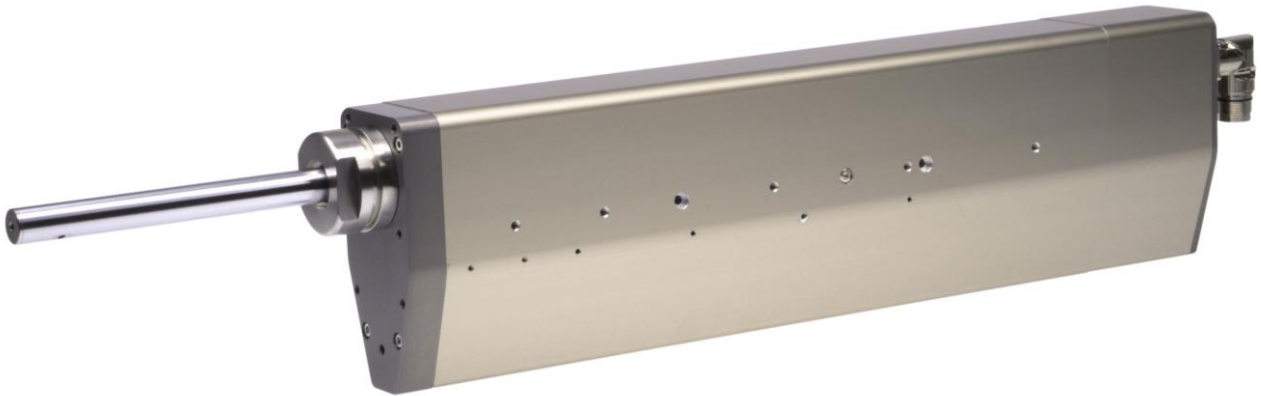


Installation Guide
Linear Rotary Motors
PR02-70

ENG



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1 General information

1.1 Introduction

This manual includes instructions for the installation, maintenance, transport, and storage of linear rotary motors. The document is intended for electricians, mechanics, service technicians, and warehouse staff. Be sure to observe the general safety instructions as well as those in each chapter at all times. Keep this manual accessible to the assigned staff.

1.2 Explanation of symbols



Triangular warning symbols warn against a danger.



Round command symbols tell what to do.

1.3 Qualified personnel

All work such as transport, installation, commissioning and service is only allowed to be carried out by qualified personnel. Qualified personnel in the sense of the safety instructions in this documentation are persons who are familiar with the transport, installation, assembly, commissioning and operation of the product and who have the appropriate qualifications.

This manual must be read carefully before transport, installation, commissioning, service and all safety-related information must be adhered to.

1.4 Liability

NTI AG (as manufacturer of LinMot linear motors and MagSpring products) excludes all liability for damages and expenses caused by incorrect use of the products. This also applies to false applications, which are caused by NTI AG's own data and notes, for example in the course of sales, support or application activities. It is the sole responsibility of the user to check the information and information provided by NTI AG regarding their safety-relevant correctness. In addition, the entire responsibility for safety-related product functionality lies exclusively with the user. Product warranties are void if products are used with stators, sliders, servo drives or cables not manufactured by NTI AG unless such use was specifically approved by NTI AG. NTI AG's warranty is limited to repair or replacement as stated in our standard warranty policy as described in our "terms and conditions" previously supplied to the purchaser of our equipment (please request copy of same if not otherwise available). Further reference is made to our general terms and conditions.

1.5 Copyright

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LinMot® is a registered trademark of NTI AG.

2 Safety instructions



Pacemaker / Implanted heart defibrillator

Sliders could affect the functioning of pacemakers and implanted heart defibrillators. For the duration of a strong approach to a magnetic field, these devices switch into test mode and will not function properly.

- If you wear one of those devices keep a minimum distance of 300 mm (12") between the pacemaker / defibrillator and the housing of the linear rotary motor.
- Inform others who wear these devices to comply with this minimum distance!



Caution - Risk of Electric Shock !

Before working, make sure that there are no high voltages.



Fast-moving machine parts

The sliders of LinMot linear motors are fast-moving machine parts. All necessary precautions must be taken to prevent persons approaching the moving elements during operation (provide covers, guards, etc.).



Automatic restart

The motors can start automatically under certain circumstances!
If necessary, a corresponding warning symbol must be provided and protection against entering the hazardous area or a suitable safe electronic disconnection must be provided!



Risk of injury due to a defect or fault

For areas where a defect or fault can result in substantial property damage or even serious personal injury, additional external precautions must be taken or devices must be installed to ensure safe operation even if a defect or fault occurs (eg. suitable safe electronic disconnection, mechanical interlocks, barriers, etc.).



Magnetic field

Magnets integrated in the sliders produce a strong magnetic field. They could damage TVs, laptops, computer hard drives, credit and ATM cards, data storage media, mechanical watches, hearing aids, and speakers.

- Keep magnets away from devices and objects that could be damaged by strong magnetic fields.
- For the above mentioned objects, keep a minimum distance as described in the "Pacemaker / implanted defibrillator" section.
- For non-anti-magnetic watches, keep the double minimum distance.



Burn hazard

The shaft of LinMot linear rotary motors can reach temperatures of 80 °C, which may cause burns upon contact.



Grounding

All metal parts that are exposed to contact during any user operation or servicing and likely to become energized shall be reliably connected to the means for grounding.

**Effects on people**

According to the current level of knowledge, magnetic fields of permanent magnets do not have a measurable positive or negative effect on people. It is unlikely that permanent magnets constitute a health risk, but it cannot be ruled out entirely.

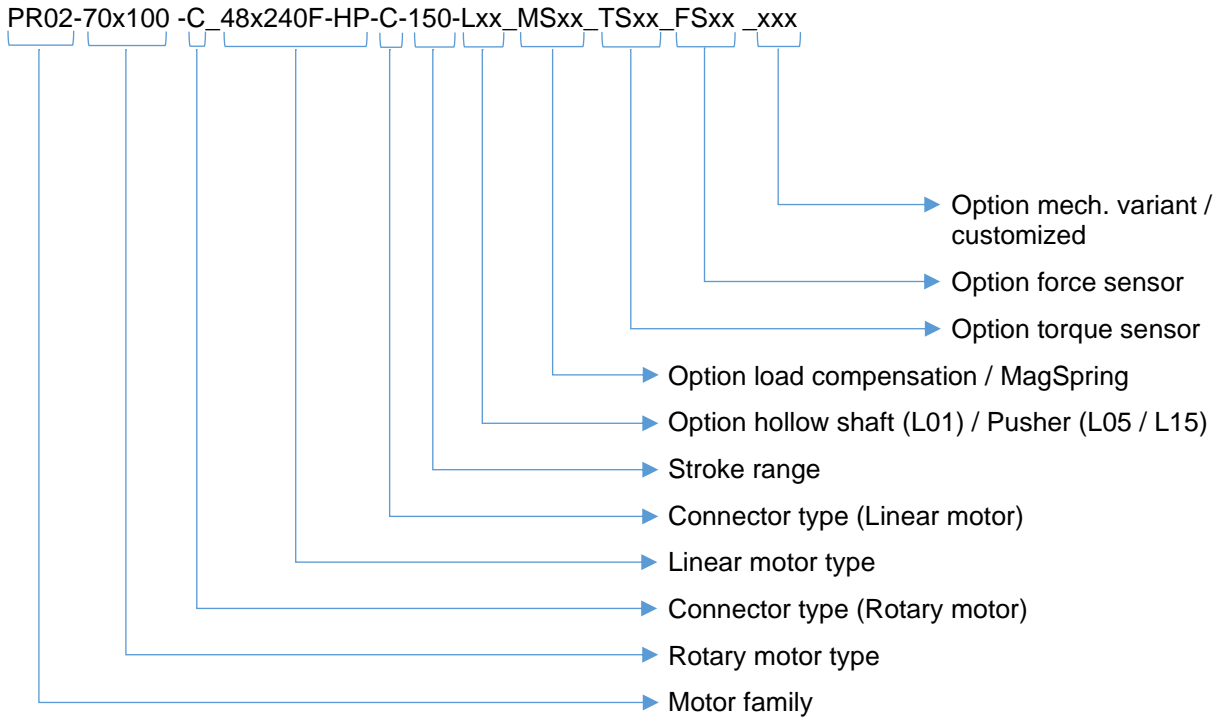
- For your own safety, avoid constant contact with magnets.
- Store large magnets at least one meter away from your body.

**Temperature resistance**

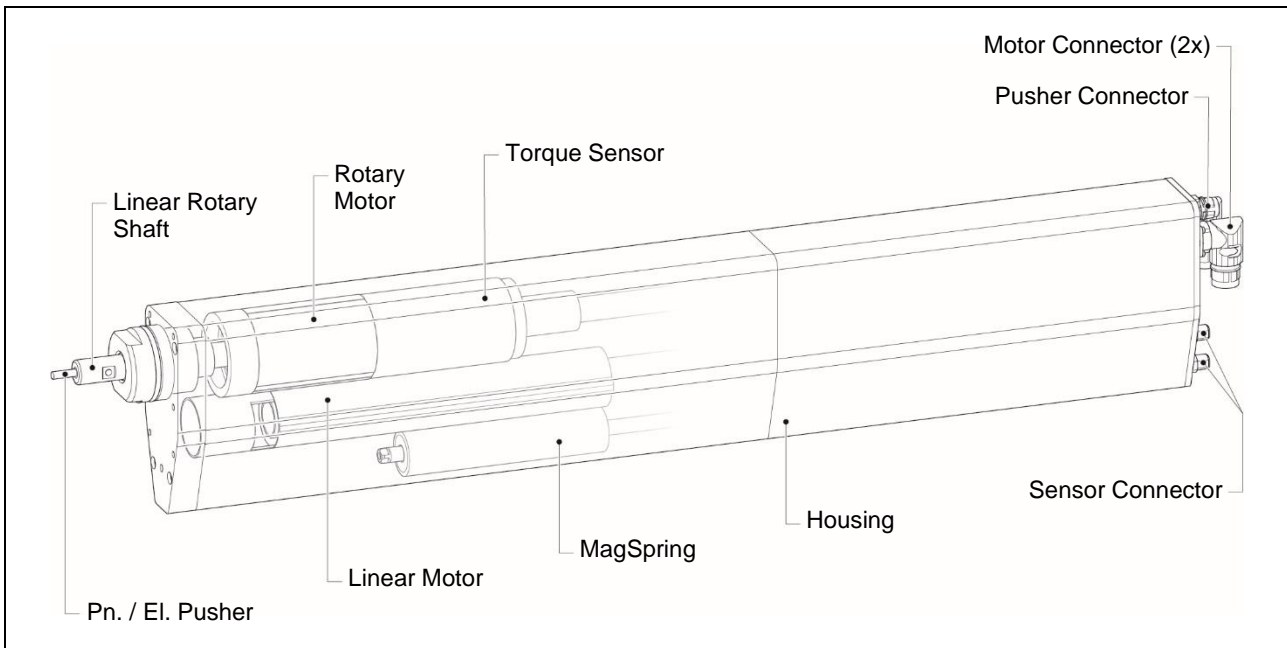
Keep motors away from unshielded flame or heat.
Temperature above 120°C will cause demagnetization.

3 Intended Use

3.1 Designation Code PR02 Linear Rotary Motors



3.2 PR02-70 Linear Rotary Motor



LinMot linear rotary motors are direct electric drives for use in industrial and commercial installations. For correct handling, observe the warnings listed in chap. 2.

The PR02 motor series is characterized by a slim design in which a linear and a rotary motor including additional components are integrated in a common housing. This features a high-precision and complex mechanical system. The optimization of the internal moving load mass, as well as the moment of inertia, enables a dynamic movement of linear and rotating motion.

The PR02 linear rotary motor is designed for the simultaneous execution of linear and rotating movements. This means that the rotary and linear movements can be executed simultaneously and completely

independently of each other. However, if the application permits, it is recommended to execute the rotary movement with the linear rotary shaft retracted, if possible. The rotary and linear movements should also be carried out one after the other. This reduces the bearing loads and achieves a longer service life of the linear rotary shaft.

By combining linear and rotary motion, highly complex motion patterns, such as those required in sealing and assembly applications, can be easily realized using LinMot linear rotary motors. In addition to the two motors, further options such as an air feed-through, a magnetic spring "MagSpring", a torque and a force sensor as well as a pusher (electric or pneumatic telescopic movement) can be integrated in the housing.

3.3 Internal Mechanical Stops



Do not drive into the internal mechanical stops!

It must be ensured that the linear motor does not move to the lower or upper internal stop during operation, as otherwise the linear motor may be damaged! The internal stops may only be used for homing purposes. The homing speed must not exceed the value of 0.01 m/s.

3.4 Max. Speed



The mechanically maximum permissible speed of 1000 rpm must not be exceeded.

3.5 Option Load Compensation MagSpring®

The MagSpring option is a passive load compensation based on a magnetic spring with constant force over the functional stroke range that can be integrated into the module. MagSprings are available in various force levels and can either push or pull the linear rotary shaft. The MagSpring option can be used to compensate the load mass. With the correct design, the motor current and thus its power loss can be reduced, by using a MagSpring. This makes higher cycle rates possible.

