



Changes for the Better

MITSUBISHI CNC

Specifications Manual

MDS-DM Series



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  .
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	Indicates a mandatory matter. For example, grounding is indicated as  .
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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, servomotor and spindle motor, etc.

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

- Servomotor
- Linear servomotor
- Spindle 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



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 servomotor 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 servomotor, direct-drive motor and built-in IPM spindle motor uses permanent magnets in the rotor, so observe the following precautions.
 - (1) Handling
 - The linear servomotor, 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.
 - (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 servomotor.

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.

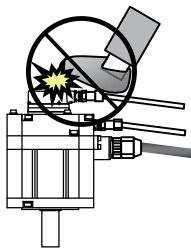
CAUTION

3. Various precautions

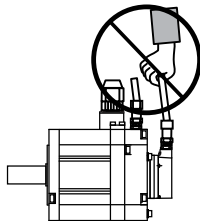
Observe the following precautions. Incorrect handling of the unit could lead to faults, injuries and electric shocks, etc.

(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 detector 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 detectors 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.

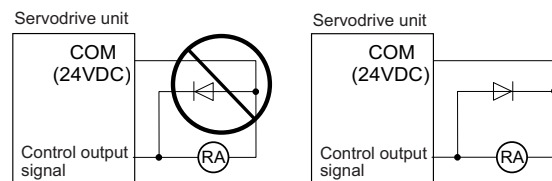
(Note 2) -15°C to 55°C for linear servomotor.

- ⚠ 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 servomotor to the machine. Insufficient fixing could lead to the servomotor slipping off during operation.
- ⚠ Always install the servomotor 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 servomotor shaft end, do not apply an impact by hammering, etc. The detector could be damaged.
- ⚠ Do not apply a load exceeding the tolerable load onto the servomotor 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 linear servomotor.
- ⚠ Always provide a mechanical stopper on the end of the linear servomotor'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 dealer.

⚠ 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 servomotor. 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 linear servomotor does not have a stopping device such as magnetic brakes. Install a stopping device on the machine side.

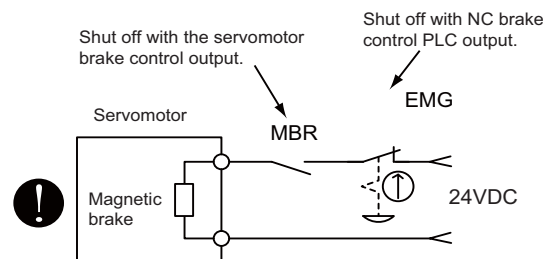
⚠ CAUTION

(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 servomotor 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 servomotor 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 servomotor with magnetic brakes or install an external brake mechanism.
- ⚠ Use a double circuit configuration that allows the operation circuit for the magnetic brakes to be operated even by the external emergency stop signal.
- ⚠ 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, back up the machining programs, tool data and parameters with an input/output unit, and then replace the battery.
-  Do not short circuit, charge, overheat, incinerate or disassemble the battery.
-  For after-purchase servicing of the built-in motor (including the detector), supplies of servicing parts and repairs can only be offered.
-  For maintenance, part replacement, and services in case of failures in the built-in motor (including the detector), take necessary actions at your end. For spindle drive unit, Mitsubishi can offer the after-purchase servicing as with the general spindle drive unit.
-  When a failure has occurred in the built-in motor (including the detector), some period of time can be required to supply the servicing parts or repair. Prepare the spare parts at your end whenever possible.

(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 servomotor 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!

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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 .

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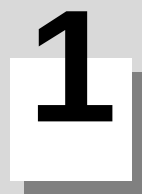
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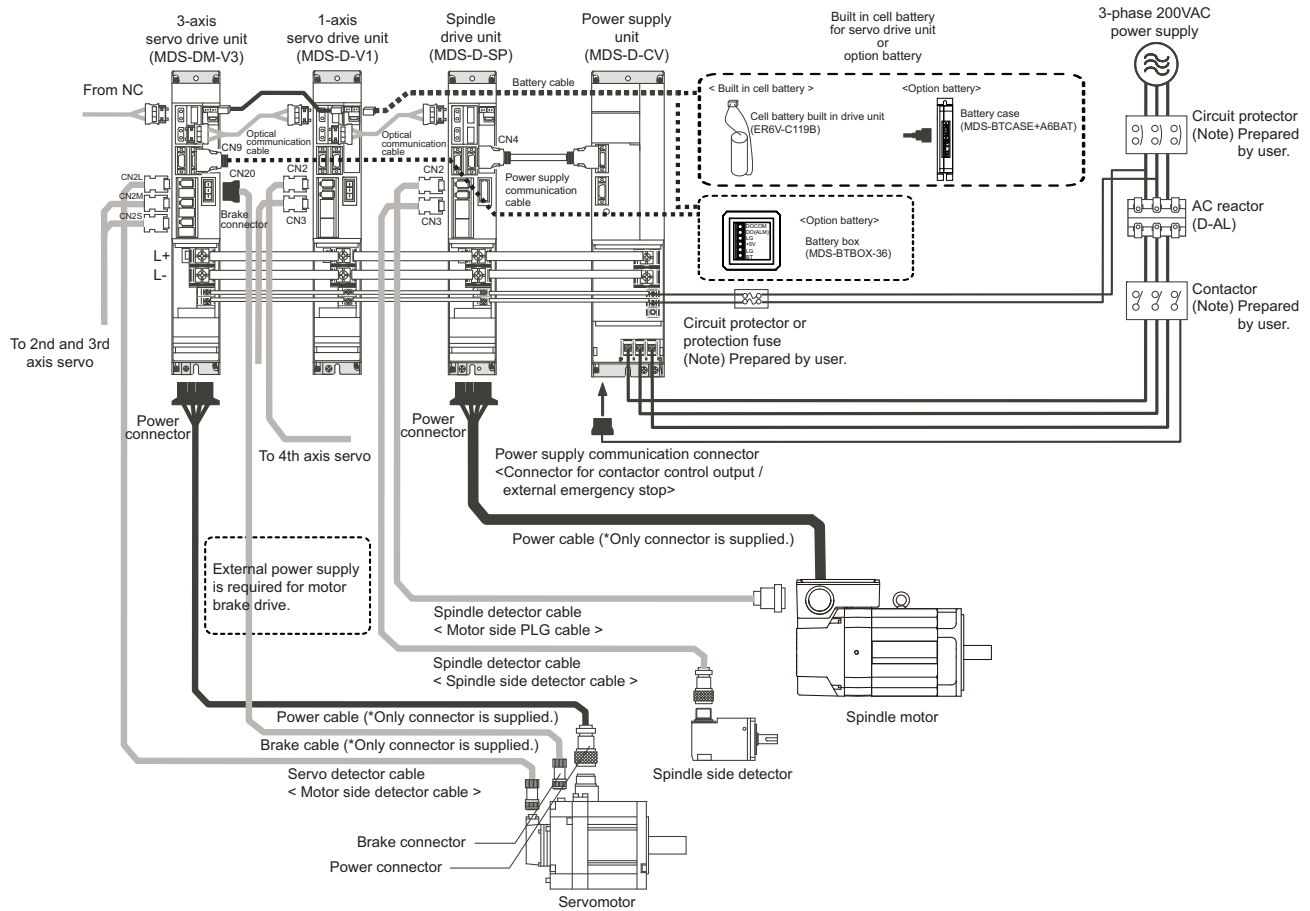


Introduction

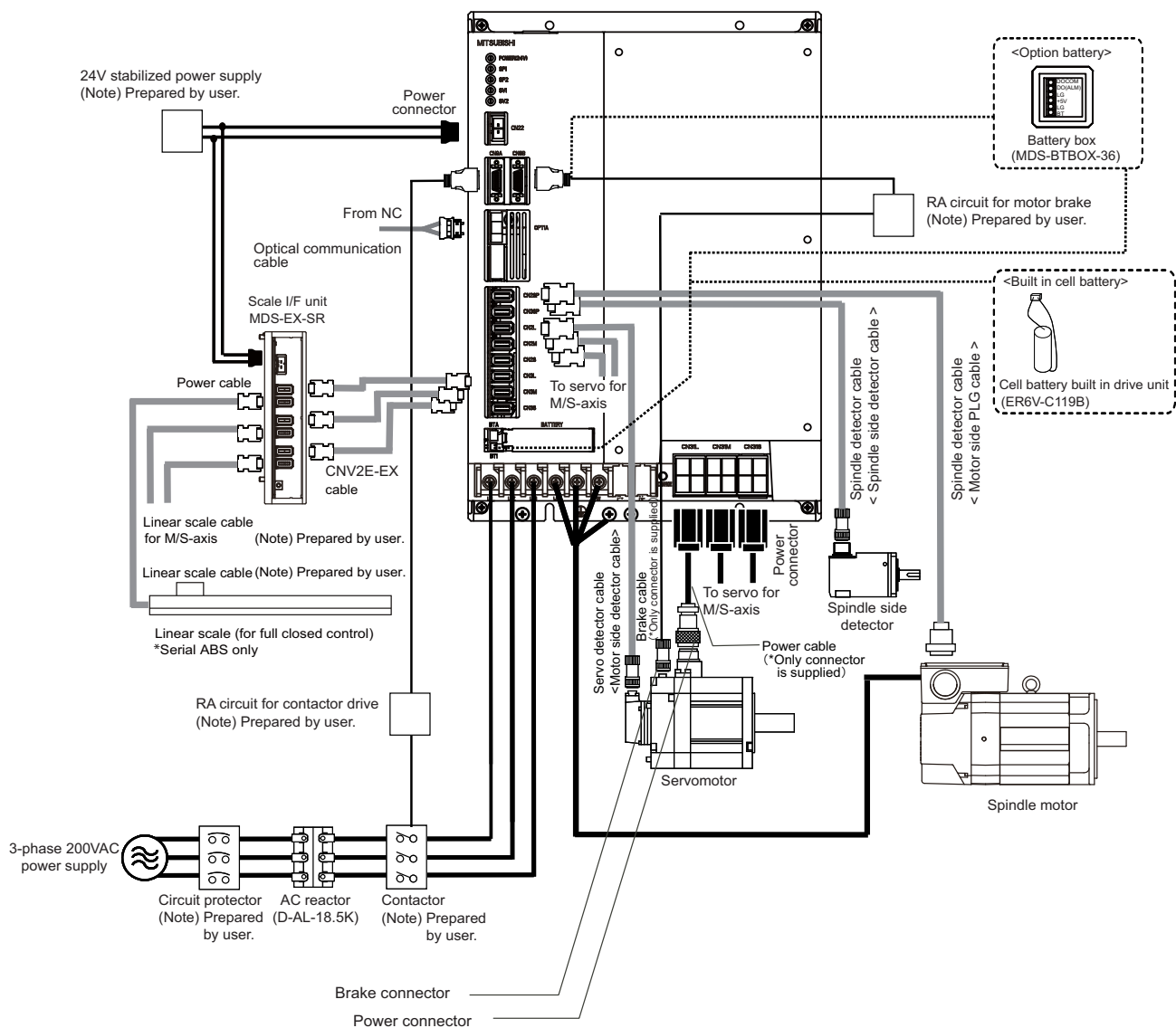
1-1 Servo/spindle drive system configuration

1-1-1 System configuration

<MDS-DM-V3 Series>

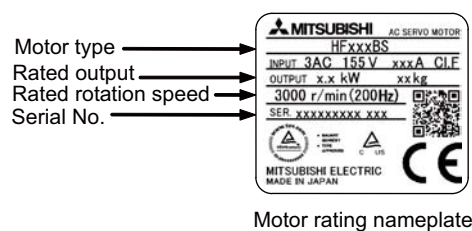


<MDS-DM-SPV2F/SPV3F Series>



1-2 Explanation of type

1-2-1 Servomotor type



< HF Series >

HF (1) (2) (3) (4) - (5)

(1) Rated output · Maximum rotation speed

Symbol	Rated output	Maximum	Flange size (mm)
75	0.75 kW	5000 r/min	90 SQ.
105	1.0 kW	5000 r/min	90 SQ.
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	4000 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.
453	4.5 kW	3500 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 whose flange size is 90 SQ. mm or 130 SQ. mm.

(2) Magnetic brake

Symbol	Magnetic brake
None	None
B	With magnetic brakes

(5) Detector

Symbol	Detection method	Resolution
A48	Absolute position	260,000 p/rev
A51	position	1,000,000 p/rev

(4) Production plant

Symbol	Production plant
None	Mitsubishi Electric Corporation Nagoya Works
C	Mitsubishi Electric Dalian Industrial Products Co., Ltd. (MDI)

< HF-KP Series >

HF-KP (1) (2) JW04-S6

(1) Rated output · Maximum rotation speed

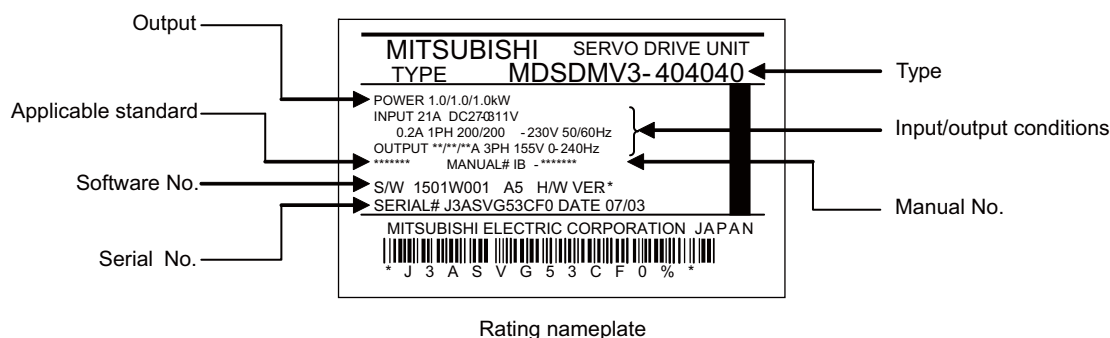
Symbol	Rated output	Maximum rotation speed	Flange size (mm)
23	0.2 kW	6000 r/min	60 SQ.
43	0.4 kW	6000 r/min	60 SQ.
73	0.75 kW	6000 r/min	80 SQ.

(2) Magnetic brake

Symbol	Magnetic brake
None	None
B	With magnetic brake

1-2-2 Servo drive unit type

(1) 3-axis integrated servo drive unit



MDS-DM-

(1)

(1) Unit Type MDS-DM-			Compatible motor type	HF□										HF-KP□		
				75	105	54	104	154	123	223	142	302	23	43	73	
Unit width	Unit nominal maximum current	Stall torque (N·m)	Axis	2.0	3.0	2.9	5.9	7.0	7.0	12 (10.0)	11.0	20 (15.6)	0.64	1.3	5.1	
V3-202020	60mm	20+20+20A	L	●	●				●		●		●	●	●	
			M	●	●			●		●		●	●	●		
			S	●	●			●		●		●	●	●		
V3-404040	60mm	40+40+40A	L	●	●	●	●	□	●	●	●	●				
			M	●	●	●	●	□	●	○	●	○				
			S	●	●	●	●	□	●	○	●	○				

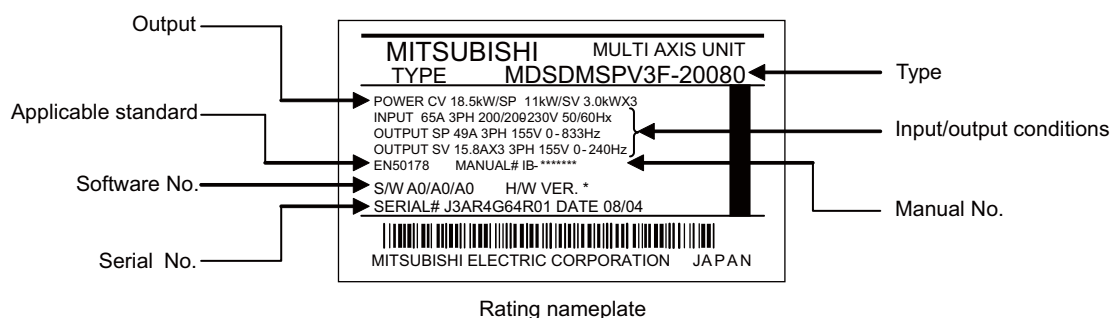
● Indicates the compatible motor for each servo drive unit.

○ Indicates the motor that can be combine with the drive unit although the stall torque is limited.

□ Indicates the motor that can be combine w with the drive unit although the stall torque and maximum torque are limited.

(Note) The values in the parentheses are specifications when connecting w with the M/S-axis of the MDS-DM-V3-404040.

(2) Multi axis integrated servo drive unit



MDS-DM-

(1)

(1) Unit Type MDS-DM-				Compatible motor type	HF□									
					54	104	154	224	204	354	223	303	453	302
		Unit width	Unit nominal maximum current	Stall torque (N·m) Axis	2.9	5.9	9.0	12.0	13.7	22.5	12.0	22.5	37.2	20.0
SPV3F-10080	260mm	80+80+80A	LMS	●	●	●	●	●		●	●		●	
SPV3F-16080		80+80+80A	LMS	●	●	●	●	●		●	●		●	
SPV3F-20080		80+80+80A	LMS	●	●	●	●	●		●	●		●	
SPV3F-200120		120+120+120A	LMS			●	●	●	●		●	●		
SPV2F-10080		80+80A	LM	●	●	●	●	●		●	●		●	
SPV2F-16080		80+80A	LM	●	●	●	●	●		●	●		●	
SPV2F-20080		80+80A	LM	●	●	●	●	●		●	●		●	

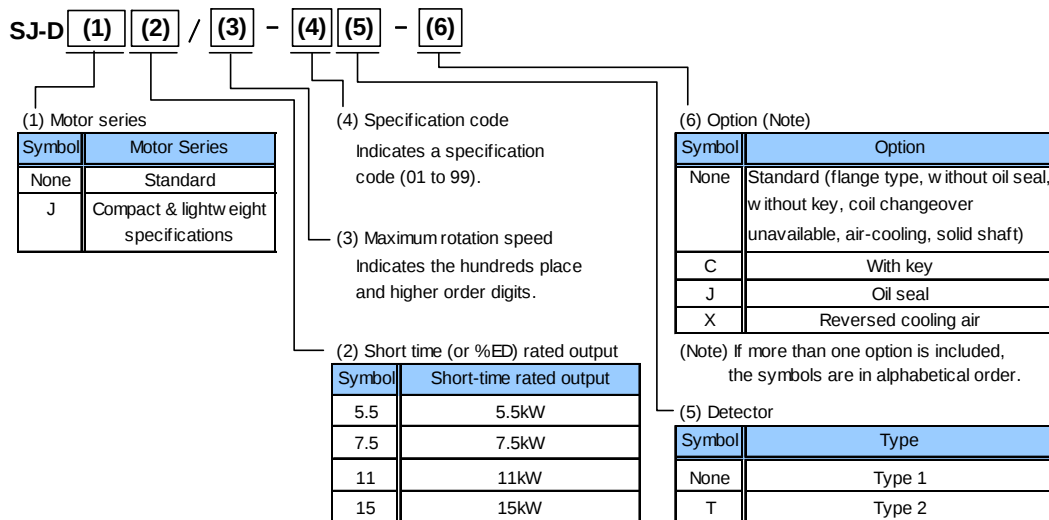
● Indicates the compatible motor for each servo drive unit.

1-2-3 Spindle motor type

MITSUBISHI AC SPINDLE MOTOR			
MODEL SJ-VS26-01ZT			
	kW	r/min(Hz)	Amax
S1 CONT	22	1500(51)~6000(206)	127
	16.5	8000(273)	88
S2 30min	26	1500(52)~6000(207)	145
S3 50%	19.5	8000(274)	103
4 POLE		3 PHASES	
POWER FACTOR 83%		WIND CONNECT Δ	
AMP INPUT 200~230V 50/60Hz		MOTOR INPUT 133 ~ 150 V	
AMB TEMP. 0~40°C		THERMAL CLASSIFICATION 155(F)	
SERIAL		DATE	
FRAME C160F		MASS 155 kg IP 44	
IEC 60034-1		SPEC No. RSV10640*	
 MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION MADE IN JAPAN			
A76543-21 995291-01			

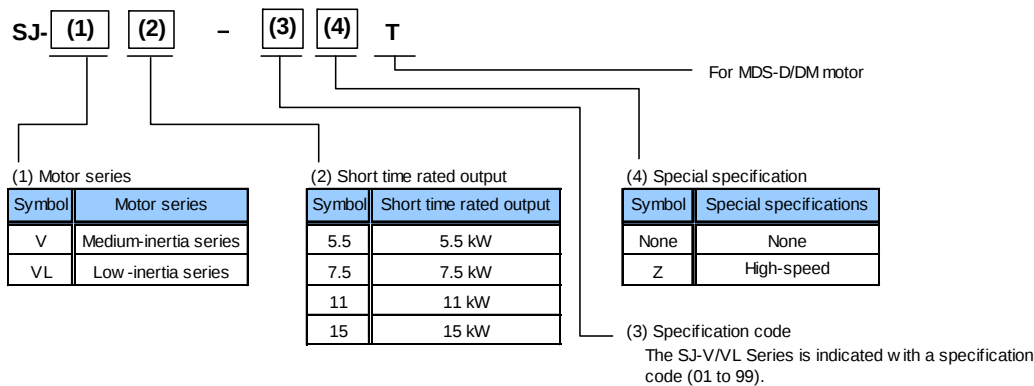
Rating nameplate

< SJ-D Series >



(Note) This explains the model name system of a spindle motor, and all combinations of motor types listed above do not exist.

< SJ-V Series >

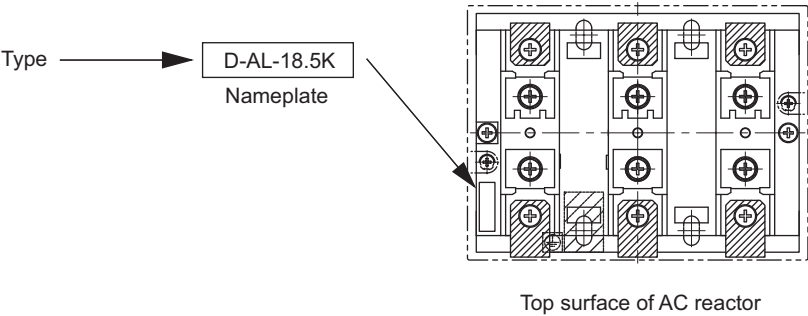


(Note 1) For the short time rated output of the wide range constant output, high-speed and hollow shaft series refer to the specifications of each spindle motor.

(Note 2) The built-in spindle motor is available by special order.

(Note 3) This explains the model name system of a spindle motor, and all combinations of motor types listed above do not exist.

1-2-4 AC reactor type



Type	Capacity	Compatible power supply unit
D-AL-18.5K	18.5kW	MDS-DM-SPV Series



Specifications

2-1 Servomotor

2-1-1 Specifications list

< HF Series >

Servomotor type		HF Series							
		ABS specifications: HF □ -A51 / -A48							
		HF75	HF105	HF54	HF104	HF154		HF224	HF204
Compatible drive unit type	MDS-DM-V3-	202020 404040	202020 404040	404040	404040	404040	-	-	-
	MDS-DM-SPV3F-	-	-	xxx80	xxx80	-	xxx80 200120	xxx80 200120	xxx80 200120
	MDS-DM-SPV2F-	-	-	xxx80	xxx80	-	xxx80	xxx80	xxx80
Continuous characteristics	Rated output [kW]	0.75	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.0
	Rated current [A]	2.8	3.6	1.8	3.6	5.8	5.8	8.5	6.8
	Rated torque [N·m]	1.8	2.4	1.6	3.2	4.8	4.8	7.0	6.4
	Stall current [A]	3.2	4.6	3.2	6.6	8.5	11.0	14.5	14.6
	Stall torque [N·m]	2.0	3.0	2.9	5.9	7.0	9.0	12.0	13.7
Power facility capacity [kVA]		1.5	2.0	1.1	2.0	2.8	2.8	4.1	3.7
Rated rotation speed [r/min]		4000			3000				
Maximum rotation speed [r/min]		5000			4000				
Maximum current [A]		14.0	15.5	16.8	29.0	29.0	52.0	57.0	57.0
Maximum torque [N·m]		8.0	11.0	13.0	23.3	23.7	42.0	46.5	47.0
Power rate at continuous rated torque [kW/s]		12.3	11.2	4.1	8.4	12.7	12.7	20.7	10.6
Motor inertia [kg·cm ²]		2.6	5.1	6.1	11.9	17.8	17.8	23.7	38.3
Motor inertia with brake [kg·cm ²]		2.8	5.3	8.3	14.1	20.0	20.0	25.9	48.0
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 detector		Resolution per motor revolution A51: 1,000,000 pulse/rev, A48: 260,000 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]		90 SQ.	90 SQ.	130 SQ.	130 SQ.	130 SQ.		130 SQ.	176 SQ.
Total length (excluding shaft) [mm] (Note 3)		126.5	162.5	118.5	140.5	162.5		184.5	143.5
Flange fitting diameter [mm]		φ 80	φ 80	φ 110	φ 110	φ 110		φ 110	φ 114.3
Shaft diameter [mm]		φ 14	φ 14	φ 24	φ 24	φ 24		φ 24	φ 35
Mass Without / with brake [kg]		2.5/ 3.9	4.3/ 5.7	4.8/ 6.8	6.5/ 8.5	8.3/ 10.3	8.3/ 10.3	10.0/ 12.0	12.0/ 18.0
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) Use the HF motor in combination with the MDS-DM Series drive unit compatible with the 200VAC input.

(Note 3) The total length will be 3.5mm longer when using an A51 detector.

(Note 4) The values in the parentheses are specifications when connecting with the M/S-axis of the MDS-DM-V3-404040.

(Note 5) 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-1500273(ENG)).

< HF Series >

Servomotor type		HF Series						
		ABS specifications: HF □ -A51 / -A48						
		HF354	HF123	HF223	HF303	HF453	HF142	HF302
Compatible drive unit type	MDS-DM-V3-	-	202020 404040	404040	-	-	202020 404040	404040
	MDS-DM-SPV3F-	200120	-	xxx80	xxx80 200120	200120	-	xxx80
	MDS-DM-SPV2F-	-	-	xxx80	xxx80	-	-	xxx80
Continuous characteristics	Rated output [kW]	-	1.2	2.2 (2.1)	3.0	-	1.4	3.0 (2.2)
	Rated current [A]	3.5	5.2	9.0 (8.5)	10.7	4.5	5.2	10.9 (8.5)
	Rated torque [N·m]	13.8	5.7	10.5 (10.0)	14.3	13.4	6.7	14.3 (10.6)
	Stall current [A]	11.1	6.4	10.2 (8.5)	15.8	14.3	6.4	10.9 (8.5)
	Stall torque [N·m]	28.0	7.0	12.0 (10.0)	22.5	34.0	11.0	20.0 (15.6)
Power facility capacity [kVA]		22.5	2.3	4.1 (3.9)	5.5	37.2	2.7	5.5 (4.1)
Rated rotation speed [r/min]		6.4	2000			8.1	2000	
Maximum rotation speed [r/min]		3000	3000			3000	2000	
Maximum current [A]		4000	15.5	29.0	48.0	3500	15.5	29.0
Maximum torque [N·m]		79.6	17.0	32.0	64.0	79.6	26.5	50.0
Power rate at continuous rated torque [kW/s]		75.0	27.3	46.5	27.3	90.0	25.2	27.3
Motor inertia [kg·cm ²]		16.5	11.9	23.7	75.0	18.3	17.8	75.0
Motor inertia with brake [kg·cm ²]		75.0	14.1	25.9	84.7	112.0	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 detector		Resolution per motor revolution A51: 1,000,000 pulse/rev, A48: 260,000 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: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)		X,Y: 24.5m/s ² (2.5G)	X:24.5m/s ² (2.5G) Y:29.4m/s ² (3G)
Flange size [mm]		176 SQ.	130 SQ.	130 SQ.	176 SQ.	176 SQ.	130 SQ.	176 SQ.
Total length (excluding shaft) [mm] (Note 3)		183.5	140.5	184.5	183.5	223.5	162.5	183.5
Flange fitting diameter [mm]		φ 114.3	φ 110	φ 110	φ 114.3	φ 114.3	φ 110	φ 114.3
Shaft diameter [mm]		φ 35	φ 24	φ 24	φ 35	φ 35	φ 24	φ 35
Mass Without / with brake [kg]		19.0/ 25.0	6.5/ 8.5	10.0/ 12.0	19.0/ 25.0	26.0/ 32.0	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) Use the HF motor in combination with the MDS-DM Series drive unit compatible with the 200VAC input.

(Note 3) The total length will be 3.5mm longer when using an A51 detector.

(Note 4) The values in the parentheses are specifications when connecting with the M/S-axis of the MDS-DM-V3-404040.

(Note 5) 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-1500273(ENG)).

< HF-KP Series >

Servomotor type		HF-KP Series		
		Absolute position standard		
		HF-KP23JW04-S6	HF-KP43JW04-S6	HF-KP73JW04-S6
Compatible drive unit type	MDS-DM-V3-	202020	202020	202020
	MDS-DM-SPV2F/SPV3F-	-	-	-
Continuous characteristics	Rated output [kW]	0.2	0.4	0.75
	Rated current [A]	1.4	2.7	5.2
	Rated torque [N·m]	0.64	1.3	2.4
	Stall current [A]	1.4	2.7	5.2
	Stall torque [N·m]	0.64	1.3	2.4
Power facility capacity [kVA]		0.6	0.9	1.5
Rated rotation speed [r/min]		3000		
Maximum rotation speed [r/min]		6000		
Maximum current [A]		4.3	8.5	15.5
Maximum torque [N·m]		1.9	3.8	7.2
Power rate at continuous rated torque [kW/s]		16.9	38.6	39.9
Motor inertia [kg·cm ²]		0.23	0.42	1.43
Motor inertia with brake [kg·cm ²]		0.31	0.50	1.63
Maximum motor shaft conversion load inertia ratio		General machine (non-interpolation axis): 15 times or less of motor inertia		
Motor side detector		Resolution per motor revolution: 260,000 pulse/rev		
Degree of protection		IP65 (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: 49m/s ² (5G)		
Flange size [mm]		60 SQ.	60 SQ.	80 SQ.
Total length (excluding shaft) [mm]		98	119.9	134.2
Flange fitting diameter [mm]		φ 50	φ 50	φ 70
Shaft diameter [mm]		φ 14	φ 14	φ 19
Mass Without / with brake [kg]		1.2/1.8	1.7/2.3	2.9/4.1
Heat-resistant class		130 (B)		

(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) Use the HF-KP motor in combination with the MDS-D Series or MDS-DM Series drive unit compatible with the 200VAC input.

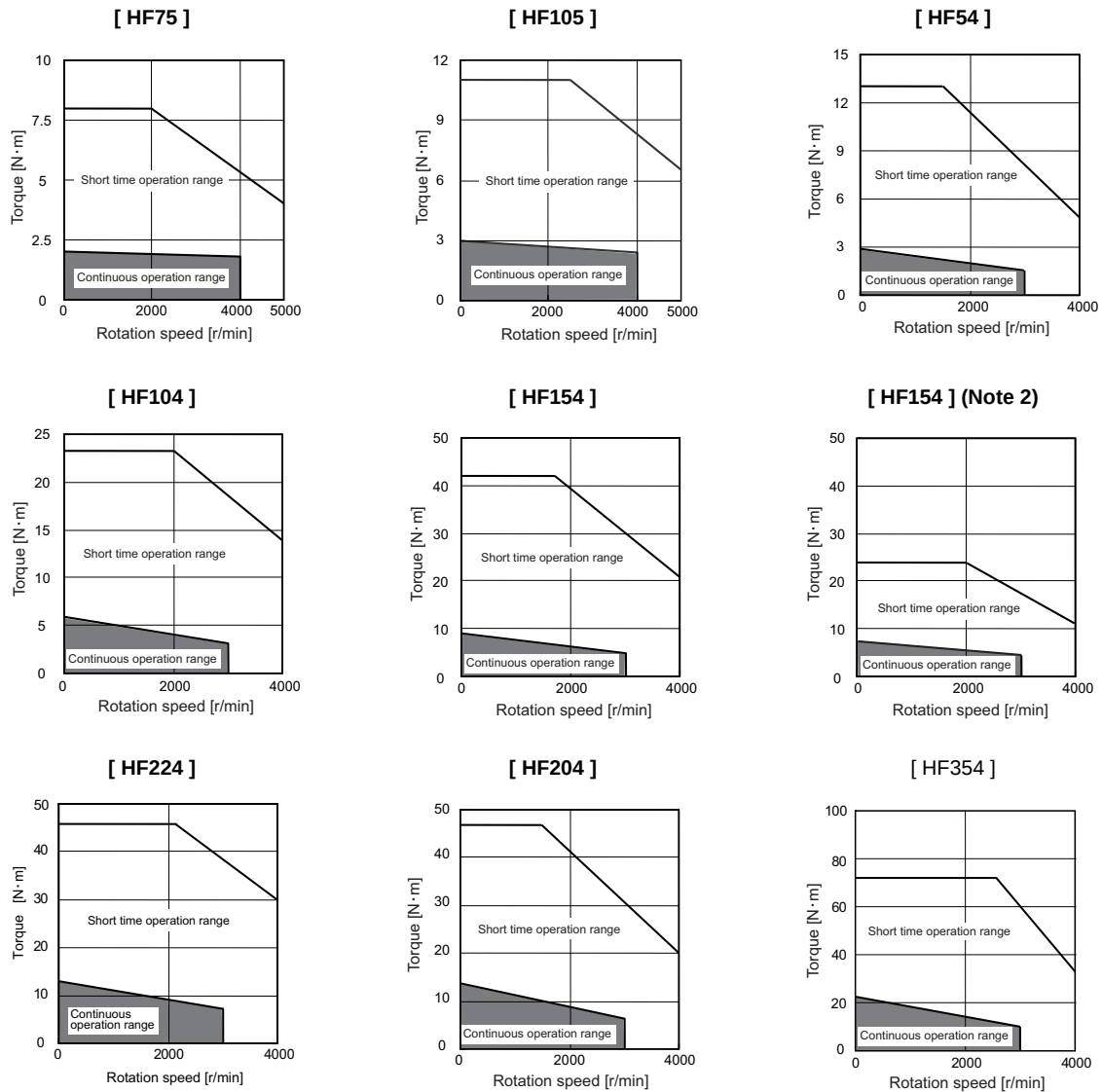
(Note 3) Only the combination designated in this manual can be used for the motor and drive unit. Always use the designated combination.



For outline dimension drawings, refer to "DRIVE SYSTEM DATA BOOK" (IB-1500273(ENG)).

2-1-2 Torque characteristics

< HF Series >



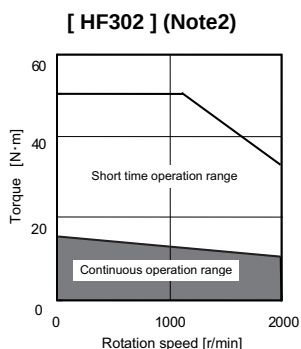
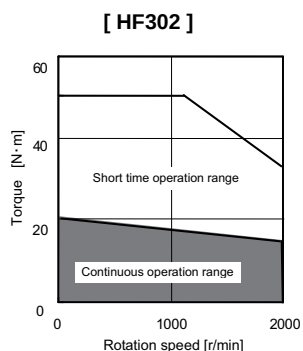
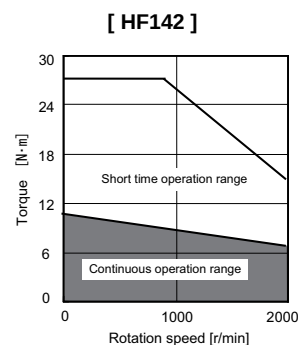
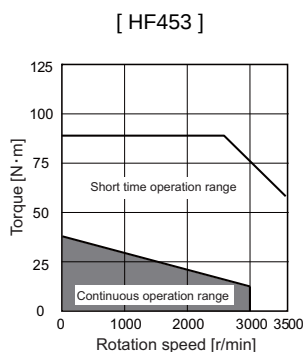
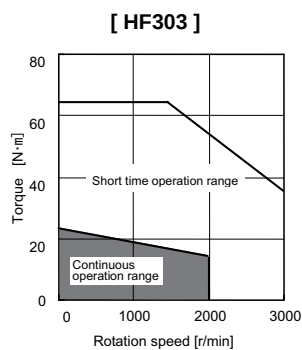
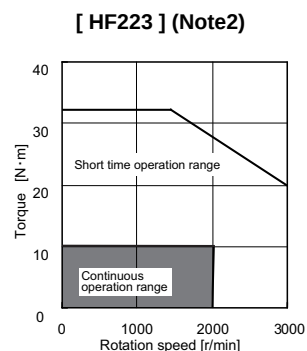
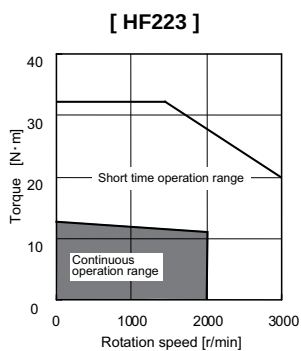
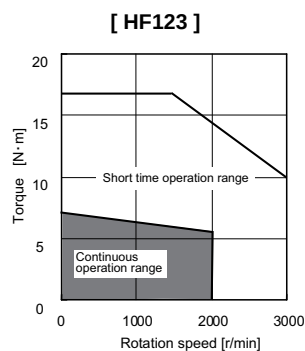
(Note1) The above graphs show the data when applied the input voltage of 200VAC. When the input voltage is 200VAC or less, the short time operation range is limited.

(Note2) Each line indicates the case in connecting the following drive unit or axis.

HF154: MDS-DM-V3-404040

HF223, HF302: M/S-axis of MDS-DM-V3-404040

< HF Series >



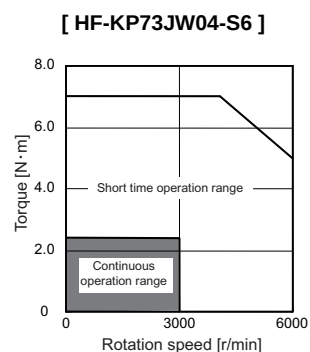
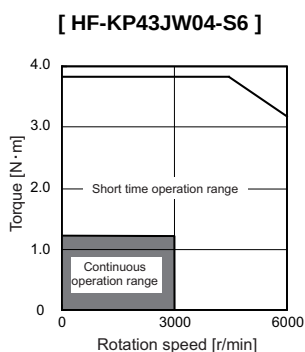
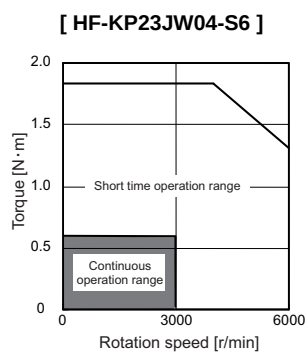
(Note1) The above graphs show the data when applied the input voltage of 200VAC. When the input voltage is 200VAC or less, the short time operation range is limited.

(Note2) Each line indicates the case in connecting the following drive unit or axis.

HF154: MDS-DM-V3-404040

HF223, HF302: M/S-axis of MDS-DM-V3-404040

< HF-KP Series >



(Note) The above graphs show the data when applied the input voltage of 200VAC. When the input voltage is 200VAC or less, the short time operation range is limited.

2-2 Spindle motor

2-2-1 Specifications

< SJ-D Series (Standard) >

Spindle motor type[		SJ-D5.5/100-01	SJ-D7.5/100-01	SJ-D11/80-01
Compatible drive unit MDS-DM-SPV2F/SPV3F-		10080	10080	16080
Output capacity	Continuous rating [kW]	3.7	5.5	7.5
	Short time rating [kW]	5.5 (30-minute rating)	7.5 (30-minute rating)	11 (30-minute rating)
Power facility capacity [kVA]		9.9	13.4	19.6
Base rotation speed [r/min]		1500	1500	1500
Maximum rotation speed [r/min]		10000	10000	8000
Frame No.		D90	A112	B112
Continuous rated torque [N·m]		23.6	35.0	47.7
GD ² [kg·m ²]		0.053	0.094	0.122
Motor inertia [kg·m ²]		0.013	0.023	0.031
Tolerable radial load [N]		1470	1960	1960
Cooling fan	Input voltage	3-phase 200V		
	Maximum power consumption	38W	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.	204 SQ.	204 SQ.
Total length (excluding shaft) [mm]		417	439	489
Flange fitting diameter [mm]		φ 150	φ 180	φ 180
Shaft diameter [mm]		φ 28	φ 32	φ 48
Mass [kg]		39	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.



For outline dimension drawings, refer to "DRIVE SYSTEM DATA BOOK" (IB-1500273(ENG)).

< SJ-DJ Series (Compact & lightweight specifications) >

Spindle motor type[		SJ-DJ5.5/100-01	SJ-DJ7.5/100-01	SJ-DJ11/100-01	SJ-DJ15/80-01
Compatible drive unit MDS-DM-SPV2F/SPV3F-		10080	10080	16080	20080
Output capacity	Continuous rating [kW]	3.7	5.5	7.5	11
	Short time rating [kW]	5.5 (25%ED rating)	7.5 (15-minute rating)	11 (15-minute rating)	15 (15-minute rating) (15%ED rating)
Power facility capacity [kVA]		9.9	13.4	19.6	26.7
Base rotation speed [r/min]		1500	1500	1500	1500
Maximum rotation speed [r/min]		10000	10000	10000	8000
Frame No.		B90	D90	A112	B112
Continuous rated torque [N·m]		17.7	26.3	35.8	52.5
GD ² [kg·m ²]		0.030	0.053	0.094	0.122
Motor inertia [kg·m ²]		0.0074	0.013	0.023	0.031
Tolerable radial load [N]		980	1470	1960	1960
Cooling fan	Input voltage	3-phase 200V			
	Maximum power consumption	38W	38W	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.	204 SQ.	204 SQ.
Total length (excluding shaft) [mm]		327	417	439	489
Flange fitting diameter [mm]		φ 150	φ 150	φ 180	φ 180
Shaft diameter [mm]		φ 28	φ 28	φ 32	φ 48
Mass [kg]		26	39	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.



For outline dimension drawings, refer to "DRIVE SYSTEM DATA BOOK" (IB-1500273(ENG)).

< SJ-V Series (Standard) >

Spindle motor type		SJ-V5.5-01ZT	SJ-V7.5-01ZT	SJ-V7.5-03ZT	SJ-V11-01ZT	SJ-V11-13ZT	SJ-V15-01ZT
Compatible drive unit type MDS-DM-SPV2F/SPV3F-		10080	10080	16080	16080	20080	20080
Output capacity	Continuous rating [kW]	3.7	5.5	5.5	7.5	7.5	11
	Short time rating [kW]	5.5 (30-minute rating)	7.5 (30-minute rating)	7.5 (30-minute rating)	11 (30-minute rating)	11 (30-minute rating)	15 (30-minute rating)
Power facility capacity [kVA]		9.9	13.4	13.4	19.6	19.6	26.7
Base rotation speed [r/min]		1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500
Maximum rotation speed [r/min]		12000	12000	12000	8000	8000	8000
Frame No.		D90	A112	A112	B112	B112	A160
Continuous rated torque [N·m]		23.6	35	35	47.7	47.7	70
GD ² [kg·m ²]		0.059	0.098	0.098	0.12	0.12	0.23
Inertia [kg·m ²]		0.0148	0.0245	0.0245	0.03	0.03	0.0575
Tolerable radial load [N]		980	980	980	1960	1960	2940
Cooling fan	Input voltage	Single-phase 200V	3-phase 240V	3-phase 240V	3-phase 240V	3-phase 240V	3-phase 240V
	Maximum power consumption	36W	40W	40W	40W	40W	63W
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		IP44					
Flange size [mm]		174 SQ.	204 SQ.	204 SQ.	204 SQ.	204 SQ.	250 SQ.
Total length (excluding shaft) [mm]		425	440	440	490	490	469.5
Flange fitting diameter [mm]		φ 150	φ 180	φ 180	φ 180	φ 180	φ 230
Shaft diameter [mm]		φ 28	φ 32	φ 32	φ 48	φ 48	φ 48
Mass [kg]		49	60	60	70	70	110
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.



For outline dimension drawings, refer to "DRIVE SYSTEM DATA BOOK" (IB-1500273(ENG)).

< SJ-V Series (High-speed) >

Spindle motor type		SJ-V11-06ZT
Compatible spindle drive unit type MDS-DM-SPV2F/SPV3F-		20080
Output capacity	Continuous rating [kW]	5.5
	Short time rating [kW]	7.5 (30-minute rating)
Power facility capacity [kVA]		13.4
Base rotation speed [r/min]		3000
Maximum rotation speed [r/min]		12000
Frame No.		A112
Continuous rated torque [N·m]		35.0
GD ² [kg·m ²]		0.098
Inertia [kg·m ²]		0.025
Tolerable radial load [N]		980
Cooling fan	Input voltage	3-phase 240V
	Maximum power consumption	40W
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		IP44
Flange size [mm]		204 SQ.
Total length (excluding shaft) [mm]		440
Flange fitting diameter [mm]		φ 180
Shaft diameter [mm]		φ 32
Mass [kg]		60
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.



For outline dimension drawings, refer to "DRIVE SYSTEM DATA BOOK" (IB-1500273(ENG)).

< SJ-V Series (Wide range constant output) >

Spindle motor type		SJ-V11-01T	SJ-V11-09T
Compatible drive unit type MDS-DM-SPV2F/SPV3F-		16080	16080
Output capacity	Continuous rating [kW]	3.7	5.5
	Short time rating [kW]	5.5 (30-minute rating)	7.5 (30-minute rating)
Power facility capacity [kVA]		9.9	13.4
Base rotation speed [r/min]		750	750
Maximum rotation speed [r/min]		6000	6000
Frame No.		B112	A160
Continuous rated torque [N·m]		47.1	70.0
GD ² [kg·m ²]		0.12	0.23
Inertia [kg·m ²]		0.03	0.06
Tolerable radial load [N]		1960	2940
Cooling fan	Input voltage	3-phase 240V	3-phase 240V
	Maximum power consumption	40W	63W
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		IP44	
Flange size [mm]		204 SQ.	250 SQ.
Total length (excluding shaft) [mm]		490	469.5
Flange fitting diameter [mm]		φ 180	φ 230
Shaft diameter [mm]		φ 48	φ 48
Mass [kg]		70	110
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.



For outline dimension drawings, refer to "DRIVE SYSTEM DATA BOOK" (IB-1500273(ENG)).

< SJ-VL Series (Low-inertia) >

Spindle motor type		SJ-VL11-05FZT-S01	SJ-VL11-10FZT	SJ-VL11-10FZT	SJ-VL11-07ZT	SJ-VL11-07ZT
Compatible drive unit type MDS-DM-SPV2F/SPV3F-		16080	16080	16080	16080	16080
Output capacity	Continuous rating [kW]	1.5	2.2	3.7	5.5	7.5
	Short time rating [kW]	3 (10-minute rating)	3.7 (15-minute rating)	5.5 (15-minute rating)	7.5 (30-minute rating)	11 (15-minute rating)
Power facility capacity [kVA]		5.5	6.7	9.9	13.4	19.6
Base rotation speed [r/min]		5000	1700	3000 (10-minute rating: 2500)	1500	2200
Maximum rotation speed [r/min]		15000	15000	15000	12000	12000
Frame No.		B71	D90	D90	B112	B112
Continuous rated torque [N·m]		2.8	12.4	11.8	35	32.6
GD ² [kg·m ²]		0.0096	0.021	0.021	0.072	0.072
Inertia [kg·m ²]		0.0024	0.00525	0.00525	0.018	0.018
Tolerable radial load [N]		980	245	245	980	980
Cooling fan	Input voltage	Single-phase 200V	Single-phase 200V	Single-phase 200V	3-phase 240V	3-phase 240V
	Maximum power consumption	14W	41W	41W	40W	40W
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		IP44				
Flange size [mm]		130 SQ.	174 SQ.	174 SQ.	204 SQ.	204 SQ.
Total length (excluding shaft) [mm]		335	441	441	490	490
Flange fitting diameter [mm]		φ 110	φ 150	φ 150	φ 180	φ 180
Shaft diameter [mm]		φ 22	φ 28	φ 28	φ 32	φ 32
Mass [kg]		20	40	40	70	70
Heat-resistant class		155 (F)				

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

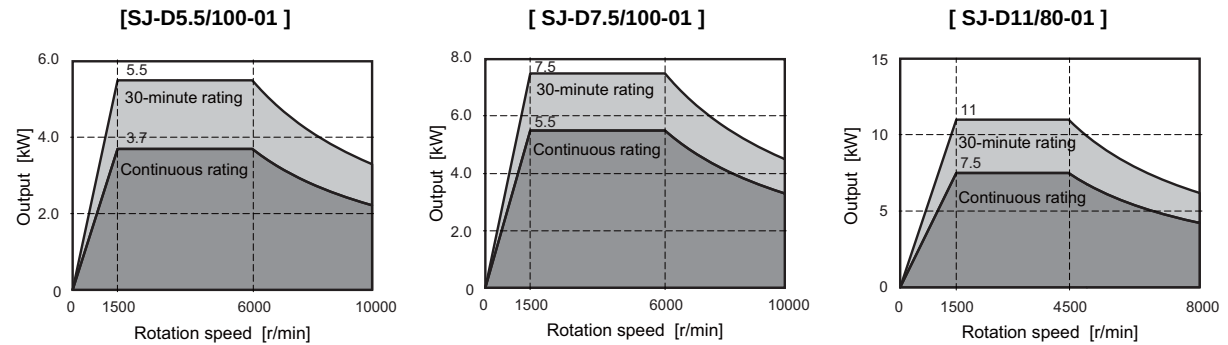
(Note 2) Only the combination designated in this manual can be used for the motor and drive unit. Always use the designated combination.



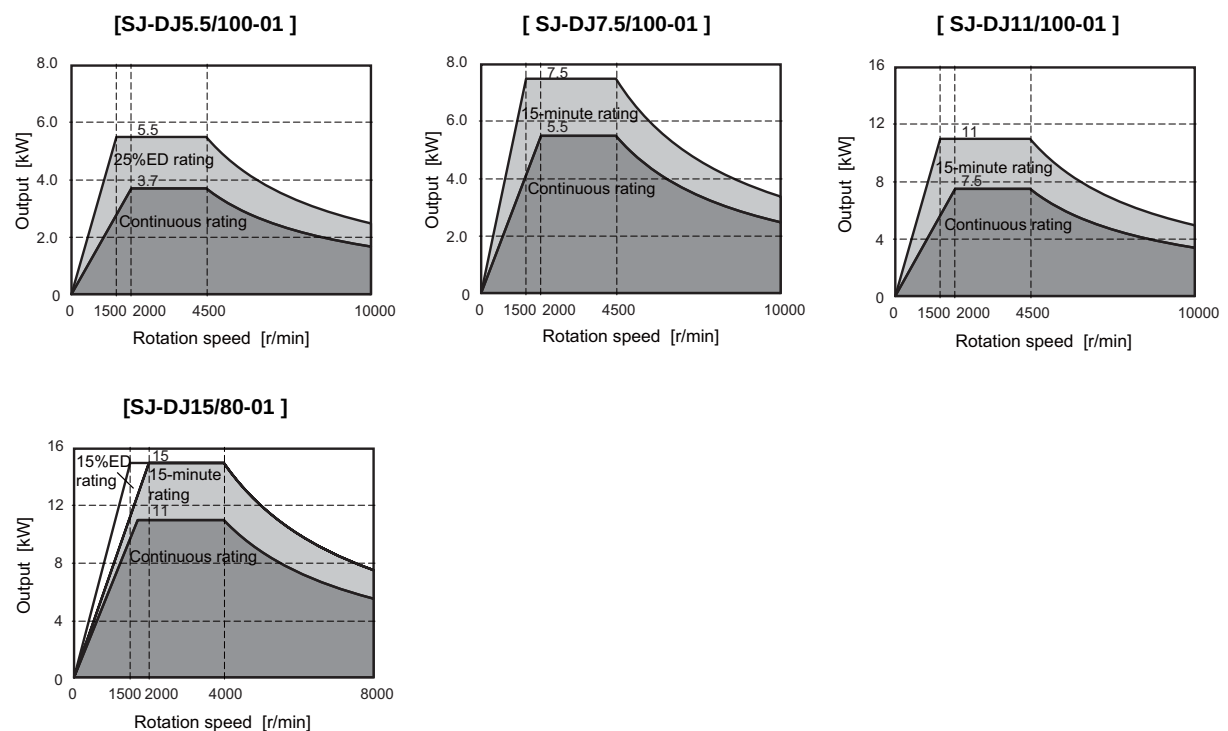
For outline dimension drawings, refer to "DRIVE SYSTEM DATA BOOK" (IB-1500273(ENG)).

