

AKM

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|----------|---|
| Deutsch | Betriebsanleitung, Synchron Servomotoren |
| English | Instructions Manual, Synchronous Servomotors |
| Italiano | Manuale di istruzioni, Servomotori Sincroni |
| Español | Manual de instrucciones, Servomotores Sincronos |



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Originalsprache Deutsch
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Bewahren Sie das Handbuch als Produktbestandteil während der Lebensdauer des Produktes auf. Geben Sie das Handbuch an nachfolgende Benutzer oder Besitzer des Produktes weiter.

Conservare il manuale per l'intera durata del prodotto. In caso di cambio di proprietà il manuale deve essere fornito al nuovo utilizzatore quale parte integrante del prodotto.

Keep the manual as a product component during the life span of the product. Pass the manual to future users / owners of the product.

Conserve el manual durante toda la vida útil del producto. Entregue el manual a posteriores usuarios o propietarios del producto.

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Technische Änderungen, die der Verbesserung der Geräte dienen, vorbehalten!

Originalbetriebsanleitung, gedruckt in der BRD

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1 Allgemeines

1.1 Über dieses Handbuch

Dieses Handbuch beschreibt die Synchron-Servomotoren der Serie AKM (Standardausführung). Die Motoren werden im Antriebssystem zusammen mit den Kollmorgen Servoverstärkern betrieben. Beachten Sie daher die gesamte Dokumentation des Systems, bestehend aus:

- Betriebsanleitung des Servoverstärkers
- Handbuch Bus-Kommunikation (z.B CANopen oder EtherCAT)
- Online Hilfe der Inbetriebnahmesoftware des Servoverstärkers
- Regionales Zubehörhandbuch
- Betriebsanleitung Motorserie AKM (dieses Handbuch)

Weitere Hintergrundinformationen finden Sie im "Produkt-WIKI", erreichbar unter www.wiki-kollmorgen.eu.

1.2 Verwendete Symbole

| Symbol | Bedeutung |
|---|---|
|  | Weist auf eine gefährliche Situation hin, die, wenn sie nicht vermieden wird, zum Tode oder zu schweren, irreversiblen Verletzungen führen wird. |
|  | Weist auf eine gefährliche Situation hin, die, wenn sie nicht vermieden wird, zum Tode oder zu schweren, irreversiblen Verletzungen führen kann. |
|  | Weist auf eine gefährliche Situation hin, die, wenn sie nicht vermieden wird, zu leichten Verletzungen führen kann. |
|  | Dies ist kein Sicherheits-Symbol. Dieses Symbol weist auf eine Situation hin, die, wenn sie nicht vermieden wird, zu Beschädigung von Sachen führen kann. |
|  | Dies ist kein Sicherheits-Symbol. Dieses Symbol weist auf wichtige Informationen hin. |
|  | Warnung vor einer Gefahr (allgemein). Die Art der Gefahr wird durch den nebenstehenden Warntext spezifiziert. |
|  | Warnung vor gefährlicher elektrischer Spannung und deren Wirkung. |
|  | Warnung vor heißer Oberfläche. |
|  | Warnung vor hängenden Lasten. |

1.3 Verwendete Abkürzungen

Siehe Kapitel 8.1 "Begriffsdefinitionen".

2 Sicherheit

Dieses Kapitel hilft Ihnen, Gefahren zu erkennen und zu vermeiden.

2.1 Das sollten Sie beachten

Dokumentation lesen

Lesen Sie vor der Montage und Inbetriebnahme die vorliegende Dokumentation. Falsches Handhaben des Motors kann zu Personen- oder Sachschäden führen. Der Betreiber muss daher sicherstellen, dass alle mit Arbeiten am Motor betrauten Personen das Handbuch gelesen und verstanden haben und dass die Sicherheitshinweise in diesem Handbuch beachtet werden.

Technische Daten beachten

Halten Sie die technischen Daten und die Angaben zu den Anschlussbedingungen (Typenschild und Dokumentation) ein. Wenn zulässige Spannungswerte oder Stromwerte überschritten werden, können die Motoren z.B. durch Überhitzung geschädigt werden.

Risikobeurteilung erstellen

Der Maschinenhersteller muss eine Risikobeurteilung für die Maschine erstellen und geeignete Maßnahmen treffen, dass unvorhergesehene Bewegungen nicht zu Schäden an Personen oder Sachen führen können. Aus der Risikobeurteilung leiten sich eventuell auch zusätzliche Anforderungen an das Fachpersonal ab.

Fachpersonal erforderlich

Nur qualifiziertes Fachpersonal darf Arbeiten wie Transport, Montage, Inbetriebnahme und Instandhaltung ausführen. Qualifiziertes Fachpersonal sind Personen, die mit Transport, Aufstellung, Montage, Inbetriebnahme und Betrieb von Motoren vertraut sind und über die ihrer Tätigkeit entsprechenden Mindestqualifikationen verfügen:

Transport: nur durch Personal mit Kenntnissen in der Behandlung elektrostatisch gefährdeter Bauelemente

Mech. Installation: nur durch Fachleute mit maschinenbautechnischer Ausbildung

Elektr. Installation: nur durch Fachleute mit elektrotechnischer Ausbildung

Inbetriebnahme: nur durch Fachleute mit weitreichenden Kenntnissen in den Bereichen Elektrotechnik / Antriebstechnik

Das Fachpersonal muss ebenfalls IEC 60364 / IEC 60664 und nationale Unfallverhütungsvorschriften kennen und beachten.

Sicher transportieren

Heben und bewegen Sie Motoren mit mehr als 20kg Gewicht (AKM7 und AKM8) nur mit Hilfe von Hebevorrichtungen. Heben ohne Hilfsmittel kann zu Rückenverletzungen führen. Beachten Sie die Hinweise auf Seite 13.

Passfeder sichern

Entfernen oder sichern Sie eine eventuell vorhandene Wellen-Passfeder, falls der Motor ohne angekoppelte Last laufen soll, um ein Wegschleudern der Passfeder und die damit verbundene Verletzungsgefahr zu vermeiden. Im Auslieferungszustand ist die Passfeder mit einer Kunststoffkappe gesichert.

Heiße Oberfläche



Während des Betriebes können Motoren ihrer Schutzart entsprechend heiße Oberflächen besitzen. Gefahr leichter Verbrennungen!

Die Oberflächentemperatur kann 100°C überschreiten. Messen Sie die Temperatur und warten Sie, bis der Motor auf 40°C abgekühlt ist, bevor Sie ihn berühren.

Erdung



Stellen Sie die ordnungsgemäße Erdung des Motors mit der PE-Schiene im Schaltschrank als Bezugspotential sicher. Ohne niederohmige Erdung ist keine personelle Sicherheit gewährleistet und es besteht Lebensgefahr durch elektrischen Schlag.

Hohe Spannungen

Halten Sie während des Betriebs der Geräte den Schaltschrank geschlossen. Das Fehlen von optische Anzeigen gewährleisten nicht die Spannungsfreiheit. Leistungsanschlüsse können Spannung führen, auch wenn sich der Motor nicht dreht.

Ziehen Sie keine Stecker während des Betriebs. Es besteht die Gefahr von Tod oder schweren gesundheitlichen Schäden beim Berühren freiliegender Kontakte. In ungünstigen Fällen können Lichtbögen entstehen und Personen und Kontakte schädigen.

Warten Sie nach dem Trennen der Servoverstärker von den Versorgungsspannungen mehrere Minuten, bevor Sie spannungsführende Teile (z.B. Kontakte, Gewindebolzen) berühren oder Anschlüsse lösen. Kondensatoren im Servoverstärker führen mehrere Minuten nach Abschalten der Versorgungsspannungen gefährliche Spannungen. Messen Sie zur Sicherheit die Spannung im Zwischenkreis und warten Sie, bis die Spannung unter 40V abgesunken ist.



Hängende Lasten sichern

Eingebaute Haltebremsen sind nicht funktional sicher. Insbesondere bei hängender Last (Vertikalachsen) kann die funktionale Sicherheit nur mit einer zusätzlichen, externen mechanischen Bremse erreicht werden. Bei Nichtbeachtung kann

2.2

Bestimmungsgemäße Verwendung

- Synchron-Servomotoren der Serie AKM sind insbesondere als Antrieb für Handhabungsgeräte, Textilmaschinen, Werkzeugmaschinen, Verpackungsmaschinen und ähnliche mit hohen Ansprüchen an die Dynamik konzipiert.
- Sie dürfen die Motoren **nur** unter Berücksichtigung der in dieser Dokumentation definierten Umgebungsbedingungen betreiben.
- Der Betrieb von **Washdown** Motoren ist in Umgebungen mit ätzenden Säuren und Laugen unter Berücksichtigung der im Kapitel 4.6 auf Seite 22 definierten Bedingungen erlaubt.
- Der Betrieb von **Washdown Food** Motoren ist in Applikationen mit indirektem Kontakt zu Lebensmitteln erlaubt.
- Die Motoren der Serie AKM sind **ausschließlich** dazu bestimmt, von digitalen Servoverstärkern drehzahl- und/oder drehmomentgeregelt angesteuert zu werden.
- Die Motoren werden als Bauteile in elektrische Anlagen oder Maschinen eingebaut und dürfen nur als integrierte Bauteile der Anlage in Betrieb genommen werden.
- Der in die Motorwicklungen eingebaute Thermoschutzsensor muss ausgewertet und überwacht werden.
- Eingebaute Haltebremsen sind als Stillstandsbremsen ausgelegt und für dauernde, betriebsmäßige Abbremsvorgänge ungeeignet.
- Die Konformität des Servosystems zu den in der EG-Konformitätserklärung auf Seite 13 genannten Normen garantieren wir nur, wenn von uns gelieferte Komponenten (Servoverstärker, Motor, Leitungen usw.) verwendet werden.

2.3

Nicht bestimmungsgemäße Verwendung

- Der Betrieb von **Standard** Motoren ist verboten
 - direkt am Netz,
 - in explosionsgefährdeten Bereichen,
 - im Kontakt mit Lebensmitteln,
 - in Umgebungen mit ätzenden und/oder elektrisch leitenden Säuren, Laugen, Ölen, Dämpfen, Stäuben.
- Der Betrieb von **Washdown** Motoren ist verboten
 - direkt am Netz,
 - in explosionsgefährdeten Bereichen,
 - im Kontakt mit Lebensmitteln,
 - in Umgebungen mit Säuren oder Laugen mit PH Wert kleiner 2 oder größer 12,
 - in Umgebungen mit Säuren oder Laugen die nicht von Kollmorgen getestet wurden.
- Der Betrieb von **Washdown Food** Motoren ist verboten
 - direkt am Netz,
 - in explosionsgefährdeten Bereichen,
 - im direkten Kontakt mit Lebensmitteln.
- Der bestimmungsgemäße Betrieb des Motors ist untersagt, wenn die Maschine, in die er eingebaut wurde,
 - nicht den Bestimmungen der EG Maschinenrichtlinie entspricht,
 - nicht die Bestimmung der EMV-Richtlinie erfüllt,
 - nicht die Bestimmung der Niederspannungs-Richtlinie erfüllt.
- Eingebaute Haltebremsen alleine dürfen nicht für die Sicherstellung der funktionalen Sicherheit benutzt werden.

2.4 Handhabung

2.4.1 Transport

- Klimaklasse 2K3 nach EN61800-2, IEC 60721-3-2
- Temperatur: -25..+70°C, max. 20K/Stunde schwankend
- Luftfeuchtigkeit: relative Feuchte 5% ... 95% nicht kondensierend
- Nur von qualifiziertem Personal in der Original-Verpackung des Herstellers
- Vermeiden Sie harte Stöße, insbesondere auf das Wellenende
- Überprüfen Sie bei beschädigter Verpackung den Motor auf sichtbare Schäden. Informieren Sie den Transporteur und gegebenenfalls den Hersteller.

Transport von Motoren über 20kg Gewicht

Verwenden Sie für den sicheren Transport der Motoren AKM7 und AKM8 (>20kg) die beiliegenden Hebeösen.

Beachten Sie die in der Motorverpackung beiliegende Anweisungen für den Transport. Als Zubehör zum Transport der Motoren empfehlen wir die Transportvorrichtung ZPMZ 120/292.

Die Transportvorrichtung ZPMZ 120/292 besteht aus einer Traverse, die am Kranhaken eingehängt wird und zwei zweiadrigen Kettenanschlängen.

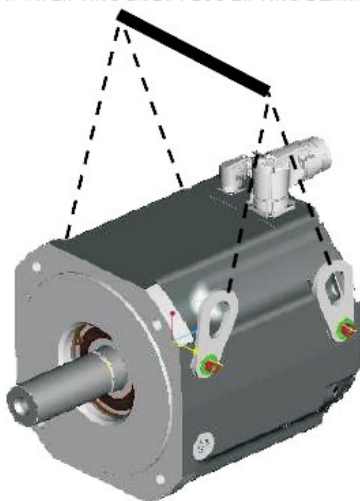


GEFAHR

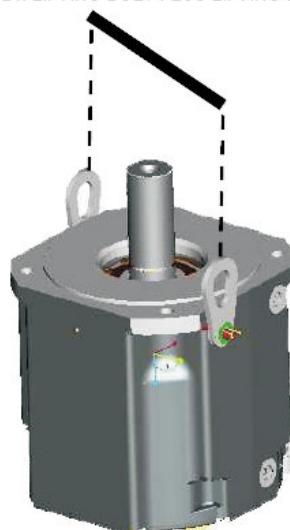
Schwebende Last. Lebensgefahr wenn die Last abstürzt.
Treten Sie während des Hebevorgangs niemals unter die Last!

- die Befestigungsschrauben der Hebeösen müssen vollständig eingedreht sein
- die Hebeösen müssen eben und vollflächig auf der Auflagefläche aufliegen
- Die Hebeösen vor dem Gebrauch auf festen Sitz und augenfällige Beschädigungen (Korrosion, Verformung) überprüfen.
- Hebeösen mit Verformungen dürfen nicht weiterbenutzt werden.

B1/ 4 x LIFTING BOLT PLUS LIFTING BEAM



B2/ 2 x LIFTING BOLT PLUS LIFTING BEAM



B3/ 2 x LIFTING BOLT PLUS LIFTING BEAM



2.4.2 Verpackung

- Kartonverpackung mit Instapak[®]-Ausschäumung.
- Den Kunststoffanteil können Sie an den Lieferanten zurückgeben

| Motortyp | Verpackung | max. Stapel- höhe | Motortyp | Verpackung | max. Stapel- höhe |
|----------|------------|----------------------|----------|--------------|----------------------|
| AKM1 | Karton | 10 | AKM5 | Karton | 5 |
| AKM2 | Karton | 10 | AKM6 | Karton | 1 |
| AKM3 | Karton | 6 | AKM7 | Karton | 1 |
| AKM4 | Karton | 6 | AKM8 | Mini-Palette | 1 |

2.4.3 Lagerung

- Klimaklasse 1K4 nach EN61800-2, IEC 60721-3-2
- Lagertemperatur -25...+55°C, max. 20K/Stunde schwankend
- Luftfeuchtigkeit relative Feuchte 5% ... 95% nicht kondensierend
- Nur in der Originalverpackung des Herstellers lagern
- Max. Stapelhöhe: siehe Tabelle in Kapitel "Verpackung"
- Lagerdauer: ohne Einschränkung

2.4.4 Wartung / Reinigung

- Wartung und Reinigung nur von qualifiziertem Personal
- Nach 20.000 Betriebsstunden unter Nennbedingungen sollten die Kugellager erneuert werden (vom Hersteller).
- Prüfen Sie den Motor alle 2500 Betriebsstunden bzw. einmal jährlich auf Kugellagergeräusche. Wenn Sie Geräusche feststellen, darf der Motor nicht weiterbetrieben werden - die Lager müssen erneuert werden (vom Hersteller).
- Öffnen der Motoren bedeutet den Verlust der Gewährleistung.
- Gehäusereinigung mit Isopropanol o.ä., **nicht tauchen oder absprühen**

2.4.5 Reparatur

Reparaturen des Motors darf nur der Hersteller durchführen, Öffnen der Geräte bedeutet Verlust der Gewährleistung. Schicken Sie den Motor zur Reparatur an:

KOLLMORGEN Europe GmbH
Pempelfurtstr. 1
D-40880 Ratingen

2.4.6 Entsorgung

Gemäß der WEEE-2002/96/EG-Richtlinien nehmen wir Altgeräte und Zubehör zur fachgerechten Entsorgung zurück, sofern die Transportkosten vom Absender übernommen werden. Senden Sie die Geräte an:

KOLLMORGEN Europe GmbH
Pempelfurtstr. 1
D-40880 Ratingen

3 Produktidentifizierung

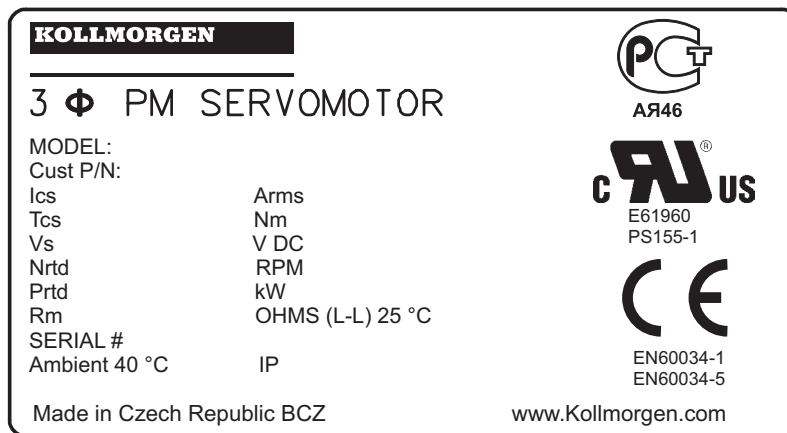
3.1 Lieferumfang

Sie erhalten einen Karton mit Instapak[®]-Ausschäumung. Enthalten ist:

- Motor der Serie AKM
- Produkthandbuch gedruckt, mehrsprachig, einmal pro Lieferung

3.2 Typenschild

Bei Standardmotoren ist das Typenschild unverlierbar seitlich auf das Gehäuse geklebt. Bei Washdown Motoren ist das Typenschild seitlich in das Gehäuse eingraviert, je Verpackungseinheit liegt ein zusätzliches Typenschild bei.



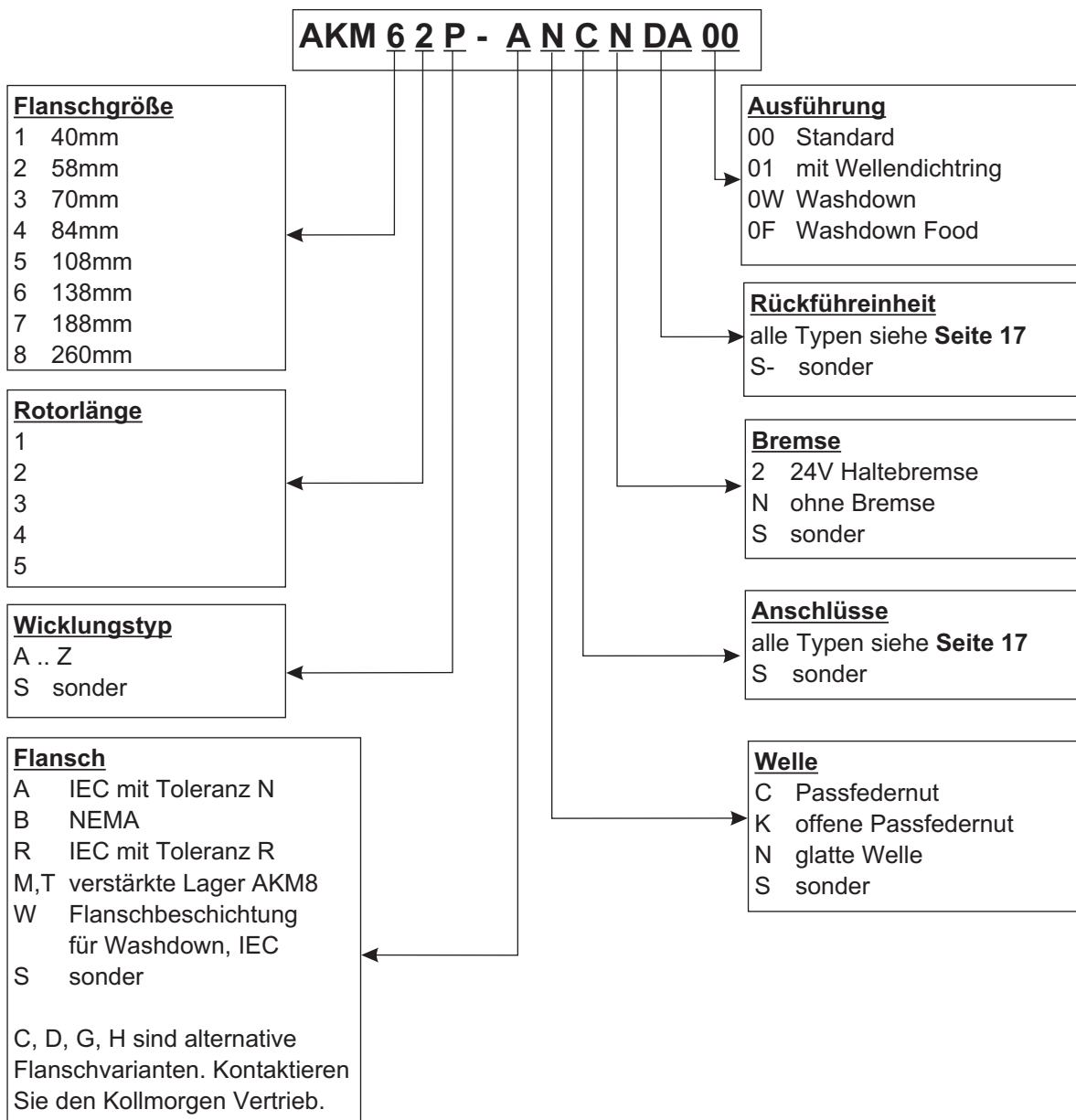
Legende:

| | |
|----------|---|
| MODEL | Typenbezeichnung |
| CUST P/N | Kunden-Mat.Nr |
| Ics | I _{0rms} (Stillstandsstrom) |
| Tcs | M ₀ (Stillstandsrehnmoment) |
| Vs | U _n (Zwischenkreisspannung) |
| Nrtd | nn (Nennrehzahl bei U _n) |
| Prtd | P _n (Nennleistung) |
| Rm | R ₂₅ (Wicklungswiderstand bei 25°) |
| SERIAL | Seriennummer |
| AMBIENT | zul. Umgebungstemp. |

Das Baujahr des Motors ist in der Seriennummer kodiert: die ersten beiden Ziffern der Seriennummer bezeichnen das Jahr, z.B. bedeutet "12" 2012.

3.3 Typenschlüssel

DEUTSCH



3.3.1 Anschlussoptionen

Die Steckerbelegungen für die Optionen finden Sie ab S.131.

| PTC | Code | | Verwendbar mit | Bezeichnung | Steckerposition |
|-----|------|--------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| | KTY | 84-130 | | | |
| B | 1 | | AKM2 | Zwei IP65 Stecker Gr. 1.0 abgewinkelt, drehbar | auf Motor montiert |
| C | 7 | | AKM1 - AKM2 | Zwei IP65 Stecker Gr. 1.0 | an 0,5m Kabel |
| C | 1 | | AKM3 - AKM7 | Zwei IP65 Stecker Gr. 1.0 abgewinkelt, drehbar | auf Motor montiert |
| D | - | | AKM1, SFD, ohne Bremse | Ein IP65 Hybridstecker i-tec | auf Motor montiert |
| D | - | | AKM2 - AKM6, SFD ohne Bremse | Ein IP65 Hybridstecker Gr. 1.0, abgewinkelt, drehbar | auf Motor montiert |
| G | - | | AKM2 - AKM6 | Zwei gerade IP65 Stecker Gr. 1.0 | auf Motor montiert |
| H | 1 | | AKM74Q & AKM82T | Ein IP65 Feedback Stecker Gr.1.0, ein IP65 Leistungsstecker Gr. 1.5 | auf Motor montiert |
| M | - | | AKM1 - AKM4 | Zwei IP20 Molex Stecker, Io<6A | an 0,5m Kabel |
| P | - | | AKM1 - AKM4, SFD, ohne Bremse | Ein IP20 Molex Hybridstecker, Io<6A | an 0,5m Kabel |
| T | 2 | | AKM8 | Klemmkasten IP65 für Leistung, ein IP65 Feedback Stecker Gr. 1.0 | auf Motor montiert |
| Y | 1 | | AKM1 | IP65, y-tec Stecker | auf Motor montiert |

3.3.2 Rückführeinheit

Die Motorlänge hängt von der eingebauten Rückführeinheit (Feedback) ab, siehe Maßzeichnungen ab Seite 117. Ein nachträglicher Einbau ist nicht möglich. Die Steckerbelegungen für die Optionen finden Sie im Kapitel "Connector Pinout" ab S.131.

| Code | Bezeichnung | Modell | Verwendbar mit | Bemerkung |
|------|-------------------|----------|----------------|------------------------|
| 1- | Comcoder | | AKM1 - AKM8 | 1024 Inkr/U |
| 2- | Comcoder | | AKM1 - AKM8 | 2048 Inkr/U |
| AA | BiSS B Encoder | AD36 | AKM2 - AKM4 | Single-turn, optisch |
| AA | BiSS B Encoder | AD58 | AKM5 - AKM8 | Single-turn, optisch |
| AB | BiSS B Encoder | AD36 | AKM2 - AKM4 | Multi-turn, optisch |
| AB | BiSS B Encoder | AD58 | AKM5 - AKM8 | Multi-turn, optisch |
| C- | SFD | Size 10 | AKM1 | Gen2, Single-turn |
| C- | SFD | Size 15 | AKM2 - AKM4 | Gen2, Single-turn |
| C- | SFD | Size 21 | AKM5 - AKM8 | Gen2, Single-turn |
| DA | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | ECN 1113 | AKM2 - AKM4 | Single-turn, optisch |
| DA | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | ECN 1313 | AKM5 - AKM8 | Single-turn, optisch |
| DB | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | EQN 1125 | AKM2 - AKM4 | Multi-turn, optisch |
| DB | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | EQN 1325 | AKM5 - AKM8 | Multi-turn, optisch |
| LA | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | ECI 1118 | AKM2 - AKM3 | Single-turn, induktiv |
| LA | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | ECI 1319 | AKM4 - AKM8 | Single-turn, induktiv |
| LB | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | EQI 1130 | AKM2 - AKM3 | Multi-turn, induktiv |
| LB | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | EQI 1331 | AKM4 - AKM8 | Multi-turn, induktiv |
| GA* | HIPERFACE Encoder | SKS36 | AKM2 - AKM8 | Single-turn |
| GB* | HIPERFACE Encoder | SKM36 | AKM2 - AKM8 | Multi-turn |
| GC | HIPERFACE Encoder | SEK34 | AKM1 | Single-turn, kapazitiv |
| GD | HIPERFACE Encoder | SEL34 | AKM1 | Multi-turn, kapazitiv |
| R- | Resolver | Size 10 | AKM1 | 2 polig, Hohlwelle |
| R- | Resolver | Size 15 | AKM2 - AKM4 | 2 polig, Hohlwelle |
| R- | Resolver | Size 21 | AKM5 - AKM8 | 2 polig, Hohlwelle |

* nicht verfügbar bei AKM2 mit Anschlussoption "C" (Kabel mit IP65 Stecker)

4 Technische Beschreibung

4.1 Allgemeine technische Daten

| | |
|--|---|
| Umgebungstemperatur (bei Nenndaten) | 5...+40°C bei Aufstellhöhe bis 1000m über NN Sprechen Sie bei Umgebungstemperaturen über 40°C und bei gekapseltem Einbau der Motoren unbedingt mit unserer Applikationsabteilung. |
| Zulässige Luftfeuchte (bei Nenndaten) | 95% relative Feuchte, nicht betauend |
| Leistungsreduzierung (Ströme und Momente) | 1%/K im Bereich 40°C...50°C bis 1000m über NN Bei Aufstellhöhen über 1000m über NN und 40°C 6% bei 2000m über NN 17% bei 3000m über NN 30% bei 4000m über NN 55% bei 5000m über NN Keine Leistungsreduzierung bei Aufstellhöhen über 1000m über NN und Temperaturreduzierung um 10K / 1000m |
| Kugellager-Lebensdauer | ≥ 20.000 Betriebsstunden |

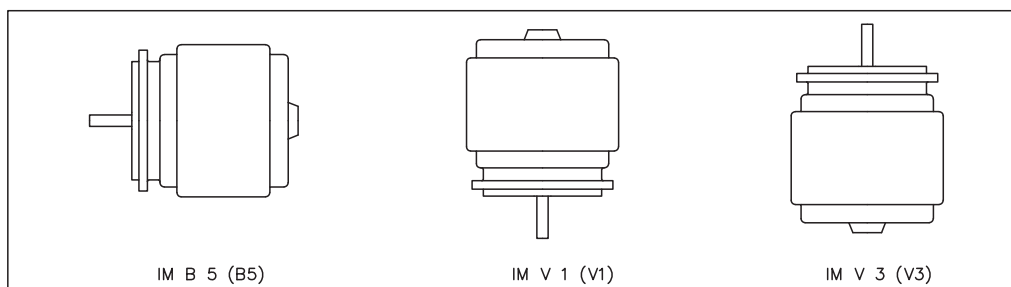
INFO

Technische Daten der Motortypen finden Sie im Kapitel "Technical Data" ab S.104.

4.2 Standardausrüstung

4.2.1 Bauform

Die Grundbauform der Synchron-Servomotoren AKM ist die Bauform IM B5 nach DIN EN 60034-7.



4.2.2 Flansch

Flanschmaße nach IEC-Norm, Passung j6 (AKM1: h7), Genauigkeit nach DIN 42955
 Toleranzklasse : **N**, optional R für IEC Flansch
 Maximal zulässige Flanschttemperatur im Dauerbetrieb: 65°C

4.2.3 Schutzart

| Standardmotor | Anschlusscode | Wellendichtring | Schutzart |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| AKM1-4 | M, P | mit oder ohne | IP20 |
| AKM1 | C, D | ohne | IP40 |
| AKM1 | C, D | mit | IP65 |
| AKM2-AKM8 | B, C, D, G, H, T | ohne | IP54 |
| AKM2-AKM8 | B, C, D, G, H, T | mit | IP65 |

4.2.4 Isolierstoffklasse

Die Motoren entsprechen der Isolierstoffklasse F nach IEC 60085 (UL 1446 class F).

4.2.5 Oberfläche

Die Motoren sind mattschwarz mit Polyester pulverbeschichtet, eine Beständigkeit gegen Lösungsmittel (Tri, Verdünnung o.ä.) besteht nicht.

4.2.6 Wellenende A-Seite

Die Kraftübertragung erfolgt über das zylindrische Wellenende A, Passung k6 (AKM1: h7) nach EN50347 mit Anzugsgewinde aber **ohne Passfedernut**. Für die Lebensdauer der Lager sind 20.000 Betriebsstunden zugrunde gelegt.

Radialkraft

Treiben die Motoren über Ritzel oder Zahnriemen an, so treten hohe Radialkräfte auf. Die zugelassenen Werte am Wellenende abhängig von der Drehzahl entnehmen Sie den Diagrammen im Kapitel "Drawings" ab S.117. Die zugelassenen Maximalwerte finden Sie in den technischen Daten. Bei Kraftangriff an der Mitte des freien Wellenendes kann F_R 10% größer sein.

Axialkraft

Bei der Montage von Ritzel oder Riemenscheiben auf die Welle und bei Betrieb von z.B. Winkelgetrieben treten Axialkräfte auf. Die zugelassenen Maximalwerte finden Sie in den technischen Daten.

Kupplung

Als ideale spielfreie Kupplungselemente haben sich doppelkonische Spannzangen eventuell in Verbindung mit Metallbalg-Kupplungen bewährt.

4.2.7 Schutzeinrichtung

In der Standardausführung ist jeder Motor mit einem potentialfreien PTC Temperatursensor ausgestattet. Der Schalterpunkt liegt bei $155^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5\%$. Schutz gegen kurzzeitige, sehr hohe Überlastung bietet der PTC **nicht**.

Optional kann der Motor mit einem KTY 84-130 Sensor ausgerüstet werden (siehe Anschlussoption 1, 2 und 7 auf Seite 17).

Der Sensor ist bei Verwendung unserer vorkonfektionierten Feedbackleitungen in das Überwachungssystem der digitalen Servoverstärker integriert.

4.2.8 Schwinggüte

Die Motoren sind in Schwinggüte A nach EN 60034-14 ausgeführt. Das bedeutet für einen Drehzahlbereich von 600-3600 U/min und einer Achshöhe zwischen 56-132mm eine zulässige Schwingstärke von 1,6mm/s als Effektivwert.

| Drehzahl [U/min] | max. rel. Schwingweg [μm] | max. Run-out [μm] |
|------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| ≤ 1800 | 90 | 23 |
| > 1800 | 65 | 16 |

4.3 Anschlussstechnik

4.3.1 Stecker

| Stecker | Polzahl | | max. Strom | | max. Querschnitt | |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|------------|--------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | Power | Signal | Power | Signal | Power | Signal |
| IP65 Leistungs-Stecker Größe 1,0 | 4 | 4 | 30 A | 10 A | 4 mm ² | 1,5 mm ² |
| IP65 Leistungs-Stecker Größe 1,5 | 4 | 2 | 75 A | 30 A | 16 mm ² | 4 mm ² |
| IP20 Leistungs-Stecker Molex | 4 / 8 | | 13 A | | 1,5 mm ² | |
| IP65 Leistungs-Stecker y-tec | 4 | 5 | 14 A | 3,6 A | 1,5 mm ² | 0,75 mm ² |
| IP65 Resolver-Stecker | - | 12 | - | 10 A | - | 0,5 mm ² |
| IP65 Encoder-Stecker | - | 17 | - | 9 A | - | 0,5 mm ² |
| IP20 Feedback-Stecker Molex | - | 10 / 18 | 13 A | | 1,5 mm ² | |
| IP65 Feedback-Stecker y-tec | - | 12 | - | 5 A | - | 0,75 mm ² |
| IP65 Hybrid-Stecker Größe 1,0 | 4 | 4 | 30 A | 10 A | 4 mm ² | 1,5 mm ² |
| IP20 Hybrid-Stecker Molex | 10 | | 13 A | | 1,5 mm ² | |
| IP65 Hybrid-Stecker i-tec | 4 | 5 | 14 A | 3,6 A | 1,5 mm ² | 0,75 mm ² |
| IP65 Klemmkasten | 4 | 2 | 150 A | 15 A | 25 mm ² | 2,5 mm ² |

4.3.2 Kabelquerschnitte

4.3.2.1 Leistungs-Kabel, Kombi-Kabel

Kombikabel enthalten neben den 4 Leistungsadern zwei abgeschirmte Bremsadern.

| Querschnitt | | Strombelastbarkeit | Bemerkung |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Kabel | Kombi-Kabel | | |
| (4x1) | (4x1+(2x0,75)) | $0 A < I_{0rms} \leq 10,1A$ | Die Klammern (...) deuten die Abschirmungen an. Strombelastbarkeit gem. EN60204-1:2006 Tabelle 6, Spalte B2 |
| (4x1,5) | (4x1,5+(2x0,75)) | $10,1A < I_{0rms} \leq 13,1A$ | |
| (4x2,5) | (4x2,5+(2x1)) | $13,1A < I_{0rms} \leq 17,4A$ | |
| (4x4) | (4x4+(2x1)) | $17,4 < I_{0rms} \leq 23A$ | |
| (4x6) | (4x6+(2x1)) | $23 < I_{0rms} \leq 30A$ | |
| (4x10) | (4x10+(2x1,5)) | $30 < I_{0rms} \leq 40A$ | |
| (4x16) | (4x16+(2x1,5)) | $40 < I_{0rms} \leq 54A$ | |
| (4x25) | (4x25+(2x1,5)) | $54 < I_{0rms} \leq 70A$ | |

4.3.2.2 Feedback-Kabel

| Typ | Querschnitt | Bemerkung |
|---------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Resolver, SFD | (4 x 2 x 0,25) | |
| Encoder | (7 x 2 x 0,25) | BiSS, EnDAT, HIPERFACE |
| Comcoder | (8 x 2 x 0,25) | Inkrementalgeber+Hall |

4.3.2.3 Hybrid-Kabel

| Typ | Querschnitt | Bemerkung |
|--------|--------------------|---|
| Hybrid | (4x1,0+2x(2x0,75)) | 4 Leistungsadern und 4 Signaladern für SFD Gen2 |
| | (4x1,5+2x(2x0,75)) | |

4.4 Haltebremse

Die Motoren sind wahlweise mit eingebauter Haltebremse erhältlich.
Die Federdruckbremse (24V DC) blockiert im spannungslosen Zustand den Rotor.
Die Motorlänge vergrößert sich bei eingebauter Haltebremse.



! WARNUNG

Wenn bei hängender Last (Vertikalachsen) die Motorhaltebremse gelöst ist und gleichzeitig der Servoantrieb keine Leistung erbringt, kann die Last herunterfallen!

Verletzungsgefahr für das Bedienpersonal der Maschine.

Die funktionale Sicherheit kann bei vertikalen Achsen nur mit einer zusätzlichen, externen mechanischen Bremse erreicht werden.

HINWEIS

Die Haltebremsen sind als Stillstandsbremsen ausgelegt und für dauernde, betriebsmäßige Abbremsvorgänge ungeeignet. Bei häufiger betriebsmäßiger Abbremsung ist ein vorzeitiger Verschleiß und Ausfall der Haltebremse wahrscheinlich.

Die Haltebremsen können direkt vom Servoverstärker angesteuert werden (nicht personell sicher!), dann erfolgt das Löschen der Bremswicklung im Servoverstärker — eine zusätzliche Beschaltung ist nicht erforderlich. Beachten Sie hierzu die Betriebsanleitung des Servoverstärkers.

Wird die Haltebremse nicht vom Servoverstärker direkt angesteuert, muss eine zusätzliche Beschaltung (z.B. Varistor) vorgenommen werden. Sprechen Sie hierzu mit unserem Kundendienst.

4.5 Lüfter für AKM7

Für die Baugröße AKM7 ist ein Anbausatz zur Fremdbelüftung verfügbar. Der eingebaute Lüfter ermöglicht bis zu 30% höhere Leistungsabgabe der AKM7 Motoren. Eine Montageanweisung für den Lüfterbausatz ist im Lieferumfang des Anbausatzes enthalten.



Das Lüftergehäuse kann entweder nur mit den mitgelieferten Befestigungswinkeln oder zusätzlich mit den ebenfalls mitgelieferten Abstandsbolzen befestigt werden. Die Wahl der Befestigungsmethode hängt ab von der Applikation. Ist mit starken Vibrationen zu rechnen, benutzen Sie zur Sicherheit Winkel und Abstandsbolzen. Motoren mit eingebauter Bremse erfordern die langen Abstandsbolzen.

HINWEIS

Sorgen Sie für freie Luftzufuhr am Lüftergitter und halten Sie einen Freiraum von mindestens 25mm hinter dem Lüftergitter ein.

Durch die erzwungene Konvektion verschmutzen die Motoren deutlich stärker. Schmutzablagerungen führen zu sinkender Kühlleistung und können die Motoren gefährden. Staubablagerungen können bei Überhitzung entflammen. Reinigen Sie daher in regelmäßigen Abständen die Luftführung, den Lüfter und die Motoren.

Durch den Lüfteranbau erhöhen sich die Einbaumaße der AKM7 Motoren.
Technische Daten der AKM7 Motoren mit Lüfter finden Sie auf Seite 115.
Die Maßzeichnung der AKM7 Motoren mit Lüfter finden Sie auf Seite 125.

4.6 Washdown und Washdown Food

Diese Motorvarianten werden in Applikationen eingesetzt, die strengen hygienischen Vorschriften unterliegen, in denen es Keimbildung und Korrosion zu vermeiden gilt und in denen Maschinen zyklisch gereinigt werden müssen.

Die Motoren basieren auf den Standardtypen AKM2 - AKM6 mit speziellen Veränderungen für den Einsatz in der Lebensmittel verarbeitenden Industrie oder auch in der Verpackungsindustrie. Zusätzlich gibt es jeweils die Möglichkeit, auch den Flansch zu beschichten - dann kann die Toleranzklasse N für den Flansch allerdings nicht gewährleistet werden.

Im Typenschlüssel ist die Lackierung des Motorgehäuses (Typen "W" für Washdown, "F" für Washdown Food) in der Ausführung (letzten zwei Stellen) und die Flanschbeschichtung getrennt definiert.

4.6.1 Washdown

| | |
|---|--|
| AKM ^{^^^} - ^{^^^} ^^ ^{^^} - [^] W | Washdown Lackierung ohne Flanschbeschichtung |
| AKM ^{^^^} - ^W ^^ ^{^^} - [^] W | Washdown mit Flanschbeschichtung des IEC A-Flansch |

INFO

Die Washdown Motoren dürfen keinen Kontakt zu unverpackten Lebensmitteln haben.

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Einsatzgebiet: | Raue Umgebungen, Außenbereiche |
| Beispiel | Transport im Bereich Lebensmittel und Verpackung ohne Kontakt zu Lebensmitteln, Radarstationen, Windturbinen, Offshore Anlagen |
| Standards | UL, CE, RoHs |
| Oberfläche: | silberne Beschichtung |
| Beständigkeit | Gegen geprüfte Reinigungsmittel (siehe Seite 23), korrosionsfest |
| Schutzart: | IP67 |
| Welle: | Edelstahl |
| Wellendichtring: | PTFE |
| Schmiermittel: | industrielles Lagerschmierfett, nicht lebensmitteltauglich |
| Stecker: | Edelstahl, glatte Oberfläche |
| Schrauben: | Edelstahl |
| Typenschild: | Eingraviert, je Verpackungseinheit ein zusätzliches Typenschild |
| Baugröße: | AKM2 - AKM6 |

4.6.2 Washdown Food

| | |
|---|---|
| AKM ^{^^^} - ^{^^^} ^^^ ^{^^^} - [^] F | Washdown Food Lackierung ohne Flanschbeschichtung |
| AKM ^{^^^} - ^W ^^^ ^{^^^} - [^] F | Washdown Food mit Flanschbeschichtung des IEC A-Flansch |

INFO

Die Oberfläche des Washdown Food Motoren hat alle Tests gemäß FDA GlobalMigration für indirekten Kontakt zu Lebensmitteln bestanden. Ein direkter Kontakt zu unverpackten Lebensmitteln ist nicht zulässig.

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Einsatzgebiet: | Lebensmittel- und Getränkeindustrie, kein direkter Kontakt mit unverpackten Lebensmitteln. |
| Beispiel | Schneiden, Verpacken und Füllen ohne direkten Kontakt zum Lebensmittel, Motor seitlich oder unter dem Lebensmittel. |
| Standards | UL, CE, RoHs, FDA |
| Oberfläche: | weiße Beschichtung |
| Beständigkeit | Gegen geprüfte Reinigungsmittel (siehe Seite 23), korrosionsfest |
| Schutzart: | IP67 |
| Welle: | Edelstahl |
| Wellendichtring: | PTFE, gemäß FDA |
| Schmiermittel: | Lebensmitteltauglich, gemäß FDA |
| Stecker: | Edelstahl, glatte Oberfläche |
| Schrauben: | Edelstahl |
| Typenschild: | Eingraviert, je Verpackungseinheit ein zusätzliches Typenschild |
| Baugröße: | AKM2 - AKM6 |

4.6.3 Geprüfte und bestätigte Eigenschaften gegenüber Reinigungsmittel

Im Prüflabor der ECOLAB Deutschland GmbH wurde die Resistenz der Washdown und Washdown Food Oberflächen gegen folgende industrielle Reinigungsmittel geprüft:

- **P3-topactive DES**
- **P3-topactive LA**
- **P3-topax 56**
- **P3-topax 66**
- **P3-topax 91**

Dabei wurden die Oberflächen 28 Tage lang bei Raumtemperatur in das jeweilige Reinigungsmittel getaucht.

