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High-Power Speed Control Motor Unit

FBL Series

OPERATING MANUAL

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Thank you for purchasing ORIENTAL MOTOR products.
Please read this operating manual thoroughly before installing and operating the motor, and always keep the manual where it is readily accessible.

1. Precautions

1 . 1 Precautions for Installation

Do not use in a place where there is flammable gas and/or corrosive gas.

Motors and Drivers for use only in equipment of protection class .

The motor housing must be mounted with a screw and spring washer to the ground point of the equipment.

When installing the motor into your equipment, ensure that the motor cable is fixed and do not move.

In addition, do not apply any pressure to these cable.

Installation must be performed by a qualified installer.

Do not rework or modify the motor cable and extension cable (sold separately). Do not remove the sheath of the cable and then ground or touch the shielded wire. This may cause electric shock or trigger the ground fault interrupt circuit.

1 . 2 Precautions for Operation

The enclosure temperature of this motor can exceed 70 (depending on operation conditions). In case motor is accessible during operation, please attach the following warning label so that it is clearly visible.



Warning label

Always turn off the power to the motor before conducting checks or performing work on the motor.

1 . 3 Precautions for Troubleshooting

Refer to Chapter8 for Troubleshooting when the motor and driver had in correct operation. If the trouble could not be recovered, please contact your nearest ORIENTAL MOTOR office (refer to rear cover for the contact)

Do not disassemble the motor and driver.

2. Verifying the Product Name and Accessories

2.1 Motors, Drivers and Accessories

Check that the motor, driver and any accessories are all present. If an accessory is missing or damaged, contact the nearest ORIENTAL MOTOR office.

- Motor1 piece
The O-rings are fitted in the pilot section of pinion shaft type motors.
- Driver1 piece
- Driver base mounting bracket2 pieces
- Driver back mounting bracket1 piece
- Mounting screws4 pieces
- External speed potentiometer1 piece
Variable resistor (20k , 1/4W)
- Signal Cable for external speed potentiometer (1m long)1 piece
- Set of mounting bolts (provided only with combination types)
M8 bolts4 pieces
Nuts4 pieces
Spring washers4 pieces
Washers4 pieces
Key1 piece
- Manual (This document)1 piece

Motors and Drivers have been designed and inspected according to the following standards.

Unit Model name is not the recognized name and the certified name under the various safety standards.

Recognized name and certified name are motor model name and driver name.

	Standards	Certification Body	Standards File No.	CE Marking
Motor	UL1004	UL	File No. E62327	Low Voltage Directive
	CAN/CSA C22.2 No.100			
	EN60950 EN60034-1 EN60034-5	DEMKO	Certificate No.124888/DK 98-03353	
Driver	UL508C	UL	File No. E171462	
	CAN/CSA C22.2 No.14			
	EN60950	DEMKO	Certificate No.124886/DK 98-03350	
Installation Conditions		Overvoltage category , Pollution degree 2, Class (For EN Standard) When the machinery to which the motor and driver are mounted requires overvoltage category and pollution degree 3 specifications, install the motor and driver in a cabinet that complies with IP54 and connect to power supply via an isolation transformer.		

Application of EN standard for **FBL575SW-** type and **FBL5120SW-** type is pending.

- Note** The EMC measurements required under standard EN50178 are not performed separately for motors and drivers. Perform the EMC test when they are incorporated into the final product.
- The over-voltage protection test required under standard EN50178 is not performed. Perform the test when incorporated into the final product.

2.2 Combinations and Types of Motors and Drivers

FBL series motors and drivers are provided in sets. When you receive a set, check that you have the proper motor and driver combination.

Unit Model name is not the recognized name and certified name under the various safety standards.
Recognized name and certified name are motor model name and driver model name.

Combination types

With combination type units, the motor and gearhead are pre-assembled. Mounting screws, nuts, washers, spring washers and keys are included with these models.

Unit Model	Motor Model	Driver Model
FBL575AW-	FBLM575W-GFB	FBLD75AW
FBL575CW-	FBLM575W-GFB	FBLD75CW
FBL575SW-	FBLM575W-GFB	FBLD75SW
FBL5120AW-	FBLM5120W-GFB	FBLD120AW
FBL5120CW-	FBLM5120W-GFB	FBLD120CW
FBL5120SW-	FBLM5120W-GFB	FBLD120SW

The gear ratio appears at the position in the unit model number indicated by the square.
For example, **FBL575AW-50** means that the model is equipped with a gear with a 1 : 50 gear ratio.

Separate types(gearheads are sold separately for pinion shaft type motors.)

Unit Model	Motor Model	Shaft Type	Driver Model	Gearhead Model
FBL575AW-A	FBLM575W-A	Round Shaft	FBLD75AW	————
FBL575AW-GFB	FBLM575W-GFB	Pinion Shaft		GFB5G
FBL5120AW-A	FBLM5120W-A	Round Shaft	FBLD120AW	————
FBL5120AW-GFB	FBLM5120W-GFB	Pinion Shaft		GFB5G
FBL575CW-A	FBLM575W-A	Round Shaft	FBLD75CW	————
FBL575CW-GFB	FBLM575W-GFB	Pinion Shaft		GFB5G
FBL5120CW-A	FBLM5120W-A	Round Shaft	FBLD120CW	————
FBL5120CW-GFB	FBLM5120W-GFB	Pinion Shaft		GFB5G
FBL575SW-A	FBLM575W-A	Round Shaft	FBLD75CW	————
FBL575SW-GFB	FBLM575W-GFB	Pinion Shaft		GFB5G
FBL5120SW-A	FBLM5120W-A	Round Shaft	FBLD120CW	————
FBL5120SW-GFB	FBLM5120W-GFB	Pinion Shaft		GFB5G

The gear ratio appears at the position in the model number indicated by the box().

Note The unit combinations are as above the mentioned. Note that it cannot be used in any other combinations.

3. Installation

Installation conditions

Install the motor and driver in a location that meets the following conditions. Using the unit in a location that does not satisfy these conditions could damage it.

- Indoors (this product is designed and manufactured to be installed within another device)
- Ambient temperature : 0 ~ +50 (avoid freezing)
- Ambient humidity : 85% max. (avoid condensation)
- Not exposed to explosive, flammable, or corrosive gas
- Not exposed to direct sunlight
- Not exposed to dust
- Not exposed to water or oil
- A place where heat can escape easily
- Not exposed to continuous vibration or excessive impact
- 1000 meters or less above sea level.
- Overvoltage category , Pollution degree 2, Class (For EN Standard)

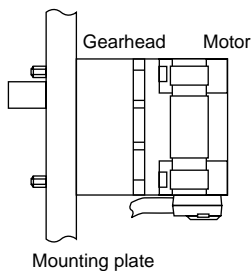
When the machinery to which the motor and driver are mounted requires overvoltage category and pollution degree 3 specifications, install the motor in a cabinet that comply with IP54 and connect to power supply via an isolation transformer.

3.1 Motor Installation

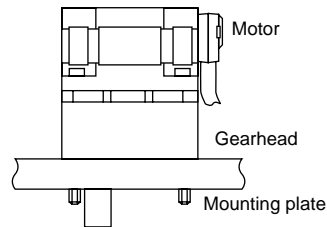
(1) Direction of Motor Installation

Motors may be installed either horizontally or vertically.

Horizontal mounting



Vertical mounting



(2) Connecting to Other Equipment (Loads)

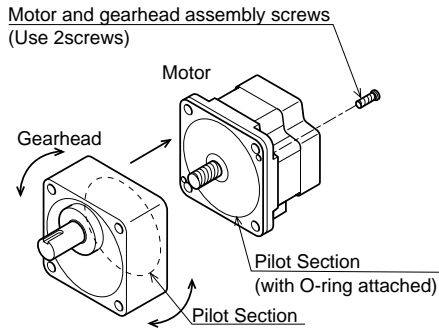
When connecting motors to another piece of equipment (load), the motor shaft must be centered. When not properly centered, vibration will result and ball bearing life will be shortened dramatically, causing motor shaft damage.

The alignment of the coupling used, must be within its specification.

Note When attaching couplings, timing pulleys, gears or the like to a motor shaft, be sure not to subject the motor shaft to impacts. The ball bearings within the motor may become damaged.

(3) Assembling the Motor and Gearhead (Pinion shaft motor)

Continue to the next page if you have a round shaft type or combination type motor.

