Changes for the Better

MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC

MITSUBISHI CNC

Specifications Manual

MDS-EJ/EJH Series

IB-1501232(ENG)-C

Introduction

Thank you for selecting the Mitsubishi numerical control unit. This instruction manual describes the handling and caution points for using this AC servo/spindle. Incorrect handling may lead to unforeseen accidents, so always read this instruction manual thoroughly to ensure correct usage.
In order to confirm if all function specifications described in this manual are applicable, refer to the specifications for each CNC.

Notes on Reading This Manual

(1) Since the description of this specification manual deals with NC in general, for the specifications of individual machine tools, refer to the manuals issued by the respective machine manufacturers. The "restrictions" and "available functions" described in the manuals issued by the machine manufacturers have precedence to those in this manual.
(2) This manual describes as many special operations as possible, but it should be kept in mind that items not mentioned in this manual cannot be performed.

Precautions for Safety

Please read this manual and auxiliary documents before starting installation, operation, maintenance or inspection to ensure correct usage. Thoroughly understand the device, safety information and precautions before starting operation.
The safety precautions in this instruction manual are ranked as "WARNING" and "CAUTION".

⚠ DANGER

When there is a potential risk of fatal or serious injuries if handling is mistaken.

⚠ WARNING

When a dangerous situation, or fatal or serious injuries may occur if handling is mistaken.

⚠ CAUTION

When a dangerous situation may occur if handling is mistaken leading to medium or minor injuries, or physical damage.

Note that some items described as "⚠CAUTION" may lead to major results depending on the situation. In any case, important information that must be observed is described.

The signs indicating prohibited and mandatory matters are explained below.

	**Indicates a prohibited matter. For example, "Fire Prohibited" is indicated as  .**
	**Indicates a mandatory matter. For example, grounding is indicated as  .**

The meaning of each pictorial sign is as follows.

 **CAUTION**	 **CAUTION rotated object**	 **CAUTION HOT**	 **Danger Electric shock risk**	 **Danger explosive**
 **Prohibited**	 **Disassembly is prohibited**	 **KEEP FIRE AWAY**	 **General instruction**	 **Earth ground**

After reading this specifications and instructions manual, store it where the user can access it easily for reference.

The numeric control unit is configured of the control unit, operation board, servo drive unit, spindle drive unit, power supply, servo motor and spindle motor, etc.
In this section "Precautions for safety", the following items are generically called the "motor".

- Servo motor
- Linear servo motor
- Spindle motor
- Direct-drive motor

In this section "Precautions for safety", the following items are generically called the "unit".

- Servo drive unit
- Spindle drive unit
- Power supply unit
- Scale interface unit
- Magnetic pole detection unit

 **POINT**

Important matters that should be understood for operation of this machine are indicated as a POINT in this manual.

⚠ WARNING

1. Electric shock prevention

- **Do not open the front cover while the power is ON or during operation. Failure to observe this could lead to electric shocks.**
- **Do not operate the unit with the front cover removed. The high voltage terminals and charged sections will be exposed, and can cause electric shocks.**
- **Do not remove the front cover and connector even when the power is OFF unless carrying out wiring work or periodic inspections. The inside of the units is charged, and can cause electric shocks.**
- **Since the high voltage is supplied to the main circuit connector while the power is ON or during operation, do not touch the main circuit connector with an adjustment screwdriver or the pen tip. Failure to observe this could lead to electric shocks.**
- **Wait at least 15 minutes after turning the power OFF, confirm that the CHARGE lamp has gone out, and check the voltage between P and N terminals with a tester, etc., before starting wiring, maintenance or inspections. Failure to observe this could lead to electric shocks.**
- **Ground the unit and motor. For the motor, ground it via the drive unit.**
- **Wiring, maintenance and inspection work must be done by a qualified technician.**
- **Wire the servo drive unit and servo motor after installation. Failure to observe this could lead to electric shocks.**
- **Do not touch the switches with wet hands. Failure to observe this could lead to electric shocks.**
- **Do not damage, apply forcible stress, place heavy items on the cables or get them caught. Failure to observe this could lead to electric shocks.**
- **After assembling the built-in IPM spindle motor, if the rotor is rotated by hand etc., voltage occurs between the terminals of lead. Take care not to get electric shocks.**

⚠ WARNING

2. Injury prevention

⚠ **When handling a motor, perform operations in safe clothing.**

⚠ **In the system where the optical communication with CNC is executed, do not see directly the light generated from CN1A/CN1B connector of drive unit or the end of cable. When the light gets into eye, you may feel something is wrong for eye.**
(The light source of optical communication corresponds to class1 defined in JISC6802 or IEC60825-1.)

⚠ **The linear servo motor, direct-drive motor and built-in IPM spindle motor uses permanent magnets in the rotor, so observe the following precautions.**

(1)Handling

- The linear servo motor, direct-drive motor and built-in IPM spindle motor could adversely affect medical electronics such as pacemakers, etc., therefore, do not approach the rotor.
- Do not place magnetic materials as iron.
- When a magnetic material as iron is placed, take safety measure not to pinch fingers or hands due to the magnetic attraction force.
- Remove metal items such as watch, piercing jewelry, necklace, etc.
- Do not place portable items that could malfunction or fail due to the influence of the magnetic force.
- When the rotor is not securely fixed to the machine or device, do not leave it unattended but store it in the package properly.
- When installing the motor to the machine, take it out from the package one by one, and then install it.
- It is highly dangerous to lay out the motor or magnetic plates together on the table or pallet, therefore never do so.

(2)Transportation and storage

- Correctly store the rotor in the package to transport and store.
- During transportation and storage, draw people's attention by applying a notice saying "Strong magnet-Handle with care" to the package or storage shelf.
- Do not use a damaged package.

(3)Installation

- Take special care not to pinch fingers, etc., when installing (and unpacking) the linear servo motor.

⚠ CAUTION

1. Fire prevention

- **Install the units, motors and regenerative resistor on non-combustible material. Direct installation on combustible material or near combustible materials could lead to fires.**
- **Always install a circuit protector and contactor on the servo drive unit power input as explained in this manual. Refer to this manual and select the correct circuit protector and contactor. An incorrect selection could result in fire.**
- **Shut off the power on the unit side if a fault occurs in the units. Fires could be caused if a large current continues to flow.**
- **When using a regenerative resistor, provide a sequence that shuts off the power with the regenerative resistor's error signal. The regenerative resistor could abnormally overheat and cause a fire due to a fault in the regenerative transistor, etc.**
- **The battery unit could heat up, ignite or rupture if submerged in water, or if the poles are incorrectly wired.**
- **Cut off the main circuit power with the contactor when an alarm or emergency stop occurs.**

2. Injury prevention

- **Do not apply a voltage other than that specified in this manual, on each terminal. Failure to observe this item could lead to ruptures or damage, etc.**
- **Do not mistake the terminal connections. Failure to observe this item could lead to ruptures or damage, etc.**
- **Do not mistake the polarity (+,-). Failure to observe this item could lead to ruptures or damage, etc.**
- **Do not touch the radiation fin on unit back face, regenerative resistor or motor, etc., or place parts (cables, etc.) while the power is turned ON or immediately after turning the power OFF. These parts may reach high temperatures, and can cause burns or part damage.**
- **Structure the cooling fan on the unit back face, etc., etc so that it cannot be touched after installation. Touching the cooling fan during operation could lead to injuries.**
- **Take care not to suck hair, clothes, etc. into the cooling fan.**

⚠ CAUTION

3. Various precautions

Observe the following precautions. Incorrect handling of the unit could lead to faults, injuries and electric shocks, etc.

(1) Transportation and installation

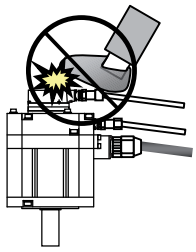
⚠ **Correctly transport the product according to its weight.**

❗ **Use the motor's hanging bolts only when transporting the motor. Do not transport the machine when the motor is installed on the machine.**

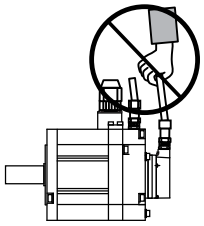
⚠ **Do not stack the products above the tolerable number.**

⚠ **Follow this manual and install the unit or motor in a place where the weight can be borne.**

⚠ **Do not get on top of or place heavy objects on the unit.**



⚠ **Do not hold the cables, axis or encoder when transporting the motor.**



⚠ **Do not hold the connected wires or cables when transporting the units.**

⚠ **Do not hold the front cover when transporting the unit. The unit could drop.**

⚠ **Always observe the installation directions of the units or motors.**

⚠ **Secure the specified distance between the units and control panel, or between the servo drive unit and other devices.**

⚠ **Do not install or run a unit or motor that is damaged or missing parts.**

⚠ **Do not block the intake or exhaust ports of the motor provided with a cooling fan.**

⚠ **Do not let foreign objects enter the units or motors. In particular, if conductive objects such as screws or metal chips, etc., or combustible materials such as oil enter, rupture or breakage could occur.**

⚠ **Provide adequate protection using a material such as connector for conduit to prevent screws, metallic detritus, water and other conductive matter or oil and other combustible matter from entering the motor through the power line lead-out port.**

⚠ **The units, motors and encoders are precision devices, so do not drop them or apply strong impacts to them.**

⚠ CAUTION

⚠ **Store and use the units under the following environment conditions.**

Environment	Unit	Motor
Ambient temperature	Operation: 0 to 55°C (with no freezing), Storage / Transportation: -15°C to 70°C (with no freezing)	Operation: 0 to 40°C (with no freezing), Storage: -15°C to 70°C (Note2) (with no freezing)
Ambient humidity	Operation: 90%RH or less (with no dew condensation) Storage / Transportation: 90%RH or less (with no dew condensation)	Operation: 80%RH or less (with no dew condensation), Storage: 90%RH or less (with no dew condensation)
Atmosphere	Indoors (no direct sunlight) With no corrosive gas, inflammable gas, oil mist, dust or conductive fine particles	
Altitude	Operation/Storage: 1000 meters or less above sea level, Transportation: 13000 meters or less above sea level	Operation: 1000 meters or less above sea level, Storage: 10000 meters or less above sea level
Vibration/impact	According to each unit or motor specification	

(Note 1) For details, confirm each unit or motor specifications in addition.
(Note 2) -15°C to 55°C for linear servo motor.

⚠ **When disinfectants or insecticides must be used to treat wood packaging materials, always use methods other than fumigation (for example, apply heat treatment at the minimum wood core temperature of 56 °C for a minimum duration of 30 minutes (ISPM No. 15 (2009))).**
If products such as units are directly fumigated or packed with fumigated wooden materials, halogen substances (including fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine) contained in fumes may contribute to the erosion of the capacitors.
When exporting the products, make sure to comply with the laws and regulations of each country.

⚠ **Do not use the products in conjunction with any components that contain halogenated flame retardants (bromine, etc). Failure to observe this may cause the erosion of the capacitors.**

⚠ **Securely fix the servo motor to the machine. Insufficient fixing could lead to the servo motor slipping off during operation.**

⚠ **Always install the servo motor with reduction gear in the designated direction. Failure to do so could lead to oil leaks.**

⚠ **Structure the rotary sections of the motor so that it can never be touched during operation. Install a cover, etc., on the shaft.**

⚠ **When installing a coupling to a servo motor shaft end, do not apply an impact by hammering, etc. The encoder could be damaged.**

⚠ **Do not apply a load exceeding the tolerable load onto the servo motor shaft. The shaft could break.**

⚠ **Store the motor in the package box.**

⚠ **When inserting the shaft into the built-in IPM spindle motor, do not heat the rotor higher than 130°C. The magnet could be demagnetized, and the specifications characteristics will not be ensured.**

⚠ **Always use a nonmagnetic tool (explosion-proof beryllium copper alloy safety tool: NGK Insulators, etc.) when installing the built-in IPM spindle motor, direct-drive motor and linear servo motor.**

⚠ **Always provide a mechanical stopper on the end of the linear servo motor's travel path.**

❗ **If the unit has been stored for a long time, always check the operation before starting actual operation. Please contact the Service Center, Service Station, Sales Office or delayer.**

⚠ CAUTION

(2) Wiring

⚠ **Correctly and securely perform the wiring. Failure to do so could lead to abnormal operation of the motor.**

⚠ **Do not install a condensing capacitor, surge absorber or radio noise filter on the output side of the drive unit.**

⚠ **Correctly connect the output side of the drive unit (terminals U, V, W). Failure to do so could lead to abnormal operation of the motor.**

⚠ **When using a power regenerative power supply unit, always install an AC reactor for each power supply unit.**

⚠ **In the main circuit power supply side of the unit, always install an appropriate circuit protector or contactor for each unit. Circuit protector or contactor cannot be shared by several units.**

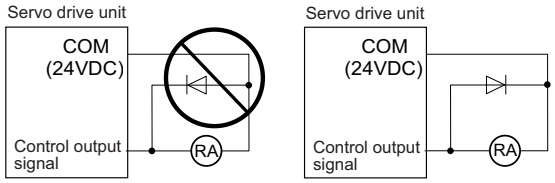
⚠ **Always connect the motor to the drive unit's output terminals (U, V, W).**

⚠ **Do not directly connect a commercial power supply to the servo motor. Failure to observe this could result in a fault.**

⚠ **When using an inductive load such as a relay, always connect a diode as a noise measure parallel to the load.**

⚠ **When using a capacitance load such as a lamp, always connect a protective resistor as a noise measure serial to the load.**

⚠ **Do not reverse the direction of a diode which connect to a DC relay for the control output signals such as contractor and motor brake output, etc. to suppress a surge. Connecting it backwards could cause the drive unit to malfunction so that signals are not output, and emergency stop and other safety circuits are inoperable.**



⚠ **Do not connect/disconnect the cables connected between the units while the power is ON.**

⚠ **Securely tighten the cable connector fixing screw or fixing mechanism. An insecure fixing could cause the cable to fall off while the power is ON.**

⚠ **When using a shielded cable instructed in the instruction manual, always ground the cable with a cable clamp, etc.**

⚠ **Always separate the signals wires from the drive wire and power line.**

⚠ **Use wires and cables that have a wire diameter, heat resistance and flexibility that conforms to the system.**

(3) Trial operation and adjustment

⚠ **Check and adjust each program and parameter before starting operation. Failure to do so could lead to unforeseen operation of the machine.**

⚠ **Do not make remarkable adjustments and changes of parameter as the operation could become unstable.**

⚠ **The usable motor and unit combination is predetermined. Always check the combinations and parameters before starting trial operation.**

⚠ **The direct-drive motor and linear servo motor do not have a stopping device such as magnetic brakes. Install a stopping device on the machine side.**

⚠ **When using the linear servo motor for an unbalance axis, adjust the unbalance weight to 0 by installing an air cylinder, etc. on the machine side. The unbalance weight disables the initial magnetic pole adjustment.**

⚠ CAUTION

(4) Usage methods

In abnormal state, install an external emergency stop circuit so that the operation can be stopped and power shut off immediately.

Turn the power OFF immediately if smoke, abnormal noise or odors are generated from the unit or motor.

Do not disassemble or repair this product.

Never make modifications.

When an alarm occurs, the machine will start suddenly if an alarm reset (RST) is carried out while an operation start signal (ST) is being input. Always confirm that the operation signal is OFF before carrying out an alarm reset. Failure to do so could lead to accidents or injuries.

Reduce magnetic damage by installing a noise filter. The electronic devices used near the unit could be affected by magnetic noise. Install a line noise filter, etc., if there is a risk of magnetic noise.

Use the unit, motor and regenerative resistor with the designated combination. Failure to do so could lead to fires or trouble.

The brake (magnetic brake) of the servo motor are for holding, and must not be used for normal braking.

There may be cases when holding is not possible due to the magnetic brake's life, the machine construction (when ball screw and servo motor are coupled via a timing belt, etc.) or the magnetic brake's failure. Install a stop device to ensure safety on the machine side.

After changing the programs/parameters or after maintenance and inspection, always test the operation before starting actual operation.

Do not enter the movable range of the machine during automatic operation. Never place body parts near or touch the spindle during rotation.

Follow the power supply specification conditions given in each specification for the power (input voltage, input frequency, tolerable sudden power failure time, etc.).

Set all bits to "0" if they are indicated as not used or empty in the explanation on the bits.

Do not use the dynamic brakes except during the emergency stop. Continued use of the dynamic brakes could result in brake damage.

If a circuit protector for the main circuit power supply is shared by several units, the circuit protector may not activate when a short-circuit fault occurs in a small capacity unit. This is dangerous, so never share the circuit protector.

Mitsubishi spindle motor is dedicated to machine tools. Do not use for other purposes.

(5) Troubleshooting

If a hazardous situation is predicted during power failure or product trouble, use a servo motor with magnetic brakes or install an external brake mechanism.

Always turn the main circuit power of the motor OFF when an alarm occurs.

If an alarm occurs, remove the cause, and secure the safety before resetting the alarm.

⚠ CAUTION

(6) Maintenance, inspection and part replacement

⚠ **Always backup the programs and parameters before starting maintenance or inspections.**

⚠ **The capacity of the electrolytic capacitor will drop over time due to self-discharging, etc. To prevent secondary disasters due to failures, replacing this part every five years when used under a normal environment is recommended. Contact the Service Center, Service Station, Sales Office or delayer for repairs or part replacement.**

⚠ **Do not perform a megger test (insulation resistance measurement) during inspections.**

⚠ **If the battery low warning is issued, immediately replace the battery. Replace the batteries while applying the drive unit's control power.**

⚠ **Do not short circuit, charge, overheat, incinerate or disassemble the battery.**

⚠ **For after-purchase servicing of the built-in motor, only the servicing parts for MITSUBISHI encoder can be supplied. For the motor body, prepare the spare parts at the machine manufacturers.**

⚠ **For maintenance, part replacement, and services in case of failures in the built-in motor (including the encoder), take necessary actions at the machine manufacturers. For drive unit, Mitsubishi can offer the after-purchase servicing as with the general drive unit.**

(7) Disposal

⚠ **Take the batteries and backlights for LCD, etc., off from the controller, drive unit and motor, and dispose of them as general industrial wastes.**

⚠ **Do not disassemble the unit or motor.**

⚠ **Dispose of the battery according to local laws.**

⚠ **Always return the secondary side (magnet side) of the linear servo motor to the Service Center or Service Station.**

⚠ **When incinerating optical communication cable, hydrogen fluoride gas or hydrogen chloride gas which is corrosive and harmful may be generated. For disposal of optical communication cable, request for specialized industrial waste disposal services that has incineration facility for disposing hydrogen fluoride gas or hydrogen chloride gas.**

(8) Transportation

⚠ **The unit and motor are precision parts and must be handled carefully.**

⚠ **According to a United Nations Advisory, the battery unit and battery must be transported according to the rules set forth by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Air Transportation Association (IATA), International Maritime Organization (IMO), and United States Department of Transportation (DOT), etc.**

(9) General precautions

The drawings given in this manual show the covers and safety partitions, etc., removed to provide a clearer explanation. Always return the covers or partitions to their respective places before starting operation, and always follow the instructions given in this manual.

Treatment of waste

The following two laws will apply when disposing of this product. Considerations must be made to each law. The following laws are in effect in Japan. Thus, when using this product overseas, the local laws will have a priority. If necessary, indicate or notify these laws to the final user of the product.

(1) Requirements for "Law for Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources"
   (a) Recycle as much of this product as possible when finished with use.
   (b) When recycling, often parts are sorted into steel scraps and electric parts, etc., and sold to scrap contractors. Mitsubishi recommends sorting the product and selling the members to appropriate contractors.

(2) Requirements for "Law for Treatment of Waste and Cleaning"
   (a) Mitsubishi recommends recycling and selling the product when no longer needed according to item (1) above. The user should make an effort to reduce waste in this manner.
   (b) When disposing a product that cannot be resold, it shall be treated as a waste product.
   (c) The treatment of industrial waste must be commissioned to a licensed industrial waste treatment contractor, and appropriate measures, including a manifest control, must be taken.
   (d) Batteries correspond to "primary batteries", and must be disposed of according to local disposal laws.

Disposal

(Note) This symbol mark is for EU countries only.
This symbol mark is according to the directive 2006/66/EC Article 20 Information for end-users and Annex II.

Your MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC product is designed and manufactured with high quality materials and components which can be recycled and/or reused.
This symbol means that batteries and accumulators, at their end-of-life, should be disposed of separately from your household waste.
If a chemical symbol is printed beneath the symbol shown above, this chemical symbol means that the battery or accumulator contains a heavy metal at a certain concentration. This will be indicated as follows:
Hg: mercury (0,0005%), Cd: cadmium (0,002%), Pb: lead (0,004%)
In the European Union there are separate collection systems for used batteries and accumulators.
Please, dispose of batteries and accumulators correctly at your local community waste collection/ recycling centre.

Please, help us to conserve the environment we live in!

Trademarks

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Other company and product names that appear in this manual are trademarks or registered trademarks of the respective companies.

本製品の取扱いについて

(日本語 /Japanese)
本製品は工業用 (クラス A) 電磁環境適合機器です。販売者あるいは使用者はこの点に注意し、住商業環境以外での使用をお願いいたします。

Handling of our product

(English)
This is a class A product. In a domestic environment this product may cause radio interference in which case the user may be required to take adequate measures.

본 제품의 취급에 대해서

(한국어 /Korean)
이 기기는 업무용 (A 급) 전자파적합기기로서 판매자 또는 사용자는 이 점을 주의하시기 바라며 가정외의 지역에서 사용하는 것을 목적으로 합니다 .

WARRANTY

Please confirm the following product warranty details before using MITSUBISHI CNC.

1. Warranty Period and Coverage

Should any fault or defect (hereafter called "failure") for which we are liable occur in this product during the warranty period, we shall provide repair services at no cost through the distributor from which the product was purchased or through a Mitsubishi Electric service provider. Note, however that this shall not apply if the customer was informed prior to purchase of the product that the product is not covered under warranty. Also note that we are not responsible for any on-site readjustment and/or trial run that may be required after a defective unit is replaced.

[Warranty Term]
The term of warranty for this product shall be twenty-four (24) months from the date of delivery of product to the end user, provided the product purchased from us in Japan is installed in Japan (but in no event longer than thirty (30) months, Including the distribution time after shipment from Mitsubishi Electric or its distributor).
Note that, for the case where the product purchased from us in or outside Japan is exported and installed in any country other than where it was purchased; please refer to "2. Service in overseas countries" as will be explained.

[Limitations]
(1) The customer is requested to conduct an initial failure diagnosis by him/herself, as a general rule. It can also be carried out by us or our service provider upon the customer's request and the actual cost will be charged.
(2) This warranty applies only when the conditions, method, environment, etc., of use are in compliance with the terms and conditions and instructions that are set forth in the instruction manual, user's manual, and the caution label affixed to the product, etc.
(3) Even during the term of warranty, repair costs shall be charged to the customer in the following cases:
  (a) a failure caused by improper storage or handling, carelessness or negligence, etc., or a failure caused by the customer's hardware or software problem
  (b) a failure caused by any alteration, etc., to the product made by the customer without Mitsubishi Electric's approval
  (c) a failure which may be regarded as avoidable, if the customer's equipment in which this product is incorporated is equipped with a safety device required by applicable laws or has any function or structure considered to be indispensable in the light of common sense in the industry
  (d) a failure which may be regarded as avoidable if consumable parts designated in the instruction manual, etc. are duly maintained and replaced
  (e) any replacement of consumable parts (including a battery, relay and fuse)
  (f) a failure caused by external factors such as inevitable accidents, including without limitation fire and abnormal fluctuation of voltage, and acts of God, including without limitation earthquake, lightning, and natural disasters
  (g) a failure which is unforeseeable under technologies available at the time of shipment of this product from our company
  (h) any other failures which we are not responsible for or which the customer acknowledges we are not responsible for

2. Service in Overseas Countries

If the customer installs the product purchased from us in his/her machine or equipment, and export it to any country other than where he/she bought it, the customer may sign a paid warranty contract with our local FA center.
This falls under the case where the product purchased from us in or outside Japan is exported and installed in any country other than where it was purchased.
For details please contact the distributor from which the customer purchased the product.

3. Exclusion of Responsibility for Compensation against Loss of Opportunity, Secondary Loss, etc.

Whether during or after the term of warranty, we assume no responsibility for any damages arising from causes for which we are not responsible, any losses of opportunity and/or profit incurred by the customer due to a failure of this product, any damages, secondary damages or compensation for accidents arising under specific circumstances that either foreseen or unforeseen by Mitsubishi Electric, any damages to products other than this product, or compensation for any replacement work, readjustment and startup test run of on-site machines or any other operations conducted by the customer.

4. Changes in Product Specifications

Specifications shown in our catalogs, manuals or technical documents are subject to change without notice.

5. Product Application

(1) For the use of this product, its applications should be those that may not result in a serious damage even if any failure or malfunction occurs in the product, and a backup or fail-safe function should operate on an external system to the product when any failure or malfunction occurs.
(2) Mitsubishi CNC is designed and manufactured solely for applications to machine tools to be used for industrial purposes. Do not use this product in any applications other than those specified above, especially those which are substantially influential on the public interest or which are expected to have significant influence on human lives or properties.

Contents

Outline for MDS-EJ/EJH Series Instruction Manual (IB-1501235-C)

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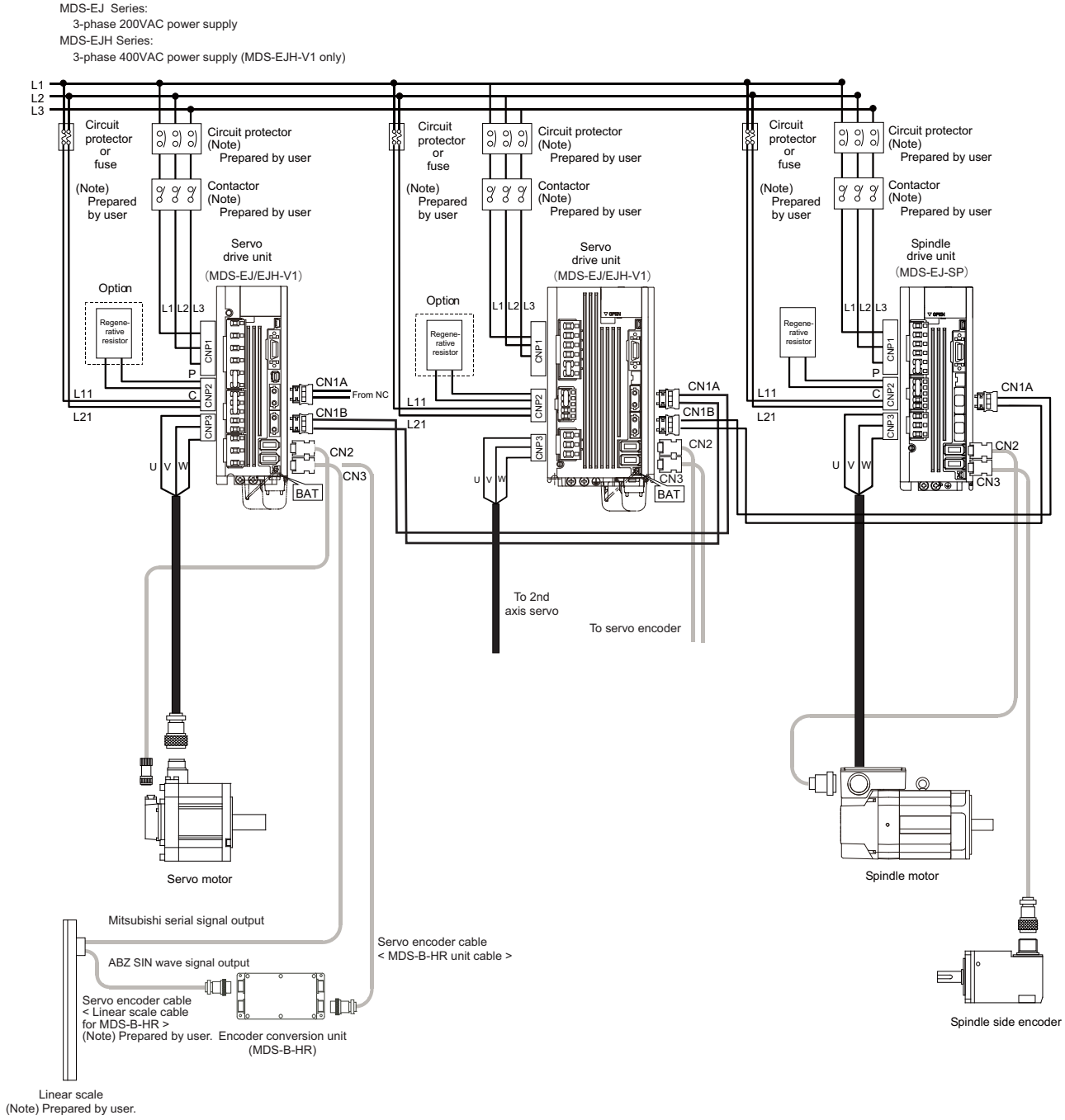
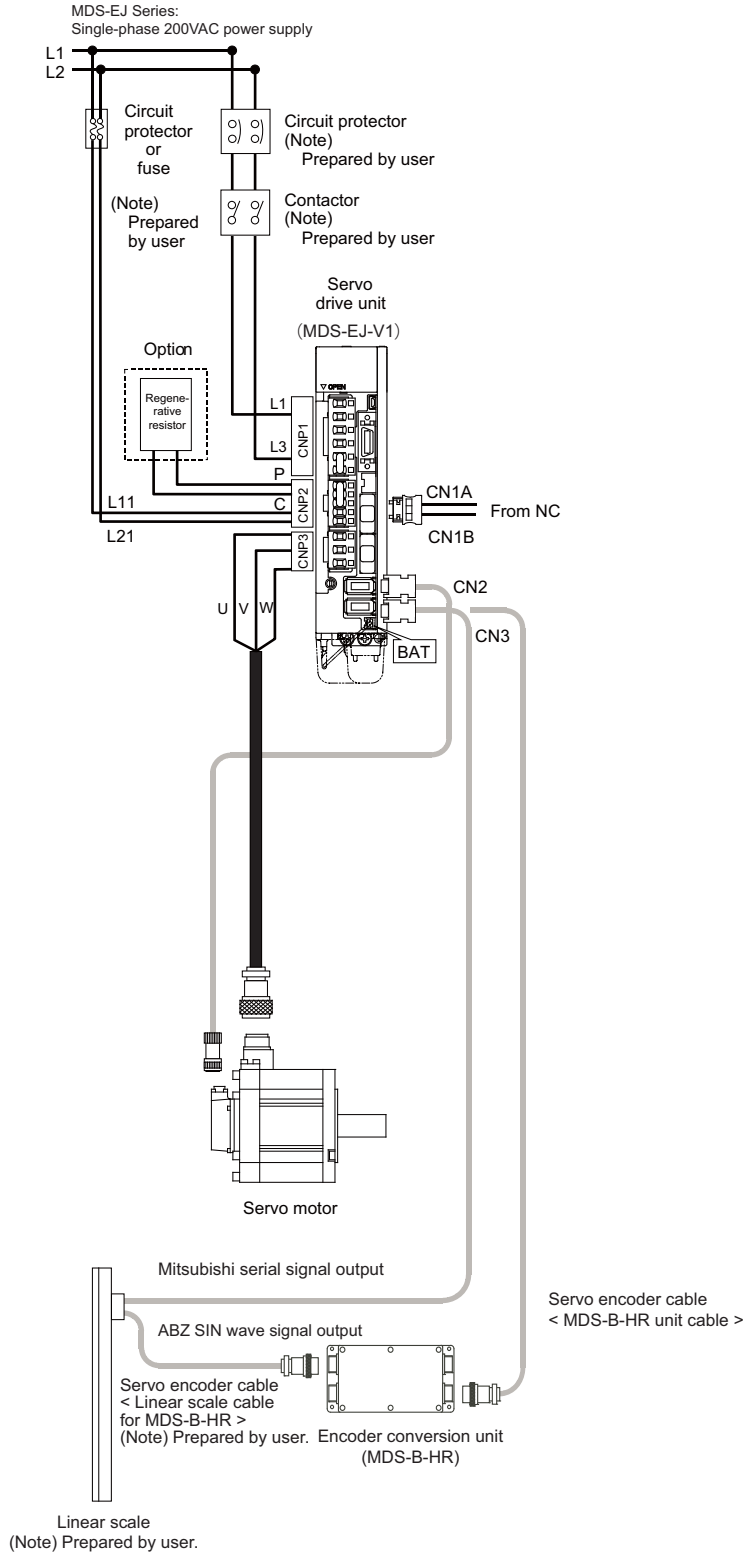
Introduction

1.1 Servo/Spindle Drive System Configuration

1.1.1 System Configuration



< For single-phase power supply >

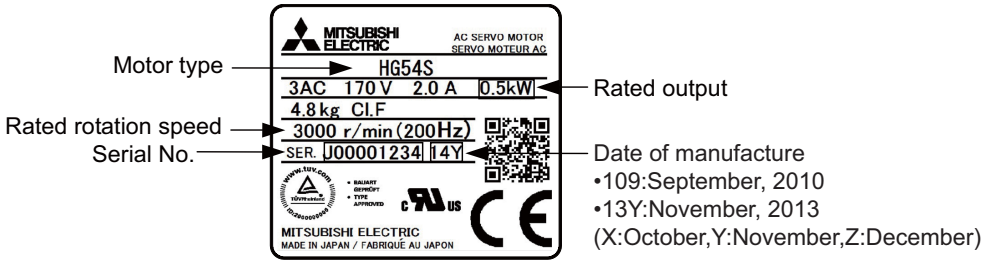


⚠ CAUTION

1. Connect single-phase 200 to 230VAC power supply to L1 and L3 but do not connect anything to L2.
2. Use the servo drive unit under an Overvoltage Category III as stipulated in IEC/EN60664-1 for a star-connected power supply with the neutral point grounded.

1.2 Explanation of Type

1.2.1 Servo Motor Type



Motor rating nameplate

(1) 200V series

< HG Series >

HG (1) (2) (3) (4)

(1) Rated output · Maximum rotation speed

Symbol	Rated output	Maximum rotation speed	Flange size (mm)
75	under development		
105			
54	0.5 kW	4000 r/min	130 SQ.
104	1.0 kW	4000 r/min	130 SQ.
154	1.5 kW	4000 r/min	130 SQ.
224	2.2 kW	4000 r/min	130 SQ.
204	2.0 kW	4000 r/min	176 SQ.
354	3.5 kW	3500 r/min	176 SQ.
123	1.2 kW	3000 r/min	130 SQ.
223	2.2 kW	3000 r/min	130 SQ.
303	3.0 kW	3000 r/min	176 SQ.
142	1.4 kW	2000 r/min	130 SQ.
302	3.0 kW	2000 r/min	176 SQ.

(3) Shaft end structure

Symbol	Shaft end structure
S	Straight
T	Taper

(Note) "Taper" is available for the motor w hose flange size is 90 SQ. mm or 130 SQ. mm.

(2) Magnetic brakes

Symbol	Magnetic brake
None	None
B	With magnetic brakes

(4) Encoder

Symbol	Detection method	Resolution
D48	Absolute position	1,048,576 p/rev

(2) 400V series

< HG-H Series >

HG-H (1) (2) (3) – (4)

(1) Rated output · Maximum rotation speed

Symbol	Rated output	Maximum rotation speed	Flange size (mm)
75	under development		
105			
54	0.5kW	4000r/min	130 SQ.
104	1.0kW	4000r/min	130 SQ.
154	1.5kW	4000r/min	130 SQ.

(3) Shaft end structure

Symbol	Shaft end structure
S	Straight
T	Taper

(Note) "Taper" is available for the motor w hose flange size is 90 SQ. mm or 130 SQ. mm.

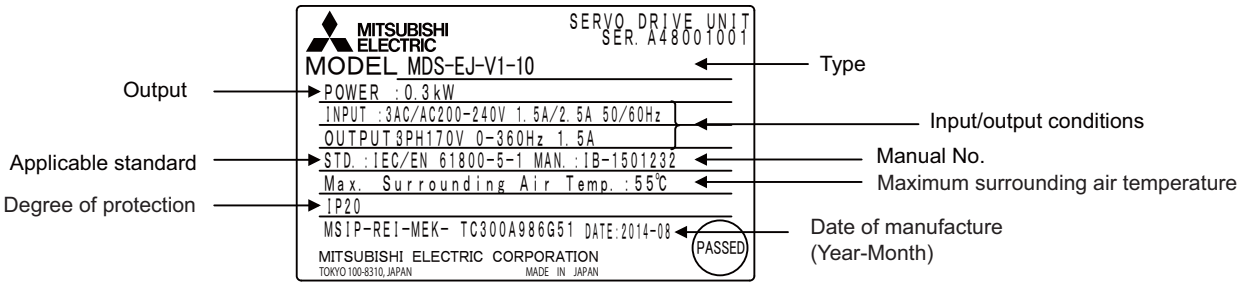
(2) Magnetic brakes

Symbol	Magnetic brakes
None	None
B	With magnetic brakes

(4) Encoder

Symbol	Detection method	Resolution
D48	Absolute position	1,048,576 p/rev

1.2.2 Servo Drive Unit Type



Rating nameplate

(1) 200V series

< MDS-EJ Series >

MDS-EJ-V1- (1)

(1) Unit Type MDS-EJ-V1-		Compatible motor type	HG□											
			75	105	54	104	154	224	204	354	123	223	303	142	302
	Unit width	Stall torque (N·m) / Unit nominal maximum current	2.0	3.0	2.9	5.9	9.0	12.0	13.7	22.5	7.0	12.0	22.5	11.0	20.0
10	40mm	10A	under development												
15	40mm	15A													
30	60mm	30A			●										
40	90mm	40A				●					●	●		●	●
80	90mm	80A					●	●	●				●		
100	90mm	100A								●					

● Indicates the compatible motor for each servo drive unit.

(2) 400V series

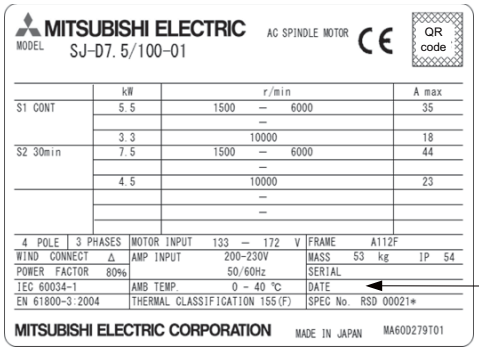
< MDS-EJH Series >

MDS-EJH-V1- (1)

(1) Unit Type MDS-EJH-V1-		Compatible motor type	HG-H□				
			75	105	54	104	154
	Unit width	Stall torque (N·m) / Unit nominal maximum current	2.0	3.0	2.9	5.9	9.0
10	60mm	10A	under development				
15	60mm	15A					
20	90mm	20A			●	●	
40	105mm	40A					●

● Indicates the compatible motor for each servo drive unit.

1.2.3 Spindle Motor Type



Rating nameplate

< SJ-D Series >

SJ-D (1) (2) / (3) - (4) (5) - (6)

(1) Motor series

Symbol	Motor Series
None	Standard
J	Compact & lightweight specifications
L	Low-inertia specifications

(2) Short time (or %ED) rated output

Symbol	Short-time rated output
3.7	3.7kW
0.75	0.75kW
1.5	1.5kW
5.5	5.5kW
7.5	7.5kW
11	11kW
15	15kW

(3) Maximum rotation speed
Indicates the hundreds place and higher order digits.

(4) Specification code
Indicates a specification code (01 to 99).

(5) Encoder

Symbol	Type
None	Type 1
T	Type 2

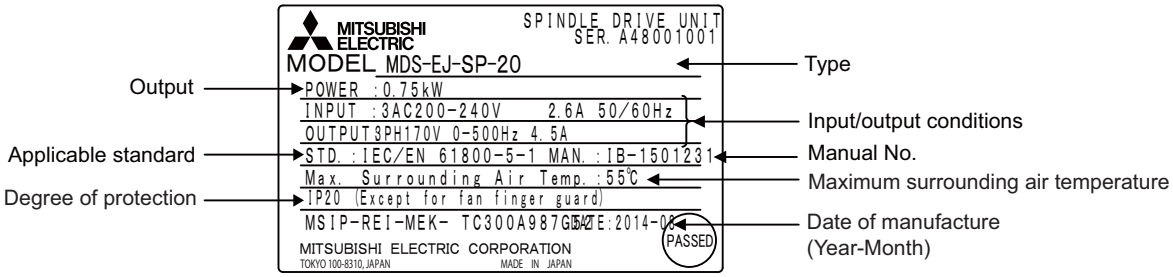
(6) Option (Note)

Symbol	Option
None	Standard (flange type, without oil seal, without key, coil changeover unavailable, air-cooling, solid shaft)
C	With key
J	Oil seal
S	Hollow shaft
X	Reversed cooling air

(Note) If more than one option is included, the symbols are in alphabetical order.

(Note) This explains the model name system of spindle motors, but does not mean all the combinations are available.

1.2.4 Spindle Drive Unit Type



Rating nameplate

(a) 1-axis spindle drive unit

MDS-EJ-SP- **(1)**

(1) Capacity

Symbol	Unit nominal maximum current	Unit w idth
20	20A	60mm
40	40A	90mm
80	80A	
100	100A	105mm
120	120A	
160	160A	172mm

2

Specifications

2.1 Servo Motor

2.1.1 Specifications List

(1) 200V series

< HG Series >

Servo motor type		HG Series							
		ABS specifications: HG □ -D48							
		HG75	HG105	HG54	HG104	HG154	HG224	HG204	HG354
Compatible servo drive unit type	MDS-EJ-V1	under development		30	40	80	80	80	100
Continuous characteristics	Rated output [kW]			0.5	1.0	1.5	2.2	2.0	3.5
	Rated current [A]			1.8	3.6	5.8	8.5	6.8	13.8
	Rated torque [N•m]			1.6	3.2	4.8	7.0	6.4	11.1
	Stall current [A]			3.2	6.6	11.0	14.5	14.6	22.0
	Stall torque [N•m]			2.9	5.9	9.0	12.0	13.7	22.5
Power facility capacity [kVA]				1.1	2.0	2.8	4.1	3.7	6.4
Rated rotation speed [r/min]				3000					
Maximum rotation speed [r/min]				4000					3500
Maximum current [A]				16.8	29.0	52.0	57.0	52.0	64.0
Maximum torque [N•m]				13.0	23.3	42.0	46.5	42.0	65.0
Power rate at continuous rated torque [kW/s]				4.1	8.42	12.7	20.7	10.6	16.5
Motor inertia [kg•cm^2]				6.1	11.9	17.8	23.7	38.3	75.0
Motor inertia with brake [kg•cm^2]				8.3	14.1	20.0	25.9	48.0	84.7
Maximum motor shaft conversion load inertia ratio				High-speed, high-accuracy machine: 3 times or less of motor inertia General machine tool (interpolation axis): 5 times or less of motor inertia General machine (non-interpolation axis): 7 times or less of motor inertia					
Motor side encoder				Resolution per motor revolution D48: 1,048,576 pulse/rev					
Degree of protection				IP67 (The shaft-through portion is excluded.))					
Environment	Ambient temperature			Operation: 0 to 40°C (with no freezing), Storage: -15°C to 70°C (with no freezing)					
	Ambient humidity			Operation: 80%RH or less (with no dew condensation), Storage: 90%RH or less (with no dew condensation)					
	Atmosphere			Indoors (no direct sunlight); no corrosive gas, inflammable gas, oil mist, or dust					
	Altitude			Operation: 1000 meters or less above sea level, Storage: 10000 meters or less above sea level					
	Vibration			X,Y:24.5m/s^2 (2.5G)				X:24.5m/s^2 (2.5G) Y:29.4m/s^2 (3G)	
Flange size [mm]				130 SQ.	130 SQ.	130 SQ.	130 SQ.	176 SQ.	176 SQ.
Total length (excluding shaft) [mm]				118.5	140.5	162.5	184.5	143.5	183.5
Flange fitting diameter [mm]				Φ110	Φ110	Φ110	Φ110	Φ114.3	Φ114.3
Shaft diameter [mm]				Φ24	Φ24	Φ24	Φ24	Φ35	Φ35
Mass Without / with brake [kg]				4.8/6.8	6.5/8.5	8.3/10.3	10.0/12.0	12.0/18.0	19.0/25.0
Heat-resistant class				155(F)					

(Note 1) The above characteristics values are representative values. The maximum current and maximum torque are the values when combined with the drive unit.

(Note 2) Only the combination designated in this manual can be used for the motor and drive unit. Always use the designated combination.

For outline dimension drawings, refer to "DRIVE SYSTEM DATA BOOK" (IB-1501252(ENG)).

< HG Series >

Servo motor type		HG Series				
		ABS specifications: HG □ -D48				
		HG123	HG223	HG303	HG142	HG302
Compatible servo drive unit type	MDS-EJ-V1	40	40	80	40	40
Continuous characteristics	Rated output [kW]	1.2	2.2	3.0	1.4	3.0
	Rated current [A]	5.2	9.0	10.7	3.9	7.8
	Rated torque [N•m]	5.7	10.5	14.3	6.7	14.3
	Stall current [A]	6.4	10.2	15.8	6.4	10.9
	Stall torque [N•m]	7.0	12.0	22.5	11.0	20.0
Power facility capacity [kVA]		2.3	4.1	5.5	2.7	5.5
Rated rotation speed [r/min]		2000				
Maximum rotation speed [r/min]		3000			2000	
Maximum current [A]		15.5	29.0	48.0	15.5	29.0
Maximum torque [N•m]		17.0	32.0	64.0	26.5	50.0
Power rate at continuous rated torque [kW/s]		27.3	46.5	27.3	25.2	27.3
Motor inertia [kg•cm^2]		11.9	23.7	75.0	17.8	75.0
Motor inertia with brake [kg•cm^2]		14.1	25.9	84.7	20.0	84.7
Maximum motor shaft conversion load inertia ratio		High-speed, high-accuracy machine: 3 times or less of motor inertia General machine tool (interpolation axis): 5 times or less of motor inertia General machine (non-interpolation axis): 7 times or less of motor inertia				
Motor side encoder		Resolution per motor revolution D48: 1,048,576 pulse/rev				
Degree of protection		IP67 (The shaft-through portion is excluded.))				
Environment	Ambient temperature	Operation: 0 to 40°C (with no freezing), Storage: -15°C to 70°C (with no freezing)				
	Ambient humidity	Operation: 80%RH or less (with no dew condensation), Storage: 90%RH or less (with no dew condensation)				
	Atmosphere	Indoors (no direct sunlight); no corrosive gas, inflammable gas, oil mist, or dust				
	Altitude	Operation: 1000 meters or less above sea level, Storage: 10000 meters or less above sea level				
	Vibration	X,Y:24.5m/s^2(2.5G)		X:24.5m/s^2(2.5G) Y:29.4m/s^2(3G)	X,Y:24.5m/s^2 (2.5G)	X:24.5m/s^2(2.5G) Y:29.4m/s^2(3G)
Flange size [mm]		130 SQ.	130 SQ.	176 SQ.	130 SQ.	176 SQ.
Total length (excluding shaft) [mm]		140.5	184.5	183.5	162.5	183.5
Flange fitting diameter [mm]		Φ110	Φ110	Φ114.3	Φ110	Φ114.3
Shaft diameter [mm]		Φ24	Φ24	Φ35	Φ24	Φ35
Mass Without / with brake [kg]		6.5/8.5	10.0/12.0	19.0/25.0	8.3/10.3	19.0/25.0
Heat-resistant class		155 (F)				

(Note 1) The above characteristics values are representative values. The maximum current and maximum torque are the values when combined with the drive unit.

(Note 2) Only the combination designated in this manual can be used for the motor and drive unit. Always use the designated combination.

For outline dimension drawings, refer to "DRIVE SYSTEM DATA BOOK" (IB-1501252(ENG)).

(2) 400V Series
< HG-H Series >

Servo motor type		HG-H Series				
		ABS specifications: HG-H □ -D48				
		HG-H75	HG-H105	HG-H54	HG-H104	HG-H154
Compatible servo drive unit type	MDS-EJH-V1-	under development		20	20	40
Continuous characteristics	Rated output [kW]			0.5	1.0	1.5
	Rated current [A]			0.9	1.8	2.9
	Rated torque [N•m]			1.6	3.2	4.8
	Stall current [A]			1.6	3.3	5.5
	Stall torque [N•m]			2.9	5.9	9.0
Power facility capacity [kVA]				1.1	2.0	2.8
Rated rotation speed [r/min]				3000		
Maximum rotation speed [r/min]				4000		
Maximum current [A]				8.4	14.5	26.0
Maximum torque [N•m]				13.0	23.3	42.0
Power rate at continuous rated torque [kW/s]				4.1	8.4	12.7
Motor inertia [$\times 10^{-4}$kg•m^2]				6.1	11.9	17.8
Motor inertia with brake [$\times 10^{-4}$kg•m^2]				8.3	14.1	20.0
Maximum motor shaft conversion load inertia ratio				High-speed, high-accuracy machine: 3 times or less of motor inertia General machine tool (interpolation axis): 5 times or less of motor inertia General machine (non-interpolation axis): 7 times or less of motor inertia		
Motor side encoder				Resolution per motor revolution D48: 1,048,576 pulse		
Degree of protection				IP67 (The shaft-through portion is excluded.)		
Environment	Ambient temperature			Operation: 0 to 40°C (with no freezing), Storage: -15°C to 70°C (with no freezing)		
	Ambient humidity			Operation: 80%RH or less (with no dew condensation), Storage: 90%RH or less (with no dew condensation)		
	Atmosphere			Indoors (no direct sunlight); no corrosive gas, inflammable gas, oil mist, or dust		
	Altitude			Operation: 1000 meters or less above sea level, Storage: 10000 meters or less above sea level		
	Vibration			X,Y:24.5m/s^2 (2.5G)		
Flange size [mm]				130 SQ.	130 SQ.	130 SQ.
Total length (excluding shaft) [mm]				118.5	140.5	162.5
Flange fitting diameter [mm]				Φ110	Φ110	Φ110
Shaft diameter [mm]				Φ24	Φ24	Φ24
Mass Without / with brake [kg]				4.8/6.8	6.5/8.5	8.3/10.3
Heat-resistant class				155 (F)		

(Note 1) The above characteristics values are representative values. The maximum current and maximum torque are the values when combined with the drive unit.

(Note 2) Only the combination designated in this manual can be used for the motor and drive unit. Always use the designated combination.

For outline dimension drawings, refer to "DRIVE SYSTEM DATA BOOK" (IB-1501252(ENG)).

2.1.2 Torque Characteristics

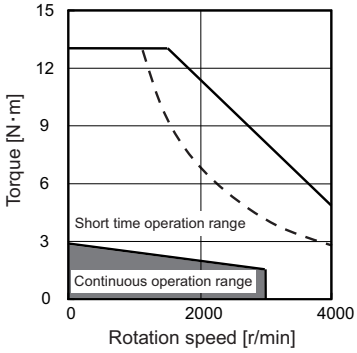
(1) 200V series

< HG Series >

[HG75] **[HG105]**

under development **under development**

[HG54]



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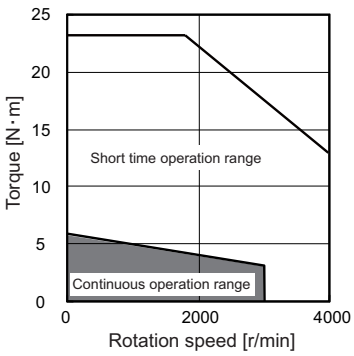

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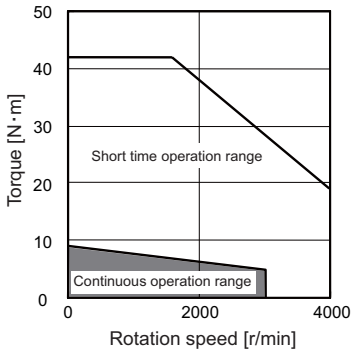

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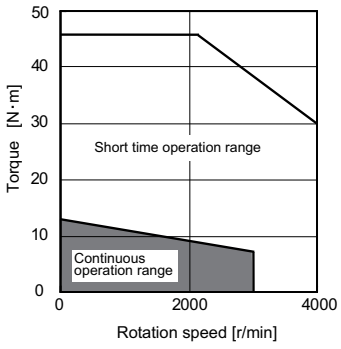

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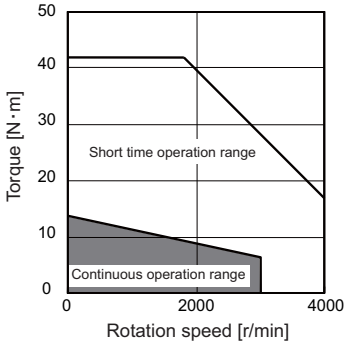

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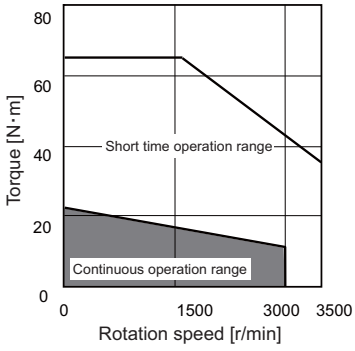

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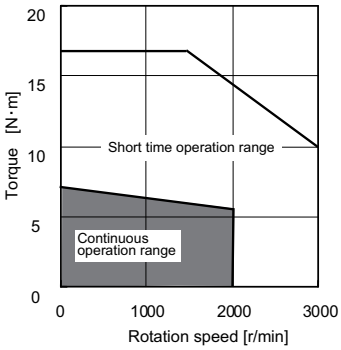

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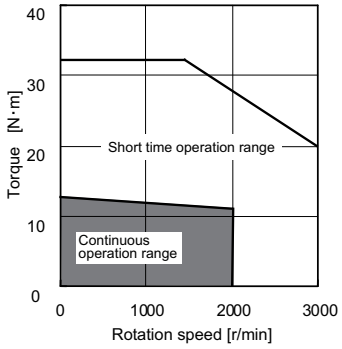
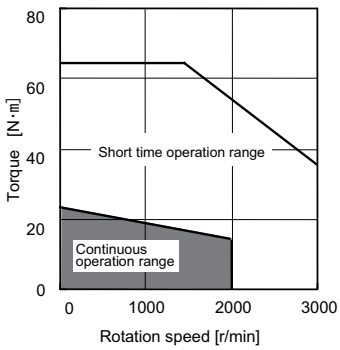


[HG303]



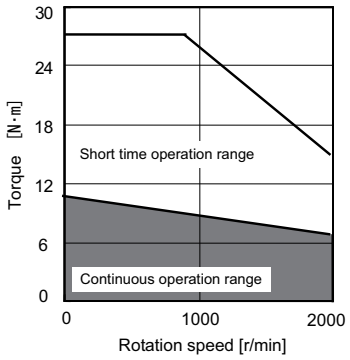
(Note 1) The solid line of short time operation range shows the characteristics of 3-phase 200V or single-phase 240V input.

(Note 2) The dotted line of short time operation range shows the characteristics of single-phase 200V input.

(Note 3) Only HG54 are the targets for the characteristics of single-phase (200V/240V) input.

< HG Series >

[HG142]



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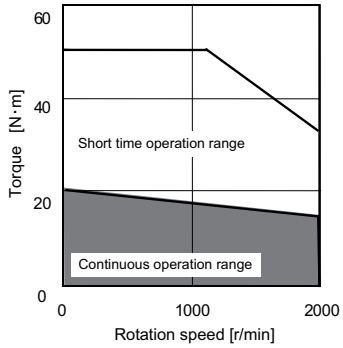


(Note 1) The solid line of short time operation range shows the characteristics of 3-phase 200V or single-phase 230V input.

(Note 2) The dotted line of short time operation range shows the characteristics of single-phase 200V input.

(2) 400V series

< HG-H Series >

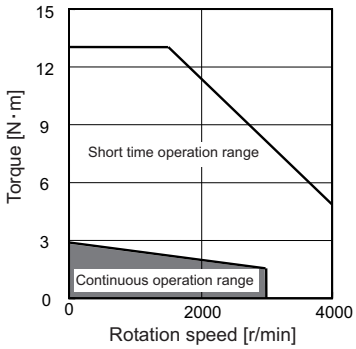
[HG-H75]

under development

[HG-H105]

under development

[HG-H54]



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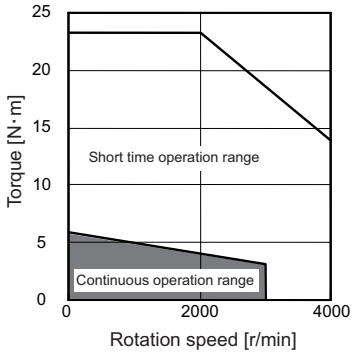

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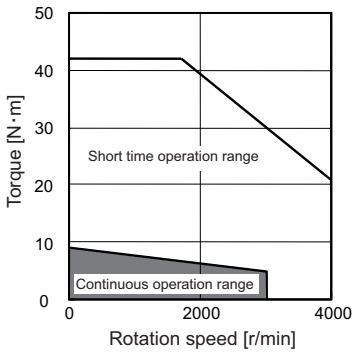


(Note) The above graphs show the data when applied the input voltage of 380VAC. When the input voltage is 380VAC or less, the short time operation range is limited.

2.2 Spindle Motor

2.2.1 Specifications

< SJ-D Series (Normal) >

Spindle motor type		SJ-D3.7/100-01	SJ-D5.5/100-01	SJ-D5.5/120-01	SJ-D7.5/100-01	SJ-D7.5/120-01	SJ-D11/100-01
Compatible spindle drive unit type	MDS-EJ-SP	80	100	100	120	120	160
Output capacity [kW]	Continuous rated output	2.2	3.7	3.7	5.5	5.5	7.5
	Short time rated output	3.7 (15-minute rating)	5.5 (30-minute rating)	5.5 (30-minute rating)	7.5 (30-minute rating)	7.5 (30-minute rating)	11 (30-minute rating)
	Standard output during acceleration/deceleration	3.7	5.5	5.5	7.5	7.5	11
	Actual acceleration/ deceleration output (Note 3)	4.44	6.6	6.6	9	9	13.2
Power facility capacity [kVA]		6.7	9.9	9.9	13.4	13.4	19.6
Base rotation speed [r/min]		1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500
Maximum rotation speed [r/min]		10000	10000	12000	10000	12000	10000
Frame No.		B90	D90	D90	A112	A112	B112
Continuous rated torque [N•m]		14.0	23.6	23.6	35.0	35.0	47.7
GD^2 [kg•m^2]		0.030	0.053	0.053	0.094	0.094	0.122
Inertia [kg•m^2]		0.0074	0.013	0.013	0.023	0.023	0.031
Tolerable radial load [N]		980	1470	1470	1960	1960	1960
Cooling fan	Input voltage	3-phase 200V					
	Maximum power consumption	38W	38W	38W	50W	50W	50W
Environment	Ambient temperature	Operation: 0 to 40°C (with no freezing), Storage: -20°C to 65°C (with no freezing)					
	Ambient humidity	Operation: 90%RH or less (with no dew condensation), Storage: 90%RH or less (with no dew condensation)					
	Atmosphere	Indoors (no direct sunlight); no corrosive gas, inflammable gas, oil mist, or dust					
	Altitude	Operation: 1000 meters or less above sea level, Storage: 1000 meters or less above sea level, Transportation: 10000 meters or less above sea level					
Degree of protection		IP54 (The shaft-through portion is excluded.)					
Flange size [mm]		174 SQ.	174 SQ.	174 SQ.	204 SQ.	180 SQ.	180 SQ.
Total length (excluding shaft) [mm]		327	417	417	439	439	489
Flange fitting diameter [mm]		Φ150	Φ150	Φ150	Φ180	Φ180	Φ180
Shaft diameter [mm]		Φ28	Φ28	Φ28	Φ32	Φ32	Φ48
Mass [kg]		26	39	39	53	53	64
Heat-resistant class		155 (F)					

(Note 1) The tolerable radial load is the value calculated at the center of output shaft.

(Note 2) Only the combination designated in this manual can be used for the motor and drive unit. Always use the designated combination.

(Note 3) Actual acceleration/deceleration output is 1.2-fold of "Standard output during acceleration/deceleration" or 1.2-fold of "Short time rated output".

For outline dimension drawings, refer to "DRIVE SYSTEM DATA BOOK" (IB-1501252(ENG)).

< SJ-D Series (Normal) >

Spindle motor type		SJ-DJ5.5/100-01	SJ-DJ5.5/120-01	SJ-DJ7.5/100-01	SJ-DJ7.5/120-01	SJ-DJ11/100-01
Compatible spindle drive unit type	MDS-EJ-SP	100	100	120	120	160
Output capacity [kW]	Continuous rated output	3.7	3.7	5.5	5.5	7.5
	Short time rated output	5.5 (25%ED rating)	5.5 (25%ED rating)	7.5 (15-minute rating)	7.5 (15-minute rating)	11 (15-minute rating)
	Standard output during acceleration/deceleration	5.5	5.5	7.5	7.5	11
	Actual acceleration/ deceleration output (Note 3)	6.6	6.6	9	9	13.2
Power facility capacity [kVA]		9.9	9.9	13.4	13.4	19.6
Base rotation speed [r/min]		1500	1500 (25%ED rating:2000)	1500	(Continuous) 2000 / (Short time) 1500	1500
Maximum rotation speed [r/min]		10000	12000	10000	12000	10000
Frame No.		B90	B90	D90	D90	A112
Continuous rated torque [N•m]		17.7	17.7	26.3	26.3	35.8
GD^2 [kg•m^2]		0.030	0.030	0.053	0.053	0.094
Inertia [kg•m^2]		0.0074	0.0074	0.013	0.013	0.023
Tolerable radial load [N]		980	980	1470	1470	1960
Cooling fan	Input voltage	3-phase 200V				
	Maximum power consumption	38W	38W	38W	38W	50W
Environment	Ambient temperature	Operation: 0 to 40°C (with no freezing), Storage: -20°C to 65°C (with no freezing)				
	Ambient humidity	Operation: 90%RH or less (with no dew condensation), Storage: 90%RH or less (with no dew condensation)				
	Atmosphere	Indoors (no direct sunlight); no corrosive gas, inflammable gas, oil mist, or dust				
	Altitude	Operation: 1000 meters or less above sea level, Storage: 1000 meters or less above sea level, Transportation: 10000 meters or less above sea level				
Degree of protection		IP54 (The shaft-through portion is excluded.)				
Flange size [mm]		174 SQ.	174 SQ.	174 SQ.	174 SQ.	204 SQ.
Total length (excluding shaft) [mm]		327	327	417	417	439
Flange fitting diameter [mm]		Φ150	Φ150	Φ150	Φ150	Φ180
Shaft diameter [mm]		Φ28	Φ28	Φ28	Φ28	Φ32
Mass [kg]		26	26	39	39	53
Heat-resistant class		155 (F)				

(Note 1) The tolerable radial load is the value calculated at the center of output shaft.

(Note 2) Only the combination designated in this manual can be used for the motor and drive unit. Always use the designated combination.

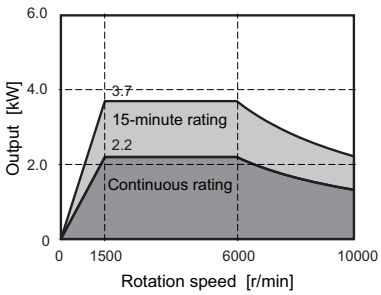
(Note 3) Actual acceleration/deceleration output is 1.2-fold of "Standard output during acceleration/deceleration" or 1.2-fold of "Short time rated output".

For outline dimension drawings, refer to "DRIVE SYSTEM DATA BOOK" (IB-1501252(ENG)).

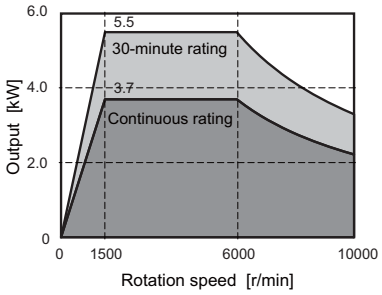
2.2.2 Output Characteristics

< SJ-D Series (Normal) >

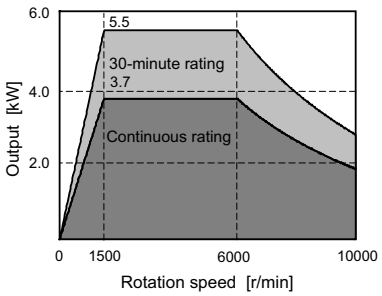
[SJ-D3.7/100-01]



[SJ-D5.5/100-01]



[SJ-D5.5/120-01]



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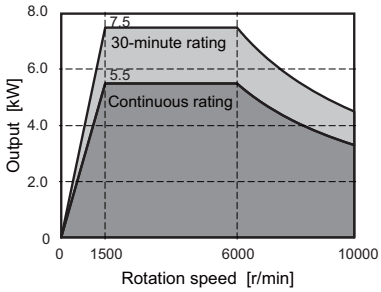

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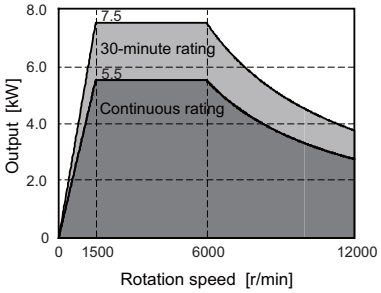
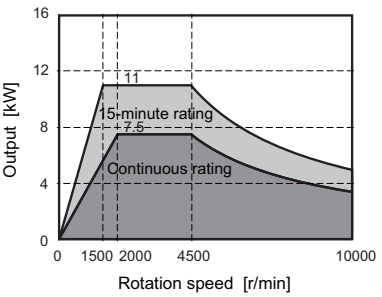
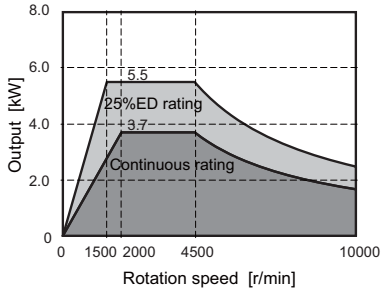


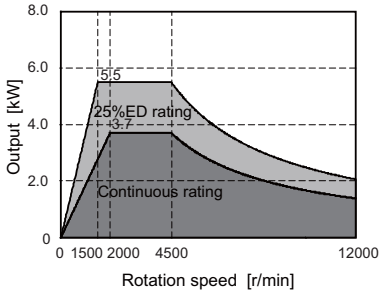
[SJ-D11/100-01]



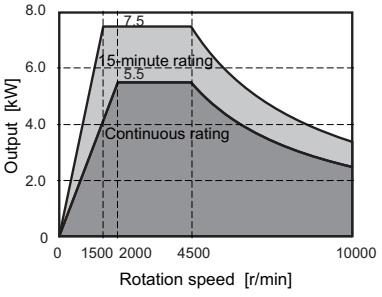
[SJ-DJ5.5/100-01]



[SJ-DJ5.5/120-01]



[SJ-DJ7.5/100-01]



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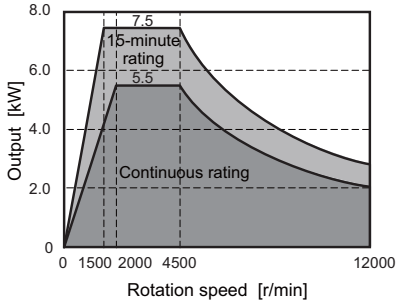

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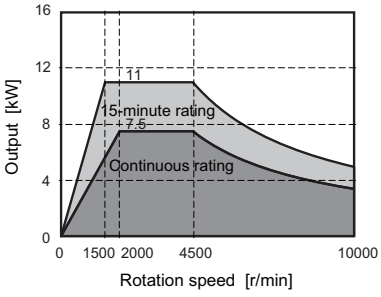


(Note) Actual acceleration/deceleration output is 1.2-fold of "Standard output during acceleration/deceleration" or 1.2-fold of "Short time rated output".

2.3 Drive Unit

2.3.1 Installation Environment Conditions

Common installation environment conditions for servo and spindle are shown below.

Environment	**Ambient temperature**	Operation: 0 to 55°C (with no freezing), Storage / Transportation: -15°C to 70°C (with no freezing)
	Ambient humidity	Operation: 90%RH or less (with no dew condensation) Storage / Transportation: 90%RH or less (with no dew condensation)
	Atmosphere	Indoors (no direct sunlight) With no corrosive gas, inflammable gas, oil mist, dust or conductive fine particles
	Altitude	Operation/Storage: 1000 meters or less above sea level, Transportation: 13000 meters or less above sea level
	Vibration/impact	$4.9m/s^2$ (0.5G) / $49m/s^2$ (5G)

2.3.2 Servo Drive Unit

(1) 200V series

		1-axis servo drive unit MDS-EJ-V1 Series					
Servo drive unit type MDS-EJ-V1-		10	15	30	40	80	100
Nominal maximum current (peak) [A]		10	15	30	40	80	100
Output	Rated voltage [V]	170AC					
	Rated current [A]	1.5	3.2	5.8	11.0	16.0	22.0
Input	Rated voltage [V]	3-phase or single-phase 200 to 240AC Tolerable fluctuation: between +10% and -15%			3-phase 200 to 240AC Tolerable fluctuation: between +10% and -15%		
	Frequency [Hz]	50/60 Tolerable fluctuation: between +5% and -5%					
	Rated current [A]	1.5	2.9	3.8	8.0	10.5	16.0
Control power	Voltage [V]	Single-phase 200 to 240AC Tolerable fluctuation: between +10% and -15%					
	Frequency [Hz]	50/60 Tolerable fluctuation: between +5% and -5%					
	Maximum current [A]	0.2					
	Maximum rush current [A]	30					
	Maximum rush conductivity time [ms]	6					
Earth leakage current [mA]		1 (Max. 2)					
Main circuit method		Converter with resistor regeneration circuit					
Control method		Sine wave PWM control method					
Braking		Regenerative braking and dynamic brakes					
	Dynamic brakes	Built-in					
External analog output		0 to +5V, 2ch (data for various adjustments)					
Degree of protection		IP20					
Cooling method		Natural-cooling		Forced air cooling			
Mass [kg]		0.8	1.0	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.3
Heat radiated at rated output [W]		25	35	50	90	130	195
Noise		Less than 55dB					
Unit outline dimension drawing		J1a	J2	J3	J4a		J4b

(2) 400V series

		1-axis servo drive unit MDS-EJH-V1 Series			
Servo drive unit type MDS-EJH-V1-		10	15	20	40
Nominal maximum current (peak) [A]		10	15	20	40
Output	Rated voltage [V]	323AC			
	Rated current [A]	1.5	2.8	5.4	8.6
Input	Rated voltage [V]	3-phase 380 to 480AC Tolerable fluctuation: between +10% and -15%			
	Frequency [Hz]	50/60 Tolerable fluctuation: between +5% and -5%			
	Rated current [A]	1.4	2.5	5.1	7.9
Control power	Voltage [V]	Single-phase 380 to 480AC Tolerable fluctuation: between +10% and -15%			
	Frequency [Hz]	50/60 Tolerable fluctuation: between +5% and -5%			
	Maximum current [A]	0.1			0.2
	Maximum rush current [A]	50			
	Maximum rush conductivity time [ms]	6			
Earth leakage current [mA]		1 (Max. 2)			
Main circuit method		Converter with resistor regeneration circuit			
Control method		Sine wave PWM control method			
Braking		Regenerative braking and dynamic brakes			
	Dynamic brakes	Built-in			
External analog output		0 to +5V, 2ch (data for various adjustments)			
Degree of protection		IP20			
Cooling method		Natural-cooling		Forced air cooling	
Mass [kg]		1.7		2.1	3.6
Heat radiated at rated output [W]		40	60	90	160
Noise		Less than 55dB			
Unit outline dimension drawing		J1b		J4c	J5b

For outline dimension drawings, refer to "DRIVE SYSTEM DATA BOOK" (IB-1501252(ENG)).

2.3.3 Spindle Drive Unit

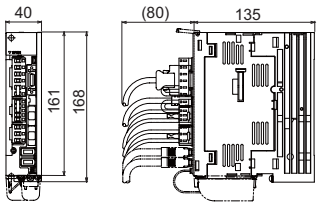
		Spindle drive unit MDS-EJ-SP Series					
Spindle drive unit type MDS-EJ-SP-		**20**	**40**	**80**	**100**	**120**	**160**
Nominal maximum current (peak) [A]		20	40	80	100	120	160
Input	**Rated voltage [V]**	3-phase 200 to 240AC Tolerable fluctuation: between +10% and -15%					
	Frequency [Hz]	50/60 Tolerable fluctuation: between +5% and -5%					
	Rated current [A]	2.6	9.0	10.5	16.0	16.0	35.4
Output	**Rated voltage [V]**	155AC					
	Rated current [A]	4.5	10.0	11.0	18.0	26.0	36.0
Control power	**Voltage [V]**	Single-phase 200 to 240AC Tolerable fluctuation: between +10% and -15%					
	Frequency [Hz]	50/60 Tolerable fluctuation: between +5% and -5%					
	Maximum current [A]	0.2					
	Maximum rush current [A]	30			34		
	Maximum rush conductivity time [ms]	7					
Earth leakage current [mA]		6 (Max. 15)					
Main circuit method		Converter with resistor regeneration circuit					
Control method		Sine wave PWM control method					
Braking		Regenerative braking					
External analog output		0 to +5V, 2ch (data for various adjustments)					
Degree of protection		IP20			IP00		
Cooling method		Forced air cooling					
Mass [kg]		1.4	2.1	2.3	4.0	4.0	6.2
Heat radiated at continuous rated output [W]		50	90	130	150	200	300
Noise		Less than 55dB					
Unit outline dimension drawing		J3	J4a	J4b	J5a	J5a	J6

For outline dimension drawings, refer to "DRIVE SYSTEM DATA BOOK" (IB-1501252(ENG)).

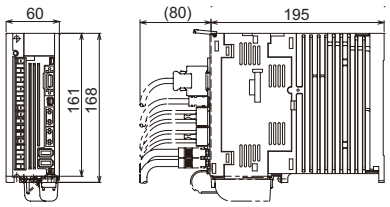
2.3.4 Unit Outline Dimension Drawing

Unit [mm]

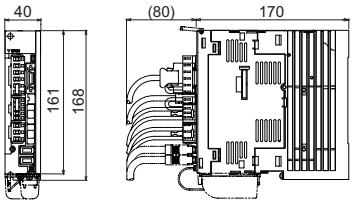
J1a



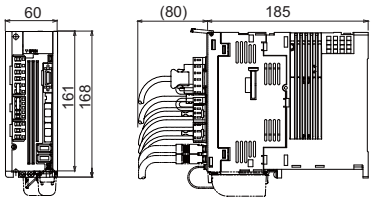
J1b



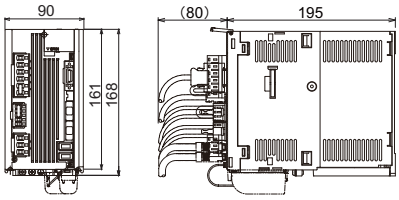
J2



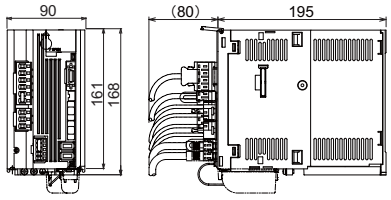
J3



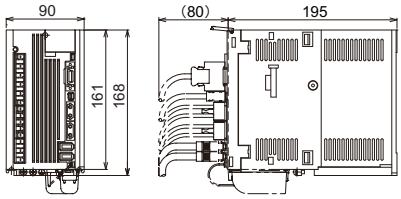
J4a



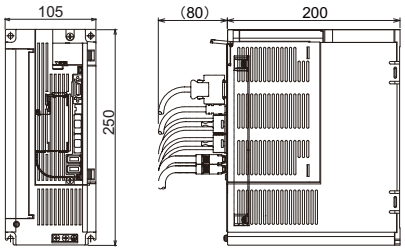
J4b



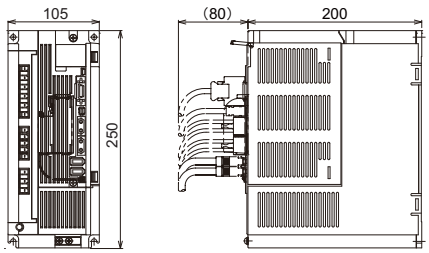
J4c



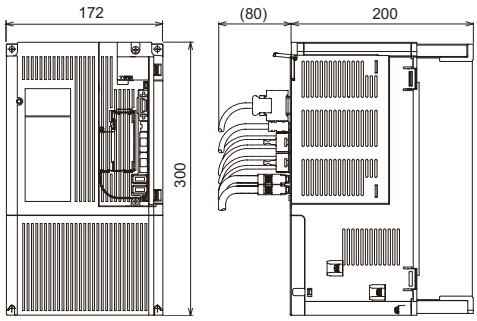
J5a



J5b



J6

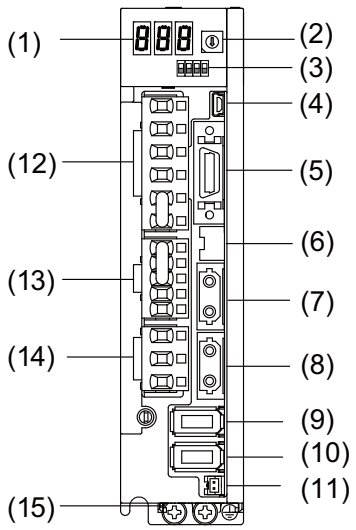


2.3.5 Explanation of Each Part

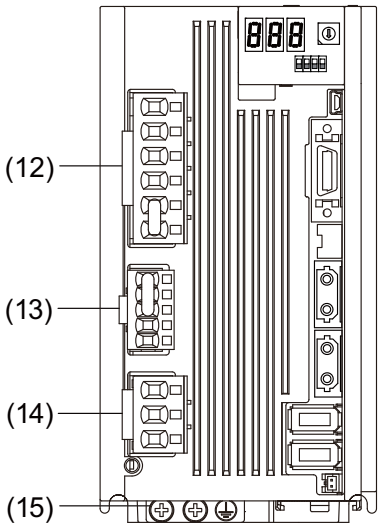
(1) 200V series

< MDS-EJ Series >

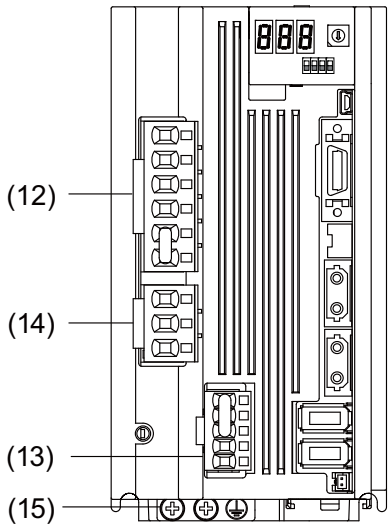
(a) Explanation of each 1-axis servo drive unit part



MDS-EJ-V1-10/15/30



MDS-EJ-V1-40/80

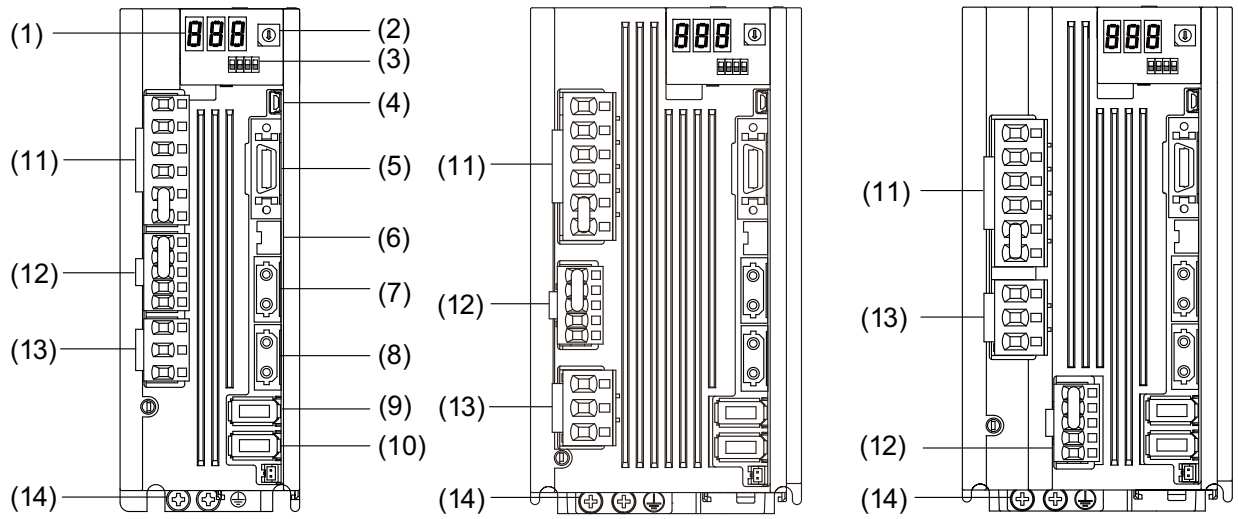


MDS-EJ-V1-100

		Name		Description
(1)	Control circuit	LED	---	Unit status indication LED
(2)		SW1	---	Axis No. setting switch
(3)		SW2	---	For machine tool builder adjustment: Always OFF (facing bottom)
(4)		CN5	---	USB maintenance connector (usually not used)
(5)		CN9	---	DI/O or maintenance connector
(6)		CN8	---	External STO input connector (Insert the provided STO short-circuit connector when not using external STO input.)
(7)		CN1A	---	NC or master axis optical communication connector
(8)		CN1B	---	Slave axis optical communication connector
(9)		CN2	---	Motor side encoder connection connector
(10)		CN3	---	Machine side encoder connection connector
(11)		BAT	---	Battery connection connector
(12)	Main circuit	CNP1	L1,L2,L3 N-,P3,P4	L1,L2,L3: 3-phase AC power input N-: Test terminal for the manufacturer (Do not connect.) P3,P4: Not used (short-circuit between the P3 and P4.)
(13)		CNP2	P+,C,D L11,L21	Regenerative resistor connection terminal Control power input terminal (single-phase AC input)
(14)		CNP3	U, V, W	Motor power supply output terminal (3-phase AC output), connector (for 90mm width or less)
(15)		PE	⏚	Grounding terminal, Motor grounding terminal

> **⚠ CAUTION**
>
> Do not connect the N terminal of CNP1 because it is the test terminal for the manufacturer.

