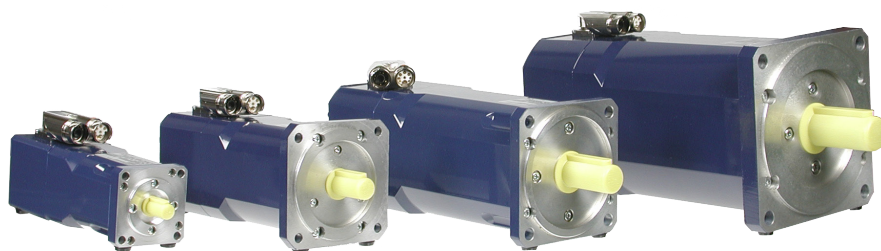


INSTRUCTION MANUAL



Dynamic Line II



Servo Motors SM.D
for COMBIVERT H6

Size A1...E3

Mat.No.	Rev.
00SM0EB-K016	1E



This instruction manual describes the motors of the series Dynamic Line II. The safety and warning notes listed in this instruction manual as well as in other documentation must be observed at any rate to ensure a safe operation. Non-observance of the safety instructions leads to the loss of any liability claims. The safety and warning instructions specified in this manual do not lay claim on completeness. KEB reserves the right to change/adapt specifications and technical data without prior notice. The pictograms used here have the following meaning:



Danger
Warning
Caution

Is used when the life or health of the user is in danger or considerable damage to property can occur.



Attention
observe at
all costs

Is used when a measure is necessary for safe and disturbance free operation.



Information
Aid
Tip

Is used, if a measure simplifies the handling or operation of the unit.

The use of our units in the target products is outside of our control and therefore lies exclusively in the area of responsibility of the machine manufacturer.

The information contained in the technical documentation, as well as any user-specific advice in spoken and written and through tests, are made to best of our knowledge and information about the application. However, they are considered for information only without responsibility. This also applies to any violation of industrial property rights of a third-party.

A selection of our units in view of their suitability for the intended use must be done generally by the user.

Tests can only be done by the machine manufacturer in combination with the application. They must be repeated completely, even if only parts of hardware, software or the unit adjustment are modified.

Repairs may only be carried out by the manufacturer or an authorised repair agency. Unauthorised opening and tampering may lead to bodily injury and property damage and may entail the loss of warranty rights. Original spare parts and authorized accessories by the manufacturer serve as security. The use of other parts excludes liability for the consequences arising out of.

The suspension of liability is also valid especially for operation interruption damages, loss of profit, data loss or other damages. This also applies if we have been pre-referred to the possibility of such damages.


If individual regulations should be futile, not effective or impracticable, then the effectivity of all other regulations or agreements is not affected by this.

1. General	4	8. Appendix	35
1.1 Intended use	4	8.1 Certification	35
1.2 Safety Instructions	4	8.1.2 CE Marking	35
1.3 Transport and packaging	5	8.1.3 UL Marking	35
1.4 Storage	5		
1.5 Standards, codes and regulations	5		
2. Product Description	7		
2.1 Part Code	7		
2.2 Overview of the motor	8		
2.3 Standard design of the servo motors	9		
2.4 Speed torque characteristic	9		
2.5 Project design	10		
2.5.1 Selection of the servo motor	10		
2.5.2 Selection of the servo controller	10		
2.5.3 Output component	10		
2.5.4 Pretension factor	10		
2.6 Construction and definition	11		
2.6.1 Drive end and direction of rotation	11		
2.6.2 Shaft end	11		
2.6.3 Winding and insulation system	12		
2.6.4 Holding brake (optional)	12		
2.6.5 Temperature monitoring	13		
2.6.7 Speed and shaft position measuring system	15		
3. Operating Conditions	16		
3.1 Degree of protection	16		
3.2 Cooling, altitude, ambient conditions	16		
3.3 Permissible axial and radial forces	17		
3.3.1 Axial forces	17		
3.3.2 Radial forces	18		
4. Connection	20		
4.1 Conductor cross-section	20		
4.2 Connecting sockets	20		
4.3 Motor connection	21		
4.4 Encoder connection	22		
4.4.1 BISS single-turn	22		
4.4.2 BISS multi-turn	22		
4.4.3 Resolver	22		
5. Start-up	23		
5.1 Preparations	23		
5.2 Initial start-up	23		
5.3 Operation	23		
6. Maintenance and repair	24		
6.1 Maintenance intervals	24		
7. Technical Data	25		
7.1 Servo motor AxSMD0x-xxxx	25		
7.2 Servo motor BxSMD0x-xxxx	27		
7.3 Servo motor CxSMD0x-xxxx	29		
7.4 Servo motor DxSMD0x-xxxx	31		
7.5 Servo motor ExSMD0x-xxxx	33		







1. General


1.1 Intended use

The synchronous servo motors Dynamic Line II serve for the operation on digital servo controllers and are intended for industrial systems. They comply with the harmonized standards of the series VDE 0530/EN 60034. The use in hazardous areas is prohibited, unless it is explicitly permitted (observe additional instructions).

	Operation within the limit values	<p>The local conditions on site shall comply with the name plate data.</p> <p>If the servo motors are used in machines, which work under exceptional conditions or if essential functions, life-supporting measures or an extraordinary safety step must be fulfilled, the necessary reliability and security must be ensured by the machine builder.</p> <p>The operation of the servo motors outside the indicated limit values of the technical data leads to the loss of any liability claims.</p>
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1.2 Safety Instructions

	Electrical qualified personnel	<p>Only qualified personnel are allowed to perform any planning, installation or maintenance work (observe VDE 0105, IEC 364).</p> <p>The personnel must be trained for the job and must be familiar with the installation, assembly, start-up and operation of the product.</p> <p>The instructions given in the manual or any other documentation must always be observed. Improper operation can cause damages to personnel and equipment.</p>
	Dangerous voltage	<p>During the operation (even at zero speed) the motors possess dangerous live parts. In the case of synchronous motors with rotating rotor a high voltage is applied onto the motor connections.</p> <p>Remove power to the machine before starting any work on the motors. The isolation from supply must be checked and secured.</p>
	No mains operation	<p>The motors are not designed for direct connection to the three-phase system but are to be operated via an electronic power inverter. Direct connection to the system may destroy the motor.</p>
	Hot surfaces	<p>The motors can reach a surface temperature of more than 100°C. No temperature-sensitive parts may lay close to or be attached onto the motor. If necessary, protective measurements must be taken against touching.</p>
	Secure feather key	<p>Before commissioning motors with a shaft key, secure the key to ensure that it cannot be thrown out if this is not already prevented by driving elements such as a belt pulley, coupling, etc.</p>
	Operation with integrated brake	<p>Check the proper functioning of the brake (optional) after installing the motor. The optional holding brake is only designed for a limited number of emergency brakings.</p> <p>The use as a working brake is not permitted. On motors with plug connector and built-in brake, it is the user's responsibility to install the varistor provided to control the brake.</p>


	Protection of the motor winding	<p>The temperature sensor fitted in the winding is to be connected and evaluated by a suitable wiring, for the protection of the motor against thermal overload in case of slow changes. Attention: The thermistor does not represent an all-around protection of the winding. The thermistor does not represent an all-around protection of the winding. Therefore, additional measures such as monitoring i^2t by the inverter electronic system are required to protect the motor from thermal overload in case of fast changes.</p>
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1.3 Transport and packaging

The packaging and transport technologies are dependent on the shipping conditions. The following types of packaging are provided:

- Folding boxes
- Covered and steel-strapped flat pallets (transport by truck)
- Special pallets
- Special packaging in wooden boxes

The motors should always be shipped so that no damage can occur in transit.

	Caution during transport	<p>Avoid any impacts, sharp sudden movements and strong vibrations during transport. Operate the crane only at creeping speed to lift or place down the motors. This prevents damage to the bearings or the machine.</p>
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The motors leave the factory in a faultless condition after being tested. Make a visual check for any external damage immediately upon their arrival on site. If any damage caused in transit is found, make a notice of claim in the presence of the forwarder. In addition, report the damage to the manufacturer at the latest within one week. Do not put these motors into operation.

1.4 Storage

If the motors are not installed immediately after their arrival, they should be properly stored. Store the motors only in closed, dry, dust-free, well-ventilated and vibration-free rooms. Damp rooms are unsuitable for storage! Do not remove the anti-corrosive coat from the shaft ends, flange surfaces etc. Check it at certain intervals depending on the ambient conditions and touch up, if required

Take care that no vibrations occur in storage to prevent the bearings from being damaged. It is advisable to turn the rotor several times at certain intervals to prevent corrosion of the bearings.

After prolonged storage (> 3 months) rotate the motor in both directions at a slow speed (< 100 rpm) to allow the grease to distribute evenly in the bearings.

1.5 Standards, codes and regulations

Servo motors are designed in accordance with IEC recommendations and the applicable VDE and DIN standards (see table opposite). The motors are manufactured in accordance with the international quality standards ISO 9001.

Title	DIN/VDE	EN	IEC
Rotating electrical machines; rating and performance	DIN VDE 0530 Part 1	EN 60 034-1	IEC 600 34-1
Terminal markings and direction of rotation	DIN VDE 0530 Part 8	EN 60 034-8	IEC 600 34-8
Classification of types of construction and mounting arrangements	DIN VDE 0530 Part 7	EN 60 034-7	IEC 600 34-7

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Methods of cooling	DIN VDE 0530 Part 6	EN 60 034-6	IEC 600 34-6
Classification of degree of protection by enclosures	DIN VDE 0530 Part 5	EN 60 034-5	IEC 600 34-5
Mechanical vibration of certain machines - Measurement, evaluation and limits of vibration severity	DIN VDE 0530 Part 14	EN 60 034-14	IEC 600 34-14
Noise limits	DIN VDE 0530 Part 9	EN 60 034-9	IEC 600 34-9
Cylindrical shaft ends for electrical machinery	DIN 748 Part 3		IEC 600 72

2. Product Description

2.1 Part Code

A	2	.	S	M	.	D	0	2	-	6	4	J	2	
													Encoder	0: Resolver 2-pole 2: BISS Singleturn absolute encoder 3: BISS Multiturn absolute encoder
													Connection	J: rotatable Y-Tech plugs B: normally Y-Tech plugs
													Voltage	4: 330 V (400 V class) DC link voltage 510...690 V DC
													Speed	0: 1000 rpm 1: 1500 rpm 2: 2000 rpm 3: 3000 rpm 4: 4000 rpm 6: 6000 rpm
													Design	2: Motor shaft without keyway and no brake 3: Motor shaft without keyway but with permanent-magnet brake
													Cooling	0: Self-cooling with flange B5 (1FT5 compatible)
													Motor type	D: Three-phase synchronous motor Dynamic Line II for H6
													Unit type	SM: Servo motor
													Size/construction length	A1...E3

Product Description

2.2 Overview of the motor

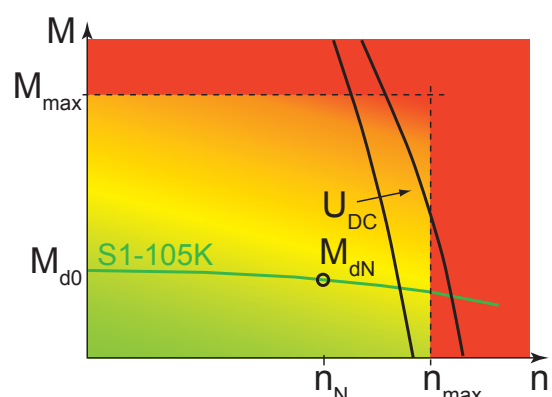
Motor type		Stall torque M _{d0} [Nm] at	rated torque M _{dN} [Nm] dependent on the motor rated speed						
			0 rpm	1.000 rpm	1.500 rpm	2.000 rpm	3.000 rpm	4.000 rpm	6.000 rpm
Self-cooling	A1.SM.D0	0,48							0,43
	A2.SM.D0	0,66							0,62
	A3.SM.D0	0,87							0,80
	A4.SM.D0	1,14							1,05
	B1.SM.D0	0,92				0,9	0,87		0,76
	B2.SM.D0	1,8				1,83	1,75		1,5
	B3.SM.D0	2,6				2,6	2,5		2,3
	C1.SM.D0	3,9			3,8	3,5	3,1		
	C2.SM.D0	5,7			5,5	4,8	4,2		
	C3.SM.D0	7,1			6,9	6,4	5,7		
	C4.SM.D0	8,5			8,3	7,6	6,8		
	D1.SM.D0	8,2		8,0	7,6	6,8			
	D2.SM.D0	11,6		11,5	11,0	9,5			
	D3.SM.D0	15,3		15,0	14,0	11,9			
	D4.SM.D0	18,4		18,0	16,9	13,7			
	E1.SM.D0	23,5	21,0		17,2	12,1			
	E2.SM.D0	35,0	34,4		28,7	19,7			
	E3.SM.D0	48,0	48,7		40,6	27,7			

