

## 3-PHASE CAGE INDUCTION MOTORS TOTALLY ENCLOSED (IP 55)

GENERAL-PURPOSE INDUSTRIAL USE

**GAMAK**

IEC Frame sizes

**56...400**

Motor outputs

**0,06...710 kW**

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We reserve the right to alter or delete, fully or partly the technical specifications given in this brochure without prior notice.

## DESIGNATION OF MOTORS

V.	C	A	G	M	E	100	L	4	a
Two speed motors suitable for applications where load torque increases with the square of speed. (If not denoted, the motor is suitable for constant torque application.)									Iron core length
Compact motor Increased output in smaller frame size.									Number of pole = 2 : 3000 min <sup>-1</sup> 4 : 1500 min <sup>-1</sup> 6 : 1000 min <sup>-1</sup> 8 : 750 min <sup>-1</sup>
Aluminium-alloy (If not denoted, cast iron construction)									S : Short Frame length M : Medium L : Long
GAMAK 3-phase, cage rotor induction									Shaft height (mm) (IEC 60 072-1)
Totally-enclosed, surface cooled									 "High Efficiency" motors (Cemep)

### STANDARDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This catalogue deals with mechanical and electrical features of 3-phase, cage-rotor, totally enclosed, general purpose industrial use induction motors of frame sizes ranging from 56 up to 400 which give the distance from center-line of shaft to bottom of foot in mm, in accordance with IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) recommendations.

GAMAK induction motors are designed, manufactured and tested according to the following standards and recommendations.

IEC	DIN/VDE	
*60 072-1	DIN EN 50 347	Dimensions and output ratings of foot mounted motors (IM B3) Relationship between frame sizes and output ratings.
**60 034-1	DIN EN 60 034-1	Rating and performance.
60 034-2	DIN EN 60 034-2	Methods for determining losses and efficiency of rotating electrical machinery from tests.
60 034-5	DIN EN 60 034-5	Classification of degrees of protection provided by enclosures.
60 034-6	DIN EN 60 034-6	Methods of cooling.
60 034-7	DIN EN 60 034-7	Symbols for types of construction and mounting arrangements.
60 034-8	DIN EN 60 034-8	Terminal markings and direction of rotation.
60 034-9	DIN EN 60 034-9	Noise limits.
60 034-11	DIN EN 60 034-11	Built-in thermal protection; rules for protection.
60 034-12	DIN EN 60 034-12	Starting performance of single-speed motors.
60 034-14	DIN EN 60 034-14	Measurement, evaluation and limits of the vibration severity.
60 038	DIN IEC 60 038	Standard voltages.
60 085	DIN EN 60 085	Classifications of materials for the insulation of electrical machineries in relation to their termal stability in service.
	DIN 42 925	Terminal-box cable entries.
60 072-1	DIN 748-1	Cylindrical shaft-ends.

\* IEC 60 072-1 specifies only dimensions and output ratings of both foot and flange mounted 3-phase cage induction motors (TEFV) but does not furnish the relationship between frame sizes and output ratings.

\*\* B5 5000 and B5 4999 are harmonized with IEC 60 034-1 or replaced by DIN EN 60 034-1.

## MECHANICAL DESIGN

### Frames, end-shields and flanges

The following table shows the materials of motor frames, endshields and flanges :

Frame Size	Motor frames	End-shields	Flanges		
			B5	B14/Small	B14/Large
56...100	Aluminium	Aluminium	Aluminium	Aluminium	Aluminium
112					
132	Aluminium or Cast Iron	Aluminium or Cast Iron	Aluminium or Cast Iron	Cast Iron	Cast Iron
160			Cast Iron		
180	Cast Iron	Cast Iron		-	-
200...400				-	-

The feet of all motors are cast integrally with frames.

Frame sizes 132 to 180 has two integrally cast eyebolts. Frame sizes 160 and 180 further have a threaded hole ready to fit a lifting eyebolt of DIN 580.

Frame sizes 200 to 400 are supplied with lifting eyebolt (DIN 580).

### Enclosure degrees of protection

The degrees of protection are specified in accordance with IEC publication DIN EN 60 034-5, by means of letters IP (International Protection) followed by two characteristic numerals.

Symbol	First Numeral	Second Numeral
	Protection against contact and ingress of foreign bodies.	Protection against water.
IP 55	Complete protection against contact with live or moving parts inside the enclosure. The ingress of dust is not totally prevented, but dust does not enter in sufficient quantity to interfere with satisfactory operation of the motor	Water projected by a nozzle against the motor from any direction will have no harmful effect.
IP 56		Water from heavy seas or water projected in powerful jets will not enter the motor in harmful quantities.

Note: DIN EN 60 034-5 does not specify types of protection of machines for the use in an explosive atmosphere, as well as degrees of protection against mechanical damage of the machine or, conditions such as moisture (produced by condensation), corrosive vapours, fungus or vermin.

All standard range **GAMAK** motors are totally enclosed and comply with IP 55 degree of protection suitable for use in dusty and damp surroundings. There is no need of special measures to be taken for protecting the standard range motors against the effects of moderate ambient conditions when they are properly installed outdoors. Motors must be protected against direct sun-rays.

However, the following protective measures have to be taken against extremely severe climatic conditions such as out-door operation, dampness, chemical and coastal corrosive atmospheres :

- Special protective paint finish,
- Degree of protection IP 56,
- Special varnishing of coil-heads against high humidity,
- For all out-door installations and vertical mounting arrangements, the following precautions are to be taken,  
The efficiency of motors must always be maintained.
  - Shaft down : Protective cover (Canopy),
  - Shaft up : Special protective cover or additional bearing-seal to prevent the ingress of water.
- Precautions against water condensation phenomenon are :  
Providing drain holes at both sides of motors which are best positioned to suit the particular mounting arrangement.  
Motor enclosure degree of protection will reduce to IP 44 if drain plugs are removed.

Where motors are left standing for long periods in damp conditions or where condensation is likely, we recommend that heaters are fitted. They should be energised whenever the motor is turned off to prevent condensation forming within the motor enclosure.

#### Recommended heater ratings

Frame size	Heater	
	Supply voltage V	Rating W
56... 71		16
80...100	110	40
112...180	or	60
200...280	220	80
315...400		120

Alternatively, a low voltage of 5 to 10% of motor rated voltage and a current of 20 to 30% of motor rated current applied to the stator terminals U<sub>1</sub> and V<sub>1</sub> via an auto-transformer, after the main supply is switched off, will provide an adequate heating.

#### Cooling (IEC 60 034-6)

Motors of frame size 56 have no cooling-fan (IC 410). Cooling is maintained by free convection.

Motors of frame sizes 63 to 400 are surface cooled by means of an external radial flow cooling-fan (IC 411) which is protected by a steel sheet cowl with standard test-finger proof openings for sufficient air flow . The cooling-fan is fixed onto the non-drive end of the motor shaft and operates independent of the direction of rotation. The cooling fans of frame size 63...355 are injection mould high grade polyamide and frame size 400 is aluminium alloy.

#### Terminal box

All the terminal boxes comply with degree of protection IP 65, and are placed to the front and on top of motor frames, allowing an easy cable entry from both sides. In the basic design, the motors have six fixed terminals, and are fitted with an earthing-screw inside the terminal box. A connection diagram is provided in the cover of each terminal-box.

The terminal boxes of frame sizes 56 to 132 are injection mould, high-grade reinforced polyamide, frame sizes 160 to 355 are pressure die-cast in corrosion resistant aluminium alloy and size 400 is in cast iron.

On request, the terminal boxes of frame sizes 71...132 can be pressure die-cast in corrosion resistant aluminium alloy.

#### Cable entry

The entry of the cable to the terminal box as per DIN 42 925 is maintained by means of compression glands produced to DIN EN 50 262 or water resistant (IP 68) compression glands on request.

Frame size	56	63	71	80	90	100	112	132	160	180	200	225	250	280	315	355	400
Dimensions of compression glands	Pg 11	Pg 16			Pg 21	Pg 29		Pg 36			Pg 42		Pg 48	M72	-		
Number of compression glands	1		2													*4	
Maximum cable outer diameter mm	11	16			21	29		36			42		48	59	59		
Maximum conductor cross section total mm <sup>2</sup>	1.5	2.5			6	16		50			120		240	400	400		
Terminal size	M4x12				M5x15	M6x24			M8x28			M10x24	M12x43	M16x55			

\* Only cable entry holes available ( $\varnothing 80$  mm).

## Bearings

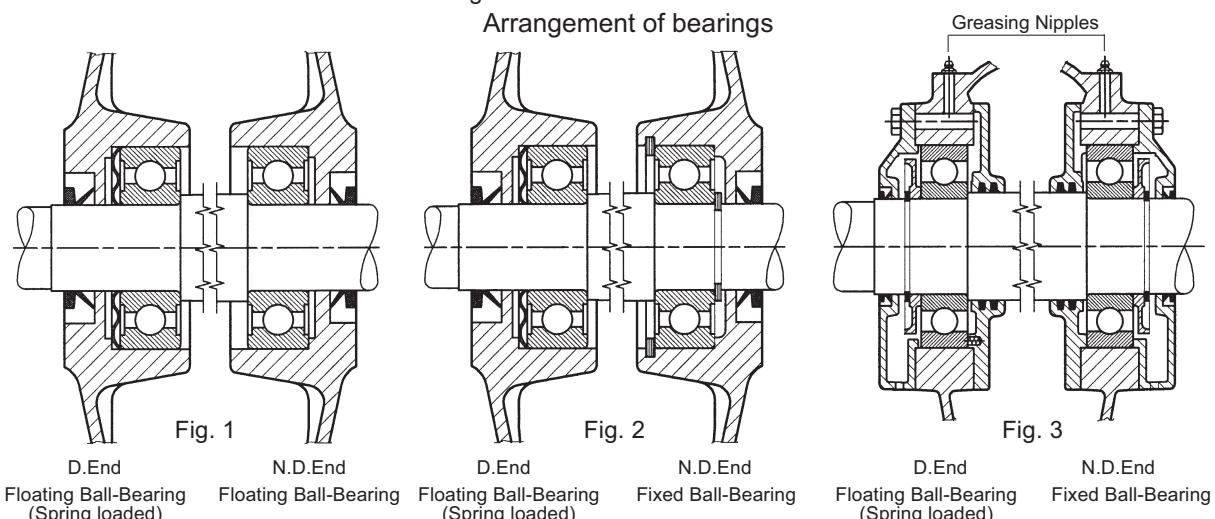
The motors are fitted with high quality noise tested single-row deep-groove radial ball-bearings (DIN 625) or cylindrical roller bearings (DIN 5412).