(b) Explanation of each spindle drive unit (MDS-EJ-SP-20/40/80) part



MDS-EJ-SP-20 MDS-EJ-SP-40 MDS-EJ-SP-80

The connector and terminal block layout may differ according to the unit being used. Refer to each unit outline drawing for details.

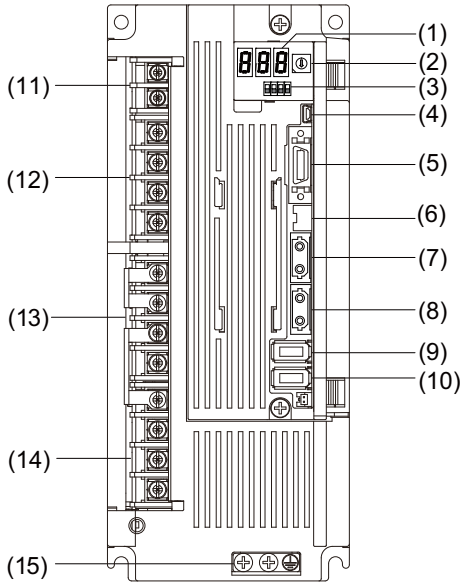
<Each part name>

		Name		Description	Screw size
(1)	**Control circuit**	LED	---	Unit status indication LED	---
(2)		SW1	---	Axis No. setting switch	---
(3)		SW2	---	For machine tool builder adjustment: Always OFF (facing bottom)	---
(4)		CN5	---	USB maintenance connector usually not used	---
(5)		CN9	---	DI/O or maintenance connector	---
(6)		CN8	---	External STO input connector (Insert the provided STO short-circuit connector when not using external STO input.	---
(7)		CN1A	---	NC or master axis optical communication connector	---
(8)		CN1B	---	Slave axis optical communication connector	---
(9)		CN2	---	Motor side encoder connection connector	---
(10)		CN3	---	Machine side encoder connection connector	---
(11)	**Main circuit**	CNP1	L1,L2,L3 N-,P3,P4	L1,L2,L3: 3-phase AC power input N-: Test terminal for the manufacturer (Do not connect.) P3,P4: Not used (short-circuit between the P3 and P4.)	---
(12)		CNP2	P+,C,D L11,L21	Regenerative resistor connection terminal Control power input terminal (single-phase AC input)	---
(13)		CNP3	U, V, W	Motor power output terminal (3-phase AC output)	---
(14)		PE	⏚	Grounding terminal	M4 x 10

⚠ CAUTION

Do not connect the N terminal of CNP1 because it is the test terminal for the manufacturer.

(C) Explanation of each spindle drive unit (MDS-EJ-SP-100/120) part



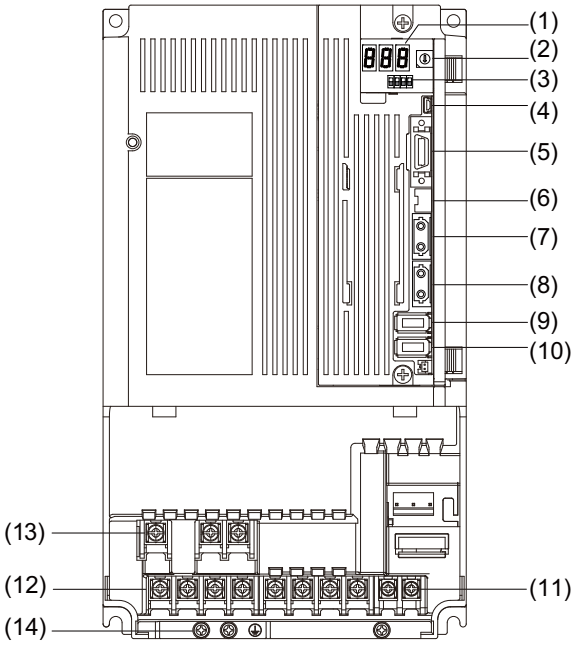
MDS-EJ-SP-100/120

The connector and terminal block layout may differ according to the unit being used. Refer to each unit outline drawing for details.

<Each part name>

		Name		Description	Screw size
(1)	Control circuit	LED	---	Unit status indication LED	---
(2)		SW1	---	Axis No. setting switch	---
(3)		SW2	---	For machine tool builder adjustment: Always OFF (facing bottom)	---
(4)		CN5	---	USB maintenance connector usually not used	---
(5)		CN9	---	DI/O or maintenance connector	---
(6)		CN8	---	External STO input connector (Insert the provided STO short-circuit connector when not using external STO input.	---
(7)		CN1A	---	NC or master axis optical communication connector	---
(8)		CN1B	---	Slave axis optical communication connector	---
(9)		CN2	---	Motor side encoder connection connector	---
(10)		CN3	---	Machine side encoder connection connector	---
(11)	Main circuit	TE2	L11,L21	Control power input terminal (single-phase AC input)	M3.5×8
(12)		TE1	L1,L2,L3,N-	L1,L2,L3,N-: 3-phase AC power input	M4×10
(13)		TE3	P3,P4,P+,C,D	P3,P4,P+,C,D: Regenerative resistor connection terminal	
(14)		TE4	U, V, W	U,V,W: Motor power output terminal (3-phase AC output)	
(15)		PE	⏚	Grounding terminal	M4×12

(d) Explanation of each spindle drive unit (MDS-EJ-SP-160) part



MDS-EJ-SP-160

The connector and terminal block layout may differ according to the unit being used. Refer to each unit outline drawing for details.

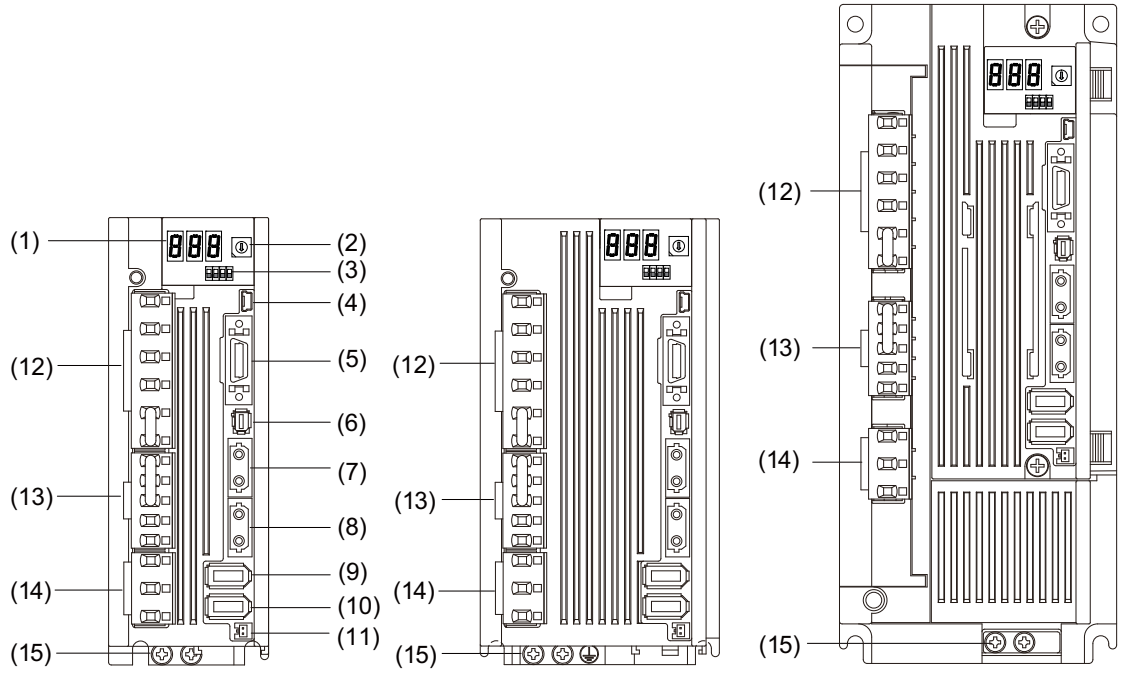
<Each part name>

		Name		Description	Screw size
(1)	Control circuit	LED	---	Unit status indication LED	---
(2)		SW1	---	Axis No. setting switch	---
(3)		SW2	---	For machine tool builder adjustment: Always OFF (facing bottom)	---
(4)		CN5	---	USB maintenance connector usually not used	---
(5)		CN9	---	DI/O or maintenance connector	---
(6)		CN8	---	External STO input connector (Insert the provided STO short-circuit connector when not using external STO input.	---
(7)		CN1A	---	NC or master axis optical communication connector	---
(8)		CN1B	---	Slave axis optical communication connector	---
(9)		CN2	---	Motor side encoder connection connector	---
(10)		CN3	---	Machine side encoder connection connector	---
(11)	Main circuit	TE2	L11,L21	Control power input terminal (single-phase AC input)	M3.5×8
(12)		TE1	L1,L2,L3, P+,C, U,V,W	L1,L2,L3: 3-phase AC power input P+,C: Regenerative resistor connection terminal U,V,W: Motor power output terminal (3-phase AC output)	M4×10
(13)		TE3	N-, P3,P4	N-: 3-phase AC power input P3,P4: Regenerative resistor connection terminal	
(14)		PE	⏚	Grounding terminal	M4×12

(2) 400V series

< MDS-EJH Series >

Explanation of each 1-axis servo drive unit part



MDS-EJH-V1-10/15 MDS-EJH-V1-20 MDS-EJH-V1-40

		Name		Description
(1)	Control circuit	LED	---	Unit status indication LED
(2)		SW1	---	Axis No. setting switch
(3)		SW2	---	For machine tool builder adjustment: Always OFF (facing bottom)
(4)		CN5	---	USB maintenance connector (usually not used)
(5)		CN9	---	DI/O or maintenance connector
(6)		CN8	---	External STO input connector (Insert the provided STO short-circuit connector when not using external STO input.)
(7)		CN1A	---	NC or master axis optical communication connector
(8)		CN1B	---	Slave axis optical communication connector
(9)		CN2	---	Motor side encoder connection connector
(10)		CN3	---	Machine side encoder connection connector
(11)		BAT	---	Battery connection connector
(12)	Main circuit	CNP1	L1,L2,L3 N-,P3,P4	L1,L2,L3: 3-phase AC power input N-: Test terminal for the manufacturer (Do not connect.) P3,P4: Not used (short-circuit between the P3 and P4.)
(13)		CNP2	P+,C,D L11,L21	Regenerative resistor connection terminal Control power input terminal (single-phase AC input)
(14)		CNP3	U, V, W	Motor power supply output terminal (3-phase AC output), connector (for 90mm width or less)
(15)		PE	⏚	Grounding terminal, Motor grounding terminal

⚠ CAUTION

Do not connect the N terminal of CNP1 because it is the test terminal for the manufacturer.

3

Function Specifications

Function Specifications List

< Power supply specification >

Item		MDS-E-CV	MDS-EH-CV	MDS-EM-SPV3 built-in converter	MDS-EJ/EJH-V1 built-in converter
Software version		A1	A1	A1	A1
1 Base control functions	1.14 Power regeneration control	●	●	●	-
	1.15 Resistor regeneration control	-	-	-	●
4 Protection function	4.6 Fan stop detection	●	●	●	●
	4.7 Open-phase detection	●	●	●	-
	4.8 Contactor weld detection	●	●	●	●
	4.11 Deceleration and stop function at power failure (Note 1)	●	●	-	-
	4.12 Retraction function at power failure (Note 2)	●	●	-	-
5 Sequence function	5.1 Contactor control function	●	●	●	●
	5.3 External emergency stop function	●	●	●	●
	5.5 High-speed READY ON sequence	●	●	●	-
6 Diagnosis function	6.7 Power supply diagnosis display function	●	●	●	-
	6.8 Drive unit diagnosis display function	●	●	●	●

(Note 1) The power backup unit and resistor unit option are required.

(Note 2) The power backup unit and capacitor unit option are required.

< Servo specification >

Item		MDS-E-V1/V2	MDS-EH-V1/V2	MDS-EM-SPV3	MDS-EJ/EJH-V1
Software version		A2	A2	A2	A2
1 Base control functions	1.1 Full closed loop control	●	●	●	●
	1.2 Position command synchronous control	●	●	●	●
	1.3 Speed command synchronous control	●	●	-	-
	1.4 Distance-coded reference position control	●	●	●	●
2 Servo control function	2.1 Torque limit function (stopper function)	●	●	●	●
	2.2 Variable speed loop gain control	●	●	●	●
	2.3 Gain changeover for synchronous tapping control	●	●	●	●
	2.4 Speed loop PID changeover control	●	●	●	●
	2.5 Disturbance torque observer	●	●	●	●
	2.6 Smooth High Gain control (SHG control)	●	●	●	●
	2.7 High-speed synchronous tapping control (OMR-DD control)	●	●	●	●
	2.8 Dual feedback control	●	●	●	●
	2.9 HAS control	●	●	●	●
	2.10 OMR-FF control	●	●	●	●
3 Compensation control function	3.1 Jitter compensation	●	●	●	●
	3.2 Notch filter	Variable frequency: 4 Fixed frequency: 1	Variable frequency: 4 Fixed frequency: 1	Variable frequency: 4 Fixed frequency: 1	Variable frequency: 4 Fixed frequency: 1
	3.3 Adaptive tracking-type notch filter	●	●	●	●
	3.4 Overshooting compensation	●	●	●	●
	3.5 Machine end compensation control	●	●	●	●
	3.6 Lost motion compensation type 2	●	●	●	●
	3.7 Lost motion compensation type 3	●	●	●	●
	3.8 Lost motion compensation type 4	●	●	●	●
4 Protection function	4.1 Deceleration control at emergency stop	●	●	●	●
	4.2 Vertical axis drop prevention/pull-up control (Note 1)	●	●	●	●
	4.3 Earth fault detection	●	●	●	●
	4.4 Collision detection function	●	●	●	●
	4.5 SLS (Safely Limited Speed) function	●	●	●	●
	4.6 Fan stop detection	●	●	●	●
	4.9 STO (Safe Torque Off) function	●	●	●	●
	4.10 SBC (Safe Brake Control) function	●	●	●	●
5 Sequence function	5.2 Motor brake control function	●	●	●	●
	5.4 Specified speed output	●	●	●	-
	5.5 Quick READY ON sequence	●	●	●	-
6 Diagnosis function	6.1 Monitor output function	●	●	●	●
	6.2 Machine resonance frequency display function	●	●	●	●
	6.3 Machine inertia display function	●	●	●	●

(Note 1) 4.5 SLS (Safely Limited Speed) function is set on NC side.

< Spindle specifications >

Item		MDS-E-SP	MDS-EH-SP	MDS-EM-SPV3	MDS-E-SP2
Software version		A2	A2	A2	A2
1 Base control functions	1.1 Full closed loop control	●	●	●	●
	1.5 Spindle's continuous position loop control	●	●	●	●
	1.6 Coil changeover control	●	●	●	-
	1.7 Gear changeover control	●	●	●	●
	1.8 Orientation control	●	●	●	●
	1.9 Indexing control	●	●	●	●
	1.10 Synchronous tapping control	●	●	●	●
	1.11 Spindle synchronous control	●	●	●	●
	1.12 Spindle/C axis control	●	●	●	●
	1.13 Proximity switch orientation control	●	●	●	● (Note 1)
2 Spindle control functions	2.1 Torque limit function	●	●	●	●
	2.2 Variable speed loop gain control	●	●	●	●
	2.5 Disturbance torque observer	●	●	●	●
	2.6 Smooth High Gain control (SHG control)	●	●	●	●
	2.7 High-speed synchronous tapping control (OMR-DD control)	●	●	●	●
	2.8 Dual feedback control	●	●	●	●
	2.11 Control loop gain changeover	●	●	●	●
	2.12 Spindle output stabilizing control	●	●	●	●
	2.13 High-response spindle acceleration/ deceleration function	●	●	●	●
3 Compensation control function	3.1 Jitter compensation	●	●	●	●
	3.2 Notch filter	Variable frequency: 4 Fixed frequency: 1	Variable frequency: 4 Fixed frequency: 1	Variable frequency: 4 Fixed frequency: 1	Variable frequency: 4 Fixed frequency: 1
	3.3 Adaptive tracking-type notch filter	●	●	●	●
	3.4 Overshooting compensation	●	●	●	●
	3.6 Lost motion compensation type 2	●	●	●	●
	3.9 Spindle motor temperature compensation function	●	●	●	●
4 Protection function	4.1 Deceleration control at emergency stop	●	●	●	●
	4.3 Earth fault detection	●	●	●	●
	4.5 SLS (Safely Limited Speed) function (Note 2)	●	●	●	●
	4.6 Fan stop detection	●	●	●	●
	4.9 STO (Safe Torque Off) function	●	●	●	●
5 Sequence functions	5.4 Specified speed output	●	●	●	●
	5.5 Quick READY ON sequence	●	●	●	●
6 Diagnosis functions	6.1 Monitor output function	●	●	●	●
	6.2 Machine resonance frequency display function	●	●	●	●
	6.3 Machine inertia display function	●	●	●	●
	6.4 Motor temperature display function	●	●	●	●
	6.5 Load monitor output function	●	●	●	●
	6.6 Open loop control function	●	●	●	●

(Note 1) As for 2-axis spindle drive unit, setting is available only for one of the axes.

(Note 2) 4.5 SLS (Safely Limited Speed) function is set on NC side.

3.1 Base Control Functions

3.1.1 Full Closed Loop Control

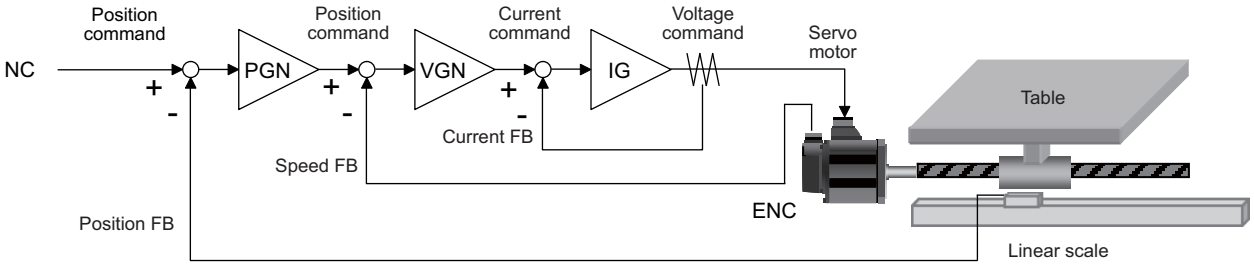
The servo control is all closed loop control using the encoder's feedback. "Full closed loop control" is the system that directly detects the machine position using a linear scale, whereas the general "semi-closed loop" is the one that detects the motor position.

In a machine that drives a table with a ball screw, the following factors exist between the motor and table end:

(1) Coupling or ball screw table bracket's backlash

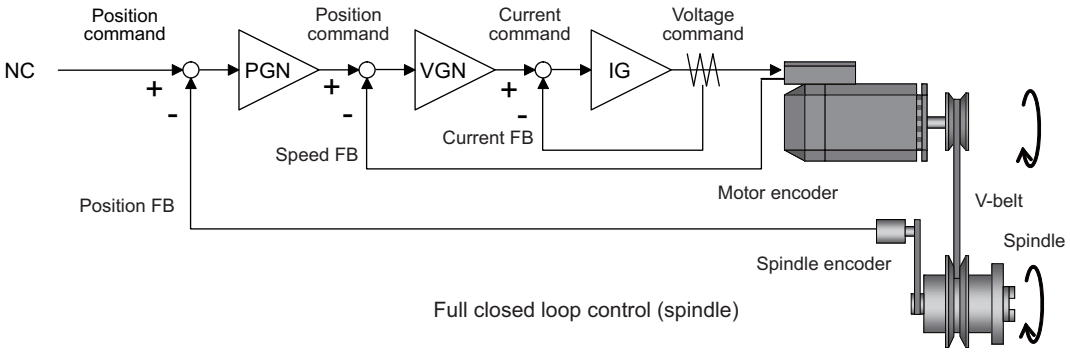
(2) Ball screw pitch error

These can adversely affect the accuracy. If the table position of the machine side is directly detected with a linear scale, high-accuracy position control which is not affected by backlash or pitch error is possible.



Full closed loop control (servo)

The ball screw side encoder is also applied.



Full closed loop control (spindle)

3.1.2 Position Command Synchronous Control

This is one of the controls which enable two servo motors to drive the same axis. This is also called "Position tandem control".

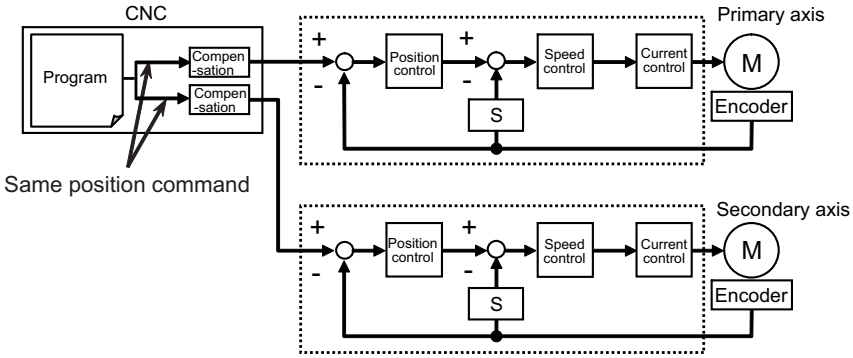
The same position command is issued to the 2-axis servo control, and the control is carried out according to each axis' position and speed feedbacks.

<Features>

(1) The position commands in which machine's mechanical errors (pitch error, backlash, etc.) have been compensated, can be output to each axis.

(2) Each axis conducts independent position control, therefore the machine posture can be kept constant.

(3) Deviation between the two axes is always monitored, and if excessive, the alarm is detected.



3.1.3 Speed Command Synchronous Control

This is one of the controls which enable two servo motors to drive the same axis. This is also called "Speed tandem control".

The same position command is issued to the 2-axis servo control, and the control is carried out according to each axis' position and speed feedbacks.

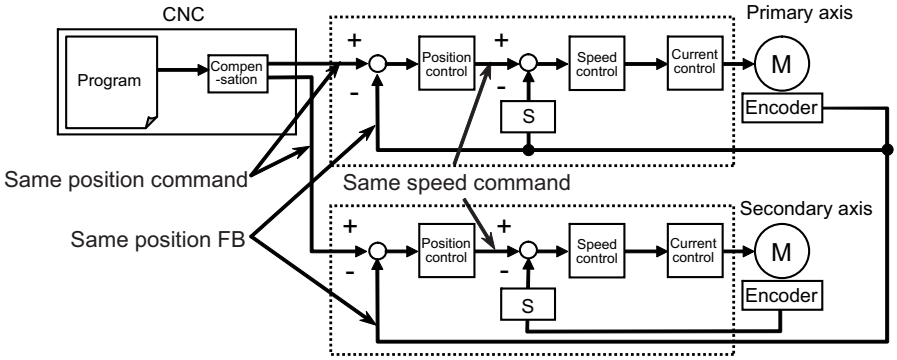
This function is usually used when the control is performed with one linear scale during the full closed loop control.

<Features>

(1) When a linear scale is used, two axes can share the position feedback signal from one linear scale.

(2) Feed rates of each axis are controlled with each axis' speed feedback signals, which allows stable control.

(3) Mechanical errors (pitch error, backlash, etc.) are compensated using the common values.



⚠ CAUTION

1. The speed command synchronous control cannot be used for a primary or secondary axis on which load unbalance is generated (Example: an axis carrying an operating axis).
2. Disturbance observer cannot be used during the speed command synchronous control.

POINT

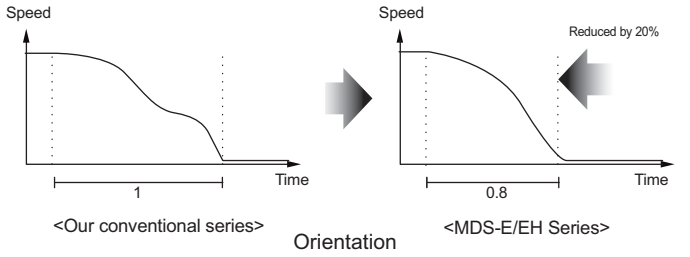
When using a motor with brake for rigid synchronization control axes, the brake circuits of the two motors can be connected to CN20 connector.

3.1.4 Distance-coded Reference Position Control

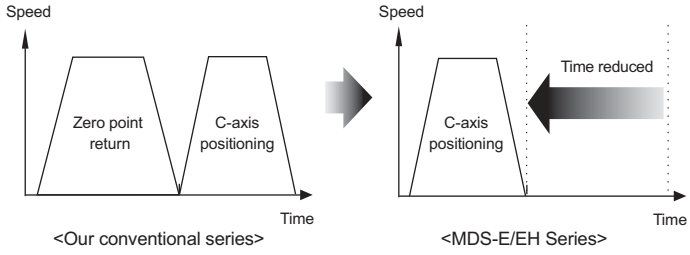
This is the function to establish the reference point from axis movements of the reference points using a scale with distance-coded reference mark.
Since it is not necessary to move the axis to the reference point, the axis movement amount to establish the reference point can be reduced.
No dog is used as the position is calculated using reference marks.
If the distance-coded reference check function is used to verify the motor end encoder data, select a battery option before setting the parameter.

3.1.5 Spindle's Continuous Position Loop Control

Under this control, position loop control is always applied to spindle, including when speed command is issued (in cutting). There is no need for control changeover nor zero point return during orientation and C axis control changeover. Therefore, the operation can be completed in a shorter time than the previous.
In acceleration/deceleration with S command, the acceleration/deceleration and orientation are always controlled with the spindle motor's maximum torque.



Orientation



C-axis changeover

3.1.6 Coil Changeover Control

A signal output from the spindle drive unit controls the changeover of the low-speed and high-speed specification coils in a spindle motor.
The drive unit automatically outputs the coil changeover sequence in accordance with the motor speed.

3.1.7 Gear Changeover Control

This function enables a spindle motor to perform both high-speed light cutting and low-speed heavy cutting by changing the gear ratio between the motor and spindle.
The gear change is carried out while the spindle is not running.

3.1.8 Orientation Control

This control enables a spindle motor to stop at a designated angle when the motor is rotating at a high-speed with a speed command. This control is used for exchanging the tools in machining centers and performing index positioning in lathes, etc.

3.1.9 Indexing Control

This control enables positioning of a spindle motor at an arbitrary angle (in increments of 0.01 degrees) from the orientation stop position. This control is used for positioning in lathes for hole drilling, etc.

3.1.10 Synchronous Tapping Control

Under synchronous tapping control, spindle control is completely synchronized with Z axis servo control, and Z axis is accurately fed by one screw pitch in accordance with one tap revolution. The tap is completely fixed to the spindle head. As a result, feed pitch error is less likely to occur, which allows high-speed, high-accuracy and high-durable tapping.

3.1.11 Spindle Synchronous Control

This control enables two spindles to run at the same speed. A spindle being driven with a speed command is synchronized with another spindle at a constant rate or acceleration/deceleration rate.
This control is applied such as when a workpiece is transferred between two rotating chucks in lathe or a workpiece is held with two chucks.

3.1.12 Spindle/C Axis Control

An axis rotating about Z axis is called C axis, whose rotation direction is normally the same as of spindle. This function enables high-accuracy spindle control including interpolation control, like servo axis, when a high-resolution position encoder is attached to the spindle motor.

3.1.13 Proximity Switch Orientation Control

Orientation control is carried out based on the leading edge position of the proximity switch output signal (ON/OFF) after the spindle is stopped.

3.1.14 Power Regeneration Control

This control enables the regeneration energy generated when the motor decelerates to return to the power supply.
This is an energy saving method because regeneration energy is hardly converted to heat.

3.1.15 Resistor Regeneration Control

This control enables the regeneration energy generated when the motor decelerates to convert to heat with regenerative resistance.
The drive system can be downsized because the regeneration capacity is also small in the motor of relatively small capacity.
Select a suitable regenerative resistance according to the load inertia, motor operation speed, etc.

3.2 Servo/Spindle Control Functions

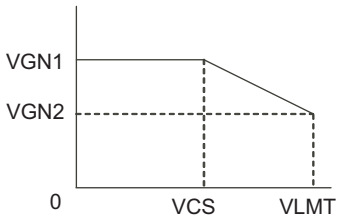
3.2.1 Torque Limit Function

This control suppresses the motor output torque with the parameter values (SV013, SV014).
This function is used for stopper positioning control and stopper reference position establishment, by switching the two setting values.

3.2.2 Variable Speed Loop Gain Control

< Servo >

If disturbing noise occurs when the motor is rotating at a high speed, such as during rapid traverse, the high speed loop gain during high-speed rotation can be lowered with this function.

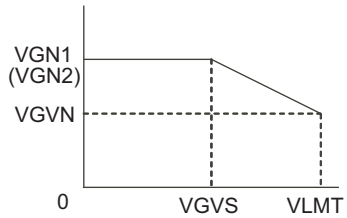


(VLMT=Max. speed x 1.15)

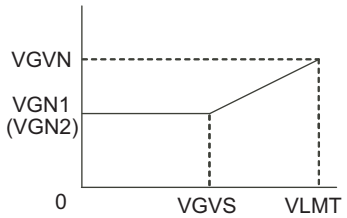
VGN1:SV005
VGN2:SV006
VCS :SV029
VLMT:Servo motor maximum speed×1.15

< Spindle >

For a high-speed spindle of machining center etc., adequate response can be ensured with this function by suppressing noise and vibration at low speeds and increasing the speed loop gain at high-speeds.



(VLMT=Max. speed x 1.15)

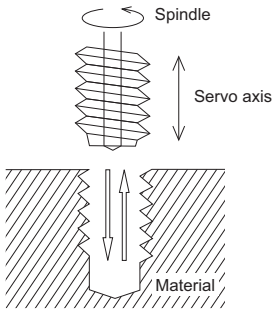


(VLMT=Max. speed x 1.15)

VGN1:SP005
VGN2:SP008
VGVN:SP005×SP073/100
VGVS:SP074
VLMT:SP026×1.15

3.2.3 Gain Changeover for Synchronous Tapping Control

SV003, SV004 and SV057 are used as the position loop gain for normal control. Under synchronous tapping control, SV049, SV050 and SV058 are used instead to meet the spindle characteristics.



3.2.4 Speed Loop PID Changeover Control

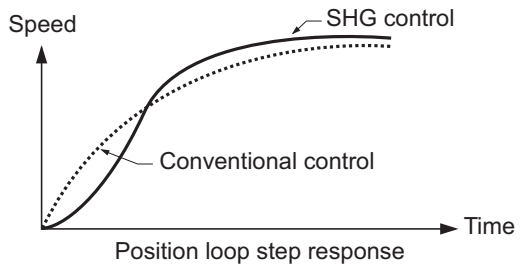
This function is used under full-closed loop control. Normally, machine-end position tracking delays compared with the motor-end position.
Under full-closed position loop control, machine-end position is used for position feedback. Therefore, the motor-end position tends to advance too much, which may cause overshooting of the machine-end position.
This function can suppress the generation of overshoot by adding the D (delay) control to the speed control, which is normally controlled with PI (proportional integral), in order to weaken the PI control after the position droop becomes 0.

3.2.5 Disturbance Torque Observer

The effect caused by disturbance, frictional resistance or torsion vibration during cutting can be reduced by estimating the disturbance torque and compensating it.

3.2.6 Smooth High Gain Control (SHG Control)

A high-response control and smooth control (reduced impact on machine) were conventionally conflicting elements; however, SHG control enables the two elements to function simultaneously by controlling the motor torque (current FB) with an ideal waveform during acceleration/deceleration.

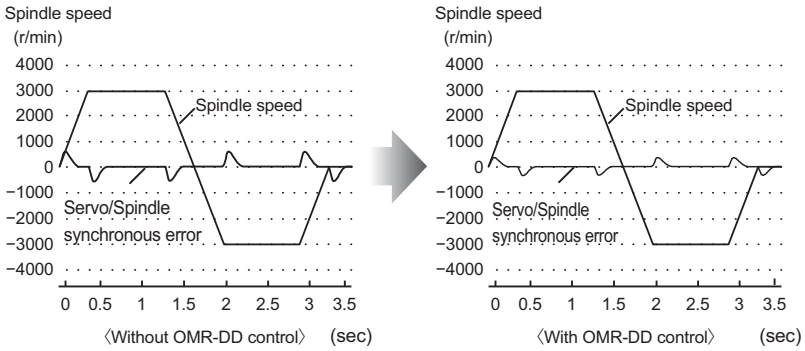


Position loop step response

3.2.7 High-speed Synchronous Tapping Control (OMR-DD Control)

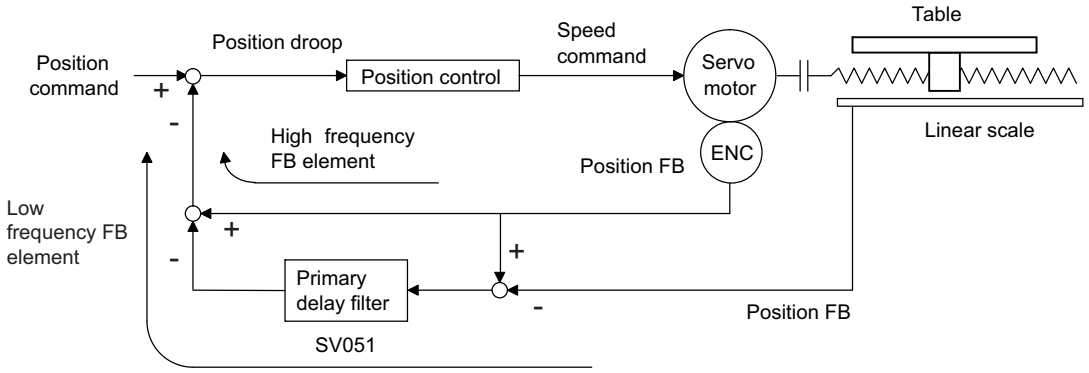
Servo drive unit detects the spindle position, and compensates the synchronization errors. This control enables more accurate tapping than the previous.

(Note) A spindle drive unit that controls the high-speed synchronous tapping (OMR-DD control) has to be connected on the farther side from the NC than the servo drive unit that is subject to the synchronous tapping control.



3.2.8 Dual Feedback Control

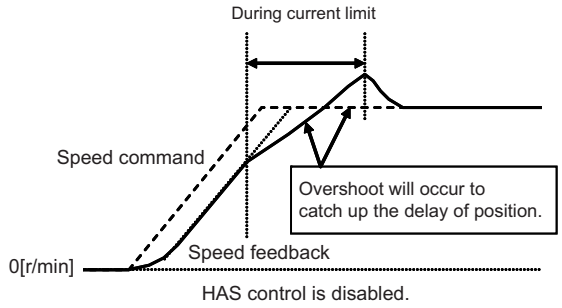
This function is used under full-closed loop control.
When a linear scale is used, the machine-end position, such as a table, is directly detected, which may render the position loop control unstable.
With this control, however, high-frequency components are eliminated from the machine-end feedback signals, which will lead to stable control.

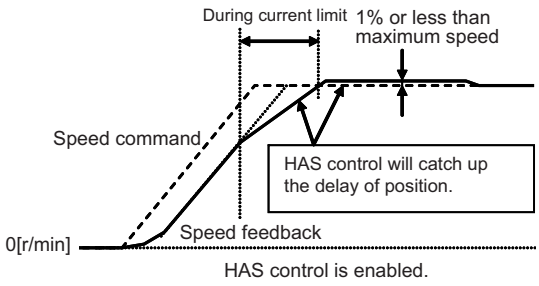


Dual feedback control

3.2.9 HAS Control

If the torque output during acceleration/deceleration is close to the servo motor's maximum torque, the motor cannot accelerate with the commanded time constant when the torque is saturated due to input voltage fluctuation, etc. As a result, speed overshoot occurs when a constant speed command is issued, because the position droop for the delay is canceled.
With HAS control, however, this overshoot is smoothened so that the machine operation can be stable.





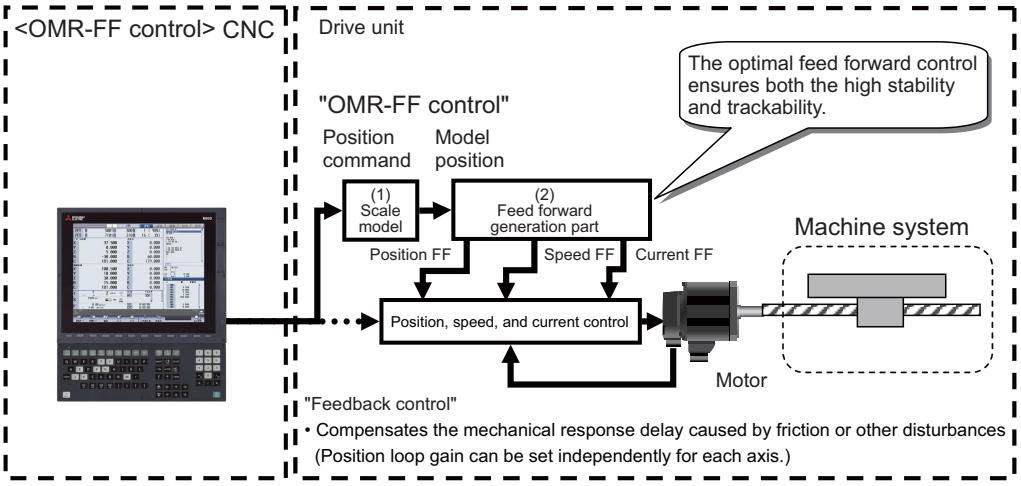
3.2.10 OMR-FF Control

OMR-FF control enables fine control by generating feed forward inside the drive unit and can realize the strict feedback control to the program command than the conventional high-speed accuracy control.
The conventional position control method causes machine vibration when increasing the gain because it ensures both the trackability to the position command and the servo rigidity to the friction or cutting load, etc. by setting the position loop gain (PGN).
OMR-FF function allows the improvement of the command trackability by independently deciding the trackability with the scale model position loop gain (PGM) and the servo rigidity with the position control gain (PGN).

OMR-FF control option for NC side is required when using this function.
It is recommended that this function is used for linear motors, direct-drive motors, or general motors in semi-closed loop control.

< Features >

(1) The command trackability can be decided independently of the position control gain (PGN) with the scale model position loop gain (PGM).
(2) Position loop gain (PGN) can be set for each axis.
-> Delay in the machine's response caused by friction or cutting load, etc. can be compensated with high gain.



3.2.11 Control Loop Gain Changeover

Position loop gain and speed loop gain are switched between non-interpolation mode, which is used during speed command, and interpolation mode, which is used during synchronous tapping and C axis control. By switching these gains, optimum control for each mode can be realized.

3.2.12 Spindle Output Stabilizing Control

Spindle motor's torque characteristic is suppressed due to voltage saturation in the high-speed rotation range, therefore the current control responsiveness significantly degrades, which may cause excessive current.
With this control, however, the current and flux commands are compensated to avoid the voltage saturation so that the current control responsiveness will not degrade.

3.2.13 High-response Spindle Acceleration/Deceleration Function

This function enables reduction of the spindle motor's setting time (from when the command value becomes 0 until when the motor actually stops) without being affected by the position loop gain, when the spindle motor stops under deceleration stop control using the S command.
This function is not active when the spindle is stopped while performing position control, such as orientation control and synchronous tapping control.

3.3 Compensation Control Function

3.3.1 Jitter Compensation

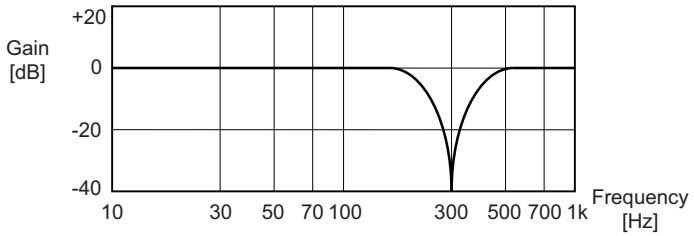
The load inertia becomes much smaller than usual if the motor position enters the machine backlash when the motor is stopped.
Because this means that an extremely large VGN1 is set for the load inertia, vibration may occur.
Jitter compensation can suppress the vibration that occurs at the motor stop by ignoring the backlash amount of speed feedback pulses when the speed feedback polarity changes.

3.3.2 Notch Filter

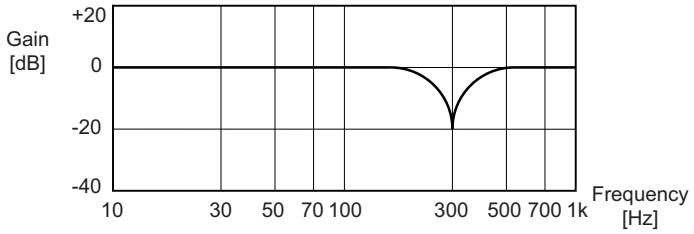
This filter can damp vibrations of servo torque commands at a specified frequency.
Machine vibrations can be suppressed by adjusting the notch filter frequency to the machine's resonance frequency.
Filter depth adjustment is also available that allows stable control even when the filter is set to an extremely low frequency.

<Specifications>

Notch filter	Frequency	Depth compensation
Notch filter 1	50Hz to 2250Hz	Enabled
Notch filter 2	50Hz to 2250Hz	Enabled
Notch filter 3	Fixed at 1125Hz	Disabled
Notch filter 4	50Hz to 2250Hz	Enabled
Notch filter 5	50Hz to 2250Hz	Enabled



Example of filter characteristic set to 300Hz



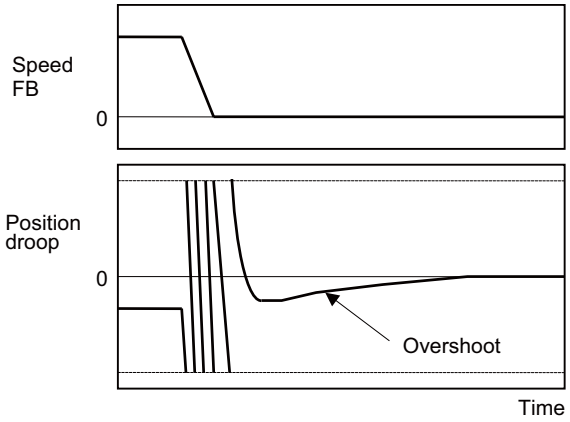
For shallow setting by additionally using the depth compensation at 300Hz

3.3.3 Adaptive Tracking-type Notch Filter

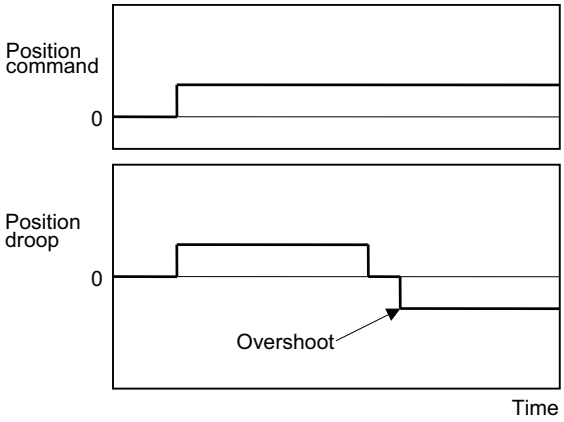
Machine's specific resonance frequency tends to change due to aged deterioration or according to machine's operation conditions. Therefore, the frequency may be deviated from the filter frequency set at the initial adjustment. With adaptive tracking-type notch filter, resonance point fluctuation due to the machine's condition change is estimated using the vibration components of the current commands, and effective notch filter frequency, which has been deviated from the setting value, is automatically corrected to suppress the resonance.

3.3.4 Overshooting Compensation

The phenomenon when the machine position goes past or exceeds the command during feed stopping is called overshooting.
In OVS compensation, the overshooting is suppressed by subtracting the torque command set in the parameters when the motor stops.



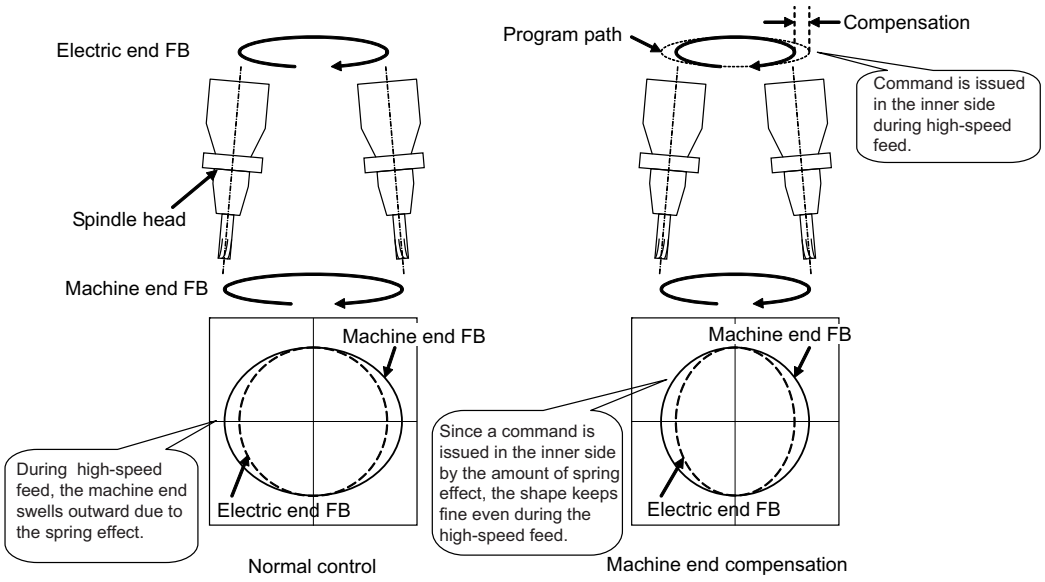
[1] Overshooting during rapid traverse settling



[2] Overshooting during pulse feed

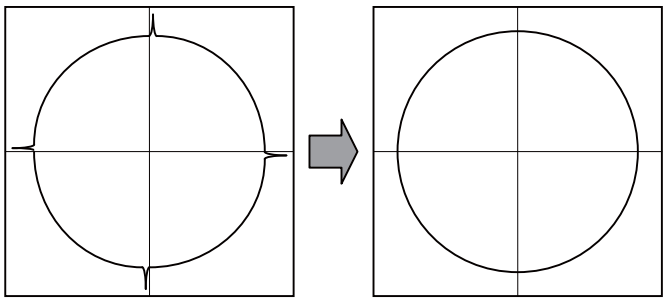
3.3.5 Machine End Compensation Control

The shape of the machine end during high-speed and high-speed acceleration operation is compensated by compensating the spring effect from the machine end to the motor end.
The shape may be fine during low-speed operation. However, at high speeds, the section from the machine end to the outer sides could swell. This function compensates that phenomenon.



3.3.6 Lost Motion Compensation Type 2

Servo motor always drives the machine opposing to the frictional force, and the torque which is required to oppose the friction during the axis movement is outputted by I control (Integral control) of the speed loop PI control. When the movement direction is changed, the frictional force works in the opposite direction momentarily, however, the machine will stop while the command torque is less than the frictional force as it takes some time to reverse the command torque in I control.
When the movement direction is changed, the frictional force works in the opposite direction momentarily, however, the machine will stop while the command torque is less than the frictional force as it takes some time to reverse the command torque in I control.
With the this lost motion compensation function improves the accuracy worsened by the stick motion.



No compensation　　With compensation

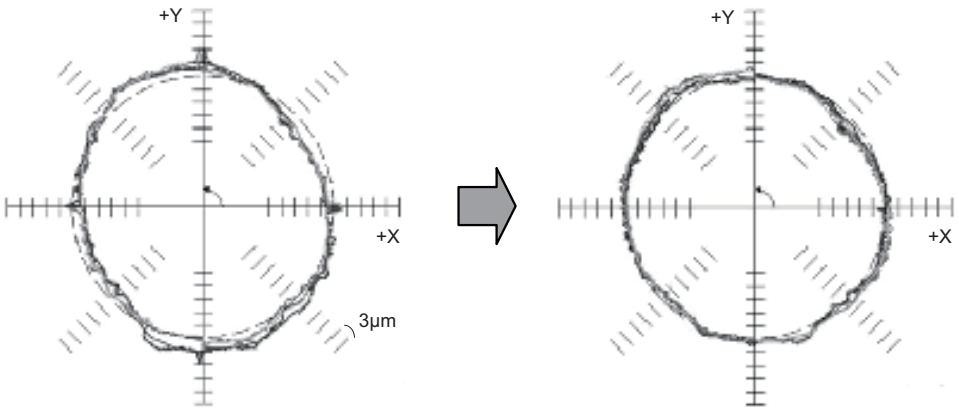
3.3.7 Lost Motion Compensation Type 3

For a machine model where the travel direction is reversed, the compensation in accordance with the changes in the cutting conditions is enabled by also considering the spring component and viscosity component in addition to the friction.
This function can be used to accommodate quadrant projection changes that accompany feed rate and circular radius changes which could not be compensated by Lost motion compensation type 2.

1.Mechanical spring elements can't be ignored.
2.Changes between static and dynamic frictions are wide and steep.

Not only frictions but spring element and viscosity element can be compensated, thus quadrant protrusions are suppressed within a wide band.

Conventional control can't perform enough compensation.



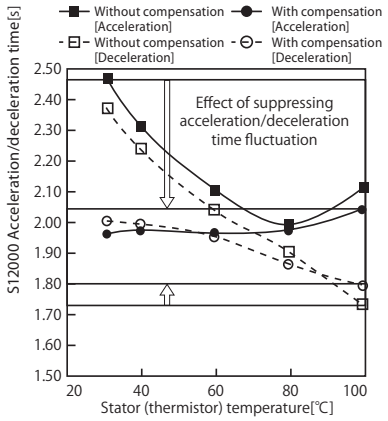
Conventional compensation control　　Lost motion compensation control type 3

3.3.8 Lost Motion Compensation Type 4

When the difference between static and dynamic friction is large, the friction torque changes sharply at the inversion of the travel direction. When the lost motion type 4 is used together with the type 2 or type 3, the acute change of the friction torque is compensated so that the path accuracy at the travel direction inversion can be enhanced.

3.3.9 Spindle Motor Temperature Compensation Function

As for the low-temperature state of the IM spindle motor, the output characteristic may deteriorate in comparison with the warm-up state and the acceleration/deceleration time may become long, or the load display during cutting may become high immediately after operation. This function performs the control compensation depending on the motor temperature with the thermistor built into the spindle motor and suppresses the output characteristic deterioration when the temperature is low. Temperature compensation function is not required for IPM spindle motor in principle.



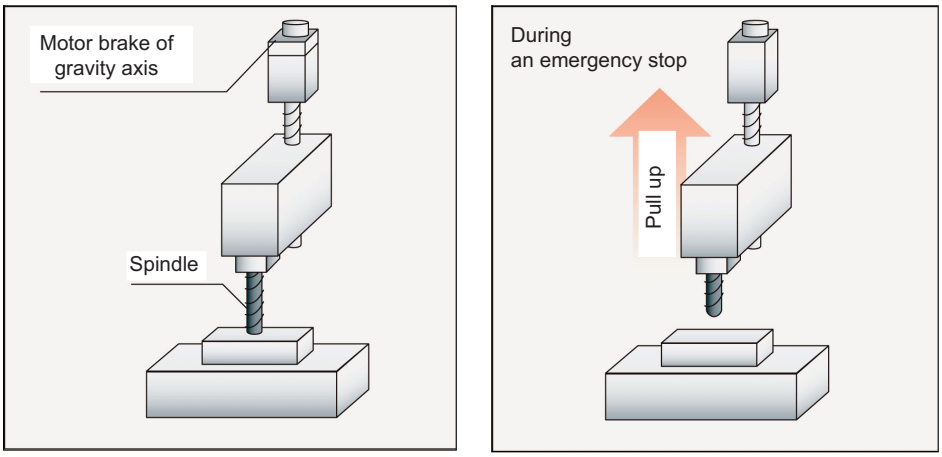
3.4 Protection Function

3.4.1 Deceleration Control at Emergency Stop

When an emergency stop (including NC failure, servo alarm) occurs, the motor will decelerate following the set time constant while maintaining the READY ON state.
READY will turn OFF and the dynamic brakes will function after stopping. The deceleration stop can be executed at a shorter distance than the dynamic brakes.

3.4.2 Vertical Axis Drop Prevention/Pull-up Control

If the READY OFF and brake operation are commanded at same time when an emergency stop occurs, the axis drops due to a delay in the brake operation.
The no-control time until the brakes activate can be eliminated by delaying the servo READY OFF sequence by the time set in the parameters.
Always use this function together with deceleration control.
When an emergency stop occurs in a vertical machining center, the Z axis is slightly pulled upwards before braking to compensate the drop of even a few μm caused by the brake backlash.



3.4.3 Earth Fault Detection

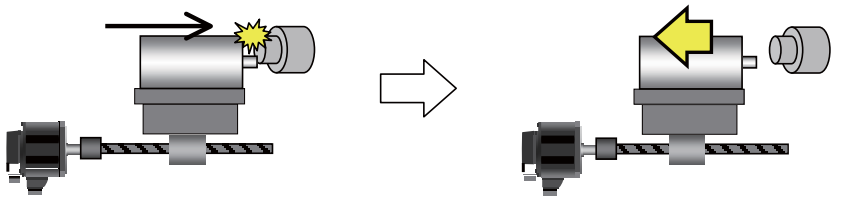
When an emergency stop is canceled, the earth fault current is measured using the power module's special switching circuit before Servo ready ON.
Specifying the faulty axis is possible in this detection, as the detection is carried out for each axis.

3.4.4 Collision Detection Function

Collision detection function quickly detects a collision of the motor shaft, and decelerates and stops the motor. This suppresses the generation of an excessive torque in the machine tool, and helps to prevent an abnormal state from occurring.Impact at a collision will not be prevented by using this collision detection function, so this function does not necessarily guarantee that the machine tool will not be damaged or that the machine accuracy will be maintained after a collision.

The same caution as during regular operation is required to prevent the machine from colliding.

Collision detection function outline



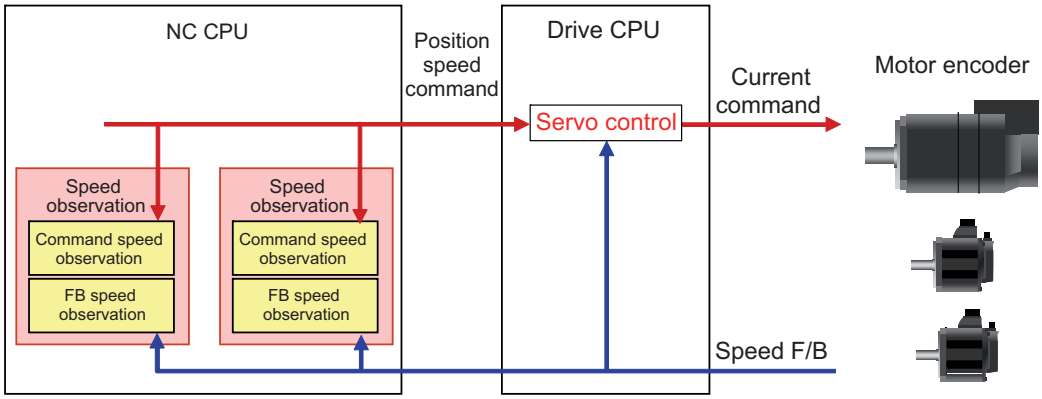
(a) A collision of machine is detected.

(b) A retracting torque is generated.
The collision of machine is reduced.

3.4.5 SLS (Safely Limited Speed) Function

This function is aimed at allowing a safety access to the machine's working part by opening the safety door, etc. without shutting the power for saving the setup time.

Both the NC control system and drive system (servo and spindle drive units) doubly observe the axis feed rate so that it will not exceed the safety speed. If it exceeds the set safety speed, emergency stop occurs and the power is shut OFF.



3.4.6 Fan Stop Detection

The rotation of the radiation fin cooling fan is observed and when the fan stops rotating for a breakdown of the fan or an external factor, warning is detected.(The system will not be stopped.) Before sudden system down by the power module overheat, inspection and replacement of the fan are prompted.

3.4.7 Open-phase Detection

Disconnection of a phase of the 3-phase input power is detected.

The occurrence of abnormal operation will be avoided by open-phase detection because open-phase does not cause a power failure, however, abnormal operation will occur when the motor load becomes large.

3.4.8 Contactor Weld Detection

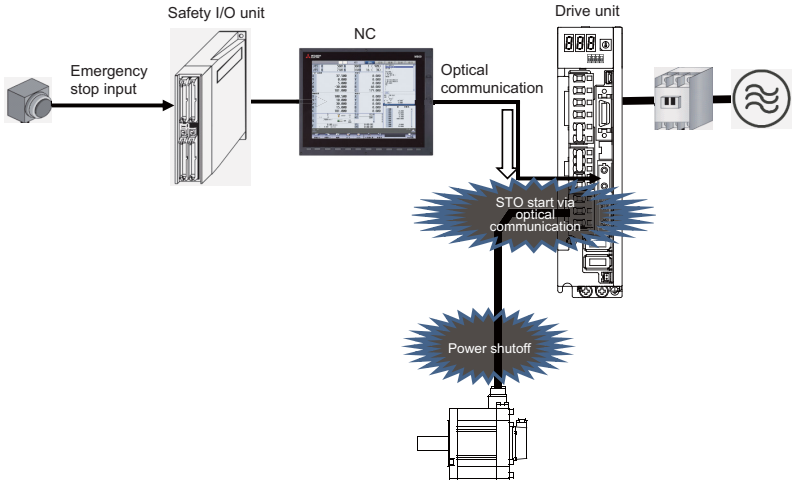
It detects that a contact of the external contactor is welding and cannot be opened.

3.4.9 STO (Safe Torque Off) Function

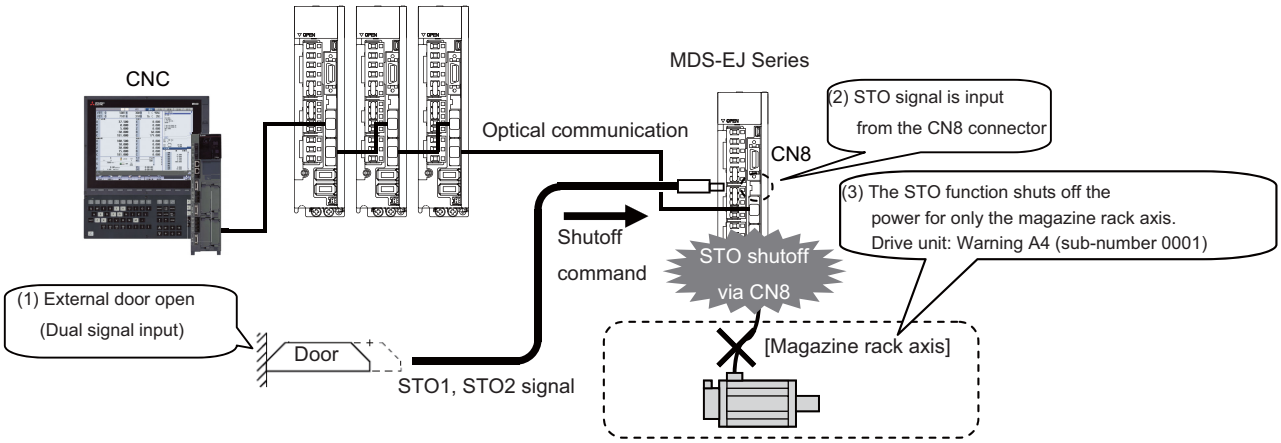
STO (Safe Torque Off) function is a shutoff function which stops the supply of energy to the motor capable of generating torque. It shuts off an energy supply electronically inside the drive unit.
It is an uncontrolled stop function in accordance with "IEC60204-1 Stop Category 0".

STO function can be used in the following two ways ([1] and [2] below), which directly input the STO signal from the external device by using a network cable and CN8 connector.

[1] When using network STO function
STO function shuts off the motor power by inputting the STO signal with a network cable.



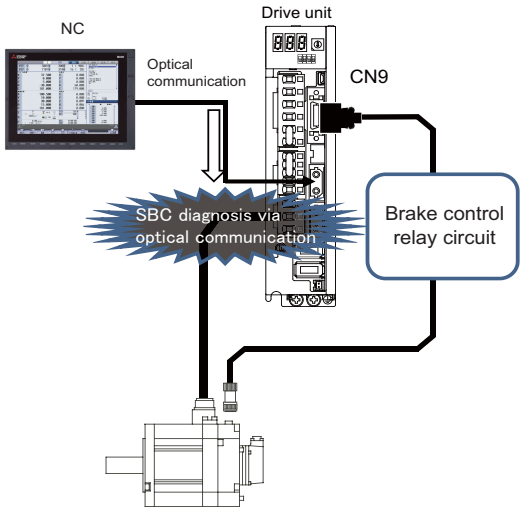
[2] When using dedicated wiring STO function
This method is used to shut off the motor power with STO function only for the specific axis.



3.4.10 SBC (Safe Brake Control) Function

SBC observes operation of the two motor brake control contacts prepared on the servo drive unit to enhance the reliability of the brake operation.

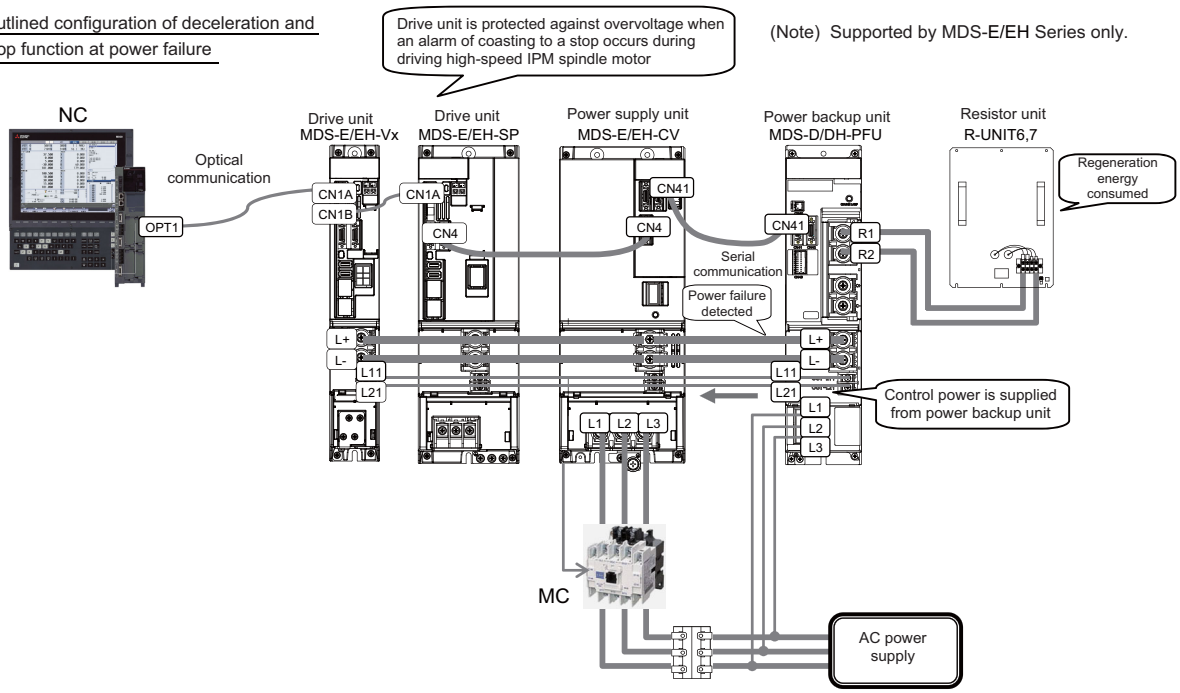
* SBT (Safe Brake Test) function is also included in this function. Refer to the function specifications of NC.



3.4.11 Deceleration and Stop Function at Power Failure

The deceleration and stop function at power failure is a function to safely decelerate the servo axes and the spindle when a power failure occurs. This function prevents a damage on the machine due to an overrun of the servo axes, and at the same time, realizes a protection against overvoltage for high-speed IPM spindle motors and high-speed DDMs.

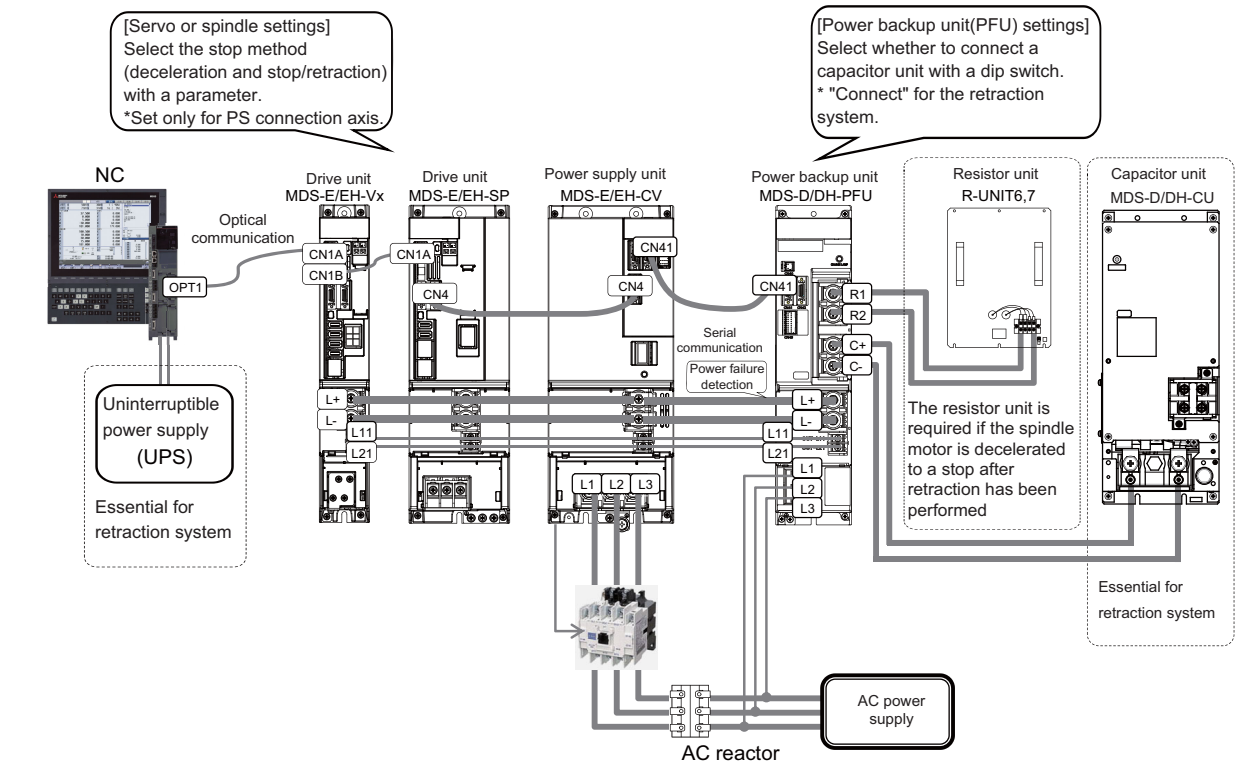
Outlined configuration of deceleration and stop function at power failure



3.4.12 Retraction Function at Power Failure

The retraction function at power failure is a function to backup the power of the main circuit from the capacitor unit and perform a tool escape by the retraction operation with the NC command when a power failure occurs.

Outlined configuration of retraction function at power failure



3.5 Sequence Functions

3.5.1 Contactor Control Function

With this function, the contactor ON/OFF command is output from the power supply unit (or servo/spindle drive unit for integrated type) based on the judgement as to whether it is in emergency stop, emergency stop cancel, spindle deceleration and stop or vertical axis drop prevention control, etc.

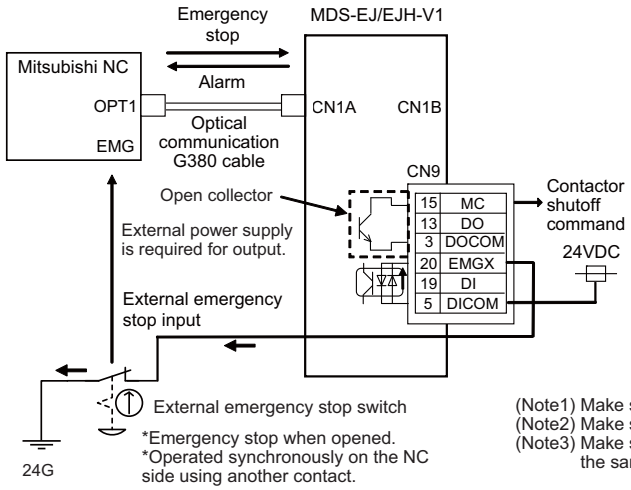
3.5.2 Motor Brake Control Function

With this function, the brake ON/OFF command is output from the servo drive unit based on the judgement as to whether it is in emergency stop, emergency stop cancel or vertical axis drop prevention/pull-up control, etc.

3.5.3 External Emergency Stop Function

Besides the emergency stop input from the NC, double-protection when an emergency stop occurs can be provided by directly inputting an external emergency stop, which is a second emergency stop input, to the power supply unit (servo/spindle drive unit for integrated type).
Even if the emergency stop is not input from NC for some reason, the contactors will be activated by the external emergency stop input, and the power can be shut off.

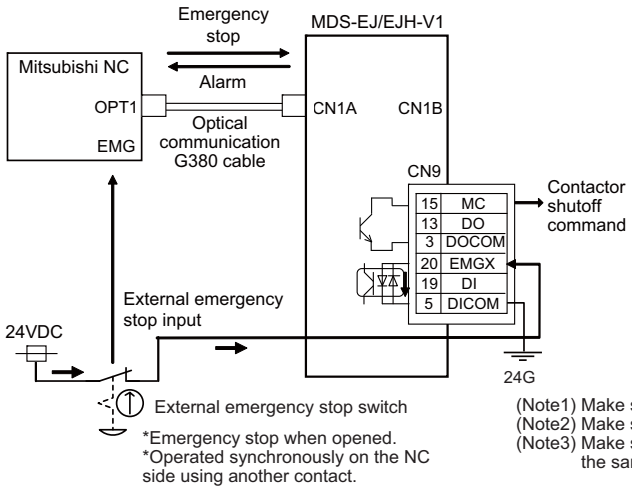
(1) When DICOM is connected to 24V



(Note1) Make sure that DICOM is connected to 24V in all drive systems.
(Note2) Make sure that 24G is connected to the external emergency stop switch.
(Note3) Make sure that the contact of the external emergency stop switch is not the same as NC.

Select the polarity of DICOM

(2) When DICOM is connected to 24G



(Note1) Make sure that DICOM is connected to 24G in all drive systems.
(Note2) Make sure that 24V is connected to the external emergency stop switch.
(Note3) Make sure that the contact of the external emergency stop switch is not the same as NC.

3.5.4 Specified Speed Output

This function is to output a signal that indicates whether the machine-end speed has exceeded the speed specified with the parameter.
With this function, the safety door, etc. can be locked to secure the machine operator when the machine-end speed has exceeded the specified speed. This function can also be used for judging whether the current machine-end speed is higher than the specified speed.

3.5.5 Quick READY ON Sequence

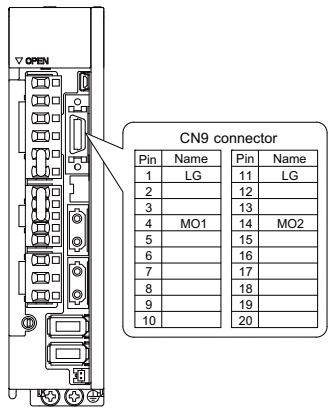
With this function, the charging time during READY ON is shortened according to the remaining charge capacity of the power supply unit. When returning to READY ON status immediately after the emergency stop input, the charging time can be shortened according to the remaining charge capacity and the time to READY ON is shortened.

3.6 Diagnosis Function

3.6.1 Monitor Output Function

Drive unit has a function to D/A output the various control data. The servo and spindle adjustment data required for setting the servo and spindle parameters to match the machine can be D/A output. Measure using a high-speed waveform recorder, oscilloscope, etc.

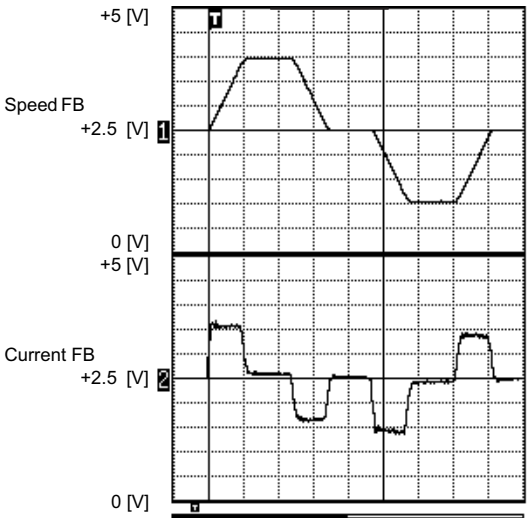
D/A output specifications



MDS-EJ/EJH-V1
MDS-EJ-SP

Item	Explanation
No. of channels	2ch
Output cycle	0.8ms (min. value)
Output precision	10bit
Output voltage range	0V to 2.5V (zero) to +5V
Output magnification setting	32768 to 32767 (1/100-fold)
Output pin (CN9 connector)	MO1 = Pin 4, MO2 = Pin 14, LG = Pin 1,11
Others	The D/A output is 2ch.

When the output data is 0, the offset voltage is 2.5V. If there is an offset voltage, adjust the zero level position in the measuring instrument side.



Example of D/A output waveform

3.6.2 Machine Resonance Frequency Display Function

If resonance is generated and it causes vibrations of the current commands, this function estimates the vibration frequency and displays it on the NC monitor screen (AFLT frequency).
This is useful in setting the notch filter frequencies during servo adjustment. This function constantly operates with no need of parameter setting.

3.6.3 Machine Inertia Display Function

With this function, the load current and acceleration rate during motor acceleration are measured to estimate the load inertia.
According to the parameter setting, the estimated load inertia is displayed on the NC monitor screen, expressed as its percentage to the motor inertia.

3.6.4 Motor Temperature Display Function

The temperature sensed by the thermal sensor attached to the motor coil is displayed on the NC screen.
(Note) This function is only compatible with Spindle motor.

3.6.5 Load Monitor Output Function

A spindle motor's load is output as an analog voltage of 0 to 3V (0 to 120%). To use this function, connect a load meter that meets the specifications.

3.6.6 Open Loop Control Function

This function is to run a spindle motor for operation check before or during the adjustment of the spindle motor's encoder. This allows the operation in which no encoder feedback signals are used.

3.6.7 Power Supply Diagnosis Display Function

The diagnosis information of the power supply(bus voltage and current) is displayed on the NC monitor screen.

3.6.8 Drive Unit Diagnosis Display Function

The diagnosis information of the servo and spindle drive unit (cooling fan rotation status and battery voltage) is displayed on the NC monitor screen.

4

Characteristics

4.1 Servo Motor

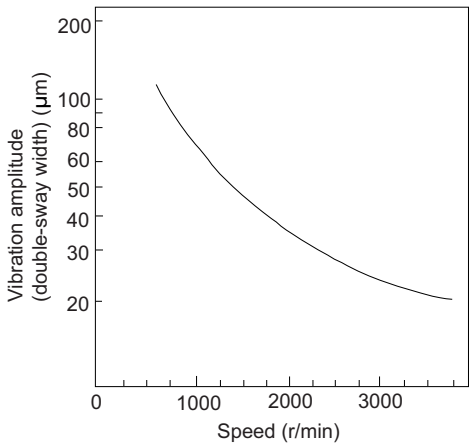
4.1.1 Environmental Conditions

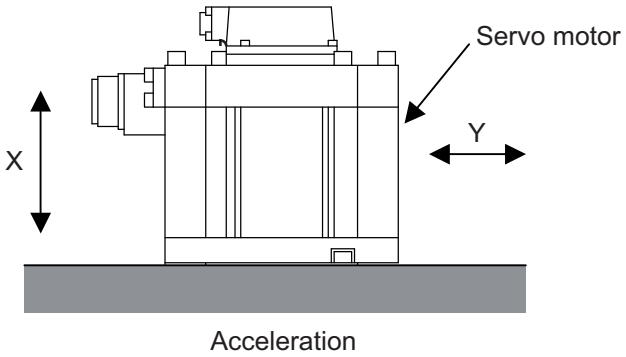
Environment	Conditions
Ambient temperature	0°C to +40°C (with no freezing)
Ambient humidity	80% RH or less (with no dew condensation)
Storage temperature	-15°C to +70°C (with no freezing)
Storage humidity	90% RH or less (with no dew condensation)
Atmosphere	Indoors (no direct sunlight) No corrosive gas, inflammable gas, oil mist or dust
Altitude	Operation / storage: 1000m or less above sea level Transportation: 10000m or less above sea level

4.1.2 Quakeproof Level

Series	Motor type	Acceleration direction	
		Axis direction (X)	Direction at right angle to axis (Y)
200V series	**HG54, 104, 154, 224, 123, 223, 142**	24.5m/s^2(2.5G) or less	24.5m/s^2(2.5G) or less
	HG204, 354, 303, 302	24.5m/s^2(2.5G) or less	29.4m/s^2(3G) or less
400V series	**HG-H54, 104, 154**	24.5m/s^2(2.5G) or less	24.5m/s^2(2.5G) or less

The vibration conditions are as shown below.





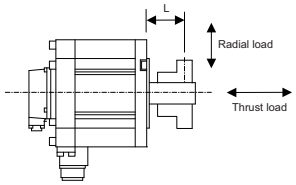
4.1.3 Shaft Characteristics

There is a limit to the load that can be applied on the motor shaft. Make sure that the load applied on the radial direction and thrust direction, when mounted on the machine, is below the tolerable values given below. These loads may affect the motor output torque, so consider them when designing the machine.

Series	Servo motor	Tolerable radial load	Tolerable thrust load
200V series	HG54T, 104T, 154T, 224T, 123T, 223T, 142T (Taper shaft)	392N (L=58)	490N
	HG54S, 104S, 154S, 224S, 123S, 223S, 142S (Straight shaft)	980N (L=55)	490N
	HG204S, 354S, 303S, 302S (Straight shaft)	2058N (L=79)	980N
400V series	HG-H54T, 104T, 154T (Taper shaft)	392N (L=58)	490N
	HG-H54S, 104S, 154S (Straight shaft)	980N (L=55)	490N

(Note 1) The tolerable radial load and thrust load in the above table are values applied when each motor is used independently.