2.3 Standard design of the servo motors

	Standard	Option
Type	IM B5 (IM V1, IM V3)	
Degree of protection	IP 65	
Shaft gland	IP 64	IP 65
Motor type	Permanent-field synchronous servo motor	
Magnetic material	Neodymium iron boron	
Rated data	valid for S1- operation (continuous operation)	
Vibration severity level	B	
Flange accuracy	N	R
Insulation class	155 (F); Wire isolation in class 180 (H)	
Winding protection	Thermistor (PTC) 150°C (with strengthened isolation in accordance with EN 50178)	KTY 84; KTY 83; Miniature-bimetal switch
Power connection	Connector (rotatable, Y-TECH - compatible)	
Encoder system connection	Connector (rotatable, Y-TECH - compatible)	
Encoder system	BISS Singleturn absolute	BISS Multiturn
Cooling	Self-cooling	
Brake	–	permanent-field holding brake
Paint	RAL 5013 (blue)	
Storage	Radial groove ball bearings with lifetime lubrication	Size Ax...Dx: Fixed bearing on D side
		Size Ex: Fixed bearing on N side
Storage- lifetime	the average storage- lifetime on nominal rating conditions is 20,000 h	
Shaft end	smooth shaft end	-
Surrounding temperature range	-20°C to +40°C	

2.4 Speed torque characteristic

Definition	
M_{d0}	Stall torque ($n=0$)
M_{max}	max. torque
M_{dN}	Rated torque
I_{dN}	Rated current
n_N	Rated speed
n_{max}	max. speed
U_{DC}	DC link voltage



Product Description

2.5 Project design

2.5.1 Selection of the servo motor

Calculate the following values before you select the servo motor:

- Determine inertia (J_{App}) of the application without motor
- Calculate required peak torque (M_{Lmax}) of the application at the drive. The inertia of the motor (J_{Mot}) can be accepted here with 1/5 inertia (J_{App}) of the application.
- Determine the effective torque (M_{eff}) via the time.

Now the motor can be selected on the basis of the calculated values and the technical data of the following pages. The following selection features must be observed:

Calculated data of the application	Motor data
Maximum speed of the application (n_{max})	\leq Rated motor speed (n_N)
required peak torque (M_{Lmax})	\leq Maximum torque (M_{max})
Effective torque (M_{eff})	\leq Rated torque (M_{dN})
Inertia of the application (J_{App}) / 10	\leq Motor torque (J_{mot})

For examination or optimization it can be calculated again with the real motor data.

2.5.2 Selection of the servo controller

The selection of the servo controller occurs via the max. short time current limit and the output rated current. Alternatively KEB provides the „motor configurator“ for registered users in Internet and Service&Downloads.

Max. short time current	=	$\frac{M_{Lmax} \cdot \text{Stall current } (I_{d0})}{\text{Stall torque } (M_{d0})}$
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Output rated current	=	$\frac{\text{Effective torque } (M_{eff}) \cdot \text{Stall current } (I_{d0})}{\text{Stall torque } (M_{d0})}$
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2.5.3 Output component

The smallest possible effective circular diameter of the output component can be calculated as follows:

$D_w = \frac{k \cdot 2 \cdot M_b}{F_{Rm}}$	D_w effective circular diameter of the output components K Pretension factor F_{Rm} permissible lateral force M_b acceleration torque of the drive
--	---

2.5.4 Pretension factor

Empirical values for the pretension factor k:

Pinion	k ≈	1,5
Toothed belt		1,2...2,0
Flat belt		2,2...3,0

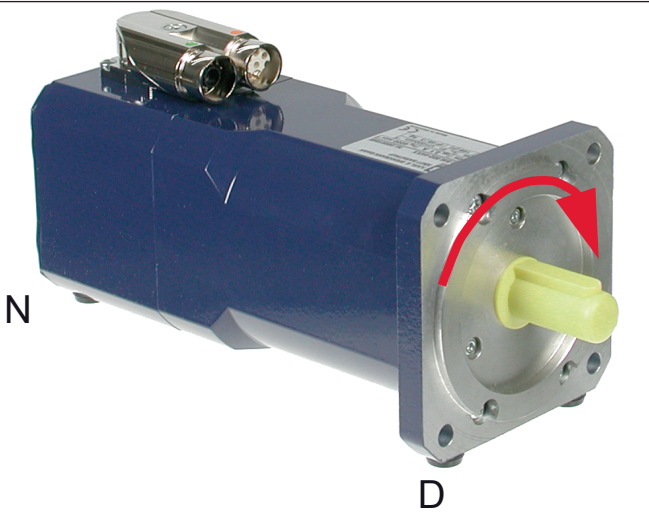
For dynamic processes like braking and accelerating, the permissible lateral force F_R is not to be exceeded in order to avoid a mechanical destruction of the motor.

2.6 Construction and definition

The servo motors of the SM.D series are 6- or 8- pole permanent-field synchronous motors with a sine-wave inducted voltage. A new compact coil technique ensures a high power density of the motors.

2.6.1 Drive end and direction of rotation

Drive end of the motor In DIN EN 60034-7, the two ends of a motor are defined as follows: D (Drive End): Drive end (AS) of the motor. N (Non-Drive End): Non-drive end (BS) of the motor.	
Direction of rotation of the motor When the motor terminals U1, V1, W1 are connected to the inverter output with U, V, W (with this same phase order) the motor rotates clockwise when viewed facing the D-end.	



2.6.2 Shaft end

Motors of the SM.D series have cylindrical shaft ends to DIN 748. Use suitable devices for mounting and pulling off driving elements such as gears, pulleys, couplings, etc. Support the device at the DE shaft end.

	Use suitable tool	Prevent the motor and motor shaft from any shocks or impacts..
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Motor type	Shaft end	
	D1	L1
Ax.SM.D	Ø 9 k6	20
Bx.SM.D	Ø 14 k6	30
Cx.SM.D	Ø 19 k6	40
Dx.SM.D	Ø 24 k6	50
Ex.SM.D	Ø 32 k6	58


Product Description

2.6.3 Winding and insulation system

The insulation materials we use ensure insulation class 155 (F) to EN60034. Therefore, the winding temperature rise may be max. 105K at a coolant temperature of +40°C. We also use insulation materials with the temperature profile T1 200 of class 180 (H) to increase the reliability of the motors.


The insulation system of the motors is designed such that they can be connected to an inverter with a maximum DC link voltage $U_{link\ max.} = 840\ VDC$ (constant 690 VDC).

	$U_{link\ max.}$ is the maximum value of the DC link voltage which is only transient and approximately equivalent to the inception voltage of the braking shopper or of the regenerative unit.
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	No mains operation	The motors are not designed for direct connection to the three-phase system but are to be operated via an electronic power inverter. Direct connection to the system leads to the destruction of the motor.
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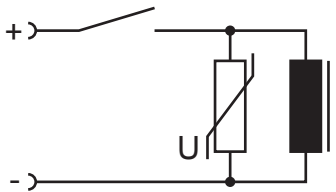
2.6.4 Holding brake (optional)

The optional built-in holding brake is used to fix the motor shaft when the motor is at standstill or de-energized. It is a permanent-field single-disc brake which operates on the closed-circuit principle, i.e. the brake is effective when the motor is de-energized, thus the motor shaft is held.

	Holding brake is not a working brake	Check the proper functioning of the brake (optional) after installing the motor. The optional holding brake is only designed for a limited number of emergency brakings. The use as a working brake is not permitted.
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Holding brakes are operated on DC current. The nominal voltage is 24 V. They can be connected to a central DC voltage supply. Overvoltages, even transient, are not permitted since they deteriorate the permanent magnets irreversibly. The excitation current ripple must be less than 20 % to ensure reliable opening of the brake and prevent disturbing humming noises.

	Motor rotation in spite of an active brake	Since the holding brakes are permanent-magnet brakes, be sure to observe the correct polarity of the DC voltage, otherwise the brake will not open. Modern (field-oriented) frequency inverters are able to produce a high torque even at low motor speeds. If the inverter has a sufficient current reserve, a multiple of the rated motor torque can be produced. In this case the motor shaft may turn even if the holding brake is applied, because the holding torque of the brake is exceeded.
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<p>If the excitation current of the holding brake is switched off on the DC side, a voltage peak occurs which can be higher than 1,000 V. It is caused by the inductance of the holding brake. A varistor should be connected in parallel to the coil to prevent this voltage peak.</p> <p>Attention! On motors with plug connector and built-in brake, it is the user's responsibility to install the varistor provided to control the brake.</p>	
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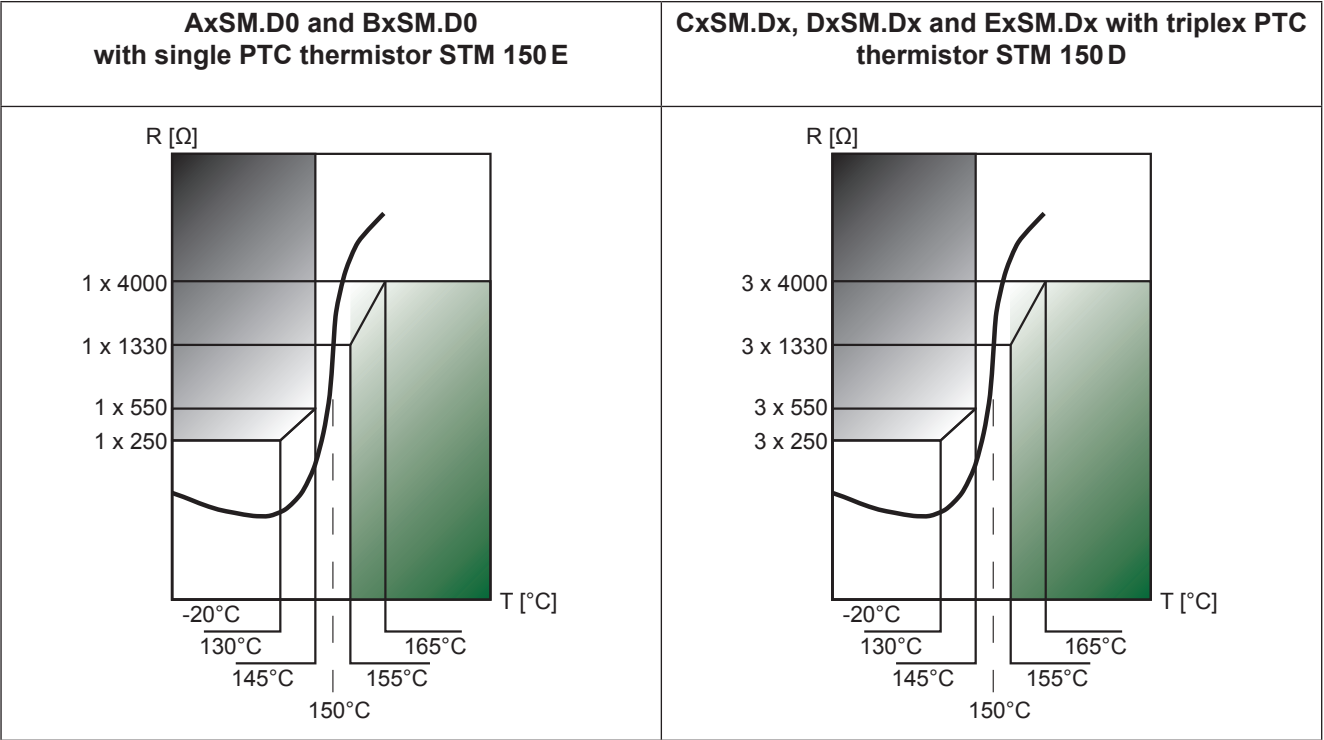
2.6.5 Temperature monitoring

