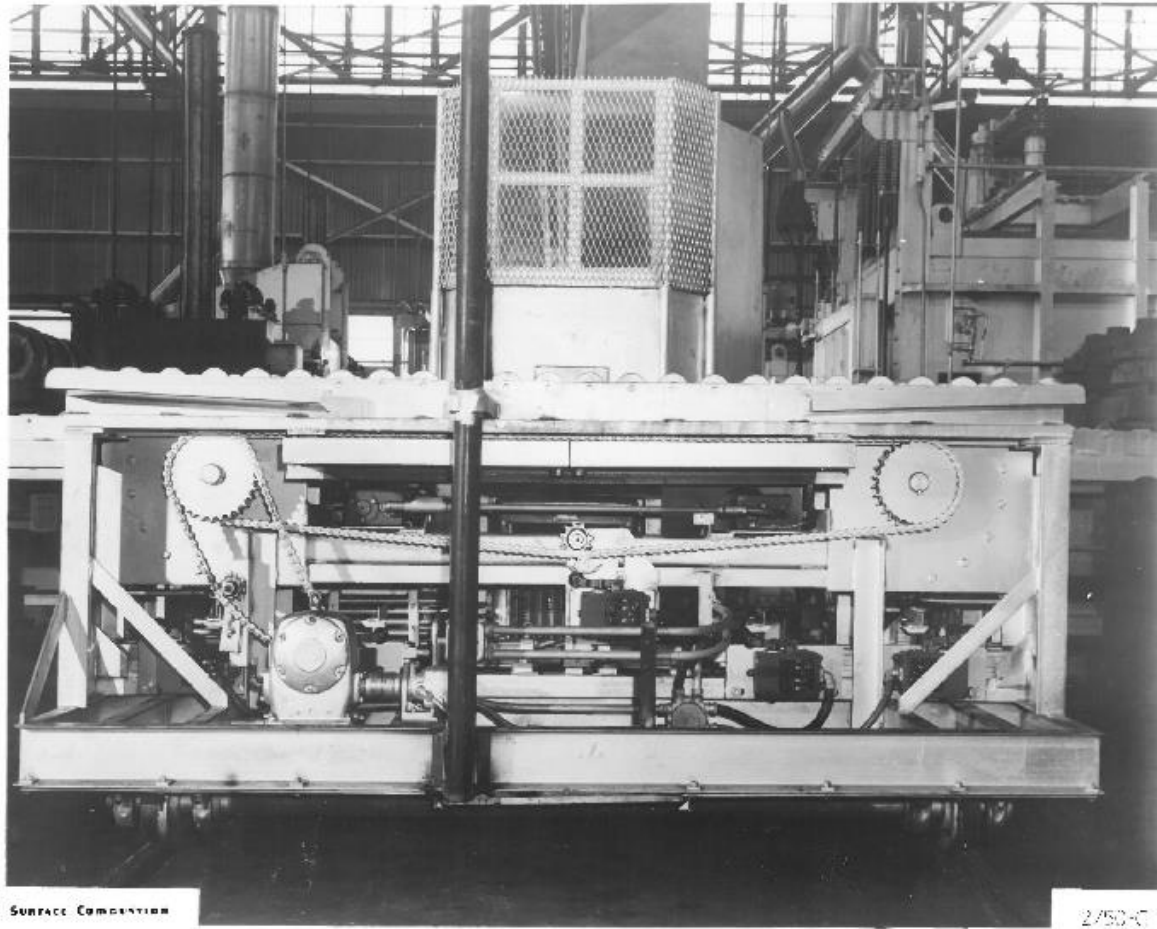


AP Torque™: Implementing Technology Into A Charge Car

Alex Kominek,
Business Unit Manager



Charge Cars Then.....



Charge Cars Now



Main Functions of Charge Car

- Transfer loads in and out of equipment
- Transport loads between different pieces of equipment
- That's it!

What Happens if the Charge Car Doesn't Work?

- Work doesn't get loaded
- Heat treating is shut down
- Money is lost
- That's it!

