

Gearless Lift Machines

servogearless

WSG-S2.1

WSG-S2.2



WITTUR Holding GmbH

Rohrbachstraße 26-30 • D-85259 Wiedenzhausen, Germany
Tel. +49 (0) 81 34/18-0 • Fax +49 (0) 81 34/18-49
<http://www.wittur.com>, E-mail: info@wittur.com

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These operating instructions are applicable to lift machines:

WSG – S2.1 –

WSG – S2.2 –

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WITTUR Electric
Drives GmbH



Offenburger Str. 3
D-01189 Dresden
Germany

Tel. +49-(0) 3 51-40 44-0
Fax +49-(0) 3 51-40 44-1 11

info.wed@wittur.com
www.wittur-edrives.de

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- EU Declaration of Conformity
- Calculation of the traction sheave shaft
- Traction sheave shaft
- EU type-examination certificate EU-BD 851
- Brake operating instructions

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1. General information

1.1. About this operating manual

The purpose of this operating manual is to ensure that any work on WSG-S2 lift machines is carried out safely. Please regard it as part of the product and keep it within easy reach.

All persons working on or with WSG-S2 lift machines must have read and understood this operating manual.

1.2. Intended use

WSG-S2 lift machines are intended for use as gearless drives for rope lifts. They may only be used for their intended purpose and with all safety devices in proper working order.

They may only be operated under the conditions described in this manual and with due regard to their performance limits.

1.3. Scope of delivery

The WSG-S2 lift machines are customised to meet individual requirements. The exact scope of delivery can be found in the accompanying documentation.

1.4. Warranty and liability

Our "Conditions of Sale and Delivery" shall apply for all our supplies and services.

Any warranty claims must be made immediately upon discovery of the deficiency or defect.

We do not accept any warranty or liability claims for personal injury or property damage resulting from one or more of the following causes

- Improper use of the WSG-S2 lift machine
- Improper installation, commissioning, operation or maintenance
- Operation of the WSG-S2 with defective and/or inoperative safety or protective devices
- Non-compliance with the instructions contained in the operating manual or other documentation supplied
- Unauthorised construction modifications to the WSG-S2
- Insufficient monitoring of parts subject to wear
- Repairs carried out improperly
- Emergencies caused by external forces or force majeure

2. Safety instructions

2.1. General

WSG-S2 lift machines are not ready-to-use products; they may only be operated after they have been installed in lift systems and their safe operation has been ensured by taking the appropriate measures.

WSG-S2 lift machines are intended for use in an enclosed, lockable operating area to which only qualified personnel and personnel authorised by the customer have access.

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Qualified personnel

Only qualified personnel are authorised to perform any planning, installation or maintenance work, and this must be done in accordance with the relevant instructions. The personnel must be trained for the job and must be familiar with the installation, assembly, commissioning and operation of the product.

2.2. Format of the safety instructions

The safety instructions contained in this operating manual are presented in a standardised format.

They comprise a **danger symbol + signal word + instruction text**. The danger symbol indicates the type of danger, the signal word specifies the severity of the danger, and the instruction text describes the danger and explains how to avoid it.

Danger symbols

	Risk of electric shock		Property damage
	General danger		Information

Signal words

- **DANGER** Serious injuries or death will result
- **WARNING** Serious injuries or death may result.
- **CAUTION** Minor to moderate injuries may result.
- **NOTICE** Property damage may result.
- **Information** Points out useful information.

2.3. Safety precautions

- Check the proper functioning of the motor and the brake after installing the machine.
- Repairs may only be carried out by the manufacturer or an authorised repair agency. Unauthorised opening and tampering may result in injuries to persons and property.
- The machines are not designed for direct connection to the three-phase system but are to be operated via an electronic frequency inverter. Direct connection to the mains may damage the motor beyond repair.
- High surface temperatures may occur on the external parts of the machine. Therefore, no temperature-sensitive parts may be in contact with these parts or attached to them. Protection against accidental contact should be provided, if required.
- The EU type-examined fail-safe brakes provided are designed only for a limited number of emergency braking operations. They must not be used as working brakes.
- If the motor is not energised, no torque is produced. This may result in uncontrolled acceleration of the lift, if the brakes are released. Therefore, the motor winding should be short-circuited to produce a speed-dependent braking torque while the motor is not supplied with current. (Use the main contacts for short-circuiting as rated motor current may be flowing.) The motor must never be short-circuited while it is energised.
- High voltages are present at the terminal connections during the operation of synchronous motors.

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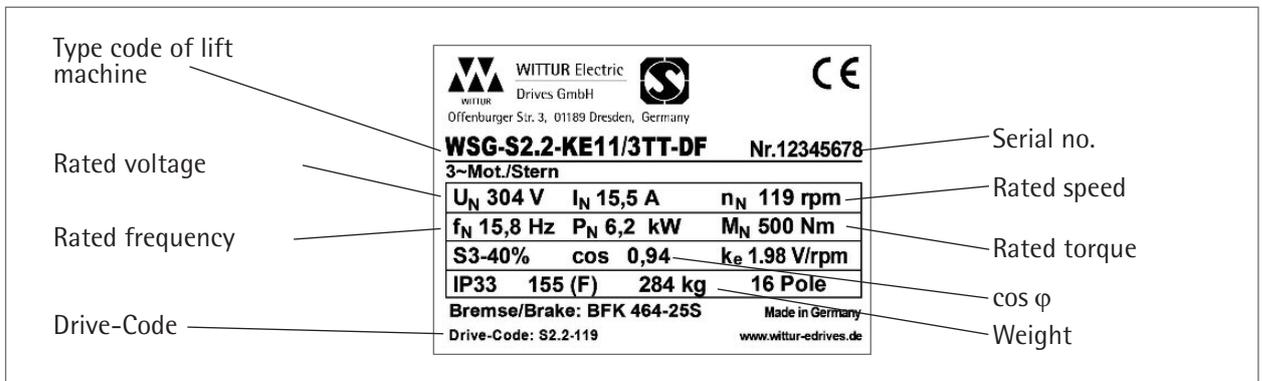
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3. Product description

The compact gearless WSG-S2 synchronous lift machines are designed for traction sheave lifts. They are distinguished by their high efficiency, extremely low noise and excellent operating characteristics.

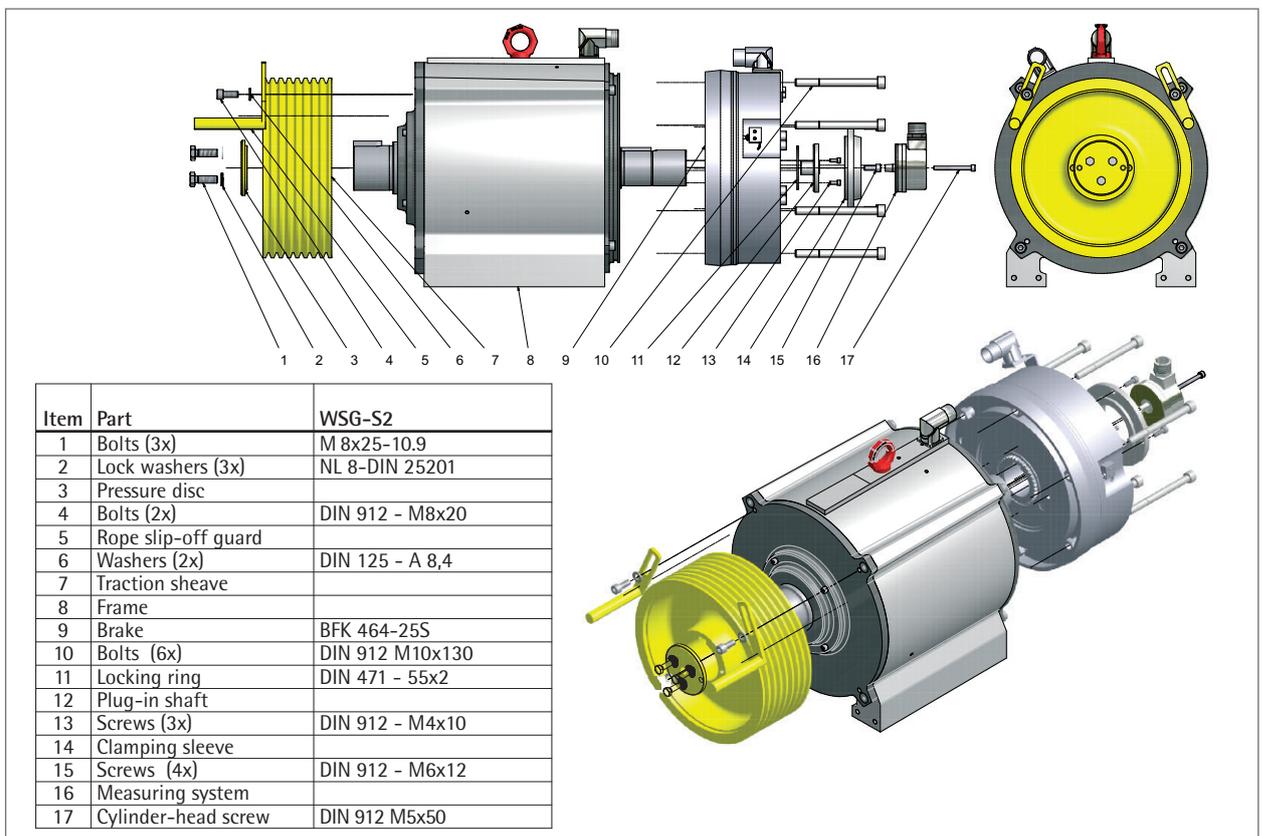
The machines can be supplied for several rated speeds, which can be further adapted to meet individual customer requirements. The machine comprises a frame, the synchronous motor, the traction sheave, and the type-tested safety brake, which can be used to prevent uncontrolled upward movement of the car.

The nameplate of the lift machine is on the motor frame.



Type code of lift machine	WSG-S2.2-KE11/3TT-DF	Serial no.	Nr.12345678
Rated voltage	U _N 304 V	Rated speed	n _N 119 rpm
Rated frequency	f _N 15,8 Hz	Rated torque	M _N 500 Nm
Drive-Code	S2.2-119	cos φ	0,94
		Weight	284 kg

Additional nameplate data:
 3~Mot./Stern
 IP33 155 (F) 16 Pole
 Bremse/Brake: BFK 464-25S
 Made in Germany
 www.wittur-edrives.de



Item	Part	WSG-S2
1	Bolts (3x)	M 8x25-10.9
2	Lock washers (3x)	NL 8-DIN 25201
3	Pressure disc	
4	Bolts (2x)	DIN 912 - M8x20
5	Rope slip-off guard	
6	Washers (2x)	DIN 125 - A 8,4
7	Traction sheave	
8	Frame	
9	Brake	BFK 464-25S
10	Bolts (6x)	DIN 912 M10x130
11	Locking ring	DIN 471 - 55x2
12	Plug-in shaft	
13	Screws (3x)	DIN 912 - M4x10
14	Clamping sleeve	
15	Screws (4x)	DIN 912 - M6x12
16	Measuring system	
17	Cylinder-head screw	DIN 912 M5x50

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4. Transport and storage

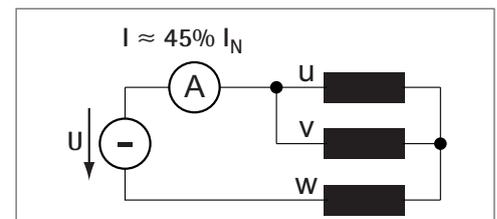
- The lift machines leave the factory in perfect condition after being tested.
- Make a visual check for any external damage immediately upon their arrival on site. If any damage is found to have occurred in transit, make a notice of claim in the presence of the carrier. If appropriate, do not put these machines into operation.
- Observe the relevant safety regulations and take the centre of gravity into account when handling the lift machines.
- Check that the eyebolts are tightly fitted before using them.
- Do not expose the motor to any shocks or impact.



The eyebolts are designed for the specified machine weight, i.e. additional loads must not be applied. Danger of breakage!

Storage

- Store the motors only in closed, dry, dust-free, well-ventilated and vibration-free rooms (storage temperature: -20°C to 60°C). Do not store lift machines in the open air. Bright parts are not sufficiently preserved to withstand extended periods of exposure.
- Avoid excessive storage periods (recommendation: max. one year).
- After prolonged storage (>3 months), rotate the motor in both directions at a low speed (< 20 min⁻¹) to allow the grease to distribute evenly in the bearings.
- Measure the insulation resistance before initial operation of the machine. If the value has dropped below 1kΩ per volt of rated voltage, the winding needs to be dried (insulation meter voltage: 1,000 V DC).
- This can be done, for instance, with hot air, in a drying oven, or by applying a DC voltage to the motor connections. Make sure that the voltage selected does not exceed the values shown in the figure "Drying the winding". Let the temperature rise to about 70 – 80°C and maintain it for several hours.



Drying the winding

Unpacking

- Dispose of the packaging material in an environmentally friendly manner or reuse it.
- Any special transport aids or shipping braces are left with the customer.

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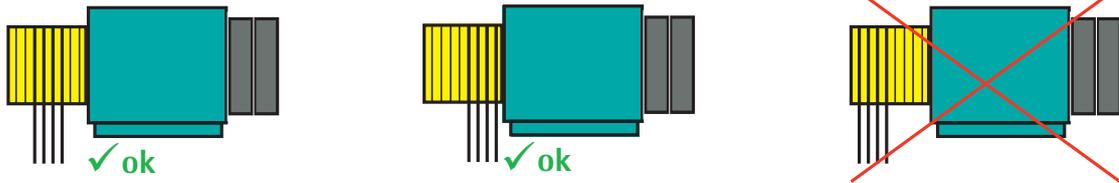
5. Installation

5.1. Setting up

DANGER

Be sure to use calculations to check the base frame or foundation loads before installing the lift machine.

- The machines can be used in lift systems with or without a machine room
- The permissible unevenness of the mounting surface is 0.1 mm. The mounting surface must be sufficiently distortion-resistant and stable to accommodate the forces occurring in the system.
- The rope force can be applied to the lift machine in any direction
- The machine must be mounted on vibration dampers for vibration damping
- No welding work may be performed on the lift machine, nor is it permissible to use the machine as a mass point for welding work. This might cause irreparable damage to the bearings and magnets.
- If there are more grooves on the traction sheave than the number of ropes used, position the ropes either in the centre of the traction sheave or towards the motor end.



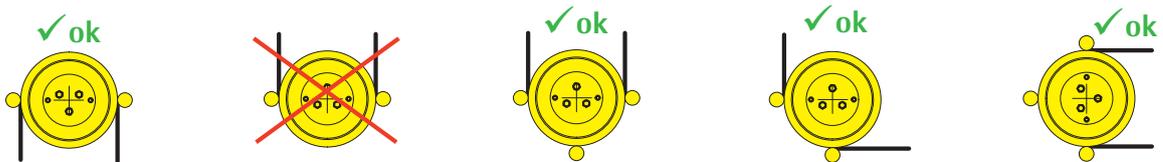
- The measuring system is only accessible from the rear side. Therefore, leave enough space between the wall and the rear side of the machine or ensure that the machine can be moved away from the wall.

WARNING

Cover the machine and especially the brakes when doing any machining or dust-producing work in the shaft or machine room.

Securing the machine

- Fasten the machine using 4 M 24 bolts - strength class 8.8; tightening torque: 680 Nm .
- After completing the adjusting work or after a breakdown, tighten all the fastening bolts of the machine, using the specified torque .
- Lift machines are generally equipped with rope slip-off guards. After putting the ropes in place, adjust them so that the distance between the rope and the rope slip-off guard does not exceed 1.5 mm.
- If the lift machine is not installed at the head of the machine room as is usually the case, it may be necessary to modify the fitting of the rope slip-off guard to fulfill the requirements of EN 81-20 . Optional rope slip-off guards are available for this purpose.



When using the machine in a shaft, please take into account the patent situation.

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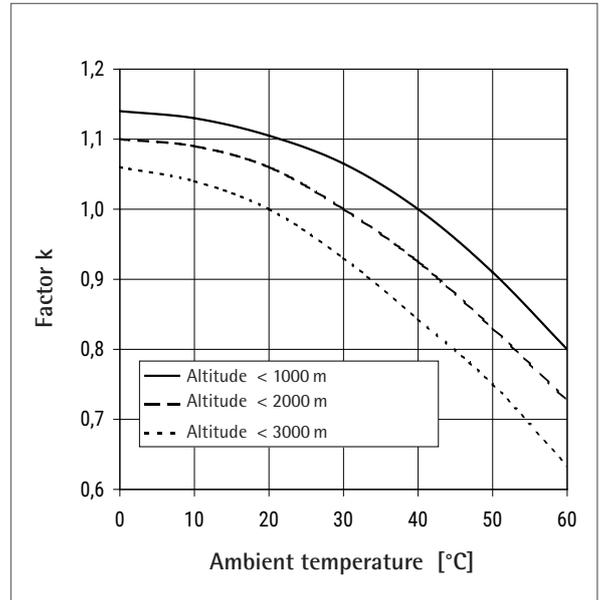
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Ambient conditions

- The following ambient conditions must be ensured on site
 - Altitud: max. 1,000 m a.s.l.
 - Ambient temperature: -5°C ... 40 °C
 - Max. rel. humidity: 85% at 20°C (no moisture condensation)
- Install the machine so that ventilation is not obstructed, i.e. sufficient heat dissipation by convection and radiation must be ensured.
- The torque and power values indicated in the technical data apply to the above ambient temperatures and altitudes. In the case of a deviating altitude and/or temperature, the reduction factors k shown in the diagram "Ambient conditions" must be used.

$$M_{\text{permiss}} = k * M_N$$

$$P_{\text{permiss}} = k * P_N$$



5.2. Electrical connection

5.2.1. General



WARNING

The electrical connection may only be made by a qualified electrician.

- Before starting any work on the machines, ensure that the lift machine or system is properly isolated.
- Before making any electrical connections check that
- the connecting cables are suitable for their specific application and for the relevant voltages and currents.
 - sufficiently dimensioned connecting cables, torsion, strain and shear relief, as well as anti-kink protection are provided
 - the protective conductor is connected to the earthing terminal
 - there are no foreign bodies, dirt or moisture in the terminal boxes
 - cable entries not in use and the terminal box itself are tightly sealed to prevent the ingress of dust or splashing water.



CAUTION

The insulation system of the motors is designed such that they can be connected to a inverter with a maximum DC link voltage $U_{\text{link max}}$ up to max. 700 VDC.

$U_{\text{link max}}$ is the maximum value of the DC link voltage which is only transient and approximately equivalent to the inception voltage of the braking chopper or of the energy recovery unit.

The maximum permissible rate of voltage rise (dU/dt) at the motor terminals is $4\text{ kV}/\mu\text{s}$. The overvoltage at the motor terminals must not exceed 1.56 kV. It may be necessary to use motor current filters or reactors to achieve these values.

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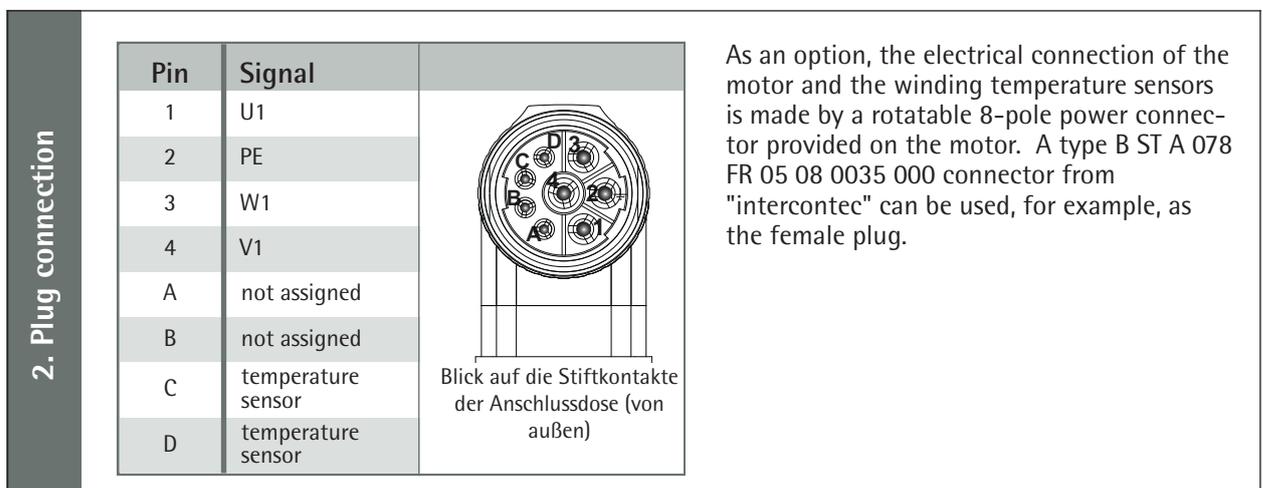
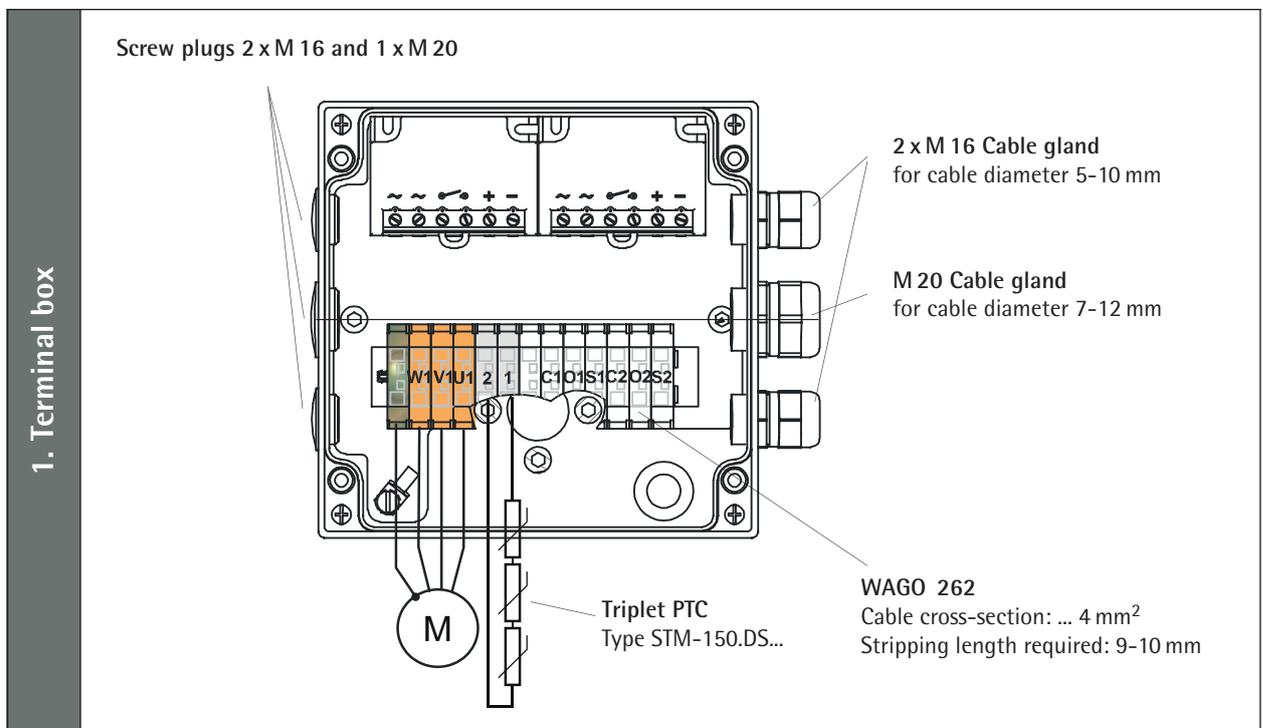
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5.2.2. Motor connection / Winding protection

- The electrical connection of the motor and the winding sensors is made in the terminal box, by power connector or by cable (standard length: 5 m).
- The motor cable must be shielded. Ensure that the cable shield contacts the frame over a large area at both ends.
- The motor phases U1, V1 and W1 must be connected correctly to the corresponding phases of the inverter; they must not be interchanged.
- We recommend using a inverter with a switching frequency of 12 kHz.
- The PTC resistor embedded in the winding must be evaluated in an appropriate manner in the control system or the frequency inverter to protect the motor from overheating.