If the MagSpring is sized properly, it can move the linear rotary shaft including the load mass into a collision-free zone in the event of current loss.



- Close to the stroke limit (idle state), the MagSpring has a reduced force to protect the linear rotary motor from mechanical shocks in case of malfunction/control (self-acceleration into mechanical stop).
- If the maximum defined stroke (see data sheet) is exceeded, the MagSpring function can no longer be guaranteed.

3.6 Option Hollow Shaft

Linear rotary motors can optionally be equipped with a pneumatic connection. This allows pneumatic compressed air or vacuum to be fed directly through the linear rotary shaft. This avoids the complex passage of hoses around the linear rotary shaft. This option can be used, for example, to control pneumatic grippers or to pick up parts with the help of vacuum. For more information, see chapter 5.2 « Connecting the air ».



- In the case of a vacuum application, it is recommended to use a unit with sufficient power, as any air coupling points are known to produce minor losses.
- Hollow shafts are not intended for the passage of liquid media.

3.7 Option Pusher (Pneumatic / Electric)

The optional pneumatic pusher (L05), which is technically a double-acting pneumatic cylinder, can be used as a second independent linear movement. In the initial position, the pusher protrudes 20 mm above the stroke turning shaft and achieves a total stroke of 25 mm. It generates a force of 300 N at 6 bar and can be used, for example, to eject gripped elements or for the mechanical actuation of grippers. In addition to the pneumatic version, LinMot also offers an electrically operated pusher (L15). This achieves the same total stroke (25 mm) as its pneumatic counterpart and generates a force of 225 N. The electric pusher consists of a second, fully integrated servo linear motor and can therefore not only move to freely selectable positions, but also be operated with limited force. Mechanical grippers could thus also be partially opened or gripped elements could be sensitively grasped with reduced force.

3.8 Option Torque Sensor

The optional, integrated torque sensor enables closed-loop torque control with target torque specification. The measurement signal is also available to the user for the cyclical recording / evaluation of sensitive process data (e.g. tightening torque). This makes it easy to implement high-precision, reproducible and recordable closing & assembly processes in accordance with Industry 4.0 requirements.

Torque sensors are based on the measuring principle of strain gauges and transmit the measuring signal and the supply voltage without contact. This enables low-wear and maintenance-free continuous operation. With this option, a suitable, galvanically isolated measuring amplifier is automatically integrated in the linear rotary motor and provides a measuring signal of ± 10 VDC suitable for the LinMot drive.

Factory calibrations of integrated torque sensors are always carried out in the installed state. This has the advantage that the influences of the mechanics and the linear rotary motor are included.



- The torque measuring shaft is used to measure static as well as dynamic torques. The sensor can measure both right-hand and left-hand loads. The measured variable is suitable for control, regulation and monitoring tasks.
- Torque peaks exceeding the permissible overload (see specifications in the PR02 data sheet) can lead to destruction of the torque measuring shaft. Where such peaks cannot be safely excluded, they must be mitigated.
- When changing between right and left load, the torque sensor may show a small hysteresis. This may cause the sensor to exceed the specified accuracy at the changeover point.
- Simultaneously turning and measuring the force can falsify the measurement (e.g. due to increased friction of the linear rotary shaft).
- The operating temperature range of the sensors is 5 - 45 °C. Above or below the limits, there is a measurement error which influences the measurement results. It is recommended to set the offset to zero before each measurement.
- The max. operating range is between 0 - 80 °C.
- For continuously precise measuring results, it is recommended to calibrate the torque measuring shaft annually according to section 8.3.
- Recalibration is also strongly recommended after improper handling of the force sensors (e.g. impacts on the linear rotary shaft or large overloads).

3.9 Option Force Sensor

The optional force sensor enables closed-loop force control with target force specification. The measurement signal is also available to the user for the cyclical recording / evaluation of sensitive process data (e.g. bounce force). This makes it easy to implement highly accurate, reproducible and recordable pressing & assembly processes in accordance with Industry 4.0 requirements with high precision.

Force sensors are based on the measuring principle of strain gauges. They are designed to withstand multiple mechanical overloads and still precisely detect the smallest forces. With this option, a suitable, galvanically isolated measuring amplifier is automatically integrated in the linear rotary motor and provides a measuring signal of ± 10 VDC suitable for the LinMot drive.

Factory calibrations of integrated force sensors are always carried out in the installed state. This has the advantage that the influences of the mechanics and the linear rotary motor are included.



- The force sensor is used to measure compressive and tensile forces. The measured variable is suitable for control, regulation and monitoring tasks.
- Force peaks exceeding the permissible overload (see information in the PR02 data sheet) can lead to destruction of the force sensor. Where such peaks cannot be safely excluded, they must be mitigated.
- When changing between increasing and decreasing forces, the force sensor may show a small hysteresis. This can lead to the sensor exceeding the specified accuracy at the change point.
- Due to the static friction in the system, the force sensor measures more accurately if the force vector always points in the same direction during repeated measurement (influence of force hysteresis).
- To increase the measuring accuracy, linear rotary motors with integrated force sensor technology are supplied without sealing lips / wipers.
- Simultaneous rotation and measurement of the force can falsify the measurement (e.g. due to increased friction of the linear rotary shaft).
- The operating temperature range of the sensors is 5 - 45 °C. Above or below the limits, there is a measurement error which influences the measurement results. It is recommended to set the offset to zero before each measuring process.
- The max. operating range is between 0 - 80 °C.
- For continuously precise measurement results, it is recommended to calibrate the force sensor annually according to section 8.3.
- Recalibration is also strongly recommended after improper handling of the force sensors (e.g. impacts on the stroke rotating shaft or large overload).

3.10 Option Stainless Steel Front Flange (SSC)

The stainless steel front flange option offers the user hygiene at the highest level. Linear rotary motors with this option can be used in machines and systems for processing food products or in the pharmaceutical and medical industries. With this option, the user benefits from a partially increased IP degree of protection as well as the possibility to use the front of the linear rotary motor even in extremely rough or corrosive environments where aggressive cleaning agents are used.



- The exact list of materials used can be found in chapter 4.4.
- The user is obliged to check whether the cleaning agents used are compatible with the materials of the stainless steel front flange.
- The stainless steel front flange may only be cleaned when the axle is at a standstill. It is recommended that cleaning is carried out with the linear rotary shaft extended. The linear rotary shaft must be dried before it is put back into operation.
- Any parts that do not belong to the zone of the stainless steel front flange may not be corrosion-resistant and can therefore only be cleaned to a limited extent. They have a reduced IP degree of protection.
- The specified IP degree of protection is achieved at standstill.

4 Installation instructions

4.1 Operating Conditions



- Maximum ambient temperature limits: -10 °C...80 °C
- Internal temperature sensor error occurs at:
90 °C
120 °C (HP-Version)
- The max. installation altitude is 4'000 m above sea level.
From 1'000 m, derating of 1 °C per 100 m is to be considered for air cooling.

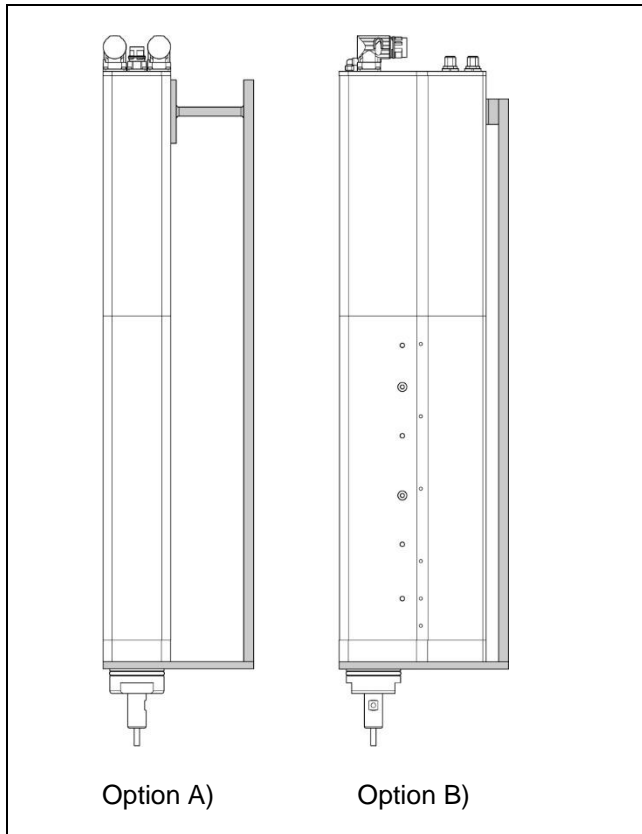
4.2 Assembly of the Linear Rotary Motor

The PR02-70 linear rotary motors have a centric fit (see chapter "Dimensions") on the front side, so that an exact alignment of the rotary axis is possible.

Mounting only via the front screws is generally not sufficient (vibrations, transverse load) and must be supplemented by another support. For reasons of vibration, a support as far back as possible is preferable.



PR02-70 linear rotary motors do not have T-slots for horizontal mounting. The main mounting orientation of this motor family is intended to be vertical.

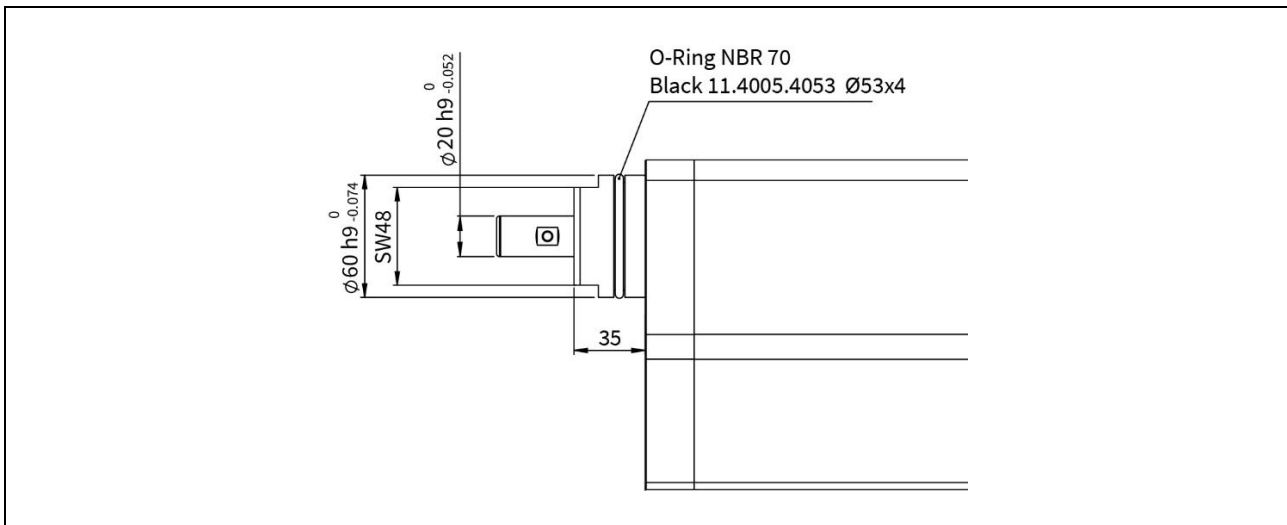


There are 2 mounting options for stable vertical mounting of the linear rotary motor.

Option A): The threaded holes on the side can be used. In addition, the front of the motor should be fixed using the 4 threaded holes. The positions of the threaded holes can be found in the "Dimensions" section.

Option B): An external support to the underside of the motor can be created using the mounting flange accessory (see accessories for more information). In addition, the front of the motor should be fixed using the 4 threaded holes. The positions of the threaded holes can be found in the "Dimensions" section.

4.3 Mounting the Load on the Shaft



The load mass is mounted by a shaft-hub clamping. The shaft-hub clamping is a non-positive connection which is produced by means of two conical rings. The use of drivers or the production of grooves is completely eliminated. The suitable shaft-hub clamping type can be ordered from LinMot. Mounting instructions and ordering information can be found in the "Accessories" chapter.

4.4 Material Data

Different materials are used depending on the design of the linear rotary motor.

4.4.1 Standard Design

Component	Material
Linear Rotary Shaft	Quenched and tempered steel 1.0601 / C60
Front Flange	Stainless Steel 1.4305
Linear Ball Bearing	Steel
Wiper	NBR
Housing Linear Rotary Motor	Hard anodized aluminium 3.3206

4.4.2 Stainless Steel Front SSC

Component	Material
Linear Rotary Shaft	Stainless Steel 1.4112
Front Flange	Stainless Steel 1.4404
Linear Ball Bearing	Stainless Steel
Wiper	NBR 80 FDA
Housing Linear Rotary Motor	Hard anodized aluminium 3.3206

5 Connections

5.1 Electrical Connection



Only connect or disconnect the motor connector and sensor cable if no voltage is applied to the servo drive!
 Only original LinMot cables may be used for wiring the motor and sensor! Even assembled cables may only be manufactured from the original LinMot accessories and must be checked carefully before commissioning!
 Incorrect motor wiring can damage the motor and/or the servo drive!