Key Components of Charge Car

- Lateral Drive
- Handler Drive
- Handler Chain and Handler Head
- Limit Switches
- Locking Rams

Lateral Drive Options

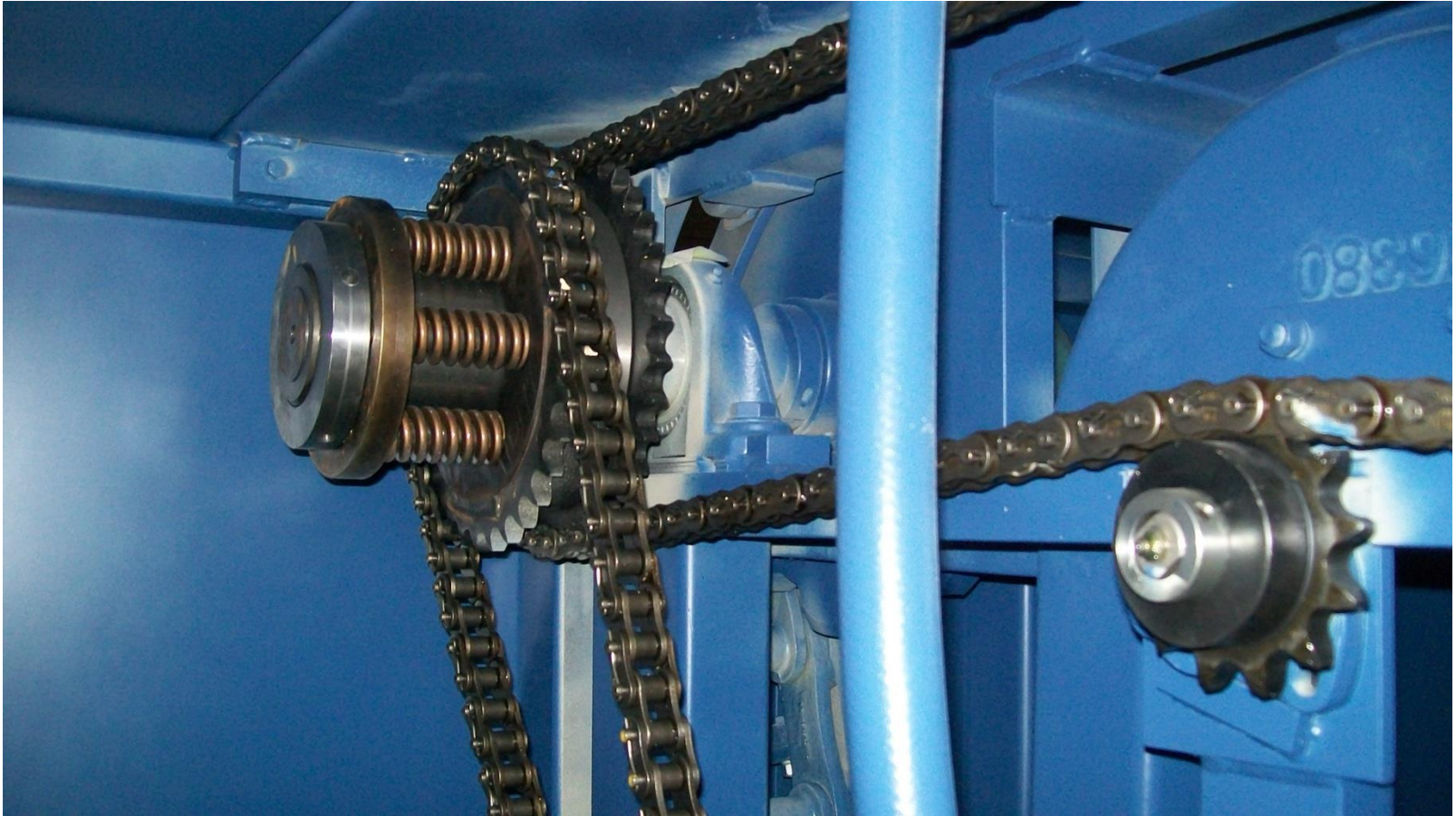
- **Single Speed Drive**
 - Manual control, manual location