PTC thermistors are installed as standard in the NDE winding head to protect the motors against thermal overload when the temperature change is slow (temperature change in minutes or hours).

	max. 30 VDC	The maximum operating voltage of the PTC thermistors must not exceed 30 VDC.
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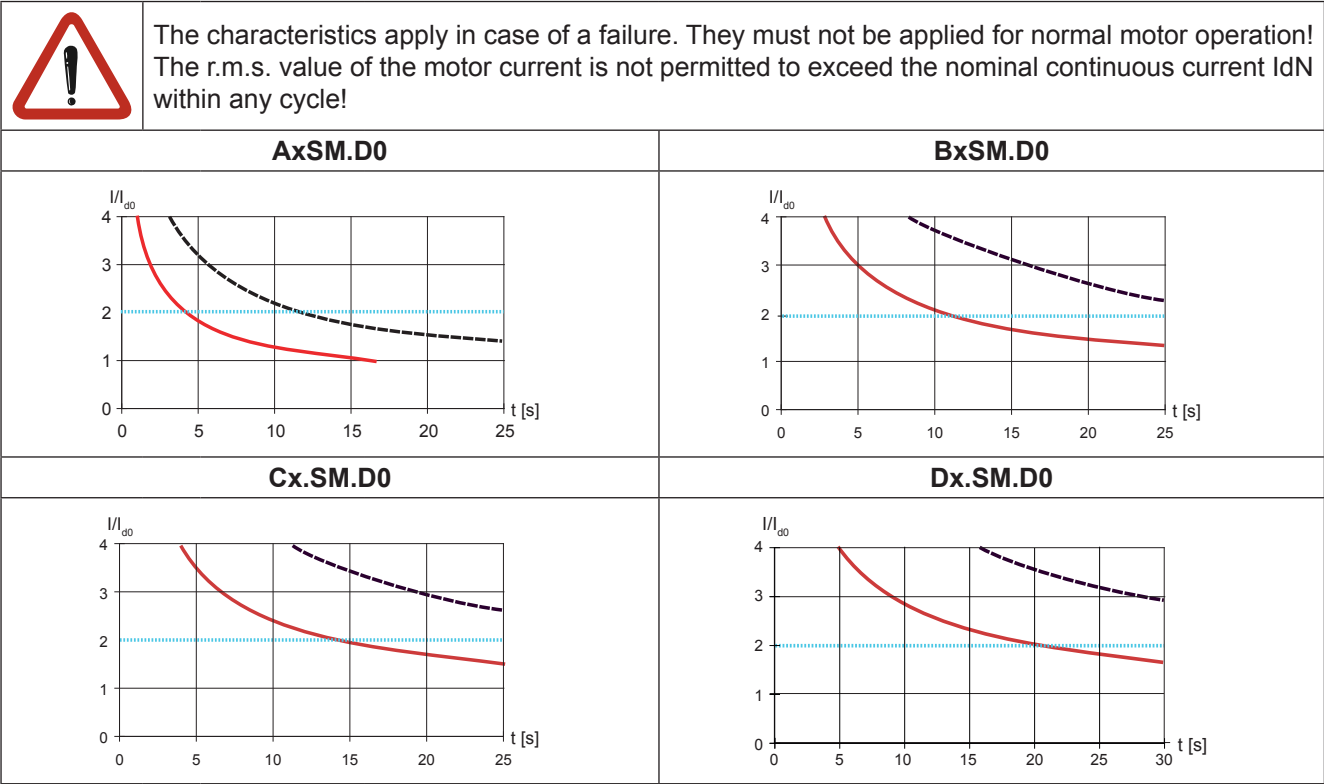
Due to the non-ideal thermal coupling, the temperature sensor follows rapid winding temperature changes only with delay, thus being unable to protect the winding if the thermal overload of the motor is transient and high. Therefore, additional protection is required (e.g. monitoring $I^2 \times t$ by the inverter electronic system) to protect the motor from fast-rising thermal overload.

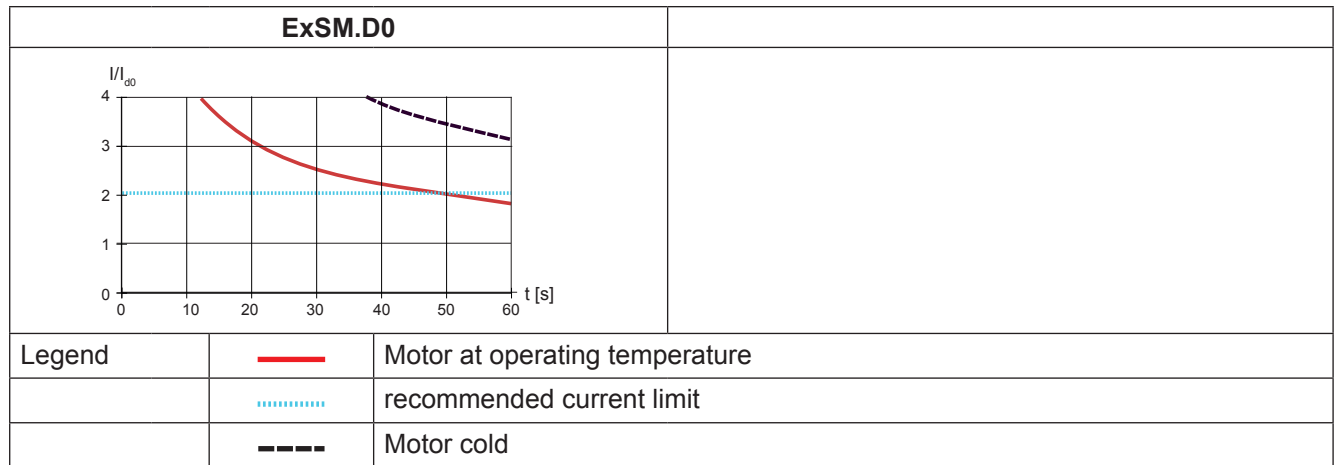
	Caution Overload	The evaluation of the temperature sensor belongs to the monitoring of the motor winding. The temperature sensor follows rapid temperature changes only with delay. Especially the windings of small motors (AxSM.D0 and BxSM.D0) are very sensitive to overload.
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The built-in PTC thermistor is the basic version. Other temperature detectors such as KTY 84 or miniature thermal time-delay switches are available as an option.

The maximum motor current must be limited to ensure that the temperature sensor trips quickly enough (see the following diagrams to adjust the recommended current limits). If a higher current limit needs to be adjusted, the current must not exceed the current-time values shown in the characteristics and the motor max. current I_{max} .





2.6.7 Speed and shaft position measuring system

The SM.D motors are equipped with BISS singlerturn encoders for speed and shaft position control. Optionally the motors with BISS multiturn encoder can be ordered.

	Adjustment of the measuring system	The measuring system of synchronous motors must be adjusted to the respective inverter. Any mis-adjustment may lead to uncontrolled motor response or complete failure of the motor.
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Operating Conditions

3. Operating Conditions

3.1 Degree of protection



The housings of the servo motors SM.D series are generally designed to meet degree of protection IP 65 according to DIN EN60034-5. See table below for the respective shaft sealing.

Shaft sealing	Degree of protection	User information
Grease-packed groove (standard)	IP 64	The effect to moisture in the shaft and flange area must be kept to a minimum. No liquid may remain in the D end shield, if the motor is mounted with the "shaft end upward" (IM V3, IM V36).
Rotary shaft seal (Option)	IP 65	Suitable for the installation of non-sealed gear units to seal against oil.

	Lubrication of the rotary shaft seal	<p>When using a rotary shaft seal, note that the sealing lip needs to be sufficiently lubricated and cooled with a high-quality mineral oil such as SAE 20 to ensure the proper functioning of the seal. Sufficient lubricant supply is required for proper heat dissipation.</p> <p>If the shaft seal is greased, the maximum permissible motor speed may need to be reduced.</p> <p>Regular regreasing is imperative!</p> <p>Excessive peripheral speeds destroy the sealing lip and its protective function is no longer guaranteed.</p>
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3.2 Cooling, altitude, ambient conditions

<p>The rated power (rated torque) applies to continuous operation (duty type S1) at a coolant temperature of 40°C and an altitude of up to 1,000 m above sea level. It is determined by using defined aluminium test flanges (see table opposite).</p> <p>If the motor flange is thermally insulated, it is not able to dissipate the motor heat. This requires a reduction of the rated motor torque.</p>	Motor type		Test flange dimensions					
	Ax.SM.D		200 x 100 x 10					
	Bx.SM.D		232 x 232 x 19					
	Cx.SM.D		232 x 300 x 19					
	Dx.SM.D		370 x 370 x 19					
	Ex.SM.D		410 x 396 x 23					
<p>At higher temperatures or altitudes, the overload capability of the motors is reduced (see table opposite).</p>	Altitude above sea level [m]		Coolant temperature [°C]					
			<30	30-40	45	50	55	60
	1000		1.07	1.00	0.96	0.92	0.87	0.82
	1500		1.04	0.97	0.93	0.89	0.84	0.79
	2000		1.00	0.94	0.90	0.86	0.82	0.77
	2500		0.96	0.90	0.86	0.83	0.78	0.74
	3000		0.92	0.86	0.82	0.79	0.75	0.70
	3500		0.88	0.82	0.79	0.75	0.71	0.67
	4000		0.82	0.77	0.74	0.71	0.67	0.63

	Fire- and combustion protection	The motors can reach a surface temperature of more than 100°C. No temperature-sensitive parts may lay close to or be attached onto the motor. If necessary, protective measurements must be taken against touching.
	Derating due to harmonics	A derating can be necessary due to different clock frequencies of the power stages of the inverters and the associated different losses by the current harmonics.

3.3 Permissible axial and radial forces

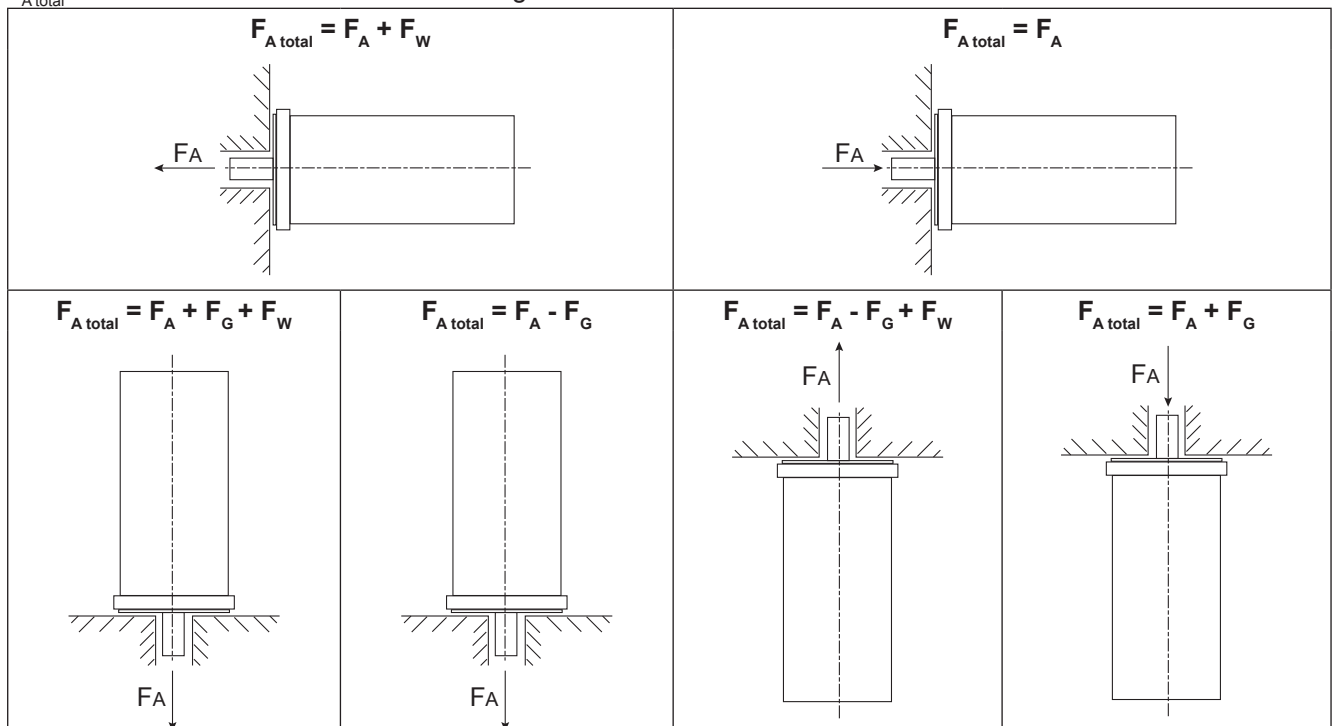
The maximum permissible axial and radial forces must not be exceeded in order to ensure smooth running of the motor.

