achieved by a belt between the drive motor and the spindle

3.2 direct-driven spindle

machine tool spindle in a motor-coupling-spindle configuration with no belts, gears, or other power transmitting elements in the power train

3.3 gear-driven spindle

machine tool spindle with one or more power transmitting gear units in the power train

Note 1 to entry: Gear-driven spindles may also incorporate coupling and/or belts in the power train.

3.4 spindle with integral drive

spindle unit where the rotor of the drive motor is the rotor of the spindle

3.5 short term

<spindle condition monitoring> time period of six months or shorter

Note 1 to entry: Time periods may differ for specific spindle types and/or operational conditions.

3.6 long term

<spindle condition monitoring> time period of longer than six months

Note 1 to entry: Time period may differ for specific spindle types and/or operational conditions.

3.7 machine condition monitoring

detection, collection, and interpretation of information and data that indicate the *spindle condition* (3.8) of a machine tool spindle

3.8 spindle condition

root-mean-square (r.m.s) values for vibration velocity and acceleration of machine tool spindles as defined by specifications

3.9 short-term spindle condition STSC

parameter indicating the condition of a machine tool spindle in the *short term* (3.5)

3.10**long-term spindle condition****LTSC**

parameter indicating the condition of a machine tool spindle in the *long term* (3.6)

3.11**alert**

<spindle condition monitoring> condition where a significant change in spindle vibration magnitude, with respect to normal values, has been detected

3.12**alarm**

<spindle condition monitoring> condition where the vibration velocity magnitude [LTSC (3.10)] induces increased dynamic load on spindle bearings, thus often reducing bearing lifetime and/or the vibration acceleration [STSC (3.9)] magnitude indicates moderate spindle bearing deterioration

3.13**threshold for shutdown**

<spindle condition monitoring> condition where the vibration velocity magnitude [LTSC (3.10)] induces increased dynamic load on spindle bearings, often with substantial loss of bearing lifetime and/or the vibration acceleration [STSC (3.9)] magnitude indicates severe spindle bearing deterioration

3.14**steady-state spindle operating temperature**

<spindle condition monitoring> condition where machine tool spindle has been running for a sufficient time to reach a stable operating temperature

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4 Preliminary operations

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4.1 General

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When measuring vibration, the operational condition of the machine tool is of great importance. This document is applicable to all normal operational conditions of the machine tool when machining.

For any spindle vibration measurement intended to characterize the spindle condition according to this document, important operational conditions should be recorded. Such operational conditions include, but are not limited to, the characteristics listed in 4.2 to 4.11.

When using vibration measurement results for evaluation of spindle condition, other factors contributing to or interfering with the measured signals should be taken into consideration. Such factors include spindle motor current control signals with their associated frequencies, influences of machine foundation and the position of the other moving components affecting the dynamic response of the overall system, and possible high level of scatter due to low energy content in the frequency range of interest. If such interfering signals or conditions are suspected, frequency analysis techniques can be used to differentiate bearing signals from other contributing factors.

4.2 Process load

All vibration measurements should be made under no-load conditions (no cutting, milling, or grinding).

4.3 Spindle speed

This document is applicable for every speed within the nominal speed range of the machine tool/spindle. The manufacturer may specify non-continuous speed ranges such as 600 r/min to 17 000 r/min or 19 000 r/min to 24 000 r/min in order to avoid unreasonable limits at resonance speeds. Two such resonance speed intervals are allowed, together occupying a maximum of 10 % of the nominal operating speed range of the spindle. The possibility of excluding certain speed ranges only applies to the vibration velocity parameter as defined in 6.1, i.e. indicators for long term spindle condition (LTSC).

The vibration acceleration parameter as defined in 6.2, i.e. indicators for short-term spindle condition (STSC), applies to any speed within the nominal speed range of the spindle.

When measuring vibration magnitude as a function of spindle speed, it is important to execute the spindle speed changes in such a way that a steady-state vibration of the spindle is reached before recording the measurements. The following are typical methods.