Single-row deep groove radial ball bearing design is the standard bearing arrangement of GAMAK electric motors. The maximum radial and axial forces which can be subjected to the bearings of standard design (Fig. 1, 2 and 3) are given at page 7 and 8. Reinforced design with cylindrical roller bearing (Fig. 4) should be considered in motors above frame size 160 where external radial force applied on shaft extension is greater than the values given for standard design at page 7. Please consult us if the external axial load subjected on the bearings is even greater than the values given for reinforced design at page 7 as special bearing arrangement may be required.

### Standard design with single row deep groove ball bearings

Frame size	No. of pole	D.End	N.D. End	Fig. No.	Frame size	No. of pole	D.End	N.D. End	Fig. No.		
56	2-4	6200 ZZ		1	225	2-4-6-8	6313 ZZ C3	6213 ZZ C3	2		
63	2-4	6201 ZZ			250	2-4-6-8	6315 ZZ C3	6215 ZZ C3			
71	2-4-6-8	6202 ZZ			280	2	6315 ZZ C3				
80	2-4-6-8	6204 ZZ			4-6-8	6316 ZZ C3					
90	2-4-6-8	6205 ZZ			315	2	6316 C3				
100-112	2-4-6-8	6206 ZZ			4-6-8	6318 C3					
132	2-4-6-8	6208 ZZ			355	2	6318 C3				
160	2-4-6-8	6309 ZZ C3	6209 ZZ C3		4-6-8	6321 C3					
180	2-4-6-8	6310 ZZ C3	6210 ZZ C3	2	400	2	6318 C3				
200	2-4-6-8	6312 ZZ C3	6212 ZZ C3		4-6-8	6324 C3					

- Single row deep groove ball bearings are pre-loaded in the axial direction by corrugated disc springs (Fig.1 and 2) and helical compression springs (Fig. 3) in order to ensure smooth running (reduced vibrations and noise) which in in turn allow the attainment of max. bearing life.



Motors of frame sizes 56...132 (Fig.1) and frame sizes 160... 280 (Fig.2) have double shielded ZZ bearings which are factory grease packed/sealed for life.

On request, motors of frame sizes 56 to 132 can be manufactured in fixed bearing design (Fig. 2) in order to avoid the movement of the shaft in axial direction.

Motors of frame sizes 315 and 400 (Fig. 3) have open type single-row deep groove ball bearings and are equipped with greasing nipples for re-lubrication during operation. The grease retaining disc between the bearing and the external bearing cap, keeps the grease in the bearing.

On request, motors of frame sizes 160 to 250 can be manufactured in identical bearing design by using same size ZZ (both sides sealed) or open type (greasing nippled) bearings at both ends. This design is capable of carrying greater external axial forces. Please consult us for the values of permissible external axial forces.

Rubber V-ring sealings are fitted at both drive and non drive end. Oil seals may be foreseen on request.

## Reinforced design with cylindrical roller bearing (For excessive radial forces)

Reinforced design with cylindrical roller bearings is recommended for applications like belt and pulley drives where external radial forces may be greater than stipulated at page 7.

Frame size	No. of pole	D.End	N.D. End	Fig. No.
160	2-4-6-8	NU 309 E	6309 C3	
180	2-4-6-8	NU 310 E	6310 C3	
200	2-4-6-8	NU 312 E	6312 C3	
225	2-4-6-8	NU 313 E	6313 C3	
250	2-4-6-8	NU 315 E	6315 C3	
280	2	NU 315 E	6315 C3	
	4-6-8	NU 316 E	6316 C3	
315	2	NU 316 E	6316 C3	
	4-6-8	NU 318 E	6318 C3	
355	2	NU 318 E	6318 C3	
	4-6-8	NU 321 E	6321 C3	
400	2	NU 318 E	6318 C3	
	4-6-8	NU 324 E	6324 C3	

4

Arrangement of bearing

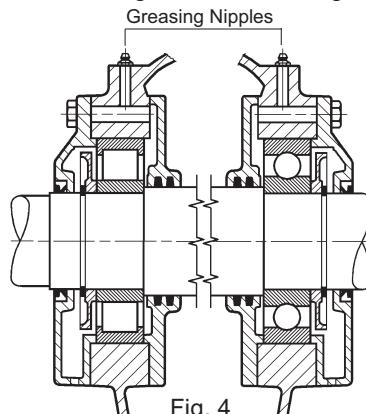


Fig. 4 D.End : Cylindrical Roller Bearing N.D.End : Fixed Ball-Bearing

In case the external radial force subjected to the bearing of motors having reinforced design with cylindrical roller bearing (NU series) is too small during operation, slippage occurs between the rollers and raceways which may result in smearing. Please consult us if radial force is very small or strong shock loads or vibration are expected as special bearing arrangements may be required.

The reinforced design with cylindrical roller bearing is manufactured with greasing nipples in frame sizes 160 to 400.

### Maintenance of Bearings

Bearings are recommended to be lubricated with a grease having lithium soap as thickener and mineral oil which contains oxidation and corrosion inhibitors (Antifriction bearing greases K3 to DIN 51 825, range of working temperature -30°C...+140°C). However, a grease suitable for working conditions should be used if the motor is going to be operated beyond rated ambient temperature limits.

The amount of grease to be filled in the bearing should be around 1/3 of its internal volume. Rule of thumb; the inner diameter of the bearing in mm corresponds to the minimum amount of grease to be used in g. The regreasable bearings (Fig. 3 and 4) have to be relubricated as per the recommendations given at page 10 of our General Instructions Manual. However, the re-lubrication should be done after 3 years of operation at the latest or more frequently where unfavourable operating conditions prevail.

In case the bearings of the motor is not subjected to any axial or radial forces, the nominal life of bearings is minimum 40 000 hrs. The permissible radial and axial forces given at pages 7, 8 and 9 are calculated according to 20 000 hrs nominal life at 50 Hz frequency. In practice, the majority of the bearings attain a much longer life.

Shaft of motors are ground to extremely fine limits to ensure a perfect fit and interchangeability of bearings.

### Permissible mechanical forces

The permissible axial and radial forces are given in the following tables in Newton (N). In case the given axial and radial forces are to be exceeded, the following information has to be specified when ordering, in order to determine the correct bearing arrangement and shaft size:

Frame size, type of construction and mounting arrangement, type of duty, point of load application, nature of load (magnitude, direction, constant, or varying), type of machine to be driven, type of drive (Pulley, toothwheel, coupling, etc.)

### Permissible radial loads

$F_r$  = Radial force (N)

X = The distance (mm) from the shoulder of the shaft to the line of application of the force. Dimension  $X_{max}$  is thus the length of free shaft extension.  
Centre line of pulley must be within the free shaft extension.

$$F_r = 1.91 \cdot \frac{P \cdot k}{D \cdot n} \cdot 10^7 \quad (N)$$

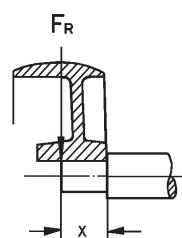
P : Motor output (kW)

n : Full-load speed ( $\text{min}^{-1}$ )

D : Pulley diameter (mm)

k : Belt tension factor (Approx.)

- 2 for flat belt with idler pulley drives.
- 2.25 for V-belt drives.
- 3 for flat and poly V-belt without idler pulley drives.



## Permissible radial loads

### Standard design with single row deep groove ball bearing (Axial force Fa = 0)

Frame size	3000 min <sup>-1</sup>		1500 min <sup>-1</sup>		1000 min <sup>-1</sup>		750 min <sup>-1</sup>	
	X <sub>0</sub> N	X <sub>max</sub> N	X <sub>0</sub> N	X <sub>max</sub> N	X <sub>0</sub> N	X <sub>max</sub> N	X <sub>0</sub> N	X <sub>max</sub> N
56	260	230	330	290	-	-	-	-
63	350	300	450	390	-	-	-	-
71	400	340	510	430	580	490	640	540
80	660	540	840	680	980	800	1070	880
90	740	600	930	760	1070	870	1190	970
100	1040	830	1310	1050	1500	1210	1670	1340
112	1040	840	1300	1050	1490	1210	1650	1340
132	1520	1220	1940	1560	2220	1790	2490	2000
160	2800	2230	3520	2800	4050	3220	4470	3560
180	3230	2630	4090	3330	4710	3830	5180	4210
200	4290	3540	5450	4500	6220	5140	6900	5700
225	4780	3980	6030	4810	6880	5500	7650	6100
250	5800	4730	7330	6000	8420	6870	9230	7540
280	5770	4800	7860	6610	9040	7600	10100	8480
315	6000	5100	8760	7270	9910	8220	11100	9180
355	6700	5800	10400	8620	12300	10100	13700	11300
400	5800	5100	10700	9060	12400	10500	14000	11900

### Reinforced design with cylindrical roller bearing (Axial force Fa = 0)

Frame size	3000 min <sup>-1</sup>		1500 min <sup>-1</sup>		1000 min <sup>-1</sup>		750 min <sup>-1</sup>	
	X <sub>0</sub> N	X <sub>max</sub> N	X <sub>0</sub> N	X <sub>max</sub> N	X <sub>0</sub> N	X <sub>max</sub> N	X <sub>0</sub> N	X <sub>max</sub> N
160	6890	5490	8480	6750	9620	7660	10500	8370
180	7730	6270	9540	7750	10800	8790	11800	9580
200	10600	8740	13100	10800	14700	12200	16100	13300
225	12600	10500	15600	12400	17600	14000	19300	15400
250	16700	13700	20700	16900	23400	19100	25400	20700
280	16800	14200	22100	18600	25000	21000	27400	23000
315	18000	15500	28900	23700	32600	26800	35600	29200
355	23500	20200	26100	21500	29700	24500	32600	26900
400	22500	19800	36400	30900	41200	35000	44800	38000





## Shaft extensions

The motors of standard design are built with one cylindrical shaft extension with shaft-key fitted in accordance to IEC 60 072-1. Motors with double shaft extension may be delivered on special orders. The free shaft-ends have threaded centre-bore to DIN 322-2 form D.