3.3.1 Axial forces

The following forces $F_{A \text{ permiss.}}$ are permitted in axial direction with the radial force F_Q acting simultaneously:

Motor type	F_W [N]	F_G [N]	Axial force $F_{A \text{ permiss.}}$ [N] at speed n [rpm] (with $F_Q \neq 0$)							
			1000	1500	2.000	3.000	4.000	4.500	6.000	9.000
A1.SM.D0	90	2								
A2.SM.D0		3								
A3.SM.D0		4			130	105	95		80	70
A4.SM.D0		5								
B1.SM.D0	110	5								
B2.SM.D0		7			230	195	175		150	130
B3.SM.D0		9								
C1.SM.Dx	110	13								
C2.SM.Dx		17								
C3.SM.Dx		20			310	260	230		200	
C4.SM.Dx		24								
D1.SM.Dx	150	25								
D2.SM.Dx		31								
D3.SM.Dx		37			330	280		240		
D4.SM.Dx		43								
E1.SM.Dx	435	65								
E2.SM.Dx		80	890	780	700	590	520			
E3.SM.Dx		95								

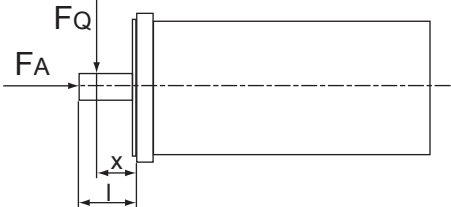
Depending on the mounting position of the motors and the direction of the effective axial force F_A , the rotor inertial force F_G and the force of the undular washer F_W must be taken into consideration. The total effective axial force $F_{A \text{ total}}$ is calculated as shown in the above figure.

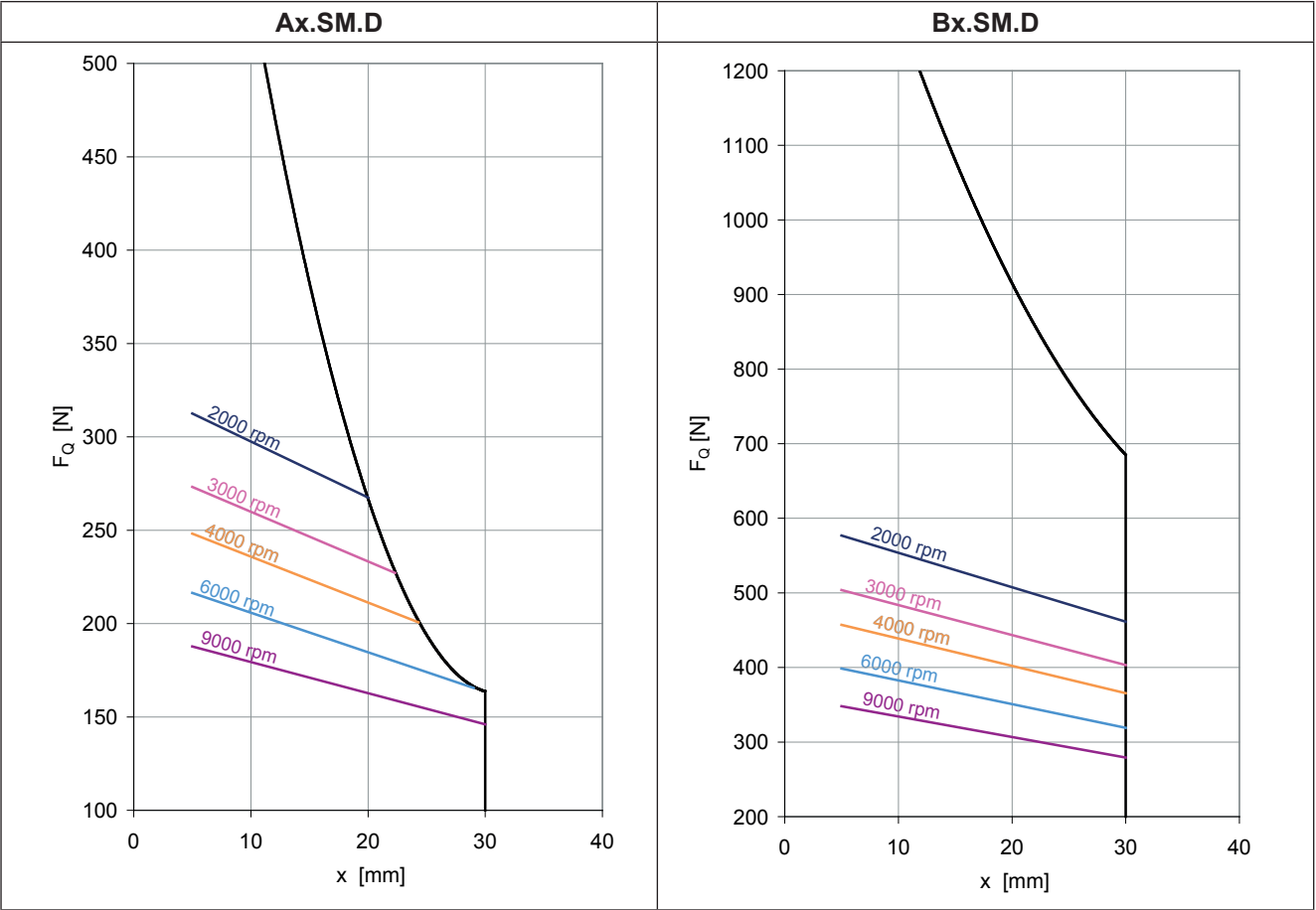


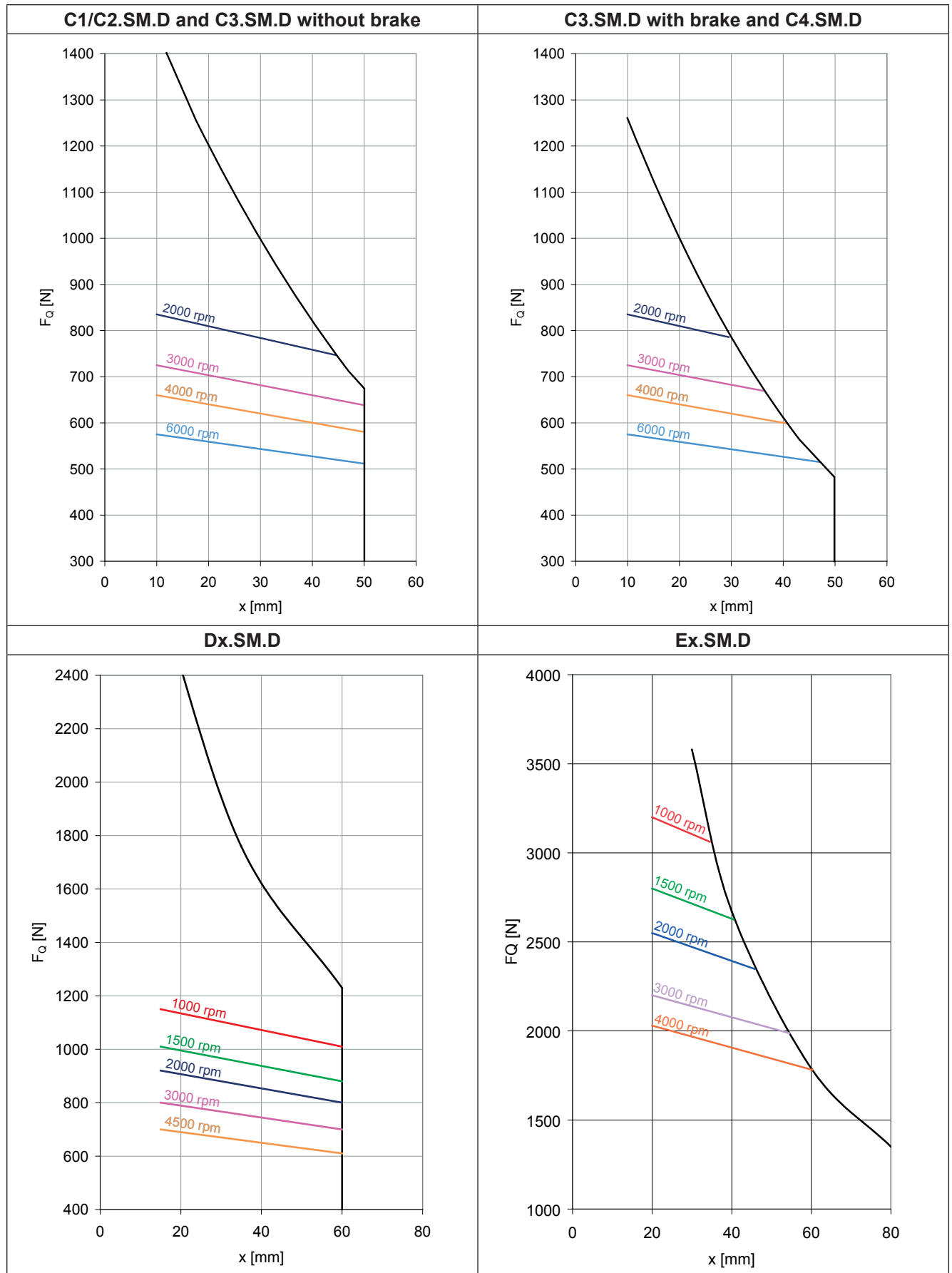
Operating Conditions

3.3.2 Radial forces

The endurance strength of the shaft and the bearing life (20,000 h) are decisive for the permissible radial load. Taking the endurance strength into consideration F_Q is not permitted to be exceeded even during dynamic processes (acceleration, braking).

F_A	Axial force	
F_Q	Radial force	
x	Length of the rotor shaft up to the center of the radial force	
L	Length of the rotor shaft	





4. Connection



The connection must be carried out in such a way that a permanently safe, electrical connection is maintained. Pay attention to a safe protective conductor connection. By turning the flange sockets any outgoing cable direction can be adjusted in a range of 300°. Additionally exists four tab locations in angles of 90°.

In the case of improper execution of the work the type of protection IP65 is no longer warranted. If connector systems are used, then the type of protection IP65 is only achieved with correctly wired and firmly tightened mating connector.

4.1 Conductor cross-section

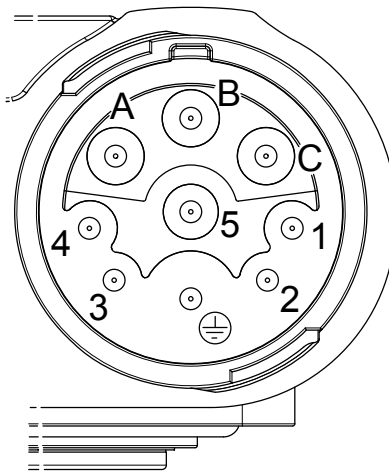
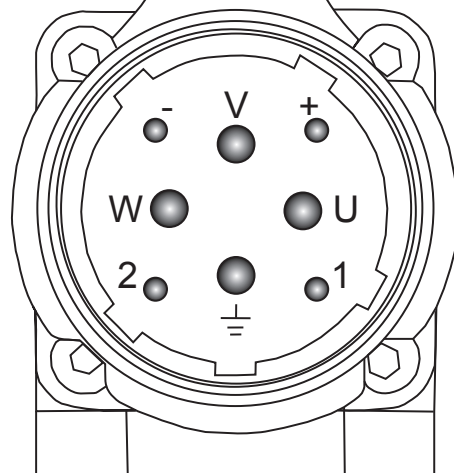


The recommended values for the dimensioning of the conductor cross-sections are given in the table. They are specified in DIN VDE 0113 (EN 60 204) „Electrical equipment of industrial machines“ for the current carrying capacity of PVC-insulated cables with copper conductor routed in cable ducts. The maximum permissible surrounding temperature is +40°C.