- **Step:** Increase or decrease the spindle speed in steps not greater than 3 % of spindle maximum speed with 10 s of constant speed at each such selected speed.
- **Acceleration:** Increase or decrease the spindle speed with a rate of not more than 20 % of maximum spindle speed per minute.

Both the above methods will result in approximately 5 min measurement time.

4.4 Thermal conditions

Thermal conditions will need to be agreed upon between manufacturer/supplier and user. If no conditions are specified, the tests should be made under conditions as near as possible to those of normal operation with regards to lubrication and warm-up. Therefore, the machine should have an idle running performance in accordance with the conditions of use and the instructions of the manufacturer until the machine/spindle has reached steady-state operating temperature. Refer to ISO 230-1 for the installation of the machine before testing and warming up of the spindle and other moving components.

4.5 Spindle position and orientation

Spindle position: This document is applicable for all possible linear axis positions.

Spindle orientation: This document is applicable for all possible spindle orientations.

Spindle direction of rotation: For spindles that can be operated in either direction, this document applies to both clockwise and counter clockwise spindle rotation.

Spindle position, orientation, and direction of rotation for vibration measurements will need to be agreed upon between manufacturer/supplier and user.

4.6 Tool or workpiece balancing

4.6.1 General

A tool or workpiece mounted in the spindle might influence the vibration measurements due to the unbalance of the tool or workpiece itself. It should be recorded whether or not a tool/workpiece is used during the measurements. If used, the mass, balancing grade according to ISO 21940-11 and angular orientation (if applicable) of tool/workpiece used during vibration measurements should be recorded.

4.6.2 Spindle vibration measurements with a tool/workpiece mounted in the spindle

Care should be taken to avoid errors introduced by the unbalance of the tool/workpiece. For most machine tools/spindles this implies that a balance quality grade of G2.5 or better according to ISO 21940-11:2016 is required. If possible the same tool/workpiece should be used for each measurement of the same machine tool/spindle. If available, refer to the spindle manufacturer's recommendations.

4.6.3 Spindle vibration measurements without tool/workpiece

Spindles that can be operated throughout their entire operating speed range without any tool/workpiece mounted and which do not require tool/workpiece for balance can be measured without a tool/workpiece mounted in the spindle.

4.7 Spindle chuck

Spindle chuck mechanical settings — such as chuck front-end position with respect to spindle gauge line for clamped and unclamped positions — as well as jaw positions, should be recorded.

4.8 Spindle cooling

The spindle cooling system settings should be set appropriately and the performance confirmed. All settings should be recorded.

4.9 Drawbar

The drawbar status should be recorded as tool clamped, tool unclamped, or tool improperly clamped. It is recommended that all spindle vibration measurements be performed with tool clamped or without tool. Refer to 4.6.

4.10 Background vibration

If the measured vibration magnitude is greater than an acceptance criterion established by mutual agreement between the manufacturer/supplier and user, and background vibration is suspected, measurements should be made with the machine shut down to determine the degree of external influence. If the vibration magnitude with the machine shut down exceeds 10 % of the value measured when the machine is running, corrective action might be necessary to reduce the effect of background vibration.

NOTE In some cases, the effect of background vibration can be nullified by spectrum analysis or by eliminating the offending external source.

4.11 Idle operation

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It can be beneficial to conduct vibration measurements with the spindle idle but other machine tool systems, such as pumps, fans, and hydraulic systems, active. Vibration data acquired this way can be useful when comparing spindle vibration changes over time.

Idle spindle vibration measurements should be taken at the same measurement locations/directions as running spindle vibration measurements. Refer to 5.2.

5 Measurement and operational procedures

5.1 Measuring instruments

The measuring instrument should comply with the requirements of ISO 2954 for a specified frequency range of 10 Hz to 10 kHz.

Various methods exist for computing the r.m.s value of a specified frequency band. Refer to ISO 2954:2012, Annex A for further information on how to test the r.m.s indicator of any measuring instrument.

Care should be taken to ensure that the measurements are not influenced by environmental factors or other external factors including, but not limited to, the following:

- temperature variations;
- magnetic fields;
- sound pressure fields;
- sensor cable length;