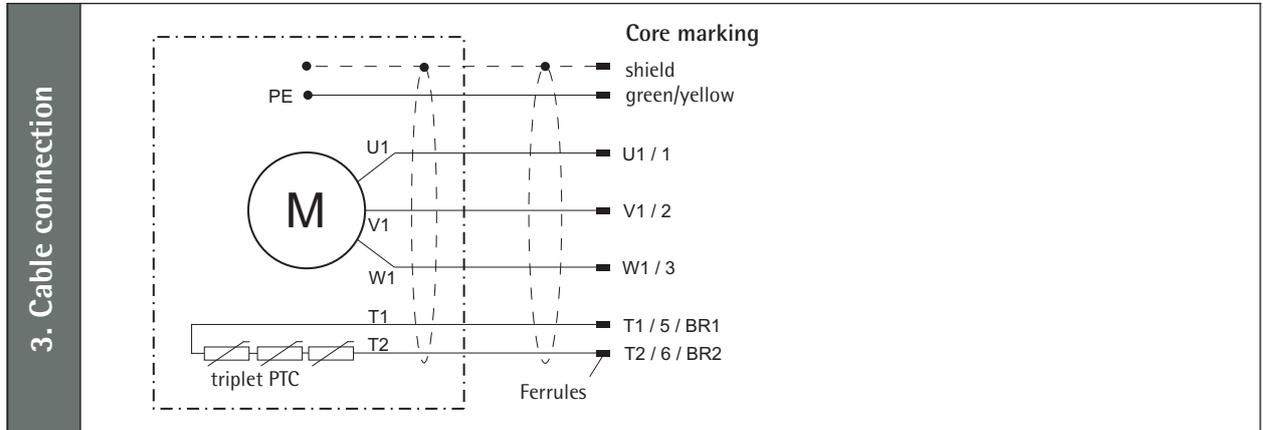


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Cable cross-section required:

The currents specified under the machine data refer to duty type S3-40%. This must be taken into account when selecting the cable cross-section required. The continuous r.m.s. value required for the selected cable is approximated from:

$$I_{\text{r.m.s. (cable)}} \approx I_N (\text{motor, S3-40\%}) / 1,58$$

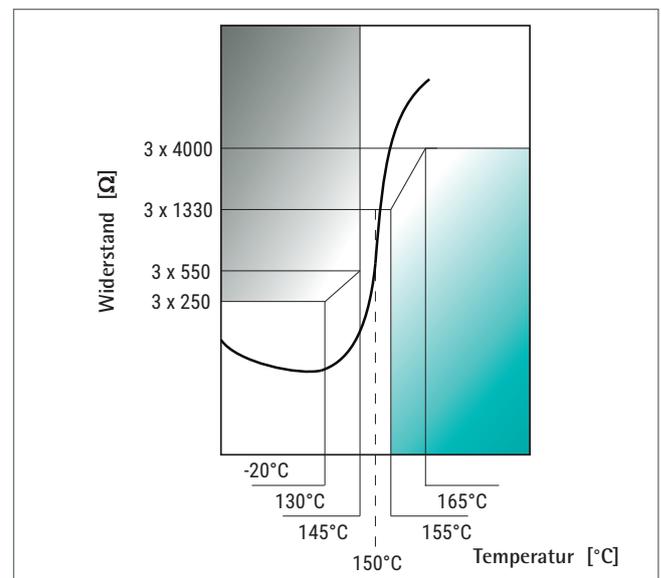
The table on the right gives the **standard values** for the current-carrying capacity of PVC cables at a maximum ambient temperature of 40°C.

Cable cross-section required	Permissible max. current (r.m.s. value)	Permissible max. motor current I_N (S3 - 40%)
1.0 mm ²	13.1 A	20.7 A
1.5 mm ²	15.7 A	24.8 A
2.5 mm ²	22.6 A	35.7 A
4.0 mm ²	29.6 A	46.7 A

PTC thermistors

The maximum operating voltage of the PTC thermistors is not allowed to exceed 25 V DC

To achieve the maximum precision, the measurement voltage per PTC thermistor must not exceed 2.5 V DC.



Short-circuiting the motor terminals

- The motor terminals of the synchronous lift machines, type WSG, can be short-circuited, if required, to brake the lift machine faster.
- However, this is only permissible at speeds less than or equal to the rated speed of the respective motor.

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5.2.3. Speed/Position measuring system

- The basic version of the lift machines is equipped with an sendix 8.5873 SineCosine encoder from Kübler GmbH. The encoder is connected by cable (length: 10m) with open wire ends (no plug).
- Alternatively, the machines can be equipped with ECN 413 or ERN 487 encoders (from Heidenhain GmbH). We can also provide other measuring systems on request.
- Use a shielded cable to connect the Heidenhain measuring systems to the inverter system. We recommend the use of our cable sets, which can be supplied as an accessory.



The measuring system of WSG lift machines with a synchronous motor (WSG) is matched to the associated inverter. Do not change the adjustment, as this may make it impossible to use the motor. On the measuring system housing there is a label showing the "offset angle" and the inverter type.

The offset angle depends on the inverter used.



Measuring system Sendix 8.5873.HKEF.C323

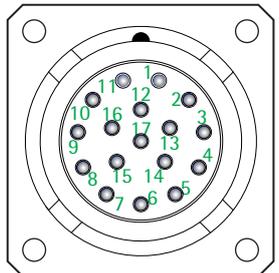
Number of sine-cosine periods per rotation: 2048
 Operating voltage: 5 V
 Data interface: BISS

Core	Signal
white	0V (Up)
brown	+V (Up)
green	Clock +
yellow	Clock -
grey	DATA +
pink	DATA -
blue	A +
red	A -
black	B +
violet	B -
grey-pink	0V (Sensor)
red-blue	+V (Sensor)
shield	shield

Measuring system ECN 413

Number of sine-cosine periods per rotation: 2048
 Operating voltage: 5 V
 Data interface: SSI or ENDAT

Pin	Signal
1	U_n Sensor
4	0V Sensor
7	U_n
8	Clock +
9	Clock -
10	0V (U_n)
11	inner shield
12	B +
13	B -
14	DATA +
15	A +
16	A -
17	DATA -



Pin contacts of flanged connector socket (exterior)

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5.2.4. Brake

- Please refer also to the operating instructions for the brake.
- The brakes are supplied with DC voltage by the overexcitation rectifiers, which are supplied separately or in the terminal box.
- Only the overexcitation rectifiers which are included in our scope of supply are to be used for the brake activation.
- Repeated switching of the brake magnets during the overexcitation period must be avoided as this will result in overloading of the brake control unit. Therefore, a minimum brake operating time of approx. 1.5 – 2 s should be maintained, especially during an inspection or commissioning drive.
- To reduce the switch-off time, switching can be effected from the DC side. However, switching must also be performed from the AC side at the same time ! (Wiring with a varistor as shown in the circuitry suggestion on page 16!)

Note on the use of DC/AC side switching:

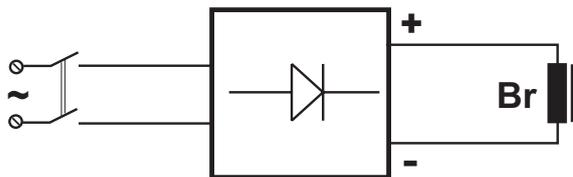
AC side switching is recommended for normal operation, since the lift machine is then decelerated in a controlled manner to zero speed and the switching noise of the brake is negligible.

When braking in the event of a breakdown (emergency stop) or during an inspection drive, the switching should be performed from the DC side, since this ensures a faster braking effect with the car being stopped earlier. We therefore recommend the use of 2 separate contactors for the brake control circuitry, one of which switches at the DC side, the other at the AC side.



AC side switching

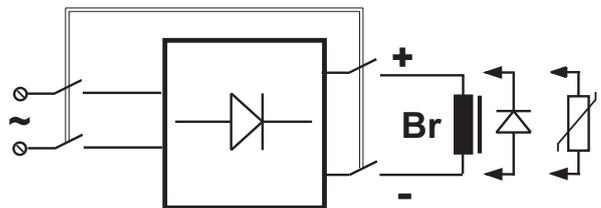
- Low-noise switching of the brake
- No protective measures required for switching contact
- Slow application of the brake.



Attention: schematic diagram!

DC side switching

- Noisy switching
- Burn-up protection for switching contact required (e.g. varistor, free-wheeling diode)
- Fast application of the brake.



Attention: schematic diagram!

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Monitoring the brakes

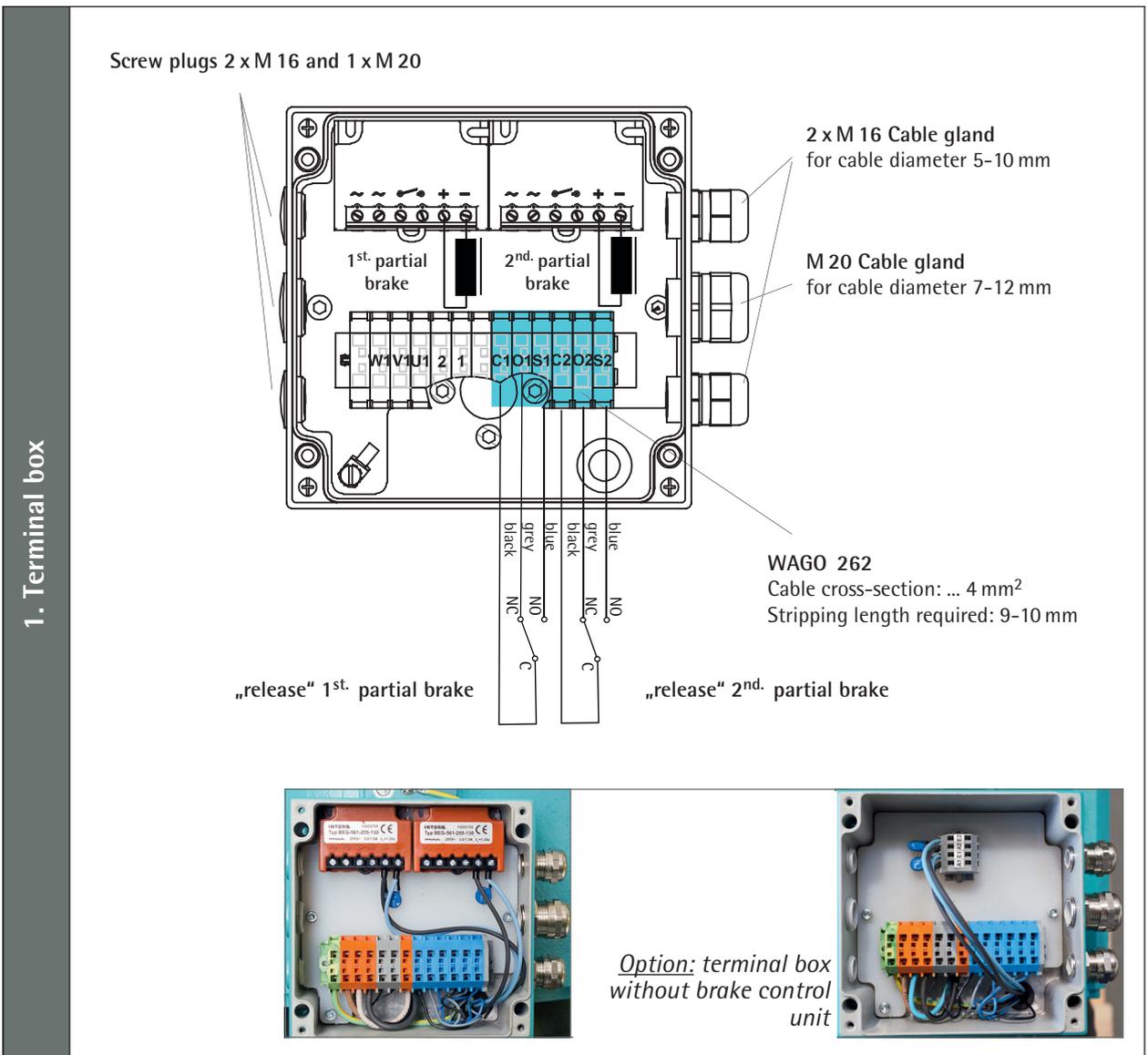
- The switching states of the brakes are monitored by means of dust-proof microswitches with gold contacts. Both the n.c. and the n.o. contact connections are available.



The microswitches must be evaluated separately for each partial brake to ensure compliance with the requirements of the type examination.

Connection of the brakes

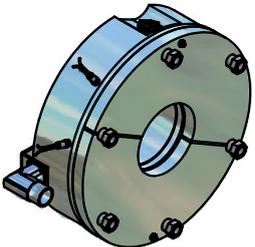
The brake solenoids, the brake control units and the monitoring contacts are connected to the mains in the terminal box, by power connector or by cable (standard length: 5 m).



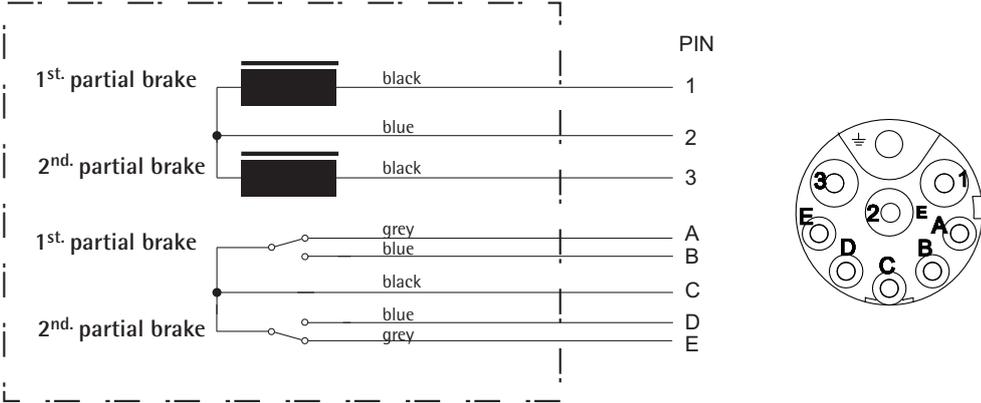
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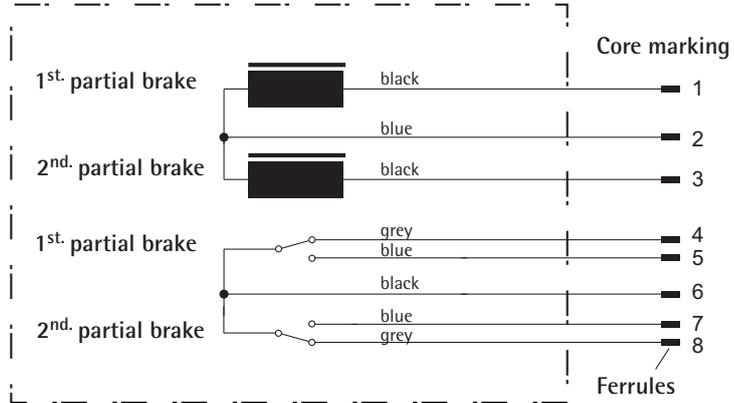
2. Plug connection



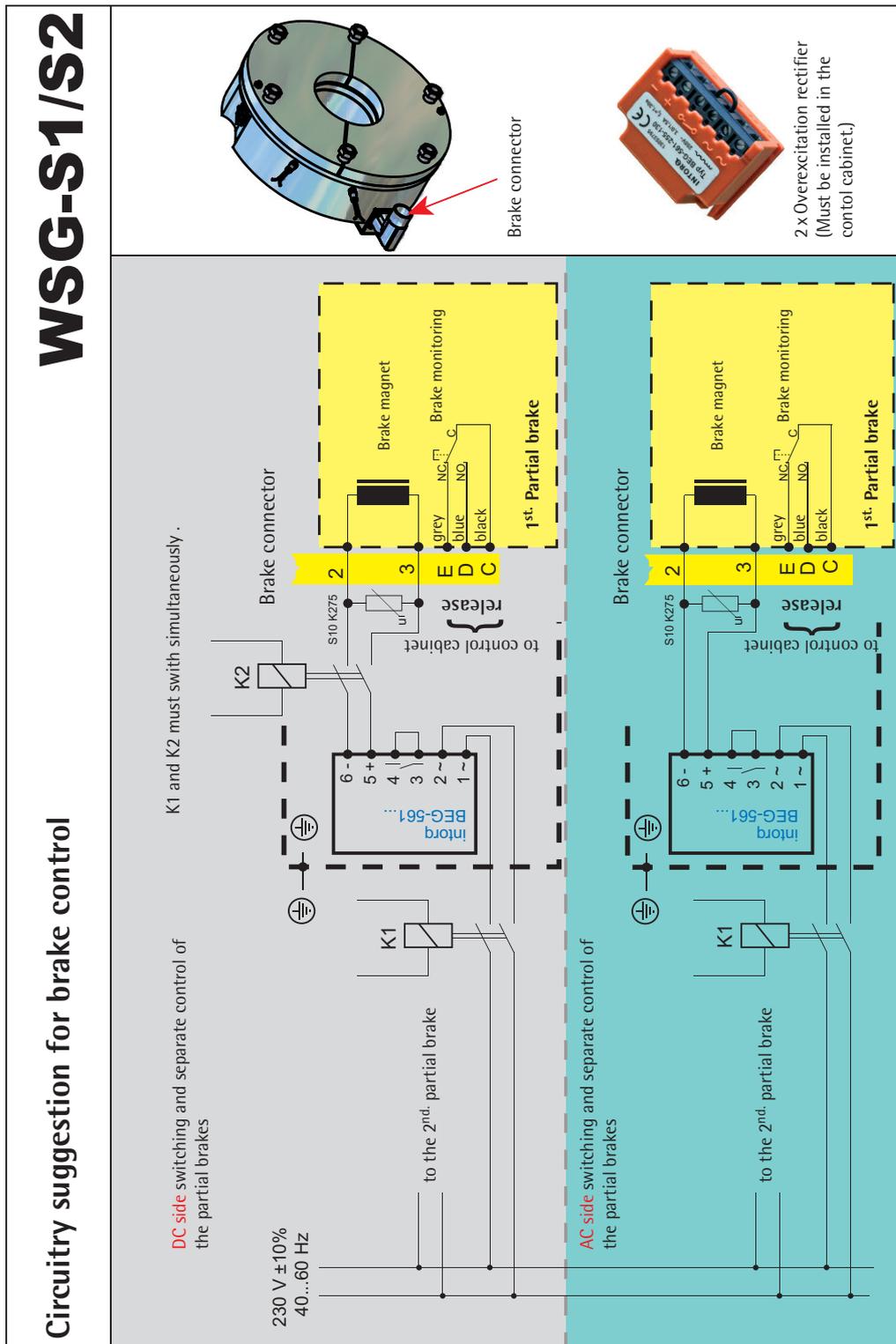
As an option, the electrical connection of the brake made by a 9-pole power connector mounted on the brake. A type B ST A 908 FR11 85 001A 000 connector from "intercontec" can be used, for example, as the female plug.



3. Cable connection



Circuitry suggestion for brake control WSG-S2



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6. Commissioning

The following points should be checked or completed:

- Check that all performance and application data specified on the name plate of the machine are consistent with your application.
- Have all securing, auxiliary and installation tools been removed from the danger area?
- Check that the lift machine is being used for its intended purpose – comply with the permissible ambient conditions.
- Check that the lift machine has been properly fastened with the fastening bolts – have the bolts been tightened to the specified torque and secured?
- Has the motor been properly connected, including the motor protection? Has the PE terminal been properly connected? Is the potential equalisation with the machine frame ensured?
- Check the proper functioning of the temperature monitoring devices (e.g. by interrupting the temperature monitoring circuit).
- Check the brake connection and the proper functioning of the brake monitoring switches.
- Ensure that the brake operates correctly; perform a brake test using one partial brake.
- Has the measuring system been properly connected?
- Check that the offset value indicated on the measuring system agrees with the value set on the inverter.
- Is the rope slip-off guard properly tightened and adjusted?



An initial function test of the motor and the brake, together with the inverter, should be performed before the ropes are put in place.

If the motors are being operated at no shaft load (no ropes put in place) for an extended period of time, abnormal noise may occur resulting from the bearing type used

Half-load test



If the motor winding is short-circuited with the control system deactivated, a speed-dependent braking torque will be produced, even at low speeds. Therefore, the short-circuiting should be deactivated during the half-load test. It is imperative for it to be reactivated after the test.

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7. Operation and maintenance

7.1. General

- The regulations concerning operation, maintenance and inspection pursuant to the applicable safety regulations for lift construction such as DIN EN 81-20, DIN EN 81-50, LD 2014/33/EU and other relevant regulations are to be strictly observed.
- The operator is responsible for ensuring that the motor is installed properly and in accordance with the safety requirements, as well as for its inspection and maintenance as specified in the applicable regulations.
- The proper maintenance of gearless lift machines requires adequately trained specialist personnel and special devices and tools.
- Repairs other than those described in these operating instructions are not to be carried out by the lift fitter/maintenance technician for liability reasons.

Bolt/screw tightening torques

- When performing any work on the machine or replacing parts, make sure that the specified bolt/screw strength class and the tightening torques are observed (see table).
- Secure the bolts/screws with "omnifit 100" or a similar product against accidental loosening.

Dimension	Tightening torque [Nm]		
	8.8	10.9	12.9
Strength class	8.8	10.9	12.9
M4	2,8	4,1	4,8
M5	5,5	8,1	9,5
M6	9,6	14	16
M8	23	34	40
M10	46	67	79
M12	79	115	135
M16	195	290	340
M20	395	560	660
M24	680	970	1150

7.2. Maintenance intervals

Check the brake air gap	every six months	see the brake operating instructions
Check the proper functioning of the brakes and the brake monitoring switches	every six months	see the brake operating instructions
Check the bearing noise	every six months	
Regrease the bearings	see section 7.3	
Check the traction sheave for wear	every six months	
Make a visual check of the fasteningbolts/screws on the frame, brake and traction sheave	every six months	see section 7.1
Check the electrical cables	every six months	see section 5.2.
Check the rope slip-off guard	every six months	
Check the guards and safety devices for their condition and safe functioning	every six months	
Clean the external machine surfaces	as required	

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7.3. Regreasing the bearings

The anti-friction bearings have been provided with a grease filling at the factory that is sufficient for the planned service life of the machine. Under normal operating conditions, regreasing is not required or recommended.

7.4. Replacing the traction sheave



WARNING

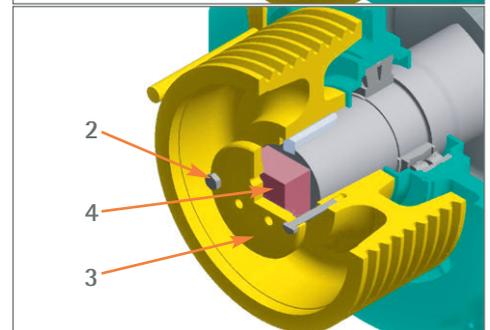
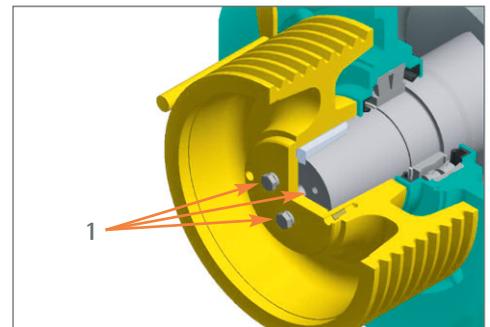
The traction sheave can work loose if it is not properly installed.

Necessary tools

- Hoisting equipment
- Torque wrench (M 8)
- Spacer (4...7 mm)
- Cleaning cloth

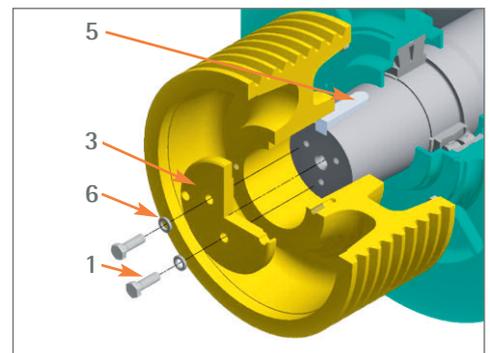
Disassembly

- Disconnect the system and safeguard against accidental restarting.
- Secure the car and the counter-weight.
- Remove the rope slip-off guards and the rope guards, if provided.
- Relieve the load on the traction sheave; remove the ropes.
- Support the traction sheave by means of a hoisting gear.
- Remove the three M 8 bolts (1) at the pressure disc and the pressure disc itself.
- Insert two fastening bolts (2) into the outer hole circle of the pressure disc (3) and into the traction sheave.
- Insert a 4–7 mm spacer (4) between the pressure disc and the shaft journal.
- Pull off the traction sheave from the tapered shaft seats by tightening the bolts evenly.



Assembly

- Clean the traction sheave and the motor shaft.
- Support the traction sheave by means of a hoisting gear.
- Insert the feather key (5) into the shaft end.
- Slide the traction sheave onto the motor shaft.
- Fit the pressure disc (3) to the traction sheave and fasten it using three pairs of NORD-LOCK washers (6) and M 8-10.9 bolts (1). Tighten the bolts alternately around the circle in three torque steps (10, 20 and 30 Nm) as far as they will go. **Tightening torque: 30 Nm**
- Replace the ropes and reinstall the rope slip-off guard.



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7.5. Emergency evacuation



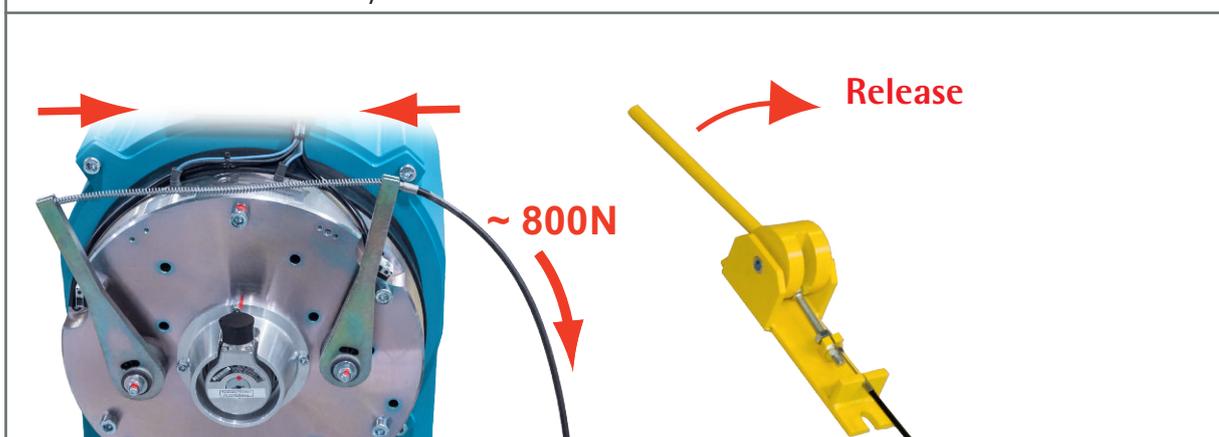
DANGER

All actions for evacuation in case of emergency have to be done by qualified service personnel.