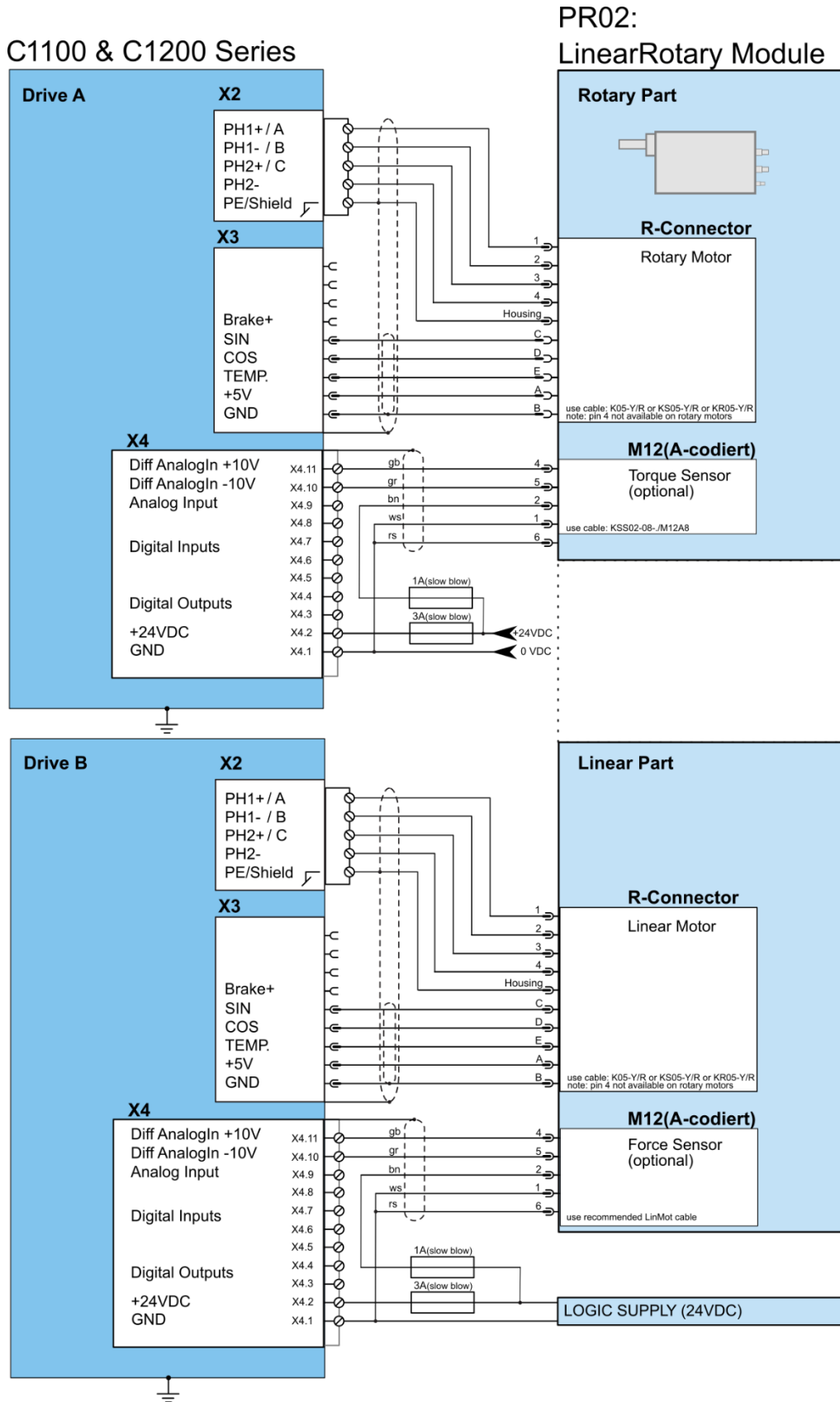
5.1.1 Motor Cable

Three types of cables are available for the linear rotary motors. The standard motor cable is intended for stationary installation. The High-Flex cable (suitable for cable tracks) and the robot cable are used for moving cable applications.

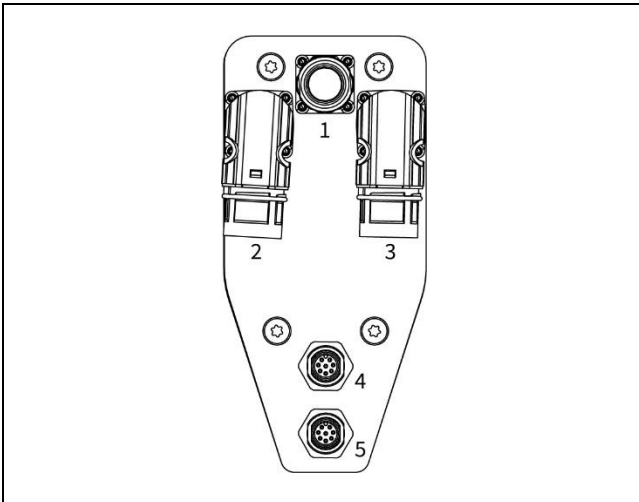
	Wiring Linear Rotary Motor			Wiring torque measuring shaft / force sensor
	Standard cable	High-flex cable	Robot cable	High-flex cable
Cable type	K15-04/05	KS10-04/05	KR05-04/05	KSS02-08
Min. bending radius stationary	50 mm (1.97 in)	50 mm (1.97 in)	50 mm (1.97 in)	35 mm
Min. bending radius moving	Not suitable for applications with moving motor cable	100 mm (3.94 in) No torsion	80 mm (3.15 in) Max. torsion: ±270° pro 0.5 m	61 mm
Approval	Cable material acc. UL	UL / CSA 300V	UL / CSA 300V	Cable material acc. UL
Material wire insulation	TPE-U	TPE-E	TPE-E	PP
Material cable sheath	PUR	PUR	PUR	PUR
Oil resistance	very good	very good	very good	good
Chemical resistance (to acids, alkalis, solvents, hydraulic fluid)	good	good	good	good moderate for acids
Outdoor durability	very good	very good	very good	good
Flammability	flame retardant	flame retardant	flame retardant	flame retardant

5.1.2 Wiring Linear Rotary Motor

The following diagram shows the connection of the linear rotary motor and the options torque measuring shaft and force sensor with the LinMot drive.

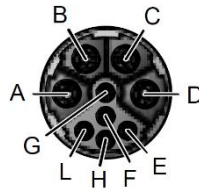


5.1.3 Overview of the Connectors



- Pos. 1: E-Pusher
- Pos. 2: Linear motor
- Pos. 3: Rotary motor
- Pos. 4: Torque sensor
- Pos. 5: Force sensor

5.1.4 Connector Wiring Linear Rotary Motor



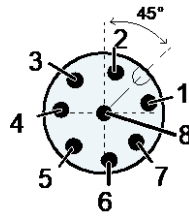
View: Motor connector, plug side

Connector wiring	Linear Motor: C-Connector	Rotary Motor: C-Connector	Wire color Motor cable
Ph 1+ / Ph A	A	A	red
Ph 1- / Ph B	B	B	pink
Ph 2+ / Ph C	C	C	blue
Ph 2- / (-)	D	D (not connected)	grey
+5VDC	E	E	white
GND	F	F	Inner shield
Sin	G	G	yellow
Cos	H	H	green
Temp.	L	L	black
Shield	Housing	Housing	Outer shield



Extension cables are double shielded. The two shields of the extension cables must not be connected together: the inner shield of the extension cables is used as GROUND and must be connected to GROUND*; only the outer shield must be connected to SHIELD* of the connector.

5.1.5 Connector Wiring Torque Measuring Shaft / Force Sensor



View: Motor connector, plug side

Connector wiring	Torque Sensor: M12 Connector (A-coded)	Wire colour Sensor cable
Supply GND	1	white
Supply 24V (approx. 80 mA @ 24VDC)	2	brown
Do not connect	3	green
Torque / Force -	4	yellow
Torque / Force +	5	grey
AGND / reference ground for the torque sensor signal (isolated from supply GND; connect to reference GND of the analogue input on the servo drive).	6	pink
Do not connect	7	blue
Do not connect	8	red

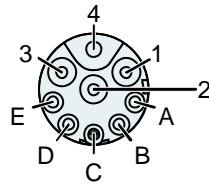
**Bridges from Supply Ground and Signal Ground**

- PIN 4 (force -) and PIN 1 (supply GND) are internally galvanically isolated and must not be connected to each other. This applies to sensors with a 10-digit serial number. Format = 0123.456.789.
- For torque sensors with 9-digit serial number (format = 123456789) PIN 4 (torque -) and PIN 1 (supply GND) may be bridged at the supply source (not at the transducer), if necessary, because the galvanic isolation is not present there. Make the connection as close as possible to the drive to avoid potential differences with respect to the drive GND



- The 24VDC supply must be protected with a 1AT fuse.
- The +24V supply must not be connected / disconnected when voltage is present. The DC supply must not be switched on the secondary side of the power supply unit.
- It is recommended to connect pin 6 (AGND) to the reference ground of the analogue input of the drive - in case of LinMot drives pin X4.1. realise connection as close to the drive as possible to avoid potential differences compared to the drive GND.
- External EMC circuitry: a ceramic capacitor 100nF / 50V can optionally be soldered between pin 4 and pin 5 on the evaluation electronics to reduce conducted interference.

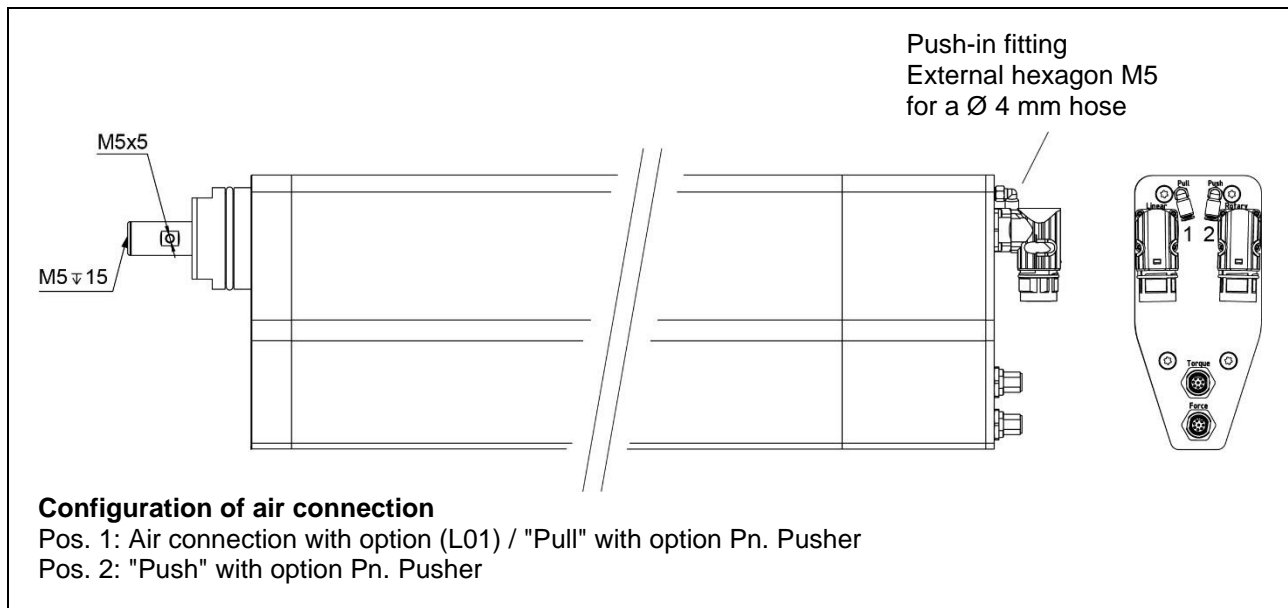
5.2 Connector Wiring Electric Pusher



View: Motor connector, plug side

Connector wiring	Electric Pusher R-Connector	Wire colour Motor cable
Ph 1+ / Ph A	1	red
Ph 1- / Ph B	2	pink
Ph 2+ / Ph C	3	blue
Ph 2- / (-)	4	grey
+5VDC	A	white
GND	B	Inner shield
Sin	C	yellow
Cos	D	green
Temp.	E	black
Shield	Housing	Outer shield

5.3 Connection of Air



The PR02-70 is optionally equipped with a hollow shaft for air feed-through or for integration of a pneumatic pusher. Depending on the option, there are several pneumatic push-in fittings (external hexagon M5) for a Ø 4 mm hose at the rear of the motor, above the electrical plug connections. Inside the motor, a Ø 4 mm air hose is routed along the rotary shaft. This enables the user to realise pneumatic applications with an operating pressure of max. 6 bar.

Depending on the order situation (option "hollow shaft" or option "pneumatic pusher"), 1 or 2 push-in connections are pre-assembled. The user also has the option of mounting a pneumatic push-in fitting on the front of the shaft. For this purpose, the user has an M5 (15 mm deep) in the axial direction and an M5 (5 mm deep, recommended push-in fitting KAH04-M5 with a total length of 17 mm) in the radial direction. The through hole in the rotary shaft is Ø 4 mm.

In the case of vacuum application, it is recommended to use a unit with sufficient power, as experience has shown that all air coupling points generate small losses.