2-2-2 Output characteristics

<SJ-D Series (Standard) >

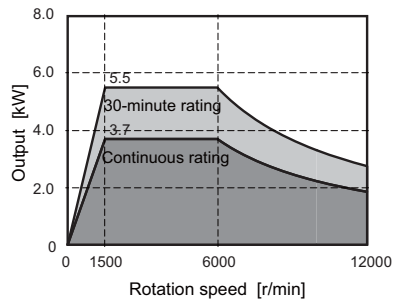


<SJ-DJ Series (Compact & lightweight specifications) >

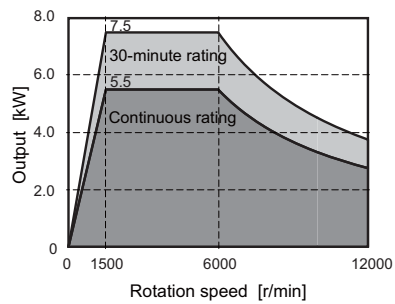


< SJ-V Series (Standard) >

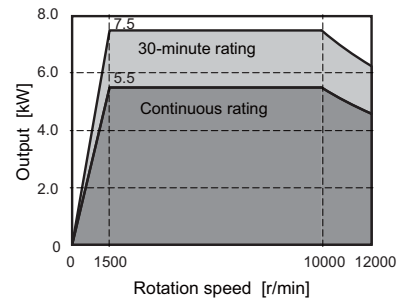
[SJ-V5.5-01ZT]



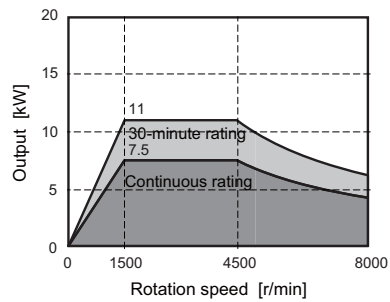
[SJ-V7.5-01ZT]



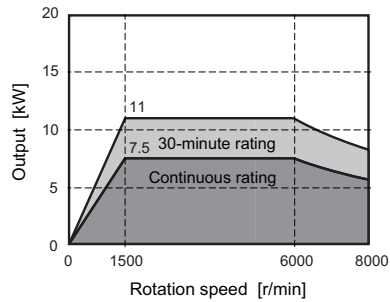
[SJ-V7.5-03ZT]



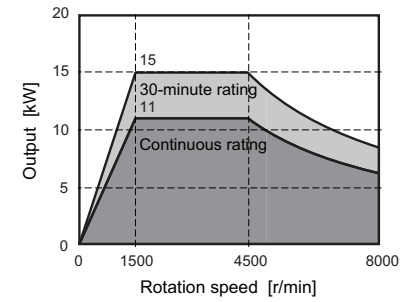
[SJ-V11-01ZT]



[SJ-V11-13ZT]

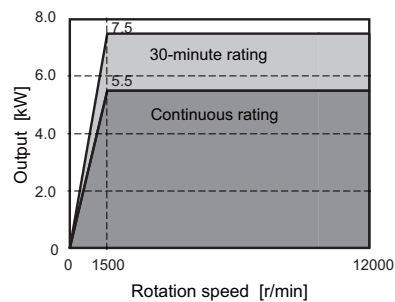


[SJ-V15-01ZT]



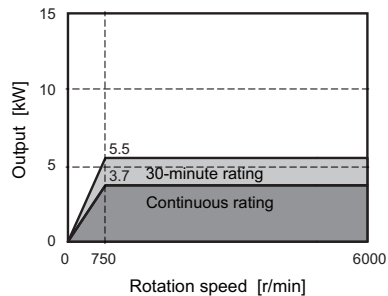
< SJ-V Series (High-speed) >

[SJ-V11-06ZT]

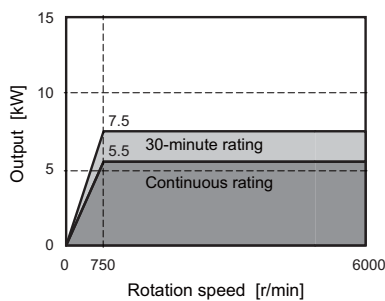


< SJ-V Series (Wide range constant output) >

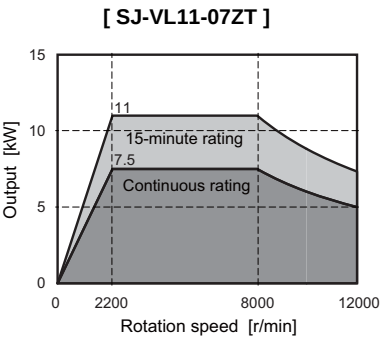
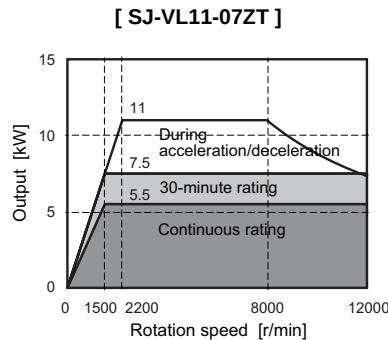
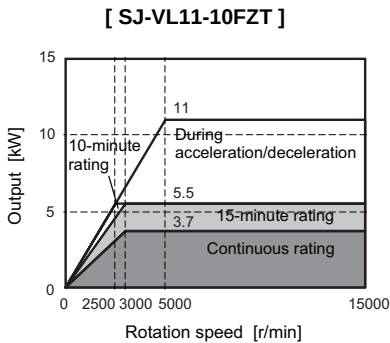
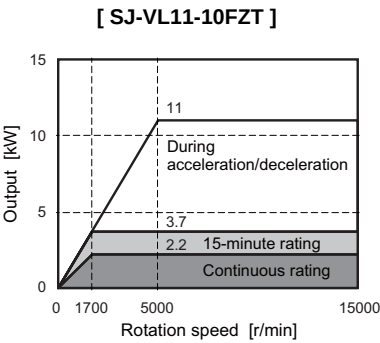
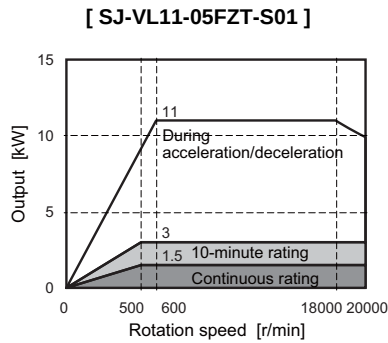
[SJ-V11-01T]



[SJ-V11-09T]



< SJ-VL Series (Low-inertia) >



2-3 Drive unit

2-3-1 Installation environment conditions

Common installation environment conditions for servo, spindle and power supply unit are shown below.

Environ ment	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 Multi axis drive unit

(1) 3-axis integrated servo drive unit

		3-axis integrated servo drive unit MDS-DM-V3 Series	
Servo drive unit type MDS-DM-V3-		202020	404040
Nominal maximum current (peak) [A]		20/20/20	40/40/40
Output	Rated voltage [V]	AC155	
	Rated current [A]	4.6/4.6/4.6	7.8/7.8/7.8
Input	Rated voltage [V]	DC270 to 311	
	Rated current [A]	21(7/7/7)	21(7/7/7)
Control power	Voltage [V]	200AC (50Hz) / 200 to 230AC (60Hz) Tolerable fluctuation between +10% and -15%	
	Frequency [Hz]	50/60 Tolerable fluctuation between +3% and -3%	
	Maximum current [A]	0.2	
	Maximum rush current [A]	30	
	Maximum rush conductivity time [ms]	6	
Earth leakage current [mA]		1 (Max. 2)	
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 [over all]	
Cooling method		Forced wind cooling	
Mass [kg]		3.8	
Heat radiated at rated output [W]		89	159
Noise		Less than 55dB	
Unit outline dimension drawing		A0	

(2) Multi axis integrated drive unit

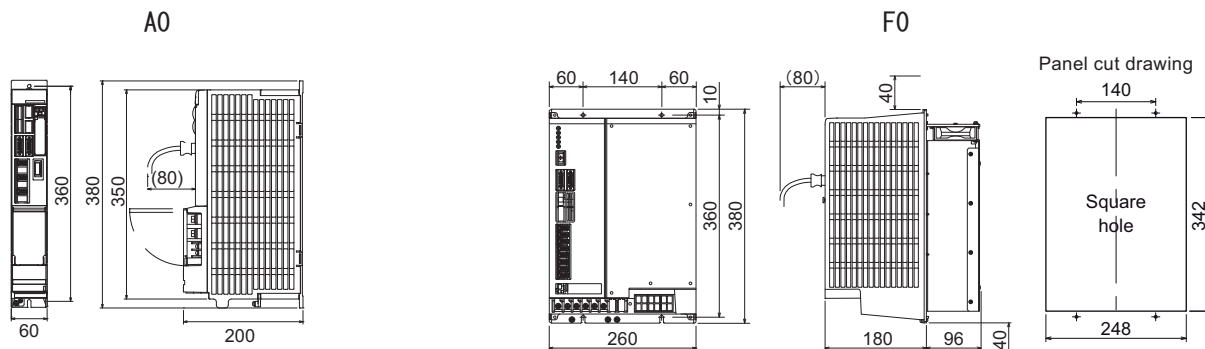
		Multi axis integrated drive unit MDS-DM-SPV2/SPV3 Series						
Drive unit type MDS-DM-		SPV2F-			SPV3F-			
		10080	16080	20080	10080	16080	20080	200120
Nominal maximum current (at peak of spindle section) [A]		100	160	200	100	160	200	200
Nominal maximum current (at peak of servo section) [A]		80 × 2			80 × 3			120 × 3
Power facility capacity [kVA]		17.1	21.7	27.0	28.2	14.7	19.3	24.6
Output	Rated voltage [V]	AC155						
	Rated current (spindle axis) [A]	26	37	49	26	37	49	49
	Rated current (servo) [A]	15.8 × 2			15.8 × 3			28 × 3
Input	Rated voltage [V]	AC200 (50Hz) /AC200 to 230 (60Hz) Tolerable fluctuation between +10% and -15%						
	Rated current [A]	33	43	55	38	48	60	65
Control power	Voltage [V]	DC24 ± 10%						
	Maximum current [A]	4.0						
	Maximum rush current [A]	10						
	Maximum rush conductivity time [ms]	100						
Earth leakage current [mA]		9/ Max.21 (Details: Spindle 6/Max.15, Servo per one axis 1/Max.2)						
Control method		Sine wave PWM control method						
Braking		Regenerative braking and dynamic brakes (only regenerative braking for spindle)						
	Dynamic brakes	Built-in						
External analog output		0 to +5V,2ch (data for various adjustments)						
Degree of protection		IP20 [over all] (IP00 [Terminal block TE1])						
Cooling method		Forced wind cooling						
Mass [kg]		14.5			15			
Heat radiated at rated output [W]		630	700	895	730	800	990	1260
Noise		Less than 55dB						
Unit outline dimension drawing		F0						



For outline dimension drawings, refer to "DRIVE SYSTEM DATA BOOK" (IB-1500273(ENG)).

2-3-3 Unit outline dimension drawing

Unit:[mm]

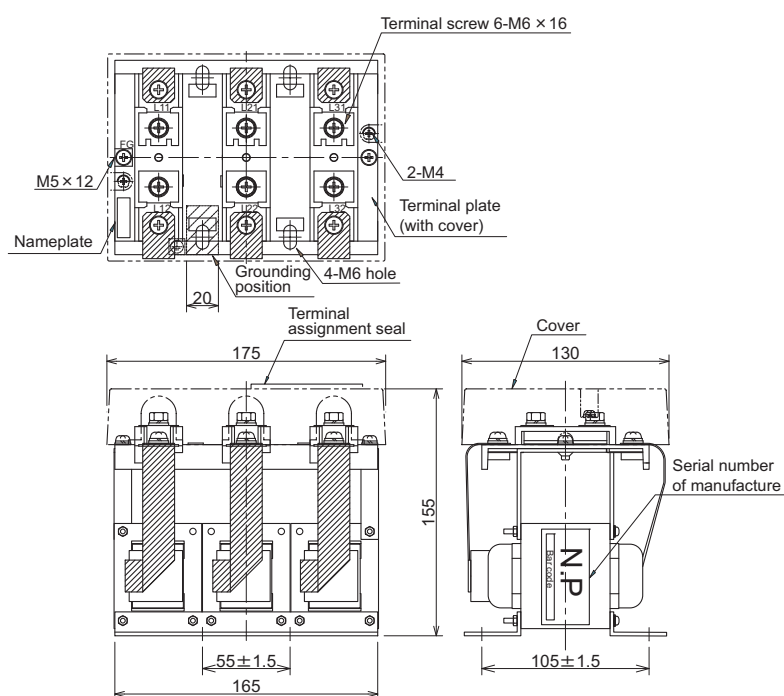


2-3-4 AC reactor

AC reactor	
AC reactor model D-AL-	18.5K
Compatible unit type MDS-DM-SPV2F/SPV3F-	10080, 16080, 20080
Rated capacity [kW]	18.5
Rated voltage [V]	200AC (50Hz) / 200 to 230AC (60Hz) Tolerable fluctuation : between +10% and -15%
Rated current [A]	66
Frequency [Hz]	50/60 Tolerable fluctuation between +3% and -3%
Environment	Ambient temperature Operation: -10 °C to 60 °C (with no freezing), Storage/Transportation: -10 °C to 60 °C (with no freezing)
	Ambient humidity Operation: 80%RH or less (with no dew condensation), Storage/Transportation: 80%RH or less (with no dew condensation)
	Atmosphere Indoors (no direct sunlight) With no corrosive gas, inflammable gas, oil mist or dust
	Altitude Operation/Storage: 1000 meters or less above sea level, Transportation: 10000 meters or less above sea level
	Vibration / impact 9.8m/s ² (1G) / 98m/s ² (10G)
Mass [kg]	5.3

Outline dimension drawing

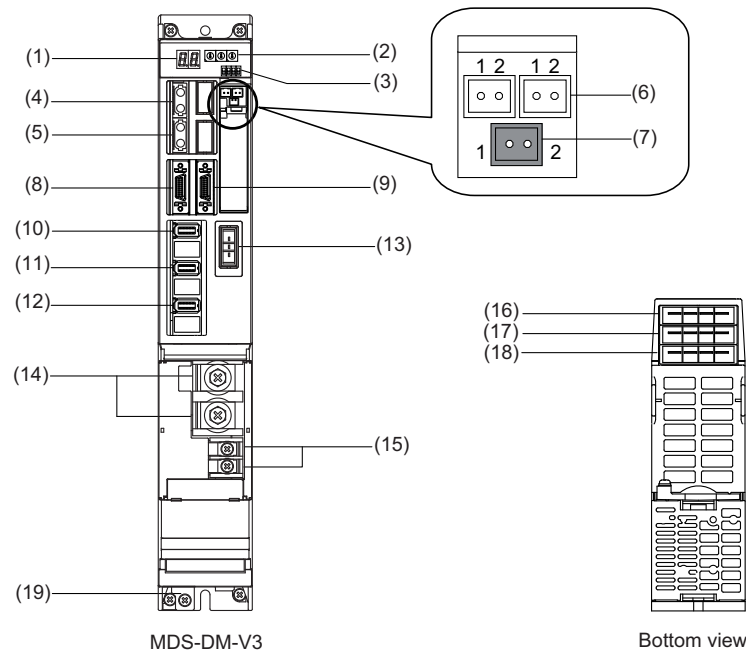
Unit:[mm]



D-AL-18.5K

2-3-5 Explanation of each part

(1) Explanation of each 3-axis integrated servo drive unit part



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

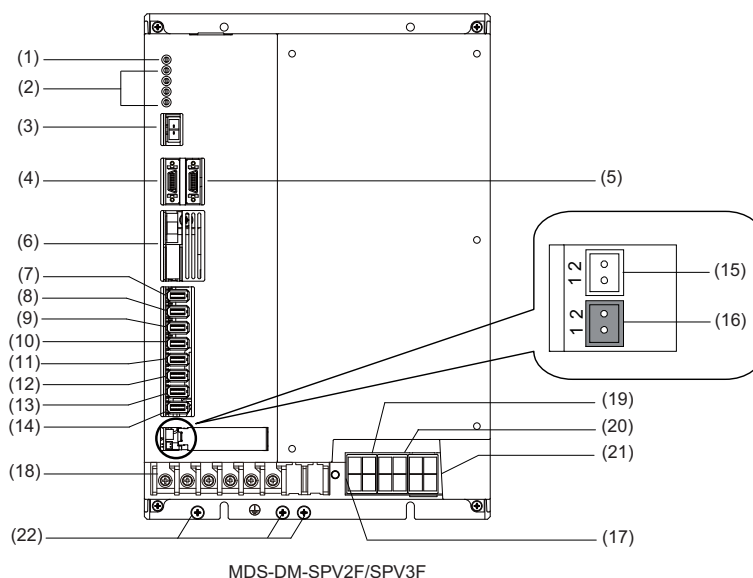
<Each part name>

		Name		Description
(1)	Control circuit	LED	---	Unit status indication LED
(2)		SWL, SWM, SWS	---	Axis No. setting switch (L, M, S-axis)
(3)		SW1	---	Unused axis setting switch (L, M, S-axis)
(4)		CN1A	---	NC or master axis optical communication connector
(5)		CN1B	---	Slave axis optical communication connector
(6)		BTA, BTB	---	For connecting converged battery unit Both BTA and BTB are the same function, and they are internally connected each other.
(7)		BT1	---	For connecting battery built-in drive unit ER6V-C119B
(8)		CN9	---	Maintenance connector (usually not used)
(9)		CN4	---	Power supply communication connector
(10)		CN2L	---	Motor side detector connection connector (L-axis) 5V power supply capacity: 0.35A
(11)		CN2M	---	Motor side detector connection connector (M-axis) 5V power supply capacity: 0.35A
(12)		CN2S	---	Motor side detector connection connector (S-axis) 5V power supply capacity: 0.35A
(13)		CN20	---	Motor brake/dynamic brake control connector (Key way: X type)
(14)	Main circuit	TE2	L+ L-	Converter voltage input terminal (DC input)
(15)		TE3	L11 L21	Control power input terminal (single-phase AC input)
(16)		TE1	SU, SV, SW, ⊕	Motor power supply output connector (3-phase AC output)
(17)			MU, MV, MW, ⊕	
(18)			LU, LV, LW, ⊕	
(19)		PE	⊕	Grounding terminal Note that TE1 connector is used for the motor grounding.

<Screw size>

3-axis servo drive unit MDS-DM-V3-		
Type	202020	404040
Unit width (mm)	60	
(14) TE2	M6x 16	
(15) TE3	M4x 12	
(19) ⊕	M4x 12	

(2) Explanation of each multi axis integrated servo drive unit part



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
(1)	Control circuit	POWER	---	24V power supply status indication LED
(2)		SP1, SP2, SV1, SV2	---	Unit status indication LED
(3)		CN22	---	Control power input terminal (DC24V) input connector
(4)		CN9A	---	Connector for DIO/analog output (spindle)
(5)		CN9B	---	Connector for DIO/analog output (servo)
(6)		OPT1A	---	NC optical communication connector
(7)		CN2SP	---	Spindle motor side detector connection connector 5V power supply capacity:0.35A
(8)		CN3SP	---	Spindle side detector connection connector 5V power supply capacity:0.35A
(9)		CN2L	---	Servo motor side detector connection connector (L-axis) 5V power supply capacity:0.35A
(10)		CN2M	---	Servo motor side detector connection connector (M-axis) 5V power supply capacity:0.35A
(11)		CN2S	---	Servo motor side detector connection connector (S-axis) 5V power supply capacity:0.35A
(12)		CN3L	---	MDS-EX-SR connection connector (L axis:LA)
(13)		CN3M	---	MDS-EX-SR connection connector (M axis:MA)
(14)		CN3S	---	MDS-EX-SR connection connector (S axis:SA)
(15)		BTA	---	For connecting converged battery unit
(16)		BT1	---	For connecting battery built-in drive unit ER6V-C119B
(17)		CHARGE LAMP	---	Converter voltage output charge-discharge status indication LED
(18)	Main circuit	TE1	L1, L2, L3	Power supply input terminal (3-phase AC output)
			U, V, W	Motor power output terminal (spindle, 3-phase AC output)
			P+, N-	DC output for unit stopped caused by power failure *Do not wiring during unused state.
(19)		CN31L	U, V, W, ⊕	Motor power supply output connector (L-axis, 3-phase AC output)
(20)		CN31M	U, V, W, ⊕	Motor power supply output connector (M-axis, 3-phase AC output)
(21)		CN31S	U, V, W, ⊕	Motor power supply output connector (S-axis, 3-phase AC output)
(22)		PE	⊕	Grounding terminal (also including grounding of the spindle motor)

<Screw size>

		Multi axis integrated drive unit MDS-DM-					
		SPV3F-			SPV2F-		
Type		10080	16080	20080	200120	10080	16080 20080
Unit width (mm)		260					
(18)TE1		M5 x 12					
(22) ⊕		M5 x 8					

Function Specifications

Function specifications list

<Power Supply specification>

Item		MDS-D-CV	MDS-DH-CV	MDS-DM-SPV built-in converter	MDS-D-SVJ3NA MDS-D-SVJ3 built-in converter	MDS-D-SPJ3NA MDS-D-SPJ3 built-in converter
Software version		B0	B0	B0	A1/B0	A1/B0
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	●	●	●	●	●
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 voltage display function	●	●	-	-	-

<Servo specification>

Item		MDS-D-V1/V2	MDS-DH-V1/V2	MDS-DM-V3	MDS-DM-SPV2F/3F MDS-DM-SPV2/3	MDS-D-SVJ3NA MDS-D-SVJ3
Software version		B0	B0	B0	C0/C0	A1/B0
1 Base control functions	1-1 Full closed loop control	●	●	-	● (Note2)	●
	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)	●	●	(Only for 1-axis)	(Only for 1-axis)	-
	2-8 Dual feedback control	●	●	-	● (Note2)	●
	2-9 HAS 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	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	●	●	●	●	●
	4-3 Earth fault detection	●	●	●	●	●
	4-4 Collision detection function	●	●	●	●	●
	4-5 Safety observation function	●	●	●	●	●
	4-6 Fan stop detection	●	●	●	●	●
5 Sequence function	5-2 Motor brake control function (Note 1)	●	●	●	●	●
	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	●	●	●	●	●
	6-4 Motor temperature display function (Only for linear or direct-drive motor)	●	●	-	-	●

(Note 1) For the multiaxis drive unit, a control by each axis is not available.

It is required to turn the servo of all axes OFF in the drive unit in order to enable a motor brake output.

(Note 2) For the drive unit MDS-DM-SPV2/3, this function is not available.

<Spindle specifications>

Item		MDS-D-SP	MDS-DH-SP	MDS-D-SP2	MDS-DM-SPV2F/3F MDS-DM-SPV2/3	MDS-D-SPJ3NA MDS-D-SPJ3
Software version		B0	B0	B0	C0/C0	A1/B0
1 Base control functions	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	●	●	-	●	●
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	●	●	●	●	●
	2-10 Control loop gain changeover	●	●	●	●	●
	2-11 Spindle output stabilizing control	●	●	●	●	●
3 Compensat ion control function	2-12 High-response spindle acceleration/ deceleration 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	Variable frequency: 4 Fixed frequency: 1
	3-4 Overshooting compensation	●	●	●	●	●
	3-6 Lost motion compensation type 2	●	●	●	●	●
4 Protection function	3-9 Spindle motor temperature compensation function	●	●	●	●	-
	4-1 Deceleration control at emergency stop	●	●	●	●	●
	4-3 Earth fault detection	●	●	●	●	●
	4-5 Safety observation function	●	●	●	●	●
5 Sequence functions	4-6 Fan stop detection	●	●	●	●	●
	5-4 Specified speed output	●	●	●	●	-
6 Diagnosis functions	5-5 Quick READY ON sequence	●	●	●	●	-
	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	●	●	●	●	● (Note)
	6-6 Open loop control function	●	●	●	●	●

(Note) The motor output effective value cannot be displayed.

3-1 Base control functions

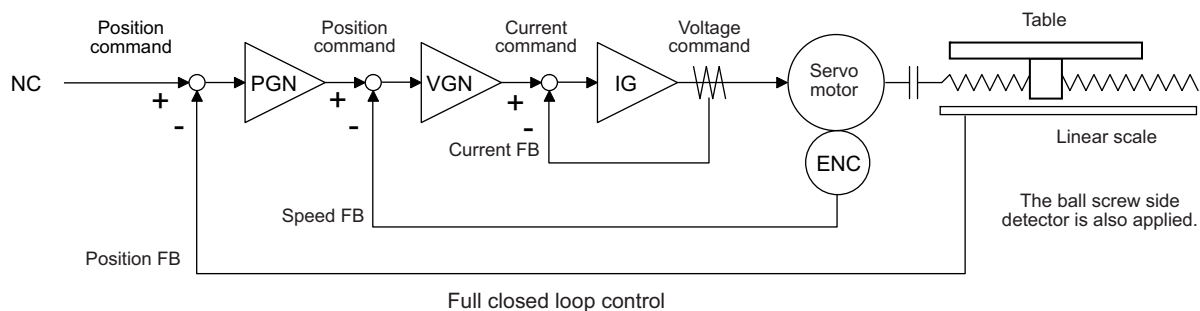
3-1-1 Full closed loop control

The servo control is all closed loop control using the detector'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.



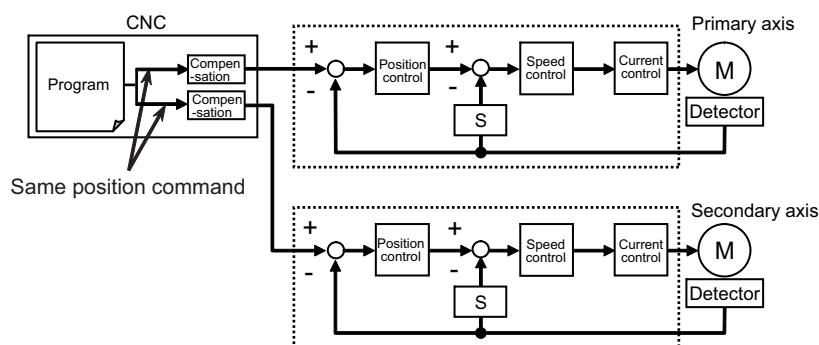
3-1-2 Position command synchronous control

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

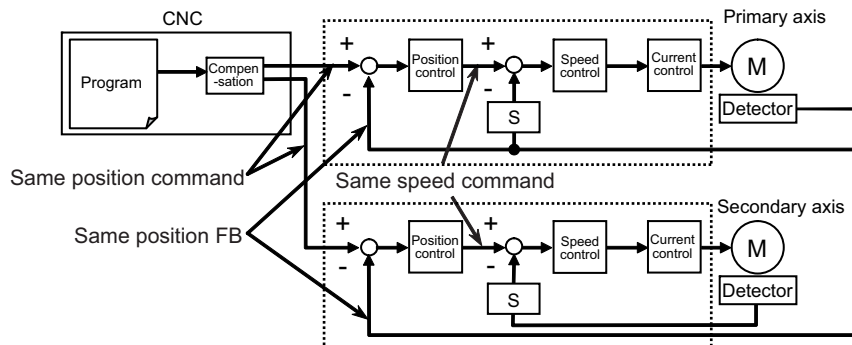
This is one of the controls which enable two servo motors to drive the same axis. This is also called "Speed tandem control".

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) 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



3-1-4 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.

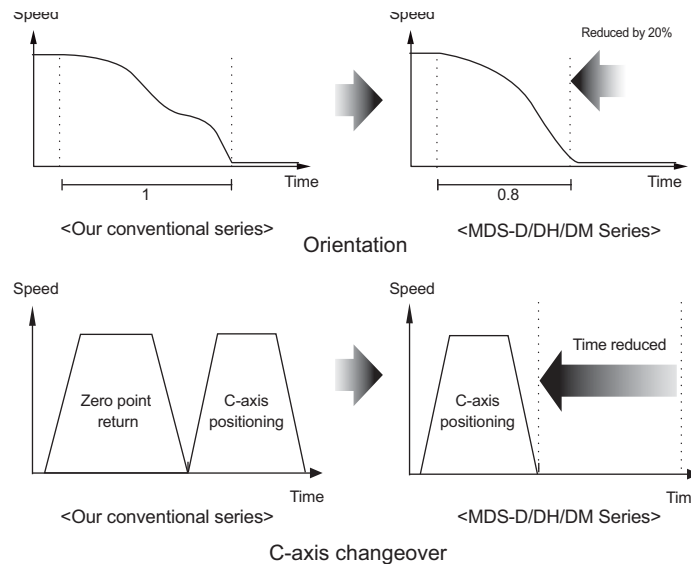
No dog is used as the position is calculated using reference marks. This function can not be used for the linear servomotor and direct-drive motor.

If the distance-coded reference check function is used to verify the motor end detector 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.



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 detector 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).

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

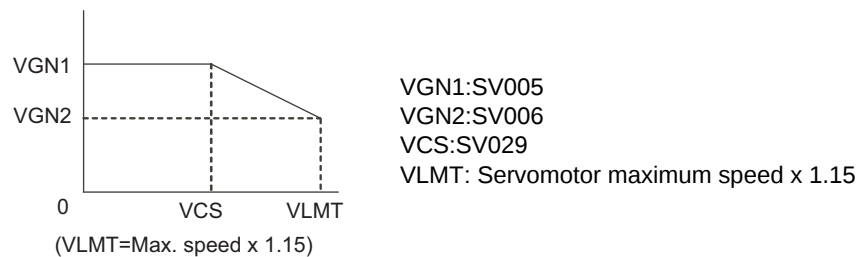
This control suppresses the motor output torque with the parameter values (SV013, SV014).

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

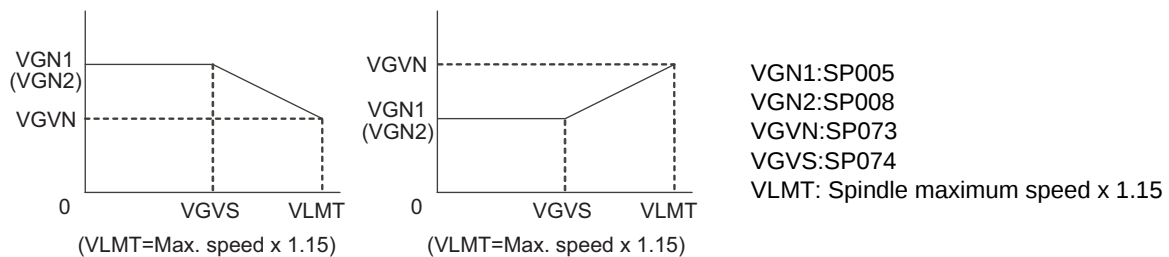
< Servo >

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.



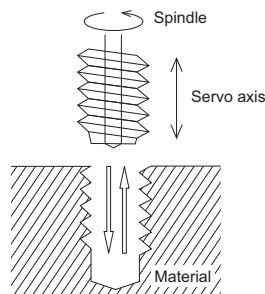
< Spindle >

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.



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.

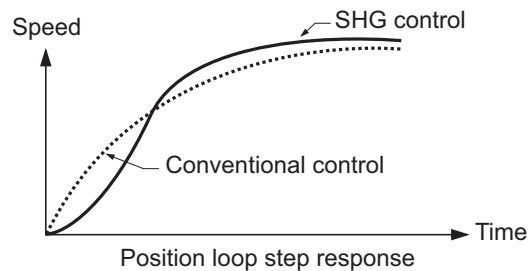
This function can suppress the generation of overshoot by adding the D (delay) control to the speed control, which is normally controlled with PI (proportional integral), in order to weaken the PI control after the position droop becomes 0.

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.

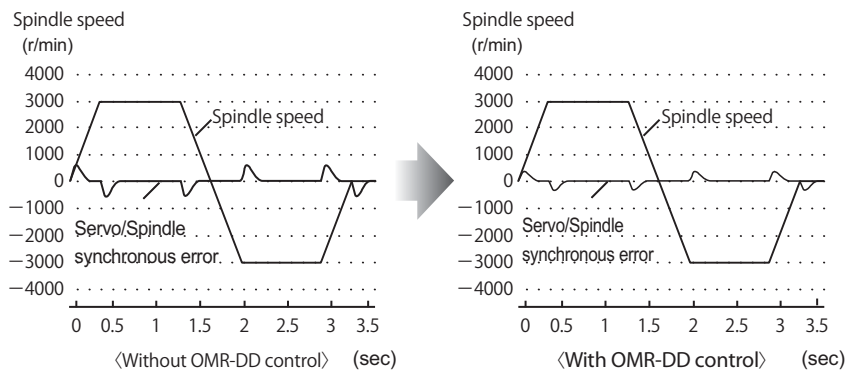
3-2-6 Smooth High Gain control (SHG control)

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.



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.

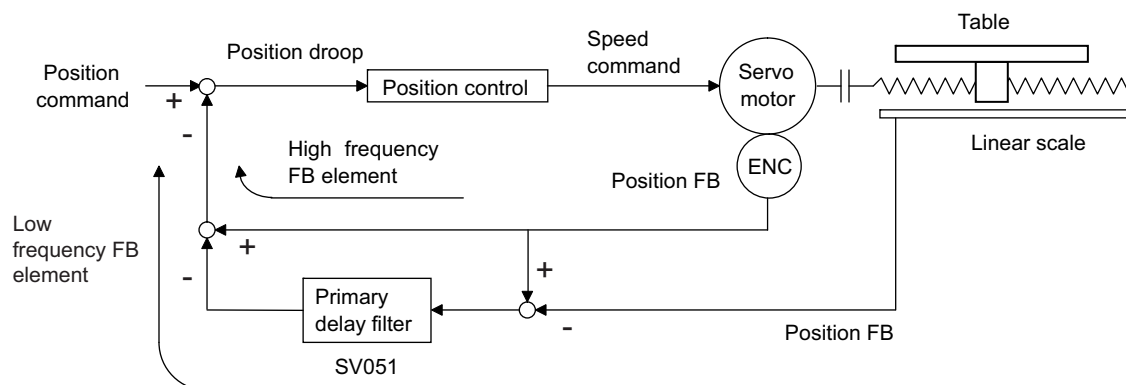


3-2-8 Dual feedback control

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.

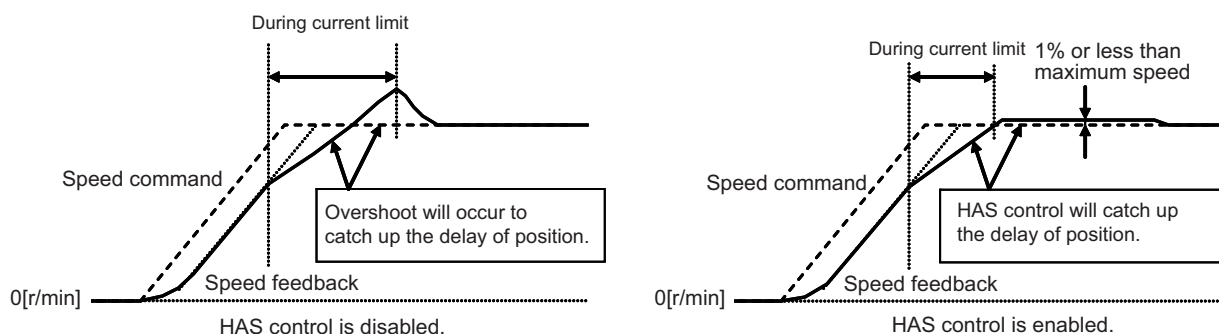


Dual feedback control

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 Control loop gain chgover

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.

3-2-11 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.

3-2-12 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

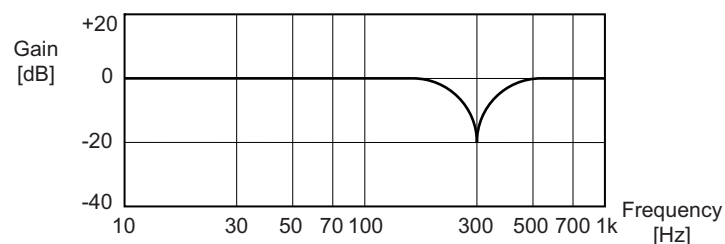
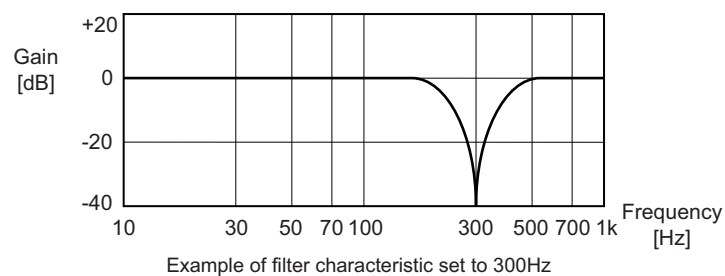
This filter can damp vibrations of servo torque commands at a specified frequency.

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



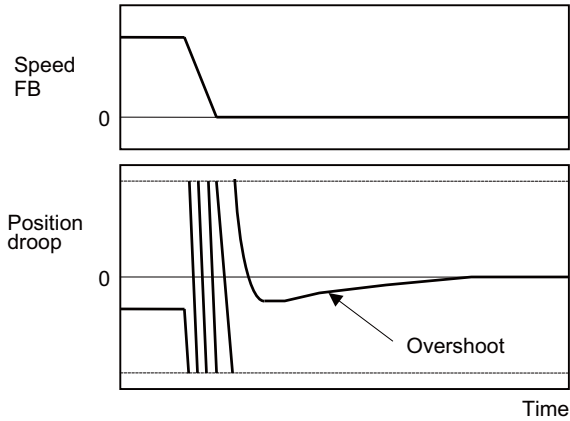
3-3-3 Adaptive tracking-type notch filter

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.

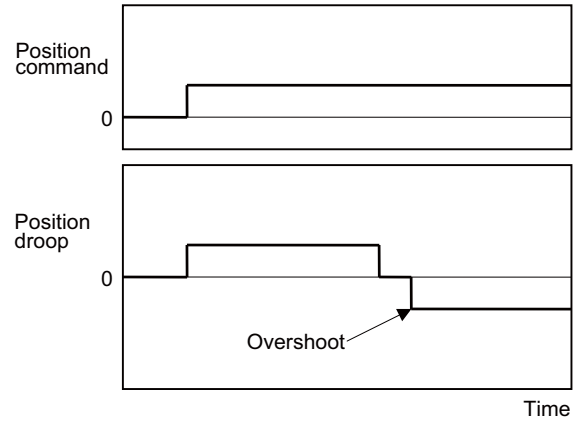
3-3-4 Overshooting compensation

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

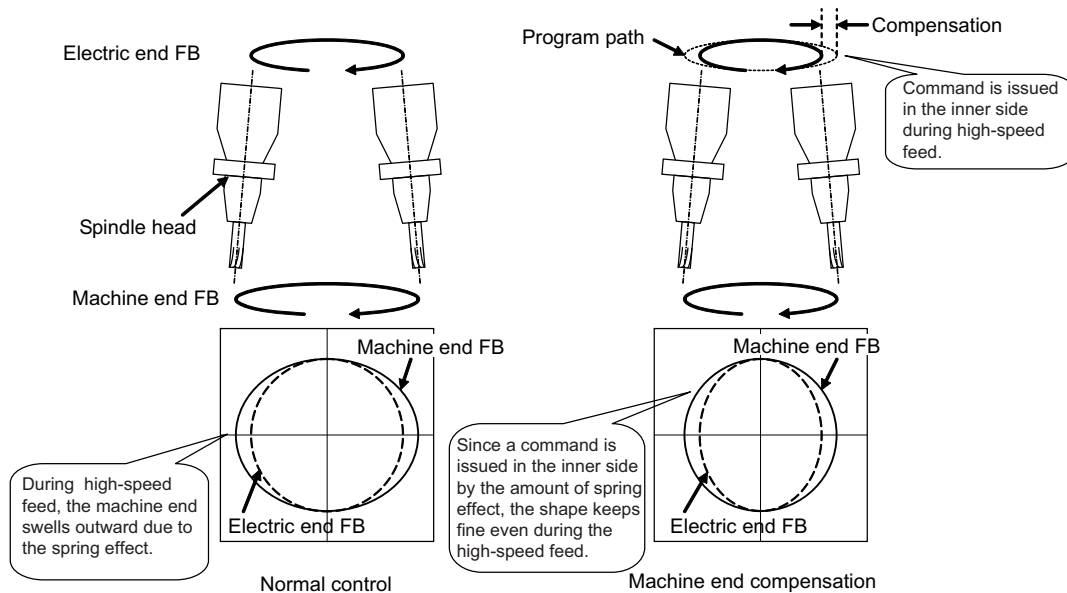


[2] Overshooting during pulse feed

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.

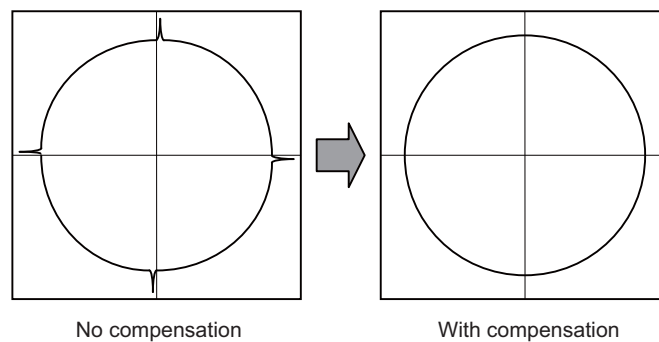


3-3-6 Lost motion compensation type 2

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.



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.

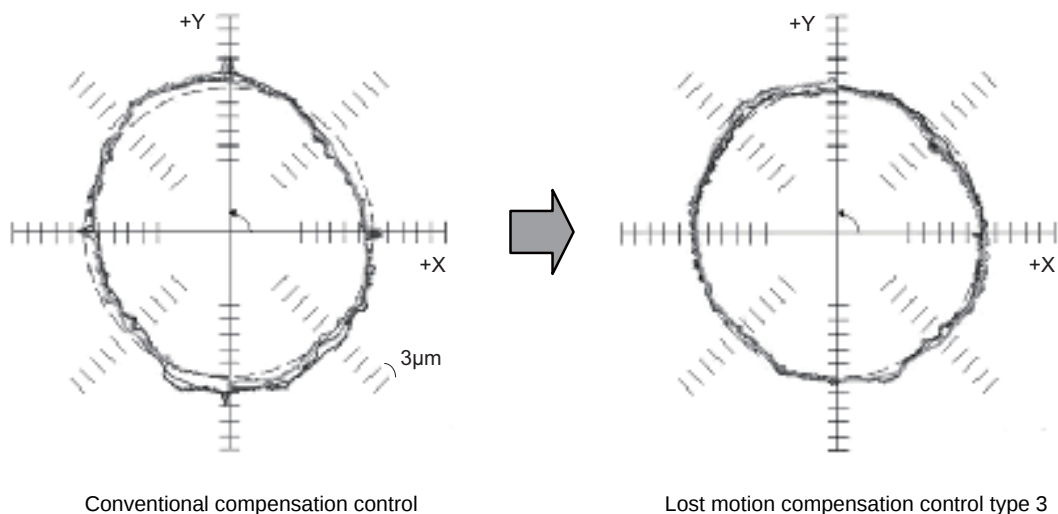
This function can be used to accommodate quadrant projection changes that accompany feed rate and circular radius changes which could not be compensated by Lost motion compensation type 2.

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.

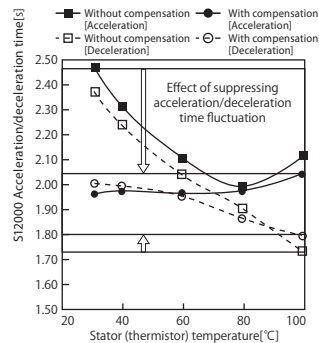


3-3-8 Lost motion compensation type 4

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.

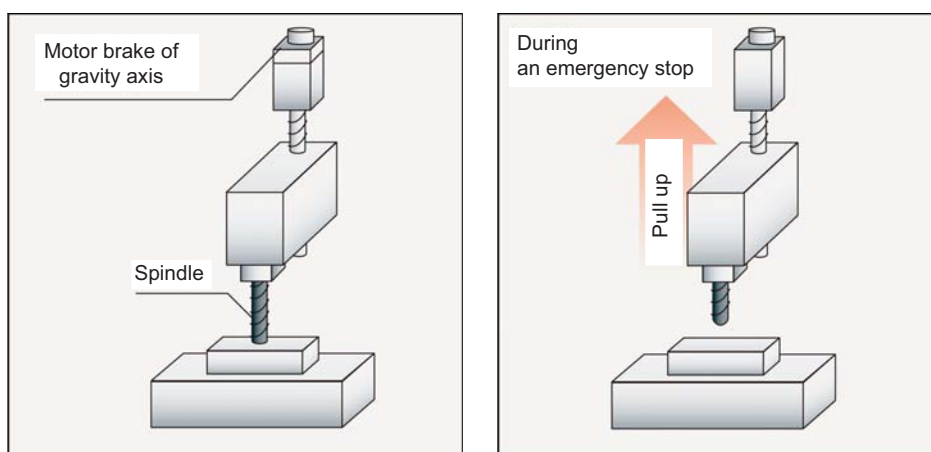
3-4-2 Vertical axis drop prevention/pull-up control

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.

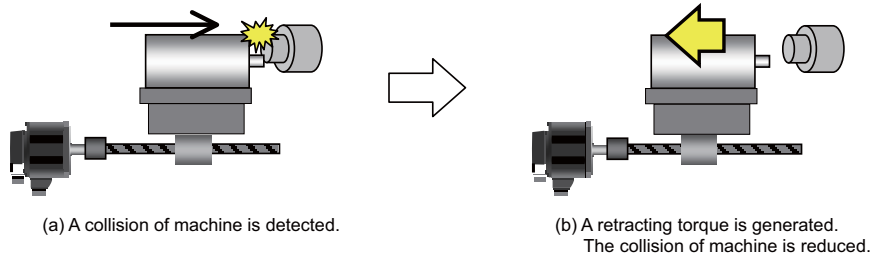
Specifying the faulty axis is possible in this detection, as the detection is carried out for each axis.

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.

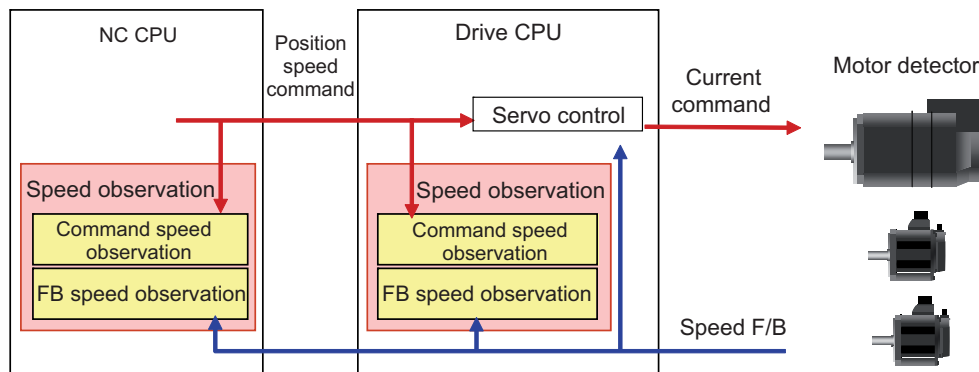
Collision detection function outline



3-4-5 Safety observation function

This function is aimed at allowing a safety access to the machine's working part by opening the protection 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.

3-5 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.

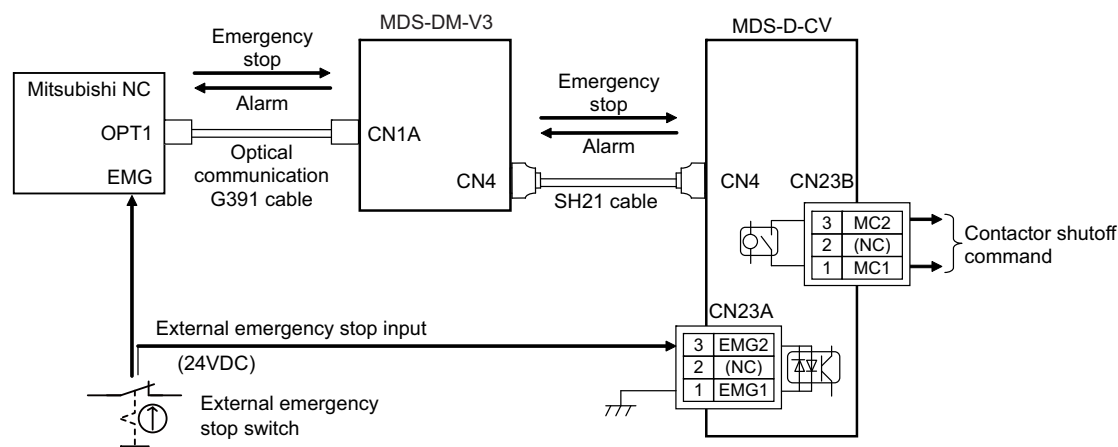
When a multiaxis drive unit is connected, all the axes are simultaneously controlled.

3-5-3 External emergency stop function

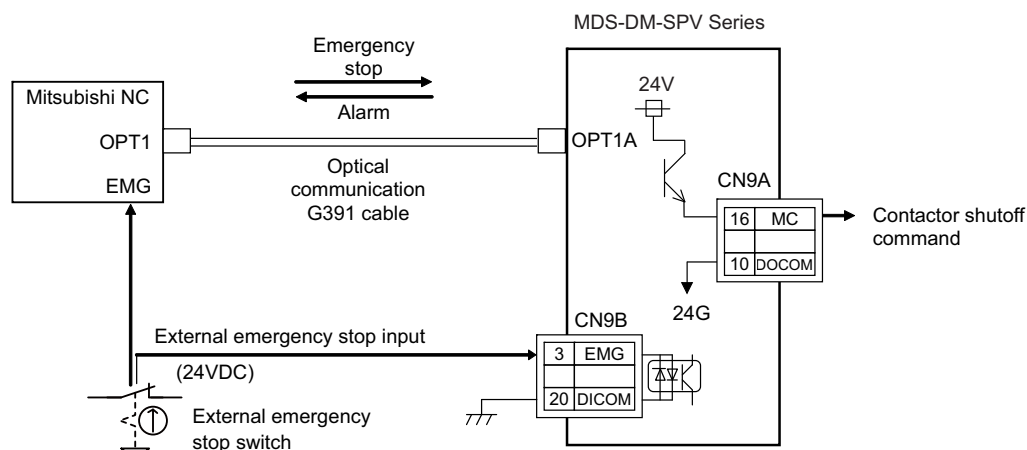
Besides the emergency stop input from the NC, double-protection when an emergency stop occurs can be provided by directly inputting an external emergency stop, which is a second emergency stop input, to the power supply unit (servo/spindle drive unit for integrated type).

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.

<MDS-DM-V3>



<MDS-DM-SPV Series>





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 protection 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.

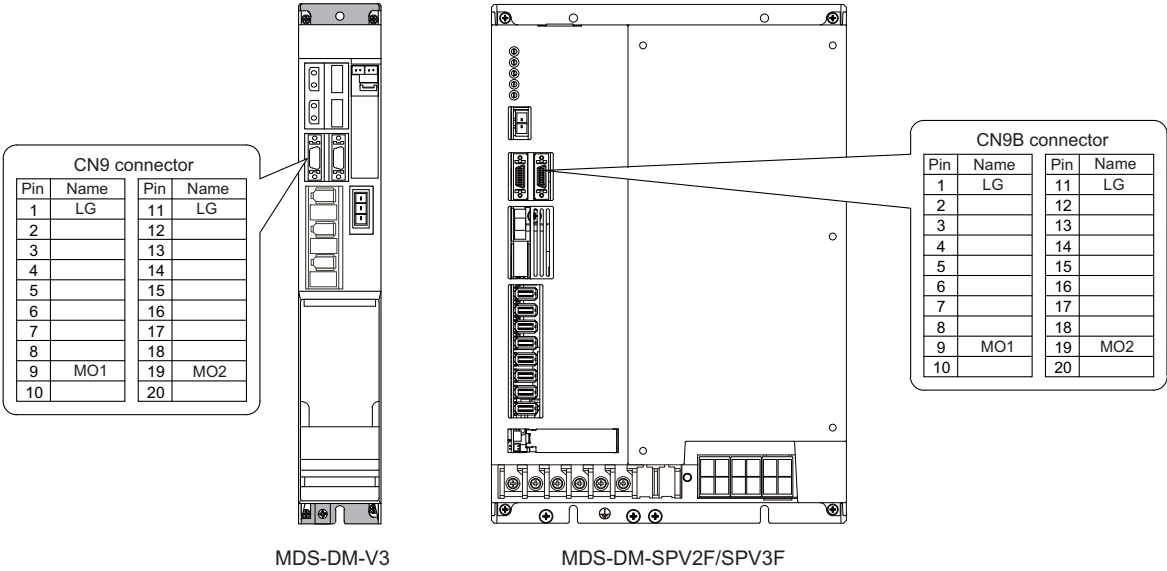
3-6 Diagnosis function

3-6-1 Monitor output function

<Servo drive unit>

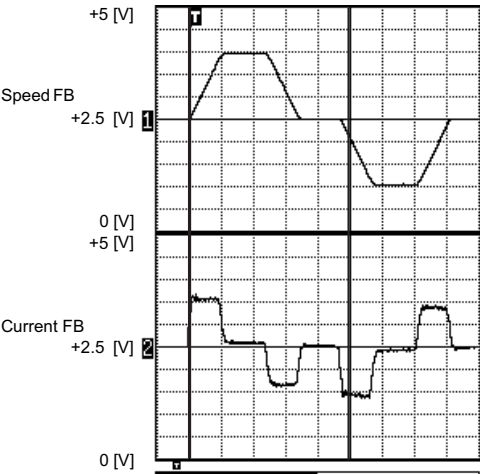
Drive unit has a function to D/A output the various control data. The servo adjustment data required for setting the servo parameters to match the machine can be D/A output. Measure using a high-speed waveform recorder, oscilloscope, etc.