(Note 2) The symbol L in the table refers to the value of L below.



L: Length from flange installation surface to center of load mass [mm]

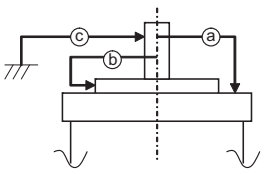
⚠ CAUTION

1. Use a flexible coupling when connecting with a ball screw, etc., and keep the shaft core deviation to below the tolerable radial load of the shaft.
2. When directly installing the gear on the motor shaft, the radial load increases as the diameter of the gear decreases. This should be carefully considered when designing the machine.
3. When directly installing the pulley on the motor shaft, carefully consider so that the radial load (double the tension) generated from the timing belt tension is less than the values shown in the table above.
4. In machines where thrust loads such as a worm gear are applied, carefully consider providing separate bearings, etc., on the machine side so that loads exceeding the tolerable thrust loads are not applied to the motor.

4.1.4 Machine Accuracy

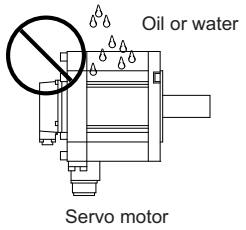
Machine accuracy of the servo motor's output shaft and around the installation part is as below.
(Excluding special products)

Accuracy	Measurement point	Flange size [mm]			
		Less than 100 SQ.	100 SQ., 130 SQ.	176 SQ. - 250 SQ.	280 SQ. or over
Run-out of the flange surface to the output shaft	a	0.05mm	0.06mm	0.08mm	0.08mm
Run-out of the flange surface's fitting outer diameter	b	0.04mm	0.04mm	0.06mm	0.08mm
Run-out of the output shaft end	c	0.02mm	0.02mm	0.03mm	0.03mm



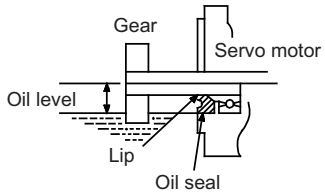
4.1.5 Oil / Water Standards

(1) The motor protective format uses the IP type, which complies with IEC Standard. (Refer to the section "Specifications List".)
However, these Standards are short-term performance specifications. They do not guarantee continuous environmental protection characteristics. Measures such as covers, etc., must be taken if there is any possibility that oil or water will fall on the motor, and the motor will be constantly wet and permeated by water. Note that the motor's IP-type is not indicated as corrosion-resistant.

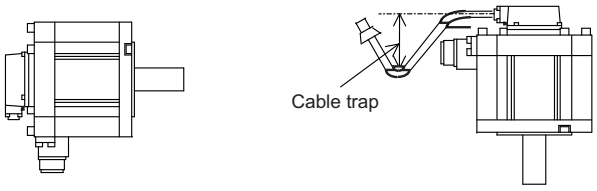


(2) When a gear box is installed on the servo motor, make sure that the oil level height from the center of the shaft is higher than the values given below. Open a breathing hole on the gear box so that the inner pressure does not rise.

Series	Servo motor	Oil level(mm)
200V series	HG54, 104, 154, 224, 123, 223, 142	22.5
	HG204, 354, 303, 302	30
400V series	HG-H54, 104, 154	22.5



(3) When installing the servo motor horizontally, set the power cable and encoder cable to face downward. When installing vertically or on an inclination, provide a cable trap.



⚠ CAUTION

1. The servo motors, including those having IP67 specifications, do not have a completely waterproof (oil-proof) structure. Do not allow oil or water to constantly contact the motor, enter the motor, or accumulate on the motor. Oil can also enter the motor through cutting chip accumulation, so be careful of this also.
2. When the motor is installed facing upwards, take measures on the machine side so that gear oil, etc., does not flow onto the motor shaft.

4.1.6 Installation of Servo Motor

Mount the servo motor on a flange which has the following size or produces an equivalent or higher heat dissipation effect:

Flange size (mm)	Servo motor capacity
250×250×12	0.5 to 1.5kW
300×300×20	2.0 to 3.5kW

4.1.7 Overload Protection Characteristics

The servo drive unit has an electronic thermal relay to protect the servo motor and servo drive unit from overloads. The operation characteristics of the electronic thermal relay are shown below when standard parameters (SV021=60, SV022=150) are set. If overload operation over the electronic thermal relay protection curve shown below is carried out, overload 1 (alarm 50) will occur. If the maximum torque is commanded continuously for one second or more due to a machine collision, etc., overload 2 (alarm 51) will occur.

(1) 200V series

< HG Series >

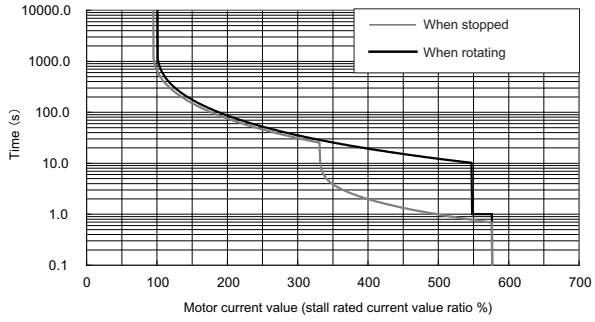
HG75

under development

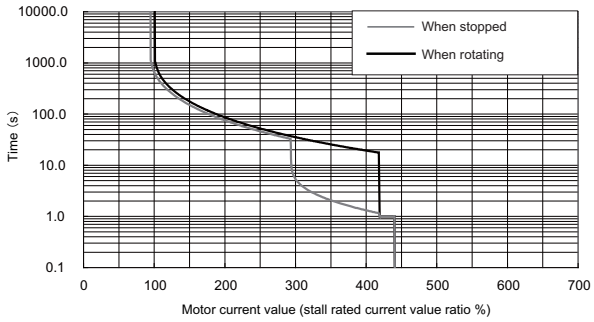
HG105

under development

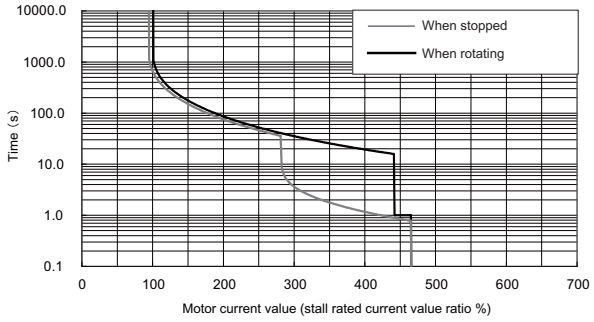
HG54



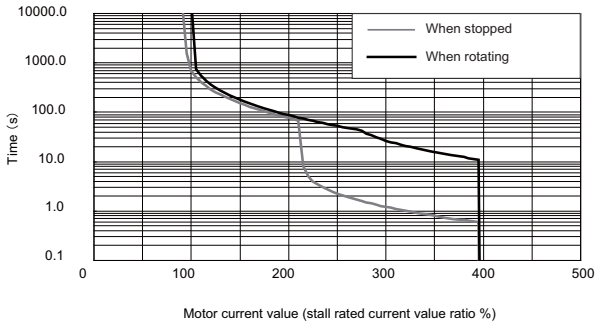
HG104



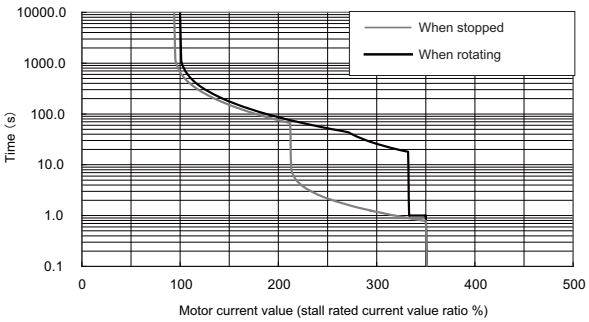
HG154



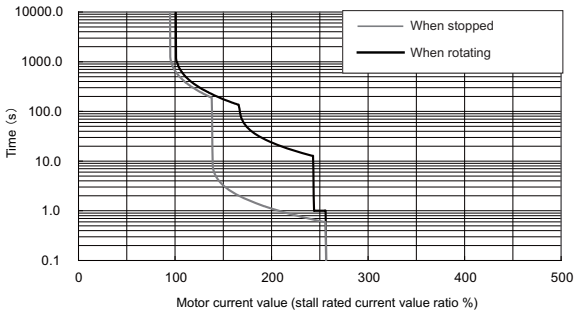
HG224



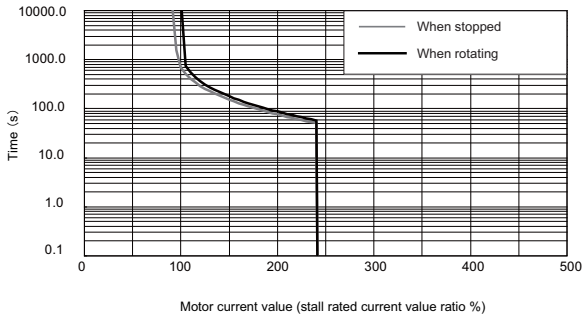
HG204



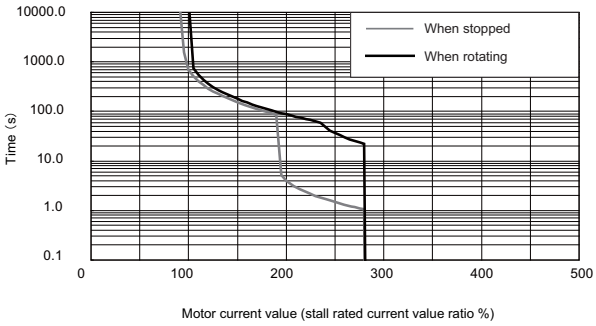
HG354



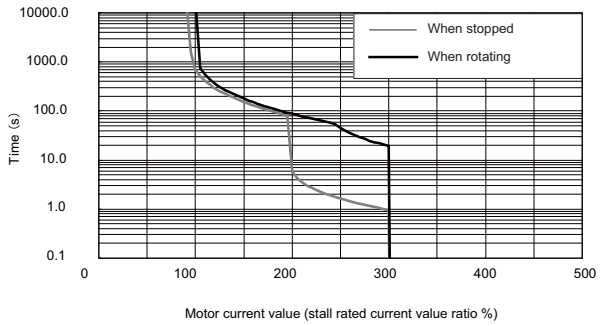
HG123



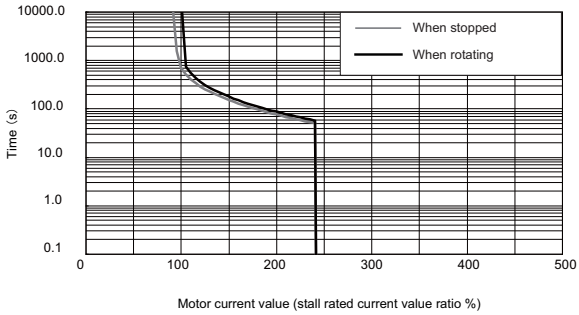
HG223



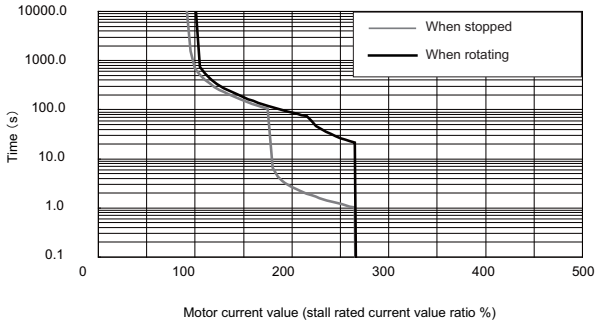
HG303



HG142



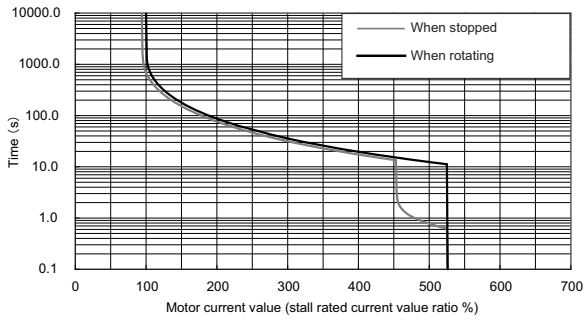
HG302



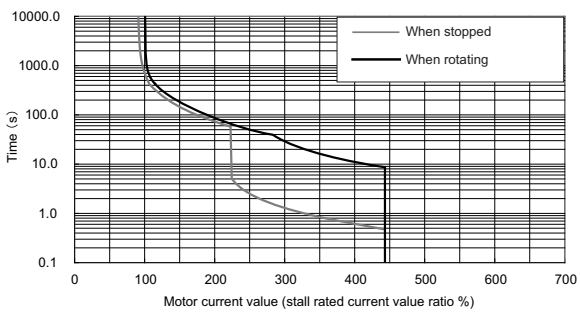
(2) 400V series

< HG-H series >

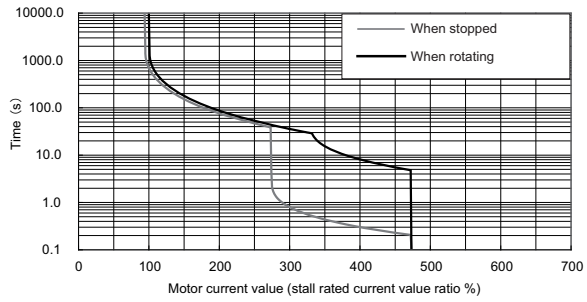
HG-H54



HG-H104



HG-H154



4.1.8 Magnetic Brake

> **⚠ CAUTION**
>
> 1. The axis will not be mechanically held even when the dynamic brakes are used. If the machine could drop when the power fails, use a servo motor with magnetic brakes or provide an external brake mechanism as holding means to prevent dropping.
> 2. The magnetic brakes are used for holding, and must not be used for normal braking. There may be cases when holding is not possible due to the life or machine structure (when ball screw and servo motor are coupled with a timing belt, etc.). Provide a stop device on the machine side to ensure safety.
> 3. When operating the brakes, always turn the servo OFF (or ready OFF). When releasing the brakes, always confirm that the servo is ON first. Sequence control considering this condition is possible by using the brake contact connection terminal on the servo drive unit.
> 4. When the vertical axis drop prevention function is used, the drop of the vertical axis during an emergency stop can be suppressed to the minimum.

(1) Motor with magnetic brake

(a) Types

The motor with a magnetic brake is set for each motor. The "B" following the standard motor model stands for the motor with a brake.

(b) Applications

When this type of motor is used for the vertical feed axis in a machining center, etc., slipping and dropping of the spindle head can be prevented even when the hydraulic balancer's hydraulic pressure reaches zero when the power turns OFF. When used with a robot, deviation of the posture when the power is turned OFF can be prevented.

When used for the feed axis of a grinding machine, a double safety measures is formed with the deceleration stop (dynamic brake stop) during emergency stop, and the risks of colliding with the grinding stone and scattering can be prevented.

This motor cannot be used for the purposes other than holding and braking during a power failure (emergency stop). (This cannot be used for normal deceleration, etc.)

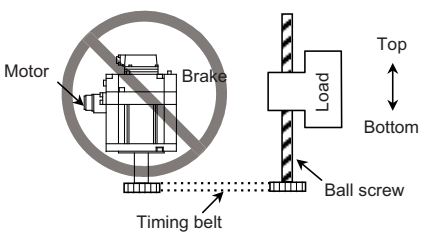
(c) Features

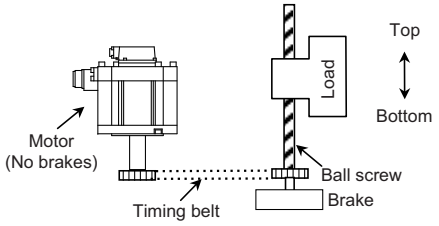
[1] The magnetic brakes use a DC excitation method, thus:
- The brake mechanism is simple and the reliability is high.
- There is no need to change the brake tap between 50Hz and 60Hz.
- There is no rush current when the excitation occurs, and shock does not occur.
- The brake section is not larger than the motor section.

[2] The magnetic brake is built into the motor, and the installation dimensions are the same as the motor without brake.

(d) Cautions for using a timing belt

Connecting the motor with magnetic brakes and the load (ball screw, etc.) with a timing belt as shown on the left below could pose a hazard if the belt snaps. Even if the belt's safety coefficient is increased, the belt could snap if the tension is too high or if cutting chips get imbedded. Safety can be maintained by using the method shown on the right below.





(2) Magnetic brake characteristics

(a) 200V series

< HG Series >

Item		Motor type	
		HG54B, HG104B HG154B, HG224B HG123B, HG223B HG142B	HG204B, HG354B HG303B, HG302B
Type (Note 1)		Spring closed non-exciting operation magnetic brakes (for maintenance and emergency braking)	
Rated voltage		24VDC 0V-10%	
Rated current at 20°C (A)		0.8	1.4
Capacity (W)		19	34
Static friction torque (N.m)		8.3	43.1
Inertia (Note 2) ($\times 10^{-4}$kg•m^2)		2.2	9.7
Release delay time (Note 3) (s)		0.04	0.1
Braking delay time (DC OFF) (Note 3) (s)		0.03	0.03
Tolerable braking work amount	Per braking (J)	400	4,500
	Per hour (J)	4,000	45,000
Brake play at motor axis (degree)		0.2 to 0.6	0.2 to 0.6
Brake life (Note 4)	No. of braking operations (times)	20,000	20,000
	Work amount per braking (J)	200	1,000

(b) 400V series

< HG-H Series >

Item		Motor type
		HG-H54B, HG-H104B HG-H154B
Type (Note 1)		Spring closed non-exciting operation magnetic brakes (for maintenance and emergency braking)
Rated voltage		24VDC 0V-10%
Rated current at 20°C (A)		0.8
Capacity (W)		19
Static friction torque (N•m)		8.3
Inertia (Note 2) ($\times 10^{-4}$kg•m^2)		2.2
Release delay time (Note 3) (s)		0.04
Braking delay time (DC OFF) (Note 3) (s)		0.03
Tolerable braking work amount	Per braking (J)	400
	Per hour (J)	4,000
Brake play at motor axis (degree)		0.2 to 0.6
Brake life (Note 4)	No. of braking operations (times)	20,000
	Work amount per braking (J)	200

(Note 1) There is no manual release mechanism. If handling is required such as during the machine core alignment work, prepare a separate 24VDC power supply, and electrically release a brake.

(Note 2) These are the values added to the servo motor without a brake.

(Note 3) This is the representative value for the initial attraction gap at 20°C.

(Note 4) The brake gap will widen through brake lining wear caused by braking. However, the gap cannot be adjusted. Thus, the brake life is considered to be reached when adjustments are required.

(Note 5) A leakage flux will be generated at the shaft end of the servo motor with a magnetic brake.

(Note 6) When operating in low speed regions, the sound of loose brake lining may be heard. However, this is not a problem in terms of function.

(3) Magnetic brake power supply

⚠ CAUTION

1. Always install a surge absorber on the brake terminal when using DC OFF.
2. Do not pull out the cannon plug while the brake power is ON. The cannon plug pins could be damaged by sparks.

(a) Brake excitation power supply

[1] Prepare a brake excitation power supply that can accurately ensure the attraction current in consideration of the voltage fluctuation and excitation coil temperature.

[2] The brake terminal polarity is random. Make sure not to mistake the terminals with other circuits.

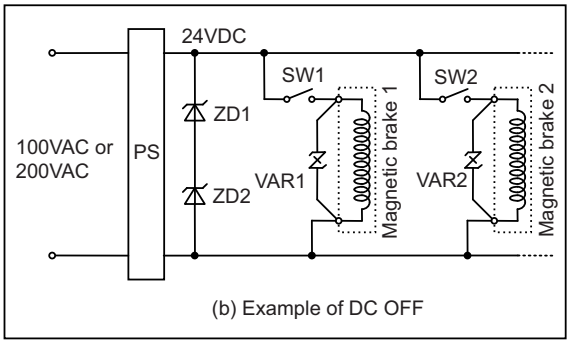
(b) Bake excitation circuit

When turning OFF the brake excitation power supply (to apply the brake), DC OFF is used to shorten the braking delay time.

A surge absorber will be required. Pay attention to the relay cut off capacity.

<Cautions>

- Provide sufficient DC cut off capacity at the contact.
- Always use a surge absorber.
- When using the cannon plug type, the surge absorber will be further away, so use shielded wires between the motor and surge absorber.



PS : 24VDC stabilized power supply
ZD1,ZD2 : Zener diode for power supply protection (1W, 24V)
VAR1,VAR2 : Surge absorber

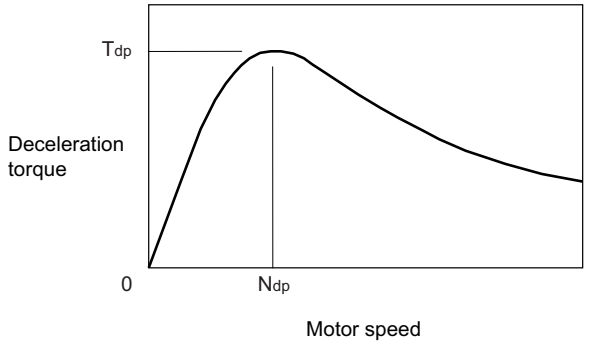
Magnetic brake circuits

4.1.9 Dynamic Brake Characteristics

If a servo alarm that cannot control the motor occurs, the dynamic brakes will function to stop the servo motor regardless of the parameter settings.

(1) Deceleration torque

The dynamic brake uses the motor as a generator, and obtains the deceleration torque by consuming that energy with the dynamic brake resistance. The characteristics of this deceleration torque have a maximum deceleration torque (Tdp) regarding the motor speed as shown in the following drawing. The torque for each motor is shown in the following table.



Deceleration torque characteristics of a dynamic brake

Max. deceleration torque of a dynamic brake

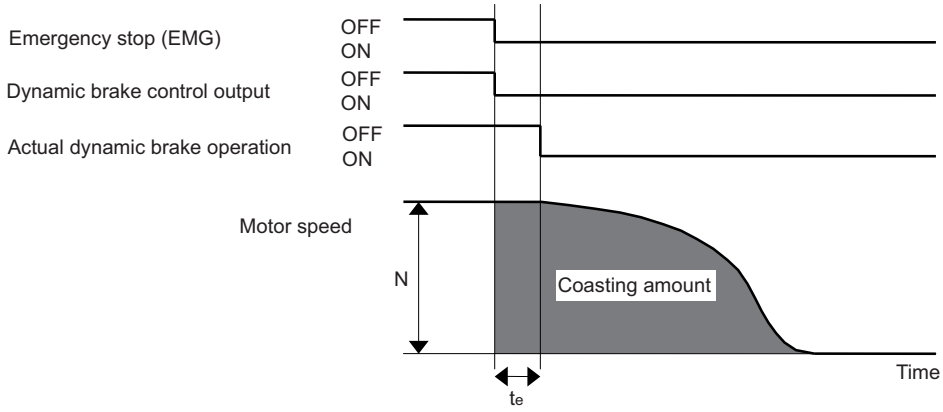
Motor type (200V series)	Stall torque (N•m)	Tdp (N•m)	Ndp (r/min)	Motor type (400V series)	Stall torque (N•m)	Tdp (N•m)	Ndp (r/min)
HG54	2.9	1.98	1886	**HG-H54**	2.9	3.96	1183
HG104	5.9	10.02	1242	**HG-H104**	5.9	10.03	1109
HG154	9.0	15.64	1639	**HG-H154**	9.0	15.05	1073
HG224	12.0	20.07	2170				
HG204	13.7	15.95	1260				
HG354	22.5	35.25	2050				
HG123	7.0	9.80	856				
HG223	12.0	19.93	1268				
HG303	22.5	30.40	1182				
HG142	11.0	14.43	614				
HG302	20.0	29.42	769				

(2) Coasting rotation distance during emergency stop

The distance that the motor coasts (angle for rotary axis) when stopping with the dynamic brakes can be approximated with the following expression.

$$L_{MAX} = \frac{F}{60} \cdot \{ t_e + (1 + \frac{J_L}{J_M}) \cdot (A \cdot N^2 + B) \}$$

L_{MAX}	: Motor coasting distance (angle)	[mm, (deg)]
F	: Axis feedrate	[mm/min, (deg/min)]
N	: Motor speed	[r/min]
J_M	: Motor inertia	[$\times 10^{-4}$kg•m^2]
J_L	: Motor shaft conversion load inertia	[$\times 10^{-4}$kg•m^2]
t_e	: Brake drive relay delay time	[s] (Normally, 0.03s)
A	: Coefficient A (Refer to the following table)	
B	: Coefficient B (Refer to the following table)	



Dynamic brake braking diagram

Coasting amount calculation coefficients table

Motor type (200V series)	J_M($\times 10^{-4}$kg•m^2)	A	B	Motor type (400V series)	J_M($\times 10^{-4}$kg•m^2)	A	B
HG54	6.1	2.85×10^{-9}	30.35×10^{-3}	**HG-H54**	6.1	2.27×10^{-9}	9.53×10^{-4}
HG104	11.9	1.67×10^{-9}	7.73×10^{-3}	**HG-H104**	11.9	1.87×10^{-9}	6.89×10^{-4}
HG154	17.8	1.21×10^{-9}	9.76×10^{-3}	**HG-H154**	17.8	1.92×10^{-9}	6.65×10^{-4}
HG224	23.7	0.95×10^{-9}	13.42×10^{-3}				
HG204	38.3	3.33×10^{-9}	15.84×10^{-3}				
HG354	75.0	1.81×10^{-9}	22.84×10^{-3}				
HG123	11.9	2.47×10^{-9}	5.44×10^{-3}				
HG223	23.7	1.64×10^{-9}	7.90×10^{-3}				
HG303	75.0	3.64×10^{-9}	15.26×10^{-3}				
HG142	17.8	3.51×10^{-9}	3.96×10^{-3}				
HG302	75.0	5.79×10^{-9}	10.26×10^{-3}				

4.2 Spindle Motor

4.2.1 Environmental Conditions

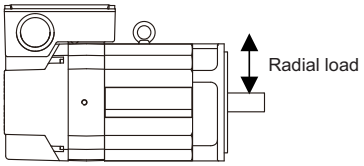
Environment	Conditions
Ambient temperature	0°C to +40°C (with no freezing)
Ambient humidity	90%RH or less (with no dew condensation)
Storage temperature	-20°C to +65°C (with no freezing)
Storage humidity	90%RH or less (with no dew condensation)
Atmosphere	Indoors (Where unit is not subject to direct sunlight) No corrosive gases, flammable gases, oil mist or dust
Altitude	Operation/storage: 1000m or less above sea level Transportation: 10000m or less above sea level
Vibration	X:29.4m/s^2 (3G) Y:29.4m/s^2 (3G)

(Note) Refer to each spindle motor specifications for details on the spindle motor vibration class.

4.2.2 Shaft Characteristics

There is a limit to the load that can be applied on the motor shaft. Make sure that the load applied on the radial direction, when mounted on the machine, is below the tolerable values given below. These loads may affect the motor output torque, so consider them when designing the machine.

Spindle motor	Tolerable radial load
SJ-D3.7/100-01, SJ-DJ5.5/100-01, SJ-DJ5.5/120-01	980N
SJ-D5.5/100-01, SJ-D5.5/120-01, SJ-DJ7.5/100-01, SJ-DJ7.5/120-01	1470N
SJ-D7.5/100-01, SJ-D7.5/120-01, SJ-D11/100-01, SJ-DJ11/100-01	1960N



(Note) The load point is at the one-half of the shaft length.

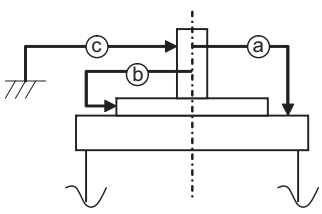
> ⚠ **CAUTION**
>
> Consider on the machine side so that the thrust loads are not applied to the spindle motor.

4.2.3 Machine Accuracy

Machine accuracy of the spindle motor's output shaft and around the installation part is as below.
(Excluding special products)

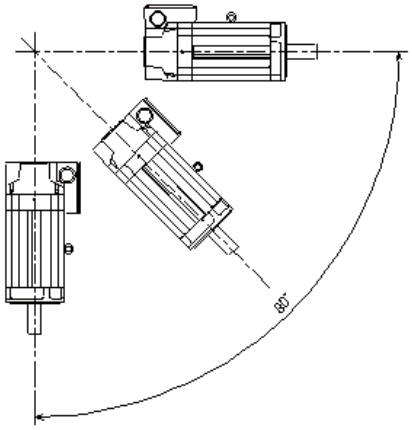
Accuracy	Measurement point	Frame No.
		B90, D90, A112, B112
Run-out of the flange surface to the output shaft	a	0.03mm
Run-out of the flange surface's fitting outer diameter	b	0.02mm
Run-out of the output shaft end	c	0.01mm

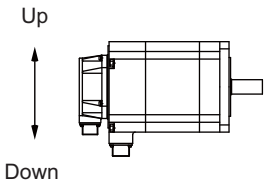
(Note) Refer to Specifications Manual for the frame number of each spindle motor.



4.2.4 Installation of Spindle Motor

Make sure that the spindle motor is installed so that the motor shaft points from downward to 90° as shown below. When installing upward more than 90°, contact your Mitsubishi Electric dealer.



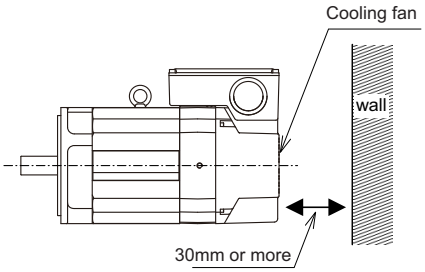


Standard installation direction
for connector connection type

The spindle motor whose motor power line and detection lead wires are connected with connectors, as a standard, should be installed with the connectors facing down. Installation in the standard direction is effective against dripping. Measure to prevent oil and water must be taken when not installing in the standard direction.

> **⚠ CAUTION**
>
> 1. Rubber packing for waterproof is attached on the inner surface of the top cover of terminal block.
>
> After checking that the packing is installed, install the top cover.
>
> 2. When installing a motor on a flange, chamfer(C1) the part of flange that touches inside low part of the motor.

To yield good cooling performance, provide a space of at least 30mm between the cooling fan and wall. If the motor is covered by a structure and the air is not exchanged, its cooling performance degrades and the motor is unable to fully exercise its performance, which may cause the spindle motor overheat alarm. Do not use the spindle motor in an enclosed space with little ventilation.



4.3 Drive Unit

4.3.1 Environmental Conditions

Environment	Conditions
Ambient temperature	0°C to +55°C (with no freezing)
Ambient humidity	90% RH or less (with no dew condensation)
Storage temperature	-15°C to +70°C (with no freezing)
Storage humidity	90% RH or less (with no dew condensation)
Atmosphere	Indoors (no direct sunlight); no corrosive gas, inflammable gas, oil mist, dust or conductive fine particles
Altitude	Operation/storage: 1000m or less above sea level Transportation: 13000m or less above sea level
Vibration	Operation/storage: 4.9m/s^2 (0.5G) or less Transportation: 49m/s^2(5G) or less

(Note) When installing the machine at 1,000m or more above sea level, the heat dissipation characteristics will drop as the altitude increases in proportion to the air density. The ambient temperature drops 1% with every 100m increase in altitude.
When installing the machine at 1,800m altitude, the heating value of the drive unit must be reduced to 92% or less. The heating value is proportional to the square of the current, and required current decreasing rate follows the expression below.

$$\text{Required current decreasing rate} = \sqrt{0.92} = 0.95$$

Therefore, use the unit with the reduced effective load rate to 95% or less.

4.3.2 Heating Value

Each heating value is calculated with the following values.
The values for the servo drive unit apply at 50% of the stall output. The values for the spindle drive unit apply for the continuous rated output.

Servo drive unit		Spindle drive unit		Servo drive unit	
Type MDS-EJ-	Heating value [W]	Type MDS-EJ-	Heating value [W]	Type MDS-EJH-	Heating value [W]
	Inside panel		Inside panel		Inside panel
V1-10	25	**SP-20**	50	**V1-10**	40
V1-15	35	**SP-40**	90	**V1-15**	60
V1-30	50	**SP-80**	130	**V1-20**	90
V1-40	90	**SP-100**	150	**V1-40**	160
V1-80	130	**SP-120**	200		
V1-100	195	**SP-160**	300		

POINT

1. Design the panel's heating value taking the actual axis operation (load rate) into consideration.
2. The heating values in the above tables are calculated with the following load rates.

Unit	Load rate
Servo drive unit	50%
Spindle drive unit	100%

5

Dedicated Options

5.1 Servo Options

The option units are required depending on the servo system configuration. Check the option units to be required referring the following items.

(1) System establishment in the full closed loop control

Refer to the table below to confirm the interface unit (I/F) and battery option required for the full closed loop control.

(a) Full closed loop control for linear axis

Machine side encoder to be used			Encoder signal output	Interface unit	Drive unit input signal	Battery option	Remarks
Incre-mental encoder	Rectangular wave signal output	SR74, SR84 (Magnescale)	Rectangular wave signal	-	Rectangular wave signal	-	
		Various scale	Rectangular wave signal	-	Rectangular wave signal	-	
	SIN wave signal output	LS187, LS487 (HEIDENHAIN)	SIN wave signal	IBV series (HEIDENHAIN)	Rectangular wave signal	-	
				EIB series (HEIDENHAIN)	Mitsubishi serial signal	-	
				APE series (HEIDENHAIN)	Mitsubishi serial signal	-	
		LS187C, LS487C (HEIDENHAIN)	SIN wave signal	MDS-B-HR-11(P) (Mitsubishi Electric)	Mitsubishi serial signal	(Required) (Note 1)	Distance-coded reference scale (Note 2)
				EIB series (HEIDENHAIN)			
		Various scale	SIN wave signal	MDS-B-HR-11(P) (Mitsubishi Electric)	Mitsubishi serial signal	(Required) (Note 1)	Distance-coded reference scale is also available (Note 2)
				EIB series (HEIDENHAIN)			
	Mitsubishi serial signal output	SR75, SR85 (Magnescale)	Mitsubishi serial signal	-	Mitsubishi serial signal	-	
Abso-lute position encoder	Mitsubishi serial signal output	OSA105ET2A (Mitsubishi Electric)	Mitsubishi serial signal	-	Mitsubishi serial signal	Required	Ball screw side encoder
		SR77, SR87, SR67A (Magnescale)	Mitsubishi serial signal	-	Mitsubishi serial signal	Not required	
		LC195M, LC495M, LC291M (HEIDENHAIN)	Mitsubishi serial signal	-	Mitsubishi serial signal	Not required	
		LC193M, LC493M (HEIDENHAIN)	Mitsubishi serial signal	-	Mitsubishi serial signal	Not required	
		AT343, AT543, AT545, ST748 (Mitutoyo)	Mitsubishi serial signal	-	Mitsubishi serial signal	Not required	
		SAM Series (FAGOR)	Mitsubishi serial signal	-	Mitsubishi serial signal	Not required	
		SVAM Series (FAGOR)	Mitsubishi serial signal	-	Mitsubishi serial signal	Not required	
		GAM Series (FAGOR)	Mitsubishi serial signal	-	Mitsubishi serial signal	Not required	
		LAM Series (FAGOR)	Mitsubishi serial signal	-	Mitsubishi serial signal	Not required	
		RL40N Series (Renishaw)	Mitsubishi serial signal	-	Mitsubishi serial signal	Not required	
	SIN wave signal output	MPS Series (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries)	SIN wave signal	ADB-20J60 (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries)	Mitsubishi serial signal	Required	
		MPI Series (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries)	SIN wave signal	ADS-20J60 (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries)	Mitsubishi serial signal		

(Note 1) When using the distance-coded reference scale, it is recommended to use with distance-coded reference check function. In this case, the battery option is required.

(Note 2) The distance-coded reference scale is the supported option for M800 Series.

(b) Full closed loop control for rotary axis

Machine side encoder to be used			Encoder signal output	Interface unit	Output signal	Battery option	Remarks
Incre-mental encoder	ectangular wave signal output	Various scale	Rectangular wave signal	-	Rectangular wave signal	-	
	SIN wave signal output	ERM280 Series (HEIDENHAIN)	SIN wave signal	EIB series (HEIDENHAIN)	Mitsubishi serial signal	-	
		Various scale	SIN wave signal	MDS-B-HR-11(P) (Mitsubishi Electric)	Mitsubishi serial signal	(Required) (Note 1)	Distance-coded reference scale is also available (Note 2)
Abso-lute position encoder	Mitsubishi serial signal output	MBA405W Series (Mitsubishi Electric)	Mitsubishi serial signal	(Provided)	Mitsubishi serial signal	Not required	
		RU77 (Magnescale)	Mitsubishi serial signal	-	Mitsubishi serial signal	Not required	
		RCN223M, RCN227M (HEIDENHAIN)	Mitsubishi serial signal	-	Mitsubishi serial signal	Not required	
		RCN727M, RCN827M (HEIDENHAIN)	Mitsubishi serial signal	-	Mitsubishi serial signal	Not required	
		RA Series (Renishaw)	Mitsubishi serial signal	-	Mitsubishi serial signal	Not required	
		HAM Series (FAGOR)	Mitsubishi serial signal	-	Mitsubishi serial signal	Not required	
	SIN wave signal output	MPRZ Series (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries)	SIN wave signal	ADB-20J71 (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries)	Mitsubishi serial signal	Not required	
		MPI Series (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries)	SIN wave signal	ADB-20J60 (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries)	Mitsubishi serial signal	Required	

(Note 1) When using the distance-coded reference scale, it is recommended to use with distance-coded reference check function. In this case, the battery option is required.

(Note 2) The distance-coded reference scale is the supported option for M800 Series.

<Contact information about machine side encoder>

- Magnescale Co., Ltd: http://www.mgscale.com/mgs/language/english/
- HEIDENHAIN CORPORATION: http://www.heidenhain.com/
- Mitutoyo Corporation: http://www.mitutoyo.co.jp/eng/
- Mitsubishi Heavy Industries: http://www.mhi.co.jp/en/index.html
- FAGOR Automation: http://www.fagorautomation.com/
- Renishaw plc.: http://www.renishaw.com/

POINT

The absolute position system cannot be established in combination with the relative position (incremental) machine side encoder and absolute position motor side encoder.

(2) System establishment in the synchronous control

(a) Position command synchronous control

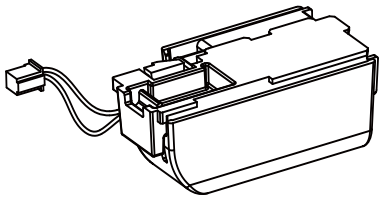
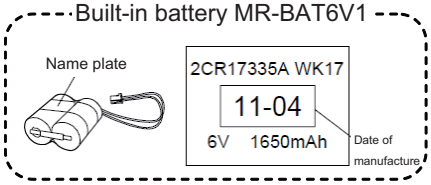
The synchronous control is all executed in the NC, and the each servo is controlled as an independent axis. Therefore, preparing special options for the synchronous control is not required on the servo side.

POINT

When executing the synchronous control, use the servo motors of which the type and encoder specifications are same.

5.1.1 Battery Option

This battery option may be required to establish absolute position system. Refer to "Servo Option" and use the following battery option depending on the servo system.

Type	MR-BAT6V1SET	MDSBTBOX-LR2060
Installation type	Drive unit with battery holder type	Unit and battery integration type
Hazard class	Not applicable	Not applicable
Number of connectable axes	1axis	Up to 8 axes
Battery change	Possible	Possible
Appearance	(1)  	(2) 

⚠ CAUTION

1. When transporting lithium batteries with means such as by air transport, measures corresponding to the United Nations Dangerous Goods Regulations must be taken. (Refer to "Appendix 2 Restrictions for Lithium Batteries".)
2. The lithium battery must be transported according to the rules set forth by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Air Transportation Association (IATA), International Maritime Organization (IMO), and United States Department of Transportation (DOT), etc. The packaging methods, correct transportation methods, and special regulations are specified according to the quantity of lithium alloys. The battery unit exported from Mitsubishi is packaged in a container (UN approved part) satisfying the standards set forth in this UN Advisory.
3. To protect the absolute value, do not shut off the servo drive unit control power supply if the battery voltage becomes low (warning 9F).
4. Contact the Service Center when replacing the battery.
5. The battery life (backup time) is greatly affected by the working ambient temperature. Generally, if the ambient temperature increases, the backup time and useful life will both decrease.

(1) Cell battery (MR-BAT6V1SET)

(a) Specifications

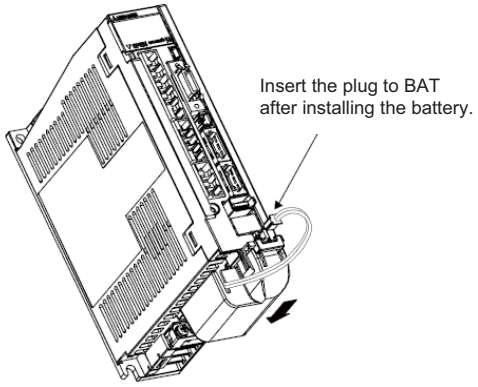
Battery option type		Cell battery MR-BAT6V1SET(Note 1)
Battery model name		2CR17335A
Nominal voltage		6V
Nominal capacity		1650mAh
Battery safety	Hazard class	Class9 Not applicable
	Battery shape	Set battery
	Number of batteries used	2
	Lithium alloy content	1.2g
	Mercury content	Less than 1ppm
Number of connectable axes (Note 3)		Up to 3 axes
Battery continuous backup time		Up to 2 axes: Approx. 10000 hours 3 axes connected: Approx. 6600 hours
Battery useful life (From date of unit manufacture)		5 years
Data save time in battery replacement		Approx. 20 hours at time of delivery, approx. 10 hours after 5 years
Back up time from battery warning to alarm occurrence (Note 2)		Up to 2 axes: Approx. 100 hours 3 axes connected: Approx. 60 hours
Mass		34g

(Note 1) MR-BAT6V1SET is a battery built in a servo drive unit. Install this battery only in the servo drive unit that executes absolute position control.

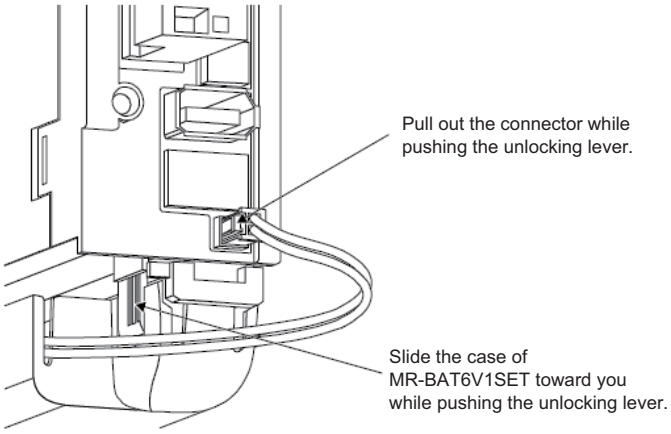
(Note 2) This time is a guideline, so does not guarantee the back up time. Replace the battery with a new battery as soon as a battery alarm occurs.

(Note 3) When using ball screw side encoder OSA105ET2A, both ball screw side encoder and motor side encoder need to be backed up by a battery, so the number of load shaft should be two.

(b) Installing and removing the cell battery



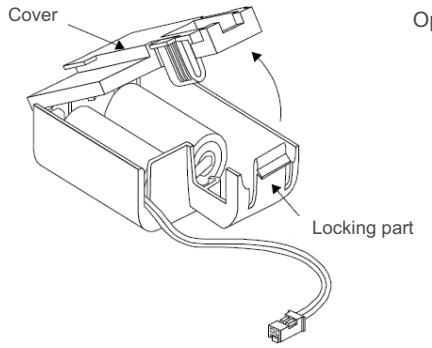
Installation



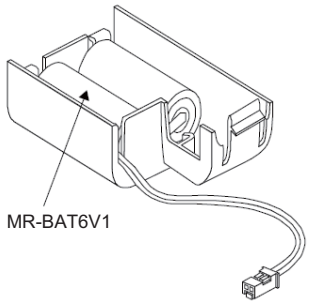
Removal

(c) Replacing the built-in battery

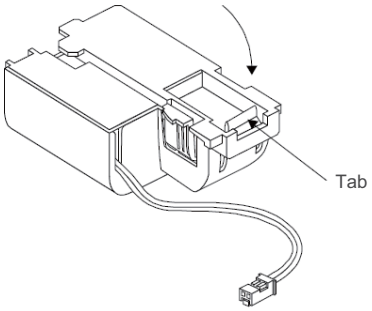
MR-BAT6V1SET that reached the end of the life can be reused by replacing the MR-BAT6V1 battery.



Open the cover while pushing the locking part.



Replace the built-in battery with a new battery for MR-BAT6V1.



Close the cover by pushing until it is fixed with the tab of the locking part.

(2) Battery box (MDSBTBOX-LR2060)

(a) Specifications

Battery option type	Battery box MDSBTBOX-LR2060
Battery model name	size-D alkaline batteries LR20 x 4 pieces (Note 1)
Nominal voltage	6.0V (Unit output: BTO1/2/3) 3.6V (Unit output: BT(3.6V)) 1.5V (Isolated battery)
Number of connectable axes	Up to 8 axes
Battery continuous backup time	Approx. 10000 hours (when 8 axes are connected, cumulative time in non-energized state) (Note 2)
Back up time from battery warning to alarm occurrence	Approx. 336 hours (when 8 axes are connected) (Note 2)

(Note 1) Install commercially-available alkaline dry batteries into MDSBTBOX-LR2060. The batteries should be procured by customers. Make sure to use new batteries that have not passed the expiration date. We recommend you to replace the batteries in the one-year cycle.

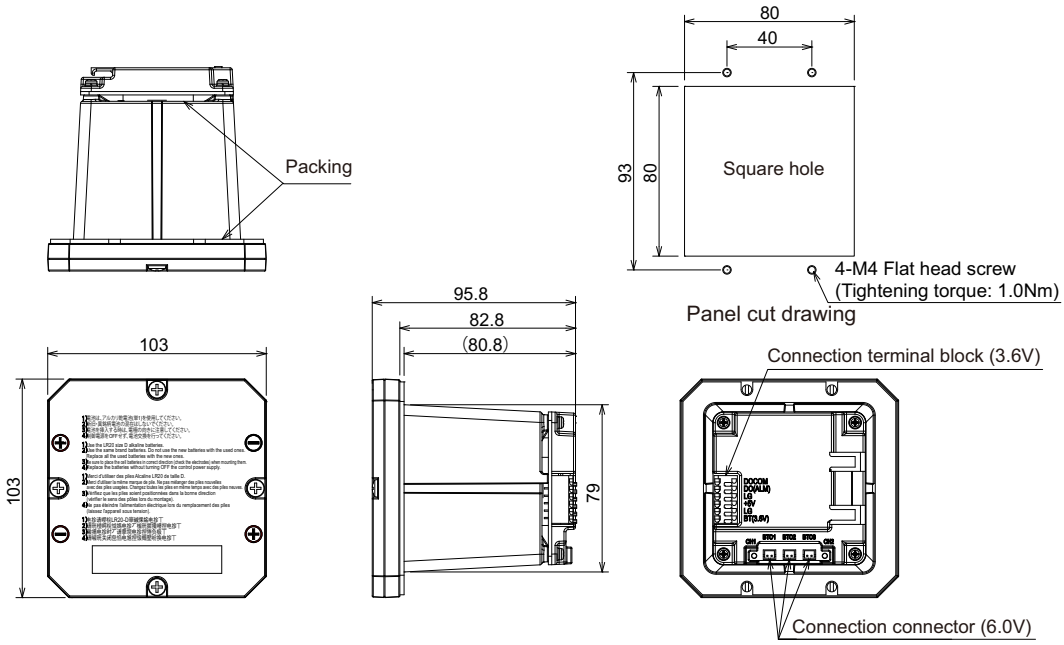
(Note 2) This time is a guideline, so does not guarantee the back up time. Replace the battery with a new battery as soon as a battery warning (9F) occurs.

(b) Explanation of connectors (BTO1/2/3)

		Name	Description
(1)	Power supply output for absolute position encoder backup	BT	6V output for absolute position encoder backup
(2)		LG	Ground

(c) Outline dimension drawings

[Unit: mm]



POINT

As soon as the battery warning (9F) has occurred, replace the batteries with new ones.

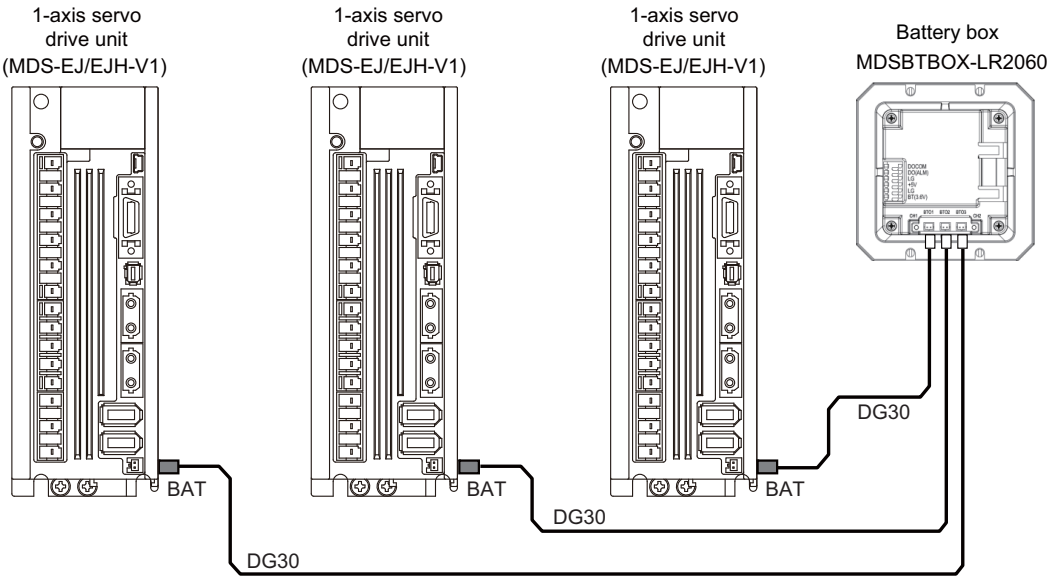
Make sure to use new batteries that have not passed the expiration date. We recommend you to replace the batteries in the one-year cycle.

⚠ CAUTION

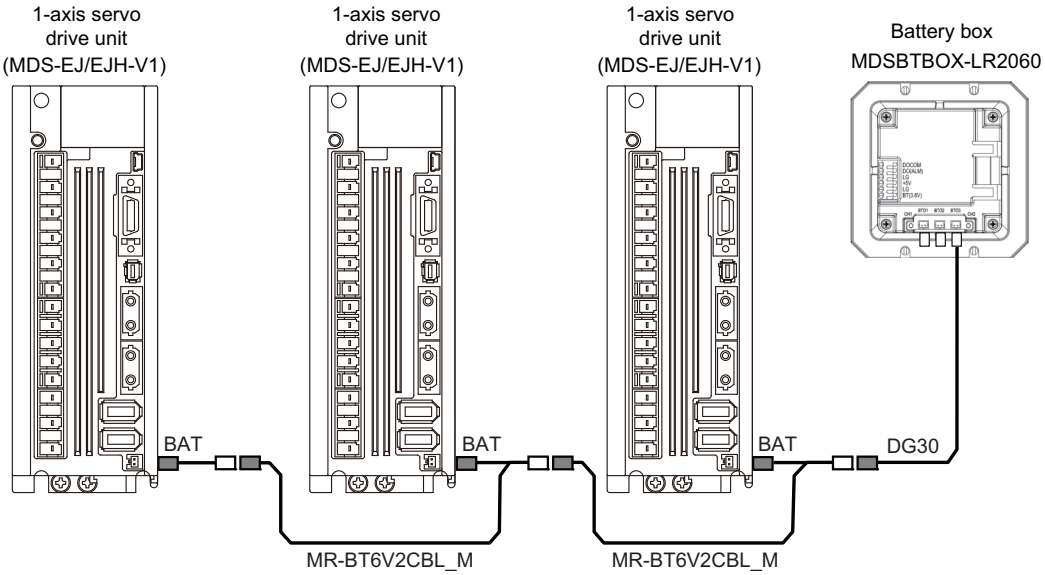
When installing the battery box on the panel, it may be damaged if the screw is tightened too much. Make sure the tightening torque of the screw.

(d) System configuration

< Parallel connection >



< Daisy-chain connection >



⚠ CAUTION

1. The total length of battery cable (from the battery unit to the last connected drive unit) must be 30m or less.
2. MR-BT6V2CBL_M is required for the daisy-chain connection.

5.1.2 Ball Screw Side Encoder (OSA105ET2A)

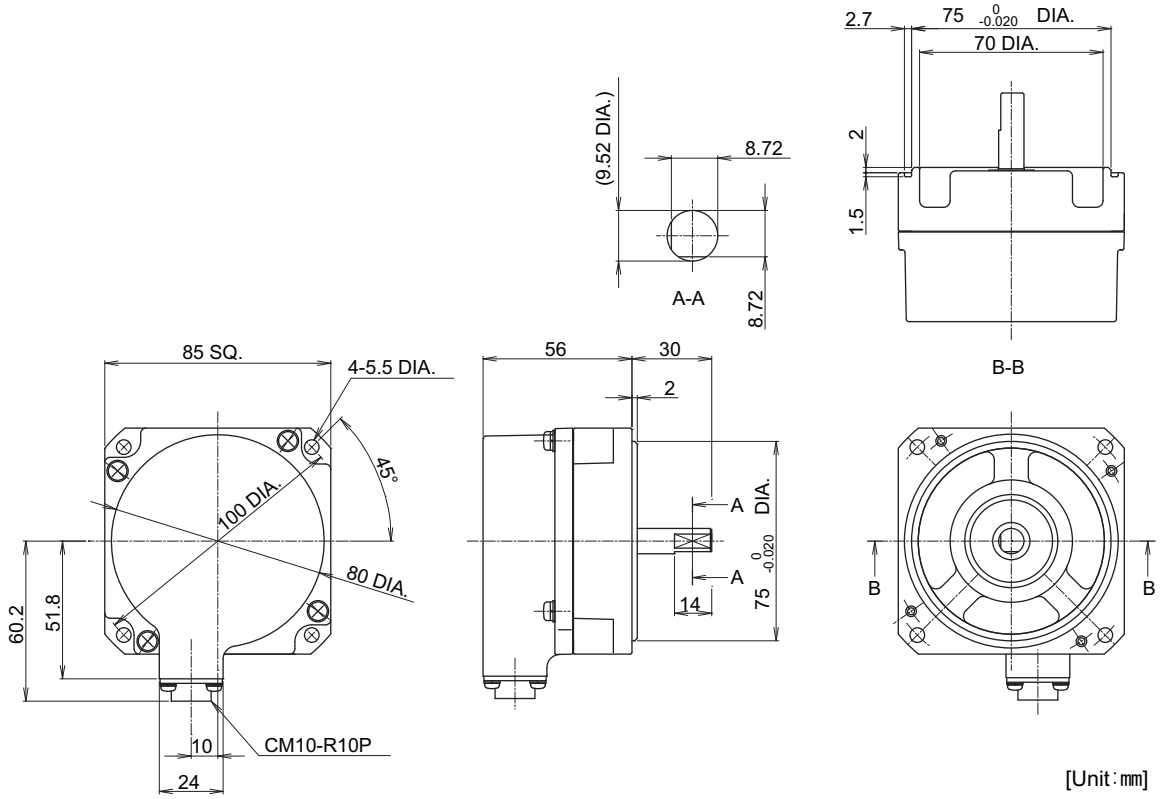
(1) Specifications

Encoder type		OSA105ET2A
Electrical characteristics	Encoder resolution	1,000,000 pulse/rev
	Detection method	Absolute position method (battery backup method)
	Tolerable rotation speed at power off (Note)	500r/min
	Encoder output data	Serial data
	Power consumption	0.3A
Mechanical characteristics for rotation	Inertia	0.5×10^{-4}kgm^2 or less
	Shaft friction torque	0.1Nm or less
	Shaft angle acceleration	4×10^4rad/s^2 or less
	Tolerable continuous rotation speed	4000r/min
Mechanical configuration	Shaft run-out (position 15mm from end)	0.02mm or less
	Tolerable load (thrust direction/radial direction)	9.8N/19.6N
	Mass	0.6kg
	Degree of protection	IP67 (The shaft-through portion is excluded.)
	Recommended coupling	bellows coupling
Working environment	Ambient temperature	0°C to +55°C
	Storage temperature	-20°C to +85°C
	Humidity	95%Ph
	Vibration resistance	5 to 50Hz, total vibration width 1.5mm, each shaft for 30min
	Impact resistance	490m/s^2 (50G)

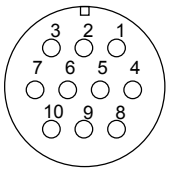
> ⚠ **CAUTION**
>
> If the tolerable rotation speed at power off is exceeded, the absolute position cannot be repaired.

(2) Outline dimension drawings

OSA105ET2A



(3) Explanation of connectors



Connector pin layout

Pin	Function	Pin	Function
1	RQ	**6**	SD
2	RQ*	**7**	SD*
3	-	**8**	P5(+5V)
4	BAT	**9**	-
5	LG(GND)	**10**	SHD

5.1.3 Machine Side Encoder

(1) Relative position encoder

Depending on the output signal specifications, select a machine side relative position encoder with which the following (a), (b) or (c) is applied.

(a) Serial signal type (serial conversion unit made by each manufacture)

The following serial conversion unit converts the encoder output signal and transmits the signal to the drive unit in serial communication.

For details on the specifications of each conversion unit scale and for purchase, contact each corresponding manufacture directly.

Manufacturer	Encoder type	Interface unit type	Minimum detection resolution	Tolerable maximum speed
Magnescale Co., Ltd	SR67A SR75 SR85	Not required	0.1μm	200m/min
			0.05μm	
			0.01μm	
HEIDENHAIN CORPORATION	LS187 LS487	EIB192M A4 20μm	0.0012μm	120m/min
		EIB392M A4 20μm		
	ERM280 1200	EIB192M C4 1200	0.0000183° (19,660,800p/rev)	20000r/min
		EIB392M C4 1200		
	ERM280 2048	EIB192M C6 2048	0.0000107° (33,554,432p/rev)	11718r/min
		EIB392M C6 2048		

< Contact information about machine side encoder >

- Magnescale Co., Ltd.: http://www.mgscale.com/mgs/language/english/
- HEIDENHAIN CORPORATION: http://www.heidenhain.com/

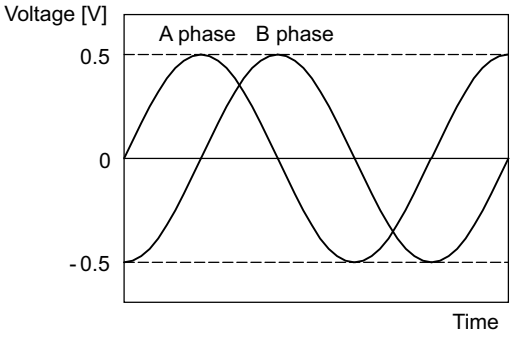
> **⚠ CAUTION**
>
> The above value does not guarantee the accuracy of the system.

(b) SIN wave output (using MDS-B-HR)

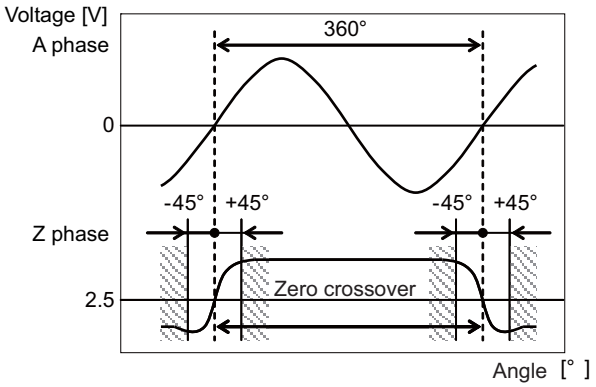
When using a relative position encoder that the signal is the SIN wave output, the encoder output signal is converted in the encoder conversion unit (MDS-B-HR), and then the signal is transmitted to the drive unit in the serial communication. Select a relative position encoder with A/B phase SIN wave signal that satisfies the following conditions. For details on the specifications of MDS-B-HR, refer to the section "MDS-B-HR".

< Encoder output signal >

- 1Vp-p analog A-phase, B-phase, Z-phase differential output
- Output signal frequency 200kHz or less



A/B phase output signal waveform during forward run



Relationship between A phase and Z phase
(When the differential output waveform is measured)

- Combination speed / rotation speed
  - In use of linear scale:
  - Maximum speed (m/min) = scale analog signal frequency (m) × 200,000 × 60
  - In use of rotary encoder:
  - Maximum rotation speed (r/min) = 200,000 / numbers of encoder scale (1/rev) × 60
  - An actual Maximum speed/ rotary speed is limited by the mechanical specifications and electrical specifications, etc. of the connected scale, so contact the manufacture of the purchased scale.
- Division number 512 divisions per 1 cycle of signal
  - In use of linear scale:
  - Minimum resolution (m) = scale analog signal frequency (m) / 512
  - In use of rotary encoder:
  - Minimum resolution (pulse/rev) = numbers of encoder scale (1/rev) × 512

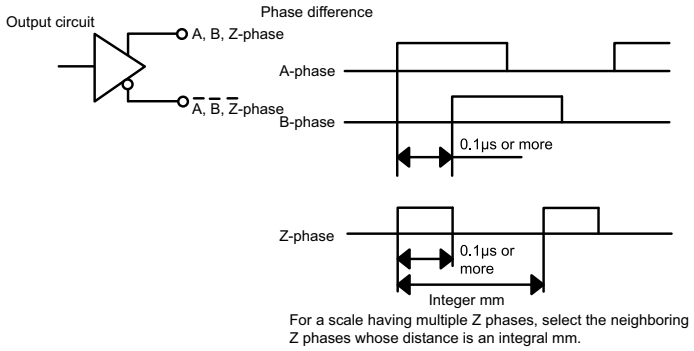
⚠ CAUTION

The above value does not guarantee the accuracy of the system.

(c) Rectangular wave output

Select a relative position encoder with an A/B phase difference and Z-phase width at the maximum feedrate that satisfies the following conditions.

Use an A, B, Z-phase signal type with differential output (RS-422 standard product) for the output signal.



(Note) The above value is minimum value that can be received normally in the servo drive unit side. In an actual selection, ensure margin of 20% or more in consideration of degradation of electrical wave and speed overshoot.

< Example of scale specifications >

The example of using representative rectangular wave scale is shown below.

For specifications of each conversion unit and scale and for purchase, Contact each corresponding manufacture directly.

Manufacturer	Encoder type	Interface unit type	Minimum detection resolution	Tolerable maximum speed
Magnescale Co., Ltd	SR67A SR74 SR84	Not required	1.0µm	180m/min
			0.5µm	125m/min
			0.1µm	25m/min
			0.05µm	12m/min
HEIDENHAIN CORPORATION	LS187 LS487	IBV 101 (10 divisions)	0.5µm	120m/min
		IBV 102 (100divisions)	0.05µm	24m/min
		IBV 660B (400divisions)	0.0125µm	7.5m/min

< Contact information about machine side encoder >

- Magnescale Co., Ltd: http://www.mgscale.com/mgs/language/english/
- HEIDENHAIN CORPORATION: http://www.heidenhain.com/

(2) Absolute position encoder

The applicable absolute position encoders are as follows.

Manufacturer	Encoder type	Interface unit type	Minimum detection resolution	Tolerable maximum speed
Mitsubishi Electric Corporation	MBA405W Series	(Provided)	0.00009° (4,000,000p/rev)	3000r/min
Magnescale	SR67A SR77 SR87	Not required	0.1μm	200m/min
			0.05μm	
			0.01μm	
	RU77	Not required	0.0000429° (8,388,608p/rev)	2,000r/min
			0.0000107 (33,554,432p/rev)	2,000r/min
HEIDENHAIN CORPORATION	LC193M LC493M	Not required	0.05μm	180m/min
			0.01μm	
	LC195M LC495M	Not required	0.01μm	180m/min
			0.001μm	
	LC291M	Not required	0.01μm	180m/min
	RCN223M	Not required	0.0000429° (8,388,608p/rev)	1,500r/min
	RCN227M	Not required	0.0000027° (134,217,728p/rev)	1,500r/min
	RCN727M RCN827M	Not required	0.0000027° (134,217,728p/rev)	300r/min
Mitutoyo Corporation	AT343	Not required	0.05μm	120m/min
	AT543	Not required	0.05μm	150m/min
	AT545	Not required	0.00488 (20/4096)μm	150m/min
	ST748	Not required	0.1μm	300m/min
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries	MPRZ Series	ADB-20J71	0.000043° (8,388,608p/rev)	10,000r/min
	MPS Series	ADB-20J60	0.05μm	3600m/min
	MPI Series	ADB-20J60	0.00005° (7,200,000p/rev) or 0.000025° (14,400,000p/rev)	5,000r/min
FAGOR Automation	SAM Series	Not required	0.05μm	120m/min
	SVAM Series	Not required	0.05μm	120m/min
	GAM Series	Not required	0.05μm	120m/min
	LAM Series	Not required	0.1μm	120m/min
	HAM Series	Not required	0.0000429° (8,388,608p/rev)	6000r/min
			0.0000027° (134,217,728p/rev)	6000r/min
Renishaw plc.	RL40N Series	Not required	0.05μm	6,000m/min
			0.001μm	
	RA Series	Not required	0.0000429° (8,388,608p/rev)	36000r/min
			0.0000027° (134,217,728p/rev)	36000r/min

< Contact information about machine side encoder >

- Magnescale Co., Ltd.: http://www.mgscale.com/mgs/language/english/
- HEIDENHAIN CORPORATION: http://www.heidenhain.com/
- Mitutoyo Corporation: http://www.mitutoyo.co.jp/eng/
- Mitsubishi Heavy Industries: http://www.mhi.co.jp/en/index.html
- FAGOR Automation: http://www.fagorautomation.com/
- Renishaw plc.: http://www.renishaw.com/

⚠ CAUTION

1. Confirm the specifications of each encoder manufacturer before using machine side encoders made by other manufacturers.
2. Refer to "Twin-head Magnetic Encoder (MBA Series)" for details of the specifications of MBA405W.

5.1.4 Twin-head Magnetic Encoder (MBA Series)

(1) Type description

MBA405W-B (1) (2)

(1)

Symbol	Drum outer diameter
E	Φ100 mm
F	Φ150.3 mm
G	Φ200.6 mm

(2)

Symbol	Drum inner diameter
082	Φ82 mm
125	Φ125 mm
160	Φ160 mm

(2) Specifications

Encoder type		MBA405W-BE082	MBA405W-BF125	MBA405W-BG160
Electrical characteristics	Encoder resolution	4,000,000p/rev		
	Detection method	Absolute position method (battery backup method)		
	Accuracy (*1) (*2)	±4 seconds	±3 seconds	±2 seconds
	Wave number within one rotation	512 waves	768 waves	1024 waves
	Encoder output data	Serial data		
	Power consumption	0.2A or less		
Mechanical characteristics for rotation	Inertia	0.5×10^{-3}kg・m^2	2.4×10^{-3}kg・m^2	8.7×10^{-3}kg・m^2
	Tolerable continuous rotation speed	3000r/min	2000r/min	1500r/min
Mechanical configuration	Drum inner diameter	Φ82mm	Φ125mm	Φ160mm
	Drum outer diameter	Φ100mm	Φ150.3mm	Φ200.6mm
	Drum mass	0.2kg	0.46kg	1.0kg
	Degree of protection (*3)	IP67		
Working environment	Ambient temperature range	0°C to +55°C		
	Storage temperature range	-20°C to +85°C		
	Humidity	95%RH		
	Vibration resistance	Horizontal direction to the axis: 5G or less, Vertical direction to the axis: 5G or less		
	Impact resistance	$490m/s^2$ (50G)		

(*1) The values above are typical values after the calibration with our shipping test device and are not guaranteed.

(*2) The user is requested to install the magnetic drum and installation ring in the encoder within the accuracy range specified herein. Even when the accuracy of the encoder when shipped and when installed by the user is both within the specified range, there is a difference in the installation position. Therefore, the accuracy at the time of our shipment may not be acquired.

(*3) It is the degree of protection when fitted with a connector.

(3) Specifications of preamplifier

Item	Specified value
Output communication style	High-speed serial communication I/F
Working ambient temperature	0°C to +55°C
Working ambient humidity	90%RH or less (with no dew condensation)
Atmosphere	No toxic gases
Tolerable vibration	Horizontal direction to the axis: 5G or less, Vertical direction to the axis: 5G or less
Tolerable impact	$490m/s^2$ (50G)
Tolerable power voltage	DC5V±10%
Mass	0.33kg
Degree of protection (*2)	IP67

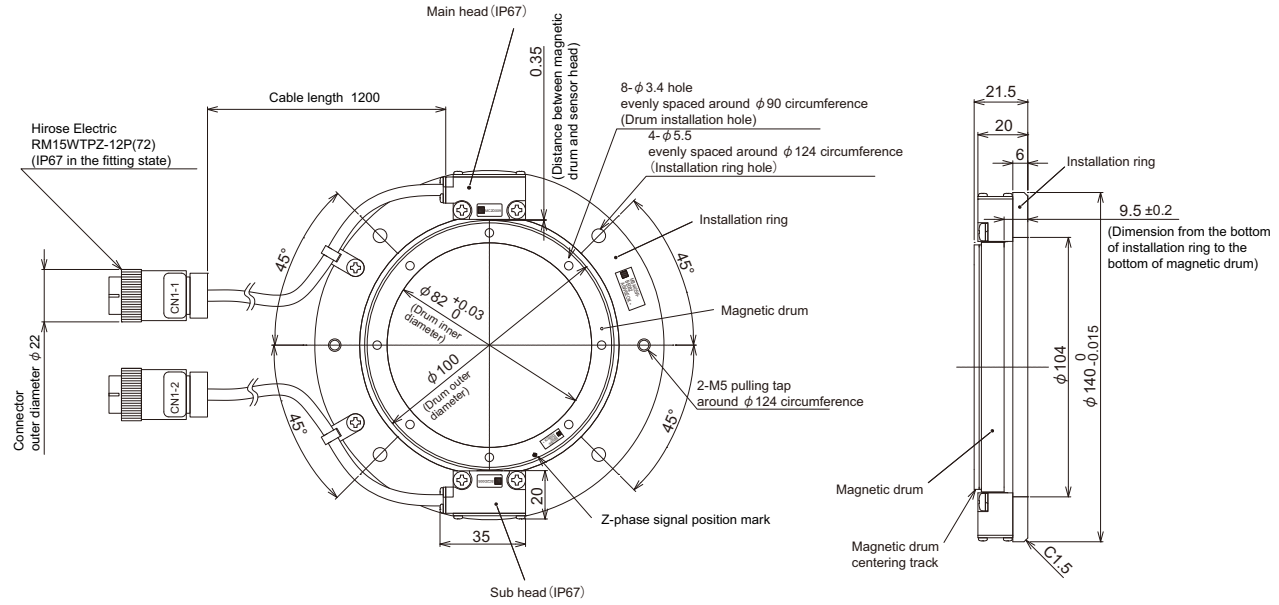
(*1) The values above are the specified values for the preamplifier provided with a twin-head magnetic encoder.

(*2) It is the degree of protection when fitted with a connector.

(4) Outline dimension drawing

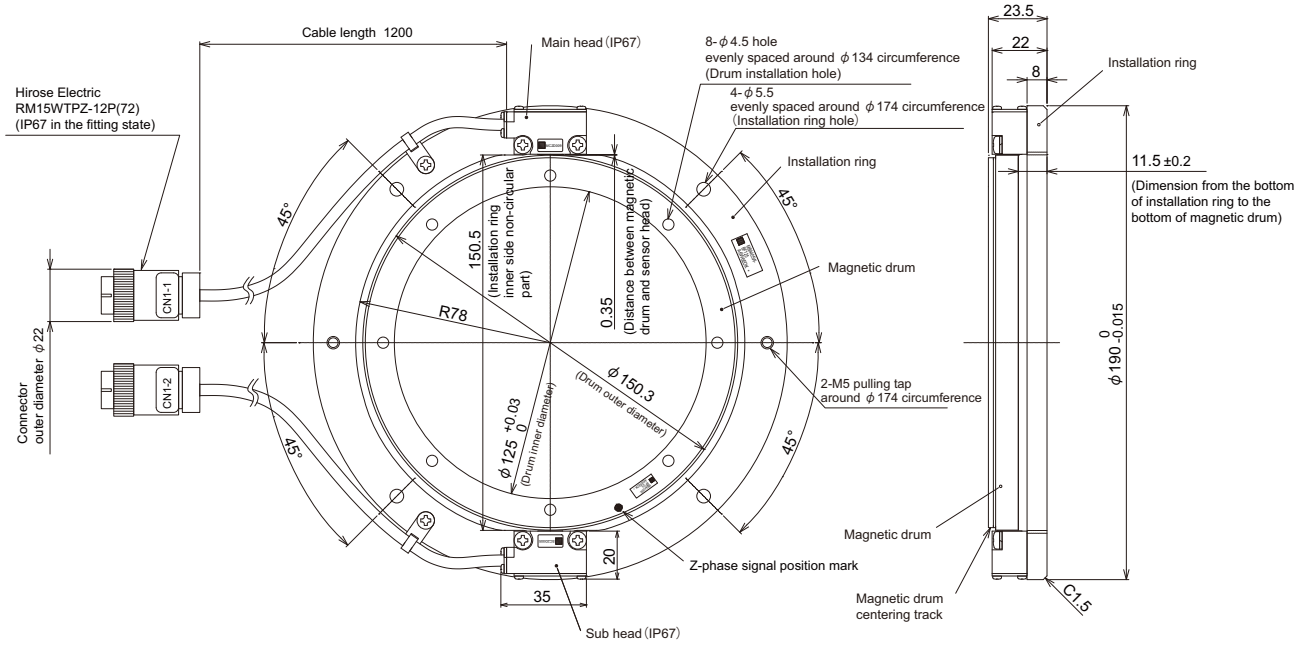
< MBA405W-BE082 >

[Unit: mm]



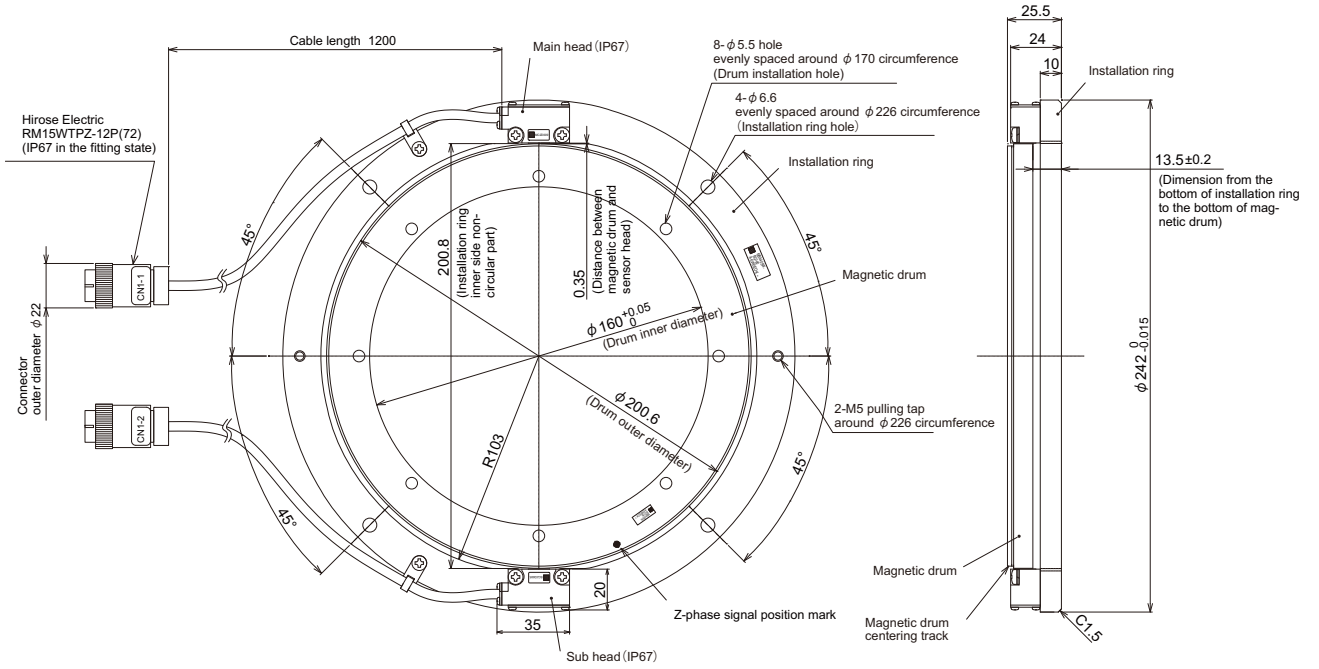
< MBA405W-BF125 >

[Unit: mm]



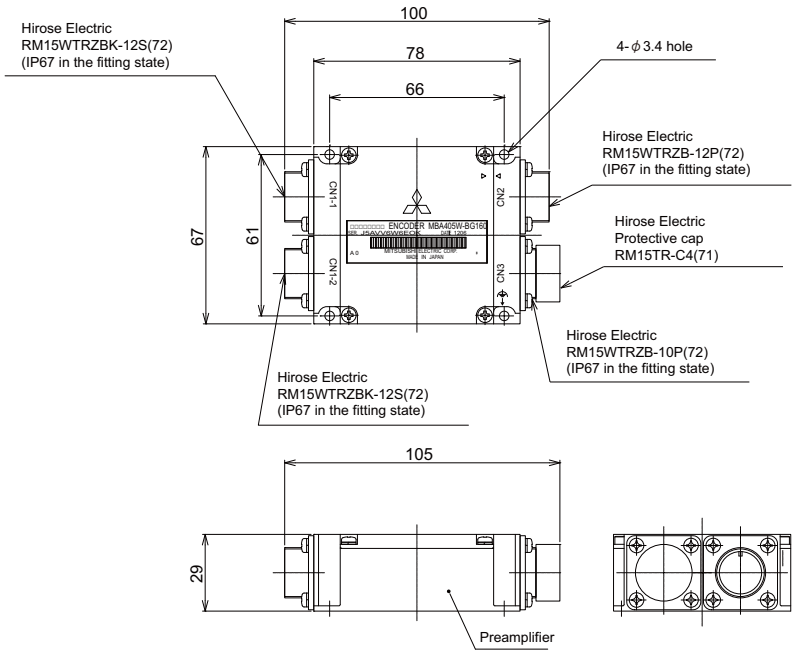
< MBA405W-BG160 >

[Unit: mm]



< Preamplifier (common) >

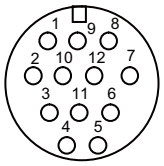
[Unit: mm]



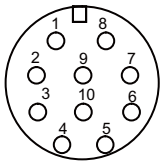
< Explanation of connectors >

Connector name	Application
CN1-1	For connection with scale (main head)
CN1-2	For connection with scale (sub head)
CN2	For connection with servo drive unit
CN3	For connection with motor thermistor

< Connector pin layout >



CN2 < Drive unit >



CN3 < Thermistor>

Pin No.	Function	Pin No.	Function
1	-	**1**	-
2	BT	**2**	-
3	SD	**3**	MT1-i
4	SD*	**4**	-
5	SHD	**5**	-
6	MT1	**6**	-
7	RQ	**7**	-
8	RQ*	**8**	-
9	P5	**9**	MT2-i
10	LG	**10**	-
11	MT2	**11**	-
12	CNT	**12**	-

5.2 Spindle Options

According to the spindle control to be adopted, select the spindle side encoder based on the following table.