6 Start-up



Please note that motors of the PR02-70 family are only fully supported from LinMot-Talk version 6.10 onwards. It is therefore strongly recommended not to use an older LinMot-Talk version.

6.1 Linear Motor and Rotary Motor

Linear motor and rotary motor are electrically independent units. The linear rotary motor can therefore be commissioned sequentially. It does not matter which motor (linear motor or rotary motor) is commissioned first.

The various parameters for the linear motor and the rotary motor are set on the drive side using the corresponding wizard in the LinMot Talk configuration program.

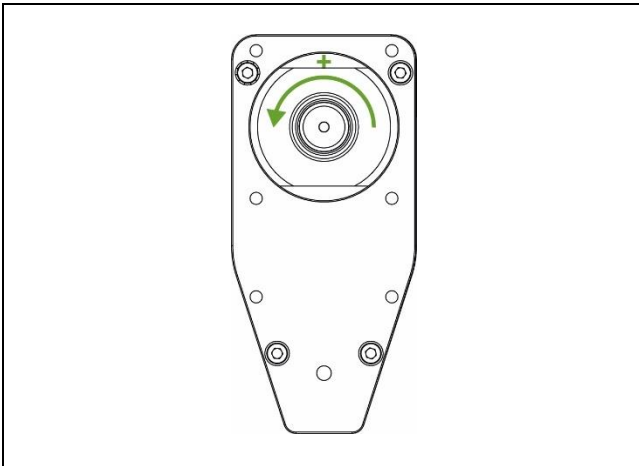


Do not drive into the internal mechanical stops!

It must always be ensured that the linear motor never moves into the lower or upper internal stop during operation, as otherwise the linear rotary motor may be damaged! The inner stops may be used for homing purposes; the homing speed must not exceed 0.01 m/s.

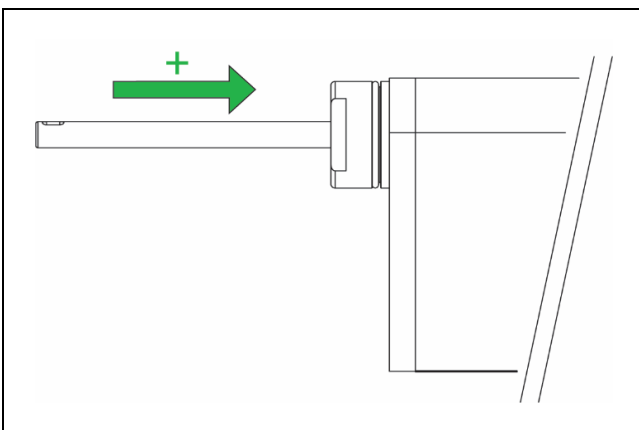
6.2 Default Values of the Coordinate System

6.2.1 Angle of Rotation



Looking into the shaft, the counterclockwise counting direction of the rotation angle is defined as positive.

6.2.2 Position



With regard to the motor, the positive counting direction of the position is defined by retracting the linear rotary shaft.



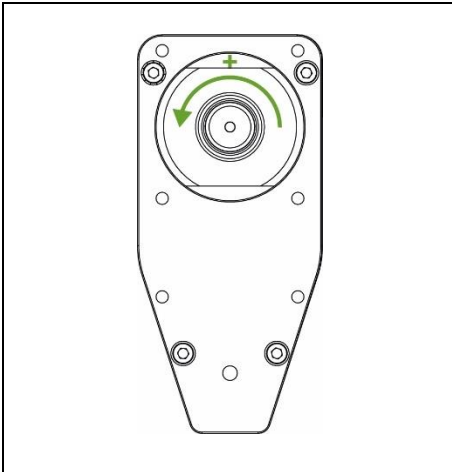
The direction of rotation or position can be changed from LinMot-Talk version 6.8.

6.3 Torque Measuring Shaft



Stroke rotary modules of the LinMot PR02 motor family can optionally have a torque measuring shaft built into the module. Please make sure that the option „Torque measuring shaft“ is selected during the ordering process. Fitting of the torque measuring shaft afterwards is not possible.

6.3.1 Torque Operating Direction



Looking into the shaft, the anti-clockwise direction is defined as positive.



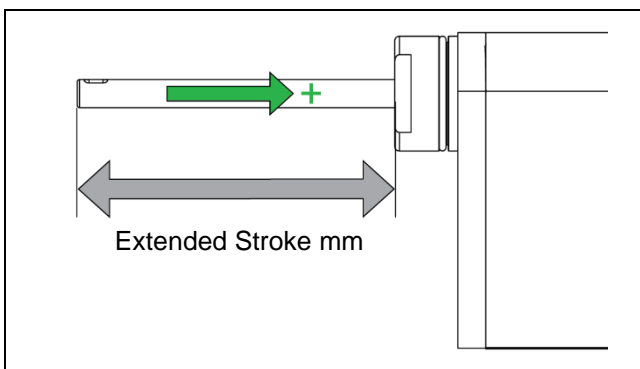
The direction of rotation can be changed from LinMot-Talk version 6.8 onwards. This has an influence on the parameterization of the torque measuring shaft.

6.4 Force Sensor



Linear rotary motors of the LinMot PR02 motor family can optionally have a force sensor built into the module. Please make sure that the option „Force sensor“ is selected during the ordering process. Fitting of force sensor afterwards is not possible.

6.4.1 Force Operating Direction



Looking to the motor, the positive stroke (force) direction is defined by retracting the linear rotary shaft.



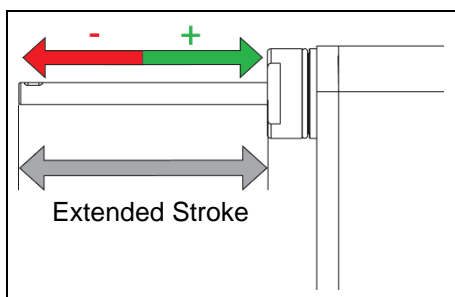
The direction of stroke can be changed from LinMot-Talk version 6.8 onwards. This has an influence on the parameterization of the force sensor as the positive force direction will change as well.

6.5 Magnetic Spring MagSpring®



LinMot PR02 linear rotary motors can optionally be equipped with a MagSpring. Please ensure that the "MagSpring" option is selected during the ordering process. The MagSpring cannot be retrofitted.

6.5.1 Force Direction



The built-in MagSpring is offered in 2 operating directions. With the positive acting MagSpring, the linear rotary shaft is pulled in and with the negative acting MagSpring, the shaft is ejected.


The order suffix is given in the following table.

	Positive force direction	Negative force direction
MagSpring 60 N	MS04	MS54

6.6 Plug and Play Function for Linear Rotary Motors

LinMot linear rotary motors of the latest generation are Plug and Play capable (see motor label "PnP"). This means that they register with the drive independently. The module- and motor-specific parameters are automatically stored in the drive and the motor is ready for operation.

Application-specific parameters, such as cable length, load mass, PID control settings etc. can be entered by the user using the Motor Wizard.

To do this, click on the Motor Wizard symbol in the task bar of the LinMot-Talk software.  Then follow the sequence of steps from chapter 6.7.2.

6.7 Setting Motor Parameters

The various parameters for the linear motor and the rotary motor are set via the corresponding motor wizard in the LinMot Talk configuration program. To open the wizard, select the "Motor Wizard" icon in the task bar.

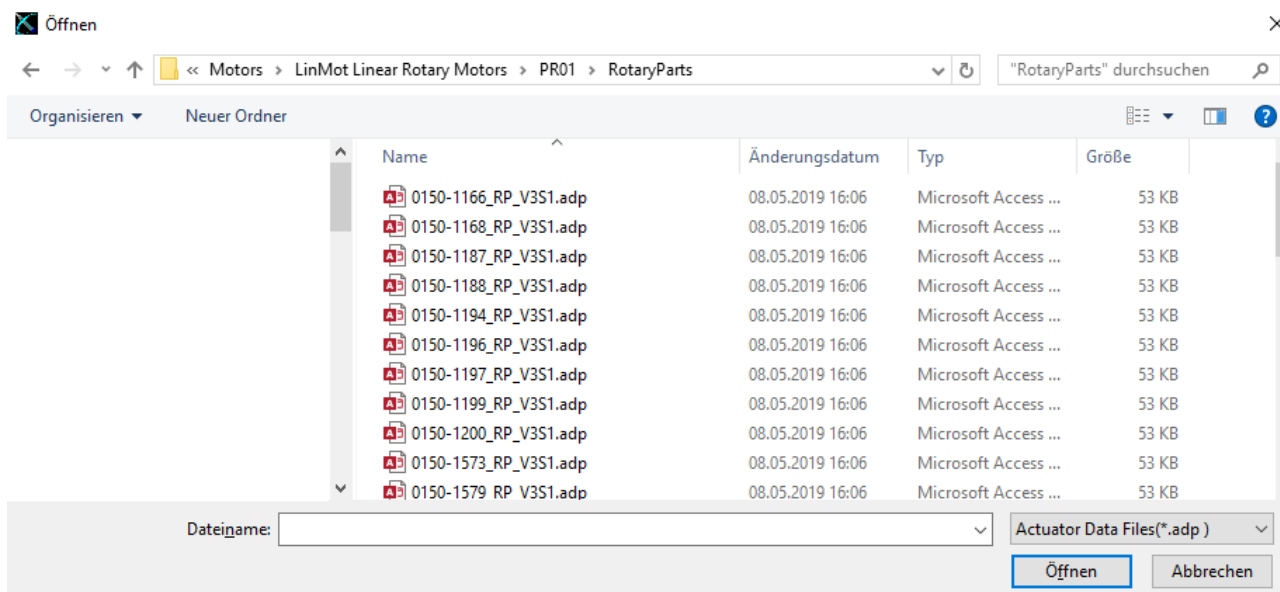


6.7.1 Selection of the Motor Data Files

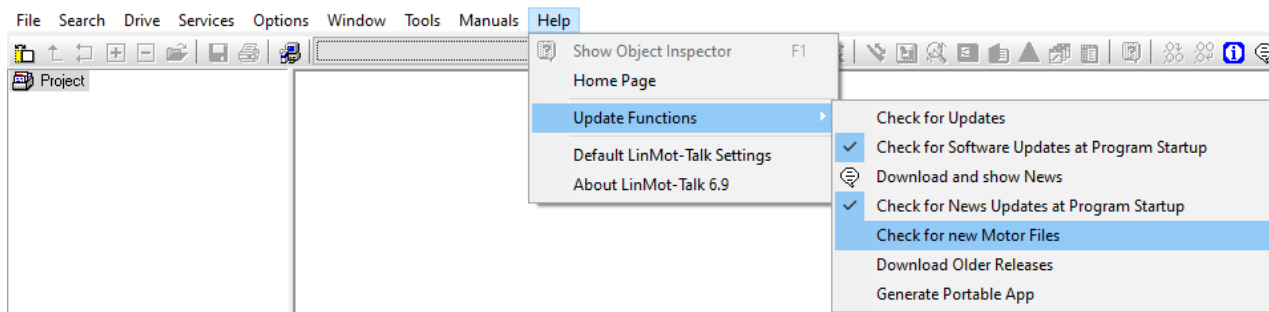
If the connected motor is a module with plug and play functionality, the following step can be skipped.

If no "PnP" symbol is printed on the motor nameplate, the module and motor-specific parameters must be loaded manually via the Motor Wizard. So-called motor data files are available for this purpose. The motor data file corresponding to the module (*.adf or *.adp) must be selected in the first step of the Motor Wizard. The linear rotary motors are located in the installation directory of the LinMot-Talk software (download at www.linmot.com) in the folder "Motors\LinMot Linear Rotary Motors\...".

Please contact support if the motor data files are not available.



If the motor data files are not available, they can be downloaded using the function "Search for new motor files". The function is stored in the LinMot-Talk software under "Help\Update functions".



6.7.2 Application-specific Parameters

Application-specific parameters, such as cable length, load mass, PID control settings, etc. can be entered by the user using the Motor Wizard. The Motor Wizard must be started for this purpose. Once the Motor Datafile has been selected (according to the previous chapter), the Motor Wizard guides you through the menu step by step.

Application parameters should be entered as accurately as possible to ensure the best possible motor control.

6.7.3 Inverting the Coordinate System

Starting with LinMot-Talk version 6.8 the direction of the coordinate system can be selected.

Default value for rotary motors: Positive counting direction = counterclockwise (see figure chapter 6.2.1)

Default value for linear motors: Positive direction of movement = Regular (see figure in chapter 6.2.2)



If the coordinate system is reversed, this has an influence on the current and the force/torque of the motor. In case of any uncertainties, the LinMot support should definitely be contacted.