Manually operated evacuation in case of emergency

- The brakes can be opened manually by using the lifting levers (option)

Brake manual release remotely controlled:



- Is the brake opened manually, the cabin moves in the direction of the higher weight. In case of balance, the cabin has to be weighted down with suitable additional mass.
- The motor winding has to be short-circuited via the motor contactors. With the short circuit the motor creates a brake torque, which is dependent on the motor speed. This prevents an uncontrolled acceleration of the elevator.
- It is possible that the brake torque which is created by the motor short circuit is not enough to limit the speed of the elevator. Therefore the cabin speed has to be observed carefully during the evacuation and if needed, the evacuation has to be stopped.
- When the cabin has reached the next floor, the manually opened brake is closed again. The rescue of the trapped persons in the cabin can begin.



WARNING

When the evacuation is finished, the initial state has to be restored. Especially the lever extensions have to be removed.

Electrically operated evacuation in case of emergency

- The electrical opening of the brakes is done using the power grid or an UPS.
- The operating instructions of the controller, the inverter or the evacuation unit with UPS have to be followed!

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7.6. Testing the brake system to EN 81



The brake system should be tested with the car about halfway down the shaft. If any motor short-circuit connections have been made, these should be deactivated so that the brake effect can be tested independently.

Overload

- The brake system should be tested by interrupting the power supply to the motor and brake system with the car moving downward at rated speed and 1.25 times the rated load. The brake system must be capable of decelerating the car.

Failure of a brake

- If one brake fails, the brake system must still be capable of decelerating the car sufficiently during its downward travel at rated load and rated speed.
- When simulating the failure of one brake, the other brakes must be kept open separately, even if the safety circuit is open. This should be done using suitable electric circuitry or by hand.
- This state must not be maintained in the long term!
- Observe the lift during this test. If it does not decelerate, close the open brake circuit immediately.

Separate operation of the individual brakes

- The only method by which the partial brakes can be released separately is through electrical control. The brakes can be activated/deactivated quickly using individual control buttons.

Monitoring the brakes

- Check the brake monitoring switches individually. No car travel must be permitted if a microswitch signal is missing or a wrong signal operates.

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7.7. Replacing the measuring system

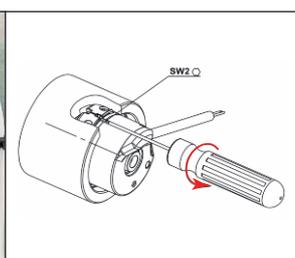
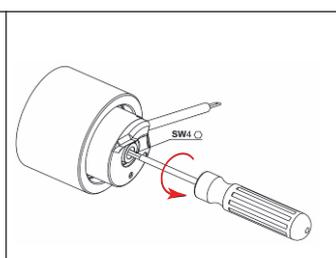
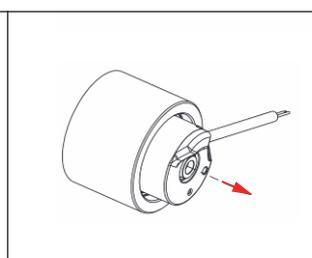
The measuring system is only accessible from the rear side of the motor.

See the mounting instructions for the Kübler encoder.

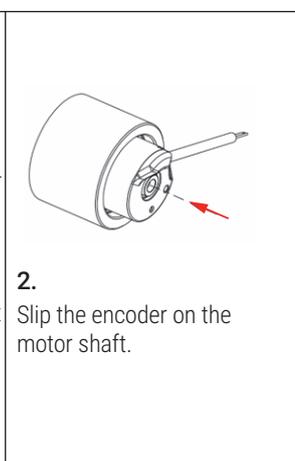
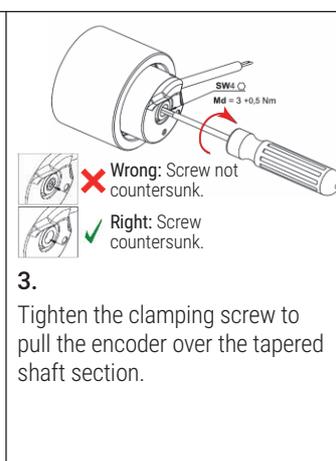
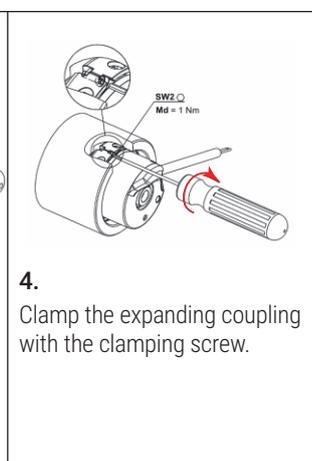
Disassemble the measuring system only if this is necessary because of a defect. Remember to readjust the offset value after reassembly (see the inverter operating instructions).



Disassembly

			
<p>1. Remove the measurement system connector (if used).</p>	<p>2. Unscrew the clamping screw until the clamping becomes loose.</p>	<p>3. Loosen the clamping screw.</p>	<p>4. Loosen the clamping screw until the encoder shaft is completely removed from the motor shaft.</p>

Assembly

<p>1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the true running on the stud of the motor shaft (permissible runout max. 0.02 mm). • Clean the stud and the measuring system shaft end; do not grease them. 	 <p>2. Slip the encoder on the motor shaft.</p>	 <p>3. Tighten the clamping screw to pull the encoder over the tapered shaft section.</p>	 <p>4. Clamp the expanding coupling with the clamping screw.</p>
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7.8. Trouble shooting

Fault	Possible cause	Remedy
Motor does not start, operates out of control or develops no torque	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motor not connected in proper phase sequence • Measuring system not properly connected • Converter parametrisation incorrect • EMC disturbance • Measuring system offset angle incorrectly set • Measuring system defective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect motor correctly • Connect measuring system correctly • Check inverter parametrisation • Carry out shielding and earthing measures as described by the inverter manufacturer • Check measuring system offset angle • Replace measuring system
Motor noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bearing defective • Converter parametrisation incorrect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify customer service • Check inverter parametrisation
Braking system does not release	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Braking system is not supplied with voltage • Brake magnet voltage too low • Brake shoes mechanically blocked • Overexcitation rectifier defective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check electrical connection • Check braking voltage supply voltage • Remove mechanical blocking • Replace overexcitation rectifier
Delay in braking system release	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overexcitation rectifier defective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace overexcitation rectifier
Braking system does not engage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brake shoe mechanically blocked 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove mechanical blocking
Delay in engaging of braking system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Switch-off time too short with AC side switching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brake control using DC side switching of the overexcitation rectifier
Brake makes loud switching noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DC side switching of the brake in "normal operation" • Brake air gap too large 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change over to brake control by AC side switching in "normal operation" • Adjust brake air gap
Braking torque too low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brake friction surface or brake linings dirty. • Foreign bodies between friction surface and brake lining • Brake friction surface or brake lining have come into contact with oily or greasy materials • Load torque too high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean friction surface / brake linings • Remove foreign bodies • Replace brake lining, clean brake drum thoroughly • Reduce load torque

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8. Type code

Example:	W	S	G-	S2	.	1	-	0	E	19	/	32A	-	DF
	W	S	G-	S2	.	Z3	-	X1	X2	X3 X4	/	X5 X6 X7	-	X8 X9

Customer specific identifier

S = Synchronous motor

G = gearless

U = gearless; UL-CSA approved

Frame size

Z3: Overall length:

2 overall lengths are available;
 identified by: 1, 2

X1: Customer specific identifier

X2: Motor voltage:

E: serie „ECO“, suitable for inverter supply using a link voltage of 500 620 V

X3 X4: Rated speed:

e.g. 07: 75 min^{-1} (with $D_T = 320 \text{ mm}$ $v = 0.63 \text{ m/s}$; suspension 2:1)
 11: 119 min^{-1} (with $D_T = 320 \text{ mm}$ $v = 1.0 \text{ m/s}$; suspension 2:1)
 19: 191 min^{-1} (with $D_T = 320 \text{ mm}$ $v = 1.6 \text{ m/s}$; suspension 2:1)

X5 X6 X7: Traction sheave design

(Traction sheave diameter; width, groove design, groove geometry)

X8 X9: Variant code (brake, measuring system, modifications)

DQ: dual-circuit brake; measuring system Sendix 8.5873.HKEF.C323-2048 Inkr. - BISS-Interface

DE: dual-circuit brake; measuring system ECN 413-2048 incr. - SSI-interface

DF: dual-circuit brake; measuring system ECN 413-2048 incr. - ENDAT-interface

DG: dual-circuit brake; measuring system ERN 487-2048 incr.

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9. Technical data

Duty type:	S3 - 40 % ED
Traction sheave:	dia. 240, 270, 320 or dia. 400 mm
Traction sheave hardness:	mind. 220 HB 30 formbeständige Keilrille HRC 55
Typical number of carrying ropes and dia.:	7 x dia. 8 mm
DE bearing:	self-aligning roller bearing
NDE bearing:	ball bearing
Permissible shaft load:	up to 30 kN
Drive motor:	synchronous motor
Number of pole pairs:	8
Thermal class:	155 (F)
Degree of protection:	IP 33
Overload capability:	2,4-fold (I_{max}/I_N)
Winding protection:	triple PTC 150°C

Site conditions

Max. altitude:	max. 1,000 m (derating required at higher altitudes)
Ambient temperature:	-5°C ... +40°C
Max. rel. humidity:	85 % at 20°C (no moisture condensation)

Dual-circuit fail-safe brake

Type:	BFK 464-25S
Max. braking torque:	2 x 600 Nm
Air gap s_B :	0,4±0,05 mm (new air gap)
Max. air gap s_{Bmax} :	0,6 mm
Holding voltage:	103 VDC
Holding current:	2 x 0,74 A
Overexcitation voltage:	205 VDC
Overexcitation current:	2 x 1,50 A

Brake control units

Type:	BEG-561-255-130 from Intorq GmbH (accessories)
Operating voltage	$U_N = 230 \text{ VAC } (\pm 10\%), 40... 60 \text{ Hz}$
Dimensions:	52 x 22 x 38 (w x h x l)

Brake monitoring contacts

Contact rating:	12 - 30 VDC / 0,01 - 0,1 A
Min. contact current:	10 mA
Mechanical life of contacts:	2 x 10 ⁶ switching operations

¹⁾ Reference values. Achievable nominal load depends on specific lift system data.

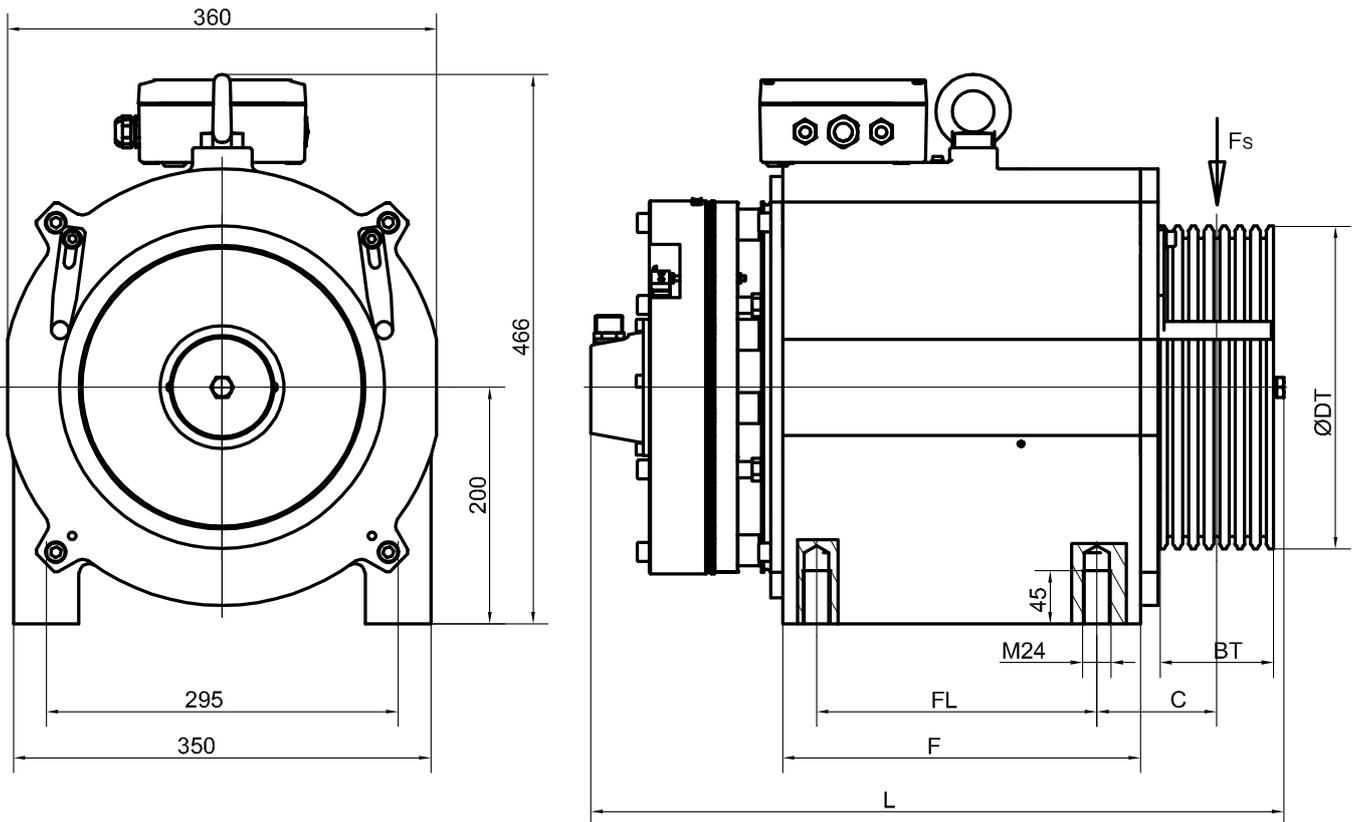
The table is applicable to an overall shaft efficiency of approx. 73..85 % (counterweight: 50 %). It lists a standard selection of machines. The lift and project data will be adapted to actual site conditions and may deviate from the above values.

motor		WSG-S2.1									WSG-S2.2											
torque S3-40%, 240 S/h	M_N [Nm]	360									500											
max. torque	M_{max} [Nm]	865									1200											
traction sheave	$\varnothing D_T$ [mm]	240	270	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	240	270	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320		
for loads up to ¹⁾	Q [kg]	1000	800	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	1350	1200	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	800		
suspension		table applies for 2:1																				
Motor currents applicable to 500...620V DC link voltage (serie „ECO“)	v [m/s]	n_N [rpm]	P_N [kW]	I_N [A]	n_N [rpm]	P_N [kW]	I_N [A]	n_N [rpm]	P_N [kW]	I_N [A]	n_N [rpm]	P_N [kW]	I_N [A]	n_N [rpm]	P_N [kW]	I_N [A]	n_N [rpm]	P_N [kW]	I_N [A]	n_N [rpm]	P_N [kW]	I_N [A]
	0,5	80	3	9,5	71	2,7	8,5	60	2,3	7,5	80	4,2	13	71	3,7	11,5	60	3,1	10	48	2,5	9
	0,63	100	3,8	11,5	89	3,4	9,5	75	2,8	8,5	100	5,2	15,5	89	4,7	13	75	3,9	11,5	60	3,1	10
	1,0	159	6	13,5	142	5,4	12,5	119	4,5	11,5	159	8,3	19,5	142	7,4	16,5	119	6,2	15,5	95	5	13
	1,6	255	9,6	22	226	8,5	19,5	191	7,2	17,5				226	11,8	26	191	10	22,5	153	8	19,5
	1,75	279	10,5	23,5	248	9,3	22	209	7,9	19,5							209	10,9	26	167	8,7	22,5
2,0																				191	10	22,5

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10. Dimension drawing



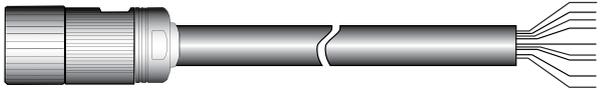
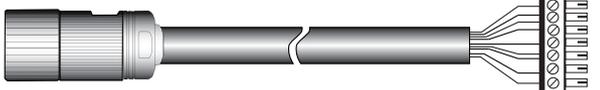
motor	WSG- Ø D _T	S2.1							S2.2						
		240		270		320		400	240		270		320		400
	B _T	95	120	95	120	105	120	105	95	120	95	120	105	120	105
	L	542	557	542	557	542	557	542	585	600	585	600	585	600	585
	F	257							300						
	FL	192							235						
	C	100,5	113	100,5	113	105,5	113	105,5	100,5	113	100,5	113	105,5	113	105,5
weight	m _G [kg]	260	263	263	266	269	275	288	275	278	278	281	284	290	303
inertia	J _G [kgm ²]	0,47	0,51	0,51	0,58	0,72	0,75	1,01	0,55	0,59	0,59	0,66	0,8	0,83	1,09
shaft loads up to	F _S [kN]	25							30						

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11. Accessories

11.1. Connecting cable for measuring systems

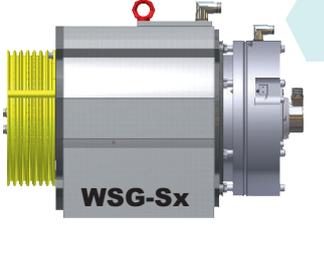
	Inverter type	recom. encoder system	recommended measurement system cable
	E-Pack Arkel ARCODE	ECN 413 (EnDat / SSI)	503 325 021 xx
	D-Pack Arkel ADrive CT unidrive SP	ECN 413 (EnDat / SSI)	502 452 021 xx
	emotron/ Dietz DSV 5445	ECN 413 (EnDat / SSI)	501 112 022 xx
	Fuji Frenic	ECN 413 (EnDat)	502 679 022 xx
	KEB F5	ECN 413 (EnDat)	502 363 022 xx
	LTi DRiVes Lust CDD 3000	ECN 413 (SSI)	505 677 022 xx
	RST Elektronik FRC	ECN 413 (EnDat)	508 752 022 xx
	GEFRAN (SIEI) AVY-L-M	ERN 487	503 499 022 xx
	Vacon NXP	ECN 413 (EnDat)	503 289 021 xx
	Yaskawa/ Omron L7 Telemecanique/ Schneider Altivar 71	ECN 413 (EnDat)	503 715 022 xx
	Ziehl-Abegg 2SY/3BF	ECN 413 (EnDat / SSI)	508 749 022 xx

xx... cable length [m]

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11.2. Cable set for motor and brake

<p>Motor cable set Terminal box</p>	 <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="576 524 1453 658"> <p>motor cable</p> <p>503 458 A21-xx</p> <p>T1 T2 PE u v w</p> </div> <div data-bbox="794 680 1453 887"> <p>brake cable (magnet)</p> <p>503 459-xx-1</p> <p>brake cable (monitoring)</p> <p>503 459-xx-2</p> </div> </div> <p>A = 1: 1,5mm² (I_{S3-40%} < 25A) A = 2: 2,5mm² (I_{S3-40%} < 35A) A = 4: 4,0mm² (I_{S3-40%} < 47A)</p> <p>xx - cable length [m] 05 - 5 m; 10 - 10 m; 15 - 15 m;</p>																																		
<p>Motor cable set Connector - standard</p>	 <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="576 1039 1453 1173"> <p>motor cable</p> <p>503 120 A21-xx</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pin</th> <th>Ader / wire</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1 (U1)</td><td>No. 1</td></tr> <tr><td>4 (V1)</td><td>No. 2</td></tr> <tr><td>3 (W1)</td><td>No. 3</td></tr> <tr><td>PE</td><td>gn/ge / gn/ye</td></tr> <tr><td>C (T1)</td><td>No. 5 / BR1 / BRK</td></tr> <tr><td>D (T2)</td><td>No. 6 / BR2 / BRK</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <div data-bbox="794 1196 1453 1352"> <p>brake cable</p> <p>503 121 011-xx</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pin</th> <th>Ader / wire</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>No. 1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>No. 2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>No. 3</td></tr> <tr><td>PE</td><td>gn/ge / gn/ye</td></tr> <tr><td>A</td><td>No. 4</td></tr> <tr><td>B</td><td>No. 5</td></tr> <tr><td>C</td><td>No. 6</td></tr> <tr><td>D</td><td>No. 7</td></tr> <tr><td>E</td><td>No. 8</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> </div> <p>A = 1: 1,5mm² (I_{S3-40%} < 25A) A = 2: 2,5mm² (I_{S3-40%} < 35A)</p> <p>xx - cable length [m] 05 - 5 m; 10 - 10 m; 15 - 15 m;</p>	Pin	Ader / wire	1 (U1)	No. 1	4 (V1)	No. 2	3 (W1)	No. 3	PE	gn/ge / gn/ye	C (T1)	No. 5 / BR1 / BRK	D (T2)	No. 6 / BR2 / BRK	Pin	Ader / wire	1	No. 1	2	No. 2	3	No. 3	PE	gn/ge / gn/ye	A	No. 4	B	No. 5	C	No. 6	D	No. 7	E	No. 8
Pin	Ader / wire																																		
1 (U1)	No. 1																																		
4 (V1)	No. 2																																		
3 (W1)	No. 3																																		
PE	gn/ge / gn/ye																																		
C (T1)	No. 5 / BR1 / BRK																																		
D (T2)	No. 6 / BR2 / BRK																																		
Pin	Ader / wire																																		
1	No. 1																																		
2	No. 2																																		
3	No. 3																																		
PE	gn/ge / gn/ye																																		
A	No. 4																																		
B	No. 5																																		
C	No. 6																																		
D	No. 7																																		
E	No. 8																																		
<p>Motor cable set Connector - halogen free cable</p>	 <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="576 1554 1453 1688"> <p>motor cable</p> <p>508 828 A21-xx</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pin</th> <th>Ader / wire</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1 (U1)</td><td>No. 1</td></tr> <tr><td>4 (V1)</td><td>No. 2</td></tr> <tr><td>3 (W1)</td><td>No. 3</td></tr> <tr><td>PE</td><td>gn/ge / gn/ye</td></tr> <tr><td>C (T1)</td><td>No. 5 / BR1 / BRK</td></tr> <tr><td>D (T2)</td><td>No. 6 / BR2 / BRK</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <div data-bbox="794 1711 1453 1868"> <p>brake cable</p> <p>508 829 011-xx</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pin</th> <th>Ader / wire</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>No. 1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>No. 2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>No. 3</td></tr> <tr><td>PE</td><td>gn/ge / gn/ye</td></tr> <tr><td>A</td><td>No. 4</td></tr> <tr><td>B</td><td>No. 5</td></tr> <tr><td>C</td><td>No. 6</td></tr> <tr><td>D</td><td>No. 7</td></tr> <tr><td>E</td><td>No. 8</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> </div> <p>A = 1: 1,5mm² (I_{S3-40%} < 25A) A = 2: 2,5mm² (I_{S3-40%} < 35A)</p> <p>xx - cable length [m] 05 - 5 m; 10 - 10 m; 15 - 15 m;</p> <p>Halogen-free cable !</p>	Pin	Ader / wire	1 (U1)	No. 1	4 (V1)	No. 2	3 (W1)	No. 3	PE	gn/ge / gn/ye	C (T1)	No. 5 / BR1 / BRK	D (T2)	No. 6 / BR2 / BRK	Pin	Ader / wire	1	No. 1	2	No. 2	3	No. 3	PE	gn/ge / gn/ye	A	No. 4	B	No. 5	C	No. 6	D	No. 7	E	No. 8
Pin	Ader / wire																																		
1 (U1)	No. 1																																		
4 (V1)	No. 2																																		
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1	No. 1																																		
2	No. 2																																		
3	No. 3																																		
PE	gn/ge / gn/ye																																		
A	No. 4																																		
B	No. 5																																		
C	No. 6																																		
D	No. 7																																		
E	No. 8																																		

Gearless Lift Machine

WSG-S2.1/2

Operating Instructions

Code GM.8.003287.EN
Date 04.12.2017
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11.3. Brake manual release

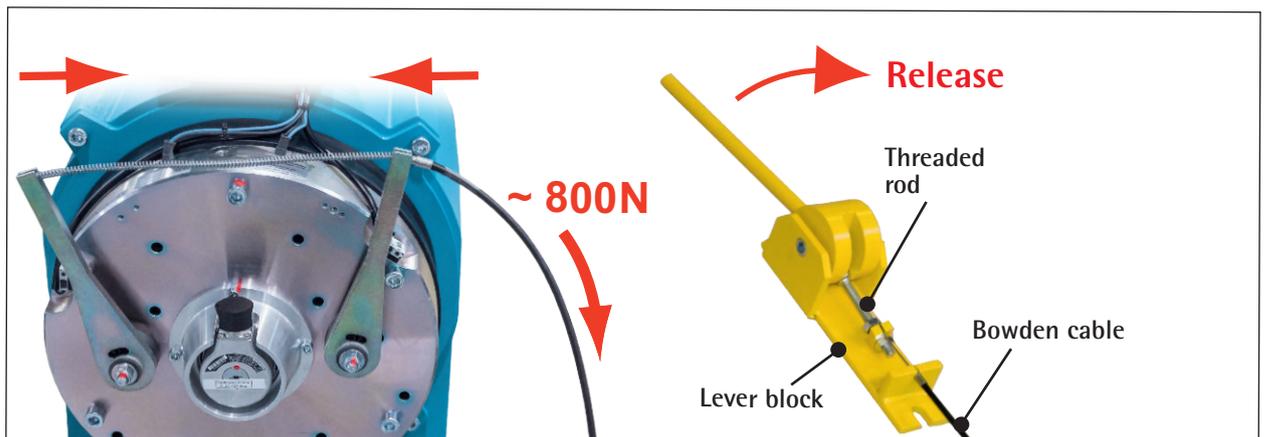
The brake can be fitted with a manual brake releasing device on customer request.