(a) No-variable speed control
(When spindle and motor are directly coupled or coupled with a 1:1 gear ratio)

Spindle control item	Control specifications	Without spindle side encoder	With spindle side encoder
Spindle control	Normal cutting control	●	This normally is not used for no-variable speed control.
	Constant surface speed control (lathe)	●	
	Thread cutting (lathe)	●	
Orientation control	1-point orientation control	●	
	Multi-point orientation control	●	
	Orientation indexing	●	
Synchronous tap control	Standard synchronous tap	●	
	Synchronous tap after zero point return	●	
Spindle synchronous control	Without phase alignment function	●	
	With phase alignment function	●	
C-axis control	C-axis control	● (Note 2)	●

(Note 1) ● :Control possible
x :Control not possible
(Note 2) When spindle and motor are coupled with a 1:1 gear ratio, use of a spindle side encoder is recommended to assure the precision.

(b) Variable speed control
(When using V-belt, or when spindle and motor are connected with a gear ratio other than 1:1)

Spindle control item	Control specifications	Without spindle side encoder	With spindle side encoder		
			TS5690/ERM280/ MPCI/MBE405W Series	OSE-1024	Proximity switch
Spindle control	Normal cutting control	●	●	●	●
	Constant surface speed control (lathe)	● (Note 2)	●	●	● (Note 2)
	Thread cutting (lathe)	x	●	●	x
Orientation control	1-point orientation control	x	●	●	● (Note 4)
	Multi-point orientation control	x	●	●	x
	Orientation indexing	x	●	●	x
Synchronous tap control	Standard synchronous tap	● (Note 3)	●	●	● (Note 3)
	Synchronous tap after zero point return	x	●	●	x
Spindle synchronous control	Without phase alignment function	● (Note 2)	●	●	● (Note 2)
	With phase alignment function	x	●	●	x
C-axis control	C-axis control	x	●	x	x

(Note 1) ● :Control possible
x :Control not possible
(Note 2) Control not possible when connected with the V-belt.
(Note 3) Control not possible when connected with other than the gears.
(Note 4) Orientation is carried out after the spindle is stopped when a proximity switch is used.
As for 2-axis spindle drive unit, setting is available only for one of the axes.

(c) Cautions for connecting the spindle end with an OSE-1024 encoder
[1] Confirm that the gear ratio (pulley ratio) of the spindle end to the encoder is 1:1.
[2] Use a timing belt when connecting by a belt.

5.2.1 Spindle Side ABZ Pulse Output Encoder (OSE-1024 Series)

When a spindle and motor are connected with a V-belt, or connected with a gear ratio other than 1:1, use this spindle side encoder to detect the position and speed of the spindle. Also use this encoder when orientation control and synchronous tap control, etc are executed under the above conditions.

(1) Specifications

Encoder type		OSE-1024-3-15-68	OSE-1024-3-15-68-8
Mechanical characteristics for rotation	Inertia	$0.1x10^{-4}kgm^2$ or less	$0.1x10^{-4}kgm^2$ or less
	Shaft friction torque	0.98Nm or less	0.98Nm or less
	Shaft angle acceleration	$10^4rad/s^2$ or less	$10^4rad/s^2$ or less
	Tolerable continuous rotation speed	6000 r/min	8000 r/min
Mechanical configuration	Bearing maximum non-lubrication time	20000h/6000r/min	20000h/8000r/min
	Shaft run-out (position 15mm from end)	0.02mm or less	0.02mm or less
	Tolerable load (thrust direction/radial direction)	10kg/20kg Half of value during operation	10kg/20kg Half of value during operation
	Mass	1.5kg	1.5kg
	Degree of protection	IP54	
	Squareness of flange to shaft	0.05mm or less	
	Flange matching eccentricity	0.05mm or less	
Working environment	Ambient temperature range	-5°C to +55°C	
	Storage temperature range	-20°C to +85°C	
	Humidity	95%Ph	
	Vibration resistance	5 to 50Hz, total vibration width 1.5mm, each shaft for 30min.	
	Impact resistance	$294.20m/s^2$ (30G)	

(Note) Confirm that the gear ratio (pulley ratio) of the spindle end to the encoder is 1:1.

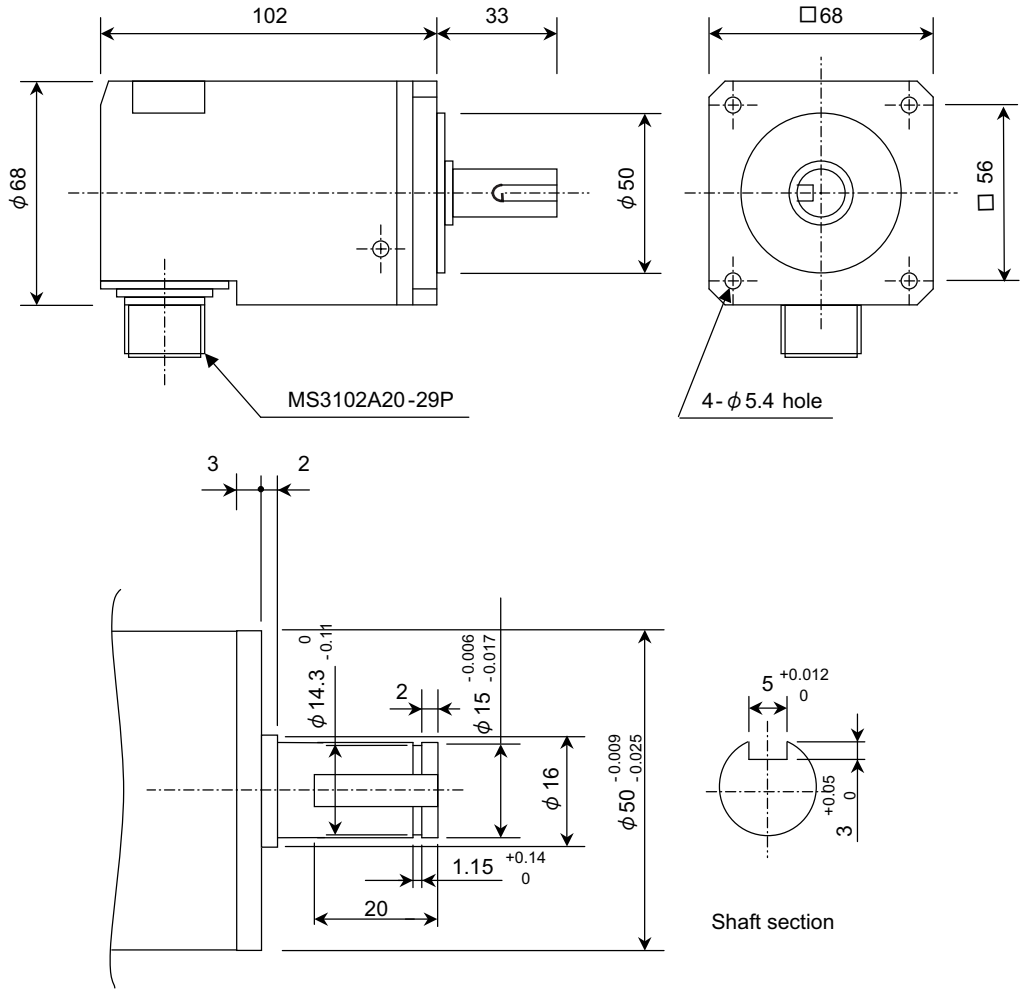
(2) Detection signals

Signal name	Number of detection pulses
A, B phase	1024p/rev
Z phase	1p/rev

Connector pin layout

Pin	Function	Pin	Function
A	A+ signal	K	0V
B	Z+ signal	L	-
C	B+ signal	M	-
D	-	N	A- signal
E	Case grounding	P	Z- signal
F	-	R	B- signal
G	-	S	-
H	+5V	T	-
J	-		

(3) Outline dimension drawings



[Unit: mm]

Spindle side encoder (OSE-1024-3-15-68, OSE-1024-3-15-68-8)

5.2.2 Spindle Side PLG Serial Output Encoder (TS5690, MU1606 Series)

This encoder is used when a more accurate synchronous tapping control or C-axis control than OSE encoder is performed to the spindle which is not directly-connected to the spindle motor.

(1) Type configuration

< Sensor type >

TS5690N (1) (2)

(1)

Symbol	The number of compatible detection gear teeth
64	64
90	90
12	128
19	192
25	256

(2)

Symbol	Lead-out direction	Length of the cable
12(19)	Vertical direction	400mm
22(29)		800mm
32(39)		1200mm
42(49)		1600mm
52(59)		2000mm
17(18)	Axis direction	400mm
27(28)		800mm
37(38)		1200mm
47(48)		1600mm
57(58)		2000mm

< Detection gear type >

MU1606N (1) (2)

(1)

Symbol	The number of detection gear teeth
6	64
7	128
8	256

(2) Each specification number

(2) Specifications

Sensor	Series type		TS5690N64xx								
	xx (The end of the type name)	Standard connector	12	22	32	42	52	17	27	37	47	57
		Waterproof connector	19	29	39	49	59	18	28	38	48	58
	Length of lead [mm]		400±10	800±20	1200±20	1600±30	2000±30	400±10	800±20	1200±20	1600±30	2000±30
	Lead-out direction of lead		Vertical direction					Axis direction				
Detection gear	Type		MU1606N601									
	The number of teeth		64									
	Outer diameter [mm]		Φ52.8									
	Inner diameter [mm]		Φ40H5									
	Thickness [mm]		12									
Notched fitting section	Outer diameter [mm]		Φ59.4									
	Outer diameter tolerance [mm]		+0.030 to +0.070									
The number of output pulse	A/B phase		64									
	Z phase		1									
Detection resolution [p/rev]			2 million									
Absolute accuracy at stop			150"									
Tolerable speed [r/min]			40,000									
Signal output			Mitsubishi high-speed serial									

Sensor	Series type		TS5690N90xx								
	xx (The end of the type name)	Standard connector	12	22	32	42	52	17	27	37	47	57
		Waterproof connector	19	29	39	49	59	18	28	38	48	58
	Length of lead [mm]		400±10	800±20	1200±20	1600±30	2000±30	400±10	800±20	1200±20	1600±30	2000±30
	Lead-out direction of lead		Vertical direction					Axis direction				
Detection gear	Type		MU1606N906									
	The number of teeth		90									
	Outer diameter [mm]		Φ73.6									
	Inner diameter [mm]		Φ50H5									
	Thickness [mm]		12									
Notched fitting section	Outer diameter [mm]		Φ79.2									
	Outer diameter tolerance [mm]		+0.040 to +0.0									
The number of output pulse	A/B phase		90									
	Z phase		1									
Detection resolution [p/rev]			2.88 million									
Absolute accuracy at stop			105"									
Tolerable speed [r/min]			30,000									
Signal output			Mitsubishi high-speed serial									

Sensor	Series type		TS5690N12xx								
	xx (The end of the type name)	Standard connector	12	22	32	42	52	17	27	37	47	57
		Waterproof connector	19	29	39	49	59	18	28	38	48	58
	Length of lead [mm]		400±10	800±20	1200±20	1600±30	2000±30	400±10	800±20	1200±20	1600±30	2000±30
	Lead-out direction of lead		Vertical direction					Axis direction				
Detection gear	Type		MU1606N709									
	The number of teeth		128									
	Outer diameter [mm]		Φ104.0									
	Inner diameter [mm]		Φ80H5									
	Thickness [mm]		12									
Notched fitting section	Outer diameter [mm]		Φ108.8									
	Outer diameter tolerance [mm]		+0.015 to +0.025									
The number of output pulse	A/B phase		128									
	Z phase		1									
Detection resolution [p/rev]			4 million									
Absolute accuracy at stop			100"									
Tolerable speed [r/min]			20,000									
Signal output			Mitsubishi high-speed serial									

Sensor	Series type		TS5690N19xx								
	xx (The end of the type name)	Standard connector	12	22	32	42	52	17	27	37	47	57
		Waterproof connector	19	29	39	49	59	18	28	38	48	58
	Length of lead [mm]		400±10	800±20	1200±20	1600±30	2000±30	400±10	800±20	1200±20	1600±30	2000±30
	Lead-out direction of lead		Vertical direction					Axis direction				
Detection gear	Type		MU1606N203									
	The number of teeth		192									
	Outer diameter [mm]		Φ155.2									
	Inner diameter [mm]		Φ125H5									
	Thickness [mm]		12									
Notched fitting section	Outer diameter [mm]		Φ158.4									
	Outer diameter tolerance [mm]		+0.040 to +0.0									
The number of output pulse	A/B phase		192									
	Z phase		1									
Detection resolution [p/rev]			6 million									
Absolute accuracy at stop			97.5"									
Tolerable speed [r/min]			15,000									
Signal output			Mitsubishi high-speed serial									

Sensor	Series type		TS5690N25xx								
	xx (The end of the type name)	Standard connector	12	22	32	42	52	17	27	37	47	57
		Waterproof connector	19	29	39	49	59	18	28	38	48	58
	Length of lead [mm]		400±10	800±20	1200±20	1600±30	2000±30	400±10	800±20	1200±20	1600±30	2000±30
	Lead-out direction of lead		Vertical direction					Axis direction				
Detection gear	Type		MU1606N802									
	The number of teeth		256									
	Outer diameter [mm]		Φ206.4									
	Inner diameter [mm]		Φ140H5									
	Thickness [mm]		15.8									
Notched fitting section	Outer diameter [mm]		Φ210.2									
	Outer diameter tolerance [mm]		+0.0 to +0.040									
The number of output pulse	A/B phase		256									
	Z phase		1									
Detection resolution [p/rev]			8 million									
Absolute accuracy at stop			95"									
Tolerable speed [r/min]			10,000									
Signal output			Mitsubishi high-speed serial									

⚠ CAUTION

1.Selected encoders must be able to tolerate the maximum rotation speed of the spindle.

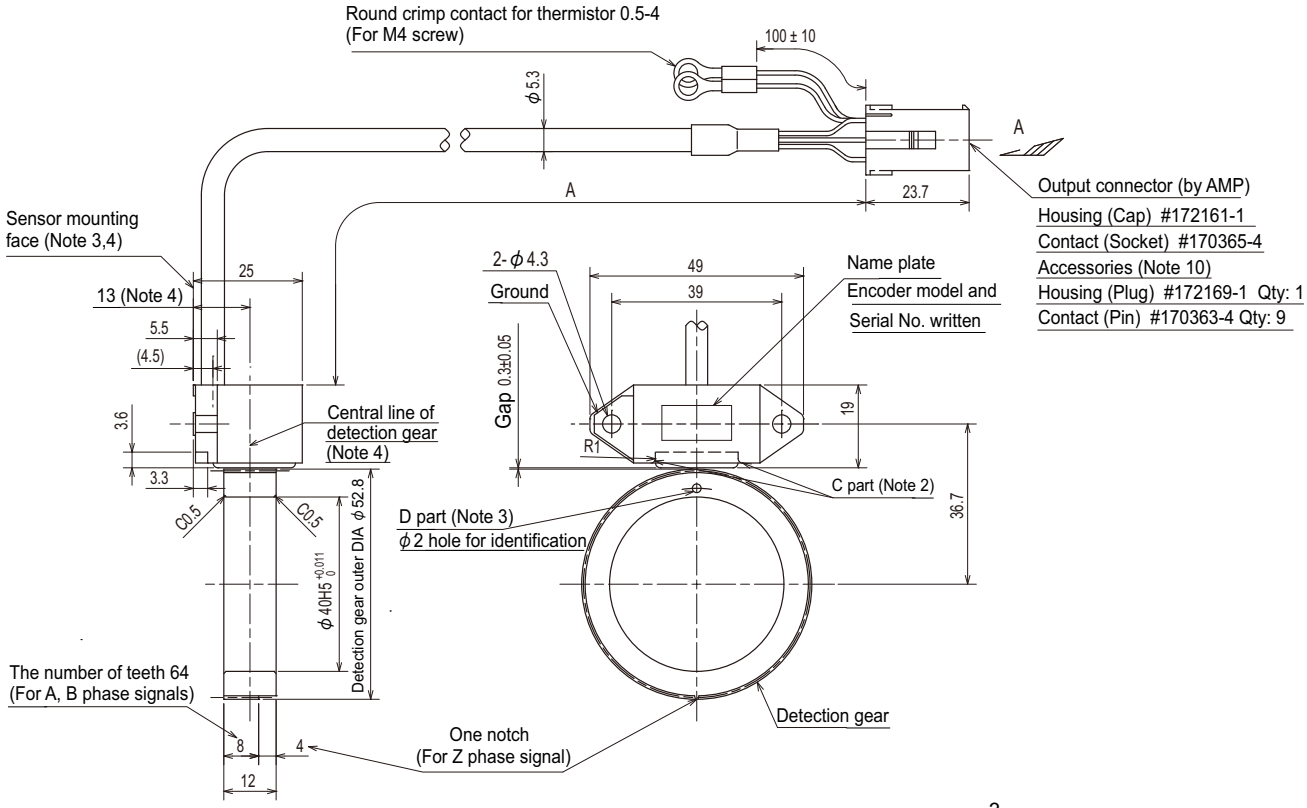
2.Please contact your Mitsubishi Electric dealer for the special products not listed above.

(3) Outline dimension drawings

> **⚠ CAUTION**
>
> Always apply the notched fitting section machining with the specified dimensions to the sensor installation surface.

< TS5690N64x2 + MU1606N601 >

[Unit: mm]



(Note 1) Handle with care as this is a precision component.
Pay special attention not to apply excessive external force on the sensor's detection face. Applying such force will cause a fault.

(Note 2) In installing the sensor, keep the protruding fitting of $\phi 59.4^{-0.030}_{-0.070}$ mm on the machine side, and push the C part of the sensor mounting seat against the fitting.

(Note 3) In installing the detection gear, make sure that the D part side comes the opposite side of the sensor installation side (sensor's lead wire side).

(Note 4) The deviation of the center of the detection gear is 13±0.25mm from the sensor mounting face.

(Note 5) Install in the place where water, oil, etc. do not contact the sensor and cable section.

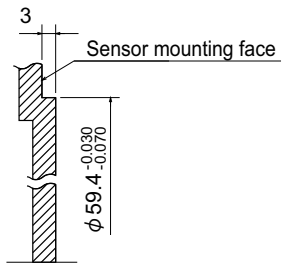
(Note 6) Do not bend the cable, as this could result in the separation or crack of potting on the root section of the sensor and cable.

(Note 7) Make sure that the minimum bend radius of the cable is more than four times of the cable outer diameter.

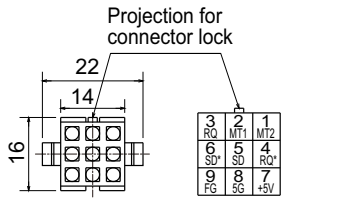
(Note 8) Make sure that force is not constantly applied on the sensor or cable.

(Note 9) Fix the output connector at the machine structure section so that the connector will not vibrate.

(Note 10) A connector of the signal cable side (one plug and nine pins) is attached.



Encoder mounting face of machine side



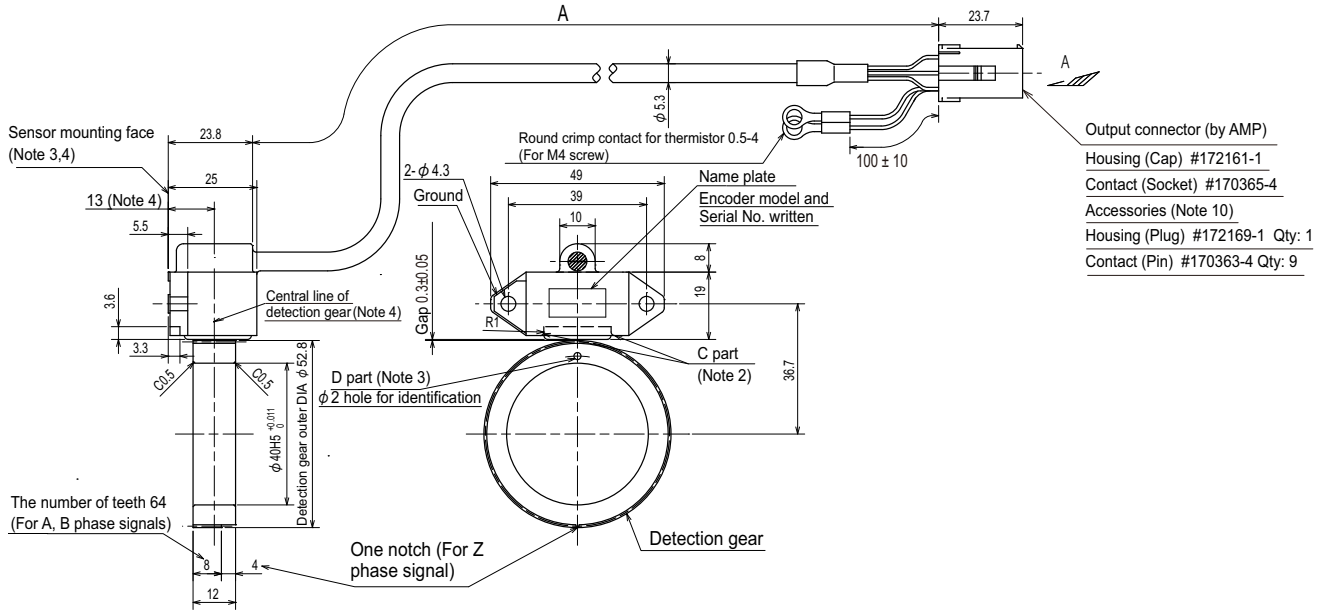
Seen from Arrow A

Pin layout of output connector

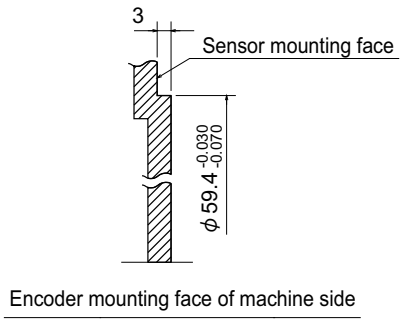
Sensor			Detection gear
Parts name	Lead wire length A [mm]	Lead-out direction of lead	Parts name
TS5690N6412	400±10	Vertical direction	MU1606N601
TS5690N6422	800±20		
TS5690N6432	1200±20		
TS5690N6442	1600±30		
TS5690N6452	2000±30		

< TS5690N64x7 + MU1606N601 >

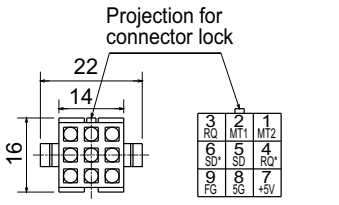
[Unit: mm]



(Note 1) Handle with care as this is a precision component.
Pay special attention not to apply excessive external force on the sensor's detection face. Applying such force will cause a fault.
(Note 2) In installing the sensor, keep the protruding fitting of $\phi 59.4^{-0.030}_{-0.070}$ mm on the machine side, and push the C part of the sensor mounting seat against the fitting.
(Note 3) In installing the detection gear, make sure that the D part side comes the opposite side of the sensor installation side (sensor's lead wire side).
(Note 4) The deviation of the center of the detection gear is 13±0.25mm from the sensor mounting face.
(Note 5) Install in the place where water, oil, etc. do not contact the sensor and cable section.
(Note 6) Do not bend the cable, as this could result in the separation or crack of potting on the root section of the sensor and cable.
(Note 7) Make sure that the minimum bend radius of the cable is more than four times of the cable outer diameter.
(Note 8) Make sure that force is not constantly applied on the sensor or cable.
(Note 9) Fix the output connector at the machine structure section so that the connector will not vibrate.
(Note 10) A connector of the signal cable side (one plug and nine pins) is attached.



Encoder mounting face of machine side



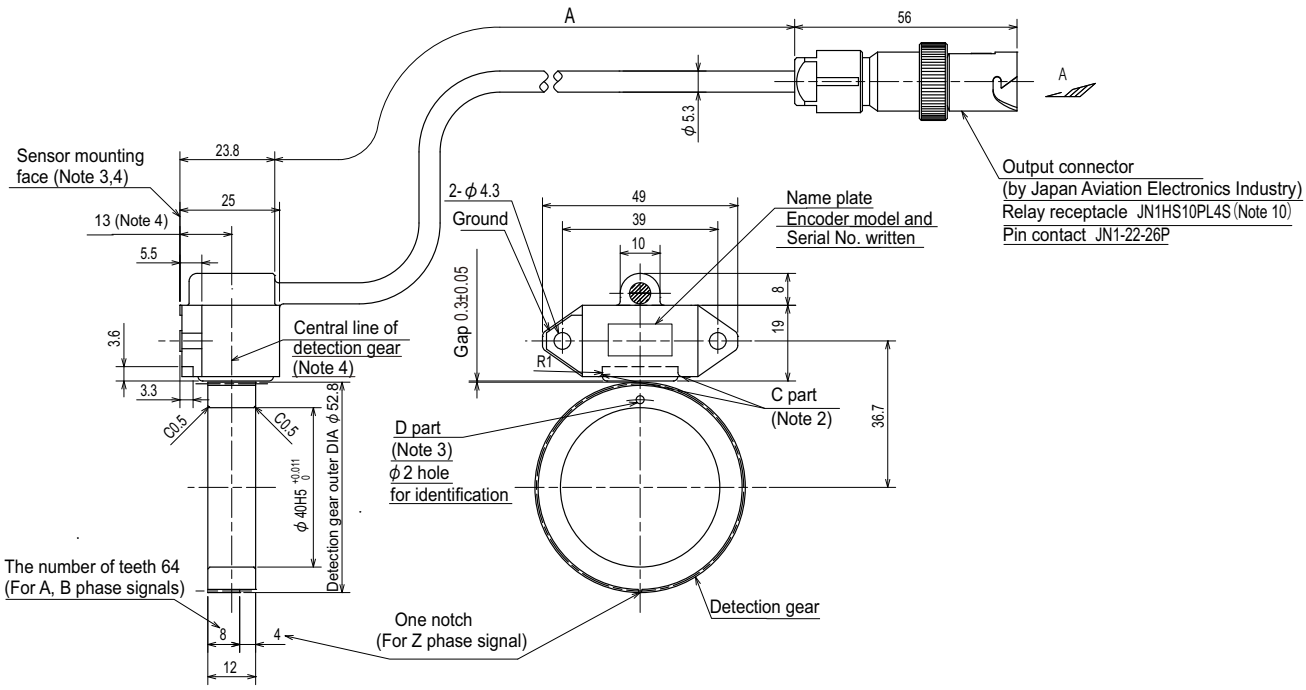
Seen from Arrow A

Pin layout of output connector

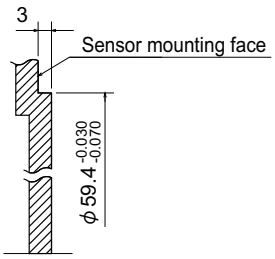
Sensor			Detection gear
Parts name	Lead wire length A [mm]	Lead-out direction of lead	Parts name
TS5690N6417	400±10	Axis direction	MU1606N601
TS5690N6427	800±20		
TS5690N6437	1200±20		
TS5690N6447	1600±30		
TS5690N6457	2000±30		

< TS5690N64x8 + MU1606N601 >

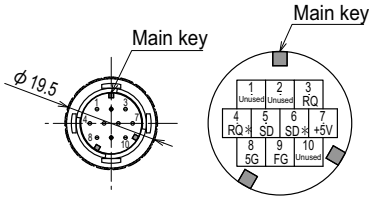
[Unit: mm]



(Note 1) Handle with care as this is a precision component.
Pay special attention not to apply excessive external force on the sensor's detection face. Applying such force will cause a fault.
(Note 2) In installing the sensor, keep the protruding fitting of $\phi 59.4^{-0.030}_{-0.070}$ mm on the machine side, and push the C part of the sensor mounting seat against the fitting.
(Note 3) In installing the detection gear, make sure that the D part side comes the opposite side of the sensor installation side (sensor's lead wire side).
(Note 4) The deviation of the center of the detection gear is 13±0.25mm from the sensor mounting face.
(Note 5) Install in the place where water, oil, etc. do not contact the sensor and cable section.
(Note 6) Do not bend the cable, as this could result in the separation or crack of potting on the root section of the sensor and cable.
(Note 7) Make sure that the minimum bend radius of the cable is more than four times of the cable outer diameter.
(Note 8) Make sure that force is not constantly applied on the sensor or cable.
(Note 9) Fix the output connector at the machine structure section so that the connector will not vibrate.
(Note 10) The relay plug for the drive unit side connector (by Japan Aviation Electronics Industry) should be procured by you.



Encoder mounting face of machine side



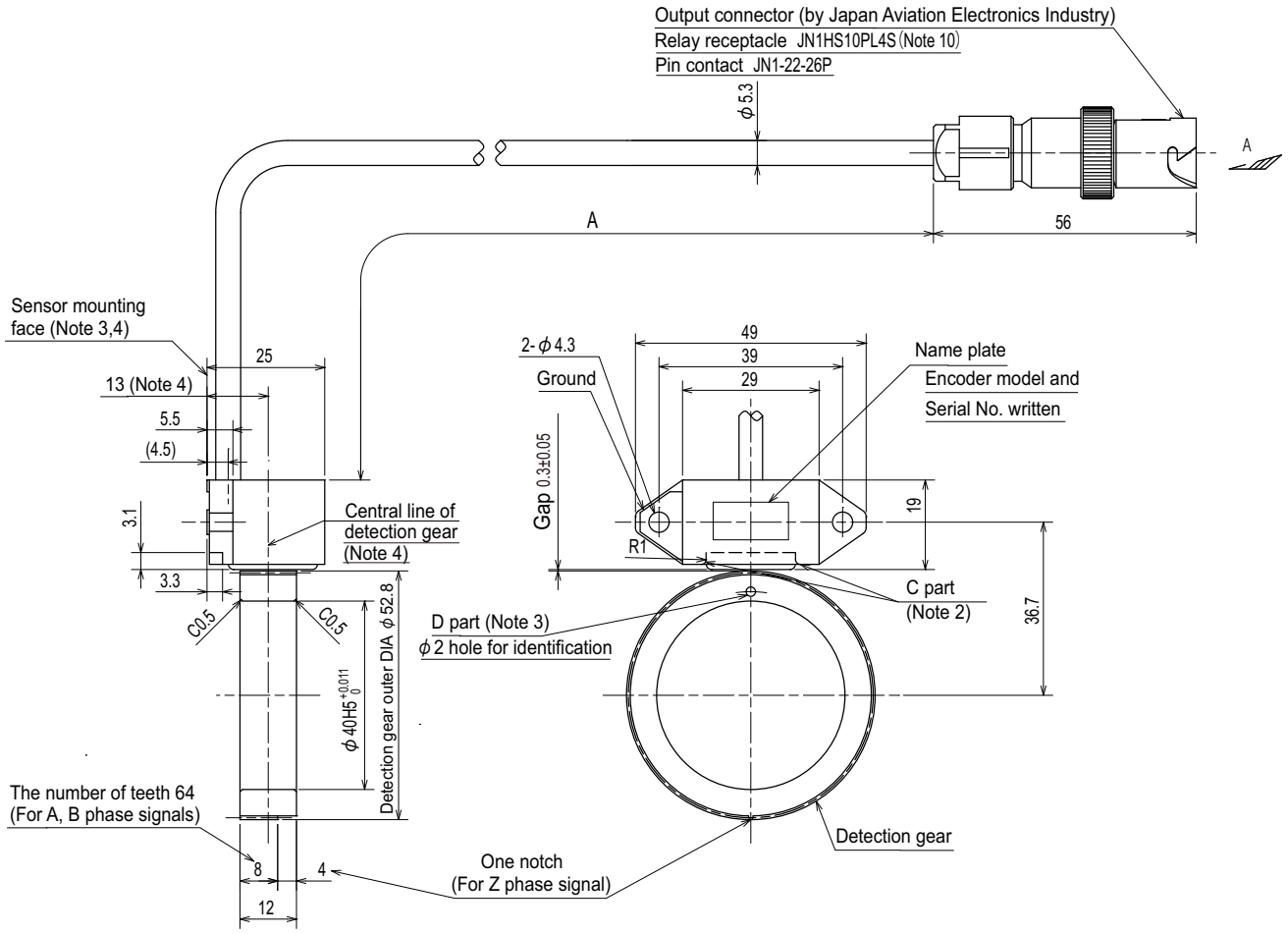
Seen from Arrow A

Pin layout of output connector

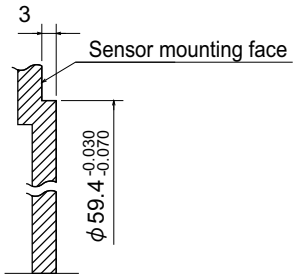
Sensor			Detection gear
Parts name	Lead wire length A [mm]	Lead-out direction of lead	Parts name
TS5690N6418	400±10	Axis direction	MU1606N709
TS5690N6428	800±20		
TS5690N6438	1200±20		
TS5690N6448	1600±30		
TS5690N6458	2000±30		

< TS5690N64x9 + MU1606N601 >

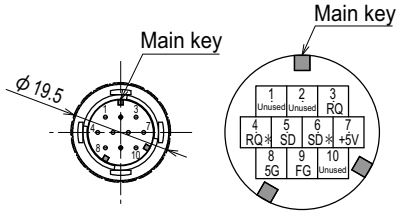
[Unit: mm]



(Note 1) Handle with care as this is a precision component.
Pay special attention not to apply excessive external force on the sensor's detection face. Applying such force will cause a fault.
(Note 2) In installing the sensor, keep the protruding fitting of $\phi 59.4^{-0.030}_{-0.070}$ mm on the machine side, and push the C part of the sensor mounting seat against the fitting.
(Note 3) In installing the detection gear, make sure that the D part side comes the opposite side of the sensor installation side (sensor's lead wire side).
(Note 4) The deviation of the center of the detection gear is 13±0.25mm from the sensor mounting face.
(Note 5) Install in the place where water, oil, etc. do not contact the sensor and cable section.
(Note 6) Do not bend the cable, as this could result in the separation or crack of potting on the root section of the sensor and cable.
(Note 7) Make sure that the minimum bend radius of the cable is more than four times of the cable outer diameter.
(Note 8) Make sure that force is not constantly applied on the sensor or cable.
(Note 9) Fix the output connector at the machine structure section so that the connector will not vibrate.
(Note 10) The relay plug for the drive unit side connector (by Japan Aviation Electronics Industry) should be procured by you.



Encoder mounting face of machine side



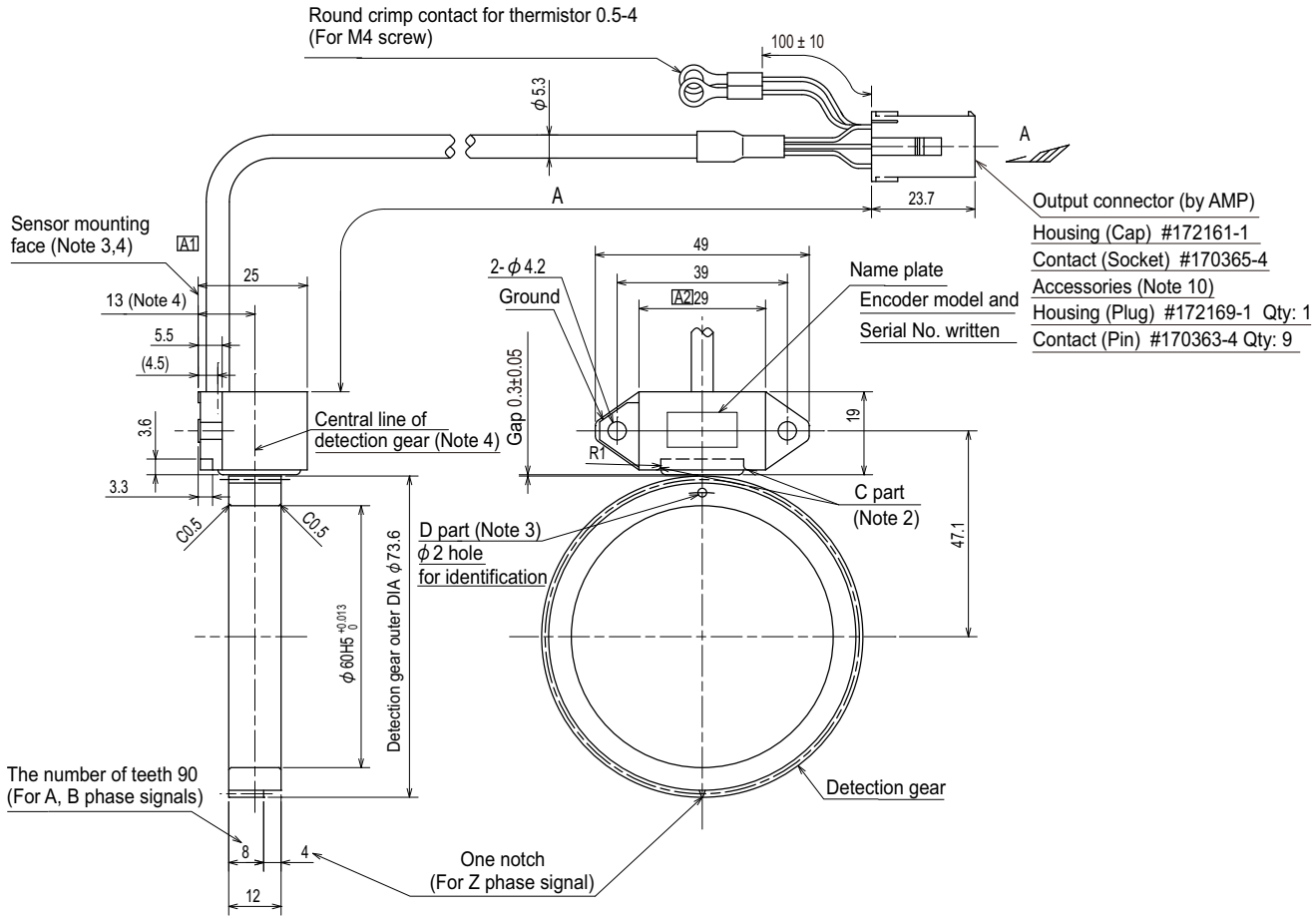
Seen from Arrow A

Pin layout of output connector

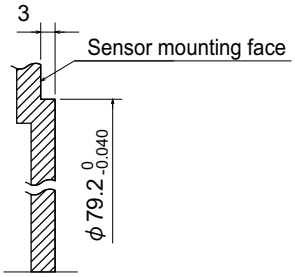
Sensor			Detection gear
Parts name	Lead wire length A [mm]	Lead-out direction of lead	Parts name
TS5690N6419	400±10	Vertical direction	MU1606N709
TS5690N6429	800±20		
TS5690N6439	1200±20		
TS5690N6449	1600±30		
TS5690N6459	2000±30		

< TS5690N90x2 + MU1606N906 >

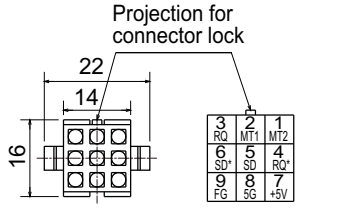
[Unit: mm]



(Note 1) Handle with care as this is a precision component.
Pay special attention not to apply excessive external force on the sensor's detection face. Applying such force will cause a fault.
(Note 2) In installing the sensor, keep the protruding fitting of $\phi 79.2\,^{0}_{-0.040}$ mm on the machine side, and push the C part of the sensor mounting seat against the fitting.
(Note 3) In installing the detection gear, make sure that the D part side comes the opposite side of the sensor installation side (sensor's lead wire side).
(Note 4) The deviation of the center of the detection gear is 13±0.25mm from the sensor mounting face.
(Note 5) Install in the place where water, oil, etc. do not contact the sensor and cable section.
(Note 6) Do not bend the cable, as this could result in the separation or crack of potting on the root section of the sensor and cable.
(Note 7) Make sure that the minimum bend radius of the cable is more than four times of the cable outer diameter.
(Note 8) Make sure that force is not constantly applied on the sensor or cable.
(Note 9) Fix the output connector at the machine structure section so that the connector will not vibrate.
(Note 10) A connector of the signal cable side (one plug and nine pins) is attached.



Encoder mounting face of machine side



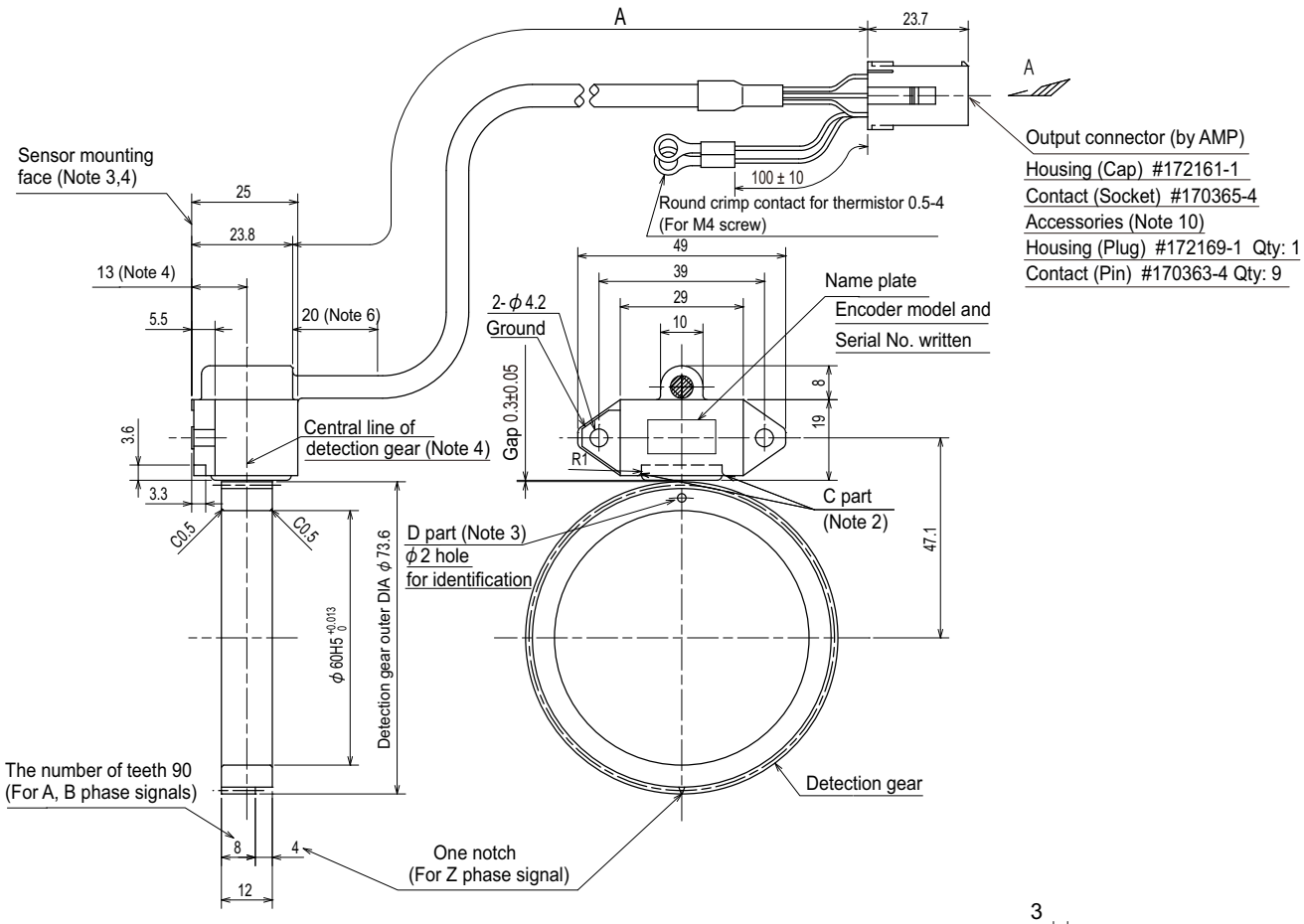
Seen from Arrow A

Pin layout of output connector

Sensor			Detection gear
Parts name	Lead wire length A [mm]	Lead-out direction of lead	Parts name
TS5690N9012	400±10	Vertical direction	MU1606N906
TS5690N9022	800±20		
TS5690N9032	1200±20		
TS5690N9042	1600±30		
TS5690N9052	2000±30		

< TS5690N90x7 + MU1606N906 >

[Unit: mm]



(Note 1) Handle with care as this is a precision component.
Pay special attention not to apply excessive external force on the sensor's detection face. Applying such force will cause a fault.
(Note 2) In installing the sensor, keep the protruding fitting of $\phi 79.2^{0}_{-0.040}$ mm on the machine side, and push the C part of the sensor mounting seat against the fitting.
(Note 3) In installing the detection gear, make sure that the D part side comes the opposite side of the sensor installation side (sensor's lead wire side).
(Note 4) The deviation of the center of the detection gear is 13±0.25mm from the sensor mounting face.
(Note 5) Install in the place where water, oil, etc. do not contact the sensor and cable section.
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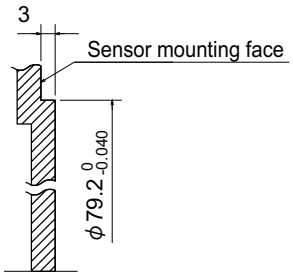
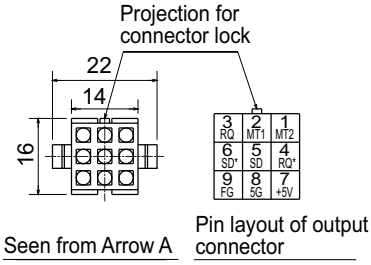
(Note 7) Make sure that the minimum bend radius of the cable is more than four times of the cable outer diameter.
(Note 8) Make sure that force is not constantly applied on the sensor or cable.
(Note 9) Fix the output connector at the machine structure section so that the connector will not vibrate.
(Note 10) A connector of the signal cable side (one plug and nine pins) is attached.

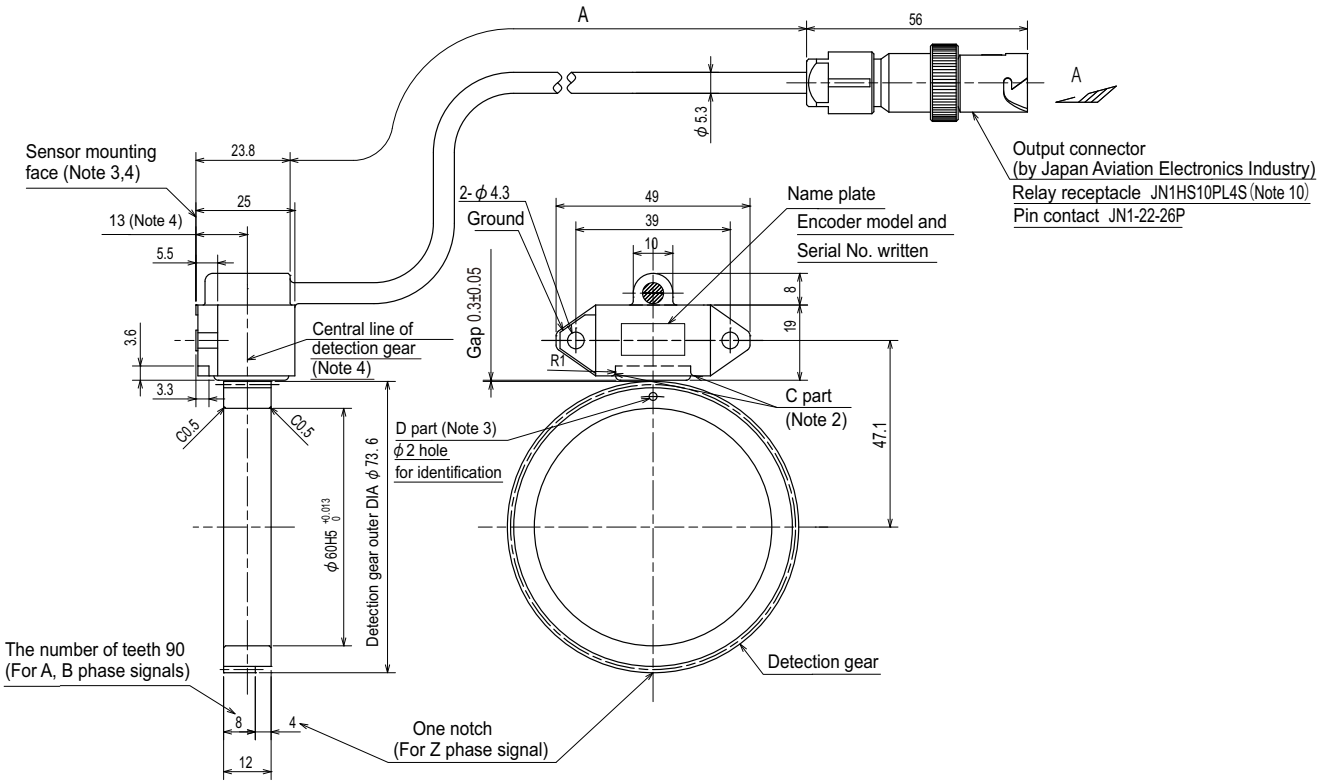




Sensor			Detection gear
Parts name	Lead wire length A [mm]	Lead-out direction of lead	Parts name
TS5690N9017	400±10	Axis direction	MU1606N906
TS5690N9027	800±20		
TS5690N9037	1200±20		
TS5690N9047	1600±30		
TS5690N9057	2000±30		

< TS5690N90x8 + MU1606N906 >

[Unit: mm]



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(Note 2) In installing the sensor, keep the protruding fitting of $\phi 79.2\,^{0}_{-0.040}$ mm on the machine side, and push the C part of the sensor mounting seat against the fitting.
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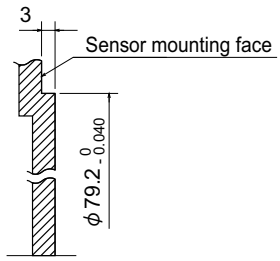
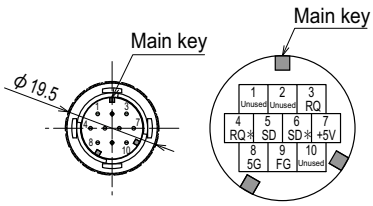
(Note 9) Fix the output connector at the machine structure section so that the connector will not vibrate.
(Note 10) The relay plug for the drive unit side connector (by Japan Aviation Electronics Industry) should be procured by you.

Sensor			Detection gear
Parts name	Lead wire length A [mm]	Lead-out direction of lead	Parts name
TS5690N9018	400±10	Axis direction	MU1606N906
TS5690N9028	800±20		
TS5690N9038	1200±20		
TS5690N9048	1600±30		
TS5690N9058	2000±30		



Encoder mounting face of machine side

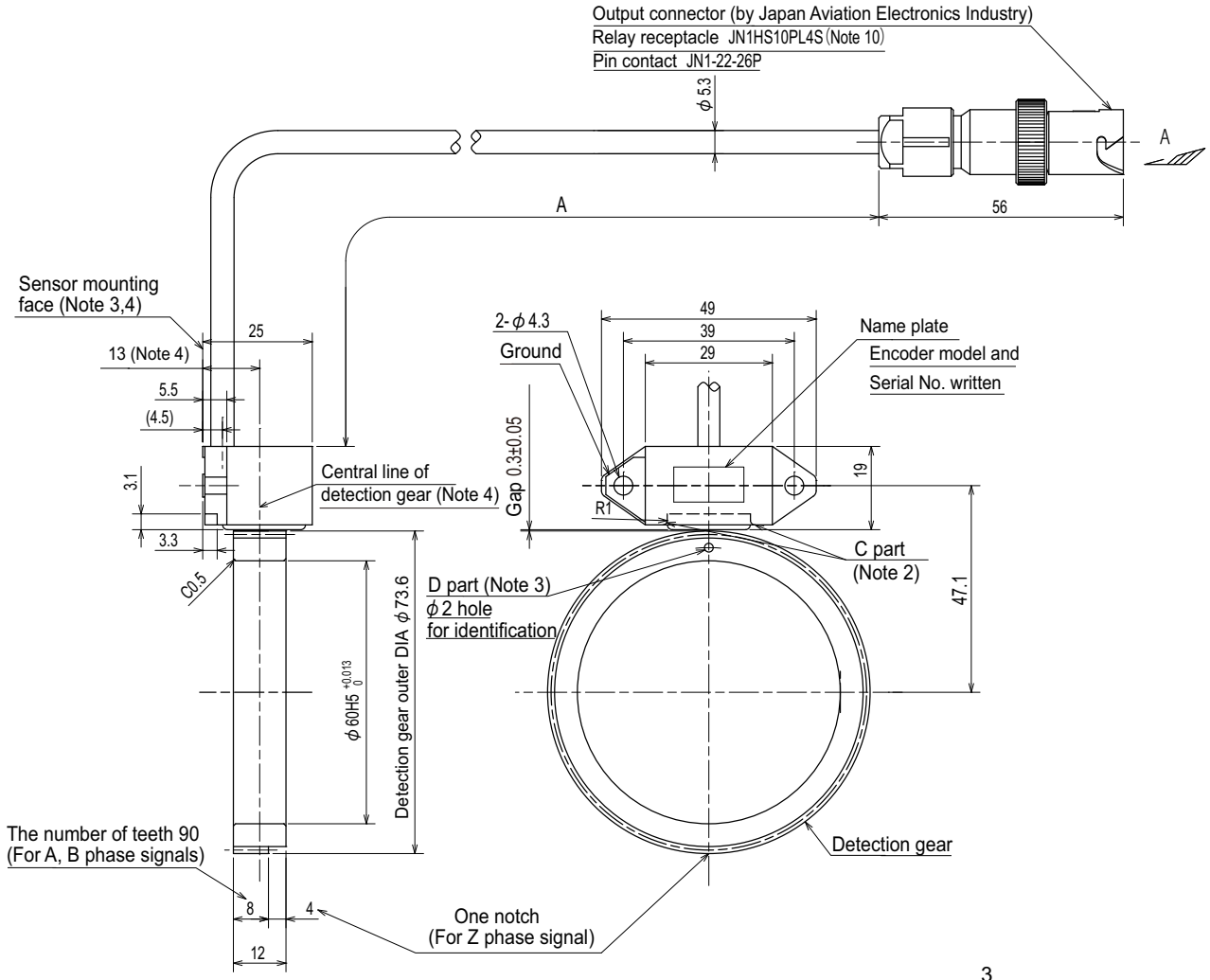


Seen from Arrow A

Pin layout of output connector

< TS5690N90x9 + MU1606N906 >

[Unit: mm]



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Pay special attention not to apply excessive external force on the sensor's detection face. Applying such force will cause a fault.

(Note 2) In installing the sensor, keep the protruding fitting of $\phi 79.2_{-0.040}^{0}$ mm on the machine side, and push the C part of the sensor mounting seat against the fitting.

(Note 3) In installing the detection gear, make sure that the D part side comes the opposite side of the sensor installation side (sensor's lead wire side).

(Note 4) The deviation of the center of the detection gear is 13±0.25mm from the sensor mounting face.

(Note 5) Install in the place where water, oil, etc. do not contact the sensor and cable section.

(Note 6) Do not bend the cable, as this could result in the separation or crack of potting on the root section of the sensor and cable.

(Note 7) Make sure that the minimum bend radius of the cable is more than four times of the cable outer diameter.

(Note 8) Make sure that force is not constantly applied on the sensor or cable.

(Note 9) Fix the output connector at the machine structure section so that the connector will not vibrate.

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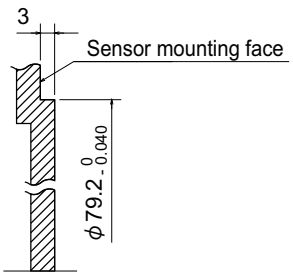
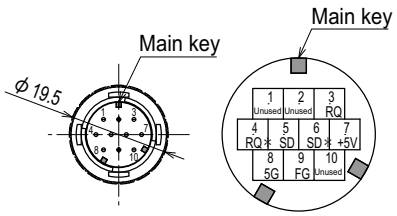


Encoder mounting face of machine side



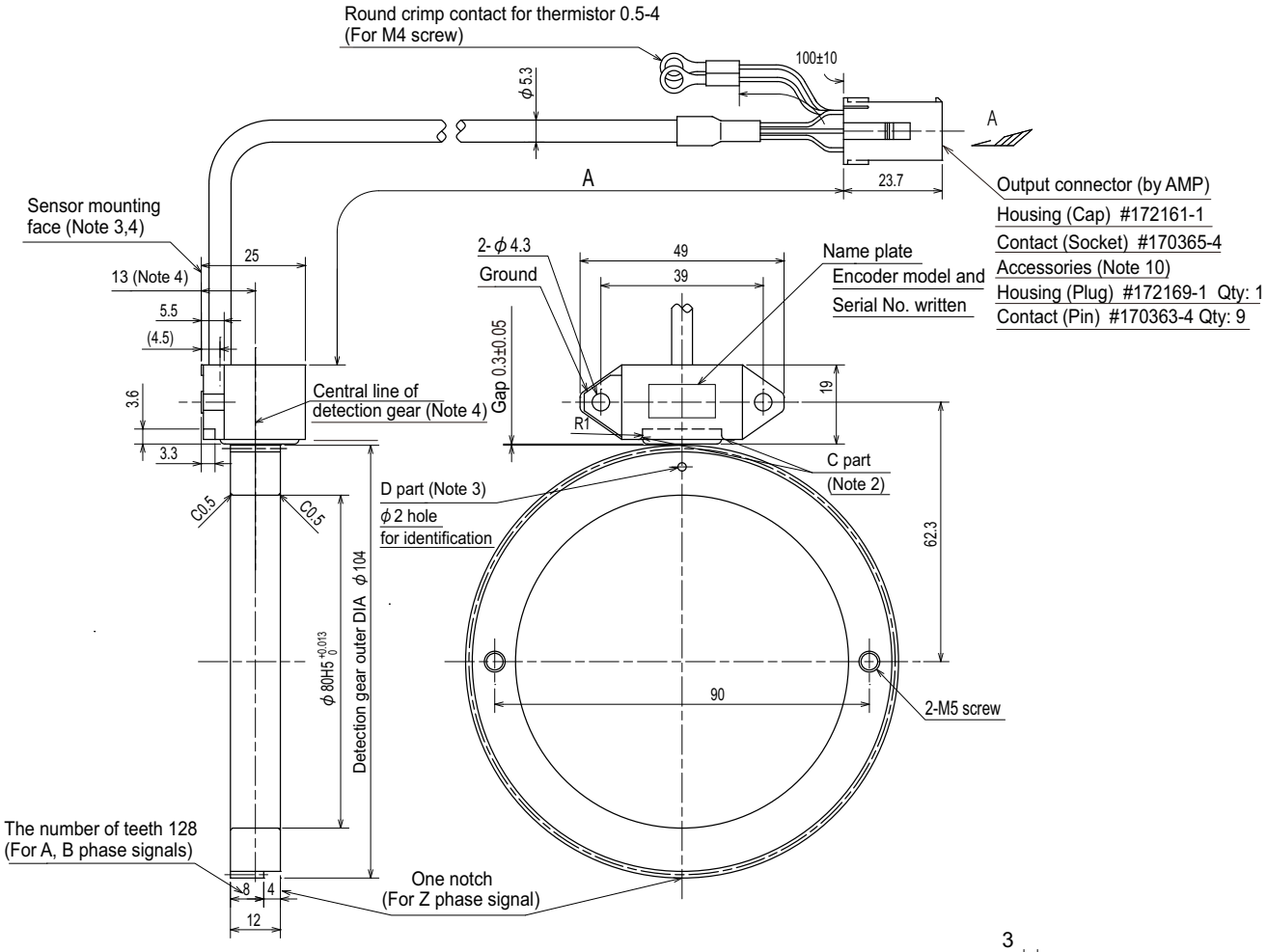
Seen from Arrow A

Pin layout of output connector

Sensor			Detection gear
Parts name	Lead wire length A [mm]	Lead-out direction of lead	Parts name
TS5690N9019	400±10	Vertical direction	MU1606N906
TS5690N9029	800±20		
TS5690N9039	1200±20		
TS5690N9049	1600±30		
TS5690N9059	2000±30		

< TS5690N12x2 + MU1606N709 >

[Unit: mm]



(Note 1) Handle with care as this is a precision component.
Pay special attention not to apply excessive external force on the sensor's detection face. Applying such force will cause a fault.
(Note 2) In installing the sensor, keep the protruding fitting of $\phi 108.8^{+0.025}_{-0.015}$ mm on the machine side, and push the C part of the sensor mounting seat against the fitting.
(Note 3) In installing the detection gear, make sure that the D part side comes the opposite side of the sensor installation side (sensor's lead wire side).
(Note 4) The deviation of the center of the detection gear is 13±0.25mm from the sensor mounting face.
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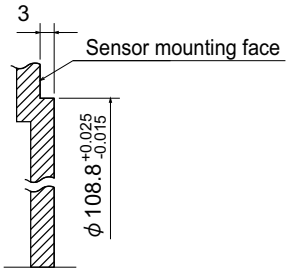
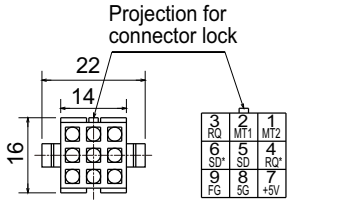
(Note 9) Fix the output connector at the machine structure section so that the connector will not vibrate.
(Note 10) A connector of the signal cable side (one plug and nine pins) is attached.



Encoder mounting face of machine side



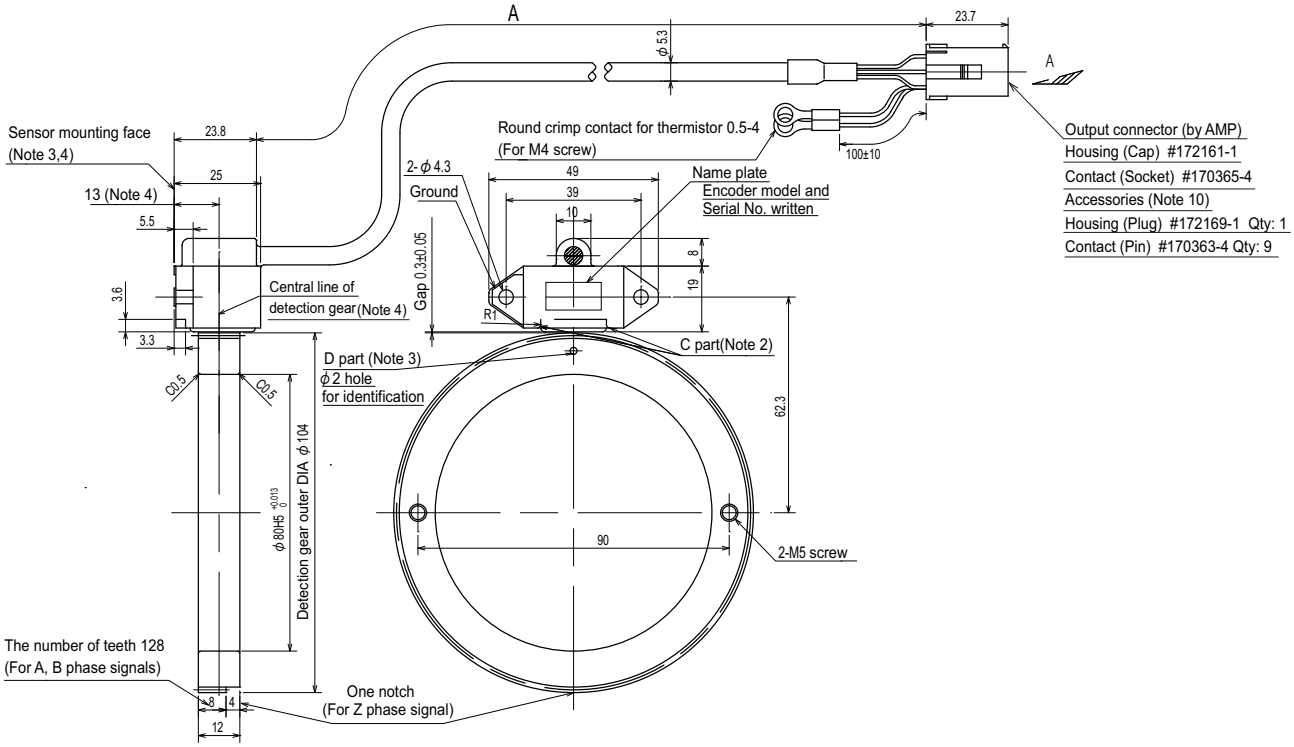
Seen from Arrow A

Pin layout of output connector

Sensor			Detection gear
Parts name	Lead wire length A [mm]	Lead-out direction of lead	Parts name
TS5690N1212	400±10	Vertical direction	MU1606N709
TS5690N1222	800±20		
TS5690N1232	1200±20		
TS5690N1242	1600±30		
TS5690N1252	2000±30		

< TS5690N12x7 + MU1606N709 >

[Unit: mm]



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(Note 2) In installing the sensor, keep the protruding fitting of $\phi 108.8^{+0.025}_{+0.015}$ mm on the machine side, and push the C part of the sensor mounting seat against the fitting.
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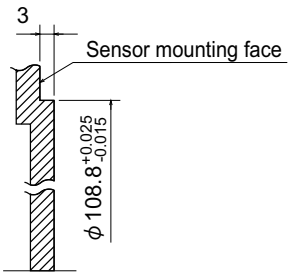
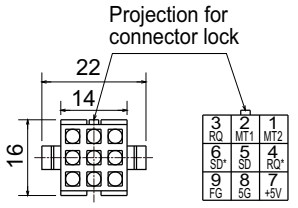


Encoder mounting face of machine side



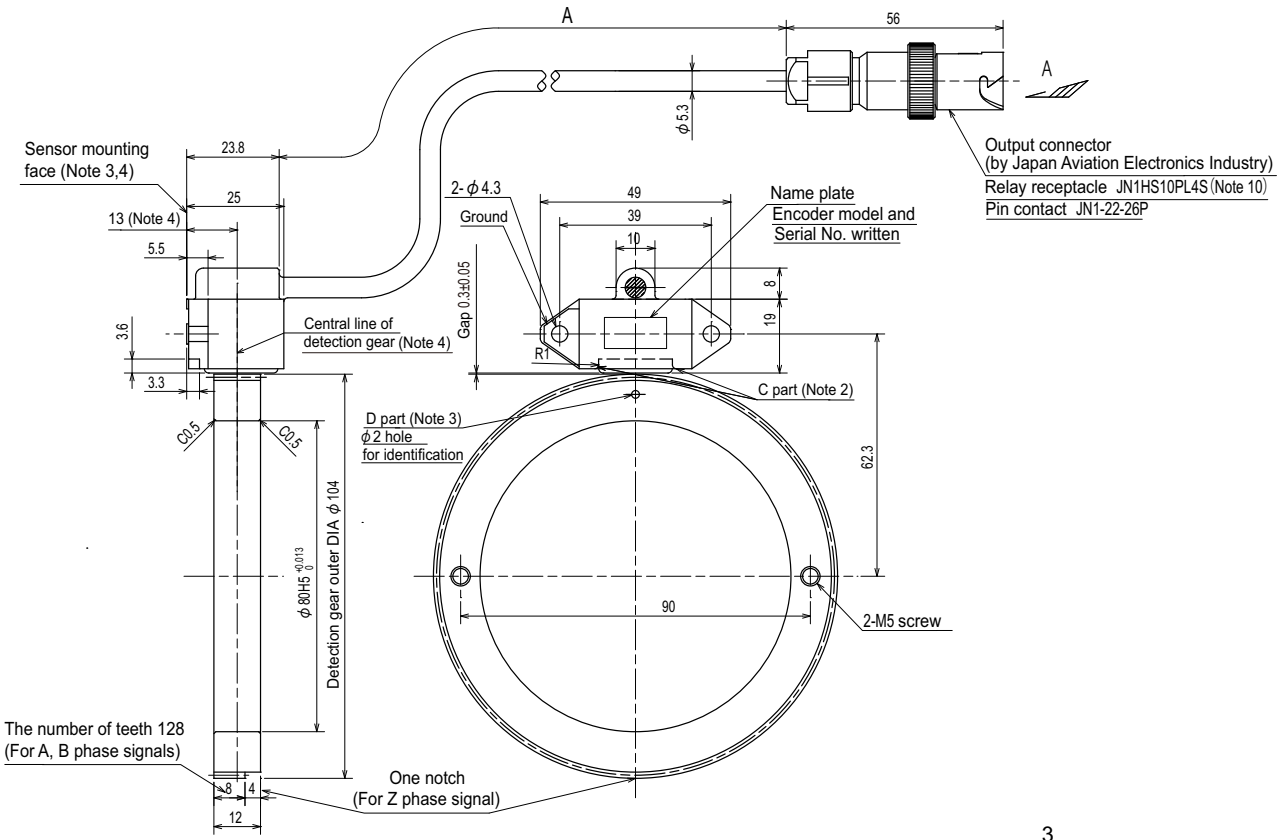
Seen from Arrow A

Pin layout of output connector

Sensor			Detection gear
Parts name	Lead wire length A [mm]	Lead-out direction of lead	Parts name
TS5690N1217	400±10	Axis direction	MU1606N709
TS5690N1227	800±20		
TS5690N1237	1200±20		
TS5690N1247	1600±30		
TS5690N1257	2000±30		

< TS5690N12x8 + MU1606N709 >

[Unit: mm]



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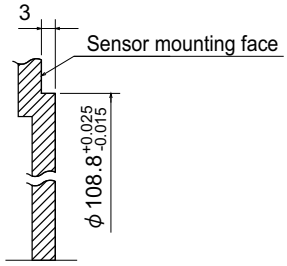
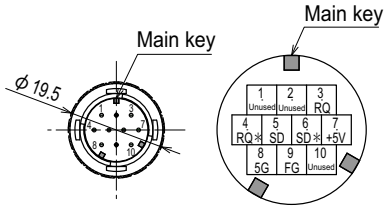


Encoder mounting face of machine side



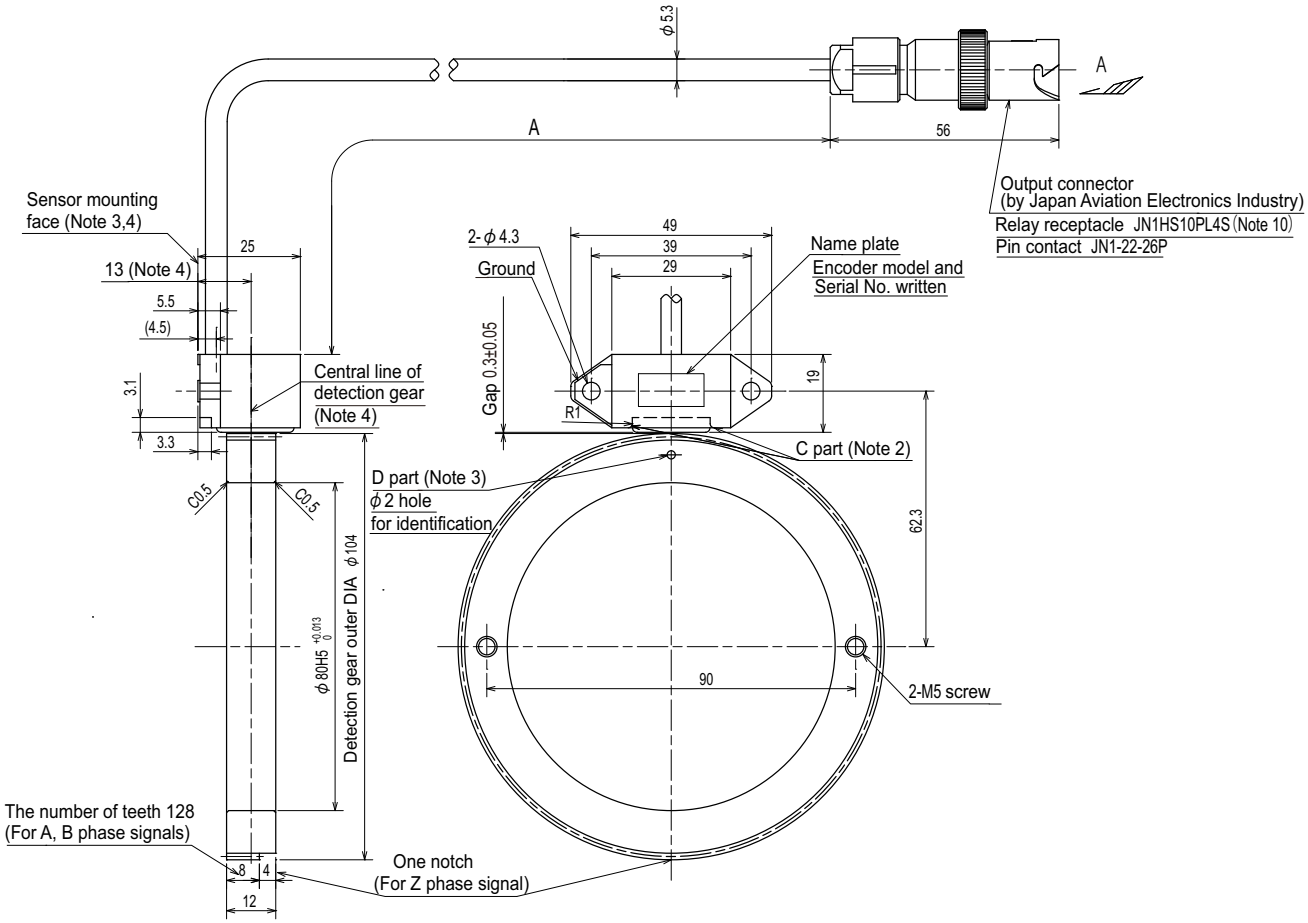
Seen from Arrow A

Pin layout of output connector

Sensor			Detection gear
Parts name	Lead wire length A [mm]	Lead-out direction of lead	Parts name
TS5690N1218	400±10	Axis direction	MU1606N906
TS5690N1228	800±20		
TS5690N1238	1200±20		
TS5690N1248	1600±30		
TS5690N1258	2000±30		

< TS5690N12x9 + MU1606N709 >

[Unit: mm]



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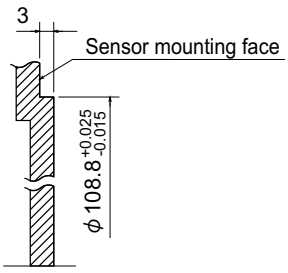
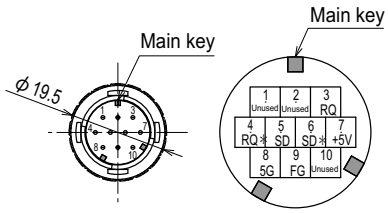


Encoder mounting face of machine side



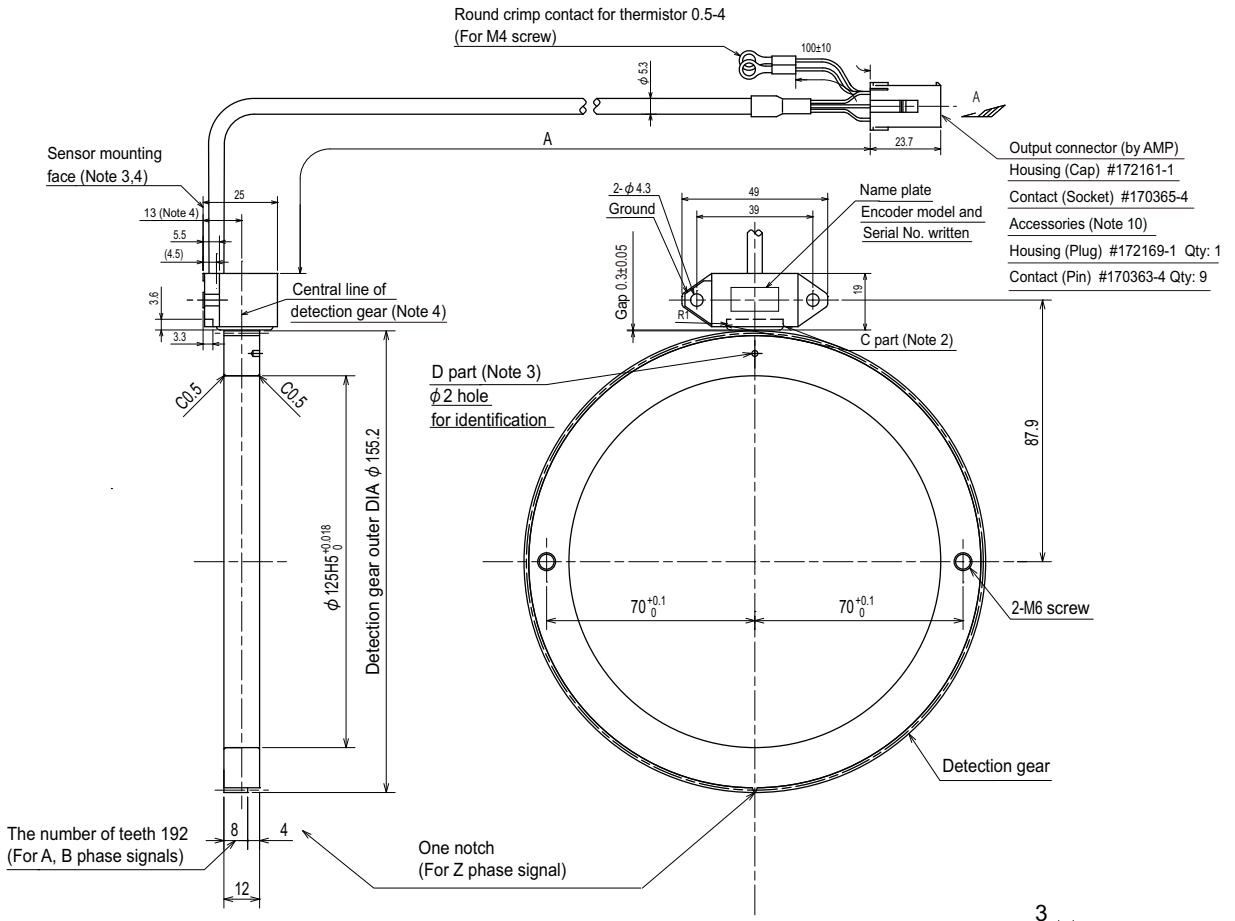
Seen from Arrow A

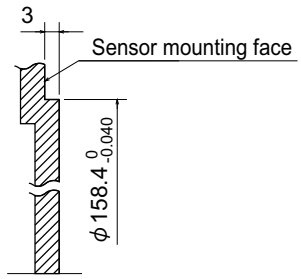
Pin layout of output connector

Sensor			Detection gear
Parts name	Lead wire length A [mm]	Lead-out direction of lead	Parts name
TS5690N1219	400±10	Vertical direction	MU1606N709
TS5690N1229	800±20		
TS5690N1239	1200±20		
TS5690N1249	1600±30		
TS5690N1259	2000±30		

< TS5690N19x2 + MU1606N203 >

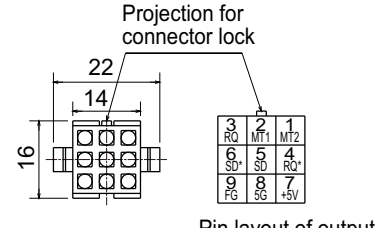
[Unit: mm]





Encoder mounting face of machine side

(Note 1) Handle with care as this is a precision component.
Pay special attention not to apply excessive external force on the sensor's detection face. Applying such force will cause a fault.
(Note 2) In installing the sensor, keep the protruding fitting of $\phi 158.4^{\ 0}_{-0.040}$ mm on the machine side, and push the C part of the sensor mounting seat against the fitting.
(Note 3) In installing the detection gear, make sure that the D part side comes the opposite side of the sensor installation side (sensor's lead wire side).
(Note 4) The deviation of the center of the detection gear is 13±0.25mm from the sensor mounting face.
(Note 5) Install in the place where water, oil, etc. do not contact the sensor and cable section.
(Note 6) Do not bend the cable, as this could result in the separation or crack of potting on the root section of the sensor and cable.
(Note 7) Make sure that the minimum bend radius of the cable is more than four times of the cable outer diameter.
(Note 8) Make sure that force is not constantly applied on the sensor or cable.
(Note 9) Fix the output connector at the machine structure section so that the connector will not vibrate.
(Note 10) A connector of the signal cable side (one plug and nine pins) is attached.



