

EMUGE

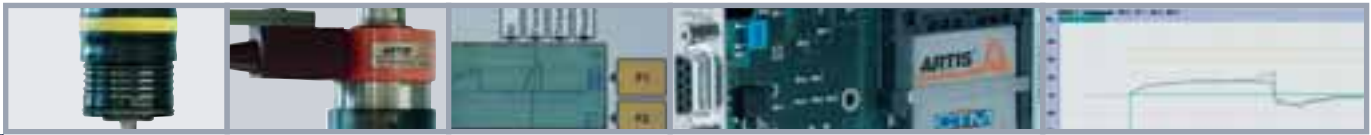
Clamping Technology

Everything under control

The DDU system for monitoring thread cutting and drilling processes serves for the direct, real-time measuring of torque and axial forces with control and breakage limits which can be fixed permanently, alternatively in N or in Nm. In combination with the ARTIS process monitoring systems CTM and ARTEC 4000, the following recognition becomes possible in addition to the standard functions:

- tool wear
- missing tool
- defective thread holes
- different thread depths
- material contact
- tool breakage

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Tool monitoring system DDU4

The new tool monitoring system DDU4 is a newly developed system, consequently following upon the already successful ICS and TTS systems.

In addition to the current torque indication, you can now also monitor the axial force, contact-free, in real-time. The two channels for torque and axial force are independent of each other and work with the most modern DMS technology.

With this new version, it is possible to work without any noticeable weakening of the cross-section of the tap holder.

Digital signal processing made it possible also to enlarge the measuring range for torque and axial force. These measuring ranges are each subdivided into three steps, each of which can be called off externally.

The DDU4 system is available in 2 versions:

1. Basic solution: DDU4 as "stand-alone system"

This is an economically efficient upgrading system for tool monitoring. For both torque and axial force, two fixed limit values in Nm or kN can be set. An integrated LCD display will visualize the curve progress, and serve for entering the requested values. Alarm signals are emitted by one switch each for torque and axial force. In combination with the process monitoring system CTM, the DDU4 system will serve as a 2-channel measuring converter.

2. DDU4 in combination with CTM

In combination with the CTM process monitoring system, the DDU4 system will offer you as additional performance characteristics the recognition of:

- tool wear
- defective thread holes
- material contact
- chip clogging
- missing tool
- different thread depths
- tool breakage
- evaluation for statistical purposes