The run-out of the shaft, concentricity of mounting spigot and the perpendicularity of the face flange are within the permissible limits (Normal class) according to IEC 60 072-1. Motors with increased accuracy (Precision class) may be supplied on request.

## Vibration

Shaft/rotor assemblies of our standard range motors are dynamically balanced with Half Shaft Key to the limits of normal mechanical vibration class quoted by DIN EN 60 034-14, shaft fitments such as couplings, pulleys, gears and fans must also be balanced likewise to prevent undue vibration and adverse effects on bearing life.

## Noise level

The international limits of noise produced by general purpose electric motors are defined in IEC 60 034-9, with which our standard range of motors comply. There are 3 main sources of noise :

1. Magnetic forces which tend the stator core radial oscillations.
2. Bearings which generate noise due to imperfections in the geometry of the balls and rollers.
3. Cooling fan which generates so called ventilation noise.

Among these 3 main sources of noise, the ventilation noise is the most dominating factor especially on large motors. Special measures for further noise limitation can be taken on request.

Air-borne sound measurements are performed in a deadened sound testing chamber (reflection free room) according to DIN EN 21 680 Part 1.

The measuring surface sound pressure level ( $L_{pA}$ ) in dB(A) is the mean value of the A-weighted sound pressure level measured in several places on a measuring surface at a distance of 1 m from the contour of the machine. Tolerance +3 dB(A).

Following values are for 50 Hz supply. Values will increase by approximately 4dB(A) for 60 Hz supply.

Measuring surface sound pressure level ( $L_{pA}$ )

Frame size	2 pole dB(A)	4 pole dB(A)	6 pole dB(A)	8 pole dB(A)
56	42	42	—	—
63	52	43	—	—
71	50	44	42	40
80	54	46	43	43
90	61	46	46	45
100	62	50	50	48
112	63	52	55	53
132	66	54	61	56
160	70	63	62	61
180	70	64	62	61
200	73	64	61	62
225	73	64	62	63
250	76	67	64	64
280	76	67	65	65
315	79	74	72	70
355	79	75	72	70
400	*	75	73	71

\* Please consult us for the values.

## Painting

Standard range and  motors are painted in grey according to RAL 7031 (DIN 1843) and  motors are painted in blue according to RAL 5007 (DIN 1843) with a protective paint. Special external coatings for protection against excessive corrosive atmospheres, chemicals and microorganism are available on request.

## Storage

Motors must be kept in a dry and vibration-free place if they have to be stored for a long period. The insulation resistance must be checked and the windings must be dried if necessary, before the motors are taken into operation.

Type of construction and mounting arrangement (DIN EN 60 034-7)

Foot mounted

Figure	Designation	Description	Frame size
	IM B3 IM 1001	On substructure.	56...400L
	IM B6 IM 1051	On wall. Feet to the left viewing from D-End	56...315M
	IM B7 IM 1061	On wall. Feet to the right viewing from D-End.	56...315M
	IM B8 IM 1071	On ceiling.	56...315M
	IM V5 IM 1011	On wall. Shaft extension downwards.	56...315M
	IM V6 IM 1031	On wall. Shaft extension upwards.	56...315M

Flange mounted (Without foot)

Figure	Designation	Description	Frame size
	IM B5 IM 3001	D-End D-Flange form A, "FF".	56...315M
	IM V1 IM 3011	D-End D-Flange form A, "FF". Shaft extension downwards.	56...400L
	IM V3 IM 3031	D-End D-Flange form A, "FF" Shaft extension upwards.	56...315M
	IM B14 IM 3601	D-End C-Face Flange form C, "FT".	56...160L
	IM V18 IM 3611	D-End C-Face Flange form C, "FT". Shaft extension downwards.	56...160L
	IM V19 IM 3631	D-End C-Face Flange form C, "FT". Shaft extension upwards.	56...160L

Foot and flange mounted

	IM B35 IM 2001	On substructure, D-End D-Flange form A, "FF".	56...400L
	IM V15 IM 2011	On wall. D-End D-Flange form A, "FF". Shaft extension downwards.	56...400L
	IM V36 IM 2031	On wall. D-End D-Flange form A, "FF". Shaft extension upwards.	56...315M
	IM B34 IM 2101	On substructure, D-End C Face Flange form C, "FT".	56...160L
	IM V58 IM 2111	On wall. D-End C Face Flange form C, "FT". Shaft extension downwards.	56...160L
	IM V69 IM 2131	On wall. D-End C Face Flange form C, "FT". Shaft extension upwards.	56...160L

Without foot / Endshield at D-End

	IM B9 IM 9101	Frame Face mounting.	56...315M
	IM V8 IM 9111	Frame Face mounting. Shaft extension downwards.	56...400L
	IM V9 IM 9131	Frame Face mounting. Shaft extension upwards.	56...315M

Foot mounted / Without endshield at D-End

	IM B15 IM 1201	On substructure. Frame Face mounting.	56...400L
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## ELECTRICAL DESIGN

### Voltage and frequency

Motors are normally wound for a rated supply of 400 Volt and frequency 50 Hz. However, motors for any standard supply from 110 to 660 V at frequencies of 50/60 Hz may be supplied on request.

Motors will operate satisfactorily with a voltage band of  $\pm 5\%$  of the rated voltage and  $\pm 2\%$  of the rated frequency. In case of continuous operation at the extreme voltage limits specified above, the temperature rise limits permitted for various insulation classes may be exceeded by 10 K maximum.

Motors wound for 50 Hz may generally be connected to 60 Hz supply. In this case the speed will increase by 20% with reference to various rated voltages at 50 Hz, the approximative multipliers to obtain the new performance values at 60 Hz are given in the following table.

50 Hz		60 Hz						
Rated voltage V	Supply voltage V	New performance data at full load						
		Output	Speed	I <sub>N</sub>	M <sub>N</sub>	I <sub>A</sub> /I <sub>N</sub>	M <sub>A</sub> /M <sub>N</sub>	M <sub>K</sub> /M <sub>N</sub>
220	220	1	1,2	1	0,83	0,87	0,75	0,85
	*220	1,15	1,2	1,15	0,96	0,98	0,93	1
	240	1,1	1,2	1	0,91	0,96	0,83	0,94
	255	1,15	1,2	1	0,96	1	0,93	1
380	380	1	1,2	1	0,83	0,87	0,75	0,85
	*380	1,15	1,2	1,15	0,96	0,98	0,93	1
	415	1,1	1,2	1	0,91	0,96	0,83	0,94
	440	1,15	1,2	1	0,96	1	0,93	1
	460	1,2	1,2	1	1	1,03	0,98	1,03
415	415	1	1,2	1	0,83	0,87	0,75	0,85
	*415	1,15	1,2	1,15	0,96	0,98	0,93	1
	460	1,1	1,2	1	0,92	0,98	0,90	0,96
	480	1,15	1,2	1	0,96	1	0,93	1
500	500	1	1,2	1	0,83	0,87	0,75	0,85
	*500	1,15	1,2	1,15	0,96	0,98	0,93	1
	550	1,1	1,2	1	0,92	0,98	0,90	0,96
	575	1,15	1,2	1	0,96	1	0,93	1
	600	1,2	1,2	1	1	1,03	0,98	1,03

\* Special winding according to 60 Hz.

### Rated output

The rated output P<sub>N</sub> is the mechanical power in Watts available at the shaft, and it is specified on the motor name-plate. The active power P<sub>1</sub> is the power in Watts transmitted from the supply to the motor, and it is always bigger than the mechanical power due to losses.

$$P_1 \text{ (W)} = \sqrt{3} \cdot U \cdot I \cdot \cos \varphi$$

Efficiency is the ratio of the mechanical power to the active power. The efficiency values given at ratings and performance tables are calculated by the method of summation of losses.

The rated outputs tabulated in this catalogue expressed in kW, refer to the mechanical power where motor is running continuously (S1) at rated load, voltage, frequency, at ambient temperature not exceeding +40°C and an altitude of installation up to 1000 m above sea-level.

### Environmental conditions

If standard range F class insulated GAMAK motors are operated at an ambient temperature beyond 40°C and altitude over 1000 m above sea-level, their rated outputs will change at the ratios given below.

Ambient temp.	°C	< 30	30..40	45	50	55	60
Rated output	%	107	100	95	90	85	80

Altitude	m	1000	2000	3000	4000
Rated output	%	100	95	90	80

If ambient temperature and altitude both vary, multiply the rated output with its respective factory to obtain the new permitted output. If the output reduction exceeds 15%, please consult us as the operating characteristics of the motor will become unfavourable due to its low utilization factor.