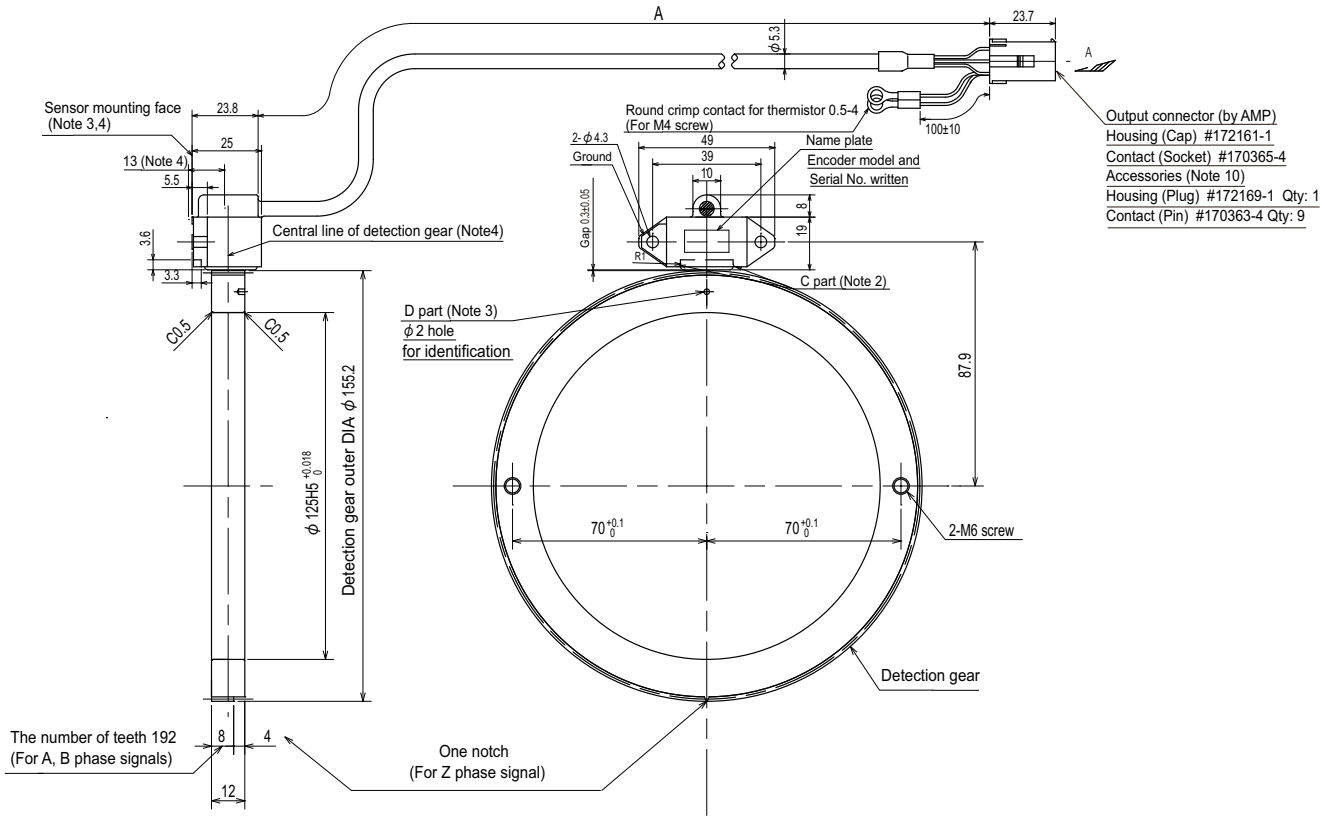
Seen from Arrow A

Pin layout of output connector

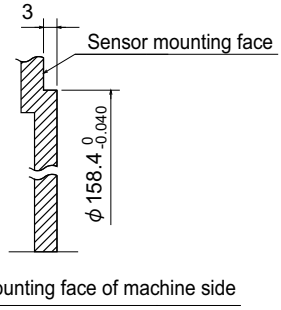
Sensor			Detection gear
Parts name	Lead wire length A [mm]	Lead-out direction of lead	Parts name
TS5690N1912	400±10	Vertical direction	MU1606N203
TS5690N1922	800±20		
TS5690N1932	1200±20		
TS5690N1942	1600±30		
TS5690N1952	2000±30		

< TS5690N19x7 + MU1606N203 >

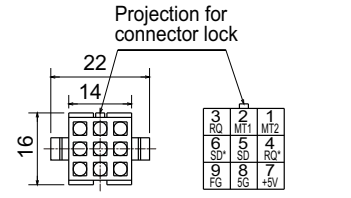
[Unit: mm]



(Note 1) Handle with care as this is a precision component.
Pay special attention not to apply excessive external force on the sensor's detection face. Applying such force will cause a fault.
(Note 2) In installing the sensor, keep the protruding fitting of $\phi 158.4^{0}_{-0.040}$ mm on the machine side, and push the C part of the sensor mounting seat against the fitting.
(Note 3) In installing the detection gear, make sure that the D part side comes the opposite side of the sensor installation side (sensor's lead wire side).
(Note 4) The deviation of the center of the detection gear is 13±0.25mm from the sensor mounting face.
(Note 5) Install in the place where water, oil, etc. do not contact the sensor and cable section.
(Note 6) Do not bend the cable, as this could result in the separation or crack of potting on the root section of the sensor and cable.
(Note 7) Make sure that the minimum bend radius of the cable is more than four times of the cable outer diameter.
(Note 8) Make sure that force is not constantly applied on the sensor or cable.
(Note 9) Fix the output connector at the machine structure section so that the connector will not vibrate.
(Note 10) A connector of the signal cable side (one plug and nine pins) is attached.



Encoder mounting face of machine side



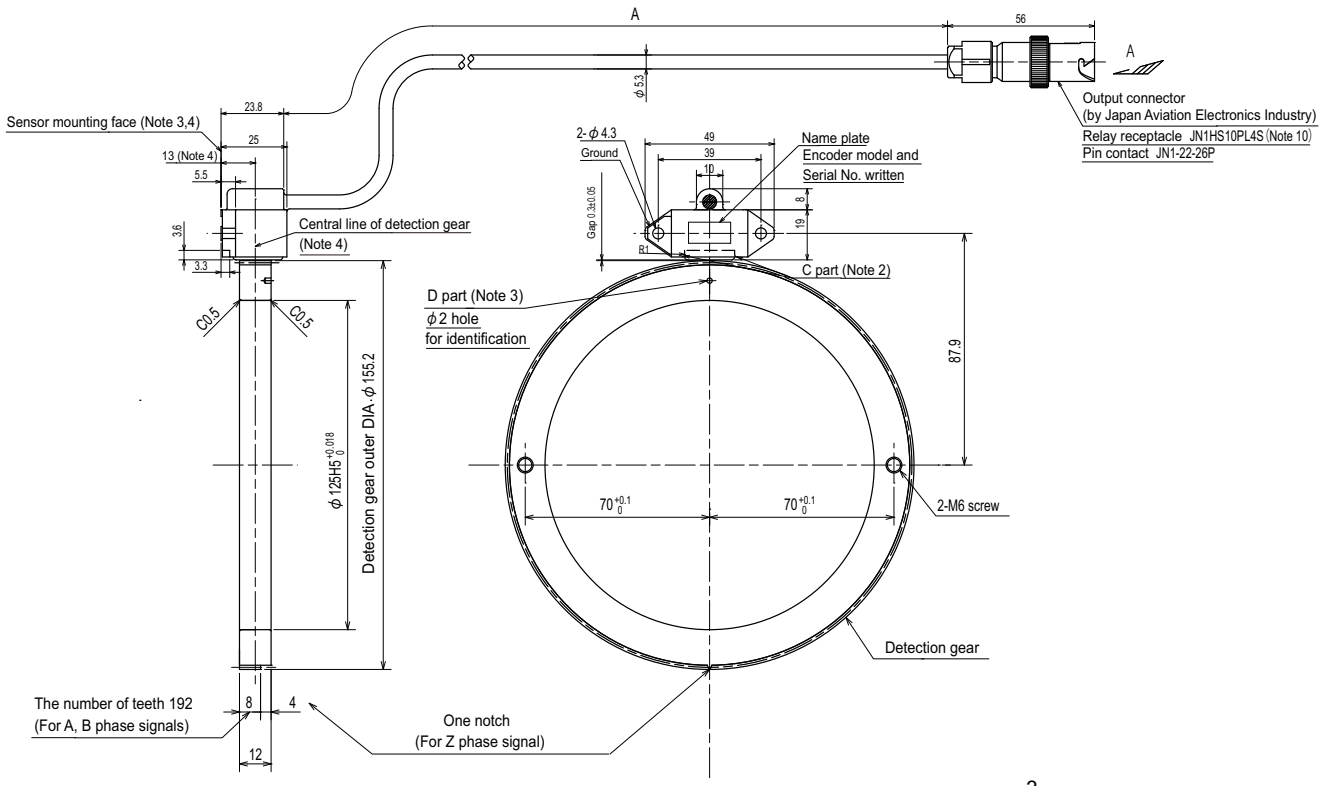
Seen from Arrow A

Pin layout of output connector

Sensor			Detection gear
Parts name	Lead wire length A [mm]	Lead-out direction of lead	Parts name
TS5690N1917	400±10	Axis direction	MU1606N203
TS5690N1927	800±20		
TS5690N1937	1200±20		
TS5690N1947	1600±30		
TS5690N1957	2000±30		

< TS5690N19x8 + MU1606N203 >

[Unit: mm]



(Note 1) Handle with care as this is a precision component.
Pay special attention not to apply excessive external force on the sensor's detection face. Applying such force will cause a fault.

(Note 2) In installing the sensor, keep the protruding fitting of $\phi 158.4^{0}_{-0.040}$ mm on the machine side, and push the C part of the sensor mounting seat against the fitting.

(Note 3) In installing the detection gear, make sure that the D part side comes the opposite side of the sensor installation side (sensor's lead wire side).

(Note 4) The deviation of the center of the detection gear is 13±0.25mm from the sensor mounting face.

(Note 5) Install in the place where water, oil, etc. do not contact the sensor and cable section.

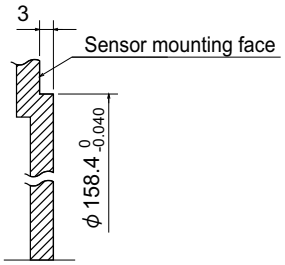
(Note 6) Do not bend the cable, as this could result in the separation or crack of potting on the root section of the sensor and cable.

(Note 7) Make sure that the minimum bend radius of the cable is more than four times of the cable outer diameter.

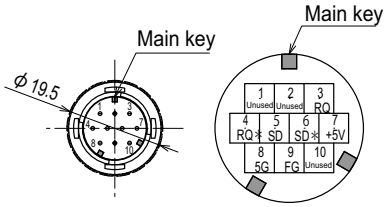
(Note 8) Make sure that force is not constantly applied on the sensor or cable.

(Note 9) Fix the output connector at the machine structure section so that the connector will not vibrate.

(Note 10) The relay plug for the drive unit side connector (by Japan Aviation Electronics Industry) should be procured by you.



Encoder mounting face of machine side



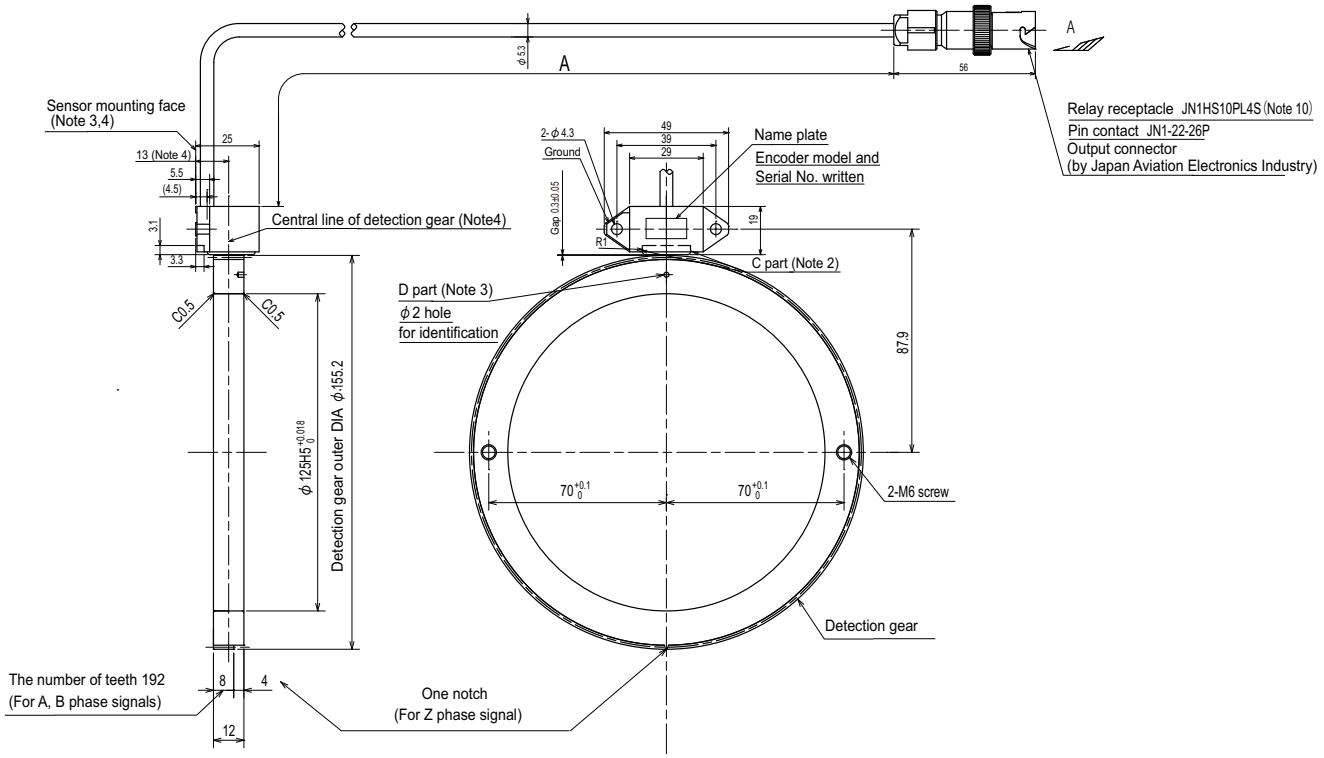
Seen from Arrow A

Pin layout of output connector

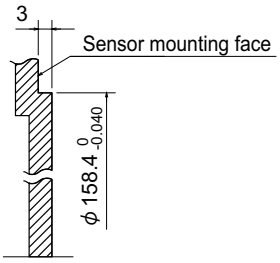
Sensor			Detection gear
Parts name	Lead wire length A [mm]	Lead-out direction of lead	Parts name
TS5690N1918	400±10	Axis direction	MU1606N203
TS5690N1928	800±20		
TS5690N1938	1200±20		
TS5690N1948	1600±30		
TS5690N1958	2000±30		

< TS5690N19x9 + MU1606N203 >

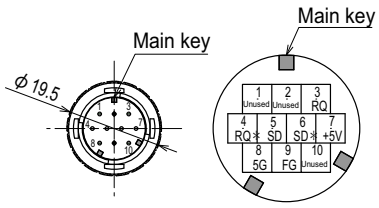
[Unit: mm]



(Note 1) Handle with care as this is a precision component.
Pay special attention not to apply excessive external force on the sensor's detection face. Applying such force will cause a fault.
(Note 2) In installing the sensor, keep the protruding fitting of $\phi 158.4_{-0.040}^{0}$ mm on the machine side, and push the C part of the sensor mounting seat against the fitting.
(Note 3) In installing the detection gear, make sure that the D part side comes the opposite side of the sensor installation side (sensor's lead wire side).
(Note 4) The deviation of the center of the detection gear is 13±0.25mm from the sensor mounting face.
(Note 5) Install in the place where water, oil, etc. do not contact the sensor and cable section.
(Note 6) Do not bend the cable, as this could result in the separation or crack of potting on the root section of the sensor and cable.
(Note 7) Make sure that the minimum bend radius of the cable is more than four times of the cable outer diameter.
(Note 8) Make sure that force is not constantly applied on the sensor or cable.
(Note 9) Fix the output connector at the machine structure section so that the connector will not vibrate.
(Note 10) The relay plug for the drive unit side connector (by Japan Aviation Electronics Industry) should be procured by you.



Encoder mounting face of machine side



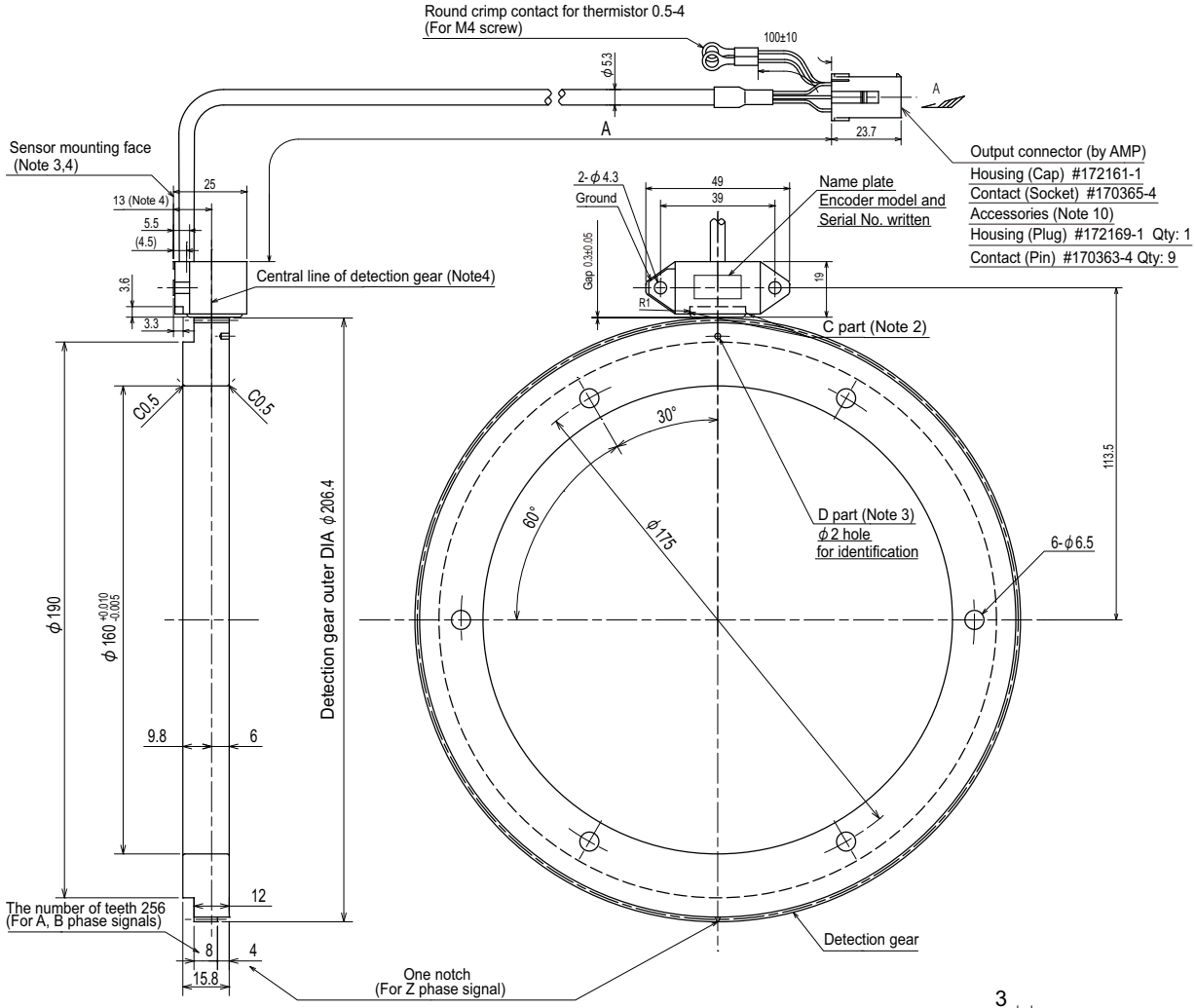
Seen from Arrow A

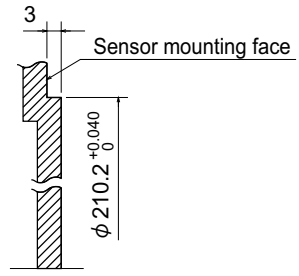
Pin layout of output connector

Sensor			Detection gear
Parts name	Lead wire length A [mm]	Lead-out direction of lead	Parts name
TS5690N1919	400±10	Vertical direction	MU1606N203
TS5690N1929	800±20		
TS5690N1939	1200±20		
TS5690N1949	1600±30		
TS5690N1959	2000±30		

< TS5690N25x2 + MU1606N802 >

[Unit: mm]





Encoder mounting face of machine side

(Note 1) Handle with care as this is a precision component.
Pay special attention not to apply excessive external force on the sensor's detection face. Applying such force will cause a fault.

(Note 2) In installing the sensor, keep the protruding fitting of $\phi 210.2^{+0.040}_{0}$ mm on the machine side, and push the C part of the sensor mounting seat against the fitting.

(Note 3) In installing the detection gear, make sure that the D part side comes the opposite side of the sensor installation side (sensor's lead wire side).

(Note 4) The deviation of the center of the detection gear is 13±0.25mm from the sensor mounting face.

(Note 5) Install in the place where water, oil, etc. do not contact the sensor and cable section.

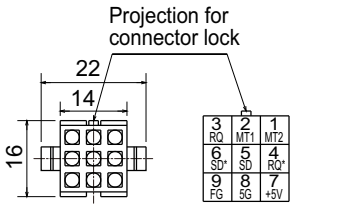
(Note 6) Do not bend the cable, as this could result in the separation or crack of potting on the root section of the sensor and cable.

(Note 7) Make sure that the minimum bend radius of the cable is more than four times of the cable outer diameter.

(Note 8) Make sure that force is not constantly applied on the sensor or cable.

(Note 9) Fix the output connector at the machine structure section so that the connector will not vibrate.

(Note 10) A connector of the signal cable side (one plug and nine pins) is attached.



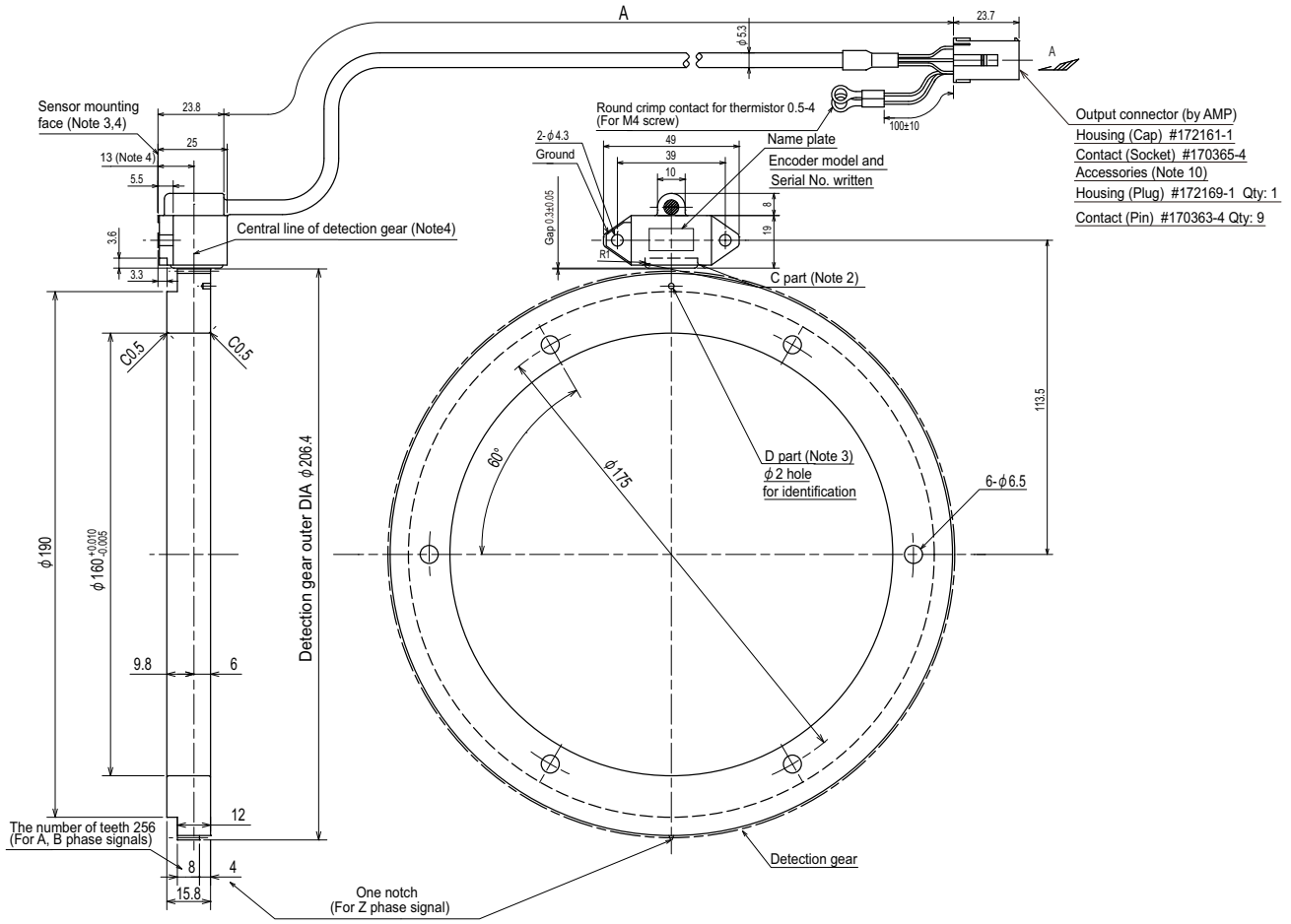
Seen from Arrow A

Pin layout of output connector

Sensor			Detection gear
Parts name	Lead wire length A [mm]	Lead-out direction of lead	Parts name
TS5690N2512	400±10	Vertical direction	MU1606N802
TS5690N2522	800±20		
TS5690N2532	1200±20		
TS5690N2542	1600±30		
TS5690N2552	2000±30		

< TS5690N25x7 + MU1606N802 >

[Unit: mm]



(Note 1) Handle with care as this is a precision component.
Pay special attention not to apply excessive external force on the sensor's detection face. Applying such force will cause a fault.

(Note 2) In installing the sensor, keep the protruding fitting of $\phi 210.2^{+0.040}_{0}$ mm on the machine side, and push the C part of the sensor mounting seat against the fitting.

(Note 3) In installing the detection gear, make sure that the D part side comes the opposite side of the sensor installation side (sensor's lead wire side).

(Note 4) The deviation of the center of the detection gear is 13±0.25mm from the sensor mounting face.

(Note 5) Install in the place where water, oil, etc. do not contact the sensor and cable section.

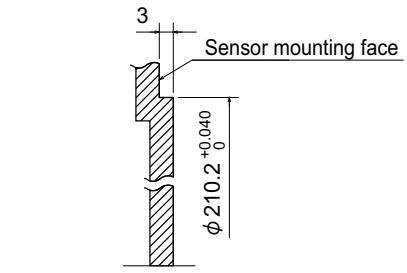
(Note 6) Do not bend the cable, as this could result in the separation or crack of potting on the root section of the sensor and cable.

(Note 7) Make sure that the minimum bend radius of the cable is more than four times of the cable outer diameter.

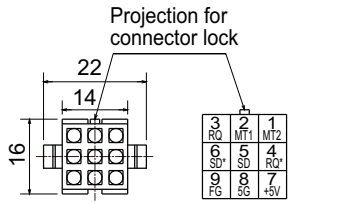
(Note 8) Make sure that force is not constantly applied on the sensor or cable.

(Note 9) Fix the output connector at the machine structure section so that the connector will not vibrate.

(Note 10) A connector of the signal cable side (one plug and nine pins) is attached.



Encoder mounting face of machine side



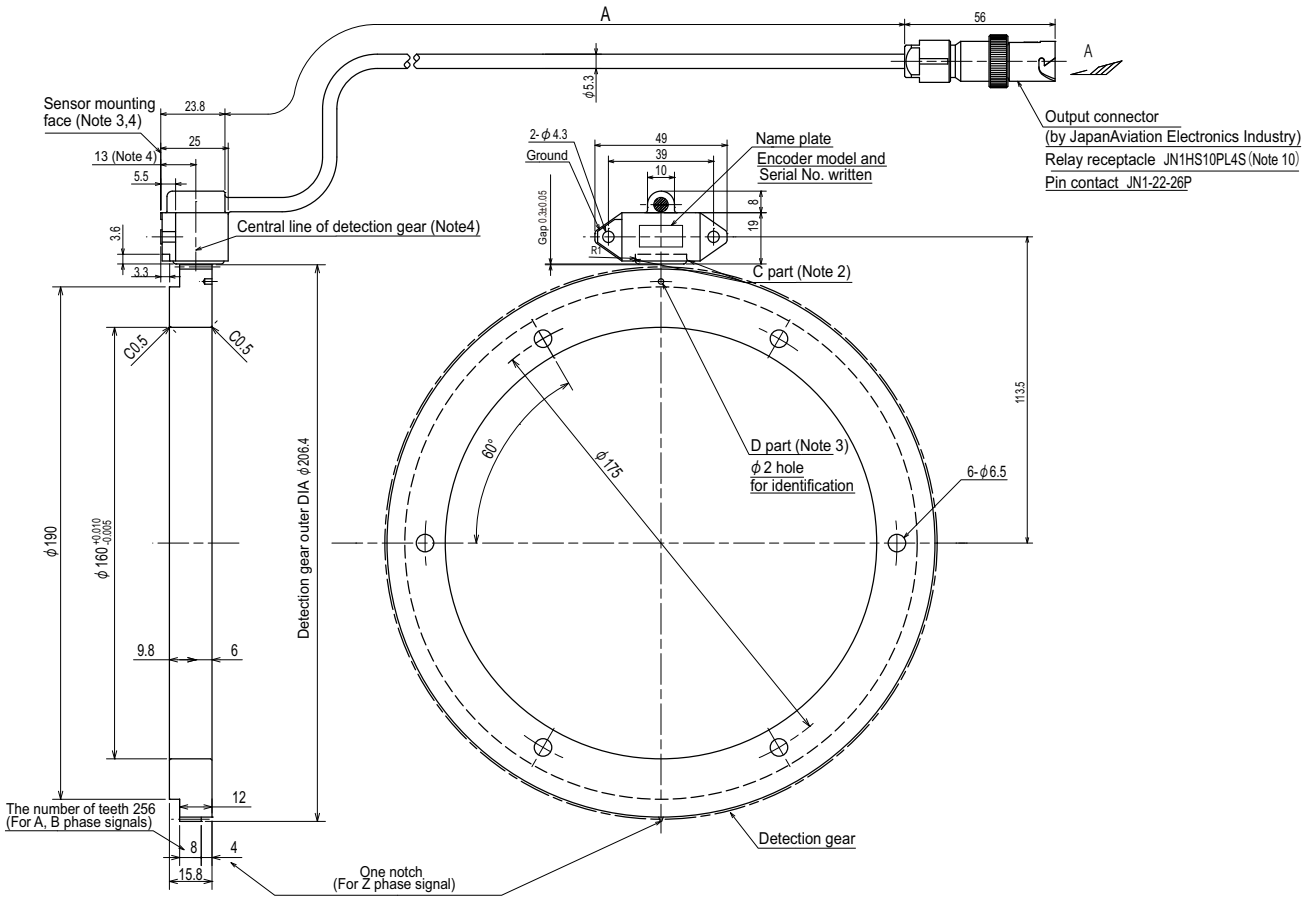
Seen from Arrow A

Pin layout of output connector

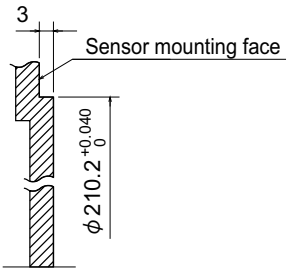
Sensor			Detection gear
Parts name	Lead wire length A [mm]	Lead-out direction of lead	Parts name
TS5690N2517	400±10	Axis direction	MU1606N802
TS5690N2527	800±20		
TS5690N2537	1200±20		
TS5690N2547	1600±30		
TS5690N2557	2000±30		

< TS5690N25x8 + MU1606N802 >

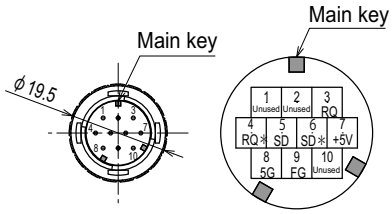
[Unit: mm]



(Note 1) Handle with care as this is a precision component.
Pay special attention not to apply excessive external force on the sensor's detection face. Applying such force will cause a fault.
(Note 2) In installing the sensor, keep the protruding fitting of $\phi 210.2^{+0.040}_{0}$ mm on the machine side, and push the C part of the sensor mounting seat against the fitting.
(Note 3) In installing the detection gear, make sure that the D part side comes the opposite side of the sensor installation side (sensor's lead wire side).
(Note 4) The deviation of the center of the detection gear is 16.5±0.25mm from the sensor mounting face.
(Note 5) Install in the place where water, oil, etc. do not contact the sensor and cable section.
(Note 6) Do not bend the cable, as this could result in the separation or crack of potting on the root section of the sensor and cable.
(Note 7) Make sure that the minimum bend radius of the cable is more than four times of the cable outer diameter.
(Note 8) Make sure that force is not constantly applied on the sensor or cable.
(Note 9) Fix the output connector at the machine structure section so that the connector will not vibrate.
(Note 10) The relay plug for the drive unit side connector (by Japan Aviation Electronics Industry) should be procured by you.



Encoder mounting face of machine side



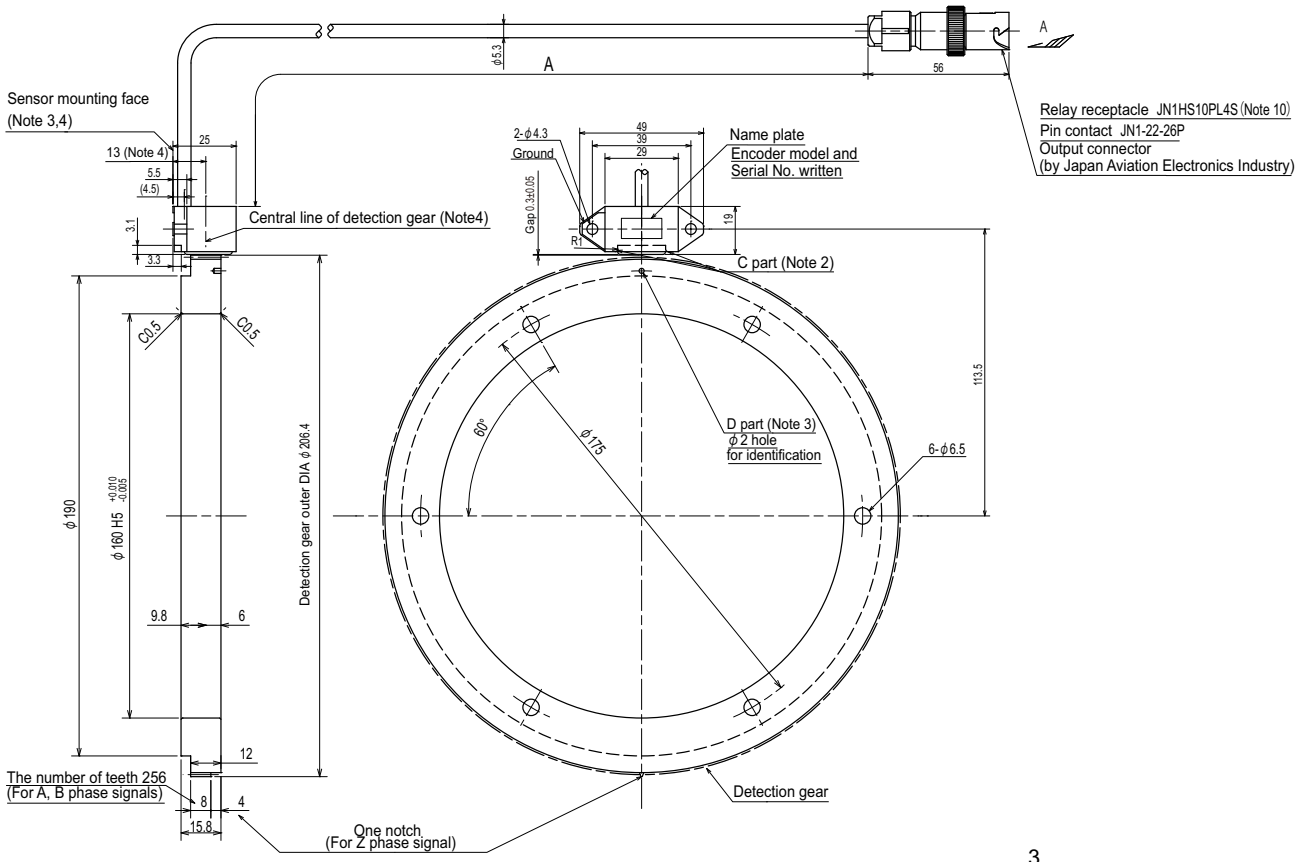
Seen from Arrow A

Pin layout of output connector

Sensor			Detection gear
Parts name	Lead wire length A [mm]	Lead-out direction of lead	Parts name
TS5690N2518	400±10	Axis direction	MU1606N802
TS5690N2528	800±20		
TS5690N2538	1200±20		
TS5690N2548	1600±30		
TS5690N2558	2000±30		

< TS5690N25x9 + MU1606N802 >

[Unit: mm]



(Note 1) Handle with care as this is a precision component.
Pay special attention not to apply excessive external force on the sensor's detection face. Applying such force will cause a fault.

(Note 2) In installing the sensor, keep the protruding fitting of $\phi 210.2^{+0.040}_{0}$ mm on the machine side, and push the C part of the sensor mounting seat against the fitting.

(Note 3) In installing the detection gear, make sure that the D part side comes the opposite side of the sensor installation side (sensor's lead wire side).

(Note 4) The deviation of the center of the detection gear is 13±0.25mm from the sensor mounting face.

(Note 5) Install in the place where water, oil, etc. do not contact the sensor and cable section.

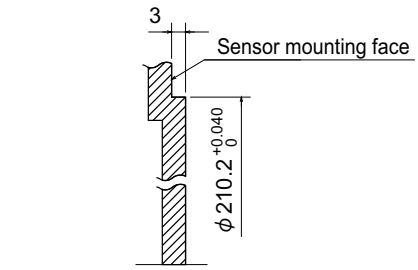
(Note 6) Do not bend the cable, as this could result in the separation or crack of potting on the root section of the sensor and cable.

(Note 7) Make sure that the minimum bend radius of the cable is more than four times of the cable outer diameter.

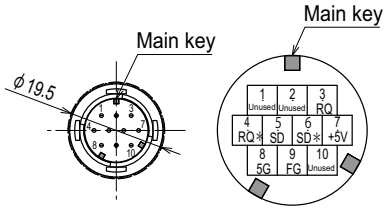
(Note 8) Make sure that force is not constantly applied on the sensor or cable.

(Note 9) Fix the output connector at the machine structure section so that the connector will not vibrate.

(Note 10) The relay plug for the drive unit side connector (by Japan Aviation Electronics Industry) should be procured by you.



Encoder mounting face of machine side



Seen from Arrow A

Pin layout of output connector

Sensor			Detection gear
Parts name	Lead wire length A [mm]	Lead-out direction of lead	Parts name
TS5690N2519	400±10	Vertical direction	MU1606N802
TS5690N2529	800±20		
TS5690N2539	1200±20		
TS5690N2549	1600±30		
TS5690N2559	2000±30		

5.2.3 Twin-head Magnetic Encoder (MBE Series)

(1) Type description

MBE 405W-B (1) (2)

(1)

Symbol	Drum outer diameter
E	Φ100mm
F	Φ150.3mm
G	Φ200.6mm

(2)

Symbol	Drum inner diameter
082	Φ82mm
125	Φ125mm
160	Φ160mm

(2) Specifications

Encoder type		MBE405W-BE082	MBE405W-BF125	MBE405W-BG160
Electrical characteristics	Encoder resolution	4,000,000p/rev		
	Detection method	Incremental		
	Accuracy (*1) (*2)	±4 seconds	±3 seconds	±2 seconds
	Wave number within one rotation	512 waves	768 waves	1024 waves
	Encoder output data	Serial data		
	Power consumption	0.2A or less		
Mechanical characteristics for rotation	Inertia	0.5×10^{-3}kg・m^2	2.4×10^{-3}kg・m^2	8.7×10^{-3}kg・m^2
	Tolerable continuous rotation speed	15000r/min	10000r/min	8000r/min
Mechanical configuration	Drum inner diameter	Φ82mm	Φ125mm	Φ160mm
	Drum outer diameter	Φ100mm	Φ150.3mm	Φ200.6mm
	Drum mass	0.2kg	0.46kg	1.0kg
	Degree of protection (*3)	IP67		
Working environment	Ambient temperature range	0°C to +55°C		
	Storage temperature range	-20°C to +85°C		
	Humidity	95%RH		
	Vibration resistance	Horizontal direction to the axis: 5G or less, Vertical direction to the axis: 5G or less		
	Impact resistance	$490m/s^2$ (50G)		

(*1) The values above are typical values after the calibration with our shipping test device and are not guaranteed.

(*2) The user is requested to install the magnetic drum and installation ring in the encoder within the accuracy range specified herein. Even when the accuracy of the encoder when shipped and when installed by the user is both within the specified range, there is a difference in the installation position. Therefore, the accuracy at the time of our shipment may not be acquired.

(*3) It is the degree of protection when fitted with a connector.

(3) Specifications of preamplifier

Item	Specified value
Output communication style	High-speed serial communication I/F
Working ambient temperature	0°C to +55°C
Working ambient humidity	90%RH or less (with no dew condensation)
Atmosphere	No toxic gases
Tolerable vibration	Horizontal direction to the axis: 5G or less, Vertical direction to the axis: 5G or less
Tolerable impact	$490m/s^2$ (50G)
Tolerable power voltage	DC5V±10%
Mass	0.33kg
Degree of protection (*2)	IP67

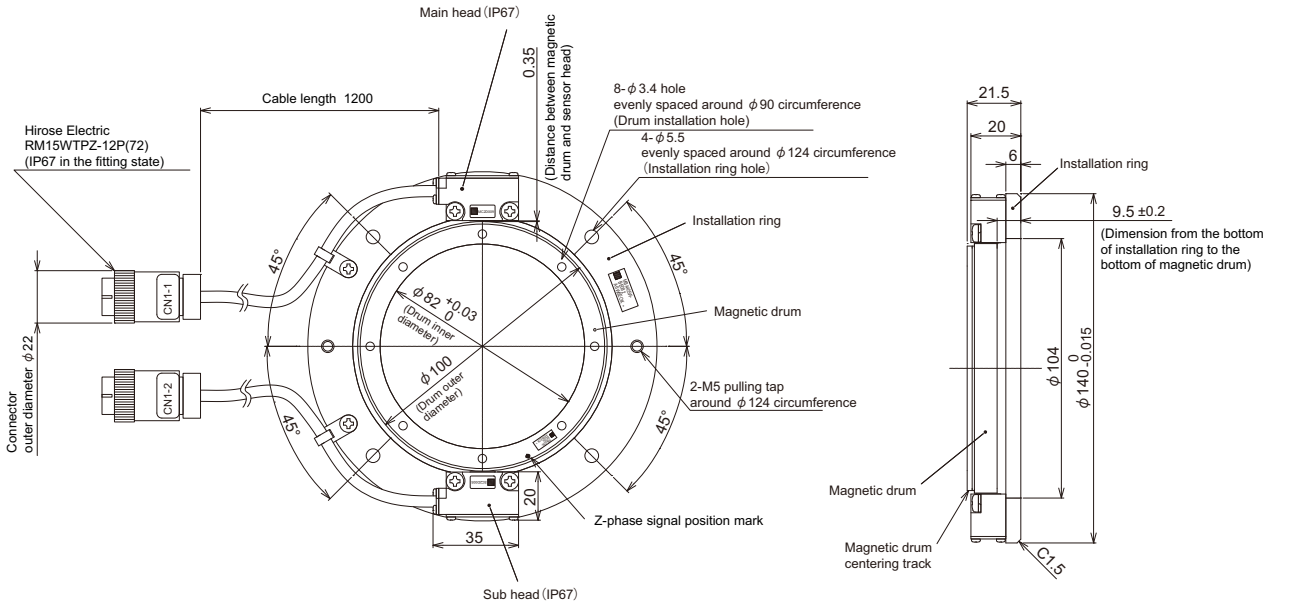
(*1) The values above are the specified values for the preamplifier provided with a twin-head magnetic encoder.

(*2) It is the degree of protection when fitted with a connector.

(4) Outline dimension drawing

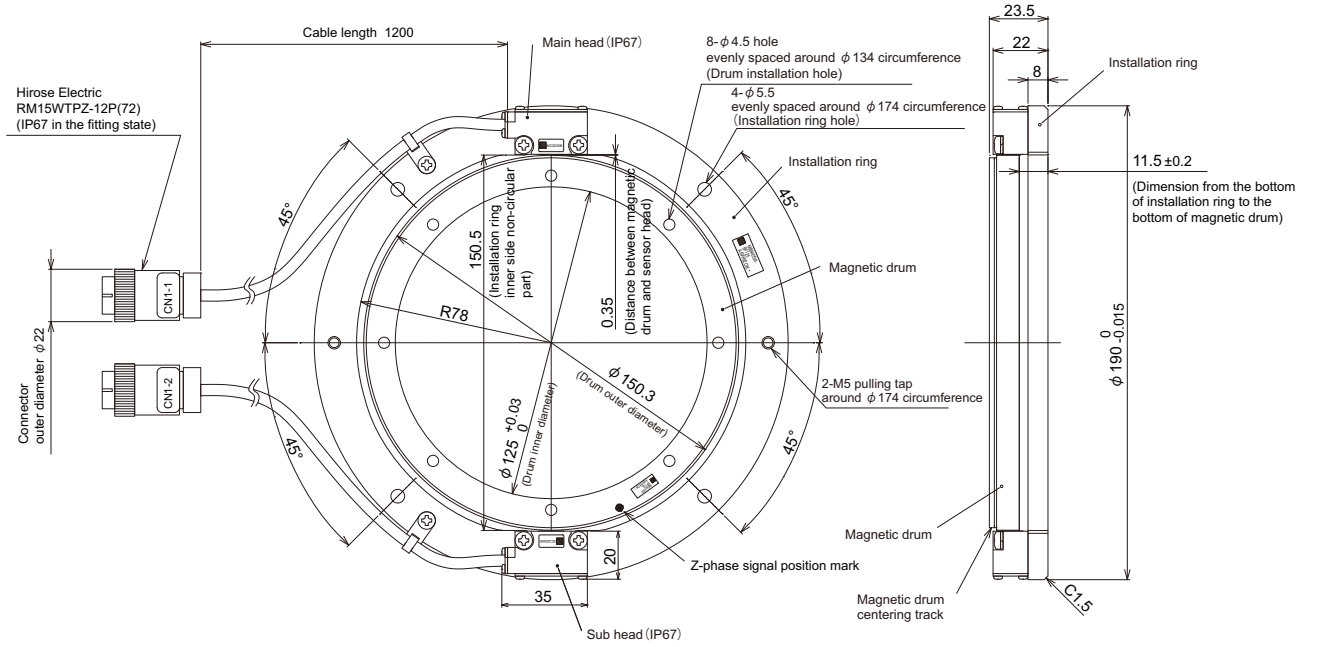
< MBE405W-BE082 >

[Unit: mm]



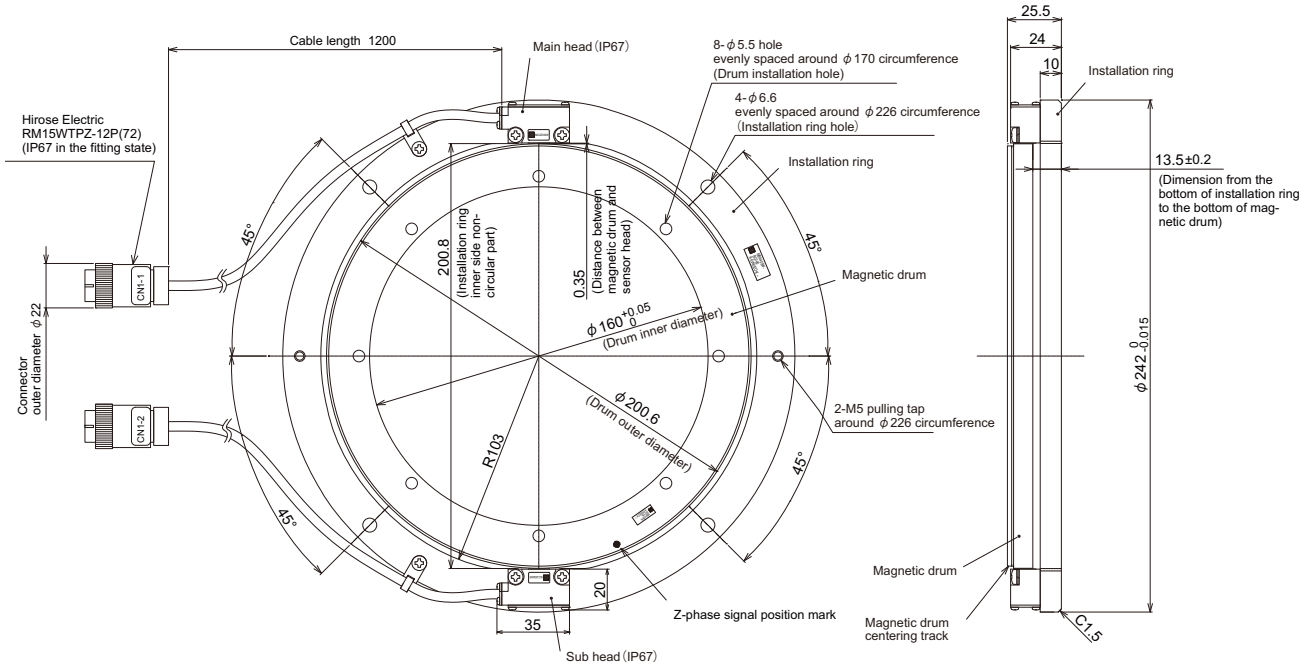
< MBE405W-BF125 >

[Unit: mm]



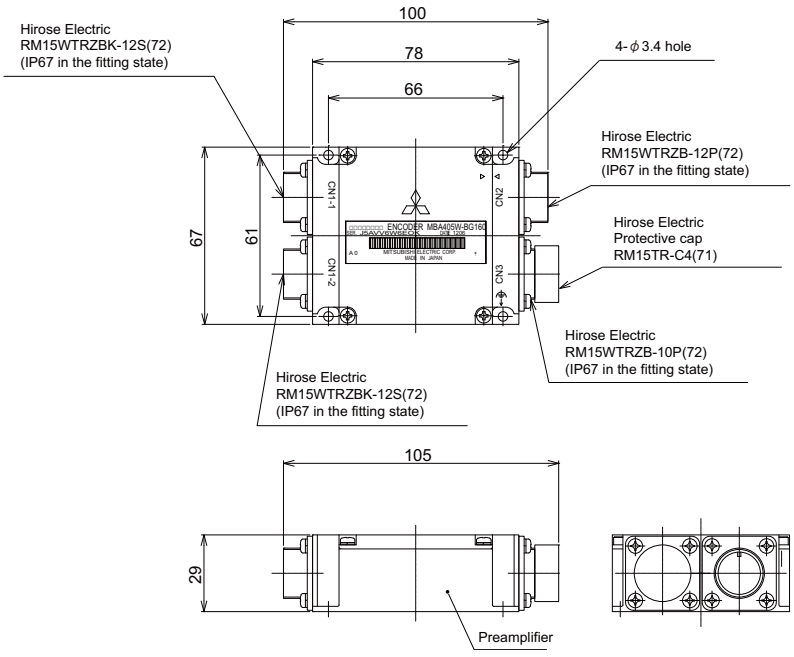
< MBE405W-BG160 >

[Unit: mm]



< Preamplifier (common) >

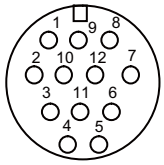
[Unit: mm]



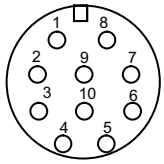
< Explanation of connectors >

Connector name	Application
CN1-1	For connection with scale (main head)
CN1-2	For connection with scale (sub head)
CN2	For connection with spindle drive unit
CN3	For connection with motor thermistor

< Connector pin layout >



CN2 < Drive unit >



CN3 < Thermistor>

Pin No.	Function	Pin No.	Function
1	-	**1**	-
2	-	**2**	-
3	SD	**3**	MT1-i
4	SD*	**4**	-
5	SHD	**5**	-
6	MT1	**6**	-
7	RQ	**7**	-
8	RQ*	**8**	-
9	P5	**9**	MT2-i
10	LG	**10**	-
11	MT2	**11**	-
12	CNT	**12**	-

5.2.4 Spindle Side Accuracy Serial Output Encoder (ERM280, MPCI Series) (Other Manufacturer's Product)

C-axis control encoder is used in order to perform an accurate C-axis control.

Manufacturer	Encoder type	Interface unit type	Minimum detection resolution	Tolerable maximum speed
HEIDENHAIN CORPORATION	ERM280 1200	EIB192M C4 1200	0.0000183° (19,660,800p/rev)	20000 r/min
		EIB392M C4 1200		
	ERM280 2048	EIB192M C6 2048	0.0000107° (33,554,432p/rev)	11718 r/min
		EIB392M C6 2048		
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries	MPCI series	ADB-20J20	0.00005° (7200000p/rev)	10000 r/min

<Contact information about machine side encoder>

- HEIDENHAIN CORPORATION: http://www.heidenhain.com/
- Mitsubishi Heavy Industries: http://www.mhi.co.jp/en/index.html

> ⚠ **CAUTION**
>
> Confirm specifications of each encoder manufacturer before using the machine side encoder.

5.2.5 Machine Side Encoder

Refer to the section "5.1.3 Machine Side Encoder".

5.3 Encoder Interface Unit

5.3.1 Serial Output Interface Unit for ABZ Analog Encoder MDS-B-HR

This unit superimposes the scale analog output raw waves, and generates high resolution position data. Increasing the encoder resolution is effective for the servo high-gain. MDS-B-HR-12(P) is used for the synchronous control system that 1-scale 2-drive operation is possible and not used in MDS-EJ-V1.

(1) Type configuration

MDS-B-HR- (1) (2)

(1) Signal division function class

Symbol	Scale output voltage class
11	Output number 1
12	Output number 2 (with division)

(2) Degree of protection

Symbol	Degree of protection
None	IP65
P	IP67

(2) Specifications

Type MDS-B-HR-	11	12	11P	12P
Compatible scale (example)	LS186 / LS486 / LS186C / LS486C (HEIDENHAIN)			
Signal 2-division function	-	*	-	*
Analog signal input specifications	A-phase, B-phase, Z-phase (Amplitude 1Vp-p)			
Compatible frequency	Analog raw waveform max. 200kHz			
Scale resolution	Analog raw waveform/512 division			
Input/output communication style	High-speed serial communication I/F, RS485 or equivalent			
Working ambient temperature	0 to 55°C			
Working ambient humidity	90%RH or less (with no dew condensation)			
Atmosphere	No toxic gases			
Tolerable vibration	98.0 m/s^2 (10G)			
Tolerable impact	294.0 m/s^2 (30G)			
Tolerable power voltage	5VDC±5%			
Maximum heating value	2W			
Mass	0.5kg or less			
Degree of protection	IP65		IP67	

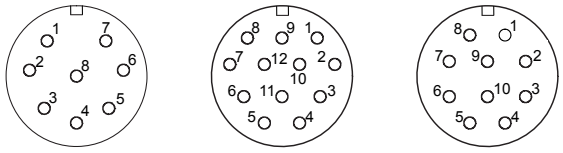
(3) Explanation of connectors

Connector name	Application	Remarks
CON1	For connection with servo drive unit (2nd system)	Not provided for 1-part system specifications
CON2	For connection with servo drive unit	
CON3	For connection with scale	
CON4	For connection with pole detection unit (MDS-B-MD)	*Used for linear servo system

CON1		CON2		CON3		CON4	
Pin No.	Function	Pin No.	Function	Pin No.	Function	Pin No.	Function
1	RQ+ signal	1	RQ+ signal	1	A+ phase signal	1	A phase signal
2	RQ- signal	2	RQ- signal	2	A- phase signal	2	REF signal
3	SD+ signal	3	SD+ signal	3	B+ phase signal	3	B phase signal
4	SD- signal	4	SD- signal	4	B- phase signal	4	REF signal
5	P5	5	P5	5	Z+ phase signal	5	P24
6	P5	6	P5	6	Z- phase signal	6	MOH signal
7	GND	7	GND	7	-	7	P5
8	GND	8	GND	8	-	8	P5
				9	-	9	TH signal
				10	-	10	GND
				11	P5		
				12	GND		

<Connector pin layout >

Connector	Type
CON1	RM15WTR- 8P(Hirose Electric)
CON2	
CON3	RM15WTR-12S(Hirose Electric)
CON4	RM15WTR-10S(Hirose Electric)

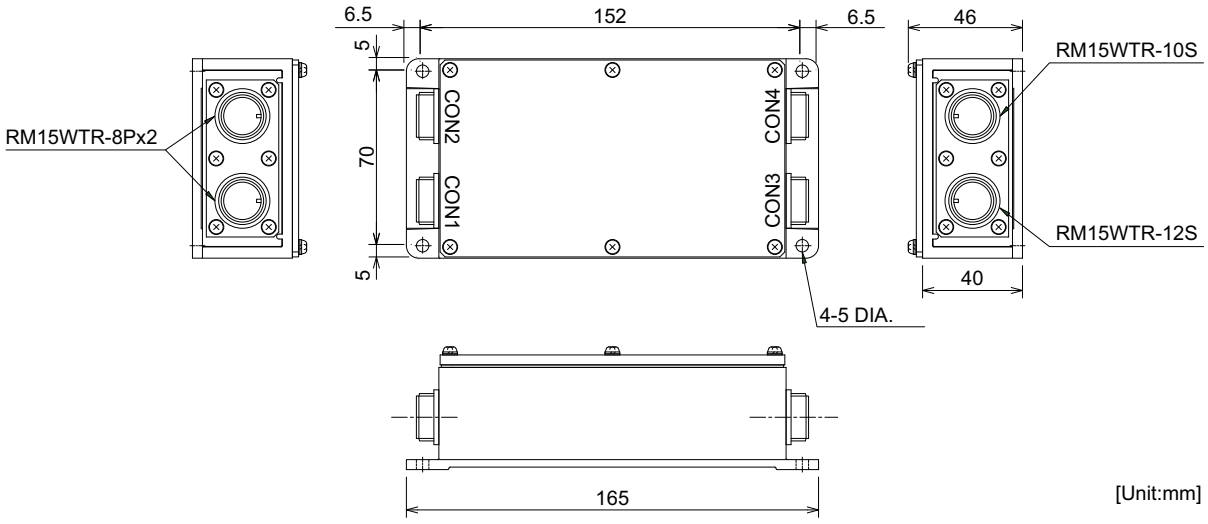


CON1
CON2

CON3

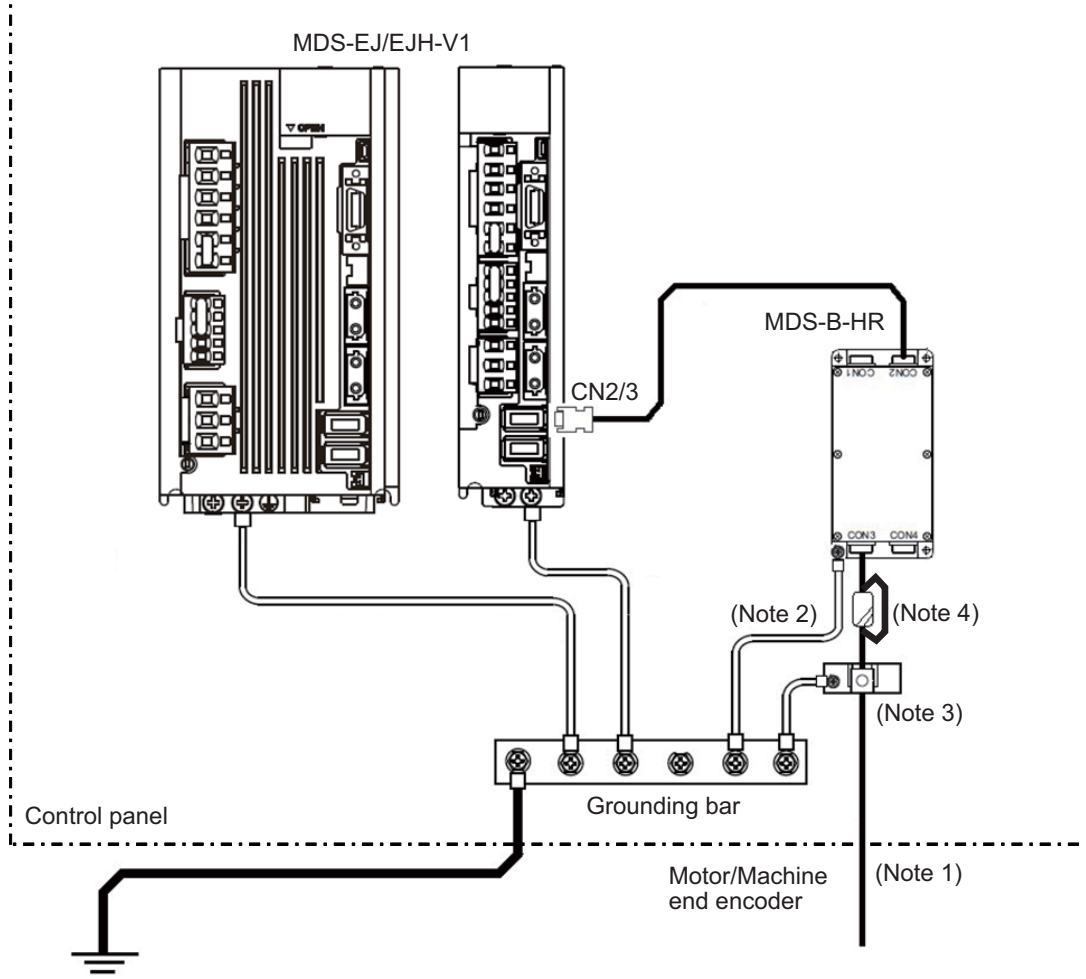
CON4

(4) Outline dimension drawings



[Unit:mm]

(5) Example of wiring



(Note 1) For connections between an encoder and MDS-B-HR unit, keep the cable length as short as possible.
(Note 2) Ground the MDS-B-HR unit.
(Note 3) Ground the cable shield using a metal clamp.
Place the clamp as close as possible to the MDS-B-HR unit.
(Note 4) Place a ferrite core as close as possible to the MDS-B-HR unit.

5.3.2 Pulse Output Interface Unit for ABZ Analog Encoder IBV Series (Other Manufacturer's Product)

(1) Appearance

IBV100 series

IBV600 series

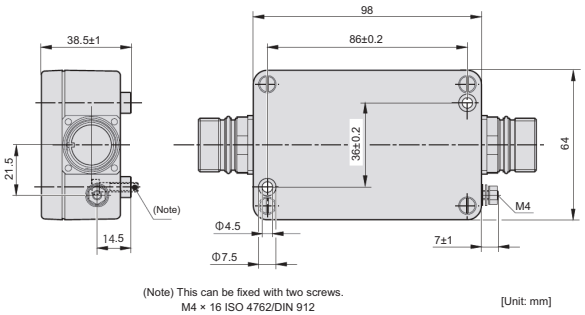
(2) Specifications

Type	IBV 101	IBV 102	IBV 660B
Manufacturer HEIDENHAIN	HEIDENHAIN CORPORATION		
Input signal	A-phase, B-phase: SIN wave 1Vpp, Z-phase		
Maximum input frequency	400kHz		
Output signal	Rectangular wave pulse signal		
Interpolation division number	Maximum 10 divisions	Maximum 100 divisions	Maximum 400 divisions
Compatible encoder	LS187, LS487	LS187, LS487	LS187, LS487
Minimum detection resolution	0.5μm	0.05μm	0.0125μm
Working temperature	0°C to 70°C		
Degree of protection	IP65		
Mass	300g		

> **⚠ CAUTION**
>
> These are other manufacturer's products. When purchasing these products, refer to the manufacturer's information materials for the product specifications.

(3) Outline dimension drawings

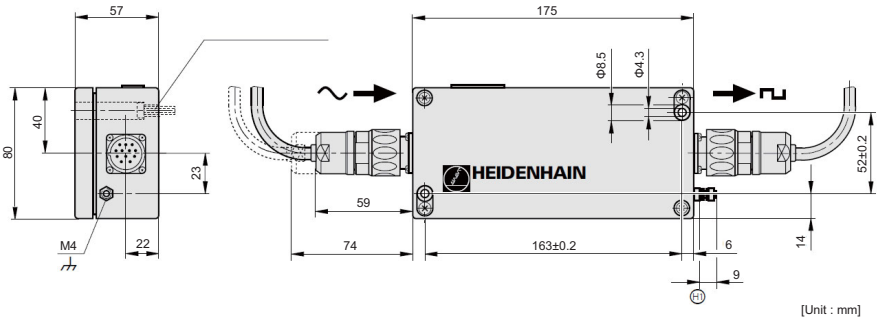
IBV100 series



(Note) This can be fixed with two screws.
M4 × 16 ISO 4762/DIN 912

[Unit: mm]

IBV600 series



[Unit : mm]

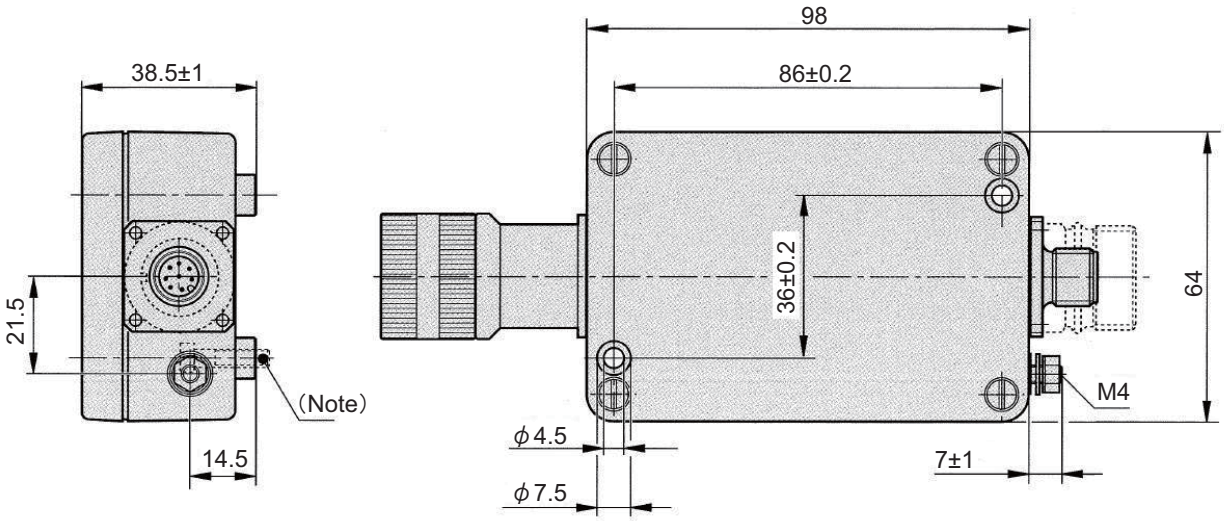
5.3.3 Serial Output Interface Unit for ABZ Analog Encoder EIB192M (Other Manufacturer's Product)

(1) Appearance

(2) Specifications

Type	EIB192M A4 20μm	EIB192M C4 1200	EIB192M C4 2048
Manufacturer	HEIDENHAIN CORPORATION		
Input signal	A-phase, B-phase: SIN wave 1Vpp, Z-phase		
Maximum input frequency	400kHz		
Output signal	Mitsubishi high-speed serial signal (MITSU02-4)		
Interpolation division number	Maximum 16384 divisions		
Compatible encoder	LS187, LS487	ERM280 1200	ERM280 2048
Minimum detection resolution	0.0012μm	0.0000183° (19,660,800p/rev)	0.0000107° (33,554,432p/rev)
Working temperature	0°C to 70°C		
Degree of protection	IP65		
Mass	300g		

(3) Outline dimension drawings



(Note) Two fixing screws (M4×16 DIN 912/ISO 4762) [Unit : mm]

> **⚠ CAUTION**
>
> These are other manufacturer's products. When purchasing these products, refer to the manufacturer's information materials for the product specifications.

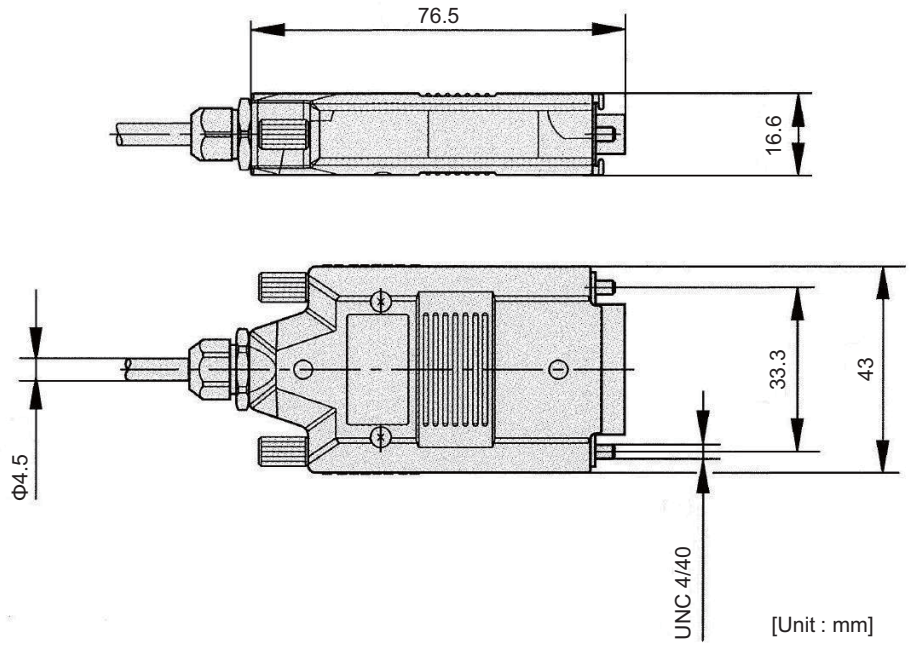
5.3.4 Serial Output Interface Unit for ABZ Analog Encoder EIB392M (Other Manufacturer's Product)

(1) Appearance

(2) Specifications

Type	EIB392M A4 20µm	EIB392M C4 1200	EIB392M C4 2048
Manufacturer	HEIDENHAIN CORPORATION		
Input signal	A-phase, B-phase: SIN wave 1Vpp, Z-phase		
Maximum input frequency	400kHz		
Output signal	Mitsubishi high-speed serial signal (MITSU02-4)		
Interpolation division number	Maximum 16384 divisions		
Compatible encoder	LS187, LS487	ERM280 1200	ERM280 2048
Minimum detection resolution	0.0012µm	0.0000183° (19,660,800p/rev)	0.0000107° (33,554,432p/rev)
Working temperature	0°C to 70°C		
Degree of protection	IP40		
Mass	140g		

(3) Outline dimension drawings



⚠ CAUTION

These are other manufacturer's products. When purchasing these products, refer to the manufacturer's information materials for the product specifications.

5.3.5 Serial Output Interface Unit for ABZ Analog Encoder ADB-20J Series (Other Manufacturer's Product)

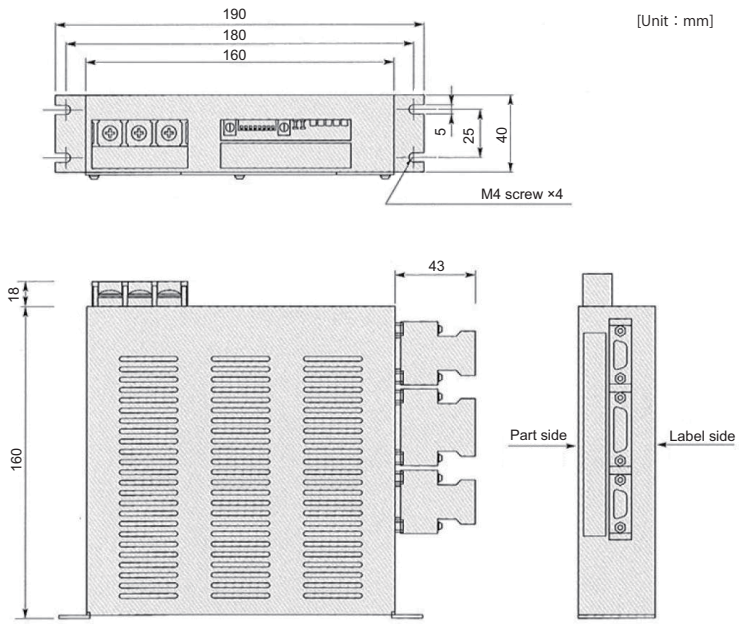
(1) Appearance

(2) Specifications

Type	ADB-20J20	ADB-20J60		ADB-20J71
Manufacturer	Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.			
Maximum response speed	10,000r/min	3,600m/min	5,000r/min	10,000r/min
Output signal	Mitsubishi high-speed serial signal			
Compatible encoder	MPCI series	MPS Series	MPI Series	MPRZ series
Minimum detection resolution	0.00005° (7,200,000p/rev)	0.05μm	0.000025° (1,440,000p/rev)	0.000043° (8,388,608p/rev)
Working temperature	0°C to 55°C			
Degree of protection	IP20			
Mass	0.9kg			

> **⚠ CAUTION**
>
> These are other manufacturer's products. When purchasing these products, refer to the manufacturer's information materials for the product specifications.

(3) Outline dimension drawings



5.4 Drive Unit Option

5.4.1 Regenerative Option

< Combination with drive unit >

Confirm the regeneration resistor capacity and possibility of connecting with the drive unit. Refer to "7.3 Selection of the Regenerative Resistor" for details on selecting an regenerative resistor.

The regenerative resistor generates heats, so wire and install the unit while taking care to safety. When using the regenerative resistor, make sure that flammable matters, such as cables, do not contact the resistor, and provide a cover on the machine so that dust or oil does not accumulate on the resistor and ignite.

(1) Combination with servo drive unit

(a) Combination with MDS-EJ-V1 (200V)

Corresponding servo drive unit	Standard built-in regenerative resistor		Regenerative option regenerative electrical power						
			MR-RB032	MR-RB12	MR-RB32	MR-RB30	MR-RB50	MR-RB31	MR-RB51
				GZG200W 39OHMK	GZG200W 120OHMK ×3 units	GZG200W 39OHMK ×3 units	GZG300W 39OHMK ×3 units	GZG200W 20OHMK ×3 units	GZG300W 20OHMK ×3 units
	Regenerative capacity		30W	100W	300W	300W	500W	300W	500W
		Resistance value	40Ω	40Ω	40Ω	13Ω	13Ω	6.7Ω	6.7Ω
MDS-EJ-V1-10	10W	100Ω	○	○					
MDS-EJ-V1-15	10W	100Ω	○	○					
MDS-EJ-V1-30	20W	40Ω	○	○	○				
MDS-EJ-V1-40	100W	13Ω				○	○		
MDS-EJ-V1-80	100W	9Ω						○	○
MDS-EJ-V1-100	100W	9Ω						○	○

(b) Combination with MDS-EJH-V1 (400V)

Corresponding servo drive unit	Standard built-in regenerative resistor		Regenerative option regenerative electrical power			
			MR-RB1H-4	MR-RB3M-4	MR-RB3G-4	MR-RB5G-4 (Note 1)
	Regenerative capacity		100W	300W	300W	500W
		Resistance value	82Ω	120Ω	47Ω	47Ω
MDS-EJH-V1-10	20W	80Ω	○	○	-	-
MDS-EJH-V1-15	20W	80Ω	○	○	-	-
MDS-EJH-V1-20	100W	40Ω	-	-	○	○
MDS-EJH-V1-40	120W	47Ω	-	-	○	○

(Note 1) Install a cooling fan.

(2) Combination with spindle drive unit

> **⚠ CAUTION**
>
> The regenerative resistor is not incorporated in the spindle drive unit. Make sure to install the external option regenerative resistor.

Corresponding spindle drive unit		External option regenerative resistor			
		MR-RB12	MR-RB32	MR-RB30	MR-RB50
		GZG200W39OHMK	GZG200W120 OHMK×3 units	GZG200W39 OHMK×3 units	GZG300W39 OHMK×3 units
	Regenerative capacity	100W	300W	300W	500W
	Resistance value	40Ω	40Ω	13Ω	13Ω
MDS-EJ-SP-20	---	○	○		
MDS-EJ-SP-40	---			○	○
MDS-EJ-SP-80	---			○	○
MDS-EJ-SP-100	---			○	○
MDS-EJ-SP-120	---				○
MDS-EJ-SP-160	---				

Corresponding spindle drive unit		External option regenerative resistor			
		FCUA-RB22	FCUA-RB37	FCUA-RB55	FCUA-RB75/2 (1 unit)
	Regenerative capacity	155W	185W	340W	340W
	Resistance value	40Ω	25Ω	20Ω	30Ω
MDS-EJ-SP-20	---	○	○		
MDS-EJ-SP-40	---	○	○	○	○
MDS-EJ-SP-80	---		○	○	○
MDS-EJ-SP-100	---			○	
MDS-EJ-SP-120	---				
MDS-EJ-SP-160	---				

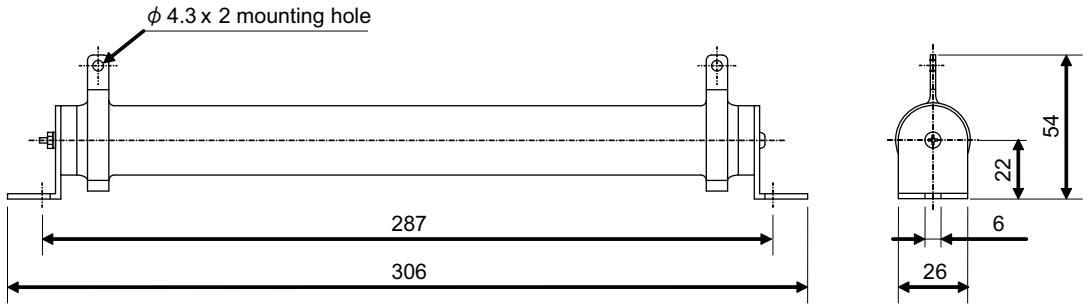
Corresponding spindle drive unit		External option regenerative resistor						
		R-UNIT1	R-UNIT2	R-UNIT3	R-UNIT4	R-UNIT5	FCUA-RB55 2 units connected in parallel	FCUA-RB75/2 2 units connected in parallel
	Regenerative capacity	700W	700W	2100W	2100W	3100W	680W	680W
	Resistance value	30Ω	15Ω	15Ω	10Ω	10Ω	10Ω	15Ω
MDS-EJ-SP-20	---							
MDS-EJ-SP-40	---	○	○	○				○
MDS-EJ-SP-80	---	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
MDS-EJ-SP-100	---		○	○	○	○	○	○
MDS-EJ-SP-120	---		○	○	○	○	○	○
MDS-EJ-SP-160	---				○	○		

> **⚠ CAUTION**
>
> Only the designated combination can be used for the external option regenerative resistor and drive unit.
> There is a risk of fire, so always use the designated combination.