Dies entspricht ca. 2500 Reinigungszyklen mit jeweils 15 minütigem Kontakt zum Reinigungsmittel bzw. 1500 Reinigungszyklen mit Reinigung und nachfolgender Desinfektion.

Die Zertifikate finden Sie in unserem Produkt-WIKI auf der Seite [Zulassungen](#).

HINWEIS

Kollmorgen kann eine Gewährleistung der Motorlebensdauer nur bei Einsatz der getesteten Reinigungsmittel geben. Andere als die oben genannten Reinigungsmittel kann Kollmorgen auf Anfrage testen und gegebenenfalls freigeben.

4.6.4 Montage- und Einsatzbedingungen

- Die Motoren dürfen nur bei Umgebungstemperaturen bis maximal 50°C eingesetzt werden.
- Bei beschichtetem Vorderflansch ist die Toleranzklasse N nicht gewährleistet.

HINWEIS

Bei Motoren mit Flanschen ohne Washdown Beschichtung muss die Flanschfläche durch geeignete Montage vor dem Einfluss von Reinigungsmitteln geschützt werden.

4.6.5 Reinigungsplan

Empfohlener Reinigungsplan (Kurzform) mit den getesteten Reinigungsmitteln:

Spülen mit Wasser (40°... 50°C)

Spülen mit niedrigem Druck. Von oben nach unten in Richtung zum Abfluss. Den Abfluss reinigen.

Schaumreinigung

Schäumen von oben nach unten.

Alkalisch: P3-topactive LA oder P3-topax 66 (2-5%, täglich 15 min)

Sauer: P3-topax 56 (2%, wenn erforderlich 15 min)

Temperatur: kalt bis zu 40°C

Desinfektion

Absprühen mit Wasser (40°... 50°C) mit niedrigem Druck. Von oben nach unten.

Sprühdesinfektion: P3-topax 91 (1-2%, wenn erforderlich 30-60 min)

Schaumdesinfektion: P3-topactiv DES (1-3%, wenn erforderlich 10-30 min)

5 Mechanische Installation

INFO

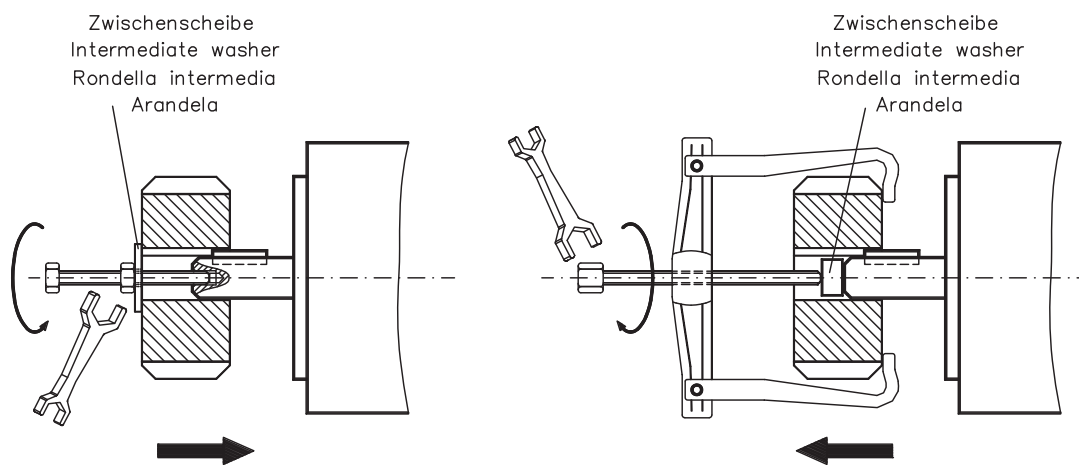
Maßzeichnungen finden Sie im Kapitel "Dimension Drawings" ab S.117.

5.1 Wichtige Hinweise

INFO

Nur Fachleute mit Maschinenbau-Kenntnissen dürfen den Motor montieren.

- Schützen Sie die Motoren vor unzulässiger Beanspruchung. Bei Transport und Handhabung dürfen keine Bauelemente beschädigt werden.
- Der Einbauort muss frei von leitfähigen und aggressiven Stoffen sein. Bei V3-Montage (Wellenende nach oben), darf keine Flüssigkeit in die Lager eindringen. Bei gekapseltem Einbau sprechen Sie zunächst mit unserer Applikationsabteilung.
- Stellen Sie die ungehinderte Belüftung der Motoren sicher und beachten Sie die zulässige Umgebungs- und Flanschttemperatur. Bei Umgebungstemperaturen über 40°C sprechen Sie mit unserer Applikationsabteilung. Sorgen Sie für ausreichende Wärmeabfuhr in der Umgebung und am Motorflansch, um die maximal zulässige Flanschttemperatur von 65°C im S1-Betrieb nicht zu überschreiten.
- Servomotoren sind Präzisionsgeräte. Insbesondere Flansch und Welle sind bei Lagerung und Einbau gefährdet — vermeiden Sie daher rohe Kraftanwendung. Benutzen Sie zum Aufziehen von Kupplungen, Zahnrädern oder Riemenscheiben unbedingt das vorgesehene Anzugsgewinde in der Motorwelle und erwärmen Sie, sofern möglich, die Abtriebs Elemente. Schläge oder Gewaltanwendung führen zur Schädigung von Kugellagern und Welle.



- Verwenden Sie nach Möglichkeit nur spielfreie, reibschlüssige Spannzangen oder Kupplungen. Achten Sie auf korrektes Ausrichten der Kupplung. Ein Versatz führt zu unzulässigen Vibrationen und zur Zerstörung von Kugellagern und Kupplung.
- Vermeiden Sie unter allen Umständen eine mechanisch überbestimmte Lagerung der Motorwelle durch starre Kupplung und externe Lagerung (z.B. im Getriebe).
- Beachten Sie die Motorpolzahl und die Resolverpolzahl und stellen Sie bei den verwendeten Servoverstärkern die Polzahlen unbedingt korrekt ein. Falsche Einstellung kann besonders bei kleinen Motoren zur Zerstörung führen.
- Vermeiden Sie möglichst eine axiale Belastung der Motorwelle. Eine axiale Belastung verkürzt die Lebensdauer des Motors erheblich.
- Prüfen Sie die Einhaltung der zulässigen Radial- und Axialbelastungen F_R und F_A . Bei Verwendung eines Zahnriemen-Antriebs ergibt sich der **minimal** zulässige Durchmesser des Ritzels z.B. nach der Gleichung: $d_{\min} \geq (M_0 / F_R) \times 2$.

6 Elektrische Installation

INFO

Steckerbelegungen finden Sie im Kapitel "Connector Pinout" ab S.131. Die Pinbelegung auf der Verstärkerseite finden Sie in der Betriebsanleitung des Servoverstärkers.

6.1 Wichtige Hinweise

INFO

Nur Fachleute mit elektrotechnischer Ausbildung dürfen den Motor verdrahten.

**GEFAHR**

Verdrahten Sie die Motoren immer im spannungsfreien Zustand, d.h. keine der Betriebsspannungen eines anzuschließenden Gerätes darf eingeschaltet sein.

Es besteht die Gefahr von Tod oder schweren gesundheitlichen Schäden beim Berühren freiliegender Kontakte.

Sorgen Sie für eine sichere Freischaltung des Schaltschranks (Sperrung, Warnschilder etc.). Erst bei der Inbetriebnahme werden die einzelnen Spannungen eingeschaltet.

Lösen Sie die elektrischen Anschlüsse der Motoren nie unter Spannung. Gefahr durch elektrischen Schlag! In ungünstigen Fällen können Lichtbögen entstehen und Personen und Kontakte schädigen.

Restladungen in den Kondensatoren des Servoverstärkers können bis zu 10 Minuten nach Abschalten der Netzspannung gefährliche Werte aufweisen. Leistungsanschlüsse können Spannung führen, auch wenn sich der Motor nicht dreht.

Messen Sie die Spannung im Zwischenkreis und warten Sie, bis die Spannung unter 40V abgesunken ist.

INFO

Das Masse-Zeichen \llcorner , das Sie in allen Anschlussplänen finden, deutet an, dass Sie für eine möglichst großflächige, elektrisch leitende Verbindung zwischen dem gekennzeichneten Gerät und der Montageplatte in Ihrem Schaltschrank sorgen müssen. Diese Verbindung soll die Ableitung von HF-Störungen ermöglichen und ist nicht zu verwechseln mit dem PE-Zeichen (Schutzmaßnahme nach EN 60204).

Beachten Sie auch die Hinweise in den Anschlussplänen in der Betriebsanleitung des verwendeten Servoverstärkers.

6.2 Anschluss der Motoren mit vorkonfektionierten Kabeln

- Führen Sie die Verdrahtung gemäß den geltenden Vorschriften und Normen aus.
- Verwenden Sie für Leistungs- und Rückführanschluss ausschließlich vorkonfektionierte, abgeschirmte Leitungen von Kollmorgen.
- Nicht korrekt aufgelegte Abschirmungen führen unweigerlich zu EMV-Störungen und Funktionsbeeinträchtigungen des Systems.
- Die maximale Leitungslänge ist in der Betriebsanleitung des verwendeten Servoverstärkers definiert.

INFO

Technische Daten unserer konfektionierten Leitungen finden Sie im Zubehörhandbuch.

6.3 Leitfaden für die elektrische Installation

- Prüfen Sie die Zuordnung von Servoverstärker und Motor. Vergleichen Sie Nennspannung und Nennstrom der Geräte. Führen Sie die Verdrahtung nach dem Anschlussbild in der Betriebsanleitung des Servoverstärkers aus. Die Anschlüsse des Motors sind im Kapitel "Connector Pinout" ab S.131 dargestellt.
- Verlegen Sie sämtliche starkstromführenden Leitungen in ausreichendem Querschnitt nach EN 60204. Die empfohlenen Querschnitte finden Sie in den technischen Daten.

INFO

Abhängig vom Typ des verwendeten Servoverstärkers muss bei langen Motorleitung (> 25m) eine Motordrossel (3YL oder 3YLN) in die Motorleitung geschaltet werden (siehe Betriebsanleitung des Servoverstärkers und Zubehörhandbuch).

- Achten Sie auf einwandfreie Erdung von Servoverstärker und Motor. EMV-gerechte Abschirmung und Erdung siehe Betriebsanleitung des verwendeten Servoverstärkers. Erden Sie Montageplatte und Motorgehäuse.
- Bei Verwendung eines Motorleistungskabels mit integrierten Bremssteueradern müssen die Bremssteueradern abgeschirmt sein. Der Schirm muss beidseitig aufgelegt werden (siehe auch Betriebsanleitung des Servoverstärkers).
- Verdrahtung:
 - Leistungs- und Steuerkabel möglichst getrennt verlegen
 - Rückführsystem (Feedback) anschließen
 - Motorleitungen anschließen (Motordrossel nahe am Servoverstärker)
 - Abschirmungen beidseitig auf Schirmklemmen bzw. EMV-Stecker
 - Motor-Haltebremse anschließen
 - Abschirmung beidseitig auflegen.
- Legen Sie Abschirmungen großflächig (niederohmig) über metallisierte Steckergehäuse bzw. EMV-gerechte Kabelverschraubungen auf.
- Anforderungen an das Leitungsmaterial:
Kapazität
Motorleitung: kleiner als 150 pF/m
Feedback-Leitung: kleiner als 120 pF/m

7 Inbetriebnahme

7.1 Wichtige Hinweise

Nur Fachleute mit weitreichenden Kenntnissen in den Bereichen Elektrotechnik /Antriebstechnik dürfen die Antriebseinheit Servoverstärker/Motor in Betrieb nehmen.



GEFAHR

Es treten Spannungen bis zu 900V auf. Lebensgefahr durch elektrischen Schlag! Prüfen Sie, ob alle spannungsführenden Anschlussteile gegen Berührung sicher geschützt sind.

Lösen Sie die elektrischen Anschlüsse der Motoren nie unter Spannung. Restladungen in den Kondensatoren des Servoverstärkers können bis zu 10 Minuten nach Abschalten der Netzspannung gefährliche Werte aufweisen.

Messen Sie die Spannung im Zwischenkreis und warten Sie, bis die Spannung unter 40V abgesunken ist. Steuer- und Leistungsanschlüsse können Spannung führen, auch wenn sich der Motor nicht dreht.



VORSICHT

Die Oberflächentemperatur des Motors kann im Betrieb 100°C überschreiten. Gefahr leichter Verbrennungen! Prüfen (messen) Sie die Temperatur des Motors.

Warten Sie, bis der Motor auf 40°C abgekühlt ist, bevor Sie ihn berühren.



VORSICHT

Während der Inbetriebnahme ist nicht auszuschließen, dass der Antrieb ungeplant eine Bewegung durchführt.

Stellen Sie sicher, dass auch bei ungewollter Bewegung des Antriebs keine Gefährdung von Personen oder Sachen eintreten kann.

Die Maßnahmen, die Sie dazu in Ihrer Anwendung treffen müssen, ergeben sich aus der Risikobeurteilung der Anwendung.

7.2

Leitfaden für die Inbetriebnahme

Das Vorgehen bei der Inbetriebnahme wird exemplarisch beschrieben. Je nach Einsatz der Geräte kann auch ein anderes Vorgehen sinnvoll und erforderlich sein.

- Prüfen Sie Montage und Ausrichtung des Motors.
- Prüfen Sie die Abtriebs Elemente (Kupplung, Getriebe, Riemenscheibe) auf festen Sitz und korrekte Einstellung (zulässige Radial- und Axialkräfte beachten).
- Prüfen Sie die Verdrahtung und Anschlüsse an Motor und Servoverstärker. Achten Sie auf ordnungsgemäße Erdung.
- Prüfen Sie die Funktion der Haltebremse, sofern vorhanden. (24V anlegen, Bremse muss lüften).
- Prüfen Sie, ob der Rotor des Motors sich frei drehen lässt (eventuell vorhandene Bremse vorher lüften). Achten Sie auf Schleifgeräusche.
- Prüfen Sie, ob alle erforderlichen Berührungsschutz-Maßnahmen für bewegte und spannungsführende Teile getroffen wurden.
- Führen Sie weitere für Ihre Anlage spezifischen und notwendigen Prüfungen durch.
- Nehmen Sie nun entsprechend der Inbetriebnahmeanweisung des Servoverstärkers den Antrieb in Betrieb.
- Nehmen Sie bei Mehrachs-Systemen jede Antriebseinheit Servoverstärker/Motor einzeln in Betrieb.

7.3

Beseitigen von Störungen

Abhängig von den Bedingungen in Ihrer Anlage können vielfältige Ursachen für die auftretende Störung verantwortlich sein. Beschrieben werden vorwiegend die Fehlerursachen, die den Motor direkt betreffen. Auftretende Auffälligkeiten im Regelverhalten haben meist ihre Ursache in fehlerhafter Parametrierung des Servoverstärkers. Informieren Sie sich hierzu in der Dokumentation des Servoverstärkers und der Inbetriebnahmesoftware.

Bei Mehrachssystemen können weitere versteckte Fehlerursachen vorliegen.

| Fehler | mögliche Fehlerursachen | Maßnahmen zur Beseitigung der Fehlerursachen |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Motor dreht nicht | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Servoverstärker nicht freigegeben — Sollwertleitung unterbrochen — Motorphasen vertauscht — Bremse ist nicht gelöst — Antrieb ist mechanisch blockiert | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — ENABLE-Signal anlegen — Sollwertleitung prüfen — Motorphasen korrekt auflegen — Bremsenansteuerung prüfen — Mechanik prüfen |
| Motor geht durch | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Motorphasen vertauscht | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Motorphasen korrekt auflegen |
| Motor schwingt | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Abschirmung Resolverleitung unterbrochen — Verstärkung zu groß | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Resolverleitung erneuern — Motordefaultwerte verwenden |
| Fehlermeldung Bremse | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Kurzschluss in der Spannungszuleitung der Motorhaltebremse — defekte Motorhaltebremse | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Kurzschluss beseitigen — Motor tauschen |
| Fehlermeldung Endstufenfehler | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Motorleitung hat einen Kurz-/Erdschluss — Motor hat einen Kurz- oder Erdschluss | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Kabel tauschen — Motor tauschen |
| Fehlermeldung Resolver | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Resolverstecker ist nicht richtig aufgesteckt — Resolverleitung ist unterbrochen, gequetscht o.ä. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Steckverbindung überprüfen — Leitungen überprüfen |
| Fehlermeldung Motortemperatur | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Motorthermoschalter hat angesprochen — Resolverstecker lose oder Resolverleitung unterbrochen | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Abwarten bis Motor abgekühlt ist. Danach überprüfen, warum der Motor so heiß wird. — Stecker prüfen, eventuell neue Resolverleitung einsetzen |
| Bremse greift nicht | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Gefordertes Haltemoment zu hoch — Bremse defekt | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Auslegung überprüfen — Motor tauschen |

8 Technische Daten

INFO

Technische Daten zum Motor finden Sie im Kapitel "Technical Data" ab S.104.

Alle Angaben bei 40°C Umgebungstemperatur und 100K Wicklungsübertemperatur.
 Nenndatenermittlung bei konstanter Temperatur des Gegenflanschs von 65°C.
 Die Daten können eine Toleranz von +/- 10% aufweisen.

8.1 Begriffsdefinitionen

Stillstands Drehmoment M_0 [Nm]

Das Stillstands Drehmoment kann bei Drehzahl $0 < n < 100 \text{ min}^{-1}$ und Nenn-Umgebungsbedingungen unbegrenzt lange abgegeben werden.

Nenn Drehmoment M_n [Nm]

Das Nenn Drehmoment wird abgegeben, wenn der Motor bei Nenndrehzahl Nennstrom aufnimmt. Das Nenn Drehmoment kann im Dauerbetrieb (S1) bei Nenndrehzahl unbegrenzt lange abgegeben werden.

Stillstandsstrom I_{0rms} [A]

Der Stillstandsstrom ist der Sinus-Effektiv-Stromwert, den der Motor bei $0 < n < 100 \text{ min}^{-1}$ aufnimmt, um das Stillstands Drehmoment abgeben zu können.

Spitzenstrom (Impulsstrom) I_{0max} [A]

Der Spitzenstrom (Sinus-Effektivwert) ist ein Mehrfaches des Stillstandsstroms abhängig von der Wicklung. Der Spitzenstrom des verwendeten Servoverstärkers muss kleiner sein.

Drehmomentkonstante K_{Trms} [Nm/A]

Die Drehmomentkonstante gibt an, wie viel Drehmoment in Nm der Motor mit 1A Sinus-Effektivstrom erzeugt. Es gilt $M = I \times K_T$ (bis maximal $I = 2 \times I_0$)

Spannungskonstante K_{Erms} [mV/min]

Die Spannungskonstante gibt die auf 1000U/min bezogene induzierte Motor EMK als Sinus-Effektivwert zwischen zwei Klemmen an.

Rotorträgheitsmoment J [kgcm²]

Die Konstante J ist ein Maß für das Beschleunigungsvermögen des Motors. Mit I_0 ergibt sich z.B. die Beschleunigungszeit t_b von 0 bis 3000 min^{-1} zu :

$$t_b [\text{s}] = \frac{3000 \times 2\pi}{M_0 \times 60\text{s}} \times \frac{m^2}{10^4 \times \text{cm}^2} \times J \quad \text{mit } M_0 \text{ in Nm und } J \text{ in kgcm}^2$$

Thermische Zeitkonstante t_{th} [min]

Die Konstante t_{th} gibt die Erwärmungszeit des kalten Motors bei Belastung mit I_0 bis zum Erreichen von $0,63 \times 100$ Kelvin Übertemperatur an.

Bei Belastung mit Spitzenstrom erfolgt die Erwärmung in wesentlich kürzerer Zeit.

Lüftverzögerungszeit t_{BRH} [ms] / Einfallverzögerungszeit t_{BRL} [ms] der Bremse

Die Konstanten geben die Reaktionszeiten der Haltebremse bei Betrieb mit Nennspannung am Servoverstärker an.

U_N

Netzennspannung

U_n

Zwischenkreisspannung. $U_n = \sqrt{2} * U_N$

Diese Seite wurde bewusst leer gelassen.

9 General

9.1 About this manual










This manual describes the AKM series of synchronous servomotors (standard version). Among other things, you find information about:

The motors are operated in drive systems together with Kollmorgen servo amplifiers. Please observe the entire system documentation, consisting of:

- Instructions manual for the servo amplifier
- Manual Bus Communication (e.g. CANopen or EtherCAT)
- Online help of the amplifier's setup software
- Regional accessories manual
- Technical description of the AKM series of motors

More background information can be found in our "Product WIKI", available at www.wiki-kollmorgen.eu.

9.2 Symbols used

| Symbol | Indication |
|---|--|
|  | Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury. |
|  | Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury. |
|  | Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury. |
|  | This is not a safety symbol. This symbol indicates situations which, if not avoided, could result in property damage. |
|  | This is not a safety symbol. This symbol indicates important notes. |
|  | Warning of a danger (general). The type of danger is specified by the warning text next to it. |
|  | Warning of danger from electricity and its effects. |
|  | Warning of hot surfaces. |
|  | Warning of suspended loads. |

9.3 Abbreviations used

see chapter 16.1 "Definition of Terms".

10 Safety

This section helps you to recognize and avoid dangers to people and objects.

10.1 You should pay attention to this

Read the documentation!

Read the available documentation before installation and commissioning. Improper handling of the motor can cause harm to people or damage to property. The operator must therefore ensure that all persons entrusted to work on the motor have read and understood the manual and that the safety notices in this manual are observed.

Pay attention to the technical data!

Adhere to the technical data and the specifications on connection conditions (rating plate and documentation). If permissible voltage values or current values are exceeded, the motors can be damaged, e.g. through overheating.

Perform a risk assessment!

The manufacturer of the machine must generate a risk assessment for the machine, and take appropriate measures to ensure that unforeseen movements cannot cause injury or damage to any person or property. Additional requirements on specialist staff may also result from the risk assessment.

Specialist staff required!

Only properly qualified personnel are permitted to perform such tasks as transport, assembly, setup and maintenance. Qualified specialist staff are persons who are familiar with the transport, installation, assembly, commissioning and operation of motors and who bring their relevant minimum qualifications to bear on their duties:

Transport : only by personnel with knowledge of handling electrostatically sensitive components.

Mech. Installation : only by mechanically qualified personnel.

Electr. Installation : only by electrically qualified personnel.

Setup : only by qualified personnel with extensive knowledge of electrical engineering and drive technology

The qualified personnel must know and observe IEC 60364 / IEC 60664 and national accident prevention regulations

Transport safely!

Lift and move motors with more than 20kg weight (AKM7 and AKM8) only with lifting tools. Lifting unassisted could result in back injury. Always observe the notes on page 37.

Secure the key!

Remove any fitted key (if present) from the shaft before letting the motor run without coupled load, to avoid the dangerous results of the key being thrown out by centrifugal forces. When delivered, the key is protected with a plastic cap.

Hot surface!

The surfaces of the motors can be very hot in operation, according to their protection category. Risk of minor burns!

The surface temperature can exceed 100°C. Measure the temperature, and wait until the motor has cooled down below 40°C before touching it.





Earthing!

It is vital that you ensure that the motor housing is safely earthed to the PE (protective earth) busbar in the switch cabinet. Risk of electric shock. Without low-resistance earthing no personal protection can be guaranteed and there is a risk of death from electric shock.

High voltages!

Keep the switching cabinet closed when the equipment is in operation. Not having optical displays does not guarantee an absence of voltage. Power connections may carry voltage even if the motor is not turning.

Do not unplug any connectors during operation. There is a risk of death or severe injury from touching exposed contacts. Power connections may be live even when the motor is not rotating. This can cause flashovers with resulting injuries to persons and damage to the contacts.

After disconnecting the servo amplifier from the supply voltage, wait several minutes before touching any components which are normally live (e.g. contacts, screw connections) or opening any connections.

The capacitors in the servo amplifier can still carry a dangerous voltage several minutes after switching off the supply voltages. To be quite safe, measure the DC-link voltage and wait until the voltage has fallen below 40V.



Secure hanging loads!

Built-in holding brakes do not ensure functional safety! Hanging loads (vertical axes) require an additional, external mechanical brake to ensure personnel safety.

10.2 Use as directed

- The AKM series of synchronous servomotors is designed especially for drives for industrial robots, machine tools, textile and packing machinery and similar with high requirements for dynamics.
- The user is **only** permitted to operate the motors under the ambient conditions which are defined in this documentation.
- The use of **Washdown** motors is allowed in environments with caustic acids and bases with respect to the defined conditions in chapter 12.6 on page 46.
- The use of **Washdown Food** motors is allowed in applications with indirect contact to food and beverage.
- The AKM series of motors is **exclusively** intended to be driven by servo amplifiers under speed and / or torque control.
- The motors are installed as components in electrical apparatus or machines and can only be commissioned and put into operation as integral components of such apparatus or machines.
- The thermal sensor which is integrated in the motor windings must be observed and evaluated.
- The holding brakes are designed as standstill brakes and are not suited for repeated operational braking.
- The conformity of the servo-system to the standards mentioned in the EC Declaration of Conformity on page 36 is only guaranteed when the components (servo amplifier, motor, cables etc.) that are used have been supplied by us.

10.3 Prohibited use

- The use of the **Standard** Motoren is prohibited
 - directly on mains supply networks,
 - in areas where there is a risk of explosions,
 - in contact with food and beverage,
 - in environments with caustic and/or electrically conducting acids, bases, oils, vapors, dusts.
- The use of the **Washdown** Motoren is prohibited
 - directly on mains supply networks,
 - in areas where there is a risk of explosions,
 - in contact with food and beverage,
 - in environments with acids or bases with pH value below 2 or above 12,
 - in environments with acids or bases that have not been tested by Kollmorgen.
- The use of the **Washdown Food** Motoren is prohibited
 - directly on mains supply networks,
 - in areas where there is a risk of explosions,
 - in direct contact with food and beverage.
- Commissioning the motor is prohibited if the machine in which it was installed
 - does not meet the requirements of the EC Machinery Directive,
 - does not comply with the EMC Directive,
 - does not comply with the Low Voltage Directive.
- Built-in holding brakes without further equipment must not be used to ensure functional safety.

10.4 Handling

10.4.1 Transport

- Climate category 2K3 according to EN61800-2, IEC 60721-3-2
- Temperature -25...+70°C, max. 20K/hr change
- Humidity rel. humidity 5% - 95% , no condensation
- Only by qualified personnel in the manufacturer's original recyclable packaging
- Avoid shocks, especially to the shaft end
- If the packaging is damaged, check the motor for visible damage. Inform the carrier and, if appropriate, the manufacturer.

Transport of motors with a weight of more than 20kg

Lifting eyes must be used to safely transport AKM7 and AKM8 motors (> 20kg).

Observe any transport instructions included in the packaging of the motor.

We recommend the transport tool ZPZM 120/292 for moving the motors.

Suspension Unit ZPMZ 120/292 consists of a beam, suspended to the crane hook and two double-run chain suspenders.

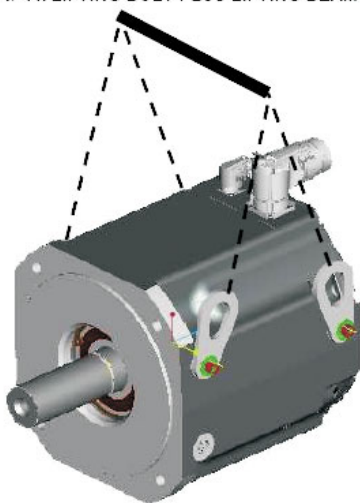


! DANGER

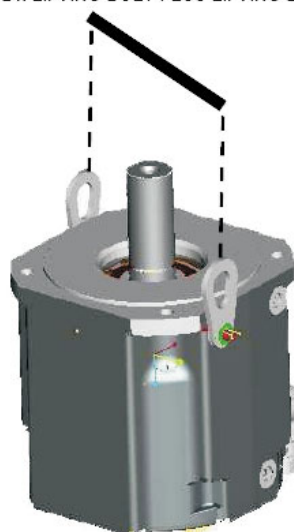
Suspended load. Risk of death if load falls. Never step under the load, while the motor is raised.

- The fastening screws of the lifting eyes must be fully screwed in.
- The lifting eyes must be positioned on the supporting surface in an even and flat manner.
- Prior to use, check the lifting eyes for secure fitting and any obvious damages (corrosion, deformation).
- Lifting eyes with deformations must not continue to be used.

B1/ 4 x LIFTING BOLT PLUS LIFTING BEAM



B2/ 2 x LIFTING BOLT PLUS LIFTING BEAM



B3/ 2 x LIFTING BOLT PLUS LIFTING BEAM



10.4.2 Packaging

- Cardboard packing with Instapak[®] foam cushion.
- You can return the plastic portion to the supplier (see "Disposal").

| Motor type | Packing | Max. stacking height | Motor type | Packing | Max. stacking height |
|------------|-----------|----------------------|------------|-----------|----------------------|
| AKM1 | Cardboard | 10 | AKM5 | Cardboard | 5 |
| AKM2 | Cardboard | 10 | AKM6 | Cardboard | 1 |
| AKM3 | Cardboard | 6 | AKM7 | Cardboard | 1 |
| AKM4 | Cardboard | 6 | AKM8 | Pallet | 1 |

10.4.3 Storage

- Climate category 1K4 according to EN61800-2, IEC 60721-3-2
- Storage temperature - 25...+55°C, max. variation 20K/hr.
- Humidity rel. humidity 5% - 95%, no condensation
- Store only in the manufacturer's original recyclable packaging
- Max. stacking height see table in chapter "Packaging"
- Storage time unlimited

10.4.4 Maintenance / Cleaning

- Maintenance and cleaning only by qualified personnel
- The ball bearings should be replaced after 20,000 hours of operation under rated conditions (by the manufacturer).
- Check the motor for bearing noise every 2500 operating hours, respectively each year. If any noises are heard, stop the operation of the motor, the bearings must be replaced (by the manufacturer).
- Opening the motor invalidates the warranty.
- If the housing is dirty, clean housing with Isopropanol or similar, **do not immerse or spray**

10.4.5 Repair

Repair of the motor must be done by the manufacturer. Opening the motor invalidates the warranty. Send the motor to:

KOLLMORGEN Europe GmbH
Pempelfurtstr. 1
D-40880 Ratingen

10.4.6 Disposal

In accordance to the WEEE-2002/96/EG-Guidelines we take old devices and accessories back for professional disposal, if the transport costs are taken over by the sender. Send the devices to:

KOLLMORGEN Europe GmbH
Pempelfurtstr. 1
D-40880 Ratingen

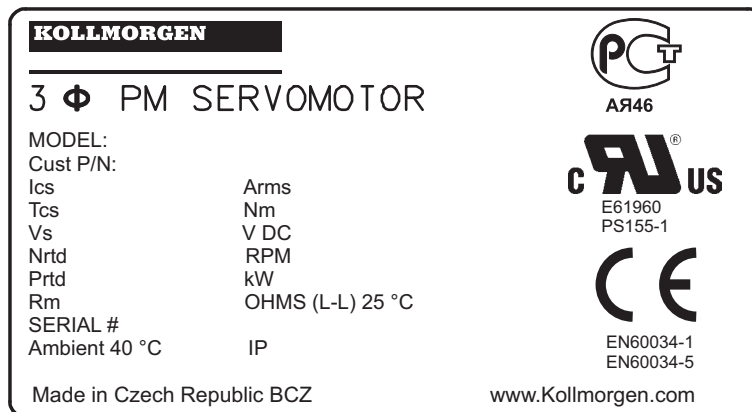
11 Package

11.1 Delivery package

- Motor from the AKM series
- Product manual (multi language) printed, one per delivery

11.2 Nameplate

With standard engines the nameplate is adhesive on the housing side. With washdown motors the nameplate is engraved on the housing side, an additional nameplate is added to every motor package.



Legend:

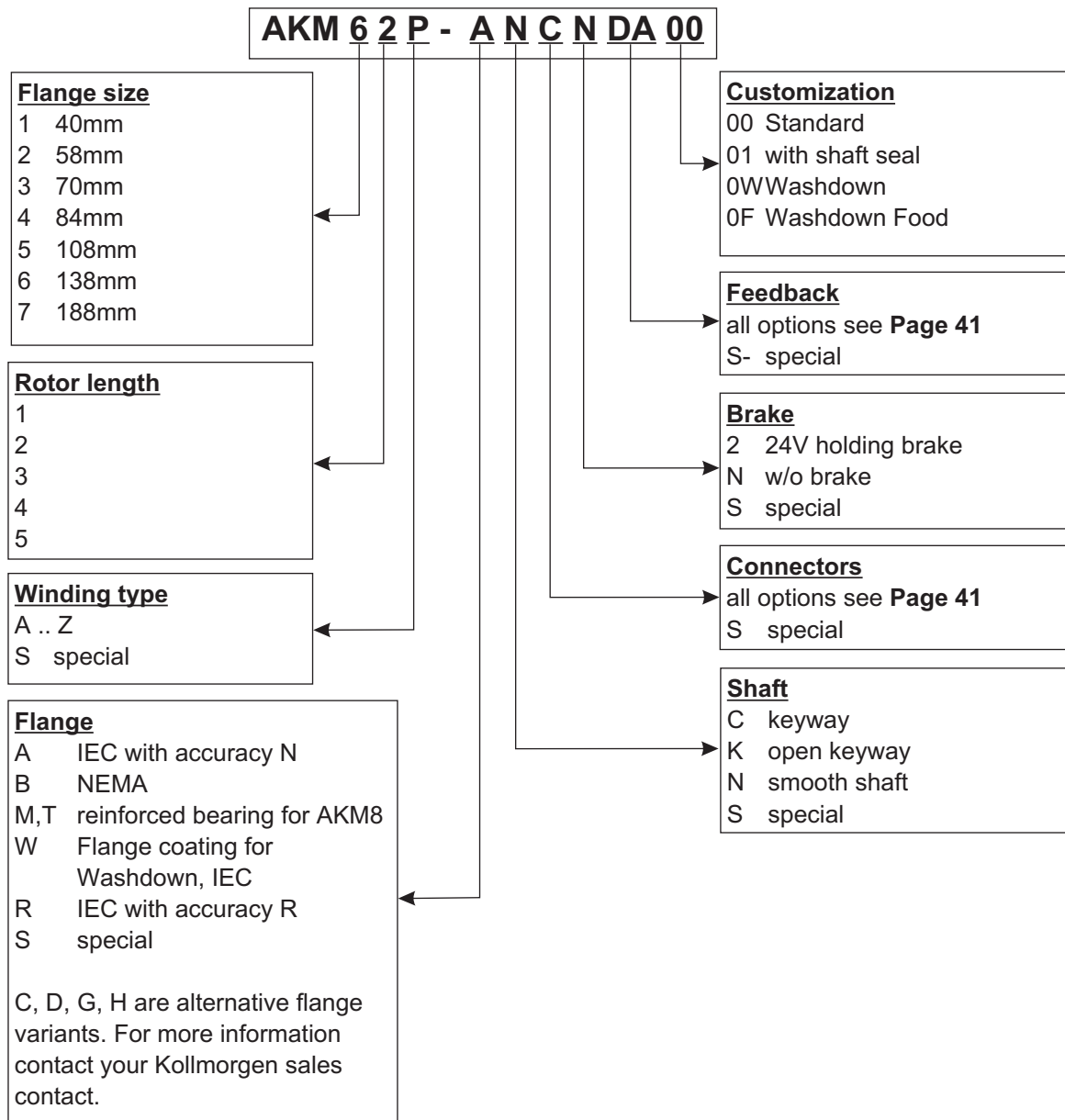
| | |
|----------|--|
| MODEL | motor type |
| CUST P/N | customer part no. |
| Ics | I _{0rms} (standstill current) |
| Tcs | M ₀ (standstill torque) |
| Vs | U _n (DC bus link voltage) |
| Nrtd | nn (rated speed @ U _n) |
| Prtd | P _n (rated power) |
| Rm | R ₂₅ (winding resistance @ 25°) |
| SERIAL | serial no. |
| AMBIENT | max. ambient temp. |

Year of manufacturing is coded in the serial number: the first two digits of the serial number are the year of manufacturing, e.g. "12" means 2012.

11.3

Model number description

ENGLISH



11.3.1 Connector Options

Pinout for the connector options are listed in chapter "Connector Pinout" from p.131.

| PTC | Code | | Usable with | Description | Location |
|-----|------|--------|----------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| | KTY | 84-130 | | | |
| B | 1 | | AKM2 | Two IP65 connectors size 1.0, angular, rotatable | Motor mounted |
| C | 7 | | AKM1 - AKM2 | Two IP65 connects size 1.0 | 0.5m cable mounted |
| C | 1 | | AKM3 - AKM7 | Two IP65 connectors size 1.0, angular, rotatable | Motor mounted |
| D | - | | AKM1, SFD, w/o brake | One IP65 hybrid connector i-tec | Motor mounted |
| D | - | | AKM2 - AKM6, SFD w/o brake | One IP65 hybrid connector size 1.0, angular, rotatable | Motor mounted |
| G | - | | AKM2 - AKM6 | Two IP65 connectors size 1.0, straight | Motor mounted |
| H | 1 | | AKM74Q & AKM82T | One IP65 feedback connector size 1.0, one IP65 power connector size 1.5 | Motor mounted |
| M | - | | AKM1 - AKM4 | Two IP20 Molex connectors, Io<6A | 0.5m cable mounted |
| P | - | | AKM1 - AKM4, with SFD, w/o brake | One IP20 Molex hybrid connector, Io<6A | 0.5m cable mounted |
| T | 2 | | AKM8 | Terminal box IP65 for power, one IP65 feedback connector size 1.0 | Motor mounted |
| Y | 1 | | AKM1 | IP65, y-tec connector | Motor mounted |

11.3.2 Feedback Options

Motor length depends on the built-in feedback device, see dimension diagrams from page 117. Retrofitting is not possible. Pinout for the connector options are listed in chapter "Connector Pinout" from p.131.

| Code | Description | Model | Usable with | Remarks |
|------|-----------------------|----------|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1- | Comcoder | | AKM1 - AKM8 | 1024 PPR |
| 2- | Comcoder | | AKM1 - AKM8 | 2048 PPR |
| AA | BiSS B Encoder | AD36 | AKM2 - AKM4 | Single Turn, optical |
| AA | BiSS B Encoder | AD58 | AKM5 - AKM8 | Single Turn, optical |
| AB | BiSS B Encoder | AD36 | AKM2 - AKM4 | Multi Turn, optical |
| AB | BiSS B Encoder | AD58 | AKM5 - AKM8 | Multi Turn, optical |
| C- | Smart Feedback Device | Size 10 | AKM1 | Gen2, Single Turn |
| C- | Smart Feedback Device | Size 15 | AKM2 - AKM4 | Gen2, Single Turn |
| C- | Smart Feedback Device | Size 21 | AKM5 - AKM8 | Gen2, Single Turn |
| DA | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | ECN 1113 | AKM2 - AKM4 | Single Turn, optical |
| DA | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | ECN 1313 | AKM5 - AKM8 | Single Turn, optical |
| DB | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | EQN 1125 | AKM2 - AKM4 | Multi Turn, optical |
| DB | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | EQN 1325 | AKM5 - AKM8 | Multi Turn, optical |
| LA | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | ECI 1118 | AKM2 - AKM3 | Single Turn, inductive |
| LA | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | ECI 1319 | AKM4 - AKM8 | Single Turn, inductive |
| LB | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | EQI 1130 | AKM2 - AKM3 | Multi Turn, inductive |
| LB | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | EQI 1331 | AKM4 - AKM8 | Multi Turn, inductive |
| GA* | HIPERFACE Encoder | SKS36 | AKM2 - AKM8 | Single Turn |
| GB* | HIPERFACE Encoder | SKM36 | AKM2 - AKM8 | Multi Turn |
| GC | HIPERFACE Encoder | SEK34 | AKM1 | Single Turn, capacitive |
| GD | HIPERFACE Encoder | SEL34 | AKM1 | Multi Turn, capacitive |
| R- | Resolver | Size 10 | AKM1 | 2 poles, hollow shaft |
| R- | Resolver | Size 15 | AKM2 - AKM4 | 2 poles, hollow shaft |
| R- | Resolver | Size 21 | AKM5 - AKM8 | 2 poles, hollow shaft |

* Not available with AKM2 and connector option "C" (cable with IP65 connectors)

12 Technical Description

12.1 General technical data

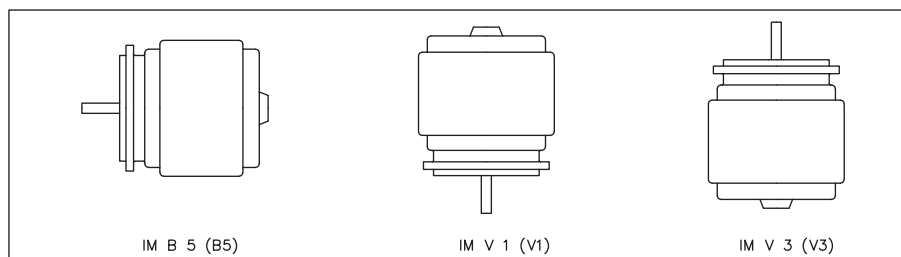
| | |
|---|--|
| Ambient temperature (at rated values) | 5...+40°C for site altitude up to 1000m amsl It is vital to consult our applications department for ambient temperatures above 40°C and encapsulated mounting of the motors. |
| Permissible humidity (at rated values) | 95% rel. humidity, no condensation |
| Power derating (currents and torques) | 1% / K in range 40°C...50°C up to 1000m amsl for site altitude above 1000m amsl and 40°C 6% up to 2000m amsl 17% up to 3000m amsl 30% up to 4000m amsl 55% up to 5000m amsl No derating for site altitudes above 1000m amsl with temperature reduction of 10K / 1000m |
| Ball-bearing life | ≥ 20.000 operating hours |

NOTE Technical data for every motor type can be found in chapter "Technical Data" from p. 104.

12.2 Standard features

12.2.1 Style

The basic style for the AKM motors is style IM B5 according to EN 60034-7.



12.2.2 Flange

Flange dimensions to IEC standard, fit j6 (AKM1: h7), accuracy according to DIN 42955.
 Tolerance class: **N**, optional R for IEC flange
 Maximally permissible flange temperature in continuous operation: 65°C

12.2.3 Protection class

| Standard Motor | Connector Option | Sealing Ring | Protection class |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| AKM1-4 | M, P | with or without | IP20 |
| AKM1 | C, D | without | IP40 |
| AKM1 | C, D | with | IP65 |
| AKM2-AKM8 | B, C, D, G, H, T | without | IP54 |
| AKM2-AKM8 | B, C, D, G, H, T | with | IP65 |

12.2.4 Insulation material class

The motors come up to insulation material class F according to IEC 60085 (UL 1446 class F).

12.2.5 Surface

The motors are coated with polyester powder coating in matt black. This finish is not resistant against solvents (e.g. trichlorethylene, nitro-thinners, or similar).

12.2.6 Shaft end, A-side

Power transmission is made through the cylindrical shaft end A, fit k6 (AKM1: h7) to EN 50347, with a locking thread but **without a fitted-keyway**.

Bearing life is calculated with 20.000 operating hours.

Radial force

If the motors drive via pinions or toothed belts, then high radial forces will occur. The permissible values at the end of the shaft may be read from the diagrams in chapter "Drawings" from p.117. The maximum values at rated speed you will find at the technical data. Power take-off from the middle of the free end of the shaft allows a 10% increase in F_R .

Axial force

When assembling pinions or wheels to the axis and use of e.g. angular gearheads axial forces arise. The maximum values at rated speed you will find at the technical data.

Coupling

Double-coned collets have proved to be ideal zero-backlash coupling devices, combined, if required, with metal bellows couplings.

12.2.7 Protective device

The standard version of each motor is fitted with an electrically isolated PTC (rated temperature $155^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5\%$). The PTC does **not** provide any protection against short, heavy overloading.

The motor can be delivered with a KTY 84-130 sensor optionally (see Connector Options 1, 2 and 7 on page 41).