Conductor size [mm²]	perm. maximum current (actual value) [A]
1,5	13,5
2,5	18,3

4.2 Connecting sockets


View of the connector pins at the motor	Ax...Dx.SM.D	
	Encoder connection	Motor connection
	Ex.SM.D	
	Motor connection	Encoder connection

4.3 Motor connection

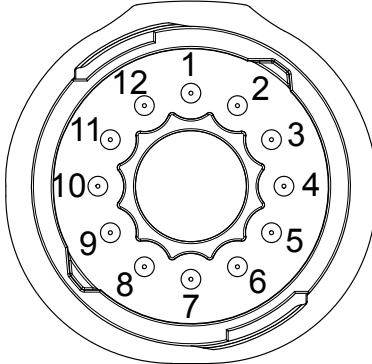
Size	Ax...Dx.SM.D		Ex.SM.D		
View of the connector pins at the motor					
	Terminal assignment	A	U	U	U
		B	V	V	V
		C	W	W	W
			PE		PE
		1	Brake + (option)	+	Brake + (option)
		2	Brake - (option)	-	Brake - (option)
	3	Temperature detector +	1	Temperature detector +	
	4	Temperature detector -	2	Temperature detector -	
	5	—			
Motor cable for	Ax...Dx.SM.D		Ex.SM.D		
	00H6Lx0-00yy		00S4319-yyyy		
	4x1,5 mm²; 2x1 mm²; 2x1,5 mm²;		4x2,5 mm²; 2x1 mm²; 2x1,5 mm²;		
	x=0: static installation; x=1: flexible installation; yy - line length [m]				

Connection

4.4 Encoder connection

	Adjustment of the measuring system	The measuring system of synchronous motors must be adjusted to the respective inverter. Any mis-adjustment may lead to uncontrolled motor response or complete failure of the motor.
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4.4.1 BISS single-turn

BISS connector	View	No.	Signal	Color
View of the connector pins at the motor		1	Common	black
		2	Data+	pink
		3	Clock+	green
		8	+5V	red
		10	Data-	blue
		11	Clock-	yellow
		housing	–	shielding
		All other contacts are not assigned.		
Encoder cable	00H6Lx1-00yy			
x=4: static installation; x=5: flexible installation; yy - line length [m]				

4.4.2 BISS multi-turn
Optionally the motors of the series Dynamic Line II can be provided with BISS multi-turn encoder.

4.4.3 Resolver

Resolver connector	View	No.	Signal	Color
View of the connector pins at the motor		11	COS+	pink
		2	COS-	blue
		10	SIN+	green
		1	SIN-	yellow
		7	REF+	red
		5	REF-	black
		housing	shield	shielding
		All other contacts are not assigned.		
Encoder cable	00H6Lx0-00yy			
x=4: static installation; x=5: flexible installation; yy - line length [m]				

5. Start-up

5.1 Preparations

Before initial operation and after major inspections, check the complete plant both from a mechanical and electrical point of view.

Examine that

- the installation and the operating conditions comply with the specified name plate data.
- the motor is properly installed and aligned.
- the driving elements are properly adjusted (e.g. proper belt tension, coupling properly aligned and balanced),
- the motor and its monitoring devices are properly wired.
- the earthing and equipotential bonding have been made as specified in the applicable regulations.
- all fastening screws, connecting elements and electrical connections are properly tightened.
- the key is saved unless prevented otherwise by driving elements such as pulleys, couplings etc.
- the separate ventilation is correctly connected and in proper service condition.
- the direction of rotation of the fan motor corresponds with the direction arrow on the fan housing.
- the cooling air flow is not impaired (the hot outlet cooling air must not be drawn in by the fan!).
- eventually existing brakes are O.K.

5.2 Initial start-up

The following measures are recommended to be taken after installing or inspecting the motors:


- Start the motor with no load.
- Check the mechanical running for any noise or vibrations on the bearings or end shields.
- If there is any abnormal noise or the motor runs unevenly, switch it off immediately and find out the cause.
- If the mechanical running improves immediately after the motor has been switched off, there is an electrical or magnetic cause. If this is not the case, there is a mechanical cause.
- If the mechanical running is smooth at no load, load the motor. Check the running smoothness, measure the voltage, current and power and record them. Measure and record these values also for the driven equipment, if possible.
- Monitor the temperatures of the bearings, windings etc. until they have stabilised and record the values (as far as this is possible with the available measuring equipment).

5.3 Operation


In case of changes as compared to the normal operation, e.g. increased temperature, noises, oscillations, find out the cause. In case of doubt switch off the motor!

6. Maintenance and repair

Careful and regular maintenance and inspections are required to recognise and remedy troubles in good times, before they lead to major damage.

	Repairs	Repairs may only be carried out by the manufacturer or an authorised repair agency. Unauthorised opening and tampering may lead to bodily injury and property damage and may entail the loss of warranty rights.
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6.1 Maintenance intervals

	Safety at maintenance	<p>Before starting any work on the motors, and particularly before opening any covers of active parts, make sure that the motor and plant have been properly isolated. This refers also to any additional or auxiliary circuits!</p> <p>The „5 safety rules“ to be applied according to DIN VDE 0105 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disconnect the motor • Secure against restarting • Verify the safe isolation from supply • Earth and short (at voltages above 1000 V) • Safeguard or cover adjacent live parts.
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Since the operating conditions of the motors differ considerably, only general maintenance intervals to ensure trouble-free operation can be specified. They need to be adapted to the local conditions such as the actual level of contamination, numbers of starts, load, etc. The radial groove ball bearings of the motor are lubricated for life and are designed for nominal service life of 20,000 hours. Motors with shaft sealing ring must be mounted together with gears which prevent dry running of the shaft sealing ring. Otherwise it comes to screeching noises and overheating of the motor by increased friction.

•	depending on the local level of contamination	Clean the motor
•	depending on the operating mode every 50 to 500 operating hours	Regrease the optional rotary shaft seal ring (applies only to grease lubrication!)
•	after approx. 500 operating hours, but after 1 year at the latest	Retighten the electrical and mechanical connections. check for deterioration of running smoothness or bearing noise.

7. Technical Data

7.1 Servo motor AxSMD0x-xxxx



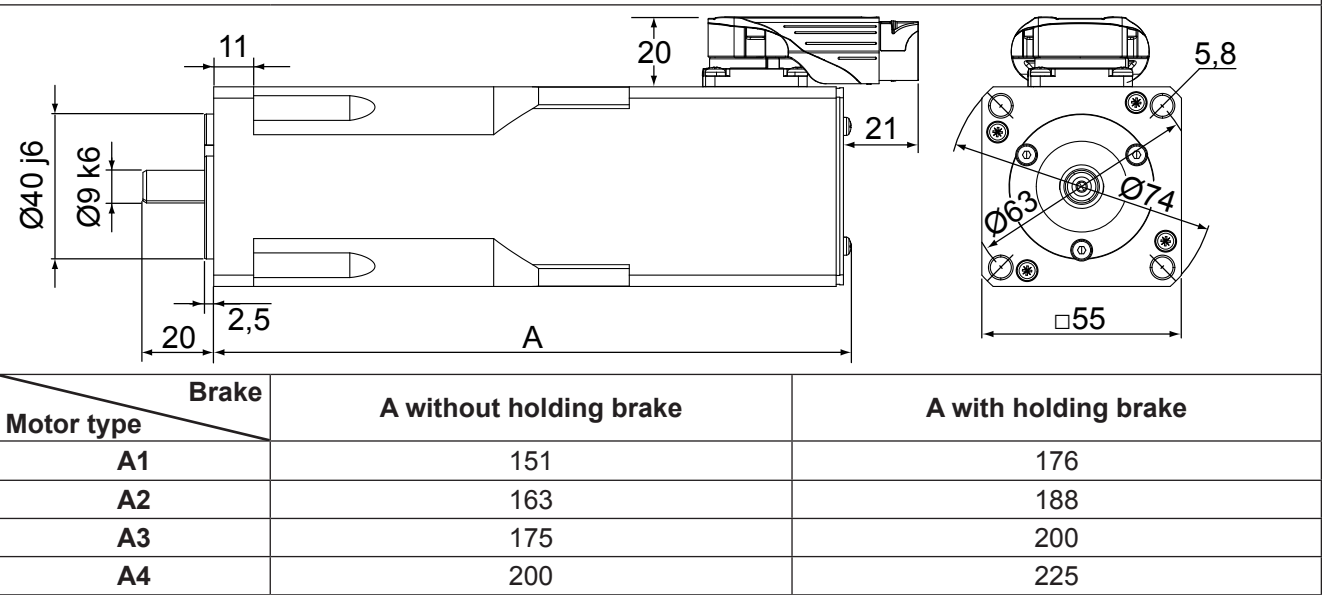
for inverter rated voltage 400 to 480 VAC

Motor type			A1	A2	A3	A4
Rated speed	n _N	[rpm]	6000	6000	6000	6000
Stall torque	M _{d0}	[Nm]	0.47	0.66	0.87	1.14
Current at stall torque	I _{d0}	[A]	0.94	1.24	1.43	1.55
Number of poles	2p		6			
Nominal rating						
Rated torque	M _{dN}	[Nm]	0.43	0.62	0.80	1.05
Rated current	I _{dN}	[A]	0.93	1.16	1.44	1.64
Rated power	P _{dN}	[kW]	0.27	0.39	0.50	0.66
Voltage constant ¹⁾	k _e	[V/1000rpm]	44.1	48.2	50.6	58.7
Winding resistance ²⁾	R _{u-v}	[Ω]	37.4	24.0	17.8	12.6
Winding inductance	L _{u-v}	[mH]	19.0	13.1	11.5	9.6
Maximum values						
max. torque	M _{max}	[Nm]	2.1	2.9	3.8	5.0
max. current (peak value)	I _{max}	[A]	4.5	5.6	6.9	8.0
max. speed	n _{max}	[rpm]	9000			
Mechanical data ³⁾						
Rotor inertia	J _L	[kgcm ²]	0.13	0.18	0.23	0.34
Mass	m	[kg]	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.9
Total length	l ₃₈	[mm]	121	133	145	170
¹⁾ Peak value at operating temperature						
²⁾ at 20°C						
³⁾ with resolver, without holding brake						

