

- Make sure that the hot parts of the electric motor are protected against contact and that the gaskets and cable glands are properly tightened.
- In the B14 flanges, close the unused fastening holes and do not use screws that are too long as this could lead to serious electrical hazards (it is **PROHIBITED** to exceed the length of the flange's thread).
- Both the motor nameplate and this manual provide all the conditions for operating safely.
- Contact the manufacturer for the peak voltage and the voltage gradient for direct operation.

6. Electrical connections

- Only specialized personnel can make the electrical connection, adhering to the regulations in force, after having read this use and maintenance manual.
- The motor's metal parts must be connected to earth by means of a cable with a suitable section using the appropriate connections, marked by the earthing symbol inside the terminal strip box and on the outside, on the casing. Earthing must be performed according to local regulations before connecting the motor to the power supply.
- Once the connection has been made, always close the terminal strip box by tightening the fixing screws.
- The power and earth cables must comply with the wiring connection and cable section requirements specified in EN 60204-1 (Safety of machinery - Electrical equipment of electrical machines).

Capacitors are supplied separately, disconnected from the motor, and must be connected outside the hazardous ATEX area.

- See wiring diagrams.

6.1 Self-braking motors

The brake's power supply unit is supplied separately, disconnected from the motor, and must be connected outside the hazardous ATEX area.

The brake's power supply unit must be powered by a separate power supply in accordance with the specifications on the brake plate.

As far as SELF-BRAKING motors are concerned, respect the specifications on the motor nameplate:

Brake code: IP XX Y VVV N Z

Key: XX = IP rating, Y = direct power supply (Y=D), VVV = voltage of the brake's power supply unit, N = torque in Nm, Z = brake manufacturer.

Example:

IP65A230/2L = DC brake 205 IP65 2Nm Lenze with full-wave power supply unit

7. Maintenance

Before opening the guards, wait until the motor has reached room temperature in order to prevent explosions due to temperature or electrical load.

- Overhauls and repairs must be carried out only by qualified personnel in compliance with current regulations. Only qualified personnel who are familiar with all regulations regarding the connection and use of electrical equipment are authorized to work on these motors.
- Do not open the motor of the terminal strip box when the motor is powered and an explosive atmosphere is present. The motor and any accessories must always be kept clean and free from dust, oil, dirt and other impurities.
- Always check that the cooling air passage is not clogged in order to avoid overheating. Inspect the motor on a regular basis. Ensure the motor runs without vibration or strange noise.
- Make sure the motor's fastening components are tightened correctly.
- Check the condition of the shaft seals and replace them if necessary. Spare parts must be original, with adequate certification, approved by the manufacturer. Contact the manufacturer for clarifications.
- Before carrying out maintenance on the electric motor or its surrounding areas, visually make sure it has been disconnected from the power supply network, make sure that sudden starts cannot occur, and also ensure the other masses connected to the motor shaft cannot cause it to move.

7.1 Maintenance operations to be carried out annually

- Make sure that the assembly of the electric motor and brake allows the correct air intake and circulation and that the casing and grids are free from scale or dust, which worsen air heat exchange, in accordance with EN 60204-1, with the risk of overheating or explosion. Use only compressed air at max 3 bar to clean.
- Make sure the motor screws used to secure the protective shield/flange/casing have been tightened by means of an hourly test with a hand tool, if loose, tighten and inform the manufacturer.
- Make sure the electric motor and brake start and run without any hindrance, rubbing or strange noise. Test them by trying some starts and stops in a quiet environment. Ensure that starting and braking take place without uncertainties and/or vibrations.
- Use compressed air at max 3 bar to clean the motor fins, ventilation and the brake, by acting in the direction opposite the normal air flow.
- Check for any general or particular oxidation and wipe it off using a soft brush made of natural textile or animal fibers. If oxidation is marked and does not decrease, especially on the screws, then you should replace them by asking the manufacturer for instructions concerning the technical details.
- Check the insulation resistance at the MOTOR'S TERMINALS, which must always be greater than 1 Mohm between phase-phase and phase-earth. If this is not the case, open the cover of the motor's terminal strip once you are certain that it is disconnected from the mains (by means of a visual inspection) and then dry it with compressed air for about 5 minutes. Repeat the insulation test and if it is still NOT compliant, replace the motor as soon as possible.

7.2 Other maintenance operations

- Since the bearings are life lubricated, it is advisable to replace them indicatively every 20.000 hours of actual operation.
- Make sure the brake DOES NOT work against the motor, i.e. when the motor starts the brake must be free and vice versa.
- In case the motor terminal strip box is opened, always visually make sure the motor has been disconnected from the power supply, do not force the internal wiring, make sure that all parts are well fixed and when the cover is closed check that the electrical connections, the gaskets and/or other items are not crushed.
- In engines with a paper seal, this gasket must be replaced each time the engine is opened.