Provided that our preassembled feedback cables are used, the sensor is integrated into the monitoring system of the digital servo amplifiers.

12.2.8 Vibration class

The motors are made to vibration class A according to EN 60034-14. For a speed range of 600-3600 rpm and a shaft centre between 56-132mm, this means that the actual value of the permitted vibration severity is 1.6mm/s.

| Velocity [rpm] | max. rel. Vibration Displacement [μm] | max. Run-out [μm] |
|----------------|--|--------------------------------|
| ≤ 1800 | 90 | 23 |
| > 1800 | 65 | 16 |

12.3 Wiring technology

12.3.1 Connectors

| Connector | No. of Poles | | max. Current | | max. Cross Section | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---------|--------------|--------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | Power | Signal | Power | Signal | Power | Signal |
| IP65 Power Connector size 1.0 | 4 | 4 | 30 A | 10 A | 4 mm ² | 1.5 mm ² |
| IP65 Power Connector size 1.5 | 4 | 2 | 75 A | 30 A | 16 mm ² | 4 mm ² |
| IP20 Power Connector Molex | 4 / 8 | | 13 A | | 1.5 mm ² | |
| IP65 Power Connector y-tec | 4 | 5 | 14 A | 3.6 A | 1.5 mm ² | 0.75 mm ² |
| IP65 Resolver Connector | - | 12 | - | 10 A | - | 0.5 mm ² |
| IP65 Encoder Connector | - | 17 | - | 9 A | - | 0.5 mm ² |
| IP20 Feedback Connector Molex | - | 10 / 18 | 13 A | | 1.5 mm ² | |
| IP65 FeedbackConnector y-tec | - | 12 | - | 5 A | - | 0.75 mm ² |
| IP65 Hybrid Connector size 1.0 | 4 | 4 | 30 A | 10 A | 4 mm ² | 1.5 mm ² |
| IP20 Hybrid Connector Molex | 10 | | 13 A | | 1.5 mm ² | |
| IP65 HybridConnector i-tec | 4 | 5 | 14 A | 3.6 A | 1.5 mm ² | 0.75 mm ² |
| IP65 Terminal Box | 4 | 2 | 150 A | 15 A | 25 mm ² | 2.5 mm ² |

12.3.2 Wire cross sections

12.3.2.1 Power Cable, Combi Cable

Combi cables contain 4 power lines and 2 additional lines for motor holding brake control.

| Cross Section | | Current Carrying Capacity | Remarks |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Cable | Combi Cable | | |
| (4x1) | (4x1+(2x0.75)) | 0 A < I _{0rms} ≤ 10.1A | The brackets (...) show the shielding. Current carrying capacity acc. to EN60204-1:2006 Table 6, Column B2 |
| (4x1.5) | (4x1.5+(2x0.75)) | 10.1A < I _{0rms} ≤ 13.1A | |
| (4x2.5) | (4x2.5+(2x1)) | 13.1A < I _{0rms} ≤ 17.4A | |
| (4x4) | (4x4+(2x1)) | 17.4 < I _{0rms} ≤ 23A | |
| (4x6) | (4x6+(2x1)) | 23 < I _{0rms} ≤ 30A | |
| (4x10) | (4x10+(2x1.5)) | 30 < I _{0rms} ≤ 40A | |
| (4x16) | (4x16+(2x1.5)) | 40 < I _{0rms} ≤ 54A | |
| (4x25) | (4x10+(2x1.5)) | 54 < I _{0rms} ≤ 70A | |

12.3.2.2 Feedback Cable

| Type | Cross Section | Remarks |
|---------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Resolver, SFD | (4 x 2 x 0.25) | |
| Encoder | (7 x 2 x 0.25) | BiSS, EnDAT, HIPERFACE |
| Comcoder | (8 x 2 x 0.25) | Incremental Encoder + Hall |

12.3.2.3 Hybrid Cable

| Type | Cross Section | Remarks |
|--------|--------------------|--|
| Hybrid | (4x1.0+2x(2x0.75)) | 4 power lines, 4 signal lines for SFD Gen2 |
| | (4x1.5+2x(2x0.75)) | |

ENGLISH

12.4 Holding brake

All motors are optionally available with a holding brake. A spring applied brake (24V DC) is integrated into the motors. When this brake is de-energized it blocks the rotor.



! WARNING

If there is a suspended load (vertical axes), the motor's holding brake is released, and, at the same time, the servo drive does not produce any output, the load may fall down!

Risk of injury for the personnel operating the machine. Functional safety in case of hanging loads (vertical axes) can be ensured only by using an additional, external, mechanical brake.

NOTICE

The holding brakes are designed as standstill brakes and are not suited for repeated operational braking. In the case of frequent, operational braking, premature wear and failure of the holding brake is to be expected.

The motor length increases when a holding brake is mounted.

The holding brake can be controlled directly by the servo amplifier (no personal safety !), the winding is suppressed in the servo amplifier — additional circuitry is not required (see instructions manual of the servo amplifier).

If the holding brake is not controlled directly by the servo amplifier, an additional wiring (e.g. varistor) is required. Consult our support department.

12.5 Fan for AKM7

For the AKM7 model size, an add-on kit for forced ventilation is available. The integrated fan enables up to 30% more power output for the AKM7 motors. Assembly instructions for the fan kit is contained within the scope of delivery of the add-on kit.



The fan housing can be mounted either with both the supplied brackets and spacers or with the brackets only. The choice of mounting method depends on the application. If strong vibrations are expected, you should use both brackets and spacers. Motors with integrated brakes require the long spacers.

NOTICE

Make sure, that free air flow is available for the fan. Keep a space of at least 25 mm behind the fan guard.

The motors become dirty considerably faster due to forced convection. Dirt deposits lead to falling cooling capacity and can put the motors at risk. Dust may burn in case of overheating. So clean the air duct, the fan, and the motor at regular intervals.

By adding a fan, the mounting dimensions of AKM7 motors increase.

You can find technical information on AKM7 motors with fans on page 115.

You can find the dimensional drawing for AKM7 motors with fans on page 125.

12.6 Washdown and Washdown Food

These motor variants are used in applications that are subject to strict hygiene regulations in which it is essential that the formation of nuclei and corrosion are avoided and in which machines must be cleaned cyclically.

The motors are based on the standard types AKM2 - AKM6 with special modifications for use in the food-processing industry or even in the packaging industry. In addition, it is also possible to coat the flange in each case – but then it is not possible to assure tolerance class N for the flange.

In the type code, the coating of the motor housing (type “W” for Washdown, “F” for Washdown Food) is defined separately in the version (last two digits) and the flange coating.

ENGLISH

12.6.1 Washdown

- AKM^{^^^}-^{^^^^}^W Washdown without flange coating
- AKM^{^^^}-W^{^^^^}^W Washdown with flange coating of IEC A flange

NOTE The Washdown motors must not come into contact with any unpacked foodstuffs.

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Application Area: | Harsh environments, outdoors |
| Example | Transport in the foodstuff and packing area without contact with foodstuff, radar stations, wind turbines, offshore installations |
| Standards | UL, CE, RohS |
| Surface: | Silver coating |
| Immunity | Against tested industrial cleaning agent (see page 47), corrosion-proof |
| Degree of protection: | IP67 |
| Shaft: | Stainless steel |
| Rotary shaft seal: | PTFE |
| Lubricant: | Industrial bearing grease, non-food-grade |
| Connector: | Stainless steel, smooth surface |
| Screws: | Stainless Steel |
| Name plate: | Engraved, additional nameplate in the package |
| Size: | AKM2 - AKM6 |

12.6.2 Washdown Food

| | |
|---|---|
| AKM ^{^^^} - ^{^^^} ^F | Washdown Food without flange coating |
| AKM ^{^^^} - W ^{^^^} ^F | Washdown Food with flange coating of IEC A flange |

NOTE

The surface of the Washdown food motor has passed all tests as per FDA Global Migration for indirect contact with foodstuffs. Any direct contact with unpacked foodstuffs is not permitted.

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Application Area: | Foodstuffs and drinks industry, no direct contact with unpacked foodstuffs |
| Example | Cutting, packing and filling without direct contact with foodstuffs. Motor laterally or below the food. |
| Standards: | UL, CE, RoHs, FDA |
| Surface: | white coating |
| Immunity: | against tested industrial cleaning agent (see page 47), corrosion-proof |
| Degree of protection: | IP67 |
| Shaft: | Stainless steel |
| Rotary shaft seal: | PTFE as per FDA |
| Lubricant: | food-grade as per FDA |
| Connector: | Stainless steel, smooth surface |
| Screws: | Stainless Steel |
| Name plate: | Engraved, additional nameplate in the package |
| Size: | AKM2 - AKM6 |

12.6.3 Tested and confirmed properties with respect to cleaning agents

The testing lab of ECOLAB Deutschland GmbH tested the resistance of the Washdown and Washdown Food surfaces to the following industrial cleaning agents:

- P3-topactive DES
- P3-topactive LA
- P3-topax 56
- P3-topax 66
- P3-topax 91

In the process, the surfaces were immersed in the respective cleaning agent at room temperature for 28 days. This corresponds to approx. 2,500 cleaning cycles with 15-minute contact each with the cleaning agent or 1,500 cleaning cycles with cleaning and subsequent disinfection.

The certificates are located in our Product WIKI on the [Approvals](#) page.

NOTICE

Kollmorgen can only give a guarantee for the motor's lifecycle if the tested cleansing agents are used. Any cleansing agent other than those mentioned above can be tested by Kollmorgen upon request and, if appropriate, be approved.

12.6.4 Installation and operating conditions

- The motors may be used only in ambient temperatures up to 50 °C.
- If the front flange is coated, the tolerance class N is not guaranteed.

NOTICE

Motors with flanges without wash-outdown coating: The flange surface must be protected by suitable assembly against the influence by cleaning agents.

12.6.5 Cleaning plan

Recommended cleaning plan (short form) with tested cleaning agents:

Flushing with water (40 °... 50 °C)

Flushing with low pressure. From top to bottom in the direction of the drain. Clean the drain.

Foam cleaning

Foaming from top to bottom.

Alkaline: P3-topactive LA or P3-topax 66 (2-5%, 15 min daily)

Acid: P3-topax 56 (2%, if necessary 15 min)

Temperature: cold up to 40 °C

Disinfection

Spraying with water (40 °... 50 °C) with low pressure. From top to bottom.

Spray disinfection: P3-topax 91 (1-2%, if necessary 30-60 min)

Foam disinfection: P3-topactiv DES (1-3%, if necessary 10-30 min)

13 Mechanical Installation

NOTE

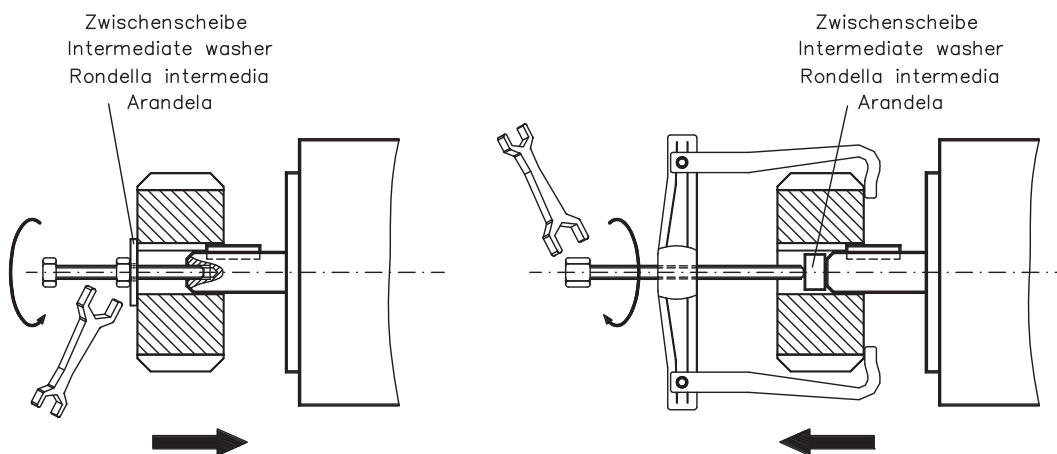
Dimension drawings can be found in chapter "Dimension Drawings" from p.117.

13.1 Important Notes

NOTE

Only qualified staff with knowledge of mechanical engineering are permitted to assemble the motor.

- Protect the motor from unacceptable stresses. During transport and handling no components must be damaged.
- The site must be free of conductive and aggressive material. For V3-mounting (shaft end upwards), make sure that no liquids can enter the bearings. If an encapsulated assembly is required, please consult Kollmorgen beforehand.
- Ensure an unhindered ventilation of the motors and observe the permissible ambient and flange temperatures. For ambient temperatures above 40°C please consult our applications department beforehand. Ensure that there is adequate heat transfer in the surroundings and the motor flange, so that the maximum permissible flange temperature of 65°C is not exceeded in S1 operation.
- Motor flange and shaft are especially vulnerable during storage and assembly — so avoid brute force. It is important to use the locking thread which is provided to tighten up couplings, gear wheels or pulley wheels and warm up the drive components, where possible. Blows or the use of force will lead to damage to the bearings and the shaft.



- Wherever possible, use only backlash-free, frictionally-locking collets or couplings. Ensure correct alignment of the couplings. A displacement will cause unacceptable vibration and the destruction of the bearings and the coupling.
- In all cases, do not create a mechanically constrained motor shaft mounting by using a rigid coupling with additional external bearings (e.g. in a gearbox).
- Take note of the no. of motor poles and the no. of resolver poles, and ensure that the correct setting is made in the servo amplifier which is used. An incorrect setting can lead to the destruction of the motor, especially with small motors.
- Avoid axial loads on the motor shaft, as far as possible. Axial loading significantly shortens the life of the motor.
- Check the compliance to the permitted radial and axial forces F_R and F_A . When you use a toothed belt drive, the **minimal** permitted diameter of the pinion e.g. follows from the equation: $d_{\min} \geq \frac{M_0}{F_R} \times 2$.

14 Electrical Installation

NOTE

Pinout for the connector can be found in chapter "Connector Pinout" from p.131. Pinout of the servo amplifier's end can be found in the instructions manual of the servo amplifier.

14.1 Important notes

NOTE

Only staff qualified and trained in electrical engineering are allowed to wire up the motor.

**DANGER**

Always make sure that the motors are de-energized during assembly and wiring, i.e. no voltage may be switched on for any piece of equipment which is to be connected.

There is a risk of death or severe injury from touching exposed contacts. Ensure that the switch cabinet remains turned off (barrier, warning signs etc.). The individual voltages will only be turned on again during setup.

Never undo the electrical connections to the motor while it is energized. Risk of electric shock ! In unfavorable circumstances, electric arcs can arise causing harm to people and damaging contacts.

A dangerous voltage, resulting from residual charge, can be still present on the capacitors up to 10 minutes after switch-off of the mains supply. Even when the motor is not rotating, control and power leads may be live. Measure the DC-link voltage and wait until it has fallen below 40V.

NOTE

The ground symbol ⏏ , which you will find in the wiring diagrams, indicates that you must provide an electrical connection, with as large a surface area as possible, between the unit indicated and the mounting plate in the switch cabinet. This connection is to suppress HF interference and must not be confused with the PE (protective earth) symbol (protective measure to EN 60204).

To wire up the motor, use the wiring diagrams in the Installation and Setup Instructions of the servo amplifier which is used.

14.2 Connection of the motors with preassembled cables

- Carry out the wiring in accordance with the valid standards and regulations.
- Only use Kollmorgen preassembled shielded cables for the resolver and power connections.
- Incorrectly installed shielding leads to EMC interference and has an adverse effect on system function.
- The maximum cable length is defined in the instructions manual of the used servo amplifier.

NOTE

For a detailed description of preassembled cables, please refer to the regional accessories manual.

14.3 Guide for electrical installation

- Check that the servo amplifier and motor match each other. Compare the rated voltage and rated current of the unit. Carry out the wiring according to the wiring diagram in the instructions manual of the servo amplifier. The connections to the motor are shown in chapter "Connector Pinout" from p.131.
- Install all cables carrying a heavy current with an adequate cross-section, as per EN 60204. The recommended cross-section can be found in the Technical data.

NOTE

In case of long motor cables (>25m) and dependent on the type of the used servo amplifier a motor choke (3YL or 3YLN) must be switched into the motor cable (see instructions manual of the servo amplifier and accessory manual).

- Ensure that there is proper earthing of the servo amplifier and the motor. Use correct earthing and EMC-shielding according to the instructions manual of the servo amplifier which is used. Earth the mounting plate and motor casing.
- If a motor power cable is used which includes integral brake control leads, then these brake control leads must be shielded. The shielding must be connected at both ends (see instructions manual of the servo amplifier).
- Cabling:
 - Route power cables as separately as possible from control cables
 - Connect up the resolver or encoder.
 - Connect the motor cables, install motor chokes close to the amplifier
 - Connect shields to shielding terminals or EMC connectors at both ends
 - Connect the holding brake, if used
 - Connect shielding at both ends.
- Connect up all shielding via a wide surface-area contact (low impedance) and metallized connector housings or EMC-cable glands.
- Requirements to cable material:

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Capacity | |
| Motor cable | less than 150 pF/m |
| Resolver cable | less than 120 pF/m |

15 Setup

15.1 Important notes

NOTE

Only specialist personnel with extensive knowledge in the areas of electrical engineering / drive technology are allowed to commission the drive unit of servo amplifier and motor.



DANGER

Deadly voltages can occur, up to 900V. Risk of electric shock! Check that all live connection points are safe against accidental contact.

Never undo the electrical connections to the motor when it is live. Risk of electric shock! The residual charge in the capacitors of the servo amplifier can produce dangerous voltages up to 10 minutes after the mains supply has been switched off. Even when the motor is not rotating, control and power leads may be live.

Measure the DC-link voltage and wait until it has fallen below 40V.



CAUTION

The surface temperature of the motor can exceed 100°C in operation.

Danger of light burns! Check (measure) the temperature of the motor. Wait until the motor has cooled down below 40°C before touching it.



CAUTION

The drive performing unplanned movements during commissioning cannot be ruled out.

Make sure that, even if the drive starts to move unintentionally, no danger can result for personnel or machinery.

The measures you must take in this regard for your task are based on the risk assessment of the application.

15.2 Guide for setup

The procedure for setup is described as an example. A different method may be appropriate or necessary, depending on the application of the equipment.

- Check the assembly and orientation of the motor.
- Check the drive components (clutch, gear unit, belt pulley) for the correct seating and setting (observe the permissible radial and axial forces).
- Check the wiring and connections to the motor and the servo amplifier. Check that the earthing is correct.
- Test the function of the holding brake, if used. (apply 24V, brake must be released).
- Check whether the rotor of the motor revolves freely (release the brake, if necessary). Listen out for grinding noises.
- Check that all the required measures against accidental contact with live and moving parts have been carried out.
- Carry out any further tests which are specifically required for your system.
- Now commission the drive according to the setup instructions for the servo amplifier.
- In multi-axis systems, individually commission each drive unit (amplifier and motor).

15.3 Trouble Shooting

The following table is to be seen as a “First Aid” box. There can be a large number of different reasons for a fault, depending on the particular conditions in your system. The fault causes described below are mostly those which directly influence the motor. Peculiarities which show up in the control loop behaviour can usually be traced back to an error in the parameterization of the servo amplifier. The documentation for the servo amplifier and the setup software provides information on these matters.

For multi-axis systems there may be further hidden reasons for faults.

| Fault | Possible cause | Measures to remove the cause of the fault |
|--|--|--|
| Motor doesn't rotate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Servo-amplifier not enabled — Break in setpoint lead — Motor phases in wrong sequence — Brake not released — Drive is mechanically blocked | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Supply ENABLE signal — Check setpoint lead — Correct the phase sequence — Check brake controls — Check mechanism |
| Motor runs away | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Motor phases in wrong sequence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Correct the phase sequence |
| Motor oscillates | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Break in the shielding of the resolver cable — amplifier gain too high | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Replace resolver cable — use motor default values |
| Error message: brake | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Short-circuit in the supply voltage lead to the motor holding brake — Faulty motor holding brake | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Remove the short-circuit — Replace motor |
| Error message: output stage fault | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Motor cable has short-circuit or earth short — Motor has short-circuit or earth short | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Replace cable — Replace motor |
| Error message: resolver | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Resolver connector is not properly plugged in — Break in resolver cable, cable crushed or similar | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Check connector — Check cables |
| Error message: motor temperature | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Motor thermostat has switched — Loose resolver connector or break in resolver cable | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Wait until the motor has cooled down. Then investigate why the motor becomes so hot. — Check connector, replace resolver cable if necessary |
| Brake does not grip | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Required holding torque too high — Brake faulty — Motor shaft axially overloaded | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Check the dimensioning — Replace motor — Check the axial load, reduce it. Replace motor, since the bearings have been damaged |

16 Technical Data

NOTE

Technical data for every motor type can be found in chapter "Technical Data" from p. 104.

All data valid for 40°C environmental temperature and 100K overtemperature of the winding. Determination of nominal dates with constant temperature of adapter flange of 65°C. The data can have a tolerance of +/- 10%.

16.1 Definition of Terms

Standstill torque M_0 [Nm]

The standstill torque can be maintained indefinitely at a speed $0 < n < 100$ rpm and rated ambient conditions.

Rated torque M_n [Nm]

The rated torque is produced when the motor is drawing the rated current at the rated speed. The rated torque can be produced indefinitely at the rated speed in continuous operation (S1).

Standstill current I_{0rms} [A]

The standstill current is the effective sinusoidal current which the motor draws at $0 < n < 100$ rpm to produce the standstill torque.

Peak current (pulse current) I_{0max} [A]

The peak current (effective sinusoidal value) is several times the rated current depending on the motor winding. The actual value is determined by the peak current of the servo amplifier which is used.

Torque constant K_{Trms} [Nm/A]

The torque constant defines how much torque in Nm is produced by the motor with 1A r.m.s. current. The relationship is $M = I \times K_T$ (up to $I = 2 \times I_0$)

Voltage constant K_{Erms} [mV/min⁻¹]

The voltage constant defines the induced motor EMF, as an effective sinusoidal value between two terminals, per 1000 rpm

Rotor moment of inertia J [kgcm²]

The constant J is a measure of the acceleration capability of the motor. For instance, at I_0 the acceleration time t_b from 0 to 3000 rpm is given as:

$$t_b \text{ [s]} = \frac{3000 \times 2\pi}{M_0 \times 60\text{s}} \times \frac{m^2}{10^4 \times \text{cm}^2} \times J \quad \text{with } M_0 \text{ in Nm and } J \text{ in kgcm}^2$$

Thermal time constant t_{th} [min]

The constant t_{th} defines the time for the cold motor, under a load of I_0 , to heat up to an overtemperature of 0.63×105 Kelvin. This temperature rise happens in a much shorter time when the motor is loaded with the rated current.

Release delay time t_{BRH} [ms] / Engage delay time t_{BRL} [ms] of the brake

These constants define the response times of the holding brake when operated with the rated voltage from the servo amplifier.

U_N

Rated mains voltage

U_n

DC-Bus link voltage. $U_n = \sqrt{2} * U_N$

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17 Indicazioni generali

17.1 Questo manuale

Questo manuale descrive i servomotori sincroni della serie AKM (versione standard).

Se i motori vengono utilizzati in un sistema di azionamento insieme ai servoamplificatori Kollmorgen. Attenersi pertanto alla documentazione dei prodotti composta da:

- Manuale di istruzioni del servoamplificatore
- Manuale comunicazione bus (per esempio CANopen o EtherCAT)
- Aiuto in linea del software operativo del servoamplificatore
- Manuale regione led degli accessori
- Descrizione tecnica dei motori serie AKM

Più informazioni di base possono essere trovate nel nostro "Prodotto WIKI", disponibile a www.wiki-kollmorgen.eu.

17.2 Simboli utilizzati

| Simbolo | Significato |
|---|--|
|  | Segnala una situazione di pericolo che, se non evitata, comporta la morte o lesioni gravi e permanenti. |
|  | Segnala una situazione di pericolo che, se non evitata, può comportare la morte o lesioni gravi e permanenti. |
|  | Segnala una situazione di pericolo che, se non evitata, può comportare infortuni leggeri. |
|  | Questo non è un simbolo di sicurezza, ma serve a segnalare una situazione di pericolo che, se non evitata, può comportare danni materiali. |
|  | Questo non è un simbolo di sicurezza, ma serve a segnalare informazioni importanti. |
|  | Avviso di pericolo (generale). Il tipo di pericolo è specificato nel testo a fianco. |
|  | Avviso di pericolo dovuto all'elettricità e ai suoi effetti. |
|  | Avviso di pericolo per la presenza di superfici calde. |
|  | Avviso di carichi sospesi. |

17.3 Abbreviazioni utilizzati

Veda il capitolo 24.1 "Definizioni".

18 Sicurezza

Questo capitolo vi aiuta a riconoscere e a evitare pericoli per persone e cose.

18.1 Attenersi a queste indicazioni!

Leggere la documentazione!

Leggere prima dell'installazione della documentazione disponibile. L'errata manipolazione del motore può comportare danni a persone o a cose. L'operatore è quindi tenuto ad assicurarsi che tutto il personale addetto a lavori con i motori abbia letto e compreso il manuale e che le indicazioni di sicurezza riportate nel manuale siano rispettate.

Rispettare i dati tecnici!

Osservare i dati tecnici e le indicazioni sulle condizioni di collegamento (targhetta di omologazione e documentazione). Se i valori di tensione e di corrente superano quelli consentiti, possono verificarsi danni ai motori, per esempio in seguito al surriscaldamento.

Eeguire l'analisi dei rischi!

Il produttore è tenuto a realizzare un'analisi dei rischi per il macchinario e ad adottare le misure necessarie, affinché eventuali movimenti imprevisti non causino danni a persone o a cose. L'analisi dei rischi potrebbe comportare la necessità di ulteriori requisiti per il personale tecnico..

È necessario l'intervento di personale tecnico qualificato!

I lavori di trasporto, montaggio, messa in funzione e manutenzione si possono affidare esclusivamente a personale tecnico qualificato, che abbia familiarità con il trasporto, l'installazione, il montaggio, la messa in funzione e il funzionamento dei motori e che disponga di opportune qualifiche per lo svolgimento di tali attività:

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Trasporto: | solo a cura di personale con nozioni di movimentazione componenti sensibili alle cariche elettrostatiche. |
| Installazione mecc.: | solo da parte di meccanici specializzati |
| Installazione elett.: | solo a cura di elettricisti qualificati. |
| Configurazione: | solo a cura di personale qualificato con nozioni approfondite in materia di elettrotecnica e tecnologia di azionamento. |

Il personale tecnico deve conoscere e osservare IEC 60364 / IEC 60664 e disposizioni antinfortunistiche nazionali

Trasportare in modo sicuro!

Sollevarre e spostare motori con un peso superiore ai 20 kg (AKM7 e AKM8) solo con l'ausilio di opportuni dispositivi di sollevamento. Sollevare i motori senza dispositivi ausiliari può causare lesioni alla schiena. Attenersi alle indicazioni riportate a pag. 61.

Fissare la chiavetta!

Se il motore ruota liberamente rimuovere/fissare l'eventuale chiavetta dell'albero per evitare l'espulsione con conseguente pericolo di lesioni. Al momento della consegna, la chiave è protetta da un cappuccio in plastica.

Superficie calda!

Durante il funzionamento i motori possono presentare superfici calde a seconda del loro grado di protezione. Pericolo di ustioni!

La temperatura superficiale può varcare i 100°C. Misurare la temperatura e attendere che il motore abbia raggiunto i 40°C prima di toccarlo.





Messa a terra!

Assicurare la regolare messa a terra della carcassa del motore con la bandella PE all'interno dell'armadio di distribuzione come potenziale di riferimento. Senza una messa a terra a bassa impedenza non viene garantita la sicurezza personale e sussiste pericolo di morte per scosse elettriche.

Alta tensione!

Tenere chiuso il quadro elettrico durante il funzionamento degli apparecchi. La mancanza di indicazioni ottiche non garantisce l'assenza di tensione. I collegamenti di potenza possono condurre tensione anche a motore fermo.

Non scollegare nessun connettore durante il funzionamento. Rischio di morte o gravi lesioni personali in caso di contatto con i contatti liberi. I collegamenti di potenza possono condurre tensione anche a motore fermo. In casi sfavorevoli possono venire a crearsi archi voltaici con conseguenti danni a carico di persone e cose.

Dopo aver scollegato i servoamplificatori dalle tensioni di alimentazione attendere parecchi minuti prima di toccare i componenti sotto tensione (ad esempio contatti, perni filettati) o di allentare collegamenti. I condensatori nel servoamplificatore conducono tensioni pericolose parecchi minuti dopo la disinserzione delle tensioni di alimentazione. Per sicurezza, misurare la tensione nel circuito intermedio e attendere fino a quando il valore è sceso al di sotto dei 40V.

Fissare opportunamente i carichi sospesi!



I freni di stazionamento integrati non garantiscono la sicurezza funzionale! In presenza di carichi sospesi (assi verticali) è necessario utilizzare un freno meccanico esterno aggiuntivo per garantire la sicurezza del personale.

18.2

Uso conforme

- I servomotori sincroni della serie AKM sono stati concepiti in modo particolare come azionamento per dispositivi di movimentazione, macchine tessili, macchine utensili, confezionatrici e simili con elevati requisiti in termini di dinamica.
- Azionare i motori **solo** nel rispetto delle condizioni stabilite nella presente documentazione.
- Il funzionamento dei motori **Washdown** in ambienti con soluzioni alcaline e acidi corrosivi è consentito alle condizioni definite nel capitolo 20.6 a pagina 70.
- Il funzionamento dei motori **Washdown Food** è consentito in applicazioni a contatto indiretto con gli alimenti.
- I motori della serie AKM sono **esclusivamente** destinati ad essere comandati da servoamplificatori digitali con regolazione della velocità e/o della coppia.
- I motori vengono montati come componenti su impianti o macchine elettrici e possono essere messi in funzione solo come componenti integrati dell'impianto.
- Si richiedono l'analisi e il monitoraggio del termosensore di protezione montato negli avvolgimenti del motore.
- I freni di stazionamento sono predisposti come freni di stazionamento e non sono adatti per frenare in modo continuo durante il funzionamento.
- Garantiamo la conformità del servosistema alle norme menzionate nella EC Declaration of Conformity a pagina 60 solo se vengono utilizzati componenti originali (servoamplificatori, motore, cavi, e così via).

18.3

Uso conforme vietato

- Il funzionamento di motori **standard** non è consentito
 - direttamente dalla rete,
 - in ambienti a rischio di esplosione,
 - a contatto con gli alimenti,
 - in ambienti con oli, vapori, polveri, soluzioni alcaline, acidi corrosivi e/o conduttivi.
- Il funzionamento di motori **Washdown** non è consentito
 - direttamente dalla rete,
 - in ambienti a rischio di esplosione,
 - a contatto con gli alimenti,
 - in ambienti con acidi o soluzioni alcaline con un valore del PH inferiore a 2 o superiore a 12,
 - in ambienti con acidi o soluzioni alcaline non testati da Kollmorgen.
- Il funzionamento di motori **Washdown Food** non è consentito
 - direttamente dalla rete,
 - in ambienti a rischio di esplosione,
 - a contatto diretto con gli alimenti..
- L'uso conforme del motore è vietato quando la macchina cui è destinato
 - non è conforme alle disposizioni della Direttiva Macchine
 - non soddisfa le disposizioni della Direttiva sulla Compatibilità Elettromagnetica
 - non soddisfa le disposizioni della Direttiva Bassa Tensione
- Per garantire la sicurezza funzionale non vanno utilizzati i freni di stazionamento senza ulteriori dispositivi.

18.4 Maneggiamento

18.4.1 Trasporto

- Classe climatica 2K3 secondo EN61800-2, IEC 60721-3-2
- Temperatura : da -25 a +70°C, variazione max. 20K/ora
- Umidità atmosferica: umidità relativa del 5% - 95% senza condensa
- Solo da parte di personale qualificato in imballaggio originale riciclabile del produttore
- Evitare urti violenti, in particolare sull'estremità dell'albero
- In caso di imballaggio danneggiato, verificare che il motore non presenti danni visibili. Informarne il trasportatore ed eventualmente il produttore.

Trasporto di motori con un peso superiore a 20 kg

Gli anelli di sollevamento vengono utilizzati per trasportare i motori AKM7 e AKM8 (>20kg) in sicurezza.

Rispettare le istruzioni di trasporto allegate alla confezione del motore. Suggeriamo l'attrezzo ZPZM 120/292 di trasporto per lo spostamento dei motori.

L'unità ZPMZ 120/292 della sospensione consiste di un fascio, sospeso al gancio della gru e due doppio-fanno funzionare le bretelle chain.

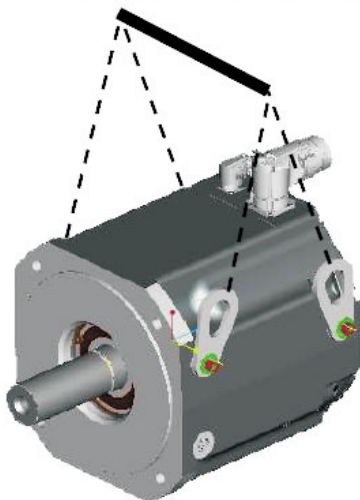


PERICOLO

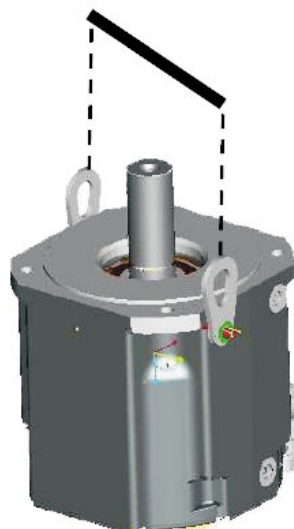
Carico sospeso. Pericolo di morte in caso di caduta del carico. Quando si esegue la procedura di sollevamento non sostare mai sotto il carico.

- Le viti di montaggio degli anelli di sollevamento devono essere serrate completamente.
- Gli anelli di sollevamento devono essere posizionati sulla superficie di supporto in maniera uniforme e in piano.
- Prima dell'utilizzo, verificare che gli anelli di sollevamento siano correttamente montati e privi di danni evidenti (corrosione, deformazione).
- Se si individuano delle deformazioni gli anelli di sollevamento non devono essere utilizzati.

B1/ 4 x LIFTING BOLT PLUS LIFTING BEAM



B2/ 2 x LIFTING BOLT PLUS LIFTING BEAM



B3/ 2 x LIFTING BOLT PLUS LIFTING BEAM



18.4.2 Imballaggio

- Imballaggio del cartone con rivestimento di Instapak®.
- Potete restituire la parte di plastica al fornitore (veda "Smaltimento")

| Tipo | Imballaggio | Altezza d'impilaggio max. | Tipo | Imballaggio | Altezza d'impilaggio max. |
|------|-------------|---------------------------|------|-------------|---------------------------|
| AKM1 | Cartone | 10 | AKM5 | Cartone | 5 |
| AKM2 | Cartone | 10 | AKM6 | Cartone | 1 |
| AKM3 | Cartone | 6 | AKM7 | Cartone | 1 |
| AKM4 | Cartone | 6 | AKM8 | Paletta | 1 |

18.4.3 Stoccaggio

- Classe climatica 1K4 secondo EN61800-2, IEC 60721-3-2
- Temperatura di stoccaggio da -25 a +55°C, variazione max. 20K/ora
- Umidità atmosferica um. rel. del 5% - 95% senza condensa
- Solo in imballaggio originale riciclabile del produttore
- Per l'altezza d'impilaggio max. ved. tabella nella sezione "Imballaggio"
- Durata a magazzino illimitata

18.4.4 Manutenzione / Pulizia

- Solo da parte di personale qualificato
- Dopo 20.000 ore d'esercizio alle condizioni nominali occorre sostituire i cuscinetti a sfere.
- Controllare il motore ogni 2500 ore d'esercizio o una volta l'anno per verificare la rumorosità dei cuscinetti a sfere. Se si riscontrano rumori evitare di utilizzare il motore - i cuscinetti devono essere sostituiti.
- L'apertura dei motori comporta l'annullamento della garanzia.
- Pulizia con isopropanolo o similari, **non immergere o nebulizzare**

18.4.5 Riparazioni

Il motore può essere riparato unicamente dal fabbricante; l'apertura dell'apparecchio annulla automaticamente la garanzia. Mettere l'apparecchio fuori servizio e inviarlo al fabbricante:

KOLLMORGEN Europe GmbH
Pempelfurtstr. 1
D-40880 Ratingen

18.4.6 Smaltimento

Nell'accordo al WEEE-2002/96/EG-Guidelines prendiamo i vecchi dispositivi ed accessori indietro per eliminazione professionale, se i costi del trasporto sono rilevati dal mittente. Trasmetta i dispositivi a:

KOLLMORGEN Europe GmbH
Pempelfurtstr. 1
D-40880 Ratingen

19 Identificazione del prodotto

19.1 Dotazione

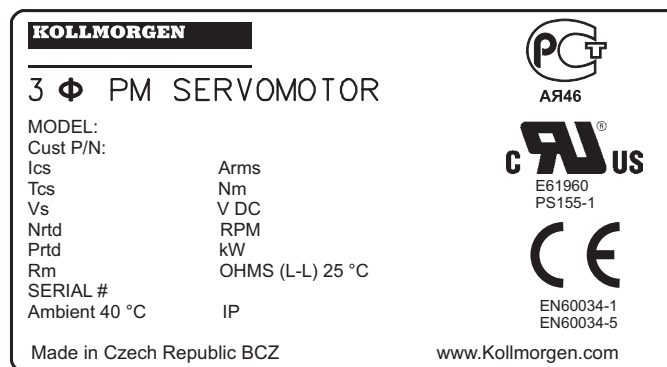
Imballaggio del cartone con rivestimento di Instapak®.

- Motore della serie AKM
- Manuale Prodotto (multi linguale), uno per consegna

19.2 Targhetta di omologazione

Nei motori standard la targhetta di omologazione è saldamente incollata lateralmente sul carter.

Nei motori Washdown i dati della targhetta di omologazione sono incisi lateralmente sul carter, per ogni unità di imballaggio è prevista una targhetta supplementare.



Legend

| | |
|----------|--|
| MODEL | tipo del motore |
| CUST P/N | numero del pezzo del cliente |
| Ics | I_{0rms} (corrente continuativa allo stallo) |
| Tcs | M_0 (coppia continuativa allo stallo) |
| Vs | U_n (tensione di circuito intermedio) |
| Nrtd | nn (velocità nominale @ U_n) |
| Prtd | Pn (potenza nominale) |
| Rm | R25 (resistenza avvolgimento @ 25°) |
| SERIAL | numero di serie |
| AMBIENT | temperatura ambiente max. |

L'anno di fabbricazione è codificato nel numero di serie: le prime due cifre del numero di serie sono l'anno di fabbricazione, per esempio "12" significa 2012.

19.3

Codici dei modelli

AKM 6 2 P - A N C N D A 00

Misura flangia
 1 40mm
 2 58mm
 3 70mm
 4 84mm
 5 108mm
 6 138mm
 7 188mm

Lunghezza rotore
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5

Tipo di bobina
 A .. Z
 S speciale

Flangia
 A IEC precisione N
 B NEMA
 M,T cuscinetto rinforzato AKM8
 W Rivestimento della flangia per Washdown, IEC
 R IEC precisione R
 S speciale

C, D, G, H sono varianti alternative per la flangia. Contattare il centro di distribuzione Kollmorgen.

Versione
 00 Standard
 01 Guarnizione ad anello
 0W Washdown
 0F Washdown Food

Retroazione
 tutti i tipi vedere pag. 65
 S- speciale

Freno
 2 Freno 24V
 N senza freno
 S speciale

Connettori
 tutti i tipi vedere pag. 65
 S speciale

Arbero
 C con chiavetta
 K con chiavetta aperta
 N Arbero liscio
 S speciale

ITALIANO

19.3.1 Opzioni di connettori

L'assegnazione dei connettori per le opzioni è descritta da pag.131.

| Codice PTC | KTY 84-130 | Utilizzabile con | Denominazione | Posizione connettore |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| | | | | |
| B | 1 | AKM2 | 2 connettori angolari, girevoli, dimensione 1.0, IP65 | sul motore |
| C | 7 | AKM1 - AKM2 | 2 connettori, dimensione 1.0, IP65 | su cavo da 0,5 m |
| C | 1 | AKM3 - AKM7 | IP65, 2 connettori angolari, girevoli, dimensione 1.0 | sul motore |
| D | - | AKM1 | 1 connettore ibrido i-tec, IP65 | sul motore |
| D | - | AKM2 - AKM6, SFD senza freno | 1 connettore ibrido angolare, girevole, dimensione 1.0, IP65 | sul motore |
| G | - | AKM2 - AKM6 | 2 connettori dritti, dimensione 1.0, IP65 | sul motore |
| H | 1 | AKM74Q & AKM82T | 1 connettore feedback dimensione 1.0, 1 connettore potenza dimensione 1.5, IP65 | sul motore |
| M | - | AKM1 - AKM4 | 2 connettori Molex, Io<6A, IP20 | su cavo da 0,5 m |
| P | - | AKM1 - AKM4, senza freno, con SFD | 1 connettore ibrido Molex, Io<6A, IP20 | su cavo da 0,5 m |
| T | 2 | AKM8 | Scatola morsetti per potenza, 1 connettore feedback dimensione 1.0, IP65 | sul motore |
| Y | 1 | AKM1 | 1 connettore y-tec, IP65 | sul motore |

19.3.2 Unità di retroazione

La lunghezza del motore dipende dall'unità di retroazione montata, vedere i disegni quotati da pag. 117. Non è possibile integrare l'unità in un secondo tempo. L'assegnazione dei connettori per le opzioni è descritta al capitolo "Connector Pinout" da pag.131.

| Codice | Denominazione | Tipo | Utilizzabile con | Commento |
|--------|-----------------------|----------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1- | Comcoder | | AKM1 - AKM8 | 1024 Incr/rot |
| 2- | Comcoder | | AKM1 - AKM8 | 2048 Inkr/U |
| AA | BiSS B Encoder | AD36 | AKM2 - AKM4 | Single-turn, ottico |
| AA | BiSS B Encoder | AD58 | AKM5 - AKM8 | Single-turn, ottico |
| AB | BiSS B Encoder | AD36 | AKM2 - AKM4 | Multi-turn, ottico |
| AB | BiSS B Encoder | AD58 | AKM5 - AKM8 | Multi-turn, ottico |
| C- | Smart Feedback Device | Size 10 | AKM1 | Gen2, Single-turn |
| C- | Smart Feedback Device | Size 15 | AKM2 - AKM4 | Gen2, Single-turn |
| C- | Smart Feedback Device | Size 21 | AKM5 - AKM8 | Gen2, Single-turn |
| DA | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | ECN 1113 | AKM2 - AKM4 | Single-turn, ottico |
| DA | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | ECN 1313 | AKM5 - AKM8 | Single-turn, ottico |
| DB | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | EQN 1125 | AKM2 - AKM4 | Multi-turn, ottico |
| DB | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | EQN 1325 | AKM5 - AKM8 | Multi-turn, ottico |
| LA | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | ECI 1118 | AKM2 - AKM3 | Single-turn, induttivo |
| LA | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | ECI 1319 | AKM4 - AKM8 | Single-turn, induttivo |
| LB | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | EQI 1130 | AKM2 - AKM3 | Multi-turn, induttivo |
| LB | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | EQI 1331 | AKM4 - AKM8 | Multi-turn, induttivo |
| GA* | HIPERFACE Encoder | SKS36 | AKM2 - AKM8 | Single-turn |
| GB* | HIPERFACE Encoder | SKM36 | AKM2 - AKM8 | Multi-turn |
| GC | HIPERFACE Encoder | SEK34 | AKM1 | Single-turn, capacitivo |
| GD | HIPERFACE Encoder | SEL34 | AKM1 | Multi-turn, capacitivo |
| R- | Resolver | Size 10 | AKM1 | 2 poli, albero cavo |
| R- | Resolver | Size 15 | AKM2 - AKM4 | 2 poli, albero cavo |
| R- | Resolver | Size 21 | AKM5 - AKM8 | 2 poli, albero cavo |

* non disponibile con opzione di collegamento "C" (cavo con connettore IP65)

20 Descrizione tecnici

20.1 Dati tecnici generali

Temperatura ambiente (ai dati nominali) da 5 a +40°C ad un'altitudine d'installazione fino a 1000 m sopra il livello del mare
In caso di temperature ambiente superiori ai 40°C e di motori in esecuzione chiusa contattare il nostro settore applicazioni.