- **Variable Frequency Drive**
 - Manual control, more precise

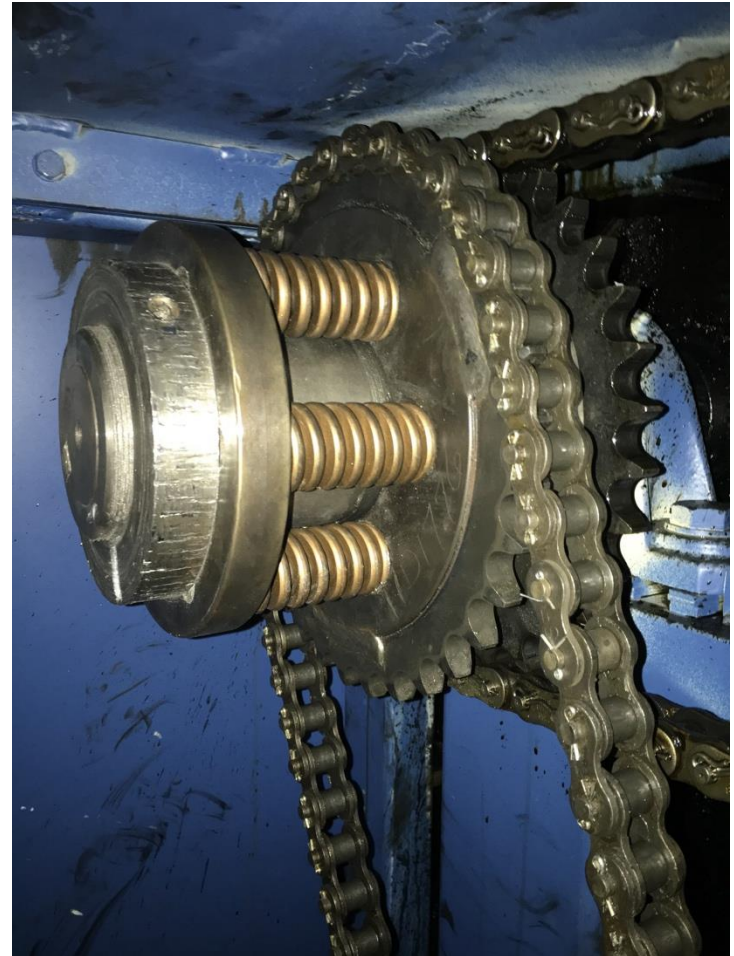
- **Laser Location**
 - Automatic control, most precise, used with VFD

Handler Drive Design

- Gearmotor
- Drive Chain
- Drive Shaft
- Drive Sprockets
- Handler Chain Sprockets
- Handler Chain
- Handler Heads
- Clutch.....or not



- Clutch adjustments made to allow heavier load or to overcome interferences in alloy (not recommended)
 - Collar is tightened
 - Springs provide additional force to the clutch



- Broken clutch pins as a result of pushing the unit beyond designed capacity



APTM Torque System

- Removes the mechanical clutch
- Includes a Variable Frequency Drive
- Removes the mechanical rotary limit switch
- Includes an absolute encoder