(1) D/A output specifications



Item	Explanation
No. of channels	2ch
Output cycle	0.8ms (min. value)
Output precision	12bit
Output voltage range	0V to 2.5V (zero) to +5V
Output magnification setting	-32768 to 32767 (1/100-fold)
Output pin (CN9,CN9B connector)	MO1 = Pin 9, MO2 = Pin 19, LG = Pin 1,11
Others	The D/A output for the 2nd axis or the 3rd axis is also 2ch. When using the 2nd axis or the 3rd axis, set "-1" for the output data (SV061, SV062) of the axis that is not to be measured.

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

(2) Output data settings
(Standard output)

【#2261】 SV061 DA1NO D/A output ch1 data No.

Input the data number you wish to output to the D/A output channel 1.
When using the 2-axis drive unit, set "-1" to the axis that the data will not be output.

---Setting range---
-1 to 127

【#2262】 SV062 DA2NO D/A output ch2 data No.

Input the data number you wish to output to the D/A output channel 2.
When using the 2-axis drive unit, set "-1" to the axis that the data will not be output.

---Setting range---
-1 to 127

No.	Output data	Standard output unit		Output cycle
		Linear axis	Rotary axis	
-1	D/A output not selected	For 2nd axis or 3rd axis drive unit. Set the parameters to the other axes in the drive unit that is not D/A output.		
0	Commanded rotation speed	1000(r/min)/V		0.8ms
1	Motor rotation speed	1000(r/min)/V		0.8ms
2	Torque command	Motor stall rated ratio 100%/V		0.8ms
3	Torque feedback	Motor stall rated ratio 100%/V		0.8ms
6	Effective current command	100%/V		0.8ms
7	Effective current feedback	100%/V		0.8ms
8	Machine vibration frequency	500Hz/V		0.8ms
9	HAS control droop cancel amount	1mm/V	1° /V	0.8ms
30	Collision detection estimated torque	100%/V		0.8ms
31	Collision detection disturbance estimated torque	100%/V		0.8ms
32	Estimated load inertia ratio	100%/V		0.8ms
35	Disturbance observer estimated disturbance torque	100%/V		0.8ms
50	Position droop	1 μm/V	1/1000° /V	0.8ms
51	Position command	1 μm/V	1/1000° /V	0.8ms
52	Position feedback	1 μm/V	1/1000° /V	0.8ms
53	Position FΔT	1 μm/s/V	1/1000° /s/V	0.8ms
54	Deviation from ideal position (considering servo tracking delay)	1 μm/V	1/1000° /V	0.8ms
60	Position droop	1mm/V	1° /V	0.8ms
61	Position command	1mm/V	1° /V	0.8ms
62	Position feedback	1mm/V	1° /V	0.8ms
63	Position FΔT	1mm/s/V	1° /s/V	0.8ms
64	Deviation from ideal position (considering servo tracking delay)	1mm/V	1° /V	0.8ms
70	Position droop	1m/V	1000° /V	0.8ms
71	Position command	1m/V	1000° /V	0.8ms
72	Position feedback	1m/V	1000° /V	0.8ms
73	Position FΔT	1m/s/V	1000° /s/V	0.8ms
74	Deviation from ideal position (considering servo tracking delay)	1m/V	1000° /V	0.8ms
126	Saw tooth wave	0V to 5V		0.8ms
127	2.5V test data	2.5V		0.8ms

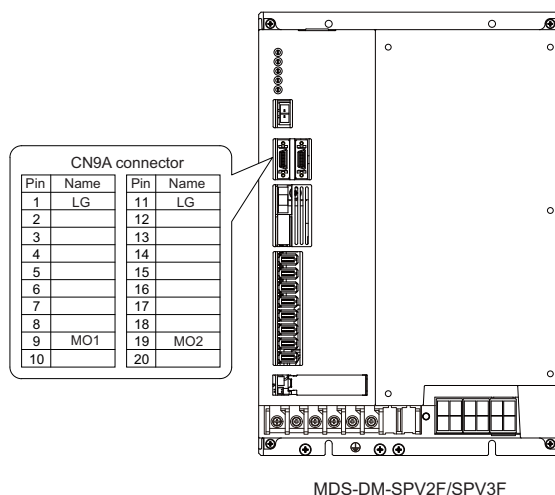
(Servo control signal)

Servo control input (NC to Servo)			Servo control output (Servo to NC)		
No.	Details		No.	Details	
16384	Servo control input 1-0	READY ON command	16480	Servo control output 1-0	In READY ON
16385	Servo control input 1-1	Servo ON command	16481	Servo control output 1-1	In servo ON
16388	Servo control input 1-4	Position loop gain changeover command	16484	Servo control output 1-4	In position loop gain changeover
16390	Servo control input 1-6	Excessive error detection width changeover command	16486	Servo control output 1-6	In excessive error detection width changeover
16391	Servo control input 1-7	Alarm reset command	16487	Servo control output 1-7	In alarm
16392	Servo control input 1-8	Current limit selection command	16488	Servo control output 1-8	In current limit selection
			16492	Servo control output 1-C	In in-position
			16493	Servo control output 1-D	In current limit
			16494	Servo control output 1-E	In absolute position data loss
			16495	Servo control output 1-F	In warning
			16496	Servo control output 2-0	Z phase passed
			16499	Servo control output 2-3	In zero speed
			16503	Servo control output 2-7	In external emergency stop
16409	Servo control input 2-9	Speed monitor command valid	16505	Servo control output 2-9	In speed monitor
16410	Servo control input 2-A	In door closed (controller)	16506	Servo control output 2-A	In door closed (controller)
16411	Servo control input 2-B	In door closed (all drive units)	16507	Servo control output 2-B	In door closed (self drive unit)
16416	Servo control input 3-0	Control axis detachment command	16512	Servo control output 3-0	In control axis detachment

< Spindle drive unit >

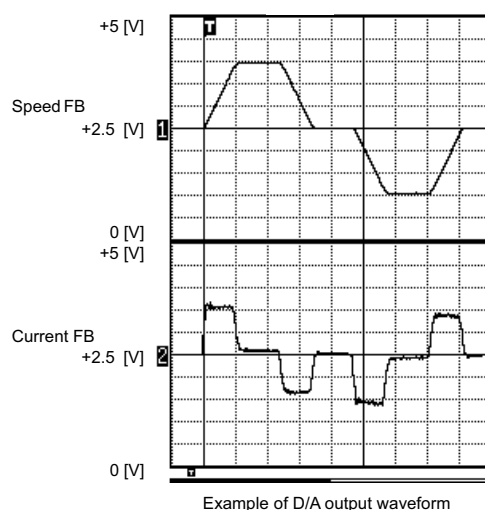
Drive unit has a function to D/A output each control data. The spindle adjustment data required to set the spindle parameters matching the machine can be D/A output. The data can be measured with a high-speed waveform recorder or oscilloscope, etc.

(1) D/A output specifications



Item	Explanation
No. of channels	2ch
Output cycle	0.8ms (min. value)
Output precision	12bit
Output voltage range	0V to 2.5V (zero) to +5V
Output magnification setting	-32768 to 32767 (1/100-fold)
Output pin (CN9A connector)	MO1 = Pin 9, MO2 = Pin 19, LG = Pin 1,11

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.



(2) Output data settings
(Standard output)

【#13125】 SP125 DA1NO D/A output ch1 data No.

Input the desired data number to D/A output channel.

---Setting range---
-32768 to 32767

【#13126】 SP126 DA2NO D/A output ch2 data No.

Input the desired data number to D/A output channel.

---Setting range---
-32768 to 32767

No.	Output data	Output unit for standard setting	Output cycle
-1	D/A output stop	-	
0	Commanded motor rotation speed	1000(r/min)/V	0.8ms(min)
1	Motor rotation speed	1000(r/min)/V	0.8ms(min)
2	Torque current command	Short time rated ratio 100%/V	0.8ms(min)
3	Torque current feedback	Short time rated ratio 100%/V	0.8ms(min)
35	Disturbance observer estimated disturbance torque	Short time rated torque current value ratio 100%/V	0.8ms(min)
50	Position droop	1/1000° /V	0.8ms(min)
51	Position command	1/1000° /V	0.8ms(min)
52	Position feedback	1/1000° /V	0.8ms(min)
53	Position FΔT	1/1000° /s/V	0.8ms(min)
54	Deviation from ideal position (considering spindle tracking delay)	1/1000° /V	0.8ms(min)
60	Position droop	1° /V	0.8ms(min)
61	Position command	1° /V	0.8ms(min)
62	Position feedback	1° /V	0.8ms(min)
63	Position FΔT	1° /s/V	0.8ms(min)
64	Deviation from ideal position (considering spindle tracking delay)	1° /V	0.8ms(min)
70	Position droop	1000° /V	0.8ms(min)
71	Position command	1000° /V	0.8ms(min)
72	Position feedback	1000° /V	0.8ms(min)
73	Position FΔT	1000° /s/V	0.8ms(min)
74	Deviation from ideal position (considering spindle tracking delay)	1000° /V	0.8ms(min)
110	3.0V output load meter (Note)	40%/V, 120%/3V	0.8ms(min)
126	Saw tooth wave	0V to 5V	0.8ms(min)
127	2.5V test data output	2.5V	0.8ms(min)

(Note) Load meter displays "100%(=2.5V)" when the control power turns ON and the NC is starting. After the NC has been run, it displays "0%(=0V)".

(Special output)

The result of PLG(TS5690) installation accuracy diagnosis is output to D/A output. D/A output magnification:SP127(DA1MPY) and SP128(DA2MPY) is 0.

PLG installation diagnosis function can be enabled during the rotation, when open loop control is enabled:SP018(SPEC2)/bit1=1.

D/A output No.	Details	Description
120	Motor end PLG installation Gap diagnosis	Motor end PLG installation gap is diagnosed. When the gap is good, 2.5V is output. When the gap is excessive, 2.5V+1V is output. When the gap is too small, 2.5V-1V is output.
121	Motor end PLG installation All errors diagnosis	Motor end PLG installation error (including the gap) is diagnosed. When the installation is good, 2.5V is output. When the installation is incorrect, 2.5V+1V is output.
122	Spindle end PLG installation Gap diagnosis	Spindle end PLG installation gap is diagnosed. Diagnostic procedure is the same as that of motor end PLG.
123	Spindle end PLG installation All errors diagnosis	Spindle end PLG installation error (including the gap) is diagnosed. Diagnostic procedure is the same as that of motor end PLG.

(Spindle control signal)

Spindle control input (NC to Spindle)			Spindle control output (Spindle to NC)		
No.	Details		No.	Details	
16384	Spindle control input 1-0	READY ON command	16480	Spindle control output 1-0	In ready ON
16385	Spindle control input 1-1	Servo ON command	16481	Spindle control output 1-1	In servo ON
16391	Spindle control input 1-7	Alarm reset command	16487	Spindle control output 1-7	In alarm
16392	Spindle control input 1-8	Torque limit 1 selection command	16488	Spindle control output 1-8	In torque limit 1 selection
16393	Spindle control input 1-9	Torque limit 2 selection command	16489	Spindle control output 1-9	In torque limit 2 selection
16394	Spindle control input 1-A	Torque limit 3 selection command	16490	Spindle control output 1-A	In torque limit 3 selection
			16492	Spindle control output 1-C	In in-position
			16495	Spindle control output 1-F	In warning
			16496	Spindle control output 2-0	Z phase passed
			16499	Spindle control output 2-3	In zero speed
			16503	Spindle control output 2-7	In external emergency stop
16409	Spindle control input 2-9	Speed monitor command valid	16505	Spindle control output 2-9	In speed monitor
16410	Spindle control input 2-A	In door closed (controller)	16506	Spindle control output 2-A	In door closed (controller)
16411	Spindle control input 2-B	In door closed (all drive units)	16507	Spindle control output 2-B	In door closed (self drive unit)
16432	Spindle control input 4-0	Spindle control mode selection command 1	16528	Spindle control output 4-0	In spindle control mode selection 1
16433	Spindle control input 4-1	Spindle control mode selection command 2	16529	Spindle control output 4-1	In spindle control mode selection 2
16434	Spindle control input 4-2	Spindle control mode selection command 3	16530	Spindle control output 4-2	In spindle control mode selection 3
16436	Spindle control input 4-4	Gear changeover command	16532	Spindle control output 4-4	In gear changeover command
16437	Spindle control input 4-5	Gear selection command 1	16533	Spindle control output 4-5	In gear selection 1
16438	Spindle control input 4-6	Gear selection command 2	16534	Spindle control output 4-6	In gear selection 2
16445	Spindle control input 4-D	L coil selection command	16541	Spindle control output 4-D	In L coil selection
			16545	Spindle control output 5-1	Speed detection
			16550	Spindle control output 5-6	In coil changeover
16458	Spindle control input 5-A	Phase synchronization suppression command	16554	Spindle control output 5-A	In phase synchronization suppression
16459	Spindle control input 5-B	Minimum excitation rate 2 changeover request	16555	Spindle control output 5-B	In minimum excitation rate 2 selection
16460	Spindle control input 5-C	Speed gain set 2 changeover request	16556	Spindle control output 5-C	In speed gain set 2 selection
16461	Spindle control input 5-D	Zero point re-detection request	16557	Spindle control output 5-D	Zero point re-detection complete
16462	Spindle control input 5-E	Spindle holding force up	16558	Spindle control output 5-E	Spindle holding force up completed
			16559	Spindle control output 5-F	In 2nd in-position

(Note 1) Control signal is bit output. Setting the No. of the table above to the data output(SP125, SP126), and when the scale (SP127, SP128) is set to "0", the output is "0V" for bit 0, and "2.5V" for bit 1.

(Note 2) Refer to the section "Spindle control signal" in Instruction Manual for details on the spindle control signal.



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.

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 detector. This allows the operation in which no detector feedback signals are used.

3-6-7 Power supply voltage display function

The converter bus voltage in main circuit power is displayed on the NC monitor screen.

Characteristics

4-1 Servomotor

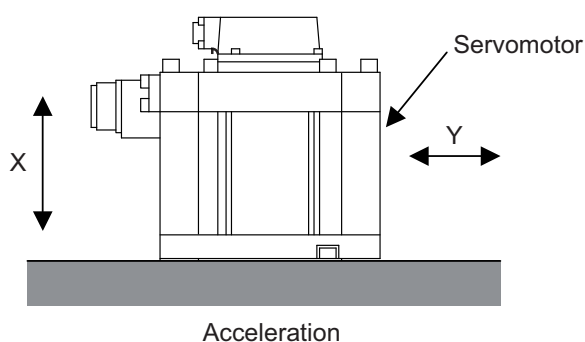
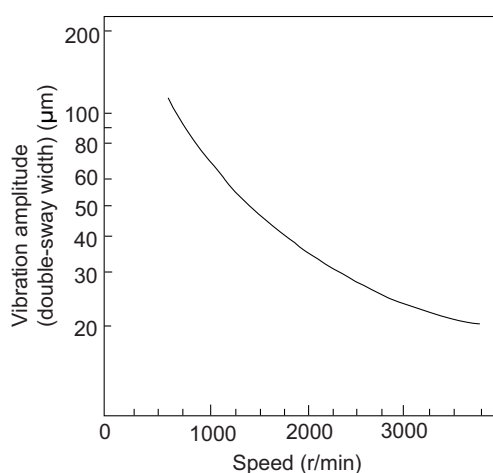
4-1-1 Environmental conditions

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

Motor type	Acceleration direction	
	Axis direction (X)	Direction at right angle to axis (Y)
HF75, 105	24.5m/s ² (2.5G) or less	24.5m/s ² (2.5G) or less
HF54, 104, 154, 224, 123, 223, 142		
HF204, 303, 302, 354, 453	24.5m/s ² (2.5G) or less	29.4m/s ² (3G) or less
HF-KP23, 43, 73	49m/s ² (5G) or less	49m/s ² (5G) or less

The vibration conditions are as shown below.



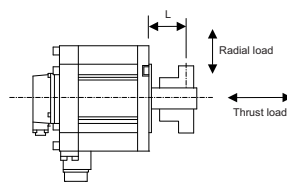
4-1-3 Shaft characteristics

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.

Servomotor	Tolerable radial load	Tolerable thrust load
HF75T, 105T (Taper shaft)	245N (L=33)	147N
HF75S, 105S (Straight shaft)	245N (L=33)	147N
HF54T, 104T, 154T, 224T, 123T, 223T, 142T (Taper shaft)	392N (L=58)	490N
HF54S, 104S, 154S, 224S, 123S, 223S, 142S (Straight shaft)	980N (L=55)	490N
HF204S, 303S, 302S, 354S, 453S (Straight shaft)	2058N (L=79)	980N
HF-KP23, 43 (Straight shaft)	245N (L=30)	98N
HF-KP73 (Straight shaft)	392N (L=40)	147N

(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]

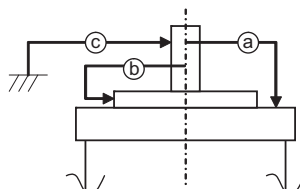
1. Use a flexible coupling when connecting with a ball screw, etc., and keep the shaft core deviation to below the tolerable radial load of the shaft.
2. When directly installing the gear on the motor shaft, the radial load increases as the diameter of the gear decreases. This should be carefully considered 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.

CAUTION !

4-1-4 Machine accuracy

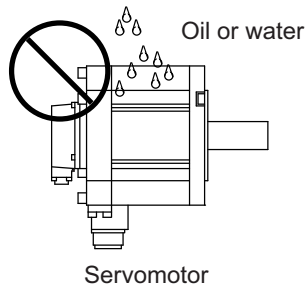
Machine accuracy of the servo motor's output shaft and around the installation part is as below.
(Excluding special products)

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



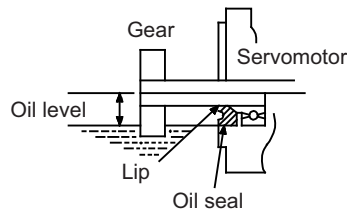
4-1-5 Oil / water standards

- (1) The motor protective format uses the IP type, which complies with IEC Standard. (Refer to the section "2-1-1 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.

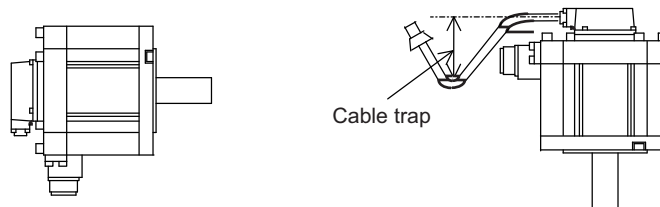


- (2) When a gear box is installed on the servomotor, make sure that the oil level height from the center of the shaft is higher than the values given below. Open a breathing hole on the gear box so that the inner pressure does not rise.

Servomotor	Oil level (mm)
HF75, 105	15
HF54, 104, 154, 224, 123, 223, 142	22.5
HF204, 303, 302, 354, 453	30
HF-KP23, 43	12.5
HF-KP73	15



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



CAUTION !

1. The servomotors, 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:

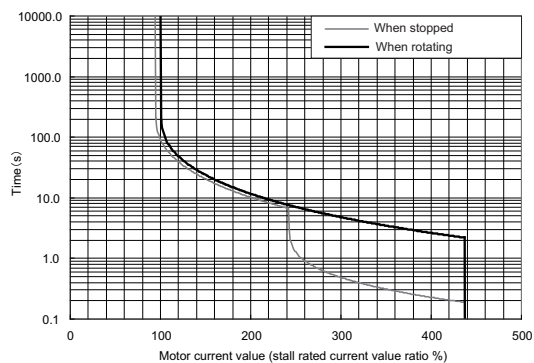
Flange size (mm)	Servomotor capacity
150x150x6	100W
250x250x6	200 to 400W
250x250x12	0.5 to 1.5kW
300x300x20	2.0 to 7.0kW
800x800x35	9.0 to 11.0kW

4-1-7 Overload protection characteristics

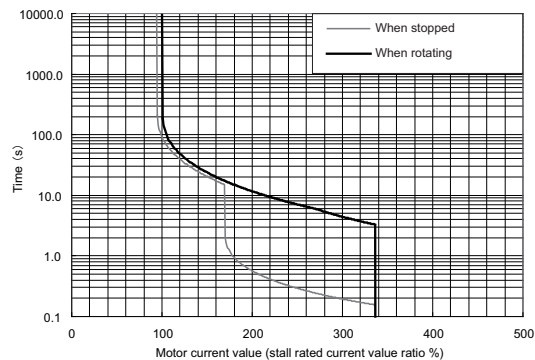
The servo drive unit has an electronic thermal relay to protect the servomotor and servo drive unit from overloads. The operation characteristics of the electronic thermal relay are shown below when standard parameters (SV021=60, SV022=150) are set. If overload operation over the electronic thermal relay 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.

<MDS-DM-V3-2020>

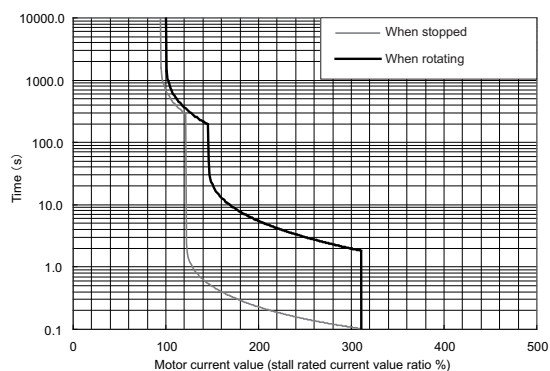
HF75



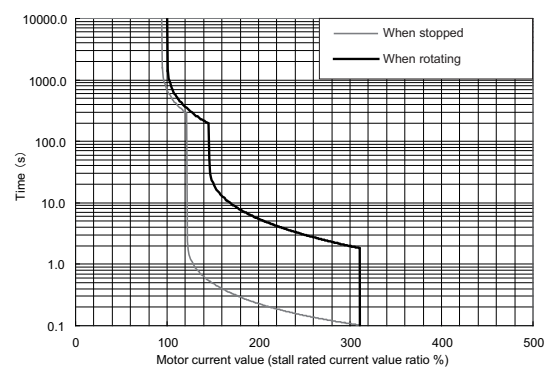
HF105



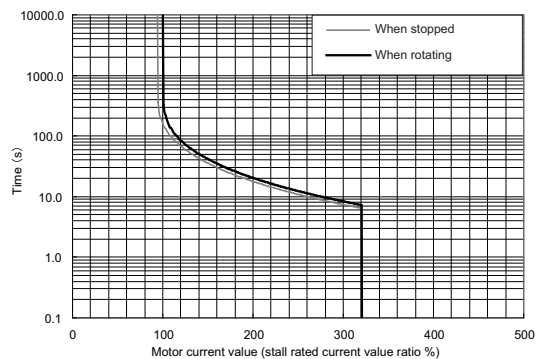
HF123



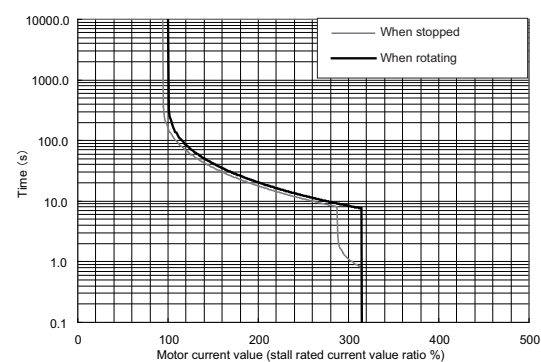
HF142



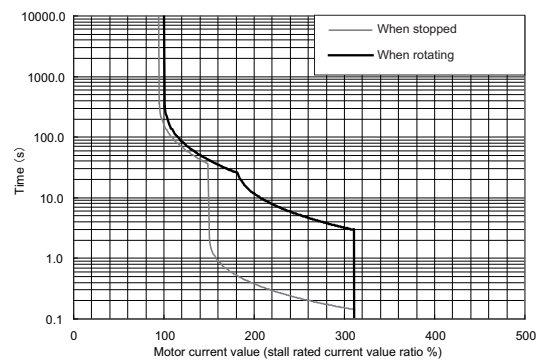
HF-KP23



HF-KP43

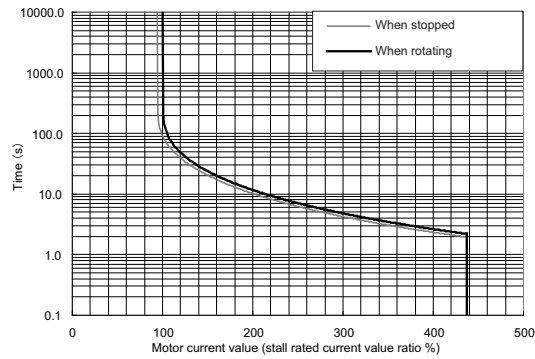


HF-KP73

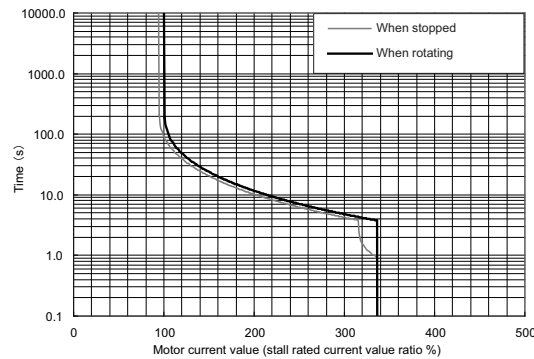


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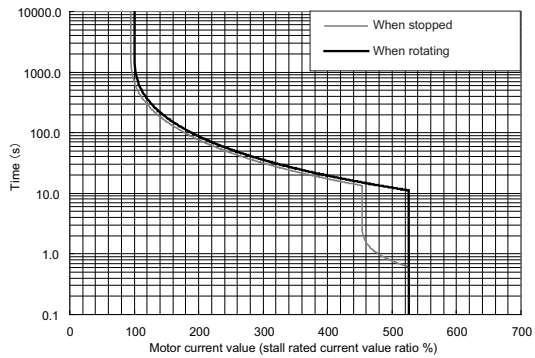
HF75



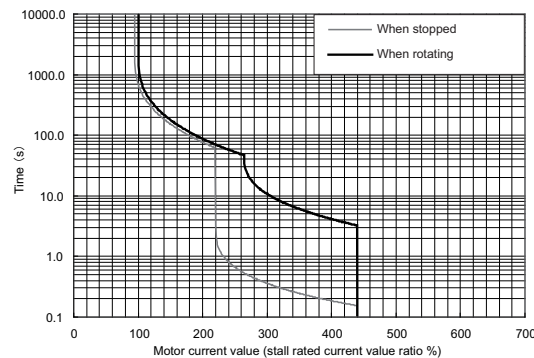
HF105



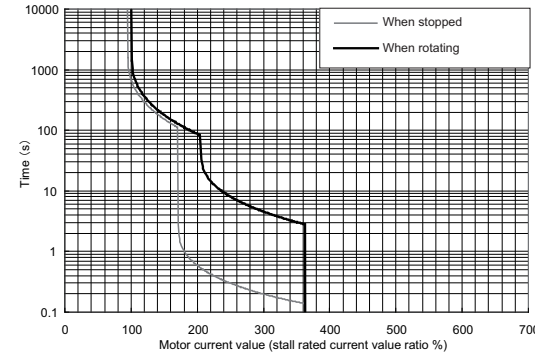
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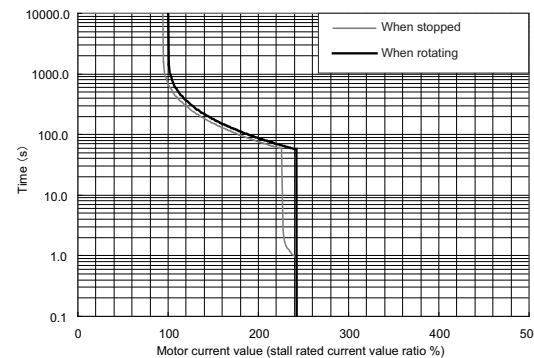
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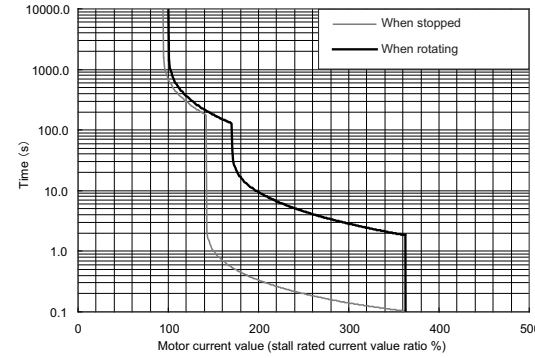
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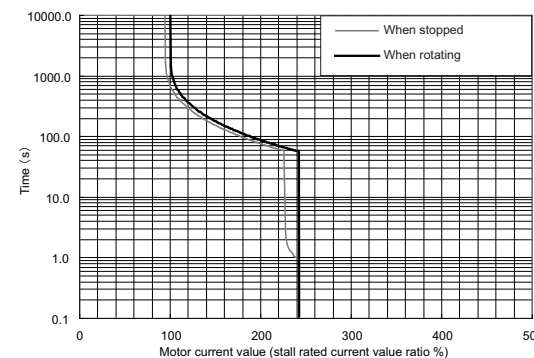
HF123



HF223

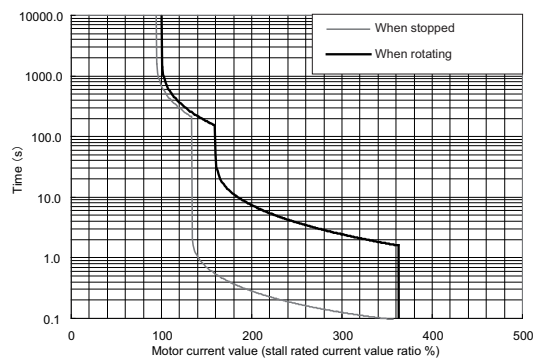


HF142



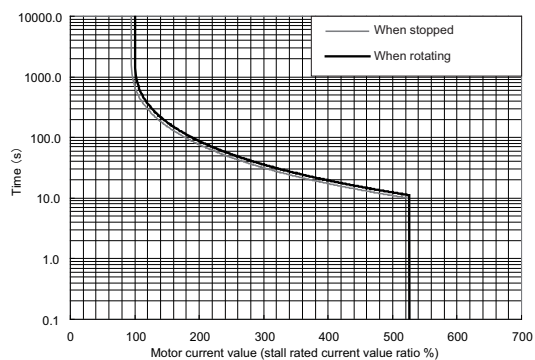
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HF302

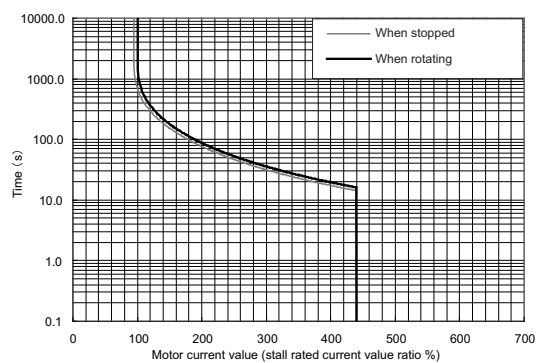


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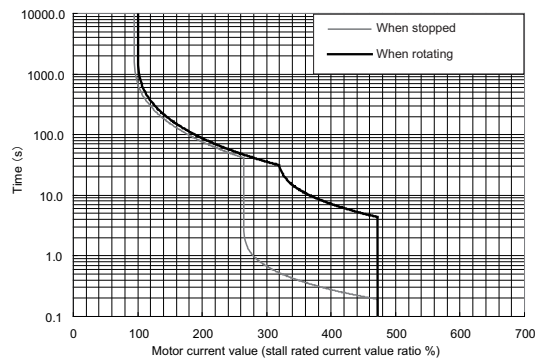
HF54



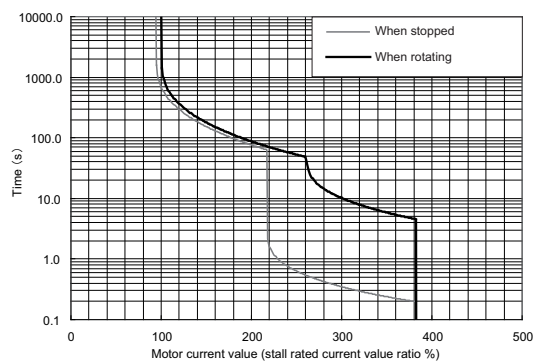
HF104



HF154

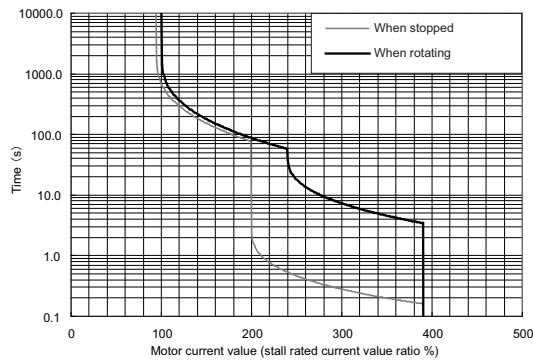


HF224

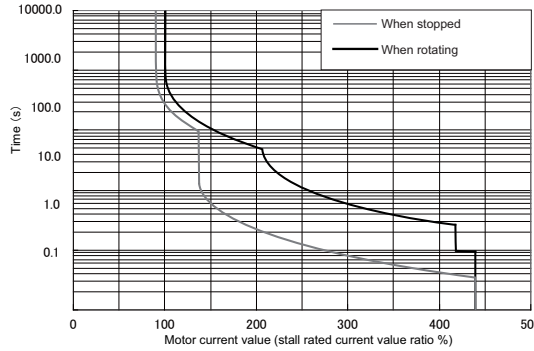


<MDS-DM-SPV Series>

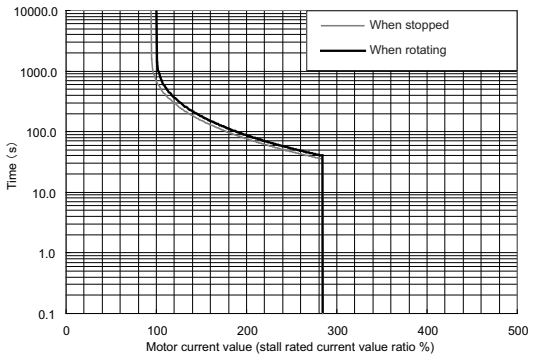
HF204



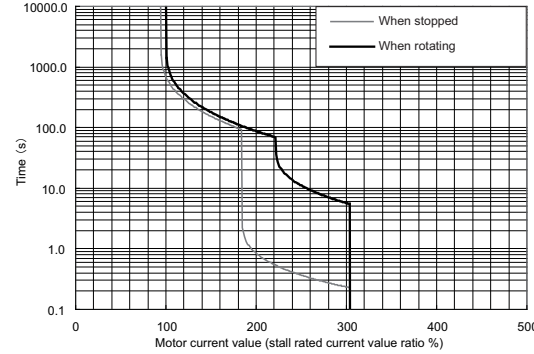
HF354



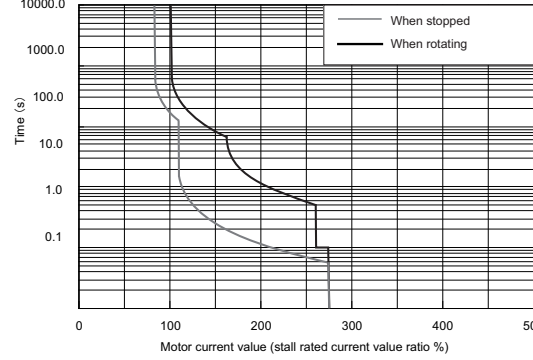
HF223



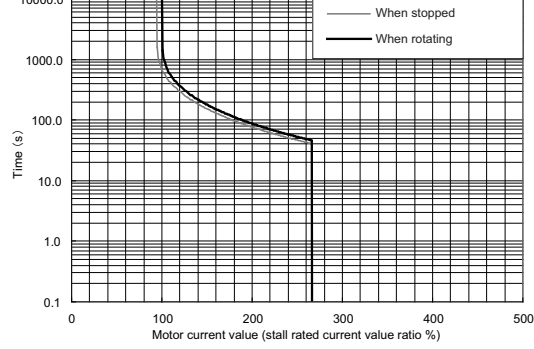
HF303



HF453



HF302



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 servomotor 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 servomotor 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

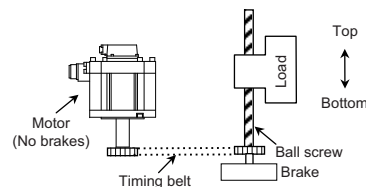
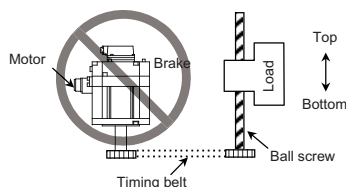
[1] The magnetic brakes use a DC excitation method, thus:

- 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

< HF Series >

Item	Motor type		
	HF75B, HF105B	HF54B, HF104B HF154B, HF224B HF123B, HF223B HF142B	HF204B, HF354B HF303B, HF453B HF302B
Type (Note 1)	Spring closed non-exciting operation magnetic brakes (for maintenance and emergency braking)		
Rated voltage	24VDC		
Rated current at 20° C (A)	0.38	0.8	1.4
Capacity (W)	9	19	34
Static friction torque (N·m)	2.4	8.3	43.1
Inertia (Note 2) (kg·cm ²)	0.2	2.2	9.7
Release delay time (Note 3) (s)	0.03	0.04	0.1
Braking delay time (DC OFF) (Note 3) (s)	0.03	0.03	0.03
Tolerable braking work amount	Per braking (J)	64	400
	Per hour (J)	640	4,000
Brake play at motor axis (degree)	0.1 to 0.9	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)	32	200
			1,000

< HF-KP Series >

Item	Motor type	
	HF-KP23B, HF-KP43B	HF-KP73B
Type (Note 1)	Spring closed non-exciting operation magnetic brakes (for maintenance and emergency braking)	
Rated voltage	24VDC	
Rated current at 20° C(A)	0.33	0.42
Capacity (W)	7.9	10
Static friction torque (N·m)	1.3	2.4
Inertia (Note 2) (kg·cm ²)	0.08	0.2
Release delay time (Note3) (s)	0.03	0.04
Braking delay time (DC OFF) (Note3) (s)	0.02	0.02
Tolerable braking work amount	Per braking (J)	22
	Per hour (J)	220
Brake play at motor axis (degree)	1.2	0.9
Brake life (Note4)	No. of braking operations (times)	20,000
	Work amount per braking (J)	22
		64

(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 servomotor 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 servomotor 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.

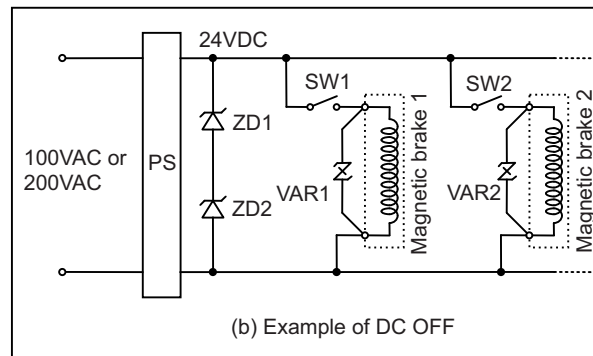
(b) Brake excitation circuit

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

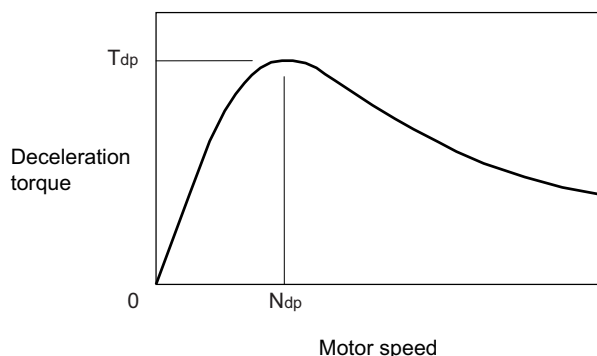
Magnetic brake circuits

4-1-9 Dynamic brake characteristics

If a servo alarm that cannot control the motor occurs, the dynamic brakes will function to stop the servomotor 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 (T_{dp}) 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

MDS-DM-V3 Series

Motor type	Stall torque (N·m)	T_{dp} (N·m)	N_{dp} (r/min)	Motor type	Stall torque (N·m)	T_{dp} (N·m)	N_{dp} (r/min)
HF75	2.0	5.43	1538	HF-KP23	0.64	1.04	1167
HF105	3.0	10.21	1520	HF-KP43	1.27	2.6	1099
HF54	2.9	3.96	617	HF-KP73	2.39	2.96	651
HF104	5.9	10.02	735				
HF154	7.0	15.65	850				
HF123	7.0	9.79	561				
HF223	12.0 (10.0)	19.95	686				
HF142	11.0	14.43	427				
HF302	20.0 (15.6)	29.42	396				

(Note) The values in the parentheses are specifications when connecting with the M/S-axis of the MDS-DM-V3-404040.

MDS-DM-SPV Series

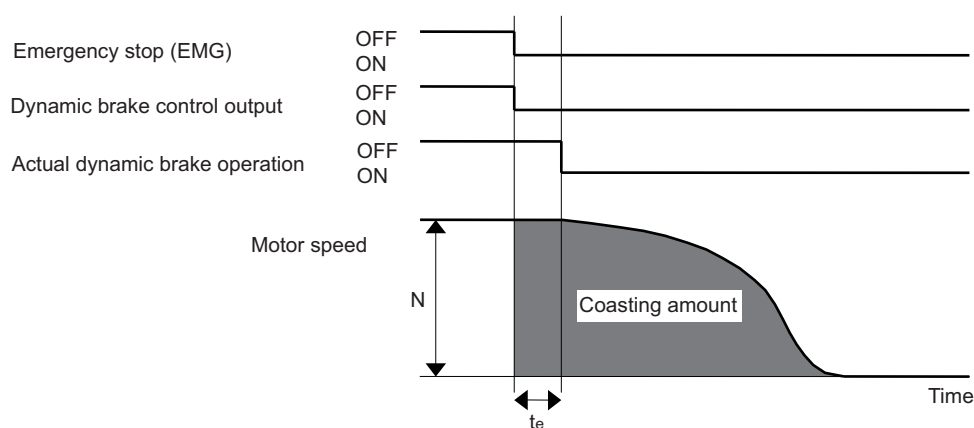
Motor type	Drive unit type	L/M-axis			S-axis		
		Stall torque (N·m)	T_{dp} (N·m)	N_{dp} (r/min)	Stall torque (N·m)	T_{dp} (N·m)	N_{dp} (r/min)
HF54	SPVxF-xxx80	2.9	3.97	758	2.9	3.96	533
HF104	SPVxF-xxx80	5.9	10.02	1060	5.9	10.02	540
HF154	SPVxF-xxx80	9.0	15.64	1356	9.0	15.65	546
	SPV3F-2000120			850			
HF224	SPVxF-xxx80	12.0	20.07	1765	12.0	20.06	608
	SPV3F-2000120			1042			
HF204	SPVxF-xxx80	13.7	15.95	1029	13.7	15.97	370
	SPV3F-2000120			617			
HF354	SPV3F-2000120	22.5	35.25	908	22.5	35.25	469
HF223	SPVxF-xxx80	12.0	19.95	1059	12.0	19.95	463
HF303	SPVxF-xxx80	22.5	30.40	955	22.5	30.43	308
	SPV3F-2000120			550			
HF453	SPV3F-2000120	37.2	52.94	1080	37.2	52.94	529
HF302	SPVxF-xxx80	20.0	29.42	635	20.0	29.42	253

(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.

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

L_{MAX}	: Motor coasting distance (angle)	[mm, (deg)]
F	: Axis feedrate	[mm/min, (deg/min)]
N	: Motor speed	[r/min]
J_M	: Motor inertia	[kg·cm ²]
J_L	: Motor shaft conversion load inertia	[kg·cm ²]
t_e	: Brake drive relay delay time	[s] (Normally, 0.03s)
A	: Coefficient A (Refer to the next page)	
B	: Coefficient B (Refer to the next page)	



Dynamic brake braking diagram

Coasting amount calculation coefficients table

MDS-DM-V3 Series

Motor type	J_M (kg·cm ²)	A	B	Motor type	J_M (kg·cm ²)	A	B
HF75	2.6	0.54×10^{-9}	3.86×10^{-3}	HF-KP23	24.0	0.19×10^{-9}	1.36×10^{-3}
HF105	5.1	0.57×10^{-9}	3.98×10^{-3}	HF-KP43	42.0	0.14×10^{-9}	0.93×10^{-3}
HF54	6.1	4.35×10^{-9}	4.97×10^{-3}	HF-KP73	143.0	0.73×10^{-9}	1.65×10^{-3}
HF104	11.9	2.82×10^{-9}	4.57×10^{-3}				
HF154	17.8	2.34×10^{-9}	5.06×10^{-3}				
HF123	11.9	3.78×10^{-9}	3.57×10^{-3}				
HF223	23.7	3.02×10^{-9}	4.27×10^{-3}				
HF142	17.8	5.04×10^{-9}	2.76×10^{-3}				
HF302	75.0	11.23×10^{-9}	5.29×10^{-3}				

MDS-DM-SPV Series

Motor type	Drive unit type	L/M-axis			S-axis		
		J_M (kg·cm ²)	A	B	J_M (kg·cm ²)	A	B
HF54	SPVxF-xxx80	6.1	3.54×10^{-9}	6.10×10^{-3}	6.1	5.04×10^{-9}	4.29×10^{-3}
HF104	SPVxF-xxx80	11.9	1.95×10^{-9}	6.59×10^{-3}	11.9	3.84×10^{-9}	3.36×10^{-3}
HF154	SPVxF-xxx80	17.8	1.47×10^{-9}	8.08×10^{-3}	17.8	3.64×10^{-9}	3.25×10^{-3}
	SPV3F-2000120		2.34×10^{-9}	5.06×10^{-3}			
HF224	SPVxF-xxx80	23.7	1.17×10^{-9}	10.91×10^{-3}	23.7	3.39×10^{-9}	3.76×10^{-3}
	SPV3F-2000120		1.98×10^{-9}	6.44×10^{-3}			
HF204	SPVxF-xxx80	38.3	4.07×10^{-9}	12.94×10^{-3}	38.3	11.31×10^{-9}	4.66×10^{-3}
	SPV3F-2000120		6.79×10^{-9}	7.76×10^{-3}			
HF354	SPV3F-2000120	75.0	4.09×10^{-9}	10.12×10^{-3}	75	7.92×10^{-9}	5.22×10^{-3}
HF223	SPVxF-xxx80	23.7	1.96×10^{-9}	6.60×10^{-3}	23.7	4.49×10^{-9}	2.88×10^{-3}
HF303	SPVxF-xxx80	75.0	4.51×10^{-9}	12.33×10^{-3}	75.0	14.00×10^{-9}	3.97×10^{-3}
	SPV3F-2000120		7.82×10^{-9}	7.11×10^{-3}			
HF453	SPV3F-2000120	112	3.42×10^{-9}	11.96×10^{-3}	112	6.98×10^{-9}	5.86×10^{-3}
HF302	SPVxF-xxx80	75.0	7.01×10^{-9}	8.48×10^{-3}	75.0	17.58×10^{-9}	3.38×10^{-3}

4-2 Spindle motor

4-2-1 Environmental conditions

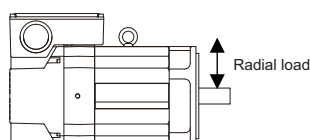
Environment	Conditions
Ambient temperature	0° C to +40° C (with no freezing)
Ambient humidity	90%RH or less (with no dew condensation)
Storage temperature	-20° C to +65° C (with no freezing)
Storage humidity	90%RH or less (with no dew condensation)
Atmosphere	Indoors (Where unit is not subject to direct 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-VL11-10FZT	245N
SJ-V5.5-01ZT, SJ-V7.5-01ZT, SJ-V7.5-03ZT, SJ-V11-06ZT SJ-VL11-05FZT-S01, SJ-VL11-07ZT, SJ-DJ5.5/100-01	980N
SJ-D5.5/100-01, SJ-DJ7.5/100-01	1470N
SJ-V11-01ZT, SJ-V11-13ZT, SJ-V11-01T, SJ-D7.5/100-01, SJ-D11/80-01, SJ-DJ11/100-01, SJ-DJ15/80-01 SJ-V15-01ZT, SJ-V11-09T	1960N
	2940N



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



CAUTION

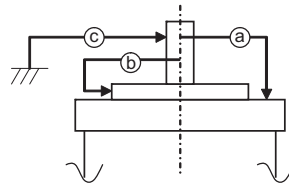
Consider on the machine side so that the thrust loads are not applied to the spindle motor.

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)

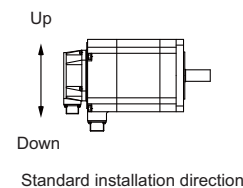
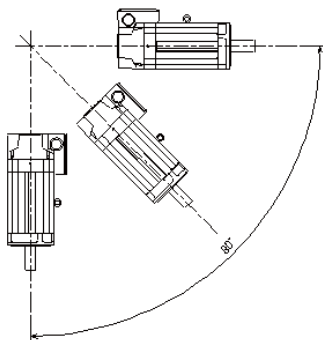
Accuracy	Measurement point	Frame No.	
		A71, B71, A90, B90, D90, A112, B112	A160, B160, C160, A180, B180, A225
Amplitude of the flange surface to the output shaft	a	0.03mm	0.05mm
Amplitude of the flange surface's fitting outer diameter	b	0.02mm	0.04mm
Amplitude of the output shaft end	c	0.01mm	0.02mm

(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.

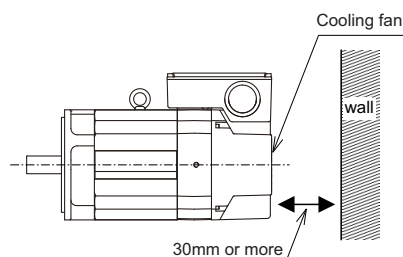


The spindle motor whose motor power line and detection lead wires are connected with connectors, as a standard, should be installed with the connectors facing down. Installation in the standard direction is effective against dripping. Measure to prevent oil and water must be taken when not installing 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. The upper limit of the ambient temperature drops 1°C with every 100m increase in altitude.
(The ambient temperature at an altitude of 2,000m is between 0 and 45°C.)

4-3-2 Heating value

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. The values for the multiple axes integrated drive unit include the AC reactor's heating value.

3-axis integrated servo drive unit			Multiple axes integrated drive unit		
Type MDS-DM-	Heating value [W]		Type MDS-DM-	Heating value [W]	
	Inside panel	Outside panel		Inside panel	Outside panel
V3-202020	89	0	SPV3/SPV3F-10080	140	590
V3-404040	159	0	SPV3/SPV3F-16080	150	650
			SPV3/SPV3F-20080	175	815
			SPV3F-200120	235	1025
			SPV2/SPV2F-10080	120	510
			SPV2/SPV2F-16080	130	570
			SPV2/SPV2F-20080	155	740

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%

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 (only MDS-DM-SPV2F/SPV3F)

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 detector to be used			Detector signal output	Interface unit	Drive unit input signal	Battery option	Remarks
Absolute position detector	Mitsubishi serial signal output	OSA105ET2A (MITSUBISHI)	Mitsubishi serial signal	-	Mitsubishi serial signal	Required	
		SR77, SR87 (MAGNESCALE)	Mitsubishi serial signal	-	Mitsubishi serial signal	Not required	
		LC191M, LC491M (HEIDENHAIN)	Mitsubishi serial signal		Mitsubishi serial signal	Not required	
		LC193M, LC493M (HEIDENHAIN)	Mitsubishi serial signal	-	Mitsubishi serial signal	Not required	
		AT343, AT543, AT545 (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	
	SIN wave signal output	MPS Series (MME Corp.)	SIN wave signal	ADB-20J60 (MME Corp.)	Mitsubishi serial signal	Required	

(b) Full closed loop control for rotary axis

Machine side detector to be used			Detector signal output	Interface unit	Output signal	Battery option	Remarks
Absolute position detector	Mitsubishi serial signal output	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	
		MPRZ Series (MME Corp.)	Mitsubishi serial signal	ADB-20J71 (MME Corp.)	Mitsubishi serial signal	Not required	

CAUTION MDS-EX-SR unit is required for the full closed loop control.

<Contact information about machine side detector>

- Magnescale Co., Ltd: <http://www.mgscale.com/mgs/>
- HEIDENHAIN CORPORATION: <http://www.heidenhain.de/>
- Mitutoyo Corporation: <http://www.mitutoyo.co.jp/>
- MHI MACHINE TOOL ENGINEERING CO., LTD: <http://www.mme-e.co.jp/>
- FAGOR Automation: <http://www.fagorautomation.com/>

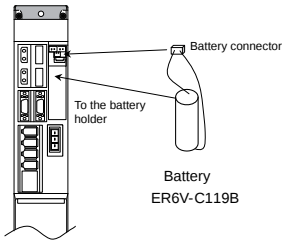
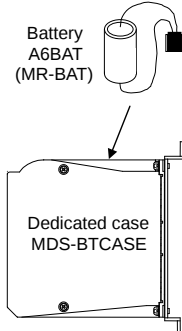


POINT

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

5-1-1 Battery option (ER6V-C119B, A6BAT, MDS-BTBOX-36)

This battery option may be required to establish absolute position system. Select a battery option from the table below depending on the servo system.