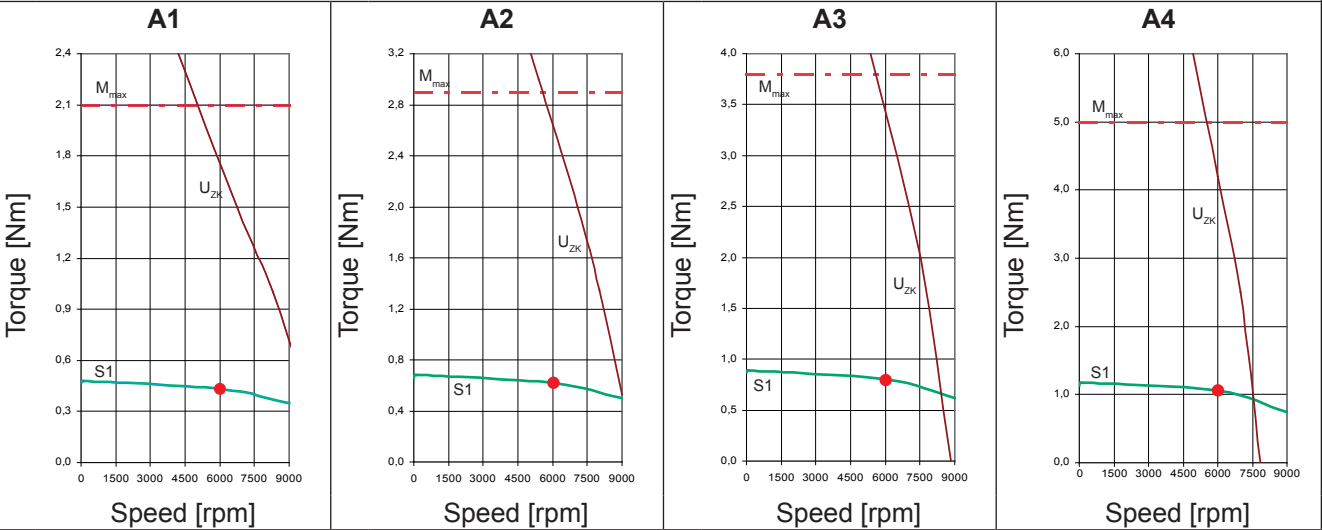
Technical data of the holding brake			
Holding torque	M_{Br}	[Nm]	2
Rated voltage	U_{Br}	[VDC]	24
Rated current (20°C)	I_{Br}	[A]	0.46
Mass	m	[kg]	0.18
Rotor inertia	J_{Br}	[kgcm ²]	0.07

Technical Data

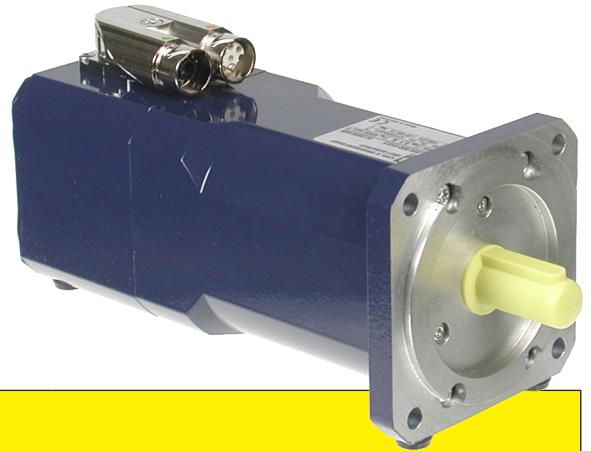
Dimensions servo motor AxSMD0x-xxxx



Speed-/torque characteristics for Ulink = 540 V (400 V class)



7.2 Servo motor BxSMD0x-xxxx



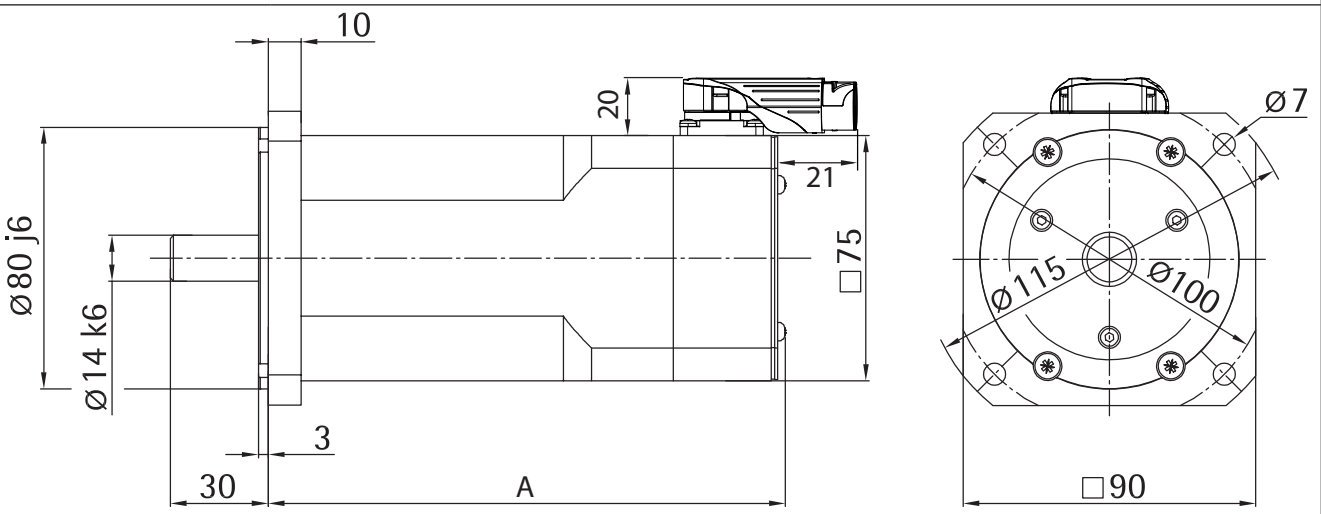
for inverter rated voltage 400 to 480 VAC

Motor type			B1			B2			B3		
Rated speed	n _N	[rpm]	3000	4000	6000	3000	4000	6000	3000	4000	6000
Stall torque	M _{d0}	[Nm]	0.92			1.8			2.6		
Current at stall torque	I _{d0}	[A]	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.7	3.9
Number of poles	2p		6								
Nominal rating											
Rated torque	M _{dN}	[Nm]	0.9	0.87	0.76	1.83	1.75	1.5	2.6	2.5	2.3
Rated current	I _{dN}	[A]	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.6
Rated power	P _{dN}	[kW]	0.28	0.37	0.48	0.58	0.73	0.94	0.83	1.03	1.35
Voltage constant ¹⁾	k _e	[V/1000rpm]	76.5	62.8	50.1	90.5	72.1	56	87	74.4	51.5
Winding resistance ²⁾	R _{u-v}	[Ω]	37.2	24.6	15.7	17.7	11.1	6.9	9.3	7.6	3.4
Winding inductance	L _{u-v}	[mH]	66.0	44.4	28.3	41.4	26.3	15.9	25.1	18.4	8.8
Maximum values											
max. torque	M _{max}	[Nm]	2.7			5.4			7.8		
max. current (peak value)	I _{max}	[A]	3.6	4.5	5.5	6.1	7.7	9.9	9.2	10.8	15.5
max. speed	n _{max}	[rpm]	9000								
Mechanical data ³⁾											
Rotor inertia	J _L	[kgcm ²]	0.30			0.56			0.79		
Mass	m	[kg]	2.3			3.0			3.7		
Total length	l ₃₈	[mm]	132			158			184		
¹⁾ Peak value at operating temperature											
²⁾ at 20°C											
³⁾ with resolver, without holding brake											

Technical data of the holding brake

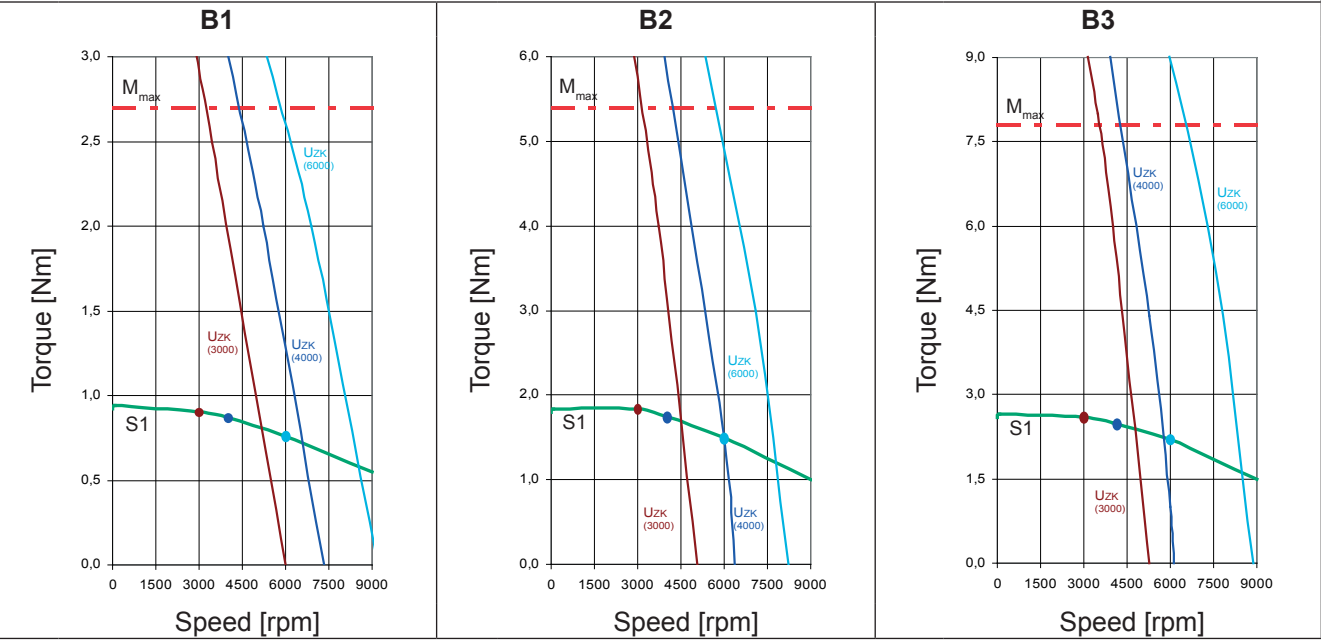
Holding torque	M_{Br}	[Nm]	4.5
Rated voltage	U_{Br}	[VDC]	24
Rated current (20°C)	I_{Br}	[A]	0.58
Mass	m	[kg]	0.28
Rotor inertia	J_{Br}	[kgcm ²]	0.18

Dimensions servo motor BxSMD0x-xxxx

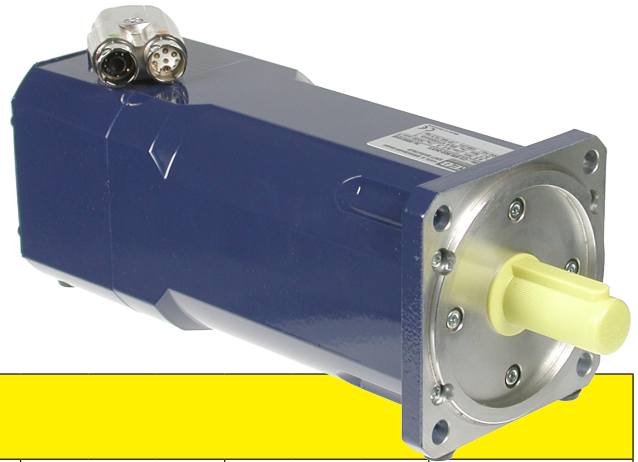


Motor type \ Brake	without holding brake	with holding brake
B1	162	194
B2	188	220
B3	214	246

Speed-/torque characteristics for Ulink = 540 V (400 V class)



