

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A spindle motor is disclosed which allows more excellent abrasion resistance and productivity exhibited by making the thrust to be integrally formed at driving shaft and by making each of kinetic pressure-generating grooves that generate fluid kinetic pressure in axial direction to be formed at different formation position from each other that may be less influenced than ever by force of friction with fluid material. Whence the formation for it by the present invention is composed of a base plate 10, a sleeve 20, a stator assembly 30, a shaft 40 molded integrally with flange-shaped thrust 41 at bottom part, a rotor assembly 50, a set of kinetic pressure-generating grooves 70 that generate fluid kinetic pressure in radial direction of shaft, which grooves are formed on inner diameter surface of the above sleeve 20 opposing the outer cylindrical surface of the above shaft 40, and another set of kinetic pressure-generating grooves 80 that generate fluid kinetic pressure in axial direction, which grooves are formed on cover plate 60 top surface and stepwise-jawed inner cylindrical surface of the above sleeve 20 or thrust 41 top surface.

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