At altitudes over 1000 m, the rated output of a motor will remain unchanged if the ambient temperature of 35°C drops by 1.0°C for insulation class F, 1.25°C for insulation class H for every 100 m increment of altitude.

## **Over-load capacity**

No harmful temperature rise will occur, if an excess current of 1.5 times the rated current is applied for 2 min, at intervals of minimum 15 min, to a motor running at thermal equilibrium.

Motors are also capable of withstanding for 15 sec. to a momentary gradually increasing excess torque of 1.6 times their rated torque, when they are running at their rated voltage and frequency.

The size of overloads for longer periods than specified above depends on the size of motor, temperature rise characteristics of motor, period/frequency of overload, and whether overloads take place upon starting when the motor is running cold or at its thermal equilibrium.

## **Rated torque**

The torque transmitted to the motor shaft is :

$$\text{Rated torque (Nm)} = 9550 \frac{\text{Rated output (kW)}}{\text{Rated speed (rpm)}}$$

$$1 \text{ kgf m} = 9,81 \text{ Nm} \approx 10 \text{ Nm}$$

The load-torque of a motor during acceleration must always be bigger than the opposing torque of the driven machine.

## **Insulation class**

The insulation class of our standard range motors is "F".

Although the permitted limit of temperature rise for Insulation Class "F" is 105 K by resistance method, the motors are designed to operate within class "B" limit (80 K) which gives longer life and reliability. Furthermore, this gives the ability to withstand ambient temperatures as high as 60°C (upto size 160) and 55°C (size 180 and upwards), or alternatively to overloads upto 15% and 10% respectively, or adverse electrical supply conditions.

Motors of superior Insulation Class H (125 K) may be supplied or request.

The enamelled round copper winding wire used in our standard range of motors are double enamelled (2L) with polyesterimide as base coat (Thermal Class "H" 180°C) plus polyamideimide as top coat. (Thermal class "C" 200°C) IEC 60 317-13.

The windings are impregnated by dipping in class F synthetic resin (polyester) and then they are thoroughly baked to ensure a high resistance to vibrations and a better heat transfer. The winding insulation of standard production is tropic proof and can thus be used at normal climatic conditions as well as moderately damp locations, and is resistant against aggressive gases, vapour and oils. As an option, motors with increased winding insulation resistant against relative humidity of 95% can be supplied.

## **General Information on Frequency Converter Fed A.C. Cage Induction Motors**

The static frequency converter is an electronic unit for infinite speed control of A.C. motors by providing a power supply of variable frequency and voltage simultaneously. A full stepless variable speed is obtained when an A.C. cage induction motor is fed by a suitably designed converter.

Frequency converters are grouped according to the switching pattern controlling the motor supply. The commonly used type so called PWM converter has a constant intermediate D.C. voltage and Pulse Width Modulated output voltage. Another type with intermediate D.C. voltage is the PAM (Pulse Amplitude Modulation) converter.

## **Speed Control of A.C. Cage Induction Motors**

Today, the frequency converter controlled A.C. cage induction motors are used for all kinds of automated plant and equipment. The infinite speed control of A.C. motors gives the advantages of energy saving, process and quality improvements.

Extensive calculations and measurements show that the best operating characteristics can be obtained with 4 pole A.C. cage induction motors for all common speed ranges, therefore, this number of pole is preferred for variable-speed motors. For applications with very low or high speeds, different numbers of pole might also be considered. The rated voltage of the motor is usually chosen as the mains supply voltage in order to allow the motor to run directly from the mains supply in the event of frequency converter failure.

Standard motors are generally used with frequency converter, in any case for the lower power ranges. There are different systems depending on the power range involved and other requirements. A common feature of all systems is that there are additional losses in the motor caused by inverter output voltages and currents which are effected by harmonic components, as the voltage is not fully sinusoidal. Hence the motor cannot provide its rated output. The type of motor and converter being used should be well chosen according to the magnitude of these extra losses. Usual practice is to derate the output of the motor by 0-20% at rated speed to compensate for the increase in losses. To determine the derating factor, the thermal reserve of a particular motor has to be considered. (IEC 60 034-17 application guide for cage induction motors when fed from converters).

Due to the very high rate of voltage rise and the possibility of transient voltages at the motor terminals, the insulation system of inverter-fed induction motors may be subject to greater stress than that of mains-operated motors. Apart from the leakage reactance of the motor, this additional stress mainly depends on the frequency converter used and the cable length between the frequency converter and motor. Consequently it may be necessary to consider cable length, filter requirement and in some cases the consideration of special insulation systems. Peak voltages and rates of voltage rise exceeding the values given in IEC 60 034-17 can be accepted only if agreed with the motor manufacturer.

The double cage or deep-bar rotor design should be avoided particularly on large motors due to high harmonic losses. It may be preferable to use different rotor configurations as there is no need of a high starting from the mains in the case of emergencies particularly with constant torque drives.

A motor fed by a converter may run noisier than a standard main supply fed motor due to harmonics. This can be reduced by suitable motor and converter design.

The frequency converter output voltage waveform interacts with the stray impedances of the motor and cables to induce voltages into the motor shaft. If these voltages are sufficient, damaging currents may flow in unintended circuits through the bearings, resulting in premature failure. Failure due to bearing currents is seldom encountered, but for security of operation in large motors, insulated non-drive-end bearing assembly may be foreseen.

### **Reducing the speed of an A.C. Cage Induction Motor below its rated speed**

The motor can be loaded at constant torque when the frequency is reduced and the primary voltage is changed in proportion to the frequency. Both current and power-factor will remain unchanged if the torque is kept constant. However, at low frequency, if the same maximum torque is to be maintained, the voltage should also be slightly more than proportional to the frequency, in order to compensate for the voltage drop in the stator.

For variable torque loads when the torque reduces with decreasing speed such as with centrifugal pumps and fans, it is better to choose a converter so that the voltage decreases more than the frequency.

At low speeds, the motor fan cannot supply sufficient amount of cooling air when the load torque is constant across the speed range. The dissipation of heat from the motor is poorer and is only partly offset by the decrease in iron losses. For self ventilated motors with a wide speed range, it may be necessary to derate the motor output or alternatively use forced ventilation.

### **Increasing the speed of an A.C. Cage Induction Motor above its rated speed**

As the frequency converter cannot supply a voltage that is higher than the voltage from the mains supply, the magnetic field is weakened due to the reduction of voltage-frequency ratio. This in turn result in the motor to yield a reduced torque above its rated speed and will only supply constant power, so the  $I^2R$  losses are about constant and the iron losses may reduce. Depending on the breakdown torque at the rated operation, the motor should continue to operate at constant output upto a speed where the power starts to reduce. At higher frequencies, due to severe field weakening, the increased slip increases the  $I^2R$  losses. Additionally, skin effect can start having a detrimental effect. However, the losses are not the main problem.

Although the losses at high speed limit motor operation to a constant power characteristic above the base speed, maximum speed limit is determined by :

- Breakdown torque.
- Bearing capability: The bearings will be subjected to more mechanical stress due to greater vibration above the rated speeds which will reduce the life of the bearings and the grease. In such case, it is necessary to specify the balancing of the rotors to be the vibration severity grade S - Special (DIN EN 60 034-14)
- Fan design: The fan should be mechanically strong enough to withstand the centrifugal forces. It is usual to consider a shaft mounted fan only upto say 60 Hz. Furthermore, increased fan noise may occur in self ventilated motors. Thus, as an alternative the use of a forced ventilation needs to be considered.

 Please consult us for the maximum permissible speeds if the drive is to be operated above its nominal speed.

## Duty types

Duty is a statement of the loads to which the machine is subjected, including starting, electric braking, no-load and rest and de-energized periods, and also their durations and sequence in time.

However, duty type is a continuous, short-time or periodic duty, comprised of one or more loads remaining constant for the duration specified, or a non-periodic duty in which generally, load and speed vary within the permissible operating range.

Electric motors are manufactured as adaptable to various operating conditions. Standard duty types are classified by IEC 60 034-1

S1 : Continuous running duty.

Operation at constant load of sufficient duration for thermal equilibrium to be reached.

S2 : Short-time duty.

Operation at constant load for a duration that is shorter than the time required to reach thermal equilibrium. After each operation period, the motor has to be de-energized for a sufficient duration until the windings are cooled to ambient temperature. Operation period at constant load can be recommended as 10, 30, 60 and 90 mins.

S3 : Intermittent periodic duty.

A sequence of identical duty cycles, each including a period of operation at constant load and a rest and de-energized period. In this type of duty, the cycle is such that the starting current does not significantly affect the temperature rise. Duty cycle is 10 min. unless otherwise agreed. Cyclic duration factor of 15%, 25%, 40% and 60% may be considered.

S4 : Intermittent periodic duty with starting.

A sequence of identical duty cycles, each cycle including a significant period of starting, a period of operation at constant load and a rest and de-energized period. In this type of duty the starting current has no significant effect on the temperature rise. The duty cycles are too short for thermal equilibrium. Starting load-torque (N), number of starts per hour, cyclic duration factor and factor of inertia (FI) have to be given.

S5 : Intermittent periodic duty with electric braking.

A sequences of identical duty cycles, where each cycle consists of a period of starting, a period of operation at constant load, followed by rapid electric braking and a rest and de-energized period. Starting and brakings have influence on temperature rise of windings. Starting/braking load-torque (N), number of starting and brakings per hour, cyclic duration factor and factor of inertia (FI) have to be given.

S6 : Continuous-operation periodic duty.

A sequence of identical duty cycles, where each cycle consists of a period of operation at constant load and a period of operation at no-load. There is no rest and de-energized period. The duty cycles are too short for thermal equilibrium to be reached. Duty cycle is 10 min unless otherwise agreed. Cyclic duration factor of 15%, 25%, 40% and 60% may be considered.

S7 : Continuous-operation periodic duty with electric braking.