Umidità atmosferica ammessa (ai dati nominali) Umidità relativa dell'95%, non soggetta a condensa

Riduzione delle prestazioni (correnti e coppie) 1%/K in un intervallo da 40°C a 50°C fino a 1000m sopra il livello del mare (LdM)

Per altitudini oltre i 1000 m sopra il LdM e e 40°C

6% a 2000 m sopra il LdM

17% a 3000 m sopra il LdM

30% a 4000 m sopra il LdM

55% a 5000 m sopra il LdM

Nessuna riduzione delle prestazioni ad altitudini oltre i 1000 m sopra il LdM e riduzione della temp. di 10K/1000m

Durata dei cuscinetti a sfere ≥ 20.000 ore d'esercizio

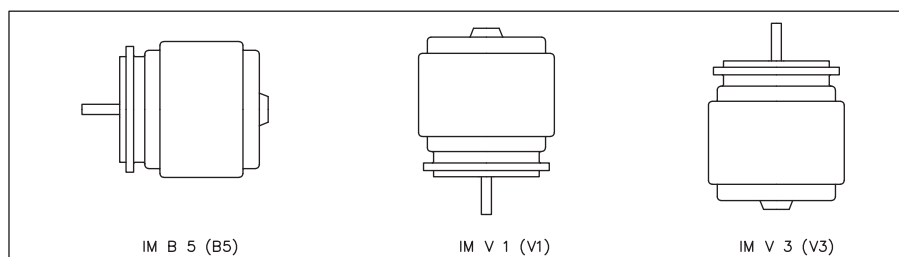
INFORMAZIONI

Per i dati tecnici di ogni tipo di motore consultare il capitolo "Technical Data" da p. 104.

20.2 Allestimento standard

20.2.1 Forma costruttiva

I modelli base dei servomotori sincroni AKM hanno forma costruttiva IM B5 secondo EN 60034-7.



20.2.2 Flangia

Dimensioni flangia conformi a norma IEC, accoppiamento j6 (AKM1: h7).

Precisione secondo DIN 42955.

Classe di tolleranza: **N**, optional R per flangia di IEC

Temperatura al massimo ammissibile della flangia nel operazione continuo: 65°C

20.2.3 Grado di protezione

| Motor Standard | Connettore | Anello di Tenuta | Grado di protezione |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| AKM1-4 | M, P | con o sin | IP20 |
| AKM1 | C, D | sin | IP40 |
| AKM1 | C, D | con | IP65 |
| AKM2-AKM8 | B, C, D, G, H, T | sin | IP54 |
| AKM2-AKM8 | B, C, D, G, H, T | con | IP65 |

20.2.4 Classe di isolamento

I motori sono conformi alla classe isolante F secondo IEC 60085 (UL 1446 class F).

20.2.5 Superficie

I motori sono ricoperti di rivestimento della polvere del poliestere nel nero opaco non resistente ai solventi (tricloroetilene, diluenti o altro).

20.2.6 Estremità di uscita albero

La trasmissione della forza ha luogo attraverso l'estremità cilindrica di uscita dell'albero, accoppiamento k6 (AKM1: h7) secondo EN 50347 con filettatura di serraggio ma **senza sede per chiavetta**. Per la durata dei cuscinetti sono state calcolate come base 20.000 ore d'esercizio.

Forca radiale

Se i motori si azionano mediante pignone o cinghie dentate vengono a determinarsi forze radiali elevate. I valori ammessi sull'estremità dell'albero, in funzione del numero di giri, sono indicati nei diagrammi nel cap. "Dimensions" p.117. I valori massimi si trovano nei dati tecnici. In caso di applicazione della forza al centro dell'estremità libera dell'albero, il valore di F_R può essere maggiore del 10%.

Forza assiale

Mentre pignoni o rotelle di montaggio all'asse o nel caso di uso del sistema d'ingranaggi angolare delle forze assiali presenti. I valori massimi si trovano nei dati tecnici.

Accoppiamenti

Come elementi di accoppiamento idealmente privi di gioco si sono rivelate valide le Pinze a doppio cono eventualmente abbinata a accoppiamenti con attacchi metallici a soffietto.

20.2.7 Dispositivo di protezione

Nella versione standard ogni motore dispone di un PTC a potenziale zero. Il punto di commutazione è a $155^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5\%$. Questo PTC **non** offre alcuna protezione nei confronti di sovraccarichi brevi molto elevati.

In via opzionale il motore può essere dotato di un sensore KTY 84-130 (vedere opzione di collegamento 1, 2 e 7 a pag. 65).

Utilizzando il nostro cavo per feedback preconfezionato il sensore è integrato nel sistema di controllo dei servoamplificatori digitali.

20.2.8 Resistenza alle vibrazioni

I motori sono eseguiti con resistenza alle vibrazioni A secondo EN 60034-14. Per un campo di velocità compreso tra 600 e 3600 giri/m e un asse di altezza compresa tra 56 e 132 mm questo determina un'ampiezza di oscillazione ammessa di 1,6 mm/s come valore efficace.

| Velocità [rpm] | max. rel. Spostamento Vibratorio [μm] | max. Run-out [μm] |
|----------------|--|--------------------------------|
| ≤ 1800 | 90 | 23 |
| > 1800 | 65 | 16 |

20.3 Sistema di collegamento

20.3.1 Connettore

| Connettore | Numero di poli | | Corrente max. | | Sezione max. | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | Potenza | Segnale | Potenza | Segnale | Potenza | Segnale |
| IP65 connettore potenza dim. 1,0 | 4 | 4 | 30 A | 10 A | 4 mm ² | 1,5 mm ² |
| IP65 connettore potenza dim. 1,5 | 4 | 2 | 75 A | 30 A | 16 mm ² | 4 mm ² |
| IP20 connettore potenza, Molex | 4 / 8 | | 13 A | | 1,5 mm ² | |
| IP65 connettore potenza, y-tec | 4 | 5 | 14 A | 3,6 A | 1,5 mm ² | 0,75 mm ² |
| IP65 connettore Resolver | - | 12 | - | 10 A | - | 0,5 mm ² |
| IP65 connettore Encoder | - | 17 | - | 9 A | - | 0,5 mm ² |
| IP20 connettore Feedback, Molex | - | 10 / 18 | 13 A | | 1,5 mm ² | |
| IP65 connettore Feedback, y-tec | - | 12 | - | 5 A | - | 0,75 mm ² |
| IP65 connettore ibrido dim. 1,0 | 4 | 4 | 30 A | 10 A | 4 mm ² | 1,5 mm ² |
| IP20 connettore ibrido, Molex | 10 | | 13 A | | 1,5 mm ² | |
| IP65 connettore ibrido, i-tec | 4 | 5 | 14 A | 3,6 A | 1,5 mm ² | 0,75 mm ² |
| IP65 scatola morsettiera | 4 | 2 | 150 A | 15 A | 25 mm ² | 2,5 mm ² |

20.3.2 Sezioni dei cavi

20.3.2.1 Cavo di potenza, cavo combinato

I cavi combinati contengono oltre ai 4 fili di potenza anche due fili dei freni schermati.

| Sezione | | Capacità di corrente | Commento |
|---------|------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Cavo | Cavo combinato | | |
| (4x1) | (4x1+(2x0,75)) | $0 A < I_{0rms} \leq 10,1A$ | Le parentesi (...) indicano la schermatura. Capacità di corrente secondo EN60204-1:2006, Tabella 6, colonna B2 |
| (4x1,5) | (4x1,5+(2x0,75)) | $10,1A < I_{0rms} \leq 13,1A$ | |
| (4x2,5) | (4x2,5+(2x1)) | $13,1A < I_{0rms} \leq 17,4A$ | |
| (4x4) | (4x4+(2x1)) | $17,4 < I_{0rms} \leq 23A$ | |
| (4x6) | (4x6+(2x1)) | $23 < I_{0rms} \leq 30A$ | |
| (4x10) | (4x10+(2x1,5)) | $30 < I_{0rms} \leq 40A$ | |
| (4x16) | (4x16+(2x1,5)) | $40 < I_{0rms} \leq 54A$ | |
| (4x25) | (4x10+(2x1,5)) | $54 < I_{0rms} \leq 70A$ | |

20.3.2.2 Cavo di retroazione

| Tipo | Sezione | Commento |
|---------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Resolver, SFD | (4 x 2 x 0,25) | |
| Encoder | (7 x 2 x 0,25) | BiSS, EnDAT, HIPERFACE |
| Comcoder | (8 x 2 x 0,25) | Encoder incremental + Hall |

20.3.2.3 Cavo ibrido

| Tipo | Sezione | Commento |
|---------|--|--|
| Hibrido | (4x1,0+2x(2x0,75)) (4x1,5+2x(2x0,75)) | 4 fili di potenza, 4 fili di trasmissione per SFD Gen2 |

20.4 Freno di stazionamento

I motori sono disponibili a scelta con freno di stazionamento integrato. Il freno di tipo a molla (24VDC) blocca il rotore quando non è applicata tensione.

In presenza del freno di stazionamento integrato la lunghezza del motore aumenta.



AVVERTENZA

Se in caso di carichi sospesi (assi verticali) il freno di arresto del motore è rilasciato e nello stesso tempo il servoazionamento non è attivo, il carico può cadere!

Pericolo di lesioni per il personale addetto alla macchina. Per garantire la sicurezza funzionale in presenza di carichi sospesi (assi verticali) è necessario utilizzare un freno meccanico esterno aggiuntivo.

AVVISO

I freni di stazionamento sono predisposti come freni di stazionamento e non sono adatti per frenare in modo continuo durante il funzionamento. In caso di frenature operative frequenti è prevedibile l'usura prematura del freno di stazionamento.

I freni di stazionamento possono essere comandati direttamente dal servoamplificatore (non garantisce la sicurezza delle persone); il rilascio dell'avvolgimento del freno in questo caso avviene nel servoamplificatore - non è necessario alcun componente supplementare. Se il freno di stazionamento non viene comandato direttamente dal servoamplificatore occorre il cablaggio di un componente supplementare (ad esempio un varistore). Contattare a questo proposito il nostro supporto tecnico.

20.5 Ventola per AKM7

Per le dimensioni AKM7 è disponibile un kit per la ventilazione forzata. La ventola montata consente un'erogazione di potenza dei motori AKM7 fino al 30% superiore. Nell'imbballaggio del kit sono contenute istruzioni di montaggio relative al kit per la ventola.



L'alloggiamento del ventilatore può essere fissato utilizzando solo le squadre di fissaggio in dotazione o con l'aggiunta dei perni distanziatori, anch'essi forniti in dotazione. La scelta del metodo di fissaggio più idoneo dipende dall'applicazione. Qualora sia prevista la presenza di forti vibrazioni, utilizzare per sicurezza sia le squadre di fissaggio che i perni distanziatori. Per i motori con freno integrato sono necessari i perni distanziatori lunghi.

AVVISO

Garantire il libero afflusso d'aria sulla griglia del ventilatore e mantenere uno spazio libero di circa 25 mm dietro alla griglia.

Con la convezione forzata i motori si sporcano in misura notevolmente maggiore. I depositi di impurità determinano una riduzione della capacità di refrigerazione e possono compromettere il buon funzionamento dei motori. La polvere può bruciare in caso di surriscaldamento. Si raccomanda quindi di pulire regolarmente il condotto di aerazione, il ventilatore e il motore.

Il montaggio della ventola determina un incremento delle dimensioni dei motori AKM7.

I dati tecnici dei motori AKM7 con ventola sono riportati a pagina 115.

Il disegno quotato dei motori AKM7 con ventola è riportato a pagina 125.

20.6 Washdown e Washdown Food

Questa variante viene utilizzata in applicazioni soggette a norme igieniche rigorose, in cui è necessario evitare la formazione di germi e la corrosione e in cui le macchine devono essere pulite periodicamente.

I motori si basano sui modelli standard AKM2 - AKM6 con particolari modifiche per l'utilizzo nell'industria di trasformazione degli alimenti o nell'industria di confezionamento. Inoltre la flangia può essere rivestita, sebbene in tal caso non sia possibile garantire la classe di tolleranza N.

Nel codice sono definiti separatamente la verniciatura della carcassa del motore (tipi "W" per il Washdown e "F" per Washdown Food) nel modello in questione (ultimi due caratteri) e il rivestimento della flangia.

20.6.1 Washdown

| | |
|--|---|
| AKM ^{^^^} - ^{^^^^} ^W | Washdown senza rivestimento flangia |
| AKM ^{^^^} -W ^{^^^^} ^W | Washdown con rivestimento flangia IEC di tipo A |

INFORMAZIONI

I motori Washdown non devono entrare a contatto con alimenti non imballati.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Campo d'applicazione: | Ambienti difficili, esterni |
| Esempio: | Trasporto nel settore degli alimenti e dell'imballaggio senza alcun contatto con gli alimenti, stazioni radar, turbine eoliche, impianti offshore. |
| Norme: | UL, CE, RohS |
| Superficie: | Rivestimento argentato |
| Resistenza: | A detergenti testati (vedere pagina 71), resistente alla corrosione |
| Grado di protezione: | IP67 |
| Albero: | Acciaio |
| Guarnizione ad anello: | PTFE |
| Lubrificante: | Grasso industriale, non adatto agli alimenti |
| Connettore: | Acciaio, superficie liscia |
| Viti: | Acciaio inossidabile |
| Targhetta di omologazione: | Incisa, per ogni unità di imballaggio è prevista una targhetta supplementare |
| Dimensioni: | AKM2 - AKM6 |

20.6.2 Washdown Food

| | |
|---|--|
| AKM ^{^^^} - ^{^^^} ^^^ ^{^^^} - [^] F | Washdown Food senza rivestimento flangia |
| AKM ^{^^^} - ^W ^^^ ^{^^^} - [^] F | Washdown Food con rivestimento flangia IEC di tipo A |

INFORMAZIONI

La superficie dei motori Washdown Food ha superato tutti i test conformemente ai requisiti di migrazione globale della FDA relativi al contatto indiretto con gli alimenti. Non è consentito il contatto diretto con alimenti non imballati.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Campo d'applicazione: | Industria degli alimenti e delle bevande, senza contatto diretto con gli alimenti non imballati. |
| Esempio: | Taglio, imballaggio e riempimento senza contatto diretto con alimenti; il motore è a lato o sotto gli alimenti. |
| Norme: | UL, CE, RoHS, FDA |
| Superficie: | Rivestimento bianco |
| Resistenza: | A detergenti testati (vedere pagina 71), resistente alla corrosione |
| Grado di protezione: | IP67 |
| Albero: | Acciaio |
| Guarnizione ad anello: | PTFE secondo FDA |
| Lubrificante: | Adatto agli alimenti secondo FDA |
| Connettore: | Acciaio, superficie liscia |
| Viti: | Acciaio inossidabile |
| Targhetta di omologazione: | Incisa, per ogni unità di imballaggio è prevista una targhetta supplementare |
| Dimensioni: | AKM2 - AKM6 |

20.6.3 Analisi e verifica delle proprietà nei confronti dei detergenti

Nel laboratorio della ECOLAB Deutschland GmbH è stata analizzata la resistenza delle superfici Washdown e Washdown Food nei confronti dei seguenti detergenti industriali:

- **P3-topactive DES**
- **P3-topactive LA**
- **P3-topax 56**
- **P3-topax 66**
- **P3-topax 91**

Le superfici sono state immerse per 28 giorni a temperatura ambiente nel rispettivo detergente. Ciò corrisponde a circa 2500 cicli di lavaggio con almeno 15 minuti di contatto con il detergente o a 1500 cicli di lavaggio con pulizia e successiva disinfezione.

I certificati sono reperibili sul nostro "Prodotto WIKI" alla pagina [Approvals](#).

AVVISO

Kollmorgen fornisce una garanzia sul ciclo di vita dei motori solo se vengono utilizzati i detergenti testati. Su richiesta, Kollmorgen può testare detergenti diversi da quelli indicati sopra ed eventualmente autorizzarne l'uso.

20.6.4 Condizioni di montaggio e di utilizzo

- I motori devono essere utilizzati unicamente a temperature comprese tra la temperatura ambiente e 50°C.
- Se la flangia anteriore è rivestita, non è garantita la classe di tolleranza N.

AVVISO

Nei motori muniti di flange, senza rivestimento lavabile, la superficie della flangia deve essere protetta dall'azione dei detergenti mediante un opportuno montaggio.

20.6.5 Piano di pulizia

Piano di pulizia consigliato con i detergenti testati:

Sciacquare con acqua (40°... 50°C)

Sciacquare a bassa pressione, dall'alto verso il basso nella direzione di scarico. Pulire lo scarico.

Pulizia a schiuma

Pulire dall'alto verso il basso.

Detergenti alcalini: P3-topactive LA o P3-topax 66 (2-5%, 15 minuti al giorno)

Detergenti acidi: P3-topax 56 (2%, 15 minuti se necessario)

Temperatura: da fredda fino a 40°C

Disinfezione

Spruzzare con acqua (40°... 50°C) a bassa pressione, dall'alto verso il basso.

Disinfezione a spruzzo: P3-topax 91 (1-2%, 30-60 minuti se necessario)

Disinfezione a schiuma: P3-topactiv DES (1-3%, 10-30 minuti se necessario)

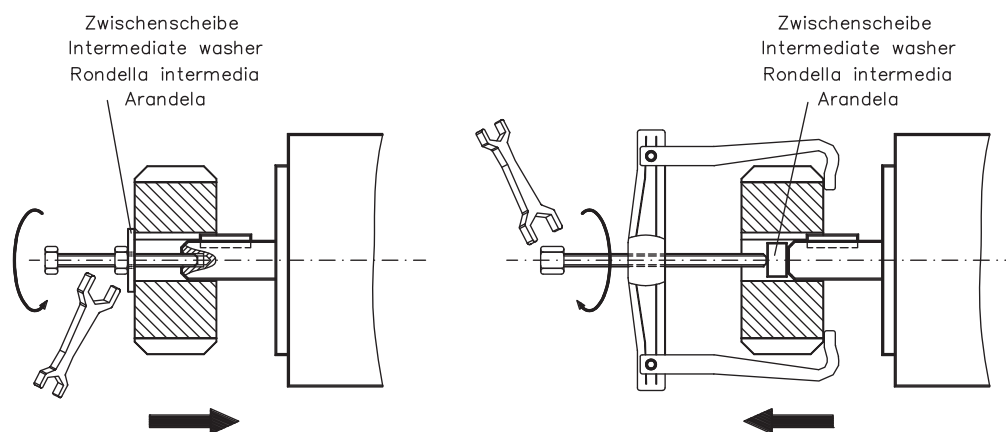
21 Installazione meccanica

INFORMAZIONI Le illustrazioni di dimensione possono essere trovate nel p.117.

21.1 Indicazioni importanti

INFORMAZIONI Solo personale tecnico con esperienza di montaggio meccanico può montare il motore.

- Proteggere i motori da sollecitazioni non ammesse. Durante il trasporto e la movimentazione non ci devono essere le parti danneggiate.
- Il luogo di installazione deve essere privo di materiali conduttivi e aggressivi. In caso di il montaggio V3 (estremità dell'albero rivolta verso l'alto) assicurarsi che nessun liquido si infiltri nei cuscinetti. In caso di montaggio in esecuzione chiusa consultare prima il nostro settore applicazioni.
- Assicurare la libera ventilazione dei motori e rispettare i valori ammessi per la temperatura ambiente e della flangia. In caso di temperature ambiente superiori ai 40°C consultare prima il nostro settore applicazioni. Garantire una sufficiente dissipazione di calore nell'ambiente e sulla flangia del motore per non superare la temperatura massima ammessa per la flangia, pari a di 65°C nel funzionamento S1.
- In particolare flangia e albero possono trovarsi in una condizione critica durante lo stoccaggio ed il montaggio. Per fissare accoppiamenti, ruote dentate o pulegge utilizzare la filettatura di serraggio prevista per l'albero motore e, se possibile, riscaldare le prese di forza. Urti o l'esercizio di forza eccessiva possono danneggiare cuscinetti a sfere e albero.



- Se possibile impiegare esclusivamente Pinze o accoppiamenti privi di gioco, con accoppiamento per attrito. Assicurarsi che l'accoppiamento sia allineato correttamente. Eventuali spostamenti possono causare vibrazioni non ammesse e possono determinare la rottura dei cuscinetti a sfere e dell'accoppiamento stesso.
- Evitare sempre di sovradimensionare meccanicamente il supporto dell'albero motore usando un accoppiamento rigido e un supporto supplementare esterno (ad esempio nella trasmissione).
- Rispettare il numero di poli del motore e del resolver e nei servoamplificatori utilizzati impostare il numero di poli in modo corretto. Una regolazione errata può comportare danni irreversibili, in particolare nei motori di piccole dimensioni.
- Evitare il più possibile la sollecitazione assiale dell'albero motore. Una sollecitazione assiale riduce notevolmente la durata del motore.
- Verificare il rispetto delle sollecitazioni radiali e assiali ammesse F_R e F_A . Impiegando una trasmissione a cinghia dentata, il diametro **minimo** ammesso per il pignone viene ad esempio calcolato in base all'equazione: $d_{\min} \geq (M_0 / F_R) \times 2$.

22 Installazione elettrica

INFORMAZIONI Gli assegnazione dei connettori possono essere trovati nel cap. "Connector Pinout" p.131. Pinout di servo amplificatore può essere trovato nella manuale d'istruzione di amplificatore.

22.1 Indicazioni importanti

INFORMAZIONI Solo personale tecnico con esperienza nei collegamenti elettrici può cablare il motore.



PERICOLO

Montare e cablare i motori sempre in assenza di tensione, vale a dire senza inserire la tensione d'esercizio degli apparecchi da collegare.

In caso di contatto con contatti liberi sussiste rischio di morte o di gravi lesioni personali.


Assicurarsi che il quadro elettrico venga disinserito in modo sicuro (blocco, cartelli di avvertenza, e così via). Le singole tensioni verranno inserite solo con la messa in funzione.

Non allentare mai i collegamenti elettrici dei motori sotto tensione.

Pericolo di scossa elettrica! In casi sfavorevoli possono venire a crearsi archi voltaici con conseguenti danni a carico di persone e contatti.

I condensatori del servoamplificatore possono presentare cariche residue pericolose fino a 10 minuti dopo l'interruzione della tensione di rete. I collegamenti di comando e di potenza possono condurre tensione anche a motore fermo.

Misurare la tensione nel circuito intermedio e attendere fino a quando il valore è sceso al di sotto dei 40V.

INFORMAZIONI Il simbolo messa a terra  che si trova in tutti gli schemi di collegamento indica che occorre provvedere ad un collegamento conduttivo il più ampio possibile tra l'apparecchio identificato e la piastra di montaggio nel quadro elettrico ad armadio. Tale collegamento deve consentire la dispersione di interferenze ad alta frequenza e non deve essere confuso con il simbolo di terra PE (misura di protezione secondo EN 60204).

Osservare anche le note negli schemi di collegamento delle manuale di istruzioni del servoamplificatore utilizzato.

22.2 Collegamento dei motori con cavi preconfezionati

- Eseguire il cablaggio in base alle disposizioni ed alle norme vigenti.
- Per il collegamento di potenza e di retroazione utilizzare esclusivamente cavi schermati preconfezionati di Kollmorgen.
- Schermature non posizionate correttamente possono portare a interferenze EMV e possono pregiudicare il funzionamento del sistema.
- Lunghezza dei cavi max.: attenersi manuali d'istruzione del servoamplificatore.

INFORMAZIONI

Per la descrizione dettagliata dei cavi confezionamento consultare il manuale regionali degli accessori.

22.3 Guida ad installazione elettrica

- Verificare l'abbinamento tra servoamplificatori e motore. Confrontare la tensione nominale e la corrente nominale degli apparecchi. Eseguire il cablaggio in base allo schema di collegamento riportato sul manuale del servoamplificatore. Il assegnazione dei connettori sono indicati da capitolo "Connector Pinout" p.131.
- Tutti i cavi che conducono correnti elevate devono avere sezione sufficiente secondo EN 60204. Le sezioni consigliate sono indicate nei dati tecnici.

INFORMAZIONI

Nel caso del motore lungo cavo (>25m) ed il dipendente sul tipo del servoamplificatore utilizzato una scatola induttore (3YL / 3YLN) deve essere commutato nel cavo del motore (veda il manuale di istruzioni del servoamplificatore ed il manuale accessorio).

- Assicurarsi che la messa a terra di servoamplificatore e motore venga eseguita a regola d'arte. Per una schermatura e una messa a terra conformi ai requisiti di compatibilità elettromagnetica si vedano le manuale del servoamplificatore utilizzato. Collegare a terra la piastra di montaggio e la carcassa del motore.
- Se il cavo di potenza impiegato per il motore integra i conduttori di comando del freno questi ultimi devono essere schermati. La schermatura deve essere collegata su entrambe le estremità (vedere le istruzioni per l'installazione del servoamplificatore).
- Cablaggio
 - Se possibile, posare separatamente i cavi di potenza e di comando
 - Collegare l'unità di retroazione o encoder
 - Collegare i cavi del motore, l'induttore per motore vicino al servoamplificatore le schermature, su entrambe le estremità, ai morsetti o ai connettori EMC
 - Collegare l'eventuale il freno di stazionamento del motore.
Posare la schermatura su entrambi i lati
- Collegare le schermature in modo da coprire un'ampia superficie (a bassa impedenza), mediante un corpo connettore metallizzato o connettori filettati per cavi conformi ai requisiti sulla compatibilità elettromagnetica.
- Requisiti a materiale dei cavi:

| | | |
|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| Capacità | | |
| Cavo di motore | - | inferiore a 150 pF/m |
| Cavo die retroazione | - | inferiore a 120 pF/m |

23 Messa in funzione

23.1 Indicazioni importanti

Solo tecnici con ampie conoscenze di elettrotecnica/tecniche di movimentazione possono mettere in funzione l'unità di azionamento con servoamplificatore/motore.



PERICOLO

Presenza di tensioni letali fino a 900V. Pericolo di scossa elettrica! Verificare che tutti gli elementi di collegamento sotto tensione siano protetti in modo sicuro contro il contatto.

Non allentare mai i collegamenti elettrici dei motori sotto tensione. I condensatori del servoamplificatore possono presentare cariche residue pericolose fino a 10 minuti dopo l'interruzione della tensione di rete. I collegamenti di comando e di potenza possono condurre tensione anche a motore fermo.

Misurare la tensione nel circuito intermedio e attendere fino a quando il valore è sceso al di sotto dei 40V.



ATTENZIONE

La temperatura superficiale del motore può varcare i 100°C durante il funzionamento. Pericolo di ustioni lievi! Verificare (misurare) la temperatura del motore.

Prima di toccarlo attendere che abbia raggiunto i 40°C.



ATTENZIONE

Durante la messa in funzione non è possibile escludere un movimento imprevisto dell'azionamento.

Le misure necessarie in questo caso per un'applicazione specifica possono essere desunte dall'analisi dei rischi dell'applicazione.

23.2 Guida ad messa in funzione

A titolo di esempio descriviamo la procedura da seguire per la messa in funzione. A seconda dell'impiego previsto può risultare opportuna o necessaria una procedura diversa.

- Controllare il montaggio e l'orientamento del motore.
- Verificare che gli elementi di azionamento (accoppiamento, trasmissione, puleggia) siano fissati nella relativa sede e che siano regolati correttamente (rispettare le forze radiali e assiali ammesse).
- Controllare il cablaggio e i collegamenti su motore e servoamplificatore. Assicurarsi che la messa a terra venga effettuata a regola d'arte.
- Controllare il funzionamento dell'eventuale freno di stazionamento. (Applicando 24V il freno deve essere rilasciarsi).
- Verificare se il rotore del motore può ruotare liberamente (rilasciare prima l'eventuale freno). Prestare attenzione ai rumori di sfregamento.
- Verificare che siano state adottate tutte le misure di protezione dal contatto necessarie per i componenti mobili e sotto tensione.
- Eseguire gli ulteriori controlli specifici e necessari per l'impianto in uso.
- Mettere in funzione l'azionamento in base alle istruzioni per la messa in funzione del servoamplificatore.
- In caso di sistemi multiasse mettere in funzione ogni unità di azionamento del servoamplificatore/motore singolarmente.

23.3

Eliminazione dei guasti

La seguente tabella è da intendersi come una "cassetta di pronto soccorso". A seconda delle condizioni dell'impianto in uso diverse possono essere le cause di un'anomalia. Si descrivono prevalentemente le cause dei guasti che riguardano direttamente il motore. Eventuali anomalie nel comportamento normale sono generalmente da ricondursi ad un'impostazione errata dei parametri del servoamplificatore. Consultare a questo proposito la documentazione del servoamplificatore e del software operativo.

Nei sistemi multiasse le ragioni possono essere a monte, e occulte.

| Guasto | Cause possibili | Misure per l'eliminazione del guasto |
|--|---|---|
| Il motore non gira | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Servoamplificatore non abilitato — Cavo valori nominali interrotto — Fasi motore scambiate — Freno non rilasciato — Azionamento bloccato meccanicamente | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Attivare il segnale ENABLE — Controllare il cavo valori nominali — Impostare le fasi del motore correttamente — Controllare il comando del freno — Controllare la meccanica |
| Motore fuorigiri | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Fasi motore scambiate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Impostare le fasi del motore correttamente |
| Il motore oscilla | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Schermatura cavo resolver interrotta — Amplificazione eccessiva | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Sostituire il cavo resolver — Utilizzare i valori predefiniti del motore |
| Messaggio d'errore freno | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Cortocircuito nella linea di alimentazione della tensione del freno di arresto motore — Freno di stazionamento difettoso | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Eliminare il cortocircuito — Sostituire il motore |
| Messaggio d'errore stadio finale | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Il cavo motore è in cortocircuito o ha una dispersione a terra — Il motore è in cortocircuito o ha una dispersione a terra | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Sostituire il cavo — Sostituire il motore |
| Messaggio d'errore resolver | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Connettore resolver non inserito correttamente — Cavo resolver interrotto, schiacciato o similari | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Controllare il connettore — Controllare i cavi |
| Messaggio d'errore temperatura motore | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Interruttore termico del motore intervenuto — Connettore resolver allentato o cavo resolver interrotto | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Attendere fino a quando il motore si è raffreddato. Successivamente verificare la causa del surriscaldamento. — Controllare il connettore ed eventualmente inserire un nuovo cavo resolver |
| Il freno non fa presa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Coppia di arresto richiesta eccessiva — Freno difettoso — Sollecitazione assiale albero motore | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Controllare la disposizione — Sostituire il motore — Controllare la sollecitazione assiale e ridurla. Sostituire il motore in quanto i cuscinetti sono danneggiati. |

24 Dati tecnici

INFORMAZIONI Per i dati tecnici di tipo di motore consultare il capitolo "Technical Data" da p. 104.

Tutti i dati con la temperatura ambientale 40°C e la temperatura della bobina 100K aumentano. Determinazione delle date nominali con temperatura di flangia dell'adattatore costantemente 65°C. I dati possono avere una tolleranza di +/- 10%.

24.1 Definizioni

Coppia continuativa allo stallo M_0 [Nm]

La coppia continuativa allo stallo viene erogata ad un numero di giri $0 < n < 100$ giri/min ed alle condizioni nominali per un periodo illimitato.

Coppia nominale M_n [Nm]

La coppia nominale viene erogata quando il motore assorbe la corrente nominale al numero di giri nominale. La coppia nominale può essere erogata durante il funzionamento continuo (S1) al numero di giri nominale per un periodo illimitato.

Corrente continuativa allo stallo I_{0rms} [A]

La corrente continuativa ad un numero di giri $0 < n < 100$ giri/min è la corrente sinodale effettiva che il motore assorbe a riposo per poter erogare la coppia continuativa allo stallo.

Corrente di picco (corrente d'impulso) I_{0max} [A]

La corrente di picco (valore effettivo sinodale) è varie volte la corrente continuativa allo stallo secondo il motore. La corrente di picco del servoamplificatore utilizzato deve essere inferiore.

Costante di coppia K_{Trms} [Nm/A]

La costante di coppia indica in Nm la coppia generata dal motore con una corrente sinodale effettiva di 1A. Vale $M = I \times K_T$ (fino a max. $I = 2 \times I_0$)

Costante di tensione K_{Erms} [mV/min]

La costante di tensione indica la forza elettromotrice indotta riferita al motore a 1000 giri/min. come valore effettivo sinodale tra due morsetti.

Momento di inerzia del rotore J [kgcm²]

La costante J è una misura della capacità di accelerazione del motore. Con I_0 si ottiene ad esempio il tempo di accelerazione t_b da 0 a 3000 giri/min.:

$$t_b \text{ [s]} = \frac{3000 \times 2\pi}{M_0 \times 60s} \times \frac{m^2}{10^4 \times cm^2} \times J \quad \text{con } M_0 \text{ in Nm e } J \text{ in kgcm}^2$$

Costante di tempo termica t_{th} [min]

La costante t_{th} indica il tempo di riscaldamento del motore freddo con un carico di I_0 fino al raggiungimento di una sovratemperatura di $0,63 \times 100$ Kelvin. In caso di sollecitazione con corrente di picco, il riscaldamento ha luogo in un tempo notevolmente più breve.

Ritardo al rilascio t_{BRH} [ms]/ritardo all'inserzione t_{BRL} [ms] del freno

Le costanti indicano i tempi di reazione del freno di stazionamento applicando la tensione nominale al servoamplificatore.

U_N

Tensione di rete

U_n

Tensione di circuito intermedio. $U_n = \sqrt{2} * U_N$

Pagina lasciata intenzionalmente in bianco.

25 Generalidades

25.1 Sobre este manual










El presente manual describe los servomotores síncronos de la Serie AKM (modelo estándar).

Los motores son utilizados en el sistema de accionamiento junto con los servoamplificadores. Por este motivo, tenga presente la totalidad de la documentación del sistema, compuesta por:

- Instrucciones de instalación del servoamplificador
- Manual de comunicación de bus (p. ej., CANopen o EtherCAT)
- Manual del usuario de software de operadores del servoamplificador
- Manual de accesorios regional
- Descripción técnica de la serie de motores AKM

Más información de fondo se puede encontrar en nuestro “Producto WIKI”, disponible en www.wiki-kollmorgen.eu.

25.2 Símbolos utilizados

| Símbolos | Indication |
|---|--|
|  | Indica una situación peligrosa que, si no se evita, ocasionará la muerte o lesiones graves. |
|  | Indica una situación peligrosa que, si no se evita, puede ocasionar la muerte o lesiones graves. |
|  | Indica una situación peligrosa que, si no se evita, puede ocasionar lesiones leves o moderadas. |
|  | Éste no es un símbolo de seguridad. Indica situaciones que, si no se evitan, pueden provocar daños materiales. |
|  | Éste no es un símbolo de seguridad. Este símbolo indica notas importantes. |
|  | Advertencia de peligro (general). En el texto de aviso que aparece al lado se especifica el tipo de peligro. |
|  | Advertencia de peligro por electricidad y sus efectos. |
|  | Peligro por superficie caliente. |
|  | Advertencia de las cargas suspendidas. |

25.3 Abreviaturas utilizadas

Véase capítulo 32.1 "Definiciones".

26 Seguridad

Este capítulo le ayudará a identificar y evitar los riesgos a los que están expuestas las personas y los objetos.

26.1 Siga sus instrucciones!

¡Lea la documentación!

Antes del montaje y de la puesta en funcionamiento, lea detenidamente la presente documentación. La manipulación incorrecta del motor puede provocar daños personales o materiales. Por este motivo, el operador debe asegurarse de que todas las personas que vayan a realizar trabajos en el motor hayan leído y comprendido el manual, y de que se cumplan las instrucciones de seguridad que contiene.

¡Preste atención a los datos técnicos!

Conserve los datos técnicos y las indicaciones referentes a las condiciones de conexión (placa de identificación y documentación). Si se superan los valores de tensión o de corriente permitidos, los motores, p. ej., pueden resultar dañados por sobrecalentamiento.

¡Realice una valoración de los riesgos!

El fabricante de la máquina elaborará un análisis de riesgo de la máquina y adoptará las medidas adecuadas para que movimientos imprevistos no puedan causar daños personales ni materiales. Es posible que de la valoración de los riesgos se deriven requisitos adicionales para el personal cualificado.

¡Se requiere personal cualificado!

Las operaciones de transporte, instalación, puesta en funcionamiento y mantenimiento sólo podrán ser realizadas por personal cualificado. Por personal cualificado se entiende las personas que están familiarizadas con el transporte, la instalación, el montaje, la puesta en funcionamiento y el manejo del producto y que disponen de las correspondientes calificaciones profesionales.

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Transporte: | sólo a cargo de personal con conocimientos de manejo de elementos de montaje con riesgo electrostático |
| Instalación mecánica: | sólo a cargo de personal especializado con formación en ingeniería mecánica |
| Instalación eléctrica: | sólo a cargo de personal especializado con formación en electrotecnia |
| Puesta en funcionamiento: | sólo a cargo de personal especializado con amplios conocimientos sobre electrotecnia y la técnica de accionamientos |

El personal especializado deberá conocer y observar IEC 60364 / IEC 60664 y normativa nacional de prevención de accidentes.

¡Llevar a cabo un transporte seguro!

Para elevar y desplazar motores con un peso superior a 20 kg (AKM7 y AKM8), utilice siempre dispositivos elevadores. Si se elevan estas piezas sin la ayuda de herramientas, pueden producirse lesiones en la espalda. Siga las indicaciones de la página 85.

¡Asegure la chaveta!

Si hay alguna chaveta de eje, retírela o asegúrela cuando el motor vaya a funcionar sin carga para que no salga despedida y evitar los consiguientes riesgos de lesión. En la entrega, el estado, se asegura la pluma con una tapa de plástico.



¡Superficie caliente!

Durante el funcionamiento, los motores pueden tener superficies calientes según la clase de protección. Riesgo de quemaduras!

La temperatura de las superficies puede alcanzar 100°C. Mida la temperatura y, antes de tocar el motor, espere hasta que se haya enfriado a 40°C.



¡Toma de tierra!

Asegúrese de la adecuada puesta a tierra del bloque del motor con la barra colectora del armario de distribución como potencial de referencia. Sin una toma de tierra de baja impedancia no se puede garantizar la seguridad personal y existe peligro de muerte por descarga eléctrica.

¡Altas tensiones!

No abra el bastidor de distribución mientras estén funcionando los aparatos. La ausencia de indicaciones visuales no supone ninguna garantía de que no haya tensión. Las conexiones de potencia pueden estar activas aunque el motor no esté girando.

No extraiga ningún enchufe con el equipo en marcha. Existe el peligro de muerte o lesiones graves al tocar los contactos expuestos. Las conexiones pueden llevar tensión, incluso con el motor parado. En circunstancias desfavorables se pueden producir chispazos que dañen a las personas y a los contactos.

Al desconectar el servoamplificador de la corriente de alimentación, espere varios minutos antes de soltar piezas conductoras de corriente (por ejemplo, contactos, pernos, etc.). Los condensadores en el servoamplificador conducen tensiones peligrosas hasta unos varios minutos después de cortar la alimentación de corriente. Para mayor seguridad, mida la corriente en el circuito intermedio y espere a que la corriente se sitúe por debajo de 40V.



¡Asegurar las cargas suspendidas!

I freni di stazionamento integrati non garantiscono la sicurezza funzionale! In presenza di carichi sospesi (assi verticali) è necessario utilizzare un freno meccanico esterno aggiuntivo per garantire la sicurezza del personale.

26.2 Utilización conforme

- Los servomotores sincrónicos de la Serie AKM están diseñados especialmente para el accionamiento de equipos de manipulación, maquinaria textil, máquinas-herramientas, maquinaria de embalaje y similares con elevados requerimientos dinámicos.
- Están **solamente** autorizados a operar en motores cumpliendo las condiciones del entorno definidas en la presente documentación.
- Los motores de **Washdown** se pueden poner en funcionamiento en entornos con lejías y ácidos corrosivos siempre que se respeten las condiciones definidas en el capítulo 28.6, página 94.
- Se permite el uso de motores de **Washdown Food** en contacto directo con alimentos.
- Los motores de la Serie AKM está **exclusivamente** destinados a ser activados mediante servoamplificadores digitales regulados por velocidad y/o por par motor.
- Los motores se montan como componentes de instalaciones eléctricas o maquinaria y solamente pueden ser puestos en servicio como componentes integrados.
- El sensor de protección térmica integrado en las bobinas del motor debe evaluarse y supervisarse.
- Los frenos están diseñados como frenos de parada y no son adecuados para operaciones de frenado permanentes durante el servicio.
- Garantizamos la conformidad del servosistema con los términos de la EC Declaration of Conformity de la página 84, solamente cuando se utilicen los componentes entregados por nosotros (servoamplificador, motor, cables, etc.).

26.3 Uso indebido

- No se permite el uso de motores **estándar**
 - directamente en la red,
 - en áreas con peligro de explosión,
 - en contacto con alimentos,
 - en entornos con partículas en suspensión, vapores, aceites, lejías o ácidos conductores de la electricidad y/o corrosivos.
- No se permite el uso de motores de **Washdown**
 - directamente en la red,
 - en áreas con peligro de explosión,
 - en contacto con alimentos,
 - en entornos con ácidos o lejías con un valor de pH inferior a 2 o superior a 12,
 - en entornos con ácidos o lejías que no hayan sido probados por Kollmorgen.
- No se permite el uso de motores de **Washdown Food**
 - directamente en la red,
 - en áreas con peligro de explosión,
 - en contacto directo con alimentos..
- Está prohibido utilizar el motor si la máquina en la que está instalado:
 - no cumple las disposiciones de la directiva comunitaria sobre máquinas;
 - no cumple las disposiciones de la directiva sobre compatibilidad electromagnética;
 - no cumple las disposiciones de la directiva sobre equipos de baja tensión.
- A fin de garantizar la seguridad funcional, no se deben utilizar frenos de detención integrados sin un equipo adicional.

26.4 Manipulación

26.4.1 Transporte

- Clase de clima 2K3 según EN61800-2, IEC 60721-3-2
- Temperatura -25...+70° C, oscilación máx. 20K / hora
Humedad del aire humedad relativa máx. 5%... 95% sin condensar
- Sólo a cargo de personal especializado en el envase original reciclable del fabricante
- Evite impactos fuertes, particularmente sobre el extremo del eje
- En caso de que el embalaje esté dañado, compruebe que el aparato no tiene daños visibles. Informe de ello al transportista y, en caso necesario, al fabricante.

Transporte de motores por encima de los 20 kg de peso

Utilice las argollas de elevación suministradas para el transporte seguro de los motores AKM7 y AKM8 (>20kg).

Respete las instrucciones relativas al transporte incluidas en el embalaje del motor. Recomendamos la herramienta ZPZM 120/292 del transporte para mover los motores.

La unidad ZPMZ 120/292 de la suspensión consiste en una viga, suspendida al gancho de la grúa y dos doble-funcionan las ligas de cadena.

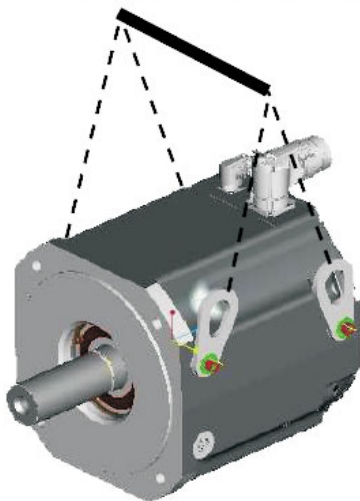


PELIGRO

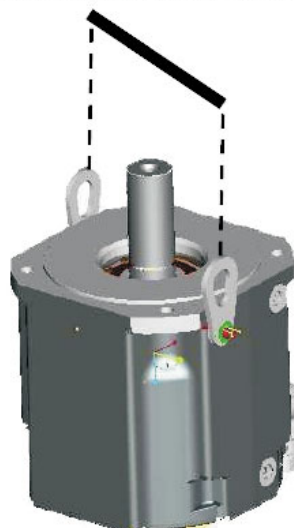
¡Suspendido carga. ¡Peligro de muerte, cuando el último bloqueo. La zona bajo la carga debe estar despejada durante la elevación!

