

Information on designing floor pans

Note on applicability

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Aquatic pollutants

Some of the media used when operating lathes pose a hazard to aquatic environments.

For this reason, the location in which the lathe is installed must be safeguarded in such a way that these aquatic pollutants cannot enter the groundwater in the event of a malfunction.

If the floor of the shop in which the lathe is installed is not adequately protected, the entire lathe including all attachments, such as the control cabinet, lubricoolant tank, bar loading magazine, etc. must be placed in a floor pan.



INDEX TRAUB does not make available any drawings for creating floor pans.

We therefore provide in this document instructions and information for generating a drawing for floor pans.

With the aid of this information and the machine's installation drawing, the operator can order a corresponding floor pan from a specialist firm (in compliance with the local regulations).

Notes on floor pan design



The installation diagram must be followed when generating a drawing for a floor pan.

- Material:
stainless steel, 2 mm thick
- The capacity of the floor pan must be sufficient to accommodate all aquatic pollutants contained in the machine and its attachments. Details can be found in the respective fluid schedules and operating manuals. These include, for example, the contents of the hydraulic and/or lubricoolant tank, cooling unit, central lubrication unit, etc.
- The inner edge of the floor pan should be at least 60 mm high.
A 45 mm high edge is taken into account when calculating the capacity, but at least 15 mm should be included additionally to prevent overflowing in case the floor is uneven.
- The elements of the floor pan must be welded so as to be oil-tight inherently and in relation to each another.
- Transitions must be provided between the individual elements of the floor pan for uniform distribution of the substances (see Figures 1 and 2 for example).
- Moving machine parts including manually actuated doors, flaps, etc. must not be blocked.
- The floor pan must be secured to the floor (see Figure 3 for example).

Figure 1
Example: Transition of floor pans

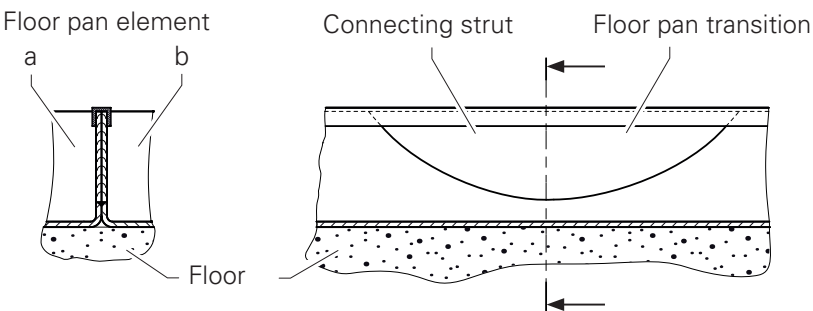


Figure 2
Example: Transition of floor pans in area of moving attachments (chip conveyor, control cabinet, etc.)

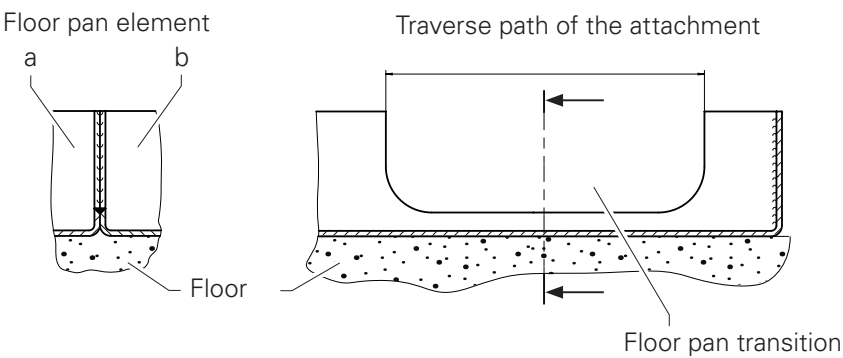
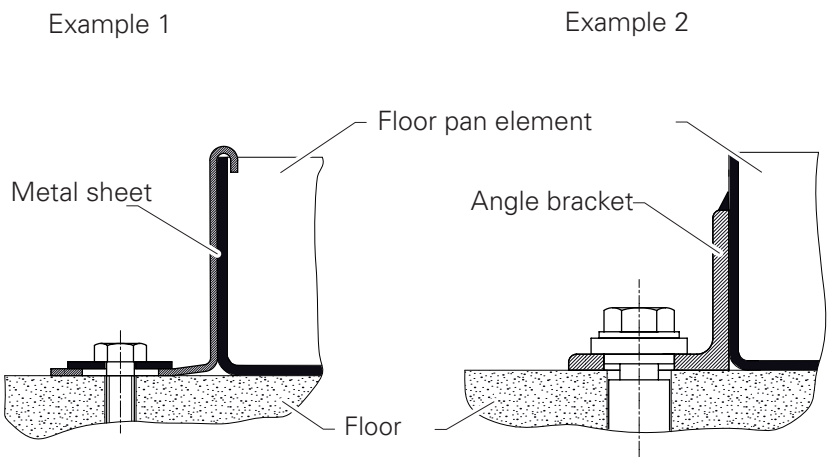


Figure 3
Examples: Securing the floor pan to the floor



Moving attachments in the floor pan

Potential movement must be factored in for movable attachments.