A sequence of identical duty cycles, where each cycle consists of a period of starting, a period of operation at constant load and a period of electric braking. There is no rest and de-energized period. The duty cycles are too short for thermal equilibrium to be reached. Load and factor of inertia (FI) at the operating period have to be given.

S8 : Continuous-operation periodic duty with related load/speed changes.

A sequence of identical duty cycles, each cycle consisting of a period of operation at constant load corresponding to a predetermined speed of rotation, followed by one or more periods of operation at other constant loads corresponding to different speeds of rotation. There is no rest and de-energized period. Load, cyclic duration factor and factor of inertia (FI) for each speed at the operating period have to be given.

S9 : Duty with non-periodic load and speed variations.

A duty in which generally load and speed are varying non-periodically within the permissible operating range. This duty includes frequently applied overloads that may greatly exceed the full loads. Load and factor of inertia (FI) for each speed have to be given.

Cyclic duration factor is the ratio of the period of loading, including starting and electrical braking, to the duration of the duty cycle and is expressed as a percentage.

$$\text{Factor of inertia (FI)} = \frac{J_M / J_Z}{J_M}$$

$J_M$ : Moment of inertia of the motor ( $\text{kgm}^2$ ).

$J_Z$ : Total moment of inertia of driven machine and parts such as couplings, etc., referred to motor shaft ( $\text{kgm}^2$ ).

The nature of braking, whether mechanical or electrical (D.C. or reversed current) has also to be stated.

The ratings and performance data given in this catalogue, are for continuous running at constant load for a sufficient duration to reach thermal equilibrium which correspond to duty type S1.

However, our standard range motors may be operated at all the other duty types, provided that the limit of permissible temperature rise is not exceeded.

## Starting frequency

If cage induction motor is started frequently, the permissible number of starts for a given period of time is limited by the temperature rise of windings during starting. The values of permissible starting frequency per hour at no-load ( $z_o$ ) are given in the table below for **GAMAK** motors.

The starting frequency per hour under given operating conditions are calculated according to the following formula:

$$z = \frac{J_M}{J_M + J_z} \cdot \frac{M_M - M_L}{M_M} \cdot \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{P}{P_N} \right)^2 \right] \cdot z_o$$

$z$  : Starting frequency per hour under given operating conditions.

$z_o$  : Starting frequency per hour at no-load (given in the table).

$J_M$  : Moment of inertia of motor ( $\text{kgm}^2$ ).

$J_z$  : Total moment of inertia of driven machine and parts such as couplings, etc., referred to motor shaft ( $\text{kgm}^2$ ).

$M_M$  : Mean torque value of motor during acceleration (Nm).

$M_L$  : Mean torque value of driven machine during acceleration (Nm).

$P_N$  : Rated motor output (kW).

$P$  : Required load power (kW).

An induction motor is not allowed to be loaded at its rated output  $P_N$ , if it starts and stops frequently. The permissible motor power  $P_N$  is smaller than the rated output  $P$  and is calculated according to the following formula:

$$P = P_N \cdot \frac{z}{z_o} \cdot \frac{J_M + J_z}{J_M} \cdot \frac{M_M}{M_M - M_L}$$

For **GAMAK** motors,  $M_M$  may be taken as approximately twice the rated motor torque.

An electrical reversal sets up approximately 3.5 to 4 times the starting heat, this means that an electric reversal equals about 4 startings. Therefore, the starting frequency may be divided by 4 to obtain the reversal frequency. However when calculating reversal frequency, the load torque  $M_L$  should not be taken into consideration.

Permissible starting frequency per hour at no-load ( $z_o$ )

Frame size	Motor speed ( $\text{min}^{-1}$ )			
	3000	1500	1000	750
* 56	12200	21000	—	—
63	31000	49000	—	—
71	15700	21700	32000	35000
80	9800	18500	29000	33000
S	9400	17500	26600	32000
90 L	9100	16800	24500	32000
100 L	6600	11200	14000	19000
112 M	3500	9400	13000	13000
132 S	2200	5100	10000	12300
M	—	4900	8000	10500
160 L	1100	3100	4200	—
M	1050	3000	3700	9100
180 M	700	2200	—	—
L	—	2100	3500	6700
200 L	520	2000	3200	3900
225 S	—	1900	—	—
M	450	1800	2300	3400
250 M	350	1000	1900	2400
280 S	230	740	1500	1900
M	210	700	1200	1750
315 M	140	460	840	1050
L	120	420	700	800
355 M	100	370	600	700
L	60	180	300	350
** 400 L	50	160	250	300
	—	140	200	250

\* Without cooling fan (IC 410, DIN EN 60 034-6).

\*\* Please consult us for the values.

## Starting time

To start an induction motor safely, the load torque produced during acceleration must be bigger than the load-torque of the driven machine at every speed value. Especially the starting torque of the motors has to be bigger than the load-torque of the driven machine at rest. For drives requiring high load-torque during acceleration, special rotors may be designed to increase starting torque of motors.

Starting time is an important factor of an electric motor regarding its operating behaviour. As each start increases the temperature of motor windings, the starting time and starting frequency have to be limited to avoid any possible damage.

Calculation of starting time is rather complicated but the following formula may be applied as a first approximative.

$$t_a = \frac{(J_M + J_Z) \cdot n}{9,55 \cdot (M_M - M_L)}$$

$t_a$  : Starting time (s)

$J_M$  : Moment of inertia of motor ( $\text{kgm}^2$ )

$J_Z$  : Total moment of inertia of the driven machine and parts such as couplings, etc., referred to motor shaft ( $\text{kgm}^2$ )

$n$  : Full-load speed of motor (rpm)

$M_M$ : Mean torque of motor during acceleration (Nm)

$M_L$  : Mean torque of driven machine during acceleration (Nm)

There is no danger in starting up a motor in relation to temperature rise if the starting time obtained by this calculation is less than the value given at the below table for **GAMAK** motors. The permissible starting time depends on whether the motor starts in a cold or thermal equilibrium condition. However, in case the calculated starting time exceeds the permissible value below, either precautions to provide an easier start should be taken, or a more favourable motor having higher starting performance may be preferred.

Generally speaking, a cage-rotor induction motor can consecutively be started 3 times in cold condition and twice at thermal equilibrium at drives where the load-torque rises with the square of speed and its moment of inertia is not excessively high. The motor should be rested (approx. 30 min.) until it has cooled down before re-starting.

Permissible starting time (s) at direct-on-line starting

Frame size	Motor speed ( $\text{min}^{-1}$ )							
	3000		1500		1000		750	
	In cold condition	At thermal equilibrium	In cold condition	At thermal equilibrium	In cold condition	At thermal equilibrium	In cold condition	At thermal equilibrium
56	90	35	180	75	—	—	—	—
63	70	28	100	45	—	—	—	—
71	50	20	75	30	140	55	140	55
80	40	15	60	25	90	35	90	35
90	35	13	50	20	65	25	65	25
100	32	12	40	17	50	20	50	20
112	30	11	35	14	40	16	40	16
132	28	10	30	12	32	13	32	13
160	26	9	27	10	28	10	28	10
180	24	8	25	9	25	9	25	9
200	22	8	23	8	23	9	23	9
225	20	7	21	8	22	8	22	8
250	19	7	20	7	21	8	21	8
280	18	6	19	7	20	7	20	7
315	18	6	18	6	19	7	19	7
355	16	5	16	5	17	6	17	6
400	*	*	14	4	15	5	15	5

Y / Δ Starting time is three times the above given direct-on-line starting values.

\* Please consult us for the values.

## Terminal connections and starting of motors

### Terminal connections and methods of starting of our standard range motors

Number of poles	Output ranges in kW at the rated voltage 400 V, 50 Hz (Eurovolt)	
	220-240 V (Δ) / 380-415 V (Y)	380-415 V (Δ)
2 and 4	3 kW and below.	3,7 kW and above.
6	2,2 kW and below.	3 kW and above.
8	1,5 kW and below.	2,2 kW and above.
Methods of starting	Direct-on-line	Direct-on-line Y / Δ or others

- Terminal connections other than above, can be provided upon request.
- Multi speed motors can only be started direct-on-line irrespective of output and speed. However, motors suitable for Y/Δ starting can be produced on request.

### Direct-on-line starting

The simplest way to start a cage induction motor is to connect the mains supply to the motor directly. The only starting equipment required is a direct-on-line starter.

### Star/Delta (Y/Δ ) Starting

If the starting current of the motor is higher than the limit of the power supply, a star/delta starter can be used. A motor wound 380 or 400V (Delta) is started with the winding (Star) connected. This method reduces the starting current and torque to about 1/3 of the value for direct-on-line starting. In order to limit current and torque surges during switch-over from Star to Delta, switch-over should not be carried out until the motor reaches at least 90% of its rated speed.

### Soft starting

On occasion some motors need to be started smoothly where the starting current is not so important, a suitable soft-starter may be used. A soft-starter permits the starting time to be set for a smooth start and the operation of motor to be monitored continuously so that the voltage can be adjusted according to the demand, which minimize the losses. However, the torque characteristic of the motor must conform to the requirements of the driven machine, when a soft-starter is used.

### Electric protection of motors

The thermal protection of the stator windings should be chosen as an optimum in respect of the operating conditions. Apart from the use of circuit-breakers with thermally delayed (bi-metal release) over-current protection, motors can also be thermally protected against over-loads by means of thermistors (semiconductor temperature sensors) or thermostats (bi-metal switches) embedded in the winding. Thermal motor protection provides a higher degree of protection because the temperature is controlled in the winding which is the most critical point and independent of outside influences or type of duty etc.