Type	EER6V-C119B	A6BAT(MR-BAT)	MDS-BTBOX-36
Installation type	Drive unit with battery holder type	Dedicated case type	Unit and battery integration type
Hazard class	Not applicable	Not applicable (24 or less)	Not applicable
Number of connectable axes	Up to 3 axes	Up to 8 axes (When using dedicated case)	Up to 8 axes
Battery change	Possible	Possible	Possible
Appearance	(1) 	(2) 	(3) 

(Note) When using the converged battery option, refer to this section "(4) Converged battery option".

CAUTION

1. On January 1, 2003, new United Nations requirements, "United Nations Dangerous Goods Regulations Article 12", became effective regarding the transportation of lithium batteries. The lithium batteries are classified as hazardous materials (Class 9) depending on the unit. (Refer to Appendix 2.)
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 cell battery.
5. The battery life (backup time) is greatly affected by the working ambient temperature. The above data is the theoretical value for when the battery is used 8 hours a day/240 days a year at an ambient temperature of 25°C. Generally, if the ambient temperature increases, the backup time and useful life will both decrease.

POINT

A6BAT is a battery with same specifications as MR-BAT.

(1) Cell battery (ER6V-C119B)

(a) Specifications

Battery option type		Cell battery
		ER6V-C119B (Note1)
Lithium battery series		ER6V
Nominal voltage		3.6V
Nominal capacity		2000mAh
Battery safety	Hazard class	-
	Battery shape	Single battery
	Number of batteries used	ER6V x 1
	Lithium alloy content	0.7g
	Mercury content	1g or less
Number of connectable axes		Up to 3 axes (Note3)
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)		7 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 (Note2)		Up to 2 axes: Approx. 100 hours 3 axes connected: Approx. 60 hours
Mass		20g

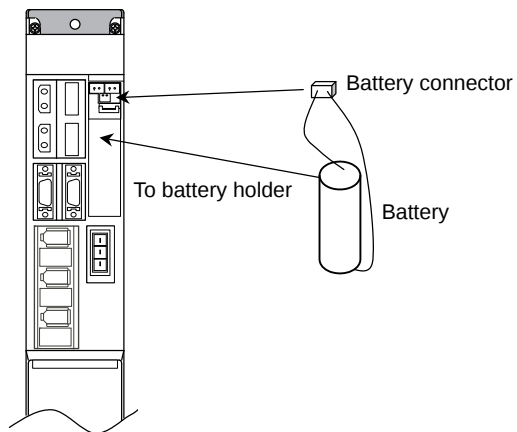
(Note1) ER6V-C119B is a battery built in a servo drive unit. Install this battery only in the servo drive unit that executes absolute position control.

(Note2) 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 occurs.

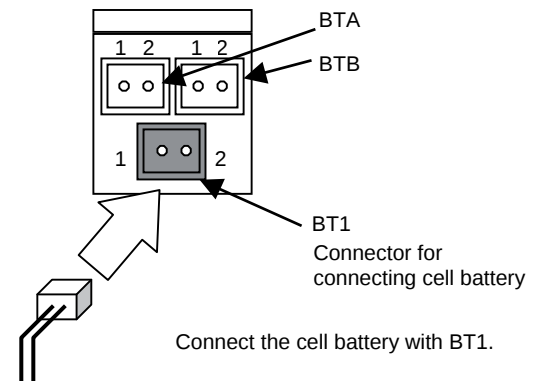
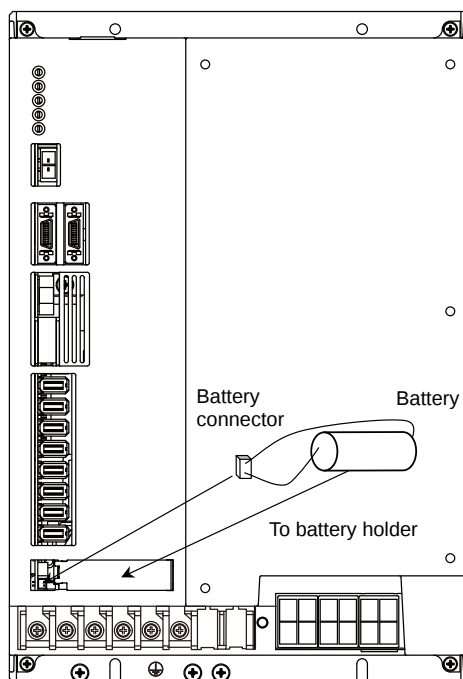
(Note3) When using ball screw side detector OSA166ET2NA/OSA105ET2A, both ball screw side detector and motor side detector need to be backed up by a battery, so the number of load shaft should be two.

(b) Installing the cell battery

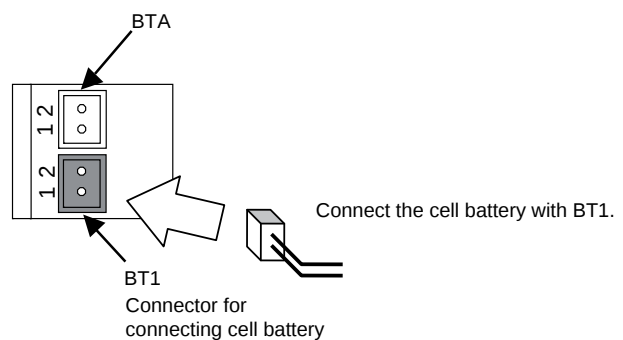
Open the upper front cover of the servo drive unit.
Connect the battery connector and then put the battery inside.

<MDS-DM-V3 Series>

Battery connector connection part magnified figure

**<MDS-DM-SPV Series>**

Battery connector connection part magnified figure



(Note) When using a cell battery, do not connect the battery unit, MDS-BTBOX-36.



When using a cell battery built-in drive unit, the wiring between units is not required. The cell battery can be changed in each drive unit.

(2) Cell battery (A6BAT)

Always use the cell battery (A6BAT) in combination with the dedicated case (MDS-BTCASE).

(a) Specifications

Battery option type		Cell battery
		A6BAT (MR-BAT)
Lithium battery series		ER17330V
Nominal voltage		3.6V
Nominal capacity		1700mAh
Battery safety	Hazard class	-
	Battery shape	Single battery
	Number of batteries used	A6BAT (MR-BAT) x 1
	Lithium alloy content	0.48g
	Mercury content	1g or less
Number of connectable axes		1 axis / (per 1 battery)
Battery continuous backup time		Approx. 10000 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)		Approx. 80 hours
Mass		17g

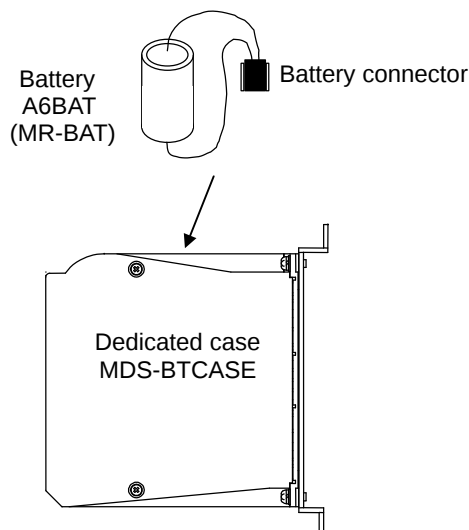
(Note) This time is a guideline, so does not guarantee the back up time. Replace the battery with a new battery as soon as a battery warning occurs.

(b) Specifications of the dedicated case MDS-BTCASE

Type	MDS-BTCASE
Number of batteries installed	Up to 8 A6BATs (MR-BATs) (Install either 2, 4, 6 or 8 A6BATs (MR-BATs))
Number of connectable axes	Max. 8 axes (It varies depending on the number of batteries installed.)
	When A6BAT (MR-BAT) x 2, 1 to 2 axis/axes
	When A6BAT (MR-BAT) x 4, 3 to 4 axes
	When A6BAT (MR-BAT) x 6, 5 to 6 axes
	When A6BAT (MR-BAT) x 8, 7 to 8 axes

(c) Installing the cell battery

Open the cover of the dedicated case. Connect the battery connector and then put the battery inside.



(d) Installing A6BAT (MR-BAT) to battery case

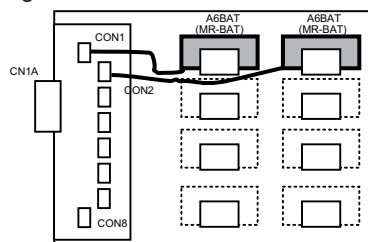
Open the cover of the dedicated case. Connect the battery connector and then put the battery inside.

- [1] Incorporate batteries in order, from the connector CON1 on the top of the case.
In the same way, install batteries to holders in order, from the holder on the top.

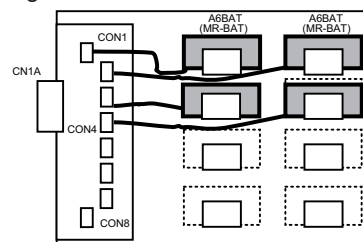


Example of incorporated batteries
(Photo: 8 batteries incorporated)

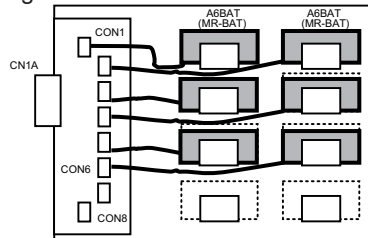
Corresponding to MDS-A-BT-2



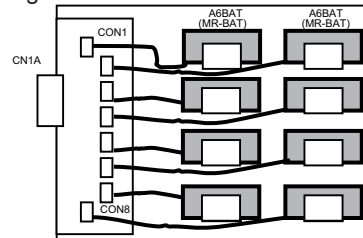
Corresponding to MDS-A-BT-4



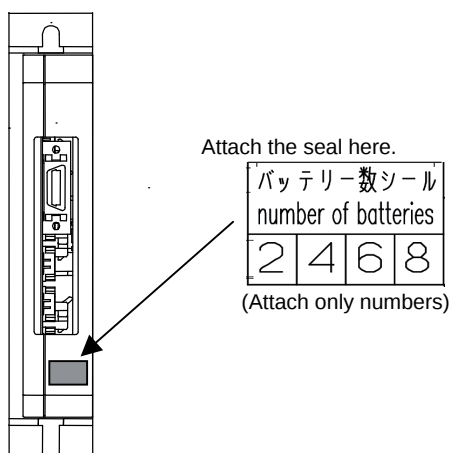
Corresponding to MDS-A-BT-6



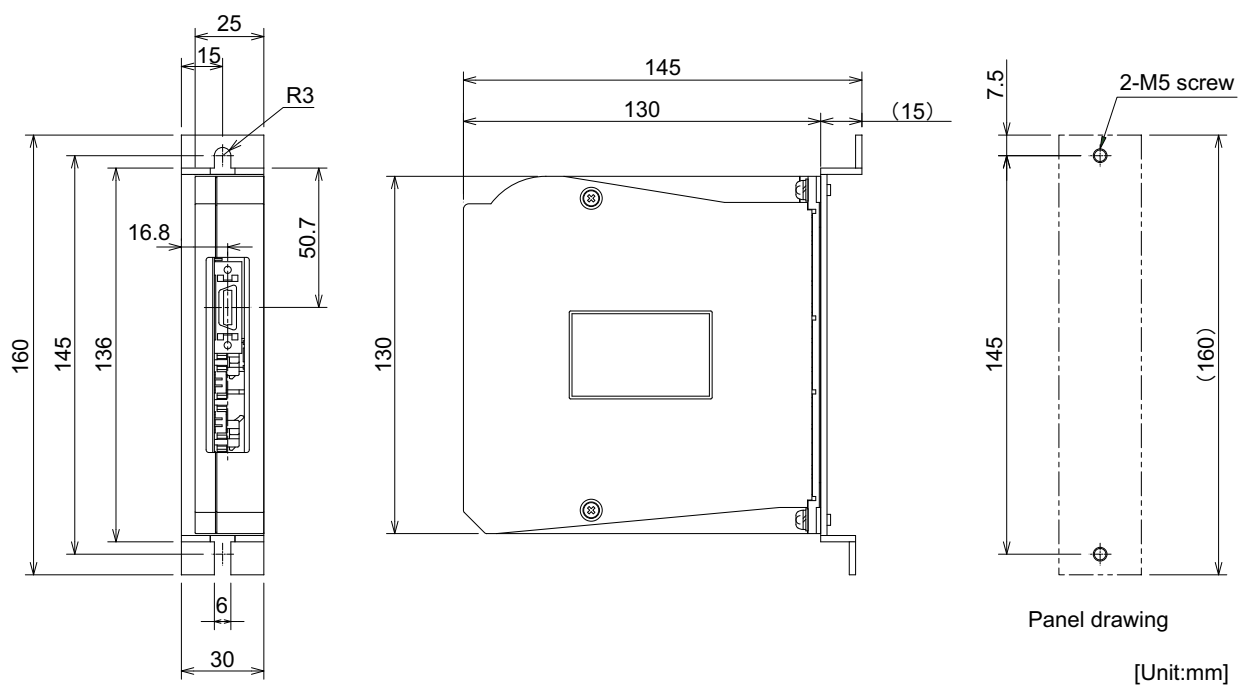
Corresponding to MDS-A-BT-8



- [2] Attach a seal indicating the number of incorporated batteries to the part shown below.



(e) Outline dimension drawing of the dedicated case MDS-BTCASE



(3) Battery box (MDS-BTBOX-36)

(a) Specifications

Battery option type	Battery box
	MDS-BTBOX-36
Battery model name	size-D alkaline batteries LR20 x 4 pieces (Note1)
Nominal voltage	3.6V (Unit output), 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) (Note2)
Back up time from battery warning to alarm occurrence	Approx. 336 hours (when 8 axes are connected) (Note2)

(Note 1) Install commercially-available alkaline dry batteries into MDS-BTBOX-36. The batteries should be procured by customers.

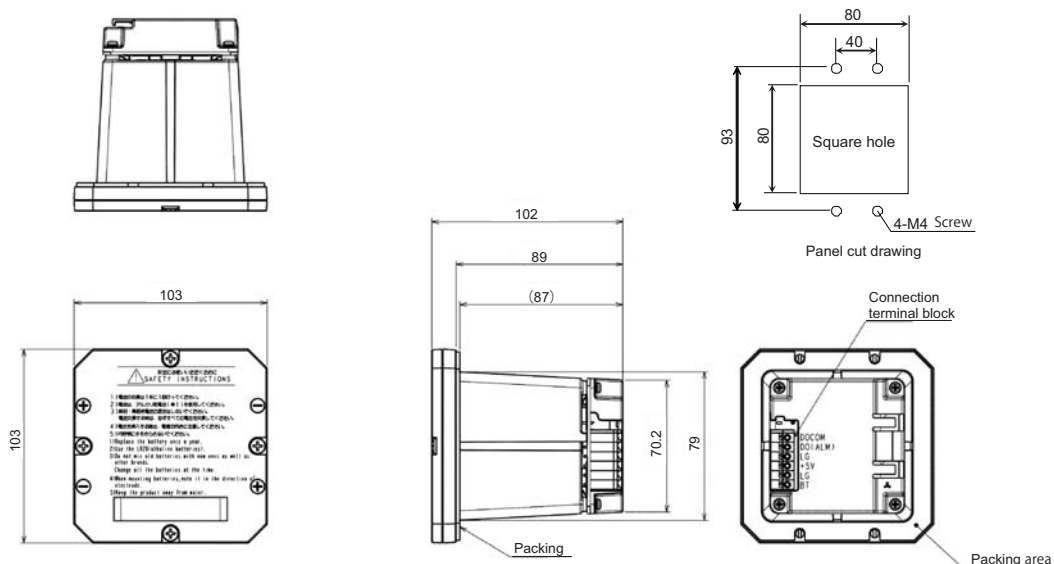
(Note 2) These backup periods are estimated based on the JIS standard, assuming that the product is used at a room temperature. The actual backup period may vary depending on the batteries (type and storage period after production, etc.) and the operating environment. Thus, regard these values only as a guide.

(b) Explanation of terminals

	Name	Description
(1) Power supply output for absolute position detector backup	BT	3.6V output for absolute position detector backup
(2) backup	LG	Ground
(3) Power supply input for battery voltage drop detection circuit	+5V	5V power supply input for battery voltage drop detection circuit
(4)	LG	Ground
(5) Battery voltage drop warning signal output	DO(ALM)	Battery voltage drop warning output
(6)	DOCOM	DO output common

(c) Outline dimension drawings

[Unit: mm]

**POINT**

As soon as the battery warning 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.

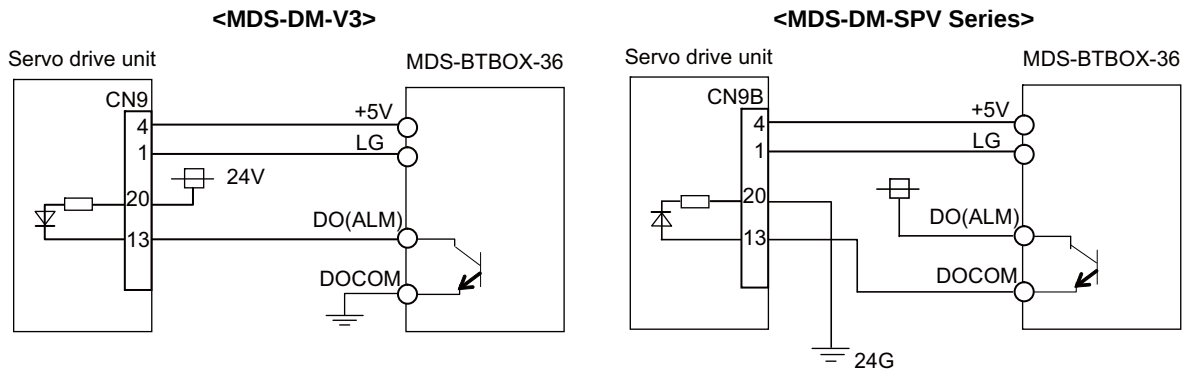
(d) Wiring of the battery voltage drop warning output

The battery voltage drop warning is detected in the MDS-BTBOX-36 and output to the servo drive unit as digital signal. Connect the battery voltage drop warning signal to one of the servo drive units supported by MDS-BTBOX-36. For the connected servo axis, set the servo parameter "SV082/bitF-C" to "2" to enable this signal input. When using 2 or 3-axis drive unit, set the value to one of the axes and set other axes in the same unit to "0" (No signal).

(e) When backing up for more than 8 axes

Add a MDS-BTBOX-36 so that the number of connectable axes for a battery unit is 8 axes or less.

For all of servo drive units supported by one MDS-BTBOX-36, start the control powers ON simultaneously.



Battery voltage drop warning signal connection diagram

1. The battery voltage drop warning signal and safety observation function door state signal cannot be connected to the same drive unit. To use these function together as a system, connect to the different drive unit.
2. Battery voltage drop warning (9F) can also occur when the cable between the battery box and drive unit is broken.
3. For 2-axis or 3-axis drive unit, the parameter error "E4" or drivers communication error "82" occurs at all the axes when the setting of SV082(SSF5)/bitF-C differs according to axes (except 0 setting).

CAUTION

4. The drive unit which is connected to the battery box and cell battery cannot be used together.
5. Replace the batteries with new ones without turning the control power of the drive unit OFF immediately after the battery voltage drop alarm (9F) has been detected.
6. Replace the batteries while applying the control power of all drive units which are connected to the battery box.
7. When changing the wiring of the CN9 control input, change after SV082(SSF5)/bitF-C is set to 0. Otherwise unexpected alarms can be detected because of a mismatch of the control input signal and setting parameter.

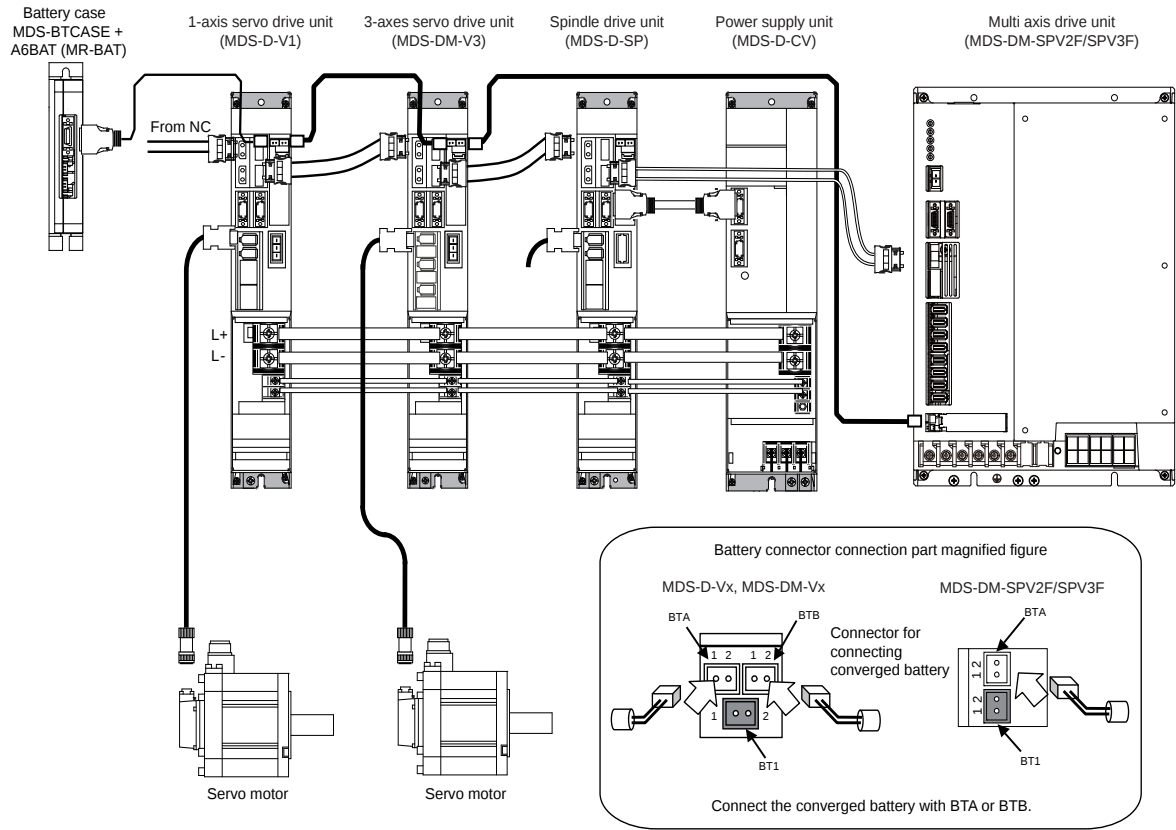
(4) Converged battery option

When using the following battery options, the wiring between units which configure an absolute position system is required.

Battery option type	Installation type	Battery charge
A6BAT (MR-BAT)	Dedicated case type (built-in MDS-BTCASE)	Possible
MDS-BTBOX-36	Unit and battery integration type	Possible

System configuration

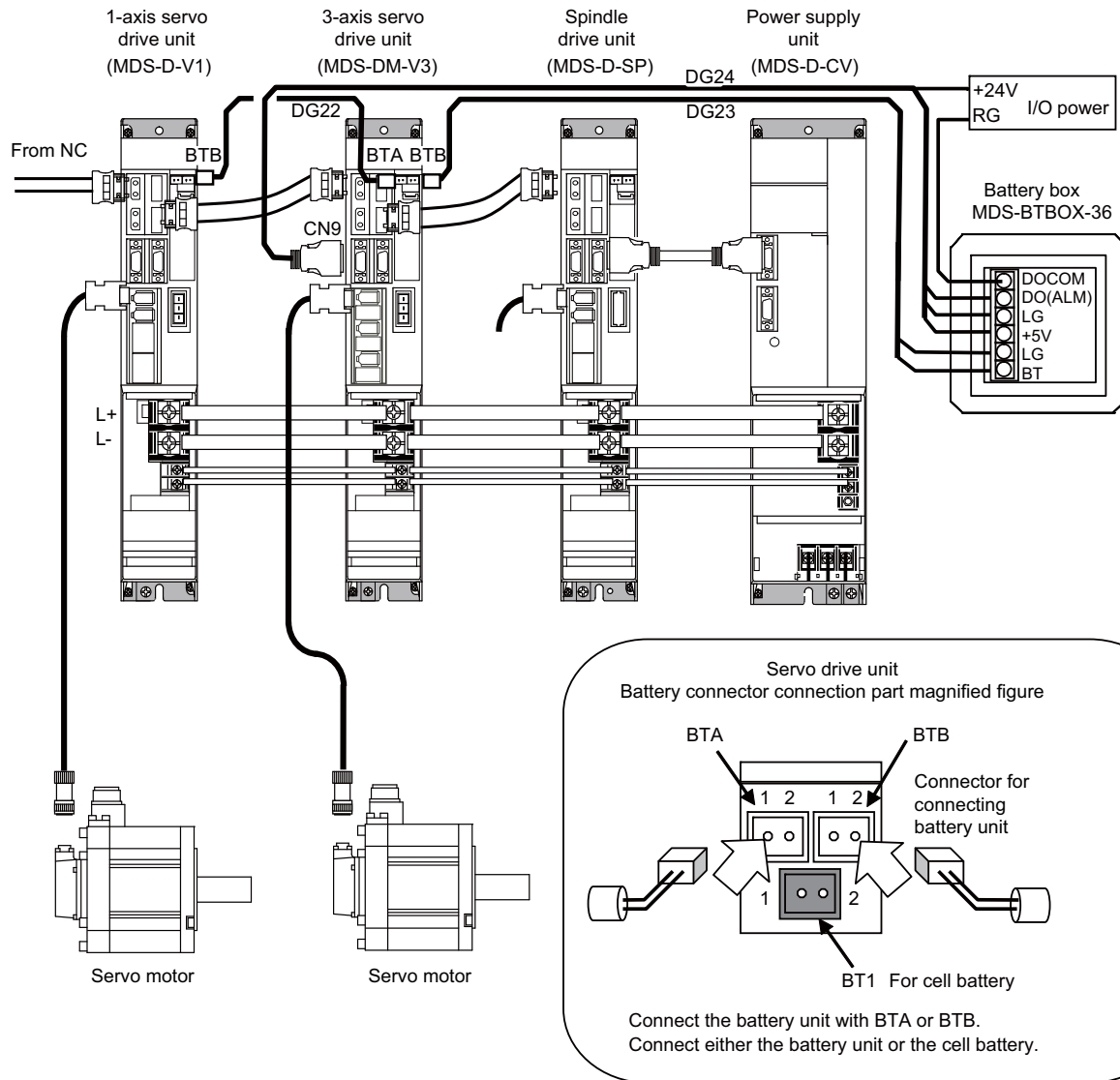
< A6BAT(MR-BAT) >



1. This wiring is not required for the drive unit or spindle drive unit which is not an absolute system.
2. Use a shield cable for wiring between drive units.
The drive unit could malfunction.

< MDS-BTBOX-36 >

(a) MDS-D-V1/V2 Series, MDS-DM-V3 Series connected in serial



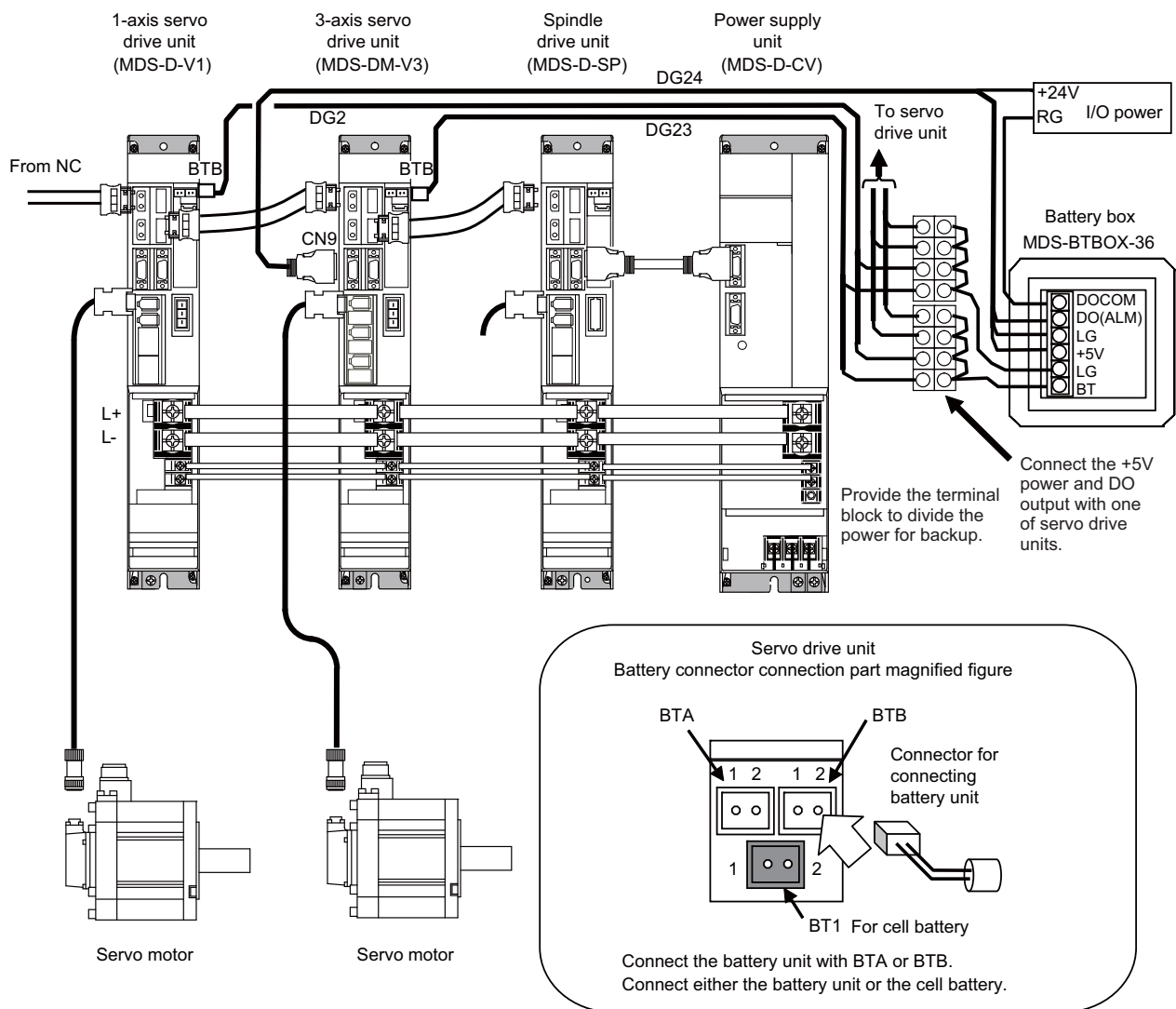
1. 24V power for DO output must always be turned ON before the NC power input.

2. Spindle drive unit has no battery voltage drop warning function. Wiring to CN9 of drive unit must be always connected to servo drive unit.

3. The total length of battery cable (from the battery unit to the last connected drive unit) must be 3m or less.

CAUTION

(b) MDS-D-V1/V2 Series, MDS-DM-V3 Series connected in parallel



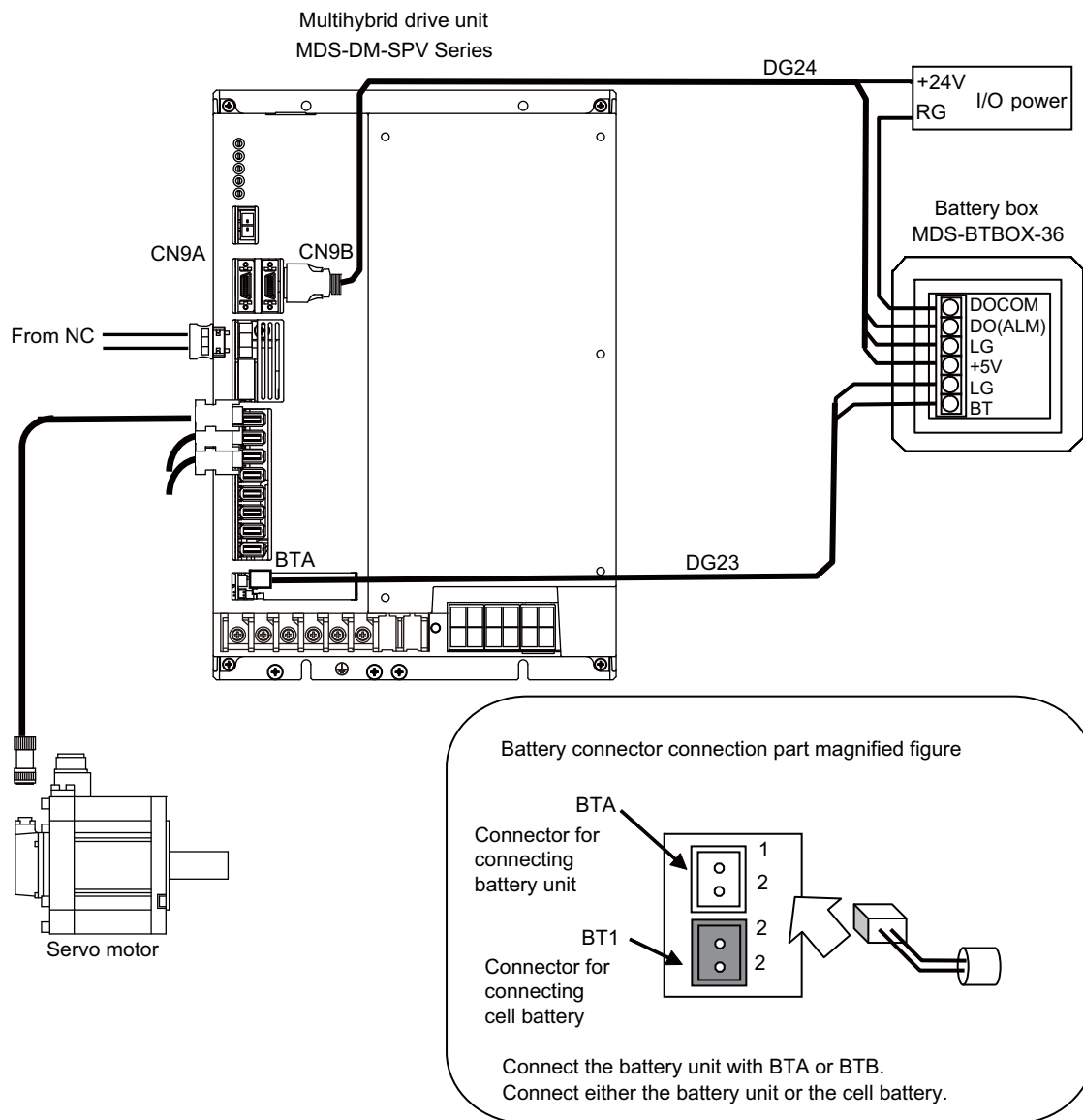
1. 24V power for DO output must always be turned ON before the NC power input.

CAUTION

2. Spindle drive unit has no battery voltage drop warning function. Wiring to CN9 of drive unit must be always connected to servo drive unit.

3. The total length of battery cable (from the battery unit to the last connected drive unit) must be 3m or less.

(c) MDS-DM-SPV Series



CAUTION

1. 24V power for DO output must always be turned ON before the NC power input.
2. Connect the cable for alarm with CN9B on the drive unit. CN9A cannot receive the battery voltage drop warning.
3. The total length of battery cable (from the battery unit to the last connected drive unit) must be 3m or less.

5-1-2 Ball screw side detector (OSA105ET2A)

(1) Specifications

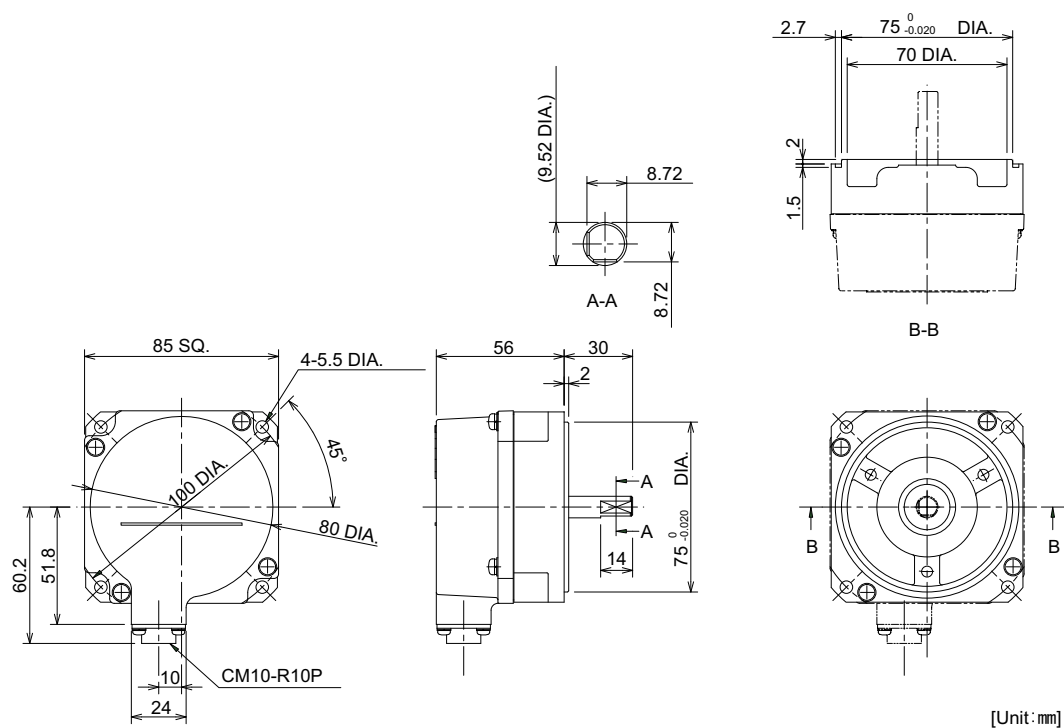
Detector type		OSA105ET2A
Electrical characteristics	Detector resolution	1,000,000 pulse/rev
	Detection method	Absolute position method (battery backup method)
	Tolerable rotation speed at power off (Note)	500r/min
	Detector output data	Serial data
	Power consumption	0.3A
Mechanical characteristics for rotation	Inertia	$0.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{kgm}^2$ or less
	Shaft friction torque	0.1Nm or less
	Shaft angle acceleration	$4 \times 10^4 \text{rad/s}^2$ or less
	Tolerable continuous rotation speed	4000r/min
Mechanical configuration	Shaft amplitude (position 15mm from end)	0.02mm or less
	Tolerable load (thrust direction/radial direction)	9.8N/19.8N
	Mass	0.6kg
	Degree of protection	IP65 (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)



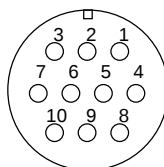
CAUTION

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

5-2 Spindle options

According to the spindle control to be adopted, select the spindle side detector 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 detector	With spindle side detector
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 detector 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 detector	With spindle side detector		
			TS5690/ERM280/MPCL Series	OSE-1024	Proximity switch
Spindle control	Normal cutting control	●	●	●	-
	Constant surface speed control (lathe)	● (Note 2)	●	●	x
	Thread cutting (lathe)	x	●	●	x
Orientation control	1-point orientation control	x	●	●	●
	Multi-point orientation control	x	●	●	x
	Orientation indexing	x	●	●	x
Synchronous tap control	Standard synchronous tap	● (Note 3)	●	●	x
	Synchronous tap after zero point return	x	●	●	x
Spindle synchronous control	Without phase alignment function	● (Note 2)	●	●	x
	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.

(c) Cautions for connecting the spindle end with an OSE-1024 detector

[1] Confirm that the gear ratio (pulley ratio) of the spindle end to the detector is 1:1.

[2] Use a timing belt when connecting by a belt.

5-2-1 Spindle side ABZ pulse output detector (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 detector to detect the position and speed of the spindle. Also use this detector when orientation control and synchronous tap control, etc are executed under the above conditions.

(1) Specifications

Detector type		OSE-1024-3-15-68	OSE-1024-3-15-68-8
Mechanical characteristics for rotation	Inertia	$0.1 \times 10^{-4} \text{kgm}^2$ or less	$0.1 \times 10^{-4} \text{kgm}^2$ 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 amplitude (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
	Squareness of flange to shaft	0.05mm or less	
	Flange matching eccentricity	0.05mm or less	
Working environment	Ambient temperature range	-5°C to $+55^{\circ} \text{C}$	
	Storage temperature range	-20°C to $+85^{\circ} \text{C}$	
	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 detector is 1:1.

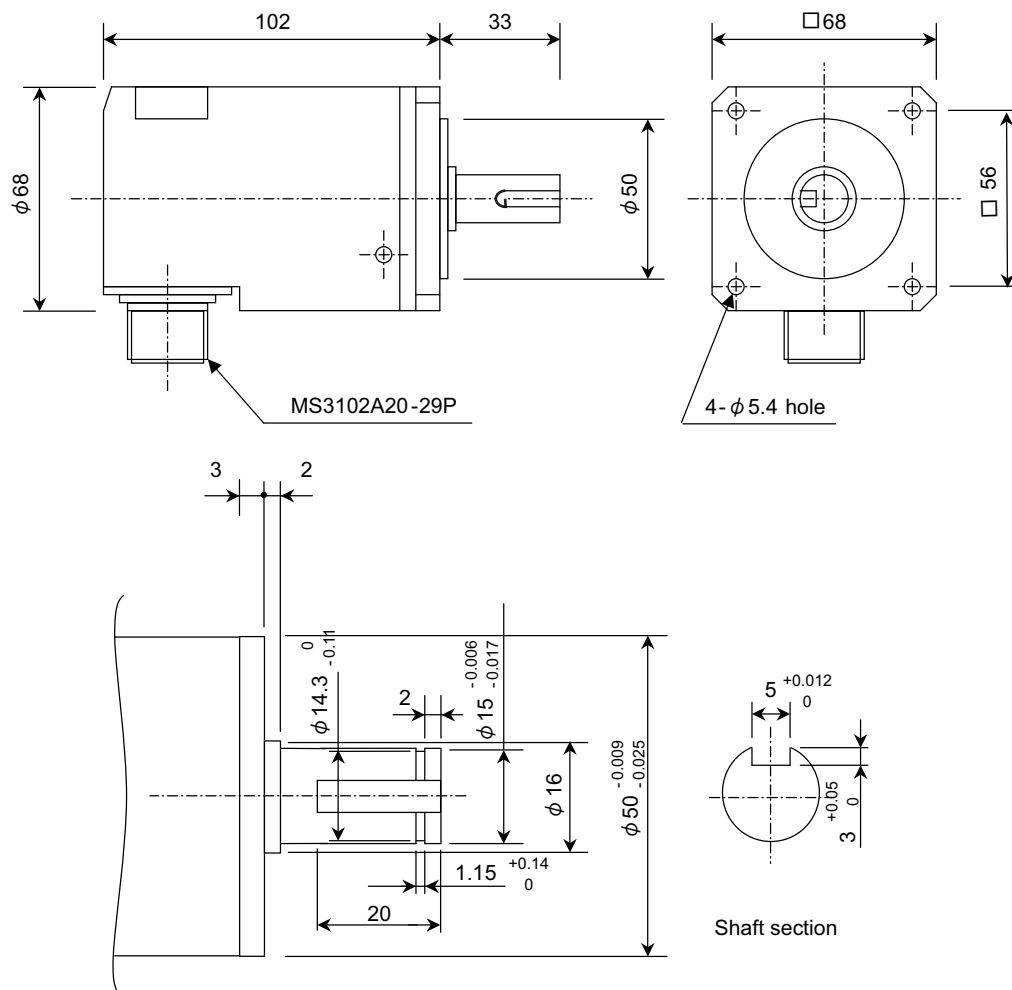
(2) Detection signals

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 detector (OSE-1024-3-15-68, OSE-1024-3-15-68-8)

5-2-2 Spindle side PLG serial output detector (TS5690, MU1606 Series)

This detector is used when a more accurate synchronous tapping control or C-axis control than OSE detector 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
12	128
25	256

(2)

Symbol	Length of the cable
10	400mm
20	800mm
30	1200mm
40	1600mm
60	2000mm

<Detection gear type>

MU1606N

(1)

(2)

(1)

(2) Each specification number

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

(2) Specifications

Sensor	Series type	TS5690N64xx					TS5690N12xx					TS5690N25xx				
	xx (The end of the type name)	10	20	30	40	60	10	20	30	40	60	10	20	30	40	60
	Length of lead [mm]	400 ± 10	800 ± 20	1200 ± 20	1600 ± 30	2000 ± 30	400 ± 10	800 ± 20	1200 ± 20	1600 ± 30	2000 ± 30	400 ± 10	800 ± 20	1200 ± 20	1600 ± 30	2000 ± 30
Detection gear	Type	MU1606N601					MU1606N709					MU1606N805				
	The number of teeth	64					128					256				
	Outer diameter [mm]	φ 52.8					φ 104.0					φ 206.4				
	Inner diameter [mm]	φ 40H5					φ 80H5					φ 140H5				
	Thickness [mm]	12					12					14				
	Shrink fitting [mm]	0.020 to 0.040					0.030 to 0.055					0.050 to 0.085				
Notched fitting section	Outer diameter [mm]	φ 72.0					φ 122.0					φ 223.6				
	Outer diameter tolerance [mm]	+0.010 to +0.060					-0.025 to +0.025					-0.025 to +0.025				
The number of output pulse	A/B phase	64					128					256				
	Z phase	1					1					1				
Detection resolution [p/rev]		2 million					4 million					8 million				
Absolute accuracy at stop		150"					100"					95"				
Tolerable speed [r/min]		40,000					20,000					10,000				
Signal output		Mitsubishi high-speed serial														

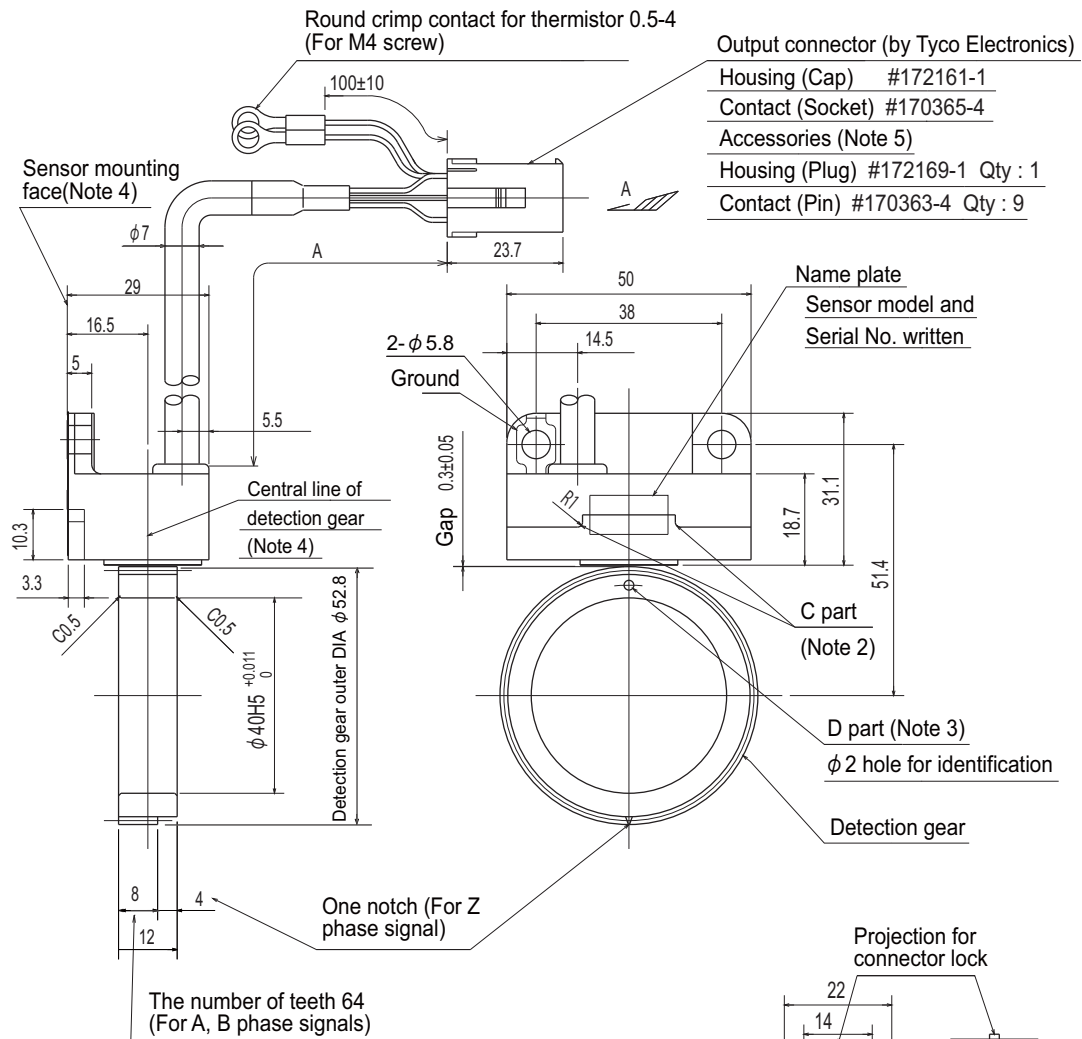
CAUTION !

- 1.Selected detectors 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.

CAUTION !

Always apply the notched fitting section machining with the specified dimensions to the sensor installation surface.

[Unit: mm]



Projection for connector lock

22

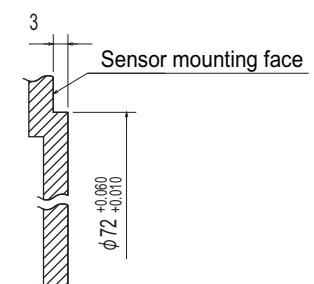
14

16

3 RQ	2 MT1	1 MT2
6 SD+	5 SD	4 RO+
9 FG	8 SG	7 +5V

Seen from Arrow A

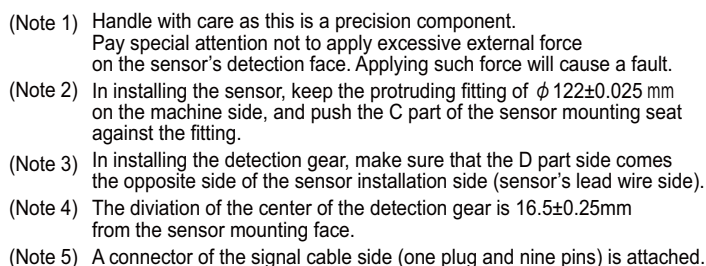
Pin layout of output connector



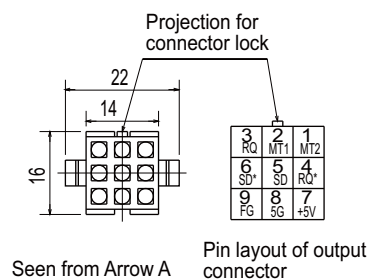
Encoder mounting face of machine side

Sensor		Detection gear
Parts name	Lead wire length A [mm]	Parts name
TS5690N6410	400±10	MU1606N601
TS5690N6420	800±20	
TS5690N6430	1200±20	
TS5690N6440	1600±30	
TS5690N6460	2000±30	

[Unit: mm]

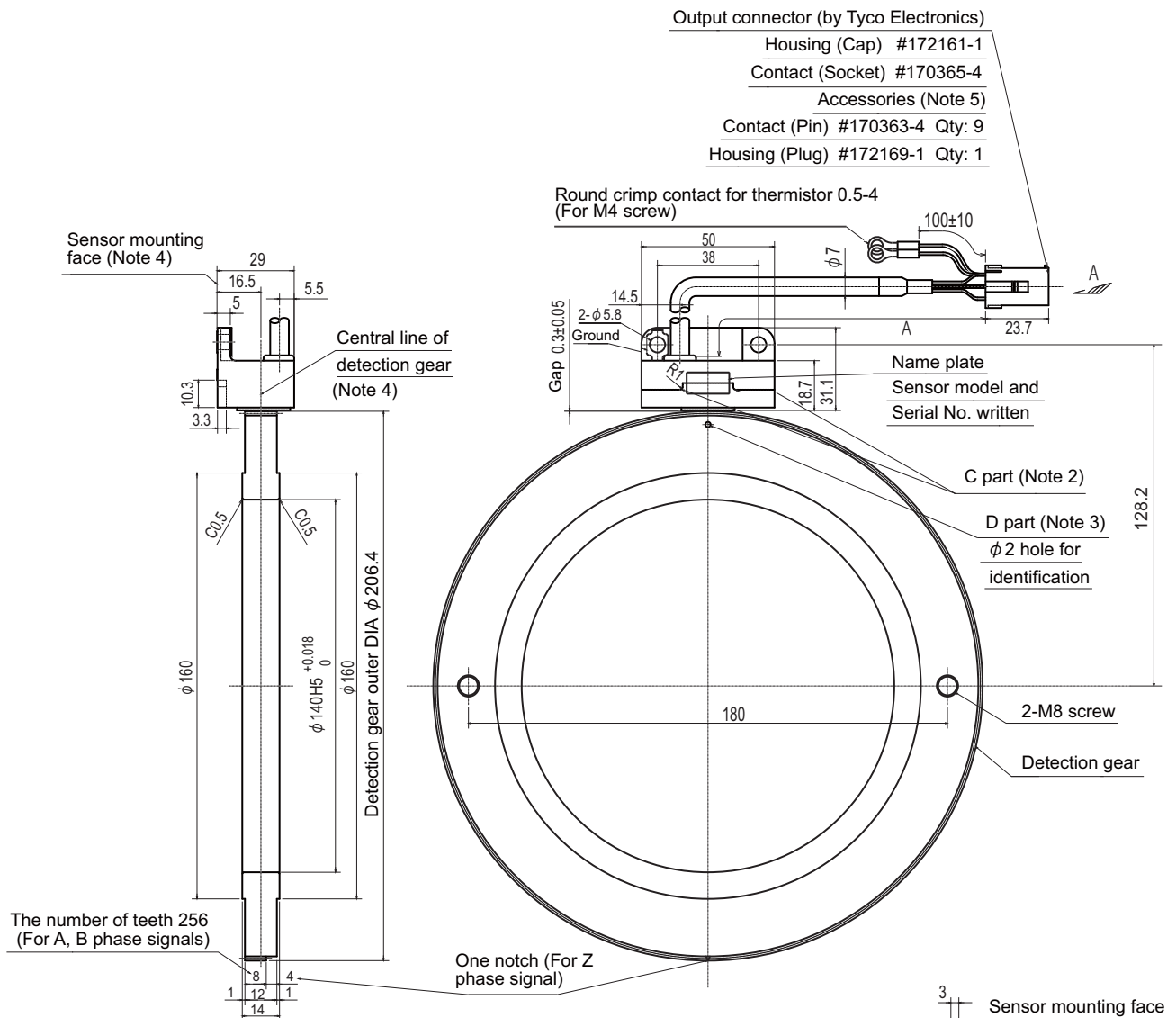


Sensor		Detection gear
Parts name	Lead wire length A [mm]	Parts name
TS5690N1210	400±10	MU1606N709
TS5690N1220	800±20	
TS5690N1230	1200±20	
TS5690N1240	1600±30	
TS5690N1260	2000±30	

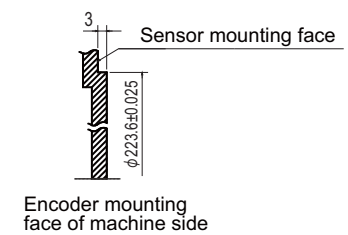


<TS5690N25xx + MU1606N805>

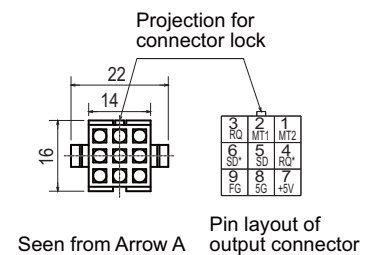
[Unit: mm]



- (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 $\phi 223.6 \pm 0.025$ 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 ± 0.25 mm from the sensor mounting face.
- (Note 5) A connector of the signal cable side (one plug and nine pins) is attached.