The necessary manual release lever including the Bowden cable for releasing can be delivered, if required. The standard length of the Bowden cable is 3 m. Other lengths on request.

Installation:

Install the manual brake releasing device with the brake disconnected from the power supply.

- Lock the car and the counterweight. Ensure that the required safety measures are observed for the lift system. (Motor and brake are de-energized.)
- Install the lever block.
- Insert the Bowden cable into the brake lever and the lever block . Adjusting of the Bowden cable on the lever block with the assistance of threaded rod. (Do not actuate the lever block !)
- Perform a functional test (at least three times).



The Bowden cable has to be installed in wide arcs only (bending radius > 0.5 m, if possible). Put no loops !
An individual brake circuit can only be released electrically.

Gearless Lift Machine

WSG-S2.1/2

Operating Instructions

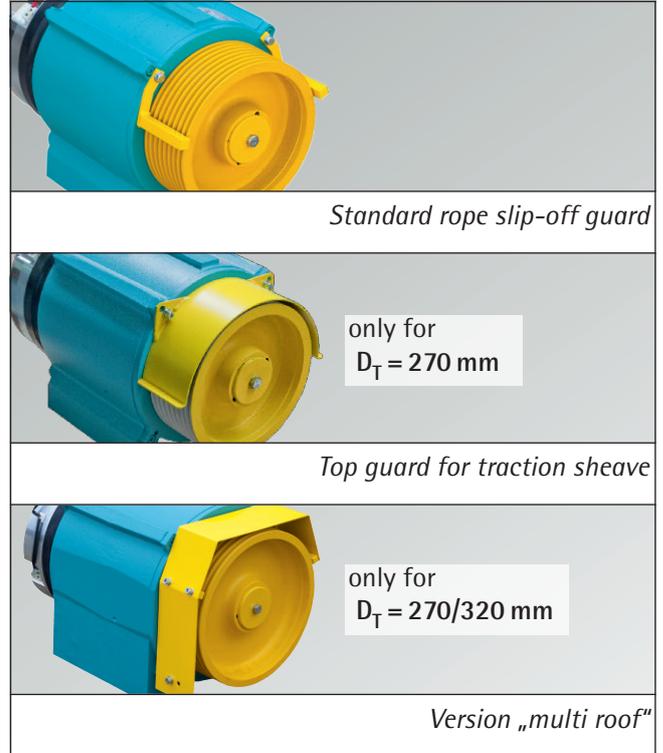
Code GM.8.003287.EN
 Date 04.12.2017
 Version 0.16
 Page 30

11.4. Rope guards

The standard version of the WSG-S2 is equipped with the rope slip-off guard (5) (see figure "Machine cross-section" on page 6).

In addition, we offer a guard version as shown in the figure "Top guard for traction sheave". This top guard has the double function of a rope slip-off guard and protection of the traction sheave.

Alternatively a version „multi roof“ is available.



Gearless Lift Machine
WSG-S2.1/2
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12. Spare parts

Item	Part	Description
Motor		
01	traction sheave	acc. machine nameplate type code X5 X6 X7
02	Measuring system (depending on spec.)	ECN 413 / SSI / 2048 incr. / clamping ring ECN 413 / ENDAT / 2048 Inkr. / clamping ring ERN 487 / 2048 Inkr. / clamping ring
Brake system		
04	Overexcitation rectifier	BEG-561-255-130
05	Micro switch (brake monitoring)	ET 37 74 210 0807
06		



WITTUR Electric
Drives GmbH



EU-Konformitätserklärung EU Declaration of Conformity

im Sinne der EU-Richtlinie Niederspannung (2014/35/EU)
as defined by the EU Low Voltage Directive (2014/35/EU)

Der Hersteller
The manufacturer

WITTUR Electric Drives GmbH
Offenburger Straße 3
D-01189 Dresden
Deutschland / Germany

erklärt hiermit, dass die folgenden Produkte
certifies that the following products

Produktbezeichnung:
Product designation:

Asynchronmotoren DS□ 1, DS□ 3
Asynchronous motors

Synchronmotoren DS□ 2, DS□ 4, DG□ 4, DU□ 4, DG□ 6, DU□ 6, G□ 8, R□ 8, WGG, WS□
Synchronous motors

Sondermotoren 4HX, 6PX, QPX
Custom-made motors

den Bestimmungen der EU-Richtlinie 2014/35/EU entsprechen.
are in conformity with the specification of the EU Directive 2014/35/EU.

Erklärung zur EMV-Richtlinie (2014/30/EU)

Bei Netzbetrieb an sinusförmiger Wechselspannung erfüllen die Motoren die Anforderungen der EU-Richtlinie „Elektromagnetische Verträglichkeit“ 2014/30/EU unter Berücksichtigung der Normen EN 61000-6-1...4.

Statement relating to EMC Directive (2014/30/EU)

When connected to a sinus-shaped a.c. voltage system, the motors conform to the requirements of the EC Directive "Electromagnetic compatibility" 2014/30/EU, including those specified in standards EN 61000-6-1...4.

Folgende Normen sind angewandt:
The following standards are in use:

EN / IEC 60 204-1: Sicherheit von Maschinen; Elektrische Ausrüstung von Maschinen;
Teil 1: Allg. Anforderungen
Safety of machinery - Electrical equipment of machines. Part 1: General requirements

EN / IEC 60 034: Drehende elektrische Maschinen
Rotating electrical machines

EN ISO 12 100: Sicherheit von Maschinen - Allgemeine Gestaltungsleitsätze,
Risikobeurteilung und Risikominimierung
Safety of machinery - General principles for design, risk assessment and risk reduction

Dresden, 2016-10-27

(Ort, Datum)
(Place, date)


Markus Weber
Geschäftsführer
Managing Director


Steffen Mann
Leiter Entwicklung/Konstruktion
Head of Development/Construction



Industrie Service

**Mehr Sicherheit.
Mehr Wert.**

Report on the review of calculation documents

Customer: WITTUR Electric Drives GmbH
Offenburger Strasse 3
01189 Dresden

Subject of inspection: Traction sheave shaft for lift machines,
types xSG-S2.1 and xSG-S2.2 with conical
shaft end

Inspection order: Review of the traction sheave shaft calculation

Specification: DIN 743
Shafts and axles; calculation of load capacity

Scope:

- Review of the calculations to ensure compliance with the specification
- Review of the calculation results
- Review of the calculation documents to ensure compliance with the data in the drawings

Inspector: Dipl.-Ing. Thoralf Mührel
Technical Expert

Datum: 02.04.2013

Unsere Zeichen:
IS-FT1-DRE/Dmü

Dokument:
xSG-S2.1_2_Ko_en.docx

Das Dokument besteht aus
2 Seiten.
Seite 1 von 2





1. Calculation documents

The following technical documents were to be reviewed:

- Calculation documents S2FE0313.DOC pages 1 to 5 dated 12/03/2013, incl. Annexes 1.
- Drawing no. 512 665 (Revision Äm 28/12, 26/01/2012).

2. Technical data

The data which are of relevance to the calculation are specified as follows in the calculation document S2FE0313.DOC :

– max. shaft load (center traction sheave):	30.0 kN
– max. magnetic pull:	1.7 kN
– load torque:	1050.0 Nm
– emergency brake torque:	1200.0 Nm
– traction sheave weight:	24.0 kg
– rotor weight:	51.0 kg
– brake weight:	10.0 kg

3. Results of the review

The calculations submitted were drawn up in compliance with the specification.

The values determined in the safety verification calculation were confirmed by performing a control calculation.

The data in drawing no. 512 665 comply with the values relevant for the calculation.

4. Comments

The review did not cover verification of the rotor hub/shaft, traction sheave/shaft and key shrink fits, or of the bearing life.

The Inspector

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Thoralf Mührel'.

Thoralf Mührel



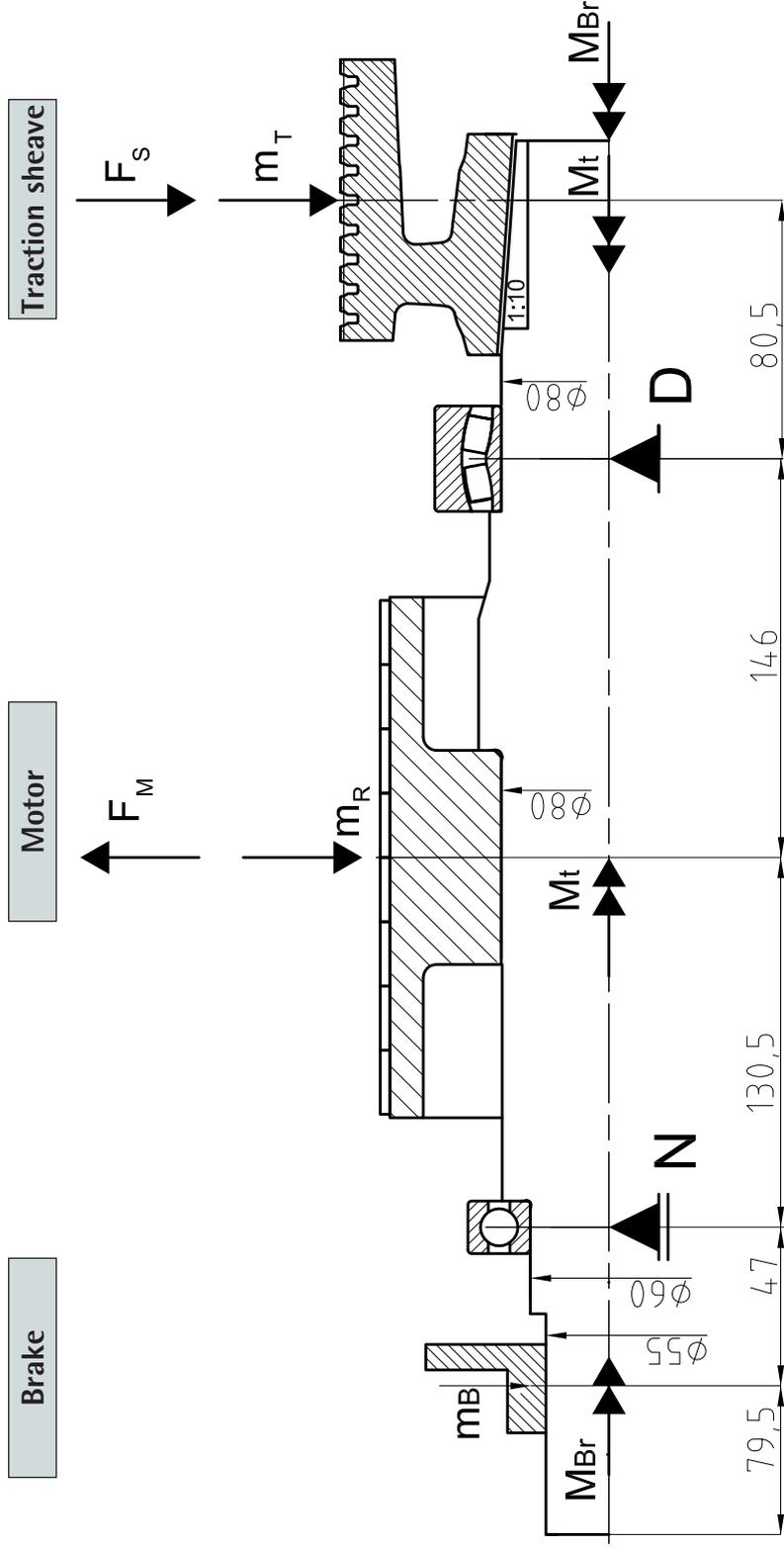
Technical information 02-04/2013

Re:

WSG-S2.1/2

Traction sheave shaft

(Annex - calculation of the shaft)



Werkstoff: Stahl DIN EN 10083-1 - 42CrMo4
Denticulation: steel DIN EN 10083-1 - 42CrMo4



WITTUR Electric
Drives GmbH

Offenburger Str. 3
01189 Dresden
Germany

info@wittur-edrives.de
www.wittur-edrives.de

Phone: +49 (0) 351 40 44-0
Fax: +49 (0) 351 40 44-111

M.S. 05.04.2013



EU TYPE-EXAMINATION CERTIFICATE

According to Annex IV, Part A of 2014/33/EU Directive

Certificate No.:	EU-BD 851
Certification Body of the Notified Body:	TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH Westendstr. 199 80686 Munich - Germany Identification No. 0036
Certificate Holder:	INTORQ GmbH & Co. KG Wülmser Weg 5 31855 Aerzen - Germany
Manufacturer of the Test Sample: <small>(Manufacturer of Serial Production – see Enclosure)</small>	INTORQ GmbH & Co. KG Wülmser Weg 5 31855 Aerzen - Germany
Product:	Braking device acting on the shaft of the traction sheave, as part of the protection device against overspeed for the car moving in upwards direction and braking element against unintended car movement
Type:	BFK464-25S BFK464-25S.1
Directive:	2014/33/EU
Reference Standards:	EN 81-20:2014 EN 81-50:2014 EN 81-1:1998+A3:2009
Test Report:	EU-BD 851 of 2016-03-18
Outcome:	The safety component conforms to the essential health and safety requirements of the mentioned Directive as long as the requirements of the annex of this certificate are kept.
Date of Issue:	2016-03-18
Date of Validity:	from 2016-04-20

Werner Rau
Werner Rau
Certification Body "lifts and cranes"



Annex to the EC Type-Examination Certificate No. EU-BD 851 of 2016-03-18



Industrie Service

1 Scope of application

1.1 Use as braking device – part of the the protection device against overspeed for the car moving in upwards direction – permissible brake torques and tripping rotary speeds

1.1.1 Permissible brake torque when the braking device acts on the shaft of the traction sheave while the car is moving upwards

Type	Nominal brake torque* [Nm]	Maximum tripping rotary speed of the traction sheave [rpm]
BFK464-25S.1	2 x 500 = 1000	455
BFK464-25S	2 x 600 = 1200	800

1.1.2 Maximum tripping speed of the overspeed governor and maximum rated speed of the lift

The maximum tripping speed of the overspeed governor and the maximum rated speed of the lift must be calculated on the basis of the traction sheave's maximum tripping rotary speed as outlined above taking into account traction sheave diameter and car suspension.

$$v = \frac{D_{TS} \times \pi \times n}{60 \times i}$$

v = Tripping (rated) speed (m/s)
 D_{TS} = Diameter of the traction sheave from rope's center to rope's center (m)
 π = 3,14
 n = Rotary speed (rpm)
 i = Ratio of the car suspension

1.2 Use as braking element – part of the protection device against unintended car movement (acting in up and down direction) – permissible brake torques, tripping rotary speeds and characteristics

1.2.1 Nominal brake torques and response times with relation to a brand-new brake element

Type	Nominal brake torque* [Nm]	Maximum tripping rotary speed [rpm]	Maximum response times** [ms]		
			without / with overexcitation	t_{10}	t_{50}
BFK464-25S.1	2 x 500 = 1000	455	89 / 105	115 / 137	141 / 169
BFK464-25S	2 x 600 = 1200	800	52 / 63	90 / 106	129 / 149

Interim values can be interpolated

Explanations:

* **Nominal brake torque:** Brake torque assured for installation operation by the safety component manufacturer.

** **Response times:** t_x time difference between the drop of the braking power until establishing X% of the nominal brake torque, t_{50} optionally calculated $t_{50} = (t_{10} + t_{90})/2$ or value taken from the examination recording

1.2.2 Assigned execution features

Type of powering / deactivation	continuous current / continuous current end
Brake control	parallel
Nominal air gap	0.45 mm
Damping elements	YES
Overexcitation	2-fold non-release voltage

**Annex to the EC Type-Examination Certificate
No. EU-BD 851 of 2016-03-18**



2 Conditions

- 2.1 Above mentioned safety component represents only a part at the protection device against over-speed for the car moving in upwards direction and unintended car movement. Only in combination with a detecting and triggering component in accordance with the standard (two separate components also possible), which must be subjected to an own type-examination, can the system created fulfil the requirements for a protection device.
- 2.2 The installer of a lift must create an examination instruction to fulfil the overall concept, add it to the lift documentation and provide any necessary tools or measuring devices, which allow a safe examination (e. g. with closed shaft doors).
- 2.3 The manufacturer of the drive unit must provide calculation evidence that the connection traction sheave – shaft – brake disc and the shaft itself is sufficiently safe, if the brake disc is not a direct component of the traction sheave (e. g. casted on). The shaft itself has to be statically supported in two points.
The calculation evidence must be enclosed with the technical documentation of the lift.
- 2.4 The setting of the brake torque has to be secured against unauthorized adjustment (e. g. sealing lacquer).
- 2.5 The identification drawing no. 5020056 or 5020067 or 5020076 or 5020078 or 5020079 including stamp dated 2016-03-18 shall be included to the EU type-examination for the identification and information of the general construction and operation and distinctness of the approved type.
- 2.6 The EU type-examination certificate may only be used in combination with the corresponding annex and enclosure (List of authorized manufacturer of the serial production). The enclosure will be updated immediately after any change by the certification holder.

3 Remarks

- 3.1 In the scope of this type-examination it was found out, that the brake device also functions as a brake for normal operation, is designed as a redundant system and therefore meets the requirements to be used also as a part of the protection device against overspeed for the car moving in upwards direction and as braking element as part of the protection device against unintended car movement.
- 3.2 Checking whether the requirements as per section 5.9.2.2 of EN 81-20:2014 (D) have been complied with is not part of this type examination.
- 3.3 Other requirements of the standard, such as reduction of brake moment respectively brake force due to wear or operational caused changes of traction are not part of this type examination.
- 3.4 This EU type-examination certificate was issued according to the following standards:
– EN 81-1:1998 + A3:2009 (D), Annex F.7 and F.8
– EN 81-20:2014 (D), part 5.6.6.11, 5.6.7.13
– EN 81-50:2014 (D), part 5.7 and 5.8
- 3.5 A revision of this EU type-examination certificate is inevitable in case of changes or additions of the above mentioned standards or of changes of state of the art.

**Enclosure to the EU Type-Examination Certificate
No. EU-BD 851 of 2016-03-18**

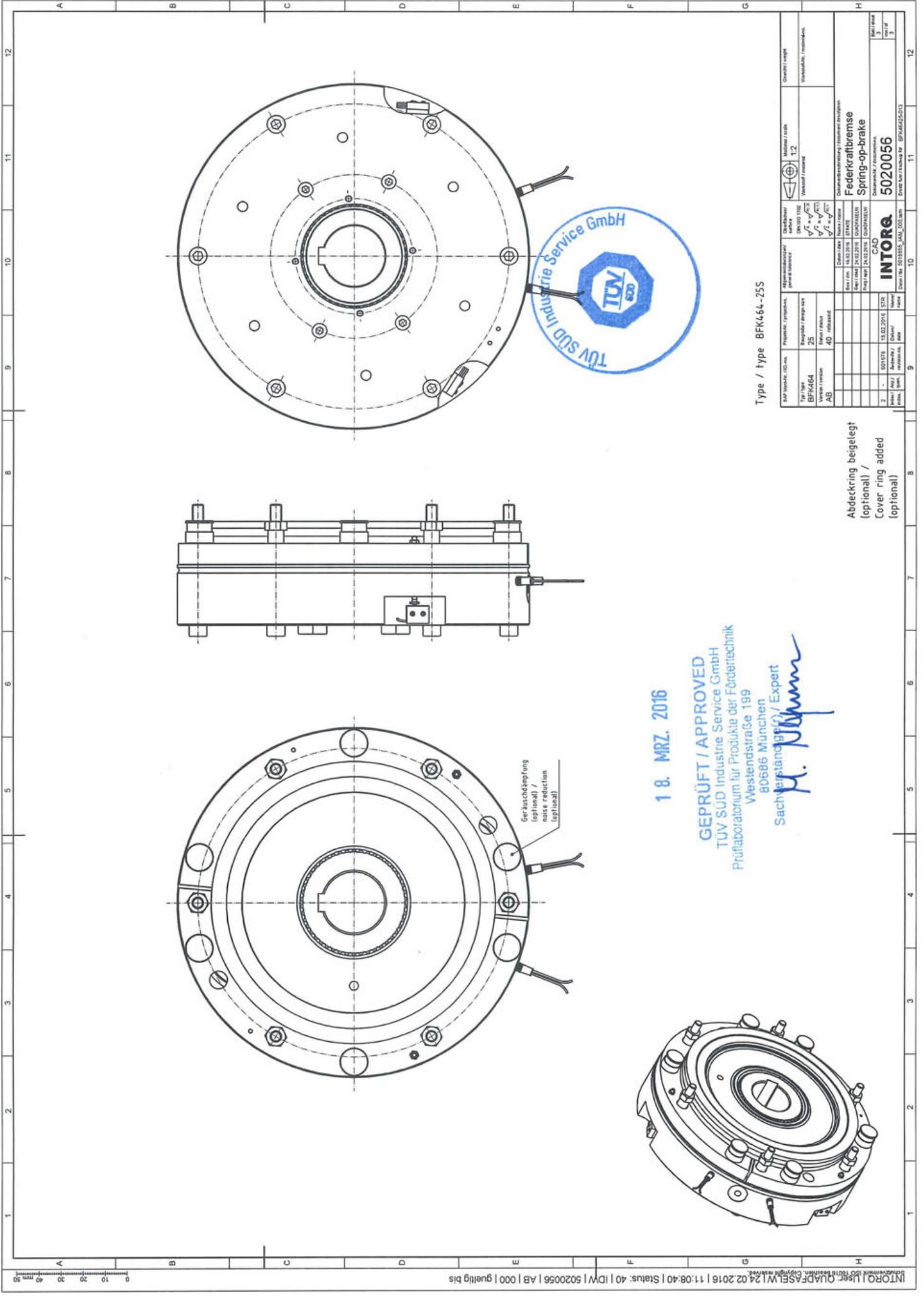


Authorised Manufacturer of Serial Production – Production Sites (valid from: 2016-03-18):

Company INTORQ GmbH & Co. KG
Address Wülmser Weg 5
31855 Aerzen – Germany

Company INTORQ (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Address No. 600, Xin Yuan Nan Road
Building no.6 / Zone B
Nan Hui District, Lingang
201306 Shanghai - P.R. China

- END OF DOCUMENT -

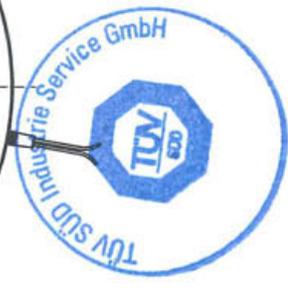


Geräuschdämmung
(optional) /
noise reduction
(optional)

1 8. MRZ. 2016

GEPRÜFT / APPROVED
TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH
 Prüflaboratorium für Produkte der Fördertechnik
 Westendstraße 199
 80686 München
 Sachverständiger / Expert