- Los tornillos de fijación de las argollas de elevación han de estar completamente enroscados.
- Las argollas de elevación deben asentarse totalmente planas en la superficie de apoyo.
- Antes de utilizarlas, comprobar si las argollas de elevación están firmemente asentadas y si presentan daños visibles (corrosión, deformación).
- Las argollas de elevación deformadas no deben utilizarse.

B1/ 4 x LIFTING BOLT PLUS LIFTING BEAM



B2/ 2 x LIFTING BOLT PLUS LIFTING BEAM



B3/ 2 x LIFTING BOLT PLUS LIFTING BEAM



26.4.2 Embalaje

- Caja de cartón amortiguador de la espuma de Instapak®.
- Usted puede volver la porción plástica al surtidor (véase la "Eliminación").

| Modelo | Embalaje | Altura máx. de estiba | Modelo | Embalaje | Altura máx. de estiba |
|--------|----------------|-----------------------|--------|----------------|-----------------------|
| AKM1 | Caja de cartón | 10 | AKM5 | Caja de cartón | 5 |
| AKM2 | Caja de cartón | 10 | AKM6 | Caja de cartón | 1 |
| AKM3 | Caja de cartón | 6 | AKM7 | Caja de cartón | 1 |
| AKM4 | Caja de cartón | 6 | AKM8 | Paleta | 1 |

26.4.3 Almacenamiento

- Clase de clima 1K4 según EN61800-2, IEC 60721-3-2
- Temperatura -25...+55°C, oscilación máx. 20K/hora
- Humedad del aire humedad rel. máx. 5% ... 95% sin condensar
- Sólo en el embalaje original reciclable del fabricante
- Altura máx. de apilamiento véase la tabla en la sección "Embalaje"
- Tiempo de almacenamiento sin limitación

26.4.4 Advertencia / Limpieza

- Advertencia / limpieza sólo por personal profesional
- Después de 20.000 horas de servicio en condiciones nominales, se deberían cambiar los cojinetes.
- Compruebe el motor cada 2500 horas de servicio, o bien, una vez al año para ruidos en los cojinetes. Si escucha ruidos en los cojinetes, detenga inmediatamente el motor y cambie los cojinetes
- La apertura de los motores trae consigo la pérdida de la garantía
- Límpiase con isopropanol o producto similar **no sumergir ni pulverizar**

26.4.5 Reparación

Sólo el fabricante debe ejecutar reparaciones en el motor; la apertura de los aparatos invalida la garantía. Ponga el aparato fuera de servicio y envíelo al fabricante:

KOLLMORGEN Europe GmbH
Pempelfurtstr. 1
D-40880 Ratingen

26.4.6 Eliminación

De conformidad con la directiva 2002/96/CE (RAEE), nos encargamos de eliminar de manera adecuada los aparatos y accesorios viejos si el remitente se hace cargo de los gastos de transporte. Envíe los aparatos a

KOLLMORGEN Europe GmbH
Pempelfurtstr. 1
D-40880 Ratingen

27 Identificación del producto

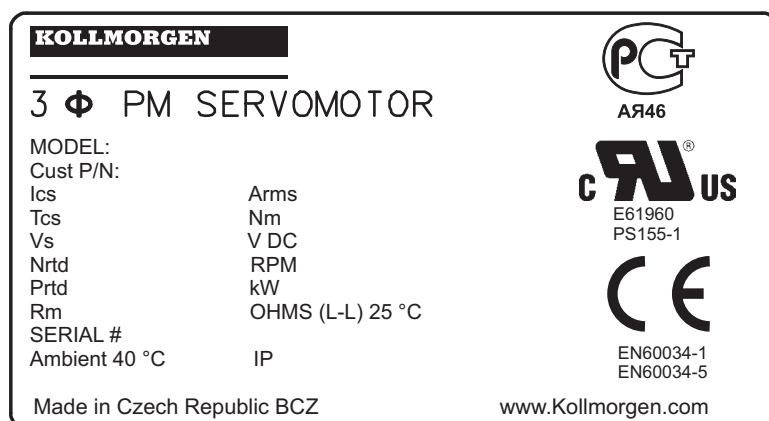
27.1 Volumen de suministro

- Motor de la Serie AKM
- Manual del producto (lengua multi), una por entrega

27.2 Placa de identificación

En los motores normales la placa de identificación se adhiere de forma permanente al lateral de la carcasa.

En los motores lavables la placa de identificación se graba en el lateral de la carcasa.



Con cada unidad de embalaje se incluye una placa de identificación adicional.

Leyenda:

| | |
|----------|--|
| MODEL | Modelo |
| CUST P/N | número de pieza del cliente |
| Ics | I_{0rms} (Corriente de parada) |
| Tcs | M_0 (Par motor de parada) |
| Vs | U_n (Tensión del circuito intermedio) |
| Nrtd | nn (Velocidad nominal @ U_n) |
| Prtd | P_n (Potencia nominal) |
| Rm | R25 (Resistencia de la bobina @ 25°) |
| SERIAL | Número de serie |
| AMBIENT | Temperatura ambiental máx. |

El año de fabricación se cifra en el número de serie: los primeros dos dígitos del número de serie son el año de fabricación, e.g. "12" significa 2012.

27.3

Codificación de modelo

AKM 6 2 P - A N C N DA 00

Tamaño del Brida
 1 40mm
 2 58mm
 3 70mm
 4 84mm
 5 108mm
 6 138mm
 7 188mm

Longitud del rotor
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5

Tipo Bobina
 A .. Z
 S especial

Tipo del brida
 A IEC precisión N
 B NEMA
 M,T cojinete reforzado AKM8
 W Capa del reborde por Washdown, IEC
 R IEC precisión R
 S especial
 C, D, G y H son variantes de brida alternativas. Póngase en contacto con el departamento de ventas de Kollmorgen.

Realización
 00 estándar
 01 con retén radial
 0W Washdown
 0F Washdown Food

Unidad de retorno
 todos los tipos, consulte la p. 89
 S- especial

Freno
 2 con Freno 24V
 N sin freno
 S especial

Técnica de conexión
 todos los tipos, consulte la p. 89
 S especial

Eje
 C con ranura
 K ranura abierto
 N sin ranura
 S especial

ESPAÑOL

27.3.1 Opciones de conexión

Encontrará las asignaciones de enchufes de las opciones en la pág. 131 y siguientes.

| PTC | Código | | Se puede utilizar con | Descripción | Posición del enchufe |
|-----|------------|--|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| | KTY 84-130 | | | | |
| B | 1 | | AKM2 | 2 enchufes acodados, girables, dim. 1.0, IP65 | en el motor |
| C | 7 | | AKM1 - AKM2 | 2 enchufes, dim. 1.0 , IP65 | en cable de 0,5 m |
| C | 1 | | AKM3 - AKM7 | 2 enchufes acodados, girables, dim. 1.0, IP65 | en el motor |
| | | | AKM1 | IP65, enchufe híbrido, i-tec | en el motor |
| D | - | | AKM2 - AKM6, SFD sin freno | 1 enchufe híbrido acodado, girable, dim. 1.0, IP65 | en el motor |
| G | - | | AKM2 - AKM6 | 2 enchufes rectos, dim. 1.0, IP65 | en el motor |
| H | 1 | | AKM74Q & AKM82T | 1 enchufe de feedback dim. 1.0, 1 enchufe de potencia dim. 1.5, IP65 | en el motor |
| M | - | | AKM1 - AKM4 | 2 enchufes Molex, Io<6A, IP20 | en cable de 0,5 m |
| P | - | | AKM1 - AKM4, con SFD sin freno | 1 enchufe híbrido Molex, Io<6A, IP20 | en cable de 0,5 m |
| T | 2 | | AKM8 | Caja de bornes (a potencia), 1 enchufe de feedback dim. 1.0, IP65 | en el motor |
| Y | 1 | | AKM1 | 2 enchufe y-tec, IP65 | en el motor |

27.3.2 Unidad de realimentación

La longitud del motor depende de la unidad de realimentación (feedback) incorporada; consulte los planos acotados de la página 117 y siguientes. No es posible realizar montajes posteriores. Encontrará las asignaciones de enchufes de las opciones en el capítulo "Connector Pinout" , en la pág. 131 y siguientes.

| Código | Descripción | Modelo | Se puede utilizar con | Comentario |
|--------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1- | Comcoder | | AKM1 - AKM8 | 1024 Incr/rot |
| 2- | Comcoder | | AKM1 - AKM8 | 2048 Incr/rot |
| AA | BiSS B Encoder | AD36 | AKM2 - AKM4 | Monovuelta, óptico |
| AA | BiSS B Encoder | AD58 | AKM5 - AKM8 | Monovuelta, óptico |
| AB | BiSS B Encoder | AD36 | AKM2 - AKM4 | Multivuelta, óptico |
| AB | BiSS B Encoder | AD58 | AKM5 - AKM8 | Multivuelta, óptico |
| C- | Smart Feedback Device | Size 10 | AKM1 | Gen2, Monovuelta |
| C- | Smart Feedback Device | Size 15 | AKM2 - AKM4 | Gen2, Monovuelta |
| C- | Smart Feedback Device | Size 21 | AKM5 - AKM8 | Gen2, Monovuelta |
| DA | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | ECN 1113 | AKM2 - AKM4 | Monovuelta, óptico |
| DA | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | ECN 1313 | AKM5 - AKM8 | Monovuelta, óptico |
| DB | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | EQN 1125 | AKM2 - AKM4 | Multivuelta, óptico |
| DB | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | EQN 1325 | AKM5 - AKM8 | Multivuelta, óptico |
| LA | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | ECl 1118 | AKM2 - AKM3 | Monovuelta, inductivo |
| LA | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | ECl 1319 | AKM4 - AKM8 | Monovuelta, inductivo |
| LB | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | EQI 1130 | AKM2 - AKM3 | Multivuelta, inductivo |
| LB | EnDAT 2.1 Encoder | EQI 1331 | AKM4 - AKM8 | Multivuelta, inductivo |
| GA* | HIPERFACE Encoder | SKS36 | AKM2 - AKM8 | Monovuelta |
| GB* | HIPERFACE Encoder | SKM36 | AKM2 - AKM8 | Multivuelta |
| GC | HIPERFACE Encoder | SEK34 | AKM1 | Monovuelta, capacitivo |
| GD | HIPERFACE Encoder | SEL34 | AKM1 | Multivuelta, capacitivo |
| R- | Resolver | Size 10 | AKM1 | 2 polos, eje hueco |
| R- | Resolver | Size 15 | AKM2 - AKM4 | 2 polos, eje hueco |
| R- | Resolver | Size 21 | AKM5 - AKM8 | 2 polos, eje hueco |

* no disponible con la opción de conexión "C" (cable con enchufe IP65)

28 Descripción técnica

28.1 Datos técnicos generales

Temperatura ambiente (con datos nominales) 5...+40°C con altura de emplaz. hasta 1000m sobre nivel del mar Con temperaturas ambiente superiores a 40°C y con montaje encapsulado de los motores, tome contacto siempre con nuestro Departamento de Aplicaciones.

Humedad autorizada (con datos nominales) 95% humedad relativa, sin formación de rocío

Reducción de potencia 1%/K en el rango 40°C...50°C hasta 1000 m sobre el nivel del mar (Corrientes y momentos) con alturas de emplazamiento superiores a 1000 m sobre el nivel del mar y 40°C

6% a 2000 m sobre el nivel del mar

17% a 3000 m sobre el nivel del mar

30% a 4000 m sobre el nivel del mar

55% a 5000 m sobre el nivel del mar

Sin reducción de potencia a alturas de emplazamiento superiores a 1000 m sobre el nivel del mar y reducción de temperatura en 10K / 1000m

Vida útil de cojinetes ≥ 20.000 horas de servicio

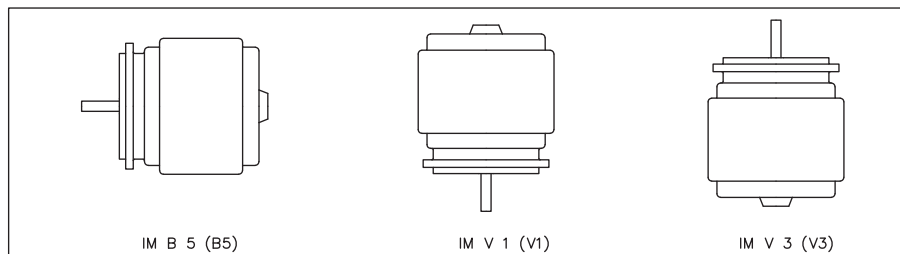
INFORMACIÓN

A partir de la página 104 del capítulo "Technical Data" encontrará los datos técnicos correspondientes a cada tipo de motor.

28.2 Modelo estándar

28.2.1 Forma de diseño

La forma básica de diseño de los servomotores AKM es la forma IM B5 según EN 60034-7.



28.2.2 Brida

Dimensiones de brida según Norma IEC, ajuste j6, precisión según DIN 42955

Clase de tolerancia : N, opcional R per brida del IEC

Temperatura máximo permitida del reborde en la operación continua 65°C.

28.2.3 Tipo de protección

| Modelo estándar | conector | retén radial | Tipo de protección |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| AKM1-4 | M, P | con o sin | IP20 |
| AKM1 | C, D | sin | IP40 |
| AKM1 | C, D | con | IP65 |
| AKM2-AKM8 | B, C, D, G, H, T | sin | IP54 |
| AKM2-AKM8 | B, C, D, G, H, T | con | IP65 |

28.2.4 Clase de material aislante

Los motores cumplen con la clase F de materiales aislantes según IEC 60085 (UL 1446 class F).

28.2.5 Superficie

Los motores están cubiertos con la capa del polvo del poliéster en negro mate, no siendo resistente a disolventes (Tri, diluyentes, etc.).

28.2.6 Extremo del eje, lado de accionamiento

La transmisión de fuerza resulta a través del extremo cilíndrico A (ajuste k6) según EN 50347 con rosca de apriete (hasta DBL1/DBL2) pero **sin ranura del muelle de ajuste**. Para la vida útil de los cojinetes se ha partido de 20.000 horas de servicio.

Fuerza radial:

Si los motores impulsan a través de piñones o correas dentadas, se presentan elevadas fuerzas radiales. Los valores autorizados en el extremo del eje, en función de velocidad, se indican en los diagramas en capítulo "Dimension Drawings" de la pag.117. Los valores máximos permitidos figuran en los datos técnicos. Con aplicación de fuerza en el centro del extremo libre del eje F_R 10% puede ser mayor.

Fuerza axial

Cuando se montan piñones o poleas en el eje y se utilizan p. ej. engranajes angulares, se producen fuerzas axiales. Los valores máximos permitidos figuran en los datos técnicos.

Acoplamiento

Como elementos ideales de acoplamiento sin juego han dado muy buen resultado las tenazas tensoras, también en unión con acoplamientos de fuelle metálico.

28.2.7 Dispositivo protector

El modelo estándar del motor va equipado con un PTC sin potencial. El punto de conexión se encuentra a $155^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5\%$. El PTC **no** protege contra sobrecargas instantáneas muy altas.

También existe la opción de equipar el motor con un sensor KTY 84-130 (vea las opciones de conexión 1, 2 y 7 en la página 89).

Utilizando nuestro conductor feedback preconfeccionado, el dispositivo de termoprotección está integrado en el sistema de control del servoamplificador digital.

28.2.8 Calidad vibracional

Los motores se fabrican con el factor A de calidad vibracional según DIN EN 60034-14. Esto implica que el nivel de vibraciones permitido como valor efectivo para un rango de velocidades de 600-3600 rpm y una altura del eje de entre 56-132 mm es de 1,6 mm/s.

| Velocidad [rpm] | max. rel. Dislocación Vibratoria [μm] | max. Run-out [μm] |
|-----------------|--|--------------------------------|
| ≤ 1800 | 90 | 23 |
| > 1800 | 65 | 16 |

28.3 Técnica de conexión

28.3.1 Enchufes

| Enchufes | Nº de polos | | Corriente máx. | | Sección máx. | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | Potencia | Señal | Potencia | Señal | Potencia | Señal |
| IP65 enchufe de potencia dim. 1,0 | 4 | 4 | 30 A | 10 A | 4 mm ² | 1,5 mm ² |
| IP65 enchufe de potencia dim. 1,5 | 4 | 2 | 75 A | 30 A | 16 mm ² | 4 mm ² |
| IP20 enchufe de potencia, Molex | 4 / 8 | | 13 A | | 1,5 mm ² | |
| IP65 enchufe de potencia, y-tec | 4 | 5 | 14 A | 3,6 A | 1,5 mm ² | 0,75 mm ² |
| IP65 enchufe Resolver | - | 12 | - | 10 A | - | 0,5 mm ² |
| IP65 enchufe Encoder | - | 17 | - | 9 A | - | 0,5 mm ² |
| IP20 enchufe Feedback, Molex | - | 10 / 18 | 13 A | | 1,5 mm ² | |
| IP65 enchufe Feedback, y-tec | - | 12 | - | 5 A | - | 0,75 mm ² |
| IP65 enchufe híbrido dim. 1,0 | 4 | 4 | 30 A | 10 A | 4 mm ² | 1,5 mm ² |
| IP20 enchufe híbrido, Molex | 10 | | 13 A | | 1,5 mm ² | |
| IP65 enchufe híbrido, i-tec | 4 | 5 | 14 A | 3,6 A | 1,5 mm ² | 0,75 mm ² |
| IP65 caja de bornes | 4 | 2 | 150 A | 15 A | 25 mm ² | 2,5 mm ² |

28.3.2 Secciones de cable

28.3.2.1 Cable de potencia, cable combinado

Los cables combinados incluyen, además de los 4 hilos de potencia, dos hilos de freno apantallados.

| Cable | Sección | | Intensidad de corriente máxima admisible | Comentario |
|---------|------------------|-----------------|--|---|
| | Cable | Cable combinado | | |
| (4x1) | (4x1+(2x0,75)) | | $0 A < I_{0rms} \leq 10,1A$ | Los paréntesis (...) hacen referencia a los apantallamientos. |
| (4x1,5) | (4x1,5+(2x0,75)) | | $10,1A < I_{0rms} \leq 13,1A$ | |
| (4x2,5) | (4x2,5+(2x1)) | | $13,1A < I_{0rms} \leq 17,4A$ | |
| (4x4) | (4x4+(2x1)) | | $17,4 < I_{0rms} \leq 23A$ | |
| (4x6) | (4x6+(2x1)) | | $23 < I_{0rms} \leq 30A$ | Intensidad de corriente máxima admisible según EN60204-1:2006, Tabla 6, Columna B3. |
| (4x10) | (4x10+(2x1,5)) | | $30 < I_{0rms} \leq 40A$ | |
| (4x16) | (4x16+(2x1,5)) | | $40 < I_{0rms} \leq 54A$ | |
| (4x25) | (4x10+(2x1,5)) | | $54 < I_{0rms} \leq 70A$ | |

28.3.2.2 Cable de Feedback

| Tipo | Sección | Comentario |
|---------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Resolver, SFD | (4 x 2 x 0,25) | |
| Encoder | (7 x 2 x 0,25) | BiSS, EnDAT, HIPERFACE |
| Comcoder | (8 x 2 x 0,25) | Encoder incremental + Hall |

28.3.2.3 Cable híbrido

| Tipo | Sección | Comentario |
|---------|--|---|
| Híbrido | (4x1,0+2x(2x0,75)) (4x1,5+2x(2x0,75)) | 4 hilos de potencia, 4 hilos de señal para SFD Gen2 |

ESPAÑOL

28.4 Freno de detención

Los motores se pueden suministrar opcionalmente con freno de detención incorporado. En freno magnético permanente (24 V CC) bloquea el rotor cuando está sin tensión. La longitud del motor aumenta con el freno de parada montado.



⚠ ADVERTENCIA

¡Si en las cargas suspendidas (ejes verticales) está accionado el freno de detención del motor y, al mismo tiempo, el servoaccionamiento no aporta ninguna potencia, se puede caer la carga!

Peligro de lesiones para el personal de servicio de la máquina.

En el caso de las cargas suspendidas (ejes verticales), sólo se puede garantizar la seguridad funcional mediante el uso de un freno mecánico adicional externo.

INDICACIÓN

Los frenos están diseñados como frenos de parada y no son adecuados para operaciones de frenado permanentes durante el servicio. Si el freno se acciona muy frecuentemente durante el servicio, es probable que el freno de detención se desgaste prematuramente y falle.

Los frenos de detención pueden ser activados directamente por el servoamplificador de Kollmorgen (con riesgo para las personas) liberando a continuación el arrollamiento de freno en el servoamplificador, y no siendo necesaria una conexión adicional. Consulte a este respecto las instrucciones de servicio del servoamplificador. Cuando el freno de detención no es activado directamente por el servoamplificador se debe realizar una conexión adicional (p.ej., un varistor). Consulte a nuestro Departamento de Aplicaciones.

28.5 Ventilador para AKM7

Para el tamaño AKM7 hay disponible un juego de elementos de fijación para la ventilación independiente. El ventilador montado permite hasta un 30 % más de potencia útil de los motores AKM7. En el volumen de suministro del juego de elementos de fijación se incluyen unas instrucciones de montaje para el juego de montaje del ventilador.



La caja del ventilador se puede fijar con los ángulos de montaje suministrados o de forma adicional con los pernos distanciadores, si se han suministrado. La elección del método de fijación dependerá de la aplicación. Si se prevé que se produzcan fuertes vibraciones, se utilizarán por seguridad los ángulos y los pernos distanciadores. Los motores con frenos integrados requieren los pernos distanciadores largos.

INDICACIÓN

Asegúrese de que el aire pueda entrar sin impedimento por la rejilla de ventilación y deje un espacio libre de como mínimo 25 mm detrás de la rejilla.

Debido a la convección forzosa, los motores se ensucian con más intensidad. Los sedimentos reducen la potencia de refrigeración y pueden dañar los motores. El polvo puede arder en caso de sobrecalentamiento. Limpie, por lo tanto, los conductos de aire, el ventilador y el motor regularmente.

Debido al montaje del ventilador, se incrementan las medidas de montaje de los motores AKM7.

Encontrará los datos técnicos de los motores AKM7 con ventilador en la página 115.

Encontrará los planos acotados de los motores AKM7 con ventilador en la página 125.

28.6 Washdown y Washdown Food

Esta variante de motor se utiliza en aplicaciones sometidas a estrictas normas higiénicas en las que debe evitarse la formación de microbios y corrosión y tienen que limpiarse las máquinas cíclicamente.

Los motores están basados en los tipos estándares AKM2 - AKM6 con unas modificaciones especiales para el uso en la industria de transformación de alimentos o en la industria de envasado y embalaje. Además, existe la posibilidad de recubrir la brida, aunque entonces no se puede garantizar la clase de tolerancia N para la brida.

En la codificación de modelo se definen por separado la pintura del cárter del motor (tipos "W" de Washdown, "F" de Washdown Food) en la versión (dos últimos dígitos) y el recubrimiento de la brida.

28.6.1 Washdown

| | |
|---|--|
| AKM ^{^^^} - ^{^^^} ^W | Washdown sin recubrimiento de brida |
| AKM ^{^^^} - ^W ^{^^^} ^W | Washdown con recubrimiento de la brida A IEC |

INFORMACIÓN Los motores de Washdown no pueden estar en contacto con alimentos no envasados.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Ámbitos de aplicación: | Entornos duros, exteriores |
| Ejemplo: | Transporte en el área de alimentos y envasado sin contacto con alimentos, estaciones de radar, turbinas eólicas, instalaciones en mar abierto |
| Normas: | UL, CE, RohS |
| Superficie: | Recubrimiento plateado |
| Resistencia: | Frente a detergentes probados (véase la página 71), resistente a la corrosión |
| Tipo de protección: | IP67 |
| Eje: | Acero inoxidable |
| Retén: | PTFE |
| Lubricante: | Grasa lubricante industrial, no apta para uso alimentario |
| Enchufe: | Acero inoxidable, superficie lisa |
| Tornillos: | Acero inoxidable |
| Placa de identificación: | Grabada, con cada unidad de embalaje se incluye una placa de identificación adicional |
| Tamaño: | AKM2 - AKM6 |

28.6.2 Washdown Food

| | |
|--|---|
| AKM ^{^^^} - ^{^^^^^^} - [^] F | Washdown Food sin recubrimiento de brida |
| AKM ^{^^^} - ^W ^{^^^^^^} - [^] F | Washdown Food con recubrimiento de la brida A IEC |

INFORMACIÓN

La superficie del motor de Washdown Food ha superado todas las pruebas en conformidad con FDA GlobalMigration en lo referente al contacto indirecto con alimentos. No se permite el contacto directo con alimentos no envasados.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Ámbitos de aplicación: | industria alimentaria y de bebidas, sin contacto directo con alimentos no envasados. |
| Ejemplo: | Corte, envasado y llenado sin contacto directo con los alimentos, motor situado al lado o debajo de los alimentos |
| Normas: | UL, CE, RoHs, FDA |
| Superficie: | Revestimiento blanco |
| Resistencia: | Frente a detergentes probados (véase la página 71), resistente a la corrosión |
| Tipo de protección: | IP67 |
| Eje: | Acero inoxidable |
| Retén: | PTFE, conformidad con FDA |
| Lubricante: | Apto para uso alimentario en conformidad con FDA |
| Enchufe: | Acero inoxidable, superficie lisa |
| Tornillos: | Acero inoxidable |
| Placa de identificación: | Grabada, con cada unidad de embalaje se incluye una placa de identificación adicional |
| Tamaño: | AKM2 - AKM6 |

28.6.3 Características probadas y confirmadas frente a productos de limpieza

En el laboratorio de pruebas ECOLAB Deutschland GmbH se probó la resistencia de las superficies de los Washdown y Washdown Food frente a los siguientes productos de limpieza industriales:

- **P3-topactive DES**
- **P3-topactive LA**
- **P3-topax 56**
- **P3-topax 66**
- **P3-topax 91**

Para ello se sumergieron las superficies en cada producto de limpieza durante 28 días a temperatura ambiente.

Esto equivale aprox. a 2500 ciclos de limpieza, cada uno de los cuales con 15 minutos de contacto con el producto de limpieza, o bien a 1500 ciclos de limpieza con limpieza y posterior desinfección.

Los certificados se encuentran en nuestra WIKI de productos, en la página [Approvals](#).

INDICACIÓN

Kollmorgen solo puede garantizar la vida útil del motor si se utilizan los detergentes probados. Kollmorgen puede probar y, en su caso, autorizar otros detergentes que los citados previa solicitud.

28.6.4 Condiciones de montaje y aplicación

- Los motores deben utilizarse solamente con una temperatura ambiente máxima de 50°C.
- Si la brida delantera está recubierta, no se garantiza la clase de tolerancia N.

INDICACIÓN

En los motores con bridas sin revestimiento lavable, la superficie de las bridas se debe proteger de la acción de los productos de limpieza mediante una instalación adecuada.

28.6.5 Plan de limpieza

Plan de limpieza recomendado (abreviado) con los productos de limpieza probados:

Enjuague con agua (40° ... 50°C)

Enjuague con baja presión. De arriba a abajo en dirección al orificio de drenaje. Limpiar el orificio de drenaje.

Limpieza con espuma

Frotar de arriba a abajo.

Alcalinos: P3-topactive LA o P3-topax 66 (2-5%, diariamente durante 15 min)

Ácidos: P3-topax 56 (2%, si es necesario durante 15 min)

Temperatura: de fría a 40 °C

Desinfección

Pulverizar con agua (40 ... 50 °C) con baja presión. De arriba a abajo.

Desinfección por aspersion: P3-topax 91 (1-2%, si es necesario durante 30-60 min)

Desinfección con espuma: P3-topactive DES (1-3%, si es necesario durante 10-30 min)

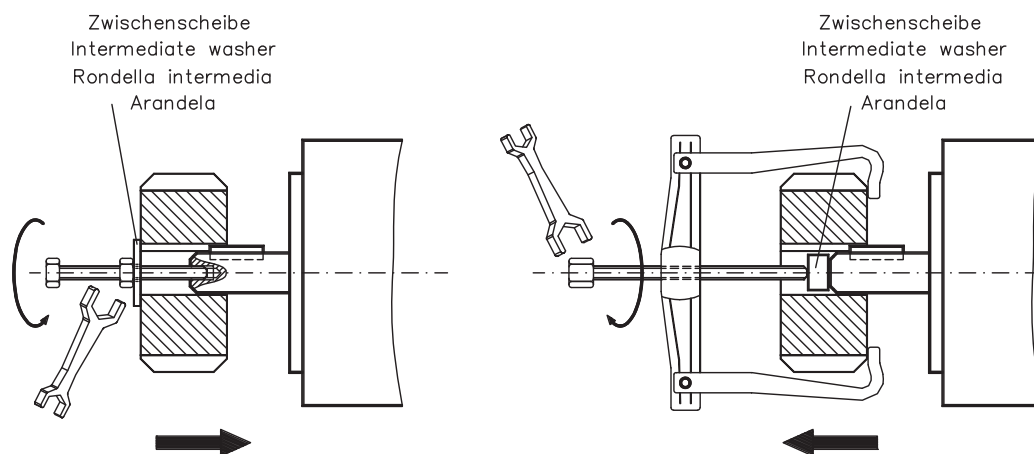
29 Instalación mecánica

INFORMACIÓN Los dibujos de la dimensión se pueden encontrar p. 117.

29.1 Instrucciones importantes

INFORMACIÓN Solamente los profesionales con conocimientos de mecánica están autorizados a montar.

- Proteja los motores contra esfuerzos excesivos. Durante el transporte y la manipulación, no debe haber partes dañadas.
- El lugar de instalación se encontrará libre de materiales conductores y agresivos. Durante el montaje del V3 (extremo del eje hacia arriba), ponga atención a que no penetren líquidos en los cojinetes. Antes de realizar el montaje encapsulado, consulte a nuestro Departamento de Aplicaciones.
- Asegúrese de la ventilación sin obstáculos de los motores, respetando la temperatura ambiente y la temperatura de la brida. Con temperaturas superiores a 40 °C, consulte previamente con nuestro Departamento de Aplicaciones. Procure la suficiente evacuación del calor en el entorno y en la brida del motor para no superar la temperatura máxima autorizada de 65 °C en la brida del motor.
- Especialmente la brida y el eje corren peligro durante el almacenamiento y montaje. En la colocación de acoplamientos, piñones y poleas para correas, utilice siempre la rosca prevista del eje del motor y, siempre que sea posible, caliente los elementos de salida. Los golpes y el empleo de la fuerza producen daños en los cojinetes y en el eje.



- Utilice siempre en lo posible tenazas tensoras sin holguras, tenazas de fricción, o acoplamientos como. Procure siempre la correcta alineación del acoplamiento. Las desviaciones producen vibraciones inadmisibles y destrozos en los cojinetes y en el acoplamiento.
- Evite siempre una suspensión mecánica sobredeterminada del eje del motor a través de un acoplamiento rígido y de suspensión adicional externa.
- Observe el número de polos del motor y del resolver y ajuste correctamente los números de polos. El ajuste incorrecto puede producir la destrucción sobre todo de los motores pequeños.
- Evite en lo posible los esfuerzos axiales del eje del motor. Los esfuerzos axiales excesivos del eje reducen mucho la vida útil del motor.
- Controle las cargas radiales y axiales autorizadas F_R y F_A . Utilizando un accionamiento por correa dentada, el diámetro **mínimo** autorizado del piñón se obtiene según la ecuación siguiente: $d_{\min} \geq (M / F_R) \times 2$.

30 Instalación eléctrica

INFORMACIÓN El asignación de enchufes se pueden encontrar en capítulo "Connector Pinout" de la p.131. Pinout del amplificador se puede encontrar en el manual del amplificador.

30.1 Instrucciones importantes



PELIGRO

El montaje y cableado de los motores se realizará siempre sin tensión, es decir, ninguna de las tensiones de servicio del aparato a conectar deberá estar activada.

Tocar contactos expuestos comporta peligro de muerte y riesgos graves para la salud.

Asegúrese de que la desconexión del armario de distribución sea segura (bloqueo, rótulos de advertencia, etc.). Las diferentes tensiones se conectarán en la primera puesta en funcionamiento.

No manipule nunca las conexiones eléctricas de los motores cuando se encuentren bajo tensión. Riesgo de choque eléctrico! En caso de accidente se pueden generar chispazos que dañen a las personas y a los contactos.

Las cargas residuales en los condensadores del amplificador con niveles peligrosos de hasta 10 minutos después de desconectar el cable de alimentación. Las conexiones de control y de potencia pueden provocar tensión, incluso aunque el motor no esté girando.

Mida la tensión en el circuito intermedio y espere hasta que haya descendido por debajo de 40 V.

INFORMACIÓN El símbolo de masa |||| , que se encuentra en todos los planos de conexión, indica que debe asegurarse de realizar una conexión en el armario de distribución con la mayor superficie posible conductora de electricidad, entre el aparato que lleva la indicación y la placa de montaje. Esta conexión hará posible la derivación de interferencias de alta frecuencia y no debe confundirse con la marca PE (medida de protección según EN 60204). Respete también las indicaciones en los planos de conexión de las manual de instalación y de puesta en funcionamiento del servoamplificador utilizado.

30.2 Conexión de los motores con conducciones preconfeccionadas

- Realice el cableado cumpliendo los reglamentos y normas vigentes.
- Para las conexiones de potencia y de retorno, utilice exclusivamente los conducciones preconfeccionadas y protegidas de Kollmorgen.
- Los apantallamientos mal colocados producen siempre a interferencias electromagnéticas y degradar el rendimiento del sistema.
- La longitud máxima del conductor se define en el manual de producto del servoamplificador utilizado.

INFORMACIÓN

Para una descripción detallada de cables premontados, refiera por favor a los manuales accesorios.

30.3 Guía de instalación eléctrica

- Compruebe la correspondencia entre el servoamplificador y el motor. Compare la tensión nominal y la corriente nominal de los aparatos. Realice el cableado conforme al cuadro de conexiones de las Instrucciones de instalación y de puesta en funcionamiento del servoamplificador. Las conexiones se encuentran en capítulo "Conector Pinout" pag.131.
- Realice el tendido de todos las conducciones de alta tensión con sección suficiente según EN 60204. En los datos técnicos se incluyen las secciones recomendadas.

INFORMACIÓN

En función del tipo de servoamplificador utilizado, con cables de motor largos (>25m) debe conectarse una bobina de motor (3YL o 3YLN) en el conductor del motor (véase el manual de producto del servoamplificador y el manual de accesorios).

- Asegúrese de que la toma de tierra del servoamplificador y del motor esté perfectamente instalada. Véanse la adecuada protección de compatibilidad electromagnética y de puesta a tierra en las Instrucciones de instalación del servoamplificador utilizado. Ponga a tierra la placa de montaje y el bloque del motor..
- Utilizando un cale de potencia del motor con conductores de mando de freno integrados, estos deberán estar apantallados. La pantalla estará dispuesta por ambos lados (véase manual de instalación del servoamplificador).
- Cableado:
 - Tienda los cables de potencia y de control bien separados
 - Conecte el resolver y el codificador
 - Conecte los cables del motor cerca del servoamplificador. Apantallamientos a ambos lados en bornes de protección o en el enchufe de CEM
 - Conecta el freno de detención, si está montado. Coloque el apantallamiento a ambos lados.
- Realice apantallamientos de gran superficie (baja resistencia) a través de cajas de enchufe metalizadas, o bien, de uniones de cable roscadas compatibles electro-magnéticamente.
- Requisitos al material de cables:

Capacidad

| | | |
|-----------------|---|--------------------|
| Cable del motor | - | menor que 150 pF/m |
| Cable Resolver | - | menor que 120 pF/m |

31 Puesta en funcionamiento

31.1 Instrucciones importantes

INFORMACIÓN

Solamente los profesionales con amplios conocimientos de electrotecnia y de técnicas de accionamiento están autorizados a la puesta en funcionamiento del conjunto servo-amplificador-motor.

**PELIGRO**

Se producen tensiones peligrosas de hasta 900V. Riesgo de descarga eléctrica! Compruebe que todas las piezas de conexión que conducen tensión estén protegidas contra cualquier posible contacto.

No manipule nunca las conexiones eléctricas de los motores cuando se encuentren bajo tensión. Las cargas residuales en los condensadores del amplificador con niveles peligrosos de hasta 10 minutos después de desconectar el cable de alimentación.

Mida la tensión en el circuito intermedio y espere hasta que haya descendido por debajo de 40 V. Las conexiones de control y de potencia pueden provocar tensión, incluso aunque el motor no esté girando.

**ATENCIÓN**

La temperatura de la superficie del motor puede alcanzar 100 °C durante el servicio. Peligro de quemaduras leves! Compruebe (mida) la temperatura del motor.

Espere a que la temperatura haya descendido a 40 °C antes de tocar el motor con las manos.

**ATENCIÓN**

No hay que descartar que durante la puesta en funcionamiento el accionamiento realice un movimiento imprevisto.

Las medidas que habrá de observar en este aspecto en su aplicación resultarán de la valoración de riesgos de dicha aplicación.

31.2 Guía de puesta en funcionamiento

La forma de proceder en la puesta en accionamiento se describe a modo de ejemplo. Dependiendo del tipo de puesta en servicio de los aparatos puede ser adecuado o necesario un procedimiento u otro.

- Compruebe el montaje y la alineación del motor.
- Compruebe el firme asiento de los elementos de salida de fuerza (acoplamiento, engranaje, polea de la correa) así como el ajuste correcto (respetar las fuerzas radiales y axiales autorizadas).
- Compruebe el cableado y las conexiones del motor y del servoamplificador. Compruebe la correcta puesta a tierra.
- Compruebe el funcionamiento del freno de detención, si está montado. (conectar 24V, el freno se debe soltar).
- Compruebe si el rotor del motor gira libremente (soltar primero el freno, si está montado). Compruebe si se escuchan ruidos de fricción.
- Compruebe si se han tomado todas las medidas de protección contra contactos para las piezas móviles y las conductoras de tensión.
- Realice todas las comprobaciones específicas y necesarias para su equipo.
- Conforme a las Instrucciones de puesta en funcionamiento del servoamplificador, ponga ahora en marcha el accionamiento.
- En sistemas de varios ejes, ponga en marcha, una a una, cada una de las unidades de accionamiento servoamplificador-motor.

31.3 Eliminación de perturbaciones

Interprete la siguiente tabla como un botiquín de "Primera Ayuda". Las condiciones en que se ha procedido a la instalación determinan las causas por las que se produce una avería. En primer lugar se describen las causas de fallos que pueden afectar directamente al motor. Las incidencias que se presentan en el comportamiento de regulación tienen normalmente su origen en la parametrización errónea del servoamplificador. Vea la información al respecto en la documentación del servoamplificador y en el software de puesta en funcionamiento.

En el caso de sistemas poliaxiales, pueden existir otros defectos ocultos.

| Error | Causas posibles | Medidas para la eliminación de fallos errores |
|--|---|--|
| El motor no gira | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — No accionar el servoamplificador — Conductor de valor nominal cortado — Fases del motor cambiadas — No se ha accionado el freno — El accionamiento está bloqueado mecánicamente | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Conectar la señal ENABLE — Comprobar el conductor de valor nominal — Fijar correctamente las fases del motor — Comprobar el control de los frenos — Comprobar parte mecánica |
| Motor gira demasiado | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Fases del motor cambiadas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Fijar correctamente las fases del motor |
| El motor vibra | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Interrumpida la protección del conductor del resolver — Amplificación excesiva | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Cambiar el conductor del resolver — Utilizar valores por defecto del motor |
| Aviso de error del freno | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Cortocircuito el conductor de entrada de tensión del freno de detención del motor — Freno de detención del motor defectuoso | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Eliminar cortocircuito — Cambiar el motor |
| Aviso de error de estadio final | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Cable del motor tiene cortocircuito o contacto a tierra — El motor tiene cortocircuito o contacto a tierra | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Cambiar el cable — Cambiar el motor |
| Aviso de error de resolver | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — El enchufe del resolver no está bien insertado — El cable del resolver está interrumpido | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Verificar la conexión — Comprobar los conductores |
| Aviso de error de temperatura del motor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — El termointerruptor del motor se ha activado — Enchufe del resolver suelto o cable del resolver interrumpido | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Esperar a que el motor se enfríe. Comprobar después por qué el motor se ha calentado — Comprobar el enchufe y cambiarlo, si es preciso Colocar el cable del resolver |
| Freno no actúa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Momento de detención exigido excesivamente alto — Freno defectuoso — Eje del motor con sobrecarga axial | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Comprobar dimensionamiento — Cambiar el motor — Verificar la carga axial y reducirla. Cambiar el motor, pues están dañados los cojinetes |

32 Datos técnicos

INFORMACIÓN

A partir de la página 104 del capítulo "Technical Data" encontrará los datos técnicos correspondientes a cada tipo de motor.

Todos los datos válidos para la temperatura ambientales de 40°C y la temperatura excesiva de la bobina 100K . Determinación de los datos nominales con temperatura de contrabrida de 65 °C constantes Los datos pueden tener una tolerancia de el +/- 10%.

32.1

Definiciones

Par motor de parada M_0 [Nm]

El par motor de parada puede ser entregado durante un tiempo ilimitado desde un velocidad de $0 < n < 100 \text{ min}^{-1}$ y en condiciones ambientales nominales.

Par motor nominal M_n [Nm]

El par motor nominal se entrega cuando el motor es alimentado con la corriente nominal a velocidad nominal. El par motor nominal puede ser entregado durante un tiempo ilimitado en servicio continuo (S1) al velocidad nominal.

Corriente de parada I_{0rms} [A]

La corriente de parada es el valor efectivo de la corriente sinusoidal que recibe el motor al $0 < n < 100 \text{ min}^{-1}$, para poder entregar el par motor de parada.

Corriente máxima (corriente pulsatoria) I_{0max} [A]

La corriente máxima (valor sinusoidal eficaz) es varias veces la corriente de parada, dependiendo del motor. El valor real es determinado por la corriente máxima del servoamplificador se utiliza que.

Constante de par motor K_{Trms} [Nm/A]

La constante indica el par motor en Nm que genera el motor con 1A de corriente efectiva sinusoidal. $M = I \times K_T$ (hasta un máximo de $I = 2 \times I_0$)

Constante de tensión K_{Erms} [mV/min]

La constante de tensión indica la fuerza electromotriz inducida del motor referida a 1000 r.p.m. como valor efectivo sinusoidal entre dos bornes.

Momento de inercia del rotor J [kgcm²]

La constante J es una medida de la capacidad de aceleración del motor. Con I_0 resulta, por ejemplo, un tiempo de aceleración t_b de 0 hasta 3000 min^{-1} :

$$t_b [\text{s}] = \frac{3000 \times 2\pi}{M_0 \times 60\text{s}} \times \frac{m^2}{10^4 \times \text{cm}^2} \times J \quad \text{con } M_0 \text{ en Nm y } J \text{ en kgcm}^2$$

Constante térmica de tiempo t_{th} [min]

La constante t_{th} indica el tiempo de calentamiento del motor frío bajo carga con I_0 hasta alcanzar $0,63 \times 10^5$ Kelvin de sobrettemperatura. Bajo carga con corriente máxima, el calentamiento tiene lugar en un tiempo mucho menor.

Tiempos de respuesta del freno t_{BRH} [ms] / t_{BRL} [ms]

Las constantes indican los tiempos de reacción del freno de detención en funcionamiento con tensión nominal en el servoamplificador.