7.3 Self-braking motors

- Make sure the brake works properly, clean it using compressed air and check the thickness of the brake lining. Contact the manufacturer for clarifications.
- If the motor does not brake correctly after having performed some running-in braking trials, contact the manufacturer for clarification.

8. Tables (see below)

9. Wiring diagrams (see below)

10. Storage

- If not put into service, store the motor in a suitable dry place and away from corrosive agents. If the electric motor is stored, the environment must be between 0°C and +55°C.
- In any case, check the insulation resistance after 12 months of storage, which should be 1 Mohm or higher with a continuous test voltage equal to Vnom and always higher than 500V. Should there be any differences in the value, this may be due to the presence of moisture in the windings, which should be dried; then repeat the test. Perform this check in the absence of potentially explosive atmosphere.

11. Disposal

Dispose of the electric motor according to the type of material and taking into account the regulations in force in the country of installation. Contact the manufacturer for further information on disposal methods.

The approximate weight of the motor's components are:

- 55% iron
- 30% copper
- 10% aluminium
- 5% inorganic



Pursuant to Article 26 of Legislative Decree 14 March 2014, no. 49 "Implementation of Directive 2012/19/EU on Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)"

The symbol of the crossed bin on the equipment or on its packaging means that once the product reaches the end of its useful life it must be collected separately from other waste. The separate refuse collection of this equipment at the end of its life is organized and managed by the manufacturer.

The user who wishes to dispose of the equipment must therefore contact the manufacturer to receive instructions on the system used by same, in order to allow the separate collection of the equipment at the end of its service life.

Alternatively, concerning all equipment to be disposed of with sizes smaller than 25 cm, there is the possibility of handing it over to electronic product retailers, having a sales surface of at least 400 square meters, with no obligation to purchase new equivalent equipment.

An adequate separate collection, followed by recycling, treatment and disposal of the equipment at the end of its life, in a manner that is compatible with the environment, contributes to avoiding possible negative effects on the environment and health and promotes the reuse and/or recycling of the materials of which the equipment is made of.

12. EU Declaration of Conformity

Declaration of Conformity downloadable from the manufacturer's website.

13. ATEX marking

13.1 Zone 2-22 (motors TGD and AATEX)

GAS: II 3GD Ex ec IIC T4/3 Gc

DUST: II 3GD Ex tc IIIC T135/200°C Dc

GAS AND DUST: II 3GD Ex ec IIC T4/3 Gc Ex tc IIIC T135/200°C Dc

For any doubts you may have or clarification regarding the instructions contained in this manual contact the manufacturer, refer to the General Catalog or log on to the manufacturer's website.

8. Tabelle/ Tables

Tab 1: Morsetteria a 6 PERNI (vedi disegno in alto) - SERIE TGD e AATEX / 6 PINS Terminal Board (see dwg. above) - TGD and AATEX SERIES

Dimensioni Motore Size Motor (mm)	Dimensioni Morsetteria Terminal Board Size (mm)	Dimensioni Perno Morsetteria Terminal Board Pin Size (mm)	Massimo Perno AMP Morsetteria Terminal board Max Pin AMP	Terminali massimi totali in mm per l'alimentazione del cavo esterno (complessivamente d1 x diametro d2 x lunghezza L x spessore S) Max terminals overall mm for external cable supply (overall d1 x diameter d2 x length L x thickness S)	Max Coppia di Serraggio Perno Morsetteria Terminal board Max Pin Torque [Nm]	Serie Motori Motor Series
56	44 x 27	M4 x 12	25	(7x4,3x12,5x0,5)	2	TGD e AATEX
63	44 x 27	M4 x 12	25	(7x4,3x12,5x0,5)	2	TGD e AATEX
71	44 x 27	M4 x 12	25	(7x4,3x12,5x0,5)	2	TGD e AATEX
80	50 x 32	M4 x 15	25	(7x4,3x12,5x0,5)	2	TGD e AATEX
90	50 x 32	M4 x 15	25	(7x4,3x12,5x0,5)	2	TGD e AATEX
100	56 x 36	M5 x 15	32	(7,8x5,3x20x0,5)	3	TGD e AATEX
112	56 x 36	M5 x 15	32	(7,8x5,3x20x0,5)	3	TGD e AATEX
132	70 x 45	M6 x 20	40	(9,4x6,4x20x0,5)	4	TGD e AATEX
160	95 x 60	M8 x 24	100	(12x8,4x33x0,5)	5	TGD e AATEX
180	95 x 60	M8 x 24	100	(12x8,4x33x0,5)	5	TGD e AATEX
200	95 x 60	M8 x 24	100	(12x8,4x33x0,5)	5	TGD e AATEX