Examples of moving attachments:

- chip conveyor (cleaning)
- control cabinet (service access)
- lubricoolant unit (service access)

For this purpose, a metal sheet, for example, can be secured to the bottom of the pan under the position occupied by the wheels or rollers (see Figure 4). The following points must be noted with regard to execution of the metal sheet:

- Swivelling movement of the wheels or rollers must not be obstructed (see Figure 5 for example).
- The traverse path of the attachment must not be obstructed.
- The height of the metal sheet must be adjusted to the depth of the floor pan transition.

Figure 4

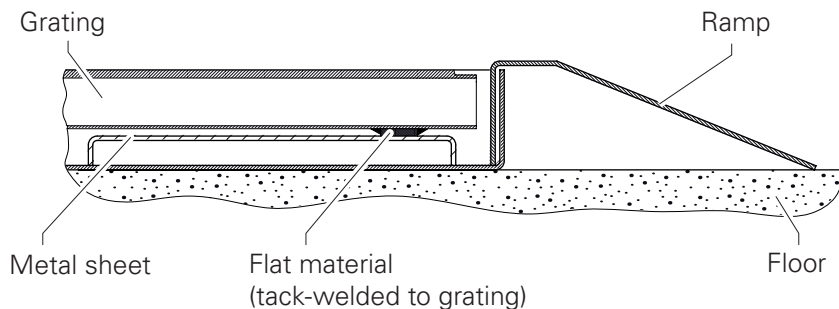
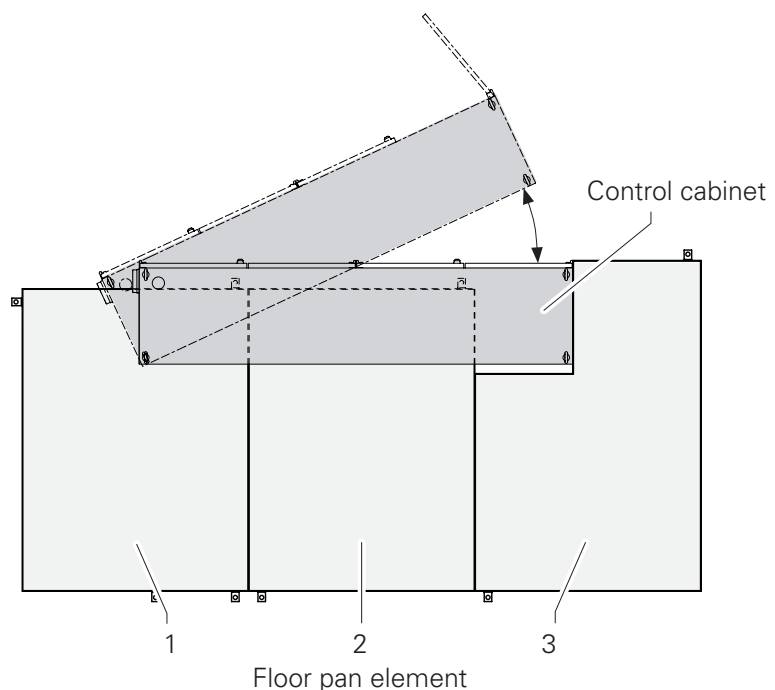


Figure 5

The traverse path and final position of the wheels or rollers are taken into account in the contour of the floor pan element concerned.



Securing the lathe and required attachments



It is advisable to securely anchor the machine and the required attachments in the floor.



The bar loading magazine and handling system must be securely anchored in the floor!

Example of anchorage in the floor

(refer to Figures 6 and 7)

- A hole is drilled in the floor pan at each anchor point.
- A sleeve with the same height as the edge of the floor pan is welded oil-tight over each hole.
- The mounting plate is required to support the feet and surrounds the sleeve. The size of the mounting plate should be adapted to the size of the feet.
- When the attachment to be anchored has been aligned, the mounting plate is tack-welded to the floor pan at several points.