(3) Outline dimension drawing of regenerative resistor

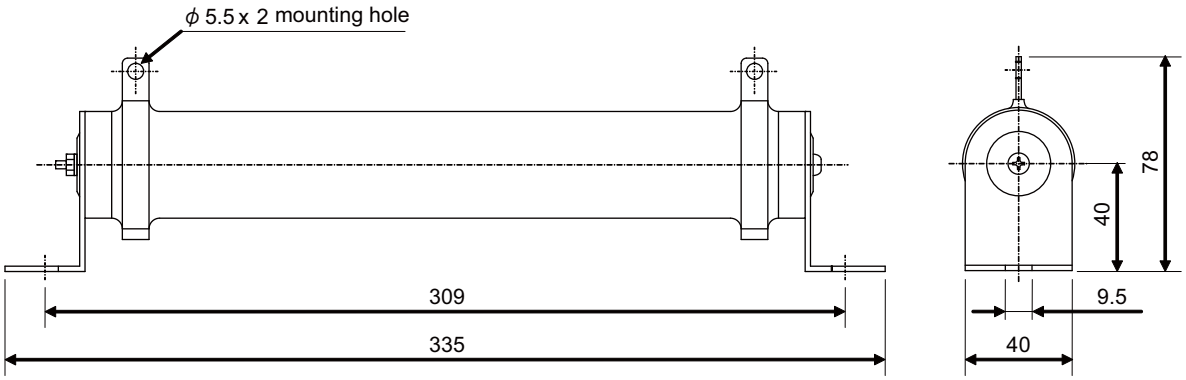
< GZG200W39OHMK, GZG200W120OHMK >

[Unit: mm]



< GZG300W39OHMK >

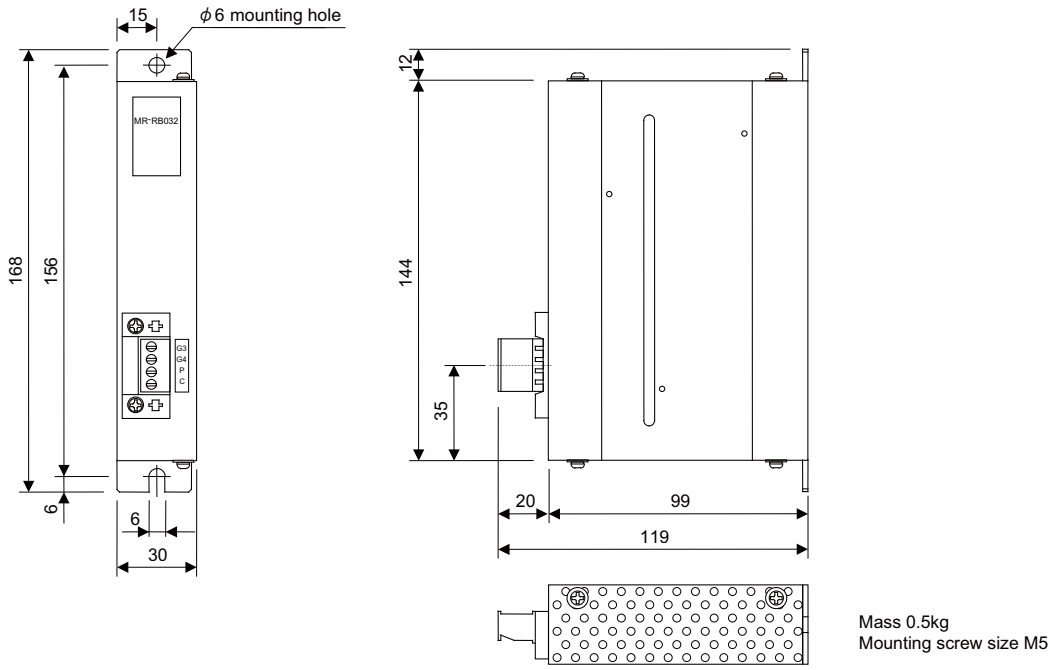
[Unit: mm]]



(4) Outline dimension drawing of regenerative option

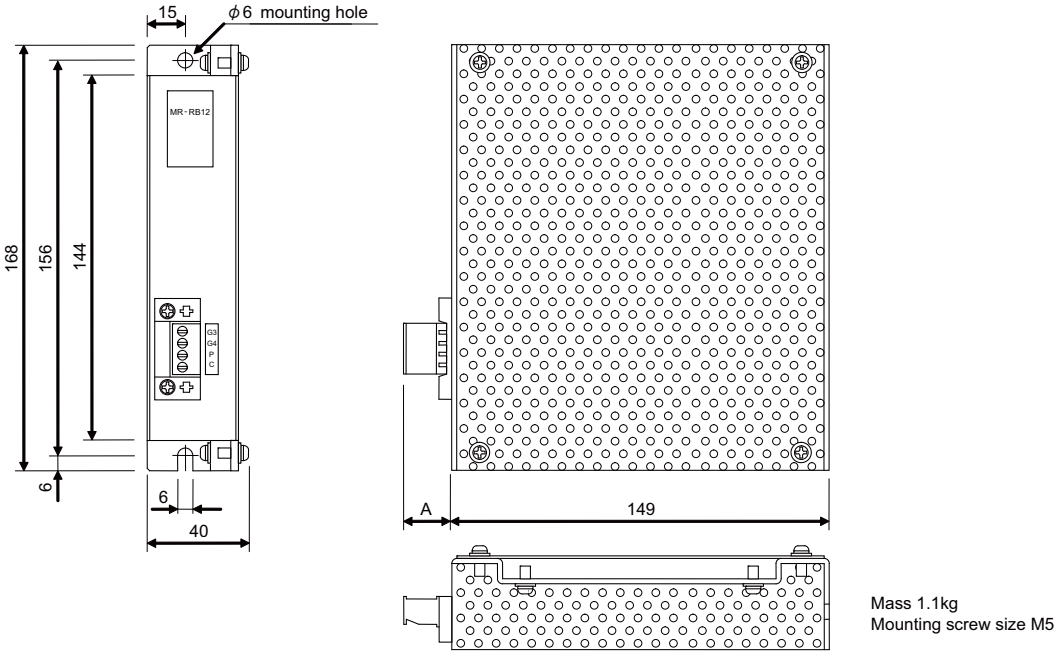
[Unit: mm]

< MR-RB032 >



Mass 0.5kg
Mounting screw size M5

< MR-RB12, MR-RB1H-4 >



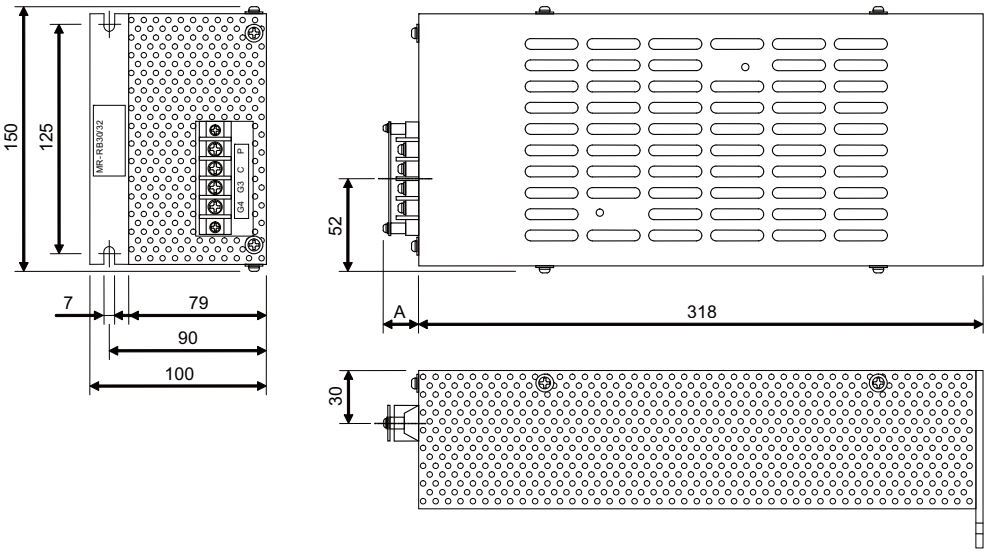
Mass 1.1kg
Mounting screw size M5

Variable dimensions

Type	A	Applicable cable size
MR-RB12	20	0.2 to 2.5mm^2(AWG24 to 12)
MR-RB1H-4	24	0.2 to 4.0mm^2(AWG24 to 10)

[Unit: mm]

< MR-RB30, MR-RB31, MR-RB32, MR-RB3M-4, MR-RB3G-4 >

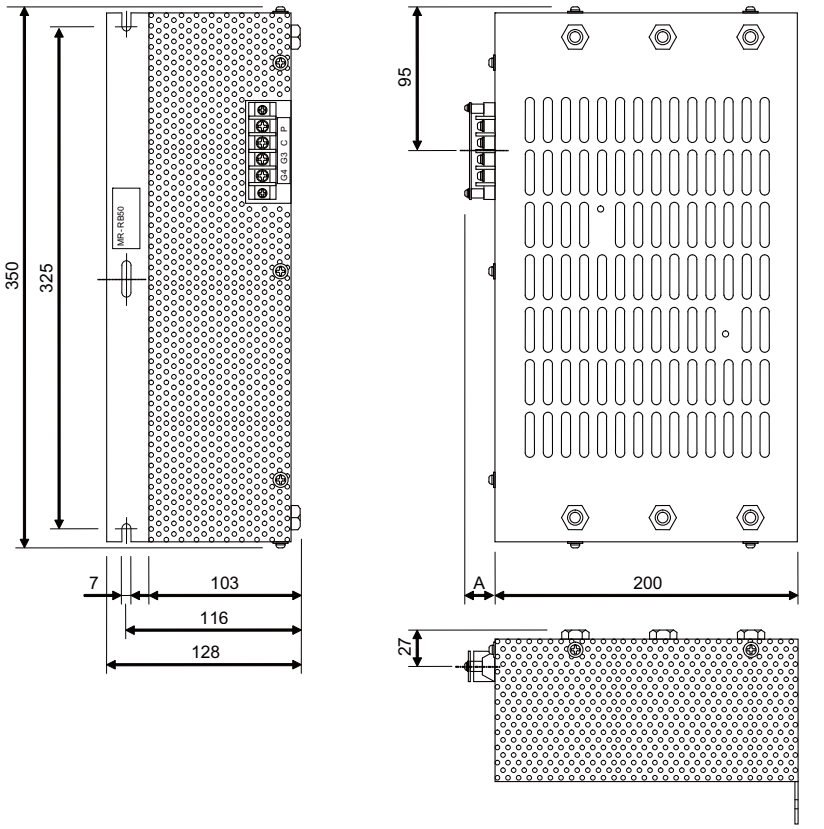


Mass 2.9kg
Terminal screw size M4
Mounting screw size M6

Variable dimensions

Type	A
MR-RB30, MR-RB31, MR-RB32	17
MR-RB3M-4, MR-RB3G-4	23

< MR-RB50, MR-RB51, MR-RB5G-4 >



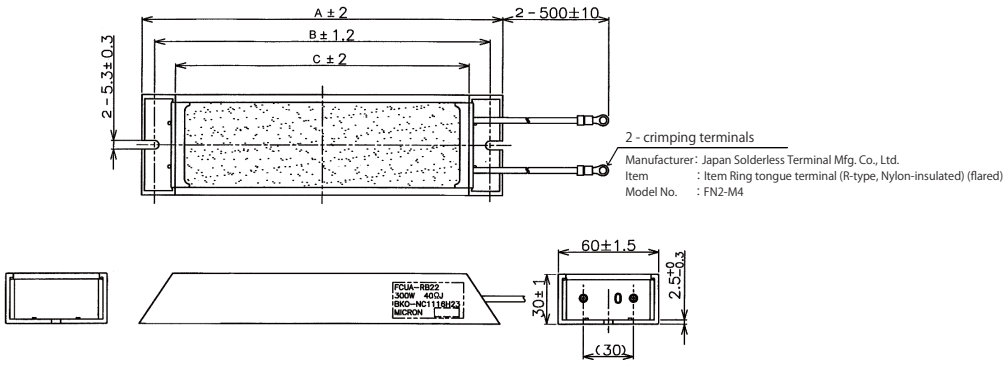
Mass 5.6kg
Terminal screw size M4
Mounting screw size M6

Variable dimensions

Type	A
MR-RB50, MR-RB51	17
MR-RB5G-4	23

< FCUA-RB22, FCUA-RB37>

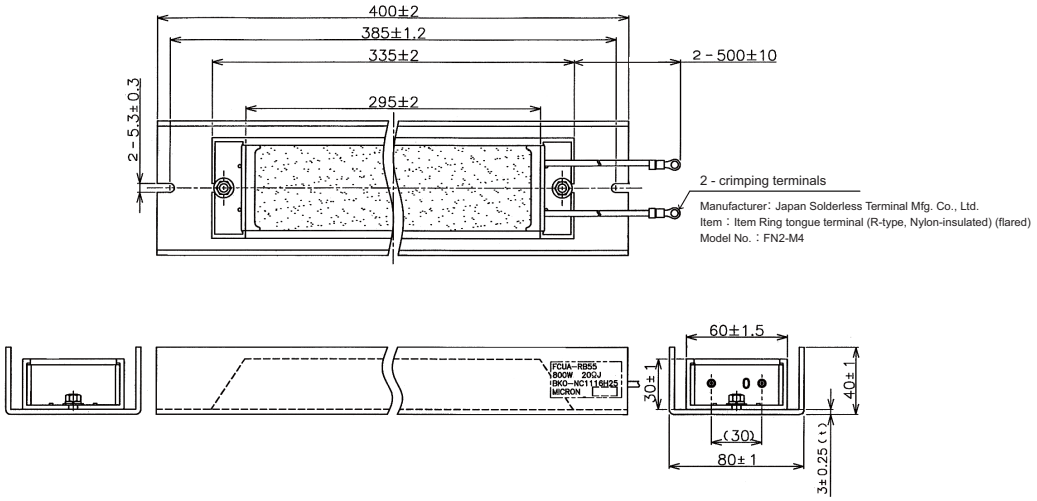
[Unit: mm]



Type	Regenerativ ecapacity (W)	Outline dimension (mm)			Resistance value (Ω)	Mass (kg)
		A	B	C		
FCUA-RB22	155	215	200	175	40	0.8
FCUA-RB37	185	335	320	295	25	1.2

< FCUA-RB55, FCUA-RB75/2>

[Unit: mm]



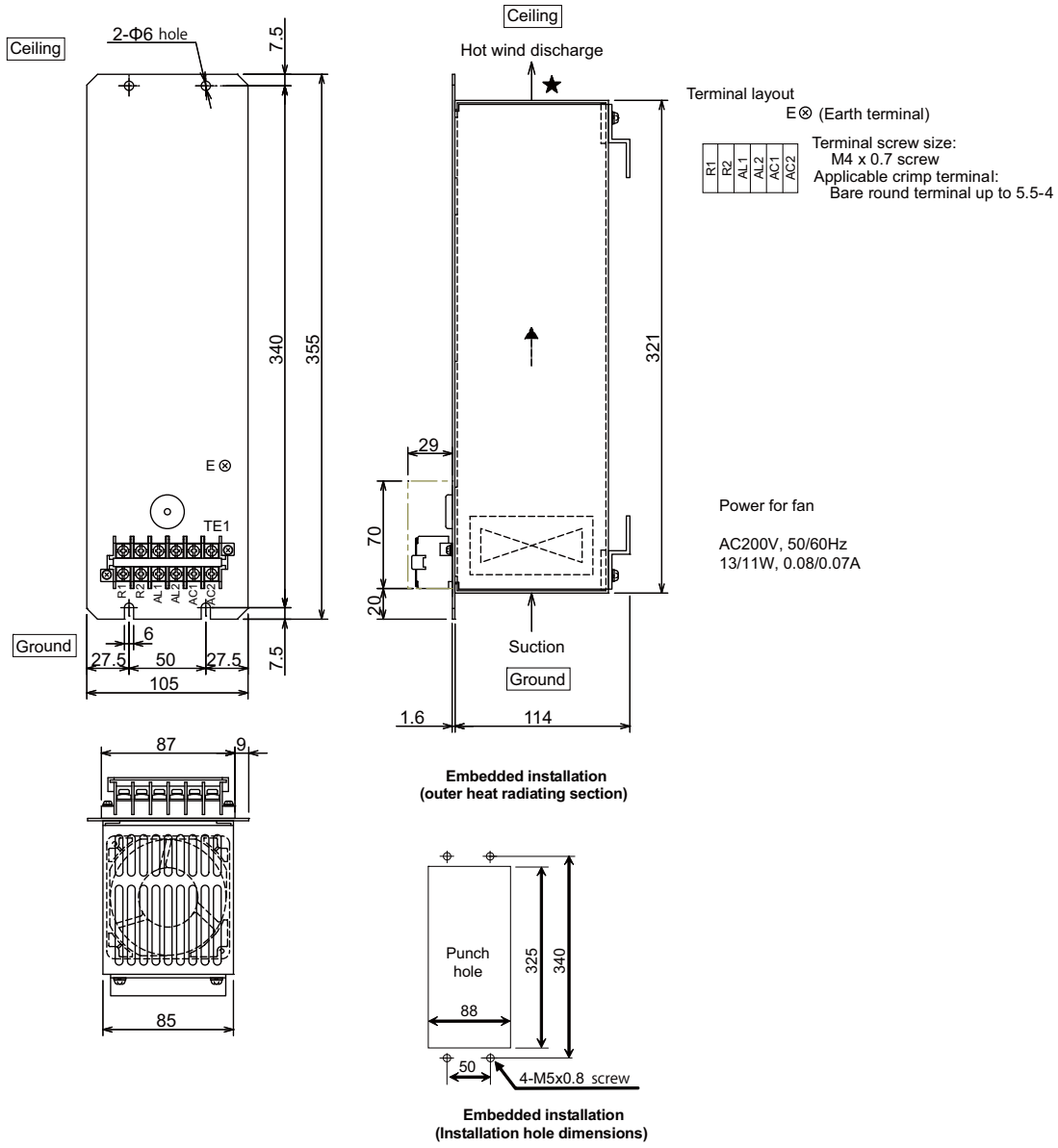
Type	Regenerative capacity (W)	Resistance value (Ω)	Mass (kg)
FCUA-RB75/2 (1 unit)	340	30	2.2
FCUA-RB55	340	20	2.2
FCUA-RB75/2 (2 units connected in parallel)	680	15	4.4 (total of 2 units)
FCUA-RB55 (2 units connected in parallel)	680	10	4.4 (total of 2 units)

⚠ CAUTION

1. When using an operation pattern in which the regenerative resistor is used at a high frequency, the surface of the resistor may exceed 300°C, so take care to the installation and the heat radiation.
   Do not install the resistor in a place where it can be easily touched by hand or body parts as touching could lead to burns. Install a well-ventilated protective cover (punched metal, etc.) if body parts might come in contact.
2. Installation of the regenerative resistor on a metallic surface outside the panel is recommended to improve the heat radiating effect.
3. Install the regenerative resistor so that the section where the lead wires are led out is not at the top of the resistor.

< R-UNIT-1, -2 >

[Unit: mm]



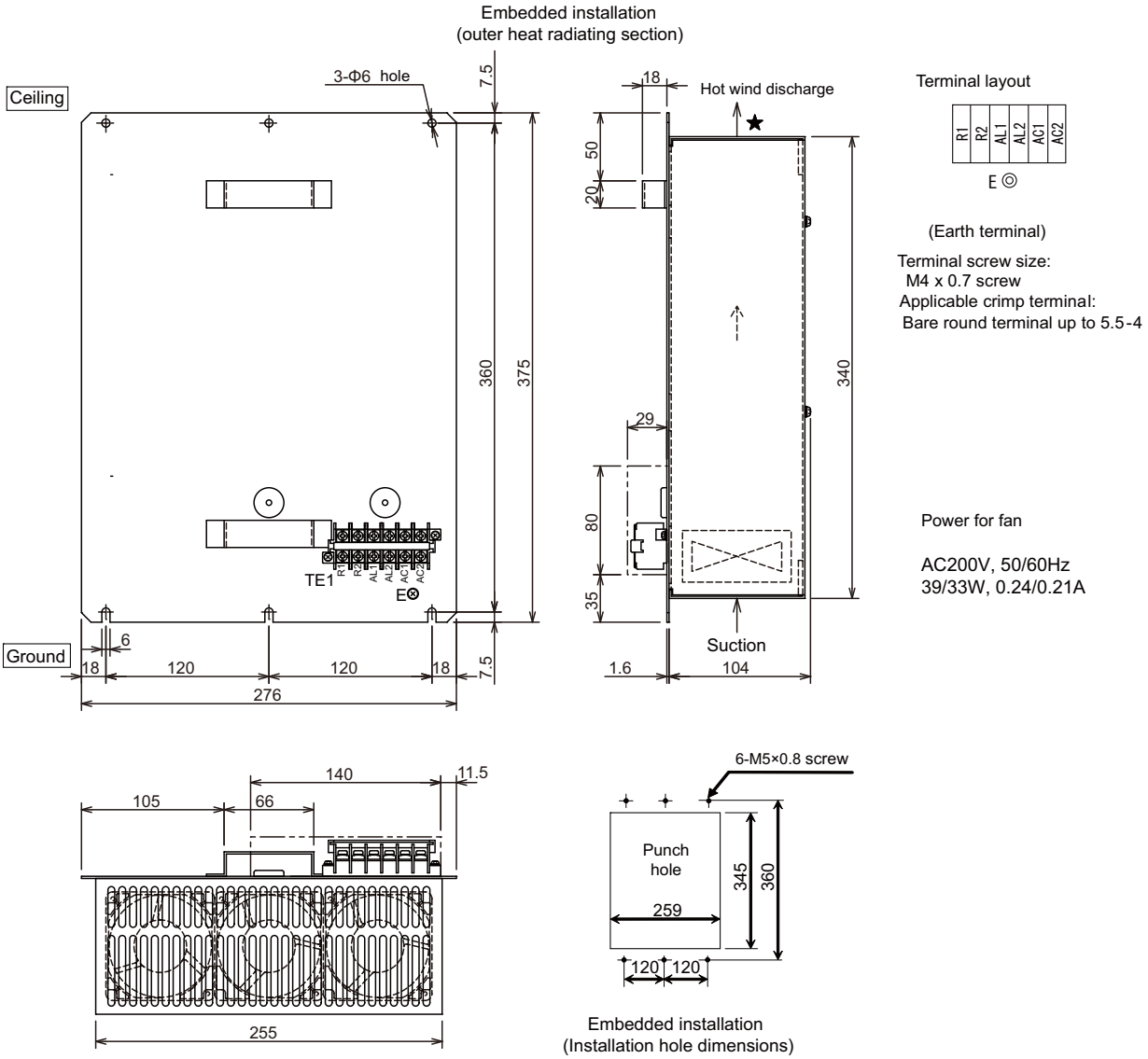
Type	Regenerative capacity (W)	Resistance value (Ω)	Mass (kg)
R-UNIT-1	700	30	4.3
R-UNIT -2	700	15	4.4

⚠ CAUTION

1. Do not wire or arrange other devices in front of the section marked with a as extremely hot wind will be blown out.
2. For the installation direction of this resistor, the "Ceiling" is the top and "Ground" is the bottom.
3. Touching the resistor when it is hot could lead to burns. Always install a protective cover or consider the installation site so that workers will not touch the unit.
4. The resistor's heating value will differ according to the acceleration/deceleration frequency, speed being used and the load GD^2 conditions, etc. However, install the resistor so that the hot wind is always exhausted to outside the panel.

< R-UNIT-3, -4 >

[Unit: mm]



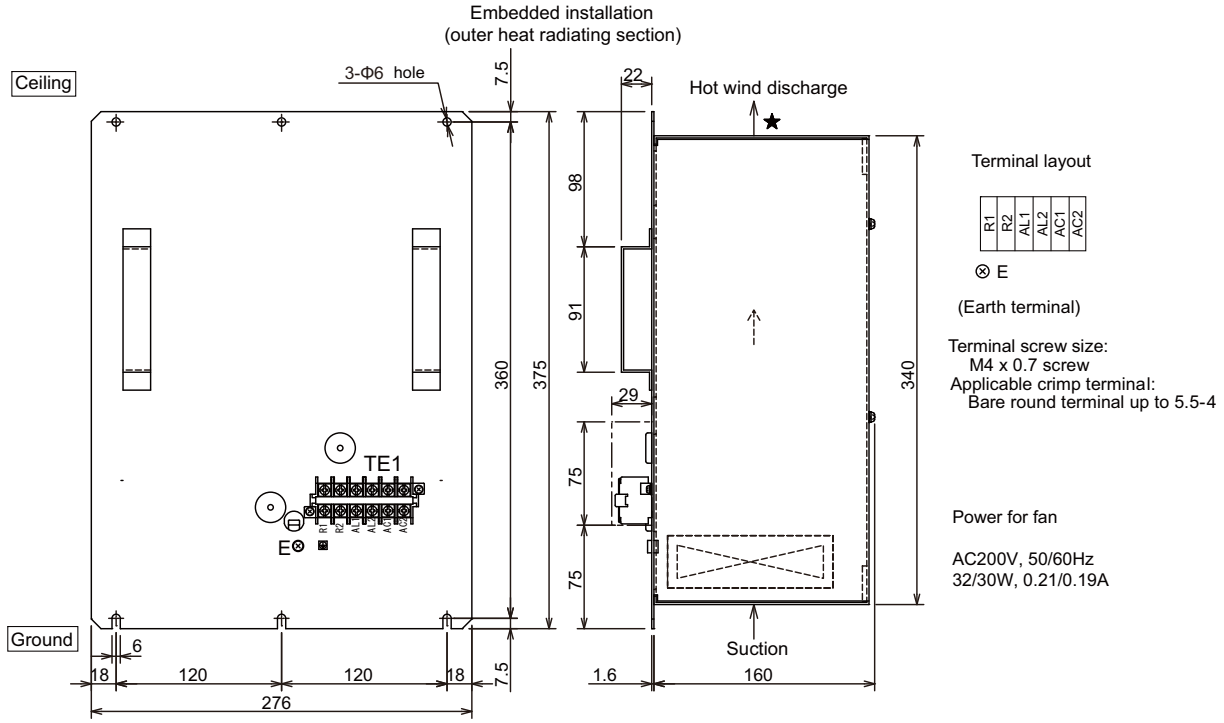
Type	Regenerative capacity (W)	Resistance value (Ω)	Mass (kg)
R-UNIT-3	2100	15	10.8
R-UNIT-4	2100	10	11.0

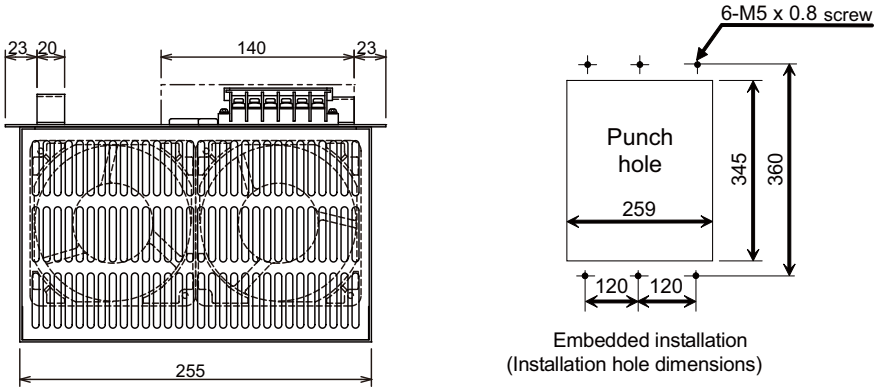
⚠ CAUTION

1. Attach packing to the flange section.
2. Do not wire or arrange other devices in front of the section marked with a as extremely hot wind will be blown out.
3. For the installation direction of this resistor, the "Ceiling" is the top and "Ground" is the bottom.
4. Touching the resistor when it is hot could lead to burns. Always install a protective cover or consider the installation site so that workers will not touch the unit.
5. The resistor's heating value will differ according to the acceleration/deceleration frequency, speed being used and the load GD^2 conditions, etc. However, install the resistor so that the hot wind is always exhausted to outside the panel.

< R-UNIT-5 >

[Unit: mm]





Type	Regenerative capacity (W)	Resistance value (Ω)	Mass (kg)
R-UNIT-5	3100	10	15.0

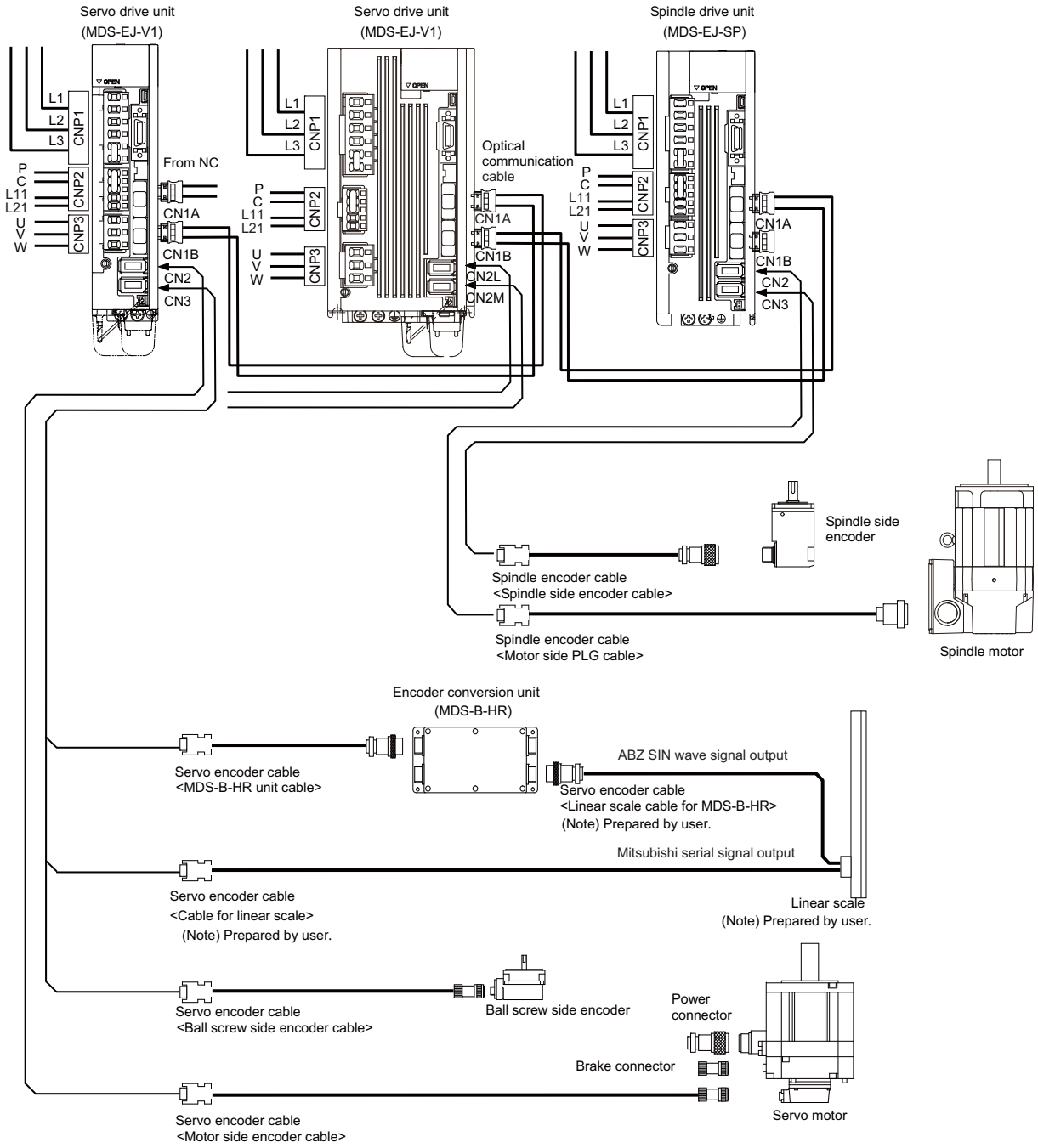
⚠ CAUTION

1. Attach packing to the flange section.
2. Do not wire or arrange other devices in front of the section marked with a as extremely hot wind will be blown out.
3. For the installation direction of this resistor, the "Ceiling" is the top and "Ground" is the bottom.
4. Touching the resistor when it is hot could lead to burns. Always install a protective cover or consider the installation site so that workers will not touch the unit.
5. The resistor's heating value will differ according to the acceleration/deceleration frequency, speed being used and the load GD^2 conditions, etc. However, install the resistor so that the hot wind is always exhausted to outside the panel.

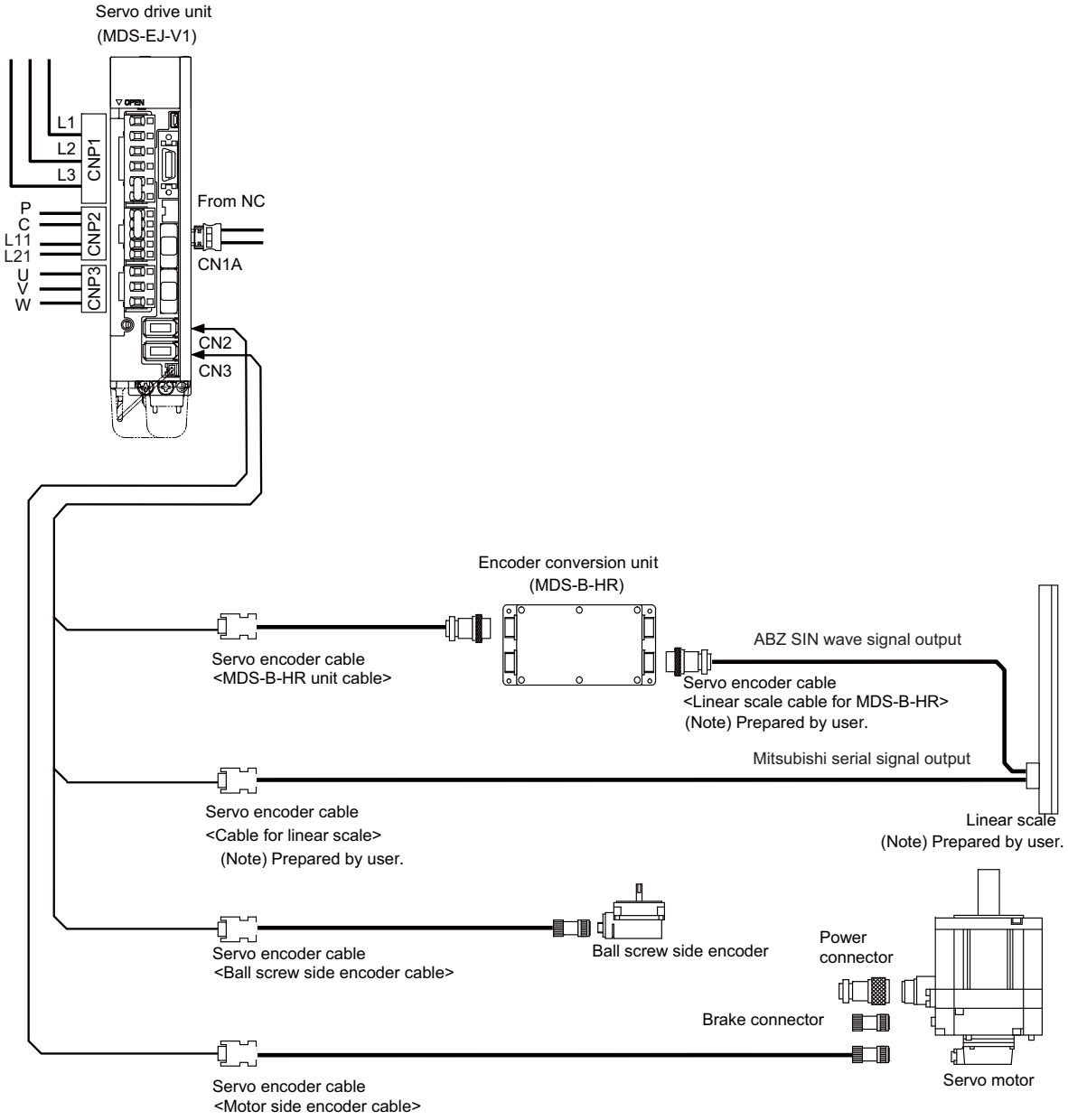
5.5 Cables and Connectors

5.5.1 Cable Connection Diagram

The cables and connectors that can be ordered from Mitsubishi Electric Corp. as option parts are shown below. Cables can only be ordered in the designated lengths. Purchase a connector set, etc., to create special length cables.

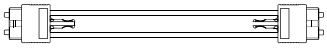
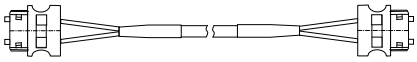
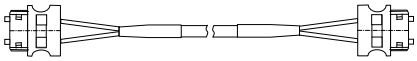


< For single-phase 200 to 240VAC >



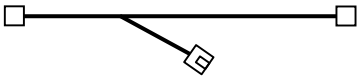
5.5.2 List of Cables and Connectors

< Optical communication cable >

Item		Model	Contents
For CN1A/ CN1B/ OPT1A/ OPT1B	Optical communication cable For wiring between drive units (inside panel)	J396 L ☐ M ☐ : Length 0.3, 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 5m	Drive unit side connector (Honda Tsushin Kogyo) Connector: LGP-Z0007PK Drive unit side connector (Honda Tsushin Kogyo) Connector: LGP-Z0007PK 
	Optical communication cable For wiring between drive units (outside panel) For NC - drive unit	J395 L ☐ M ☐ : Length 3, 5, 7, 10m	Drive unit side connector (Honda Tsushin Kogyo) Connector: LGP-Z0007PK Drive unit side connector (Honda Tsushin Kogyo) Connector: LGP-Z0007PK 
	Optical communication cable For wiring between drive units (outside panel)	G380 L ☐ M ☐ : Length 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30m	Drive unit side connector (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry) Connector: CF-2D103-S Drive unit side connector (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry) Connector: CF-2D103-S 

(Note) For details on the optical communication cable, refer to the section "Optical Communication Cable Specification".

< Battery cable and connector >

Item		Model	Contents
For drive unit	Battery cable (For drive unit - Battery box, For drive unit - drive unit)	DG30- ☐ M ☐ : Length 0.3, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 5.0, 7.0, 10.0m	Battery input side connector (J.S.T) Connector: PAP-02V-O Contact: SPHD-001G-P0.5 (Note 1) Battery output side connector (J.S.T) Connector: PHR-2-BL Contact: SPH-002GW-P0.5S (Note 2) 
For drive unit	Battery cable (For drive unit - drive unit)	MR-BT6V2CBL ☐ M ☐ : Length 0.3, 1m	Battery input side connector (J.S.T) Connector: PAP-02V-O Contact: SPHD-001G-P0.5 (Note 1) Battery input side connector (J.S.T) Connector: PAP-02V-O Contact: SPHD-001G-P0.5 (Note 1)  Battery output side connector (J.S.T) Connector: PALR-02VF Contact: SPAL-001T-P0.5 (Note 1)

(Note 1) Hand crimping tools: YC-611R

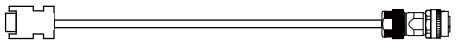
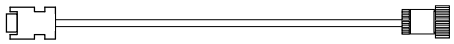
(Note 2) Hand crimping tools: YRM-240

< STO input connector >

Item		Model	Contents
For CN8	STO cable	MR-D05UDL3M-B	Connector set : 2069250-1 (Tyco Electronics) 
	STO short-circuit connector	These connectors are supplied for each drive unit.	Required when not using dedicated wiring STO function. Drive unit side connector (Tyco Electronics) 1971153-1 

Item		Model	Contents
For CN9	For MDS-EJ-V1	FCUA-CS000	Connector (3M) Connector: 10120-3000VE Shell kit :10320-52F0-008 
			Compatible part (Note 1) (J.S.T.) Connector: MS-P20-L Shell kit: MS20-2B-28

< Servo encoder cable and connector >

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Item</th><th>Model</th><th>Contents</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">For CN2/3</td><td rowspan="4">For HG, HG-H
Motor side encoder cable
Ball screw side encoder cable</td><td rowspan="2">CNV2E-8P- ☐ M
☐ :Length
2, 3, 4, 5,
7, 10, 15, 20,
25, 30m</td><td>Drive unit side connector
(3M)
Receptacle :36210-0100PL
Shell kit :36310-3200-008
 
Motor encoder/
Ball screw side encoder side connector
(DDK)
Plug :CMV1-SP10S-M2
Contact :CMV1-#22ASC-S1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Compatible part (Note 2)
(MOLEX)
Connector set : 54599-1019
(J.S.T.)
Plug connector : XV-10P-03-L-R
Cable kit : XV-PCK10-R</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">CNV2E-9P- ☐ M
☐ :Length
2, 3, 4, 5,
7, 10, 15, 20,
25, 30m</td><td>Drive unit side connector
(3M)
Receptacle :36210-0100PL
Shell kit :36310-3200-008
 
Motor encoder/
Ball screw side encoder side connector
(DDK)
Plug :CMV1-AP10S-M2
Contact :CMV1-#22ASC-S1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Compatible part (Note 2)
(MOLEX)
Connector set : 54599-1019
(J.S.T.)
Plug connector : XV-10P-03-L-R
Cable kit : XV-PCK10-R</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">For moter encoder/
Ball screw side encoder</td><td rowspan="2">Motor side encoder connector/
Ball screw side encoder connector</td><td>CNE10-R10S(9)
Applicable cable outline
Φ6.0 to 9.0mm</td><td>Motor encoder/
Ball screw side encoder side connector
(DDK)
Plug :CMV1-SP10S-M2
Contact :CMV1-#22ASC-S1
  </td></tr>
<tr><td>CNE10-R10L(9)
Applicable cable outline
Φ6.0 to 9.0mm</td><td>Motor encoder/
Ball screw side encoder side connector
(DDK)
Plug :CMV1-AP10S-M2
Contact :CMV1-#22ASC-S1
  </td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">For CN3</td><td rowspan="2">MDS-B-HR unit cable</td><td rowspan="2">CNV2E-HP- ☐ M
☐ :Length
2, 3, 4, 5,
7, 10, 15, 20,
25, 30m</td><td>Drive unit side connector
(3M)
Receptacle:36210-0100PL
Shell kit :36310-3200-008
 
MDS-B-HR unit side connector
(Hirose Electric)
Plug :RM15WTP-8S
Clamp :RM15WTP-CP(10)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Compatible part (Note 2)
(MOLEX)
Connector set : 54599-1019
(J.S.T.)
Plug connector : XV-10P-03-L-R
Cable kit : XV-PCK10-R</td></tr>
<tr><td>For MDS-B-HR unit</td><td>MDS-B-HR connector
(For CON1,2: 1)
(For CON3: 1)</td><td>CNEHRS(10)
Applicable cable outline
Φ8.5 to 11mm</td><td>MDS-B-HRunit side connector
(Hirose Electric)
Plug :RM15WTP-8S(for CON1, 2)
RM15WTP-12P(for CON3)
Clamp :RM15WTP-CP(10)
  </td></tr>
</table>

(Note 1) When using cable of 15m or longer, use relay cable.

(Note 2) The names of compatible parts may be changed at the manufacturer's discretion. Contact each manufacturer for more information.

Item		Model	Contents
For CN2/3	Encoder connector	CNU2S(AWG18)	Drive unit side connector (3M) Receptacle:36210-0100PL Shell kit :36310-3200-008 
			Compatible part (Note 2) (MOLEX) Connector set : 54599-1019 (J.S.T.) Plug connector : XV-10P-03-L-R Cable kit : XV-PCK10-R

(Note 1) When using cable of 15m or longer, use relay cable.

(Note 2) The names of compatible parts may be changed at the manufacturer's discretion. Contact each manufacturer for more information.

< Brake cable and connector >

Item		Model	Contents
For motor brake	Brake connector for HG, HG-H	CNB10-R2S(6) Applicable cable outline Φ4.0 to 6.0mm	Servo motor side brake connector (DDK) Plug :CMV1-SP2S-S Contact :CMV1-#22BSC-S2 
		CNB10-R2L(6) Applicable cable outline Φ4.0 to 6.0mm	Servo motor side brake connector (DDK) Plug :CMV1-AP2S-S Contact :CMV1-#22BSC-S2 

< Power connector >

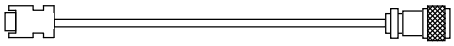
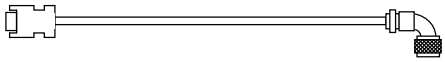
Item		Model	Contents
For motor power	Power connector for < 200V series > HG75, 105, 54, 104, 154, 224, 223 < 400V series > HG-H54, 104, 154	CNP18-10S(14) Applicable cable outline Φ10.5 to 14mm	Motor side power connector (DDK) Plug:CE05-6A18-10SD-C-BSS Clamp:CE3057-10A-1(D240) 
		CNP18-10L(14) Applicable cable outline Φ10.5 to 14mm	Motor side power connector (DDK) Plug:CE05-8A18-10SD-C-BAS Clamp:CE3057-10A-1(D240) 
	Power connector for < 200V series > HG204, 354, 303, 302	CNP22-22S(16) Applicable cable outline Φ12.5 to 16mm	Motor side power connector (DDK) Plug:CE05-6A22-22SD-C-BSS Clamp:CE3057-12A-1(D240) 
		CNP22-22L(16) Applicable cable outline Φ12.5 to 16mm	Motor side power connector (DDK) Plug:CE05-8A22-22SD-C-BAS Clamp:CE3057-12A-1(D240) 

< Drive unit side main circuit connector >

Item		Model	Contents
For drive unit	< 200V series > For MDS-EJ-V1-10/15/30	These connectors are supplied for each drive unit. Applicable cable size: 0.8mm^2 to 2.1mm^2 Cable finish outside diameter: to Φ3.9mm	For CNP1 (For power supply) 06JFAT-SAXGDK-H7.5 (J.S.T.) 
			For CNP2 (For control power) 05JFAT-SAXGDK-H5.0 (J.S.T.) 
			For CNP3 (For motor power) 03JFAT-SAXGDK-H7.5 (J.S.T.) 
			Connection lever J-FAT-OT (J.S.T.) 
	< 200V series > For MDS-EJ-V1-40/80	These connectors are supplied for each drive unit. Applicable cable size: (For CNP1 and CNP3) 1.25mm^2 to 5.5mm^2 (For CNP2) 0.8mm^2 to 2.1mm^2 Cable finish outside diameter: ((For CNP1 and CNP3) to Φ4.7mm (For CNP2) to Φ3.9mm	For CNP1 (For power supply) 06JFAT-SAXGFK-XL (J.S.T.) 
			For CNP2 (For control power) 05JFAT-SAXGDK-H5.0 (J.S.T.) 
			For CNP3 (For motor power) 03JFAT-SAXGFK-XL (J.S.T.) 
			Connection lever J-FAT-OT-EXL (J.S.T.) 

Item		Model	Contents
For drive unit	< 400V series > For MDS-EJH-V1-10,15,20,40	These connectors are supplied for each drive unit. Applicable cable size: 0.8mm^2 to 2.1mm^2 Cable finish outside diameter: to Φ3.9mm	For CNP1 (For power supply) 06JFAT-SAXGDK-HT10.5 (J.S.T.) 
			For CNP2 (For control power) 05JFAT-SAXGDK-HT7.5 (J.S.T.) 
			For CNP3 (For motor power) 03JFAT-SAXGDK-HT10.5 (J.S.T.) 
			Connection lever J-FAT-OT (J.S.T.) 

< Spindle encoder cable and connector >

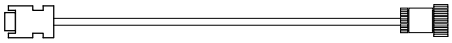
Item		Model	Contents
For CN2	Motor side PLG cable Spindle side accuracy encoder TS5690 cable	CNP2E-1- ☐ M ☐ : Length 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30m	Spindle drive unit side connector (3M) Receptacle: 36210-0100PL Shell kit : 36310-3200-008 Spindle motor side connector (Tyco Electronics) Connector: 172169-1 Contact:170363-1(AWG26-22) 170364-1(AWG22-18)  Compatible part (Note 1) (MOLEX) Connector set: 54599-1019 (J.S.T.) Plug connector : XV-10P-03-L-R Cable kit : XV-PCK10-R
For CN3	Spindle side encoder OSE-1024 cable	CNP3EZ-2P- ☐ M ☐ : Length 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30m	Spindle drive unit side connector (3M) Receptacle: 36210-0100PL Shell kit : 36310-3200-008 Spindle motor side connector (DDK) Connector: MS3106A20-29S(D190) Straight back shell: CE02-20BS-S Clamp: CE3057-12A-3  Compatible part (Note 1) (MOLEX) Connector set: 54599-1019 (J.S.T.) Plug connector : XV-10P-03-L-R Cable kit : XV-PCK10-R
		CNP3EZ-3P- ☐ M ☐ : Length 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30m	Spindle drive unit side connector (3M) Receptacle: 36210-0100PL Shell kit : 36310-3200-008 Spindle motor side connector (DDK) Connector: MS3106A20-29S(D190) Angle back shell: CE-20BA-S Clamp : CE3057-12A-3  Compatible part (Note 1) (MOLEX) Connector set: 54599-1019 (J.S.T.) Plug connector : XV-10P-03-L-R Cable kit : XV-PCK10-R
For spindle motor	Motor side PLG connector Spindle side accuracy encoder TS5690 connector	CNEPGS	Spindle motor side connector (Tyco Electronics) Connector: 172169-1 Contact:170363-1(AWG26-22) 170364-1(AWG22-18) 
For spindle motor	Spindle side encoder OSE-1024 cable	CNE20-29S(10) Applicable cable outline Φ6.8 to 10mm	Spindle motor side connector (DDK) Connector:MS3106A20-29S(D190) Straight back shell: CE02-20BS-S Clamp: CE3057-12A-3 
		CNE20-29L(10) Applicable cable outline Φ6.8 to 10mm	Spindle motor side connector (DDK) Connector:MS3106A20-29S(D190) Angle back shell: CE-20BA-S Clamp: CE3057-12A-3 

(Note 1) The names of compatible parts may be changed at the manufacturer's discretion. Contact each manufacturer for more information.

Item		Model	Contents
For CN2/3	Spindle encoder drive unit side connector	CNU2S(AWG18)	Spindle drive unit side connector (3M) Receptacle: 36210-0100PL Shell kit : 36310-3200-008 
			Compatible part (Note 1) (MOLEX) Connector set: 54599-1019 (J.S.T.) Plug connector : XV-10P-03-L-R Cable kit : XV-PCK10-R

(Note 1) The names of compatible parts may be changed at the manufacturer's discretion. Contact each manufacturer for more information.

< Twin-head magnetic encoder (MBE405W/MBA405W) cable and connector >

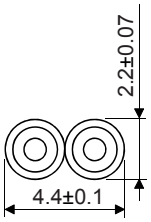
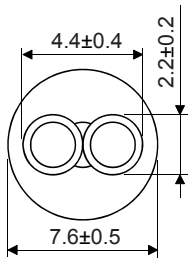
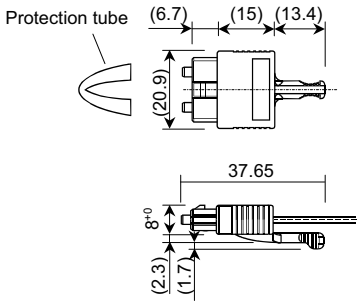
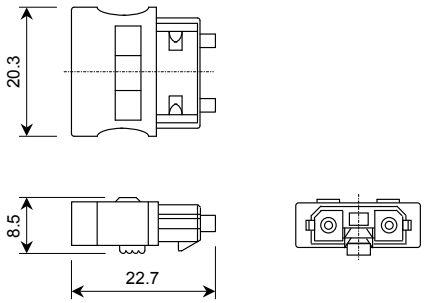
Item		Model	Contents
For CN2	Cable for MBE405W/MBA405W	CNV2E-MB- ☐ M ☐ :Length 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20m	Drive unit side connector (3M) Receptacle:36210-0100PL Shell kit:36310-3200-008 Encoder preamplifier side connector (Hirose Electric) Plug:RM15WTPZK-12S Clamp:JR13WCCA-8(72) 
			Compatible part (Note 1) (MOLEX) Connector set: 54599-1019 (J.S.T.) Plug connector : XV-10P-03-L-R Cable kit : XV-PCK10-R
	Connector for MBE405W/MBA405W	CNEMB2S(8)	Encoder preamplifier side connector (Hirose Electric) Plug: RM15WTPZK-12S Cord clamp: JR13WCCA-8 (72) 
For CN3	Thermistor connector for MBE405W/ MBA405W	CNEMB3S(8)	Encoder preamplifier side connector (Hirose Electric) Plug: RM15WTPZ-10S Cord clamp: JR13WCCA-8 (72) 

(Note 1) The names of compatible parts may be changed at the manufacturer's discretion. Contact each manufacturer for more information.

< Contact information >
- Japan Aviation Electronics Industry, Limited: http://www.jae.com/jaehome.htm
- HIROSE ELECTRIC CO., LTD.: http://www.hirose.com/
- Sumitomo 3M Limited: http://www.3m.com/
- J.S.T. Mfg. Co., Ltd.: http://www.jst-mfg.com/index_e.php
- DDK Ltd.: https://www.ddknet.co.jp/English/index.html
- Tyco Electronics Japan G.K.: http://www.te.com/en/home.html
- Molex Ltd.: http://www.molex.com/

5.5.3 Optical Communication Cable Specifications

(1) Specifications

Cable model		J396 L ☐ M	J395 L ☐ M	G380 L ☐ M
Specification application		For wiring inside panel	For wiring outside panel	For wiring outside panel For long distance wiring
Cable length		0.3, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 5.0m	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10m	5.0, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30m
Optical communication cable	Minimum bend radius	25mm	Enforced covering cable: 50mm cord: 30mm	
	Tension strength	140N	980N (Enforced covering cable)	
	Temperature range for use (Note1)	-40 to 85°C	-20 to 70°C	
	Ambient	Indoors (no direct sunlight) No solvent or oil		
	Cable appearance [mm]			
	Connector appearance [mm]			

(Note 1) This temperature range for use is the value for optical cable (cord) only. Temperature condition for the connector is the same as that for drive unit.

(Note 2) Do not see directly the light generated from CN1A/CN1B connector of drive unit or the end of cable. When the light gets into eye, you may feel something is wrong for eye.
(The light source of optical communication corresponds to class1 defined in JISC6802 or IEC60825-1.)

(2) Cautions for using optical communication cable

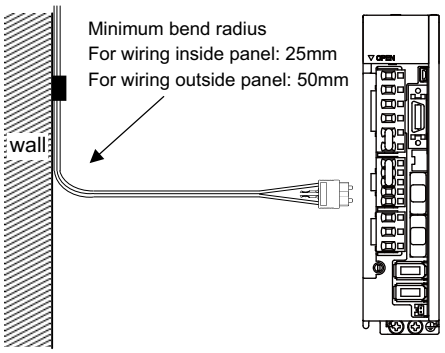
Optical communication cable is made from optical fiber. If optical fiber is added a power such as a major shock, lateral pressure, haul, sudden bending or twist, its inside distorts or breaks, and optical transmission will not be available. Especially, as optical fiber for J396 L □ M is made of synthetic resin, it melts down if being left near the fire or high temperature. Therefore, do not make it touched the part, which becomes high temperature, such as radiator or regenerative brake option of drive unit.
Read described item in this section carefully and handle it with caution.

(a) Minimum bend radius

Make sure to lay the cable with greater radius than the minimum bend radius. Do not press the cable to edges of equipment or others. For the optical communication cable, the appropriate length should be selected with due consideration for the dimensions and arrangement of drive unit so that the cable bend will not become smaller than the minimum bend radius in cable laying. When closing the door of control box, pay careful attention for avoiding the case that optical communication cable is hold down by the door and the cable bend becomes smaller than the minimum bend radius.
Lay the cable so that the numbers of bends will be less than 10 times.

(b) Bundle fixing

When using optical communication cable of 3m or longer, fix the cable at the closest part to the connector with bundle material in order to prevent optical communication cable from putting its own weight on CN1A/CN1B connector of drive unit. Optical cord should be given loose slack to avoid from becoming smaller than the minimum bend radius, and it should not be twisted.
When tightening up the cable with nylon band, the sheath material should not be distorted. Fix the cable with tightening force of 1 to 2kg or less as a guide.



When laying cable, fix and hold it in position with using cushioning such as sponge or rubber which does not contain plasticizing material.
Never use vinyl tape for cord. Plasticizing material in vinyl tape goes into optical fiber and lowers the optical characteristic. At worst, it may cause wire breakage. If using adhesive tape for cable laying, the fire resistant acetate cloth adhesive tape 570F (Teraoka Seisakusho Co., Ltd) is recommended.
If laying with other wires, do not make the cable touched wires or cables made from material which contains plasticizing material.

(c) Tension

If tension is added on optical fiber, the increase of transmission loss occurs because of external force which concentrates on the fixing part of optical fiber or the connecting part of optical connector. At worst, the breakage of optical fiber or damage of optical connector may occur. For cable laying, handle without putting forced tension.

(d) Lateral pressure

If lateral pressure is added on optical communication cable, the optical cable itself distorts, internal optical fiber gets stressed, and then transmission loss will increase. At worst, the breakage of optical cable may occur. As the same condition also occurs at cable laying, do not tighten up optical communication cable with a thing such as nylon band (TY-RAP).

Do not trample it down or tuck it down with the door of control box or others.

(e) Twisting

If optical fiber is twisted, it will become the same stress added condition as when local lateral pressure or bend is added. Consequently, transmission loss increases, and the breakage of optical fiber may occur at worst.

(f) Cable selection

- When wiring is outside the power distribution panel or machine cabinet, there is a highly possibility that external power is added. Therefore, make sure to use the cable for wiring outside panel (J395 L □ M)
- If a part of the wiring is moved, use the cable for wiring outside panel.
- In a place where sparks may fly and flame may be generated, use the cable for wiring outside panel.

(g) Method to lay cable

When laying the cable, do not haul the optical fiver or connector of the optical communication cable strongly. If strong force is added between the optical fiver and connector, it may lead to a poor connection.

(h) Protection when not in use

When the CN1A/CN1B connector of the drive unite or the optical communication cable connector is not used such as pulling out the optical communication cable from drive unit, protect the joint surface with attached cap or tube for edge protection. If the connector is left with its joint surface bared, it may lead to a poor connection caused by dirty.

(i) Attaching /Detaching optical communication cable connector

With holding the connector body, attach/detach the optical communication cable connector. If attaching/detaching the optical communication cable with directly holding it, the cable may be pulled out, and it may cause a poor connection.

When pulling out the optical communication connector, pull out it after releasing the lock of clock lever.

(j) Cleaning

If CN1A and CN1B connector of the drive unit or optical communication cable connector is dirty, it may cause poor connection. If it becomes dirty, wipe with a bonded textile, etc. Do not use solvent such as alcohol.

(k) Disposal

When incinerating optical communication cable, hydrogen fluoride gas or hydrogen chloride gas which is corrosive and harmful may be generated. For disposal of optical communication cable, request for specialized industrial waste disposal services that has incineration facility for disposing hydrogen fluoride gas or hydrogen chloride gas.

(l) Return in troubles

When asking repair of drive unit for some troubles, make sure to put a cap on CN1A/CN1B connector.

When the connector is not put a cap, the light device may be damaged at the transit. In this case, exchange and repair of light device is required.

6

Specifications of Peripheral Devices

6.1 Selection of Wire

6.1.1 Example of Wires by Unit

Selected wires must be able to tolerate rated current of the unit's terminal to which the wire is connected.
How to calculate tolerable current of an insulated wire or cable is shown in "Tolerable current of electric cable" (1) of Japanese Cable Makers' Association Standard (JCS)-168-E (1995), its electric equipment technical standards or JEAC regulates tolerable current, etc. wire.
When exporting wires, select them according to the related standards of the country or area to export. In the UL standards, certification conditions are to use wires of 60°C and 75°C product. (UL508C)
Wire's tolerable current is different depending on conditions such as its material, structure, ambient temperature, etc. Check the tolerable current described in the specification of the wire to use.
Example of wire selections according to each standard is as follows.

Wire size		Tolerable current	
Conductor（copper）[mm^2]	AWG	60 ℃ (IV wire)	75 ℃ (HIV wire)
2	14	15A	15A
3.5	12	20A	20A
5.5	10	28A	30A
8	8	34A	46A
14	6	50A	65A
22	4	65A	85A
38	2	92A	115A
60	1/0	124A	150A
80	3/0	145A	200A
100	4/0	170A	225A

(Note) The relation between wire size and tolerable current above corresponds to restrictions specified in IEC/EN60204-1,UL508C,JEAC8001.
Wire's tolerable current is different depending on the specifications even for the wires of the same size. Confirm the operating environment and conditions, and wire with the applicable wires.

(1) 600V vinyl insulated wire (IV wire) 60°C product (Example according to IEC/EN60204-1, UL508C)

Unit type	Terminal name	CNP1 (L1, L2, L3, ⏚)		CNP2 (L11, L21)		CNP3 (U, V, W, ⏚)		CNP2 (P,C)	
		mm^2	AWG	mm^2	AWG	mm^2	AWG	mm^2	AWG
200V Spindle drive unit	MDS-EJ-SP-20	2	14	2	14	2	14	2	14
	MDS-EJ-SP-40	2	14			2	14		
	MDS-EJ-SP-80	2	14			3.5	12		
	MDS-EJ-SP-100	3.5	12			3.5	12		
	MDS-EJ-SP-120	5.5	10			5.5	10	3.5	12
	MDS-EJ-SP-160	14	6			8	8		
200V Servo drive unit	MDS-EJ-V1-10	2	14	2	14	2	14	2	14
	MDS-EJ-V1-15	2	14			2	14		
	MDS-EJ-V1-30	2	14			2	14		
	MDS-EJ-V1-40	2	14			2	14		
	MDS-EJ-V1-80	2	14			3.5	12		
	MDS-EJ-V1-100	3.5	12			5.5	10		
400V Servo drive unit	MDS-EJH-V1-10	2	14	2	14	2	14	2	14
	MDS-EJH-V1-15	2	14			2	14		
	MDS-EJH-V1-20	2	14			2	14		
	MDS-EJH-V1-40	2	14			2	14		

(2) 600V double (heat proof) vinyl insulated wire (HIV wire) 75°C product (Example according to IEC/EN60204-1, UL508C)

Unit type	Terminal name	CNP1 (L1, L2, L3, ⏚)		CNP2 (L11, L21)		CNP3 (U, V, W, ⏚)		CNP2 (P,C)	
		mm^2	AWG	mm^2	AWG	mm^2	AWG	mm^2	AWG
200V Spindle drive unit	MDS-EJ-SP-20	2	14	2	14	2	14	2	14
	MDS-EJ-SP-40	2	14			2	14		
	MDS-EJ-SP-80	2	14			3.5	12		
	MDS-EJ-SP-100	3.5	12			3.5	12		
	MDS-EJ-SP-120	5.5	10			5.5	10	3.5	12
	MDS-EJ-SP-160	8	8			8	8		
200V Servo drive unit	MDS-EJ-V1-10	2	14	2	14	2	14	2	14
	MDS-EJ-V1-15	2	14			2	14		
	MDS-EJ-V1-30	2	14			2	14		
	MDS-EJ-V1-40	2	14			2	14		
	MDS-EJ-V1-80	2	14			3.5	12		
	MDS-EJ-V1-100	3.5	12			5.5	10		
400V Servo drive unit	MDS-EJH-V1-10	2	14	2	14	2	14	2	14
	MDS-EJH-V1-15	2	14			2	14		
	MDS-EJH-V1-20	2	14			2	14		
	MDS-EJH-V1-40	2	14			2	14		

(3) 600V bridge polyethylene insulated wire (IC) 105 °C product (Example according to JEAC8001)

Unit type	Terminal name	CNP1 (L1, L2, L3, ⏚)		CNP2 (L11, L21)		CNP3 (U, V, W, ⏚)		CNP2 (P,C)	
		mm^2	AWG	mm^2	AWG	mm^2	AWG	mm^2	AWG
200V Spindle drive unit	MDS-EJ-SP-20	2	14	1.25	16	2	14	2	14
	MDS-EJ-SP-40	2	14			2	14		
	MDS-EJ-SP-80	2	14			2	14		
	MDS-EJ-SP-100	2	14			3.5	12		
	MDS-EJ-SP-120	3.5	12			5.5	10	3.5	12
	MDS-EJ-SP-160	5.5	10			5.5	10		
200V Servo drive unit	MDS-EJ-V1-10	2	14	1.25	16	2	14	2	14
	MDS-EJ-V1-15	2	14			2	14		
	MDS-EJ-V1-30	2	14			2	14		
	MDS-EJ-V1-40	2	14			2	14		
	MDS-EJ-V1-80	2	14			2	14		
	MDS-EJ-V1-100	2	14			3.5	12		
400V Servo drive unit	MDS-EJH-V1-10	2	14	1.25	16	2	14	2	14
	MDS-EJH-V1-15	2	14			2	14		
	MDS-EJH-V1-20	2	14			2	14		
	MDS-EJH-V1-40	2	14			2	14		

⚠ CAUTION

1. Selection conditions follow IEC/EN60204-1, UL508C, JEAC8001.
   - Ambient temperature is maximum 40°C.
   - Cable installed on walls without ducts or conduits.

   To use the wire under conditions other than above, check the standards you are supposed to follow.
2. The maximum wiring length to the motor is 30m.
   If the wiring distance between the drive unit and motor is 20m or longer, use a thick wire so that the cable voltage drop is 2% or less.
3. Always wire the grounding wire.

6.2 Selection of Circuit Protector and Contactor

Always select the circuit protector and contactor properly, and install them to each drive unit to prevent disasters.

6.2.1 Selection of Circuit Protector

Calculate a circuit protector selection current from the rated output and the nominal input voltage of the drive unit as in the expression below. And then select the minimum capacity circuit protector whose rated current meets the circuit protector selection current.

< MDS-EJ Series >

Circuit protector selection current [A] =
(Circuit protector selection current for 200V input [A] / Nominal input voltage [V])×200 [V]

Selection of circuit protector for 200V input

Unit type MDS-EJ-	V1-10	V1-15	V1-30	V1-40	V1-80	V1-100
Rated output	0.3kW	0.4kW	0.75kW	1.0kW	2.0kW	3.5kW
Circuit protector selection current for 200V input	2.5A	5A	7A	8A	10A	15A
Selection example of circuit protector (Mitsubishi Electric Corp.)	NF30-SW3P-5A	NF30-SW3P-10A	NF30-SW3P-15A	NF30-SW3P-15A	NF30-SW3P-20A	NF30-SW3P-30A
Rated current of the selection example of circuit protector	5A	10A	15A	15A	20A	30A

Unit type MDS-EJ-	SP-20	SP-40	SP-80	SP-100	SP-120	SP-160
Rated output	0.75kW	2.2kW	3.7kW	5.5kW	7.5kW	11kW
Circuit protector selection current for 200V input	6A	9A	15A	23A	31A	45A
Selection example of circuit protector (Mitsubishi Electric Corp.)	NF30-SW3P-15A	NF30-SW3P-20A	NF30-SW3P-30A	NF50-SW3P-50A	NF100-SW3P-60A	NF100-SW3P-100A
Rated current of the selection example of circuit protector	15A	20A	30A	50A	60A	100A

< MDS-EJH Series >

Circuit protector selection current [A] =
(Circuit protector selection current for 380V input [A] / Nominal input voltage [V])×380 [V]

Selection of circuit protector for 380V input

Unit type MDS-EJH-	V1-10	V1-15	V1-20	V1-40
Rated output	0.6kW	1.0kW	2.0kW	3.5kW
Circuit protector selection current for 380V input	1.5A	3.5A	6A	11A
Selection example of circuit protector (Mitsubishi Electric Corp.)	NF30-SW3P-3A	NF30-SW3P-5A	NF30-SW3P-10A	NF30-SW3P-15A
Rated current of the selection example of circuit protector	3A	5A	10A	15A

Option part: A circuit protector is not prepared as an NC unit accessory, so purchase the part from your dealer, etc.

⚠ CAUTION

1. It is dangerous to share a circuit protector for multiple drive units, so do not share it. Always install the circuit protectors for each drive unit.
2. If the control power (L11, L21) must be protected, select according to the section "Circuit Protector".

6.2.2 Selection of Contactor

Select the contactor selection current that is calculated from the rated output and the nominal input voltage of the drive unit as in the expression below. And then select the contactor whose conventional free-air thermal current meets the contactor selection current.

< MDS-EJ Series >

Contactor selection current [A] =
(Contactor selection current for 200V input [A] / Nominal input voltage [V]) × 200 [V]

Selection of contactor for 200V input

Unit type MDS-EJ-	V1-10	V1-15	V1-30	V1-40	V1-80	V1-100
Rated output	0.3kW	0.4kW	0.75kW	1.0kW	2.0kW	3.5kW
Circuit protector selection current for 200V input	2.5A	5A	7A	8A	10A	15A
Selection example of circuit protector (Mitsubishi Electric Corp.)	S-T12-AC200V	S-T12-AC200V	S-T12-AC200V	S-T12-AC200V	S-T20-AC200V	S-T21-AC200V
Conventional freeair thermal current of the selection example of contactor	20A	20A	20A	20A	25A	32A

Unit type MDS-EJ-	SP-20	SP-40	SP-80	SP-100	SP-120	SP-160
Rated output	0.75kW	2.2kW	3.7kW	5.5kW	7.5kW	11kW
Circuit protector selection current for 200V input	6A	9A	15A	23A	31A	45A
Selection example of circuit protector (Mitsubishi Electric Corp.)	S-T12-AC200V	S-T20-AC200V	S-T21-AC200V	S-N25-AC200V	S-N25-AC200V	S-N35-AC200V
Conventional freeair thermal current of the selection example of contactor	20A	25A	32A	50A	50A	60A

< MDS-EJH Series >

Contactor selection current [A] =
(Contactor selection current for 380V input [A] / Nominal input voltage [V]) × 380 [V]

Selection of contactor for 380V input

Unit type MDS-EJH-	V1-10	V1-15	V1-20	V1-40
Rated output	0.6kW	1.0kW	2.0kW	3.5kW
Circuit protector selection current for 380V input	1.5A	3.5A	6A	11A
Selection example of circuit protector (Mitsubishi Electric Corp.)	S-T12-AC400V	S-T12-AC400V	S-T12-AC400V	S-T12-AC400V
Conventional freeair thermal current of the selection example of contactor	20A	20A	20A	20A

Option part: A contactor is not prepared as an NC unit accessory, so purchase the part from your dealer, etc.

POINT

1. Use an alternating contactor.
2. Select a contactor whose excitation coil does not operate at 15mA or less.

6.3 Selection of Earth Leakage Breaker

When installing an earth leakage breaker, select the breaker on the following basis to prevent the breaker from malfunctioning by the higher frequency earth leakage current generated in the servo or spindle drive unit.

(1) Selection

Obtaining the earth leakage current for all drive units referring to the following table, select an earth leakage breaker within the "rated non-operation sensitivity current".
Usually use an earth leakage breaker for inverter products that function at a leakage current within the commercial frequency range (50 to 60Hz).
If a product sensitive to higher frequencies is used, the breaker could malfunction at a level less than the maximum earth leakage current value.

Earth leakage current for each drive unit

Unit	Earth leakage current	Maximum earth leakage current
MDS-EJ-SP-20 to 160	6mA	15mA
MDS-EJ-V1-10 to 100	1mA	2mA
MDS-EJH-V1-10 to 40	1mA	2mA

(Note) Maximum earth leakage current: Value that considers wiring length and grounding, etc. (Commercial frequency 50/60Hz)

(2) Measurement of earth leakage current

When actually measuring the earth leakage current, use a product that is not easily affected by the higher frequency earth leakage current. The measurement range should be 50 to 60Hz.

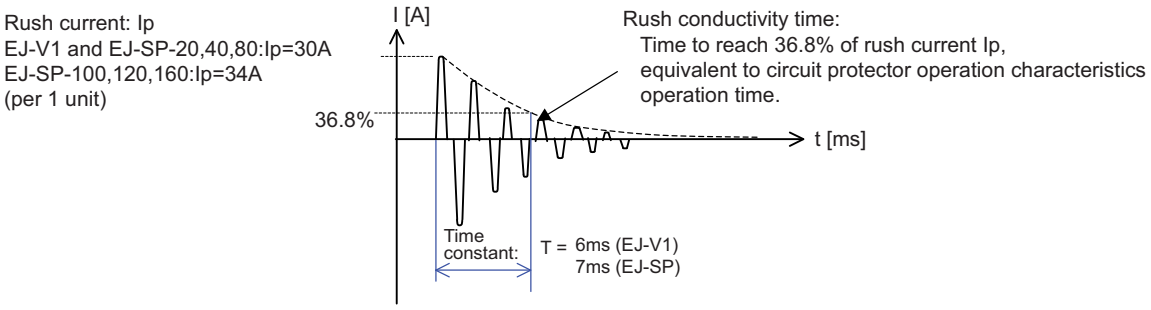
POINT

1. The earth leakage current tends to increase as the motor capacity increases.
2. A higher frequency earth leakage current will always be generated because the inverter circuit in the drive unit switches the transistor at high speed. Always ground to reduce the higher frequency earth leakage current as much as possible.
3. An earth leakage current containing higher frequency may reach approx. several hundreds of mA. According to IEC479-2, this level is not hazardous to the human body.

6.4 Branch-circuit Protection (For Control Power Supply)

6.4.1 Circuit Protector

This breaker is used to switch the control power and to provide overload and short-circuit protection.When connecting a circuit protector to the power input (L11 and L21) for the control circuit, use a product that does not trip (incorrectly activate) by a rush current when the power is turned ON. A circuit protector with inertial delay is available to prevent unnecessary tripping. Select the product to be used according to the machine specifications.
The rush current and rush conductivity time differ according to the power impedance and power ON timing, so select a product that does not trip even under the conditions listed in the following table.



POINT

When collectively protecting the control circuit power for multiple units, select a circuit protector that satisfies the total sum of the rush current Ip.
The largest value is used for the rush conductivity time T.

6.4.2 Fuse Protection

The fuse of branch-circuit protection must use UL class CC, J or T. In the selection, please consider rush current and rush conductive time.

Selection of branch-circuit protection fuse

Connected total of unit	Fuse (Class CC)		Wire Size
	Rated [V]	Current [A]	AWG
1 to 4	600	20	16 to 14
5 to 8		35	

⚠ CAUTION

For continued protection against risk of fire, replace only with same type 600 V, 80 or 35 A (UL CLASS CC) fuse.

⚠ WARNING

Before replacing fuse, confirm all power controlling the drive system is shut-OFF. Be sure to look out the power source to prevent the power from being turned ON while maintenance is being performed.

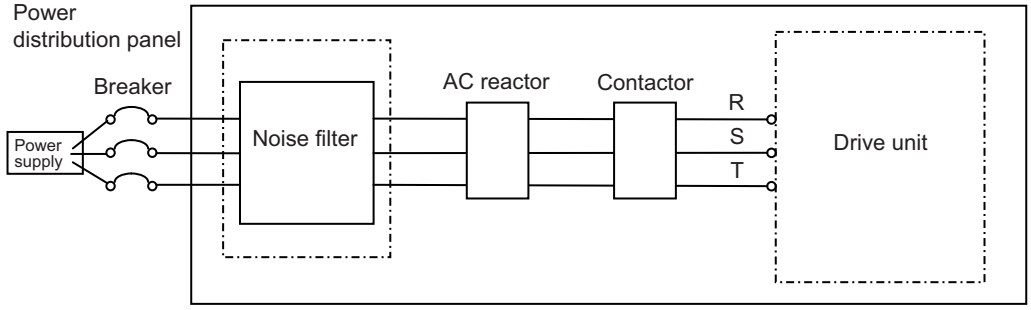
6.5 Noise Filter

(1) Selection

Use an EMC noise filter if the noise conducted to the power line must be reduced. Select an EMC noise filter taking the drive unit's input rated voltage and input rated current into consideration.

(2) Noise filter mounting position

Install the noise filter to the drive unit's power input as the diagram below indicates.



(Note) The noise filter must be prepared by the user.

Recommended devices:

Soshin Electric HF3000C-SZA Series

Contact:

Soshin Electric Co., Ltd. http://www.soshin-ele.com/

(Note) The above devices may be changed at the manufacturer's discretion.
Contact each manufacturer for more information.

6.6 Surge Absorber

When controlling a magnetic brake of a servo motor in DC OFF circuit, a surge absorber must be installed to protect the relay contacts and brakes. Commonly a varistor is used.

(1) Selection of varistor

When a varistor is installed in parallel with the coil, the surge voltage can be adsorbed as heat to protect a circuit. Commonly a 120V product is applied. When the brake operation time is delayed, use a 220V product. Always confirm the operation with an actual machine.

(2) Specifications

Select a varistor with the following or equivalent specifications. To prevent short-circuiting, attach a flame resistant insulation tube, etc., onto the leads as shown in the following outline dimension drawing.

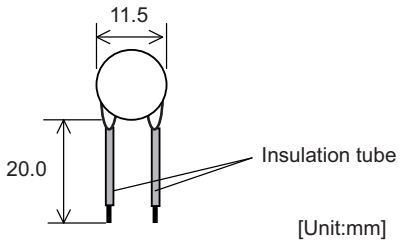
Varistor specification

Varistor type	Varistor voltage rating (range)	Rating							Max. limit voltage	Electrostatic capacity (reference value)
		Tolerable circuit voltage		Surge current withstand level (A)		Energy withstand level (J)		Power		
	(V)	AC(V)	DC(V)	1 time	2 times	10/1000μs	2ms	(W)	(V)	(pF)
ERZV10D820 TNR10V820K	82 (74 to 90)	50	65	3500	2500	14	10	0.4	135	2000
ERZV10D121 TND10V121K	120 (108 to 132)	75	100	3500	2500	20	14.5	0.4	200	1400

(Note) ERZV10D820 and ERZV10D121 are manufactured by Panasonic Corporation.
TNR10V820K and TNR10V121K are manufactured by Nippon Chemi-Con Corporation.
Contact: Panasonic Corporation http://www.panasonic.com/
Nippon Chemi-Con Corporation http://www.chemi-con.co.jp/e/index.html

(3) Outline dimension drawing

ERZV10D820, ERZV10D121



POINT

Normally use a product with 120V varistor voltage. If there is no allowance for the brake operation time, use the 220V product. A varistor whose voltage exceeds 220V cannot be used, as such varistor will exceed the specifications of the relay in the unit.

6.7 Relay

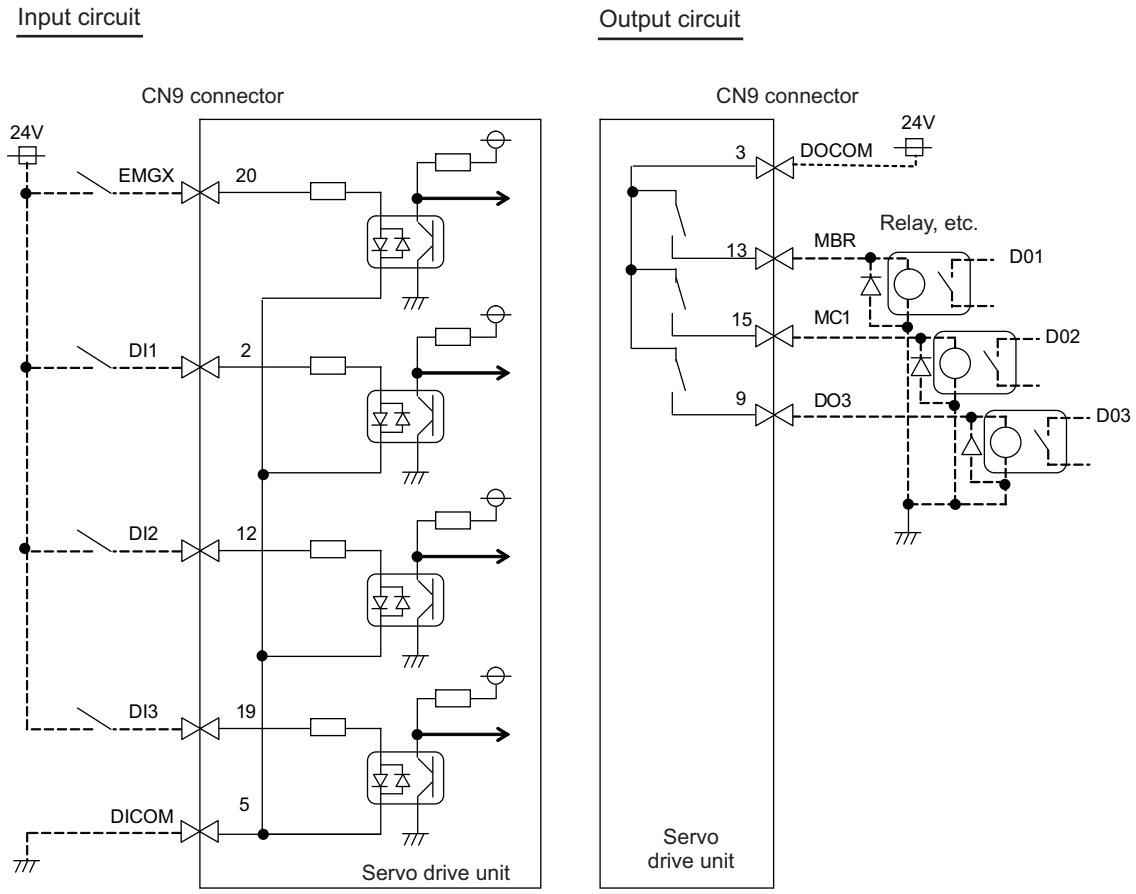
CN9 connector is equipped with 24V input/output circuit for the control of external devices and the control by an external signal.
Set the relevant parameters and use them with care for the wiring since some signals are changeover type, which can be switched over by parameters. Refer to the description of each function in relevant sections for details on the function specifications and settings.