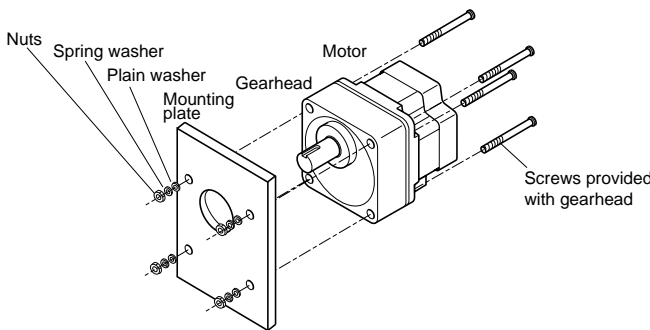


When attaching a pinion shaft type motor to a gearhead, use the pilot of the motor and gearhead as guides, and gently rotate the gearhead back and forth until it fits in place, as shown in the figure at the left. When the gearhead is in place, fasten it to the motor using the screws provided .

Motor and Gearhead assembly screws Size : M3

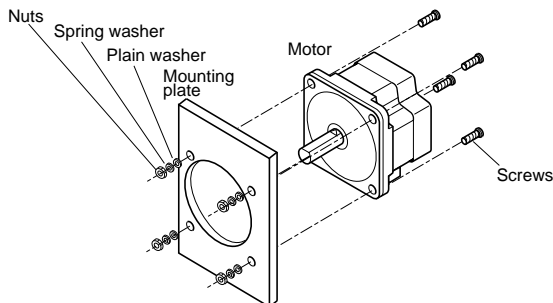
Note Clean any dirt off the pilot section of the motor and gearhead.
 Insufficient cleaning may cause incomplete attachment and leaking of grease within the gearhead.
 Don't pinch the O-ring when assembling the motor and gearhead.

(4) Installing on Other Devices Combination Type And Pinion Shaft Motor



To install motor and gearhead to machinery, make installation holes in the mounting place.
 Use screws provided with gearhead and secure the motor so that there are no gaps between the motor flange surface, gearhead surface and the mounting surface.
 For dimensions of installation holes and the detail of mounting, see the operating manual of gearhead.

Round shaft Motor



To install motor to machinery, make installation holes in the mounting place.
 Use 4screws and secure the motor so that there are no gaps between the motor flange surface and the mounting surface.
 Four screws are necessary for mounting (not provided).

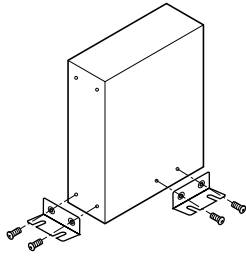
Screw size	Clamping Torque
M8	10N·m (100kgfcm)

3.2 Driver Installation

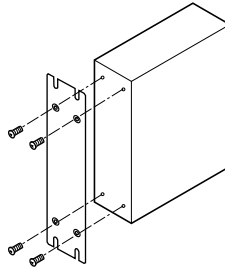
(1) Driver Installation

The driver can be mounted on machinery using the mounting brackets provided.

Base mounting

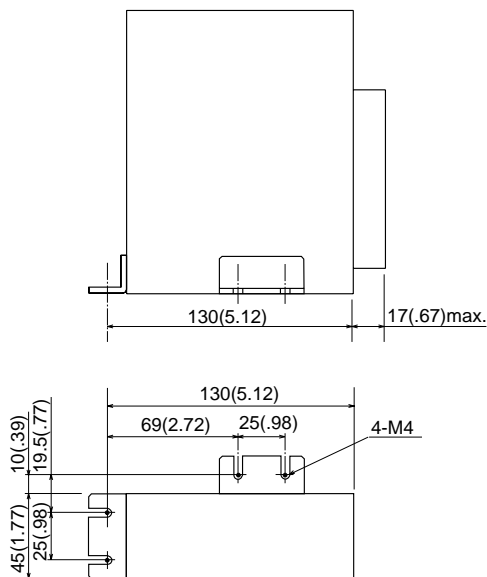


Back mounting

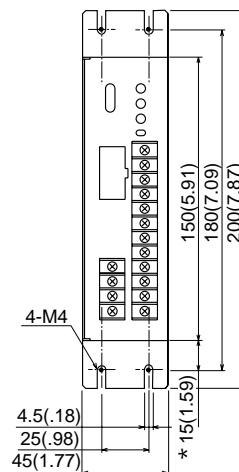


Mounting dimensions

Base mounting

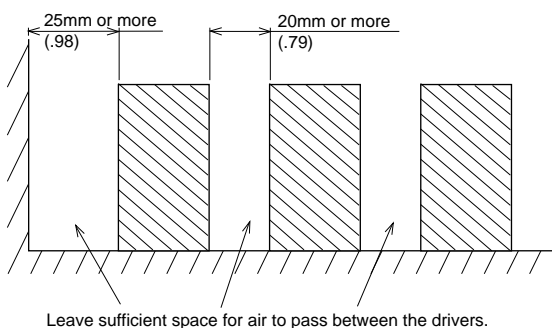


Back mounting



- Note**
- When mounting the driver directly on a surface without using the mounting brackets, be sure to use screws of suitable length. If the screws are too long, they could make contact with the driver's internal circuits and damage the driver. (Use mounting screws that extend no further than 3mm from the surface of the driver into the driver.)
 - To improve ventilation, mount the driver in an upright position as shown in the figures above.
 - When mounting the driver in a tightly close up place like the control panel and a place where there is a heating hearby , be sure to when the driver ambient temperature exceeds 40 , cool the driver with a fan.
 - The back mount brackets are asymmetry up and down snd they can be used at any direction.
 - The size * in the diagram vary depending on the direction fo the mounting plate. In the reverse direction it is 19mm long.

(2) Mounting Two or More Drivers

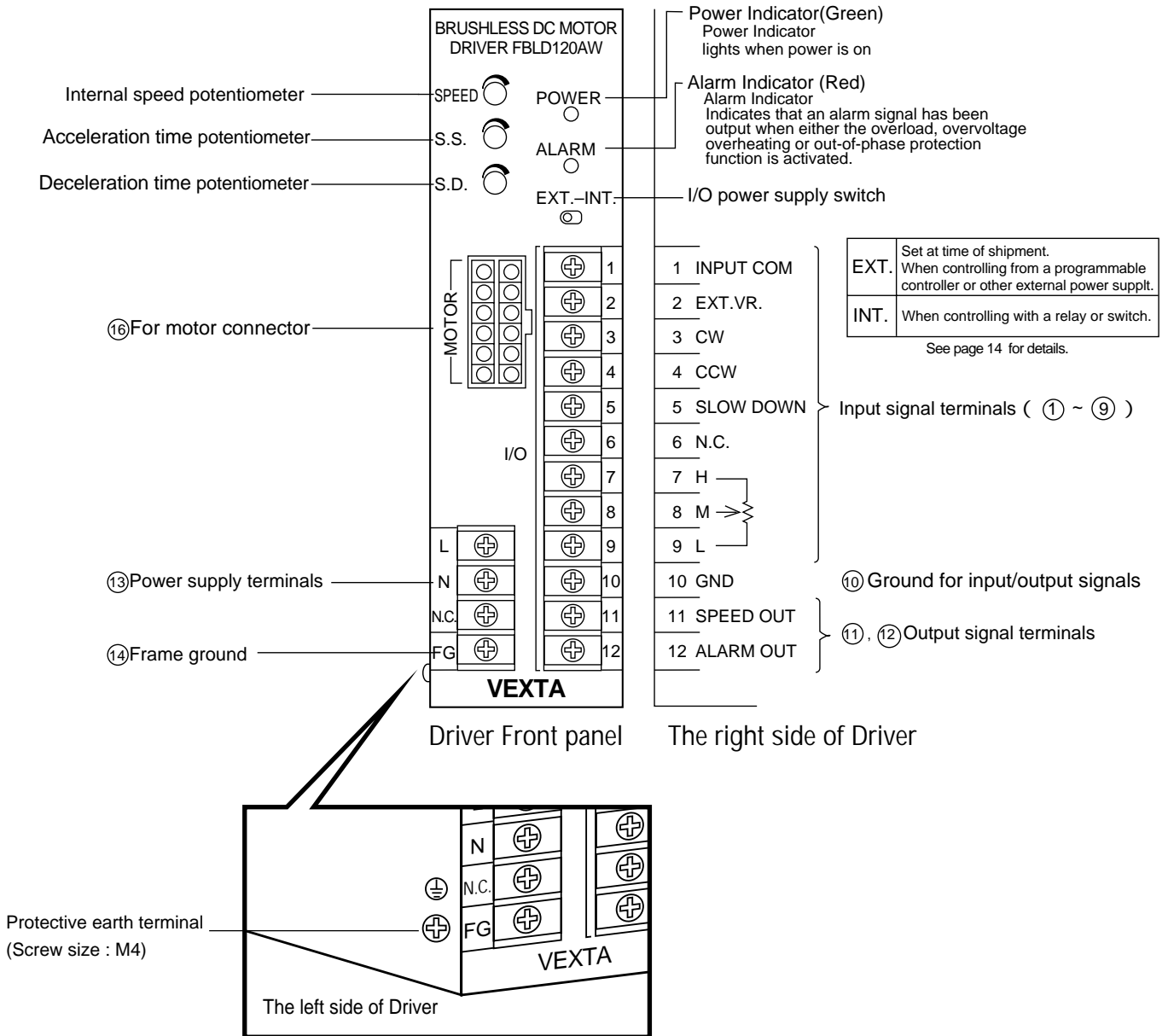


When mounting two or more drivers, separate them by a space of at least 20mm. Leave at least 25mm between of space the driver and other devices or structures.