7.3 Servo motor CxSMD0x-xxxx

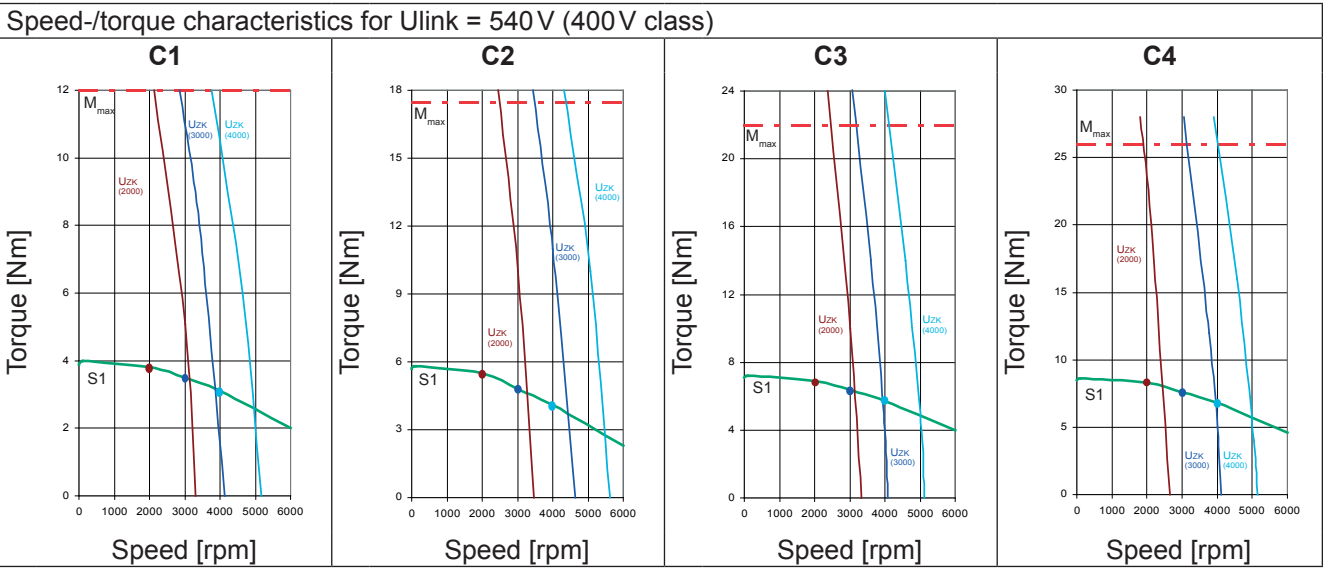
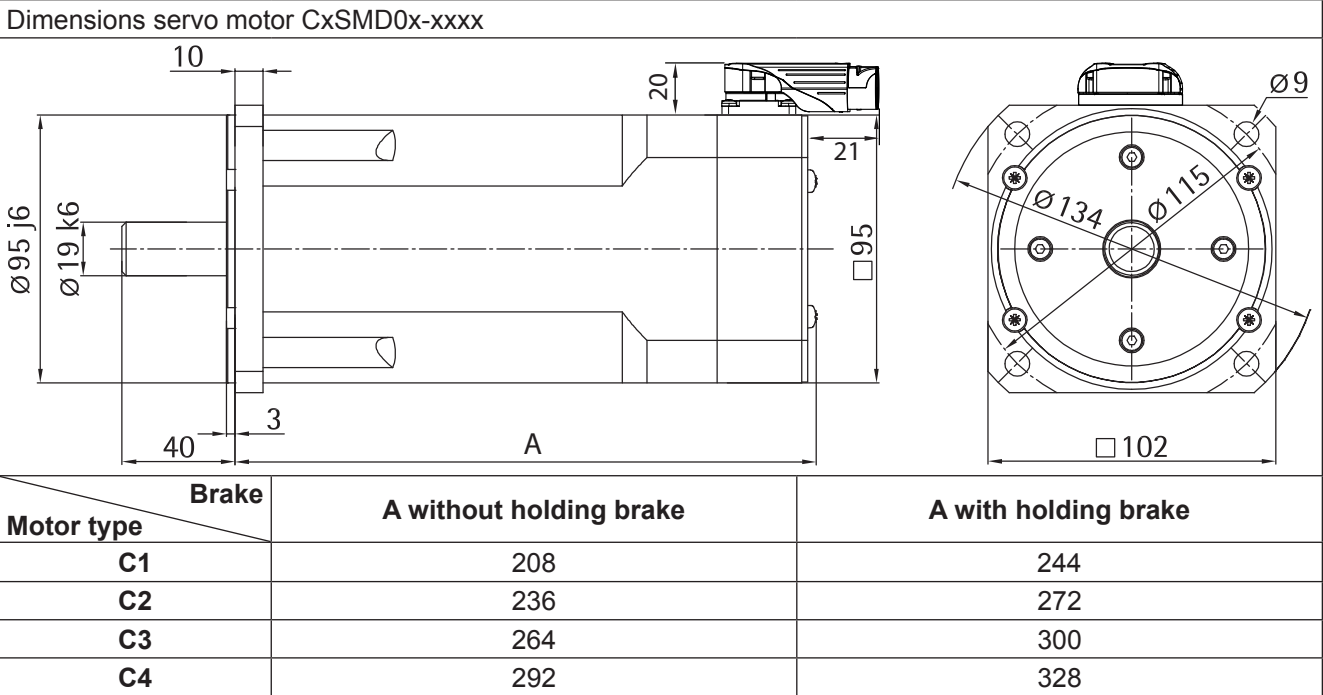


for inverter rated voltage 400 to 480 VAC

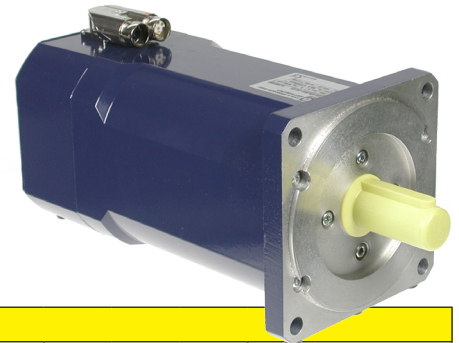
Motor type			C1			C2			C3			C4		
Rated speed	n _N	[rpm]	2000	3000	4000	2000	3000	4000	2000	3000	4000	2000	3000	4000
Stall torque	M _{d0}	[Nm]	3.9			5.7			7.1			8.5		
Current at stall torque	I _{d0}	[A]	2.5	3.1	3.9	3.8	5.0	6.1	5.7	7.0	8.8	5.5	8.5	10.7
Number of poles	2p		8											
Nominal rating														
Rated torque	M _{dN}	[Nm]	3.8	3.5	3.1	5.5	4.8	4.2	6.9	6.4	5.7	8.3	7.6	6.8
Rated current	I _{dN}	[A]	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.9	5.5	4.2	6.0	6.6
Rated power	P _{dN}	[kW]	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.4	2.0	2.4	1.7	2.4	2.8
Voltage constant ¹⁾	k _e	[V/1000rpm]	139	111.6	89	130	98.1	80.6	139	112.4	89.7	173	111.9	89.5
Winding resistance ²⁾	R _{u-v}	[Ω]	11.6	7.4	4.7	6.1	3.6	2.4	4.4	2.9	1.8	5.3	2.2	1.4
Winding inductance	L _{u-v}	[mH]	29.5	19.0	12.1	16.5	9.3	6.3	13.5	8.9	5.7	20.0	8.4	5.4
Maximum values														
max. torque	M _{max}	[Nm]	12			17.5			22			26		
max. current (peak value)	I _{max}	[A]	8.4	10.5	13.2	12.6	16.8	20.4	16.2	20.0	25.1	15.3	23.8	29.6
max. speed	n _{max}	[rpm]	6000											
Mechanical data ³⁾														
Rotor inertia	J _L	[kgcm ²]	2.7			3.7			4.7			6.0		
Mass	m	[kg]	4.8			6.3			7.4			8.6		
Total length	l ₃₈	[mm]	178			206			234			262		
1) Peak value at operating temperature														
2) at 20°C														
3) with resolver, without holding brake														

Technical data of the holding brake

Holding torque	M_{Br}	[Nm]	10
Rated voltage	U_{Br}	[VDC]	24
Rated current (20°C)	I_{Br}	[A]	0.71
Mass	m	[kg]	0.57
Rotor inertia	J_{Br}	[kgcm ²]	1.01



7.4 Servo motor DxSMD0x-xxxx



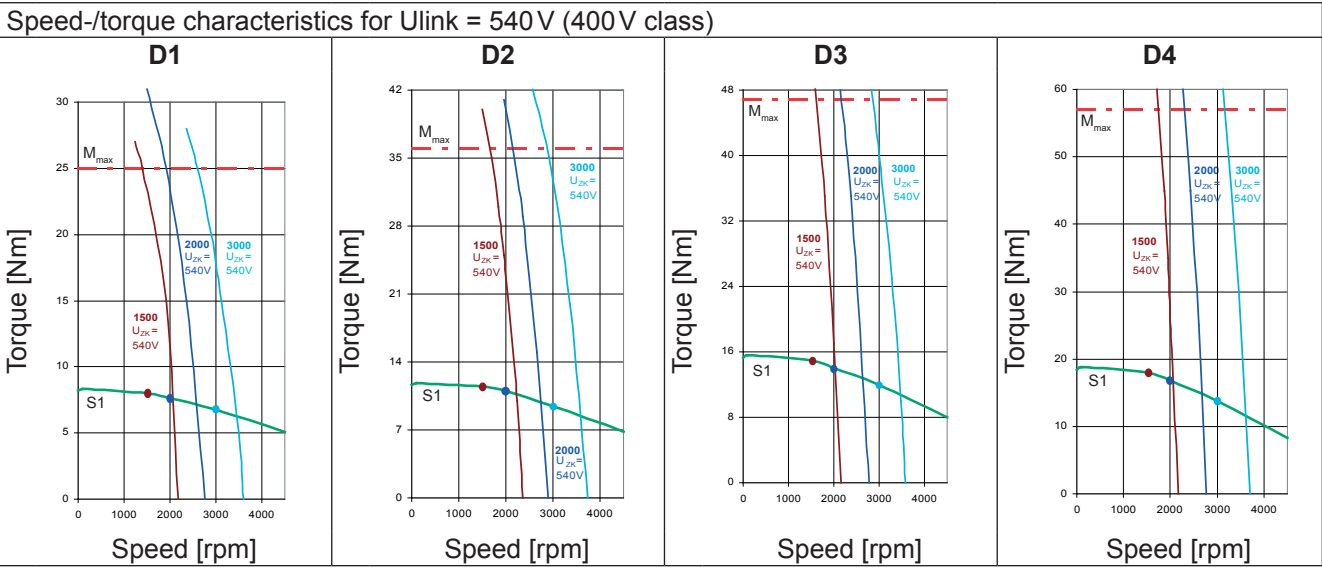
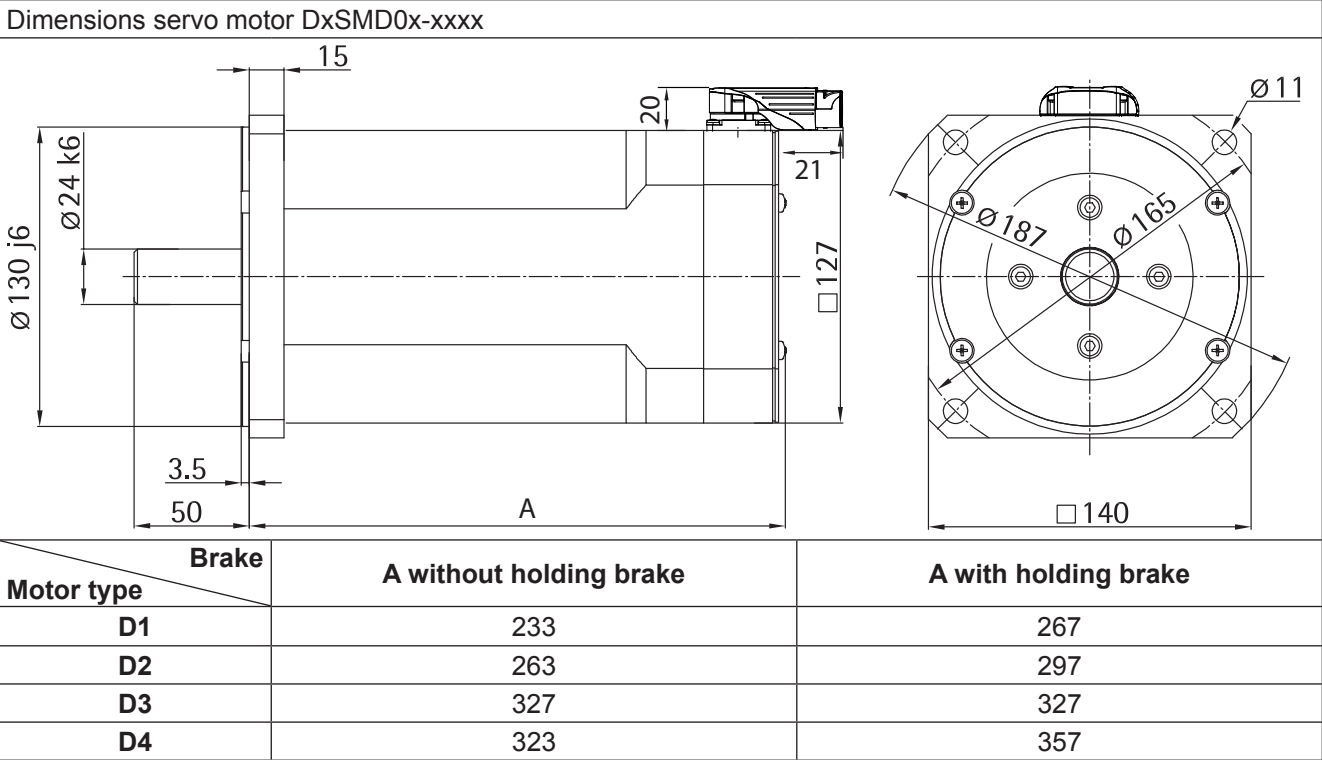
for inverter rated voltage 400 to 480 VAC