## Tolerances (IEC 60 034-1)

— Efficiency (by summation of losses)		
Motors up to 50 kW	: $P \leq 50 \text{ kW}$	- 0,15 ( $1 - \eta$ )
Motors above 50 kW	: $P > 50 \text{ kW}$	- 0,10 ( $1 - \eta$ )
— Power factor ( $\cos \varphi$ )		$- \frac{1 - \cos \varphi}{6} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{minimum } 0,02 \\ \text{maximum } 0,07 \end{array}$
— Slip (At full-load and working temperature)		$\pm 20 \text{ \% of the guaranteed slip}$ $P < 1 \text{ kW}$ motorlarda, $\pm 30\%$ 'a izin verilebilir.
— Locked-rotor current		+ 20 % of the guaranteed starting current (No lower limit)
— Locked-rotor torque		- 15 %, + 25 % of the guaranteed torque (+ 25 % may be exceeded by agreement)
— Breakdown torque		- 10 % of the guaranteed torque except that after allowing for this tolerance, the torque shall be not less than 1.6 times the rated torque.
— Moment of inertia		$\pm 10 \text{ \% of the guaranteed value}$
— Noise-level (Mean sound pressure level)		+ 3 dB (A)

## Information required when ordering motors

When inquiring or ordering, the following particulars are requested to be specified :

- Quantity
- Type of motor
- Rated output (kW)
- Rated voltage/frequency and terminal connection
- Speed ( $\text{min}^{-1}$ )
- Type of construction and mounting arrangement
- Enclosure-degree of protection
- Insulation class
- Ambient conditions (Temperature, relative humidity, altitude, etc.)
- Type of duty
- Type and specifications of machine to be driven
- Miscellaneous

# RATINGS AND PERFORMANCE

## **EFF I "HIGH EFFICIENCY" MOTORS TO CEMEP**

Almost 80% of the electric energy generated worldwide, is utilised by 1.1 - 90 kW, 2 and 4 pole motors. It is evident that any increase on the efficiency level of these motors will contribute widely to the energy savings. In view of this fact, CEMEP classified the efficiency levels of these motors.



3-phase, 400 V, 50 Hz.(Eurovolt)

Duty type : S1 (continuous)

Degree of protection : IP 55 (TEFV)

Insulation class : F (155°C)

Temp. Rise : Class B (80K)

### ALUMINIUM HOUSING

Speed, Power Factor, Efficiency, Locked-rotor current and Torque values are quoted at 400V, 50 Hz

Rated output kW	Type	Full-load data							Starting data				Breakdown torque ratio M <sub>K</sub> /M <sub>N</sub>	Moment of inertia J	Weight approx. kgm <sup>2</sup>	
		Speed n min <sup>-1</sup>	Current I <sub>N</sub>		Torque M <sub>N</sub>	Power Factor Cos φ	Efficiency		Locked-rotor current ratio I <sub>A</sub> /I <sub>N</sub>	Locked-rotor torque ratio M <sub>A</sub> /M <sub>N</sub>						
			A				%			At 4/4	At 3/4	D.O.L.	Y/Δ	D.O.L.	Y/Δ	
			At 380V	At 400V	At 415V	Nm										

### 2 pole, 3000 min<sup>-1</sup>

1,1	AGME 80 2b	2900	2,34	2,31	2,32	3,6	0,82	84,0	83,9	6,2	-	2,7	-	3,3	0,0008	10,4
1,5	AGME 90 S 2	2900	3,43	3,42	3,58	4,9	0,74	85,0	85,0	6,3	-	3,1	-	3,7	0,0014	13,5
2,2	AGME 90 L 2	2900	4,55	4,48	4,50	7,2	0,82	86,5	86,5	6,6	-	2,9	-	3,5	0,0017	16
3	AGME 100 L 2	2900	6,1	6,0	5,9	9,9	0,83	87,2	87,2	7,6	-	3,4	-	4,0	0,0031	21
4	AGME 112 M 2	2910	7,7	7,4	7,2	13	0,88	88,5	88,4	7,2	2,3	2,8	0,9	3,5	0,0048	30
5,5	AGME 132 S 2a	2930	11,0	10,7	10,8	18	0,83	89,2	89,2	7,3	2,3	2,8	0,9	3,5	0,012	39
7,5	AGME 132 S 2b	2910	14,1	13,6	13,3	25	0,89	89,8	89,6	7,2	2,3	3,0	1,0	3,4	0,014	44
11	AGME 160 M 2a	2945	20,1	19,5	18,6	36	0,89	91,1	91,0	8,5	2,8	3,4	1,1	3,6	0,034	73
15	AGME 160 M 2b	2945	29,7	28,3	27,6	49	0,83	91,7	91,7	7,5	2,4	3,0	1,0	3,5	0,041	81
22	AGME 180 M 2	2960	40,3	38,3	37,1	71	0,90	92,6	92,5	8,2	2,6	3,0	1,0	3,5	0,075	147

### 4 pole, 1500 min<sup>-1</sup>

1,1	AGME 90 S 4	1430	2,70	2,60	2,60	7,3	0,73	84,0	84,0	5,5	-	3,0	-	3,3	0,0025	13,7
1,5	AGME 90 L 4	1430	3,60	3,50	3,50	10	0,73	85,0	85,0	5,9	-	3,3	-	3,5	0,0033	17,0
2,2	AGME 100 L 4a	1435	5,0	5,0	5,0	15	0,74	86,5	86,6	5,9	-	2,9	-	3,4	0,0052	21,1
3	AGME 100 L 4b	1435	6,8	6,6	6,5	20	0,75	87,4	87,6	6,2	-	2,9	-	3,4	0,0068	28
4	AGME 112 M 4	1455	8,4	8,2	8,2	26	0,79	88,6	88,7	6,6	2,1	2,5	0,8	3,3	0,012	36
5,5	AGME 132 S 4	1465	11,5	11,2	11,1	36	0,79	89,8	89,0	7,0	2,3	2,8	0,9	3,5	0,026	46
7,5	AGME 132 M 4	1465	15,7	15,4	15,2	49	0,78	90,4	90,6	7,1	2,3	2,7	0,9	3,4	0,032	56
11	AGME 160 M 4	1470	22,2	21,0	20,2	71	0,83	91,2	91,3	6,9	2,2	2,8	0,9	3,1	0,072	99
18,5	AGME 180 M 4	1475	36,3	34,5	34,0	120	0,84	92,4	92,5	7,7	2,5	3,2	1,0	3,4	0,15	156



Authorised User No. 00107



3-phase, 400 V, 50 Hz.(Eurovolt)  
 Duty type : S1 (continuous)  
 Degree of protection : IP 55 (TEFV)  
 Insulation class : F (155°C)  
 Temp. Rise : Class B (80K)

## CAST IRON HOUSING

Speed, Power Factor, Efficiency, Locked-rotor current  
 and Torque values are quoted at 400V, 50 Hz

Rated output kW	Type	Full-load data							Starting data			Breakdown torque ratio M <sub>K</sub> /M <sub>N</sub>	Moment of inertia J	Weight approx. B3		
		Speed n min <sup>-1</sup>	Current I <sub>N</sub>		Torque M <sub>N</sub>	Power Factor Cos φ	Efficiency η		Locked-rotor current ratio I <sub>A</sub> /I <sub>N</sub>	Locked-rotor torque ratio M <sub>A</sub> /M <sub>N</sub>						
		At 380V	At 400V	At 415V	Nm	%	At 4/4	At 3/4	D.O.L.	Y/Δ	D.O.L.	Y/Δ				
5,5	GME 132 S 2a	2930	11,0	10,7	10,8	18	0,83	89,2	89,2	7,3	2,3	2,8	0,9	3,5	0,012	51
7,5	GME 132 S 2b	2910	14,1	13,6	13,3	25	0,89	89,8	89,6	7,2	2,3	3,0	1,0	3,4	0,014	56
11	GME 160 M 2a	2945	20,1	19,5	18,6	36	0,89	91,1	91,0	8,5	2,8	3,4	1,1	3,6	0,034	105
15	GME 160 M 2b	2945	29,7	28,3	27,6	49	0,83	91,7	91,7	7,5	2,4	3,0	1,0	3,5	0,041	113
18,5	GME 160 L 2	2950	33,1	32,3	31,1	60	0,89	92,5	92,6	7,5	2,4	3,1	1,0	3,2	0,051	135
22	GME 180 M 2	2960	40,3	38,3	37,1	71	0,90	92,6	92,5	8,2	2,6	3,0	1,0	3,5	0,075	170
30	GME 200 L 2a	2970	54	52	50	96	0,89	93,2	93,1	8,3	2,7	2,7	0,9	3,0	0,13	235
37	GME 200 L 2b	2970	68	65	63	119	0,88	93,7	93,5	9,1	2,9	3,0	1,0	3,4	0,15	270
45	GME 225 M 2	2975	80	77	75	144	0,90	93,9	93,7	8,7	2,8	2,7	0,9	3,1	0,23	343
55	GME 250 M 2	2980	99	94	91	176	0,90	94,1	93,8	8,7	2,8	2,9	0,9	3,0	0,41	445
75	GME 280 S 2	2980	133	127	124	240	0,90	94,7	94,4	8,0	2,6	2,9	0,9	3,2	0,62	585
90	GME 280 M 2	2980	156	151	144	288	0,91	95,1	94,9	8,5	2,7	2,7	0,9	3,0	0,74	645