4. Connection

4.1 Names and Functions of Driver

The illustration below shows for single-phase 100-115V type.



Signal Input Terminals

INPUT COM (external power supply for signal input)

To connect the driver to a programmable controller or other device when controlling the motor using an external power supply, flip the I/O power supply switch to "EXT." and connect the power supply to this terminal. To use the driver's built-in power supply when controlling with a relay or the like, flip the I/O power supply switch to "INT."; the terminal is not used.

EXT.VR. (speed selection)

To select the built-in speed potentiometer, turn this input off (switch to high); to select the external speed potentiometer (or DC power supply) turn this input on (switch to low).

CW (clockwise rotation input)

Input terminal for clockwise rotation.

CCW (counterclockwise rotation input)

Input terminal for counterclockwise rotation.

SLOW DOWN (deceleration input)

Input terminal for decelerating the motor to a stop. This terminal is not used for acceleration, which is set by using the built-in acceleration time potentiometer.

N.C.

Not used.

H, M, L (speed control input)

These are the connection terminals when controlling speed using the external speed potentiometer provided with the unit or by means of a DC power supply.

GND (ground terminal, for input/output signals)

Signal Output Terminals

SPEED OUT (speed signal output)

Use when monitoring the rate of rotation; 12 pulse are output for each motor rotation.

ALARM OUT (alarm signal output)

This signal is output when the protection function is activated. The ALARM LED lights and the motor comes to a stop.

When an alarm signal is output, turn off power. To cancel the alarm, first resolve the cause and check for safety, and then turn power on again. Once power has been turned off, wait at least 1 minute before turning it on again.

Power Supply Connection

Single phase 100V - 115V types : 100V - 115V \pm 10% 50Hz/60Hz (power supply connection)

Single phase 200V - 230V types : 200V - 230V \pm 10% 50Hz/60Hz (power supply connection)

Connecting to L Terminal , N Terminal .

Three phase 200V - 230V types : 200V - 230V \pm 10% 50Hz/60Hz (power supply connection)

Connecting to L1 Terminal , L2 Terminal , L3 Terminal .

FG (frame ground)

Protective earth

Use a wire with a cross sectional area of at least 0.75mm² .

Connector for Motor

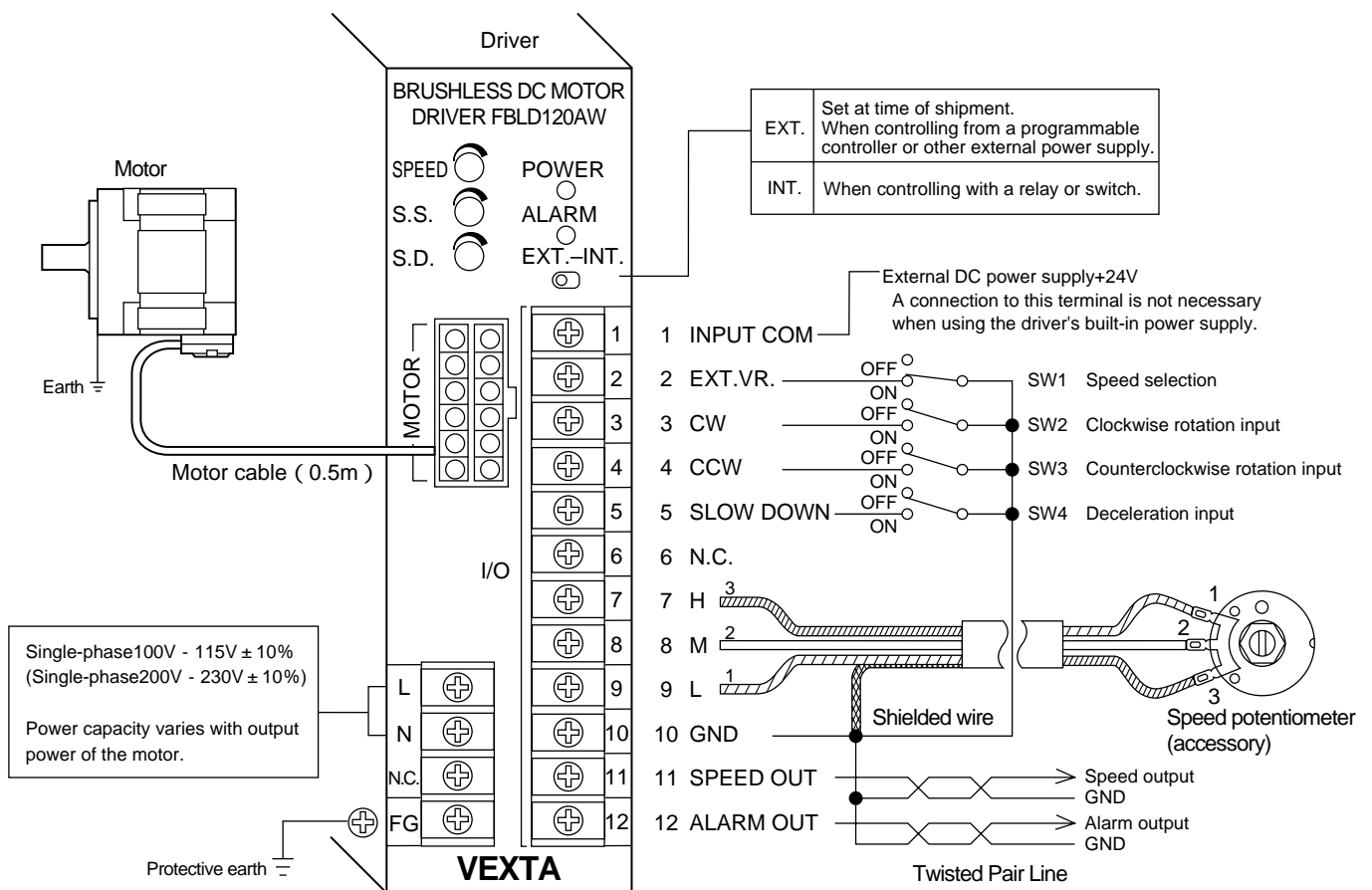
Port for connecting the motor cable.