U_N

Tensión nominal del red

U_n

Tensión nominal del circuito intermedio $U_n = \sqrt{2} * U_N$

33 Technical Data

33.1 Dictionary for technical data tables

| English | Deutsch | Italiano | Español |
|--|---|--|---|
| Data | Daten | Dati | Datos |
| Symbol [Unit] | Symbol [Einheit] | Simbolo [unità] | Símbolo [unidad] |
| Electrical data | Elektrische Daten | Dati elettrici | Datos eléctricos |
| Standstill torque | Stillstandsrehmoment | Coppia cont. allo stallo | Par motor de parada |
| Standstill current | Stillstandsstrom | Corrente cont. allo stallo | Corriente de parada |
| max. Mains voltage | max. Netz-Nennspannung | Tensione di rete nom. max. | Tensión max del red |
| Rated speed | Nennrehzahl | Velocità nominale | Velocidad nominal |
| Rated torque | Nennrehmoment | Coppia nominale | Par motor nominal |
| Rated power | Nennleistung | Potenza nominale | Potencia nominal |
| Peak current | Spitzenstrom | Corrente di picco | Corriente máxima |
| Peak torque | Spitzenrehmoment | Coppia di picco | Par motor motor máximo |
| Torque constant | Drehmomentkonstante | Costante di coppia | Costante de par motor |
| Voltage constant | Spannungskonstante | Costante di tensione | Costante de tensión |
| Winding resistance | Wicklungswiderstand | Resistenza avvolgimento | Resistencia de la bobina |
| Winding inductance | Wicklungsinduktivität | Induttività avvolgimento | Inductividad de la bobina |
| Mechanical data | Mechanische Daten | Dati meccanici | Datos mecánicos |
| Rotor moment of inertia | Rotorträgheitsmoment | Momento di inerzia del rotore | Momento de inercia del rotor |
| Pole number | Polzahl | Numero di poli | Nº de polos |
| Static friction torque | Statisches Reibmoment | Momento di aderenza statica | Par estático de fricción |
| Thermal time constant | Thermische Zeitkonstante | Costante di tempo termica | Constante térmica de tiempo |
| Weight standard | Gewicht standard | Peso standard | Peso de estándar |
| Radial load permitted at shaft end | Zulässige Radialkraft am Wellenende | Soll. radiale ammessa sull'estr. dell'albero | Fuerza radial admitido en el extremo del eje |
| Axial load permitted | Zulässige Axialkraft | Soll. assiale ammessa | Fuerza axial admitido |
| Minimum cross section | Minimaler Querschnitt | Sezione max. | Sección máx. |
| Reference flange | Bemessungsflansch | Flangia di calcolo | Brida de la referencia |
| Derating in case of built-in Encoder (and Brake) | Begrenzung der Nennwerte bei eingebautem Encoder (und Bremse) | Riducendo le imposte nel caso del codificatore (e del freno) incorporati | El reducir la capacidad normal en caso de codificador (y de freno) incorporados |

| English | Deutsch | Italiano | Español |
|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Brake data | Bremsendaten | Dati freno | Datos de frenos |
| Holding torque | Haltemoment | Coppia di arresto | Momento de parada |
| Operating voltage | Anschlussspannung | Tensione di allacciamento | Tensión de conexión |
| Electrical power | Elektrische Leistung | Potenza elettrica | Potencia eléctrica |
| Moment of inertia | Trägheitsmoment | Momento d'inerzia | Momento de inercia |
| Release delay time | Lüftverzögerungszeit | Ritardo al rilascio | Tiempo de respuesta |
| Engage delay time | Einfallverzögerungszeit | Ritardo all'incidenza | Tiempo de reacción |
| Weight of the brake | Gewicht der Bremse | Peso del freno | Peso de freno |
| Typical backlash | typisches Spiel | Gioco tipico | Contragolpe típico |

| English | Deutsch | Italiano | Español |
|--|---|--|---|
| Connections and cables | Anschlüsse und Leitungen | Collegamenti e cavi | Conexiones y conductores |
| Power connection | Leistungsanschluss | Collegamento potenza | Conexión de potencia |
| Motorcable, shielded | Motorleitung, geschirmt | Cavo motore, schermato | Cable del motor, protegido |
| Motor cable with control leads, shielded | Motorleitung mit Steueradern, geschirmt | Cavo motore con fili di comando, schermato | Cable del motor con conductores de control, protegido |
| Resolver connection | Resolveranschluss | Collegamento resolver | Conexión del resolver |
| Resolver cable, shielded | Resolverleitung, geschirmt | Cavo resolver, schermato | Cable del resolver, protegido |
| Encoder connection | Encoderanschluss | Collegamento Encoder | Conexión del Codificador |
| Encoder cable, shielded | Encoderleitung, geschirmt | Cavo Encoder, schermato | Cable del codificador, protegido |
| poles, round, angular | polig, rund, abgewinkelt | poli, rotondo, piegato | polos, redondo, en ángulo |
| Terminal box | Klemmkasten | Scatola die serrage | Caja de sujeción |

33.2 Technical Data AKM1

| Data | Symbol [Unit] | AKM | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------------------|------|--------|------|--------|------|------|------|
| | | 11B | 11C | 11E | 12C | 12E | 13C | 13D | |
| Electrical data | | | | | | | | | |
| Standstill torque* | M_0 [Nm]** | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.41 | 0.40 | |
| Standstill current | I_{0rms} [A]** | 1.16 | 1.45 | 2.91 | 1.51 | 2.72 | 1.48 | 2.40 | |
| max. Mains voltage | U_N [VAC] | 230VAC | | | | | | | |
| U = 75VDC | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | — | — | 6000 | — | 3000 | — | 2000 |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | — | — | 0.18 | — | 0.31 | — | 0.40 |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | — | — | 0.11 | — | 0.10 | — | 0.08 |
| U _N = 115V | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | 4000 | 6000 | — | 4000 | 8000 | 3000 | 7000 |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | 0.18 | 0.18 | — | 0.30 | 0.28 | 0.41 | 0.36 |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | 0.08 | 0.11 | — | 0.13 | 0.23 | 0.13 | 0.27 |
| U _N = 230V | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | 8000 | — | — | 8000 | — | 8000 | — |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | 0.17 | — | — | 0.28 | — | 0.36 | — |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | 0.14 | — | — | 0.23 | — | 0.30 | — |
| U _N = 400V | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| U _N = 480V | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Peak current | I_{0max} [A] | 4.6 | 5.8 | 11.6 | 6 | 10.9 | 5.9 | 9.6 | |
| Peak torque | M_{0max} [Nm] | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 1.08 | 1.08 | 1.46 | 1.44 | |
| Torque constant | K_{Trms} [Nm/A] | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.06 | 0.21 | 0.11 | 0.28 | 0.17 | |
| Voltage constant | K_{Erms} [mV/min] | 10.2 | 8.3 | 4.1 | 13.3 | 7.2 | 17.9 | 10.9 | |
| Winding resistance Ph-Ph | R_{25} [Ω] | 18.2 | 12.1 | 3.1 | 12.4 | 3.9 | 13.5 | 5.4 | |
| Winding inductance Ph-Ph | L [mH] | 12.5 | 8.3 | 2.0 | 9.1 | 2.7 | 10.3 | 3.8 | |
| Mechanical data | | | | | | | | | |
| Rotor moment of inertia | J [kgcm ²] | 0.017 | | 0.031 | | 0.045 | | | |
| Pole number | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | | |
| Static friction torque | M_R [Nm] | 0.0011 | | 0.0021 | | 0.0031 | | | |
| Thermal time constant | t_{TH} [min] | 4 | | 6 | | 7 | | | |
| Weight standard | G [kg] | 0.35 | | 0.49 | | 0.63 | | | |
| Radial load permitted | F_R [N] | see p.118 | | | | | | | |
| Axial load permitted | F_A [N] | see p.118 | | | | | | | |
| Power cable acc. EN60204-1:2006 Table 6, Column B2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum cross section | mm ² | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |

* Rated data with reference flange Aluminium 254mm * 254mm * 6.35mm

** Derating in case of built-in Encoder 5%

Brake data

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------|------|
| Holding torque @ 120°C | M_{BR} [Nm] | 0.41 | Release delay time | t_{BRH} [ms] | <60 |
| Operating voltage | U_{BR} [VDC] | 24 ± 10 % | Engage delay time | t_{BRL} [ms] | <30 |
| Electrical power | P_{BR} [W] | 6.4 | Weight of the brake | G_{BR} [kg] | 0.2 |
| Moment of inertia | J_{BR} [kgcm ²] | 0.004 | Typical backlash | [°mech.] | 0.53 |

33.3 Technical Data AKM2

| Data | Symbol [Unit] | AKM | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------------------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 21C | 21E | 21G | 22C | 22E | 22G | 23C | 23D | 23F | 24C | 24D | 24F | |
| Electrical data | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Standstill torque* | M_0 [Nm]** | 0.48 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.84 | 0.87 | 0.88 | 1.13 | 1.16 | 1.18 | 1.38 | 1.41 | 1.42 | |
| Standstill current | I_{0rms} [A]** | 1.58 | 3.11 | 4.87 | 1.39 | 2.73 | 4.82 | 1.41 | 2.19 | 4.31 | 1.42 | 2.21 | 3.89 | |
| max. Mains voltage | U_N [VAC] | 480 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U = 75VDC | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | — | 2000 | 4000 | — | 1000 | 2500 | — | — | 1500 | — | — | 1000 |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | — | 0.48 | 0.46 | — | 0.85 | 0.83 | — | — | 1.15 | — | — | 1.39 |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | — | 0.10 | 0.19 | — | 0.09 | 0.22 | — | — | 0.18 | — | — | 0.15 |
| U _N = 115V | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | 2500 | 7000 | — | 1000 | 3500 | 7000 | 1000 | 1500 | 4500 | — | 1500 | 3000 |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | 0.46 | 0.41 | — | 0.83 | 0.81 | 0.74 | 1.11 | 1.12 | 1.07 | — | 1.36 | 1.33 |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | 0.12 | 0.30 | — | 0.09 | 0.30 | 0.54 | 0.12 | 0.18 | 0.50 | — | 0.21 | 0.42 |
| U _N = 230V | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | 8000 | — | — | 3500 | 8000 | — | 2500 | 5000 | 8000 | 2000 | 4000 | 8000 |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | 0.39 | — | — | 0.78 | 0.70 | — | 1.08 | 1.03 | 0.94 | 1.32 | 1.29 | 1.12 |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | 0.32 | — | — | 0.29 | 0.59 | — | 0.28 | 0.54 | 0.79 | 0.28 | 0.54 | 0.94 |
| U _N = 400V | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | — | — | — | 8000 | — | — | 5500 | 8000 | — | 4500 | 8000 | — |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | — | — | — | 0.68 | — | — | 0.99 | 0.92 | — | 1.25 | 1.11 | — |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | — | — | — | 0.57 | — | — | 0.57 | 0.77 | — | 0.59 | 0.93 | — |
| U _N = 480V | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | — | — | — | 8000 | — | — | 7000 | 8000 | — | 5500 | 8000 | — |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | — | — | — | 0.68 | — | — | 0.95 | 0.92 | — | 1.22 | 1.11 | — |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | — | — | — | 0.57 | — | — | 0.70 | 0.77 | — | 0.70 | 0.93 | — |
| Peak current | I_{0max} [A] | 6.3 | 12.4 | 19.5 | 5.6 | 11 | 19.3 | 5.6 | 8.8 | 17.2 | 5.7 | 8.8 | 15.6 | |
| Peak torque | M_{0max} [Nm] | 1.47 | 1.49 | 1.51 | 2.73 | 2.76 | 2.79 | 3.77 | 3.84 | 3.88 | 4.67 | 4.76 | 4.82 | |
| Torque constant | K_{Trms} [Nm/A] | 0.30 | 0.16 | 0.10 | 0.61 | 0.32 | 0.18 | 0.80 | 0.52 | 0.27 | 0.97 | 0.63 | 0.36 | |
| Voltage constant | $K_{E rms}$ [mVmin] | 19.5 | 10.2 | 6.6 | 39 | 20.4 | 11.7 | 51.8 | 33.8 | 17.6 | 62.4 | 40.8 | 23.4 | |
| Winding resistance Ph-Ph | R_{25} [Ω] | 13.0 | 3.42 | 1.44 | 20 | 5.22 | 1.69 | 21.2 | 8.77 | 2.34 | 20.4 | 9.02 | 2.77 | |
| Winding inductance Ph-Ph | L [mH] | 19 | 5.2 | 2.18 | 35.5 | 9.7 | 3.19 | 40.7 | 17.3 | 4.68 | 43.8 | 18.7 | 6.16 | |
| Mechanical data | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rotor moment of inertia | J [kgcm ²] | 0.11 | | | 0.16 | | | 0.22 | | | 0.27 | | | |
| Pole number | | 6 | | | 6 | | | 6 | | | 6 | | | |
| Static friction torque | M_R [Nm] | 0.002 | | | 0.005 | | | 0.007 | | | 0.01 | | | |
| Thermal time constant | t_{TH} [min] | 8 | | | 9 | | | 10 | | | 11 | | | |
| Weight standard | G [kg] | 0.82 | | | 1.1 | | | 1.38 | | | 1.66 | | | |
| Radial load permitted | F_R [N] | see p.119 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Axial load permitted | F_A [N] | see p.119 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Power cable acc. EN60204-1:2006 Table 6, Column B2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum cross section | mm ² | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |

* Rated data with reference flange Aluminium 254mm * 254mm * 6.35mm

** Derating in case of built-in Encoder 5%, with built-in Encoder and Brake 9%

Brake data

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------|------|
| Holding torque @ 120°C | M_{BR} [Nm] | 1.42 | Release delay time | t_{BRH} [ms] | 35 |
| Operating voltage | U_{BR} [VDC] | 24 ± 10 % | Engage delay time | t_{BRL} [ms] | 36 |
| Electrical power | P_{BR} [W] | 8.4 | Weight of the brake | G_{BR} [kg] | 0.27 |
| Moment of inertia | J_{BR} [kgcm ²] | 0.011 | Typical backlash | [°mech.] | 0.46 |

33.4 Technical Data AKM3

| Dat | Symbol [Unit] | AKM | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|------|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| | | 31C | 31E | 31H | 32C | 32D | 32E | 32H | 33C | 33E | 33H | |
| Electrical data | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Standstill torque* | M_0 [Nm]** | 1.15 | 1.20 | 1.23 | 2.00 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 2.10 | 2.71 | 2.79 | 2.88 |
| | Standstill current | I_{0rms} [A]** | 1.37 | 2.99 | 5.85 | 1.44 | 2.23 | 2.82 | 5.50 | 1.47 | 2.58 | 5.62 |
| | max. Mains voltage | U_N [VAC] | 480 | | | | | | | | | |
| U = 75VDC | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | — | 750 | 2000 | — | — | — | 1200 | — | — | 800 |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | — | 1.19 | 1.20 | — | — | — | 2.06 | — | — | 2.82 |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | — | 0.09 | 0.25 | — | — | — | 0.26 | — | — | 0.24 |
| U _N = 115V | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | — | 2500 | 6000 | — | 1000 | — | 3000 | — | — | 2500 |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | — | 1.17 | 0.97 | — | 2.00 | — | 1.96 | — | — | 2.66 |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | — | 0.31 | 0.61 | — | 0.21 | — | 0.62 | — | — | 0.70 |
| U _N = 230V | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | 2500 | 6000 | — | 1500 | 2500 | 3500 | 7000 | 1000 | 2000 | 5500 |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | 1.12 | 0.95 | — | 1.95 | 1.93 | 1.87 | 1.45 | 2.64 | 2.62 | 2.27 |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | 0.29 | 0.60 | — | 0.31 | 0.51 | 0.69 | 1.06 | 0.28 | 0.55 | 1.31 |
| U _N = 400V | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | 5000 | — | — | 3000 | 5500 | 7000 | — | 2000 | 4500 | — |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | 1.00 | — | — | 1.86 | 1.65 | 1.41 | — | 2.54 | 2.34 | — |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | 0.52 | — | — | 0.58 | 0.95 | 1.03 | — | 0.53 | 1.10 | — |
| U _N = 480V | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | 6000 | — | — | 3500 | 6000 | 8000 | — | 2500 | 5000 | — |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | 0.91 | — | — | 1.83 | 1.58 | 1.22 | — | 2.50 | 2.27 | — |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | 0.57 | — | — | 0.67 | 0.99 | 1.02 | — | 0.65 | 1.19 | — |
| | Peak current | I_{0max} [A] | 5.5 | 12 | 23.4 | 5.8 | 8.9 | 11.3 | 22 | 5.9 | 10.3 | 22.5 |
| | Peak torque | M_{0max} [Nm] | 3.88 | 4.00 | 4.06 | 6.92 | 7.1 | 7.11 | 7.26 | 9.76 | 9.96 | 10.22 |
| | Torque constant | K_{Trms} [Nm/A] | 0.85 | 0.41 | 0.21 | 1.40 | 0.92 | 0.73 | 0.39 | 1.86 | 1.10 | 0.52 |
| | Voltage constant | K_{Erms} [mV/min] | 54.5 | 26.1 | 13.7 | 89.8 | 59.0 | 47.1 | 24.8 | 120 | 70.6 | 33.4 |
| | Winding resistance Ph-Ph | R_{25} [Ω] | 21.4 | 4.74 | 1.29 | 23.8 | 10.3 | 6.3 | 1.69 | 26.6 | 9.01 | 1.96 |
| | Winding inductance Ph-Ph | L [mH] | 37.5 | 8.6 | 2.4 | 46.5 | 20.1 | 12.8 | 3.55 | 53.6 | 18.5 | 4.1 |
| Mechanical data | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rotor moment of inertia | J [kgcm ²] | 0.33 | | | 0.59 | | | 0.85 | | | |
| | Pole number | | 8 | | | 8 | | | 8 | | | |
| | Static friction torque | M_R [Nm] | 0.014 | | | 0.02 | | | 0.026 | | | |
| | Thermal time constant | t_{TH} [min] | 14 | | | 17 | | | 20 | | | |
| | Weight standard | G [kg] | 1.55 | | | 2.23 | | | 2.9 | | | |
| | Radial load permitted | F_R [N] | see p.120 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Axial load permitted | F_A [N] | see p.120 | | | | | | | | | |
| Power cable acc. EN60204-1:2006 Table 6, Column B2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Minimum cross section | mm ² | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

* Rated data with reference flange Aluminium 254mm * 254mm * 6.35mm

** Derating in case of built-in Encoder 5%, with built-in Encoder and Brake 7%

Brake data

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------|------|
| Holding torque @ 120°C | M_{BR} [Nm] | 2.5 | Release delay time | t_{BRH} [ms] | 50 |
| Operating voltage | U_{BR} [VDC] | 24 ± 10 % | Engage delay time | t_{BRL} [ms] | 20 |
| Electrical power | P_{BR} [W] | 10.1 | Weight of the brake | G_{BR} [kg] | 0.35 |
| Moment of inertia | J_{BR} [kgcm ²] | 0.011 | Typical backlash | [°mech.] | 0.46 |

33.5 Technical Data AKM4

| Data | | Symbol [Unit] | 41C | 41E | 41H | AKM | | | 42J |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | 42C | 42E | 42G | |
| Electrical data | | | | | | | | | |
| | Standstill torque* | M_0 [Nm]** | 1.95 | 2.02 | 2.06 | 3.35 | 3.42 | 3.53 | 3.56 |
| | Standstill current | I_{0rms} [A]** | 1.46 | 2.85 | 5.60 | 1.40 | 2.74 | 4.80 | 8.40 |
| | max. Mains voltage | U_N [VAC] | 480 | | | | | | |
| $U = 75VDC$ | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | — | — | 1000 | — | — | — | — |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | — | — | 1.99 | — | — | — | — |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | — | — | 0.21 | — | — | — | — |
| $U_N = 115V$ | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | — | 1200 | 3000 | — | — | — | 3000 |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | — | 1.94 | 1.86 | — | — | — | 3.03 |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | — | 0.24 | 0.58 | — | — | — | 0.95 |
| $U_N = 230V$ | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | 1200 | 3000 | 6000 | — | 1800 | 3500 | 6000 |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | 1.88 | 1.82 | 1.62 | — | 3.12 | 2.90 | 2.38 |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | 0.24 | 0.57 | 1.02 | — | 0.59 | 1.06 | 1.50 |
| $U_N = 400V$ | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | 3000 | 6000 | — | 1500 | 3500 | 6000 | — |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | 1.77 | 1.58 | — | 3.10 | 2.81 | 2.35 | — |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | 0.56 | 0.99 | — | 0.49 | 1.03 | 1.48 | — |
| $U_N = 480V$ | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | 3500 | 6000 | — | 2000 | 4000 | 6000 | — |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | 1.74 | 1.58 | — | 3.02 | 2.72 | 2.35 | — |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | 0.64 | 0.99 | — | 0.63 | 1.14 | 1.48 | — |
| | Peak current | I_{0max} [A] | 5.8 | 11.4 | 22.4 | 5.6 | 11 | 19.2 | 33.6 |
| | Peak torque | M_{0max} [Nm] | 6.12 | 6.28 | 6.36 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 11.6 |
| | Torque constant | K_{Trms} [Nm/A] | 1.34 | 0.71 | 0.37 | 2.40 | 1.26 | 0.74 | 0.43 |
| | Voltage constant | $K_{E rms}$ [mV/min] | 86.3 | 45.6 | 23.7 | 154 | 80.9 | 47.5 | 27.5 |
| | Winding resistance Ph-Ph | R_{25} [Ω] | 21.3 | 6.02 | 1.56 | 27.5 | 7.78 | 2.51 | 0.80 |
| | Winding inductance Ph-Ph | L [mH] | 66.1 | 18.4 | 5.0 | 97.4 | 26.8 | 9.2 | 3.1 |
| Mechanical data | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rotor moment of inertia | J [kgcm ²] | 0.81 | | | 1.5 | | | |
| | Pole number | | 10 | | | 10 | | | |
| | Static friction torque | M_R [Nm] | 0.014 | | | 0.026 | | | |
| | Thermal time constant | t_{TH} [min] | 13 | | | 17 | | | |
| | Weight standard | G [kg] | 2.44 | | | 3.39 | | | |
| | Radial load permitted | F_R [N] | see p.121 | | | | | | |
| | Axial load permitted | F_A [N] | see p.121 | | | | | | |
| Power cable acc. EN60204-1:2006 Table 6, Column B2 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Minimum cross section | mm ² | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

* Rated data with reference flange Aluminium 254mm * 254mm * 6.35mm

** Derating in case of built-in Encoder 6%, with built-in Encoder and Brake 12%

Brake data

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------|------|
| Holding torque @ 120°C | M_{BR} [Nm] | 6 | Release delay time | t_{BRH} [ms] | 75 |
| Operating voltage | U_{BR} [VDC] | 24 ± 10 % | Engage delay time | t_{BRL} [ms] | 30 |
| Electrical power | P_{BR} [W] | 12.8 | Weight of the brake | G_{BR} [kg] | 0.63 |
| Moment of inertia | J_{BR} [kgcm ²] | 0.068 | Typical backlash | [°mech.] | 0.37 |

| Data | Symbol [Units] | AKM | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 43E | 43G | 43K | 44E | 44G | 44J |
| Electrical data | | | | | | | |
| Standstill torque* | M_0 [Nm]** | 4.70 | 4.80 | 4.90 | 5.76 | 5.88 | 6.00 |
| Standstill current | I_{0rms} [A]** | 2.76 | 4.87 | 9.60 | 2.90 | 5.00 | 8.80 |
| max. Mains voltage | U_N [VAC] | 480 | | | | | |
| U = 75VDC | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | — | — | — | — | — |
| U _N = 115V | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | — | — | 2500 | — | — |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | — | — | 4.08 | — | — |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | — | — | 1.07 | — | — |
| U _N = 230V | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | 1500 | 2500 | 6000 | 1200 | 2000 |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | 4.24 | 4.00 | 2.62 | 5.22 | 4.90 |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | 0.67 | 1.05 | 1.65 | 0.66 | 1.03 |
| U _N = 400V | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | 2500 | 5000 | — | 2000 | 4000 |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | 3.92 | 3.01 | — | 4.80 | 3.76 |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | 1.03 | 1.58 | — | 1.01 | 1.57 |
| U _N = 480V | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | 3000 | 6000 | — | 2500 | 5000 |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | 3.76 | 2.57 | — | 4.56 | 3.19 |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | 1.18 | 1.61 | — | 1.19 | 1.67 |
| Peak current | I_{0max} [A] | 11 | 19.5 | 38.4 | 11.4 | 20 | 35.2 |
| Peak torque | M_{0max} [Nm] | 15.9 | 16.1 | 16.4 | 19.9 | 20.3 | 20.4 |
| Torque constant | K_{Trms} [Nm/A] | 1.72 | 0.99 | 0.52 | 2.04 | 1.19 | 0.69 |
| Voltage constant | K_{Erms} [mV/min] | 111 | 63.9 | 33.2 | 132 | 76.6 | 44.2 |
| Winding resistance Ph-Ph | R_{25} [Ω] | 8.61 | 2.61 | 0.74 | 8.08 | 2.80 | 0.94 |
| Winding inductance Ph-Ph | L [mH] | 32.6 | 10.8 | 2.9 | 33.9 | 11.5 | 3.8 |
| Mechanical data | | | | | | | |
| Rotor moment of inertia | J [kgcm ²] | 2.1 | | | 2.7 | | |
| Pole number | | 10 | | | 10 | | |
| Static friction torque | M_R [Nm] | 0.038 | | | 0.05 | | |
| Thermal time constant | t_{TH} [min] | 20 | | | 24 | | |
| Weight standard | G [kg] | 4.35 | | | 5.3 | | |
| Radial load permitted | F_R [N] | see p.121 | | | | | |
| Axial load permitted | F_A [N] | see p.121 | | | | | |
| Power cable acc. EN60204-1:2006 Table 6, Column B2 | | | | | | | |
| Minimum cross section | mm ² | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

* Rated data with reference flange Aluminium 254mm * 254mm * 6.35mm

** Derating in case of built-in Encoder 6%, with built-in Encoder and Brake 12%

33.6 Technical Data AKM5

| Data | Symbol [Unit] | AKM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 51E | 51G | 51H | 51K | 52E | 52G | 52H | 52K | 52M | 53G | 53H | 53K | 53M | 53P | |
| Electrical data | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Standstill torque* | M ₀ [Nm]** | 4.70 | 4.75 | 4.79 | 4.90 | 8.34 | 8.43 | 8.48 | 8.60 | 8.60 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 11.4 | |
| Standstill current | I _{0rms} [A]** | 2.75 | 4.84 | 6 | 9.4 | 2.99 | 4.72 | 5.9 | 9.3 | 13.1 | 4.77 | 6.6 | 9.4 | 13.4 | 19.1 | |
| max. Mains voltage | U _N [VAC] | 480 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U = 75VDC | Rated speed | n _n [min ⁻¹] | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Rated torque* | M _n [Nm] | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Rated power | P _n [kW] | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| U _N = 115V | Rated speed | n _n [min ⁻¹] | — | — | — | 2500 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Rated torque* | M _n [Nm] | — | — | — | 4.15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Rated power | P _n [kW] | — | — | — | 1.09 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| U _N = 230V | Rated speed | n _n [min ⁻¹] | 1200 | 2500 | 3000 | 5500 | — | 1500 | 1800 | 3000 | 4500 | 1000 | — | 2000 | 3000 | 5000 |
| | Rated torque* | M _n [Nm] | 4.41 | 4.02 | 3.87 | 2.35 | — | 7.69 | 7.53 | 6.80 | 5.20 | 10.7 | — | 10.1 | 8.72 | 5.88 |
| | Rated power | P _n [kW] | 0.55 | 1.05 | 1.22 | 1.35 | — | 1.21 | 1.42 | 2.14 | 2.45 | 1.12 | — | 2.12 | 2.74 | 3.08 |
| U _N = 400V | Rated speed | n _n [min ⁻¹] | 2500 | 5000 | 6000 | — | 1500 | 2500 | 3500 | 5500 | — | 2000 | 3000 | 4000 | — | — |
| | Rated torque* | M _n [Nm] | 3.98 | 2.62 | 1.95 | — | 7.61 | 7.06 | 6.26 | 3.90 | — | 9.85 | 8.83 | 7.65 | — | — |
| | Rated power | P _n [kW] | 1.04 | 1.37 | 1.23 | — | 1.20 | 1.85 | 2.3 | 2.25 | — | 2.06 | 2.77 | 3.20 | — | — |
| U _N = 480V | Rated speed | n _n [min ⁻¹] | 3000 | 6000 | 6000 | — | 2000 | 3000 | 4000 | 6000 | — | 2400 | 3500 | 4500 | — | — |
| | Rated torque* | M _n [Nm] | 3.80 | 1.94 | 1.95 | — | 7.28 | 6.66 | 5.77 | 3.25 | — | 9.50 | 8.23 | 6.85 | — | — |
| | Rated power | P _n [kW] | 1.19 | 1.22 | 1.23 | — | 1.52 | 2.09 | 2.42 | 2.04 | — | 2.39 | 3.02 | 3.23 | — | — |
| Peak current | I _{0max} [A] | 8.2 | 14.5 | 18 | 28.2 | 9 | 14.2 | 17.7 | 27.9 | 39.4 | 14.3 | 19.8 | 28.2 | 40.2 | 57.4 | |
| Peak torque | M _{0max} [Nm] | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 21.3 | 21.5 | 21.6 | 21.9 | 21.9 | 29.7 | 30.0 | 30.3 | 29.7 | 29.8 | |
| Torque constant | K _{Trms} [Nm/A] | 1.72 | 0.99 | 0.8 | 0.52 | 2.79 | 1.79 | 1.44 | 0.93 | 0.66 | 2.39 | 1.75 | 1.24 | 0.85 | 0.60 | |
| Voltage constant | K _{Erms} [mV/min] | 110 | 63.6 | 51.3 | 33.5 | 179 | 115 | 92.7 | 60.1 | 42.4 | 154 | 112 | 79.8 | 54.7 | 38.4 | |
| Winding resistance Ph-Ph | R ₂₅ [Ω] | 8.98 | 2.87 | 1.97 | 0.75 | 8.96 | 3.70 | 2.35 | 0.96 | 0.49 | 3.97 | 2.1 | 1.06 | 0.51 | 0.28 | |
| Winding inductance Ph-Ph | L [mH] | 36.6 | 12.1 | 7.9 | 3.40 | 44.7 | 18.5 | 11.9 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 21.3 | 11.4 | 5.70 | 2.70 | 1.30 | |
| Mechanical data | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rotor moment of inertia | J [kgcm ²] | 3.4 | | | 6.2 | | | 9.1 | | | | | | | | |
| Pole number | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| Static friction torque | M _R [Nm] | 0.022 | | | 0.04 | | | 0.058 | | | | | | | | |
| Thermal time constant | t _{TH} [min] | 20 | | | 24 | | | 28 | | | | | | | | |
| Weight standard | G [kg] | 4.2 | | | 5.8 | | | 7.4 | | | | | | | | |
| Radial load permitted | F _R [N] | see p.122 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Axial load permitted | F _A [N] | see p.122 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Power cable acc. EN60204-1:2006 Table 6, Column B2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum cross section | mm ² | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2.5 | 4 | |

* Rated data with reference flange Aluminium 305mm * 305mm * 12.7mm

** Derating in case of built-in Encoder 6%, with built-in Encoder and Brake 10%

Brake data

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------------|------|
| Holding torque @ 120°C | M _{BR} [Nm] | 14.5 | Release delay time | t _{BRH} [ms] | 115 |
| Operating voltage | U _{BR} [VDC] | 24 ± 10 % | Engage delay time | t _{BRL} [ms] | 30 |
| Electrical power | P _{BR} [W] | 19.5 | Weight of the brake | G _{BR} [kg] | 1.1 |
| Moment of inertia | J _{BR} [kgcm ²] | 0.173 | Typical backlash | [°mech.] | 0.31 |

| Data | Symbol [Unit] | AKM | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 54G | 54H | 54K | 54L | 54N | |
| Electrical data | | | | | | | |
| | Standstill torque* | M_0 [Nm] | 14.3 | 14.2 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 14.1 |
| | Standstill current | I_{0rms} [A] | 5.0 | 5.5 | 9.7 | 12.5 | 17.8 |
| | max. Mains voltage | U_N [VAC] | 480 | | | | |
| U = 75VDC | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | — | — | — | — | — |
| U _N = 115V | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | — | — | — | — | — |
| U _N = 230V | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | — | — | 1800 | 2500 | 3500 |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | — | — | 12.7 | 11.5 | 9.85 |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | — | — | 2.39 | 3.00 | 3.61 |
| U _N = 400V | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | 1500 | 1500 | 3500 | 4500 | — |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | 12.9 | 12.6 | 10.0 | 8.13 | — |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | 2.03 | 2.38 | 3.68 | 3.83 | — |
| U _N = 480V | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | 2000 | 2000 | 4000 | — | — |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | 12.3 | 12.2 | 9.25 | — | — |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | 2.57 | 2.56 | 3.87 | — | — |
| | Peak current | I_{0max} [A] | 15 | 16.5 | 29.2 | 37.5 | 53.4 |
| | Peak torque | M_{0max} [Nm] | 38 | 37.5 | 38.4 | 37.5 | 37.6 |
| | Torque constant | K_{Trms} [Nm/A] | 2.88 | 2.57 | 1.50 | 1.13 | 0.80 |
| | Voltage constant | K_{Erms} [mV/min] | 185 | 166 | 96.6 | 72.9 | 51.3 |
| | Winding resistance Ph-Ph | R_{25} [Ω] | 4.08 | 3.2 | 1.08 | 0.65 | 0.33 |
| | Winding inductance Ph-Ph | L [mH] | 22.9 | 18.3 | 6.20 | 3.50 | 1.80 |
| Mechanical data | | | | | | | |
| | Rotor moment of inertia | J [kgcm ²] | 12 | | | | |
| | Pole number | | 10 | | | | |
| | Static friction torque | M_R [Nm] | 0.077 | | | | |
| | Thermal time constant | t_{TH} [min] | 31 | | | | |
| | Weight standard | G [kg] | 9 | | | | |
| | Radial load permitted | F_R [N] | see p.122 | | | | |
| | Axial load permitted | F_A [N] | see p.122 | | | | |
| Power cable acc. EN60204-1:2006 Table 6, Column B2 | | | | | | | |
| | Minimum cross section | mm ² | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.5 | 4 |

* Rated data with reference flange Aluminium 305mm * 305mm * 12.7mm

** Derating in case of built-in Encoder 6%, with built-in Encoder and Brake 10%

33.7 Technical Data AKM6

| Data | | Symbol [Unit] | AKM | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|
| | | | 62G | 62K | 62M | 62P | 63G | 63K | 63M | 63N | |
| Electrical data | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Standstill torque* | M_0 [Nm]** | 11.9 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 16.5 | 16.8 | 17.0 | 17.0 | |
| | Standstill current | I_{0rms} [A]** | 4.9 | 9.6 | 13.4 | 18.8 | 4.5 | 9.9 | 13.8 | 17.4 | |
| | max. Mains voltage | U_N [VAC] | 480 | | | | | | | | |
| $U_N = 230V$ | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | — | 2000 | 3000 | 4500 | — | 1500 | 2000 | 3000 | |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | — | 10.4 | 9.50 | 8.10 | — | 14.9 | 14.3 | 13.0 | |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | — | 2.18 | 2.98 | 3.82 | — | 2.34 | 2.99 | 4.08 | |
| $U_N = 400V$ | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | 1800 | 3500 | 6000 | — | 1200 | 3000 | 4000 | 5000 | |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | 10.4 | 9.00 | 5.70 | — | 14.9 | 12.9 | 11.3 | 9.60 | |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | 1.96 | 3.30 | 3.58 | — | 1.87 | 4.05 | 4.73 | 5.03 | |
| $U_N = 480V$ | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | 2000 | 4500 | 6000 | — | 1500 | 3500 | 4500 | 6000 | |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | 10.2 | 8.00 | 5.70 | — | 14.6 | 12.0 | 10.5 | 7.00 | |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | 2.14 | 3.77 | 3.58 | — | 2.29 | 4.40 | 4.95 | 4.40 | |
| | Peak current | I_{0max} [A] | 14.7 | 28.8 | 40.3 | 56.4 | 13.5 | 29.7 | 41.4 | 52.2 | |
| | Peak torque | M_{0max} [Nm] | 29.7 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 30.3 | 42.1 | 42.6 | 43.0 | 43.0 | |
| | Torque constant | K_{Trms} [Nm/A] | 2.47 | 1.28 | 0.91 | 0.66 | 3.70 | 1.71 | 1.24 | 0.98 | |
| | Voltage constant | K_{Erms} [mV/min] | 159 | 82.1 | 58.8 | 42.2 | 238 | 110 | 79.9 | 63.3 | |
| | Winding resistance Ph-Ph | R_{25} [Ω] | 4.13 | 1.08 | 0.57 | 0.30 | 5.50 | 1.14 | 0.61 | 0.39 | |
| | Winding inductance Ph-Ph | L [mH] | 31.7 | 8.5 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 43.5 | 9.3 | 4.9 | 3.1 | |
| Mechanical data | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rotor moment of inertia | J [kgcm ²] | 17 | | | | 24 | | | | |
| | Pole number | | 10 | | | | 10 | | | | |
| | Static friction torque | M_R [Nm] | 0.05 | | | | 0.1 | | | | |
| | Thermal time constant | t_{TH} [min] | 20 | | | | 25 | | | | |
| | Weight standard | G [kg] | 8.9 | | | | 11.1 | | | | |
| | Radial load permitted | F_R [N] | see p.123 | | | | | | | | |
| | Axial load permitted | F_A [N] | see p.123 | | | | | | | | |
| Power cable acc. EN60204-1:2006 Table 6, Column B2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Minimum cross section | mm ² | 1 | 1 | 2.5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2.5 | 2.5 | |

* Rated data with reference flange Aluminium 457mm * 457mm * 12.7mm

** Derating in case of built-in Encoder 8%, with built-in Encoder and Brake 16%

Brake data

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------|------|
| Holding torque @ 120°C | M_{BR} [Nm] | 25 | Release delay time | t_{BRH} [ms] | 155 |
| Operating voltage | U_{BR} [VDC] | 24 ± 10 % | Engage delay time | t_{BRL} [ms] | 40 |
| Electrical power | P_{BR} [W] | 25.7 | Weight of the brake | G_{BR} [kg] | 2 |
| Moment of inertia | J_{BR} [kgcm ²] | 0.61 | Typical backlash | [°mech.] | 0.24 |

| Data | Symbol [Unit] | AKM | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|
| | | 64K | 64L | 64P | 64Q | 65K | 65M | 65N | 65P | | |
| Electrical data | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Standstill torque* | M_0 [Nm]** | 20.8 | 21.0 | 20.4 | 20 | 24.8 | 25.0 | 24.3 | 24.5 | |
| | Standstill current | I_{0rms} [A]** | 9.2 | 12.8 | 18.6 | 20.7 | 9.8 | 13.6 | 17.8 | 19.8 | |
| | max. Mains voltage | U_N [VAC] | 480 | | | | | | | | |
| $U_N = 230V$ | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | 1200 | 1500 | 2500 | 3000 | 1000 | 1500 | 2000 | 2400 | |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | 18.8 | 18.4 | 16.0 | 15.3 | 22.8 | 21.9 | 19.8 | 19.1 | |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | 2.36 | 2.89 | 4.19 | 4.81 | 2.39 | 3.44 | 4.15 | 4.8 | |
| $U_N = 400V$ | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | 2000 | 3000 | 4500 | 5000 | 2000 | 2500 | 3500 | 4000 | |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | 17.2 | 15.6 | 11.9 | 10.7 | 20.2 | 19.2 | 16.0 | 14.9 | |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | 3.60 | 4.90 | 5.62 | 6.45 | 4.23 | 5.03 | 5.86 | 6.24 | |
| $U_N = 480V$ | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | 2500 | 3500 | 5500 | 6000 | 2200 | 3000 | 4000 | 5000 | |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | 16.3 | 14.4 | 9.00 | 7.4 | 19.7 | 18.1 | 14.7 | 11.6 | |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | 4.27 | 5.28 | 5.18 | 4.65 | 4.54 | 5.69 | 6.16 | 6.08 | |
| | Peak current | I_{0max} [A] | 27.6 | 38.4 | 55.9 | 62.1 | 29.4 | 40.8 | 53.4 | 59.3 | |
| | Peak torque | M_{0max} [Nm] | 53.5 | 54.1 | 52.9 | 53.2 | 64.5 | 65.2 | 63.7 | 64.1 | |
| | Torque constant | K_{Trms} [Nm/A] | 2.28 | 1.66 | 1.10 | 1 | 2.54 | 1.85 | 1.38 | 1.3 | |
| | Voltage constant | $K_{E rms}$ [mV/min] | 147 | 107 | 71.0 | 64.4 | 164 | 119 | 88.8 | 80.5 | |
| | Winding resistance Ph-Ph | R_{25} [Ω] | 1.41 | 0.75 | 0.36 | 0.32 | 1.35 | 0.73 | 0.43 | 0.37 | |
| | Winding inductance Ph-Ph | L [mH] | 11.8 | 6.2 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 11.4 | 6.1 | 3.4 | 2.8 | |
| Mechanical data | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rotor moment of inertia | J [kgcm ²] | 32 | | | | 40 | | | | |
| | Pole number | | 10 | | | | 10 | | | | |
| | Static friction torque | M_R [Nm] | 0.15 | | | | 0.2 | | | | |
| | Thermal time constant | t_{TH} [min] | 30 | | | | 35 | | | | |
| | Weight standard | G [kg] | 13.3 | | | | 15.4 | | | | |
| | Radial load permitted | F_R [N] | see p.123 | | | | | | | | |
| | Axial load permitted | F_A [N] | see p.123 | | | | | | | | |
| Power cable acc. EN60204-1:2006 Table 6, Column B2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Minimum cross section | mm ² | 1 | 1.5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2.5 | 4 | 4 | |

* Rated data with reference flange Aluminium 457mm * 457mm * 12.7mm

** Derating in case of built-in Encoder 8%, with built-in Encoder and Brake 16%

33.8 Technical Data AKM7 without fan

| Data | Symbol [Unit] | AKM | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 72K | 72M | 72P | 72Q | 73M | 73P | 73Q | 74L | 74P | 74Q | |
| Electrical data | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Standstill torque* | M_0 [Nm]** | 29.7 | 30.0 | 29.4 | 29.5 | 42.0 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 53.0 | 52.5 | 52.2 | |
| Standstill current | I_{0rms} [A]** | 9.3 | 13.0 | 18.7 | 23.5 | 13.6 | 19.5 | 24.5 | 12.9 | 18.5 | 26.1 | |
| max. Mains voltage | U_N [VAC] | 480 | | | | | | | | | | |
| $U_N = 230V$ | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | — | — | 1800 | 2000 | — | 1300 | 1500 | — | — | 1300 |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | — | — | 23.8 | 23.2 | — | 34.7 | 33.4 | — | — | 41.9 |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | — | — | 4.49 | 4.86 | — | 4.72 | 5.25 | — | — | 5.71 |
| $U_N = 400V$ | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | 1500 | 2000 | 3000 | 4000 | 1500 | 2400 | 3000 | 1200 | 1800 | 2500 |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | 25.1 | 23.6 | 20.1 | 16.3 | 33.8 | 28.5 | 25.2 | 43.5 | 39.6 | 31.5 |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | 3.94 | 4.94 | 6.31 | 6.83 | 5.31 | 7.16 | 7.92 | 5.47 | 7.46 | 8.25 |
| $U_N = 480V$ | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | 1800 | 2500 | 3500 | 4500 | 1800 | 2800 | 3500 | 1400 | 2000 | 3000 |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | 24.0 | 22.1 | 18.2 | 14.1 | 32.1 | 26.3 | 22 | 41.5 | 35.9 | 27.3 |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | 4.52 | 5.79 | 6.67 | 6.65 | 6.05 | 7.71 | 8.07 | 6.08 | 7.52 | 8.58 |
| Peak current | I_{0max} [A] | 27.9 | 39 | 56.1 | 70.5 | 40.8 | 58.6 | 73.5 | 38.7 | 55.5 | 78.3 | |
| Peak torque | M_{0max} [Nm] | 79.4 | 79.8 | 78.5 | 78.4 | 112 | 111 | 111 | 143 | 142 | 141 | |
| Torque constant | K_{Trms} [Nm/A] | 3.23 | 2.33 | 1.58 | 1.3 | 3.10 | 2.13 | 1.7 | 4.14 | 2.84 | 2 | |
| Voltage constant | $K_{E rms}$ [mV/min] | 208 | 150 | 102 | 81.2 | 200 | 137 | 109 | 266 | 183 | 129 | |
| Winding resistance Ph-Ph | R_{25} [Ω] | 1.36 | 0.69 | 0.35 | 0.26 | 0.76 | 0.38 | 0.27 | 0.93 | 0.47 | 0.26 | |
| Winding inductance Ph-Ph | L [mH] | 20.7 | 10.8 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 12.4 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 16.4 | 7.7 | 3.8 | |
| Mechanical data | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rotor moment of inertia | J [kgcm ²] | 65 | | | | 92 | | | 120 | | | |
| Pole number | | 10 | | | | 10 | | | 10 | | | |
| Static friction torque | M_R [Nm] | 0.16 | | | | 0.24 | | | 0.33 | | | |
| Thermal time constant | t_{TH} [min] | 46 | | | | 53 | | | 60 | | | |
| Weight standard | G [kg] | 19.7 | | | | 26.7 | | | 33.6 | | | |
| Radial load permitted | F_R [N] | see p.126 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Axial load permitted | F_A [N] | see p.126 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Power cable acc. EN60204-1:2006 Table 6, Column B2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum cross section | mm ² | 1 | 1.5 | 4 | 6 | 2.5 | 4 | 6 | 1.5 | 4 | 6 | |

* Rated data with reference flange Aluminium 457mm * 457mm * 12.7mm

** Derating in case of built-in Encoder 7%, with built-in Encoder and Brake 13%

Brake data

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------|-----|
| Holding torque @ 120°C | M_{BR} [Nm] | 53 | Release delay time | t_{BRH} [ms] | 170 |
| Operating voltage | U_{BR} [VDC] | 24 ± 10 % | Engage delay time | t_{BRL} [ms] | 70 |
| Electrical power | P_{BR} [W] | 35.6 | Weight of the brake | G_{BR} [kg] | 2.1 |
| Moment of inertia | J_{BR} [kgcm ²] | 1.64 | Typical backlash | [°mech.] | 0.2 |

33.9 Technical Data AKM7 with fan

| Data | Symbol [Unit] | AKM | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|
| | | 72K | 72M | 72P | 73M | 73P | 74L | 74P | |
| Electrical data | | | | | | | | | |
| Standstill torque* | M_0 [Nm]** | 38.6 | 39.0 | 38.2 | 54.6 | 52.2 | 68.9 | 68.3 | |
| Standstill current | I_{0rms} [A]** | 12.1 | 16.9 | 24.3 | 17.7 | 24.5 | 16.8 | 24.1 | |
| max. Mains voltage | U_N [VAC] | 480 | | | | | | | |
| $U_N = 230V$ | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | — | — | 1800 | — | 1300 | — | — |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | — | — | 30.9 | — | 45.1 | — | — |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | — | — | 5.83 | — | 6.14 | — | — |
| $U_N = 400V$ | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | 1500 | 2000 | 3000 | 1500 | 2400 | 1200 | 1800 |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | 32.6 | 30.7 | 26.1 | 42.5 | 37.1 | 56.6 | 51.5 |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | 5.13 | 6.43 | 8.21 | 6.67 | 9.31 | 7.11 | 9.70 |
| $U_N = 480V$ | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | 1800 | 2500 | 3500 | 1800 | 2800 | 1400 | 2000 |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | 31.2 | 28.7 | 23.7 | 40.3 | 34.2 | 54.0 | 46.7 |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | 5.88 | 7.52 | 8.67 | 7.60 | 10.02 | 7.91 | 9.77 |
| Peak current | I_{0max} [A] | 27.9 | 39 | 56.1 | 40.8 | 58.6 | 38.7 | 55.5 | |
| Peak torque | M_{0max} [Nm] | 79.4 | 79.8 | 78.5 | 112 | 111 | 143 | 142 | |
| Torque constant | K_{Trms} [Nm/A] | 3.23 | 2.33 | 1.58 | 3.10 | 2.13 | 4.14 | 2.84 | |
| Voltage constant | K_{Erms} [mV/min] | 208 | 150 | 102 | 200 | 137 | 266 | 183 | |
| Winding resistance Ph-Ph | R_{25} [Ω] | 1.36 | 0.69 | 0.35 | 0.76 | 0.38 | 0.93 | 0.47 | |
| Winding inductance Ph-Ph | L [mH] | 20.7 | 10.8 | 5.0 | 12.4 | 5.9 | 16.4 | 7.7 | |
| Mechanical data | | | | | | | | | |
| Rotor moment of inertia | J [kgcm ²] | 65 | | | 92 | | 120 | | |
| Pole number | | 10 | | | 10 | | 10 | | |
| Static friction torque | M_R [Nm] | 0.16 | | | 0.24 | | 0.33 | | |
| Thermal time constant | t_{TH} [min] | 46 | | | 53 | | 60 | | |
| Weight with mounted fan kit | G [kg] | 22.2 | | | 29.2 | | 36.1 | | |
| Radial load permitted | F_R [N] | see p.126 | | | | | | | |
| Axial load permitted | F_A [N] | see p.126 | | | | | | | |
| Power cable acc. EN60204-1:2006 Table 6, Column B2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum cross section | mm ² | 1.5 | 1.5 | 4 | 2.5 | 4 | 1.5 | 4 | |

* Rated data with reference flange Aluminium 457mm * 457mm * 12.7mm

Brake data

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------|-----|
| Holding torque @ 120°C | M_{BR} [Nm] | 53 | Release delay time | t_{BRH} [ms] | 170 |
| Operating voltage | U_{BR} [VDC] | 24 ± 10 % | Engage delay time | t_{BRL} [ms] | 70 |
| Electrical power | P_{BR} [W] | 35.6 | Weight of the brake | G_{BR} [kg] | 2.1 |
| Moment of inertia | J_{BR} [kgcm ²] | 1.64 | Typical backlash | [°mech.] | 0.2 |

Fan data

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Operating voltage | U_{FAN} [VDC] | 24 ± 10 % | Operating current | I_{FAN} [mA] | 270 |
| Electrical power | P_{FAN} [W] | 6.5 | Weight of the FAN kit | G_{FAN} [kg] | 2.52 |
| Cable outer diameter | [mm] | 4 to 6 | Clamping range terminals | [mm ²] | 0.33 to 4 |

A 10mm cable bushing is built into the fan housing. Connection cable is not part of delivery.