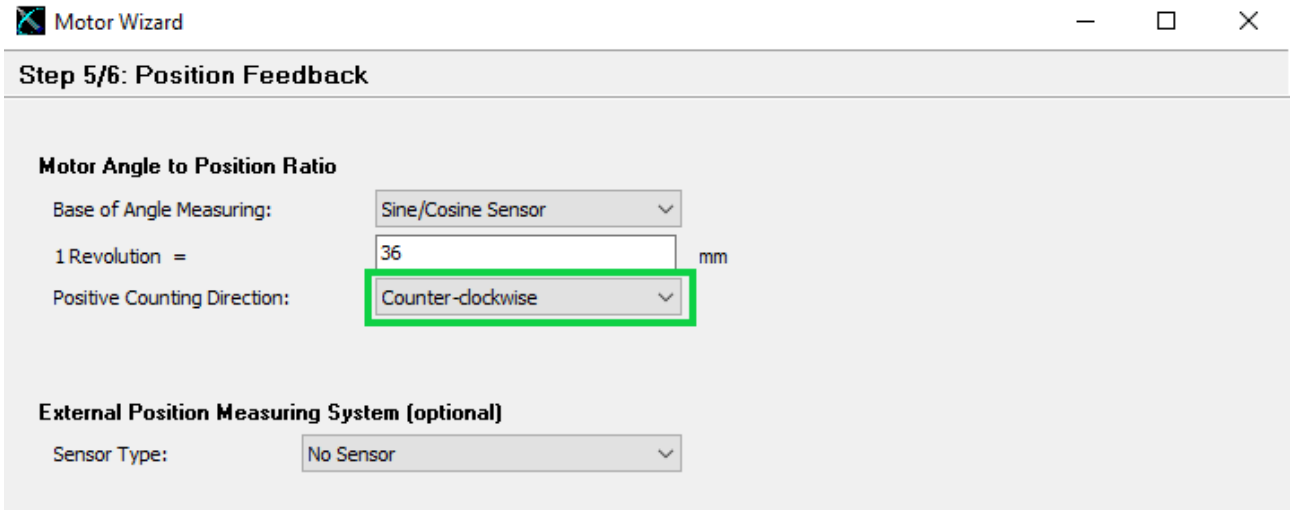


Figure: Selection of the positive counting direction (rotary motor)

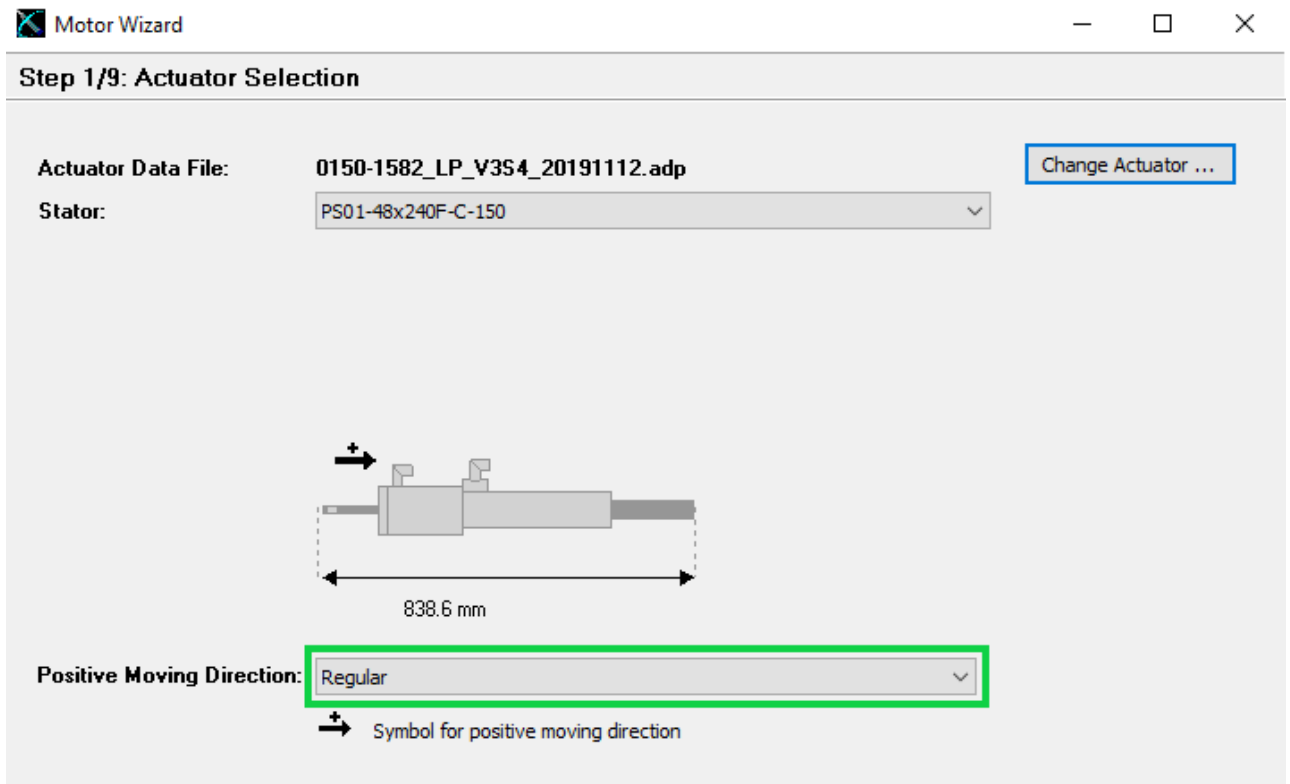


Figure: Selection of the positive direction of movement (linear motor)

6.7.4 Selection of the Linear and Rotary Unit System

In step 4 of the Motor Wizard the GUI (Graphical User Interface) of the LinMot-Talk software can be set. This setting only affects the display of the LinMot-Talk software. The resolution and scaling of the transmission data (raw data) to the higher-level PLC are retained.

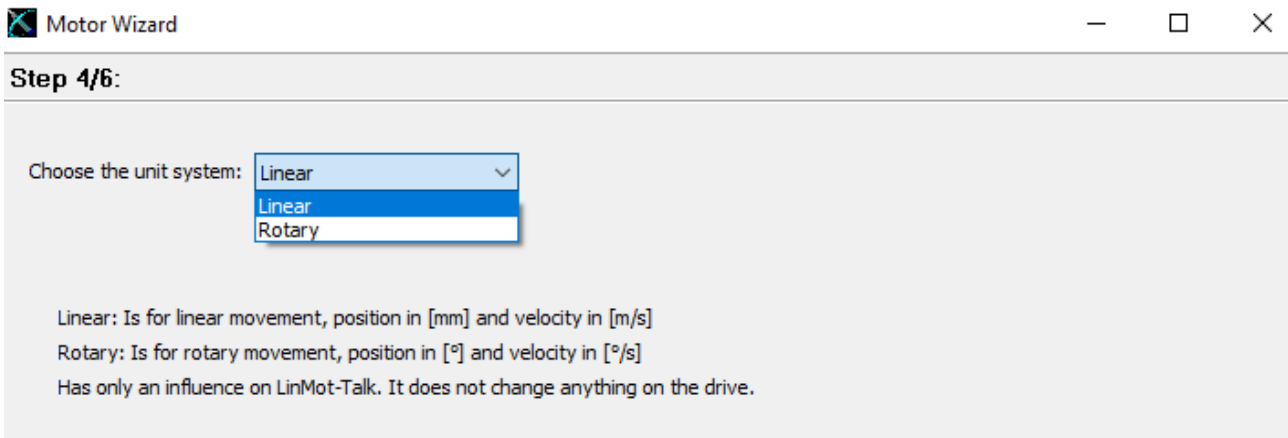


Figure: Selection of the units to be displayed in the LinMot-Talk software

6.7.5 Referencing the Linear Motor

The built-in linear motor has a position detection system which must be referenced. Various modes are available to the user for this purpose. Depending on the selected mode, the linear motor searches for a mechanical stop and/or an electronic switch, for example.

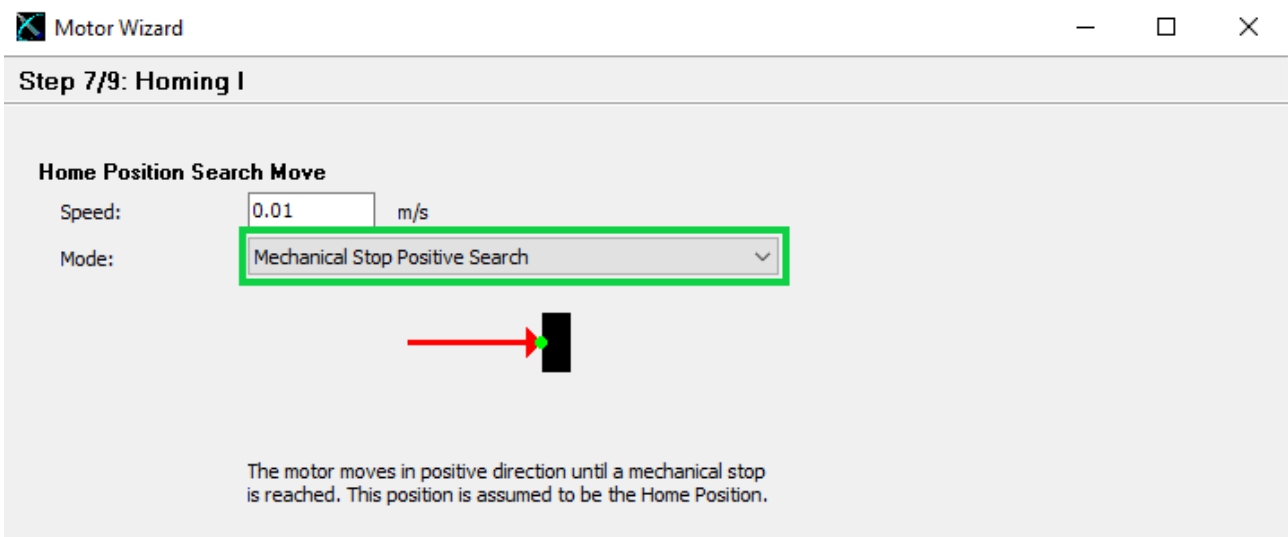


Figure: Selection of reference run linear motor

6.7.6 Referencing the Rotary Motor

The rotary motor has an integrated single-turn absolute encoder. This means that the rotary motor knows its position without any reference run after the drive is started up.

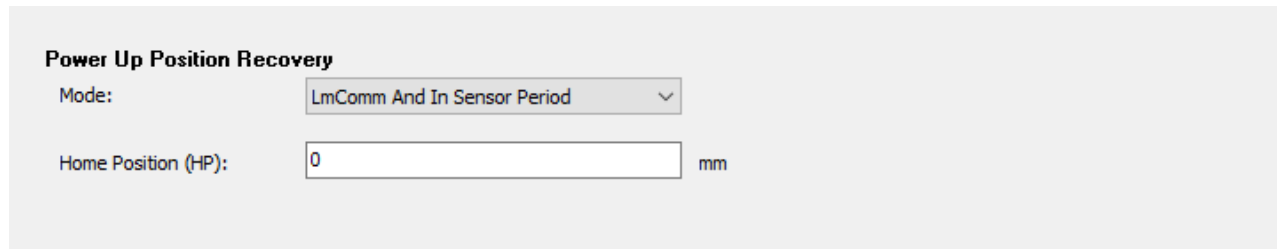


Figure: Activate the absolute encoder for rotary motors by selecting "LmComm And In Sensor Period" (default value). With parameter "Home Position" an offset to the start position can be set.

If a reference run is necessary due to mechanical events, e.g. an external gear, it is recommended to reference an external sensor. A number of options for homing are available to the user under Parameter -> Motion Control SW -> State Machine Setup -> Homing.

6.8 Initial Setup of Torque Measuring Shafts and Force Sensors



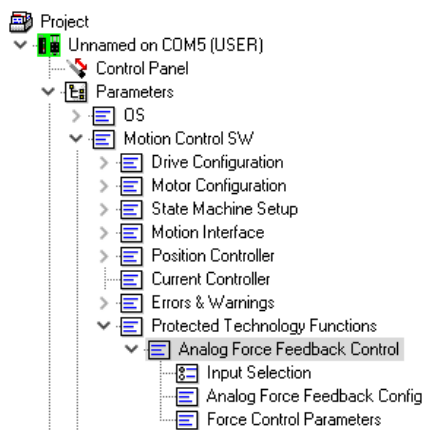
Optionally mounted torque measuring shaft and / or force sensor are high precision measuring equipment and must be handled appropriate. Wrong handling like moving fast to mechanical stop cause impacts which may exceed the maximum force defined in the data sheet. Wrong handling of the measuring equipment may damage sensors. It's strongly recommended to follow the steps for initial setup carefully and test the correct function of measuring equipment before using in real application.

6.8.1 Software Package „Technology Function Force Control“

If a closed torque/force control loop is implemented via an internal sensor (torque or force control of the rotary/linear motor via feedback of the torque measuring shaft / force sensor to the LinMot Drive), the "TF Force Control" software package (Art. No.: 0150-2503) must be ordered. Without this software package it is not possible to control to a certain torque/force or the operation commands of the "TF Force Control" software package cannot be used.

If the signal of the torque measuring shaft / force sensor is only evaluated (PLC or LinMot Drive), the software package is not necessary.

6.8.2 Setting Parameters for Torque / Force Control



Logged into the drive, you will find all parameters to be set in the LinMot-Talk software under the path "Parameters -> Motion Control SW -> Protected Technology Functions -> Analog Force Feedback Control".