4.2 Examples of Connections

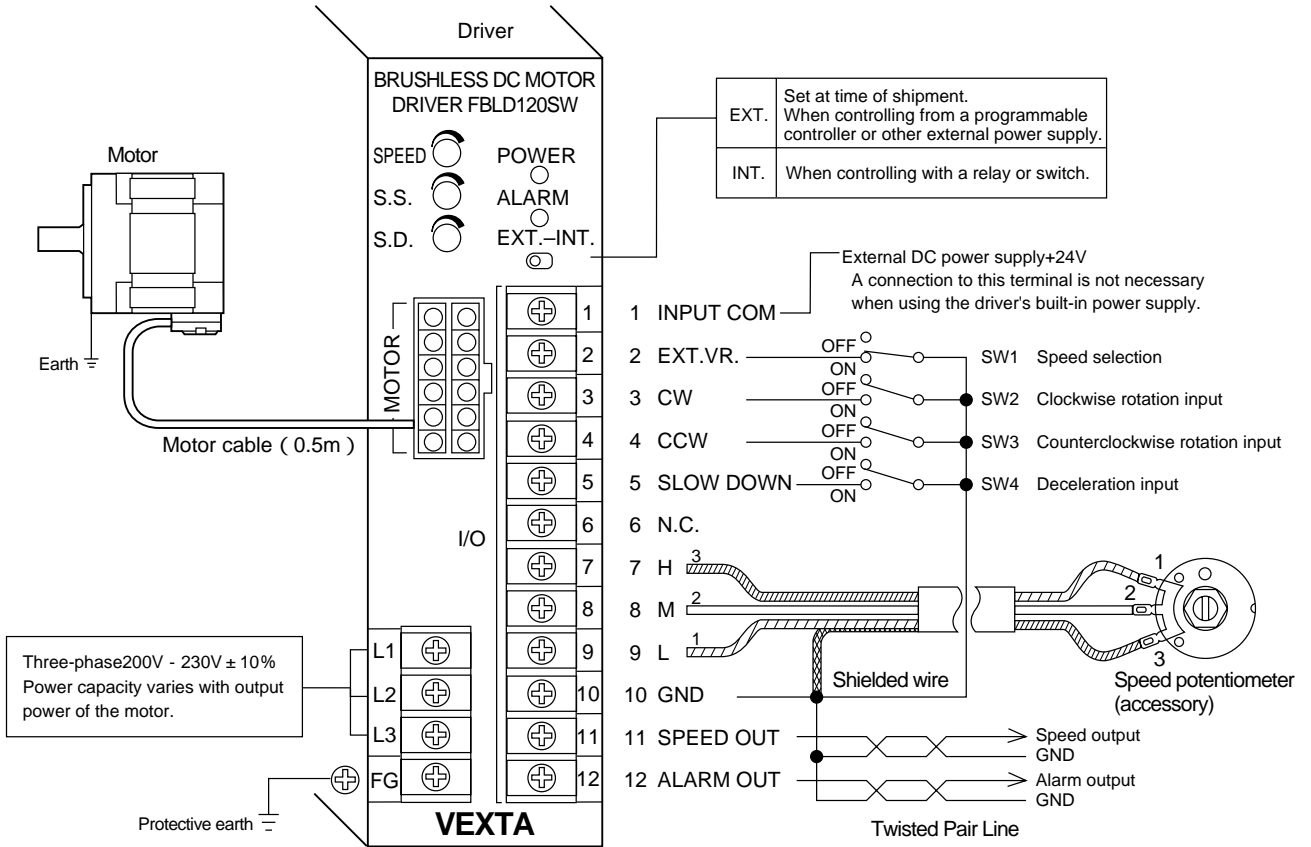
- Input/output signal input can also be controlled by non-contact means (TTL, transistors), as well as by the switches shown in the above diagram. For details, see the section "4.6 Signal Input Circuits" on page 14.
- To operate the motor, connect the motor and driver, and the driver's signal and power supply input.

- Note**
- The user must furnish the power supply cable.
 - Be sure that the motor connector is fully inserted before turning on power. A loose connection can cause faulty operation.
 - Do not rework or modify the motor cable and extension cable (sold separately). Do not remove the sheath of the cable and then ground or touch the shielded wire. This may cause electric shock or trigger the ground fault interrupt circuit.
 - Be sure to put in the terminal cover after connecting.

Input power of single phase types



Input power of three phase types



4.3 Motor and Driver Connections

The motor is connected to the driver using the connectors provided. The cable can be extended to a maximum of 10.5 meters using an extension cable (sold separately).

Model	Cable Length
CC01FBL	3.3ft. (1m)
CC02FBL	6.6ft. (2m)
CC03FBL	9.8ft. (3m)
CC05FBL	16.4ft. (5m)
CC07FBL	23.0ft. (7m)
CC10FBL	32.8ft. (10m)

Note Do not lengthen the motor cable by more than 10.5 meters by connecting two or more extension cables, as this can lead to faulty operation.

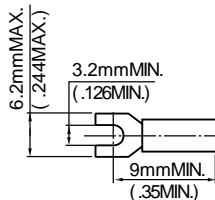
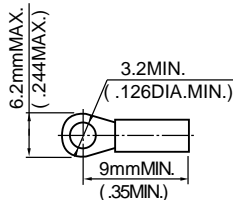
4 . 4 Connecting Drivers and Power Supplies

Use a power supply cable whose wire has a cross sectional area of at least 0.75 mm².

The power supply input current varies depending on the motor output (see tables below).

Recommended Terminal Rings

- Round shape terminal with insulation
- U-shape terminal with insulation



Note Keep the spacing between each terminal more than 6.4mm, when U-shape terminals are used.

Power Supply Input Current

Combination Type	Round Shaft Type	Pinion Shaft Type	Maximum Input Current
FBL575AW-	FBL575AW-A	FBL575AW-GFB	2.6A
FBL5120AW-	FBL5120AW-A	FBL5120AW-GFB	3.8A
FBL575CW-	FBL575CW-A	FBL575CW-GFB	2.0A
FBL5120CW-	FBL5120CW-A	FBL5120CW-GFB	2.7A
FBL575SW-	FBL575SW-A	FBL575SW-GFB	1.2A
FBL5120SW-	FBL5120SW-A	FBL5120SW-GFB	1.6A

- Note**
- The driver must be earthed with the earth wire of the protective earth terminal.
The earthing line must be as short as possible with using the wire type AWG #18 (0.75mm²) or greater.
 - Once power has been turned off, do not turn power on again or remove or insert the motor connector for at least 1 minute.

4 . 5 Methods of Speed Setting and Their Connection

(1) The following three methods of setting speed can be used with **FBL** units.

Internal Speed Potentiometer

Motor speed can be adjusted by turning the potentiometer screw on the driver's front panel. This method is suitable for infrequent speed changes.

External Speed Potentiometer

Speed settings can be controlled remotely using the external speed potentiometer provided with the unit. This method is suitable when adjusting speed from a control panel.

External DC Voltage

The motor speed can be changed with DC voltages of 0 - 5 V.
Have ready a DC power supply of 1 mA or more.

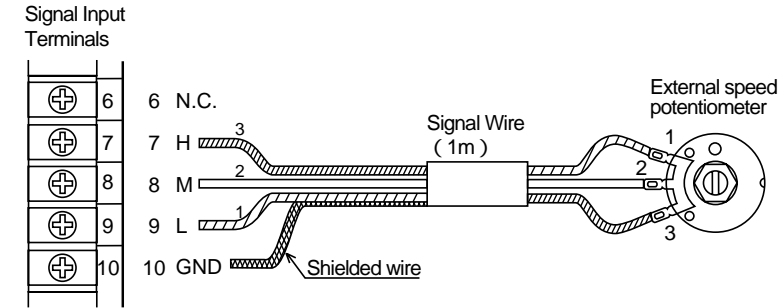
(2) Connection Methods

Internal Speed Potentiometer

The built-in speed potentiometer can be selected by turning off (i.e. switching to high) input to the EXT.VR. terminal .
The speed is set to 0 r/min when the product is shipped. Rotate clockwise to start the motor rotating.

Note Use a n insulated miniature screwdriver for adjusting the timing potentiometer.

External Speed Potentiometer

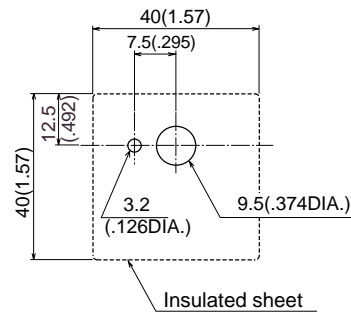
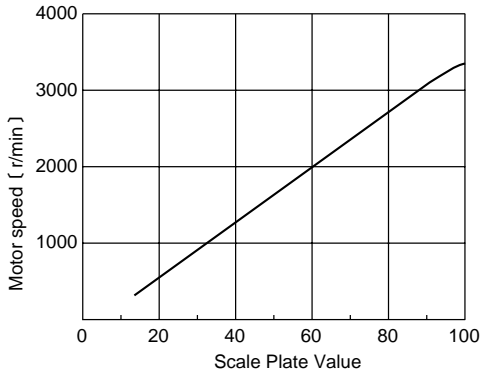


The external potentiometer can be selected by turning on (switched to low) input to the EXT.VR. terminal .

The external speed potentiometer is connected as shown in the following diagram below using the signal line provided.

When connecting , turn the external speed potentiometer's knob counterclockwise and set the speed 0r/min.

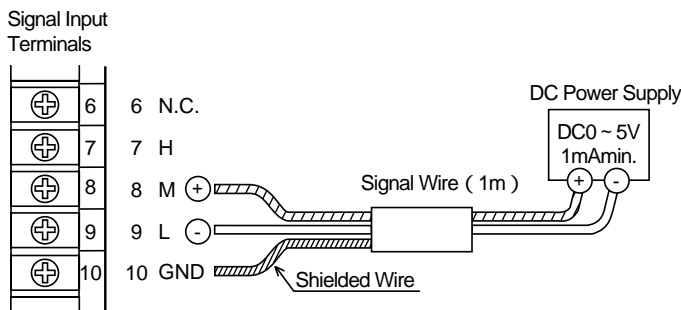
In this case high-speed operation can be set when turning the external potentiometer' knob clockwise.