33.10 Technical Data AKM8

| Data | Symbol [Unit] | AKM | | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|------|
| | | 82T | 83T | 84T | |
| Electrical data | | | | | |
| Standstill torque* | M_0 [Nm]** | 75 | 130 | 180 | |
| Standstill current** | I_{0rms} [A]** | 48 | 62 | 67 | |
| max. Mains voltage | U_N [VAC] | 480 | | | |
| U = 75VDC | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | — | — | — |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | — | — | — |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | — | — | — |
| U _N = 115V | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | — | — | — |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | — | — | — |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | — | — | — |
| U _N = 230V | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | — | — | — |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | — | — | — |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | — | — | — |
| U _N = 400V | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | 2500 | 2200 | 1800 |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | 47.5 | 70 | 105 |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | 12.4 | 16.1 | 19.8 |
| U _N = 480V | Rated speed | n_n [min ⁻¹] | 3000 | 2500 | 2000 |
| | Rated torque* | M_n [Nm] | 38 | 60 | 93 |
| | Rated power | P_n [kW] | 11.9 | 15.7 | 19.5 |
| Peak current | I_{0max} [A] | 144 | 186 | 201 | |
| Peak torque | M_{0max} [Nm] | 210 | 456 | 668 | |
| Torque constant | K_{Trms} [Nm/A] | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.7 | |
| Voltage constant | K_{Erms} [mV/min] | 108 | 140 | 177 | |
| Winding resistance Ph-Ph | R_{25} [Ω] | 0.092 | 0.061 | 0.058 | |
| Winding inductance Ph-Ph | L [mH] | 2.73 | 2.36 | 2.5 | |
| Mechanische Daten | | | | | |
| Rotor moment of inertia | J [kgcm ²] | 172 | 334 | 495 | |
| Pole number | | 10 | | | |
| Static friction torque | M_R [Nm] | 1.7 | 1.83 | 2.34 | |
| Thermal time constant | t_{TH} [min] | 71 | 94 | 116 | |
| Weight standard | G [kg] | 49 | 73 | 97 | |
| Radial load permitted | F_R [N] | see p.129 | | | |
| Axial load permitted | F_A [N] | see p.129 | | | |
| Power cable acc. EN60204-1:2006 Table 6, Column B2 | | | | | |
| Minimum cross section | mm ² | 16 | 25 | 25 | |

* Rated data with reference flange Aluminium 457mm * 457mm * 12.7mm

** Derating of standstill torque in case of built-in brake 3%, with built-in encoder (2%), with built-in brake and encoder 9%

Brake data

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------|-----|
| Holding torque @ 120°C | M_{BR} [Nm] | 150 | Release delay time | t_{BRH} [ms] | 300 |
| Operating voltage | U_{BR} [VDC] | 24 ± 10 % | Engage delay time | t_{BRL} [ms] | 100 |
| Electrical power | P_{BR} [W] | 49 | Weight of the brake | G_{BR} [kg] | 9 |
| Moment of inertia | J_{BR} [kgcm ²] | 5,53 | Typical backlash | [°mech.] | 0,2 |

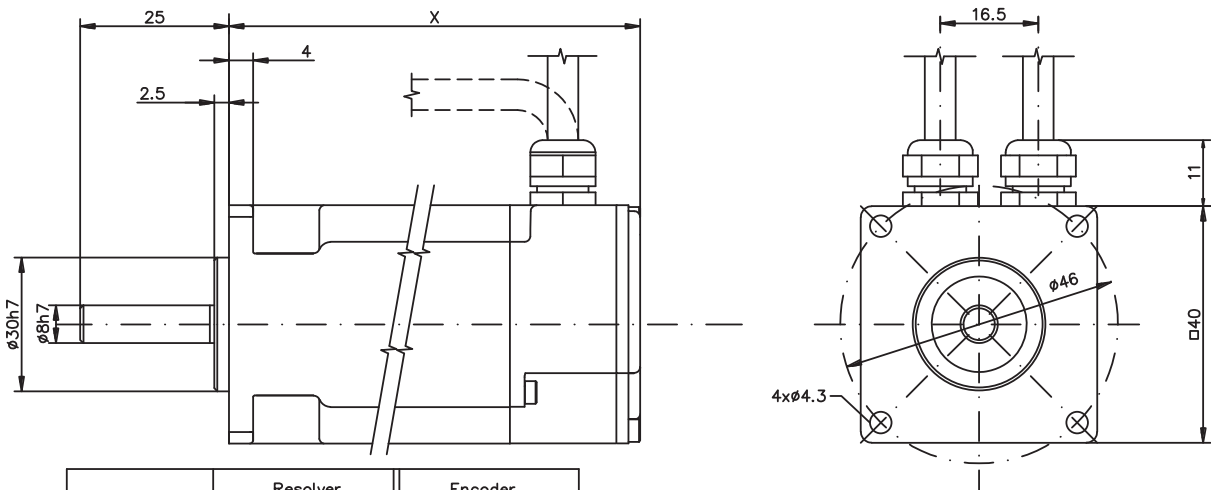
34 Dimension drawings (Ax flanges)

3D Models are available from www.kollmorgen.com.

34.1 Dimensions/Radial Forces AKM1

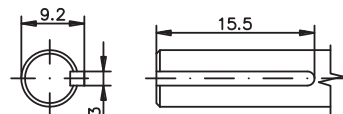
34.1.1 Dimensions with cable connectors

Prinzipdarstellung / drawing in principle /
 schema elementare / representación esquemática

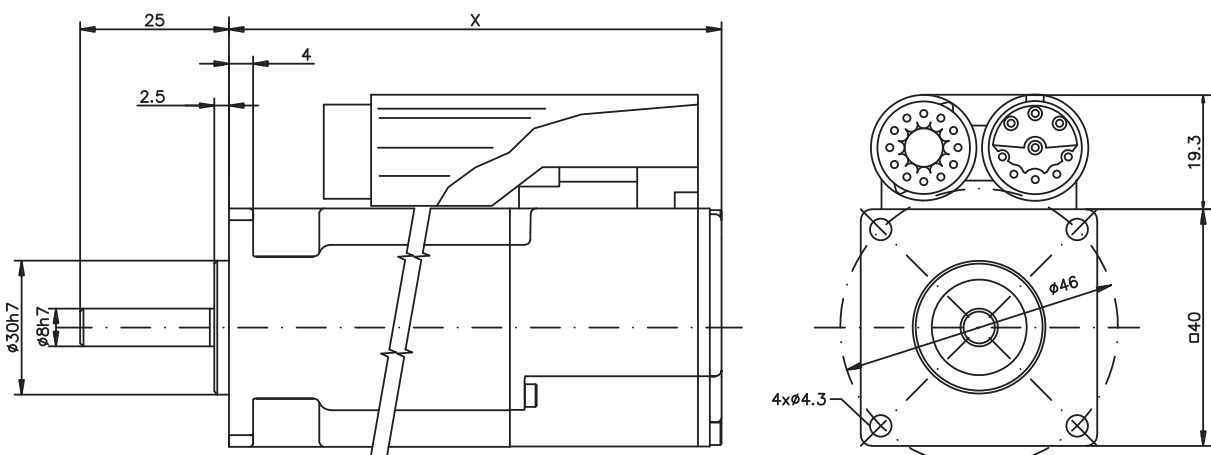


| X (Cable) | Resolver | | Encoder | |
|-----------|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| | No Brake | Brake | No Brake | Brake |
| AKM11 | 69.6 | 106.6 | 79 | 116 |
| AKM12 | 88.6 | 125.6 | 98 | 135 |
| AKM13 | 107.6 | 144.6 | 117 | 154 |

Option Keyway

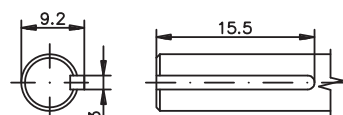


34.1.2 Dimensions with mounted Y-TEC connectors



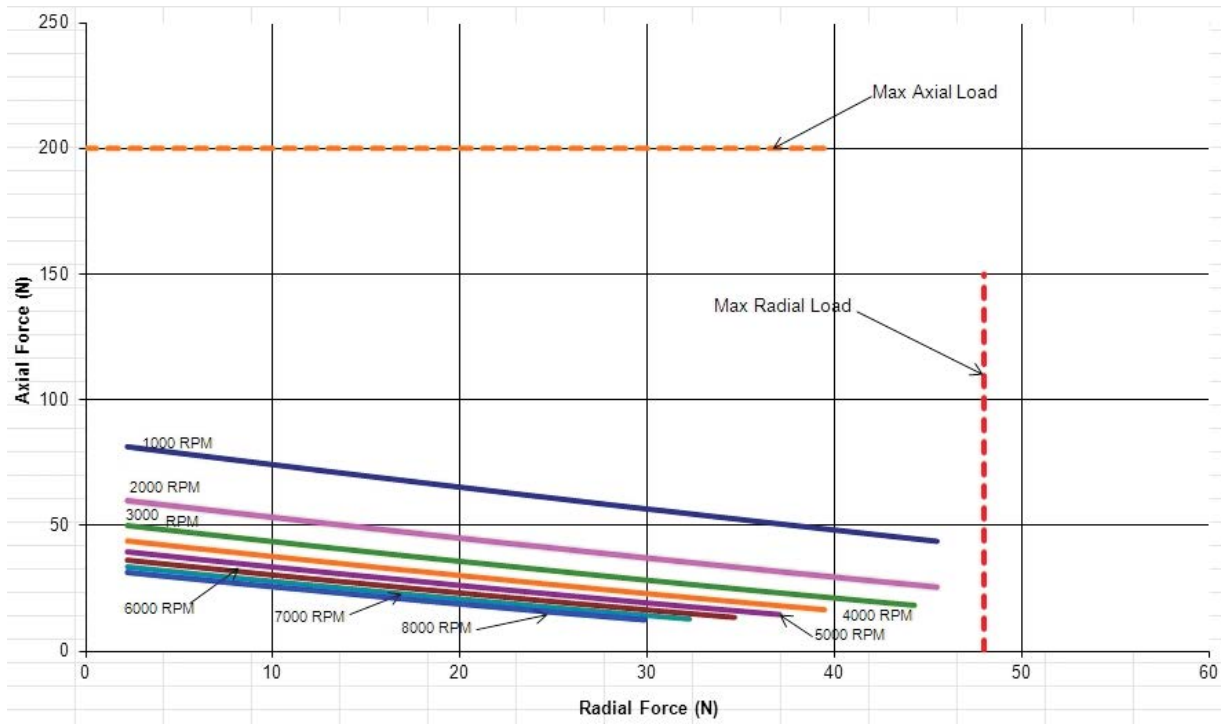
| X (ytec) | Resolver | | Encoder | |
|----------|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| | No Brake | Brake | No Brake | Brake |
| AKM11 | 79 | 116 | 87.5 | 124.5 |
| AKM12 | 98 | 135 | 107.5 | 144.5 |
| AKM13 | 117 | 154 | 126.5 | 163.5 |

Option Keyway



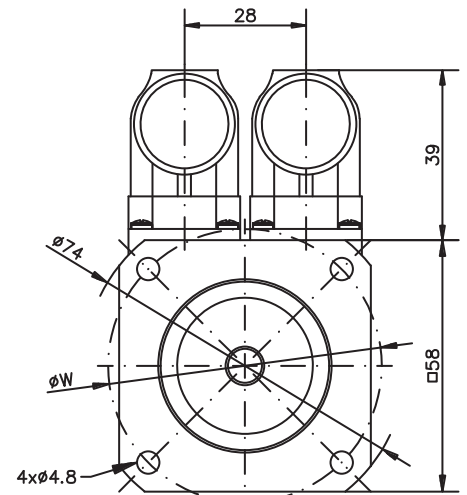
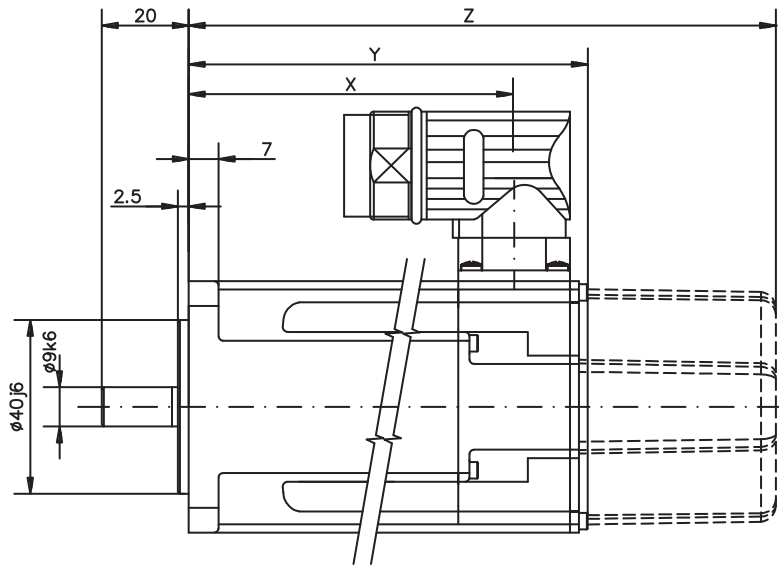
34.1.3 Radial Force

Radialkräfte am Wellenende / Radial Force at shaft end
 Forze radiali sull'estremità dell'albero/ Fuerza radial el extremo del eje



34.2 Dimensions/Radial Forces AKM2

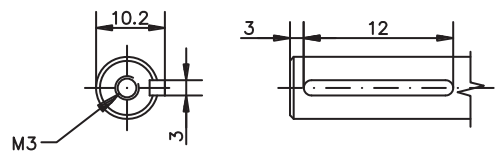
Prinzipdarstellung / drawing in principle /
 schema elementare / representación esquemática



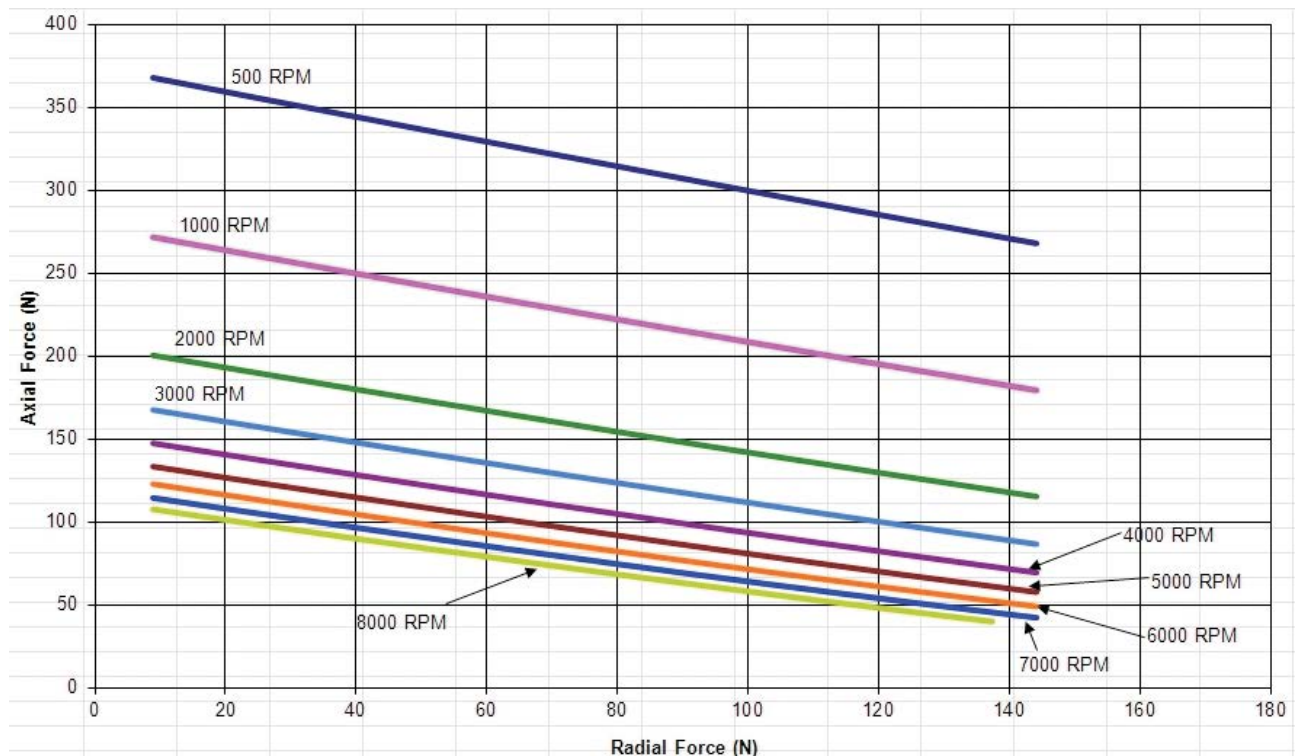
$\phi W = \phi 63\text{mm}$, AKM2xx-Ax
 $\phi W = \phi 65\text{mm}$, AKM2xx-Dx

| Model | X | Res/SFD/BISS/EnDat | | Hiperface | |
|-------|-------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Y | Z (brake) | Y | Z (brake) |
| AKM21 | 76.1 | 95.4 | 129.5 | 113.4 | 147.1 |
| AKM22 | 95.1 | 114.4 | 148.5 | 132.4 | 166.1 |
| AKM23 | 114.1 | 133.4 | 167.5 | 151.4 | 185.1 |
| AKM24 | 133.1 | 152.4 | 186.5 | 170.4 | 204.1 |

Option Keyway

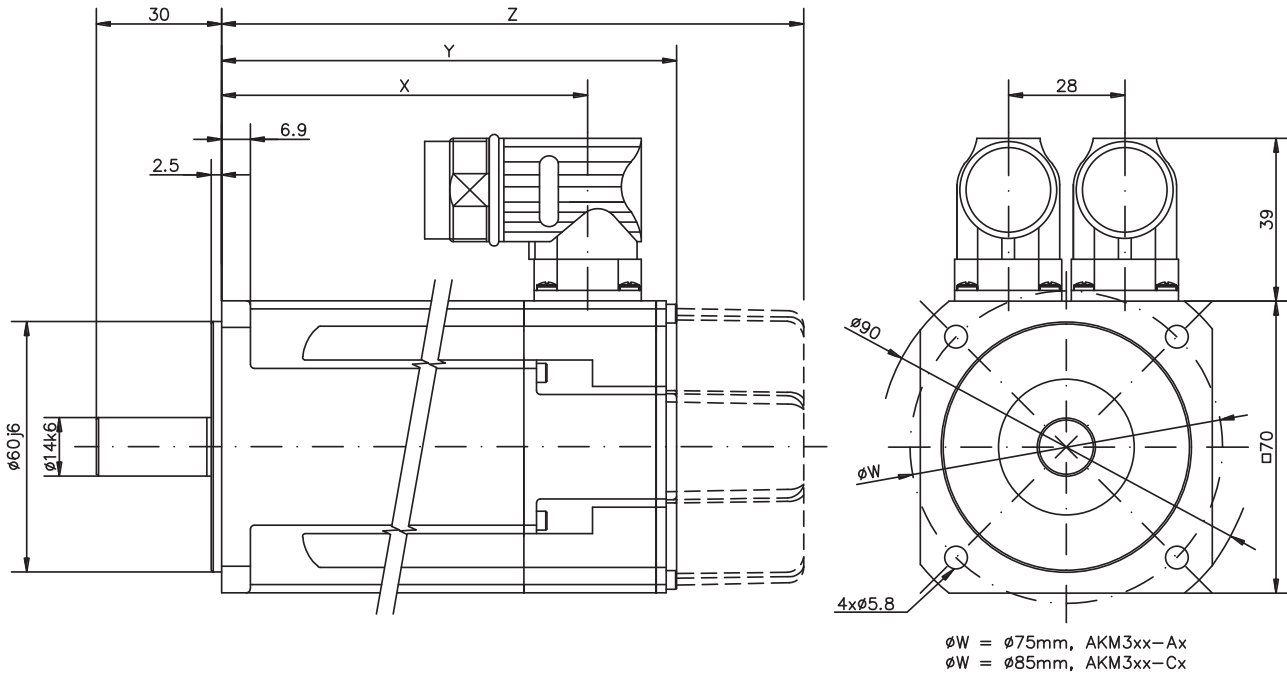


Radialkräfte am Wellenende / Radial Force at shaft end
 Forze radiali sull'estremità dell'albero/ Fuerza radial el extremo del eje



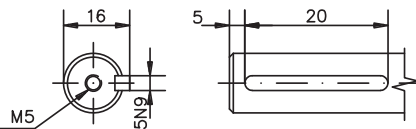
34.3 Dimensions/Radial Forces AKM3

Prinzipdarstellung / drawing in principle /
 schema elementare / representación esquemática

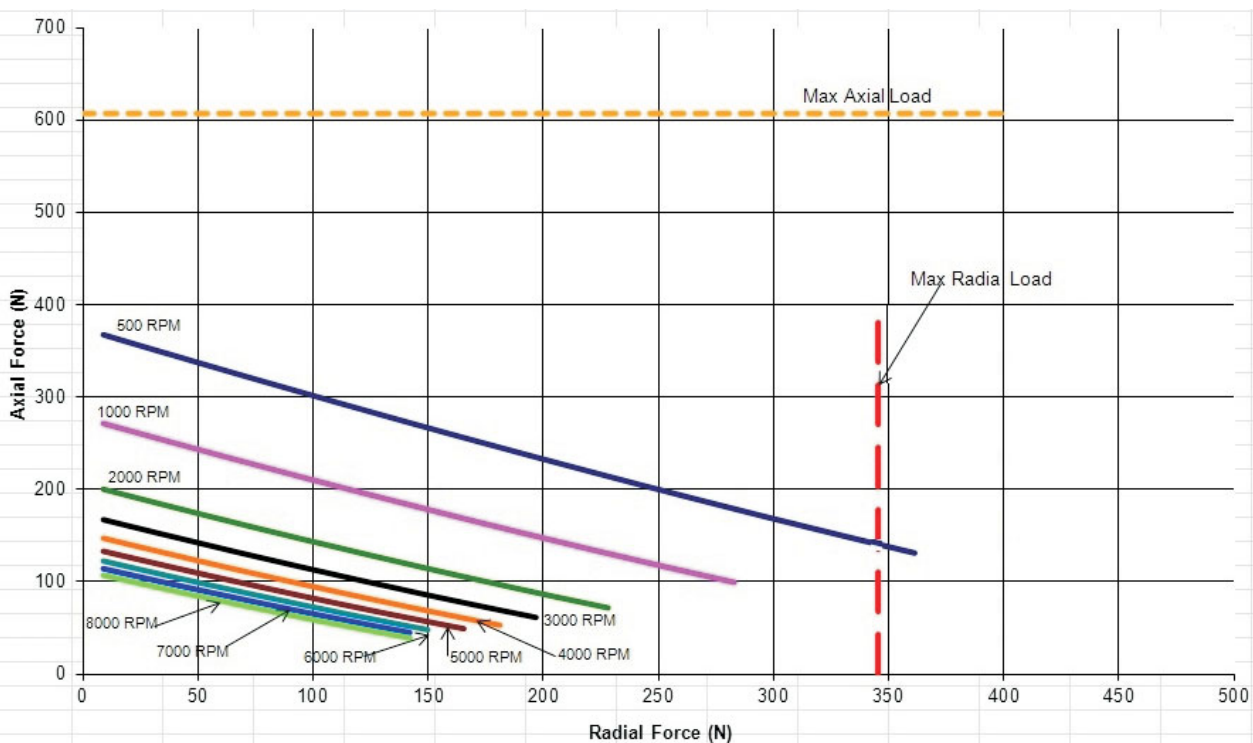


| Model | X | Res/SFD/BISS/EnDat | | Hiperface | |
|-------|-------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Y | Z (brake) | Y1 | Z (brake) |
| AKM31 | 87.9 | 109.8 | 141.3 | 125.3 | 159.3 |
| AKM32 | 118.9 | 140.8 | 172.3 | 156.3 | 190.3 |
| AKM33 | 149.9 | 171.8 | 203.3 | 187.3 | 221.3 |

Option Keyway

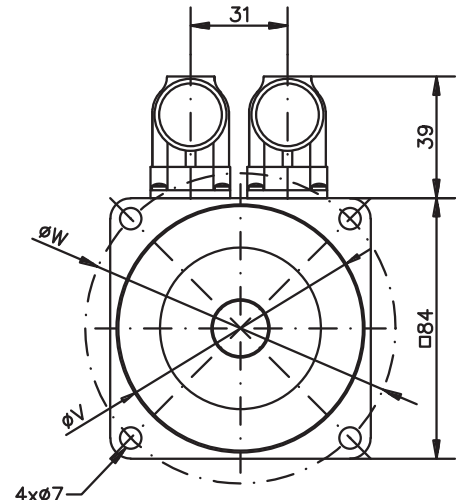
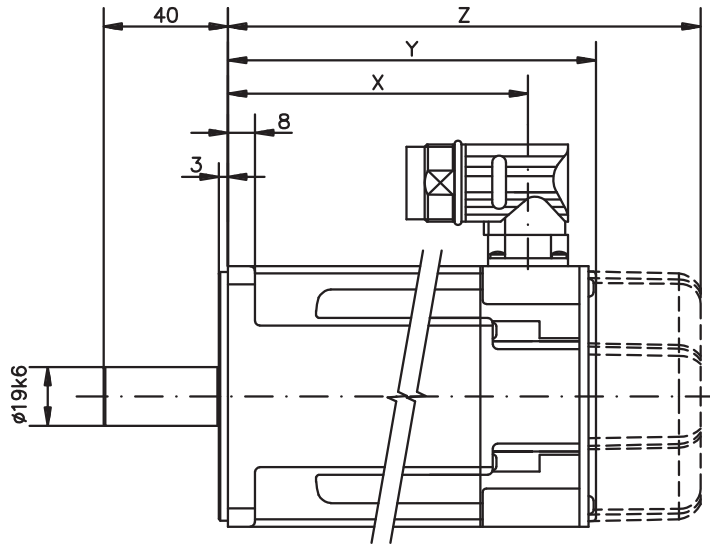


Radialkräfte am Wellenende / Radial Force at shaft end
 Forze radiali sull'estremità dell'albero/ Fuerza radial el extremo del eje



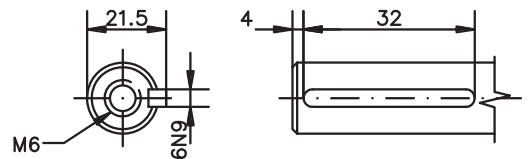
34.4 Dimensions/Radial Forces AKM4

Prinzipdarstellung / drawing in principle /
 schema elementare / representación esquemática



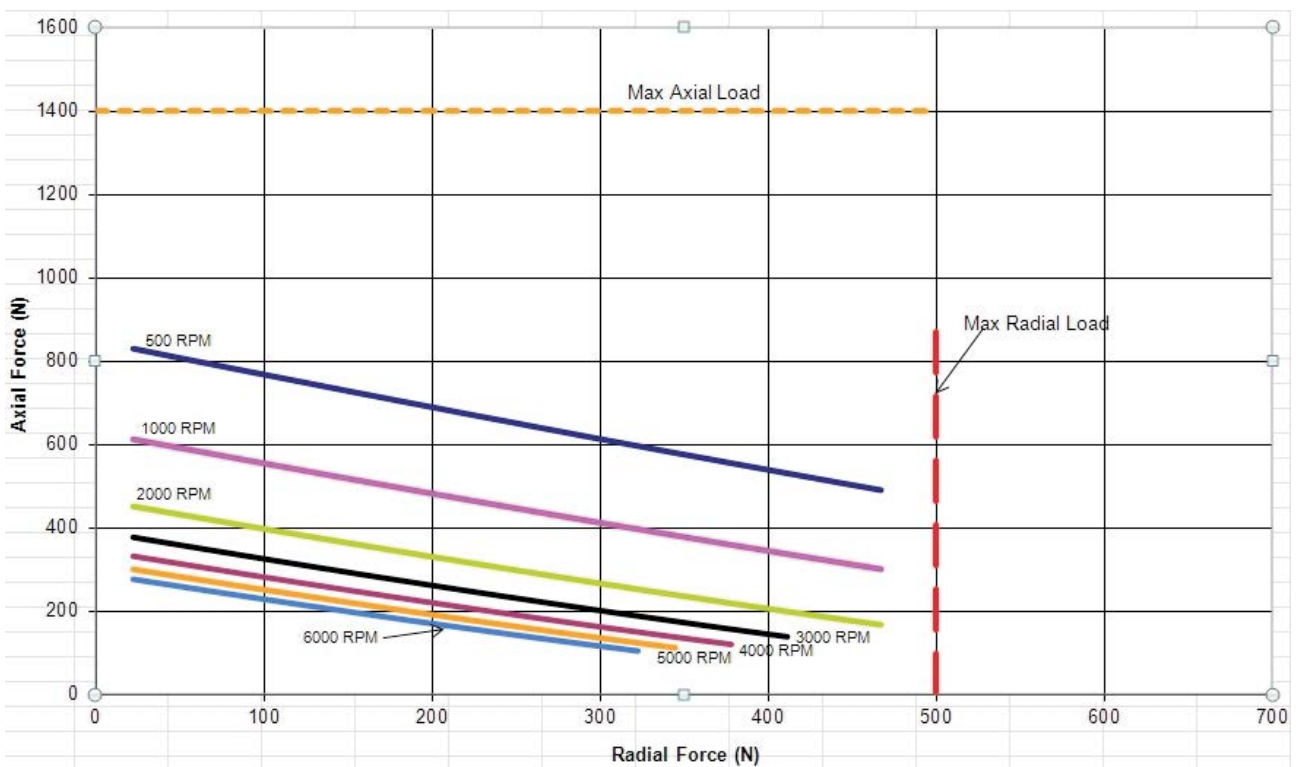
$\phi W = \phi 100$, $\phi V = \phi 80j6$, AKM4xx-Ax
 $\phi W = \phi 90$, $\phi V = \phi 60j6$, AKM4xx-Cx

Option Keyway



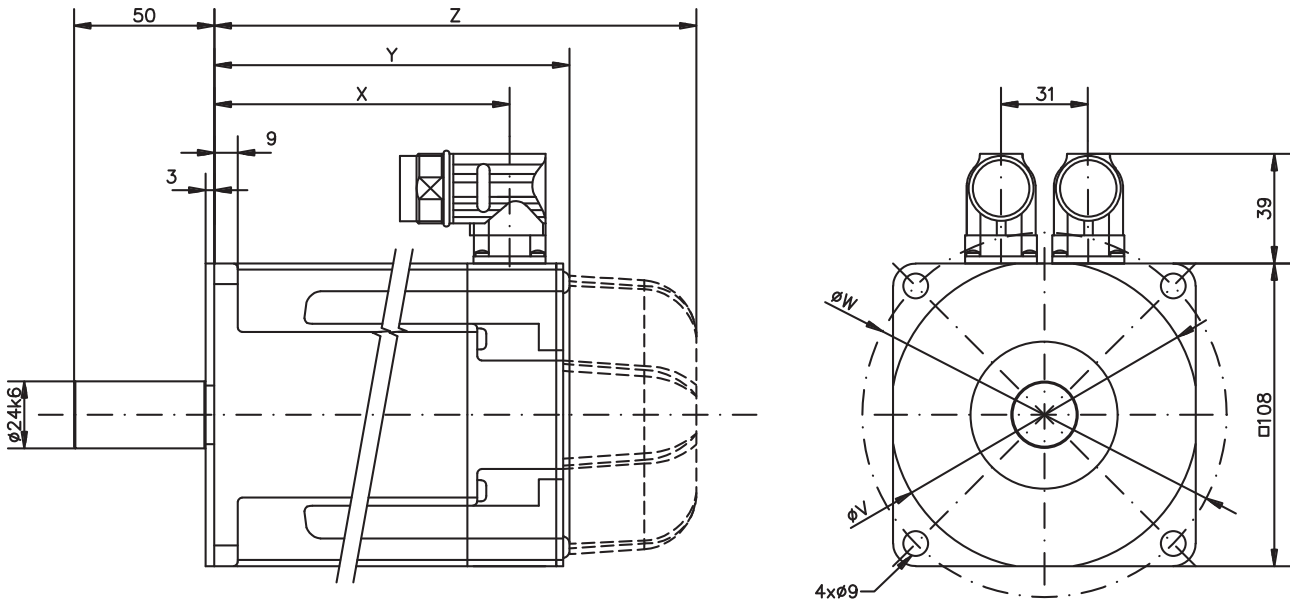
| Model | X | Res/SFD/BISS/ExN | | Exl/Hiperface | |
|-------|-------|------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| | | Y | Z (brake) | Y | Z (brake) |
| AKM41 | 96.4 | 118.8 | 152.3 | 136.8 | 170.3 |
| AKM42 | 125.5 | 147.8 | 181.3 | 165.8 | 199.3 |
| AKM43 | 154.4 | 176.8 | 210.3 | 194.8 | 228.3 |
| AKM44 | 183.4 | 205.8 | 239.3 | 223.8 | 257.3 |

Radialkräfte am Wellenende / Radial Force at shaft end
 Forze radiali sull'estremità dell'albero/ Fuerza radial el extremo del eje



34.5 Dimensions/Radial Forces AKM5

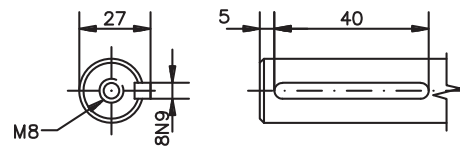
Prinzipdarstellung / drawing in principle /
 schema elementare / representación esquemática



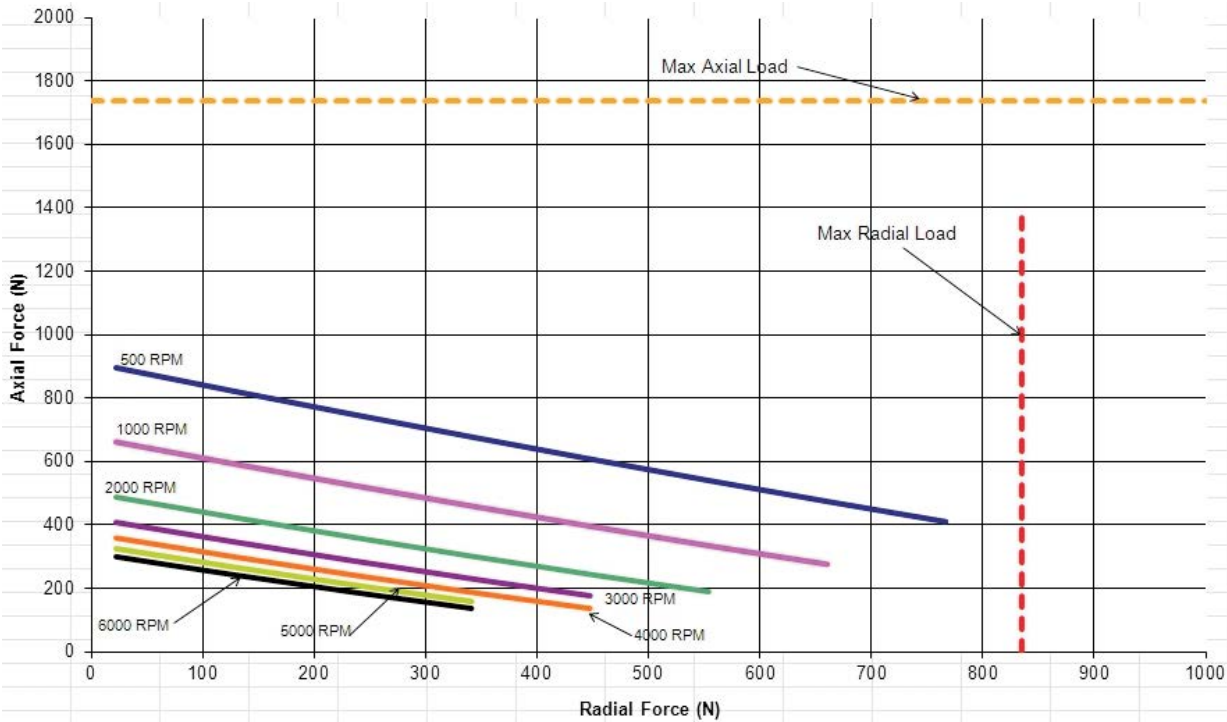
$\phi W = \phi 130$, $\phi V = \phi 110j6$, AKM5xx-Ax
 $\phi W = \phi 115$, $\phi V = \phi 95j6$, AKM5xx-Cx

| Model | X | Resolver/Comcoder | | Encoder | |
|-------|-------|-------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | | Y | Z (brake) | Y | Z (brake) |
| AKM51 | 105.3 | 127.5 | 172.5 | 146.0 | 189.0 |
| AKM52 | 136.3 | 158.5 | 203.5 | 177.0 | 220.0 |
| AKM53 | 167.3 | 189.5 | 234.5 | 208.0 | 251.0 |
| AKM54 | 198.3 | 220.5 | 265.5 | 239.0 | 282.0 |