Sensor		Detection gear
Parts name	Lead wire length A [mm]	Parts name
TS5690N2510	400±10	MU1606N805
TS5690N2520	800±20	
TS5690N2530	1200±20	
TS5690N2540	1600±30	
TS5690N2560	2000±30	



5-2-3 Spindle side accuracy serial output detector (ERM280, MPCl Series) (Other manufacturer's product)

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

Manufacturer	Detector type	Interface unit type	Minimum detection resolution	Tolerable maximum speed
HEIDENHAIN	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		
MHI MACHINE TOOL ENGINEERING CO., LTD	MPCl series	ADB-20J20	0.00005° (7200000p/rev)	10000 r/min

<Contact information about machine side detector>

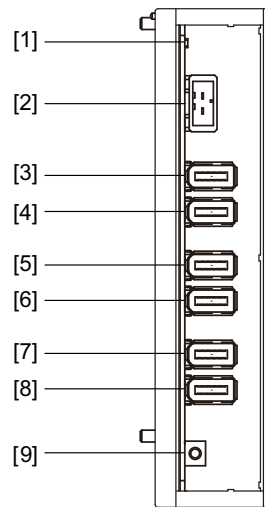
- HEIDENHAIN CORPORATION: <http://www.heidenhain.de/>
- MHI MACHINE TOOL ENGINEERING CO., LTD: <http://www.mme-e.co.jp/>

CAUTION ! Confirm specifications of each detector manufacturer before using the machine side detector.

5-3 Detector interface unit

5-3-1 Scale interface unit MDS-EX-SR

(1) Appearance



(2) Specifications

Type	MDS-EX-SR
Manufacturer	MITSUBISHI
Output signal	Mitsubishi high-speed serial signal
Degree of protection	IP20
Mass	500g

(3) Environment

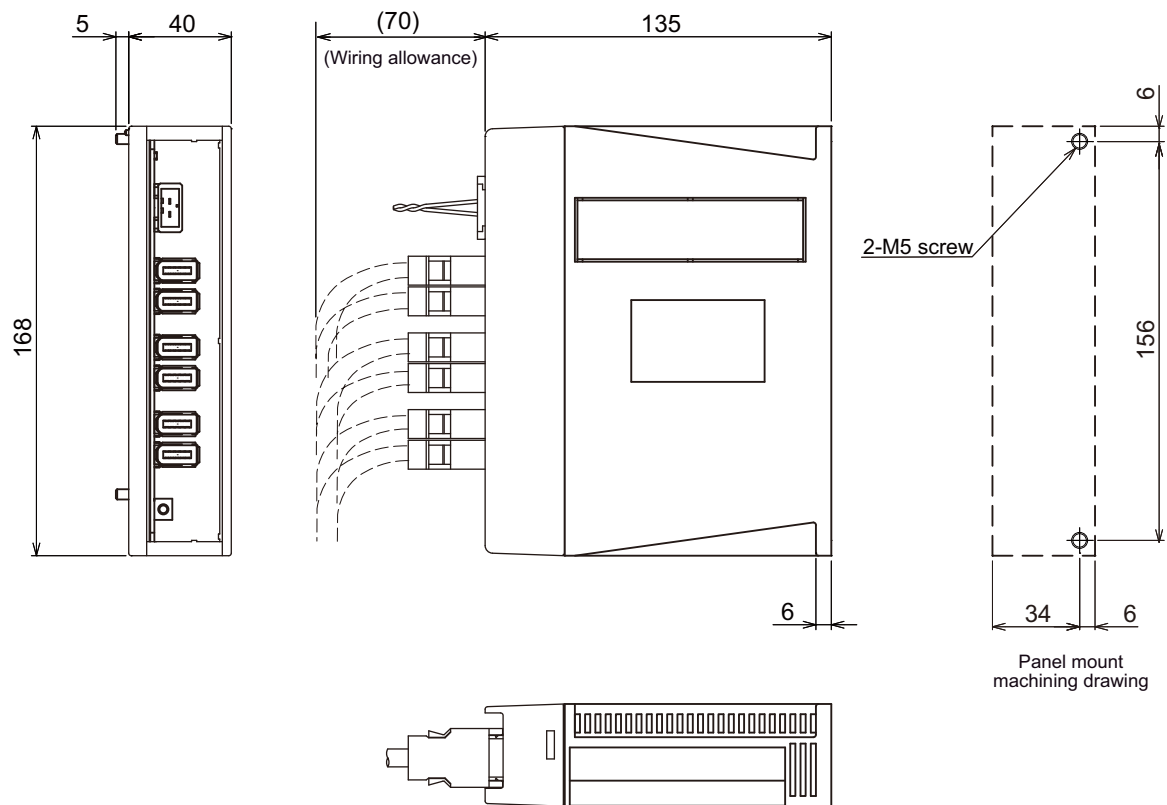
Environment	Conditions
Ambient temperature	0° C to +55° C (with no freezing)
Ambient humidity	90% RH or less (with no dew condensation)
Storage temperature	-15° C to +70° C (with no freezing)
Storage humidity	90% RH or less (with no dew condensation)
Atmosphere	Indoors (no direct sunlight); no corrosive 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

(4) Each part name

	Name	Application	Connector specifications
[1]	24V	24V power supply status indication LED	-
[2]	CN22	Control power (24VDC) input connector	1 VDD 2 SG
[3]	LA	MDS-DM-SPVxF (L-axis:CN3L) connection connector	No.9 No.1  No.10 No.2
[4]	LI	Machine side detector connection connector for servo (L axis)	
[5]	MA	MDS-DM-SPVxF (M-axis:CN3M) connection connector	
[6]	MI	Machine side detector connection connector for servo (M axis)	
[7]	SA	MDS-DM-SPVxF (S-axis:CN3S) connection connector	
[8]	SI	Machine side detector connection connector for servo (S axis)	
[9]	FG	Spare FG terminal (This is not used at this point.)	-

(5) Outline dimension drawings

[Unit: mm]



5-3-2 Serial output interface unit for ABZ analog detector EIB192M (Other manufacturer's product)

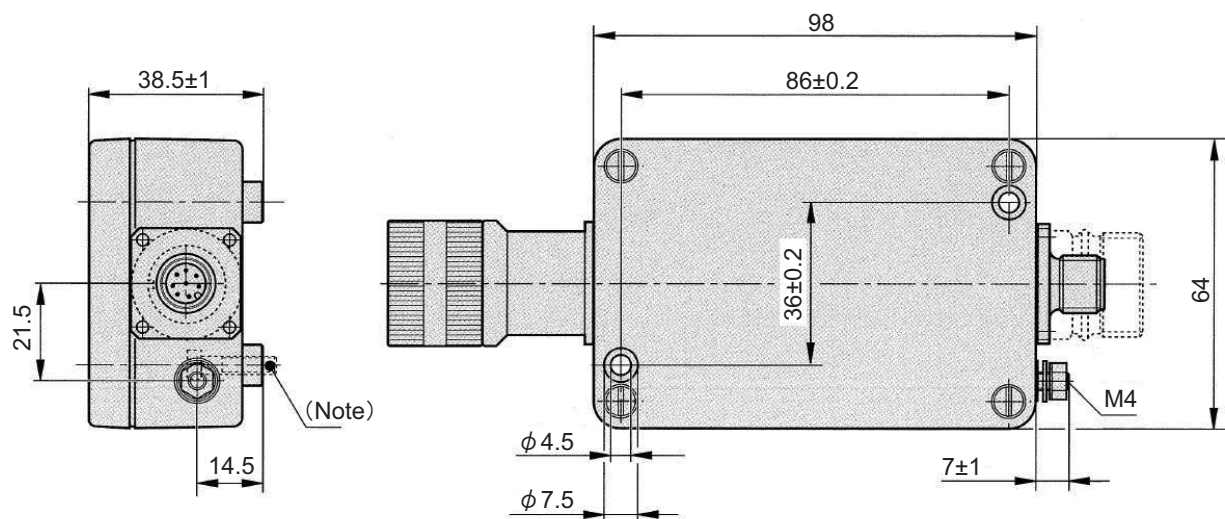
(1) Appearance



(2) Specifications

Type	EIB192M A4 20 μ m	EIB192M C4 1200	EIB192M C4 2048
Manufacturer	HEIDENHAIN		
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 detector	LS187, LS487	ERM280 1200	ERM280 2048
Minimum detection resolution	0.0012 μ m	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 product, contact the manufacturer directly.

5-3-3 Serial output interface unit for ABZ analog detector EIB392M

(Other manufacturer's product)

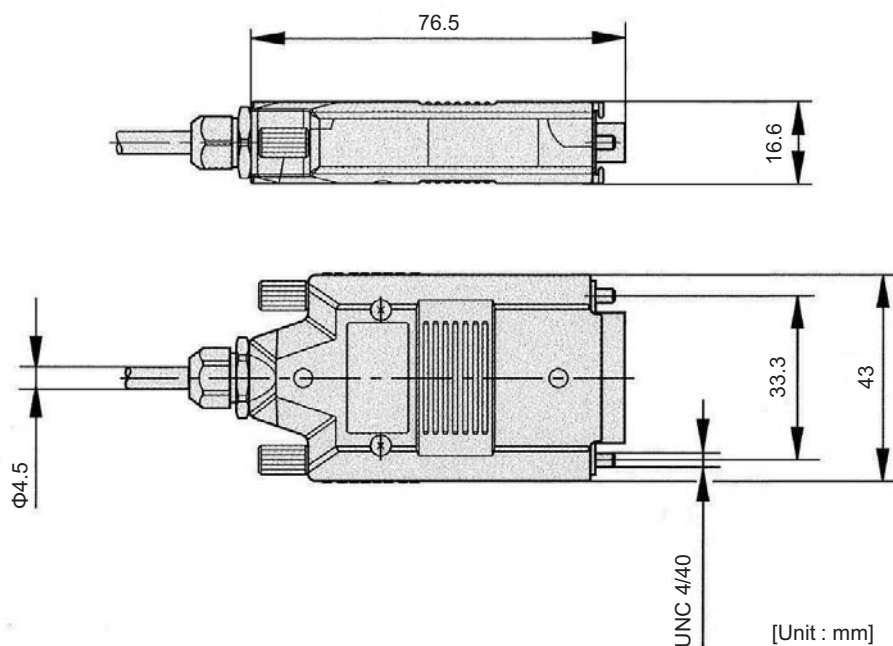
(1) Appearance



(2) Specifications

Type	EIB392M A4 20 μ m	EIB392M C4 1200	EIB392M C4 2048
Manufacturer	HEIDENHAIN		
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 detector	LS187, LS487	ERM280 1200	ERM280 2048
Minimum detection resolution	0.0012 μ m	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 product, contact the manufacturer directly.

5-3-4 Serial output interface unit for ABZ analog detector ADB-20J Series (Other manufacturer's product)

(1) Appearance



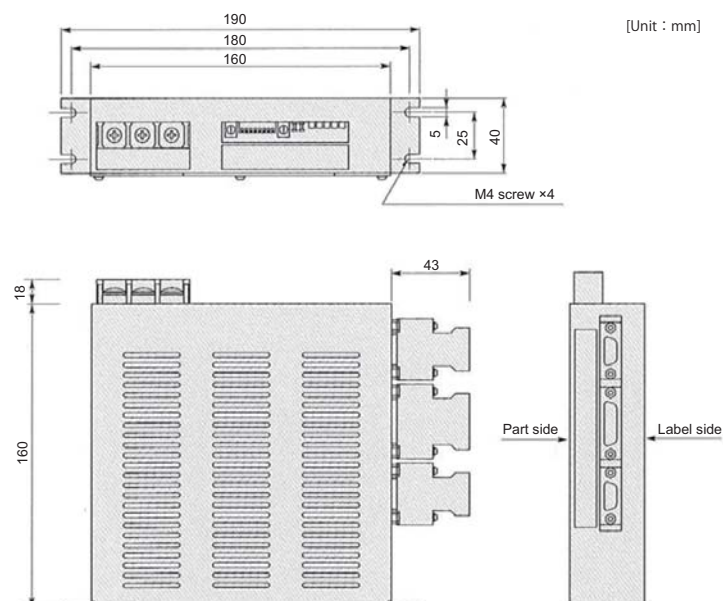
(2) Specifications

Type	ADB-20J20	ADB-20J60		ADB-20J71
Manufacturer	MHI MACHINE TOOL ENGINEERING CO., LTD			
Maximum response speed	10,000r/min	3,600m/min	5,000r/min	10,000r/min
Output signal	Mitsubishi high-speed serial signal			
Compatible detector	MPCI series	MPS Series	MPI Series	MPRZ series
Minimum detection resolution	0.00005° (7,200,000p/rev)	0.05 μ m	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 product, contact the manufacturer directly.

(3) Outline dimension drawings



5-4 Drive unit option

5-4-1 Optical communication repeater unit (FCU7-EX022)

When the distance of the optical communication cable between NC control unit and drive unit is over 30m (M700V/M70V Series: maximum 30m, M700/M70/C70 Series: maximum 20m), the communication can be performed by relaying the optical signal.

Using up to two units, relay of the total length of up to 90m (M700V/M70V Series: maximum 90m, M700/M70/C70 Series: maximum 60m) can be performed.

<Product features>

- (a) When the distance of the optical communication cable between NC control unit and drive unit is over 30m, the communication can be performed by relaying the optical signal.
- (b) The relay between NC control unit and drive unit can be performed for up to two channels.
- (c) If the distance between NC control unit and drive unit is even within 30m, the cable can be divided by the relay in transporting the machine.
- (d) Same mounting dimension as the remote I/O unit (DX unit).

CAUTION ! This unit can not be used between drive units.

(1) Specifications

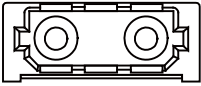
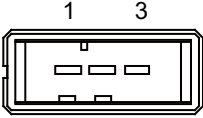
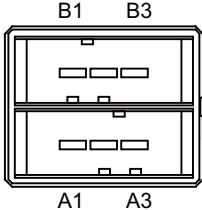
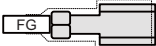
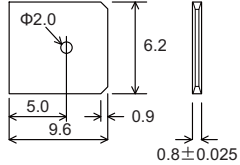
Item			
DC24V input	Input voltage		24V ± 10% (21.6V to 26.4V)
	Inrush current		35A
	Power consumption		10W
	Consumption current		0.4A
Optical interface	Channel number		2 channels
	Connectable number		Maximum 2
Environment	Ambient temperature	Operation	0° C to +55° C
		Storage	-20° C to +60° C
	Ambient humidity	Operation (long term)	+10%RH to +75%RH (with no dew condensation)
		Operation (short term)	+10%RH to +95%RH (with no dew condensation. Short term is within about one month.)
		Storage	+10%RH to +75%RH (with no dew condensation)
	Vibration	Operation	4.9m/s ²
		Transportation	34.3m/s ²
	Impact resistance	Operation	29.4m/s ²
	Atmosphere		No corrosive gas, oil mist, or dust
Dimension	Dimension		(depth)135mm × (width)40mm × (height)168mm
	Mounting method		Screw cramp with M5 2 screw cramps
Mass			0.42kg

(2) Explanation of connectors

Connector name	Application	Remarks
OPT1IN, OPT1OUT, OPT2IN, OPT2OUT	Optical connector	
DCIN	DC24V Power connector	
DCOUT	DC24V/ Power OFF detection output connector	Relays the PD25/27 output to NC control unit.
ACFAIL	Power OFF detection connector	Relays the power OFF detection signal (ACFAIL) when sharing 24V power from PD25/PD27 for NC control unit and optical communication repeater unit. It will not be used when dedicated general-purpose power supply for optical communication repeater unit is prepared.
FG	FG Faston terminal	

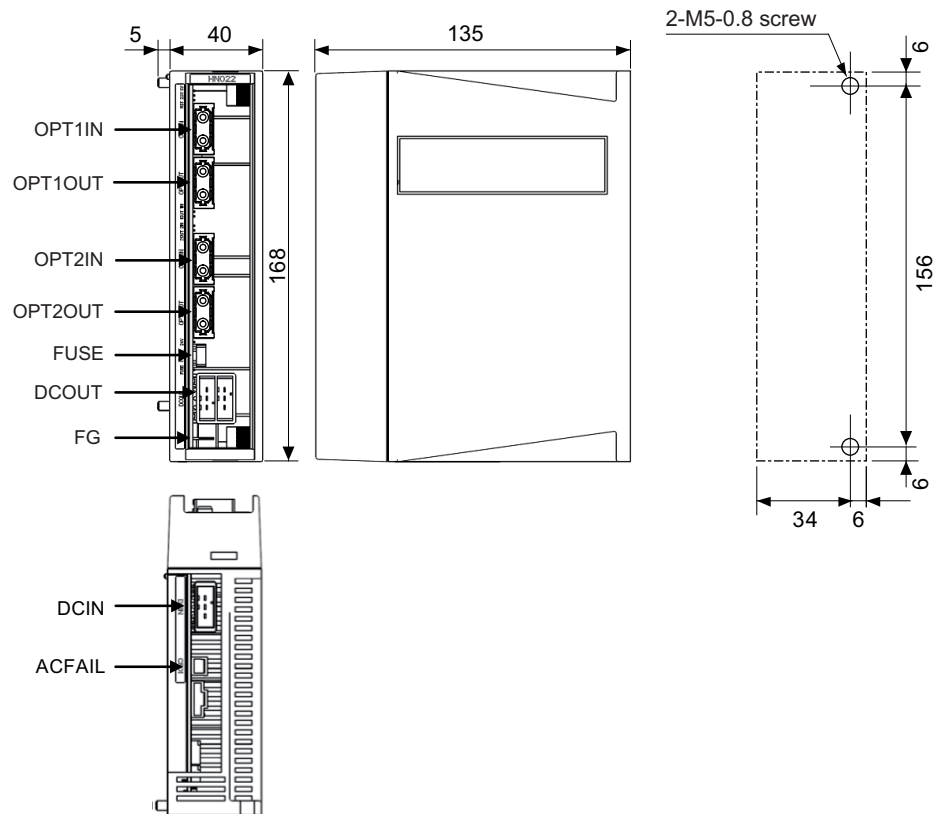
DCIN		DCOUT				ACFAIL	
Pin No.	Name	Pin No.	Name	Pin No.	Name	Pin No.	Name
1	DC24V	A1	ACFAIL	B1	DC24V	1	COM
2	0V (RG)	A2	COM	B2	0V (RG)	2	ACFAIL
3	FG	A3	NC	B3	FG		

< Connector pin layout >

Optical communication I/F (OPT1IN, OPT1OUT, OPT2IN, OPT2OUT)	DC24V input (DCIN)	DC24V output (DCOUT)	Power OFF input ACFAIL (Terminal name:CF01)	FG terminal (FG)
				
<Cable side connector type> (PCF type) Connector: CF-2D101-S Recommended manufacturer: Japan Aviation Electronics (POF type) Connector: PF-2D101 Recommended manufacturer: Japan Aviation Electronics	<PCB side connector type> Connector: 2-178293-5 Recommended manufacturer: Tyco Electronics <Cable side connector type> Connector: 2-178288-3 Contact: 1-175218-5 Recommended manufacturer: Tyco Electronics	<PCB side connector type> Connector: 3-178137-5 Recommended manufacturer: Tyco Electronics <Cable side connector type> Connector: 2-178127-6 Contact: 1-175218-5 Recommended manufacturer: Tyco Electronics	<PCB side connector type> Connector: 53103-0230 Recommended manufacturer: MOLEX <Cable side connector type> connector: 51030-0230 Contact: 50084-8160 Recommended manufacturer: MOLEX	<Cable side faston terminal type name> Type name: 175022-1 (For AWG20-14 250 series) Recommended manufacturer: Tyco Electronics Terminal protection tube: 174817-2 (Yellow)  Unit side tab terminal shape (Note) The faston terminal "175022-1" of the cable side is a simple lock type. Make sure to insert until the simple lock pin is in the Φsecond hole. Firmly press the simple lock release tab when unplugging it.

(3) Outline dimension drawings

[Unit: mm]

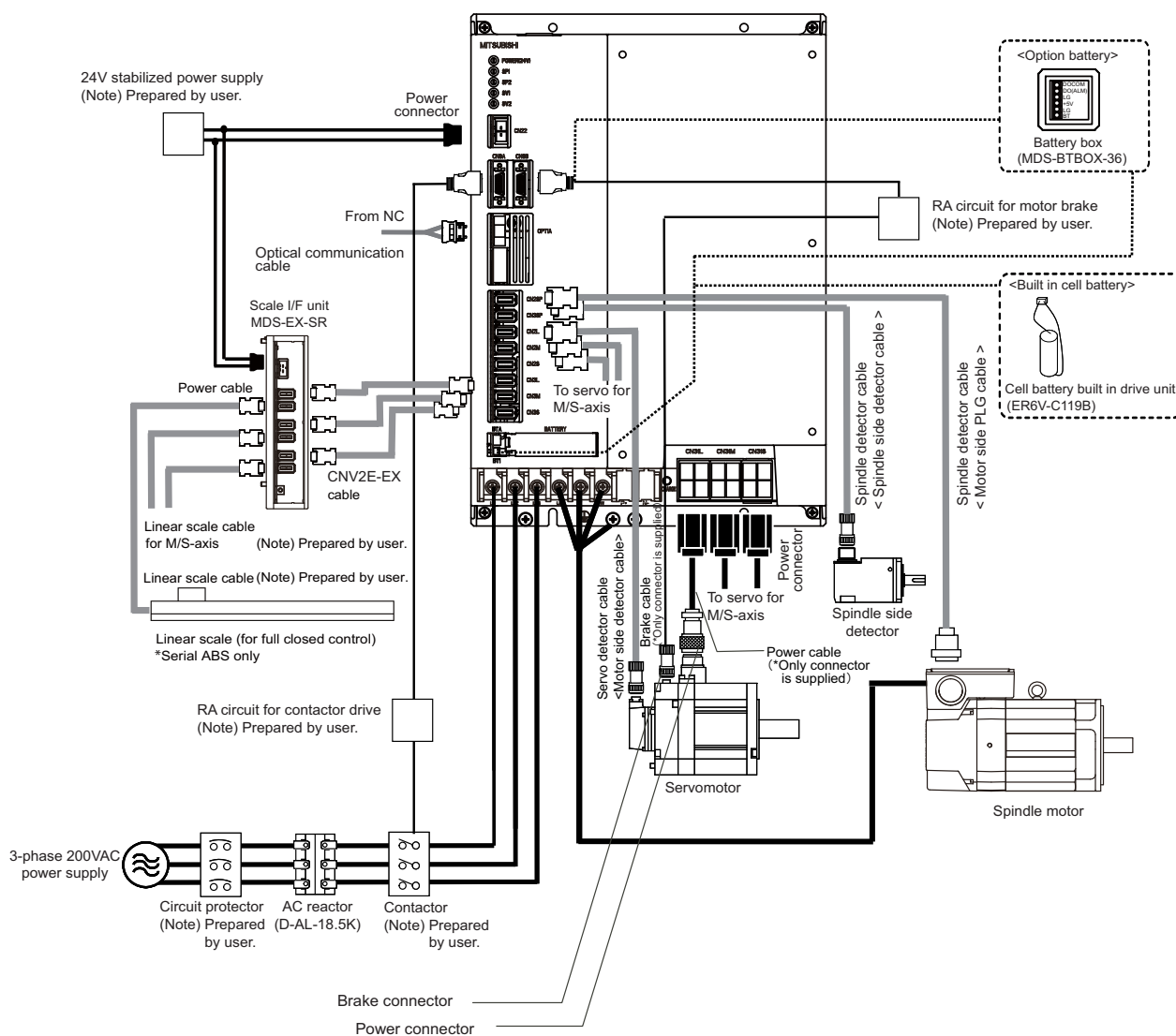


5-5-1 Cable connection diagram

<MDS-DM-V3 Series>

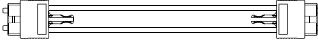


<MDS-DM-SPV Series>



5-5-2 List of cables and connectors

< Optical communication cable >

Item	Model	Contents
For CN1A/ CN1B/ OPT1 A	Optical communication cable For wiring between drive units (inside panel)	Drive unit side connector (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry) Connector: 2F-2D103 
	Optical communication cable For wiring between drive units (outside panel) For optical servo communication repeater unit	Drive unit side connector (Tyco Electronics) Connector: 1123445-1 

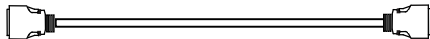
(Note1) For details on the optical communication cable, refer to the section "Optical communication cable specification".

(Note2) For details on the optical communication cable for wiring between NC and drive unit, refer to the instruction manual for CNC.

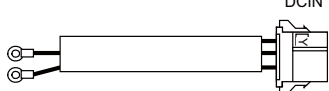
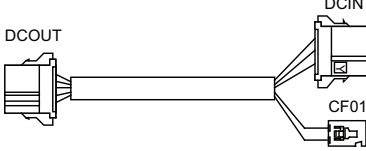
< Battery cable and connector >

Item	Model	Contents
For battery unit	Battery cable (For drive unit - battery unit)	Drive unit side connector (Hirose Electric) Connector: DF1B-2S-2.5R Contact: DF1B-2428SCA 
	Battery cable (For drive unit - Battery box) *The battery box side is connected using a bare conductor or a terminal bar.	Drive unit side connector (Hirose Electric) Connector: DF1B-2S-2.5R Contact: DF1B-2428SCA 
	5V supply/DO output cable (For drive unit - Battery box) *The battery box side is connected using a bare conductor or a terminal bar.	Drive unit side connector (3M) Connector: 10120-6000EL Contact: 10320-3210-000 
For drive unit	Battery cable (For drive unit - drive unit) *This cable is required to supply the power from the battery unit to multiple drive units.	Drive unit side connector (Hirose Electric) Connector: DF1B-2S-2.5R Contact: DF1B-2428SCA 
For CN9	Battery cable Connector set:	Drive unit side connector (3M) Connector: 10120-3000VE Shell kit : 10320-52F0-008 

< Power supply communication cable and connector >

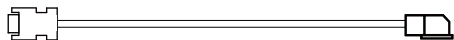
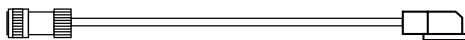
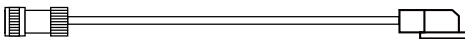
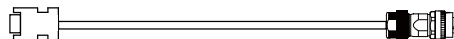
Item	Model	Contents
For CN4/9 Power supply communication cable	SH21 Length: 0.35, 0.5, 0.7, 1, 1.5, 2.2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 4.5, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 20, 30m	Drive unit side connector (3M) Connector: 10120-6000EL Shell kit : 10320-3210-000 
For CN4/9 Power supply communication cable connector set	FCUA-CS000	Power supply unit side connector (3M) Connector: 10120-6000EL Shell kit : 10320-3210-000
For CN23 Contactor control output / external emergency stop for connector	CNU23S(AWG14)	Drive unit side connector (3M) Connector: 10120-3000VE Shell kit : 10320-52F0-008 
		Power supply unit side connector (DDK) Connector: DK-3200M-06RXY Contact: DK-3REC2LLP1-100 

< Optical communication repeater unit >

Item	Model	Contents
For OPT1/2 Optical communication cable For wiring between drive unit and optical communication repeater unit/ For wiring between optical communication repeater units	G380-L □ M □ : Length 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30m	Drive unit side/ Optical communication repeater unit side connector (Tyco Electronics) Connector: 1123445-1 
For DCIN For optical communication repeater unit DC24V power cable	F070 □ : Length 0.5, 1.5, 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 20m	Optical communication repeater unit side connector (Tyco Electronics) Connector: 2-178288-3 Contact: 1-175218-5 × 3 
For DCIN/ ACFAIL For optical communication repeater unit/ For connecting Mitsubishi power unit PD25,PD27 DC24V power cable (power OFF detection)	F110 □ : Length 0.5, 1.5, 3, 5, 8, 10, 15m	DC24V power side terminal (J.S.T.) Crimp terminal: V1.25-3 or V1.25-4 × 2 Optical communication repeater unit side connector <DCIN> (Tyco Electronics) Connector: 2-178288-3 Contact: 1-175218-5 × 3 <ACFAIL (CF01)> (MOLEX) 51030-0230 50084-8160 × 2 

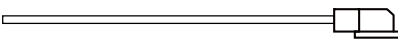
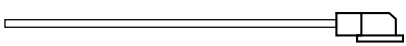
< Servo detector cable and connector >

Item		Model	Contents	
For CN2/ CN2L/M/S	For HF Motor side detector cable	CNV2E-8P- □ M □ : Length 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30m	Drive unit side connector (3M) Receptacle : 36210-0100PL Shell kit : 36310-3200-008 (MOLEX) Connector set: 54599-1019	Motor detector/ Ball screw side detector side connector (DDK) Plug : CM10-SP10S-M(D6) Contact : CM10-#22SC(S1)(D8)
		CNV2E-9P- □ M □ : Length 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30m	Drive unit side connector (3M) Receptacle : 36210-0100PL Shell kit : 36310-3200-008 (MOLEX) Connector set: 54599-1019	Motor detector/ Ball screw side detector side connector (DDK) Plug : CM10-AP10S-M(D6) Contact : CM10-#22SC(S1)(D8)
For MDS-EX- SR	For MDS-EX-SR Motor side detector relay cable	CNV2E-EX- □ M □ : Length 0.3, 0.5, 1m	MDS-DM-SPVxF unit side connector (3M) Receptacle : 36210-0100PL Shell kit : 36310-3200-008 (MOLEX) Connector set: 54599-1019	MDS-EX-SR unit side connector (3M) Receptacle : 36210-0100PL Shell kit : 36310-3200-008 (MOLEX) Connector set: 54599-1019
For servo motor detector/ Ball screw side detector	Motor side detector connector/ Ball screw side detector connector	CNE10-R10S(9) Applicable cable outline ø6.0 to 9.0mm		Motor detector/ Ball screw side detector side connector (DDK) Plug : CM10-SP10S-M(D6) Contact: CM10-#22SC(S1)(D8)
		CNE10-R10L(9) Applicable cable outline ø6.0 to 9.0mm		Servomotor detector/ Ball screw side detector side connector (DDK) Plug : CM10-AP10S-M(D6) Contact: CM10-#22SC(S1)(D8)
For CN2	Detector connector	CNU2S(AWG18)	Drive unit side connector (3M) Receptacle: 36210-0100PL Shell kit : 36310-3200-008 (MOLEX) Connector set: 54599-1019	

Item			Model	Contents	
For CN2/ CN2L/M/S	Direct connect ion type	For HF-KP Motor side detector cable	CNV2E-K1P- □ M Lead out in direction of motor shaft □ : Length 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10,m Compatible with only IP65	Drive unit side connector (3M) Receptacle: 36210-0100PL Shell kit : 36310-3200-008 (MOLEX) Connector set: 54599-1019	Motor detector side connector (Tyco Electronics) Connector: 1674320-1
					
			CNV2E-K2P- □ M Lead out in opposite direction of motor shaft □ : Length 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10,m Compatible with only IP65	Drive unit side connector (3M) Receptacle: 36210-0100PL Shell kit : 36310-3200-008 (MOLEX) Connector set: 54599-1019	Motor detector side connector (Tyco Electronics) Connector: 1674320-1
					
	Relay type (Note)	For HF-KP Motor side detector relay cable (motor side)	CNV22J-K1P-0.3M Lead out in direction of motor shaft Length: 0.3m Compatible with only IP65	Relay side connector (DDK) Plug: CM10-CR10P-M	Motor detector side connector (Tyco Electronics) Plug : 1747464-1 Contact: 1674335-4
					
			CNV22J-K2P-0.3M Lead out in opposite direction of motor shaft Length: 0.3m Compatible with only IP65	Relay side connector (DDK) Plug: CM10-CR10P-M	Motor detector side connector (Tyco Electronics) Plug : 1747464-1 Contact: 1674335-4
					
		For HF-KP Motor side detector relay cable (Drive unit side)	CNV2E-6P- □ M □ : Length 15, 20, 25, 30m	Drive unit side connector (3M) Receptacle: 36210-0100PL Shell kit : 36310-3200-008 (MOLEX) Connector set: 54599-1019	Relay side connector (DDK) Plug : CM10-SP10S-M(D6) Contact: CM10-#22SC(S1)(D8)
					

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

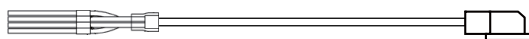
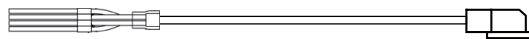
< Brake cable and connector >

Item	Model	Contents
For motor brake	Brake connector for HF	CNB10-R2S(6) Applicable cable outline ø4.0 to 6.0mm Servomotor side brake connector (DDK) Plug : CM10-SP2S-S(D6) Contact: CM10-#22SC(S2)(D8) 
		CNB10-R2L(6) Applicable cable outline ø4.0 to 6.0mm Servomotor side brake connector (DDK) Plug : CM10-AP2S-S(D6) Contact: CM10-#22SC(S2)(D8) 
	Brake cable for HF-KP	MR-BKS1CBL □ M-A1-H Lead out in direction of motor shaft □ : Length 2, 3, 5, 7,10m Servomotor side brake connector (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry) Plug : JN4FT02SJ1-R Contact: ST-TMH-S-C1B-100-(A534G) 
		MR-BKS1CBL □ M-A2-H Lead out in opposite direction of motor shaft □ : Length 2, 3, 5, 7,10m Servomotor side brake connector (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry) Plug : JN4FT02SJ1-R Contact: ST-TMH-S-C1B-100-(A534G) 
For CN20	Brake connector for motor brake control output	Servo drive unit side connector (DDK) Connector : DK-3200S-03R Contact: DK-3REC2LLP1-100 

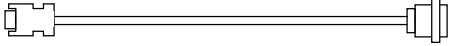
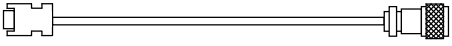
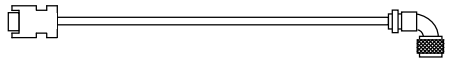
<Reinforcing cover for connector>

Item	Model	Contents
Reinforcing cover	Reinforcing cover for CM10-SP2S-S(D6)/CM10-SP10S-M(D6)	CNE10-CVS Reinforcing cover for straight plug CM10-SP-CV (DDK) 
	Reinforcing cover for CM10-AP2S-S(D6)/CM10-AP10S-M(D6)	CNE10-CVL Reinforcing cover for angle plug CM10-AP-D-CV (DDK) 

< Power connector >

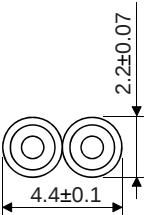
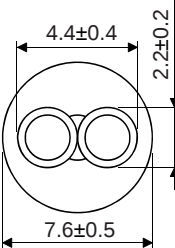
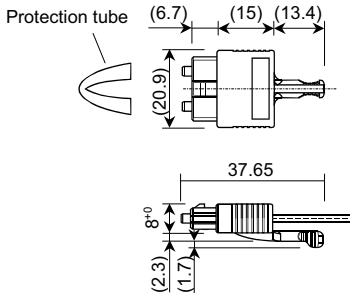
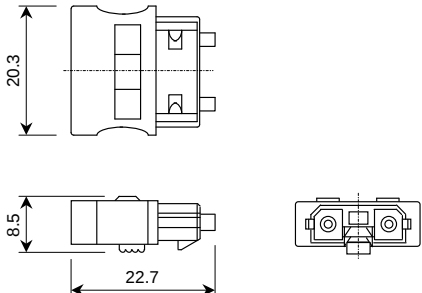
Item	Model	Contents
For motor power	Power connector for HF75, 105, 54,104,154, 224, 123, 223, 142	CNP18-10S(14) Applicable cable outline ø10.5 to 14mm
		Motor side power connector (DDK) Plug: CE05-6A18-10SD-C-BSS Clamp: CE3057-10A-1 (D240) 
		CNP18-10L(14) Applicable cable outline ø10.5 to 14mm
		Motor side power connector (DDK) Plug: CE05-8A18-10SD-C-BAS Clamp: CE3057-10A-1 (D240) 
	Power connector for HF204, 354, 303, 453, 302	CNP22-22S(16) Applicable cable outline ø12.5 to 16mm
		Motor side power connector (DDK) Plug: CE05-6A22-22SD-C-BSS Clamp: CE3057-12A-1 (D240) 
	Power cable for HF-KP	CNP22-22L(16) Applicable cable outline ø12.5 to 16mm
		Motor side power connector (DDK) Plug: CE05-8A22-22SD-C-BAS Clamp: CE3057-12A-1 (D240) 
		MR-PWS1CBL □ M-A1-H Lead out in direction of motor shaft □ : Length 2, 3, 5, 7, 10m
		Motor side power connector (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry) Plug: JN4FT04SJ1-R Contact: ST-TMH-S-C1B-100-(A534G) 
For TE1	Power connector for MDS-DM-V3	MR-PWS1CBL □ M-A2-H Lead out in opposite direction of motor shaft □ : Length 2, 3, 5, 7, 10m
		Motor side power connector (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry) Plug: JN4FT04SJ1-R Contact: ST-TMH-S-C1B-100-(A534G) 
For CN31 L/M/S	Power connector for MDS-DM-SPV2/SPV3	RCN31S RCN31M Applicable cable outline ø1.25 to 5.5mm
For CN22	Control power connector for MDS-DM-SPV2/SPV3	RCN22 Applicable cable outline ø1.25 to 2.2mm

< Spindle detector cable and connector >

Item	Model	Contents
For CN2	Motor side PLG cable Spindle side accuracy detector 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 (MOLEX) Connector set: 54599-1019  Spindle motor side connector (Tyco Electronics) Connector: 172169-1 Contact: 170363-1(AWG26-22) 170364-1(AWG22-18)
For CN3	Spindle side detector 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 (MOLEX) Connector set: 54599-1019  Spindle motor side connector (DDK) Connector: MS3106A20-29S(D190) Straight back shell: CE02-20BS-S Clamp: CE3057-12A-3
	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 (MOLEX) Connector set: 54599-1019  Spindle motor side connector (DDK) Connector: MS3106A20-29S(D190) Angle back shell: CE-20BA-S Clamp : CE3057-12A-3
For spindle motor	Motor side PLG connector Spindle side accuracy detector 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 detector OSE-1024 cable Applicable cable outline ø6.8 to 10mm	Spindle motor side connector (DDK) Connector: MS3106A20-29S(D190) Straight back shell: CE02-20BS-S Clamp: CE3057-12A-3 
	Applicable cable outline ø6.8 to 10mm	Spindle motor side connector (DDK) Connector: MS3106A20-29S(D190) Angle back shell: CE-20BA-S Clamp: CE3057-12A-3 
For CN2/3	Spindle detector drive unit side connector CNU2S(AWG18)	Spindle drive unit side connector (3M) Receptacle: 36210-0100PL Shell kit : 36310-3200-008 (MOLEX) Connector set: 54599-1019 

5-5-3 Optical communication cable specifications

(1) Specifications

Cable model		G396-L □ M	G380-L □ M
Specification application		For wiring inside panel	For wiring outside panel For long distance wiring
Cable length		0.3, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 5.0m	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]		

(Note1) 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.

(Note2) Do not see directly the light generated from CN1A/CN1B/OPT1A 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 G396-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

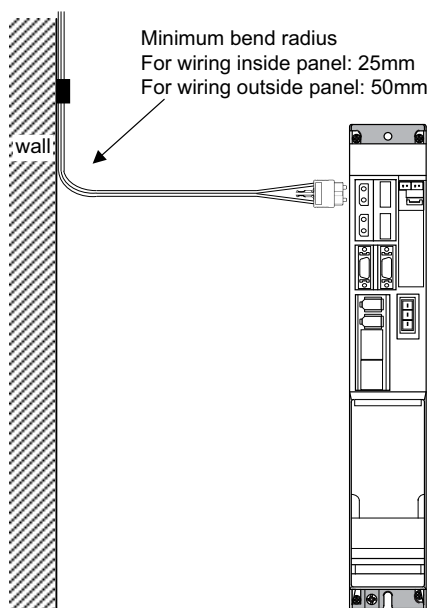
Make sure to lay the cable with greater radius than the minimum bend radius. Do not press the cable to edges of equipment or others. For the optical communication cable, the appropriate length should be selected with due consideration for the dimensions and arrangement of drive unit so that the cable 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/OPT1A 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 (G380-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 fiber or connector of the optical communication cable strongly. If strong force is added between the optical fiber and connector, it may lead to a poor connection.

(h) Protection when not in use

When the CN1A/CN1B/OPT1A connector of the drive unit 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/CN1B/OPT1A 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/OPT1A 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.

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.

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

<MDS-DM-V3 Series>

Unit type		Terminal name					
		TE1 (U, V, W, $\oplus$)		TE2 (L+, L-)		TE3 (L11, L21)	
		mm ²	AWG	mm ²	AWG	mm ²	AWG
Servo drive unit	MDS-DM-V3-202020	2	14	Match with TE2 of selected power supply unit		2	14
	MDS-DM-V3-404040						

<MDS-DM-SPV Series>

Unit type		Terminal name							
		TE1 (L1, L2, L3)		TE1 (U, V, W)		CN31L/M/S (U,V,W,PE)		CN22 (VDD.SG)	
		mm ²	AWG	mm ²	mm ²	mm ²	AWG	mm ²	AWG
Drive unit	MDS-DM-SPV3F-10080	30	3	5.5	10	3.5	12	2	14
	MDS-DM-SPV3F-16080			14	6				
	MDS-DM-SPV3F-20080			22	4				
	MDS-DM-SPV3F-200120			22	4				
	MDS-DM-SPV2F-10080			5.5	10				
	MDS-DM-SPV2F-16080			14	6				
	MDS-DM-SPV2F-20080			22	4				

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

<MDS-DM-V3 Series>

Unit type		Terminal name					
		TE1 (U, V, W, $\oplus$)		TE2 (L+, L-)		TE3 (L11, L21)	
		mm ²	AWG	mm ²	AWG	mm ²	AWG
Servo drive unit	MDS-DM-V3-202020	2	14	Match with TE2 of selected power supply unit		2	14
	MDS-DM-V3-404040						

<MDS-DM-SPV Series>

Unit type		Terminal name							
		TE1 (L1, L2, L3)		TE1 (U, V, W)		CN31L/M/S (U,V,W,PE)		CN22 (VDD.SG)	
		mm ²	AWG	mm ²	mm ²	mm ²	AWG	mm ²	AWG
Drive unit	MDS-DM-SPV3F-10080	22	4	5.5	10	3.5	12	2	14
	MDS-DM-SPV3F-16080			8	8				
	MDS-DM-SPV3F-20080			14	6				
	MDS-DM-SPV3F-200120			14	6				
	MDS-DM-SPV2F-10080			5.5	10				
	MDS-DM-SPV2F-16080			8	8				
	MDS-DM-SPV2F-20080			14	6				

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

<MDS-DM-V3 Series>

Unit type		Terminal name					
		TE1 (U, V, W, ⊕)		TE2 (L+, L-)		TE3 (L11, L21)	
		mm ²	AWG	mm ²	AWG	mm ²	AWG
Servo drive unit	MDS-DM-V3-202020	2	14	Match with TE2 of selected power supply unit		1.25 to 2	16 to 14
	MDS-DM-V3-404040						

<MDS-DM-SPV Series>

Unit type		Terminal name							
		TE1 (L1, L2, L3)		TE1 (U, V, W)		CN31L/M/S (U,V,W,PE)		CN22 (VDD.SG)	
		mm ²	AWG	mm ²	mm ²	mm ²	AWG	mm ²	AWG
Drive unit	MDS-DM-SPV3F-10080	14	6	3.5	12	2	14	1.25	16
	MDS-DM-SPV3F-16080			5.5	10				
	MDS-DM-SPV3F-20080			14	6				
	MDS-DM-SPV3F-200120			14	6				
	MDS-DM-SPV2F-10080			3.5	12				
	MDS-DM-SPV2F-16080			5.5	10				
	MDS-DM-SPV2F-20080			14	6				

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 power supply 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 (voltage supplied to the power supply unit) as in the expression below. And then select the minimum capacity circuit protector whose rated current meets the circuit protector selection current.

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-D-CV-	37	75	110	185	300	370	450	550
	MDS-DM-SPV2F-	-	-	-	xxx80	-	-	-	-
	MDS-DM-SPV3F-	-	-	-	xxx80 200120	-	-	-	-
Rated output		3.7kW	7.5kW	11kW	18.5kW	30kW	37kW	45kW	55kW
Circuit protector selection current for 200V input		15A	31A	45A	76A	124A	153A	186A	224A
Selection example of circuit protector (Mitsubishi Electric Corp.)		NF63-CW3P-20A	NF63-CW3P-40A	NF63-CW3P-50A	NF125-CW3P-100A	NF250-CW3P-125A	NF250-CW3P-175A	NF250-CW3P-200A	NF250-CW3P-225A
Rated current of the selection example of circuit protector		20A	40A	50A	100A	125A	175A	200A	225A

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

(Example)

Select a circuit protector for using the MDS-D-CV-110 with a 220V nominal input voltage.

Circuit protector selection current = $45/220 \times 200 = 40.9[A]$

According to the table above, select "NF63-CW3P-50A".

CAUTION

1. It is dangerous to share a circuit protector for multiple power supply units, so do not share it. Always install the circuit protectors for each power supply unit.
2. If the control power (L11, L21) must be protected, select according to the section "6-4-1 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 (voltage supplied to the power supply unit) as in the expression below. And then select the contactor whose conventional free-air thermal current meets the contactor selection current.

(1) For power supply

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-D-CV-	37	75	110	185	300	370	450	550
	MDS-DM-SPV2F-	-	-	-	xxx80	-	-	-	-
	MDS-DM-SPV3F-	-	-	-	xxx80 200120	-	-	-	-
Rated output		3.7kW	7.5kW	11kW	18.5kW	30kW	37kW	45kW	55kW
Contactor selection current for 200V input		15A	31A	45A	76A	124A	153A	186A	224A
Selection example of contactor (Mitsubishi Electric Corp.)		S-N12 -AC200V	S-N25 -AC200V	S-N25 -AC200V	S-N65 -AC200V	S-N80 -AC200V	S-N150 -AC200V	S-N150 -AC200V	S-N180 -AC200V
Conventional freeair thermal current of the selection example of contactor		20A	50A	50A	100A	135A	200A	200A	260A

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

(Example)

Select a contactor for using the MDS-D-CV-110 with a 220V nominal input voltage.

Contactor selection current = $45/220 \times 200 = 40.9[A]$

According to the table above, select "S-N25-AC200V".

(2) For spindle coil changeover

< Example of selecting a contactor for the coil changeover

(Use a same contactor regardless of low-speed coil or high-speed coil) >

Unit type	Contactor type
MDS-DM-SPV2/SPV2F-10080 MDS-DM-SPV3/SPV3F-10080	S-N25
MDS-DM-SPV2/SPV2F-16080 MDS-DM-SPV3/SPV3F-16080	S-N35
MDS-DM-SPV2/SPV2F-20080 MDS-DM-SPV3/SPV3F-20080	S-N65



POINT

1. Use an alternating contactor.

2. If the contactor selection current is 20A or less, select the S-N12 product for the contactor.

3. 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 unit

Unit	Earth leakage current	Maximum earth leakage current
MDS-DM-V3 Series	3mA	6mA
MDS-DM-SPV3F Series	9mA	21mA
MDS-DM-SPV2F Series	8mA	19mA

(Note1) Maximum earth leakage current: Value that considers wiring length and grounding, etc.(Commercial frequency 50/60Hz)

(Note2) The earth leakage current in the power supply unit side is included in the drive unit side.

(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.



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.

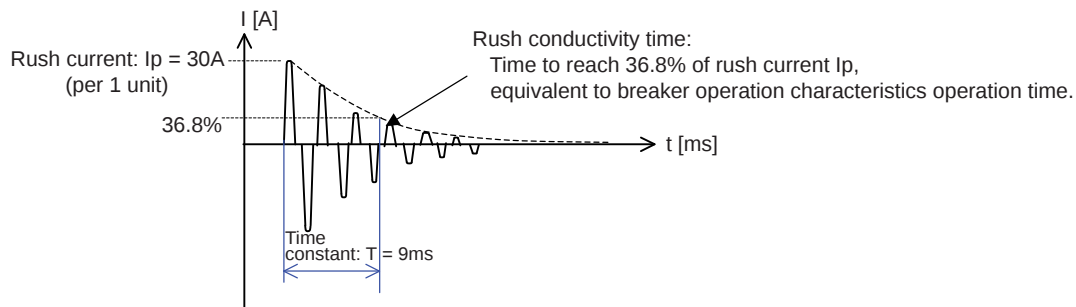
6-4 Branch-circuit protection (for control power supply)

6-4-1 Circuit protector (for MDS-DM-V3)

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 (TE3 terminals 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.



Note) Rush current of MDS-D-37/75 is 38A.



POINT

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

6-4-2 Fuse protection (for MDS-DM-V3)

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 - 4	600	20	16 to 14
5 - 8		35	



CAUTION

For continued protection against risk of fire, replace only with same type 600 V, 20 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.

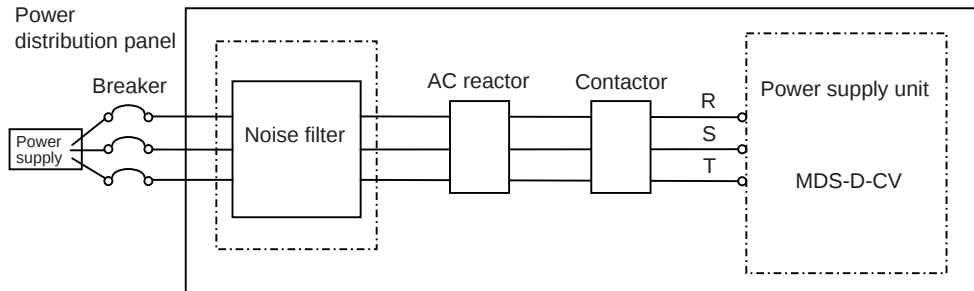
6-5 Noise filter

(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 power supply unit's input rated voltage and input rated current into consideration.

(2) Noise filter mounting position

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



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

Recommended devices:

Densei-lambda MX13 Series

Soshin Electric HF3000C-TM Series

Contact:

Densei-lambda Co., Ltd. Telephone: 0120-507039 <http://www.densei-lambda.com>

Soshin Electric Co., Ltd. Telephone: 03-3775-9112 (+81-3-3775-9112) <http://www.soshin.co.jp>

(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 servomotor 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 specifications

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	10/1000 μ s	2ms	(W)	(V)	(pF)
ERZV10D121	120	75	100	3500	2500	20	14.5	0.4	200	1400
TND10V-121K	(108 to 132)									
ERZV10D221	220	140	180	3500	2500	39	27.5	0.4	360	410
TND10V-221K	(198 to 242)									

(Note 1) Selection condition: When ON/OFF frequency is 10 times/min or less, and exciting current is 2A or less

(Note 2) ERZV10D121 and ERZV10D221 are manufactured by Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.