Figure 6

Example: Anchoring a lathe in the floor

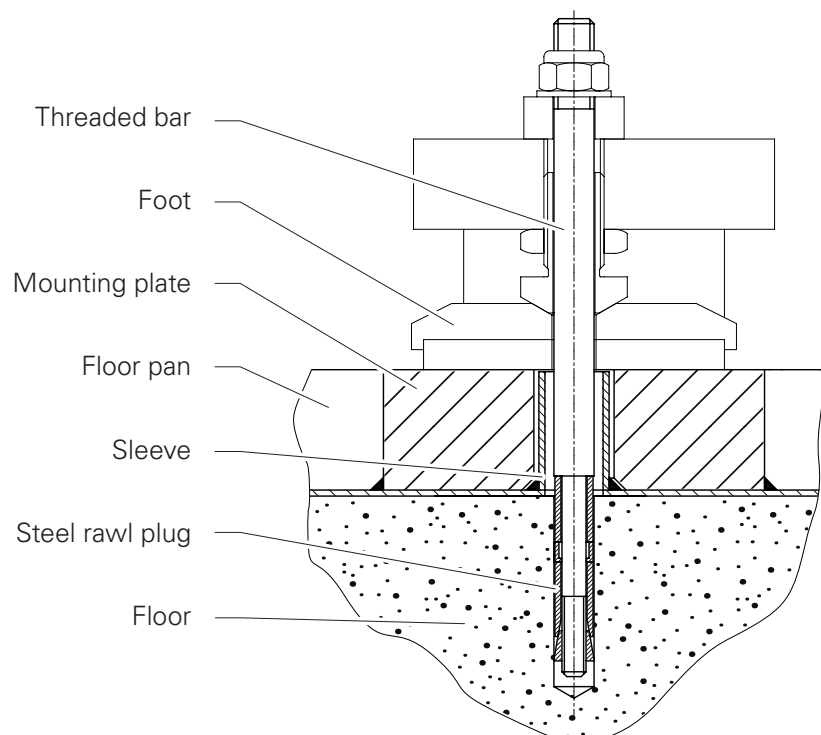
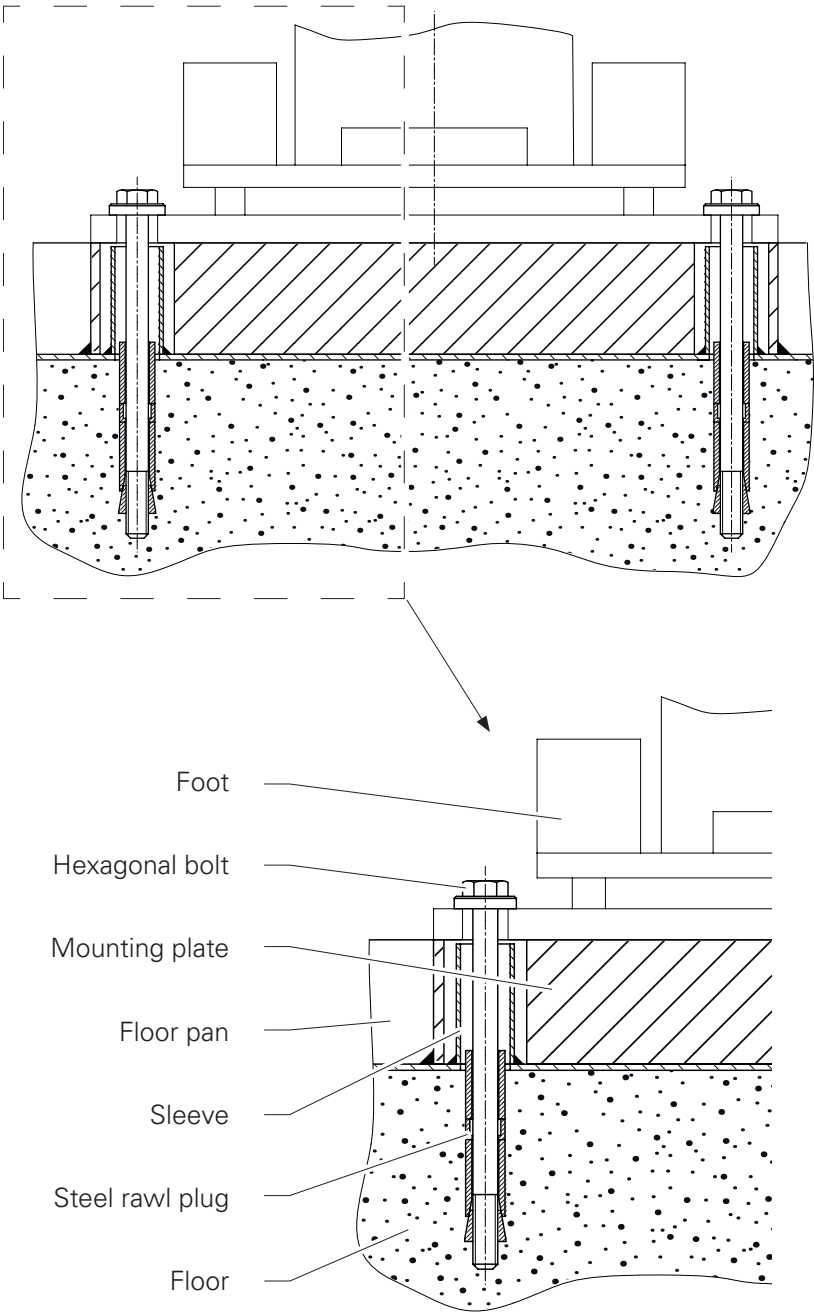