Mounting hole reference dimensions

External Speed Potentiometer Scale/Motor Speed Characteristics (Representative Values)

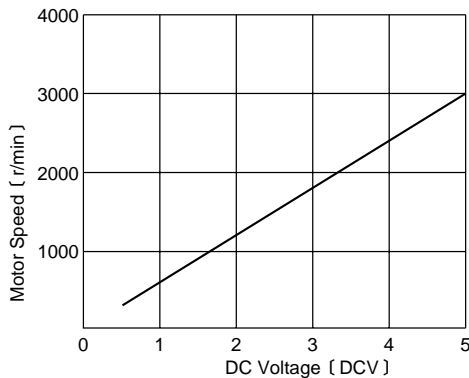
External DC Voltage



The external DC voltage can be selected by turning on (switchd to low) input to the EXT.VR. terminal .

To connect an external DC voltage, connect the plus wire to the M terminal , the minus wire to the L terminal , and the shielded wire to GND .

Insulate unused lead wire. High speed operation can be set when DC voltage of the external DC source is elevated.

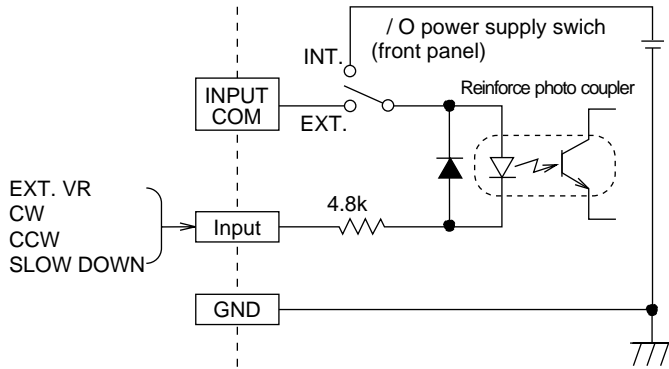


- Note**
- When setting speed using the external speed potentiometer or by means of a DC voltage, use the signal line provided with the unit, to prevent faulty operation due to external noise or interference. The shielded wire of the signal line should be connected to the GND.
 - Do not allow the voltage to exceed 5V, and be sure there are no errors in polarity when making the connections.

DC Voltage/Motor Speed Characteristics (Representative Values)

4.6 Signal Input Circuit

(1) Input Circuit

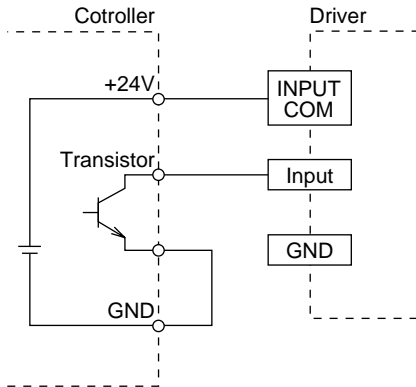


The input circuits function by means of photocoupler input, as shown in the diagram at left. The input photocoupler can be driven by either the internal power supply or by an external DC power supply (DC24V \pm 10%). Input circuit is insulated dangerous voltages by the reinforce photo couplers.

(2) Input Circuit Connection

This connection is used for EXT.VR., CW, CCW, and SLOW DOWN input

When using an external DC power supply

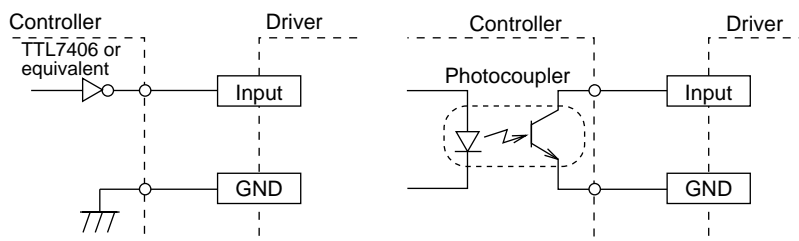


Flip the I/O power supply switch to "EXT." (set at time of shipment).

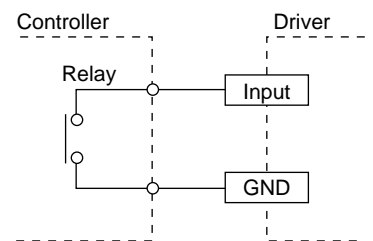
When using the driver's built-in power supply

Switch the I/O power supply switch to "INT." Signals will not be input if it is set to "EXT.".

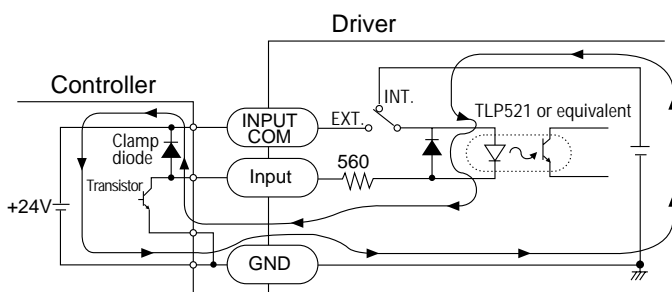
《Non-contact control》



《Contact control》



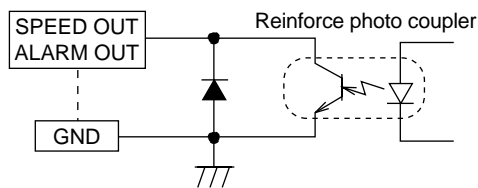
Cautions to observe when using a controller with an internal clamp diode



When using a controller with an internal clamp diode, the I/O power supply switch to "EXT.". If the I/O power supply switch is the "INT." position, current will flow as indicated by the arrows in the diagram, thereby causing the motor to run unexpectedly.

4 . 7 Signal Output Circuit

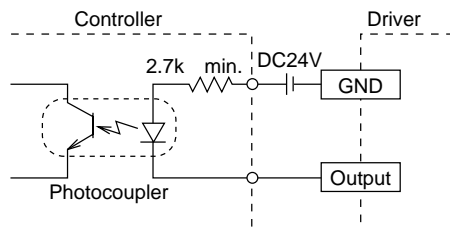
(1) Output Circuit



As shown in the diagram at left, an open collector transistor is used for the output circuits, which requires an external power supply. This connection is necessary only if the speed monitor and alarm function are used. This power supply should be DC26.4V or less. Also connect a limiting resistor suitable for the power supply voltage to keep the current from exceeding 10mA. Output circuit is insulated from dangerous voltages by the reinforced photo couplers.

(2) Example of Output Signal Connections

This connection is used for ALARM and SPEED output.



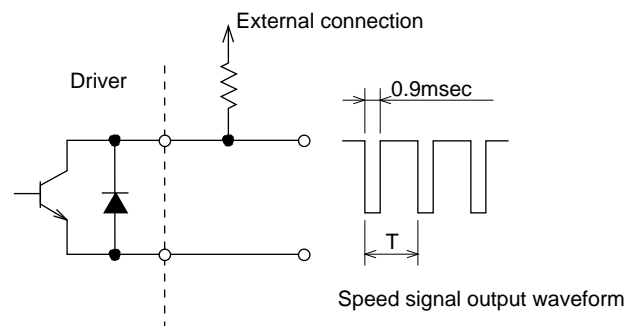
Speed Signals

It is output at a rate of 12 pulse per motor rotation.

Motor rotation rate can be determined with the following formula;

$$\text{Motor Speed [r/min]} = \frac{\text{Speed output frequency [Hz]} \times 60}{12}$$

$$\frac{1}{T} = \text{Speed output frequency}$$



The pulse length of the signal that turns speed output on (low) is 0.9msec, regardless of motor speed.

Alarm Output

This signal is output when one of the driver's protection functions is activated.

While the signal is output, terminals between ALARM OUT and GND is a electrified.

See page 16 for the descriptions of these protection functions.

4 . 8 Noise Control

When excessive external noise works its way into the driver, malfunctions can result. To prevent problems caused by noise, take the following countermeasures.

Power Supply Lines

- Separate the power line of the noise source from the driver's power line.
- The driver must be earthed with the earth wire of the protective earth terminal.

Signal Lines (/O)

- Keep the signal line as short as possible (2 meters or less).
- When setting speed by means of the external speed potentiometer or a DC voltage, use the signal line provided with the unit.
- Separate power lines at least 30 cm from any cable running a large current.

Feedback signals between the motor and driver

Place motor cable at least 30 cm away from any cable running a large current.

5. Operation

5.1 Operating Conditions

Motor operating requirements have been established in order to prevent increases in motor temperature.

The temperature of the motor increase when the frictional load or inertial load is high, and when the motor is operated with frequent start/stops or changes of direction. It is important, therefore, to operate the motor in accordance with the requirements given below. (See Catalogue for the rated torque, starting torque and the permissible inertia load.)

Note The temperature of the motor's casing and the driver's rear panel should not exceed 90 °C and 80 °C, respectively. If the driver's internal heat sink exceeds 90 °C, the overheat protection function will be activated, causing the motor to stop.