TNR10V121K and TNR10V221K are manufactured by MARCON Electronics Co., Ltd.

Contact: Matsushita Electronic Components Co., Ltd. <http://www.panasonic.co.jp/maco/>

MARCON Electronics Co., Ltd. Telephone:

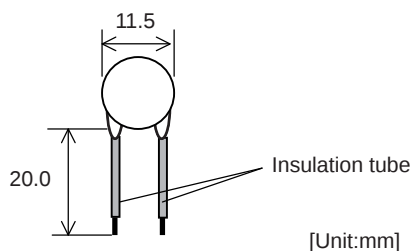
(Kanto) 03-3471-7041 (+81-3-3471-7041)

(Kinki) 06-6364-2381 (+81-3-6364-2381)

(Chubu) 052-581-2595 (+81-52-581-2595)

(3) Outline dimension drawing

ERZV10D121, ERZV10D221



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.

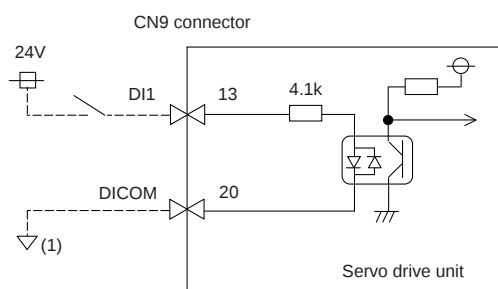
Input condition		Output condition	
Switch ON	18VDC to 25.2VDC 4.3mA or more	Output voltage	24VDC $\pm$ 5%
		Tolerable output current I_o	50mA or less
Switch OFF	4VDC or less 2mA or less		

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

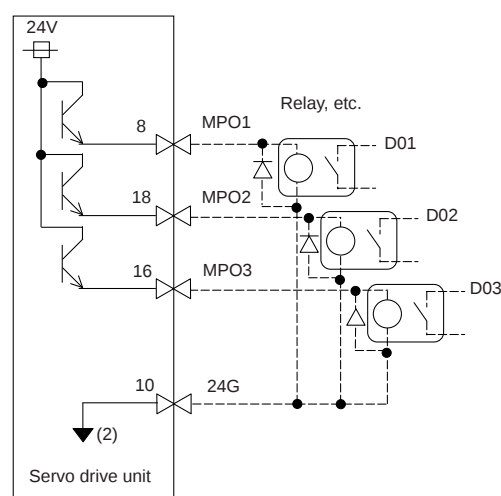
Interface name	Selection example
For digital input signal (CN9,CN9B/CN9A)	Use a minute signal switch which is stably contacted and operated even with low voltage or current <Example> OMRON: G2A, G6B type, MY type, LY type
For digital output signal (CN9,CN9B/CN9A)	Use a compact relay operated with rating of 24VDC, 50mA or less. <Example> OMRON: G6B type, MY type

<MDS-DM-V3 Series>

Input circuit



Output circuit



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

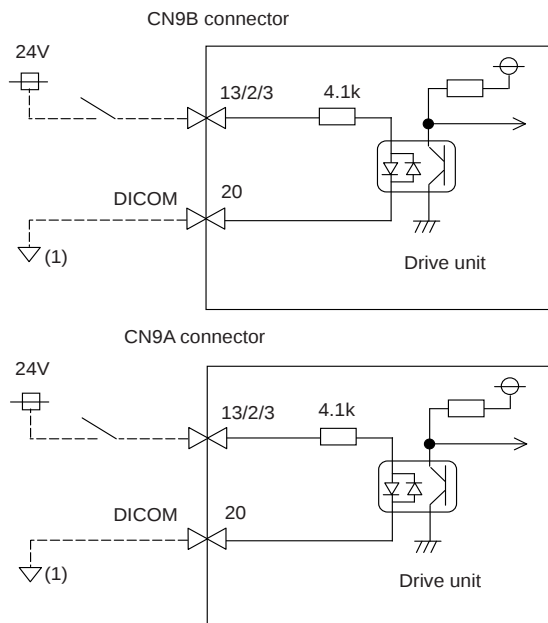
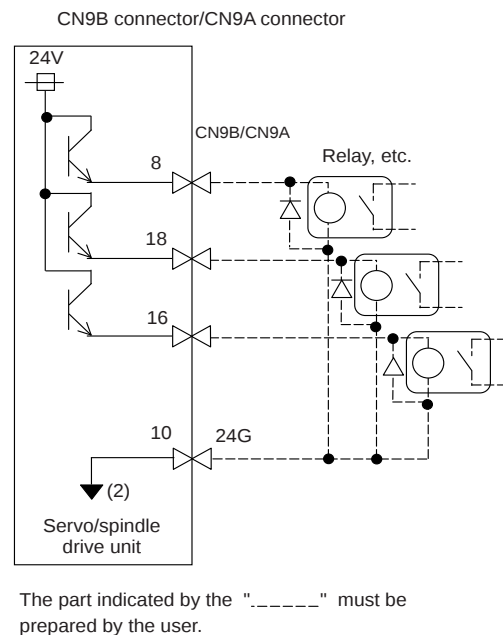
(Note) Do not connect "(1)" or "(2)".

If a ground of the external 24V power is same as the 24V power in the drive unit, a fault or abnormal operation could occur.

Input/output signal of MDS-DM-V3 Series (CN9 connector)

	Device name	Connector pin No.	Signal name	Signal changeover parameter
Servo input signal	MPI1	CN9-13	Safety observation function door state signal	SV082/bitF-C=1
			Battery box voltage drop signal	SV082/bitF-C=2
Servo output signal	MPO1	CN9-8	(Reservation)	
	MPO2	CN9-18	Servo specified speed signal	SV082/bit9,8=01
	MPO3	CN9-16	(Reservation)	

<MDS-DM-SPV Series>

Input circuitOutput circuit

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

(Note) Do not connect "(1)" or "(2)".

If a ground of the external 24V power is same as the 24V power in the drive unit, a fault or abnormal operation could occur.

Input/output signal of MDS-DM-SPV Series (CN9A,CN9B connector)

	Device name	Connector pin No.	Signal name	Signal changeover parameter
Servo input signal	MPI1	CN9B-13	Safety observation function door state signal	SV082/bitF-C=1
			Battery box voltage drop signal	SV082/bitF-C=2
	MPI2	CN9A-2	(Reservation)	
	MPI3	CN9A-3	(Reservation)	
Servo output signal	MPO1	CN9B-8	Motor brake control signal	
	MPO2	CN9A-8	Servo specified speed signal	SV082/bit9,8=01
	MPO3	CN9A-18	(Reservation)	

Input/output signal of MDS-DM-SPV Series (CN9A,CN9B connector)

	Device name	Connector pin No.	Signal name	Signal changeover parameter
Spindle input signal	MPI1	CN9B-2	Safety observation function door state signal	SP227/bitF-C=1
			Proximity switch signal	SP227/bitF-C=2
	MPI2	CN9A-13	(Reservation)	
	MPI3	CN9B-3	External emergency stop signal	SP032/bit7-0=59
Spindle output signal	MPO1	CN9B-18	Coil changeover signal	
	MPO2	CN9B-16	Spindle specified speed signal	SP229/bitC=1
	MPO3	CN9A-16	Contact control signal	





Selection

7-1 Selection of the servomotor

7-1-1 Outline

It is important to select a servomotor matched to the purpose of the machine that will be installed. If the servomotor 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 servomotor characteristics in this chapter to select the correct motor.

(1) Motor inertia

The servomotor series is mainly categorized according to the motor inertia size. The features in Table 7-1 are provided according to the motor inertia size.

Table 7-1 Motor inertia

Motor model	Medium inertia motor	Low inertia motor
Motor series	HF series	HF-KP series
Inertia	The flange size is large. The inertia is comparatively large.	The flange size is small. The inertia is small.
Acceleration/ deceleration	The acceleration/deceleration time constant does not change much even for a low inertia load. The effect of the motor inertia is large.	Acceleration/deceleration is possible with a short time constant in respect to low inertia loads. The effect of the motor inertia is small.
Installation	The motor size in respect to the output capacity is large, and the installation space is large.	The motor size in respect to the output capacity is small, and the installation space is smaller.
Disturbance characteristics	The effect of disturbance is small.	The effect of disturbance is large.
Speed fluctuation	The effect of the torque ripple and cogging torque is small, and speed fluctuation does not occur easily.	The effect of the torque ripple and cogging torque is large, and speed fluctuation occurs easily.
Suitability	Suitable for high precision interpolation control.	Suitable for high speed high frequency positioning.

Select a medium inertia motor when interpolation precision is required, or for machines having a large load inertia. Select a low inertia motor when a shorter positioning time is required by machines having a small amount of inertia. In general, use a medium inertia motor for basic feed axis of machine tools, and use a low inertia motor for machine tool auxiliary axes, peripheral axes, and general industrial machine positioning.

The servomotor 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.

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

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 servomotor capacity

The following three elements are used to determine the servomotor 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 servomotor 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 servomotors for NC unit machine tools, place importance on the surface precision during machining. To do this, always select a servomotor 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 servomotor 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 Servomotor".

The torque required for the servomotor'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 servomotor capacity.

(a) Selection with the maximum torque characteristics

In a low-speed rotation range (approximately less than half of the servomotor 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).

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

N	: Motor reach speed	(r/min)
J _L	: Motor shaft conversion load inertia	(kg•cm ²)
J _M	: Motor inertia	(kg•cm 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.

$$T_{a1} = \frac{1.05 \times 10^{-2} \times (J_L/\eta + J_M) \times N}{t_a} \times (1 - e^{-\frac{K_p \times t_a}{1000}}) + T_L \quad (\text{N}\cdot\text{m}) \quad \dots (7-3)$$

$$N_m = N \times \left\{ 1 - \frac{1000}{K_p \times t_a} \times (1 - e^{-\frac{K_p \times t_a}{1000}}) \right\} \quad (\text{r/min}) \quad \dots (7-4)$$

N	: Motor reach speed	(r/min)
J _L	: Motor shaft conversion load inertia	(kg•cm ²)
J _M	: Motor inertia	(kg•cm 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)

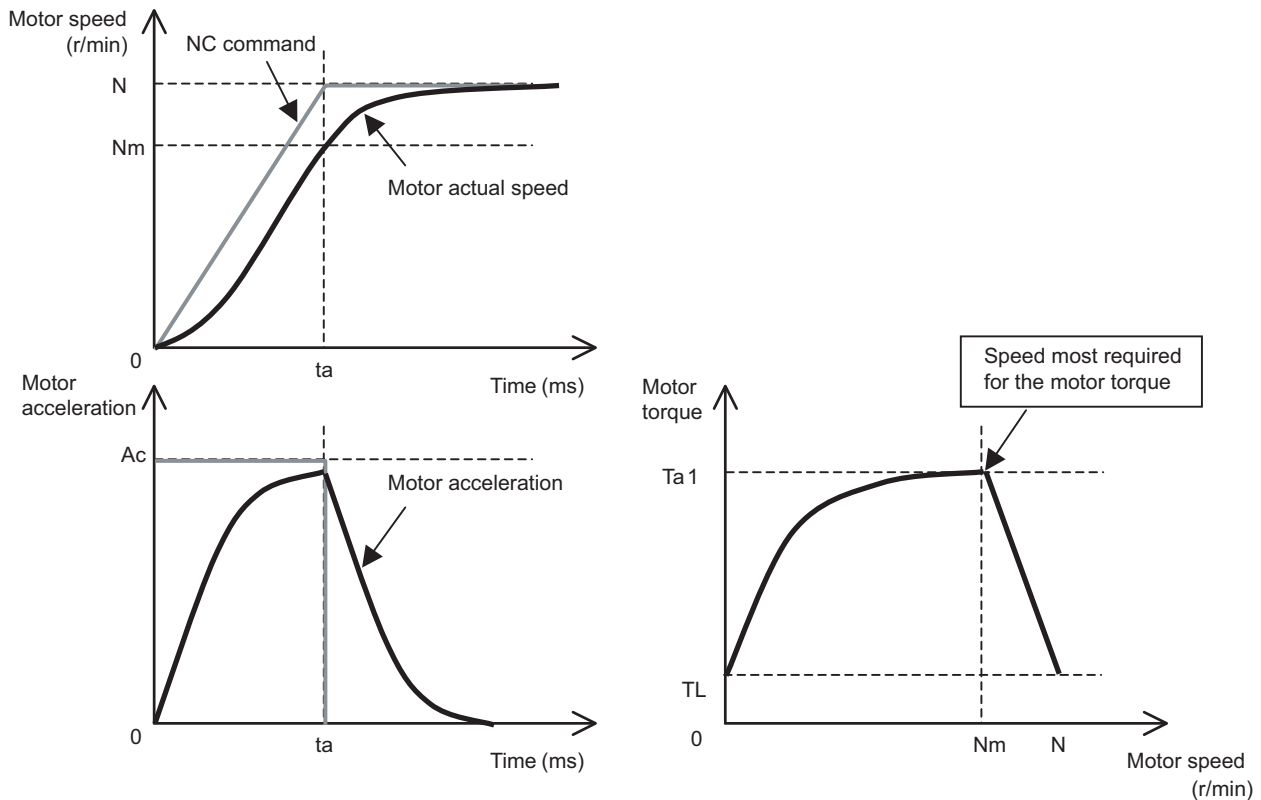


Fig.1 Speed, acceleration and torque characteristics when using the NC command linear acceleration/deceleration pattern + servo standard position control

- (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.

$$T_{a1} = \frac{1.05 \times 10^{-2} \times (J_L/\eta + J_M) \times N}{t_a} \times (1 - 0.586 \times e^{-\frac{2 \times K_p \times t_a}{1000}}) + T_L \quad (\text{N}\cdot\text{m}) \quad \dots (7-5)$$

$$N_m = N \times \left\{ 1 - \frac{1000}{1.3 \times K_p \times t_a} \times (1 - 1.5 \times e^{-\frac{2 \times K_p \times t_a}{1000}}) \right\} \quad (\text{r/min}) \quad \dots (7-6)$$

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

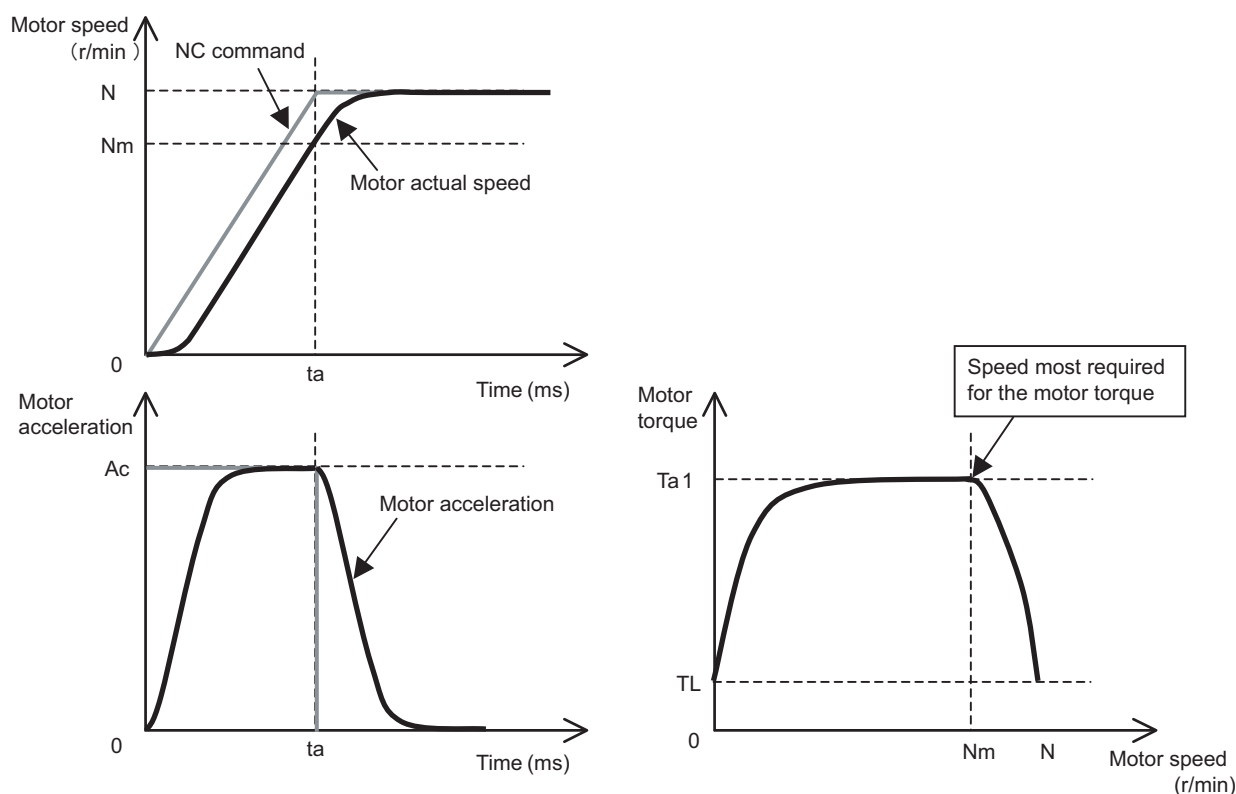


Fig.2 Speed, acceleration and torque characteristics when using the NC command linear acceleration/deceleration pattern + servo SHG control

(d) Approximation when using the NC command soft acceleration/deceleration pattern + feed forward (high-speed accuracy) 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.

$$T_{a1} = \frac{1.05 \times 10^{-2} \times (J_L/\eta + J_M) \times N}{t_a} + T_L \quad (\text{N}\cdot\text{m}) \quad \dots (7-7)$$

$$N_m = N \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{t_b}{t_a}\right) \quad (\text{r/min}) \quad \dots (7-8)$$

t_a	: Linear acceleration/deceleration time constant	(ms)
t_b	: Acceleration/deceleration time constant	(ms)
K_p	: Position loop gain	(rad/sec)
N	: Motor reach speed	(r/min)
J_L	: Motor shaft conversion load inertia	(kg $\cdot$ cm ²)
J_M	: Motor inertia	(kg $\cdot$ cm ²)
η	: Drive system efficiency (Normally 0.8 to 0.95)	
T_L	: Motor shaft conversion load (friction, unbalance) torque	(N $\cdot$ m)

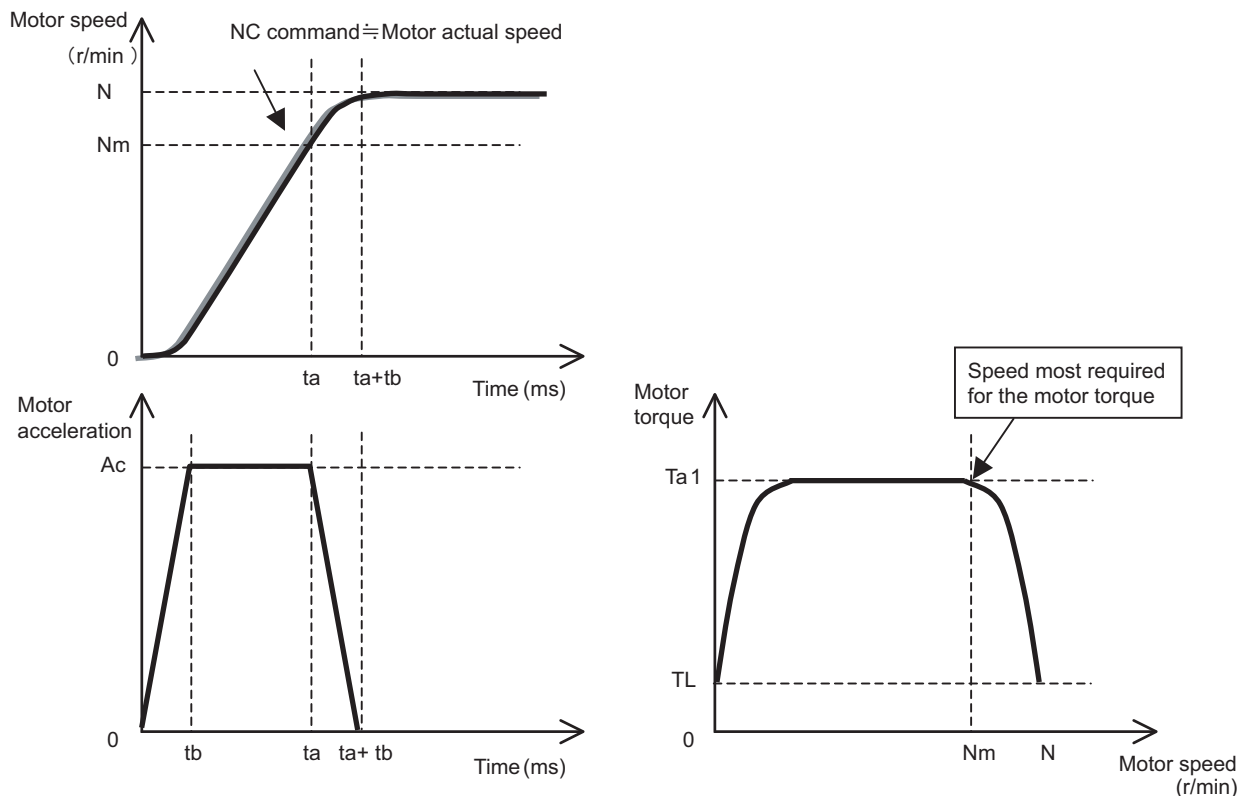
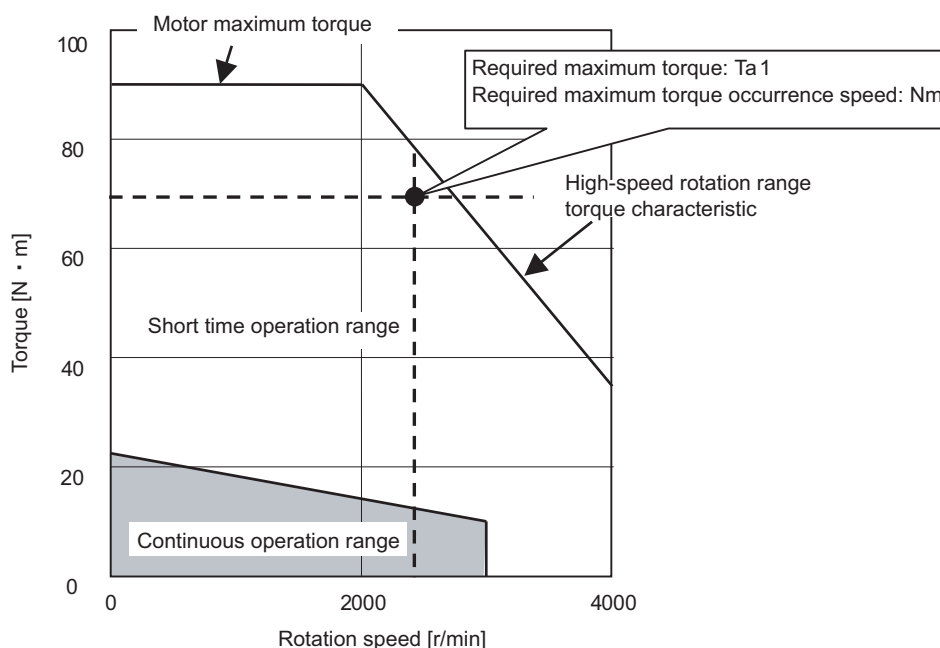


Fig 3. Speed, acceleration and torque characteristic when using the NC command soft acceleration/deceleration pattern + feed forward (high-speed accuracy) control

(e) Confirmation in the torque characteristics

Confirm whether the maximum torque " T_{a1} " and maximum torque occurrence speed " N_m " 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 " t_a " 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 " T_{a1} " 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 " T_{a1} " and maximum torque occurrence speed " N_m " 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 servomotor 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 (T_{rms}) 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).

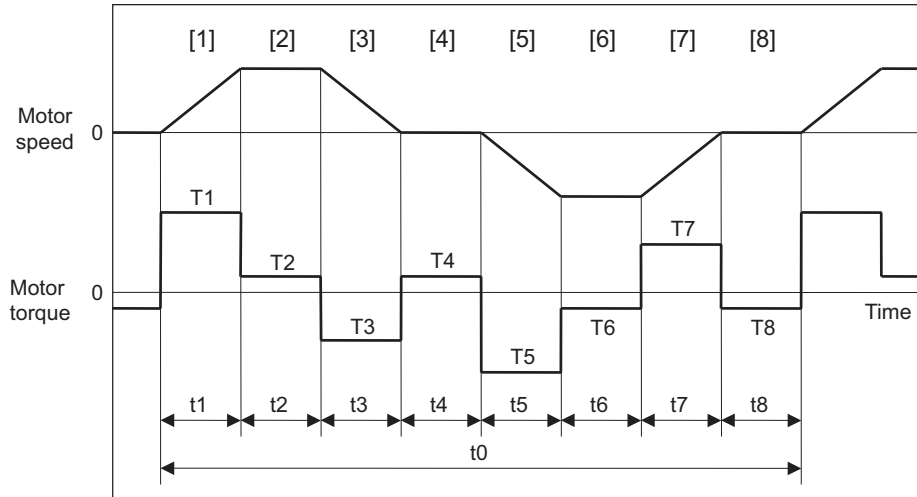


Fig. 1 Continuous operation pattern

$$T_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{T_1^2 \cdot t_1 + T_2^2 \cdot t_2 + T_3^2 \cdot t_3 + T_4^2 \cdot t_4 + T_5^2 \cdot t_5 + T_6^2 \cdot t_6 + T_7^2 \cdot t_7 + T_8^2 \cdot t_8}{t_0}} \quad \dots (7-9)$$

Select a motor so that the continuous effective load torque T_{rms} is 80% or less of the motor stall torque T_{st} .

$$T_{rms} \leq 0.8 \cdot T_{st} \quad \dots (7-10)$$

The amount of acceleration torque (T_a) 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 linear acceleration/deceleration)

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

N	: Motor reach speed	(r/min)
J_L	: Motor shaft conversion load inertia	(kg·cm ²)
J_M	: Motor inertia	(kg·cm ²)
t_a	: Linear 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.

$$T_L \leq 0.6 \cdot T_{st} \quad \dots (7-12)$$

(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

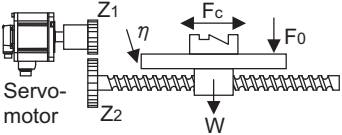
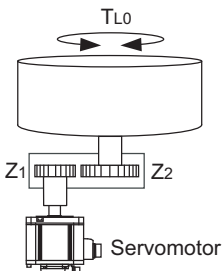
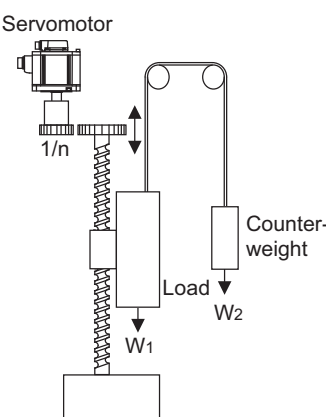
Period	Load torque calculation method	Explanation
[1]	(Amount of acceleration torque) + (Kinetic friction torque) + (Unbalance torque)	Normally the acceleration/deceleration time constant is calculated so that this torque is 80% of the maximum torque of the motor.
[2]	(Kinetic friction torque) + (Unbalance 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.

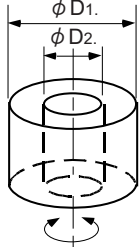
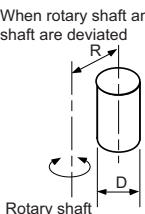
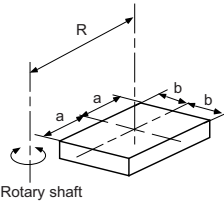
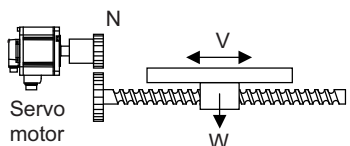
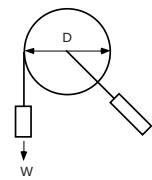
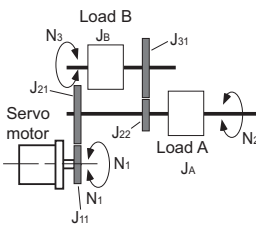
7-1-3 Motor shaft conversion load torque

The calculation method for a representative load torque is shown.

Type	Mechanism	Calculation expression
Linear movement		$T_L = \frac{F}{2 \times 10^3 \pi \eta} \cdot \left(\frac{V}{N} \right) = \frac{F \cdot \Delta S}{2 \times 10^3 \pi \eta}$ 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. $F = F_c + \mu (W \cdot g + F_0)$ 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/s²) 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) $T_U = \frac{(W_1 - W_2) \cdot g}{2 \times 10^3 \pi \eta} \cdot \left(\frac{V}{N} \right) = \frac{(W_1 - W_2) \cdot g \cdot \Delta S}{2 \times 10^3 \pi \eta}$ $T_F = \frac{\mu \cdot (W_1 + W_2) \cdot g \cdot \Delta S}{2 \times 10^3 \pi \eta}$ W_1: Load mass (kg) W_2: Counterweight mass (kg) η: Drive system efficiency g: Gravitational acceleration = 9.8 (m/s²) 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

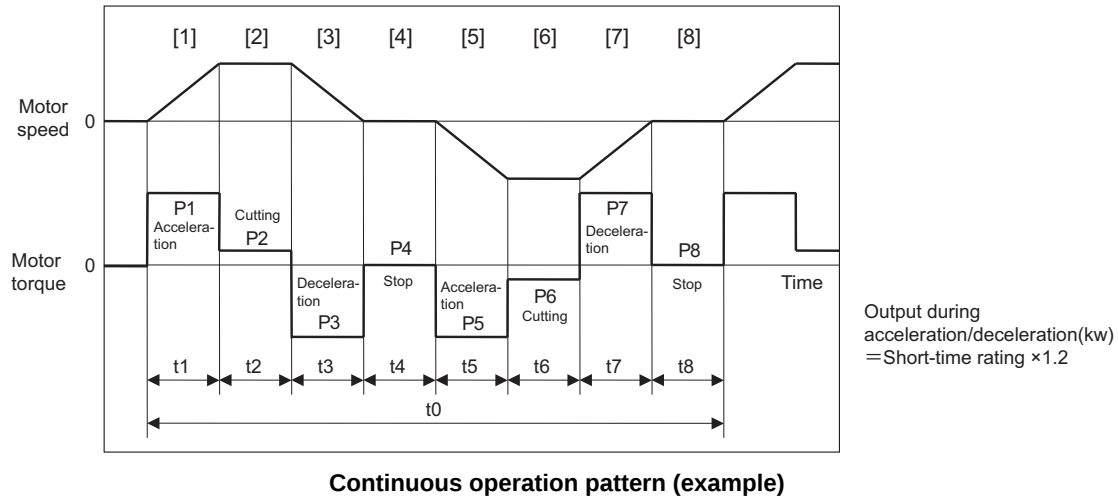
The calculation method for a representative load inertia is shown.

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·cm²) ρ: Density of cylinder material (kg/cm³) 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/cm³) Aluminum: 2.70×10^{-3} (kg/cm³) Copper: 8.96×10^{-3} (kg/cm³)
	When rotary shaft and cylinder shaft are deviated 	$J_L = \frac{W}{8} \cdot (D^2 + 8R^2)$ J_L: Load inertia (kg·cm²) W: Mass of cylinder (kg) D: Outer diameter of cylinder (cm) R: Distance between rotary axis and cylinder axis (cm)
Column		$J_L = W \left(\frac{a^2 + b^2}{3} + R^2 \right)$ J_L: Load inertia (kg·cm²) W: Mass of cylinder (kg) a, b, R: Left diagram (cm)
Object that moves linearly		$J_L = W \left(\frac{1}{2\pi N} \cdot \frac{V}{10} \right)^2 = W \left(\frac{\Delta S}{20\pi} \right)^2$ J_L: Load inertia (kg·cm²) 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		$J_L = W \left(\frac{D}{2} \right)^2 + J_p$ J_L: Load inertia (kg·cm²) W: Object mass (kg) D: Diameter of pulley (cm) J_p: Inertia of pulley (kg·cm²)
Converted load		$J_L = J_{11} + (J_{21} + J_{22} + J_A) \cdot \left(\frac{N_2}{N_1} \right)^2 + (J_{31} + J_B) \cdot \left(\frac{N_3}{N_1} \right)^2$ J_L: Load inertia (kg·cm²) J_A, J_B: Inertia of load A, B (kg·cm²) $J_{11} \sim J_{31}$: Inertia (kg·cm²) $N_1 \sim N_3$: 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.



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

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

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

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 power supply unit

When using MDS-DM-V3 Series, selection of the power supply unit is required.

For the power supply unit, calculate the spindle motor output and servo motor output each, and select the capacity satisfying the required rated capacity and the maximum momentary output.

7-3-1 Calculation of spindle output

The spindle rated output and spindle maximum momentary rated output are calculated.

(1) Calculation of spindle rated output

The spindle rated output 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 x short-time rated output coefficient α)

(Note) For the spindle motor rated output, use the larger one of "continuous rated output" and "short-time rated output x short-time rated output coefficient α ".

For the spindle short-time rated output coefficient α , use the value in the "table 1."

Table1. 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

(Note1) 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".

(Note2) For the motor with coil changeover specification, select the set time for the short-time rated output of the high-speed coil.

(b) Spindle rated output

The spindle rated output is calculated from the following expression.

Spindle rated output

=Spindle motor rated output x motor output coefficient β of the 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. Motor output coefficient list of combined spindle drive unit
< MDS-D Series >

Spindle motor rated output	Combined spindle drive unit MDS-D-SP-								
	20	40	80	160	200	240	320	400	640
~1.5kW	1.00	1.15	1.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
~2.2kW	-	1.00	1.15	1.30	-	-	-	-	-
~3.7kW	-	1.00	1.05	1.20	-	-	-	-	-
~5.5kW	-	-	1.00	1.10	1.20	-	-	-	-
~7.5kW	-	-	-	1.00	1.15	1.20	-	-	-
~11.0kW	-	-	-	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	-	-
~15.0kW	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.05	1.10	-	-
~18.5kW	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	1.05	1.10	-
~22kW	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	1.05	1.15
~26kW	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	1.10
~30kW	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	1.05
~37kW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.05
~45kW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
~55kW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0



1. When the spindle motor applies to the wide range constant output specification or the high-torque specification, the spindle rated output may become large.
2. The spindle rated output is calculated from the motor output coefficient of the spindle drive unit used in combination with the spindle motor.

(2) Calculation of spindle maximum momentary output

The spindle maximum momentary output is calculated from the following expression.

Spindle maximum momentary output

=MAX (short-time rated output x 1.2, output at acceleration/deceleration x 1.2)

(Note) For the spindle rated output, use the larger one of "short-time rated output x 1.2" and "output at acceleration/deceleration x 1.2".

7-3-2 Calculation of servo motor output

(1) Selection with rated output

(2) Selection with maximum momentary output

For the rated output and maximum momentary output of the servo motor, use the value corresponding to the servo motor in the table 3.

Table 3. Data for servo motor output selection

< MDS-DM-V3 Series >

Motor HF	75	105	54	104	154	123	223(L,M)	223(S)	142	302(L,M)	302(S)
Rated output (kW)	0.75	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.2	2.1	2.2	1.4	2.2	3.0
Maximum momentary output (kW)	2.6	3.6	2.3	5.0	8.0	4.0	7.5	7.5	3.8	7.4	7.4

Motor HF-KP	23	43	73
Rated output (kW)	0.2	0.4	0.75
Maximum momentary output (kW)	0.72	1.72	2.85

(Note) The maximum momentary output in this table is reference data for selecting the power supply unit and is not data which guarantees the maximum output.

7-3-3 Selection of the power supply unit

Select the power supply unit from the total sum of the rated output and the maximum momentary output.

(1) Calculation of required rated output

(a) When there is only one servomotor axis

$$\text{Power supply unit rated capacity} > \Sigma (\text{Spindle rated output}) + (\text{Servomotor rated output})$$

(b) When there are two or more servomotor axes

$$\text{Power supply unit rated capacity} > \Sigma (\text{Spindle rated output}) + 0.7 \Sigma (\text{Servomotor rated output})$$

Substitute the output calculated from "7-3-1(1)" and "7-3-2(1)" to the expression (a) and (b), and calculate the total sum of the spindle rated output and servo motor rated output. According to this, select the power supply unit satisfying the rated capacity from the table 4.

(2) Calculation of required maximum momentary output

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Maximum momentary rated capacity of power supply unit} \geq \\ &\Sigma (\text{Spindle maximum momentary output}) + \Sigma (\text{Maximum momentary output of servomotor} \\ &\text{accelerating/ decelerating simultaneously} + \text{Maximum momentary output of direct drive motor} \\ &\text{accelerating/ decelerating simultaneously}) \end{aligned}$$

Substitute the output calculated from "7-3-1(2)" and "7-3-2(2)" to the above expression, and calculate the total sum of the "spindle maximum momentary output" and "output of servomotor accelerating/ decelerating simultaneously". According to this, select the power supply unit satisfying the maximum momentary rated capacity from the table 4.

(3) Selection of power supply unit

Select the power supply unit of which the capacity is larger than that selected in the item (1) and (2).

Table 4. Power supply unit rated capacity and maximum momentary rated capacity
< MDS-D Series >

Unit	MDS-D-CV-	37	75	110	185	300	370	450	550
Rated capacity (kW)		4.2	8	11.5	19	31	38	46	56
Maximum momentary rated capacity (kW)		16	23	39	60	92	101	125	175



1. When two or more servomotor axes are connected, do the calculation with the largest rated capacity of the servomotor if a value obtained by multiplying the total sum of the servomotor rated output by "0.7" is smaller than the largest rated capacity of the servomotors.

Example: HF Series

(1)For "HF903 (9.0kW) + HF104 (1.0kW)", " $0.7 \times (9.0 + 1.0) = 7.0 < 9.0$ " is applied.

So, do the calculation with applying "9.0kW" to the total sum of the servomotor's rated output.

(2)For "HF903 (9.0kW) + HF903 (9.0kW)", " $0.7 \times (9.0 + 9.0) = 12.6 > 9.0$ " is applied.

So, do the calculation with applying "12.6kW" to the total sum of the servomotor's rated output.

Example: HF-H Series

(1)For "HF-H903 (9.0kW) + HF-H104 (1.0kW)", " $0.7 \times (9.0 + 1.0) = 7.0 < 9.0$ " is applied.

So, do the calculation with applying "9.0kW" to the total sum of the servomotor's rated output.

(2)For "HF-H903 (9.0kW) + HF-H903 (9.0kW)", " $0.7 \times (9.0 + 9.0) = 12.6 > 9.0$ " is applied.

So, do the calculation with applying "12.6kW" to the total sum of the servomotor's rated output.

CAUTION !

2. When reducing the time constant replacing the conventional motor with the HF or HF-KP series motor, the power supply capacity may rise because the motor maximum momentary output increases more than the conventional motor. Therefore, make sure to check the selection with maximum momentary rated capacity.
3. When the large capacity drive unit (MDS-D-SP-400/640) is connected to the power supply unit, always install the drive unit proximally in the left side of the power supply unit and connect PN terminal with the dedicated DC connection bar.
4. When using two large capacity drive units or more, the power supply unit is required for each drive unit.
5. This power supply selection is calculated with the servomotor effective load rate of approximate 80%. Considering the operation pattern, if the servomotor effective load rate is lower than this, the required rated capacity of the power supply can be decreased.

7-3-4 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 rate output required for power supply

The spindle rate output required for power supply is calculated from the following expression.

Spindle rate output required for power supply =

MAX (Spindle motor continuous rated output, Spindle motor output at accelerating/decelerating, Spindle motor short-time output) x motor output coefficient β of combined spindle drive unit

(Note) For the spindle rate output required for the power supply, multiply the largest one of "spindle motor continuous rate output", "spindle motor output at acceleration/deceleration" and "spindle motor short-time output" by the motor output coefficient β of the combined spindle drive unit.

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. of 7-3-1 (1).

(2) Servo motor rate output required for power supply

For the servo motor rate output required for power supply, use the value calculated in 7-3-2 (1).

(3) Calculation of rate output required for power supply

(a) When there is only one servomotor axis

Rated capacity required for power supply =

Σ (Spindle rate output required for power supply) + (servo motor rate output required for power supply)

(b) When there are two or more servomotor axes

Rated capacity required for power supply =

Σ (Spindle rate output required for power supply) + 0.7 Σ (servo motor rate 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) / Capacity of selected power supply unit (kW)} x Power supply capacity base value (kVA)}

The power supply capacity base value corresponding to the capacity of the selected power supply unit is as the following table.

< MDS-D Series >

Unit	MDS-D-CV-	37	75	110	185	300	370	450	550
Power supply capacity base value (kVA)		5.3	11.0	16.0	27.0	43.0	53.0	64.0	78.0

7-3-5 Example for power supply unit and power supply facility capacity

< MDS-DM-V3 Series >

Axis name	Motor	Drive unit	Rated output	Maximum momentary output
X-axis	HF223	(MDS-DM-V3-404040)	2.1kW	7.5kW
Y-axis	HF223	(MDS-DM-V3-404040)	2.1kW	7.5kW
Z-axis	HF302B	(MDS-DM-V3-404040)	3.0kW	7.4kW
Spindle	Spindle motor 22kW	MDS-D-SP-320 (Output coefficient 1.0)	22kW	26.4kW
Total			$0.7 \times (2.1 \times 2 + 3.0) + 22$ $= 27.04\text{kW}$ $< 31\text{kW (D-CV-300)}$	$(7.5 \times 2 + 7.4) + 26.4$ $= 48.8\text{kW}$ $< 92\text{kW (D-CV-300)}$

The power supply unit satisfying the total of the rate output and the maximum momentary output is MDS-D-CV-300.
 Required power supply capacity (kVA) = $(27.04/30) \times 43 = 38.8(\text{kVA})$

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. When manufacturing the detector 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					
				Configura- tion	Conductiv e resistor	Withstan d voltage	Insulation resistance	Heat resistance temperatur e	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	40.7 Ω /km or less	500VAC/ 1min	1000 M Ω /km or more	105° C	70 × 10 ⁴ times or more at R200
			4 (0.2mm ²)	40 strands/ 0.08mm	103 Ω /km or less				

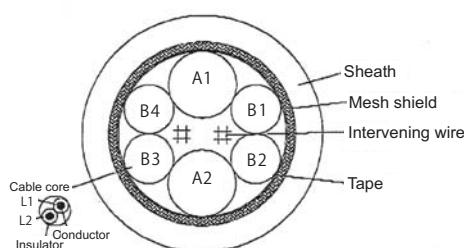
(b) General-purpose heat resistant specifications cable

Wire type (other manufacturer's product)	Finish outer diameter	Sheath material	No. of pairs	Wire characteristics					
				Configura- tion	Conductive resistor	Withstan d voltage	Insulation resistance	Heat resistance temperatur e	Flexibility
BD20032 Compound 6-pair shielded cable Specification No. Bangishi-16903 Revision No. 3 (Note 2))	8.7mm	PVC	2 (0.5mm ²)	100strands/ 0.08mm	40.7 Ω /km or less	500VAC/ 1min	1000 M Ω /km or more	60° C	100 × 10 ⁴ times or more at R200
			4 (0.2mm ²)	40strands/ 0.08mm	103 Ω /km or less				

(Note 1) Bando Electric Wire (Contact: 81+48-461-0561 <http://www.bew.co.jp>)

(Note 2) The Mitsubishi standard cable is the (a) Heat resistant specifications cable. For MDS-C1/CH series, (b) or equivalent is used as the standard cable.

Compound 6-pair cable structure drawing

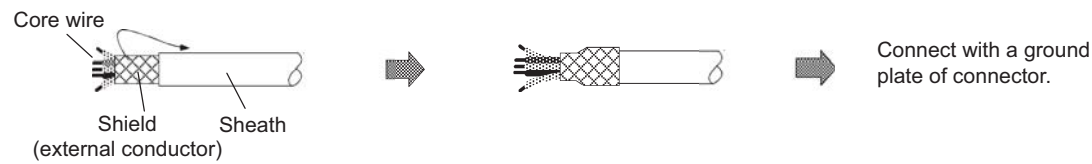


Core identification

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

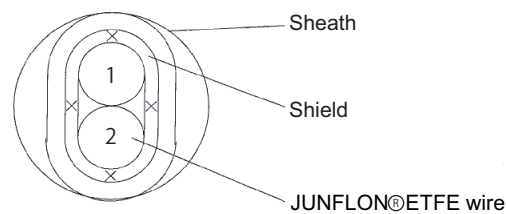
(2) Cable assembly

Assemble the cable with the cable shield wire securely connected to the ground plate of the connector.



(3) Battery connection cable

Wire type (other manufacturer's product)	Finish outer diameter	Sheath material	No. of pairs	Wire characteristics					
				Configura-tion	Conducti-ve resistor	Withstan-d voltage	Insulation resistance	Heat resistance temperatu-re	Minimum bend radius
J14B101224-00 Two core shield cable	3.3mm	PVC	1 (0.2mm ²)	7strands / 0.2mm	91.2 Ω /km or less	AC500V/ 1min	1000M Ω / km or less	80° C	R33mm



Two core shield cable structure drawing

Core identification	
No.	Insulator color
1	Red
2	Black

Appendix 1-2 Cable connection diagram

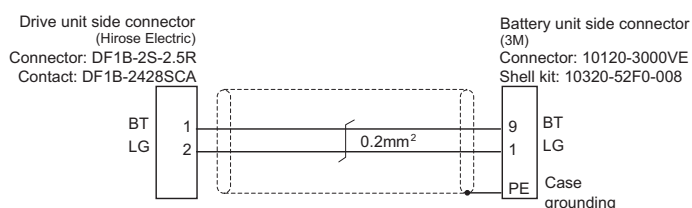


1. Take care not to mistake the connection when manufacturing the detector cable. Failure to observe this could lead to faults, runaway or fire.
2. When manufacturing the cable, do not connect anything to pins which have no description.

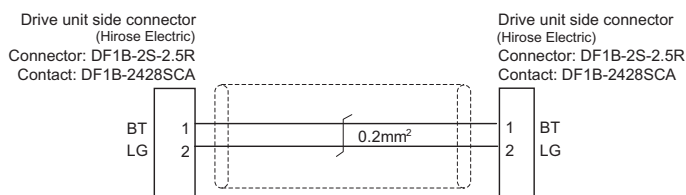
Appendix 1-2-1 Battery cable

<DG21 cable connection diagram

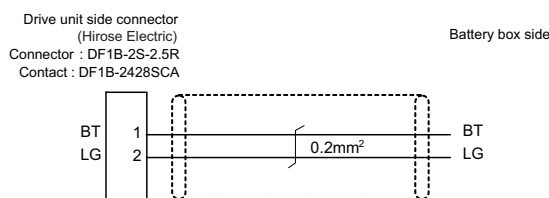
(Connection cable between drive unit and A6BAT (MR-BAT) (MDS-BTCASE)>



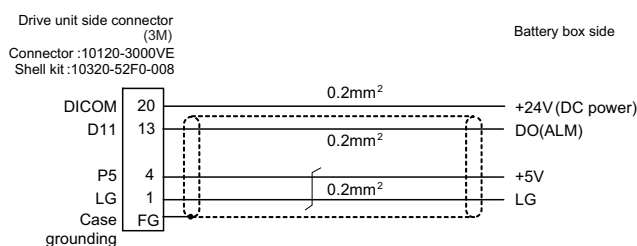
<DG22 cable connection diagram (Connection cable between drive unit and drive unit)>



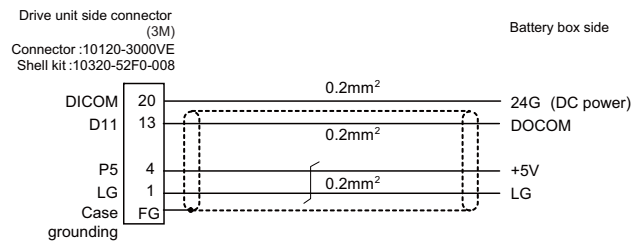
<DG23 cable connection diagram (Connection cable between drive unit and MDS-BTBOX-36)>



<DG24 cable connection diagram (Connection cable for alarm output between drive unit and MDS-BTBOX-36)(For MDS-DM-V3)>



<DG24 cable connection diagram (Connection cable for alarm output between drive unit and MDS-BTBOX-36)(For MDS-DM-SPV Series)>

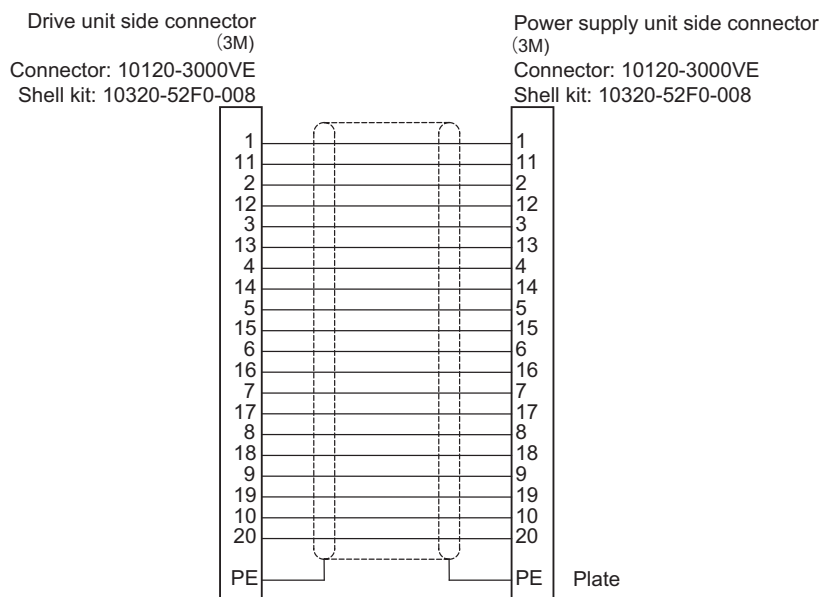


CAUTION !

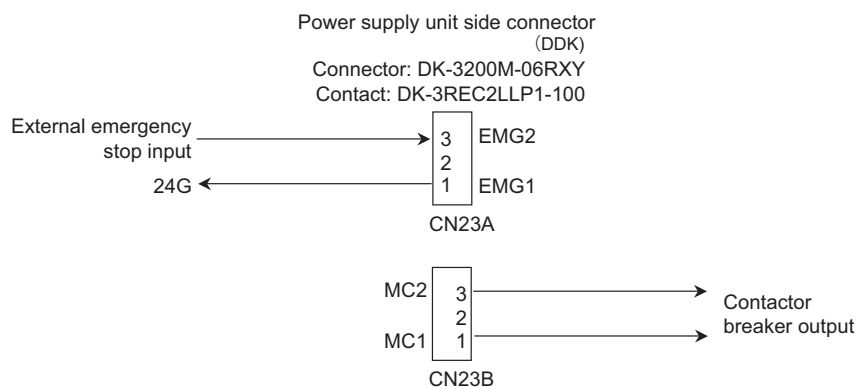
When DG24 cable is used, proximity switch or external emergency stop cannot be wired, so these functions cannot be used.