Figure 7
Example: Anchoring a bar loading magazine in the floor



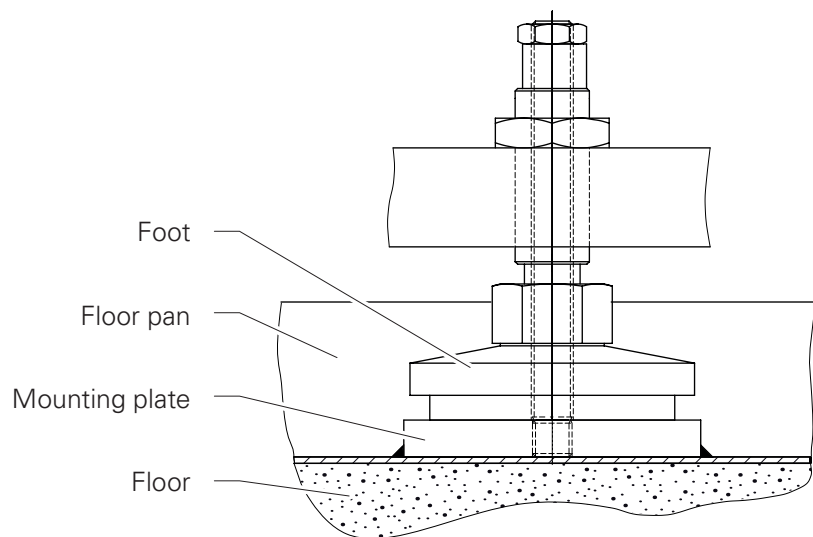
Example for attachment to the floor pan

(refer to Figure 8)

- A mounting plate is laid over the position of the feet.
The mounting plate (with screw thread) is required to support the feet.
The size of the mounting plate should be adapted to the size of the feet.
- The lathe is screwed onto the mounting plates.
- The mounting plate is tack-welded to the floor pan after aligning the lathe.

Figure 8

Example: Attachment of the lathe to the floor pan (without attachment to floor)



Access to the machine / system



Safe access to the machine / system must be assured for the operator.

Safe and level access to the machine / system can be achieved, for example, by using gratings.

- Square tubing for example is welded to the underside of the gratings to compensate the height difference between the floor and floor pan (refer to Figure 9).

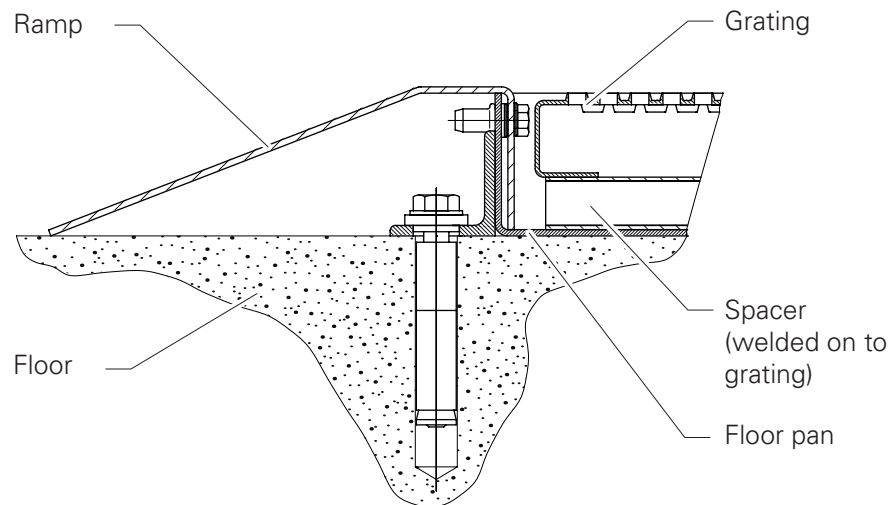


Flat material must be welded on as spacers in the traverse areas of heavy, movable attachments.

- A ramp can be secured to the outside of the floor pan to bridge the difference in height between floor and floor pan and to permit access.

Figure 9

Ramp secured to floor pan



General information concerning the floor pan

- The floor pan must be regularly checked for leaks.
- The floor pan must be cleaned when necessary.



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