(1) Conditions for Continuous Operation

The load torque converted into the motor shaft should not exceed the rated torque.

(2) Inertial Load Conditions

The Inertial load (GD^2) converted into the motor shaft should be no greater than the permissible load inertia.

(3) Operating Patterns

When doing start/stops (instant stops) or direction reversals in short cycles, pay careful attention to motor and driver temperature rises.

Note To run or stop the motor, do not turn power on or off. Instead use the CW or CCW input.

5.2 Protection Functions

The **FBL** series has several protection functions.

When a protection function is activated, an alarm signal is output, the LED on the driver's front panel lights and the motor comes to a natural stop. When an alarm signal is output, turn off power. To cancel the alarm, first resolve the cause and check for safety, and then turn power on again. Once power has been turned off, wait at least 1 minute before turning it on again.

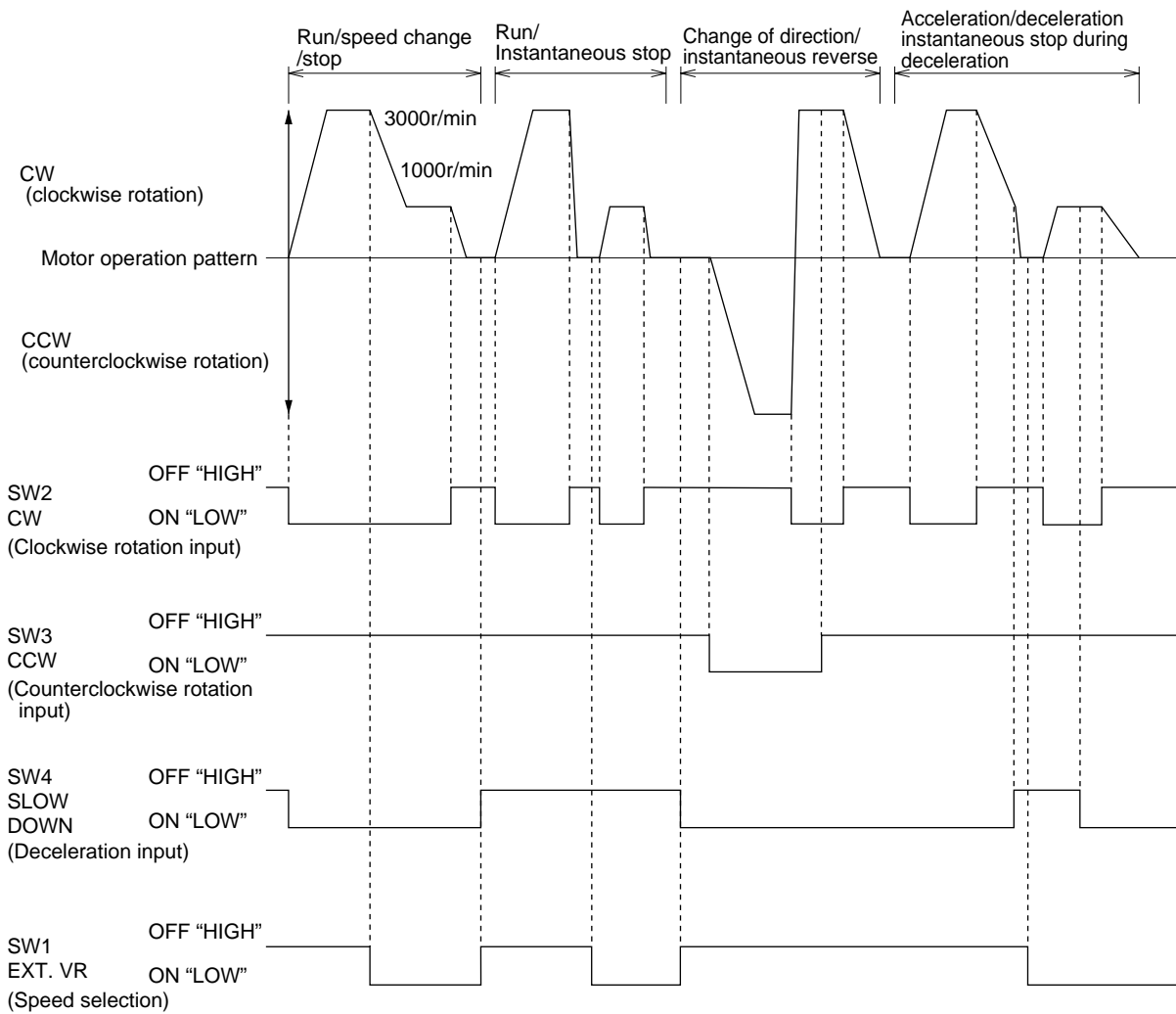
No alarm signal is output when the low-speed protection function activates, since the function adjusts the speed back to the minimum or set speed.

Type of protection function	Action	Response	
Alarm Signal Output	Overload protection	Activated when a load exceeding the rated torque (load torque or motor current of 130% max. of rated load or rated motor current) is applied to the motor for 5 seconds or more or when the motor is operated in short cycles of stopping/starting or CW/CCW rotation.	Check the load torque, referring to the load torque-driver input current characteristics on page 21. Reduce the load torque if it seems to exceed the rated torque, or lengthen the operating cycle.
	Overheating protection	Activated when the driver's ambient temperature exceeds 50 °C, or when its internal heat sink exceeds 90 °C as a result of using short operating cycles of starting/stopping or CW/CCW rotation.	If the driver's ambient temperature exceeds 50 °C, employ some cooling method to lower it; otherwise, reduce the load torque or lengthen the operation cycle.
	Overvoltage protection	Protects the driver against damage when the motor is driving an inertial load exceeding the permissible inertial load, or when the motor shaft is turned by the load (during lowering operation).	Check to see that the inertial load does not exceed the permissible value (see Catalogue) or that the motor shaft is not being turned by the load.
	Under voltage protection	Activated when a input voltage to the driver is less than specified voltage.	Check to see that there is input voltage to the driver.
	Open-Phase protection	Prevents motor malfunction when the sensor cable within the motor cable is disconnected during motor operation. (An alarm signal will not be output while the motor is at a standstill.)	Check to see that the motor cable has not been disconnected.
No Alarm Signal Output	Low-speed	Activated when motor speed falls considerably below the speed control range (less than 250r/min) due to a reduction in the speed setting, an overload, etc.	Increase the speed setting to 300r/min or higher. This function is not activated by an overload if speed is above 300r/min.

5.3 Example of Operational Timing Chart

The following chart shows an example in which speed is switched between two levels, with the external speed potentiometer set to 1000 r/min, and the internal speed potentiometer set to 3000 r/min.

[Timing chart]



The switch numbers shown in the timing chart (e.g. SW2) correspond to SW1 - 4 in the connection diagram on page 10-11.

Note To run or stop the motor, do not turn power on or off. Instead use the CW or CCW input.

5.4 Operating the Motor

(1) Mode Table for Signal Input

Signal Input		CW Input		CCW Input	Deceleration Input
		Mode			
Acceleration /Deceleration	CW operation	ON : Acceleration OFF : Deceleration	OFF	ON : Acceleration OFF : Deceleration	ON
	CCW operation	OFF	ON : Acceleration OFF : Deceleration		
Acceleration /Instantaneous stop	CW operation	ON : Acceleration OFF : Instantaneous stop	OFF	ON : Acceleration OFF : Instantaneous stop	OFF
	CCW operation	OFF	ON : Acceleration OFF : Instantaneous stop		

(2) CW and CCW Operation

When CW or CCW input is turned on (switched to low), the motor accelerates to the selected speed for the length of time set on the acceleration time potentiometer. If CW and CCW are input simultaneously, CW has priority. Thus, if CCW input is left on, direction can be changed instantaneously by turning the CW input on and off. However, under certain power supply voltages or load conditions, change of direction may be delayed.

Note When the motor is operated with the gearhead attached, the gearhead's output shaft may, depending on the gear ratio, turn in the opposite direction of the motor shaft.

See the operating manual of gearhead for information concerning the direction of rotation of the gearhead output shaft.

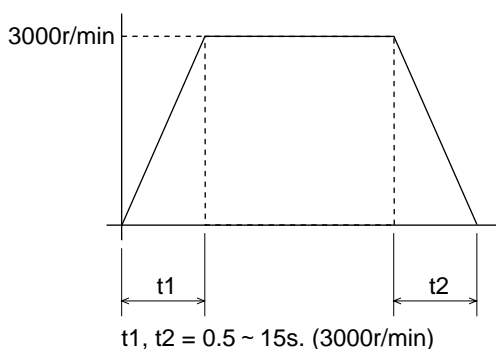
Use a insulated miniature screw driver for adjusting the Acceleration time potentiometer and the deceleration time potentiometer.