Tab. 2: Morsetteria a 8 PERNI (vedi disegno in alto) - SERIE TGD e AATEX + FRENO / 8 PINS Terminal Board (see dwg. above) - TGD and AATEX SERIES+BRAKE

Dimensioni Motore Size Motor (mm)	Morsetteria Grandezza Terminal Board Size (mm)	Morsetteria Dimensione Perno Terminal Board Pin Size (mm)	Morsetteria Massimo Perno AMP Terminal board Max Pin AMP	Max terminali totali (mm) per l'alimentazione del cavo esterno I perni P1 & P2 DEVONO ESSERE ISOLATI (diametro d1 x lunghezza L x spessore S) Max terminals overall (mm) for external cable supply P1 & P2 pins MUST BE INSULATED (diameter d1 x length L x thickness S)	Morsetteria Max Coppia di Serraggio Perno Terminal board Max Pin Torque [Nm]	Serie Motori Motor Series
56	50 x 43	M4 x 12	25	(7x4,3x12,5x0,5)	2	TGD e AATEX
63	50 x 43	M4 x 12	25	(7x4,3x12,5x0,5)	2	TGD e AATEX
71	50 x 43	M4 x 12	25	(7x4,3x12,5x0,5)	2	TGD e AATEX
80	50 x 43	M4 x 12	25	(7x4,3x12,5x0,5)	2	TGD e AATEX
90	50 x 43	M4 x 12	25	(7x4,3x12,5x0,5)	2	TGD e AATEX
100	50 x 43	M4 x 12	25	(7x4,3x12,5x0,5)	3	TGD e AATEX
112	50 x 43	M4 x 12	25	(7x4,3x12,5x0,5)	3	TGD e AATEX

Tab. 3: ATEX Dimensioni del Pressa Cavo - SERIE TGD e AATEX / ATEX Cable Press Size - TGD and AATEX SERIES

Dimensioni Motore Size Motor (mm)	Serie Motori Motor Series	Dimensioni del Pressa Cavo (CP) Cable Gland Size	Diametro massimo Cavo adatto Max diameter Suitable cable (mm)	Numero di Pressa Cavo Number of C.G.	Numero di Pressa Cavo Con freno Number of C.G. With brake	Coppia di Serraggio per Pressa Cavo in Nm C.G. Installation Torque Nm	Coppia di Serraggio per Pressa Cavo dado del cappello in Nm C.G. Installation Torque of cap nut Nm
56	TGD e AATEX	M16 x 1,5	4 - 7,9 mm	1	2	2	2
63	TGD e AATEX	M16 x 1,5	4 - 7,9 mm	1	2	2	2
71	TGD e AATEX	M16 x 1,5	4 - 7,9 mm	1	2	2	2
80	TGD e AATEX	M20 x 1,5	6 - 12 mm	1	2	4,5	4,5
90	TGD e AATEX	M20 x 1,5	6 - 12 mm	1	2	4,5	4,5
100	TGD e AATEX	M20 x 1,5	6 - 12 mm	1	2	4,5	4,5
112	TGD e AATEX	M20 x 1,5	6 - 12 mm	1	2	4,5	4,5
132	TGD e AATEX	M32 x 1,5	18 - 25 mm	1	2	6,5	6,5
160	TGD e AATEX	M32 x 1,5	18 - 25 mm	1	2	6,5	6,5
180	TGD e AATEX	M32 x 1,5	18 - 25 mm	1	2	6,5	6,5
200	TGD e AATEX	M32 x 1,5	18 - 25 mm	1	2	6,5	6,5

9. Schemi di collegamento/ Wiring diagrams

Fig. 1: Morsetteria a 6 PERNI per Motori TGD e AATEX - Disegno Morsetteria / 6 PINS Terminal for TGD and AATEX Motors - Board dwg

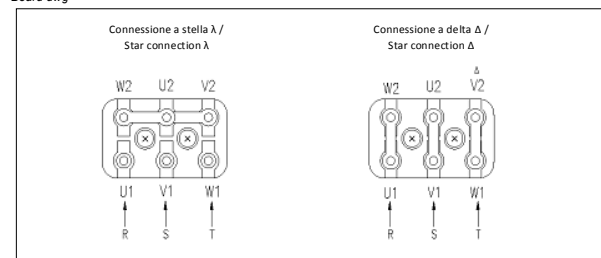


Fig. 2: Morsetteria a 8 PERNI per TGD e AATEX Motori+Freno solo alimentazione separata - Disegno Morsetteria / 8 PINS Terminal TGD and AATEX Motors+Brake only separate supply - Board dwg