Parameter tree: Input Selection

Please select the following setting under "Input Selection":

- Input Selection (UPID 150Fh) = Diff Analog Input On X4.10/X4.11

Name	Value	Raw Data	Value...	UPID
<input type="radio"/> None	Off	0004h	Off	150Fh
<input type="radio"/> Analog Input On X4.9	Off	0001h	Off	150Fh
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Diff Analog Input On X4.10/X4.11	On	0002h	On	150Fh

Parameter tree: Analog Force Feedback Config



Due to the definition of the DEFAULT positive direction of rotation/stroke, it is recommended to invert the +-10VDC signal via software. This means that for parameter "0V/-10V Force" the positive maximum value and for parameter "+10V Force" the negative maximum value of the torque measuring shaft/force sensor is set. By changing the direction of rotation/stroke the setting of parameters "0V/-10V Force" and "10V Force" need to be changed as well.

- 0V/-10V Force (UPID 1501h) = Positive max. value (e.g. 2.5Nm)
- 10V Force (UPID 1502h) = Negative max. value (e.g. -2.5Nm)
- Speed Filter Time (UPID 150Ah) = 1000us
- Acceleration Filter Time (UPID 150Dh) = 1000us

Name	Value	Raw Data	Value...	UPID
0V/-10V Force	2.49981486015...	1108h	2.499...	1501h
10V Force	-2.4998148601...	EEF5h	-2.49...	1502h
Speed Filter Time	1000 us	03E8h	1000	150Ah
Acceleration Filter Time	1000 us	03E8h	1000	150Dh

Parameter tree: Force Control Parameters

The parameters for the torque/force control loop are set here. A PID controller, a few feed forward parameters (FF parameters) and a parameter for limiting the maximum control current (Force Ctrl Max Current) are available for this purpose.

Recommendation:



To begin with, work with a pure I-controller to prevent the motor from oscillating during torque control.



Limit the maximum control current in order to avoid damage if incorrect handling occurs during commissioning.

6.8.3 Initial Test of a Torque Measuring Shaft / Force Sensor

It's recommended to proceed an initial test of a sensor using the LinMot-Talk Variable before entering operational state.

1. Log into the drive using LinMot-Talk software and open the control panel.
2. Switch on the motor (e.g. rotary motor) using the ControlWord (Switch On). The motor will stay within position control mode.
3. Using the button "Add Variable" add the variables "Target Force" and "Measured Force" (MC SW Force Control).

The screenshot shows the LinMot software interface with three main panels: Control, Status, and Monitoring. The Control panel lists various commands like 'Switch On', 'STO', and 'Go To Position'. The Status panel shows operational parameters like 'Operation Enabled', 'Motor Hot Sensor', and 'Motor Supply Voltage'. The Monitoring panel displays 'Connection Status: Online', 'Firmware Status: Running', and 'Motor Status: Switched On'. It also shows a motor icon and 'Op. State: Operation Enabled'. A table in the Monitoring panel lists variables: 'Measured Force' with a value of -0.0 and 'Target Force' with a value of 0 N. A green box highlights the 'Add Variable' button in the bottom right of the Monitoring panel.

- Depending which sensor you may test, turn (torque measuring shaft) or push/pull (force sensor) now slightly on the linear rotary shaft. The variable “measured force” should increase or decrease corresponding to the variable “Motor Current”.

This screenshot shows the Monitoring panel of the LinMot software. It displays 'Connection Status: Online', 'Firmware Status: Running', and 'Motor Status: Switched On'. Below this is a motor icon and 'Op. State: Operation Enabled'. A table lists variables: 'Measured Force' with a value of 0.604470473863015 Nm and 'Target Force' with a value of 0 Nm. Below the table, 'Actual Position: 144.21 °', 'Demand Position: 162.66 °', 'Force Factor: 100.00 %', 'Motor Current: 3.89 A', 'Logic Supply Volt.: 24.17 V', and 'Motor Supply Volt.: 72.62 V' are shown. A green arrow points from the 'Measured Force' value in the table to the 'Motor Current' value below.



- If there is no change within variable “Measured Force” detectable check the wiring of the sensor.
- If the value of variable “Measured Force” is changing its value within different direction as variable “Motor Current” shows please check wiring or parameter setting “Analog Force Feedback Setting”. DON'T ENTER FORCE CONTROL MODE!

7 Accessories

7.1 Motor Cable



Standard Cables

Item	Description	Item-No.
K15-W/C-2	Motor Cable W/C, 2 m	0150-1811
K15-W/C-4	Motor Cable W/C, 4 m	0150-1801
K15-W/C-6	Motor Cable W/C, 6 m	0150-1802
K15-W/C-8	Motor Cable W/C, 8 m	0150-1803
K15-W/C-	Motor Cable K15-W/C, Custom length	0150-3131

Item	Description	Item-No.
K15-Y/C-2	Motor Cable Y/C, 2 m	0150-2429
K15-Y/C-4	Motor Cable Y/C, 4 m	0150-2430
K15-Y/C-6	Motor Cable Y/C, 6 m	0150-2431
K15-Y/C-8	Motor Cable Y/C, 8 m	0150-2432
K15-Y-Fe/C-	Motor Cable K15-Y-Fe/C, Custom length	0150-3506

Trailing Chain Cables

Item	Description	Item-No.
KS10-W/C-4	Trailing Chain Cable W/C, 4 m	0150-1807
KS10-W/C-6	Trailing Chain Cable W/C, 6 m	0150-1858
KS10-W/C-8	Trailing Chain Cable W/C, 8 m	0150-1808
KS10-W/C-	Trailing Chain Cable KS10-W/C, Custom length	0150-3139

Item	Description	Item-No.
KS10-Y/C-4	Trailing Chain Cable Y/C, 4 m	0150-2439
KS10-Y/C-6	Trailing Chain Cable Y/C, 6 m	0150-2440
KS10-Y/C-8	Trailing Chain Cable Y/C, 8 m	0150-2441
KS10-Y-Fe/C-	Trailing Chain Cable KS10-Y-Fe/C, Custom length	0150-3511

Robot Cables

Item	Description	Item-No.
KR10-W/C-	Robot Cable KR10-W/C, Custom length	0150-3199
KR10-Y-Fe/C-	Robot Cable KR10-Y-Fe/C, Custom length	0150-3515

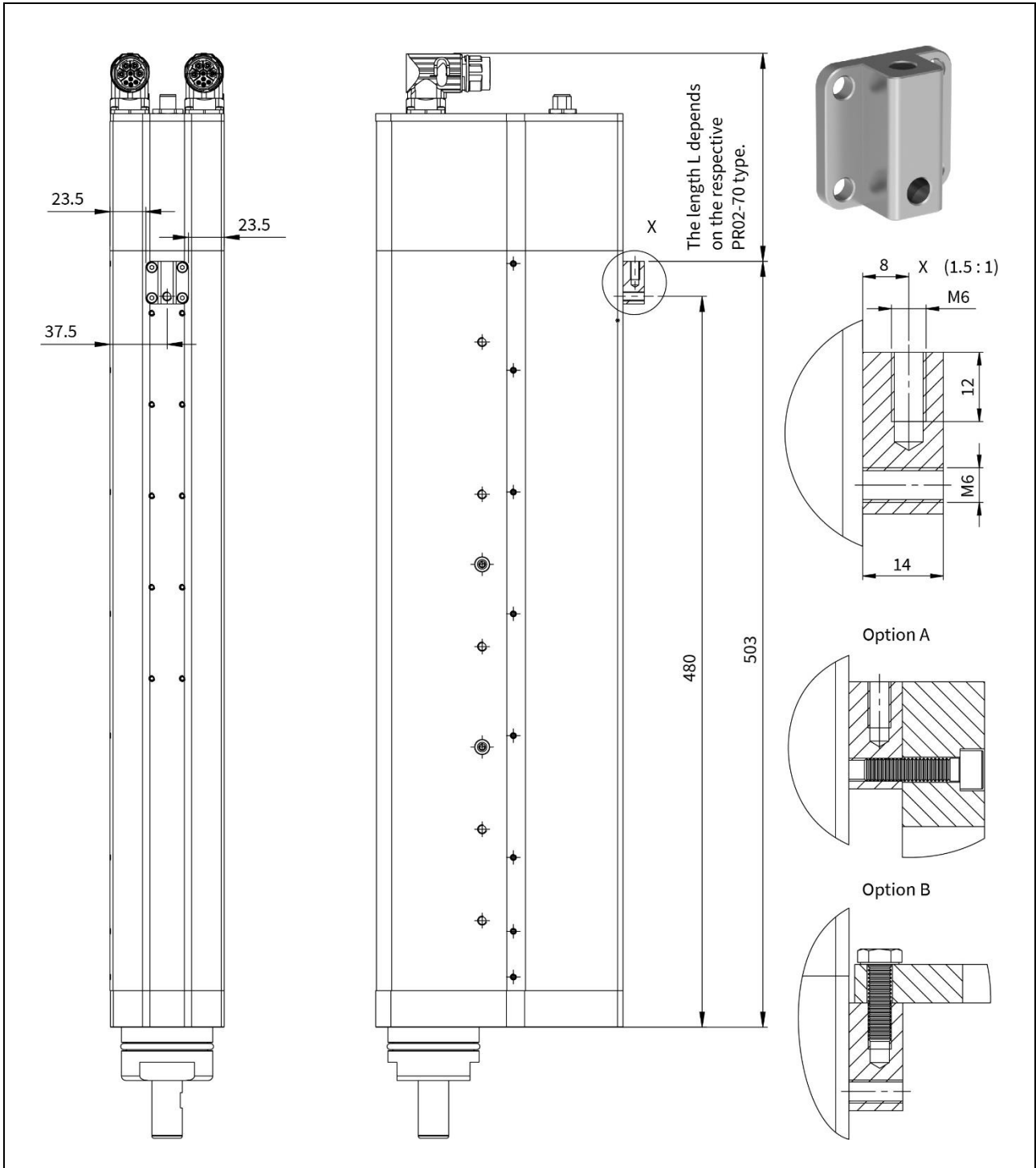
7.2 Sensor Cable



Ordering informationen

Item	Description	Item-No.
KSS02-08-./M12A8-10	Sensor Cable for PR02, 10m, open cable end	0150-2959
KSS02-08-./M12A8-	Special cable with freely selectable length: sensor cable for PR02, open cable end	0150-4614

7.3 Mounting Flange



LinMot offers a mounting flange as an accessory that makes vertical assembly easy. The mounting flange is attached to the motor using the threaded holes. Then an external support can be mounted with the flange according to options A or B.

Ordering information

Item	Description	Item-No.
RS02-70-BF1	Mounting flange set including screws	0150-4840

7.4 Shaft-Hub Clamping

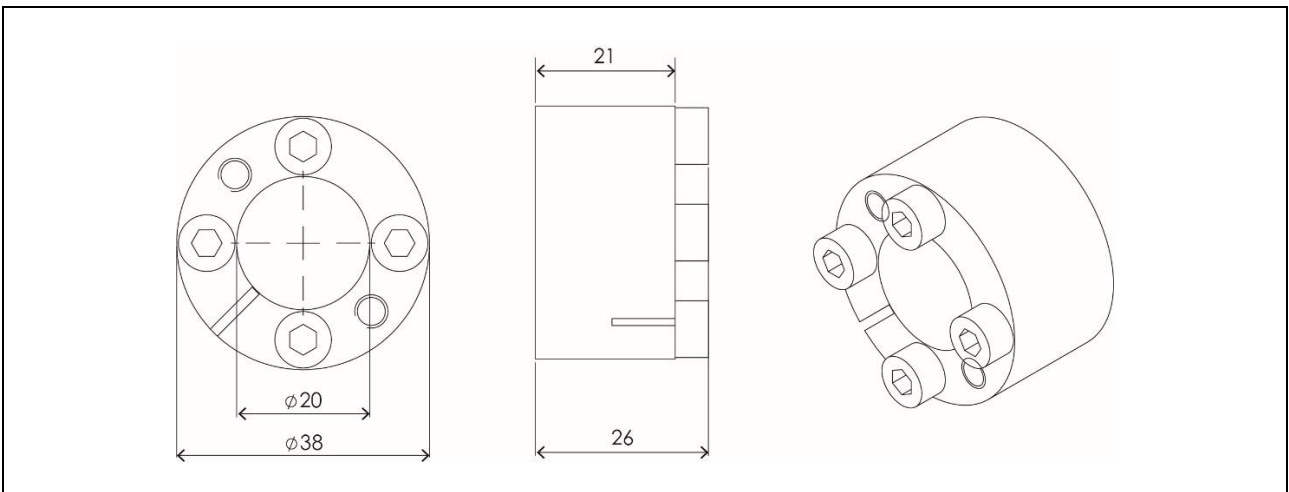


Since both rotary and linear movements are carried out with linear motors, a type of shaft load attachment must be selected which can absorb both torques and forces in the longitudinal direction. A friction-locked connection is created with the aid of a shaft-hub clamping.

Ordering information

Item	Description	Item-No.
RS01-SS20x38	Shaft-hub clamping for 20mm shaft	0230-0100

7.4.1 Dimensions and Technical Data



Item	For shaft	T [Nm]	F_{ax} [kN]	T_A [Nm]	D [mm]	Weight [g]
RS01-SS20x38	20 mm	179	17	10	38H9	100

T = transmittable torque at $F_{ax} = 0$.