2 pole, 3000 min <sup>-1</sup>																
5,5	GME 132 S 4	1465	11,5	11,2	11,1	36	0,79	89,8	89,0	7,0	2,3	2,8	0,9	3,5	0,026	58
7,5	GME 132 M 4	1465	15,7	15,4	15,2	49	0,78	90,4	90,6	7,1	2,3	2,7	0,9	3,4	0,032	69
11	GME 160 M 4	1470	22,2	21,0	20,2	71	0,83	91,2	91,3	6,9	2,2	2,8	0,9	3,1	0,072	130
15	GME 160 L 4	1470	30,1	29,3	29,0	97	0,80	92,0	91,9	7,5	2,4	2,6	0,8	3,5	0,092	155
18,5	GME 180 M 4	1475	36,3	34,5	34,0	120	0,84	92,4	92,5	7,7	2,5	3,2	1,0	3,4	0,15	180
22	GME 180 L 4	1475	43,6	42,5	41,8	142	0,81	92,8	92,8	8,3	2,7	3,7	1,2	3,8	0,17	190
30	GME 200 L 4	1475	58	55	53	194	0,85	93,4	93,5	8,0	2,6	3,1	1,0	3,6	0,23	255
37	GME 225 S 4	1475	70	67	66	240	0,85	93,6	93,6	7,2	2,3	3,0	1,0	3,0	0,35	314
45	GME 225 M 4	1475	84	80	79	291	0,86	94,1	94,1	7,3	2,3	3,0	1,0	3,0	0,44	360
55	GME 250 M 4	1480	101	96	91	355	0,88	94,3	94,4	7,6	2,5	3,1	1,0	2,9	0,78	445
75	GME 280 S 4	1485	137	133	131	482	0,86	94,7	94,8	7,9	2,6	2,6	0,8	2,8	1,11	605
90	GME 280 M 4	1485	164	158	152	579	0,87	95,0	95,2	7,4	2,4	2,9	0,9	3,0	1,32	665



Authorised User No. 00107

# RATINGS AND PERFORMANCE



3-phase, 400 V, 50 Hz.(Eurovolt)  
 Duty type : S1 (continuous)  
 Degree of protection : IP 55 (TEFV)  
 Insulation class : F (155°C)  
 Temp. Rise : Class B (80K)

## ALUMINIUM HOUSING - 3000 min<sup>-1</sup>

Rated output kW	Type	Full-load data							Starting data			Breakdown torque ratio M <sub>K</sub> /M <sub>N</sub>	Moment of inertia J	Weight approx. kgm <sup>2</sup> kg		
		Speed n min <sup>-1</sup>	Current I <sub>N</sub>		Torque M <sub>N</sub> Nm	Power Factor Cos φ	Efficiency η		Locked-rotor current ratio I <sub>A</sub> /I <sub>N</sub>	Locked-rotor torque ratio M <sub>A</sub> /M <sub>N</sub>						
			At 380V	At 400V	At 415V		At 4/4	At 3/4	D.O.L.	Y/Δ	D.O.L.	Y/Δ				
0,09	AGM 56 2a	2800	0,27	0,26	0,29	0,31	0,78	65,3	65,0	4,1	-	2,7	-	2,8	0,00011	2,7
0,12	AGM 56 2b	2800	0,37	0,35	0,37	0,41	0,74	66,4	66,0	4,2	-	2,5	-	2,8	0,00012	2,9
0,18	AGM 63 2a	2820	0,54	0,50	0,50	0,61	0,76	66,3	66,0	4,6	-	2,9	-	2,9	0,00011	3,3
0,25	AGM 63 2b	2840	0,70	0,67	0,67	0,84	0,78	69,2	69,0	4,5	-	2,5	-	2,9	0,00013	3,7
0,37	C.AGM 63 2	2850	1,10	1,05	1,05	1,24	0,73	70,0	70,0	5,0	-	2,5	-	2,7	0,00018	4,7
0,37	AGM 71 2a	2800	1,10	1,05	1,02	1,26	0,72	70,8	70,6	5,0	-	2,4	-	2,6	0,00026	5,1
0,55	AGM 71 2b	2780	1,34	1,27	1,25	1,89	0,85	73,5	73,2	4,5	-	2,4	-	2,6	0,00034	6,3
0,75	C.AGM 71 2	2760	1,85	1,75	1,73	2,60	0,82	75,1	75,1	4,5	-	2,2	-	2,4	0,00039	7,0
0,75	AGM 80 2a	2800	1,90	1,80	1,80	2,56	0,80	75,3	75,2	4,2	-	2,4	-	2,8	0,00053	7,8
1,1	AGM 80 2b	2800	2,55	2,40	2,40	3,75	0,84	78,1	78,0	4,9	-	2,1	-	2,5	0,00066	8,9
1,5	C.AGM 80 2	2825	3,50	3,30	3,30	5,07	0,83	78,6	78,6	5,4	-	2,4	-	2,7	0,00083	10,7
1,5	AGM 90 S 2	2835	3,45	3,30	3,30	5,05	0,83	79,2	79,0	4,8	-	2,2	-	2,5	0,0011	11,4
2,2	AGM 90 L 2	2840	4,94	4,65	4,60	7,40	0,83	81,6	81,5	5,5	-	2,5	-	3,0	0,0014	13,8
3	C.AGM 90 L 2	2840	6,50	6,20	6,00	10,1	0,84	83,7	83,6	6,1	-	2,8	-	2,9	0,0016	15,5
3	AGM 100 L 2	2830	6,44	6,00	6,00	10,1	0,85	83,1	83,1	5,5	-	2,7	-	3	0,0023	17,3
4	C.AGM 100 L 2	2850	8,40	8,00	7,60	13,4	0,85	84,8	84,7	6,7	2,2	3,0	1,0	3,4	0,0030	20,6
4	AGM 112 M 2	2850	8,20	7,80	7,70	13,4	0,87	85,2	85,1	6,0	1,9	2,6	0,8	3,0	0,0039	27
5,5	C.AGM 112 M 2	2870	11	10,8	10,6	18,3	0,88	86,1	86,0	7,0	2,3	2,8	0,9	3,3	0,0048	30
5,5	AGM 132 S 2a	2870	11,3	11	10,8	18,3	0,86	85,9	85,8	5,9	1,9	2,4	0,8	2,9	0,009	33
7,5	AGM 132 S 2b	2890	15,4	14,6	14,3	24,8	0,84	87,6	87,5	5,8	1,9	2,6	0,8	3,0	0,012	39
11	C.AGM 132 M 2	2915	22	21,5	21	36,0	0,85	89,1	89,2	6,8	2,2	2,8	0,9	3,2	0,018	59
11	AGM 160 M 2a	2935	22,4	21,5	21	35,8	0,84	88,5	88,5	7,2	2,3	2,9	0,9	2,9	0,026	62
15	AGM 160 M 2b	2940	28,5	28	27	48,7	0,89	89,5	89,5	7,6	2,5	2,8	0,9	2,8	0,034	73
18,5	AGM 160 L 2	2940	35	34	33	60,1	0,89	90,5	90,5	7,6	2,5	2,8	0,9	3,1	0,041	86
22	AGM 180 M 2	2945	41,5	40	39	71	0,89	91,0	91,0	7,5	2,4	2,5	0,8	2,8	0,060	125
30	C.AGM 180 L 2	2945	56	54	52	97	0,88	92,2	92,2	7,9	2,5	2,8	0,9	3,1	0,075	140

Motors with dark base are within the limits of efficiency class **EFF 2** to CEMEP.

 3-phase, 400 V, 50 Hz.(Eurovolt)  
 Duty type : S1 (continuous)  
 Degree of protection : IP 55 (TEFV)  
 Insulation class : F (155°C)  
 Temp. Rise : Class B (80K)