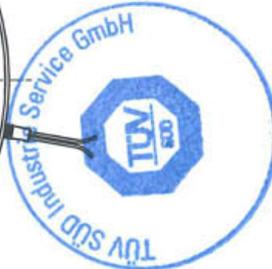
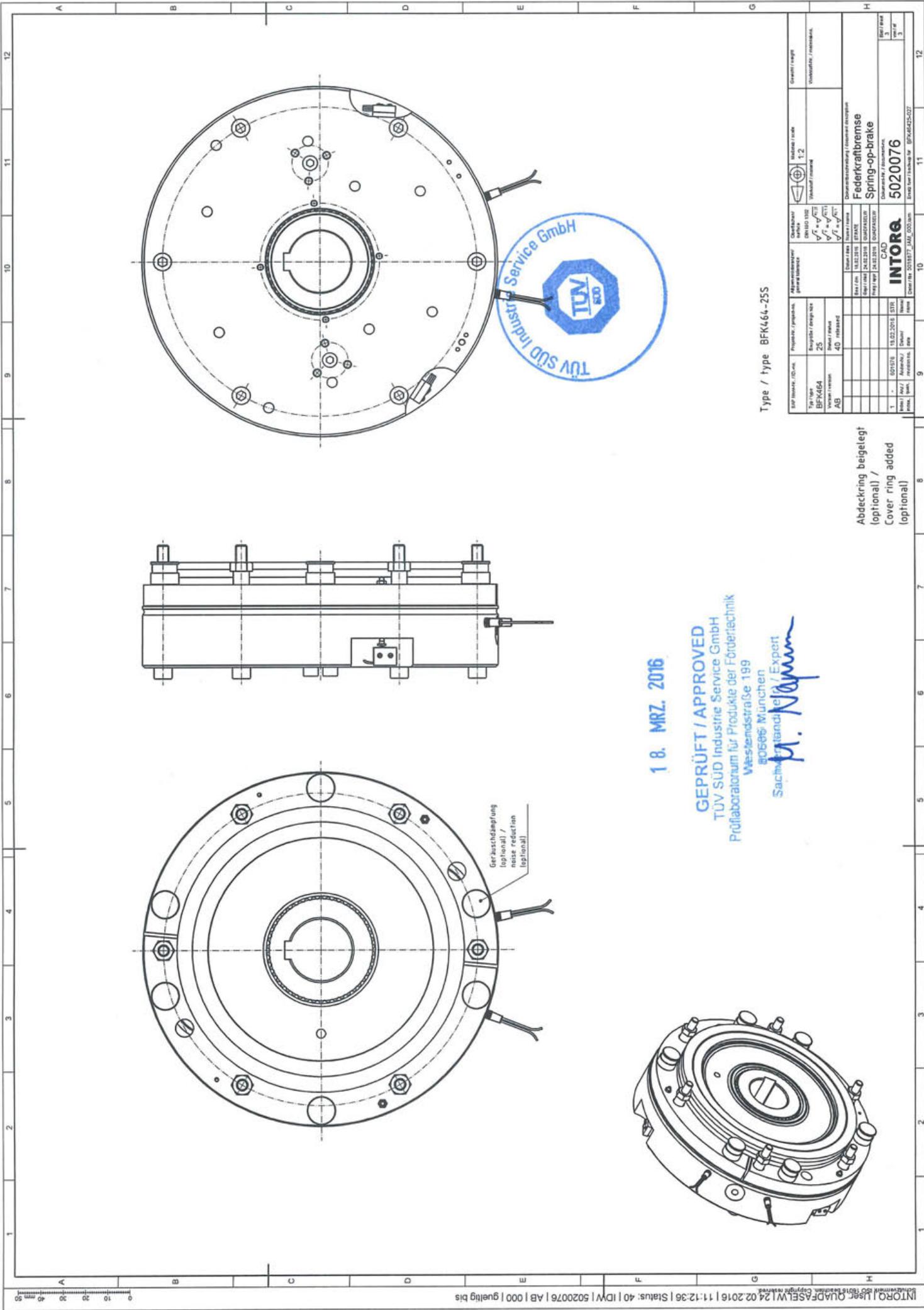
H. Nijm



Type / type BFK464-25S

RMP Industrie, GbR Typ / type BFK464 Hersteller / manufacturer AB		Projekt / project Baugröße / size 25 Material / material AB	Prüfverfahren / test method DIN EN 1500 $\sqrt{F_1}$ $\sqrt{F_2}$ $\sqrt{F_3}$ $\sqrt{F_4}$ $\sqrt{F_5}$ $\sqrt{F_6}$ $\sqrt{F_7}$ $\sqrt{F_8}$	Maßstab / scale Verhältnis / ratio 1:2 Zeichnung / drawing	Hersteller / manufacturer Maschinen / tools Verzeichnisse / references Normen / standards Zeichnungsblätter / drawing sheets Federkraftbremse Spring-op-brake Zeichnungs- / drawing no. 5020056 CAD INTORG Zeichnungs- / drawing no. 5020056 Blatt / sheet 1 von / of 3
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Abdeckring beigelegt
(optional) /
Cover ring added
(optional)



18. MRZ. 2016

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 TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH
 Prüflaboratorium für Produkte der Fördertechnik
 Westendstraße 199

80566 München
 Sachverständigen / Expert
M. Napum

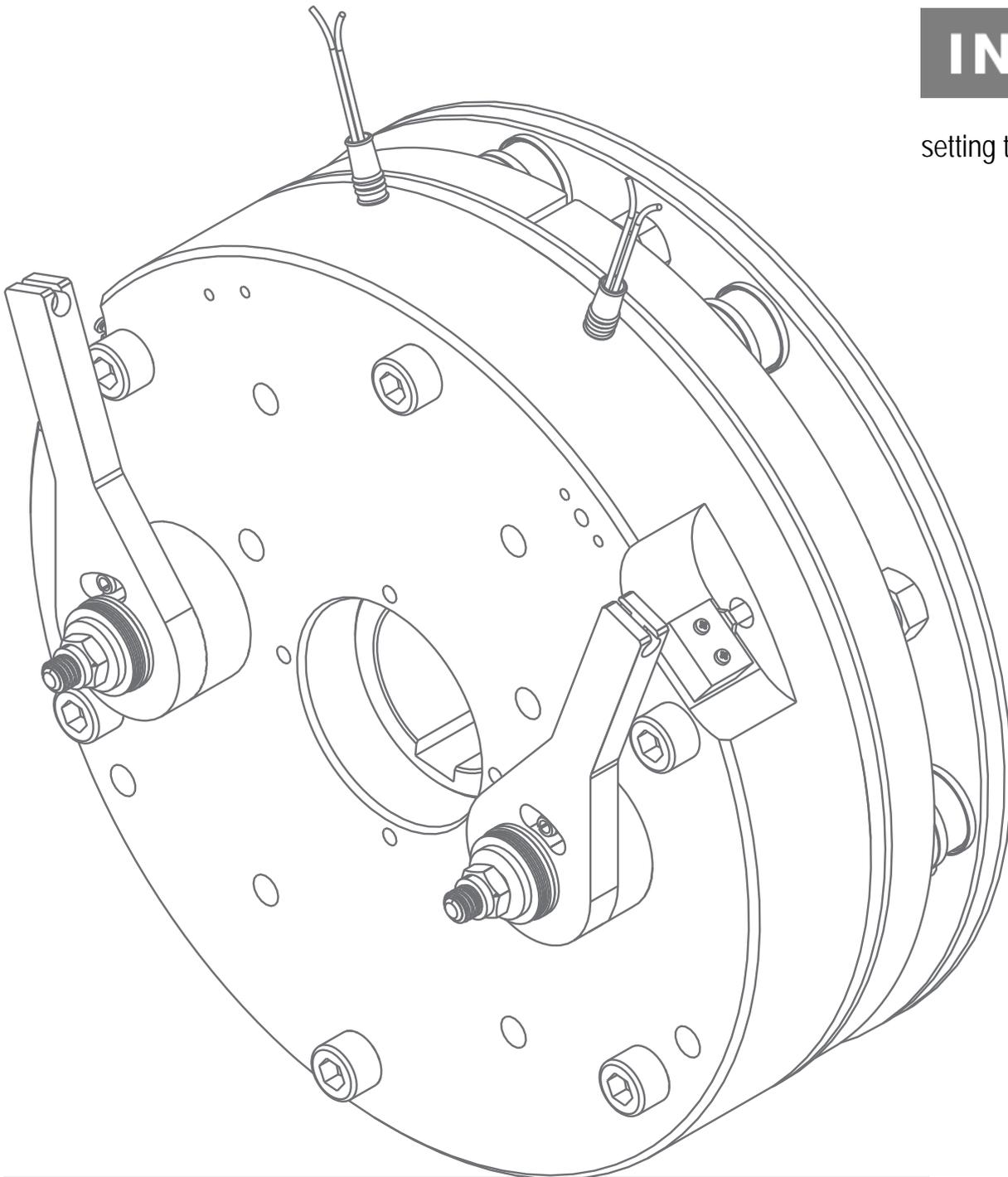
Abdeckung beigelegt
 (optional) /
 Cover ring added
 (optional)

Type / type BFK464-25S

ERP Nummer (ID-NO.) Typ / type BFK464 Hersteller / manufacturer AB		Projekt / projects Baugruppe / sub-assembly 25 Bauteilnummer / part number 40		Zeichnung / drawing DIN ISO 1502 Maßstab / scale 1:2 Blatt / sheet 1 von 1		Identifizierung / identification Seriennummer / serial number Datum / date CAD 5020076		Genehmigende / approved company Federkraftbremse Spring-op-brake Durchmesser / diameter 5020076	
Bearb. / work. 1 Gepr. / insp. 1 Freigegeben / released 1	15.02.2016 15.02.2016 15.02.2016	15.02.2016 15.02.2016 15.02.2016	15.02.2016 15.02.2016 15.02.2016	15.02.2016 15.02.2016 15.02.2016	15.02.2016 15.02.2016 15.02.2016	15.02.2016 15.02.2016 15.02.2016	15.02.2016 15.02.2016 15.02.2016	15.02.2016 15.02.2016 15.02.2016	15.02.2016 15.02.2016 15.02.2016

INTORQ

setting the standard



INTORQ BFK464

Translation of the Original Operating Instructions

This documentation applies to the:

- BFK464-17S

- BFK464-18S

- BFK464-19S

- BFK464-20S

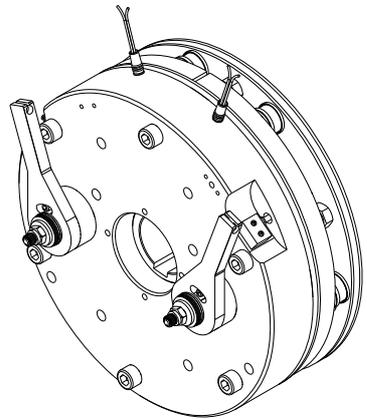
- BFK464-20S.1

- BFK464-22S

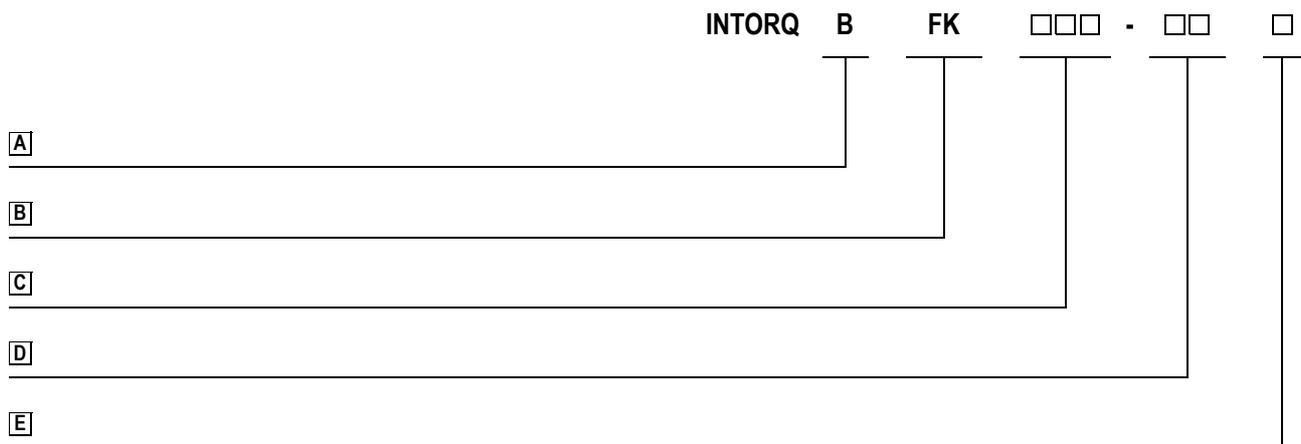
- BFK464-25S

- BFK464-25S.1

- BFK464-28S



Product key



Legend for the product key

INTORQ BFK464

A	Product group	Brake
B	Product type	Spring-applied brake
C	Type	464
D	Size	17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 25, 28
E	Design	S S.1

Not coded: Supply voltage, hub bore hole, options

Identification

Packaging label			Example
Manufacturer		Type No.	
Type (see product key)		Bar code	
Designation		Qty. per box	
Rated/holding voltage	Rated torque	Packaging date	
Rated/holding power	Hub diameter		
Model identification		CE mark	
Addition			

Nameplate			Example
Manufacturer		CE mark	
Type (see product key)	Model identification		
Rated/holding voltage	Rated/holding power	Hub diameter	
Type No.	Rated torque	Date of manufacture	

Product traceability sticker			Example
Type (see product key)		QR code	
Type No.			
Serial number			
Manufacturer			

Document history

Material number	Version			Description
33005790	1.0	12/2016	SC	First edition

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1 Preface and general information

1.1 About these Operating Instructions

- These Operating Instructions will help you to work safely with the spring-applied brake with electromagnetic release. They contain safety instructions that must be followed.
- All persons working on or with electromagnetically released spring-applied brakes must have the Operating Instructions available and observe the information and notes relevant for them.
- The Operating Instructions must always be in a complete and perfectly readable condition.

1.2 Terminology used

Term	In the following text used for
Spring-applied brake	Spring-applied brake with electromagnetic release
Drive system	Drive systems with spring-applied brakes and other drive components

1.3 Conventions in use

This document uses the following styles to distinguish between different types of information:

Spelling of numbers	Decimal separator	Point	The decimal point is always used. For example: 1234.56
Symbols	Page reference		Reference to another page with additional information For example:  16 = refer to page 16
	Wildcard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wildcard for options, selections For example: BFK458- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> = BFK458-10
	Note		Important notice about ensuring smooth operations or other key information.

1.4 Abbreviations used

Letter symbol	Unit	Designation
F_R	N	Rated frictional force
I	A	Current
I_H	A	Holding current, at 20 °C and holding voltage
I_L	A	Release current, at 20 °C and release voltage
I_N	A	Rated current, at 20 °C and rated voltage
M_A	Nm	Tightening torque of fixing screws
M_{dyn}	Nm	Braking torque at a constant speed of rotation
M_K	Nm	Rated torque of the brake, rated value at a relative speed of rotation of 100 rpm
n_{max}	rpm	Maximum occurring speed of rotation during the slipping time t_3
P_H	W	Coil power during holding, after voltage change-over and 20 °C
P_L	W	Coil power during release, before voltage change-over and 20 °C
P_N	W	Rated coil power, at rated voltage and 20 °C
Q	J	Quantity of heat/energy
Q_E	J	Max. permissible friction energy for one-time switching, thermal parameter of the brake
Q_R	J	Braking energy, friction energy
Q_{Smax}	J	Maximally permissible friction energy for cyclic switching, depending on the operating frequency
R_m	N/mm ²	Tensile strength
R_N	Ohms	Rated coil resistance at 20 °C
R_z	µm	Averaged surface roughness
S_h	1/h	Switching frequency: the number of switching operations evenly spread over the time unit
S_{hue}	1/h	Transition operating frequency, thermal parameter of the brake
S_{hmax}	1/h	Maximum permissible operating frequency, depending on the friction energy per switching operation
S_L	mm	Air gap: the lift of the armature plate while the brake is switched
S_{LN}	mm	Rated air gap
S_{Lmin}	mm	Minimum air gap
S_{Lmax}	mm	Maximum air gap
S_{HL}	mm	Air gap for manual release
t_1	ms	Engagement time, sum of the delay time and braking torque - rise time $t_1 = t_{11} + t_{12}$
t_2	ms	Disengagement time, time from switching the stator until reaching 0.1 M_{dyn}

Letter symbol	Unit	Designation
t_3	ms	Slipping time, operation time of the brake (according to t_{11}) until standstill
t_{11}	ms	Delay during engagement (time from switching off the supply voltage to the beginning of the torque rise)
t_{12}	ms	Rise time of the braking torque, time from the start of torque rise until reaching the braking torque
t_{ue}	s	Overexcitation time
U	V	Voltage
U_H	V DC	Holding voltage, after voltage change-over
U_L	V DC	Release voltage, before voltage change-over
U_N	V DC	Rated coil voltage; in the case of brakes requiring a voltage change-over, U_N equals U_L

1.5 Safety instructions and notices

The following icons and signal words are used in this document to indicate dangers and important safety information:

Safety instructions

Structure of safety instructions:

	 SIGNAL WORD
	Icon Indicates the type of danger
	Signal word Characterises the type and severity of danger
	Note Describes the danger
	Possible consequences ■ List of possible consequences if the safety instructions are disregarded.
	Protective measure ■ List of protective measures to avoid the danger.

Danger level

	<p> DANGER</p> <p>DANGER indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, <i>will</i> result in death or serious injury.</p>
	<p> WARNING</p> <p>WARNING indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, <i>could</i> result in death or serious injury.</p>
	<p> CAUTION</p> <p>CAUTION indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.</p>
	<p>NOTICE</p> <p>Notice about a harmful situation with possible consequences: the product itself or surrounding objects could be damaged.</p>

1.6 Scope of delivery

- The drive systems are combined individually according to a modular design. The scope of delivery is indicated in the accompanying papers.
- After receipt of the delivery, check immediately whether the items delivered match the accompanying papers. INTORQ does not accept any liability for deficiencies claimed subsequently. You should make a complaint concerning:
 - visible transport damage immediately to the shipping agent.
 - visible deficiencies / incompleteness immediately to INTORQ GmbH & Co. KG.

1.7 Disposal

The spring-applied brake consists of different types of material.

- Recycle metals and plastics.
- Ensure professional disposal of assembled PCBs according to the applicable environmental regulations.

1.8 Drive systems

Labelling

Drive systems and components are unambiguously designated by the indications on the nameplate.

Manufacturer: INTORQ GmbH & Co. KG, Wülmser Weg 5, D-31855 Aerzen, Germany

- The spring-applied INTORQ brake is also delivered in single modules which can then be put together by the customer according to their requirements. The specifications – particularly the packaging label, nameplate and type code – apply to a complete stator.
- The labelling is not included when modules are delivered individually.

1.9 Legal regulations

Liability

- The information, data and notes in these Operating Instructions met the state of the art at the time of printing. Claims referring to drive systems which have already been supplied cannot be derived from this information, illustrations and descriptions.
- We do not accept any liability for damage and operating interference caused by:
 - inappropriate use
 - unauthorised modifications to the product
 - improper work on or with the drive system
 - operating errors
 - disregarding the documentation

Warranty

- Terms of warranty: Refer to the terms of sale and delivery for INTORQ GmbH & Co. KG.
- Warranty claims must be made to INTORQ immediately after the defects or faults are detected.
- The warranty is void in all cases when liability claims cannot be made.

2 Safety instructions

2.1 General safety instructions

- INTORQ components ...
 - ... must only be used as directed.
 - ... must not be commissioned if they are noticeably damaged.
 - ... must not be technically modified.
 - ... must not be commissioned if they are incompletely mounted or connected.
 - ... must not be operated without the required covers.
 - ... may contain moving parts or parts with live voltage during operations, according to their degree of protection. Surfaces may be hot.
- For INTORQ components ...
 - ... the documentation must always be kept at the installation site.
 - ... only permitted accessories may be used.
 - ... only original spare parts from the manufacturer may be used.
- Follow all specifications and information found in the corresponding enclosed documentation. These must be followed to maintain safe, trouble-free operations and to achieve the specified product characteristics.
- Only qualified, skilled personnel are permitted to work on and with INTORQ components. According to IEC 60364 or CENELEC HD 384, qualified, skilled personnel are persons ...
 - ... who are familiar with the installation, mounting, commissioning, and operation of the product.
 - ... who have the qualifications necessary for their job.
 - ... who know and apply all regulations for the prevention of accidents, directives, and laws relevant on site.
- Risk of burns!
 - Surfaces may be hot during operation! Provide for protection against accidental contact.
- Risk of injury due to a rotating shaft!
 - Wait until the motor is at standstill before you start working on the motor.
- The friction lining and the friction surfaces must never contact oil or grease since even small amounts reduce the braking torque considerably.
- The brake is designed for operation under the environmental conditions that apply to IP54 protection. Because of the numerous possibilities of using the brake, it is still necessary to check the functionality of all mechanical components under the corresponding operating conditions.

2.2 Application as directed

- INTORQ components ...
 - ... are intended for use in machinery and systems.
 - ... must only be used for the purposes ordered and confirmed.
 - ... must only be operated under the ambient conditions prescribed in these Operating Instructions.
 - ... must not be operated beyond their corresponding power limits.

Any other use or excessive usage shall be deemed improper!

Possible applications of the INTORQ spring-applied brake

- Humidity: no restrictions
 - In the event of condensation or moisture formation: provide for appropriate ventilation to ensure that all components will dry quickly.
- Ambient temperature:
 - 5 °C to +40 °C
- At high humidity and low temperature:
 - Take measures to protect the armature plate and rotor from freezing.
- Protect the electrical connections against any contact or touching.

3 Technical specifications

3.1 Product description

Versions

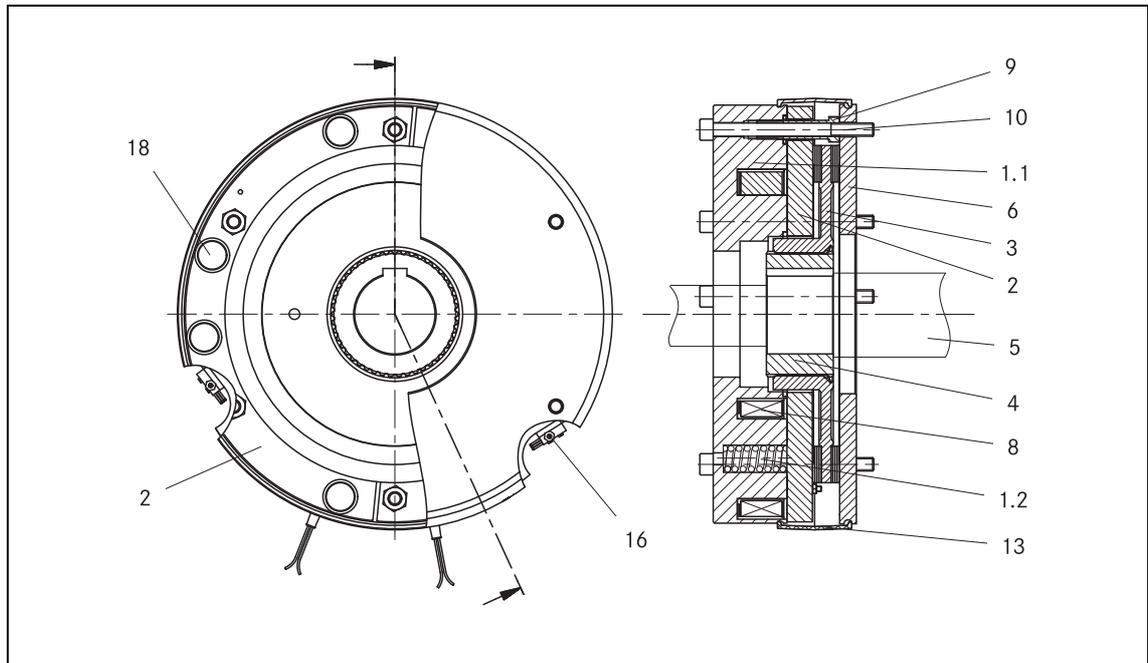


Abb. 1 Design of the BFK464-□□S / S.1 spring-applied brake

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1.1 Stator | 5 Shaft | 10 Cylinder head bolt |
| 1.2 Pressure springs | 6 Flange (optional) | 13 Cover plate (optional) |
| 2 Armature plate | 8 Coil | 16 Microswitch |
| 3 Complete rotor | 9 Sleeve bolts | 18 Silencer (optional) |
| 4 Hub | | |

3.1.1 General information

The spring-applied brake is designed for converting mechanical work and kinetic energy into heat energy. Due to the static braking torque, loads can be held at standstill. Emergency braking is possible at high speed of rotation. The wear increases as the switching energy increases (operating speeds 17).

The BFK464 spring-applied brake is a single-disc brake with two friction surfaces. The braking torque is applied through two separate braking circuits, both electrical and mechanical, via several compression springs (1.2) in the form of generated friction. The brake circuits are released electromagnetically. Due to its division into two brake circuits, the brake is particularly suitable for applications such as lift systems and stage/platform technology. The brake can be selected based on the rated torque for one brake circuit. The second brake circuit meets the requirement for redundancy.

The division of the brake circuits is done using a two-part armature disc (2) with the respectively allocated compression springs (1.2) and electromagnetic coils (8). Each brake circuit can be operated individually due to the separate supply lines for each coil group and armature disc segment (32). Each brake circuit has a microswitch (16) which monitors the switching state of the spring-applied brake. Using the associated switching device, the supply voltage (AC voltage) is rectified and, when the brake is released, lowered after a short period of time. This results in a reduction of the average electrical power of the brake.

The stator (1) is supplied in heat class F. The limit temperature of the coils (8) is 155 °C. The BFK464 spring-applied brake is designed for a maximum switching time of 60 % with holding current reduction.

Certificate

Type	EC-type examination certificate
	Directive 2014/33/EC
BFK464-17S	EU-BD 948
BFK464-18S	EU-BD 862
BFK464-19S	EU-BD 863
BFK464-20S	EU-BD 849
BFK464-20S.1	EU-BD 849
BFK464-22S	EU-BD 975
BFK464-25S	EU-BD 851
BFK464-25S.1	EU-BD 851
BFK464-28S	EU-BD 859

3.1.2 Brake

During the braking procedure, the pressure springs (1.2) use the armature plate (2) to press the rotor (3) (which can be shifted axially on the hub (4)) against the friction surface. The asbestos-free friction linings ensure high braking torque and low wear. The braking torque is transmitted between the hub (4) and the rotor (3) via gear teeth.

3.1.3 Brake release

When the brakes are applied, an air gap "s₁" is present between the stator (7) and the armature plate segment (1). To release the brake, the coils (8) of the existing magnetic circuit are supplied with the correct DC voltage. The resulting magnetic force works against the spring force to draw the armature plate segments (1) to the stator (7). This releases the rotor (3) from the spring force and allows it to rotate freely

3.1.4 Release monitoring

The spring-activated brake has a microswitch (16) for each braking circuit to monitor the switching state. When the brake is released, the microswitches (16) toggle. This means that it is possible to exclude the drive being operated when the brake is closed. The microswitches can be connected as both normally open and also normally closed.

To check that the microswitches function correctly, we recommend testing the switching status (refer to table 6) in both the released and applied braking states.