F_{ax} = transmittable axial force at $T = 0$.

T_A = fastening torque of the screws.

D = external exposure tolerance.

7.4.2 Mounting



- The shaft-hub clamping has to sit inside the bore by at least the clamp length (21 mm).
- Slightly oil the shaft-hub clamping before mounting, do not use molybdenum disulphide or fat.
- Tighten screws opposite each other 180 degrees offset in several steps to tightening torque T_A (see above for details).

8 Maintenance and Test Instructions

8.1 Stator Checking

The following tables show the resistive value between the different connector pins for each stator type. If the value is not within a range of +/- 10% the stator may be damaged (temperature of the stator for all measurements: 20°C).

8.1.1 Linear Motor PS01-48x240F-HP-C

Configuration	Pins	Resistance
Phase 1+ / Phase 1-	Pin A / Pin B	1.1 Ω
Phase 2+ / Phase 2-	Pin C / Pin D	1.1 Ω
5V / GND	Pin E / Pin F	155 Ω
Sensor Sine / GND	Pin G / Pin F	33 k Ω
Sensor Cosine / GND	Pin H / Pin F	33 k Ω
Temp. Sensor / GND	Pin L / Pin F	10 k Ω
Phase / GND	Pin A, B, C, D / Pin F	>20 M Ω
All Pin / Shield	Pin A-L / Housing	>20 M Ω

8.1.2 Rotary Motor Stator RS02-70x100-C

Configuration	Pins	Resistance
Phase A / Phase B	Pin A / Pin B	2.4 Ω
Phase A / Phase C	Pin A / Pin C	2.4 Ω
5V / GND	Pin E / Pin F	155 Ω
Sensor Sine / GND	Pin G / Pin F	33 k Ω
Sensor Cosine / GND	Pin H / Pin F	33 k Ω
Temp. Sensor / GND	Pin L / Pin F	10 k Ω
Phase / GND	Pin A, B, C / Pin F	>20 M Ω
All Pin / Shield	Housing	>20 M Ω

8.2 Maintenance

The linear rotary motors are provided with initial lubrication at the factory. Maintenance / cleaning is only necessary if the motors are heavily soiled.

Under normal industrial, Central European conditions (5-day week with 8 hours of operation per day), one inspection at the recommended interval is sufficient.

The inspection cycle must be shortened if there are heavy motor loads or deviating conditions. These conditions are e.g.:

- Permanent fouling
- Direct sunshine
- Low Humidity
- Outdoor operation
- Increased operating temperature
- Other special environmental conditions

Maintenance or disassembly of the linear rotary motors may only be carried out by trained companies:

- LinMot
- Companies qualified by LinMot



If the linear rotary motor is not opened by one of the above-mentioned companies, the warranty claim expires.

Ordering information

Item	Item	Item
Maintenance: PR02-70 Cleaning, replacement of wear parts	Maintenance Linear Rotary Motors	0150-5647

8.2.1 Preventive Inspection every 6'000h

To ensure trouble-free operation, a preventive inspection is recommended every 6,000 hours of operation or every year.

When inspecting the motors, the following points must be checked:

- Visual inspection of all wearing parts (replace if necessary)
- Preventive replacement of seals and wipers
- Cleaning of mechanically moving parts
- Replacement and maintenance of ball bearings / plain bearings, if necessary
- Calibration of torque measuring shaft, if necessary
(The calibration of built-in torque measuring shafts is carried out at the NTI AG / LinMot factory.)

8.2.2 Inspection after each 12'000h

Maintenance is recommended every 12,000 hours of operation or every two years.

When inspecting the motors, the following points must be checked:

- Visual inspection of all wearing parts (replace if necessary)
- Replacement of seals and wipers
- Preventive replacement of coupling Linear-Rotary
- Cleaning of mechanically moving parts
- Replacement and maintenance of ball bearings / plain bearings
- Calibration of torque measuring shaft, if necessary
(The calibration of built-in torque measuring shafts is carried out at the NTI AG / LinMot factory.)

8.3 Calibration of Torque Measuring Shaft and Force Sensor

Sensors installed in the linear rotary motor (torque measuring shaft / force sensor) are factory calibrated (valid for 2 years). After the initial commissioning it is recommended to have the sensors calibrated annually by LinMot.

Ordering Information

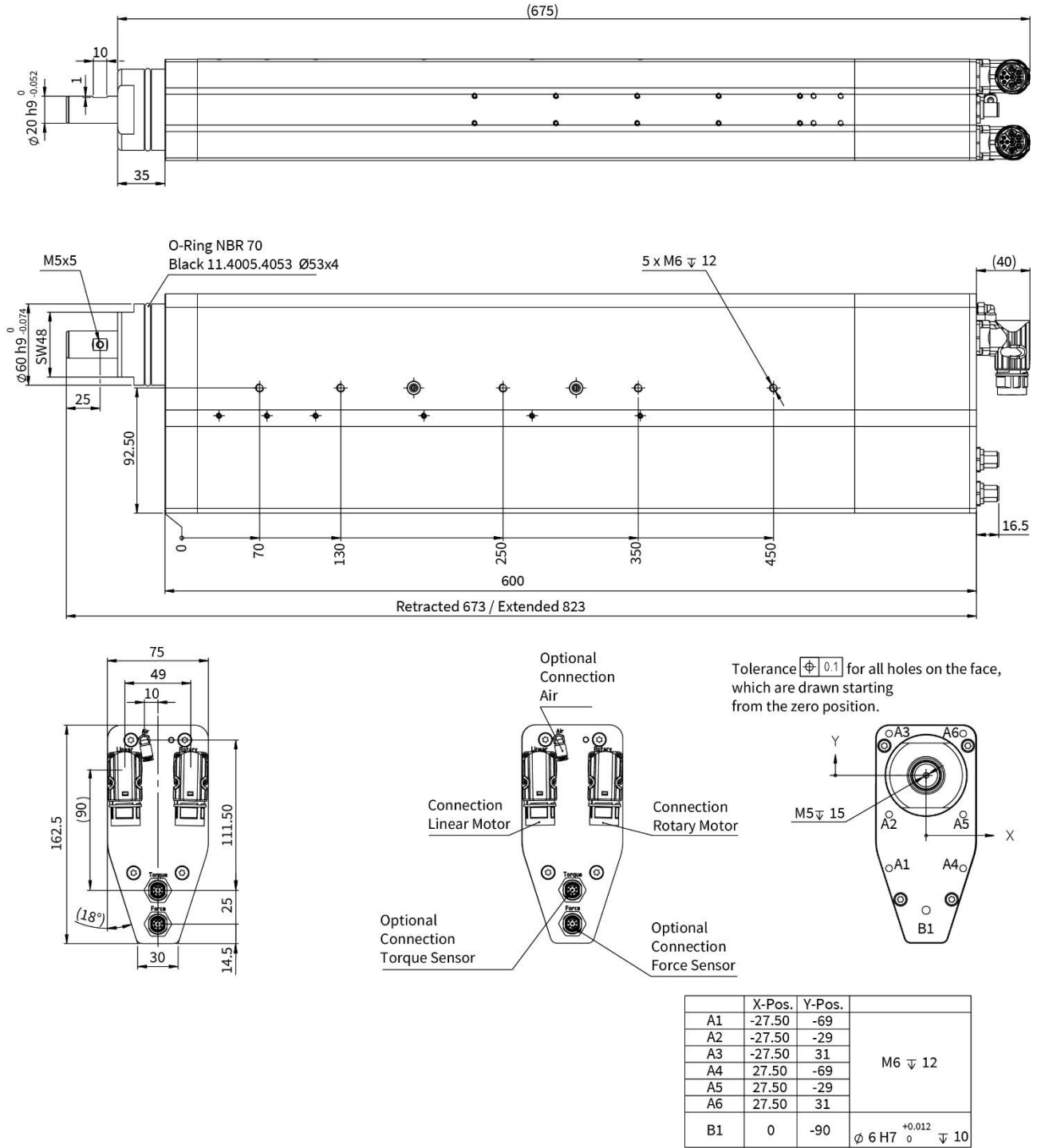
Item	Description	Item-No.
Maintenance: Calibration Force Sensor PR02	Calibration Force Sensor PR02	0150-4419
Maintenance: Calibration Torque Sensor PR02	Calibration Torque Sensor PR02	0150-4163

9 Transport and Storage

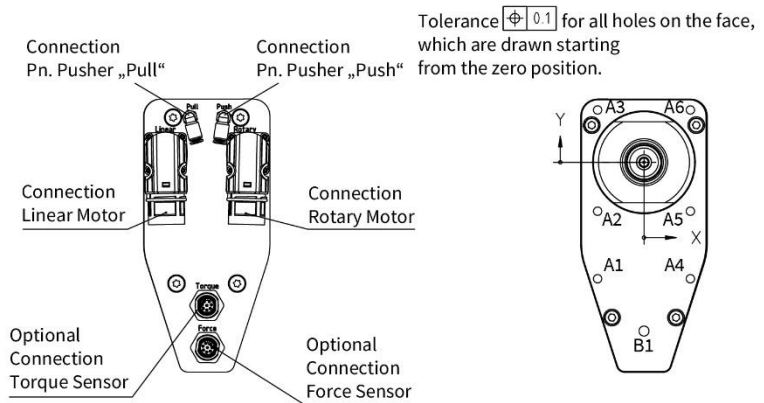
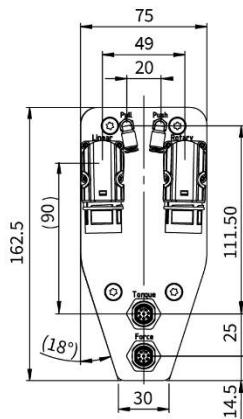
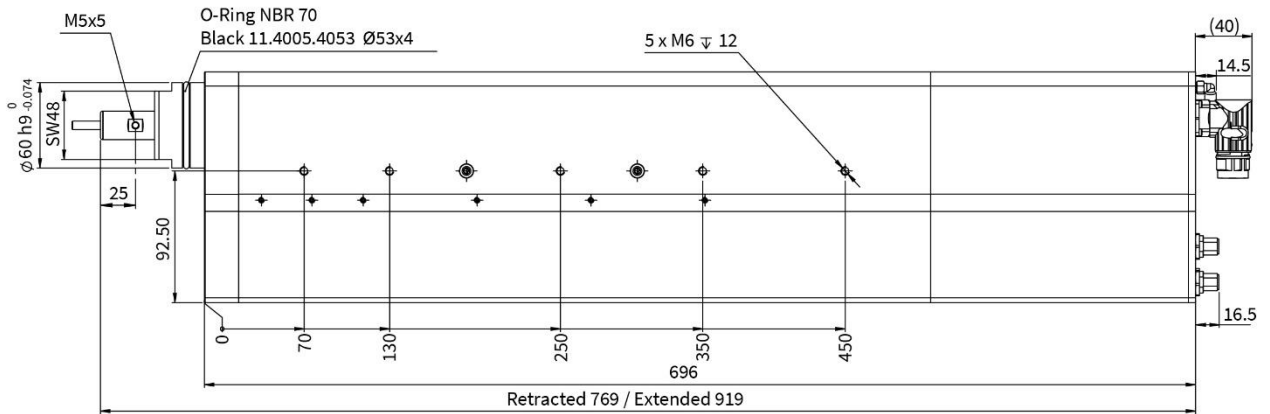
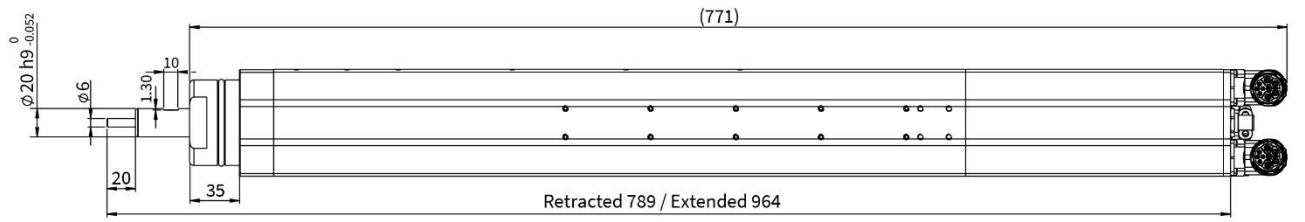
- In the case of return transport (e.g. RMA return) of the linear rotary motor, a transport lock must be provided on the linear rotary shaft. To prevent mechanical damage, the shaft must not move linearly during transport.
- The storage area must be dry, dust-free, frost-free and vibration-free.
- The relative air humidity should be less than 60 %.
- Prescribed storage temperature: -15 °C...70 °C
- The motor must be protected against extreme weather conditions.
- The air in the storage area must not contain any harmful gases.