VFD Set-Up

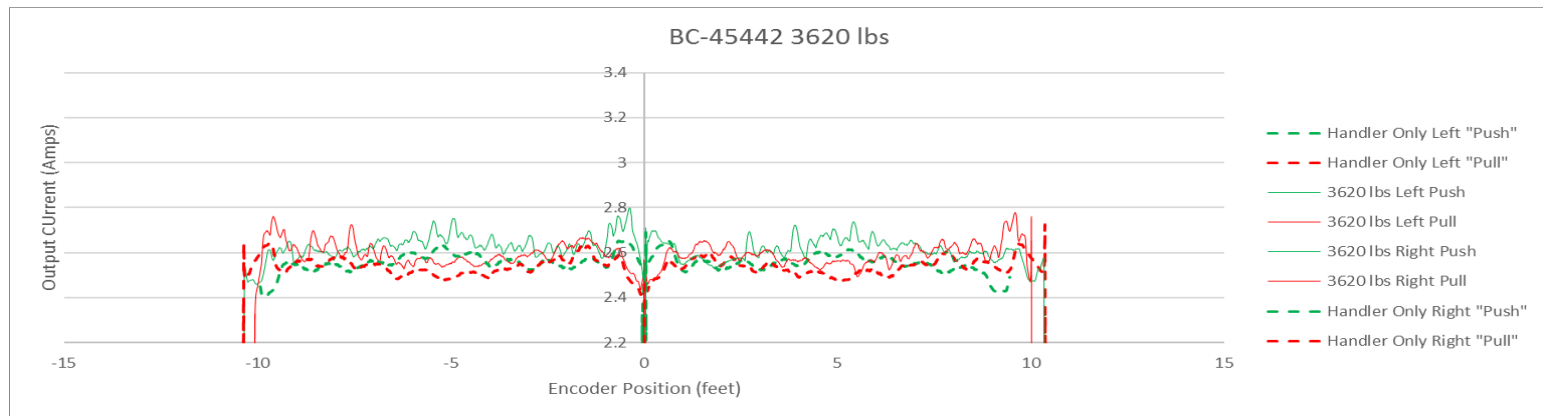
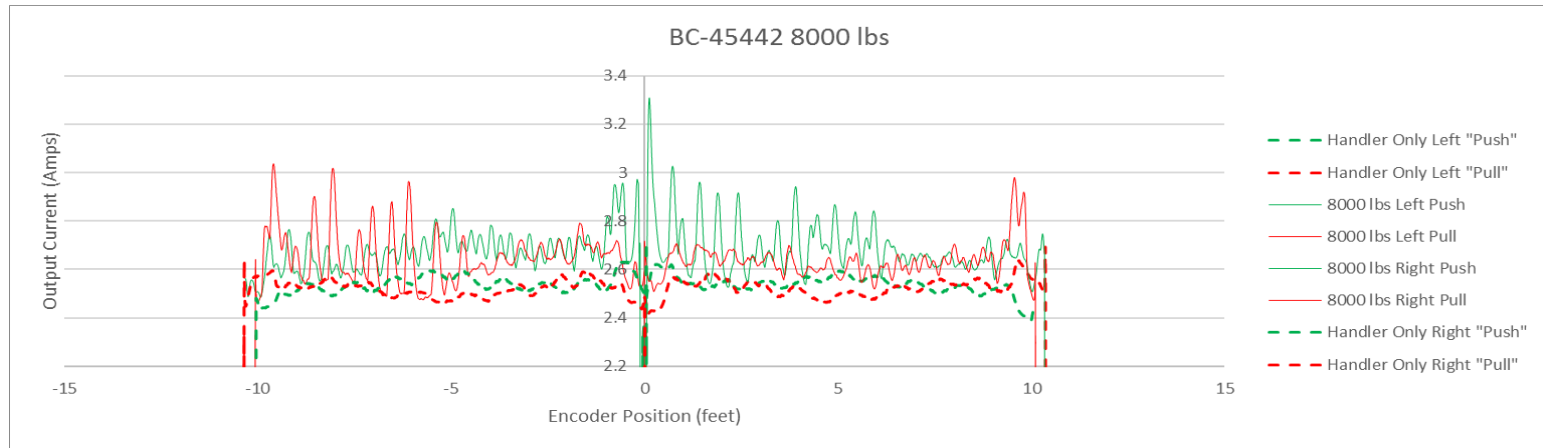
- Torque limiting parameter set to limit the total torque used by the gearmotor
- Shear Pin Setting also utilized to protect the motor

Initial Benefits and Advantages

- Reduced maintenance required to replace clutches
- Less stress and stretching of drive chains
- Protection of motors
- More reliable tray placement (encoder)

Added Benefits and Advantages

- Predictive Maintenance
- Longer lasting car
- Longer lasting alloy











Preventative Maintenance

- Repeated alarms at the same position with the same piece of equipment indicate maintenance needs to be done

Predictive Maintenance

- Record a baseline “trace” of the alloy transitions
- Regularly rest and compare the same transitions
- Compare one furnace transition to the next
- Compare one alloy tray vs. next tray
- Higher amp draw = worse shape = replacement time

Thank you!

Any Questions?

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