3.1.5 Manual release (optional)

To temporarily release the brake when there is no electricity available, a manual release function is available as an option (instead of the transport safety bolts otherwise used). The manual release system works on both brake circuits together.



NOTICE

- The manual release is designed for activation via a Bowden cable.
- An individual brake circuit can only be released electrically.



NOTICE

It is possible to retrofit the manual release system,  28.

3.1.6 Optional cover ring

This design reduces the penetration of spray water and dust. It also prevents the spread of abrasive particles outside the brake. This is achieved by a cover seal over the armature plate and rotor.

3.1.7 Noise reduction (optional)

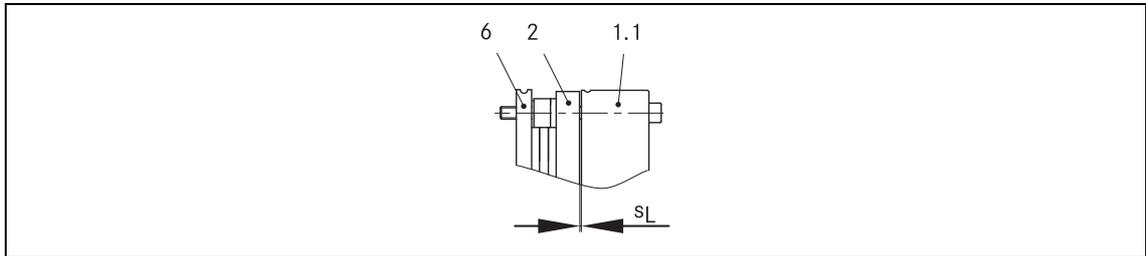
In addition to the standard noise reduction, the armature plates can be fitted with noise reducers. This will reduce the switching noises.

3.1.8 Project planning notes

- The brakes are dimensioned in such a way that the specified rated torques are reached safely after a short run-in process.
- However, as the organic friction linings used do not all have identical properties and because environmental conditions can vary, deviations from the specified braking torques are possible. These must be taken into account in the form of appropriate dimensioning tolerances. Increased breakaway torque is common, in particular after long downtimes in humid environments where temperatures vary.
- Check the braking torque when the brake is being used on the customer's friction surfaces.
- If the brake is used as a pure holding brake without dynamic load, the friction lining must be reactivated regularly.

3.2 Rated data

3.2.1 Dimensions



1.1 Stator, complete

2 Armature plate

6 Flange

Type	Air gap		Perm. wear [mm]	Rotor thickness		Stator weight complete m [kg]
	$s_{LN}^{+0.05}$ [mm]	s_{Lmax} [mm]		min. [mm]	max. [mm]	
BFK464-17S	0.4	0.6	0.2	12.7	13	12
BFK464-18S						15
BFK464-19S				15.7	16	18.8
BFK464-20S						22
BFK464-20S.1				19.7	20	24
BFK464-22S						42
BFK464-25S						42
BFK464-25S.1				0.5	0.8	0.3
BFK464-28S	46					

Type	Pitch circle		Fixing screws DIN 912		Minimum thread depth +1.0 mm		Tightening torque	
	∅ [mm]	Thread	without flange [mm]	with flange [mm]	without flange [mm]	with flange [mm]	without flange M _A [Nm]	with flange M _A [Nm]
BFK464-17S	180	M8	6 x M8x85	6 x M8x95	14	13	24.6	24.6
BFK464-18S	196		6 x M8x90	6 x M8x105 ¹⁾	17	19.5		36.1
BFK464-19S	220	M10	6 x M10x100	6 x M10x110	24	23	48	48
BFK464-20S	230				19	18		
BFK464-20S.1					14	19.5		
BFK464-22S	250		6 x M10x120 ¹⁾	14	19.5	71		
BFK464-25S	278		6 x M10x110	6 x M10x130 ¹⁾	18			22.5
BFK464-25S.1								
BFK464-28S	314	M16	6 x M16x120	6 x M16x130	30	27.5	206	206

Tab. 1: Dimensions of the BFK464-□□S; S.1

¹⁾ Bolt fastening class 10.9 with washers in accordance with ISO 7089-□-300HV-A2C

3.2.2 Electrical data

Type	Voltage		Power ¹⁾		Coil resistance	Current ²⁾
	Release ±10% U [V] DC	Holding ±10% [V] DC	Release P _{max} [W]	Holding P _N [W]	R _N ±5% [Ω]	I _{max} [A]
BFK464-17S	205	103	2 x 194	2 x 49	2 x 216	2 x 0.95
BFK464-18S			2 x 220	2 x 55	2 x 191	2 x 1.07
BFK464-19S			2 x 235	2 x 59	2 x 179	2 x 1.15
BFK464-20S			2 x 256	2 x 64	2 x 164	2 x 1.25
BFK464-20S.1	103	72	2 x 168	2 x 82	2 x 64	2 x 1.62
BFK464-22S	205	103	2 x 272	2 x 68	2 x 154	2 x 1.33
BFK464-25S			2 x 300	2 x 75	2 x 140	2 x 1.46
BFK464-25S.1	103	72	2 x 150	2 x 73	2 x 71	2 x 1.45
BFK464-28S	205	103	2 x 404	2 x 101	2 x 104	2 x 1.97

Tab. 2: Coil power ratings of the BFK464-□□S; S.1

¹⁾ Power at 20 °C

²⁾ Current at 20 °C during release

3.3 Rated data (design data)

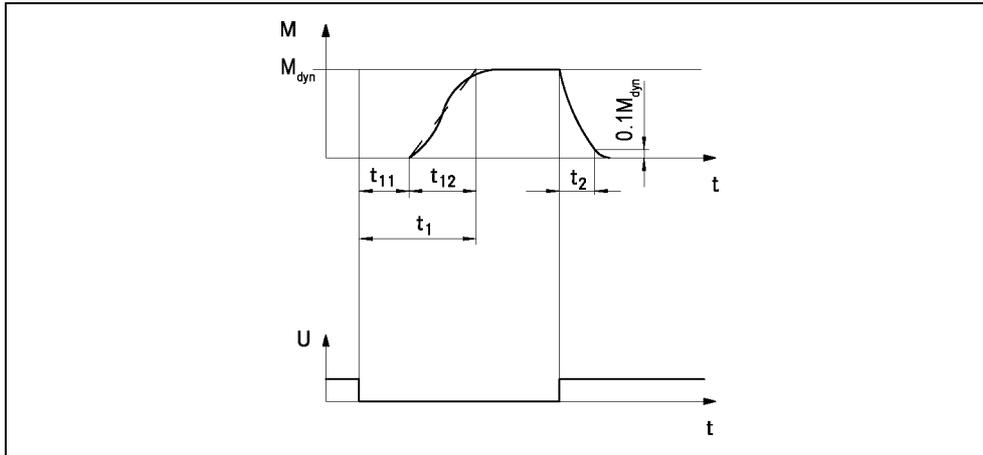


Fig. 2 Operating/switching times of the spring-applied brakes

- t_1 Engagement time
- t_2 Disengagement time (up to $M = 0.1 M_{dyn}$)
- M_{dyn} Braking torque at a constant speed of rotation
- t_{11} Reaction delay of engagement
- t_{12} Rise time of the braking torque
- U Voltage

Type	Rated torque ¹⁾ M_K [Nm]	Max. perm. switching energy Q_E [J]	Transitional switching frequency S_{hue} [1/h]	Switching times [ms] at s_{LN} and $0.7 I_N$ ²⁾				Max. speed ⁴⁾ n_{max} [rpm]
				Engaging DC side ³⁾			Disengaging t_2	
				t_{11}	t_{12}	t_1		
BFK464-17S	2 x 140	42000	25	14	58	72	150	700
BFK464-18S	2 x 225	60000	20	10		68	170	455
BFK464-19S	2 x 280	80000	19	12	50	62	190	800
BFK464-20S	2 x 325			14	70			
BFK464-20S.1	2 x 275			22	60	82	180	
BFK464-22S	2 x 450	90000	18	24	70	94	230	600
BFK464-25S	2 x 600	120000	15	15	90	105	280	800
BFK464-25S.1	2 x 500			37	95	132	230	
BFK464-28S	2 x 900	180000	14	14	98	112	300	455

Tab. 3: Switching energy - switching frequency - switching times

- 1) Minimum brake torque with run-in friction components at $\Delta n=100$ r/min
- 2) Typical values
- 3) Measured with induced voltage limitation of -800 V DC
- 4) Max. speed according to EC-type examination certificate (for higher speeds, contact with the manufacturer is required)

Disengagement time

The disengagement time is not influenced by DC or AC switching operations.

Engagement time

The transition from a brake-torque-free state to a holding-braking torque is not free of time lags.

For emergency braking, short engagement times for the brake are absolutely essential. The DC switching in connection with a suitable spark suppressor must therefore be provided.

- The engagement times apply for **DC switching** with a spark suppressor.
 - Spark suppressors are available for the rated voltages.

If the brake will be de-energized after the motor is at standstill, AC switching is also possible (not applicable to emergency braking). In this case, the engagement times increase approximately by a factor of 5 (refer to  31 for connection).

3.4 Switching energy / switching frequency

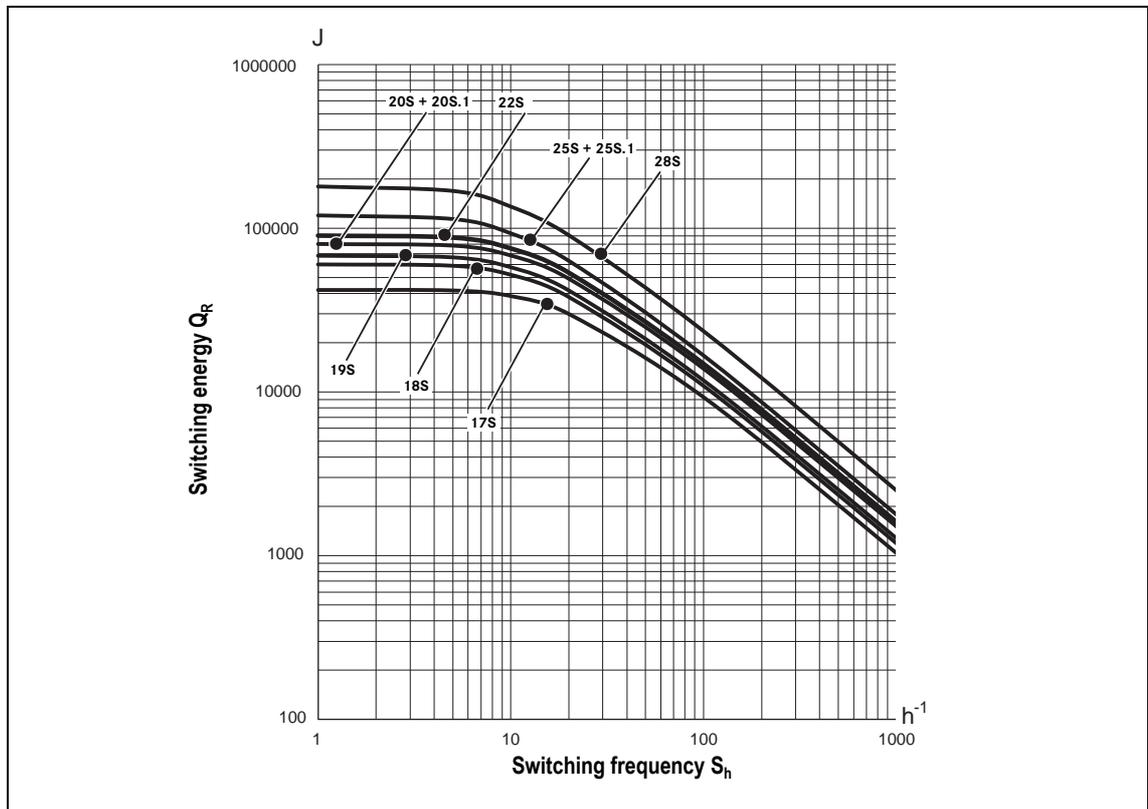


Fig. 3 Switching energy as a function of the switching frequency

$$S_{hmax} = \frac{-S_{hue}}{\ln\left(1 - \frac{Q_R}{Q_E}\right)} \qquad Q_{Smax} = Q_E \left(1 - e^{-\frac{S_{hue}}{S_h}}\right)$$

The permissible switching frequency S_{hmax} depends on the amount of heat Q_R (refer to Figure 3). At a pre-set switching frequency S_h , the permissible amount of heat is Q_{Smax} .

With high speeds of rotation and switching energy, the wear increases strongly, because very high temperatures occur at the friction surfaces for a short time.

3.5 Emissions

Electromagnetic compatibility

**NOTICE**

The user must ensure compliance with EMC Directive 2014/30/EC using appropriate controls and switching devices.

If an INTORQ rectifier is used for the DC switching of the spring-applied brake and if the switching frequency exceeds five switching operations per minute, the use of a mains filter is required.

If the spring-applied brake uses a rectifier of another manufacturer for the switching, it may become necessary to connect a spark suppressor in parallel with the AC voltage. Spark suppressors are available on request, depending on the coil voltage.

Heat

Since the brake converts kinetic energy as well as mechanical and electrical energy into heat, the surface temperature varies considerably, depending on the operating conditions and possible heat dissipation. Under unfavourable conditions, the surface temperature can reach 130 °C.

Noise

The switching noise during engagement and disengagement varies depending on the air path, braking torque and brake size.

Depending on the natural oscillation after installation, operating conditions and the state of the friction surfaces, the brake may squeak during braking.

Miscellaneous

The abrasion of the friction parts produces dust.

4 Mechanical installation

4.1 Important notes

	NOTICE
	The toothed hub and screws must not be lubricated with grease or oil.

4.2 Necessary tools

Type	Torque wrench Insert for hexagonal socket (Allen) screws		Open-jawed spanner		Allen key for transport safety bolts
	 Measuring range [Nm]	 Width across flats [mm]	 Sleeve bolts	 Manual release - nuts	 Width across flats [mm]
BFK464-17S	20 - 100	6	15	10	4
BFK464-18S					5
BFK464-19S		8	17	13	6
BFK464-20S					
BFK464-20S.1					
BFK-46422S					
BFK464-25S		14	24	17	8
BFK464-25S.1					
BFK464-28S	40 - 250				

Multimeter	Calliper gauge	Feeler gauge
		

4.3 Assembly

4.3.1 Important notes

Brake size	Minimum requirements: Use as counter friction surface				
	Material ¹⁾	Evenness [mm]	Axial run-out [mm]	Roughness	Others
17 – 28	S235 JR C15 EN-GJL-250	< 0.1	0.1	Rz10 ... Rz16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Threaded holes with minimum thread depth 16 ■ Free of grease and oil

Tab. 4: Counter friction face design of the end shield

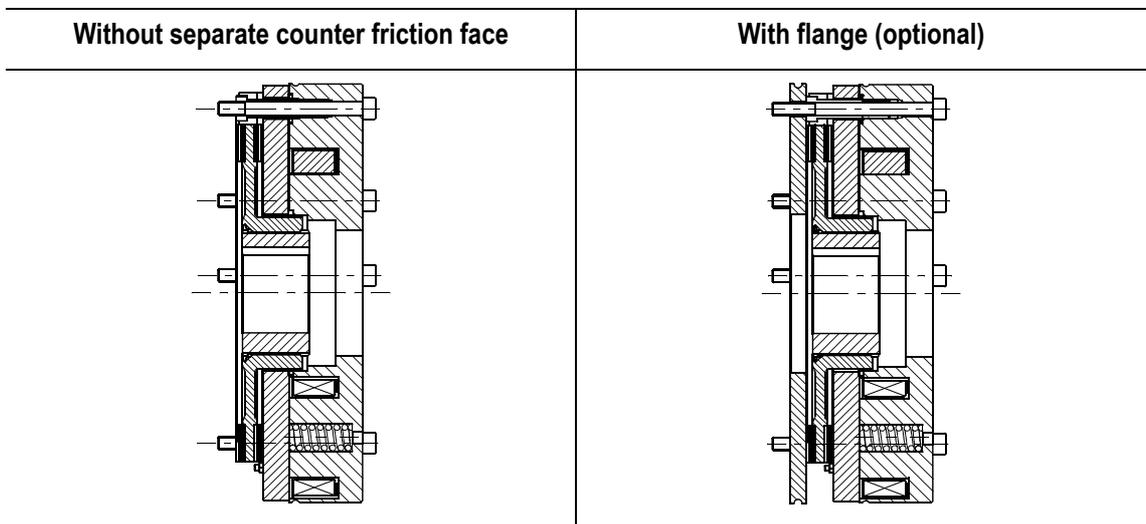
¹⁾ In case of other materials, please consult INTORQ.

The diameter of the shaft shoulder must not be greater than the tooth root diameter of the hub.

4.3.2 Preparation

1. Unpack the spring-applied brake.
2. Check for completeness.
3. Verify the nameplate data (especially the rated voltage).

4.3.3 Overview



4.4 Installation procedure

	NOTICE
	The toothed hub and screws must not be lubricated with grease or oil.

	NOTICE
	When you have ordered a version with flange, attach the hub first ( 22), then continue with the "Assembly of the counter friction faces".

4.4.1 Install the hub onto the shaft

	NOTICE
	For reverse operations, we recommend also glueing the hub to the shaft.

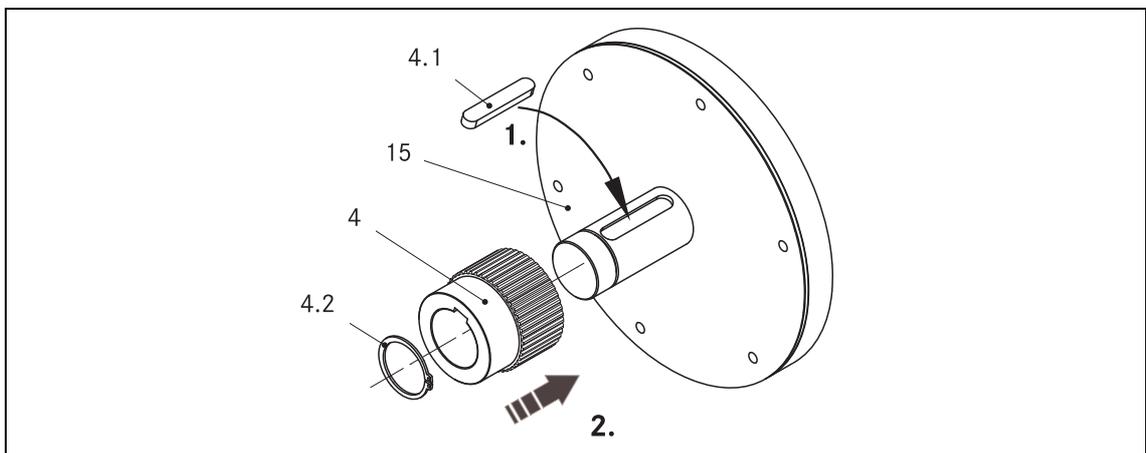


Fig. 4 Installing the hub onto the shaft

- | | |
|---------|---------------------|
| 4 Hub | 4.2 Securing device |
| 4.1 Key | 15 End shield |

1. Insert the key (4.1) into the shaft.
2. Press the hub (4) onto the shaft.
3. Secure the hub against axial displacement (for example, by using a circlip (4.2)).

4.4.2 Brake assembly

Assembly without counter friction face

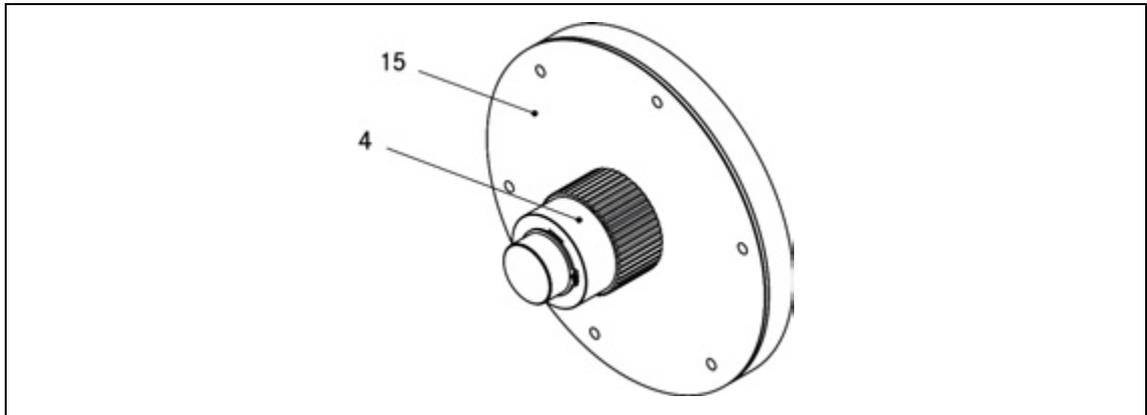


Fig. 5 Assembly without counter friction face

4 Hub 15 End shield

Install the counter friction faces

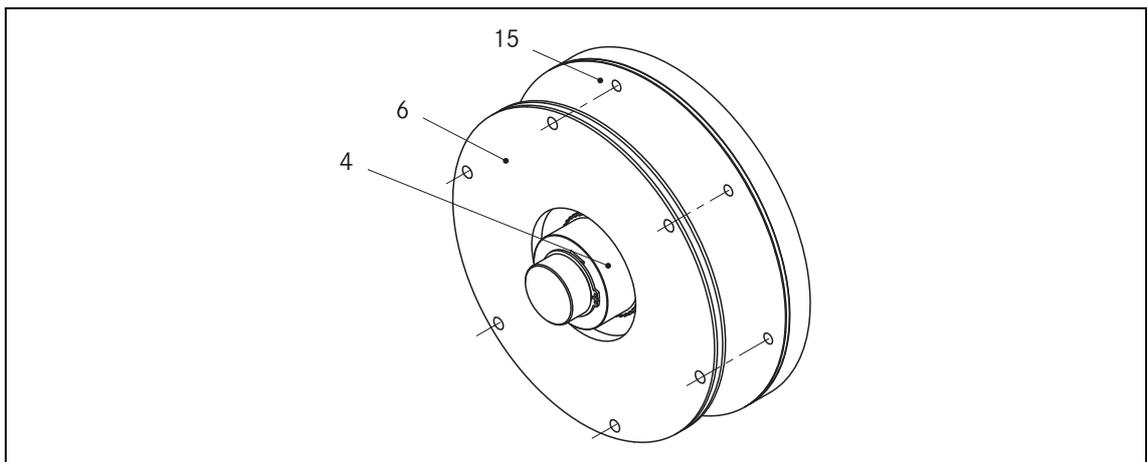


Fig. 6 Assembly of the flange

4 Hub 6 Flange 15 End shield

1. Hold the flange (6) to the end shield (15).
2. Align the through holes in the flange and the threads of the fastening bore holes.

Assembly of the rotor

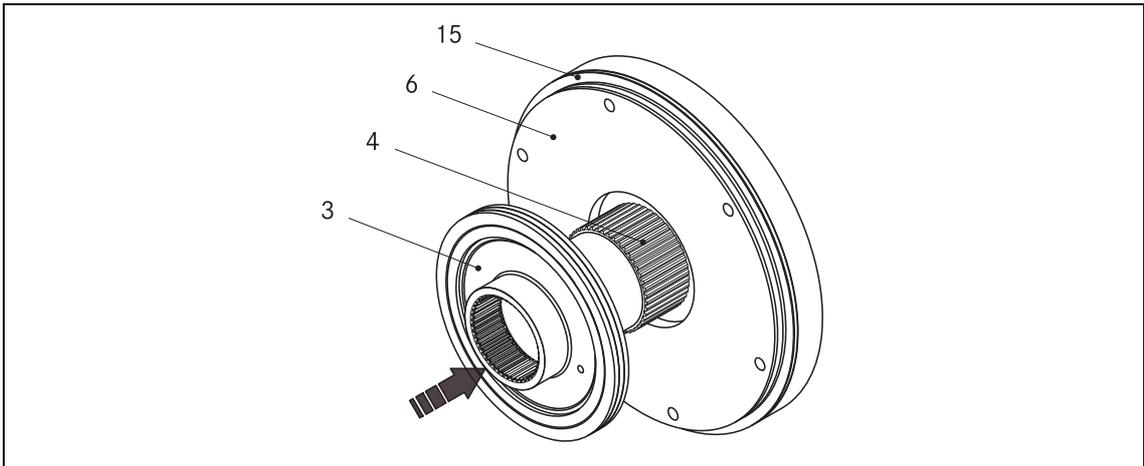


Fig. 7 Mounting the hub onto the shaft

- | | | | |
|---|----------------|----|------------|
| 3 | Complete rotor | 6 | Flange |
| 4 | Hub | 15 | End shield |

1. Push the complete rotor (3) onto the hub (4) and check that it can be moved by hand. Do not use any lubricant! (Exception: rotor with tothing that has been sprayed by the manufacturer.)

In the following sections, only assembly for the versions with flange will be described.