10 Dimensions

10.1 PR02-70x100(-SSC)-C_48x240F-HP-C-150((-L01)-MSxx-TSxx-FSxx)

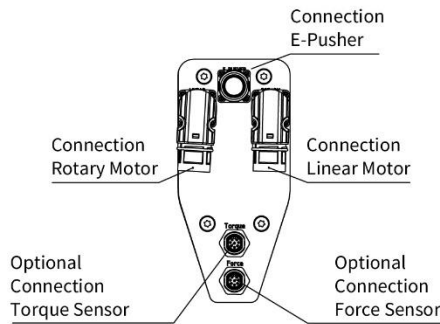
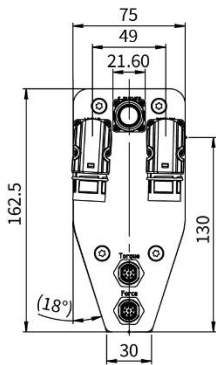
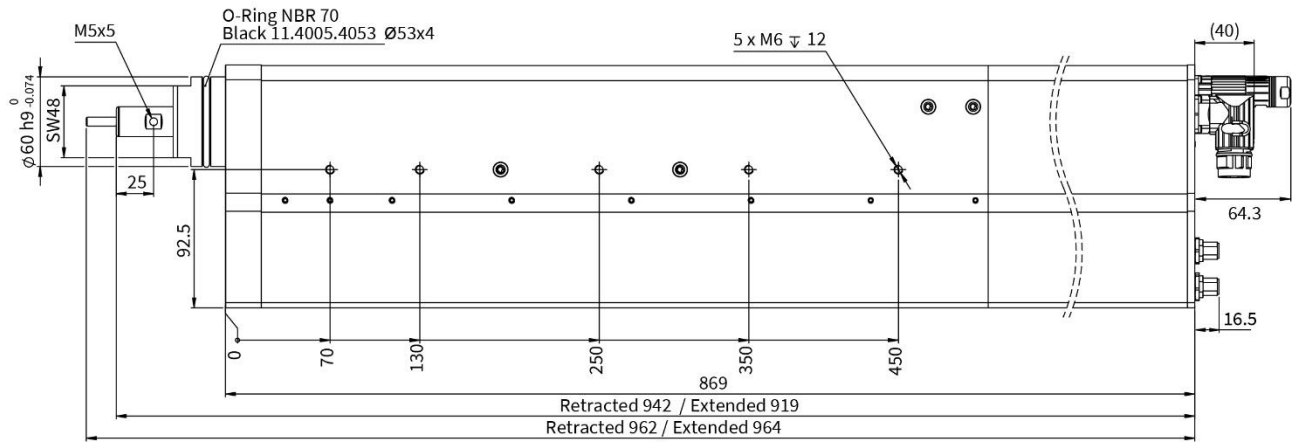
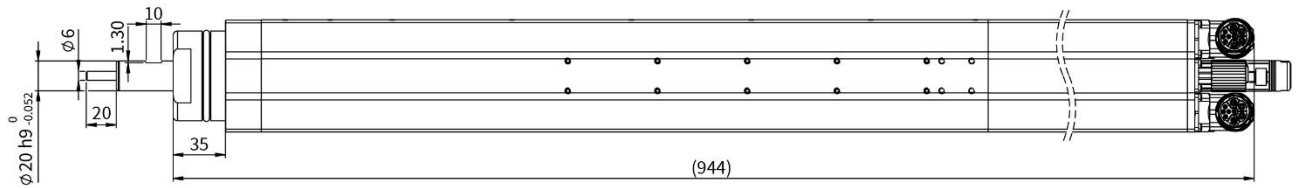


10.2 PR02-70x100(-SSC)-C_48x240F-HP-C-150-L05(-MSxx-TSxx-FSxx)

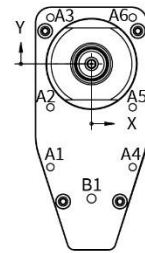


	X-Pos.	Y-Pos.	
A1	-27.50	-69	M6 12
A2	-27.50	-29	
A3	-27.50	31	
A4	27.50	-69	
A5	27.50	-29	
A6	27.50	31	
B1	0	-90	$\varnothing 6 H7 \begin{smallmatrix} +0.012 \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix} \nabla 10$

10.3 PR02-70x100(-SSC)-C_48x240F-HP-C-150-L15(-MSxx-TSxx-FSxx)

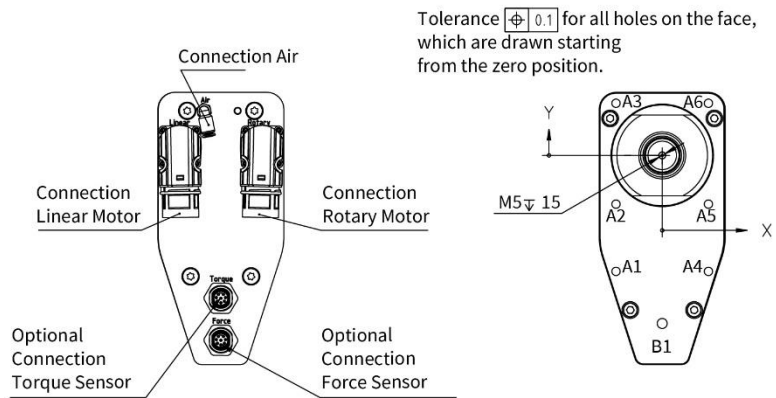
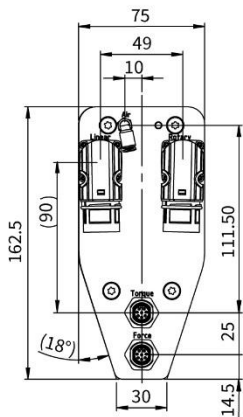
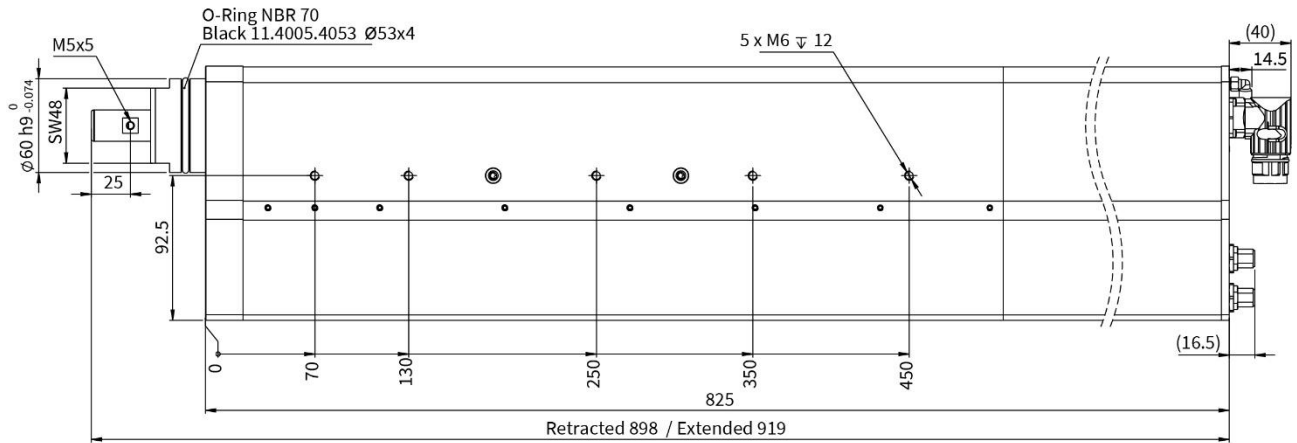
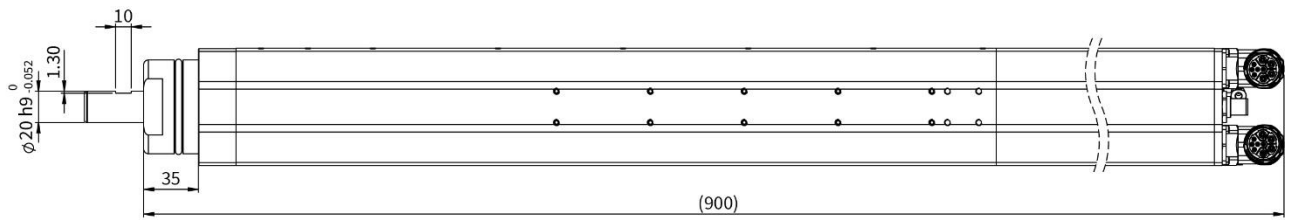


Tolerance ± 0.1 for all holes on the face, which are drawn starting from the zero position.





	X-Pos.	Y-Pos.	
A1	-27.50	-69	M6 12
A2	-27.50	-29	
A3	-27.50	31	
A4	27.50	-69	
A5	27.50	-29	
A6	27.50	31	
B1	0	-90	$\phi 6 H7 \begin{smallmatrix} +0.012 \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix} \nabla 10$

10.4 PR02-70x100(-SSC)-C_48x240F-HP-C-240((-L01)-MSxx-TSxx-FSxx)



	X-Pos.	Y-Pos.	
A1	-27.50	-69	M6 ∇ 12
A2	-27.50	-29	
A3	-27.50	31	
A4	27.50	-69	
A5	27.50	-29	
A6	27.50	31	
B1	0	-90	\varnothing 6 H7 $\begin{matrix} +0.012 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$ ∇ 10

11 International Certificates

<p>Europe</p> 	<p>See chapter “EU Declaration of Conformity CE-Marking”</p>
<p>UK</p> 	<p>See chapter “UK Declaration of Conformity UKCA-Marking”</p>
<p>IECEE CB SCHEME</p>	<p>Ref. Certif. Nr. CH-8521</p>



Ref. Certif. No.

CH-8521

IEC SYSTEM FOR MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF TEST CERTIFICATES FOR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT (IECEE) CB SCHEME

CB TEST CERTIFICATE

Product	Linear motor	
Name and address of the applicant	NTI AG	Bodenackerstrasse 2 SWITZERLAND 8957 Spreitenbach
Name and address of the manufacturer	NTI AG	Bodenackerstrasse 2 SWITZERLAND 8957 Spreitenbach
Name and address of the factory	NTI AG	Bodenackerstrasse 2 SWITZERLAND 8957 Spreitenbach
<i>Note: When more than one factory, please report on page 2</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Additional Information on page 2	
Ratings and principal characteristics	supplied via servo drive, see TR 17-EL-0006.E02 for details	
Trade mark (if any)	LinMot	
Customers's Testing Facility (CTF) Stage used	---	
Model / Type Ref.	PR series PS series P04 series P05 series	
Additional information (if necessary may also be reported on page 2)	---	
A sample of product was tested and found to be in conformity with IEC	<input type="checkbox"/> Additional Information on page 2	
National differences	IEC 61000-6-2:2016 IEC 61000-6-4:2006, IEC 61000-6-4:2006/AMD1:2010 IEC 61000-6-7:2014 EU Group Differences; EU Special National Conditions; EU A-Deviations	
As shown in the Test Report Ref. No. which forms part of this Certificate	17-EL-0006.E01 + .E02 + .Z01	



This CB Test Certificate is issued by the National Certification Body

Electrosuisse
Luppenstrasse 1
8320 Fehraltorf
SWITZERLAND

Signed by: Martin Plüss
Date: 2017-03-13



page 1 of 1

12 EU Declaration of Conformity CE-Marking

NTI AG / LinMot ®
Bodenaeckerstrasse 2
8957 Spreitenbach

Switzerland

Tel.: +41 (0)56 419 91 91
Fax: +41 (0)56 419 91 92

declares under sole responsibility the compliance of the products:

- Linear Rotary Motors of the Series **PR02-70**

with the EMC Directive 2014/30/EU.

Applied harmonized standards:

- **EN 61000-6-2: 2005 (Immunity for industrial environments)**
- **EN 61000-6-4: 2007 (Emission for industrial environments)**

According to the EMC directive, the listed devices are not independently operable products.

Compliance of the directive requires the correct installation of the product, the observance of specific installation guides and product documentation. This was tested on specific system configurations.

The safety instructions of the manuals are to be considered.

The product must be mounted and used in strict accordance with the installation instructions contained within the installation guide, a copy of which may be obtained from NTI AG.

Company: NTI AG
Spreitenbach, 03.05.2022



Dr.-Ing. Ronald Rohner
CEO NTI AG

13 UK Declaration of Conformity UKCA-Marking

NTI AG / LinMot ®
Bodenaeckerstrasse 2
8957 Spreitenbach

Switzerland

Tel.: +41 (0)56 419 91 91
Fax: +41 (0)56 419 91 92

declares under sole responsibility the compliance of the products:

- Linear Rotary Motors of the Series **PR02-70**

with the EMC Regulation S.I. 2016 No. 1091.

Applied designated standards:

- **EN 61000-6-2: 2005 (Immunity for industrial environments)**
- **EN 61000-6-4: 2007 (Emission for industrial environments)**

According to the EMC regulation, the listed devices are not independently operable products.

Compliance of the regulation requires the correct installation of the product, the observance of specific installation guides and product documentation. This was tested on specific system configurations.

The safety instructions of the manuals are to be considered.

The product must be mounted and used in strict accordance with the installation instructions contained within the installation guide, a copy of which may be obtained from NTI AG.

Company: NTI AG
Spreitenbach, 03.05.2022



Dr.-Ing. Ronald Rohner
CEO NTI AG

ALL LINEAR MOTION FROM A SINGLE SOURCE

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NTI AG - LinMot & MagSpring

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Visit <http://www.linmot.com/> to find a distributor next to you.