(3) Instantaneous Stop and Deceleration to a Stop

Instantaneous Stop

To stop the motor instantly, turn SLOW DOWN input off (switch to high).

Deceleration (and stop)



When SLOW DOWN input is turned on (switched to low), the motor decelerates for the length of time set on the deceleration time potentiometer and comes to a stop.

The acceleration/deceleration time is set using the time potentiometers on the front panel of the driver. The time of acceleration/deceleration is lengthened by turning the potentiometer clockwise. In addition, the motor can be stopped instantly if SLOW DOWN input is turned off (switched to high) during deceleration.

(4) Changing Speeds

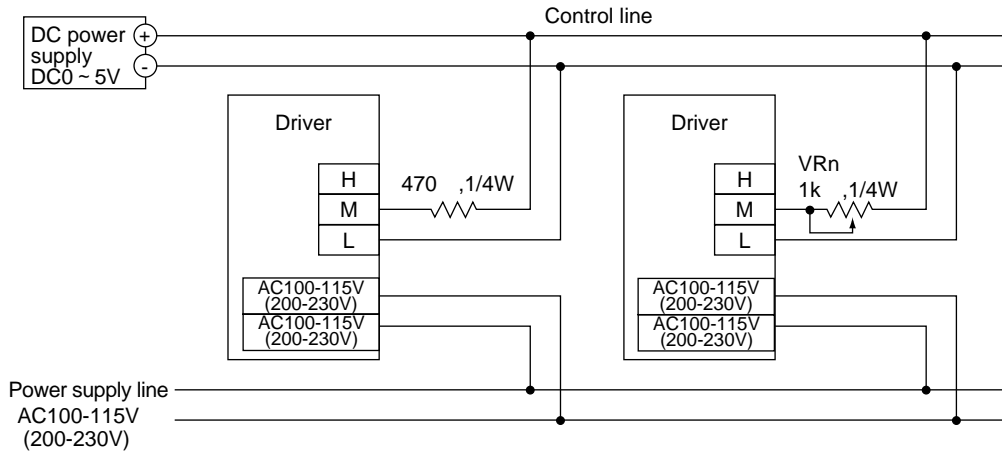
Speed can be changed by selecting the external speed potentiometer or the built-in speed potentiometer by means of signal input to EXT.VR. (speed selection input) as given in the table below. Speed can be changed while the motor is running. The rate of acceleration/deceleration depends on the time set for acceleration/deceleration.

EXT. VR. (speed selection input)	Speed Potentiometer Selected	Speed Setting Range
OFF (HIGH)	Internal speed potentiometer	300 ~ 3000r/min
ON (LOW)	External speed potentiometer	300 ~ 3000r/min

5.5 Multi-Motor Control

Two or more motors and drivers can be operated at the same speed by using a DC power supply or the external speed potentiometer.

(1) Using a DC Power Supply



Note • Use a DC power supply whose current capacity is equal to or greater than the value obtained by the following expression:

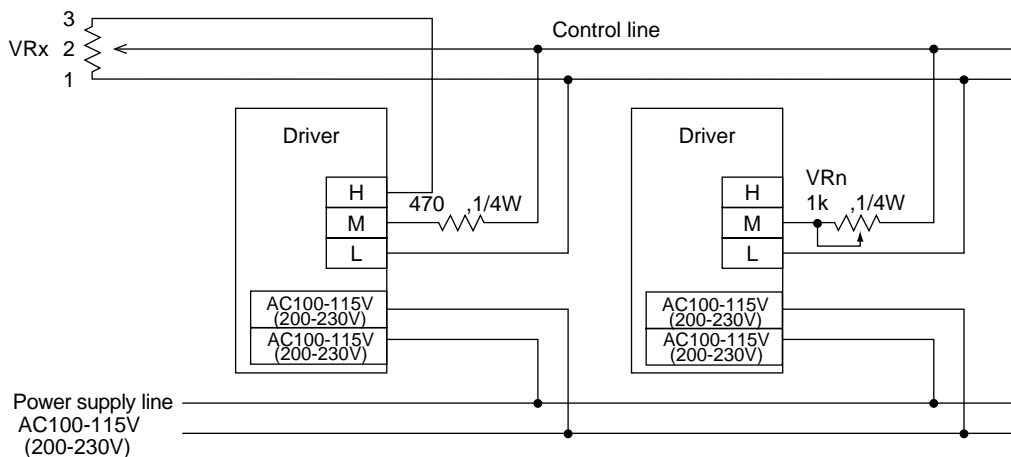
$$I = 1 \times N \text{ [mA]}$$

where N is the number of drivers.

Thus, when two drivers are used, current capacity should be at least 2mA.

- The lines for other input/output signals should be connected to each driver individually.
- Motor speed differences can be adjusted by connecting a resistance of 470 Ω, 1/4W to the M terminal of the first driver, and a 1k Ω, 1/4W variable resistor (VRn) to the M terminals of the other drivers.

(2) Using the External Speed Potentiometer



Note • Connect the control line to the H, M and L terminals of each driver.

- The resistance of the speed set potentiometer is given by the following expression:

$$VRx = 20/N \text{ [k } \Omega \text{]}, N/4 \text{ (W)}$$

where N is the number of drivers.

Thus, if two drivers are used, the resistance is 10k Ω, 1/2W.

- Connect the other input/output lines to each driver individually.
- Motor speed differences can be adjusted by connecting a resistance of 470 Ω, 1/4W to the M terminal of the first driver, and a 1k Ω, 1/4W variable resistor (VRn) to the M terminals of the other drivers.
- No more than 20 motors should be operated simultaneously when using the external speed potentiometer.

6. Characteristics

6.1 Speed-Torque Characteristics

- Continuous Duty Region

Continuous operation is possible in this region.

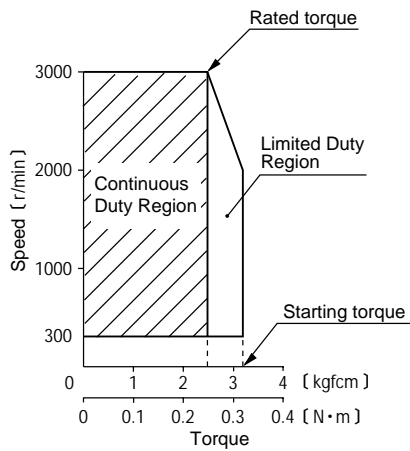
The Continuous Duty Region were determined based on the assumptions that the ambient temperature is 50 (122°F), the motor is attached heat sink as follows.

size(mm)	thickness(mm)	material
165 x 165	5	aluminium

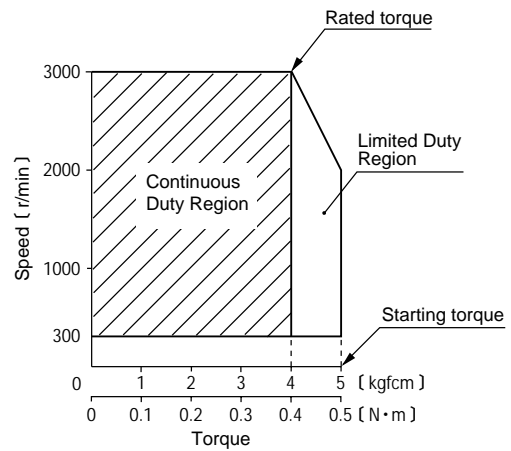
- Limited Duty Region

This region is used primarily when accelerating. When a load that exceed the rated torque is applied continuously for approximately 5 seconds, an overload protection is activated and the motor comes to a stop.

FBL575 -



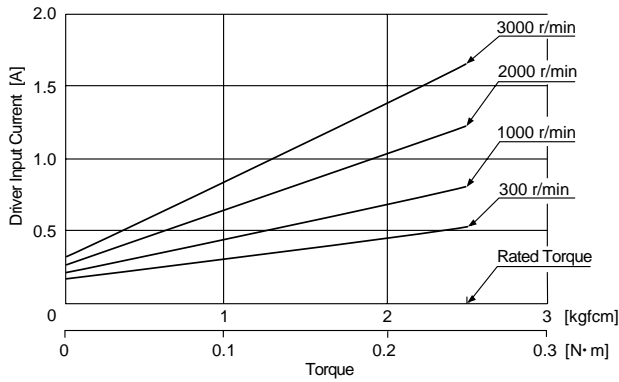
FBL5120 -



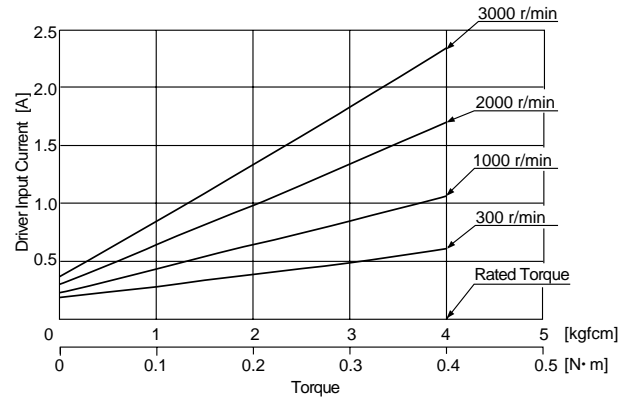
6.2 Load Torque-Driver Input Current Characteristics

Driver input current of the **FBL** Series motor varies with the load torque. Load torque is roughly proportional to driver input current. This characteristic may be used to estimate load torque from the driver input current. It holds only when the motor is rotating at a steady speed. Starting and bi-directional motions require greater current input, so the relationship does not apply to these operations.