Option Keyway

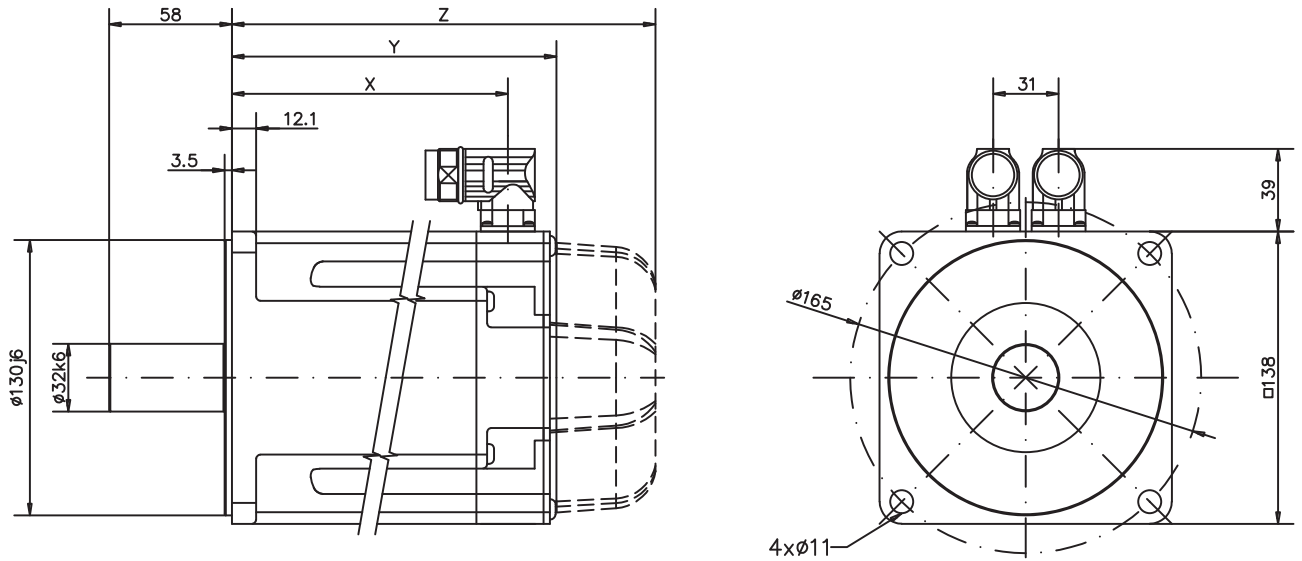


Radialkräfte am Wellenende / Radial Force at shaft end
 Forza radiali sull'estremità dell'albero/ Fuerza radial el extremo del eje



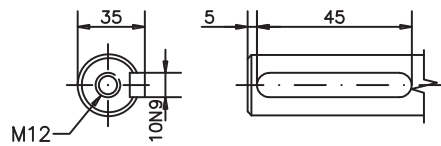
34.6 Dimensions/Radial Forces AKM6

Prinzipdarstellung / drawing in principle /
 schema elementare / representación esquemática

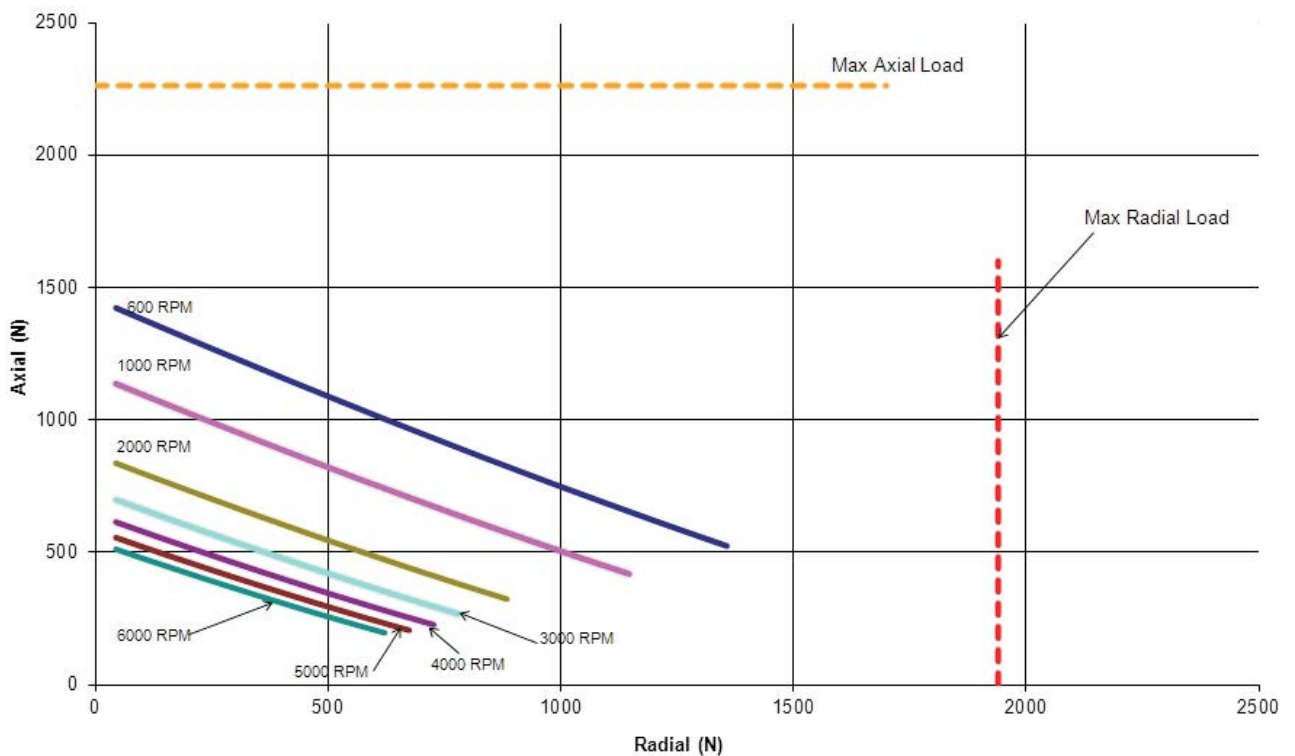


| Model | X | Resolver/Comcoder | | Encoder | |
|-------|-------|-------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | | Y | Z (brake) | Y | Z (brake) |
| AKM62 | 130.5 | 153.7 | 200.7 | 172.2 | 219.7 |
| AKM63 | 155.5 | 178.7 | 225.7 | 197.2 | 244.7 |
| AKM64 | 180.5 | 203.7 | 250.7 | 222.2 | 269.7 |
| AKM65 | 205.5 | 228.7 | 275.7 | 247.2 | 294.7 |

Option Keyway



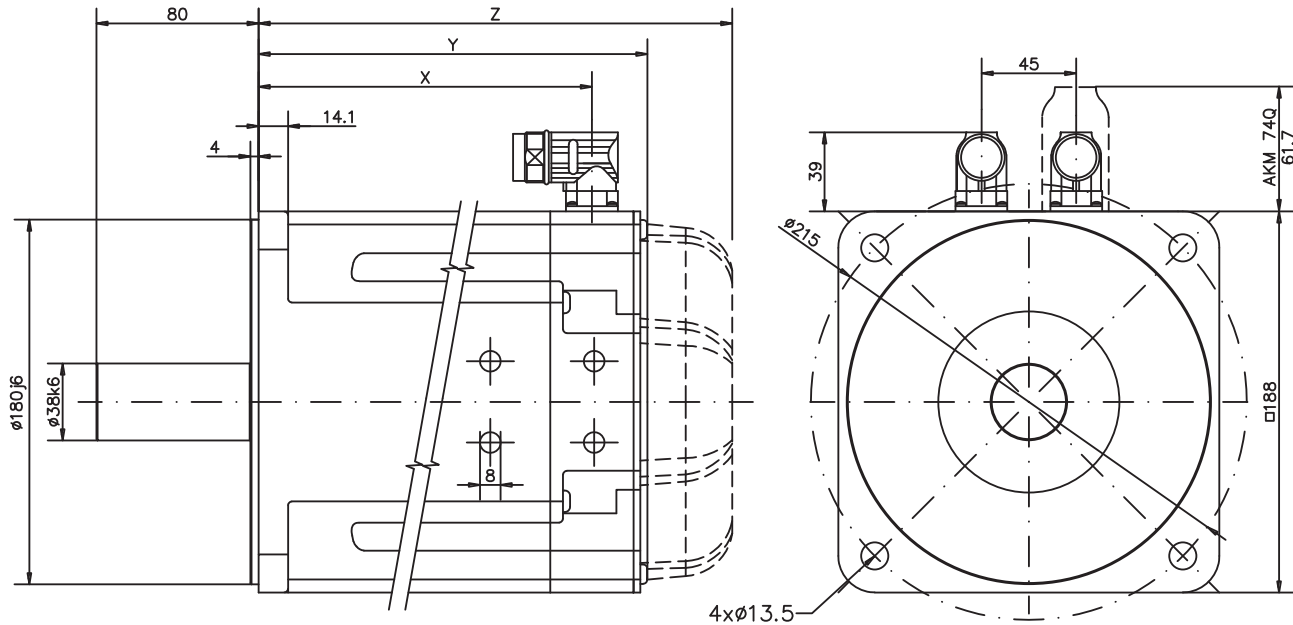
Radialkräfte am Wellenende / Radial Force at shaft end
 Forze radiali sull'estremità dell'albero/ Fuerza radial el extremo del eje



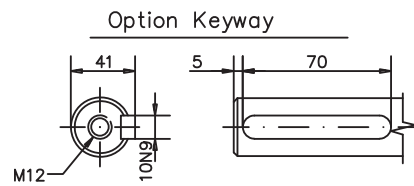
34.7 Dimensions/Radial Forces AKM7

34.7.1 Dimensions standard motor

Prinzipdarstellung / drawing in principle /
 schema elementare / representación esquemática

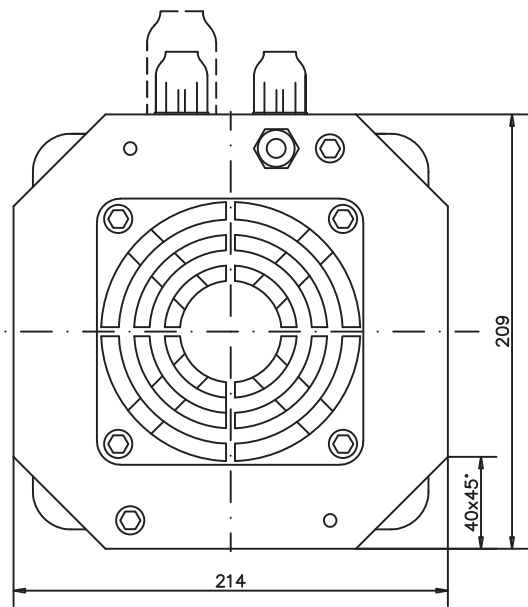
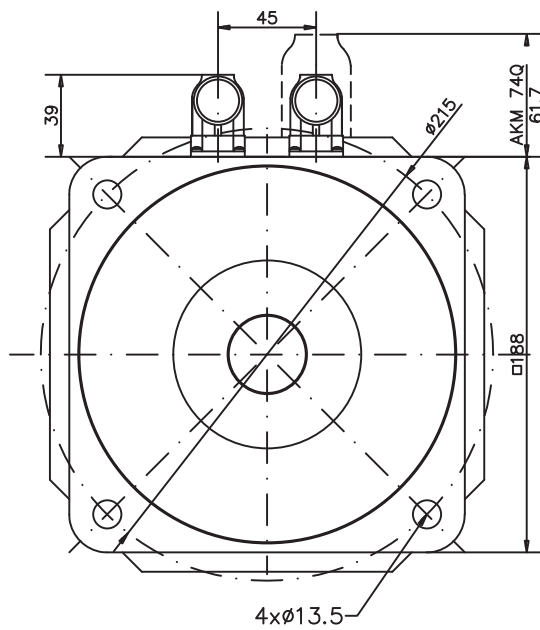
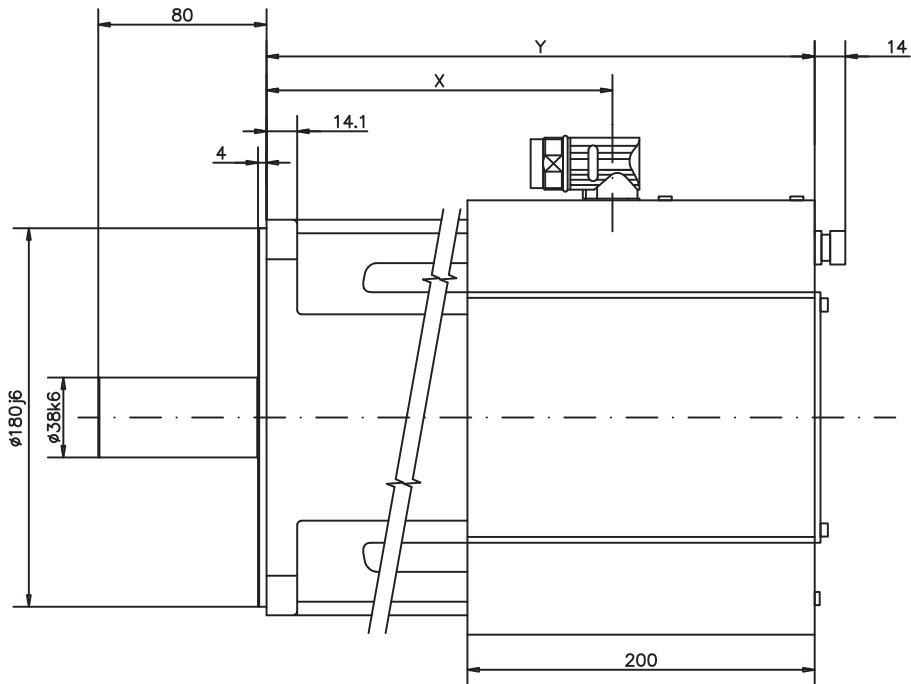


| Model | X | Resolver/Comcoder | | Encoder | |
|-------|-------|-------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | | Y | Z (brake) | Y | Z (brake) |
| AKM72 | 164.5 | 192.5 | 234.5 | 201.7 | 253.3 |
| AKM73 | 198.5 | 226.5 | 268.5 | 235.7 | 287.3 |
| AKM74 | 232.5 | 260.5 | 302.5 | 269.7 | 321.3 |

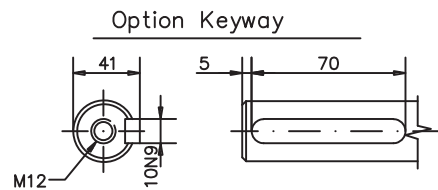


34.7.2 Dimensions with mounted FAN kit

Prinzipdarstellung / drawing in principle /
 schema elementare / representación esquemática

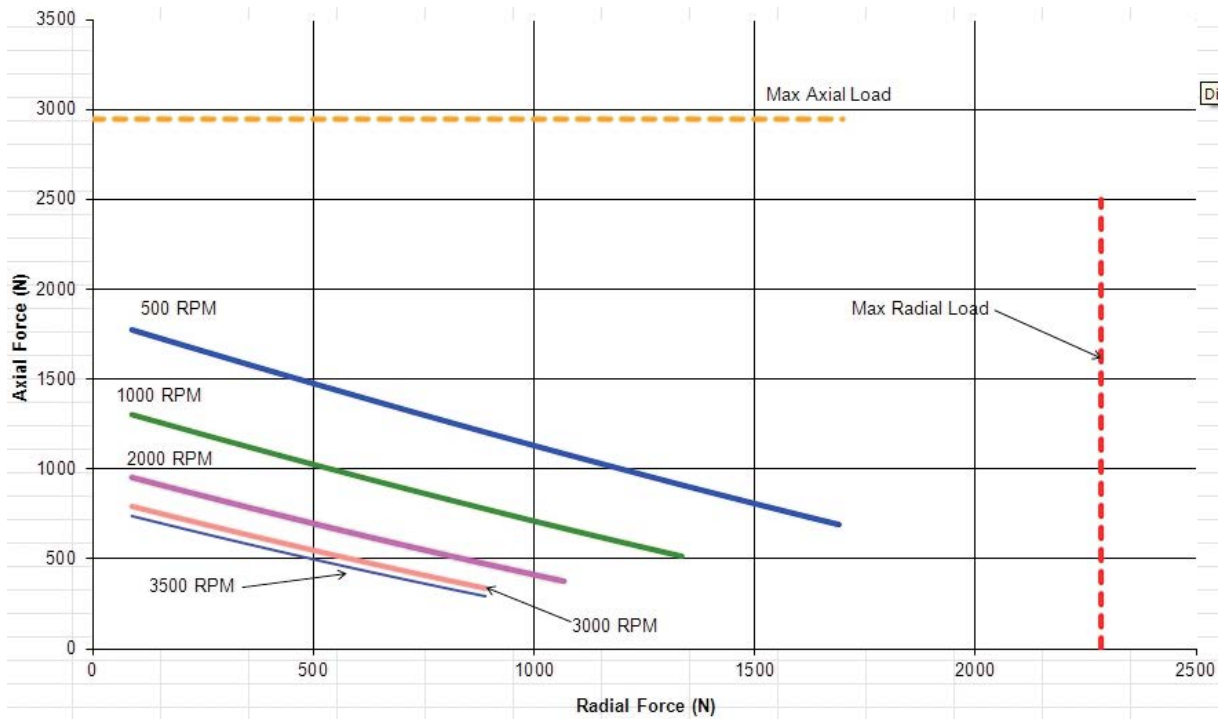


| Model | X | Y | Z (brake) |
|-------|-------|-----|-----------|
| AKM72 | 164.5 | 266 | 318.5 |
| AKM73 | 198.5 | 300 | 352.5 |
| AKM74 | 232.5 | 334 | 386.5 |



34.7.3 Radial Force

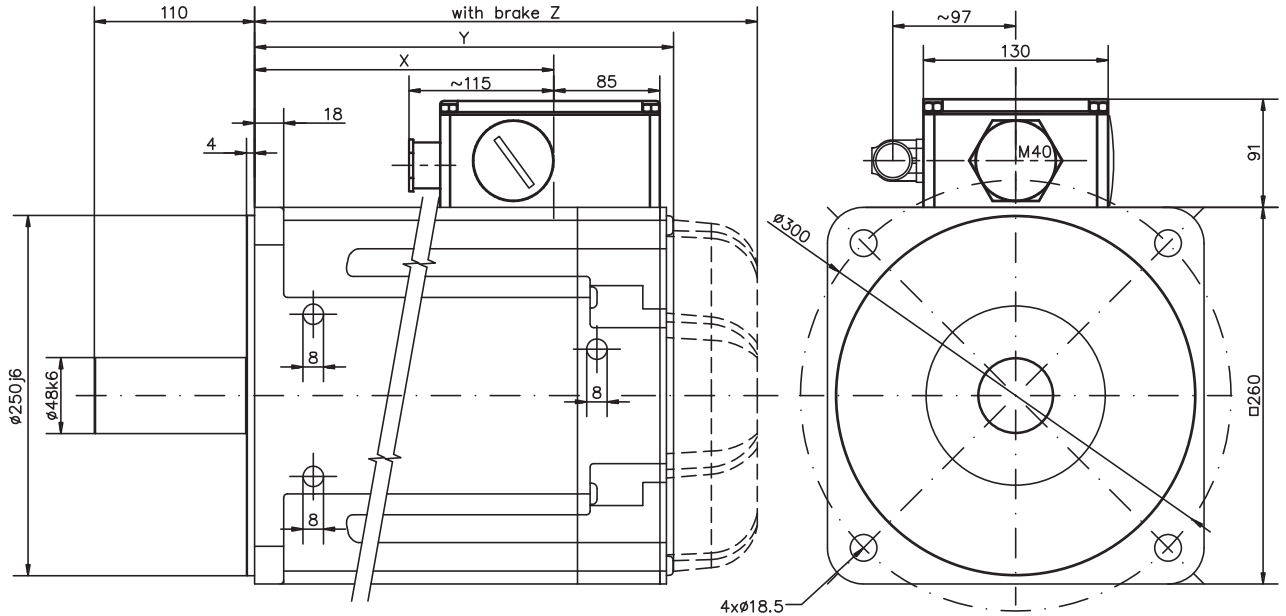
Radialkräfte am Wellenende / Radial Force at shaft end
 Forza radiali sull'estremità dell'albero/ Fuerza radial el extremo del eje



34.8 Dimensions/Radial Forces AKM8

34.8.1 Dimensions with terminal box

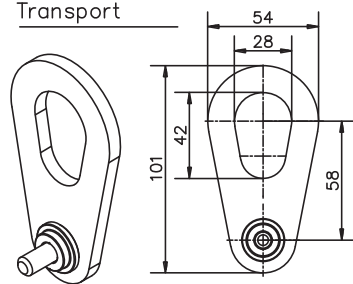
Prinzipdarstellung / drawing in principle /
 schema elementare / representación esquemática



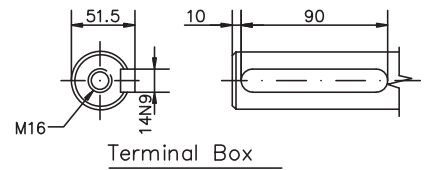
Dimensions

| Model | X | Y | Z(Brake) |
|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| AKM82 | 170 | 267 | 333 |
| AKM83 | 250,5 | 347,5 | 413,5 |
| AKM84 | 331 | 428 | 494 |

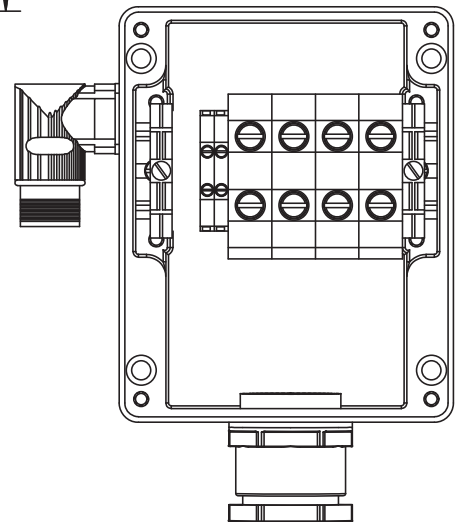
Transport



Option Keyway

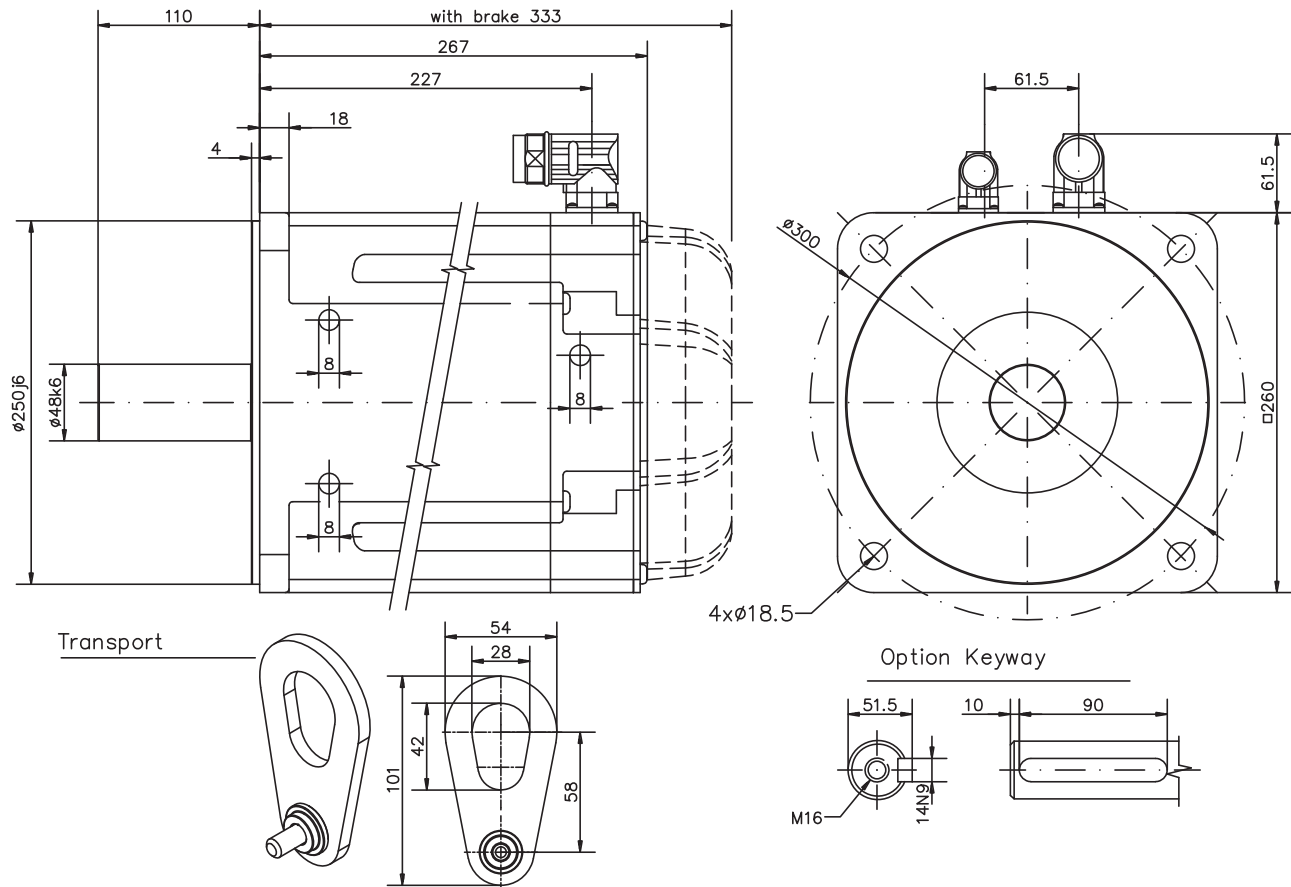


Terminal Box



34.8.2 Dimensions AKM82 with power connector

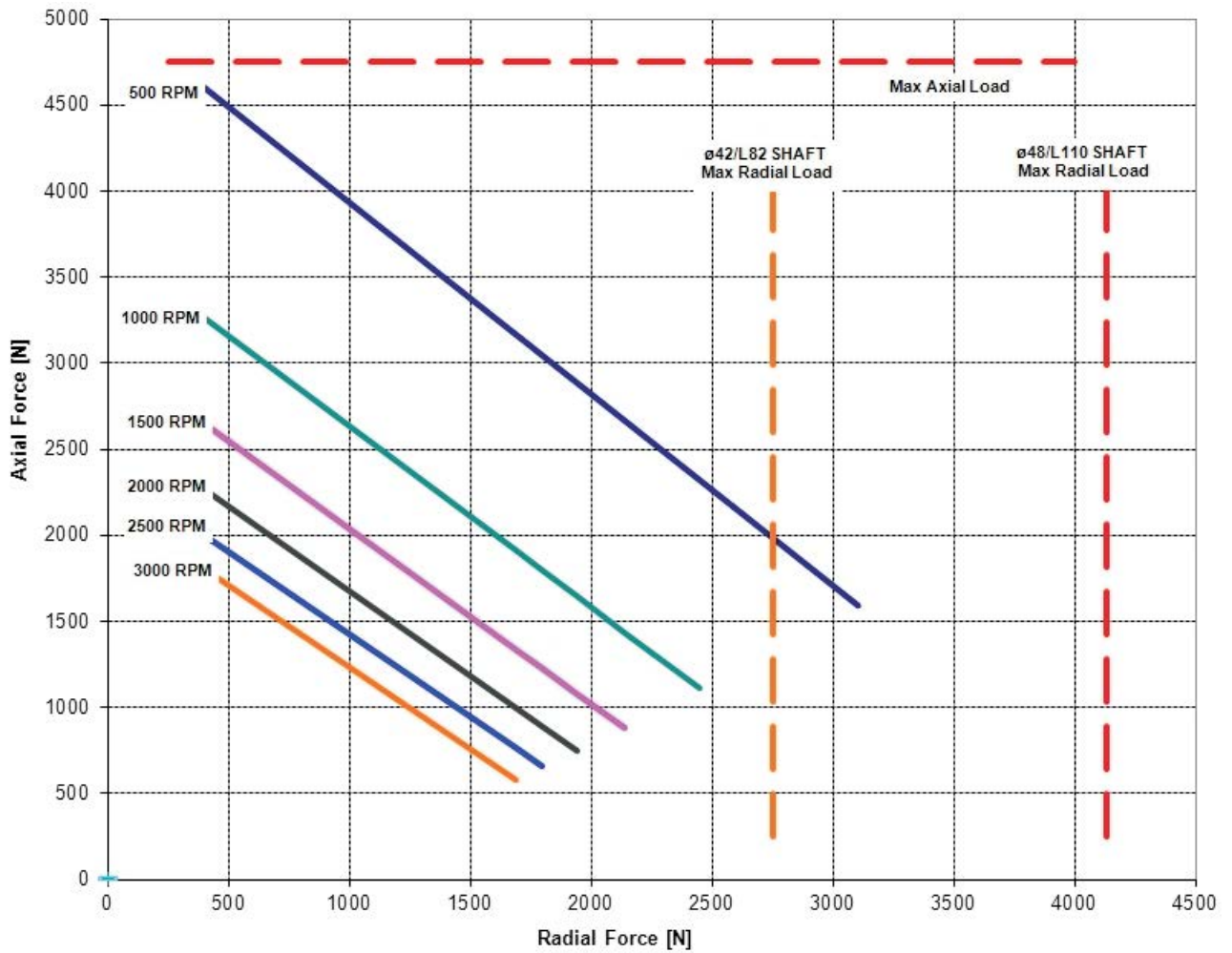
Prinzipdarstellung / drawing in principle /
 schema elementare / representación esquemática



34.8.3 Radial Force

Radialkräfte am Wellenende / Radial Force at shaft end

Forze radiali sull'estremità dell'albero/ Fuerza radial el extremo del eje



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35 Connector Pinout

All connector views: facing front.

Abbreviations:

| | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| U | Motor phase U | BR | Motor holding brake | Up | Sensor Voltage supply |
| V | Motor phase V | TH | Thermal sensor | 0V | Ground for Sensor Voltage supply |
| W | Motor phase W | Z | Zero pulse | | |
| PE | Protection Earth | n.c. | not connected | | |

35.1 Connector codes 1, Y: AKM1

Examples: AKM12E-ANY2R-00 or AKM12E-AN1NGC00

35.1.1 Power

| | | | | |
|--|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Pin | Function | Pin | Function |
| | 1 | BR + | A | U |
| | 2 | BR - | B | W |
| | 3 | n.c. | C | V |
| | 4 | n.c. | E | n.c. |
| | 5 | n.c. | ⏚ | PE |

35.1.2 Resolver (Feedback code R-)

| | | | | |
|--|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Pin | Function | Pin | Function |
| | 1 | n.c. | 7 | S2 cos+ |
| | 2 | TH + | 8 | S1 sin+ |
| | 3 | S4 cos- | 9 | R1 ref+ |
| | 4 | S3 sin- | 10 | n.c. |
| | 5 | R2 ref- | 11 | n.c. |
| | 6 | TH - | 12 | n.c. |

35.1.3 SFD (Feedback code C-)

| | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Pin | Function | Pin | Function |
| | 1 | Up | 7 | n.c. |
| | 2 | 0V | 8 | n.c. |
| | 3 | Data - | 9 | n.c. |
| | 4 | Data + | 10 | n.c. |
| | 5 | n.c. | 11 | n.c. |
| 6 | n.c. | 12 | n.c. | |

35.1.4 Encoder (Feedback codes GC, GD)

| | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Pin | Function | Pin | Function |
| | 1 | TH + | 7 | Data - |
| | 2 | TH - | 8 | Sin + |
| | 3 | n.c. | 9 | Cos + |
| | 4 | Sin - | 10 | Up |
| | 5 | Cos - | 11 | 0V |
| 6 | Data + | 12 | n.c. | |

35.2 Connector codes 1, 2, 7, B, C, G, H, T: AKM1 - AKM8

Examples: AKM52E-ANC2DB-00 or AKM11E-AN7NR-00

| Model | Connector code (PTC) | Connector code (KTY 84-130) |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| AKM1 | C | 7 |
| AKM2 | B, C | 1, 7 |
| AKM3 - AKM7 | C | 1 |
| AKM2 - AKM6 | G | - |
| AKM74Q, AKM82T | H | 1 |
| AKM8 | T | 2 |

35.2.1 Power

Connector codes 1, 7, B, C, G for AKM1 - AKM7

| | | | | |
|--|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Pin | Function | Pin | Function |
| | 1 | U | A | BR + |
| | ⊥ | PE | B | BR - |
| | 3 | W | C | n.c. |
| | 4 | V | D | n.c. |

Connector code 1, H for AKM74Q, AKM82T

| | | | | |
|--|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Pin | Function | Pin | Function |
| | U | U | + | BR + |
| | V | V | - | BR - |
| | W | W | | |
| | ⊥ | PE | | |

Connector code 2, T for AKM8

| | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | Terminal | Function | Terminal | Function |
| | U | Phase U | BR - | Brake - |
| | V | Phase V | BR + | Brake + |
| | W | Phase W | PE | Protective Earth |

35.2.2 Resolver (Feedback code R-)

| | Pin | Function | Pin | Function |
|--|-----|----------|-----|----------|
| | 1 | n.c. | 7 | S2 cos+ |
| | 2 | TH + | 8 | S1 sin+ |
| | 3 | S4 cos- | 9 | R1 ref+ |
| | 4 | S3 sin- | 10 | n.c. |
| | 5 | R2 ref- | 11 | n.c. |
| | 6 | TH - | 12 | n.c. |

35.2.3 SFD (Feedback code C-)

| | Pin | Function | Pin | Function |
|--|-----|-------------------|-----|----------|
| | 1 | Up | 7 | n.c. |
| | 2 | 0V | 8 | n.c. |
| | 3 | Data - | 9 | n.c. |
| | 4 | Data + | 10 | n.c. |
| | 5 | reserved (shield) | 11 | n.c. |
| | 6 | n.c. | 12 | n.c. |

35.2.4 Encoder (Feedback codes Ax, Dx, Lx, Gx)

| Model | Feedback code |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| AKM1 | GC, GD |
| AKM2 - AKM7 | AA, AB, DA, DB, LA, LB, GA, GB |

| | Pin | Function | Pin | Function |
|---|-----|----------|-----|----------|
| | 1 | B - | 10 | Sense - |
| | 2 | 0V | 11 | A + |
| | 3 | A - | 12 | Sense + |
| | 4 | Up | 13 | Data - |
| | 5 | Data + | 14 | TH - |
| | 6 | n.c. | 15 | Clock - |
| | 7 | TH + | 16 | n.c. |
| | 8 | Clock + | 17 | n.c. |
| 9 | B + | | | |

35.2.5 ComCoder (Feedback codes 1-, 2-)

| | Pin | Function | Pin | Function |
|---|------|----------|-----|----------|
| | 1 | B + | 10 | Up |
| | 2 | B - | 11 | n.c. |
| | 3 | A + | 12 | n.c. |
| | 4 | A - | 13 | n.c. |
| | 5 | Z + | 14 | n.c. |
| | 6 | Z - | 15 | Hall U |
| | 7 | 0V | 16 | Hall V |
| | 8 | TH + | 17 | Hall W |
| 9 | TH - | | | |

35.3 Connector code D: AKM1 - AKM6

Examples: AKM12E-AND2NC-00 or AKM32E-AND2GE00

35.3.1 Power & SFD AKM1 (Feedback code C-)

| | | | | |
|--|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Pin | Function | Pin | Function |
| | 1 | Up | A | U |
| | 2 | 0V | B | W |
| | 3 | Data - | C | V |
| | 4 | Data + | E | n.c. |
| | 5 | n.c. | ⏏ | PE |

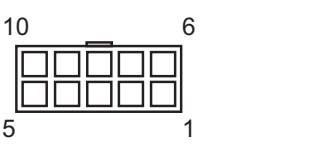
35.3.2 Power & SFD AKM2 - AKM6 (Feedback code C-)

| | | | | |
|--|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Pin | Function | Pin | Function |
| | 1 | U | A | Up |
| | ⏏ | PE | B | 0V |
| | 3 | W | C | Data - |
| | 4 | V | D | Data + |

35.4 Connector code P: AKM1 - AKM4

Example: AKM23C-ANPNC-00

35.4.1 Power & SFD

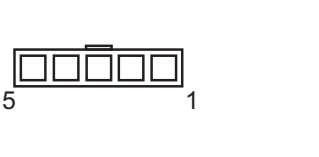
|  | Pin | Function | Pin | Function |
|---|-----|--------------|-----|-------------|
| | | 1 | Up | 6 |
| | 2 | 0V | 7 | Data + |
| | 3 | Power shield | 8 | Data shield |
| | 4 | PE | 9 | V |
| | 5 | U | 10 | W |

35.5 Connector code M: AKM1 - AKM4

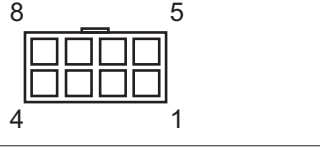
Example: AKM23C-ANMNDAA00

35.5.1 Power

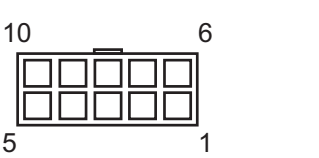
Without brake

|  | Pin | Function | | |
|---|-----|----------|---|--|
| | | 1 | U | |
| | 2 | V | | |
| | 3 | W | | |
| | 4 | PE | | |
| | 5 | Shield | | |

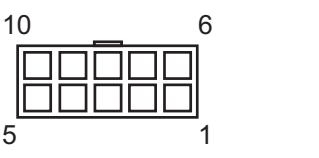
With brake

|  | Pin | Function | Pin | Function |
|---|-----|----------|-----|----------|
| | | 1 | U | 5 |
| | 2 | V | 6 | BR + |
| | 3 | W | 7 | BR - |
| | 4 | PE | 8 | n.c. |

35.5.2 Resolver (Feedback code R-)

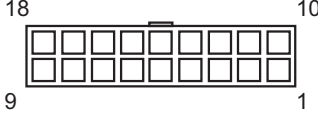
|  | Pin | Function | Pin | Function |
|---|-----|----------|------|----------|
| | | 1 | n.c. | 6 |
| | 2 | TH + | 7 | S2 cos+ |
| | 3 | S4 cos- | 8 | S1 sin+ |
| | 4 | S3 sin- | 9 | R1 ref+ |
| | 5 | R2 ref- | 10 | Shield |

35.5.3 SFD (Feedback code C-)

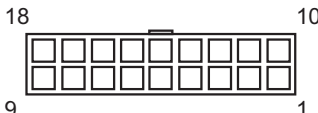
|  | Pin | Function | Pin | Function |
|---|-----|----------|-----|----------|
| | | 1 | Up | 6 |
| | 2 | 0V | 7 | n.c. |
| | 3 | Data - | 8 | n.c. |
| | 4 | Data + | 9 | n.c. |
| | 5 | Shield | 10 | n.c. |

35.5.4 Encoder (Feedback codes Ax, Dx, Lx, Gx)

| Model | Feedback code |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| AKM1 | GC, GD |
| AKM2 - AKM4 | AA, AB, DA, DB, LA, LB, GA, GB |

|  | Pin | Function | Pin | Function |
|---|-----|----------|-----|----------|
| | 1 | B - | 10 | Sense - |
| | 2 | 0V | 11 | A + |
| | 3 | A - | 12 | Sense + |
| | 4 | Up | 13 | Data - |
| | 5 | Data + | 14 | TH - |
| | 6 | n.c. | 15 | Clock - |
| | 7 | TH + | 16 | n.c. |
| | 8 | Clock + | 17 | n.c. |
| | 9 | B + | 18 | Shield |

35.5.5 ComCoder (Feedback codes 1-, 2-)

|  | Pin | Function | Pin | Function |
|---|-----|----------|-----|----------|
| | 1 | B + | 10 | Up |
| | 2 | B - | 11 | n.c. |
| | 3 | A + | 12 | n.c. |
| | 4 | A - | 13 | n.c. |
| | 5 | Z + | 14 | n.c. |
| | 6 | Z - | 15 | Hall U |
| | 7 | 0V | 16 | Hall V |
| | 8 | TH + | 17 | Hall W |
| | 9 | TH - | 18 | Shield |

36 Approvals

36.1 Underwriters Laboratories

Recognized for UL and Canada in File E61960.

36.2 EC Declaration of Conformity

| EC Declaration of Conformity | | KOLLMORGEN |
|--|--|-------------------|
| Document No.: GL-11/25/14/13 | | |
| We, the company | | |
| KOLLMORGEN Europe GmbH Pempelfurtstraße 1 D-40880 Ratingen | | |
| hereby in sole responsibility declare the conformity of the product series | | |
| Motor series AKMyz (types x=1...8 and y=1...5 and z=A...W) | | |
| with the following directives: | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EC Directive 2004/108/EC Electromagnetic compatibility Used harmonized standard EN61800-3:2004 - EC Directive 2006/95/EC Electrical devices for use in special voltage limits Used harmonized standard EN61800-5-1:2007 | | |
| Year of EC-Declaration | 2003 | |
| Issued by: | Product Manager Motors Ph-D. Petr Osipov Ratingen, 02.04.2013 | |
| Legally valid signature |  | |
| This Declaration does not contain any assurance of properties in the meaning of product liability. The notes on safety and protection in the operating instructions must always be observed. The above-mentioned company has the following technical documentation for examination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proper operating instructions - Diagrams (for EU authority only) - Test certificates (for EU authority only) - Other technical documentation (for EU authority only) The special technical product documentation has been created. Responsible person for documentation: Martin Nesvadba, Phone.: +420 533 314 999 | | |

36.3

GOST-R certificate

СИСТЕМА СЕРТИФИКАЦИИ ГОСТ Р
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО ТЕХНИЧЕСКОМУ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЮ И МЕТРОЛОГИИ



СЕРТИФИКАТ СООТВЕТСТВИЯ

№ РОСС DE.AГ26.H00029

Срок действия с 04.07.2011 по 03.07.2014

№ 0630023

ОРГАН ПО СЕРТИФИКАЦИИ
 РОСС RU.0001.11AГ26
 "РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ЦЕНТР СЕРТИФИКАЦИИ, ЭКСПЕРТИЗЫ И ДЕКЛАРИРОВАНИЯ"
 121099, г.Москва, Новинский бульвар, д.8. тел. (495) 792-99-80 доп.130

ПРОДУКЦИЯ
 синхронные серводвигатели серий АКМ хху-ууууу-хх, DBLхуххххх-...,
 DBKхуххххх-..., 6SM хху, D(H)ххху-хх-хххх, KBM(S)-ххухх-ухх,
 C(H)ххху-хх-ххху согласно приложению к сертификату на одном листе,
 бланк № 0473020, серийный выпуск

код ОК 005 (ОКП):
331150

СООТВЕТСТВУЕТ ТРЕБОВАНИЯМ НОРМАТИВНЫХ ДОКУМЕНТОВ

ГОСТ 16264.0-85 Пп. 2.2.3, 2.2.6, 2.3.2, 2.4.5 - 2.4.7, 7.1, 7.2, п. 3,
 ГОСТ 16264.2-85

код ТН ВЭД России:
8501

ИЗГОТОВИТЕЛЬ
 "Kollmorgen Europe GmbH", Pempelfurtstr. 1, 40880 Ratingen, Германия

СЕРТИФИКАТ ВЫДАН
 "Kollmorgen Europe GmbH",
 Pempelfurtstr. 1, 40880 Ratingen, Германия

НА ОСНОВАНИИ
 протокола испытаний ИЛЭ ОАО "ВНИИС"
 (аттестат аккредитации РОСС RU.0001.21МЛ55)
 № 214/11 от 22.06.2011г.

ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ИНФОРМАЦИЯ
 Схема сертификации 3. Продукция маркируется знаком соответствия. Форма и размеры знака по
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Руководитель органа

Эксперт



подпись



подпись

Б.А.Третьяков

инициалы, фамилия

С.Н.Абрамова

инициалы, фамилия

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Europe

KOLLMORGEN Customer Support Europe
Internet www.kollmorgen.com
E-Mail technik@kollmorgen.com
Tel.: +49 (0)2102 - 9394 - 0
Fax: +49 (0)2102 - 9394 - 3155



KOLLMORGEN
UK Website



European
Product WIKI

North America

KOLLMORGEN Customer Support North America
Internet www.kollmorgen.com
E-Mail support@kollmorgen.com
Tel.: +1 - 540 - 633 - 3545
Fax: +1 - 540 - 639 - 4162



KOLLMORGEN
US Website

Asia

KOLLMORGEN
Internet www.kollmorgen.com
E-Mail sales.china@kollmorgen.com
Tel: +86 - 400 666 1802
Fax: +86 - 10 65 15 0263



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