Motor type			D1			D2			D3			D4		
Rated speed	n _N	[rpm]	1500	2000	3000	1500	2000	3000	1500	2000	3000	1500	2000	3000
Stall torque	M _{d0}	[Nm]	8.2			11.6			15.3			18.4		
Current at stall torque	I _{d0}	[A]	3.6	4.6	6.0	5.6	6.9	8.9	6.8	8.8	11.2	8.2	10.4	14.0
Number of poles	2p		8											
Nominal rating														
Rated torque	M _{dN}	[Nm]	8.0	7.6	6.8	11.5	11.0	9.5	15.0	14.0	11.9	18.0	16.9	13.7
Rated current	I _{dN}	[A]	3.3	4.0	4.6	5.1	6.0	6.7	6.1	7.3	8.0	7.4	8.8	9.6
Rated power	P _{dN}	[kW]	1.3	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.3	3.0	2.4	2.9	3.8	2.8	3.5	4.3
Voltage constant ¹⁾	k _e	[V/1000rpm]	212	167	128	195	158	123	214	166	129	212	167	124
Winding resistance ²⁾	R _{u-v}	[Ω]	8.0	4.9	3.0	4.0	2.6	1.6	3.2	2.0	1.2	2.4	1.5	0.9
Winding inductance	L _{u-v}	[mH]	35.0	21.5	12.7	19.0	12.6	7.5	15.3	9.2	5.6	9.4	5.8	3.2
Maximum values														
max. torque	M _{max}	[Nm]	25			36			47			57		
max. current (peak value)	I _{max}	[A]	12.1	15.5	20.1	19.0	23.3	30.1	22.7	29.4	37.7	27.2	35.3	47.4
max. speed	n _{max}	[rpm]	4500											
Mechanical data ³⁾														
Rotor inertia	J _L	[kgcm ²]	7.9			11.2			14.4			19.5		
Mass	m	[kg]	10.0			11.9			14.0			18.0		
Total length	l ₃₈	[mm]	203			233			263			293		
¹⁾ Peak value at operating temperature														
²⁾ at 20°C														
³⁾ with resolver, without holding brake														

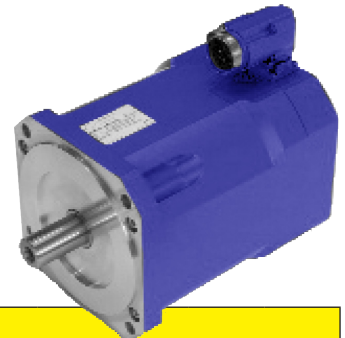
Technical data of the holding brake

Holding torque	M_{Br}	[Nm]	22
Rated voltage	U_{Br}	[VDC]	24
Rated current (20°C)	I_{Br}	[A]	0.84
Mass	m	[kg]	1.15
Rotor inertia	J_{Br}	[kgcm ²]	2.76

Technical Data



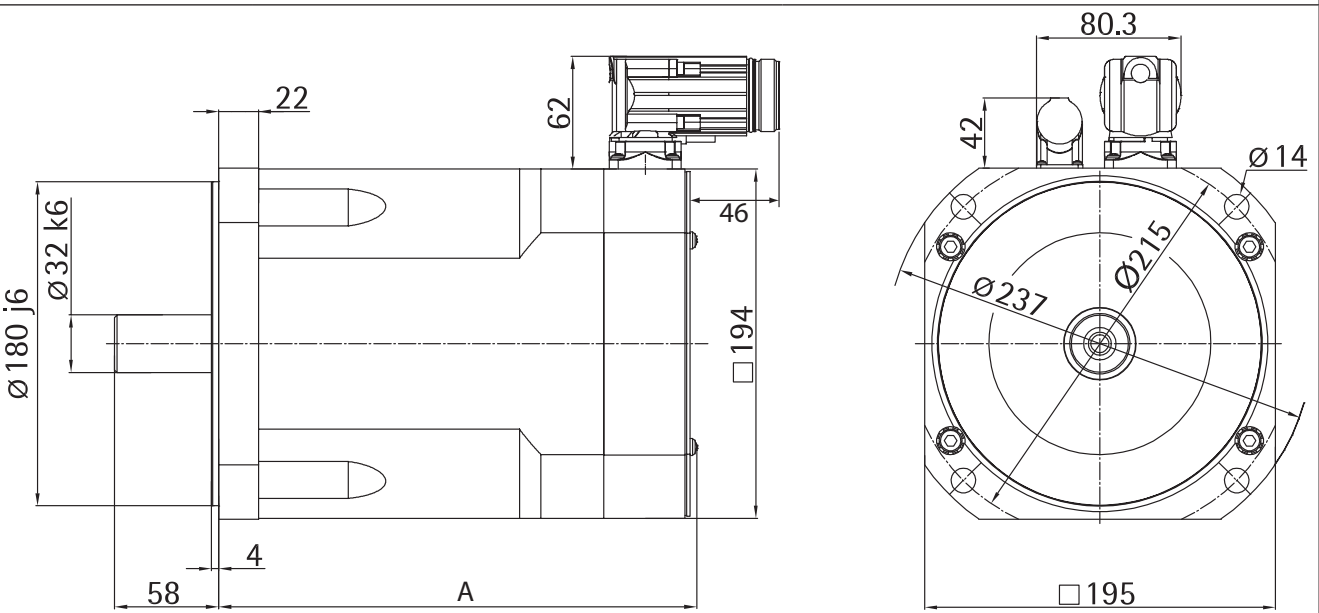
7.5 Servo motor ExSMD0x-xxxx



for inverter rated voltage 400 to 480 VAC											
Motor type			E1			E2			E3		
Rated speed	n _N	[rpm]	1000	2000	3000	1000	2000	3000	1000	2000	3000
Stall torque	M _{d0}	[Nm]	23.5			35.0			48.0		
Current at stall torque	I _{d0}	[A]	7.6	12.7	16.9	10.9	19.3	24.8	16.1	27.7	38.2
Number of poles	2p		6								
Nominal rating											
Rated torque	M _{dN}	[Nm]	23	19	14	34	28	19	47	40	27
Rated current	I _{dN}	[A]	6.9	9.7	9.4	9.8	14.2	12.4	14.5	20.8	19.6
Rated power	P _{dN}	[kW]	2.4	4.0	4.4	3.6	5.8	6.0	4.9	8.3	8.4
Voltage constant ¹⁾	k _e	[V/1000rpm]	291.3	170.4	127.8	300	168.4	131.5	281.3	165	116.7
Winding resistance ²⁾	R _{U-V}	[Ω]	2.31	0.79	0.5	1.42	0.44	0.27	0.87	0.3	0.15
Winding inductance	L _{U-V}	[mH]	38.9	13.3	7.5	26.1	8.2	5.0	17.3	5.9	3.0
Maximum values											
max. torque	M _{max}	[Nm]	65			106			145		
max. current (peak value)	I _{max}	[A]	23.3	39.3	52.2	36.3	64.1	81.7	53.2	90.4	127.0
max. speed	n _{max}	[rpm]	4000								
Mechanical data ³⁾											
Rotor inertia	J _L	[kgcm ²]	57			79			102		
Mass	m	[kg]	24			26			29		
Total length	l ₃₈	[mm]	266			294			322		
1) Peak value at operating temperature											
2) at 20°C											
3) with resolver, without holding brake											

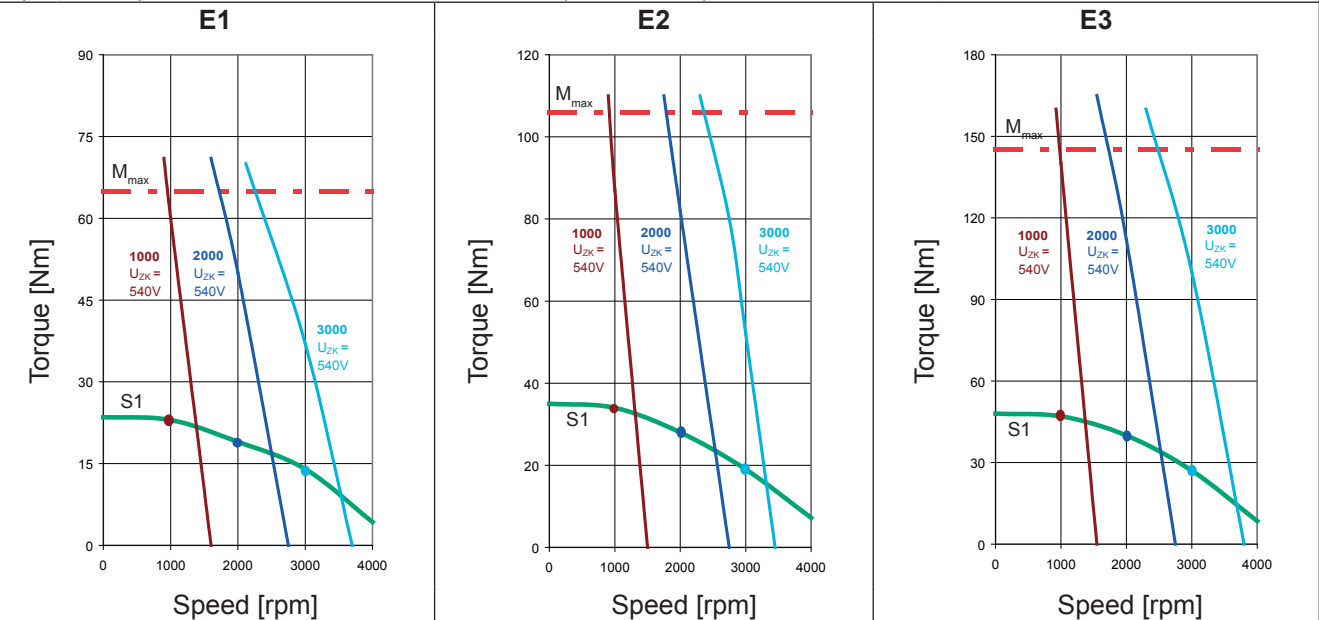
Technical data of the holding brake			
Holding torque	M_{Br}	[Nm]	60
Rated voltage	U_{Br}	[VDC]	24
Rated current (20°C)	I_{Br}	[A]	2.3
Mass	m	[kg]	3.4
Rotor inertia	J_{Br}	[kgcm ²]	20.1

Dimensions servo motor ExSMD0x-xxxx



Motor type \ Brake	without holding brake	with holding brake
E1	286	
E2	314	
E3	342	

Speed-/torque characteristics for Ulink = 540 V (400 V class)



8. Appendix

8.1 Certification

8.1.2 CE Marking

CE marked servo motors were developed and manufactured to comply with the regulations of the Low-Voltage Directive 2006/95/EC.

The servo motors must not be started until it is determined that the installation complies with the Machine directive (2006/42/EG) as well as the EMC-directive (2004/108/EC)(note EN 60204).

The servo motors meets the requirements of the Low-Voltage directive 2006/95/EC. The harmonized standards EN 60204-1, EN 60034, EN 292-1 and EN 292-2 were used..

An appropriate declaration of conformity is available if necessary via our internetportal.

8.1.3 UL Marking



Acceptance according to UR and cUR is marked at KEB servo motors with the adjacent logo on the type plate as well as by the E-file



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Mat.No.	00SM0EB-K016
Rev.	1E
Date	05/2012