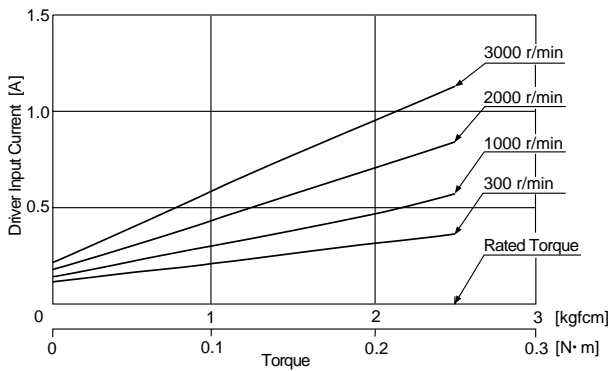
FBL575AW -



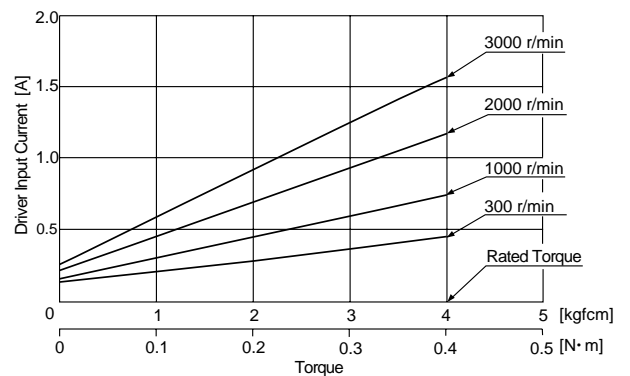
FBL5120AW -



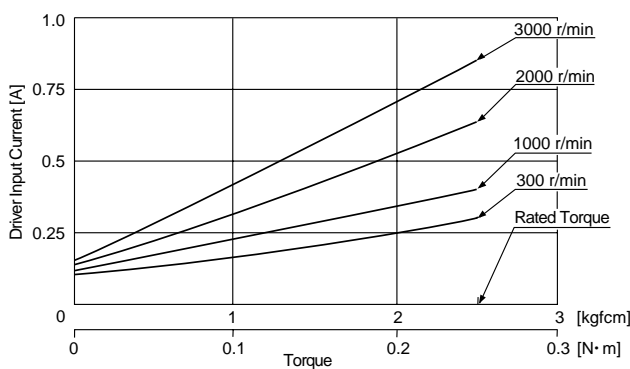
FBL575CW -



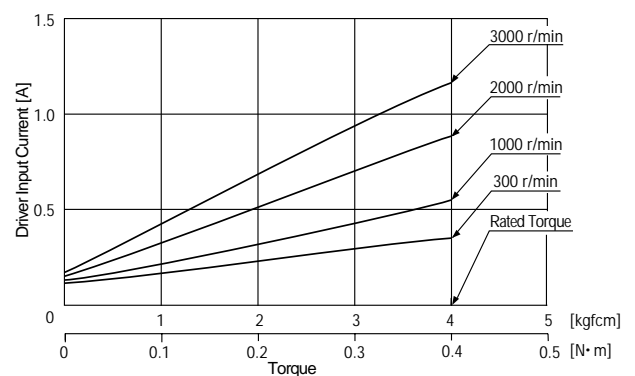
FBL5120CW -



FBL575SW -



FBL5120SW -



7. Troubleshooting

When the motor is not running properly, try to find the problem in the following table. If you still cannot solve the problem, contact your nearest ORIENTAL MOTOR office.

Problem	What to Check	Response
Motor does not run	Is the power supply connected correctly?	Connect the power supply and check to see that the POWER LED (green) lights.
	Are the connector connections secure?	Insert connectors firmly all the way in.
	Are the CW and CCW inputs on (low)?	Turn on (switch to low) the input for the desired direction of rotation.
	Is the speed potentiometer turned all the way in the counterclockwise direction?	Turn the speed potentiometer to the clockwise. (This applies to both internal and external speed potentiometer.)
	Is the alarm signal being output?	Turn off power, correct the problem that caused the alarm, and turn power back on (be sure that at least 1 minute has passed since turning power off). The operating status prior to alarm output will be restored.
	Have you selected the desired speed setting method?	Check the speed setting method.
Speed does not change	Have you selected the desired speed setting method?	Check the speed setting method.
Motor rotates in an opposite direction.	Are you using a gearhead?	Some gearhead speed ratios will cause rotation in the opposite direction to the motor shaft.
Starting is delayed	Is the setting of the acceleration duration potentiometer other than "0"?	Set the acceleration time potentiometer to "0".
Reversing is delayed	Is the load inertia excessive?	Reversing can be delayed if the load inertial is high.
Stopping is delayed	Is the setting of the deceleration duration potentiometer other than "0"?	Either turn off (switch to high) the SLOW DOWN input or set the deceleration time potentiometer to "0".
	Is the load inertia excessive?	Check the load inertia.
Alarm is output	Is there an overload?	Check that the load is no greater than the rated load and no greater than the permissible load inertia.
	Does the driver's ambient temperature exceed 50 °C ?	Use an appropriate cooling method to reduce ambient temperature to 50 °C or less.
	Are direction reversals or start/stops being repeated in short cycles?	Try lengthening the operating cycle or reducing the load.
	Is applied voltage lower than - 10% of specification voltage?	Check the applied voltage.
	Is the motor cable connection broken?	If there is anything wrong with the motor cable (sensor signal), the motor will stop. Check for any damage to the motor cable.

8. Specifications

8.1 General Specifications for Motors

Item	Specification	
Insulation resistance	100M or more when 500V DC is applied between the windings and the frame.	
Dielectric strength	Sufficient to withstand 1.5kV at 50Hz applied between the windings and the frame for 1 minute.	
Temperature rise	Temperature rise of the coil measured by the Thermocouple Method is 60 or less after the rated range of operation. (165 × 165mm ² , 5mm thick Aluminum heat sink attached)	
Insulation class 1	Class E (120)	
Temperature	Operating	0 ~ + 50
	Storage	- 25 ~ + 70
	Transport	- 25 ~ + 70
Humidity	85% max. (no condensation)	
Altitude	Operating	1000m max.
	Storage	3000m max.
	Transport	3000m max.
IP class	IP40	

1 Motor insulation is recognized as Class A (105) by UL and CSA standards.

8.2 Driver Specifications

Item	Specification					
Model	FBLD75AW	FBLD120AW	FBLD75CW	FBLD120CW	FBLD75SW	FBLD120SW
Input power	Single phase 100V-115V ± 10% 50/60Hz		Single phase 200V-230V ± 10% 50/60Hz		Three phase 200V-230V ± 10% 50/60Hz	
Rated current 2	2.3A	3.0A	1.4A	1.8A	0.75A	1.0A
Speed range	300 ~ 3000 r/min.					
Insulation resistance	100M or more when 500V DC is applied between protective earth terminal and power supply terminals (I/O terminals) .					
Dielectric strength	Sufficient to withstand 3.0 kV at 50Hz applied between power supply terminal (I/O terminals) and I/O terminals for 1 minute, and 1.8kV at 50Hz applied between protective earth terminal and power supply terminals.					
Temperature	Operating	0 ~ + 50				
	Storage	- 25 ~ + 70				
	Transport	- 25 ~ + 70				
Humidity	85% max. (no condensation)					
Altitude	Operating	1000m max.				
	Storage	3000m max.				
	Transport	3000m max.				
IP class	IP10					

2 The rated current value is determined by using a regulated power supply, which has an output impedance of nearly 0 .
In the case of commercial power source, please refer to the load torque-driver input current characteristics on page 21.

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- Characteristics, specifications and dimensions are subject to change without notice.
- Please contact your nearest ORIENTAL MOTOR office for further information.

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