Appendix 1-2-2 Power supply communication cable and connector

<SH21 cable connection diagram>

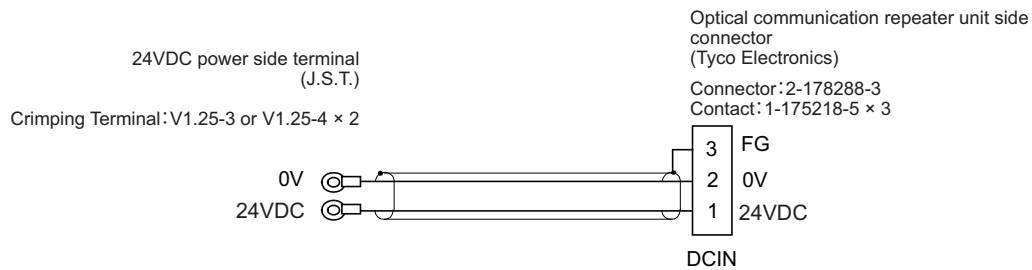


<CNU23S connector connection diagram>

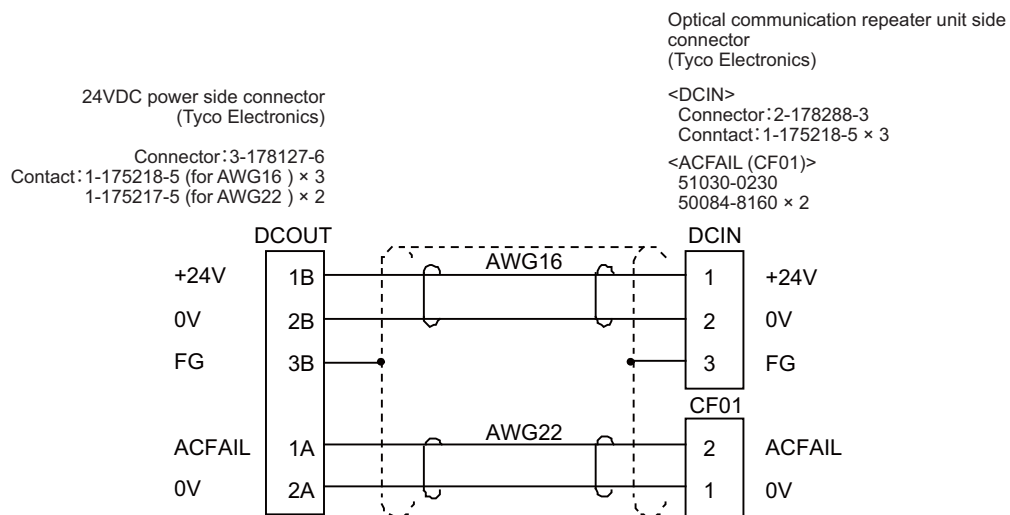


Appendix 1-2-3 Optical communication repeater unit cable

< F070 cable connection diagram >

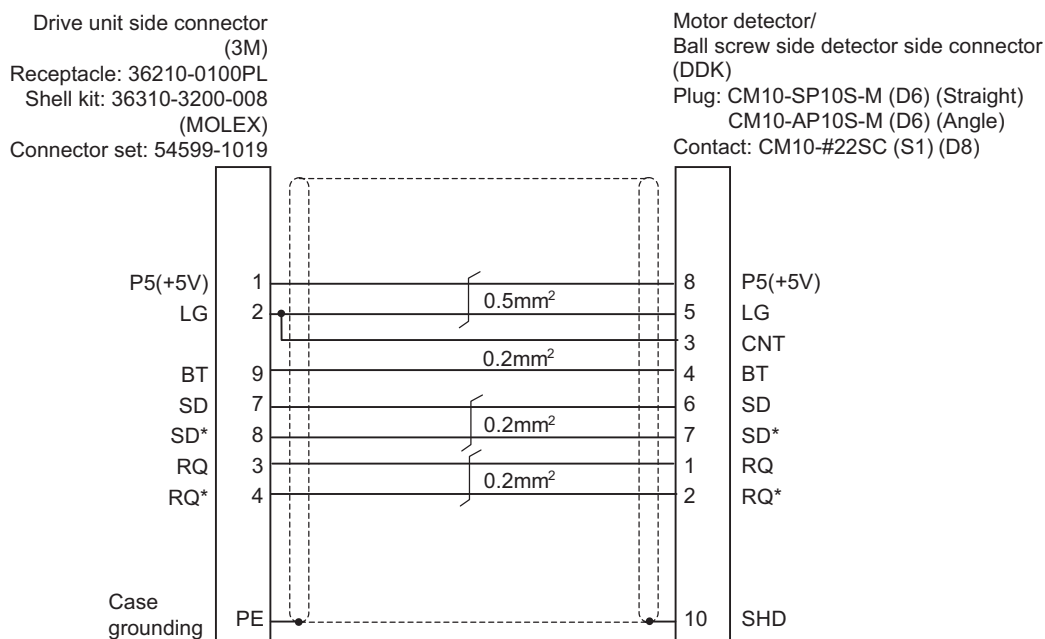


< F110 cable connection diagram >

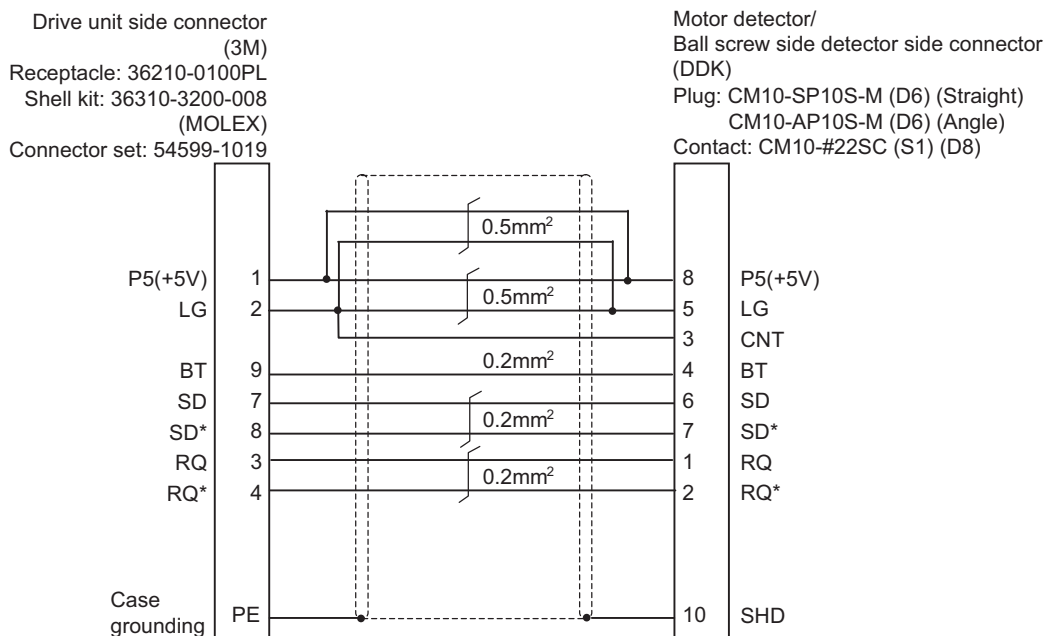


Appendix 1-2-4 Servo detector cable

<CNV2E-8P, CNV2E-9P cable connection diagram>



<For 15m or less>

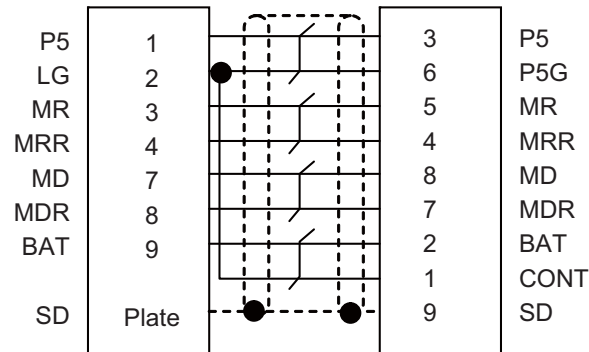


<For 15m to 30m>

< CNV2E-K1P, CNV2E-K2P cable connection diagram (Direct connection type) >

Drive unit side connector
(3M)
Receptacle : 36210-0100PL
Shell kit : 36310-3200-008
(MOLEX)
Connector set : 54599-1019

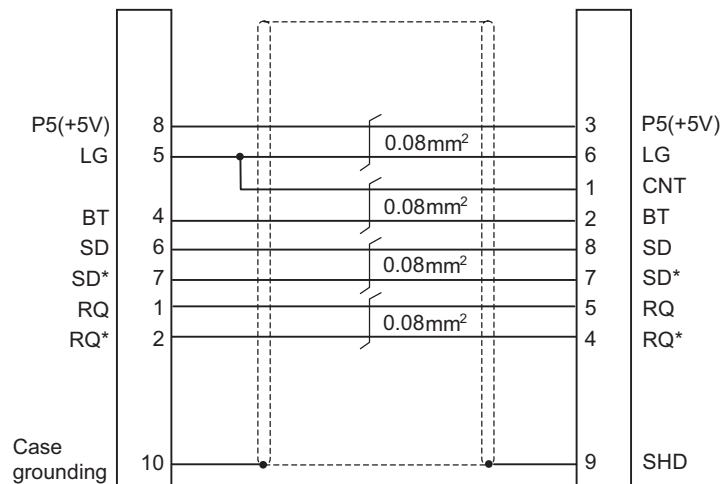
Motor detector connector/
Ball screw side detector side connector
(Tyco Electronics)
Connector : 1674320-1



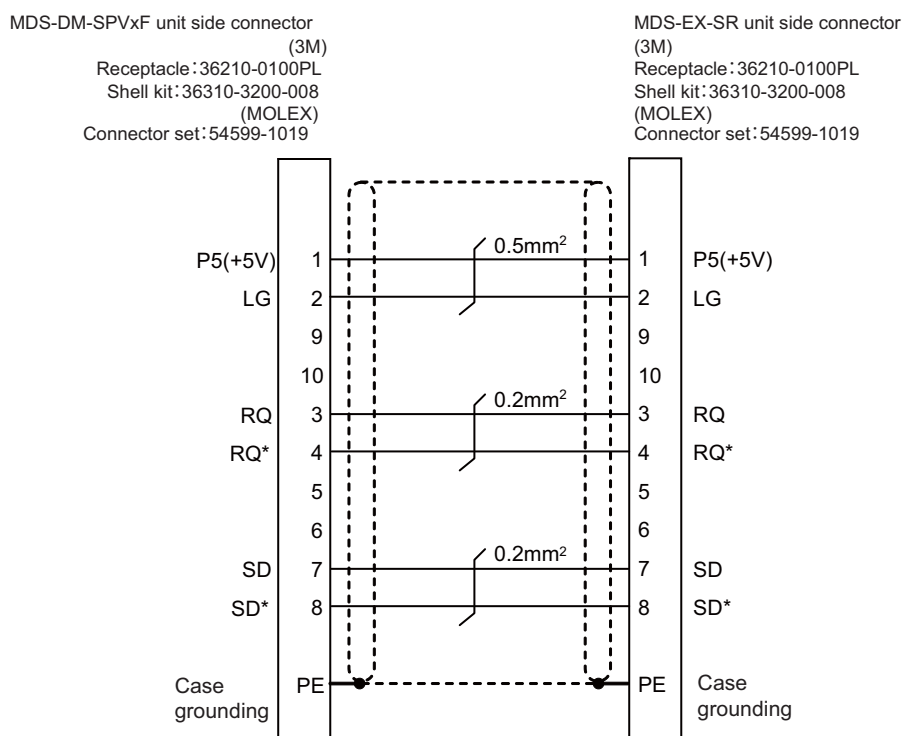
< CNV22J-K1P, CNV22J-K2P cable connection diagram (Relay type) >

Drive unit side connector
(DDK)
Plug: CM10-CR10P-M

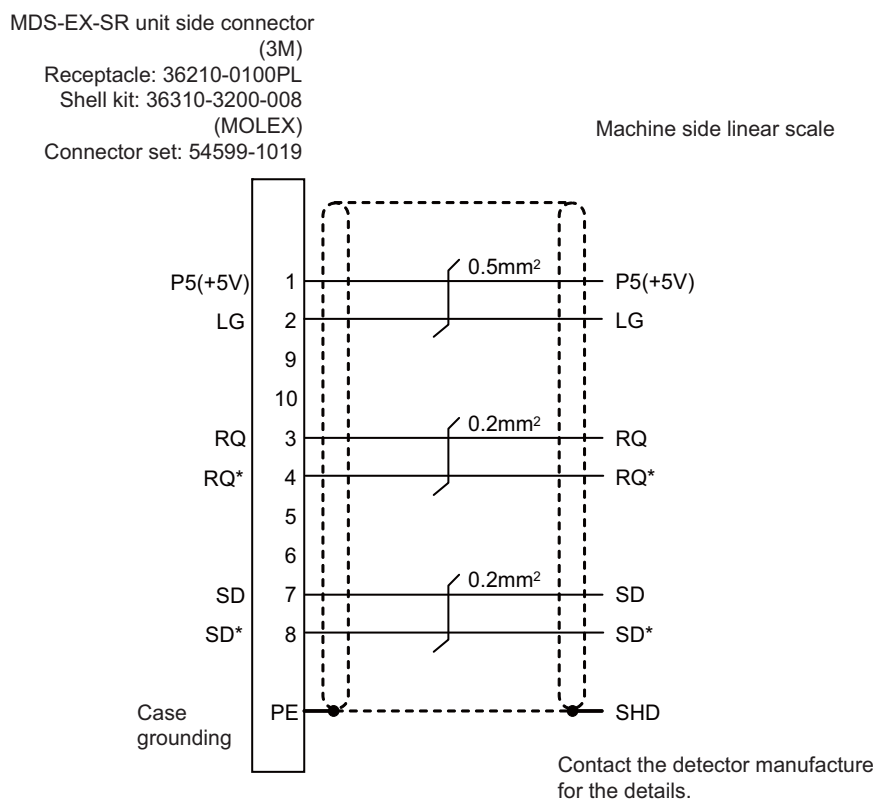
Motor detector/
Ball screw side detector side connector
(Tyco Electronics)
Plug: 1747464-1
Contact: 1674335-4



<CNV2E-EX cable connection diagram (Relay type)>



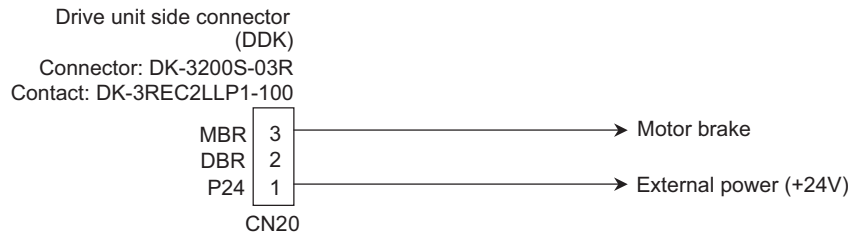
< Linear scale (Serial absolute value specifications) cable connection diagram>



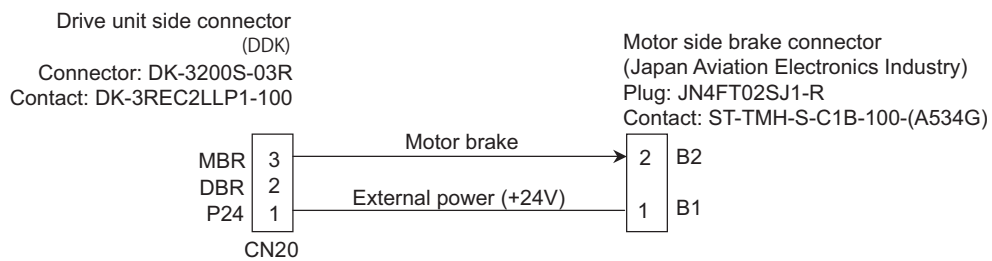
Appendix 1-2-5 Brake cable and connector

<CNU20S connector connection diagram (Brake connector for motor brake control output)>

• For MDS-DM-V3



<MR-BKS1CBL □ M-A1-H, MR-BKS1CBL □ M-A2-H cable connection diagram>

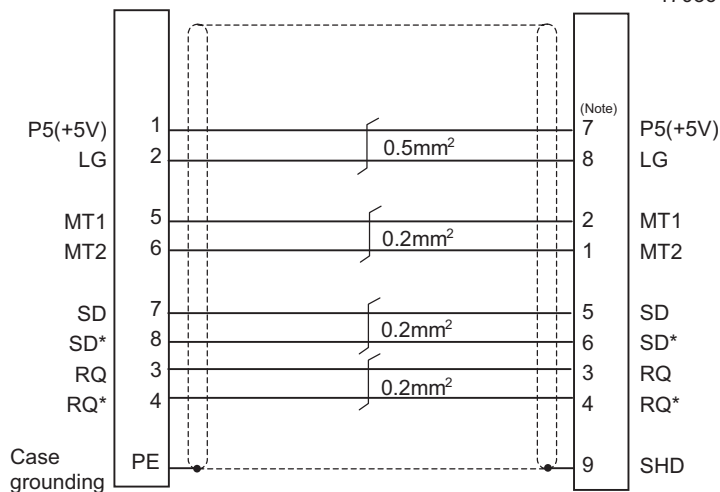


Appendix 1-2-6 Spindle detector cable

<CNP2E-1 cable connection diagram>

Spindle drive unit side connector
(3M)
Receptacle: 36210-0100PL
Shell kit: 36310-3200-008
(MOLEX)
Connector set: 54599-1019

Spindle motor side connector
(Tyco Electronics)
Connector: 172169-1
Contact: 170363-1(AWG26-22)
170364-1(AWG22-18)

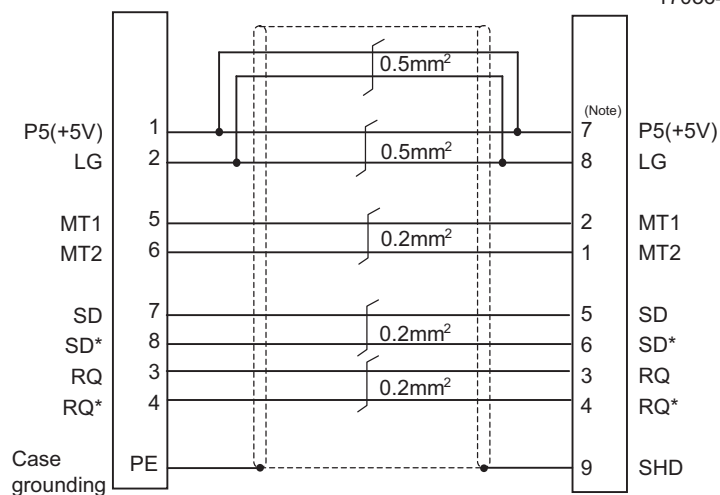


(Note) For the pin "7" or "8", use the contact "170364-1".
For the other pins, use the contact "170363-1".

<For 15m or less>

Spindle drive unit side connector
(3M)
Receptacle: 36210-0100PL
Shell kit: 36310-3200-008
(MOLEX)
Connector set: 54599-1019

Spindle motor side connector
(Tyco Electronics)
Connector: 172169-1
Contact: 170363-1(AWG26-22)
170364-1(AWG22-18)



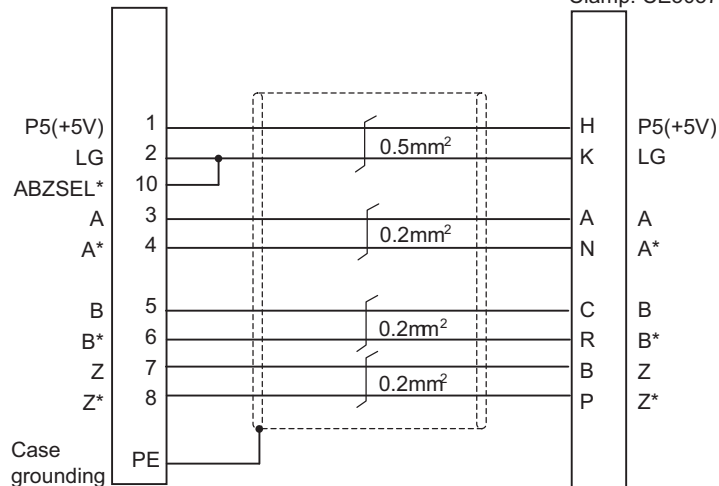
(Note) For the pin "7" or "8", use the contact "170364-1".
For the other pins, use the contact "170363-1".

<For 15m to 30m>

<CNP3EZ-2P, CNP3EZ-3P cable connection diagram>

Spindle drive unit side connector
(3M)
Receptacle: 36210-0100PL
Shell kit: 36310-3200-008
(MOLEX)
Connector set: 54599-1019

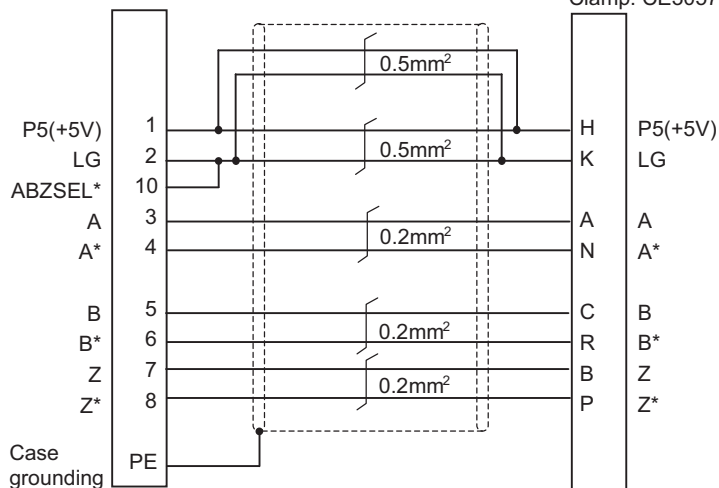
Spindle motor side connector
(DDK)
Connector: MS3106A20-29S (D190)
Back shell: CE02-20BS-S (straight)
CE-20BA-S (angle)
Clamp: CE3057-12A-3



<For 15m or less>

Spindle drive unit side connector
(3M)
Receptacle: 36210-0100PL
Shell kit: 36310-3200-008
(MOLEX)
Connector set: 54599-1019

Spindle motor side connector
(DDK)
Connector: MS3106A20-29S (D190)
Back shell: CE02-20BS-S (straight)
CE-20BA-S (angle)
Clamp: CE3057-12A-3



<For 15m to 30m>

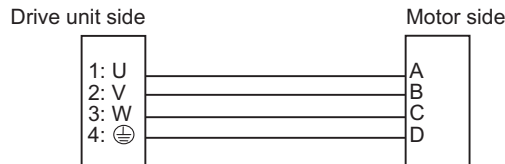
Appendix 1-3 Main circuit cable connection diagram

The methods for wiring to the main circuit are shown below.

<DRSV1/DRSV2/DRSV3 cable connection diagram>

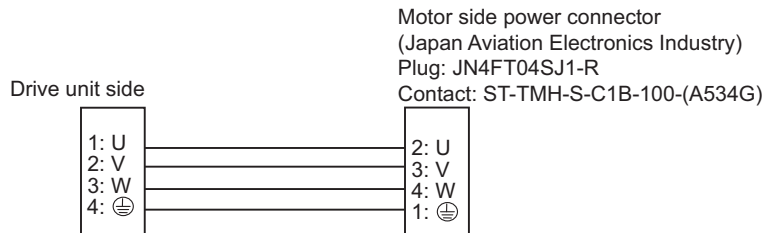
These cables are used to connect the drive unit's TE1 terminal and HF, HF-KP motor.

- DRSV1 cable:
This is the power line for the triple-axis unit (MDS-DM-V3-) and multi axis integrated unit (MDS-DM-SPV2-, MDS-DM-SPV3-) L-axis.
- DRSV2 cable:
This is the power line for the triple-axis unit (MDS-DM-V3-) and multi axis integrated unit (MDS-DM-SPV2-, MDS-DM-SPV3-) M-axis.
- DRSV3 cable:
This is the power line for the triple-axis unit (MDS-DM-V3-) and multi axis integrated unit (MDS-DM-SPV3-) S-axis.



<HF-KP motor cable connection diagram>

This cable is used to connect the drive unit's TE1 terminal and HF-KP series motor.



CAUTION

1. The main circuit cable must be manufactured by the user.
2. Refer to the section "Specification of Peripheral Devices" in Specifications Manual when selecting the wire material.
3. Lay out the terminal block on the drive unit side as shown in "DRIVE SYSTEM DATA BOOK".
4. Refer to "DRIVE SYSTEM DATA BOOK" for details on the motor's connectors and terminal block.

Appendix 1-4 Connector outline dimension drawings

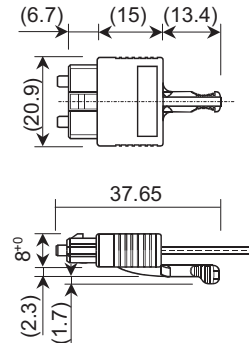
Appendix 1-4-1 Connector for drive unit

Optical communication cable connector

Optical communication connector

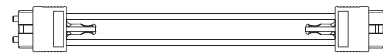
[Unit:mm]

For wiring between drive units (inside panel)
Manufacturer: Japan Aviation Electronics Industry
<Type>
Connector:2F-2D103

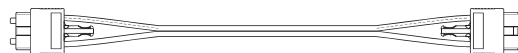


Cable appearance
<Type>
Connector: 2F-2D103 (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry)
Optical fiber: ESKA Premium (MITSUBISHI RAYON)

($L \leq 0.1\text{m}$)



($L \geq 0.2\text{m}$)

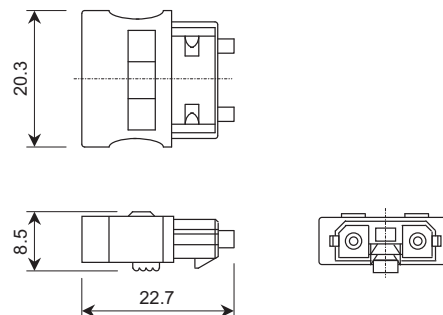


(Note 1) The POF fiber's light amount will drop depending on how the fibers are wound. So, try to avoid wiring the fibers.

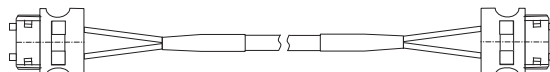
(Note 2) Do not wire the optical fiber cable to moving sections.

[Unit:mm]

For wiring between drive units (outside panel)
Manufacturer: Tyco Electronics
<Type>
Connector: 1123445-1



Cable appearance
<Type>
Connector: 1123445-1 (Tyco Electronics)
Optical fiber: ESKA Premium (MITSUBISHI RAYON)



(Note 1) The PCF 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.

For wiring between NC and drive unit

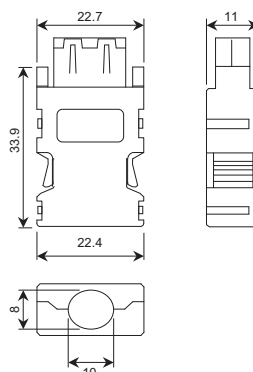
Refer to the instruction manual for CNC.

Connector for detector cable

Spindle drive unit Connector for CN2

[Unit:mm]

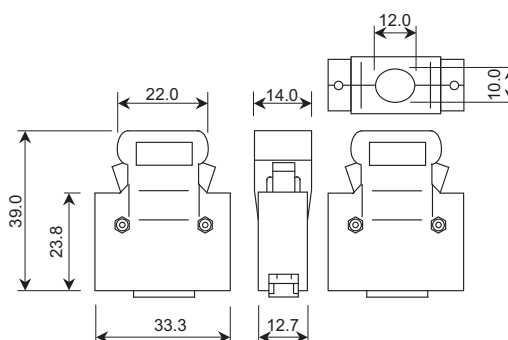
Manufacturer: 3M
<Type>
Receptacle: 36210-0100PL
Shell kit: 36310-3200-008
Manufacturer: MOLEX
<Type>
Connector set: 54599-1019



Connector for CN4/9/9A/9B

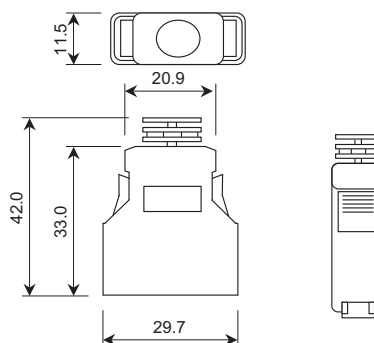
[Unit:mm]

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.

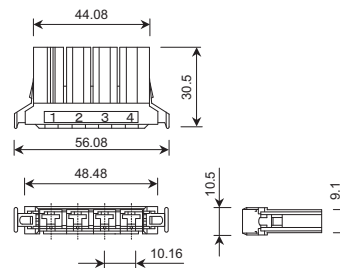


Power connector

Power connector for drive unit TE1, for MDS-DM-V3

[Unit:mm]

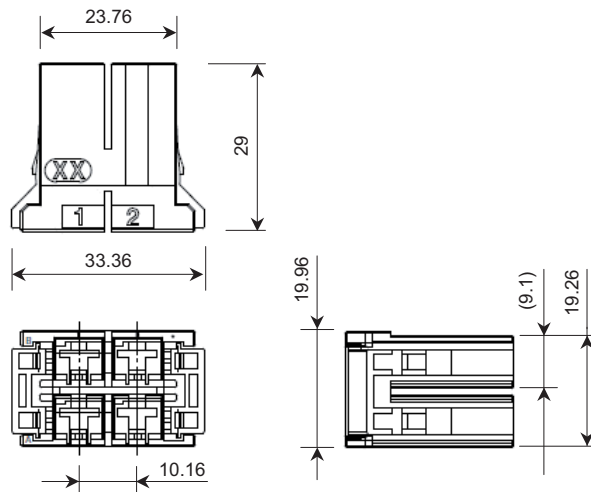
Manufacturer: DDK
<Type>
Housing: DK-5200S-04R



Power connector for drive unit CN31L/M/S, for MDS-DM-SPV Series

[Unit:mm]

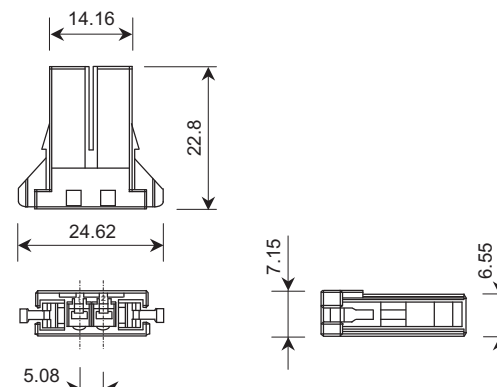
Manufacturer: DDK
<Type>
Connector: DK-5200M-04R



Control power connector for drive unit CN22, for MDS-DM-SPV Series

[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: DDK
<Type>
Connector: DK-3200S-02R

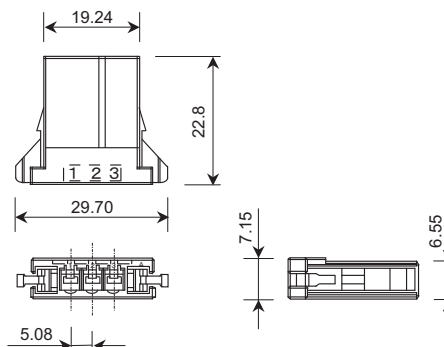


Connector for motor brake control output

Brake connector for motor brake control output

[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: DDK
<Type>
Connector: DK-3200S-03R

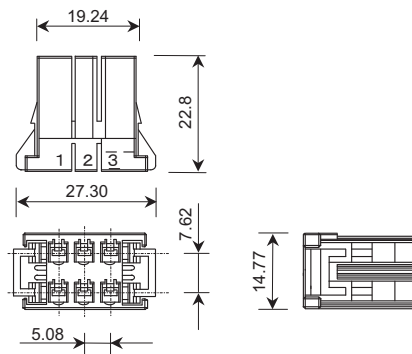


Power supply unit connector for CN23 (Contactor control output / external emergency stop)

Power supply unit connector for CN23 (Connector for contactor control output / external emergency stop)

[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: DDK
<Type>
Connector: DK-3200M-06RXY

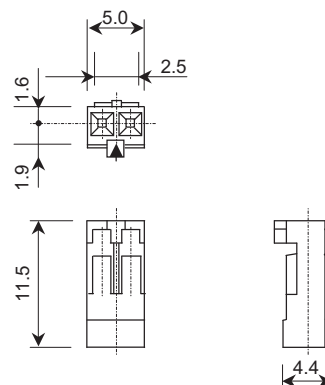


Battery power input connector

Battery connector for drive unit

[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: Hirose Electric
<Type>
Connector: DF1B-2S-2.5R

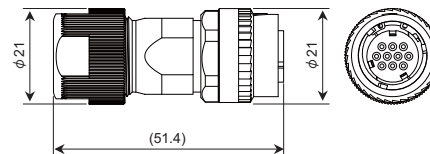


Appendix 1-4-2 Connector for servo

Motor detector connector

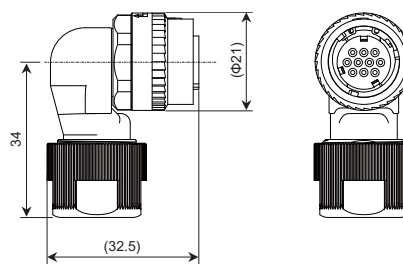
Motor side detector connector / Ball screw side detector for connector

Manufacturer: DDK
<Type>
Plug:CM10-SP10S-M(D6)



[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: DDK
<Type>
Plug:CM10-AP10S-M(D6)

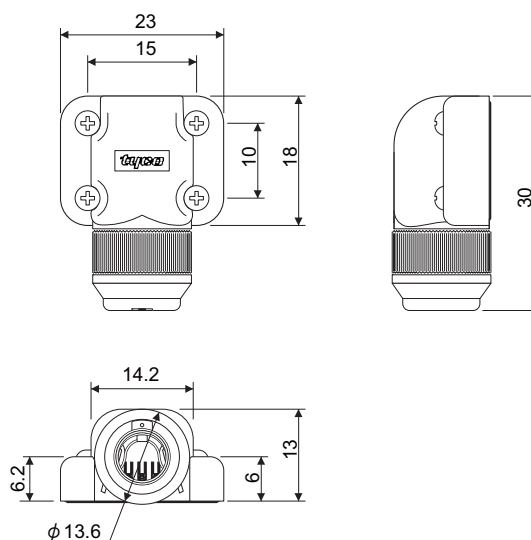


[Unit:mm]

(Note) For the manufacturing method of CM10 series connector, refer to the section "Cable and connector assembly" in Instruction Manual.

Motor side detector connector

Manufacturer: Tyco Electronics
<Type>
Assembly: 1674320-1

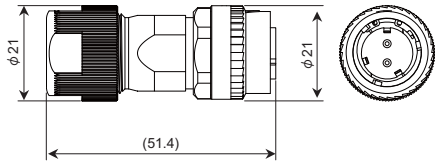


[Unit:mm]

Brake connector

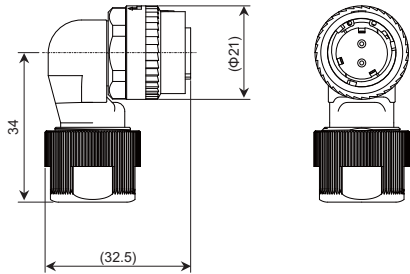
Brake connector

Manufacturer: DDK
<Type>
Plug: CM10-SP2S-S(D6)



[Unit:mm]

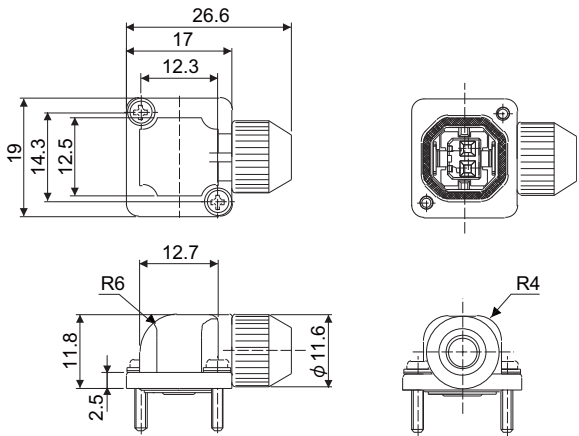
Manufacturer: DDK
<Type>
Plug: CM10-AP2S-S(D6)



[Unit:mm]

(Note) For the manufacturing method of CM10 series connector, refer to the section "Cable and connector assembly" in Instruction Manual.

Manufacturer: Japan Aviation
Electronics Industry
<Type>
JN4FT02SJ1-R

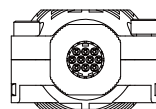


[Unit:mm]

Reinforcing cover for connector

Reinforcing cover for connector

[Unit:mm]

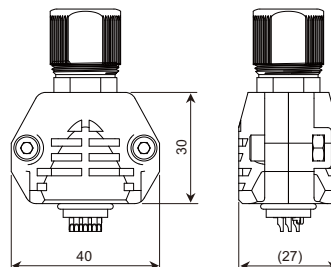


Manufacturer: DDK

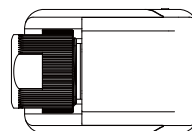
<Type>

Reinforcing cover for straight plug:

CM10-SP-CV



[Unit:mm]

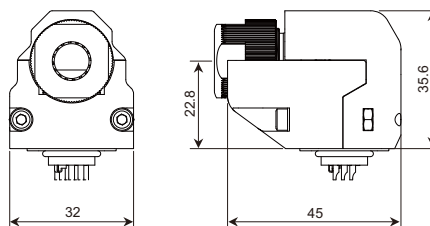


Manufacturer: DDK

<Type>

Reinforcing cover for angle plug:

CM10-AP-D-CV



(Note 1) For the manufacturing method of CM10 series connector, refer to the section "Cable and connector assembly" in Instruction Manual.

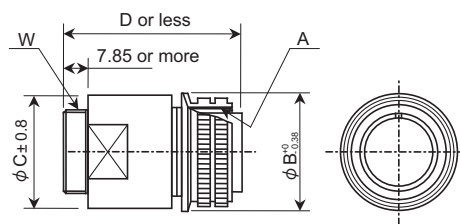
(Note 2) Use the reinforcing cover if thumping vibration and strong impacts could be applied on the connector.

Motor power connector

Motor power connector

[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: DDK

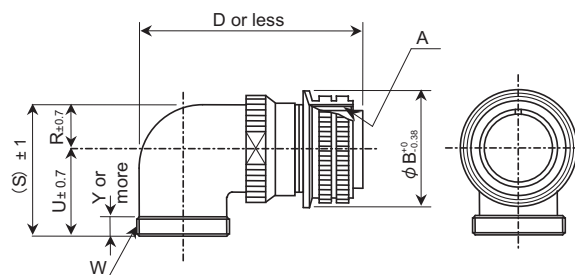


Plug:

Type	A	B	$\begin{matrix} +0 \\ -0.38 \end{matrix}$	C ± 0.8	D or less	W
CE05-6A18-10SD-C-BSS	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -18UNEF-2B	34.13		32.1	57	1-20UNEF-2A
CE05-6A22-22SD-C-BSS	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -18UNEF-2B	40.48		38.3	61	1 $\frac{3}{16}$ -18UNEF-2A
CE05-6A32-17SD-C-BSS	2-18UNS-2B	56.33		54.2	79	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -18UNS-2A

[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: DDK

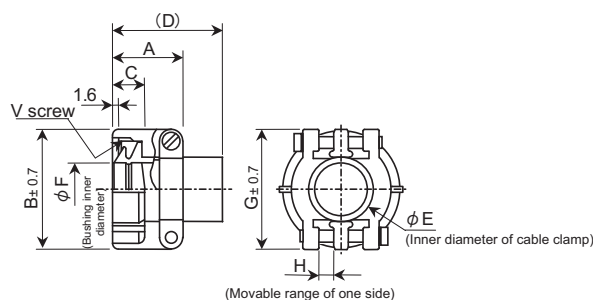


Plug:

Type	A	B	$\begin{matrix} +0 \\ -0.38 \end{matrix}$	D or less	W	R ± 0.7	U ± 0.7	(S) ± 1	Y or more
CE05-8A18-10SD-C-BAS	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -18UNEF-2B	34.13		69.5	1-20UNEF-2A	13.2	30.2	43.4	7.5
CE05-8A22-22SD-C-BAS	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -18UNEF-2B	40.48		75.5	1 $\frac{3}{16}$ -18UNEF-2A	16.3	33.3	49.6	7.5
CE05-8A32-17SD-C-BAS	2-18UNS-2B	56.33		93.5	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -18UNS-2A	24.6	44.5	61.9	8.5

[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: DDK



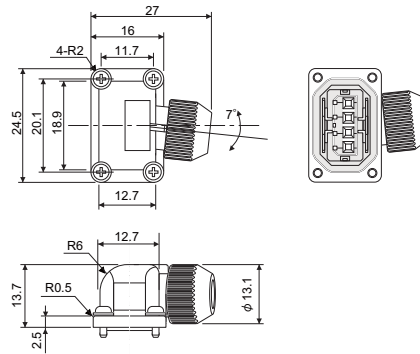
Clamp:

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	$\phi 10.5$ to $\phi 14.1$
CE3057-12A-1(D240)	20	23.8	35	10.3	41.3	19	16.0	37.3	4	1 $\frac{3}{16}$ -18UNEF-2B	CE3420-12-1	$\phi 12.5$ to $\phi 16.0$
CE3057-20A-1(D240)	32	27.8	51.6	11.9	43	31.7	23.8	51.6	6.3	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -18UNS-2B	CE3420-20-1	$\phi 22.0$ to $\phi 23.8$

Motor power connector

[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: Japan Aviation
Electronics Industry
<Type>
JN4FT04SJ1-R



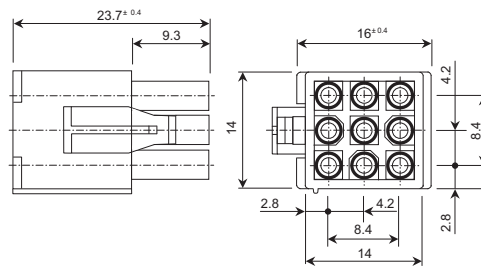
Appendix 1-4-3 Connector for spindle

Motor detector connector

Motor side PLG (TS5690) connector

[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: Tyco Electronics
<Type>
Plug: 172169-1



Spindle side detector connector (for OSE-1024)

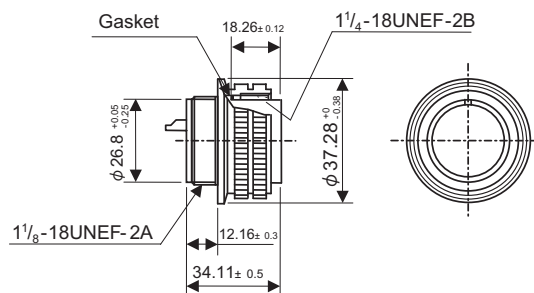
Spindle side detector connector (for OSE-1024)

[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: DDK

<Type>

Connector: MS3106A20-29S(D190)

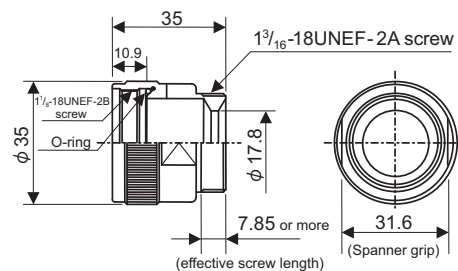


[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: DDK

<Type>

Straight back shell: CE02-20BS-S

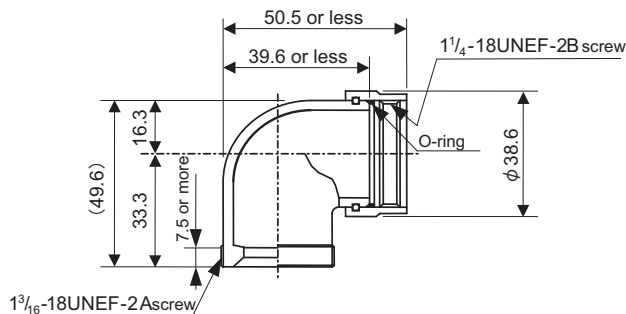


[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: DDK

<Type>

Angle back shell: CE-20BA-S

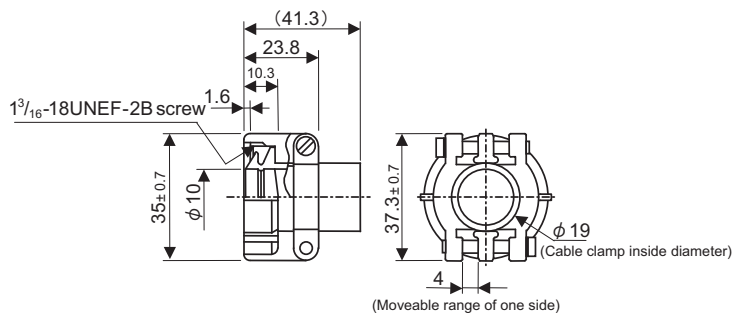


[Unit:mm]

Manufacturer: DDK

<Type>

Cable clamp: CE3057-12A-3



Appendix 2

Restrictions for Lithium Batteries

Appendix 2-1 Restriction for Packing

The United Nations Dangerous Goods Regulations "Article 12" became effective from 2003. When transporting lithium batteries with means subject to the UN Regulations, such as by air transport, measures corresponding to the 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	188

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 ER6V batteries	Application (Data backup)	Battery class	Outline dimension drawing
FCU6-BT4-D1	Combination of ER6-B4D-11 and ER6V battery cell	2.6g+0.65g	5 batteries	For servo detector/ NC SRAM	Battery	Refer to "Battery Option" in the specification manual for drive unit you are using for the outline dimension drawing for servo.
CR23500SE-CJ5	CR23500SE-CJ5	1.52g	-	For NC SRAM (M500)	Battery cell	

(2) Materials not falling under Class 9

Mitsubishi type (Type for arrangement)	Battery type	Lithium metal content	Number of incorporated ER6V batteries	Application (Data backup)	Battery class	Outline dimension drawing
FCU6-BTBOX series	2CR5	1.96g	-	For NC SRAM/ servo detector	Battery	Refer to "Battery Option" in the specification manual for drive unit you are using for the outline dimension drawing for servo.
CR2032 (for built-in battery)	CR2032	0.067g	-	For NC SRAM/	Battery cell	
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 detector		
A6BAT(MR-BAT)	ER17330V	0.48g	-	For servo detector		
Q6BAT	Q6BAT	0.49g	-	For NC SRAM		
MR-J3BAT	ER6V	0.65g	-	For servo detector		

(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.

(Example) Rating nameplate for battery units

mitsubishi BATTERY UNIT	
TYPE	MDS-A-BT-6
OUTPUT DC 3.6 V	
LITHIUM BATTERIES: ER6 x6	Class 9
(Battery Type: ER6-B6-11)	
Mercury Content: Less than 1 ppm	
Lithium Metal Content: 3.9 g	
mitsubishi electric corporation JAPAN	

Labels with arrows pointing to the nameplate:

- Mitsubishi type (points to TYPE MDS-A-BT-6)
- Safety class (points to Class 9)
- Battery manufacturer type (points to (Battery Type: ER6-B6-11))
- Lithium metal content (points to Lithium Metal Content: 3.9 g)

Appendix 2-1-2 Handling by User

The following technical opinion is solely Mitsubishi's opinion. 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

IMDG Code: A uniform international code for the transport of dangerous goods by seas determined by IMO (International Maritime Organization).

■ When shipping isolated lithium battery products

- (1) Reshipping in Mitsubishi UN packaging (Class 9)
Mitsubishi packing applies package specifications complying with the UN Packing Instruction. The user only needs to add the following details before shipping. (Consult with the shipping company for details.)
 - (a) Indication of container usage mark on exterior box (Label with following details recorded.)
 - [1] Proper shipping name (Lithium batteries)
 - [2] UN NO. (UN3090 for isolated battery, UN3091 for battery incorporated in a device or included)
 - [3] Shipper and consignee's address and name

Example of completing form

SHIPPER:		CONSIGNEE:	
Shipper information		Consignee information	
PROPER SHIPPING NAME LITHIUM BATTERIES			
UN NO. : UN3090	CLASS: 9	SUBSIDIARY RISK	
PACKING GROUP: II	PACKING INST. : 903		

- [4] A care label with a telephone number for additional information (120×110mm)
(A care label is to be attached on the outer package. Shipping less than or equal to 4 isolated batteries incorporated in machinery does not need care label.)

Lithium battery care label (Air transportation sample)



- (b) Preparation of shipping documents and declaration of dangerous goods
For information required in description, refer to "Appendix2-2 Product information data sheet".
- (2) When packaged by user
The user must follow UN Regulations when packing, preparing for shipping and preparing the indications, etc.
- (a) Packing a lithium battery falling under Class 9
- [1] Consult with The Ship Equipment Inspection Society of Japan for details on packaging.
 - [2] Prepare for shipping as explained in "(1) Reshipping in Mitsubishi UN packaging".
The Ship Equipment Inspection Society of Japan Headquarters Telephone: 03-3261-6611 Fax: 03-3261-6979
- (b) Packing a lithium battery not falling under Class 9
- [1] Cells and batteries are separated so as to prevent short circuits and are stored in a strong outer packaging (12 batteries or less, 24 battery cells or less).
 - [2] Prepare for the certificates or test results showing compliance to drop test from 1.2m in height.
(The safety test results have been obtained from the battery manufacturer. Consult with Mitsubishi when the safety test results are required.)
 - [3] Prepare for shipping as explained in "(1) Reshipping in Mitsubishi UN packaging (Class 9)".

■ When shipping lithium batteries incorporating in a device or machinery

Dedicated packaging (UN packaging) is not required for batteries incorporated in device or machinery. Yet, make sure to fix the contents securely before the transportation as to prevent damage and short-circuit.
If machinery and devices which incorporates lithium battery is not waterproof, package must be waterproof material.
Check with your shipping company for details on packing and transportation.

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 (Edition 2)..... Battery Association of Japan

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 Issuing Domestic Law of the United States for Primary Lithium Battery Transportation

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA) announced an additional regulation (interim final rule) for the primary lithium batteries transportation restrictions item in "Federal Register" on Dec.15 2004.

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 ("Transportation Restrictions for Lithium Batteries: Reference") for details.

Appendix 2-3-1 Outline of Regulation

- (1) Transporting primary lithium battery by passenger aircraft is forbidden.
 - (a) Excluding primary lithium battery for personal use in a carry-on or checked luggage (Lithium metal content should be not more than 5g for cell and 25g for battery. For details on the lithium metal content, refer to "Transportation Restrictions for Lithium Batteries: Target Products".)
- (2) When transporting primary lithium battery by cargo aircraft, indicate that transportation by passenger aircraft is forbidden on the exterior box.

Appendix 2-3-2 Target Products

All NC products for which the lithium batteries are used are subject to the regulation.
(Refer to the table "Transportation Restrictions for Lithium Batteries: Target Products".)

Appendix 2-3-3 Handling by User

The "Transportation Restrictions for Lithium Batteries: Outline of Regulation" described above is solely Mitsubishi's opinion. The shipper must confirm orders of "Transportation Restrictions for Lithium Batteries: Reference" described below for transportation method corresponding the regulation.

These should be checked by the company commissioned for the actual lithium battery transportation.

(1) Indication of exterior box

When transporting primary lithium battery by cargo aircraft, indicate that transportation by passenger aircraft is forbidden on the exterior box.

Display example

PRIMARY LITHIUM BATTERIES FORBIDDEN FOR TRANSPORT ABOARD PASSENGER AIRCRAFT.

- (a) The character color must be displayed with contrast. (black characters against white background, black characters against yellow background, etc.)
- (b) The height (size) of characters to be displayed is prescribed depending on the packaging mass. (When the total mass is over 30kg: at least 12mm, When the total mass is less than 30kg: at least 6mm)

Appendix 2-3-4 Reference

- (1) 49CFR (Code of Federal Regulation, Title49) (173.185 Lithium batteries and cells.)
Search from the following URL.
<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>
- (2) DOT regulation body (Department of Transportation)
Search "69fr-75207.pdf" from the following URL.
<http://phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat>

Appendix 2-4 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 2-4-1 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 2-4-2 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

EMC Installation Guidelines

Appendix 3-1 Introduction

EMC Instructions became mandatory as of January 1, 1996. The subject products must have a CE mark attached indicating that the product complies with the Instructions.

As the NC unit is a component designed to control machine tools, it is believed to be out of the direct EMC Instruction subject. However, we would like to introduce the following measure plans to backup EMC Instruction compliance of the machine tool as the NC unit is a major component of the machine tools.

- [1] Methods for installation in control/operation panel
- [2] Methods of wiring cable outside of panel
- [3] Introduction of countermeasure parts

Mitsubishi is carrying out tests to confirm the compliance to the EMC Standards under the environment described in this manual. However, the level of the noise will differ according to the equipment type and layout, control panel structure and wiring lead-in, etc. Thus, we ask that the final noise level be confirmed by the machine manufacturer.

For measures for CNC, refer to "EMC INSTALLATION GUIDELINES" of each NC Connection Manual.

Appendix 3-2 EMC instructions

The EMC Instructions regulate mainly the following two withstand levels.

Emission Capacity to prevent output of obstructive noise that adversely affects external sources.

Immunity Capacity not to malfunction due to obstructive noise from external sources.

The details of each level are classified as Table 1. It is assumed that the Standards and test details required for a machine are about the same as these.

Table 1

Class	Name	Details	Generic Standard	Standards for determining test and measurement
Emission	Radiated noise	Electromagnetic noise radiated through the air	EN61000-6-4	-----
	Conductive noise	Electromagnetic noise discharged from power line	EN61800-3 (Industrial environment)	
Immunity	Static electricity electrical discharge immunity test	(Example) Withstand level of discharge of electricity charged in a human body.	EN61000-6-2 EN61800-3 (Industrial environment)	EN61000-4-2
	Radiated radio-frequency magnetic field immunity test	(Example) Simulation of immunity from digital wireless transmitters		EN61000-4-3
	Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test	(Example) Withstand level of noise from relays or connecting/disconnecting live wires		EN61000-4-4
	Immunity to conducted disturbance induced by radio-frequency magnetic field	(Example) Withstand level of noise entering through power line, etc.		EN61000-4-6
	Power supply frequency field immunity test	(Example) 50/60Hz power frequency noise		EN61000-4-8
	Immunity test for voltage dip, short-time power failure and voltage fluctuation	(Example) Power voltage drop withstand level		EN61000-4-11
	Surge immunity test	(Example) Withstand level of noise caused by lightning		EN61000-4-5

Appendix 3-3 EMC measures

The main items relating to EMC measures include the following.

- [1] Store the device in an electrically sealed metal panel.
- [2] Earth all conductors that are floating electrically. (Lower the impedance.)
- [3] Wire the power line away from the signal wire.
- [4] Use shielded wires for the cables wired outside of the panel.
- [5] Install a noise filter.