Input condition		Output condition	
Switch ON	DC18V to DC25.2V 5mA or more	**Output voltage**	DC24V ±5%
		Tolerable output current	40mA or less
Switch OFF	4VDC or less 1mA or less		

For a switch or relay to be wired, use a switch or relay that satisfies the input/output (voltage, current) conditions.

Interface name	Selection example
For digital input signal (CN9)	Use a minute signal switch which is stably contacted and operated even with low voltage or current. <Example> OMRON: G2A, G6B type, MY type, LY type
For digital input signal (CN9)	Use a compact relay operated with rating of 24VDC, 50mA or less. <Example> OMROM: G6B type, MY type

<MDS-EJ/EJH-V1, MDS-EJ-SP Series>



The part indicated by the " ----- "
must be prepared by the user.

(Note 1) Connecting 24V with DICOM enables to be used as a sink.

(Note 2) Similarly, connecting GND with DOCOM enables to be used as a sink.

Servo input/output signal (CN9 connector)

	Device name	Connector pin No.	Signal name	Signal changeover parameter
Servo input signal	DI1	CN9-2	(Reservation)	
	DI2	CN9-12	(Reservation)	
	DI3	CN9-19	(Reservation)	
	EMGX	CN9-20	External emergency stop	SV036/bit7-4=4
Servo output signal	MBR	CN9-13	SBC1 motor brake relay control	
	MC	CN9-15	Contactor control signal	SV082/bitB,A=10
	DO3	CN9-9	SBC2 motor brake relay control	

7

Selection

7.1 Selection of the Servo Motor

7.1.1 Outline

It is important to select a servo motor matched to the purpose of the machine that will be installed. If the servo motor and machine to be installed do not match, the motor performance cannot be fully realized, and it will also be difficult to adjust the parameters. Be sure to understand the servo motor characteristics in this chapter to select the correct motor.

(1) Motor inertia

The servo motor has an optimum load inertia scale. If the load inertia exceeds the optimum range, the control becomes unstable and the servo parameters become difficult to adjust. When the load inertia is too large, decelerate with the gears (The motor axis conversion load inertia is proportional to the square of the deceleration ratio.), or change to a motor with a large inertia.

(2) Rated speed

Even with motors having the same capacity, the rated speed will differ according to the motor.
The motor's rated output is designed to be generated at the rated speed, and the output P (W) is expressed with expression (7-1). Thus, even when the motors have the same capacity, the rated torque will differ according to the rated speed.

$$P = 2\pi NT \text{ (W)} \quad \text{---(7-1)}$$

N: Motor speed (1/sec)
T: Output torque (N.m)

In other words, even with motors having the same capacities, the one with the lower rated speed will generate a larger torque. If generated torque is the same, the drive unit capacity can be downsized. When actually mounted on the machine, if the positioning distance is short and the motor cannot reach the maximum speed, the motor with the lower rated speed will have a shorter positioning time. When selecting the motor, consider the axis stroke and usage methods, and select the motor with the optimum rated speed.

7.1.2 Selection of Servo Motor Capacity

The following three elements are used to determine the servo motor capacity.

1. Load inertia ratio
2. Short time characteristics (acceleration/deceleration torque)
3. Continuous characteristics (continuous effective load torque)

Carry out appropriate measures, such as increasing the motor capacity, if any of the above conditions is not fulfilled.

(1) Load inertia ratio

Each servo motor has an appropriate load inertia ratio (load inertia/motor inertia). The control becomes unstable when the load inertia ratio is too large, and the servo parameter adjustment becomes difficult. It becomes difficult to improve the surface precision in the feed axis, and the positioning time cannot be shortened in the positioning axis because the settling time is longer.

If the load inertia ratio exceeds the recommended value in the servo specifications list, increase the motor capacity, and select so that the load inertia ratio is within the recommended range.

Note that the recommended value for the load inertia ratio is strictly one guideline. This does not mean that controlling of the load with inertia exceeding the recommended value is impossible.

POINT

1. When selecting feed axis servo motors for NC unit machine tools, place importance on the surface precision during machining. To do this, always select a servo motor with a load inertia ratio within the recommended value. Select the lowest value possible within that range.
2. The load inertia ratio for the motor with brakes must be judged based on the motor inertia for the motor without brakes.

(2) Short time characteristics

In addition to the continuous operation range, the servo motor has the short time operation range that can be used only in a short time such as acceleration/deceleration. This range is expressed by the maximum torque and the torque characteristics. The maximum torque or the torque characteristics differ according to each motor, so confirm the specifications in section "2.1 Servo Motor".

The torque required for the servo motor's acceleration/deceleration differs according to the CNC's command pattern or the servo's position control method.

Determine the required maximum motor torque from the following expression, and select the servo motor capacity.

(a) Selection with the maximum torque characteristics

In a low-speed rotation range (approximately less than half of the servo motor maximum speed), the linear acceleration/deceleration time constant "ta" that can be driven depends on the motor maximum torque. That can be approximated from the machine specifications using the expression (7-2).

$$ta = \frac{1.05 \times 10^{-2} \times (J_L/\eta + J_M) \times N}{(0.8 \times T_{MAX} - T_L)} \quad (ms) \quad \cdots (7\text{-}2)$$

N	: Motor reach speed	(r/min)
J_L	: Motor shaft conversion load inertia	($\times 10^{-4}$kg•m^2)
J_M	: Motor inertia	($\times 10^{-4}$kg•m^2)
η	: Drive system efficiency (Normally 0.8 to 0.95)	
T_{MAX}	: Maximum motor torque	(N•m)
T_L	: Motor shaft conversion load (friction, unbalance) torque	(N•m)

Using the approximate linear acceleration/deceleration time constant "ta" calculated above, confirm the torque characteristics of the high-speed rotation range in the CNC's command pattern or the servo's position control method.

(b) Approximation when using the NC command linear acceleration/deceleration pattern + servo standard position control

This is a normal command pattern or servo standard position control method.

Using the expression (7-3) and (7-4), approximate the maximum torque "Ta1" and maximum torque occurrence speed "Nm" required for this acceleration/deceleration pattern.

$$Ta1 = \frac{1.05 \times 10^{-2} \times (J_L/\eta + J_M) \times N}{ta} \times (1 - e^{\frac{-Kp \times ta}{1000}}) + T_L \quad (N \cdot m) \quad \cdots (7\text{-}3)$$

$$Nm = N \times \{1 - \frac{1000}{Kp \times ta} \times (1 - e^{\frac{-Kp \times ta}{1000}})\} \quad (r/min) \quad \cdots (7\text{-}4)$$

ta	: Acceleration/deceleration time constant	(ms)
Kp	: Position loop gain (SV003)	(rad/s)
N	: Motor reach speed	(r/min)
J_L	: Motor shaft conversion load inertia	($\times 10^{-4}$kg•m^2)
J_M	: Motor inertia	($\times 10^{-4}$kg•m^2)
η	: Drive system efficiency (Normally 0.8 to 0.95)	
T_L	: Motor shaft conversion load (friction, unbalance) torque	(N•m)

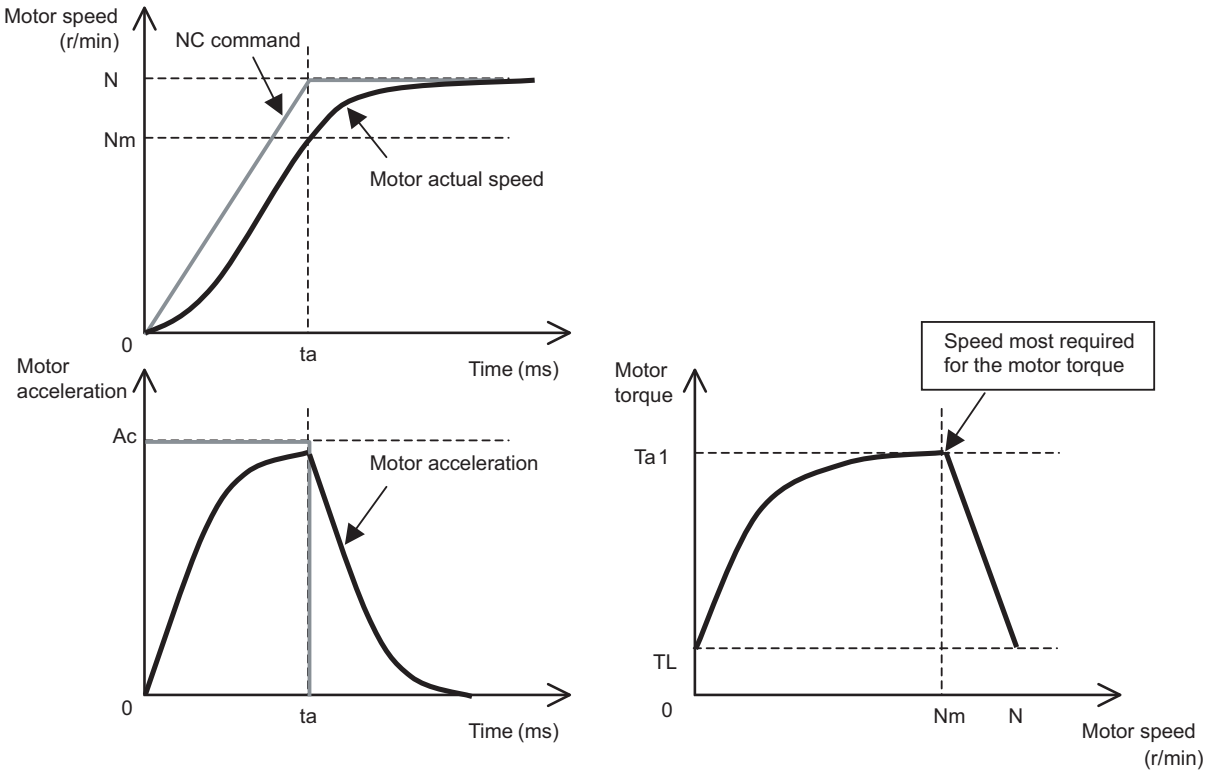


Fig.1 Speed, acceleration and torque characteristics when using the NC command linear acceleration/deceleration pattern + servo standard position control

(c) Approximation when using the NC command linear acceleration/deceleration pattern + servo SHG control (option)
This is a servo's position control method to achieve a normal command pattern and high precision. SHG control improves the position loop gain by stably controlling a delay of the position loop in the servo system. This allows the settling time to be reduced and a high precision to be achieved.
Using the expression (7-5) and (7-6), approximate the maximum torque "Ta1" and maximum torque occurrence speed "Nm" required for this acceleration/deceleration pattern.

$$Ta1 = \frac{1.05 \times 10^{-2} \times (JL/\eta + JM) \times N}{ta} \times (1 - 0.586 \times e^{\frac{-2 \times Kp \times ta}{1000}}) + TL \quad (N \cdot m) \quad \cdots (7\text{-}5)$$

$$Nm = N \times \{1 - \frac{1000}{1.3 \times Kp \times ta} \times (1 - 1.5 \times e^{\frac{-2 \times Kp \times ta}{1000}})\} \quad (r/min) \quad \cdots (7\text{-}6)$$

ta	: Acceleration/deceleration time constant	(ms)
Kp	: Position loop gain (SV003)	(rad/s)
N	: Motor reach speed	(r/min)
J_L	: Motor shaft conversion load inertia	($\times 10^{-4}$kg•m^2)
J_M	: Motor inertia	($\times 10^{-4}$kg•m^2)
η	: Drive system efficiency (Normally 0.8 to 0.95)	
T_L	: Motor shaft conversion load (friction, unbalance) torque	(N•m)

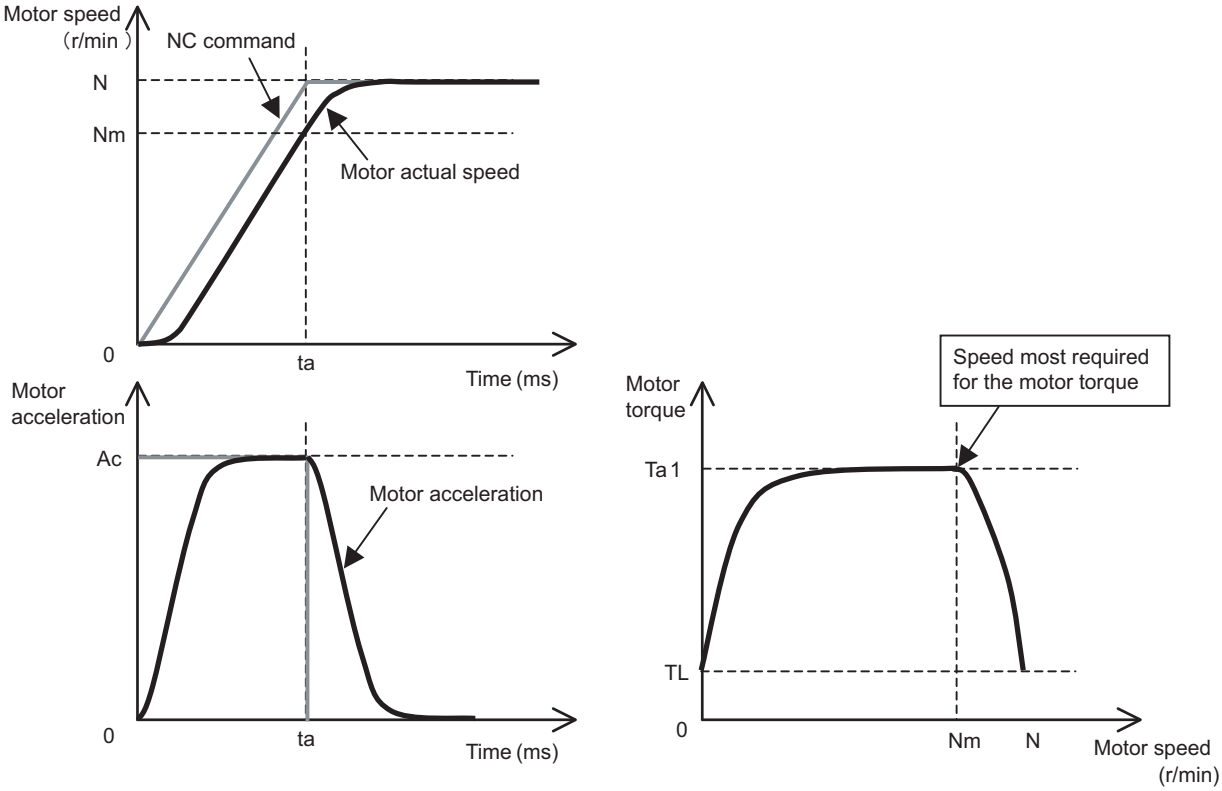


Fig.2 Speed, acceleration and torque characteristics when using the NC command linear acceleration/deceleration pattern + servo SHG control

(d) Approximation when using the NC command soft acceleration/deceleration pattern + feed forward control
This is an approximation when using high-speed high-accuracy control and OMR-FF control.
If the feed forward amount is set properly, the delay of the servo position loop is guaranteed. Therefore, this command acceleration pattern can be approximated to the NC command and does not depend on the servo position control method.
Using the expression (7-7) and (7-8), approximate the maximum torque "Ta1" and maximum torque occurrence speed "Nm" required for this acceleration/deceleration pattern.

$$T_a1 = \frac{1.05 \times 10^{-2} \times (J_L/\eta + J_M) \times N}{ta} + T_L \quad (N \cdot m) \quad \bullet\bullet\bullet \ (7\text{-}7)$$

$$Nm = N \times (1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{tb}{ta}) \quad (r/min) \quad \bullet\bullet\bullet \ (7\text{-}8)$$

ta	: Acceleration/deceleration time constant	(ms)
tb	: Acceleration/deceleration time constant	(ms)
N	: Motor reach speed	(r/min)
J_L	: Motor shaft conversion load inertia	($\times 10^{-4}$kg•m^2)
J_M	: Motor inertia	($\times 10^{-4}$kg•m^2)
η	: Drive system efficiency (Normally 0.8 to 0.95)	
T_L	: Motor shaft conversion load (friction, unbalance) torque	(N•m)

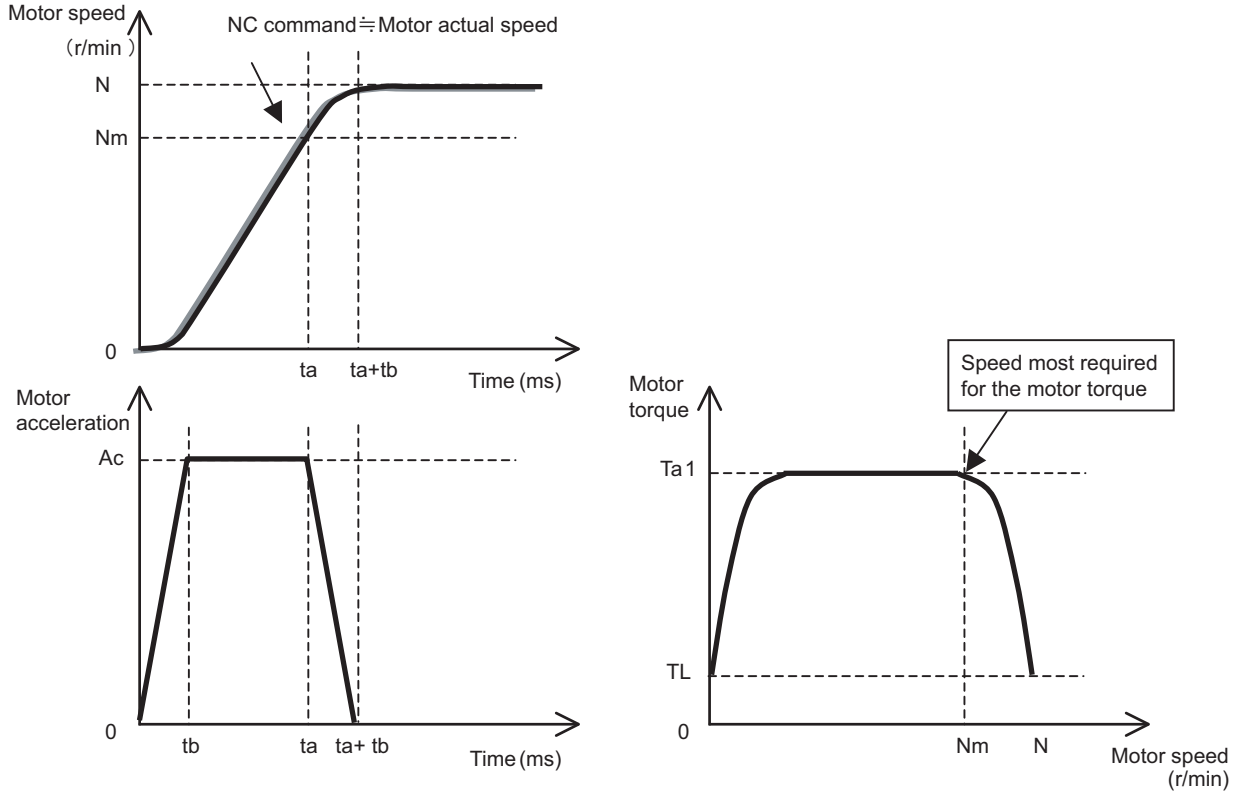
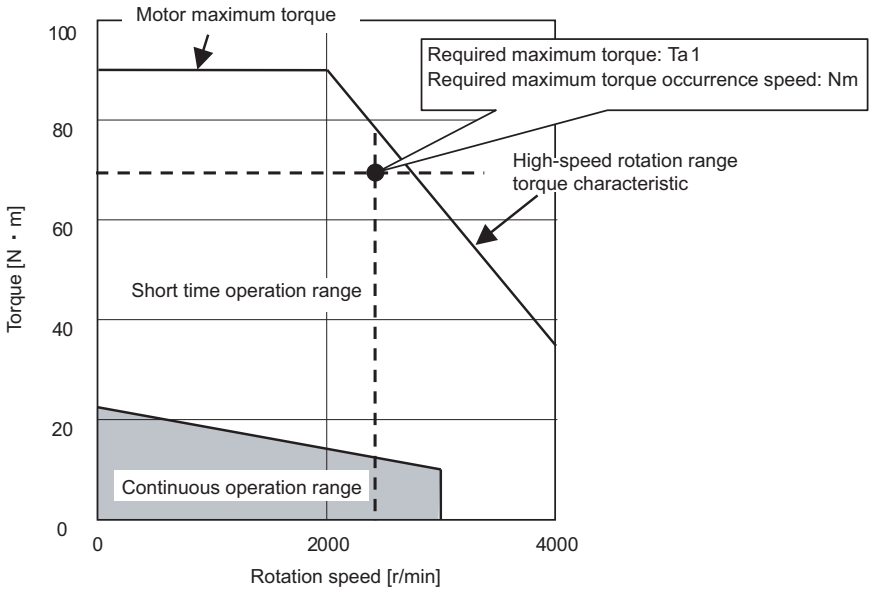


Fig 3. Speed, acceleration and torque characteristic when using the NC command soft acceleration/deceleration pattern + feed forward control

(e) Confirmation in the torque characteristics
Confirm whether the maximum torque "Ta1" and maximum torque occurrence speed "Nm" required for this acceleration/deceleration pattern calculated in the item "(b)" to "(d)" are in the short time operation range of the torque characteristics.



Motor torque characteristics

If they are not in the short time operation range, return to the item "(b)" to "(d)" and make the linear acceleration/deceleration time constant "ta" large.
If the acceleration specification cannot be changed (the linear acceleration/deceleration time constant cannot be increased), reconsider the selection, such as increasing the motor capacity.

POINT

1. In selecting the maximum torque "Ta1" required for this acceleration/deceleration pattern, the measure of it is 80% of the motor maximum torque "T_{MAX} ".
2. In high-speed rotation range, confirm that the maximum torque "Ta1" and maximum torque occurrence speed "Nm" required for this acceleration/deceleration is in the short time operation range.
3. The drive system efficiency is normally approx. 0.95 in the ball screw mechanism and approx. 0.8 in the gear mechanism.
4. For the torque characteristics in the motor high-speed rotation range, the AC input voltage is 200V. If the input voltage is low or if the power wire connecting the servo motor and drive unit is long (20m length), the short time operation range is limited. In this case, an allowance must be provided for the selection of the high-speed rotation range.

(3) Continuous characteristics

A typical operation pattern is assumed, and the motor's continuous effective load torque (Trms) is calculated from the motor shaft conversion and load torque. If numbers <1> to <8> in the following drawing were considered a one cycle operation pattern, the continuous effective load torque is obtained from the root mean square of the torque during each operation, as shown in the expression (7-9).

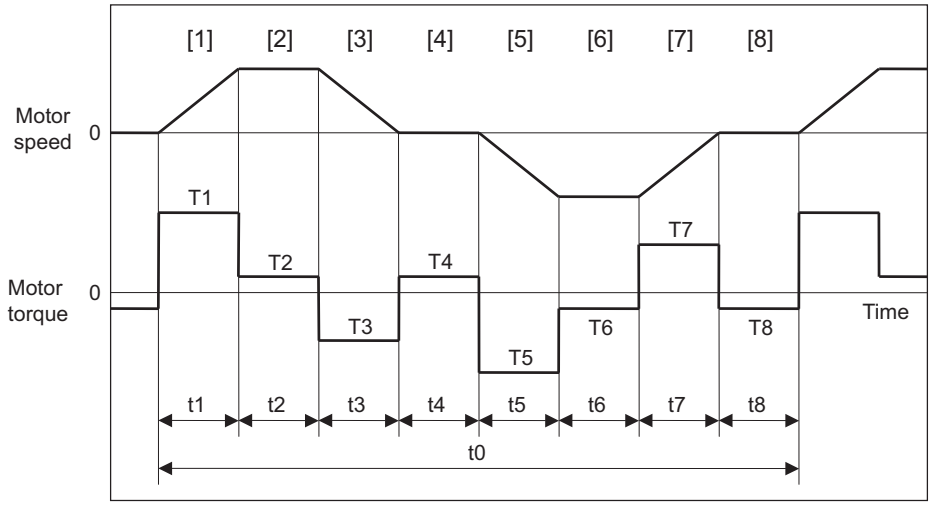


Fig. 1 Continuous operation pattern

$$Trms = \sqrt{\frac{T1^2 \cdot t1 + T2^2 \cdot t2 + T3^2 \cdot t3 + T4^2 \cdot t4 + T5^2 \cdot t5 + T6^2 \cdot t6 + T7^2 \cdot t7 + T8^2 \cdot t8}{t0}} \quad \cdots (7\text{-}9)$$

Select a motor so that the continuous effective load torque Trms is 80% or less of the motor stall torque Tst.

$$Trms \leqq 0.8 \cdot Tst \quad \cdots (7\text{-}10)$$

The amount of acceleration torque (Ta) shown in tables 7-3 and 7-4 is the torque to accelerate the load inertia in a frictionless state. It can be calculated by the expression (7-11). (For Acceleration/deceleration)

$$T_a = \frac{1.05 \times 10^{-2} \times (J_L/\eta + J_M) \times N}{ta} \quad (N \cdot m) \quad \cdots (7\text{-}11)$$

N	: Motor reach speed	(r/min)
J_L	: Motor shaft conversion load inertia	($\times 10^{-4}$kg•m^2)
J_M	: Motor inertia	($\times 10^{-4}$kg•m^2)
ta	: Acceleration/deceleration time constant	(ms)
η	: Drive system efficiency (Normally 0.8 to 0.95)	

For an unbalance axis, select a motor so that the motor shaft conversion load torque (friction torque + unbalance torque) is 60% or less of the stall.

$$TL \leqq 0.6 \cdot Tst \quad \cdots (7\text{-}12)$$

(a) Horizontal axis load torque

When operations [1] to [8] are for a horizontal axis, calculate so that the following torques are required in each period.

Table 7-3 Load torques of horizontal axes

Period	Load torque calculation method	Explanation
[1]	(Amount of acceleration torque) + (Kinetic friction torque)	Normally the acceleration/deceleration time constant is calculated so that this torque is 80% of the maximum torque of the motor.
[2]	(Kinetic friction torque)	
[3]	(Amount of deceleration torque) + (Kinetic friction torque)	The absolute value of the acceleration torque amount is same as the one of the deceleration torque amount. The signs for the amount of acceleration torque and amount of deceleration torque are reversed.
[4]	(Static friction torque)	Calculate so that the static friction torque is always required during a stop.
[5]	- (Amount of acceleration torque) - (Kinetic friction torque)	The signs are reversed with period <1> when the kinetic friction does not change according to movement direction.
[6]	- (Kinetic friction torque)	The signs are reversed with period <2> when the kinetic friction does not change according to movement direction.
[7]	- (Amount of deceleration torque) - (Kinetic friction torque)	The signs are reversed with period <3> when the kinetic friction does not change according to movement direction.
[8]	- (Static friction torque)	Calculate so that the static friction torque is always required during a stop.

(b) Unbalance axis load torque

When operations [1] to [8] are for an unbalance axis, calculate so that the following torques are required in each period. Note that the forward speed shall be an upward movement.

Table 7-4 Load torques of unbalance axes

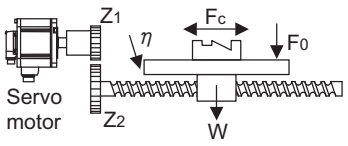
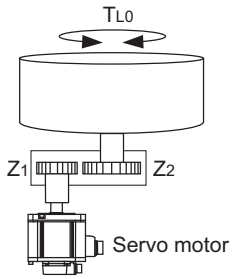
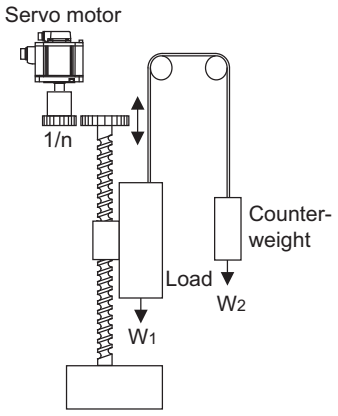
Period	Load torque calculation method	Explanation
[1]	(Amount of acceleration torque) + (Kinetic friction torque) + (Unbalance torque)	Normally the acceleration/deceleration time constant is calculated so that this torque is 80% of the maximum torque of the motor.
[2]	(Kinetic friction torque) + (Unbalance torque)	
[3]	(Amount of deceleration torque) + (Kinetic friction torque) + (Unbalance torque)	The absolute value of the acceleration torque amount is same as the one of the deceleration torque amount. The signs for the amount of acceleration torque and amount of deceleration torque are reversed.
[4]	(Static friction torque) + (Unbalance torque)	The holding torque during a stop becomes fairly large. (Upward stop)
[5]	- (Amount of acceleration torque) - (Kinetic friction torque) + (Unbalance torque)	
[6]	- (Kinetic friction torque) + (Unbalance torque)	The generated torque may be in the reverse of the movement direction, depending on the size of the unbalance torque.
[7]	- (Amount of deceleration torque) - (Kinetic friction torque) + (Unbalance torque)	
[8]	- (Static friction torque) + (Unbalance torque)	The holding torque becomes smaller than the upward stop. (Downward stop)

POINT

During a stop, the static friction torque may constantly be applied. The static friction torque and unbalance torque may be applied during an unbalance axis upward stop, and the torque during a stop may become extremely large. Therefore, caution is advised.

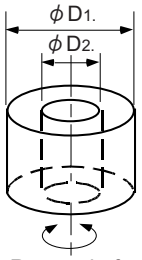
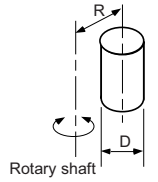
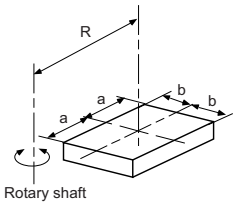
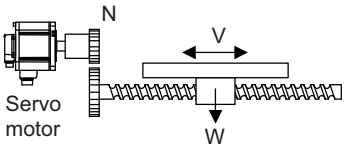
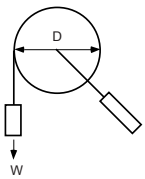
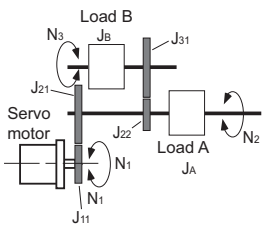
7.1.3 Motor Shaft Conversion Load Torque

The calculation method for a representative load torque is shown.

Type	Mechanism	Calculation expression
Linear movement		$T_L = \frac{F}{2\times10^3\pi\eta}\cdot(\frac{V}{N}) = \frac{F\cdot\Delta S}{2\times10^3\pi\eta}$ T_L:Load torque (N•m) F:Force in axial direction of the machine that moves linearly (N) η: Drive system efficiency V:Speed of object that moves linearly (mm/min) N:Motor speed (r/min) ΔS:Object movement amount per motor rotation (mm) Z_1,Z_2:Deceleration ratio **F in the above expression is obtained from the expression below when the table is moved as shown on the left.** **$F=Fc+\mu(W\cdot g+F_0)$** F_c:Force applied on axial direction of moving section (N) F_0:Tightening force on inner surface of table guide (N) W:Total mass of moving section (kg) g:Gravitational acceleration = 9.8 (m/s^2) μ:Friction coefficient
Rotary movement		$T_L = \frac{Z_1}{Z_2}\cdot\frac{1}{\eta}\cdot T_{L0}+T_F = \frac{1}{n}\cdot\frac{1}{\eta}\cdot T_{L0}+T_F$ T_L:Load torque (N•m) T_{L0}:Load torque on load shaft (N•m) T_F:Motor shaft conversion load friction torque (N•m) η:Drive system efficiency Z_1,Z_2:Deceleration ratio n:Deceleration ratio
Vertical movement		**When rising $T_L=T_U+T_F$ When lowering $T_L=-T_U\cdot\eta^2+T_F$** T_L:Load torque (N•m) T_U:Unbalanced torque (N•m) T_F:Friction torque on moving section (N•m) $T_U = \frac{(W_1-W_2)\cdot g}{2\times10^3\pi\eta}\cdot(\frac{V}{N}) = \frac{(W_1-W_2)\cdot g\cdot\Delta S}{2\times10^3\pi\eta}$ $T_F = \frac{\mu\cdot(W_1+W_2)\cdot g\cdot\Delta S}{2\times10^3\pi\eta}$ W_1:Load mass (kg) W_2:Counterweight mass (kg) η: Drive system efficiency g:Gravitational acceleration = 9.8 (m/s^2) V:Speed of object that moves linearly (mm/min) N:Motor speed (r/min) ΔS:Object movement amount per motor rotation (mm) μ:Friction coefficient

7.1.4 Expressions for Load Inertia Calculation

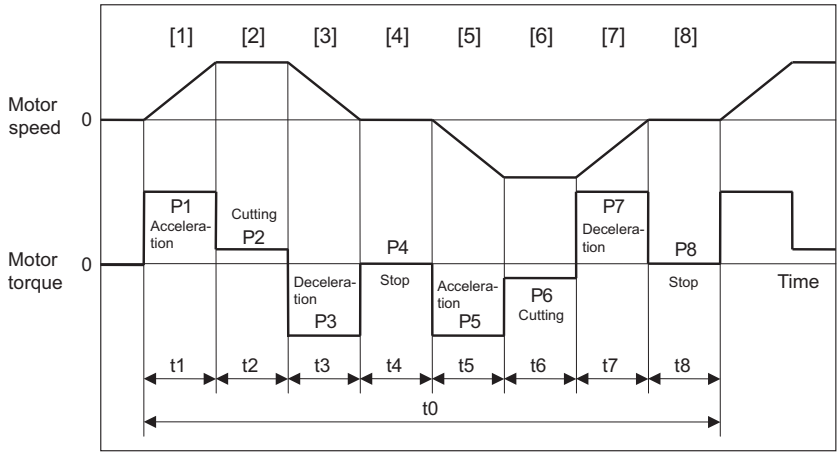
The calculation method for a representative load inertia is shown.

Type	Mechanism	Calculation expression
Cylinder	Rotary shaft is cylinder center 	$J_L = \frac{\pi \cdot \rho \cdot L}{32} \cdot (D_1^4 - D_2^4) = \frac{W}{8} \cdot (D_1^2 + D_2^2)$ T_L:Load inertia (kg•cm^2) ρ: Density of cylinder material (kg/cm^3) L:Length of cylinder (cm) D_1:Outer diameter of cylinder (cm) D_2:Inner diameter of cylinder (cm) W:Mass of cylinder (kg) <Reference data (Material densities)> Iron:7.80×10^{-3}(kg/cm^3) Aluminum:2.70×10^{-3}(kg/cm^3) Copper:8.96×10^{-3}(kg/cm^3)
	When rotary shaft and cylinder shaft are deviated 	$J_L = \frac{W}{8} \cdot (D^2 + 8R^2)$ J_L:Load inertia (kg•cm^2) W:Mass of cylinder (kg) D:Outer diameter of cylinder (cm) R:Distance between rotary axis and cylinder axis (cm)
Column		$J_L = W(\frac{a^2 + b^2}{3} + R^2)$ J_L: Load inertia (kg•cm^2) W:Mass of cylinder (kg) a,b,R:Left diagram (cm)
Object that moves linearly		$J_L = W(\frac{1}{2\pi N} \cdot \frac{V}{10})^2 = W(\frac{\Delta S}{20\pi})^2$ J_L:Load inertia (kg•cm^2) W:Mass of object that moves linearly (kg) N:Motor speed (r/min) V:Speed of object that moves linearly (mm/min) ΔS:Object movement amount per motor rotation (mm)
Suspended object		$J_L = W(\frac{D}{2})^2 + J_p$ J_L:Load inertia (kg•cm^2) W:Object mass (kg) D:Diameter of pulley (cm) Jp:Inertia of pulley (kg•cm^2)
Converted load		$J_L = J_{11} + (J_{21} + J_{22} + J_A) \cdot (\frac{N_2}{N_1})^2 + (J_{31} + J_B) \cdot (\frac{N_3}{N_1})^2$ J_L:Load inertia (kg•cm^2) J_A,J_B:Inertia of load A, B (kg•cm^2) J_{11} to J_{31}:Inertia (kg•cm^2) N_1 to N_3:Each shaft's speed (r/min)

7.2 Selection of the Spindle Motor

(1) Calculation of average output for spindle

In the machine which carries out the spindle's acceleration/deceleration frequently (example: tapping center), short-time rating is frequently used, and a rise in temperature become significant on the spindle motor or drive unit. Thus, calculate the average output (P_{AV}) from one cycle operation pattern and confirm that the calculated value is less than the continuous rating output of the selected spindle motor.



Output during acceleration/deceleration (kW)
= Actual acceleration/deceleration output (kW)
* Actual acceleration/deceleration output (kW) is 1.2-fold of "Standard output (kW) during acceleration/deceleration" or 1.2-fold of "Short time rated output (kW)".

Continuous operation pattern (example)

$$P_{AV} = \sqrt{\frac{P1^2 \cdot t1 + P2^2 \cdot t2 + P3^2 \cdot t3 + P4^2 \cdot t4 + P5^2 \cdot t5 + P6^2 \cdot t6 + P7^2 \cdot t7 + P8^2 \cdot t8}{t0}}$$

P1 to P8 :Output
t1 to t8 :Time
t0 :One cycle operation time

Continuous rated output $\geqq$ One cycle operation pattern average output (P_{AV})

POINT

1. Calculate acceleration/deceleration time by the accurate load inertia because even if the rotation speed is the same, acceleration/deceleration time varies with a tool or workpiece mounted to the spindle.
   Refer to the section "Adjusting the Acceleration/Deceleration Operation" (1) in Instruction Manual.
2. Calculation method of synchronous tapping
   The acceleration/deceleration number of times is twice, for forward run and reverse run are carried out in one machining.
   The output guideline is 50% of the short-time rating. The time is tapping time constant.
3. Calculation method of spindle synchronization
   The output guideline is 70% of the short-time rating. The time is spindle synchronization time constant.

7.3 Selection of the Regenerative Resistor

7.3.1 Regeneration Methods

When the motor decelerates, rotating load inertia or the operation energy of the moving object is returned to the drive unit through the motor as electrical power. This is called "regeneration". The three general methods of processing regeneration energy are shown below.

Table 7-5 Drive unit regeneration methods

Regeneration method	Explanation
1. Condenser regeneration method	This is a regeneration method for small-capacity drive units. The regeneration energy is charged to the condenser in the drive unit, and this energy is used during the next acceleration. The regeneration capacity decreases as the power supply voltage becomes higher.
2. Resistance regeneration method	If the condenser voltage rises too high when regenerating with the condenser only, the regenerative electrical power is consumed using the resistance. If the regeneration energy is small, it will only be charged to the condenser. Because regeneration energy becomes heat due to resistance, heat radiation must be considered. In large capacity drive units the regenerative resistance becomes large and this is not practical.
3. Power supply regeneration method	This is a method to return the regeneration energy to the power supply. The regeneration energy does not become heat as in regenerative resistance. (Heat is generated due to regeneration efficiency problems.) The circuit becomes complicated, but in large capacity drive units having large regeneration capacity this method improves regeneration frequency than regenerative resistor.

The resistance regeneration method are used in the MDS-EJ/EJH-V1, MDS-EJ-SP. For MDS-EJ/EJH-V1 Series (servo), the regenerative resistor is mounted in the drive unit as a standard. If the regenerative capacity becomes large, an option regenerative resistor is connected externally to the unit. (Combined use with the built-in resistor is not possible.)
When the power supply regeneration method is used, consider using the MDS-E-V1/V2, MDS-E-SP/SP2 Series.

POINT

Make sure to mount the optional regenerative resistor outside the MDS-EJ-SP Series (spindle) unit. A built-in regenerative resistor is not mounted.

7.3.2 Calculation of the Regenerative Energy

Calculate the regenerative energy for stopping from each axis' rapid traverse rate (maximum rotation speed for spindle), and select a regenerative resistor having a capacity that satisfies the positioning frequency determined from the machine specifications.

(1) For horizontal servo axis and spindle

The regenerative energy ER consumed by the regenerative resistor can be calculated from expression (7- 13). If the ER value is negative, all of the regenerative energy is absorbed by the capacitor in the drive unit (capacitor regeneration), and the energy consumed by the regenerative resistor is zero (ER= 0).

$$E_R = 5.48 \times 10^{-7} \cdot \eta \cdot (J_L + J_M) \cdot N^2 - Ec \quad (J) \quad \cdots(7\text{-}13)$$

η	:Motor reverse efficiency	
J_L	:Motor inertia	($\times 10^{-4}$kg•m^2)
J_M	:Load inertia	($\times 10^{-4}$kg•m^2)
N	:Motor speed	(r/min)
Ec	:Unit charging energy	(J)

(Example) When a load with the same inertia as the motor is connected to the HF54, determine the regenerative energy to stop from the rated rotation speed. Note that the drive unit is MDS-EJ-V1-30 in this case.
According to expression (7-13), the regenerative energy ER is:

$E_R = 5.48 \times 10^{-7} \times 0.85 \times (6.1 + 6.1) \times 3000^2 - 18 = 33.1$ (J)

Drive unit charging energy

Drive unit	Charging energy Ec (J)	Drive unit	Charging energy Ec (J)	Drive unit	Charging energy Ec (J)
MDS-EJ-V1-10	9	**MDS-EJH-V1-10**	18	**MDS-EJ-SP-20**	18
MDS-EJ-V1-15	11	**MDS-EJH-V1-15**	18	**MDS-EJ-SP-40**	36
MDS-EJ-V1-30	18	**MDS-EJH-V1-20**	36	**MDS-EJ-SP-80**	40
MDS-EJ-V1-40	36	**MDS-EJH-V1-40**	36	**MDS-EJ-SP-100**	45
MDS-EJ-V1-80	36			**MDS-EJ-SP-120**	45
MDS-EJ-V1-100	40			**MDS-EJ-SP-160**	70

Motor reverse efficiency

Motor	Motor reverse efficiency η	Motor	Motor reverse efficiency η
HG75, 105	0.85	**All spindle motors**	0.90
HG54, 104, 154, 224, 123, 223, 142	0.85		
HG204, 354, 303, 302	0.85		
HG-H54, 104, 154	0.85		

POINT

The charging energy values apply when the unit input power voltage is 220V. If the input voltage is higher, the charging energy decreases, and the regenerative energy increases.

(2) For servo unbalance axis

The regenerative energy differs in the upward stop and downward stop for an unbalance axis. A constant regeneration state results during downward movement if the unbalance torque is the same as or larger than the friction torque.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Regenerative energy</th></tr>
<tr><td>Upward stop</td><td colspan="2">A regenerative state only occurs when deceleration torque (downward torque) is generated.
$E_{RU} = 5.24 \times 10^{-5} \cdot \eta \cdot T_{du} \cdot N \cdot t_d - Ec$ (J) ••• (7-14)
η :Motor reverse efficiency
T_{du} :Upward stop deceleration torque (N•m)
N :Motor speed (r/min)
t_d :Deceleration time (time constant) (ms)
Ec :Unit charging energy (J)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Downward stop</td><td colspan="2">A regenerative state occurs even during constant rate feed when the upward torque Ts during dropping is generated. Calculate so that Ts = 0 when Ts is downward.
$E_{RD} = \frac{2\pi \cdot \eta \cdot Ts \cdot L}{\Delta S} + 5.24 \times 10^{-5} \cdot \eta \cdot T_{dd} \cdot N \cdot t_d - Ec$ (J) ••• (7-15)
η :Motor reverse efficiency
Ts :Upward torque during dropping (N•m)
L :Constant speed travel (mm)
ΔS :Travel per motor rotation (mm)
T_{dd} :Downward stop deceleration torque (N•m)
N :Motor speed (r/min)
t_d :Deceleration time (time constant) (ms)
Ec :Unit charging energy (J) (J)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">The regenerative energy per cycle (E_R) is obtained using expression (7-16) using one reciprocation as one cycle.
$E_R = E_{RU} + E_{RD}$ (J) ••• (7-16)</td></tr>
</table>

7.3.3 Calculation of the Positioning Frequency

Select the regenerative resistor so that the positioning frequency (deceleration stopping frequency for spindle) DP (times/minute) calculated from the regenerative resistor capacity PR (W) and regenerative energy ER (J) consumed by the regenerative resistor is within the range shown in expression (7-17). For the unbalance axis, calculate using the regenerative energy ER per reciprocation operation, and judge the numbers of operation cycles for rising and lowering as DP.

$$DP < 48 \cdot \frac{P_R}{E_R} \text{ (times/minute)} \quad \cdots(7\text{-}17)$$

List of servo regenerative resistor correspondence

Corresponding servo drive unit	Standard built-in regenerative resistor		Regenerative option regenerative electrical power						
			MR-RB032	MR-RB12	MR-RB32	MR-RB30	MR-RB50	MR-RB31	MR-RB51
				GZG200W 39OHMK	GZG200W 120OHMK ×3 units	GZG200W 39OHMK ×3 units	GZG300W 39OHMK ×3 units	GZG200W 20OHMK ×3 units	GZG300W 20OHMK ×3 units
	Regenerative capacity		30W	100W	300W	300W	500W	300W	500W
		Resistance value	40Ω	40Ω	40Ω	13Ω	13Ω	6.7Ω	6.7Ω
MDS-EJ-V1-10	10W	100Ω	○	○					
MDS-EJ-V1-15	10W	100Ω	○	○					
MDS-EJ-V1-30	20W	40Ω	○	○	○				
MDS-EJ-V1-40	100W	13Ω				○	○		
MDS-EJ-V1-80	100W	9Ω						○	○
MDS-EJ-V1-100	100W	9Ω						○	○

Corresponding servo drive unit	Standard built-in regenerative resistor		Regenerative option regenerative electrical power			
			MR-RB1H-4	MR-RB3M-4	MR-RB3G-4	MR-RB5G-4 (Note 1)
	Regenerative capacity		100W	300W	300W	500W
		Resistance value	82Ω	120Ω	47Ω	47Ω
MDS-EJH-V1-10	20W	80Ω	○	○	-	-
MDS-EJH-V1-15	20W	80Ω	○	○	-	-
MDS-EJH-V1-20	100W	40Ω	-	-	○	○
MDS-EJH-V1-40	120W	47Ω	-	-	○	○

(Note 1) Install a cooling fan.

List of spindle regenerative resistor correspondence

Corresponding spindle drive unit		External option regenerative resistor			
		MR-RB12	MR-RB32	MR-RB30	MR-RB50
		GZG200W39OHMK	GZG200W120 OHMK×3 units	GZG200W39 OHMK×3 units	GZG300W39 OHMK×3 units
	Regenerative capacity	100W	300W	300W	500W
	Resistance value	40Ω	40Ω	13Ω	13Ω
MDS-EJ-SP-20	---	○	○		
MDS-EJ-SP-40	---			○	○
MDS-EJ-SP-80	---			○	○
MDS-EJ-SP-100	---			○	○
MDS-EJ-SP-120	---				○
MDS-EJ-SP-160	---				

Corresponding spindle drive unit		External option regenerative resistor			
		FCUA-RB22	FCUA-RB37	FCUA-RB55	FCUA-RB75/2 (1 unit)
	Regenerative capacity	155W	185W	340W	340W
	Resistance value	40Ω	25Ω	20Ω	30Ω
MDS-EJ-SP-20	---	○	○		
MDS-EJ-SP-40	---	○	○	○	○
MDS-EJ-SP-80	---		○	○	○
MDS-EJ-SP-100	---			○	
MDS-EJ-SP-120	---				
MDS-EJ-SP-160	---				

Corresponding spindle drive unit		External option regenerative resistor						
		R-UNIT1	R-UNIT2	R-UNIT3	R-UNIT4	R-UNIT5	FCUA-RB55 2 units connected in parallel	FCUA-RB75/2 2 units connected in parallel
	Regenerative capacity	700W	700W	2100W	2100W	3100W	680W	680W
	Resistance value	30Ω	15Ω	15Ω	10Ω	10Ω	10Ω	15Ω
MDS-EJ-SP-20	---							
MDS-EJ-SP-40	---	○	○	○				○
MDS-EJ-SP-80	---	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
MDS-EJ-SP-100	---		○	○	○	○	○	○
MDS-EJ-SP-120	---		○	○	○	○	○	○
MDS-EJ-SP-160	---				○	○		

⚠ CAUTION

MDS-EJ-SP (spindle) unit is not equipped with a built-in regenerative resistor.

Thus, always mount the optional regenerative resistor outside the unit.

7.4 Required Capacity of Power Supply

For the power supply capacity, calculate the required spindle rated output and servo motor rated output each, and select the power supply capacity satisfying them.

(1) Spindle rated output required for power supply

The spindle rated output required for power supply is calculated according to the following procedure.

(a) Spindle motor rated output

The spindle motor rated output is calculated from the following expression.

Spindle motor rated output =

MAX (continuous rated output, short-time rated output × short-time rated output coefficient α, %ED rated output × %ED rated output coefficient β)

(Note 1) For the spindle motor rated output, use the maximum value of "continuous rated output", "short-time rated output × short-time rated output coefficient α", and "%ED rated output × %ED rated output coefficient β".

(Note 2) Select the maximum value for the spindle motor with multiple %ED rated output characteristics.

For the spindle short-time rated output coefficient α, use the value in the "Table 1.1", and for the %ED rated output coefficient β, use the value in the "Table 1.2".

Table1.1 List of short-time rated output time and short-time rated output coefficient

Short-time rated output time	Short-time rated output coefficient α	Short-time rated output time	Short-time rated output coefficient α
1 minute	0.2	**5 minutes**	0.7
2 minutes	0.4	**6 to 7 minutes**	0.8
3 minutes	0.5	**8 to 9 minutes**	0.9
4 minutes	0.6	**10 minutes or more**	1.0

(Note 1) Select the set time for the short-time rated output of your spindle motor from the list.
E.g.) When the set time for the short-time rated output is "1/12h", it means "5 minutes".

(Note 2) For the motor with coil changeover specification, select the set time for the short-time rated output of the high-speed coil.

Table 1.2 List of %ED rated output time and %ED rated output coefficient

%ED rated output time	%ED rated output coefficient β
More than or equal to 10% but less than 20%	0.7
More than or equal to 20% but less than 30%	0.9
More than or equal to 30%	1.0

(b) Spindle rated output required for power supply

Spindle rated output required for power supply =

Spindle motor rated output × motor output coefficient γ of combined spindle drive unit

For the spindle motor rated output of the above expression, use the value calculated in (a).

For the motor output coefficient of the combined spindle drive unit, use the value corresponding to the used spindle drive unit in the table 2.

Table 2 List of motor output coefficient of the combined spindle drive unit

Spindle motor rated output	Combined spindle drive unit MDS-EJ-SP					
	20	**40**	**80**	**100**	**120**	**160**
to 0.75kW	1.00	1.2	1.3	-	-	-
to 1.5kW	-	1.0	1.15	1.25	1.3	-
to 2.2kW	-	1.0	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.3
to 3.7kW	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
to 5.5kW	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.1
to 7.5kW	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.0
to 11.0kW	-	-	-	-	-	1.0

(2) Servo motor rated output required for power supply

For the servo motor rated output required for power supply, use the value corresponding to the servo motor in the following table.

Data for servo motor output selection

< 200V series >

Moter HG	75	105	54	104	154	224	204	354
Rated output (kW)	0.75	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.2	2.0	3.5
Maximum momentary output (kW)	2.6	3.6	2.3	5.0	9.0	12.3	8.0	18.0

Moter HG	123	223	303	142	302
Rated output (kW)	1.2	2.2	3.0	1.4	3.0
Maximum momentary output (kW)	4.0	7.5	12.0	3.8	7.4

< 400V series >

Moter HG-H	75	105	54	104	154
Rated output (kW)	0.75	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.5
Maximum momentary output (kW)	2.6	3.6	2.3	5.0	9.0

(3) Calculation of rated output required for power supply

(a) For the spindle motor

Rated capacity required for power supply = (spindle motor rated output required for power supply)

(b) For the servo motor

Rated capacity required for power supply = (servo motor rated output required for power supply)

Substitute the output calculated from the item (1) and (2) to the expression (a) and (b), and calculate the rated capacity required for the power supply.

(4) Calculation of required power supply

Power supply capacity (kVA) =

Σ{(Required rated capacity calculated in the item (3)(kW) / Rated output of the drive unit (kW)) × Power supply facility capacity (kVA)}

The rated output and power supply capacity base value corresponding to the capacity of the drive unit is as the following table.

< MDS-EJ (Servo) >

Unit / MDS-EJ-	V1-10	V1-15	V1-30	V1-40	V1-80	V1-100
Rated output [kW]	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.0	2.0	3.5
Power supply capacity base value [kVA]	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.7	3.5	5.5

< MDS-EJH (Servo) >

Unit / MDS-EJH-	V1-10	V1-15	V1-20	V1-40
Rated output [kW]	0.7	0.7	1.0	2.0
Power supply capacity base value [kVA]	1.7	1.7	3.5	5.5

< MDS-EJ-SP (Spindle) >

Unit / MDS-EJ-	SP-20	SP-40	SP-80	SP-100	SP-120	SP-160
Rated output [kW]	0.75	2.2	3.7	5.5	7.5	11.0
Power supply capacity base value [kVA]	2.0	4.0	7.0	9.0	12.0	17.0

Appendix 1

Cable and Connector Specifications

Appendix 1.1 Selection of Cable

Appendix 1.1.1 Cable Wire and Assembly

(1) Cable wire

The specifications of the wire used for each cable, and the machining methods are shown in this section. The Mitsubishi designated cable is the recommended cables shown below. When manufacturing the encoder cable and battery connection cable, use the recommended wires shown below or equivalent products.

(a) Heat resistant specifications cable

Wire type (other manufacturer's product)	Finish outer diameter	Sheath material	No. of pairs	Wire characteristics					
				Configuration	Conductive resistor	Withstand voltage	Insulation resistance	Heat resistance temperature	Flexibility
BD20288 Compound 6-pair shielded cable Specification No. Bangishi-17145 (Note 1)	8.7mm	Heat resistant PVC	2 ($0.5mm^2$)	100 strands/ 0.08mm	40.7Ω/km or less	500VAC/ 1min	1000 MΩ/km or more	105°C	$70×10^4$ times or more at R200
			4 ($0.2mm^2$)	40 strands/ 0.08mm	103Ω/km or less				

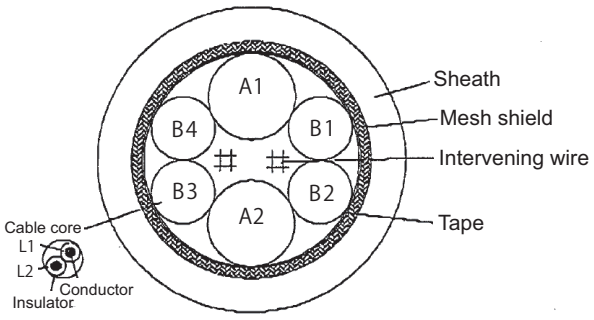
(b) General-purpose heat resistant specifications cable

Wire type (other manufacturer's product)	Finish outer diameter	Sheath material	No. of pairs	Wire characteristics					
				Configuration	Conductive resistor	Withstand voltage	Insulation resistance	Heat resistance temperature	Flexibility
BD20032 Compound 6-pair shielded cable Specification No. Bangishi-16903 Revision No. 3 (Note 2))	8.7mm	PVC	2 ($0.5mm^2$)	100 strands/ 0.08mm	40.7Ω/km or less	500VAC/ 1min	1000 MΩ/km or more	60°C	$100×10^4$ times or more at R200
			4 ($0.2mm^2$)	40 strands/ 0.08mm	103Ω/km or less				

(Note 1) BANDO Electric Wire (http://www.bew.co.jp/)

(Note 2) The Mitsubishi standard cable is the (a) Heat resistant specifications cable. When the working environment temperature is low and so higher flexibility is required, use the (b) General-purpose heat resistant specifications cable.

Compound 6-pair cable structure drawing

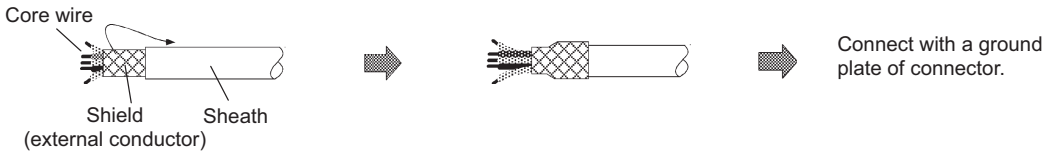


Core identification

Pair No.	Insulator color	
	L1	L2
A1 ($0.5mm^2$)	Red	White
A2 ($0.5mm^2$)	Black	White
B1 ($0.2mm^2$)	Brown	Orange
B2 ($0.2mm^2$)	Blue	Green
B3 ($0.2mm^2$)	Purple	White
B4 ($0.2mm^2$)	Yellow	White

(2) Cable assembly

Assemble the cable with the cable shield wire securely connected to the ground plate of the connector.

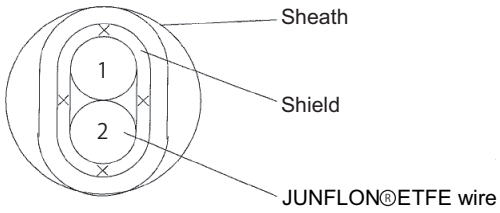


(Note) Shield processing of battery cable is unnecessary.

(3) Battery connection cable

Wire type (other manufacturer's product)	Finish outer diameter	Sheath material	No. of pairs	Wire characteristics					
				Configura-tion	Conductive resistor	Withstand voltage	Insulation resistance	Heat resistance temperature	Minimum bend radius
J14B101224-00 Two core shield cable	3.3mm	PVC	1 ($0.2mm^2$)	7strands / 0.2mm	91.2Ω/km or less	AC500V/ 1min	1000MΩ/ km or less	80°C	R33mm

(Note 1) Junkosha Inc. http://www.junkosha.co.jp/english/index.html
Dealer: TOA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO.,LTD. http://www.toadenki.co.jp/index_e.html



Two core shield cable structure drawing

Core identification

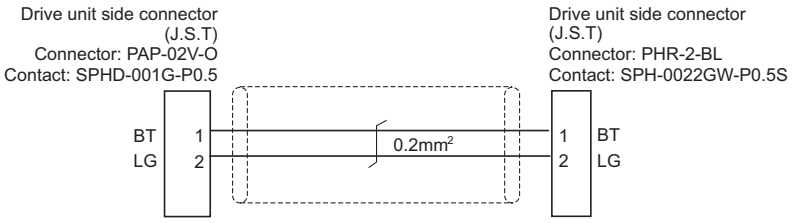
No.	Insulator color
1	Red
2	Black

Appendix 1.2 Cable Connection Diagram

> **⚠ CAUTION**
>
> 1. Take care not to mistake the connection when manufacturing the encoder cable. Failure to observe this could lead to faults, runaway or fire.
> 2. When manufacturing the cable, do not connect anything to pins which have no description.

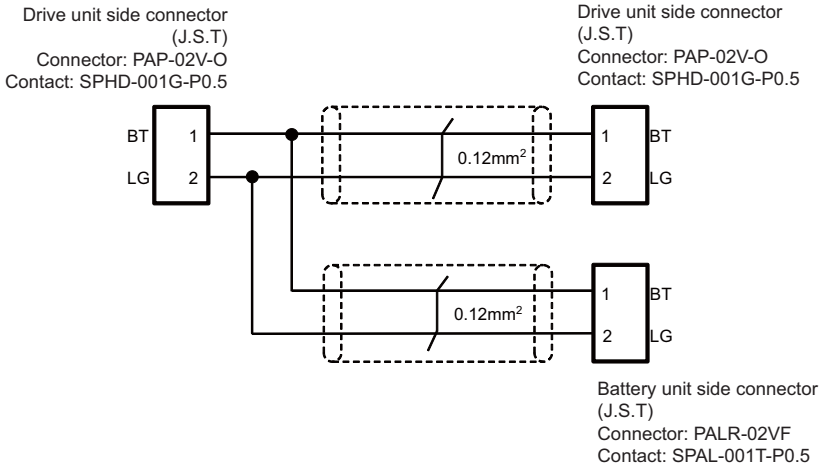
Appendix 1.2.1 Battery Cable

<DG30 cable connection diagram (Connection cable between drive unit and MDSBTBOX-LR2060 / between drive unit and drive unit)>



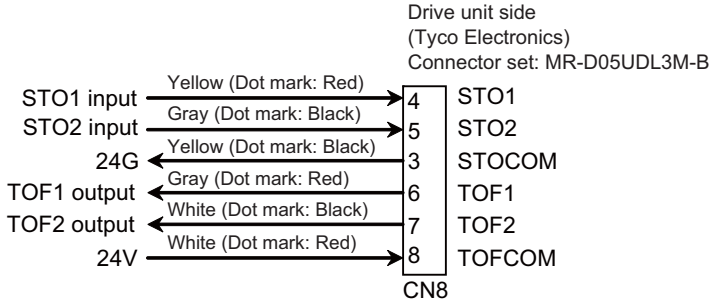
(Note) Shield processing of battery cable is unnecessary.

< MR-BT6V2CBL cable connection diagram >



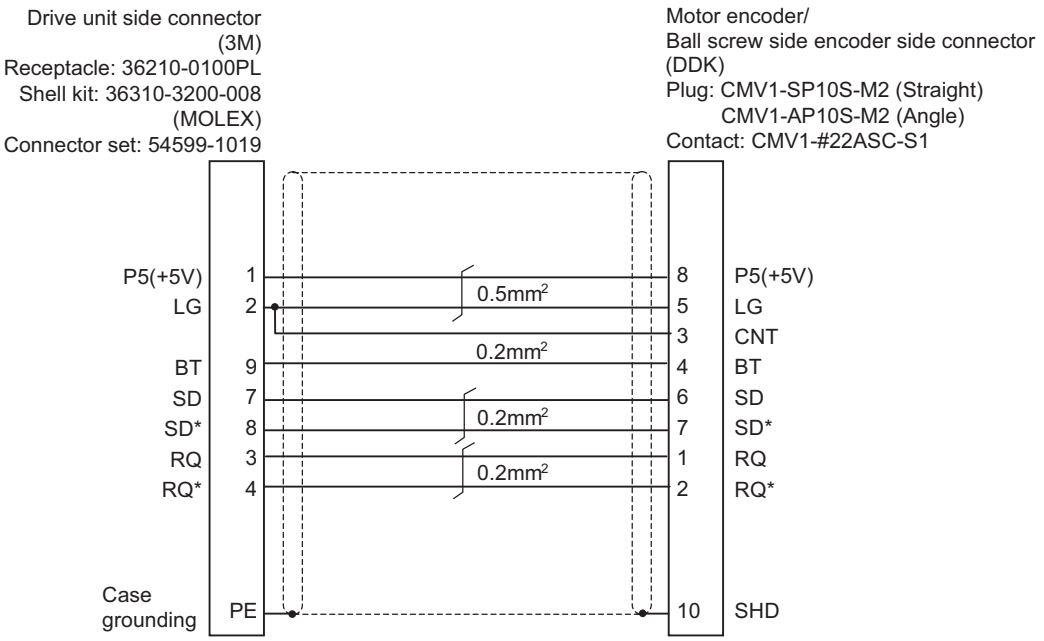
Appendix 1.2.2 STO Cable

< CN8 STO input connector connection diagram >

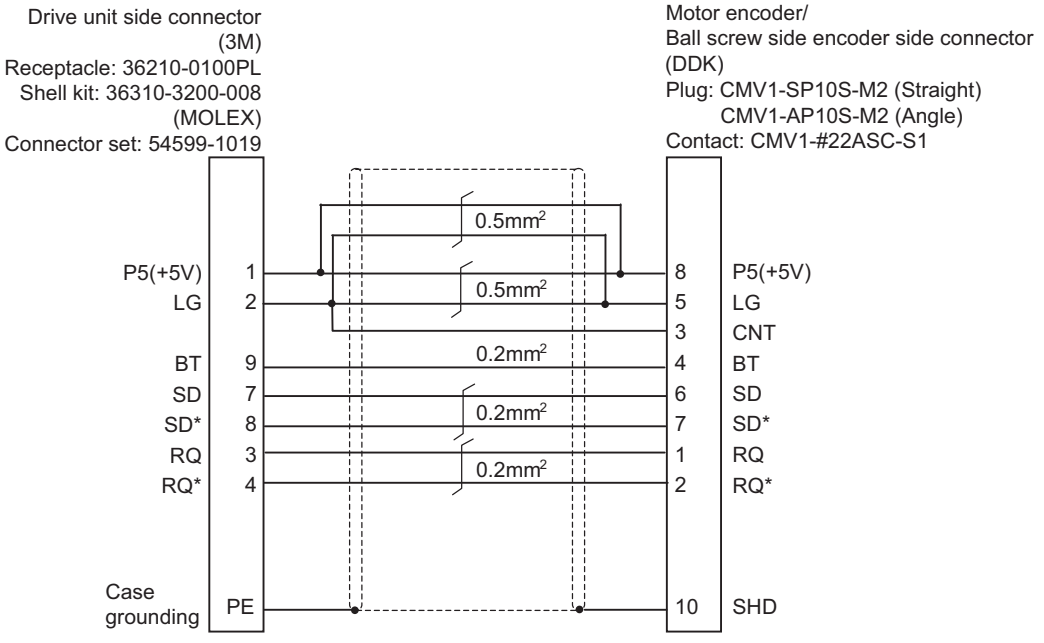


Appendix 1.2.3 Servo Encoder Cable

< CNV2E-8P, CNV2E-9P cable connection diagram >

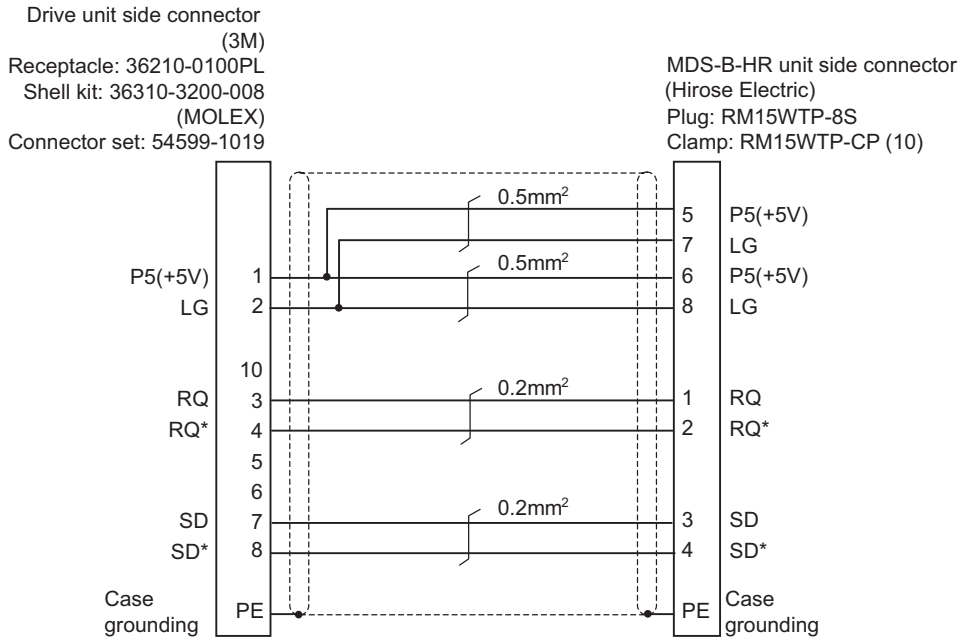


< For 15m or less >

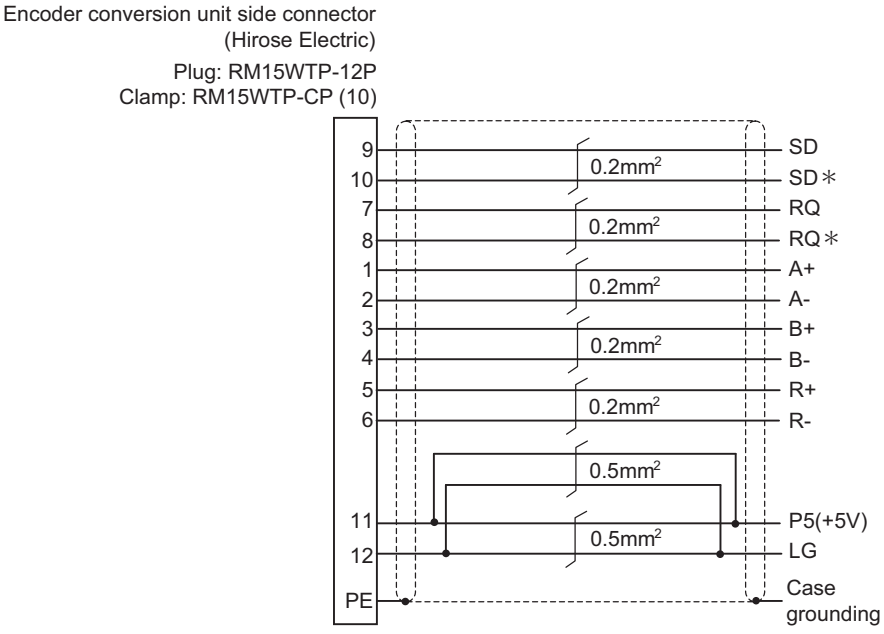


< For 15m to 30m >

< CNV2E-HP cable connection diagram >

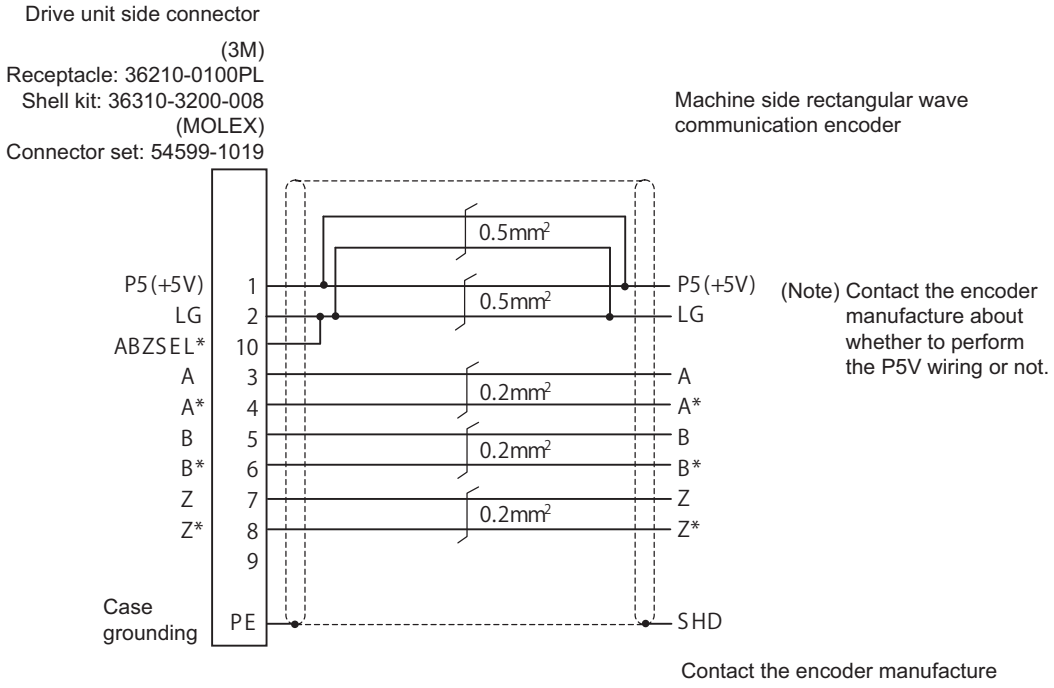


< Cable connection diagram between scale I/F unit and scale (CNLH3 cable, etc.) >



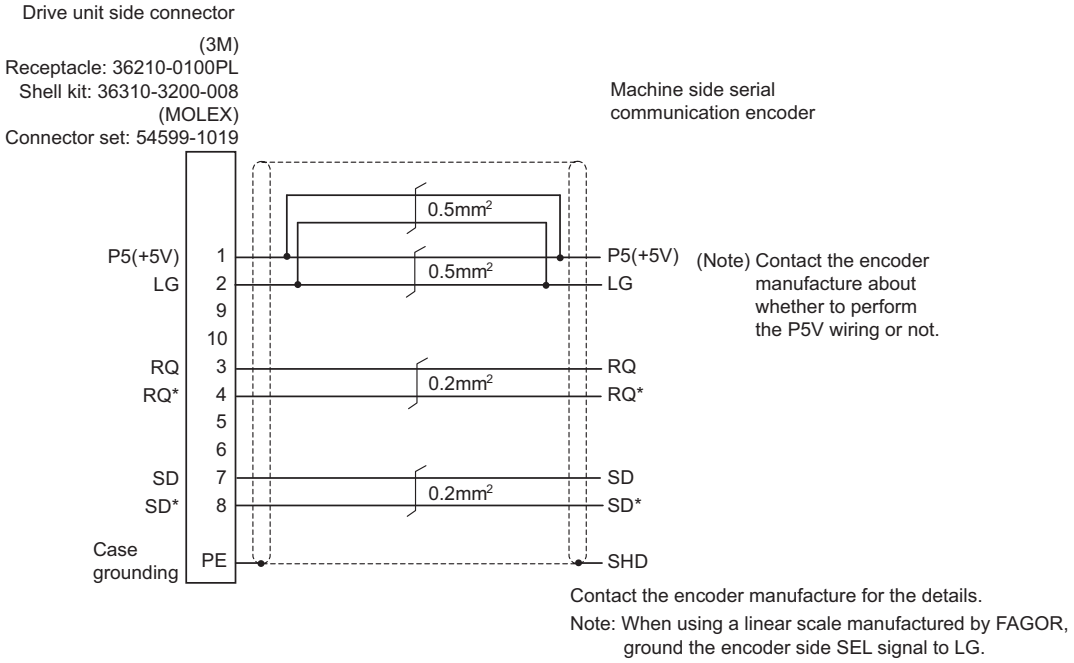
(Note) This cable must be prepared by the user.

< Rectangular wave communication encoder (linear scale, etc.) cable connection diagram >



(Note)This cable must be prepared by the user.

< Serial communication encoder (linear scale, etc.) cable connection diagram >



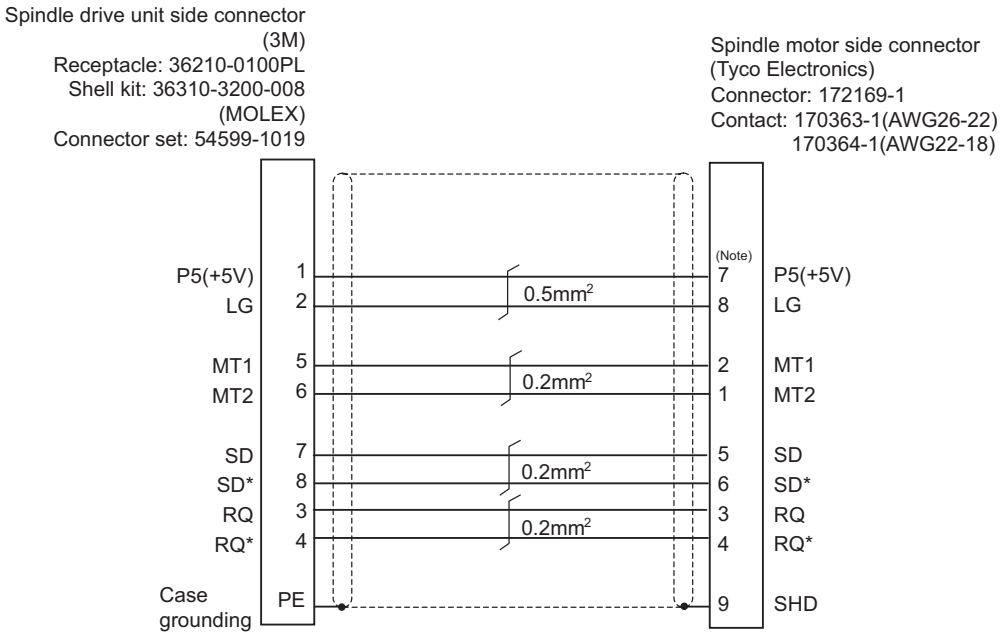
(Note)This cable must be prepared by the user.

POINT

For compatible encoder, refer to the section "Servo Option" in Specifications Manual.

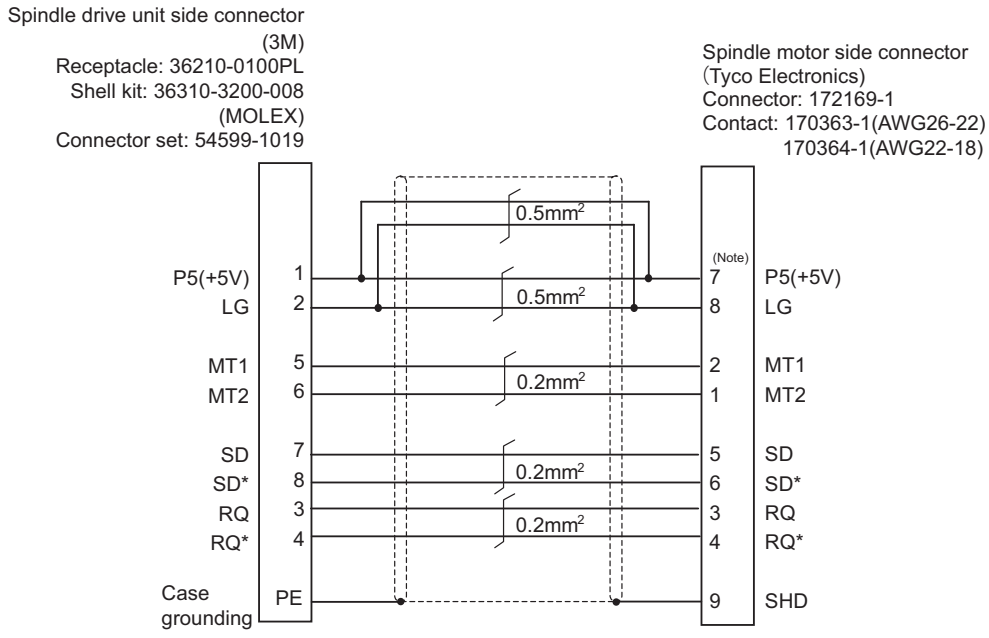
Appendix 1.2.4 Spindle Encoder Cable

< CNP2E-1 cable connection diagram >



(Note) For the pin "7" or "8", use the contact "170364-1".
For the other pins, use the contact "170363-1".