Assembly of the complete stator

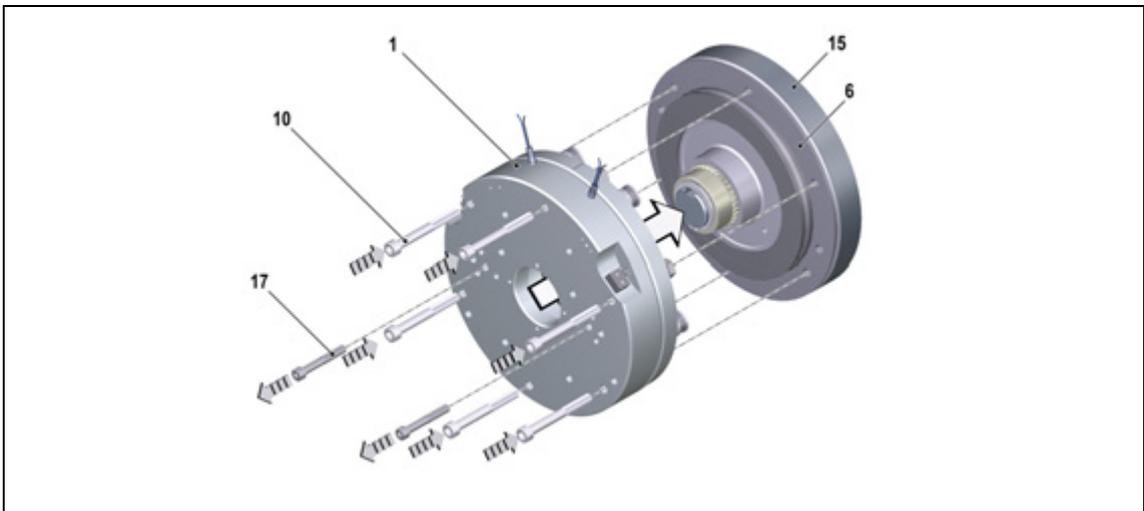


Fig. 8 Mounting the complete stator

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------|----|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Stator, complete | 15 | End shield |
| 6 | Flange | 17 | Transport safety bolts (2 or 4 bolts) |
| 10 | Cylinder head bolt | | |

1. Push the complete stator (1) onto the shaft.
2. Screw the complete stator (1) into the bearing shield (15) using the bolts (10)
3. Remove the transport safety bolts (17) (discard them).

4.4.3 Check the air gap

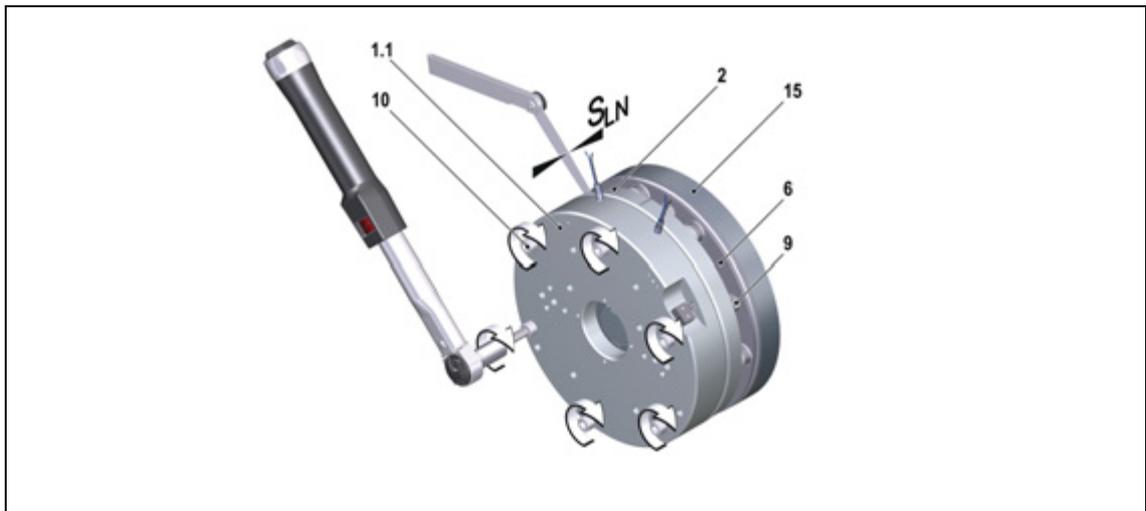


Fig. 9 Checking "s_L"

1.1 Stator	6 Flange	10 Cylinder head bolt
2 Armature plate	9 Sleeve bolt	15 End shield

1. Check the air gap "s_L" near the bolts (10) using a feeler gauge and compare the values to the values for "s_{LN}" in the table (📖 15).



NOTICE

Do not insert feeler gauge more than 10 mm between armature plate (2) and stator (1.1)!

If "s_L" (📖 15) is not within the tolerance, readjust the air gap.

4.4.4 Adjusting the air gap

	 WARNING
	<p>Danger: rotating parts! Switch off the voltage. The drive system must be free of loads.</p>

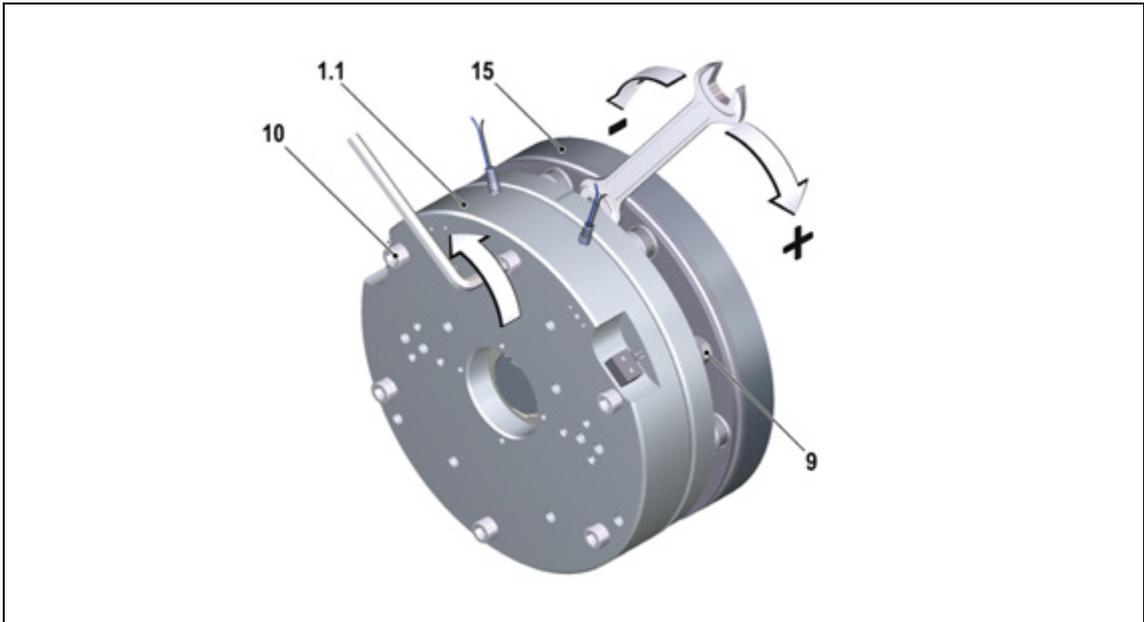


Fig. 10 Adjusting the air gap

1. Loosen the bolts (10).



NOTICE

First correctly adjust the air gap with every 2nd bolt (10) / sleeve bolt (9)! The other three sleeve bolts should be screwed into the stator so that they do not touch the flange or the bearing shield. Then repeat the process with the other three bolts (10).

2. Slightly turn the sleeve bolts (9) using an open end spanner.
 - If the air gap is too large, screw into the stator (1.1).
 - If the air gap is too small, screw them out of the stator (1.1).
 - A 1/6 turn will change the air gap by approximately 0.15 mm.
3. Tighten the screws (10) (for torques, refer to table  16).
4. Check the air gap "s_L" near the bolts (10) with a feeler gauge, ("s_{LN}"  15).
5. Repeat the adjustment procedure if the deviation of "s_{LN}" is too large.

	<p>NOTICE</p>
	<p>Only for brakes with manual release  Also check dimension "s" and readjust, if necessary  30.</p>

	 DANGER
	<p>The brake may fail. If the manual release is not adjusted correctly the brake may fail.</p> <p>Possible consequences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Severe injuries or material damage. <p>Protective measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ensure that the dimension "s" is observed.

4.4.5 Cover ring assembly

 **NOTICE**
Brakes without flange require a groove in the bearing shield for the lip of the cover ring.

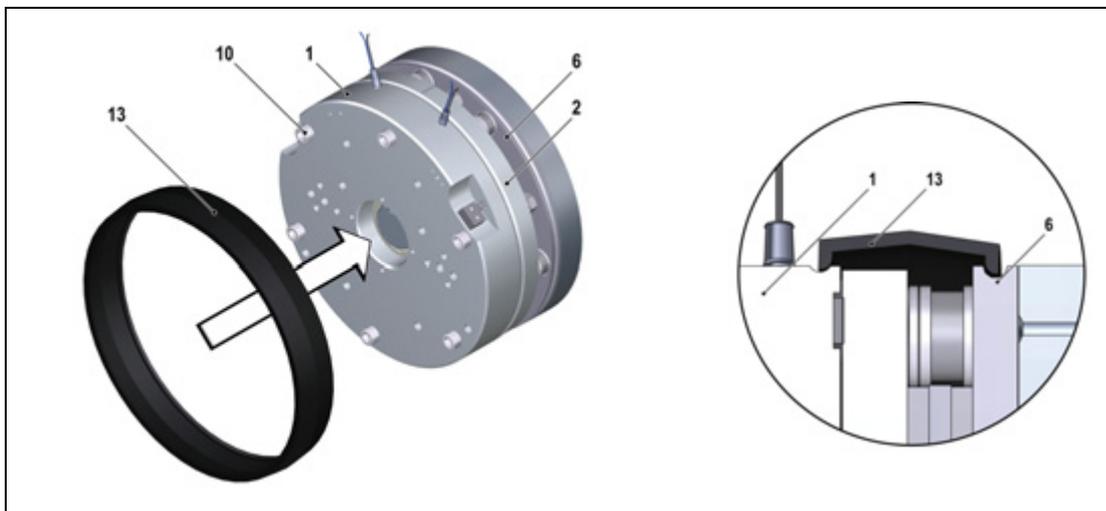


Fig. 11 Cover ring assembly

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1 Stator, complete | 6 Flange | 13 Cover ring |
| 2 Armature plate | 10 Cylinder head bolt | |

1. Pull the cable through the cover ring (13).
2. Push the cover ring (13) over the complete stator (1).
3. Press the lips of the cover ring (13) into the groove of the complete stator (1) and flange (6) or the bearing shield.

 **NOTICE**
Cover ring with condensation drain hole:
Attach the cover ring so that condensation can drain through the hole.

4.4.6 Manual release assembly (optional)



NOTICE

The assembly of the manual release is carried out on the spring-applied brake which has already been fitted to the bearing shield (📖 23). The air gap of the brake is set to the rated air gap, 📖 15.

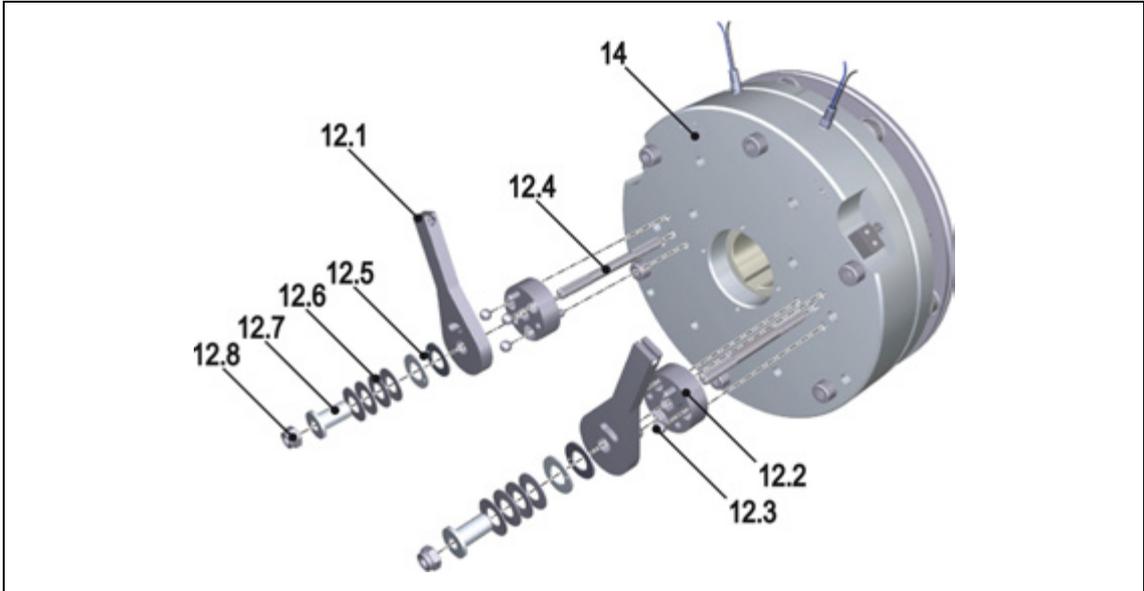
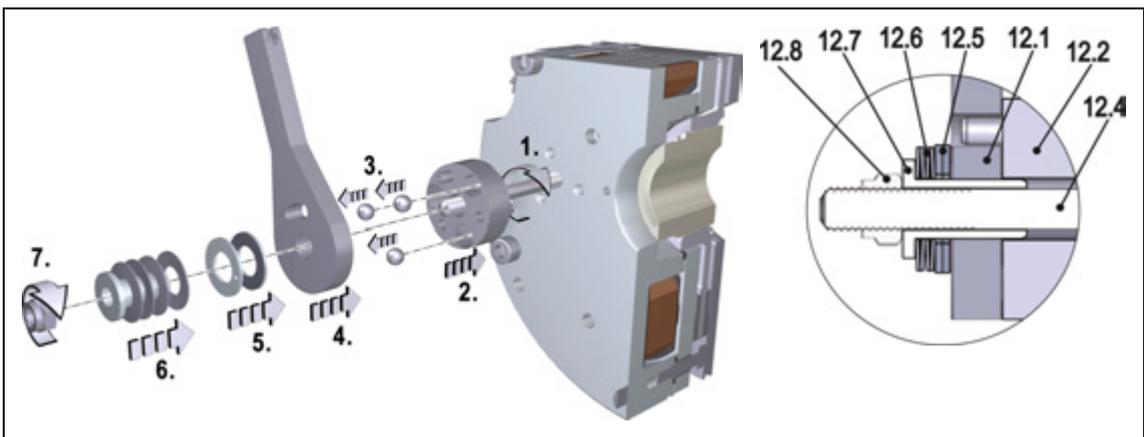


Fig. 12 Assembly of the manual release

12.1 Lever	12.4 Stud bolt	12.7 Sleeve
12.2 Disc	12.5 Thrust washer	12.8 Nut
12.3 Ball	12.6 Disc spring	14 Brake



1. Insert the two stud bolts (12.4), with the short threaded ends first, into the enclosure holes (where the transport screws have already been removed). Use a suitable tool to screw them in with a tightening torque of:
 10 Nm (for sizes 17S – 19S).
 20 Nm (for sizes 20S – 25S), or
 40 Nm (for size 28S).

2. Mount the disc (12.2) with the three dowel pins into the holes on the brake (14). The protruding pins on the visible side of the disc must be oriented towards the nearest microswitch.
3. Insert the balls (12.3) using some assembly paste into the holes of the lever (12.1).

	NOTICE
	Keep the friction lining free from grease and oil!

4. Put the lever (12.1: with balls (12.3) already inserted) onto the disc (12.2) so it is concentric with the stud bolts (12.4). The dowel pin must protrude into the slot of the lever.
5. Place two thrust washers (12.5) on the lever (12.1) so that the lubricated coated sides face each other.
6. Place four disc springs (12.6) in alternate directions in each of the two sleeves (12.7).
7. Finally, insert the sleeves (12.7) into the holes in the lever (12.1).
8. Screw the self-locking nuts (12.8) onto the stud bolts and tighten them until they are flush against the sleeves (12.7)
9. Connect the brake to a suitable power supply and switch on the voltage (electrical release).

	NOTICE
	Comply with all safety regulations!

10. Tighten the nuts (12.8) using a tightening torque of:
 - 4 Nm for sizes 17S – 19S,
 - 7 Nm for sizes 20S – 25S, or
 - 10 Nm for size 28S.
11. Then turn the nuts (12.8) counter-clockwise:
 - 450° (1 1/4 turns) for sizes 17S – 19S,
 - 360° (1 turn) for sizes 20S – 25S, or
 - 300° (5/6 of a turn) for size 28S.
12. Check if a gap remains between the slot in the lever (12.1) and the bolt while in this state (during manual release).
13. Switch off the voltage.
14. Hang the Bowden cable on the levers. Actuate the manual release about five times in order to check the manual release functionality (check whether the rotor is rotating). If necessary, repeat the settings as described in steps 9 to 14.

	NOTICE
	Before setting manual release, make sure that you check the air gap "s _L " and adjust (when required) "s _{LN} ". Refer to  25 and 26 for this procedure.

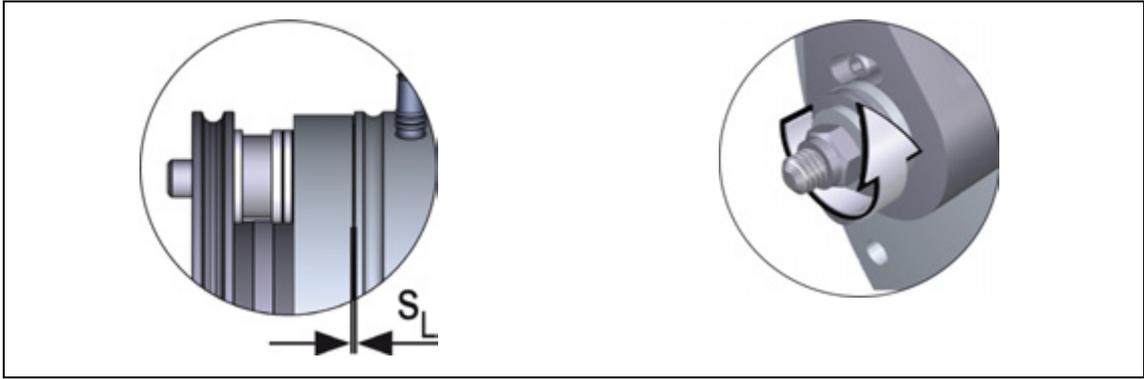


Fig. 13 Dimension "s_L"

Type	s _{LN} ^{+0.05} [mm]	Turn-back degrees [°]
BFK464-17S	0.4	450 (1 1/4 turns)
BFK464-18S		
BFK464-19S		
BFK464-20S		
BFK464-20S.1	0.4	360 (1 turn)
BFK464-22S		
BFK464-25S		
BFK464-25S.1	0.5	300 (5/6 of a turn)
BFK464-28S		

	DANGER
	<p>The brake may fail. If the manual release is not adjusted correctly the brake may fail.</p> <p>Possible consequences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Severe injuries or material damage. <p>Protective measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Make sure that you comply with the specified turn-back degrees.

5 Electrical installation

5.1 Electrical connection

5.1.1 Important notes

 	<p>DANGER</p> <p>There is a risk of injury by electrical shock!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Electrical connection must only be carried out by skilled personnel! ■ Only carry out connection work when no voltage is applied (no live parts)! There is a risk of unintended start-ups or electric shock.
	<p>NOTICE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Make sure that the supply voltage corresponds to the nameplate data.
	<p>NOTICE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If an emergency stop is carried out without the required suppressor circuit, the control unit may be destroyed. ■ Observe the correct polarity of the suppressor circuit!
	<p>NOTICE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To functionally test the individual brake circuits, the power supply must be able to be switched off individually. For a new over-energizing during switch-on, it is also necessary to open switches K1/K3. ■ The protective circuitry contained in the INTORQ switching device BEG-561-□□□-□□□ (terminals 3 and 4) is not permitted for use in the lift system. The protective circuitry must be connected parallel to the brake coil ( 32).

5.1.2 Switching suggestions

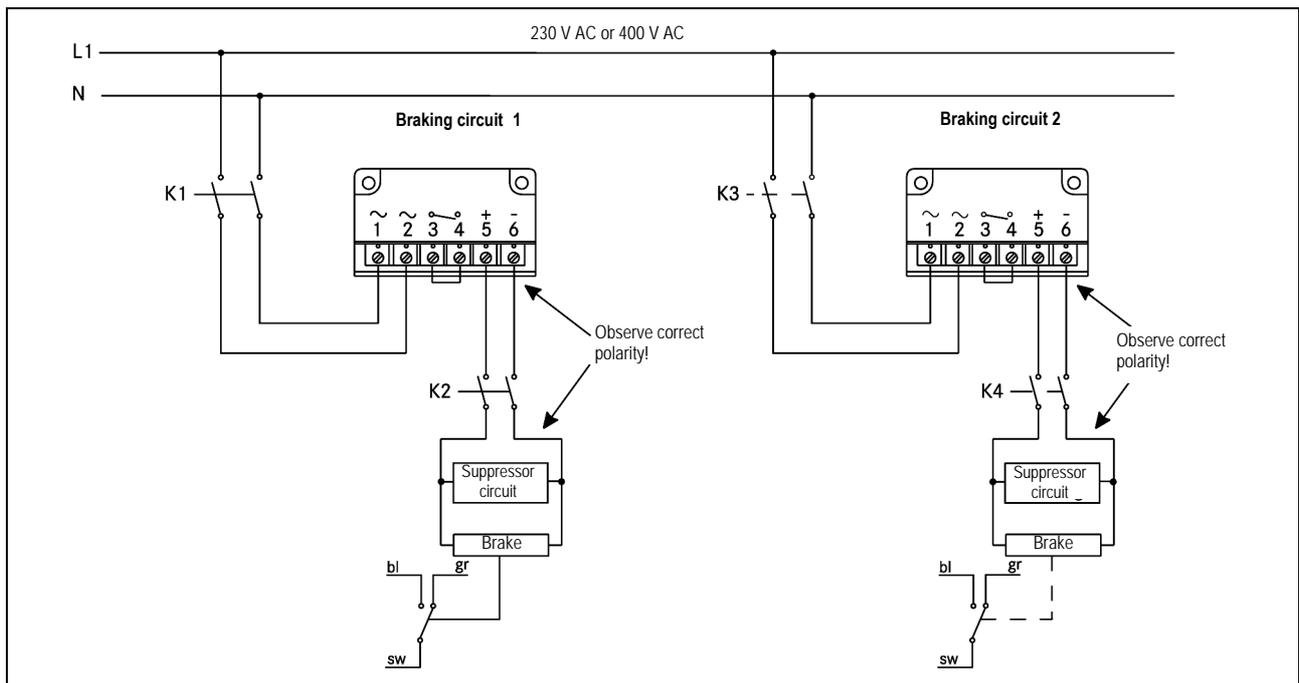


Fig. 14 INTORQ BFK464 connection diagram

bl blue

gr grey

sw black

Switching on

- K2/K4 must be switched on before or at the same time as K1/K3!

Switching off

- Normal - AC switching
 - K2/K4 remain closed
 - K1/K3 open
- Emergency stop - DC switching
 - K1/K3 and K2/K4 are opened at the same time

5.2 Bridge/half-wave rectifier (optional)

BEG-561-□□□-□□□

The bridge/half-wave rectifiers are used to supply electromagnetic DC spring-applied brakes which are approved for the use with such rectifiers. Other use is only permitted with the approval of INTORQ.

Once a set over-excitation time has elapsed, the bridge-half-wave rectifiers switch over from bridge rectification to half-wave rectification. Depending on the design of the load, an improvement of the switching behaviour or a reduction in performance is possible.

5.2.1 Assignment: Bridge/half-wave rectifier – brake size

Rectifier type	Supply voltage [V AC]	Coil voltage Release / holding [V DC]	Assigned brake
BEG-561-255-130	230 ^{±10%}	205 / 103	BFK464-17S
			BFK464-18S
			BFK464-19S
			BFK464-20S
			BFK464-20S.1
			BFK464-22S
			BFK464-25S
			BFK464-25S.1
BEG-561-440-130	400 ^{±10%}	360 / 180	BFK464-17S
			BFK464-18S
			BFK464-19S
			BFK464-20S
			BFK464-20S.1
			BFK464-22S
			BFK464-25S
			BFK464-25S.1
			BFK464-28S



NOTICE

The BFK464-20S.1 and -25S.1 brake versions in the voltage versions 103 / 72 V are operated using switching devices **provided by the customer** which reduce the coil voltage from 103 V DC to 72 V DC.