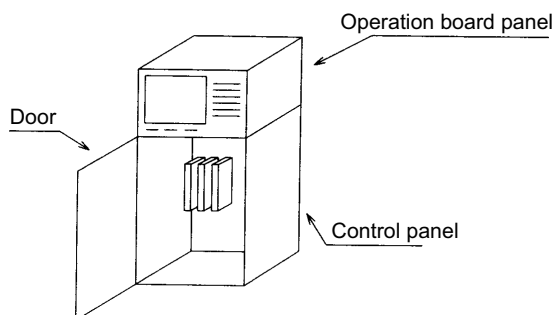
Ensure the following items to suppress noise radiated outside of the panel.

- [1] Securely install the devices.
- [2] Use shielded wires.
- [3] Increase the panel's electrical seal. Reduce the gap and hole size.

Note that the electromagnetic noise radiated in the air is greatly affected by the clearance of the panel and the quality of the cable shield.

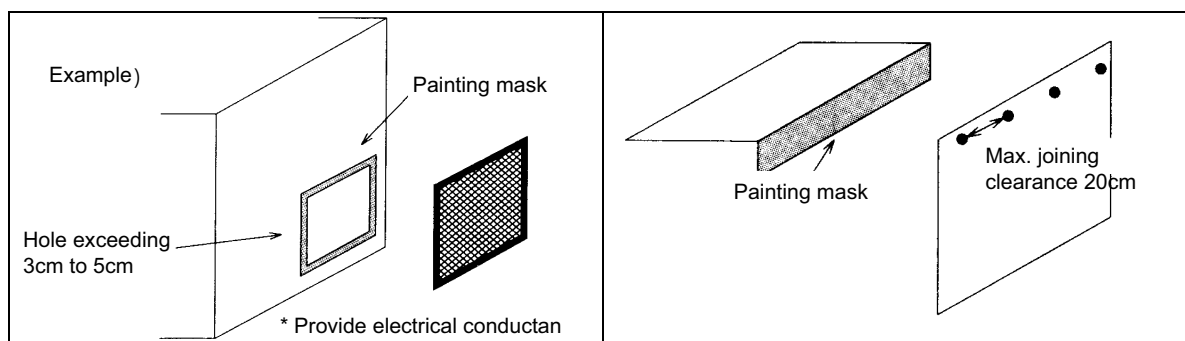
Appendix 3-4 Measures for panel structure

The design of the panel is a very important factor for the EMC measures, so take the following measures into consideration.



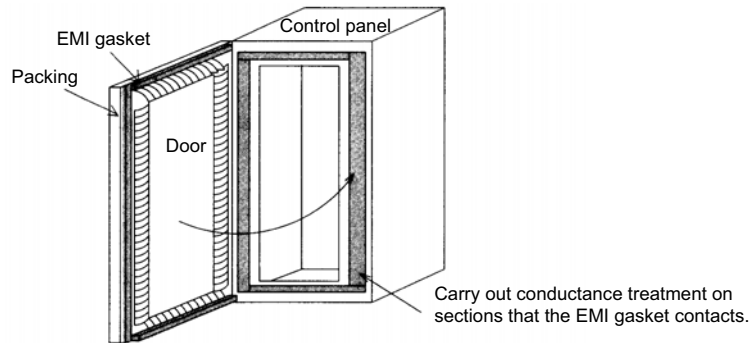
Appendix 3-4-1 Measures for control panel unit

- [1] Use metal for all materials configuring the panel.
- [2] For the joining of the top plate and side plates, etc., mask the contact surface with paint, and fix with welding or screws.
In either case, keep the joining clearance to a max. of 20cm for a better effect.
- [3] Note that if the plate warps due to the screw fixing, etc., creating a clearance, noise could leak from that place.
- [4] Plate the metal plate surface (with nickel, tin) at the earthing section, such as the earthing plate.
- [5] The max. tolerable hole diameter of the openings on the panel surface, such as the ventilation holes, must be 3cm to 5cm. If the opening exceeds this size, use a measure to cover it. Note that even when the clearance is less than 3cm to 5cm, noise may still leak if the clearance is long.



Appendix 3-4-2 Measures for door

- [1] Use metal for all materials configuring the door.
- [2] Use an EMI gasket or conductive packing for the contact between the door and control panel unit.
- [3] The EMI gasket or conductive packing must contact at a uniform and correct position of the metal surface of the control panel unit.
- [4] The surface of the control panel unit contacted with the EMI gasket or conductive packing must have conductance treatment.
(Example) Weld (or screw) a plate that is plated (with nickel, tin).



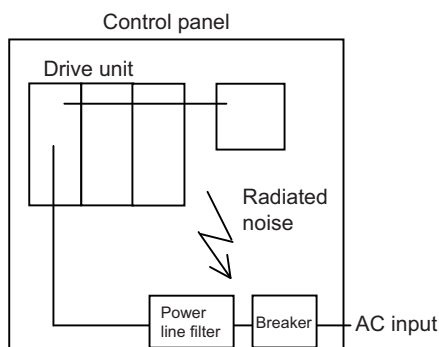
- [5] As a method other than the above, the control panel unit and door can be connected with a plain braided wire. In this case, the panel and door should be contacted at as many points as possible.

Appendix 3-4-3 Measures for operation board panel

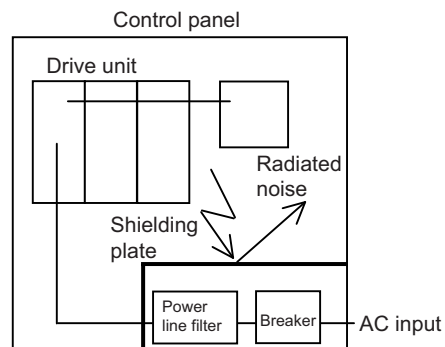
- [1] Always connect the operation board and indicator with an earthing wire.
- [2] If the operation board panel has a door, use an EMI gasket or conductive packing between the door and panel to provide electrical conductance in the same manner as the control panel.
- [3] Connect the operation board panel and control panel with a sufficiently thick and short earthing wire.

Appendix 3-4-4 Shielding of the power supply input section

- [1] Separate the input power supply section from other parts in the control panel so that the input power supply cable will not be contaminated by radiated noise.
- [2] Do not lead the power line through the panel without passing it through a filter.



The power supply line noise is eliminated by the filter, but cable contains noise again because of the noise radiated in the control panel.



Use a metal plate, etc., for the shielding partition. Make sure not to create a clearance.

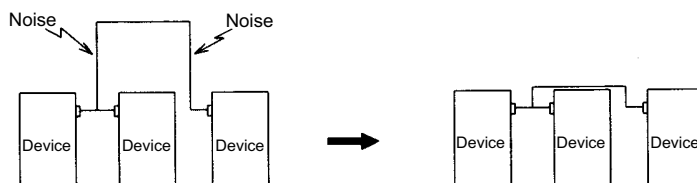
Appendix 3-5 Measures for various cables

The various cables act as antennas for the noise and discharge the noise externally. Thus appropriate treatment is required to avoid the noise.

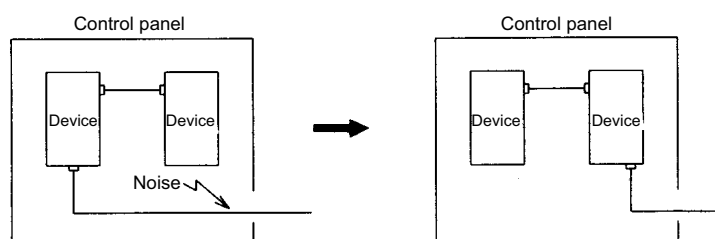
The wiring between the drive unit and motor act as an extremely powerful noise source, so apply the following measures.

Appendix 3-5-1 Measures for wiring in panel

- [1] If the cables are led unnecessarily in the panel, they will easily pick up the radiated noise. Thus, keep the wiring length as short as possible.



- [2] The noise from other devices will enter the cable and be discharged externally, so avoid internal wiring near the openings.



- [3] Connect the control device earthing terminal and earthing plate with a thick wire. Take care to the leading of the wire.

Appendix 3-5-2 Measures for shield treatment

Common items

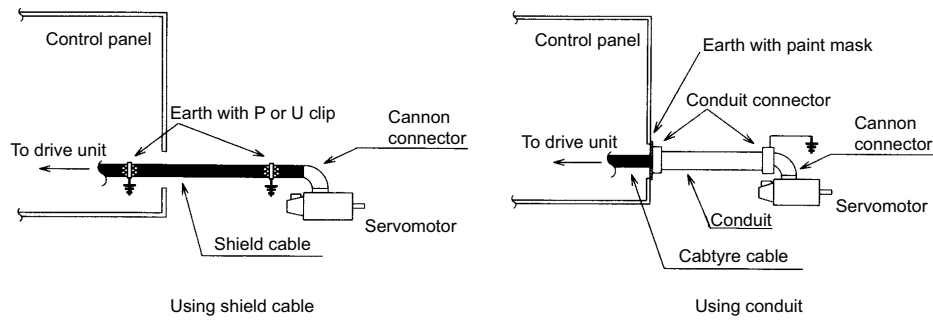
Use of shield clamp fittings is recommended for treating the shields. The fittings are available as options, so order as required. (Refer to the section "Shield clamp fitting" in this chapter.)

Clamp the shield at a position within 10cm from the panel lead out port.

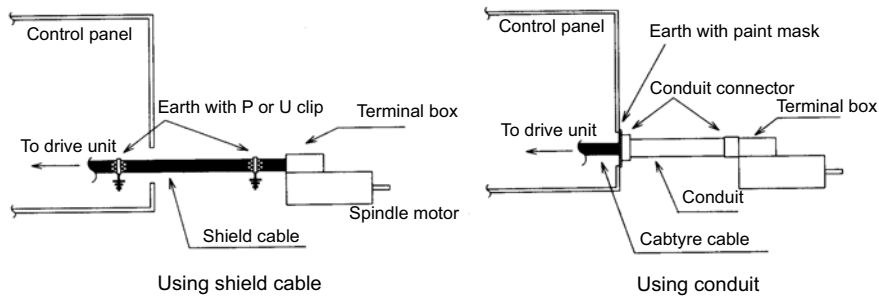


1. When leading the cables, including the grounding wire (FG), outside of the panel, clamp the cables near the panel outlet (recommendation: within 10cm).
2. When using a metal duct or conduit, the cables do not need to be clamped near the panel outlet.
3. When leading cables not having shields outside the panel, follow the instructions given for each cable. (Installation of a ferrite core, etc., may be required.)

Appendix 3-5-3 Servo/spindle motor power cable

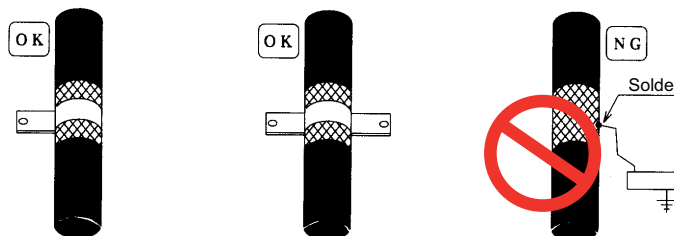


Power cable for servo motor

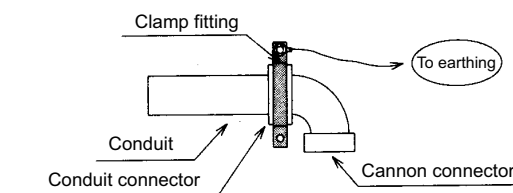


Power cable for spindle motor

- [1] Use four wires (3-phase + earthing) for the power cable that are completely shielded and free from breaks.
- [2] Earth the shield on both the control panel side and motor chassis side.
- [3] Earth the shield with a metal P clip or U clip.
(A cable clamp fitting can be used depending on the wire size.)
- [4] Directly earth the shield. Do not solder the braided shield onto a wire and earth the end of the wire.

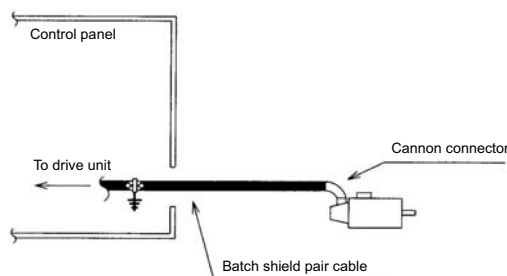


- [5] When not using a shield cable for the power cable, use a conventional cabtyre cable. Use a metal conduit outside the cable.
- [6] Earth the power cable on the control panel side at the contact surface of the conduit connector and control panel.
(Mask the side wall of the control panel with paint.)
- [7] Follow the treatment shown in the example for the conduit connector to earth the power cable on the motor side.
(Example: Use a clamp fitting, etc.)



Appendix 3-5-4 Servo/spindle motor feedback cable

Use a shield pair cable for feed back cable of the servo motor to earth on NC side (inside the control panel.) Mounting a ferrite core directly behind the unit connector is also effective in suppressing noise.

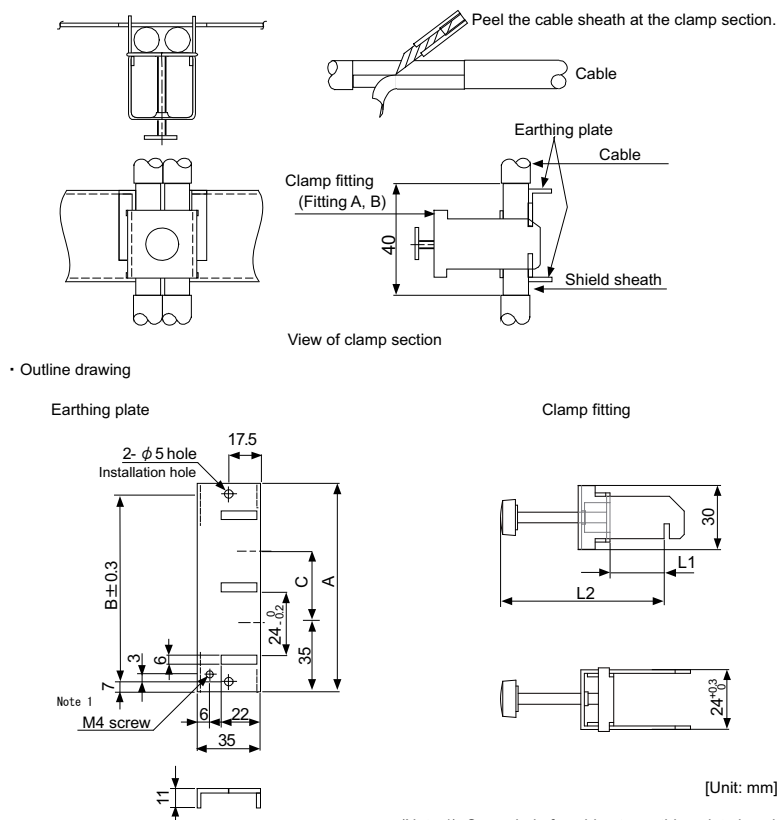


Feed back cable for servomotor

Appendix 3-6 EMC countermeasure parts

Appendix 3-6-1 Shield clamp fitting

The effect can be enhanced by connecting the cable directly to the earthing plate. Install an earthing plate near each panel's outlet (within 10cm), and press the cable against the earthing plate with the clamp fitting. If the cables are thin, several can be bundled and clamped together. Securely earth the earthing plate with the frame ground. Install directly on the cabinet or connect with an earthing wire.



(Note 1) Screw hole for wiring to earthing plate in cabinet.
(Note 2) The earthing plate thickness is 1.6mm.

	A	B	C	Enclosed fittings
Ground Plate #D	100	86	30	Clamp fitting A x 2
Ground Plate #E	70	56	-	Clamp fitting B x 1

	L1 (maximum dimension when it is open)	L2 (reference dimension)
Clamp fitting A	25	(77)
Clamp fitting B	12	(54)

Appendix 3-6-2 Ferrite core

A ferrite core is integrated and mounted on the plastic case. Quick installation is possible without cutting the interface cable or power cable. This ferrite core is effective against common mode noise, allowing measures against noise to be taken without affecting the signal quality.

Recommended ferrite core
TDK ZCAT Series

Shape and dimensions

[Unit: mm]

ZCAT type

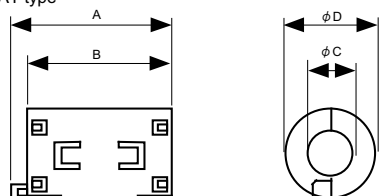


Fig.1

ZCAT-A type

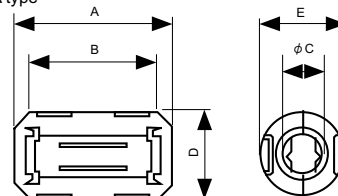


Fig.2

ZCAT-B type

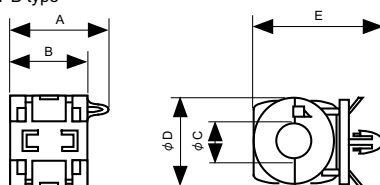


Fig.3

ZCAT-C type

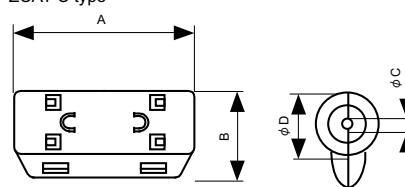


Fig.4

Part name	Fig	A	B	C	D	E	Applicable cable outline	Mass	Recommended ferrite core
ZCAT3035-1330(-BK)*1	1	39	34	13	30	-	13	63	⊙
ZCAT2035-0930-M(-BK)	2	35	29	13	23.5	22	10 to 13	29	
ZCAT2017-0930-M(-BK)	3	21	17	9	20	28.5	9	12	
ZCAT2749-0430-M(-BK)	4	49	27	4.5	19.5	-	4.5	26	

*1 A fixing band is enclosed when shipped.

ZCAT-B type: Cabinet fixed type, installation hole $\phi 4.8$ to 4.9mm , plate thickness 0.5 to 2mm

ZCAT-C type: Structured so that it cannot be opened easily by hand once closed.

Appendix 3-6-3 Power line filter

< Power line filter for 200V >

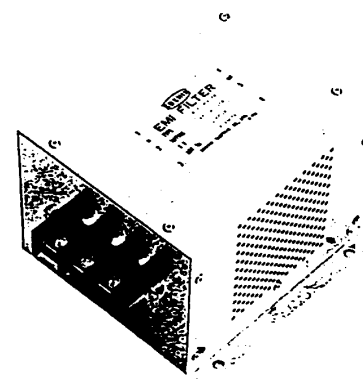
HF3000A-TM Series for 200V

■ Features

- 3-phase 3-wire type (250V series, 500V series)
- Compliant with noise standards German Official Notice Vfg243, EU Standards EN55011 (Class B)
- Effective for use with IGBT inverter and MOS-FET inverter.
- Easy mounting with terminal block structure, and outstanding reliability.

■ Application

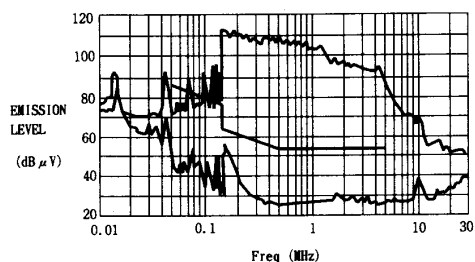
- Products which must clear noise standards German Official Notice Vfg243 and EU Standards EN55011 (Class B).
- For input of power converter using advanced high-speed power device such as IGBT MOS-FET.



■ Specifications (250V series)

Part name	HF3005A -TM	HF3010A -TM	HF3015A -TM	HF3020A -TM	HF3030A -TM	HF3040A -TM	HF3050A -TM	HF3060A -TM	HF3080A -TM	HF3100A -TM	HF3150A -TM
Rated voltage	250V AC										
Rated current	5A	10A	15A	20A	30A	40A	50A	60A	80A	100A	150A
Leakage current	1.5mA MAX 250V AC 60Hz										

<Example of measuring voltage at noise terminal>...Measured with IGBT inverter

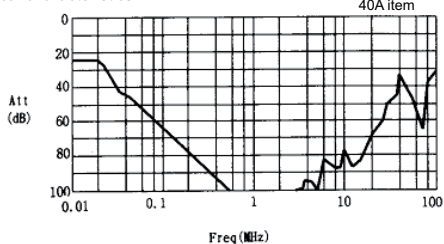


German Official Notice Vfg243 measurement data

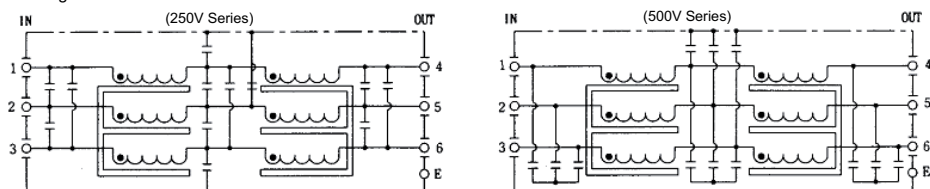


EU Standards EN55011 (Class B) measurement data

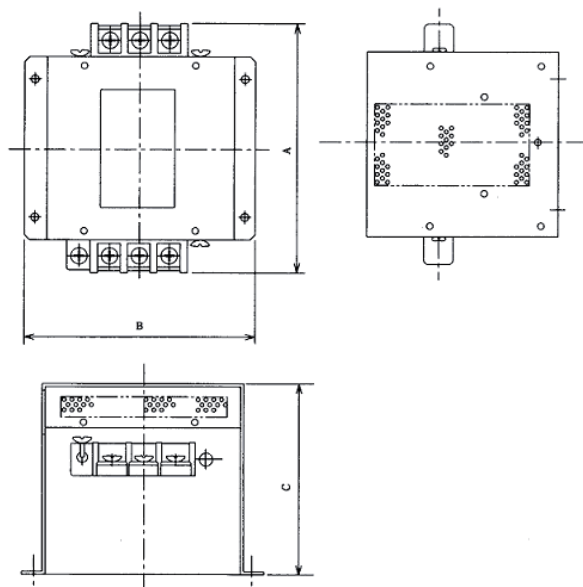
<Typical characteristics>



<Circuit diagram>



■ Outline dimensions



Model	Dimension [Unit: mm]		
	A	B	C
HF3005A-TM	180	170	130
HF3010A-TM			
HF3015A-TM			
HF3020A-TM	260	155	140
HF3030A-TM			
HF3040A-TM			
HF3050A-TM	290	190	170
HF3060A-TM			230
HF3080A-TM	405	220	210
HF3100A-TM			
HF3150A-TM	570	230	

MX13 Series 3-phase high attenuation noise filter for 200V



■ Features

- (a) Perfect for mounting inside control panel: New shape with uniform height and depth dimensions
- (b) Easy mounting and maintenance work: Terminals are centrally located on the front
- (c) Complaint with NC servo and AC servo noise: High attenuation of 40dB at 150KHz
- (d) Safety Standards:UL1283, CSAC22.2 No.8, EN60939(SEMKO)
- (e) Patent and design registration pending

■ Specifications

Item		Type			
		MX13030	MX13050	MX13100	MX13150
1	Rated voltage (AC)	3-phase 250VAC (50/60Hz)			
2	Rated current (AC)	30A	50A	100A	150A
3	Test voltage (AC for one minute across terminal and case)	2500VAC (100mA) at 25° C, 70% RH			
4	Insulation resistance (500VDC across terminal and case)	100MΩ min. at 25° C, 70% RH			
5	Leakage current (250V, 60Hz)	3.5mA max		8mA max	
6	DC resistance	30mΩ max	11mΩ max	5.5mΩ max	3.5mΩ max
7	Temperature rise	30° C max			
8	Working ambient temperature	-25° C to +85° C			
9	Working ambient humidity	30% to 95% RH (non condensing)			
10	Storage ambient temperature	-40° C to +85° C			
11	Storage ambient humidity	10% to 95% RH (non condensing)			
12	Mass (typ)	2.8kg	3.9kg	11.5kg	16kg

(Note) This is the value at $T_a \leq 50^\circ\text{C}$.

Refer to the following output derating for $T_a > 50^\circ\text{C}$.

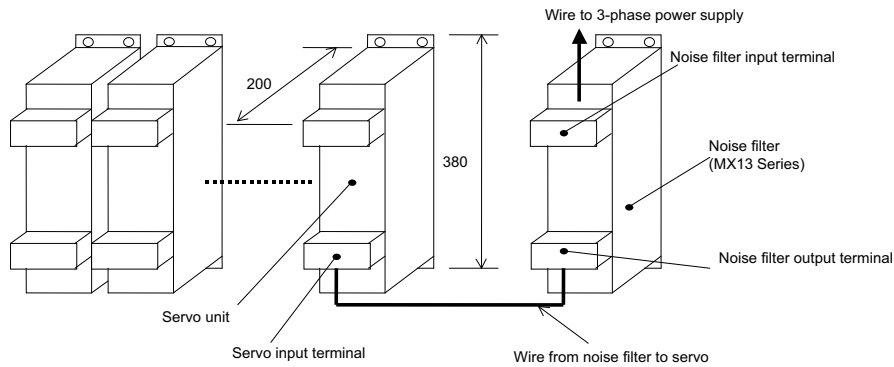
Contact: Densai-lambda Co., Ltd. Telephone: 03-3447-4411 (+81-3-3447-4411)

Fax: 03-3447-7784 (+81-3-3447-7784) <http://www.densai-lambda.com>

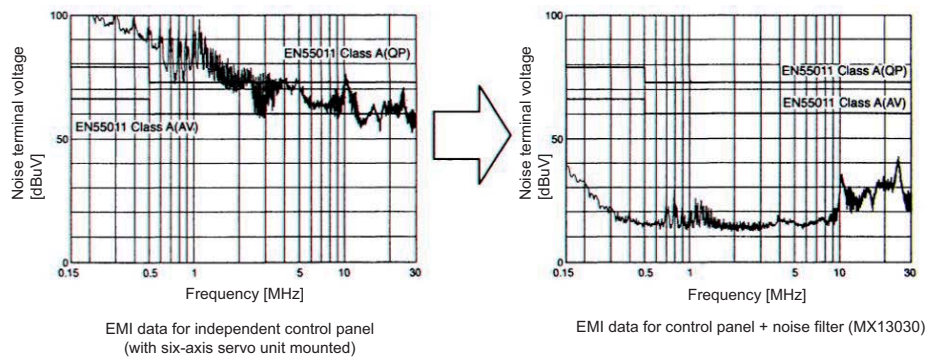
■ Example of using MX13 Series

This is a noise filter with the same dimensions as the drive unit depth (200mm) and height (380mm). This unit can be laid out easily in the device by arranging it in a row with the servo unit. As with the servo unit, the terminals are arranged on the front enabling ideal wire lead-out. Refer to the following figure for details.

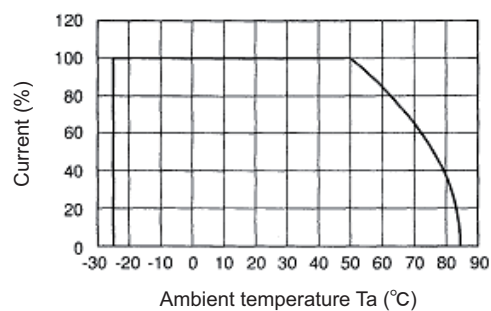
[Unit:mm]



■ Example of noise terminal voltage attenuation

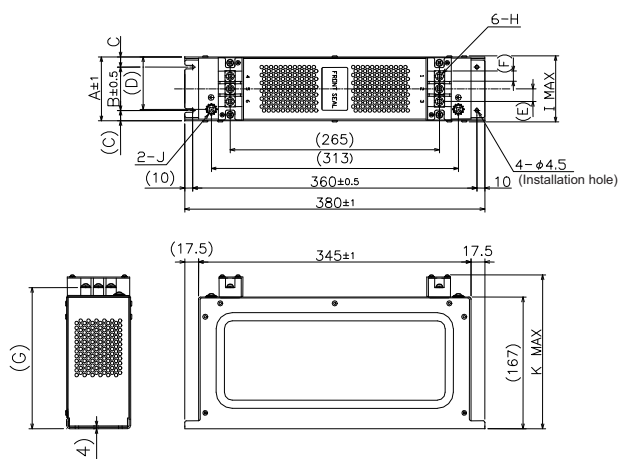


■ Output derating



Outline dimension drawings

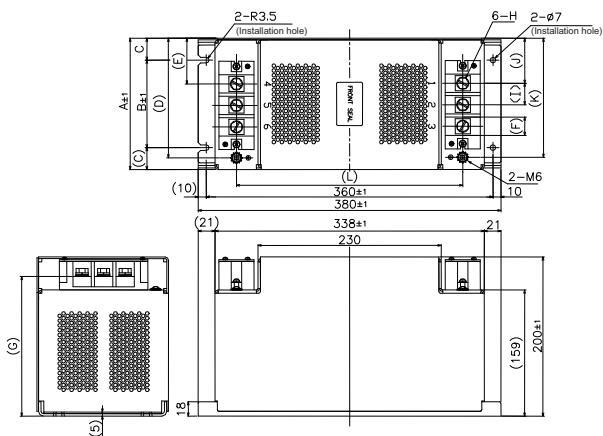
MX13030, MX13050



[Unit: mm]

	MX13030	MX13050
A	66	81
B	45	55
C	10.5	13
D	50	67
E	13	16
F	10	13
G	177	179
H	M4 screw	M6 screw
I	70	85
J	M4 screw	M6 screw
K	195	200

MX13100, MX13150



[Unit: mm]

	MX13100	MX13150
A	130	165
B	90	110
C	20	27.5
D	115	150.5
E	37.5	57.5
F	18	23
G	174	176
H	M6 screw	M8 screw
I	21	27
J	37.5	56.5
K	115	149.5
L	276	284

Appendix 3-6-4 Surge protector

Insert a surge protector in the power input section to prevent damage to the control panel or power supply unit, etc. caused by the surge (lightning or sparks, etc.) applied on the AC power line.

Use a surge protector that satisfies the following electrical specifications.

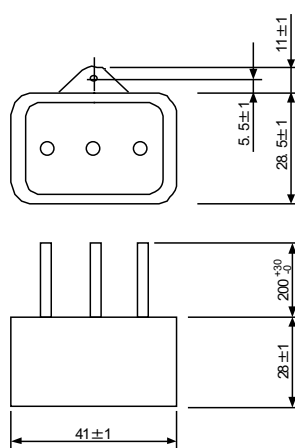
< Surge protector for 200V >

200V R•A•V-BYZ Series (for protection between lines)

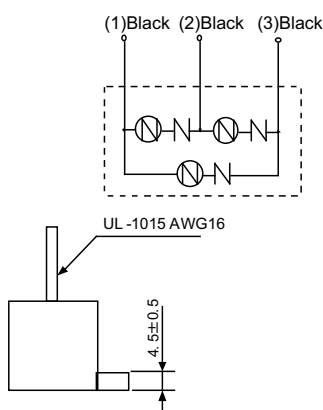
Part name	Circuit voltage 50/60Hz	Maximum tolerable circuit voltage	Clamp voltage	Surge withstand level 8/20 μ s	Surge withstand voltage 1.2/50 μ s	Electrostatic capacity	Service temperature
RAV-781BYZ-2	3AC 250V	300V	783V $\pm$ 10%	2500A	20kV	75pF	-20 to 70° C

(Note) Refer to the manufacturer's catalog for details on the surge protector's characteristics and specifications.

Outline dimension drawings



Circuit diagram



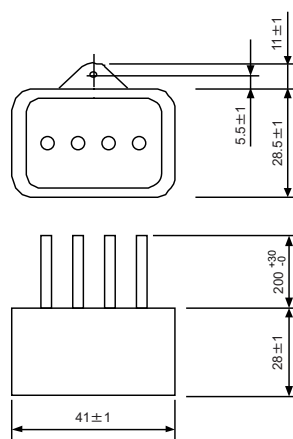
[Unit : mm]

200V R•A•V-BXZ Series (for protection between line and earth)

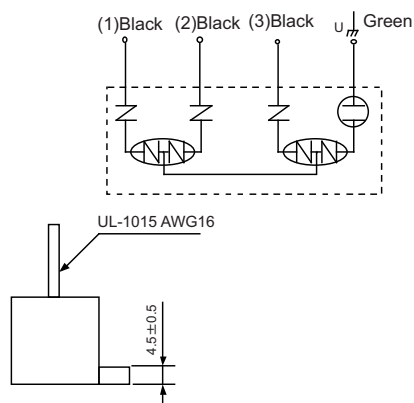
Part name	Circuit voltage 50/60Hz	Maximum tolerable circuit voltage	Clamp voltage	Surge withstand level 8/20 μ s	Surge withstand voltage 1.2/50 μ s	Electrostatic capacity	Service temperature
RAV-781BXZ-4	3AC 250V	300V	1700V $\pm$ 10%	2500A	2kV	75pF	-20 to 70° C

(Note) Refer to the manufacturer's catalog for details on the surge protector's characteristics and specifications.

Outline dimension drawings



Circuit diagram



[Unit:mm]

< Surge protector for both between phases and between phase and earth >

■ Features

This surge protector can protect both between phases and between phase and earth.
This contains a fuse and has windows to check malfunction or device degradation.

■ Specifications

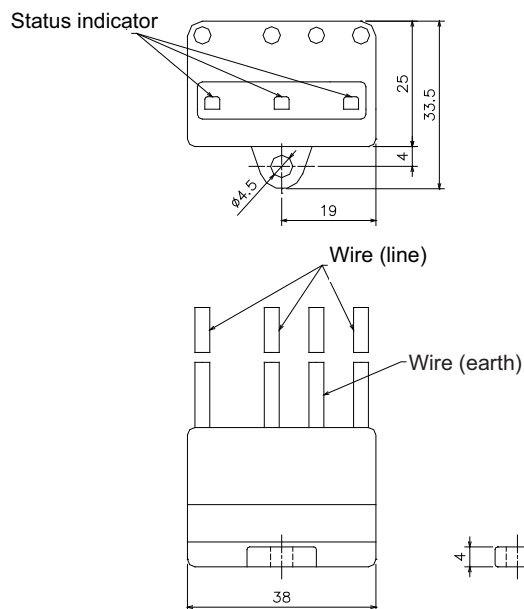
LT-C Series 200V

Part name	Circuit voltage 50/60Hz	Maximum tolerable circuit voltage	AC operation start voltage (between line and earth)	AC operation start voltage (between lines)	Voltage protection level (Up)	Nominal discharge current (8/20μs)	Maximum discharge current (8/20μs)
LT-C32G801WS	3AC 250Vrms	275Vrms	560V ± 20%	410V ± 20%	1.5kV	2500A	5000A

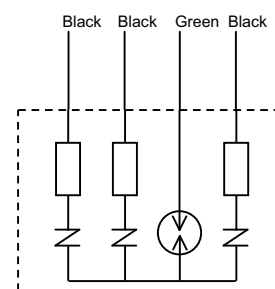
(Note) Refer to the manufacturer's catalog for details on the surge protector's characteristics and specifications, etc.

■ Outline dimensions

Outline dimension drawings



Circuit diagram



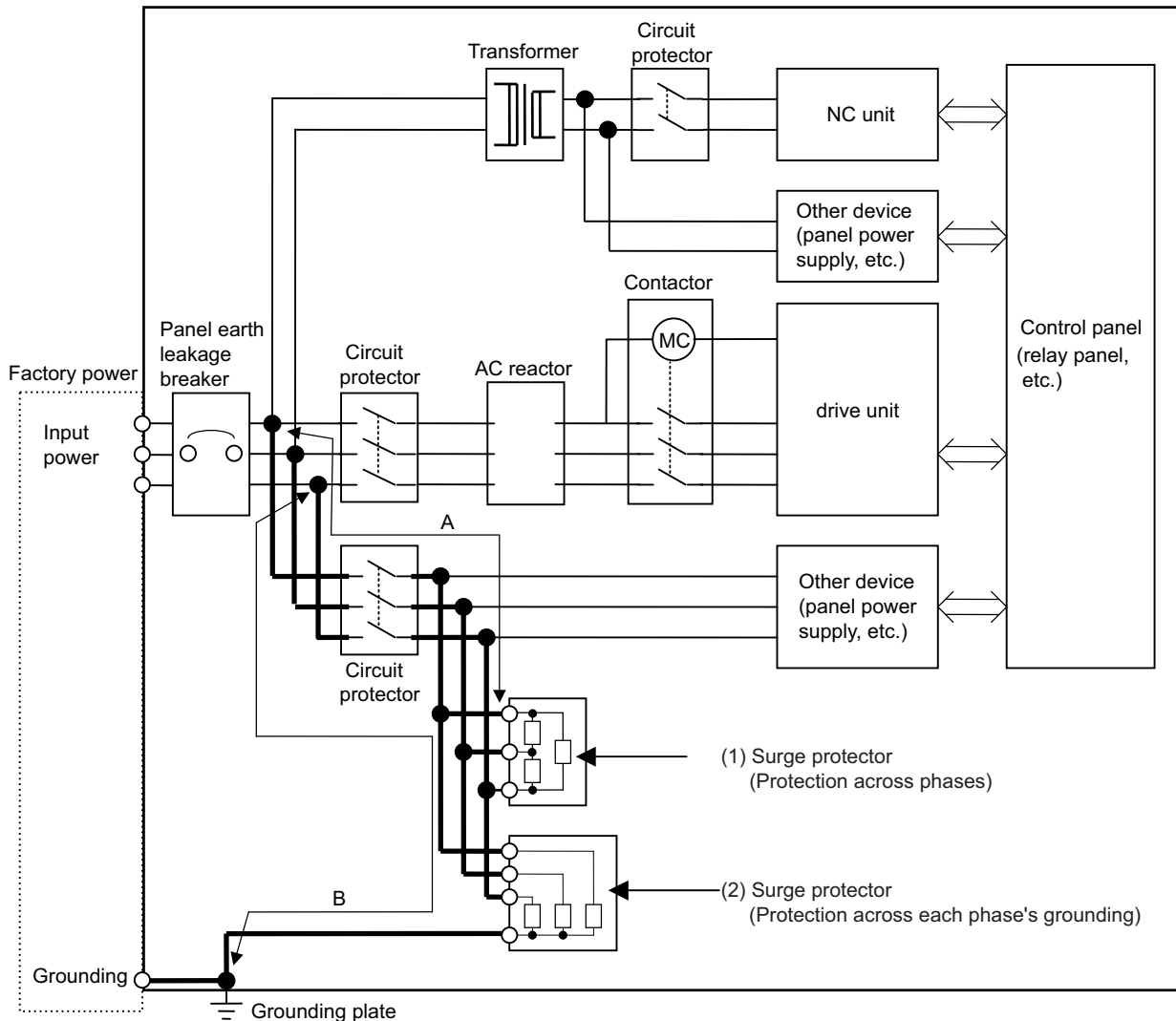
[Unit: mm]

Contact: Soshin Electric Co., Ltd. Telephone: 03-5730-8001 (+81-3-5730-8001)
<http://www.soshin.co.jp>

< Example of surge protector installation >

An example of installing the surge protector in the machine control panel is shown below.

A short-circuit fault will occur in the surge protector if a surge exceeding the tolerance is applied. Thus, install a circuit protector in the stage before the surge protector. Note that almost no current flows to the surge protector during normal use, so a circuit protector installed as the circuit protection for another device can be used for the surge protector.



Installing the surge absorber

CAUTION !

1. The wires from the surge protector should be connected without extensions.
2. If the surge protector cannot be installed just with the enclosed wires, keep the wiring length of A and B to 2m or less. If the wires are long, the surge protector's performance may drop and inhibit protection of the devices in the panel.
3. Surge protector to be selected varies depending on input power voltage.



Appendix 4

Compliance with Restrictions in China

CCC: China Compulsory Certification

Class	Product catalogue		Class	Product catalogue	
1	Electric Wires and Cables (5 items)		5	Electric tools	(16 items)
2	Switches, Installation protective and connection devices (6 items)		6	Welding machines	(15 items)
3	Low-voltage Electrical Apparatus (9 items)		7	Household and similar electrical appliances	(18 items)
	Circuit-breakers (including RCCB, RCBO, MCB) Low-voltage switchers (disconnectors, switch-disconnectors, and fuse-combination devices. Other protective equipment for circuits (Current limiting devices, circuits protective devices, over current protective devices, thermal protectors, over load relays, low-voltage electromechanical contactors and motor starters) Relays (36V < Voltage ≤ 1000V) Other switches (Switches for appliances, vacuum switches, pressure switches, proximity switches, foot switches, thermal sensitive switches, hydraulic switches, push-button switches, position limit switches, micro-gap switches, temperature sensitive switches, travel switches, change-over switches, auto-change-over switches, knife switches) Other devices (contactors, motor starters, indicator lights, auxiliary contact assemblies, master controllers, A.C. Semiconductor motor controllers and starters) Earth leakage protectors Fuses Low-voltage switchgear	Compulsory Certification Regulations CNCA -01C -011: 2001 (Switch and Control Equipment) CNCA -01C -012: 2001 (Installation Protective Equipment)	8	Audio and video equipment	(16 items)
			9	Information technology equipment	(12 items)
			10	Lighting apparatus	(2 items)
			11	Telecommunication terminal equipment	(9 items)
			12	Motor vehicles and Safety Parts	(4 items)
			13	Tyres	(4 items)
			14	Safety Glasses	(3 items)
			15	Agricultural Machinery	(1 item)
			16	Latex Products	(1 item)
			17	Medical Devices	(7 items)
	18	Fire Fighting Equipment	(3 items)		
	19	Detectors for Intruder Alarm Systems	(1 item)		
	4 (Note)	Small power motors (1 item)	CNCA-01C-013:2001 (Small power motors)		

Appendix 4-1-3 Precautions for shipping products

As indicated in Appendix 7-1-2, NC products are not included in the First Catalogue of Products subject to Compulsory Product Certification. However, the Customs Officer in China may judge that the product is subject to CCC Certification just based on the HS Code.(Note2)

NC cannot be imported if its HS code is used for the product subject to CCC Certification. Thus, the importer must apply for a "Certification of Exemption" with CNCA.(Note3) Refer to Appendix 7-1-4. Application for Exemption for details on applying for an exemption.

(Note 1) The First Catalogue of Products subject to Compulsory Product Certification (Target HS Codes) can be confirmed at <http://www.cqc.com.cn/Center/html/60gonggao.htm>.

(Note 2) HS Code: Internationally unified code (up to 6 digits) assigned to each product and used for customs.

(Note 3) CNCA: Certification and Accreditation Administration of People's Republic of China
(Management and monitoring of certification duties)

Appendix 4-1-4 Application for exemption

Following "Announcement 8" issued by the Certification and Accreditation Administration of the People's Republic of China (CNCA) in May 2002, a range of products for which application for CCC Certification is not required or which are exempt from CCC marking has been approved for special circumstances in production, export and management activities.

An application must be submitted together with materials which prove that the corresponding product complies with the exemption conditions. Upon approval, a "Certification of Exemption" shall be issued.

<Range of products for which application is exempt>

Range of products not requiring application

- (a) Items brought into China for the personal use by the foreign embassies, consulates, business agencies and visitors
(Excluding products purchased from Service Company for Exporters)
- (b) Products presented on a government-to-government basis, presents
- (c) Exhibition products (products not for sale)
- (d) Special purpose products (e.g., for military use)
Products not requiring application for CCC Certification are not required to be CCC marked or certified.

Range of products for which application is exempted

- (e) Products imported or manufactured for research and development and testing purposes
- (f) Products shipped into China for integration into other equipment destined for 100% re-export to a destination outside of China
- (g) Products for 100% export according to a foreign trade contract (Excluding when selling partially in China or re-importing into China for sales)
- (h) Components used for the evaluation of an imported product line
- (i) The products imported or manufactured for the service (service and repairs) to the end-user. Or the spare parts for the service (service and repairs) of discontinued products.
- (j) Products imported or manufactured for research and development, testing or measurements
- (k) Other special situations

The following documents must be prepared to apply for an exemption of the "Import Commodity Safety and Quality License" and "CCC Certification".

- (1) Formal Application
 - (a) Relevant introduction and description of the company.
 - (b) The characteristics of the products to be exempted.
 - (c) The reason for exemption and its evidence (ex. customs handbook).
 - (d) The name, trademark, quantity, model and specification of the products to be exempted. (Attach a detail listing of these items for a large quantity of products. When importing materials for processing and repair equipments, submit a list of the importing materials for each month and repair equipments.)
 - (e) Guarantee for the safety of the products; self-declaration to be responsible for the safety during the manufacturing and use.
 - (f) To be responsible for the authenticity and legitimacy of the submitted documents. Commitment to assist CNCA to investigate on the authenticity of the documents (When CNCA finds it necessary to investigate on the authenticity of the documents.)
- (2) Business license of the company (Copy)
- (3) Product compliance declaration
Indicate which standard's requirements the products comply with or submit a test report (Copy is acceptable. The report can be prepared in a manufacturer's laboratory either at home or overseas.)
- (4) Import license (Only if an import license is needed for this product. Copy is acceptable.)
- (5) Quota certificate (Only if a quota certificate is needed for this product. Copy is acceptable.)
- (6) Commercial contract (Copy is acceptable.)
- (7) If one of item (4), (5) or (6) cannot be provided, alternative documents, such as bill of lading, the invoice, and other evidential documents must be submitted.

Appendix 4-1-5 Mitsubishi NC product subject to/not subject to CCC certification

The state whether or not Mitsubishi NC products are subject to the CCC Certification is indicated below, based on the "First Catalogue of Products subject to Compulsory Product Certification" issued by the State General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) of the People's Republic of China and the Certification and Accreditation Administration of the People's Republic of China (CNCA) on July 1, 2002.

Model	China HS Code (Note 1)	Judgment on whether or not subject to CCC Certification
Power supply unit	85044090	Not subject to CCC Certification
Servo/spindle drive unit	85371010	
Servo/spindle	85015100	Not subject to CCC Certification
	85015200	
NC	-	Not subject to CCC Certification
Display unit	-	Not subject to CCC Certification

(Note 1) The China HS Code is determined by the customs officer when importing to China. The above HS Codes are set based on the HS Codes used normally when exporting from Japan.

(Note 2) Reference IEC Standards are used as the actual IEC Standards may not match the GB Standards in part depending on the model.

Whether or not the NC products are subject to CCC Certification was judged based on the following five items.

- Announcement 33 (Issued by AQSIQ and CNCA in December 2001)
- HS Codes for the products subject to CCC Certification (Export Customs Codes)
 - * HS Codes are supplementary materials used to determine the applicable range. The applicable range may not be determined only by these HS Codes.
- GB Standards (This is based on the IEC Conformity, so check the IEC. Note that some parts are deviated.)
- Enforcement regulations, and products specified in applicable range of applicable standards within
- "Products Excluded from Compulsory Certification Catalogue" (Issued by CNCA, November 2003)

Reference

- Outline of China's New Certification System (CCC Mark for Electric Products), Japan Electrical Manufacturers' Association
- Outline of China's New Certification System (CCC Mark for Electric Products) and Electric Control Equipment, Nippon Electric Control Equipment Industries Association

Appendix 4-2 Response to the China environment restrictions

Appendix 4-2-1 Outline of the law on the pollution prevention and control for electronic information products

Ministry of Information Industry (information industry ministry) issued this law on Feb.28, 2006 (Note) (effective from Mar.1, 2007.) in order to protect the environment and the health of the people with restricting and reducing the environmental pollution caused by the electronic information product wastes. The restrictions are applied to containing lead (Pb), hydrargyrum (Hg), cadmium (Cd), hexavalent chromium (Cr (VI)), polybrominated biphenyl (PBB) and polybrominated diphenyl ether (PBDE) in two stages.

(Note)For the details, refer to the following.

http://www.mii.gov.cn/art/2006/03/02/art_524_7343.html

(1) First stage: Requirement of indicating contained substance

The producer and importer of the electronic information product are required to indicate the hazardous substance. The concrete categories of the products belonging in the following eleven main categories are described as subjected product list (electronic information product category note).

- Radar device • Communication device • Radio/TV device industry product • Computer product
- Consumer-electronics device • Electronic measuring apparatus
- Electronics industry dedicated device • Electronic parts • Electronics device
- Electronics application product • Electronics dedicated material

(2) Second stage: Suppressing the amount of contained substances and compulsory CCC Certification

The product listed in the "Electronic information product pollution priority control list" cannot be sold in China unless it conforms to the Compulsory Product Certification System (CCC Certification) and its cadmium usage is suppressed to 0.01w% and other substances usage less than 0.1w%. Note that the timing when this is effective is unmentioned.

Appendix 4-2-2 Response to the drive product for Mitsubishi NC

The drive product for NC has no items falling under the subjected product list (electronic information product category note). However, for use with the drive product included in the subjected product or for treating the product properly, information based on the law on the pollution prevention and control for electronic information products are described in the section "Appendix 4-2-3" for reference.

Appendix 4-2-3 Indication based on "Pollution suppression marking request for electronic information product"

(1) Electronic information product pollution suppression marking



Note: This symbol mark is for China only.

This marking indicates the environmental protection expiration date applied to the electronic information products sold in China according to the law on the pollution prevention and control for electronic information products issued on Feb.28, 2006. As long as you keep safety for this product and follow the precautions for use, there are no serious effects on the environment pollution, human body or property within its term reckoned from the manufacturing date.

(Note) Equate the environmental protection expiration date of consumables, such as enclosed battery and cooling fan, with the product life. When disposing the product after using it properly, obey each local laws and restrictions for collecting and recycling of the electronic information product.

(2) The names of contained six hazardous substances and the parts containing them

The names of six substances contained in this product and the parts containing them are shown below.

Parts name	Toxic/hazardous substance or element					
	Lead (Pb)	Hydrargyrum (Hg)	Cadmium (Cd)	Hexavalent chromium (Cr (VI))	(PBB)	(PBDE)
Drive unit	-	**	**	**	**	**
Servo motor/spindle motor	-	**	**	**	**	**
Dedicated options (cable/connector)	-	**	**	-	**	**
Dedicated Options (detector/AC reactor)	-	**	**	-	**	**
Dedicated Options (battery)	-	**	**	**	**	**

**： This mark means that toxic/hazardous substance content in all homogeneous materials of corresponding parts does not exceed the standard specified in the standard of SJ/T11363-2006.

-： This mark means that toxic/hazardous substance content in the homogeneous materials of corresponding parts exceeds the standard specified in the standard of SJ/T11363-2006.



Revision History

Date of revision	Manual No.	Revision details
Jun. 2008	IB(NA)1500891-B	First edition created.
Oct. 2010	IB(NA)1500891-C	- "Outline for MDS-DM Series Instruction Manual (IB-1500893-C) was added. - Corresponding to MDS-DM-SPV2F/SPV3F. - Specifications list of servo motor and spindle motor were revised. - Corresponding spindle motor was corrected. - List of servo drive unit and spindle drive unit were revised. - "Unit outline dimension drawing" was added. - "AC reactor outline dimension drawing" was added. - "D/A output specifications" was changed to "Diagnosis function". - "Function specifications" (function specifications list and explanation of each function) were added. - "Machine accuracy" and "Flange of servo motor" were added. - Power supply unit was added to the list of "Heating value". - Explanation of the system establishment in the full closed loop control was added. - "FCU6-BTBOX-36" was changed to "MDS-BTBOX-36". - The system configuration of "Converged battery option" was revised. - Notes were added to "Spindle options" and "Spindle side ABZ pulse output detector". - The following spindle options were added. TS5690 Series, ERM280, MPC1 Series - The following detector interface units were added. MDS-EX-SR, EIB192M, EIB392M, ADB-20J Series - ERM280 and APE391M were deleted. - Optical communication repeater unit (FCU7-EX022) was added. - Each cables for battery box and for MDS-EX-SR were added. - Note was added to "Servo detector cable and connector". - Input and output circuit diagram in "Relay" was corrected . - "Selection" was revised. - "Cable and Connector Specifications" was revised. - "Restrictions for Lithium Batteries" was revised. - "EMC Installation Guidelines" was added. - "Global Service Network" was revised. - The outline dimension drawings were deleted form this manual. For the outline dimension drawings, refer to "DRIVE SYSTEM DATA BOOK (IB-1500273(ENG))". - Miswrite is corrected.
Sep. 2012	IB(NA)1500891-D	- Corresponding to MDS-DM-SPV3F-200120. - HF354 and HF453 were added. - "OSA105-ET2" was replaced by "OSA105ET2A". - "OSA166-ET2" was replaced by "OSA166ET2NA". - "Introduction" was revised. - MDS-A-BT was deleted. - "Handling of our product" was added. - "System configuration" and "Explanation of type" were revised. - "Specifications list" and "Drive unit" were revised. - Function specifications list was revised.

Date of revision	Manual No.	Revision details
Sep. 2012	IB(NA)1500891-D	- "Power regeneration control", "Resistor regeneration control", "Fan stop detection", "Open-phase detection", "Contactor weld detection" and "Power supply voltage display function" were added in "Function specifications". - "Variable speed loop gain control", "Vertical axis drop prevention/pull-up control" and "Monitor output function" were revised. - "Machine accuracy", "Installation of servo motor", "Dynamic brake characteristics", "Spindle motor" and "Heating value" were revised. - SAM/SVAM/GAM/LAM Series were added. - "Battery option", "Spindle options", "Detector interface unit", "Optical communication repeater unit (FCU7-EX022)" and "Cables and connectors" were revised. - "Selection of circuit protector and contactor" and "Relay" were revised. - "Selection of the servomotor" and "Selection of the power supply unit" were revised. - "Cable and Connector Specifications" was revised. - "Restrictions for Lithium Batteries" was revised. - "Compliance to EC Directives" was revised. - Miswrite is corrected.

Global Service Network

AMERICA

MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC AUTOMATION INC. (AMERICA FA CENTER)

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Czech Republic Service Center

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Russia 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.

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