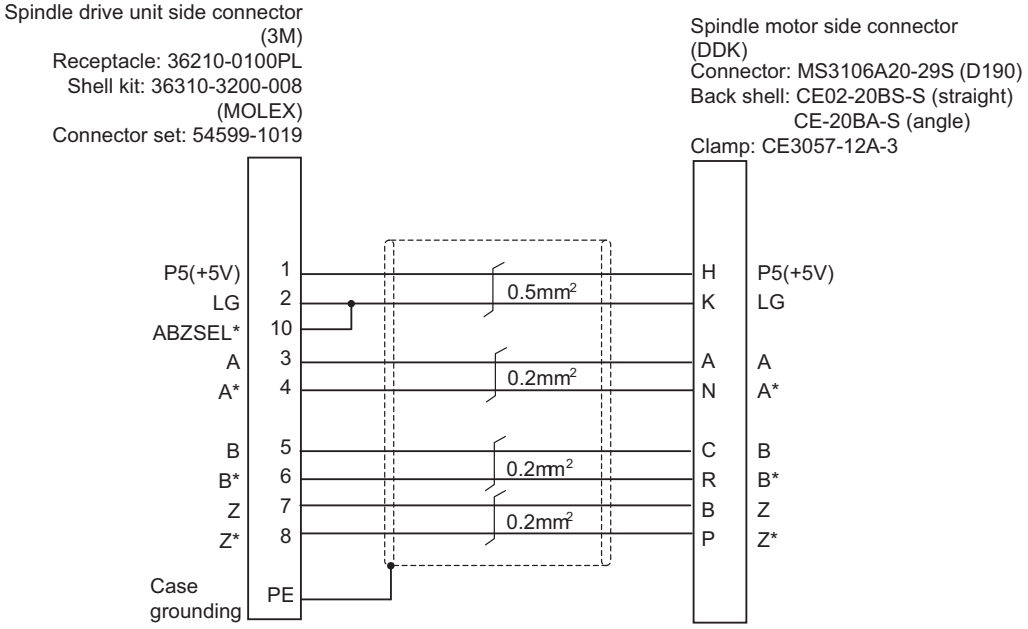
< For 15m or less >



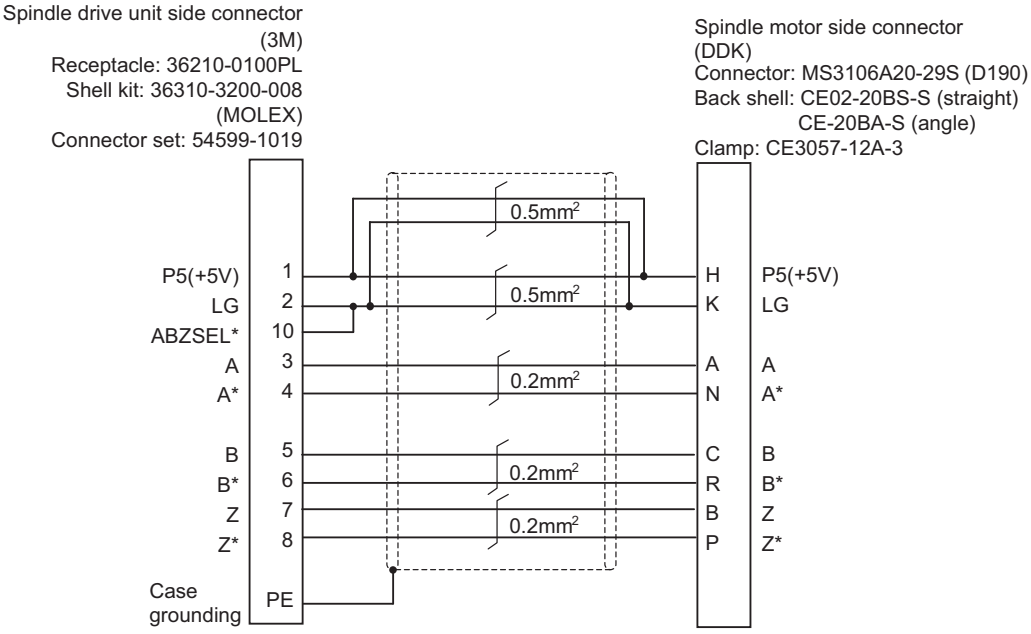
(Note) For the pin "7" or "8", use the contact "170364-1".
For the other pins, use the contact "170363-1".

< For 15m to 30m >

< CNP3EZ-2P, CNP3EZ-3P cable connection diagram >



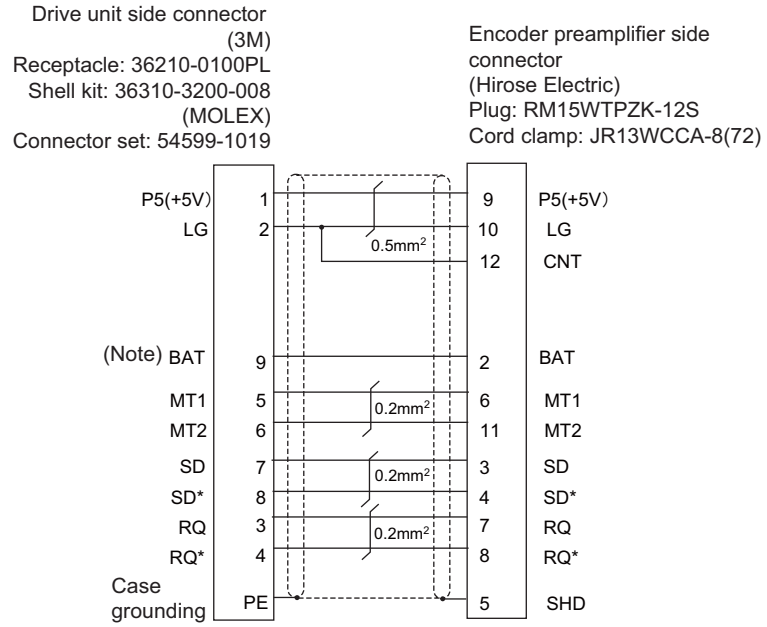
< For 15m or less >



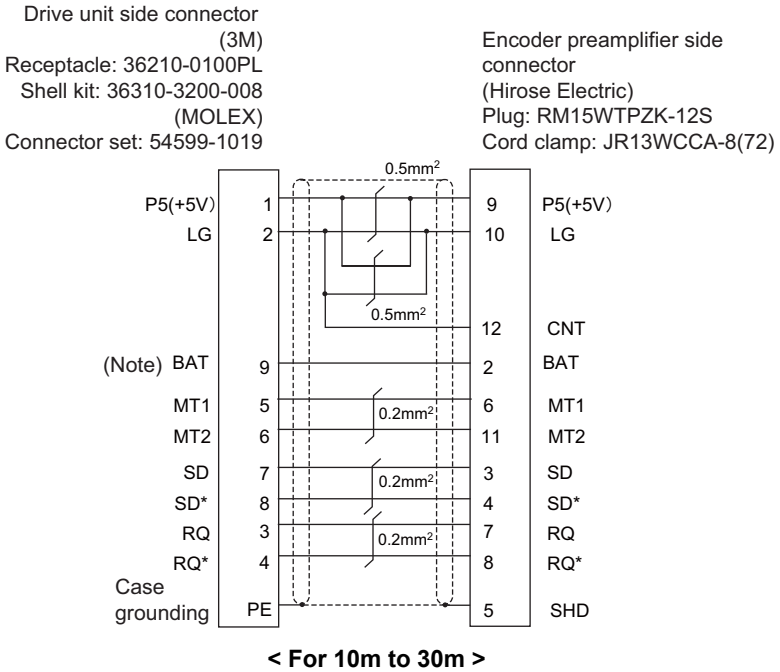
< For 15m to 30m >

Appendix 1.2.5 Twin-head Magnetic Encoder Cable

< Twin-head magnetic encoder (MBA Series) connection diagram >



< For 10m or less >



< For 10m to 30m >

(Note) The above wiring diagrams apply to both MBA405W and MBE405W.
The connection of BT can be omitted for MBE405W (incremental).

Appendix 1.3 Connector Outline Dimension Drawings

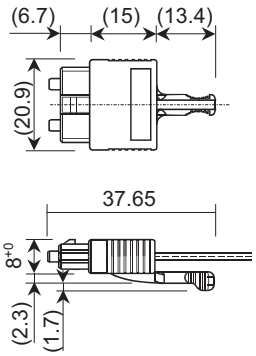
Appendix 1.3.1 Connector for Drive Unit

Optical communication cable connector

Optical communication connector

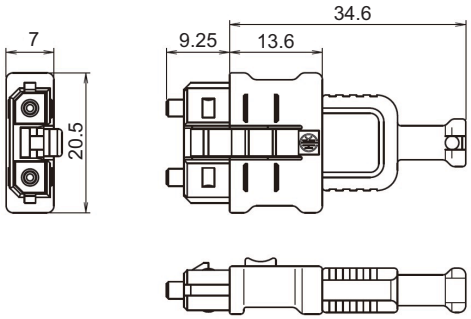
[Unit:mm]

For wiring between drive units
Manufacturer: Japan Aviation Electronics Industry
<Type>
Connector:CF-2D103-S

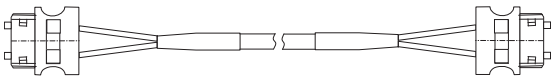


[Unit:mm]

For wiring between drive units
Manufacturer: Honda Tsushin Kogyo
<Type>
Connector: LGP-Z0007PK

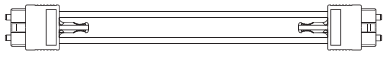


Cable appearance
<Type>
Connector: LGP-Z0007PK
(Honda Tsushin Kogyo)
Optical fiber: PFDU-CD1002-22E60VT
(Recommended: Toray Industries)



Cable appearance
<Type>
Connector: LGP-Z0007PK
(Honda Tsushin Kogyo)
Optical fiber: PFDU-CD1002-22E60VT
(Recommended: Toray Industries)

（L≦0.1m）



（L≧0.2m）

(Note 1) The POF fiber's light amount will drop depending on how the fibers are wound. So, try to avoid wiring the fibers.
(Note 2) Do not wire the optical fiber cable to moving sections.
(Note 3) Contact: Honda Tsushin Kogyo Co., Ltd. http://www.htk-jp.com/?m=default&lang_cd=2

For wiring between NC and drive unit

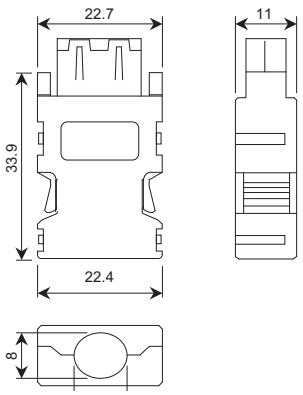
Refer to the instruction manual for CNC.

Connector for encoder cable

Spindle drive unit Connector for CN2/3

[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: 3M
< Type >
Receptacle: 36210-0100PL
Shell kit: 36310-3200-008
Compatible part (Note 1)
(MOLEX)
Connector set: 54599-1019
(J.S.T.)
Plug connector :XV-10P-03-L-R
Cable kit :XV-PCK10-R

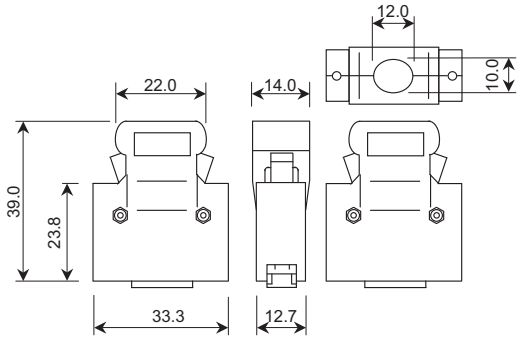


Connector for CN9

Connector for CN9 (For MDS-EJ/EJH-V1, MDS-EJ-SP)

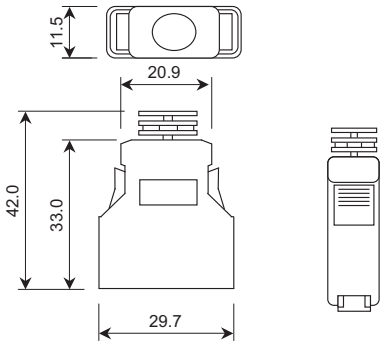
[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: 3M
< Type >
Connector :10120-3000VE
Shell kit :10320-52F0-008



[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: 3M
< Type >
Connector :10120-6000EL
Shell kit :10320-3210-000
This connector is integrated with the cable, and is not available as a connector set option.



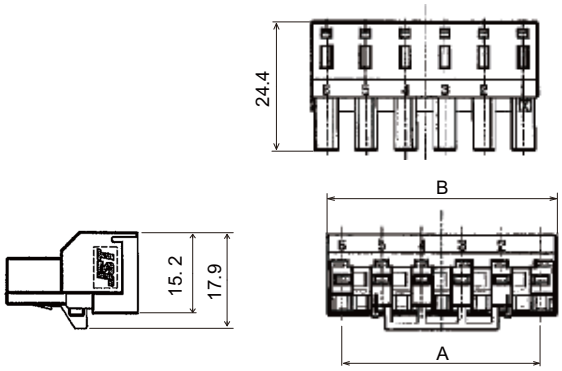
(Note 1) The names of compatible parts may be changed at the manufacturer's discretion. Contact each manufacturer for more information.

Drive unit side main circuit connector

Drive unit CNP1 connector (for power supply), CNP3 connector (for motor power) (For MDS-EJ-V1, MDS-EJ-SP)

[Unit:mm]

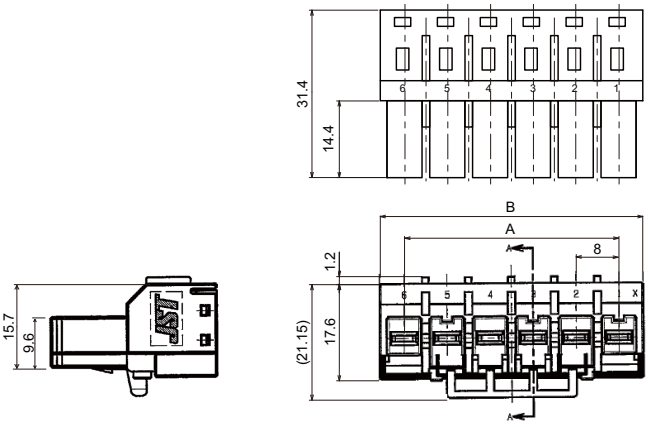
Manufacturer: J.S.T.
For MDS-EJ-V1-10/15/30,
MDS-EJ-SP-20
Drive unit side main circuit connector
CNP1,CNP3



Type	A	B	No. of poles
06JFAT-SAXGDK-H7.5	37.5	43.3	6 (for CNP1)
03JFAT-SAXGDK-H7.5	15	20.8	3 (for CNP3)

[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: J.S.T.
For MDS-EJ-V1-40/80, MDS-EJ-SP-40/80
Drive unit side main circuit connector
CNP1,CNP3

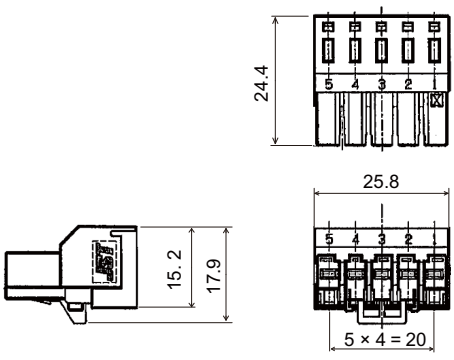


Type	A	B	No. of poles
06JFAT-SAXGFK-XL	40	49.1	6 (for CNP1)
03JFAT-SAXGFK-XL	16	25.1	3 (for CNP3)

Drive unit CNP2 connector (for control power) (For MDS-EJ-V1, MDS-EJ-SP)

[Unit:mm]

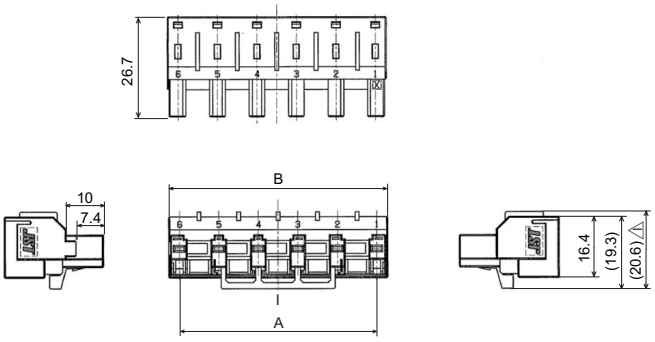
Manufacturer: J.S.T.
< Type >
Connector:05JFAT-SAXGDK-H5.0



Drive unit CNP1 connector (for power supply), CNP3 connector (for motor power) (For MDS-EJH-V1)

[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: J.S.T.
For MDS-EJH-V1-10/15/20/40
Drive unit side main circuit connector
CNP1,CNP3

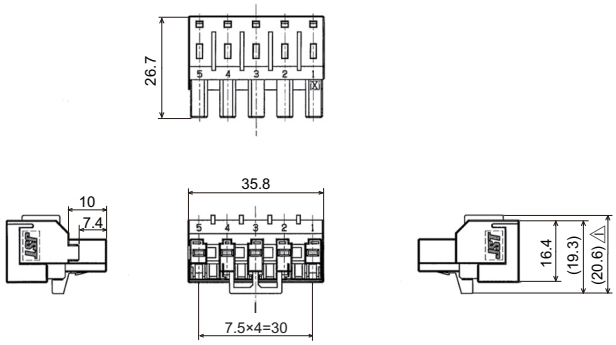


Type	A	B	No. of poles
06JFAT-SAXGDK-HT10.5	52.5	58.3	6 (for CNP1)
03JFAT-SAXGDK-HT10.5	21	26.8	3 (for CNP3)

Drive unit CNP2 connector (for control power) (For MDS-EJH-V1)

[Unit:mm]

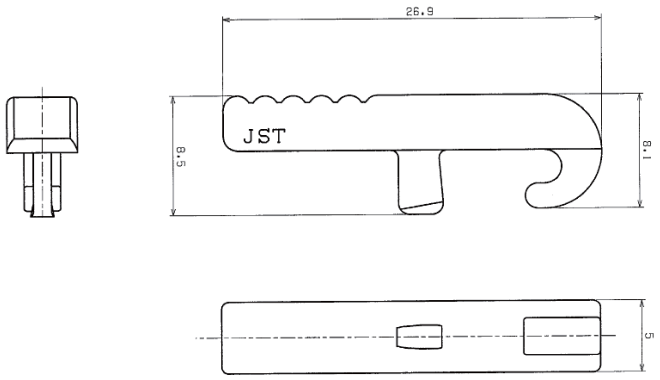
Manufacturer: J.S.T.
For MDS-EJH-V1-10/15/20/40
Connector:05JFAT-SAXGDK-HT7.5



Connection lever for drive unit

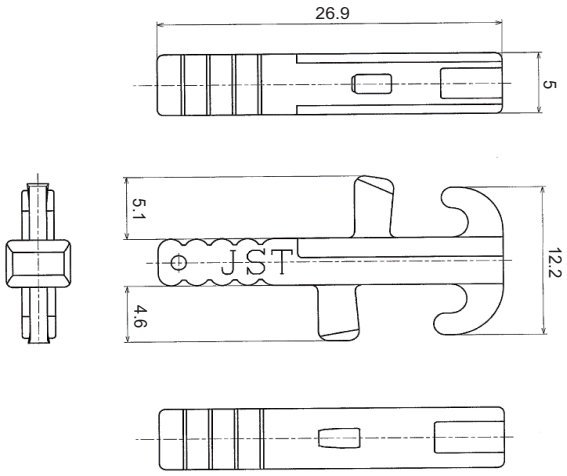
[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: J.S.T.
< Type >
Connector:J-FAT-OT



[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: J.S.T.
< Type >
Connector:J-FAT-OT-EXL



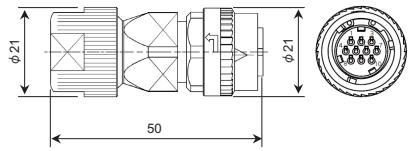
Appendix 1.3.2 Connector for Servo

Motor encoder connector

Motor side encoder connector / Ball screw side encoder for connector

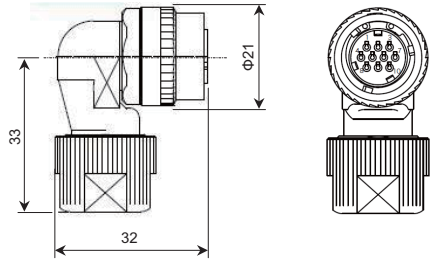
[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: DDK
<Type>
Plug:CMV1-SP10S-M2



[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: DDK
<Type>
Plug:CMV1-AP10S-M2



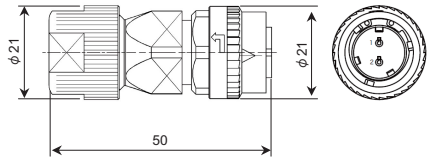
(Note) For the manufacturing method of CMV1 series connector, refer to the section "Cable and Connector Assembly" in Instruction Manual.
Contact: Fujikura Ltd. http://www.fujikura.co.jp/eng/

Brake connector

Brake connector

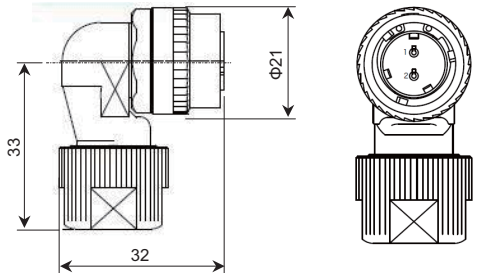
[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: DDK
<Type>
Plug: CMV1-SP2S-S



[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: DDK
<Type>
Plug: CMV1-AP2S-S



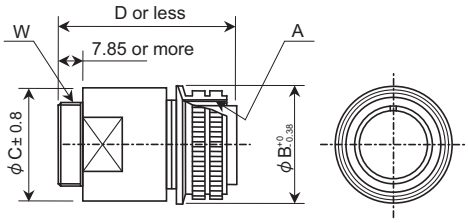
(Note) For the manufacturing method of CMV1 series connector, refer to the section "Cable and Connector Assembly" in Instruction Manual.

Motor power connector

Motor power connector

[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: DDK

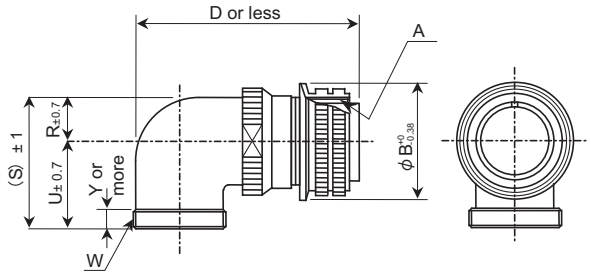


Plug:

Type	A	B +0 -0.38	C±0.8	D or less	W
CE05-6A18-10SD-C-BSS	$1^{1}/_{8}$-18UNEF-2B	34.13	32.1	57	1-20UNEF-2A
CE05-6A22-22SD-C-BSS	$1^{3}/_{8}$-18UNEF-2B	40.48	38.3	61	$1^{3}/_{16}$-18UNEF-2A

[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: DDK

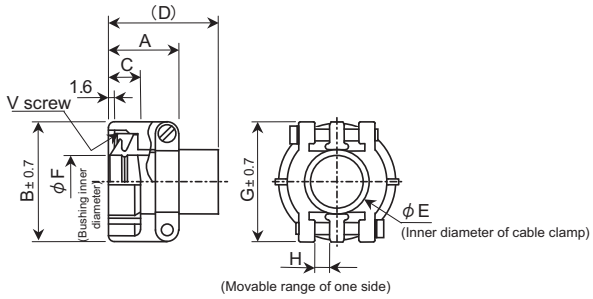


Plug:

Type	A	B +0 -0.38	D or less	W	R±0.7	U±0.7	(S)±1	Y or more
CE05-8A18-10SD-C-BAS	$1^{1}/_{8}$-18UNEF-2B	34.13	69.5	1-20UNEF-2A	13.2	30.2	43.4	7.5
CE05-8A22-22SD-C-BAS	$1^{3}/_{8}$-18UNEF-2B	40.48	75.5	$1^{3}/_{16}$-18UNEF-2A	16.3	33.3	49.6	7.5

[Unit:mm]

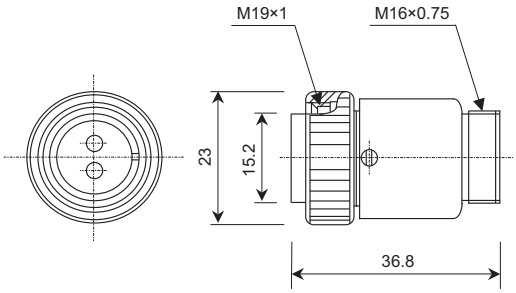
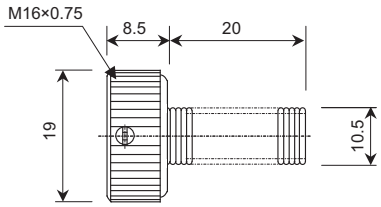
Manufacturer: DDK



Clamp:

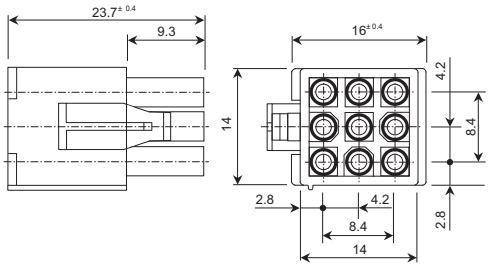
Type	Shell size	Total length A	Outer dia. B	Avail. screw length C	D	E	F	G	H	Fitting screw V	Bushing	Applicable cable
CE3057-10A-1(D240)	18	23.8	30.1	10.3	41.3	15.9	14.1	31.7	3.2	1-20UNEF-2B	CE3420-10-1	Φ10.5 to Φ14.1
CE3057-12A-1(D240)	20	23.8	35	10.3	41.3	19	16.0	37.3	4	$1^{3}/_{16}$-18UNEF-2B	CE3420-12-1	Φ12.5 to Φ16.0

MDS-B-HR connector

MDS-B-HR connector
[Unit:mm]
Manufacturer: Hirose Electric <Type> Plug: RM15WTP-8S (for CON1,2) RM15WTP-12P (for CON3)

[Unit:mm]
Manufacturer: Hirose Electric <Type> Clamp:RM15WTP-CP(10)


Appendix 1.3.3 Connector for Spindle

Motor encoder connector

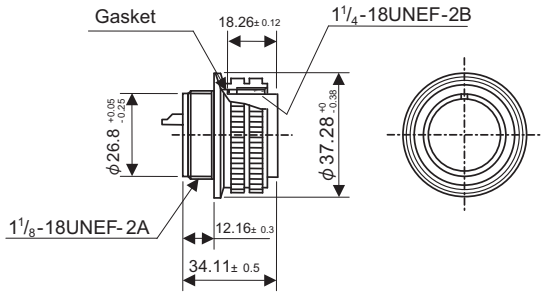
Motor side PLG (TS5690) connector
[Unit:mm]
Manufacturer: Tyco Electronics <Type> Plug: 172169-1


Spindle side encoder connector (for OSE-1024)

Spindle side encoder connector (for OSE-1024)

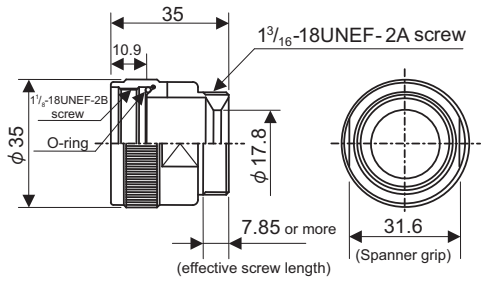
[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: DDK
<Type>
Connector: MS3106A20-29S(D190)



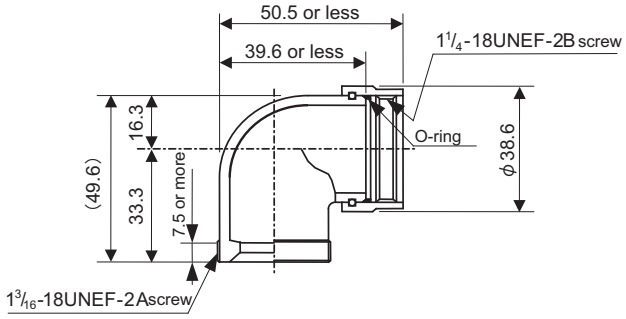
[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: DDK
<Type>
Straight back shell: CE02-20BS-S



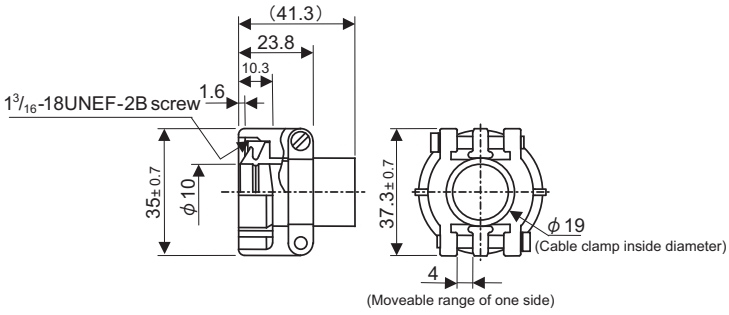
[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: DDK
<Type>
Angle back shell: CE-20BA-S



[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: DDK
<Type>
Cable clamp:CE3057-12A-3



Appendix 2

Restrictions for Lithium Batteries

Appendix 2.1 Restriction for Packing

When transporting lithium batteries with means such as by air transport, measures corresponding to the United Nations Dangerous Goods Regulations (hereafter called "UN Regulations") must be taken.
The UN Regulations classify the batteries as dangerous goods (Class 9) or not dangerous goods according to the lithium metal content. To ensure safety during transportation, lithium batteries (battery unit) directly exported from Mitsubishi are packaged in a dedicated container (UN package) for which safety has been confirmed.
When the customer is transporting these products with means subject to the UN Regulations, such as air transport, the shipper must follow the details explained in the section "Transportation Restrictions for Lithium Batteries: Handling by User".
The followings are restrictions for transportation. Each restriction is specified based on the recommendation of the United Nations.

Area	Transportation method	Restriction	Special clause
World	Air	ICAO, IATA	-
World	Marine	IMO	188
United States	All (air, marine, land)	DOT	49 CFR 173.185
Europe	land	RID, ADR	-

Appendix 2.1.1 Target Products

The following Mitsubishi NC products use lithium batteries. If the lithium metal content exceeds 1g for battery cell and 2g for battery, the battery is classified as dangerous good (Class9).
In order to avoid an accidental actuation during the transportation, all lithium battery products incorporated in a machinery or device must be fixed securely and must be shipped with wrapped over the outer package as to prevent damage or short-circuits.

(1) Materials falling under Class 9

Mitsubishi type (Type for arrangement)	Battery type	Lithium metal content	Number of incorporated batteries	Application (Data backup)	Battery class	Outline dimension drawing
CR23500SE-CJ5	CR23500SE-CJ5	1.52g	-	For NC SRAM (M500)	Battery cell	Refer to "Battery Option" in the specification manual for drive unit you are using for the outline dimension drawing for servo.

(2) Materials not falling under Class 9

Mitsubishi type (Type for arrangement)	Battery type	Lithium metal content	Number of incorporated batteries	Application (Data backup)	Battery class	Outline dimension drawing
CR2032 (for built-in battery)	CR2032	0.067g	-	For NC SRAM/	Battery cell	Refer to "Battery Option" in the specification manual for drive unit you are using for the outline dimension drawing for servo.
CR2450 (for built-in battery)	CR2450	0.173g	-	For NC SRAM		
ER6, ER6V series (for built-in battery)	ER6, ER6V	0.65g	-	For NC SRAM/ servo encoder		
A6BAT(MR-BAT)	ER17330V	0.48g	-	For servo encoder		
Q6BAT	Q6BAT	0.49g	-	For NC SRAM		
MDS-BAT6V1SET	2CR17335A	1.2g	2	For servo encoder	Battery	
MR-BAT6V1SET						

(Note) If the number of batteries exceeds 24 batteries for the battery cell or 12 batteries for the battery, the dedicated packing (for materials falling under Class 9) is required.

Appendix 2.1.2 Handling by User

The shipper must confirm the latest IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations, IMDG Codes and laws and orders of the corresponding export country.
These should be checked by the company commissioned for the actual transportation.

IATA: International Air Transport Association
http://www.iata.org/
IMDG Code: A uniform international code for the transport of dangerous goods by seas determined by IMO (International Maritime Organization).
http://www.imo.org/

Appendix 2.1.3 Reference

Refer to the following materials for details on the regulations and responses.
Guidelines regarding transportation of lithium batteries and lithium ion batteries
Battery Association of Japan
http://www.baj.or.jp/e/

Appendix 2.2 Products Information Data Sheet (ER Battery)

MSDS system does not cover the product used in enclosed state. The ER battery described in this section applies to that product.
This description is applied to the normal use, and is provided as reference but not as guarantee.
This description is based on the lithium battery's (ER battery) hazardous goods data sheet (Products Information Data Sheet) which MITSUBISHI has researched, and will be applied only to the ER batteries described in "Transportation Restrictions for Lithium Batteries: Restriction for Packing".

(1) Outline of hazard

Principal hazard and effect	Not found.
Specific hazard	As the chemical substance is stored in a sealed metal container, the battery itself is not hazardous. But when the internal lithium metal attaches to human skin, it causes a chemical skin burn. As a reaction of lithium with water, it may ignite or forms flammable hydrogen gas.
Environmental effect	Not found.
Possible state of emergency	Damages or short-circuits may occur due to external mechanical or electrical pressures.

(2) First-aid measure

Inhalation	If a person inhales the vapor of the substance due to the battery damage, move the person immediately to fresh air. If the person feels sick, consult a doctor immediately.
Skin contact	If the content of the battery attaches to human skin, wash off immediately with water and soap. If skin irritation persists, consult a doctor.
Eye contact	In case of contact with eyes due to the battery damage, rinse immediately with a plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and then consult a doctor.
Ingestion	If swallowed, consult a doctor immediately.

(3) Fire-fighting measure

Appropriate fire-extinguisher	Dry sand, dry chemical, graphite powder or carbon dioxide gas
Special fire-fighting measure	Keep the battery away from the fireplace to prevent fire spreading.
Protectors against fire	Fire-protection gloves, eye/face protector (face mask), body/skin protective cloth

(4) Measure for leakage

Environmental precaution	Dispose of them immediately because strong odors are produced when left for a long time.
How to remove	Get them absorbed into dry sand and then collect the sand in an empty container.

(5) Handling and storage

Handling	**Cautions for safety handling**	Do not peel the external tube or damage it. Do not dispose of the battery in fire or expose it to heat. Do not immerse the battery in water or get it wet. Do not throw the battery. Do not disassemble, modify or transform the battery. Do not short-circuit the battery.
Storage	**Appropriate storage condition**	Avoid direct sunlight, high temperature and high humidity. (Recommended temp. range: +5 to +35C°, humidity: 70%RH or less)
	Material to avoid	Flammable or conductive material (Metal: may cause a short-circuit)

(6) Physical/chemical properties

Appearance	**Physical form**	Solid
	Shape	Cylinder type
	Smell	Odorless
	pH	Not applicable (insoluble)
	Boiling point/Boiling range, Melting point, Decomposition temperature, Flash point	No information

(7) Stability and reactivity

Stability	Stable under normal handling condition.
Condition to avoid	Do not mix multiple batteries with their terminals uninsulated. This may cause a short-circuit, resulting in heating, bursting or ignition.
Hazardous decomposition products	Irritative or toxic gas is emitted in the case of fire.

(8) Toxicological information

As the chemical substance is stored in a sealed metal container, the battery has no harmfulness. Just for reference, the table below describes the main substance of the battery.

< Lithium metal >

Acute toxicity	No information
Local effect	Corrosive action in case of skin contact

< Thionyl chloride >

Acute toxicity	Lc_{50}: 500ppm (inhaled administration to rat)
Local effect	The lungs can be damaged by chronic cough, dyspnea and asthma.

< Aluminum chloride >

Acute toxicity	L_{D50}: 3700ppm (oral administration to rat)
Local effect	Not found.

< Lithium chloride >

Acute toxicity	L_{D50}: 526ppm (oral administration to rat)
Local effect	The central nerves and kidney can be influenced.

< Carbon black >

Acute toxicity	L_{D50}: 2,000mg/kg > (rat)
Carcinogenicity	LARC group 2 (suspected of being carcinogenic)

(9) Ecological information

Mobility, Persistence/ Decomposability, Bio-accumulation potential, Ecological toxicity	Not found.

(10) Caution for disposal

Dispose of the battery following local laws or regulations.

Pack the battery properly to prevent a short-circuit and avoid contact with water.

Appendix 2.3 Forbiddance of Transporting Lithium Battery by Passenger Aircraft Provided in the Code of Federal Regulation

This regulation became effective from Dec.29, 2004. This law is a domestic law of the United States, however it also applies to the domestic flight and international flight departing from or arriving in the United States. Therefore, when transporting lithium batteries to the United State, or within the United State, the shipper must take measures required to transport lithium batteries. Refer to the Federal Register and the code of Federal Regulation for details.
When transporting primary lithium battery by cargo aircraft, indicate that transportation by passenger aircraft is forbidden on the exterior box.
"Lithium Metal batteries forbidden for transport aboard Passenger aircraft"

Appendix 2.4 California Code of Regulation "Best Management Practices for Perchlorate Materials"

When any products that contain primary lithium batteries with perchlorate are shipped to or transported through the State of California, they are subject to the above regulation.The following information must be indicated on the package, etc. of the products that contain primary lithium batteries (with a perchlorate content of 6 ppb or higher).
"Perchlorate Meterial-special handling may apply. See http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/hazardouswaste/perchlorate"

Appendix 2.5 Restriction Related to EU Battery Directive

EU Battery Directive (2006/66/EC) has been enforced since September 26th in 2008. Hereby, battery and machinery incorporating battery marketed in European Union countries must be in compliance with the EU Battery Directive. Lithium battery provided by MITSUBISHI are subjected to this restriction.

Appendix 2.5.1 Important Notes

Follow the instruction bellow as shipping products incorporating MITSUBISHI device.

(1) When shipping products incorporating MITSUBISHI device any time later than September 26th, 2008, the symbol mark shown as Figure 1 in section "Information for End-user" is required to be attached on the machinery or on the package. Also, the explanation of the symbol must be added.

(2) Machinery with battery and maintenance battery produced before the EU Battery Directive are also subjected to the restriction. When shipping those products to EU countries later than September 26th, 2008, follow the instruction explained in (1).

Appendix 2.5.2 Information for End-user

Figure 1

Note: This symbol mark is for EU countries only.

This symbol mark is according to the directive 2006/66/EC Article 20 Information for end-users and Annex II.

Your MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC product is designed and manufactured with high quality materials and components which can be recycled and/or reused. This symbol means that batteries and accumulators, at their end-of-life, should be disposed of separately from your household waste.

If a chemical symbol is printed beneath the symbol shown above, this chemical symbol means that the battery or accumulator contains a heavy metal at a certain concentration. This will be indicated as follows:Hg: mercury (0,0005%), Cd: cadmium (0,002%), Pb: lead (0,004%)

In the European Union there are separate collection systems for used batteries and accumulators. Please, dispose of batteries and accumulators correctly at your local community waste collection/recycling centre.

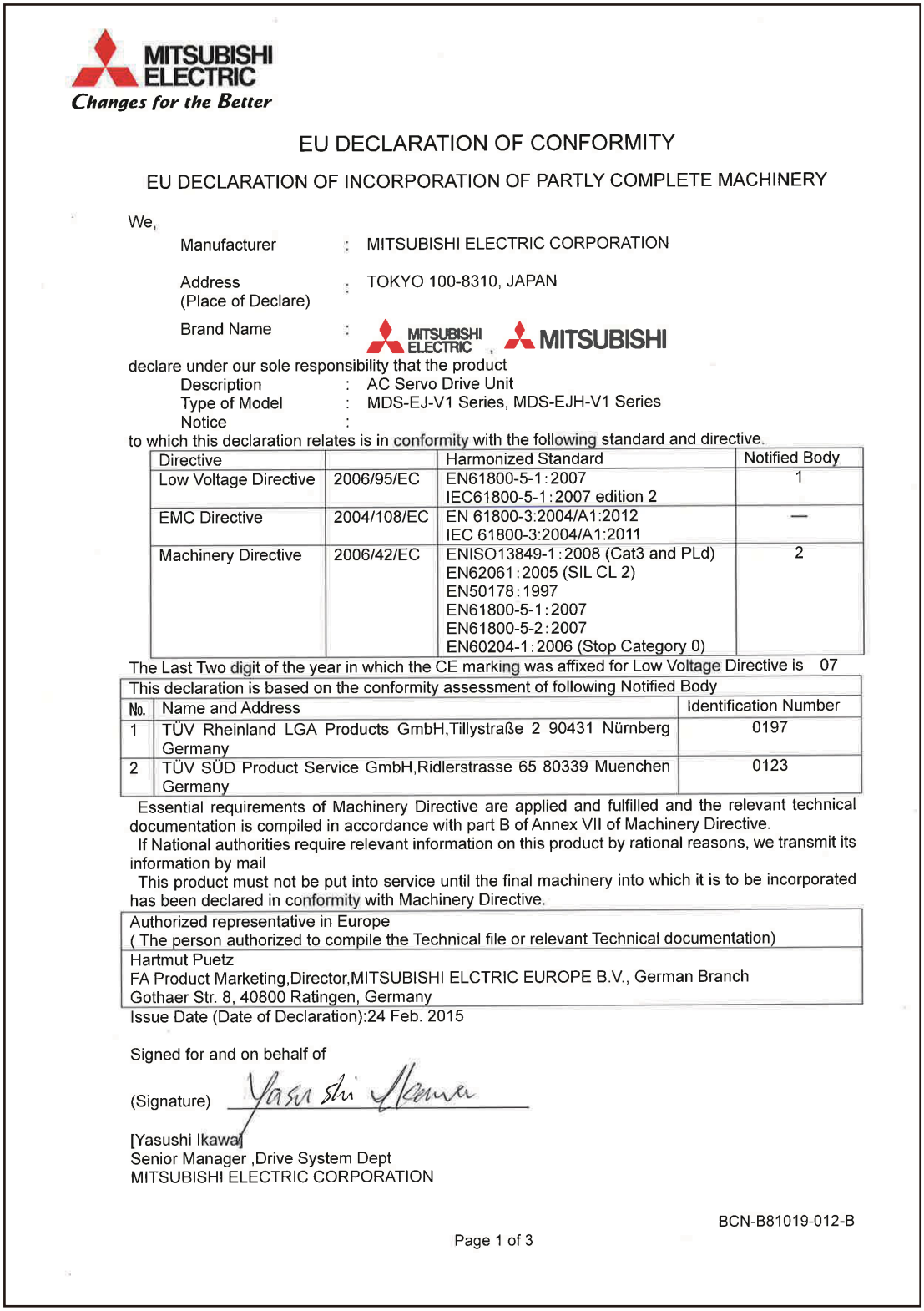
Please, help us to conserve the environment we live in!

Appendix 3

EC Declaration of Conformity

Appendix 3.1 EC Declaration of Conformity

Each series can respond to LVD and EMC and Machinery directive. Approval from a third party certification organization has been also acquired for the Low Voltage Directive.
The declaration of conformity of each unit is shown below.



MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC
Changes for the Better

EU DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

EU DECLARATION OF INCORPORATION OF PARTLY COMPLETE MACHINERY

We,

Manufacturer : MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION

Address (Place of Declare) : TOKYO 100-8310, JAPAN

Brand Name : MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC , MITSUBISHI

declare under our sole responsibility that the product

Description : AC Servo Drive Unit
Type of Model : MDS-EJ-V1 Series, MDS-EJH-V1 Series
Notice :

to which this declaration relates is in conformity with the following standard and directive.

Directive		Harmonized Standard	Notified Body
Low Voltage Directive	2006/95/EC	EN61800-5-1:2007 IEC61800-5-1:2007 edition 2	1
EMC Directive	2004/108/EC	EN 61800-3:2004/A1:2012 IEC 61800-3:2004/A1:2011	—
Machinery Directive	2006/42/EC	ENISO13849-1:2008 (Cat3 and PLd) EN62061:2005 (SIL CL 2) EN50178:1997 EN61800-5-1:2007 EN61800-5-2:2007 EN60204-1:2006 (Stop Category 0)	2

The Last Two digit of the year in which the CE marking was affixed for Low Voltage Directive is 07

This declaration is based on the conformity assessment of following Notified Body

No.	Name and Address	Identification Number
1	TÜV Rheinland LGA Products GmbH,Tillystraße 2 90431 Nürnberg Germany	0197
2	TÜV SÜD Product Service GmbH,Ridlerstrasse 65 80339 Muenchen Germany	0123

Essential requirements of Machinery Directive are applied and fulfilled and the relevant technical documentation is compiled in accordance with part B of Annex VII of Machinery Directive.
If National authorities require relevant information on this product by rational reasons, we transmit its information by mail
This product must not be put into service until the final machinery into which it is to be incorporated has been declared in conformity with Machinery Directive.

Authorized representative in Europe
(The person authorized to compile the Technical file or relevant Technical documentation)

Hartmut Puetz
FA Product Marketing,Director,MITSUBISHI ELCTRIC EUROPE B.V., German Branch
Gothaer Str. 8, 40800 Ratingen, Germany

Issue Date (Date of Declaration):24 Feb. 2015

Signed for and on behalf of

(Signature) Yasushi Ikawa

[Yasushi Ikawa]
Senior Manager ,Drive System Dept
MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION

BCN-B81019-012-B

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Appendix 4

Instruction Manual for Compliance with UL/c-UL Standard

The instructions of UL/c-UL listed products are described in this manual.
The descriptions of this manual are conditions to meet the UL/c-UL standard for the UL/c-UL listed products. To obtain the best performance, be sure to read this manual carefully before use.
To ensure proper use, be sure to read specification manual, connection manual and maintenance manual carefully for each product before use.

Appendix 4.1 Operation Surrounding Air Ambient Temperature

The recognized operation ambient temperature of each unit are as shown in the table below. The recognized operation ambient temperatures are the same as an original product specification for all of the units.

Classification	Unit name	Operation ambient temperature
AC servo/spindle system	Power supply unit, AC Reactor	0 to 55°C
	Servo, Spindle drive unit	0 to 55°C
	Power Backup unit	0 to 55°C
	Option unit, Battery unit	0 to 55°C
	Servo motor, Spindle motor	0 to 40°C

Appendix 4.2 Notes for AC Servo/Spindle System

Appendix 4.2.1 Warning

It takes 15 minutes maximum to discharge the bus capacitor.
When starting wiring or inspection, shut the power off and wait for more than 15 minutes to avoid a hazard of electrical shock.

Appendix 4.2.2 Installation

MDS-E/EH/EJ/EJH Series are UL/c-UL listed "open type" drives and must be installed into an end-use electrical enclosure.
The minimum enclosure size is based on 150 percent of each MDS-E/EH/EJ/EJH Series are installed a pollution degree 2 environment.
And also, design the enclosure so that the ambient temperature in the enclosure is 55°C (131°F) or less, refer to the specifications manual.

Appendix 4.2.3 Short-circuit Ratings (SCCR)

Suitable for use in a circuit capable of delivering not more than 100kA rms symmetrical amperes, 480 volts maximum. (MDS-E-CV, MDS-EJ are suitable for use in a circuit capable of delivering 240 volts maximum, MDS-EH-CV, MDS-EJH suitable for use in a circuit capable of delivering 480 volts maximum.)

Appendix 4.2.4 Over-temperature Protection for Motor

Motor Over temperature sensing is not provided by the drive.

Appendix 4.2.5 Peripheral Devices

To comply with UL/c-UL Standard, use the peripheral devices which conform to the corresponding standard.

Circuit Protector, Fuses, Magnetic contactor and AC Reactor

Applicable power supply unit	UL489 Circuit Protector	UL Fuse Class T	AC Reactor
MDS-E-CV-37	20A	40A	D-AL-7.5K
MDS-E-CV-75	40A	60A	D-AL-7.5K
MDS-E-CV-110	60A	80A	D-AL-11K
MDS-E-CV-185	100A	150A	D-AL-18.5K
MDS-E-CV-300	150A	225A	D-AL-30K
MDS-E-CV-370	200A	300A	D-AL-37K
MDS-E-CV-450	225A	350A	D-AL-45K
MDS-E-CV-550	300A	400A	D-AL-55K
MDS-EH-CV-37	10A	15A	DH-AL-7.5K
MDS-EH-CV-75	20A	30A	DH-AL-7.5K
MDS-EH-CV-110	30A	40A	DH-AL-11K
MDS-EH-CV-185	50A	80A	DH-AL-18.5K
MDS-EH-CV-300	80A	150A	DH-AL-30K
MDS-EH-CV-370	100A	150A	DH-AL-37K
MDS-EH-CV-450	125A	200A	DH-AL-45K
MDS-EH-CV-550	150A	225A	DH-AL-55K
MDS-EH-CV-750	200A	300A	DH-AL-75K

Applicable drive unit	UL 489 Circuit Protector (240Vac)		UL Fuse Class T (300Vac)	
	1phase	3phase	1phase	3phase
MDS-EJ-V1-10	5A	5A	10A	10A
MDS-EJ-V1-15	10A	5A	15A	20A
MDS-EJ-V1-30	10A	5A	15A	20A
MDS-EJ-V1-40	---	10A	---	20A
MDS-EJ-V1-80	---	15A	---	30A
MDS-EJ-V1-100	---	20A	---	40A
MDS-EJ-SP-20	---	5A	---	15A
MDS-EJ-SP-40	---	15A	---	40A
MDS-EJ-SP-80	---	30A	---	60A
MDS-EJ-SP-100	---	40A	---	90A
MDS-EJ-SP-120	---	50A	---	125A
MDS-EJ-SP-160	---	75A	---	175A
MDS-EJH-V1-10	---	5A	---	10A
MDS-EJH-V1-15	---	5A	---	10A
MDS-EJH-V1-20	---	10A	---	15A
MDS-EJH-V1-40	---	10A	---	20A

Circuit Protector for spindle motor Fan

Select the Circuit Protector by doubling the spindle motor fan rated.
A rush current that is approximately double the rated current will flow, when the fan is started

<Notice>

- For installation in United States, branch circuit protection must be provided, in accordance with the National Electrical Code and any applicable local codes.
- For installation in Canada, branch circuit protection must be provided, in accordance with the Canadian Electrical Code and any applicable provincial codes.

Appendix 4.2.6 Field Wiring Reference Table for Input and Output (Power Wiring)

Use the UL-approved round crimping terminals to wire the input and output terminals of each unit. Crimp the terminals with the crimping tool recommended by the terminal manufacturer. Please protect terminal ring by the insulation cover. Following described crimping terminals and tools type are examples of Japan Solderless Terminal Mfg. Co., Ltd. This wire size is each unit maximum rating. The selection method is indicated in each specification manual.

(1) Power Supply Unit (MDS-E/EH-CV)

Unit Type	**MDS-E-CV-**	37 to 75	110 to 185	300 to 450	550	
	MDS-EH-CV-	---	37 to 185	300 to 750	---	---
Terminal Screw Size	**TE2 (L+, L-)**	M6	M6	M6	M6	M10
	Torque [lb in/ N m]	35.4/4.0	35.4/4.0	35.4/4.0	35.4/4.0	97.3/11.0
	TE3 (L11, L21)	M4	M4	M4	M4	
	Torque [lb in/ N m]	10.6/1.2	10.6/1.2	10.6/1.2	10.6/1.2	
	TE1 (L1, L2, L3)	---	M5	M8	M10	
	Torque [lb in/ N m]	---	17.7/2.0	53.1/6.0	97.3/11.0	
	TE1 (⏚)	M4	M5	M8	M10	
	Torque [lb in/ N m]	10.6/1.2	17.7/2.0	53.1/6.0	97.3/11.0	

TE2 (L+, L-)

Unit Type	**MDS-E-CV-**	---	37	75	---	110	---
	MDS-EH-CV-	37	75	---	110	---	185
Wire Size (AWG) /Temp Rating Note 1		#14/60°C #14/75°C	#14/75°C	#12/60°C #12/75°C	#8/60°C #10/75°C	#10/60°C #10/75°C	#4/60°C #6/75°C
Crimping Terminals Type		R2-4	R2-6	R5.5-6	#8: R8-6 #10: R5.5-6	R5.5-6	#4: R22-6 #6: R14-6
Crimping Tools Type		YHT-2210	YHT-2210	YHT-2210	YHT-2210	YHT-2210	YPT-60N

Unit Type	**MDS-E-CV-**	185	---	---	300	370 to 550
	MDS-EH-CV-	300	370	450	---	550, 750
Wire Size (AWG) /Temp Rating Note 1		#2/60°C #4/75°C	#1/0/60°C #2/75°C	#1/0/60°C #1/0/75°C or Bus-bar	#1/0/75°C or Bus-bar	Bus-bar
Crimping Terminals Type		#2: R38-S6 #4: R22-6	#1/0: R60-S6 #2: R38-S6	#1/0: R60-S6	#1/0: R60-S6 or ---(Bus-bar)	---
Crimping Tools Type		YPT-60N	YPT-60N	YPT-60N	YPT-60N or ---(Bus-bar)	---

TE3 (L11, L21)

Unit Type	**MDS-E/EH-CV-**	37 to 750
Wire Size (AWG)/Temp Rating Note 1		#14/75°C
Crimping Terminals Type		R2-4
Crimping Tools Type		YHT-2210

TE1 (L1, L2, L3)

Unit Type	**MDS-E-CV-**	37	---	---	75	110	185
	MDS-EH-CV-	---	37, 75	110	---	185	---
Wire Size (AWG)/Temp Rating Note 1		#14/60°C #14/75°C	#14/60°C #14/75°C	#12/75°C #12/60°C	#10/60°C #10/75°C	#6/60°C #8/75°C	#4/60°C #6/75°C
Crimping Terminals Type		---	R2-5	R5.5-5	---	#6: R14-5 #8: R8-5	#4: R22-S5 #6: R14-5
Crimping Tools Type		---	YHT-2210	HT-2210	---	YPT-60N	YPT-60N

Unit Type	**MDS-E-CV-**	---	---	300	370, 450	550
	MDS-EH-CV-	300	370, 450	550	750	---
Wire Size (AWG)/Temp Rating Note 1		#4/60°C #6/75°C	#2/60°C #4/75°C	#2/75°C	#1/0/75°C	#3/0/75°C
Crimping Terminals Type		#4: R22-8 #6: R14-8	#2: R38-S8 #4: R22-8	R38-S8	R60-S8	R80-10
Crimping Tools Type		YPT-60N	YPT-60N	YPT-60N	YPT-60N	YPT-150-1

PE (⏚)

Unit Type	MDS-E-CV-	37	---	---	75	110	185
	MDS-EH-CV-	---	37, 75	110	---	185	---
Wire Size (AWG)/Temp Rating Note 1		#14/60°C #14/75°C	#14/60°C #14/75°C	#12/75°C #12/60°C	#10/60°C #10/75°C	#6/60°C #8/75°C	#4/60°C #6/75°C
Crimping Terminals Type		R2-4	R2-5	R5.5-5	R5.5-S4	#6: R14-5 #8: R8-5	#4: R22-S5 #6: R14-5
Crimping Tools Type		YHT-2210	YHT-2210	HT-2210	HT-2210	YPT-60N	YPT-60N

Unit Type	MDS-E-CV-	---	---	300	370, 450	550
	MDS-EH-CV-	300	370, 450	550	750	---
Wire Size (AWG)/Temp Rating Note 1		#4/60°C #6/75°C	#2/60°C #4/75°C	#2/75°C	#1/0/75°C	#3/0/75°C
Crimping Terminals Type		#4: R22-8 #6: R14-8	#2: R38-S8 #4: R22-8	R38-S8	R60-S8	R80-10
Crimping Tools Type		YPT-60N	YPT-60N	YPT-60N	YPT-60N	YPT-150-1

(Note 1) 60°C: Polyvinyl chloride insulated wires (IV).
75°C: Grade heat-resistant polyvinyl chloride insulated wires (HIV).
Use copper wire only.
Above listed wire are for use in the electric cabinet on machine or equipment.

(Note 2) Select the wire size according to the motor's rated current.

(2) Spindle Drive Unit (MDS-E/EH-SP/SP2, EJ-SP)

Unit Type	MDS-E-SP/SP2-	20 to 80	---	16080		160 to 200	240 to 320	400 to 640	---	---
	MDS-EH-SP-	20, 40	80	---		100, 160	200 to 480	600	---	---
	MDS-EJ-SP-	---	---	---		---	---	---	20,40,80	100,120,160
Terminal Screw Size	TE2 (L+, L-)	M6	M6	M6		M6	M6	M6	---	---
	Torque [lb in/ N m]	35.4/4.0	35.4/4.0	35.4/4.0		35.4/4.0	35.4/4.0	35.4/4.0	---	---
	TE3 (L11, L21)	M4	M4	M4		M4	M4	M4	---	M3.5
	Torque [lb in/ N m]	10.6/1.2	10.6/1.2	10.6/1.2		10.6/1.2	10.6/1.2	10.6/1.2	---	10.6/1.2
	TE1 (L1, L2, L3/ U,V,W)	---	---	---	M5	M5	M8	M10	---	M4
	Torque [lb in/ N m]	---	---	---	17.7/2.0	17.7/2.0	53.1/6.0	97.3/11.0	---	10.6/1.2
	TE4 (U,V,W)	---	---	---		---	---	---	---	M4
	Torque [lb in/ N m]	---	---	---		---	---	---	---	10.6/1.2
	PE (⏚)	M4	M5	M5		M5	M8	M10	M4	M4
	Torque [lb in/ N m]	10.6/1.2	17.7/2.0	17.7/2.0		17.7/2.0	53.1/6.0	97.3/11.0	10.6/1.2	10.6/1.2

TE2 (L+, L-)

Wire size depends on the Power Supply Unit (MDS-E/EH-CV Series).

TE3 or CNP2 (L11, L21) or CNP2 (L11,L21)

Unit Type	MDS-E/EH-SP/SP2-	20 to 640	---
	MDS-EJ-SP	100, 120, 160	20, 40, 80
Wire Size (AWG)/Temp Rating Note 1		#14/60°C #14/75°C	#14/60°C #14/75°C
Crimping Terminals Type		R2-4	---
Crimping Tools Type		YHT-2210	---

TE1 (U, V, W)

Unit Type	MDS-E-SP/SP2-	20, 40	---	80	---	160	16080	200
	MDS-EH-SP-	20	40	80	100	---	---	160
Wire Size (AWG)/Temp Rating Note 1		#14/60°C #14/75°C	#12/60°C #12/75°C	#10/60°C #10/75°C	#6/60°C #8/75°C	#4/60°C #6/75°C	#4/60°C(L) #10/60°C(M) #6/75°C(L) #10/75°C(M)	#4/75°C
Crimping Terminals Type		---	---	---	#6: R14-5 #8: R8-5	#4: R22-S5 #6: R14-5	#4: R22-S5 #6: R14-5 #10: ---	R22-S5
Crimping Tools Type		---	---	---	YPT-60N	YPT-60N	YPT-60N	YPT-60N

Unit Type								
	MDS-E-SP/SP2-	---	240	320	400	640	---	---
	MDS-EH-SP-	200	---	320	---	---	480	600
Wire Size (AWG)/Temp Rating Note 1		#2/75°C	#2/75°C	#1/0/75°C	#3/0/75°C	#4/0/75°C	#1/ 105°C	#1/0/105°C
Crimping Terminals Type		R38-S8	38-S8	60-S8	80-10	100-10	60-S8	60-10
Crimping Tools Type		YPT-60N	YPT-60N	YPT-60N	YPT-150-1	YPT-150-1	YPT-60N	YPT-60N

PE (⏚)

Unit Type							
	MDS-E-SP/SP2-	20, 40	---	80	---	---	160
	MDS-EH-SP-	20	40	---	80	100	---
Wire Size (AWG)/Temp Rating Note 1		#14/60°C #14/75°C	#12/60°C #12/75°C	#10/60°C #10/75°C	#10/60°C #10/75°C	#6/60°C #8/75°C	#4/60°C #6/75°C
Crimping Terminals Type		R2-4	R5.5-4	R5.5-4	R5.5-5	#6: R14-5 #8: R8-5	#4: R22-S5 #6: R14-5
Crimping Tools Type		YHT-2210	YHT-2210	YHT-2210	YHT-2210	YPT-60N	YPT-60N

Unit Type						
	MDS-E-SP/SP2-	16080	200	---	240	320
	MDS-EH-SP-	---	160	200	---	320
Wire Size (AWG)/Temp Rating Note 1		#4/60°C(L) #10/60°C(M) #6/75°C(L) #10/75°C(M)	#4/75°C	#2/75°C	#2/75°C	#1/0/75°C
Crimping Terminals Type		#4: R22-S5 #6: R14-5 #10: ---	R22-S5	R38-S8	38-S8	60-S8
Crimping Tools Type		YPT-60N	YPT-60N	YPT-60N	YPT-60N	YPT-60N

Unit Type					
	MDS-E-SP/SP2-	400	640	---	---
	MDS-EH-SP-	---	---	480	600
Wire Size (AWG)/Temp Rating Note 1		#3/0/75°C	#4/0/75°C	#1/105°C	#1/0/105°C
Crimping Terminals Type		80-10	100-10	60-S8	60-10
Crimping Tools Type		YPT-150-1	YPT-150-1	YPT-60N	YPT-60N

CNP1 (L1, L2, L3), CNP3/TE4 (U, V, W)

Unit Type					
	MDS-EJ-SP-	20, 40, 80	100	120	160
Wire Size (AWG)/Temp Rating Note 1		#14/60°C #14/75°C	#12/75°C	#10/75°C	#6/60°C #8/75°C
Crimping Terminals Type		---	R5.5-5	R5.5-5	R8-5
Crimping Tools Type		---	YHT-2210	YHT-2210	YPT-60N

PE (⏚)

Unit Type					
	MDS-EJ-SP-	20, 40, 80	100	120	160
Wire Size (AWG)/Temp Rating Note 1		#14/60°C #14/75°C	#12/75°C	#10/75°C	#6/60°C #8/75°C
Crimping Terminals Type		R2-4	R5.5-5	R5.5-5	#6: R14-5 #8: R8-5
Crimping Tools Type		YHT-2210	YHT-2210	YHT-2210	YPT-60N

(Note 1) 60°C: Polyvinyl chloride insulated wires (IV).
75°C: Grade heat-resistant polyvinyl chloride insulated wires (HIV).
Use copper wire only.
Above listed wire are for use in the electric cabinet on machine or equipment.

(Note 2) Select the wire size according to the motor's rated current.

(3) Servo Drive Unit (MDS-E/EH-V1/V2, EJ/EJH-V1)

Unit Type	MDS-E-V1/V2-	20 to 160	160W	320	320W	---
	MDS-EH-V1/V2-	10 to 80	80W	160, 160W	200	---
	MDS-EJ-V1-	---	---	---	---	10 to 100
	MDS-EJH-V1-	---	---	---	---	10 to 40
Terminal Screw Size	TE2 (L+, L-)	M6	M6	M6	M6	---
	Torque [lb in/ N m]	35.4/4.0	35.4/4.0	35.4/4.0	35.4/4.0	---
	TE3 (L11, L21)	M4	M4	M4	M4	---
	Torque [lb in/ N m]	10.6/1.2	10.6/1.2	10.6/1.2	10.6/1.2	---
	TE1 (L1, L2, L3)	---	---	M5	M8	---
	Torque [lb in/ N m]	---	---	17.7/2.0	53.1/6.0	---
	TE1 (⏚)	M4	M5	M5	M8	---
	Torque [lb in/ N m]	10.6/1.2	17.7/2.0	17.7/2.0	53.1/6.0	---
	CNP1 (L1,L2,L3,N,P1,P2),and CNP3 (U,V,W))	---	---	---	---	---
	Torque [lb in/ N m]	---	---	---	---	---

TE2 (L+, L-)

Wire size depends on the Power Supply Unit (MDS-E/EH-CV Series).

TE3 or CNP2 (L11, L21)

Unit Type	MDS-E-V1/V2-	10 to 320W	---
	MDS-EJ/EJH-V1-	---	10 to 100
Wire Size (AWG)/Temp Rating Note 1		#14/60°C #14/75°C	#14/60°C #14/75°C
Crimping Terminals Type		R2-4	---
Crimping Tools Type		YHT-2210	---

TE1 (U, V, W)

Unit Type	MDS-E-V1/V2-	20, 40	80	---	160	160W
	MDS-EH-V1/V2-	10 to 40	80	80W	---	---
Wire Size (AWG)/Temp Rating Note 1		#14/60°C #14/75°C	#12/60°C #12/75°C	#10/60°C #10/75°C	#8/60°C #8/75°C	#8/75°C
Crimping Terminals Type		---	---	---	---	---
Crimping Tools Type		---	---	---	---	---

Unit Type	MDS-E-V1/V2-	---	---	320	---	320W
	MDS-EH-V1/V2-	160	160W	---	200	---
Wire Size (AWG)/Temp Rating Note 1		#8/60°C #8/75°C	#6/60°C #8/75°C	#4/75°C	#4/75°C	#2/75°C
Crimping Terminals Type		R8-5	#6: R14-5 #8: R8-5	R22-5	R22-S8	R38-S8
Crimping Tools Type		YPT-60N	YPT-60N	YPT-60N	YPT-60N	YPT-60N

PE (⏚)

Unit Type	MDS-E-V1/V2-	20, 40	80	---	160	160W
	MDS-EH-V1/V2-	10 to 40	80	80W	---	---
Wire Size (AWG)/Temp Rating Note 1		#14/60°C #14/75°C	#12/60°C #12/75°C	#10/60°C #10/75°C	#8/60°C #8/75°C	#8/75°C
Crimping Terminals Type		R2-4	R5.5-4	R5.5-5	R8-4	R8-5
Crimping Tools Type		YHT-2210	HT-2210	YHT-2210	YPT-60N	YPT-60N

Unit Type	MDS-E-V1/V2-	---	---	320	---	320W
	MDS-EH-V1/V2-	160	160W	---	200	---
Wire Size (AWG)/Temp Rating Note 1		#8/60°C #8/75°C	#6/60°C #8/75°C	#4/75°C	#4/75°C	#2/75°C
Crimping Terminals Type		R8-5	#6: R14-5 #8: R8-5	R22-5	R22-S8	R38-S8
Crimping Tools Type		YPT-60N	YPT-60N	YPT-60N	YPT-60N	YPT-60N

CNP1 (L1, L2, L3), CNP3 (U, V, W)

Unit Type	**MDS-EJ-V1-**	10 to 80	100
	MDS-EJH-V1-	10 to 40	---
Wire Size (AWG)/Temp Rating Note 1		#14/60 or 75°C	#14/60 or 75°C
Crimping Terminals Type		---	---
Crimping Tools Type		---	---

PE (⏚)

Unit Type	**MDS-EJ-V1-**	10 to 80	100
	MDS-EJH-V1-	10 to 40	---
Wire Size (AWG)/Temp Rating Note 1		#14/60 or 75°C	#14/60 or 75°C
Crimping Terminals Type		R2-4	R5.5-4
Crimping Tools Type		YHT-2210	YHT-2210

(Note 1) 60°C: Polyvinyl chloride insulated wires (IV).
75°C: Grade heat-resistant polyvinyl chloride insulated wires (HIV).
Use copper wire only.
Above listed wire are for use in the electric cabinet on machine or equipment.

(Note 2) Select the wire size according to the motor's rated current.

(4) Option Unit : Dynamic Brake Unit (MDS-D-DBU)

Type	**MDS-D-DBU**	
Terminal Screw Size	**U, V, W, ⏚**	M4
	Torque [lb in/ N m]	10.6/1.2

TE1 (U, V, W, ⏚)

Unit Type	**MDS-D-DBU**
Wire Size (AWG) /Temp Rating Note 1	#10/75°C
Crimping Terminals Type	R5.5-4
Crimping Tools Type	YHT-2210

(Note 1) 75°C: Grade heat-resistant polyvinyl chloride insulated wires (HIV).
Use copper wire only.
Above listed wire are for use in the electric cabinet on machine or equipment.

(Note 2) Select the wire size according to the motor's rated current.

(5) AC Reactor (D/DH-AL)

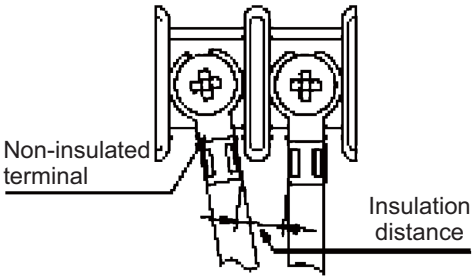
Type	**D-AL-**	7.5K, 11K	18.5K to 45K	55K
	DH-AL-	7.5K, 11K	18.5K to 75K	---
Terminal Screw Size	**L11, L12, L13, L21, L22, L23**	M5	M6	M10
	Torque [lb in/ N m]	17.7/2.0	35.4/4.0	97.3/11.0

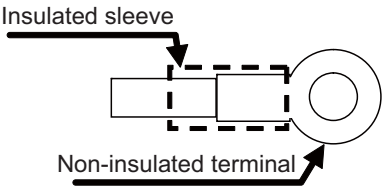
Input/Output (L11, L12, L13, L21, L22, L23)

The wire connected with AC Reactor becomes same size as TE1 of the selected Power supply unit.

(6) Notes of Round Crimping Terminals and Terminal Block

The non-insulation ring tongue must have the insulated sleeving described below to prevent electric shock. The insulated sleeve must be provided with SUMITOMO ELECTRIC FINE POLYMER INC. (File No.: E48762, Catalogue No.: SUMITUBE F(Z) or 939) per the illustration below.





Appendix 4.2.7 Motor Over Load Protection

Spindle drive unit MDS-E/EH-SP/SP2 Servo drive unit MDS-E/EH-V1/V2, MDS-EJ/EJH series have each solid-state motor over load protection. (The motor full load current is the same as rated current.)

When adjusting the level of motor over load, set the parameter as follows.

(1) MDS-E/EH-SP/SP2, MDS-EJ-SP (Spindle drive unit)

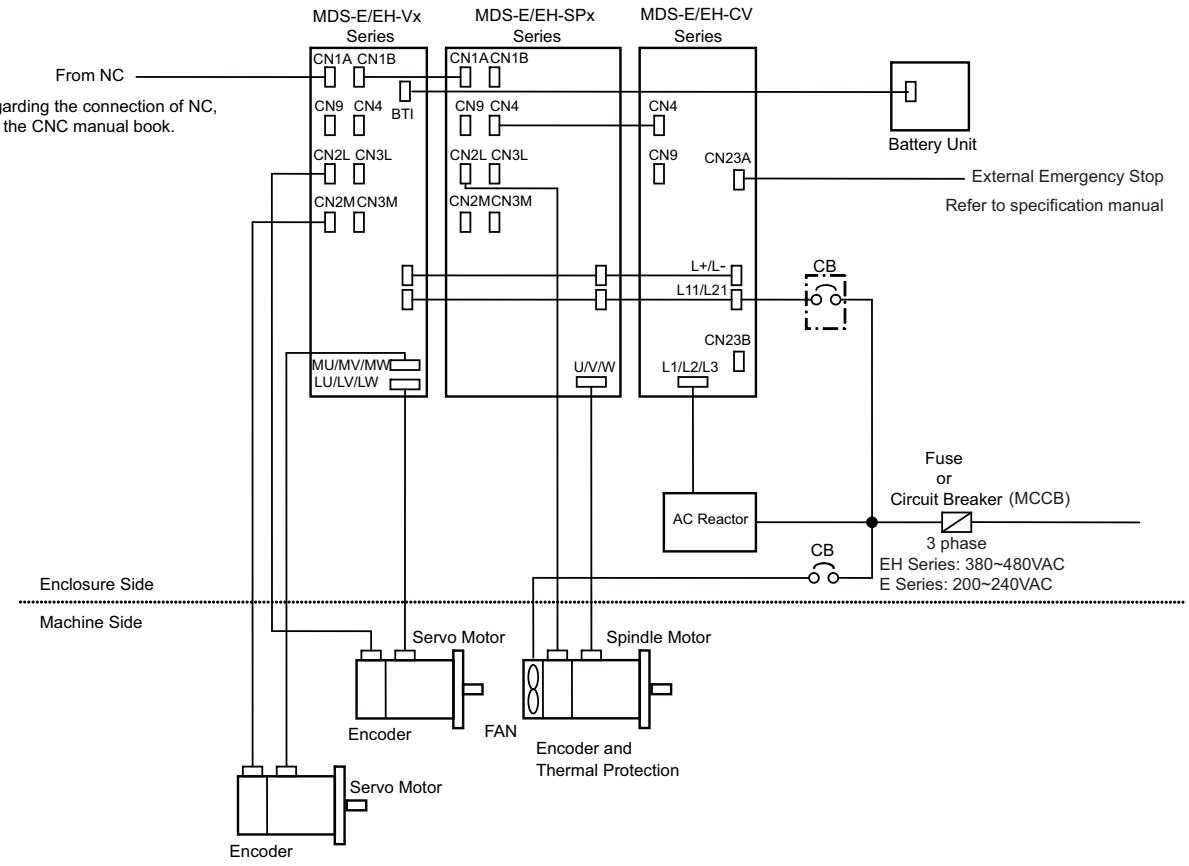
Parameter No.	Parameter abbr.	Parameter Name	Setting Procedure	Standard Setting Value	Setting Range
SP021	OLT*	Overload time constant	Set the time constant for overload detection. (Unit: 1 second.)	60s	0 to 15300s
SP022	OLL	Overload detection level	Set the overload current detection level with a percentage (%) of the rating.	120%	1 to 200%

(2) MDS-E/EH-V1/V2, MDS-EJ/EJH-V1 (Servo drive unit)

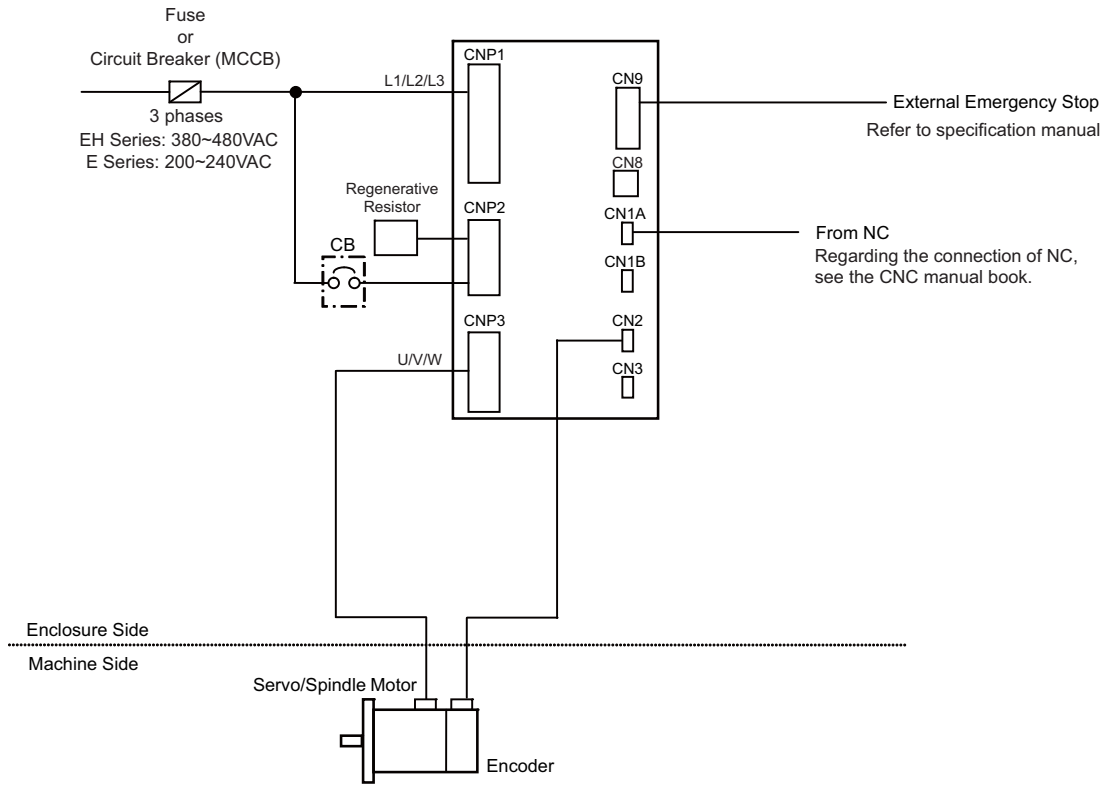
Parameter No.	Parameter abbr.	Parameter Name	Setting Procedure	Standard Setting Value	Setting Range
SV021	OLT	Overload time constant	Set the time constant for overload detection. (Unit: 1 second.)	60s	1 to 300s
SV022	OLL	Overload detection level	Set the overload current detection level with a percentage (%) of the stall rating.	150%	1 to 500%

Appendix 4.3 AC Servo/Spindle System Connection

Appendix 4.3.1 MDS-E/EH-Vx/SP Series



Appendix 4.3.2 MDS-EJ/EJH-V1/SP Series



Revision History

Date of revision	Manual No.	Revision details
Feb. 2015	IB(NA)1501232-A	First edition created.
May 2015	IB(NA)1501232-B	- "Precautions for Safety" was revised. - Resolution of encoder D48 was changed. - Descriptions for the single phase specifications were added. - MDS-EJ-V1-100 was added. - "System Configuration" was revised. - "Explanation of Type" was revised. - "Specifications List" and "Torque Characteristics" in "Servo Motor" were revised. - "Servo Drive Unit" and "Explanation of Each Part" were revised. - Function Specifications List was revised. - The pictures of NC in following chapters were changed to the ones of M800. "OMR-FF Control", "STO (Safe Torque Off) Function", "SBC (Safe Brake Control) Function", "Deceleration and Stop Function at Power Failure", and "Retraction Function at Power Failure". - "Quakeproof Level" and "Shaft Characteristics" in "Servo Motor" were revised. - "Overload Protection Characteristics" was added. - "Magnetic Brake" was revised. - "Dynamic Brake Characteristics" was revised. - "Servo Options" was revised. - "Battery Options" was revised. - Example of wiring was added "Serial Output Interface Unit for ABZ Analog Encoder MDS-B-HR". - "Regenerative Option" was revised. - "Cables and Connectors" was revised. - "List of Cables and Connectors" was revised. - "Example of Wires by Unit" was revised. - "Calculation of the Regenerative Energy" was revised. - "Calculation of the Positioning Frequency" was revised. - "Required Capacity of Power Supply" was revised. - "Cable and Connector Specifications" was revised. - "Restrictions for Lithium Batteries" was revised. - "Instruction Manual for Compliance with UL/c-UL Standard" was added. - Miswrite is corrected.
Jul. 2015	IB(NA)1501232-C	- Descriptions for spindle drive units and spindle motors were added. - Servo motor HG123 and 142 were added. - "System Configuration" was revised. - "Explanation of Type" was revised. - "Specifications List" and "Torque Characteristics" in "Servo Motor" were revised. - "Spindle Motor" was added. - "Drive Unit" was revised. - Function Specifications List was revised. - "Power Supply Diagnosis Display Function" was revised. - "Drive Unit Diagnosis Display Function" was added.

Date of revision	Manual No.	Revision details
Jul. 2015	IB(NA)1501232-C	- "Quakeproof Level" and "Shaft Characteristics" in "Servo Motor" were was revised. - "Oil / Water Standards" was revised. - "Overload Protection Characteristics", "Magnetic Brake", and "Dynamic Brake Characteristics" were revised. - "Heating Value" was revised. - "Battery Option" was revised. - "Spindle Side PLG Serial Output Encoder (TS5690, MU1606 Series)" was revised. - "Regenerative Option" was revised. - "Cable Connection Diagram" was revised. - "List of Cables and Connectors" was revised. - "Example of Wires by Unit" was revised. - "Selection of Circuit Protector and Contactor" was revised. - "Selection of Earth Leakage Breaker" was revised. - "Circuit Protector" was revised. - "Relay" was revised. - "Selection of the Spindle Motor" was added. - "Selection of the Regenerative Resistor" was revised. - "Required Capacity of Power Supply" was revised. - "Spindle Encoder Cable" was added. - "Connector for Drive Unit" was revised. - "Connector for Spindle" was added. - "EC Declaration of Conformity" was revised. - "Instruction Manual for Compliance with UL/c-UL Standard" was revised. - Miswrite is corrected.

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China (Hangzhou) Service Dealer
China (Wuhan) Service Satellite

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China (Xiamen) Service Dealer
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Korea Service Center
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Notice

Every effort has been made to keep up with software and hardware revisions in the contents described in this manual. However, please understand that in some unavoidable cases simultaneous revision is not possible.
Please contact your Mitsubishi Electric dealer with any questions or comments regarding the use of this product.

Duplication Prohibited

MITSUBISHI CNC

MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION
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MODEL	MDS-EJ/EJH Series
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