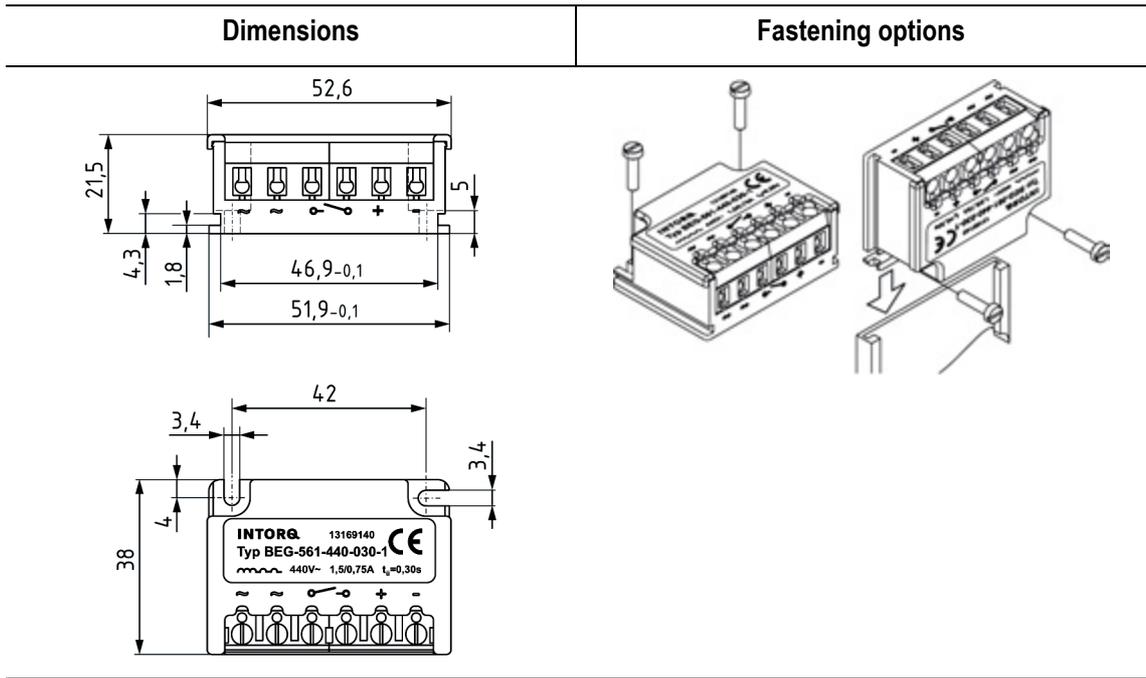


Fig. 15 Dimensions and possible installations of bridge/half-wave rectifier

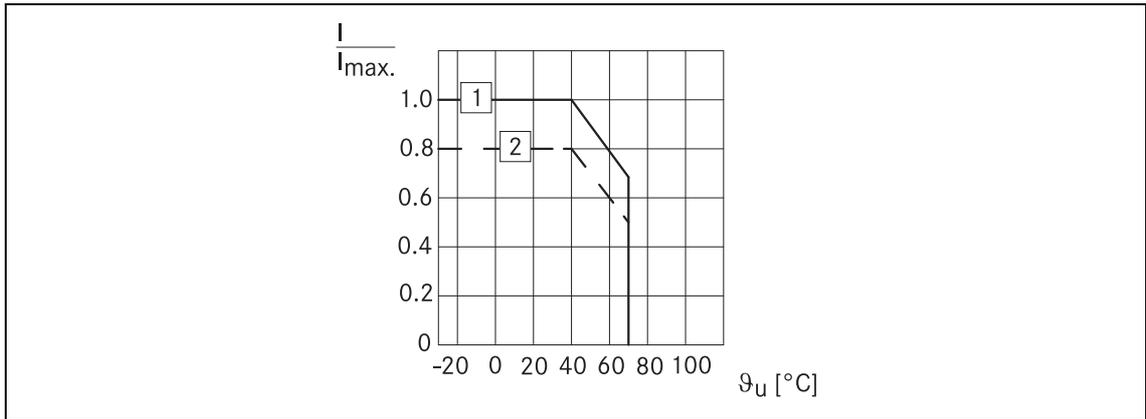
5.2.2 Technical specifications

Rectifier type	Bridge / half-wave rectifier
Output voltage for bridge rectification	$0.9 \times U_1$
Output voltage for half-wave rectification	$0.45 \times U_1$
Ambient temperature (storage/operation) [°C]	-25 – +70

Type	Input voltage U_1 (40 Hz – 60 Hz)			Max. current I_{max}		Over-excitation time t_{ue} ($\pm 20\%$)		
	Min. [V ~]	Rated [V ~]	max. [V ~]	Bridge [A]	half-wave [A]	at U_{1min} [s]	at U_{1Nom} [s]	at U_{1max} [s]
BEG-561-255-130	160	230	255	3.0	1.5	1,870	1,300	1,170
BEG-561-440-130	230	400	440	3.0	1.5	2,300	1,300	1,200

Tab. 5: Data for bridge/half-wave rectifier type BEG-561

5.2.3 Permissible current load at ambient temperature



- 1 For screw assembly with metal surface (good heat dissipation)
- 2 For other assembly (e.g. adhesive)

5.3 Electrical connection

	<p style="margin: 0;">! DANGER</p> <p style="margin: 0;">There is a risk of injury by electrical shock!</p> <p style="margin: 0;">The brake must only be electrically connected when no voltage is applied!</p>
--	---

	<p>NOTICE</p> <p>Compare the coil voltage of the stator to the DC voltage of the installed rectifier.</p>
--	--

6 Commissioning and operation

6.1 Important notes

	 DANGER
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The live connections and the rotating rotor must not be touched. ■ The drive must not be running when checking the brake.

- The brakes are dimensioned in such a way that the specified rated torques are reached safely after a short run-in process.
- However, as the organic friction linings used do not all have identical properties and because environmental conditions can vary, deviations from the specified braking torques are possible. These must be taken into account in the form of appropriate dimensioning tolerances. Increased breakaway torque is common, in particular after long downtimes in humid environments where temperatures vary.
- Check the braking torque when the brake is being used on the customer's friction surfaces.
- If the brake is used as a pure holding brake without dynamic load, the friction lining must be reactivated regularly.

6.2 Function checks before commissioning

6.2.1 Functional checks

Brake with microswitch

	 DANGER
	<p>Danger: rotating parts! The brake must be free of residual torque. The motor must not run!</p>

	 DANGER
	<p>There is a risk of injury by electrical shock! Live connections must not be touched.</p>

1. The switching contact for the brake must be open.
2. Remove two bridges from the motor terminals to deenergize the motor.
 - Do **not** disconnect the supply voltage for the brake. Apply DC voltage to the brake.

	<p>NOTICE</p> <p>If the brake is connected to the neutral point of the motor, the PE conductor must also be connected to this point.</p>
---	---

3. Apply DC voltage to the brake.
4. Measure the AC voltage at the motor terminals. The measured level must be zero.
5. Close the switching contact for the brake.
 - The brake is released.
6. Measure the DC voltage at the brake:
 - The measured DC voltage after the over-excitation time (see bridge/half-wave rectifier,  34) must correspond to the holding voltage (see table 5). A deviation of ±10 % is permissible.
7. Check the air gap "s_L".
 - It must be zero and the rotor must rotate freely.
8. Check the switching status of the microswitch (see table 6).
9. Open the switching contact for the brake.
 - The brake is applied.
10. Check the switching status of the microswitch (see table 6).
11. Switch off DC voltage for the brake.
12. Screw the bridges onto the motor terminals.
13. If necessary, remove the neutral conductor from the neutral point (step 2).

Contact type	Connection	Brake released	Microswitch closed
NC contact	black / grey	yes	no
		no	yes
NO contact	black / blue	yes	yes
		no	no

Tab. 6: Switching status of the microswitch

6.2.2 Testing the manual release functionality

**NOTICE**

- The manual release is designed for activation via a Bowden cable.
- An individual brake circuit can only be released electrically.

	DANGER
	Danger: rotating parts! The drive system must be free of loads. The motor must not run!

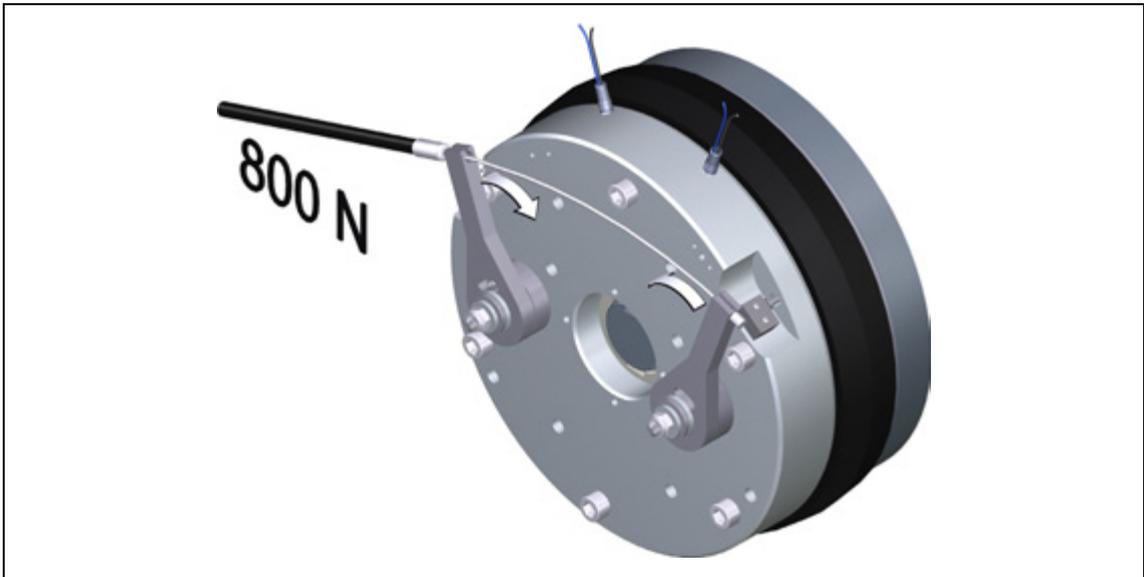


Fig. 16 Turning direction of the lever

Motor and brake are de-energized.

14. Suspend Bowden cable (not included in the delivery package) and pull with approx. 800 N.
 - The drive must be able to be turned freely. A low residual torque is permitted.
15. Release the lever.
 - Torque must be available!

The preparations for commissioning are completed.

6.3 Commissioning

1. Switch on drive system.
2. Carry out a braking test.

6.4 During operation

	 DANGER
	<p>Danger: rotating parts! The running rotor must not be touched.</p>

	 DANGER
	<p>There is a risk of injury by electrical shock! Live connections must not be touched.</p>

- Checks must be carried out regularly. Pay special attention to:
 - unusual noises or temperatures
 - loose fixing elements
 - the condition of the electrical cables
- The armature plate must be attracted and the rotor must move without residual torque.
- Measure the DC voltage at the brake.
 - After the over-excitation time (refer to bridge/half-wave rectifier,  34), the measured DC voltage must correspond to the holding voltage (refer to  33). A deviation of ±10 % is permissible.
- If a fault or malfunction occurs, look through the error search table ( 46). If the fault cannot be fixed or eliminated, please contact your customer service.

7 Maintenance and repair

7.1 Wear of spring-applied brakes

INTORQ spring-applied brakes are wear-resistant and designed for long maintenance intervals. The friction lining and braking mechanism are subject to operational wear. For safe and trouble-free operation, the brake must be checked at regular intervals or replaced, if necessary  41.

	NOTICE
	<p>Braking torque reduction</p> <p>The air gap must not be re-adjusted after it has been correctly adjusted during the initial installation of the brake on the motor! This could result in a loss of braking torque.</p>

The table below shows the different causes of wear and their impact on the components of the spring-applied brake. The influential factors must be quantified so that the service life of the rotor and brake can be calculated and so that the prescribed maintenance intervals can be specified accurately. The most important factors in this context are the applied friction energy, the initial speed of rotation of braking and the operating frequency. If several of the causes of friction lining wear occur in an application at the same time, the influencing factors should be added together when the amount of wear is calculated. The calculation of the service interval can be supported by the design program INTORQ-Select.

Component	Cause	Effect	Influencing factors
Friction lining	Braking during operation	Wear of the friction lining	Friction work
	Emergency stops		
	Overlapping wear during start and stop of drive		
	Active braking via the drive motor with support of brake (quick stop)		
	Starting wear in case of motor mounting position with vertical shaft, even when the brake is not applied		Number of start/stop cycles
Armature plate and counter friction face	Rubbing of brake lining	Run-in of armature plate and counter friction face	Friction work
Gear teeth of brake rotor	Relative movements and shocks between brake rotor and brake shaft	Wear of gear teeth (primarily on the rotor side)	Number of start/stop cycles
Brake support	Load reversals and jerks in the backlash between armature plate, adjustment tubes and guide pins	Breaking of armature plate, adjustment tubes and guide pins	Number of start/stop cycles, braking torque
Springs	Axial load cycle and shear stress of springs through radial backlash on reversal of armature plate	Reduced spring force or fatigue failure	Number of switching operations of brake

Tab. 7: Causes for wear

7.2 Inspections

To ensure safe and trouble-free operations, the spring-applied brakes must be checked at regular intervals and, if necessary, replaced. Servicing will be easier at the plant if the brakes are made accessible. This must be considered when installing the drives in the plant.

Primarily, the required maintenance intervals for industrial brakes result from their load during operation. When calculating the maintenance interval, all causes for wear must be taken into account,  40. For brakes with low loads (such as holding brakes with emergency stop function), we recommend a regular inspection at a fixed time interval. To reduce costs, the inspection can be carried out along with other regular maintenance work in the plant.

Failures, production losses or damage to the system may occur when the brakes are not serviced. Therefore, a maintenance strategy that is adapted to the particular operating conditions and brake loads must be defined for every application. For the spring-applied brakes, the maintenance intervals and maintenance operations listed in the table below must be followed. The maintenance operations must be carried out as described in the detailed descriptions.

7.2.1 Maintenance intervals

Type	Time interval			
	for service brakes:	for holding brakes with emergency stop:		
BFK464□□-S/S.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ according to the service life calculation ■ or else every six months ■ after 4000 operating hours at the latest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ at least every 2 years ■ after 1 million cycles at the latest 		
Maintenance				
<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Inspections with assembled brake: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Check release function and control  43 ■ Measure the air gap (adjust if required)  25 ■ Measure the rotor thickness (replace rotor if required)  43 ■ Check for thermal damage of the armature plates or flange (dark-blue tarnishing) </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Inspections after the brake has been removed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Check the play of the rotor gear teeth (replace worn-out rotors)  43 □ Check for breaking out of the torque support at the sleeve bolts and the armature plate ■ Check the springs for damage ■ Check the armature plate and flange or bearing shield <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Levelness < 0.1 mm - Max. run-in depth = rated air gap for the size </td> </tr> </table>			Inspections with assembled brake: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Check release function and control  43 ■ Measure the air gap (adjust if required)  25 ■ Measure the rotor thickness (replace rotor if required)  43 ■ Check for thermal damage of the armature plates or flange (dark-blue tarnishing) 	Inspections after the brake has been removed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Check the play of the rotor gear teeth (replace worn-out rotors)  43 □ Check for breaking out of the torque support at the sleeve bolts and the armature plate ■ Check the springs for damage ■ Check the armature plate and flange or bearing shield <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Levelness < 0.1 mm - Max. run-in depth = rated air gap for the size
Inspections with assembled brake: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Check release function and control  43 ■ Measure the air gap (adjust if required)  25 ■ Measure the rotor thickness (replace rotor if required)  43 ■ Check for thermal damage of the armature plates or flange (dark-blue tarnishing) 	Inspections after the brake has been removed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Check the play of the rotor gear teeth (replace worn-out rotors)  43 □ Check for breaking out of the torque support at the sleeve bolts and the armature plate ■ Check the springs for damage ■ Check the armature plate and flange or bearing shield <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Levelness < 0.1 mm - Max. run-in depth = rated air gap for the size 			

7.3 Maintenance



NOTICE

Brakes with defective armature plates, socket head cap screws, springs or counter friction faces must always be replaced completely.

Observe the following for inspections and maintenance works:

- Contamination by oils and greases should be removed using brake cleaner, or the brake should be replaced after determining the cause. Dirt and particles in the air gap between the stator and the armature plate endanger the function and should be removed.
- After replacing the rotor, the original braking torque will not be reached until the run-in operation for the friction surfaces has been completed. After replacing the rotor, the run-in armature plates and counter friction faces have an increased initial rate of wear.

7.3.1 Check the rotor thickness

	DANGER
	<p>Danger: rotating parts! The motor must not run during the check.</p>

1. Stop the motor and control system!
2. Remove the motor cover and remove the cover ring, if present.
3. Measure the rotor thickness using a caliper gauge.
4. Compare the measured rotor thickness against the minimal permitted rotor thickness (15).
5. If required, replace the rotor completely. Refer to 43 for the description.

7.3.2 Check the air gap

	DANGER
	<p>Danger: rotating parts! The motor must not run during the check.</p>

1. Stop the motor and control system!
2. Measure the air gap " s_l " near the fixing screws between the armature plate and the stator using a feeler gauge.
3. Compare the measured air gap with the maximum permitted air gap " s_{Lmax} " (15).
4. If required, replace the rotor completely. Refer to 43 for the description.

7.3.3 Release / voltage

1. Start motor and control system!

	 DANGER
	Danger: rotating parts! The running rotor must not be touched.

	 DANGER
	There is a risk of injury by electrical shock! Live connections must not be touched.

2. Observe the air gap "s_L" when the drive is running. It should be zero.
3. Measure the DC voltage at the brake.
 - After the over-excitation time (see bridge/half-wave rectifier,  33), the measured DC voltage must correspond to the holding voltage ( 34). A deviation of ±10 % is permissible.

7.3.4 Replacing the rotor

	 DANGER
	Danger: rotating parts! The brake must be free of residual torque.

1. Switch off voltage!
2. Disconnect the connection cable.
3. Loosen the screws evenly and remove them completely.
4. Remove the complete stator from the bearing shield. Pay attention to the connection cable.
5. Pull the complete rotor from the hub.
6. Check the gear teeth of the hub.
7. Replace the hub if it is worn.
8. Check the friction surface on the bearing shield. In case of strong scoring at the flange, replace the flange. In case of strong scoring on the bearing shield, rework the friction surface.
9. Measure the rotor thickness (new rotor) and head height of the sleeve bolts with a caliper gauge.
10. Calculate the distance between the stator and the armature plate as follows:

Distance = rotor thickness + s_{LN} - head height

("s_{LN}"  15)
11. Unscrew the sleeve bolts evenly until the calculated distance between the stator and armature plate is reached.
12. Install and adjust the new complete rotor and stator ( 24).
13. Reconnect the connection cable.

7.4 Spare-parts list

- Only parts with item numbers are available.
 - The item numbers are only valid for the standard design.
- Please include the following information with the order:
 - Order number of the brake
 - Position number of the spare part

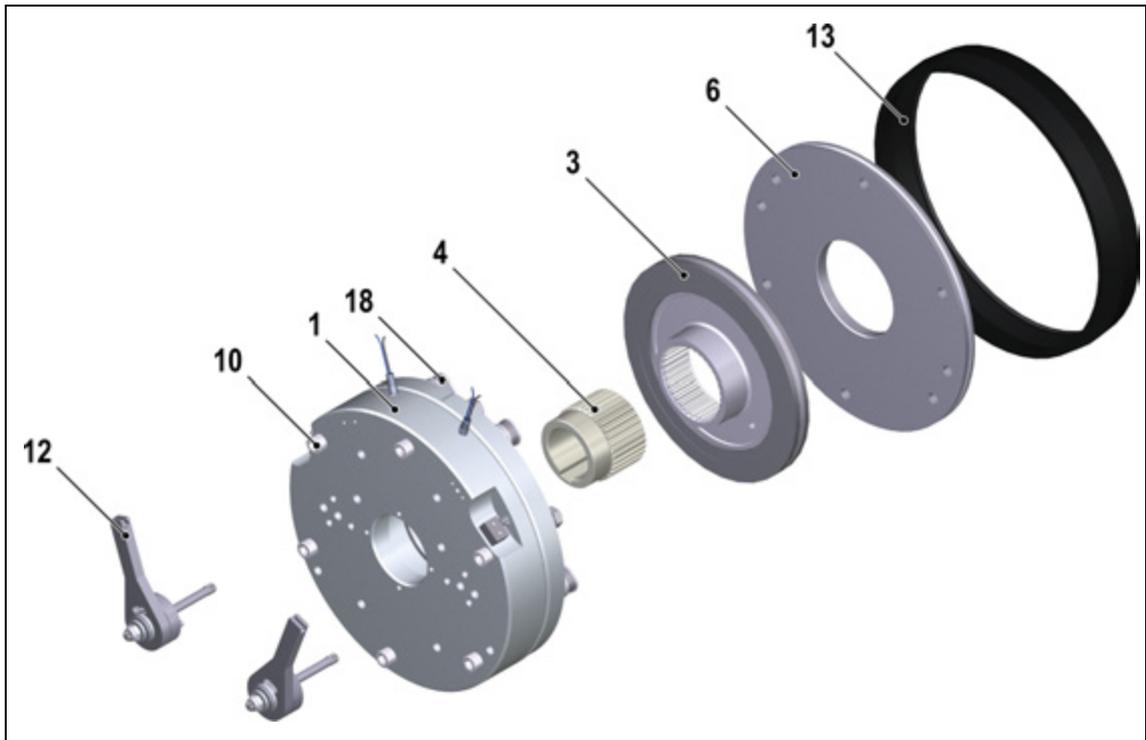


Fig. 17 Spring-applied brake BFK464-□□ S / S.1

Item	Designation	Variant
1	Stator, complete	Voltage
3	Complete rotor Rotor, complete noise-reduced	
4	Hub	Bore diameter
6	Flange	
10	Fixing screws Fixing screws	For mounting to the motor For mounting with the flange with pass-through hole
12	Complete manual release	
13	Cover ring	
18	Noise reducer	

7.5 Ordering spare parts

INTORQ BFK464-□□S / S.1, complete stator

- Size** 17 18 19 20 22 25 28
- Design** S S.1
- Voltage** 103 V / 51.5 V
 103 V / 72 V
 205 V / 103 V
 360 V / 180 V
- Brake torque** _____ Nm
- Cable length** standard (600 mm) _____ mm
- Manual release, mounting kit**
- Armature plate** standard
- Microswitch** monitoring the switching function
- Switching noises** damped (low noise)

Accessories

- Rotor** aluminium
 noise-reduced (rotor with sleeve)
- Hub** _____ mm (for hole diameter, see dimensions)
- Flange**
- Fixing screws** for mounting to the motor
 for mounting with the flange with pass-through holes
- Seal** cover ring
- Noise reduction** noise reducer set

Electrical accessories

Rectifier type: Refer to  for the selection.33

- Rectifier** BEG-561-255-130
 BEG-561-440-130

8 Troubleshooting and eliminating faults

If any malfunctions should occur when operating the braking system, please check for possible causes based on the following table. If the fault cannot be fixed or eliminated by one of the listed measures, please contact customer service.

Brake malfunction

Fault	Cause	Remedy
Brake does not release	Coil interruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Measure coil resistance using a multimeter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If resistance is too high, replace the complete stator.
	Coil has contact to earth or between windings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Measure coil resistance using a multimeter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compare the measured resistance with the nominal resistance. Refer to  15 for the values. If resistance is too low, replace the complete stator. ■ Check the coil for short to ground using a multimeter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If there is a short to ground, replace the complete stator. ■ Check the brake voltage (refer to section on defective rectifier, voltage too low).
	Wiring defective or wrong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Check and fix wiring ■ Check cable for continuity using a multimeter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Replace defective cable.
	Rectifier defective or incorrect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Measure rectifier DC voltage using a multimeter. If DC voltage is zero: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Check AC rectifier voltage. If AC voltage is zero: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Switch on power supply - Check fuse - Check wiring. If AC voltage is okay: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check rectifier, - Replace defective rectifier - Diode is defective; use a suitable new rectifier. ■ Check the coil for winding short or ground short. ■ If the rectifier defect occurs again, replace the entire stator, even if you cannot find any fault between turns or short circuit to ground. The error may only occur on warming up.

Fault	Cause	Remedy
Brake does not release	Incorrect microswitch wiring	Check the wiring of the microswitch and correct it.
	Microswitch incorrectly set	Replace the complete stator and make a complaint about the setting of the microswitch to the manufacturer.
	Air gap too big	Adjust the air gap (📖 26) Measure the rotor thickness and compare against the minimum rotor thickness (📖 15). If required, replace the rotor.
Rotor cannot rotate freely	Wrong setting of manual release	Check the dimension "s+s _L " with the brake energized. The dimension must be the same on both sides. Correct if required.
	Air gap "s _L " too small	Check air gap "s _L " and adjust it if necessary (📖 26).
Rotor thickness too small	Rotor has not been replaced in time	Replace the rotor (📖 43).
Voltage not zero during functional test (📖 36)	Incorrect microswitch wiring	Check and correct the wiring of the microswitch.
	Microswitch defective or incorrectly set	Replace the complete stator and send the complete stator to the manufacturer.
Voltage too high	Brake voltage does not match the rectifier	Adjust rectifier and brake voltage to each other.
Voltage too low	Brake voltage does not match the rectifier	Adjust rectifier and brake voltage to each other.
AC voltage is not mains voltage	Fuse is missing or defective	Select a connection with proper fusing.
	Incorrect microswitch wiring	Check and correct the wiring of the microswitch.
	Microswitch defective or incorrectly set	Replace the complete stator and return the defective complete stator to the manufacturer.

Notes

 INTORQ GmbH & Co KG
Germany
PO Box 1103
D-31849 Aerzen, Germany
Wülmsers Weg 5
D-31855 Aerzen, Germany
 +49 5154 70534-444
 +49 5154 70534-200
 info@intorq.com

 应拓柯制动器（上海）有限责任公司
INTORQ (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
上海市浦东新区泥城镇新元南路 600 号
6 号楼一楼 B 座
No. 600, Xin Yuan Nan Road,
Building No. 6 / Zone B
Nicheng town, Pudong
201306 Shanghai, China
 +86 21 20363-810
 +86 21 20363-805
 info@cn.intorq.com

 INTORQ US Inc.
USA
300 Lake Ridge Drive SE
Smyrna, GA 30082, USA
 +1 678 236-0555
 +1 678 309-1157
 info@us.intorq.com

 INTORQ India Private Limited
India
Plot No E-7/3
Chakan Industrial Area, Phase 3
Nighoje, Taluka - Khed
Pune, 410501, Maharashtra, India
 +91 2135625500
 info@intorq.in