## CAST IRON HOUSING - 3000 min<sup>-1</sup>

Rated output kW	Type	Full-load data							Starting data				Breakdown torque ratio M <sub>K</sub> /M <sub>N</sub>	Moment of inertia J	Weight approx. kg	
		Speed n min <sup>-1</sup>	Current I <sub>N</sub>		Torque M <sub>N</sub>	Power Factor Cos φ	Efficiency η		Locked-rotor current ratio I <sub>A</sub> /I <sub>N</sub>	Locked-rotor torque ratio M <sub>A</sub> /M <sub>N</sub>						
		At 380V	At 400V	At 415V	Nm	%	At 4/4	At 3/4	D.O.L.	Y/Δ	D.O.L.	Y/Δ				
5,5	GM 132 S 2a	2870	11,3	11	10,8	18,3	0,86	85,9	85,8	5,9	1,9	2,4	0,8	2,9	0,009	45
7,5	GM 132 S 2b	2890	15,4	14,6	14,3	24,8	0,84	87,6	87,5	5,8	1,9	2,6	0,8	3,0	0,012	52
11	C. GM 132 M 2	2915	22	21,5	21	36,0	0,85	89,1	89,2	6,8	2,2	2,8	0,9	3,2	0,018	72
11	GM 160 M 2a	2935	22,4	21,5	21	35,8	0,84	88,5	88,5	7,2	2,3	2,9	0,9	2,9	0,026	94
15	GM 160 M 2b	2940	28,5	28	27	48,7	0,89	89,5	89,5	7,6	2,5	2,8	0,9	2,8	0,034	105
18,5	GM 160 L 2	2940	35	34	33	60,1	0,89	90,5	90,5	7,6	2,5	2,8	0,9	3,1	0,041	118
22	C. GM 160 L 2	2930	41	39	38	72	0,89	91,3	91,3	7,3	2,4	2,7	0,9	2,8	0,051	135
22	GM 180 M 2	2945	41,5	40	39	71	0,89	91,0	91,0	7,5	2,4	2,5	0,8	2,8	0,060	150
30	C. GM 180 L 2	2945	56	54	52	97	0,88	92,2	92,2	7,9	2,5	2,8	0,9	3,1	0,075	165
30	GM 200 L 2a	2940	56	53	52	97	0,89	91,8	91,7	7,2	2,3	2,6	0,8	2,8	0,10	215
37	GM 200 L 2b	2955	68	65	63	120	0,89	92,5	92,5	7,7	2,5	2,6	0,8	2,8	0,13	235
45	C. GM 200 L 2	2960	82	78	76	145	0,90	93,0	93,0	8,0	2,6	2,6	0,8	2,8	0,15	270
45	GM 225 M 2	2960	82	78	76	145	0,90	93,0	93,0	6,9	2,2	2,3	0,7	2,7	0,19	315
55	C. GM 225 M 2	2965	100	95	92	177	0,90	93,3	93,2	7,7	2,5	2,6	0,8	2,9	0,23	343
55	GM 250 M 2	2970	100	95	92	177	0,90	93,3	93,2	6,8	2,2	2,4	0,8	2,5	0,32	385
75	C. GM 250 M 2	2970	134	128	123	241	0,91	93,9	93,9	6,8	2,2	2,2	0,7	2,4	0,41	445
75	GM 280 S 2	2975	136	128	123	241	0,89	93,8	93,8	7,0	2,3	2,3	0,7	2,6	0,50	560
90	GM 280 M 2	2970	160	152	148	289	0,91	94,0	94,0	7,0	2,3	2,6	0,8	2,6	0,62	595
110	C. GM 280 M 2	2975	196	186	180	353	0,91	94,0	94,0	7,3	2,4	2,2	0,7	2,4	0,74	645
110	GM 315 S 2	2980	197	186	180	353	0,90	94,6	94,5	8,0	2,6	2,4	0,8	3,1	0,96	720
132	GM 315 M 2a	2980	235	223	216	423	0,90	95,0	95,0	8,0	2,6	2,5	0,8	3,1	1,2	805
160	GM 315 M 2b	2980	280	266	258	513	0,91	95,1	95,0	7,4	2,4	2,4	0,8	2,7	1,4	870
185	GM 315 L 2a	2980	320	304	295	593	0,92	95,2	95,1	7,5	2,4	2,4	0,8	2,7	1,42	920
200	GM 315 L 2b	2980	347	328	316	641	0,92	95,5	95,4	7,7	2,5	2,4	0,8	2,7	1,5	950
250	C. GM 315 L 2	2980	438	416	401	801	0,91	95,0	95,0	7,1	2,3	2,0	0,6	2,4	1,9	1110
250	GM 355 M 2a	2980	438	416	401	801	0,91	95,0	95,0	6,7	2,2	1,1	0,4	2,2	2,8	1260
315	GM 355 M 2b	2975	545	518	499	1011	0,92	95,0	95,0	7,3	2,4	1,3	0,4	2,3	3,6	1410
355	GM 355 M 2c	2980	610	580	563	1138	0,93	95,0	95,0	8,0	2,6	1,3	0,4	2,3	4,2	1570
400	GM 355 L 2	2980	690	656	632	1282	0,93	95,1	95,0	8,0	2,6	1,3	0,4	2,3	4,7	1770
450	GM 400 L 2a															
500	GM 400 L 2b															
560	GM 400 L 2c															
630	GM 400 L 2d															
710	GM 400 L 2e															

Available on request

Motors with dark base are within the limits of efficiency class  to CEMEP.

# RATINGS AND PERFORMANCE



3-phase, 400 V, 50 Hz.(Eurovolt)  
 Duty type : S1 (continuous)  
 Degree of protection : IP 55 (TEFV)  
 Insulation class : F (155°C)  
 Temp. Rise : Class B (80K)

## ALUMINIUM HOUSING - 1500 min<sup>-1</sup>

Speed, Power Factor, Efficiency, Locked-rotor current and Torque values are quoted at 400V, 50 Hz

Rated output kW	Type	Full-load data							Starting data				Breakdown torque ratio M <sub>K</sub> /M <sub>N</sub>	Moment of inertia J	Weight approx. kg	
		Speed n	Current I <sub>N</sub>		Torque M <sub>N</sub>	Power Factor Cos φ	Efficiency η		Locked-rotor current ratio I <sub>A</sub> /I <sub>N</sub>	Locked-rotor torque ratio M <sub>A</sub> /M <sub>N</sub>						
		min <sup>-1</sup>	At 380V	At 400V	At 415V		%	At 4/4	At 3/4	D.O.L.	Y/Δ	D.O.L.	Y/Δ			
0,06	AGM 56 4a	1370	0,24	0,25	0,27	0,42	0,65	58,7	58,6	3,0	-	2,4	-	2,6	0,00011	2,7
0,09	AGM 56 4b	1375	0,35	0,36	0,38	0,63	0,61	64,4	64,2	3,1	-	2,2	-	2,4	0,00012	2,8
0,12	AGM 63 4a	1365	0,43	0,41	0,42	0,84	0,72	58,8	58,8	3,1	-	2,0	-	2,2	0,00017	3,2
0,18	AGM 63 4b	1340	0,64	0,60	0,60	1,28	0,70	61,4	61,4	2,9	-	2,0	-	2,0	0,00021	3,7
0,25	C.AGM 63 4	1350	1,00	0,95	0,95	1,77	0,61	62,4	62,4	3,0	-	2,0	-	2,0	0,00026	4,5
0,25	AGM 71 4a	1380	0,87	0,81	0,82	1,73	0,69	63,6	63,5	2,9	-	1,8	-	2,2	0,00040	4,9
0,37	AGM 71 4b	1390	1,20	1,15	1,15	2,54	0,67	70,0	70,0	3,7	-	2,2	-	2,5	0,00054	5,9
0,55	C.AGM 71 4	1385	1,53	1,50	1,50	3,79	0,77	70,5	70,5	3,4	-	1,9	-	2,1	0,00062	6,6
0,55	AGM 80 4a	1365	1,60	1,60	1,55	3,85	0,74	70,9	70,8	3,5	-	1,9	-	2,0	0,00083	7,6
0,75	AGM 80 4b	1370	2,10	2,0	2,0	5,23	0,75	72,2	72,2	3,5	-	1,9	-	2,0	0,00110	8,7
1,1	C.AGM 80 4	1365	3,10	3,0	3,0	7,70	0,73	74,0	74,0	4,0	-	2,1	-	2,1	0,00134	10,5
1,1	AGM 90 S 4	1380	2,70	2,6	2,6	7,61	0,81	76,8	76,7	4,3	-	2,2	-	2,4	0,0019	11,5
1,5	AGM 90 L 4	1385	3,60	3,5	3,4	10,3	0,81	78,6	78,5	4,6	-	2,4	-	2,6	0,0024	13,6
* 2,2	C.AGM 90 L 4	1380	5,40	5,2	5,2	15,2	0,78	79,1	79,1	4,3	-	2,6	-	2,7	0,0029	15,8
2,2	AGM 100 L 4a	1405	5,25	5,1	5,2	15,0	0,79	81,0	81,0	4,7	-	2,1	-	2,5	0,0038	17,3
* 3	AGM 100 L 4b	1405	6,88	6,5	6,4	20,4	0,80	82,8	82,8	5,0	-	2,4	-	2,6	0,0050	20,8
* 3,7	C.AGM 100 L 4	1410	8,70	8,3	8,3	25,1	0,77	83,4	83,3	5,6	1,8	2,8	0,9	3,1	0,0060	23,8
4	AGM 112 M 4	1425	8,60	8,2	8,2	26,8	0,83	84,7	84,7	5,5	1,8	2,5	0,8	2,9	0,0092	28,7
* 5,5	C.AGM 112 M 4	1425	11,8	11,3	11	36,9	0,83	85,7	85,6	5,7	1,8	2,4	0,8	2,7	0,0106	31,3
5,5	AGM 132 S 4	1430	11,8	11,3	11	36,7	0,82	86,2	86,2	5,8	1,9	2,4	0,8	2,5	0,019	39
7,5	AGM 132 M 4	1430	15,8	15,3	15	50,1	0,83	87,4	87,3	5,8	1,9	2,5	0,8	2,5	0,026	47
* 11	C.AGM 132 M 4	1440	22,4	21,5	21	73,0	0,84	88,4	88,3	5,7	1,8	2,2	0,7	2,8	0,032	56
11	AGM 160 M 4	1455	22,6	21,5	21	72,2	0,83	88,6	88,5	6,5	2,1	2,6	0,8	2,7	0,054	74
15	AGM 160 L 4	1460	30,5	29	28	98,1	0,83	89,5	89,5	6,7	2,2	2,6	0,8	2,7	0,072	104
18,5	AGM 180 M 4	1460	38	36	35	121	0,82	90,1	90,1	6,2	2,0	2,7	0,9	2,8	0,11	128
22	AGM 180 L 4	1455	44	42	40,5	144	0,84	90,7	90,7	6,5	2,1	2,5	0,8	2,5	0,13	143

\* Temp. Rise : F (105K)

Motors with dark base are within the limits of efficiency class to CEMEP.



3-phase, 400 V, 50 Hz.(Eurovolt)

Duty type : S1 (continuous)

Degree of protection : IP 55 (TEFV)

Insulation class : F (155°C)

Temp. Rise : Class B (80K)

**CAST IRON HOUSING - 1500 min<sup>-1</sup>**

Speed, Power Factor, Efficiency, Locked-rotor current and Torque values are quoted at 400V, 50 Hz

Rated output kW	Type	Full-load data						Starting data			Breakdown torque ratio $M_K/M_N$	Moment of inertia $J$	Weight approx. kg	
		Speed n min <sup>-1</sup>	Current $I_N$		Torque $M_N$	Power factor $\cos \varphi$	Efficiency $\eta$		Locked-rotor current ratio $I_A/I_N$	Locked-rotor torque ratio $M_A/M_N$				
		A	At 380V	At 400V	At 415V	Nm	%	At 4/4	At 3/4	D.O.L.	$Y/\Delta$	D.O.L.	$Y/\Delta$	kgm <sup>2</sup>

**4 pole, 1500 min<sup>-1</sup>**

5,5	GM 132 S 4	1430	11,8	11,3	11	36,7	0,82	86,2	86,2	5,8	1,9	2,4	0,8	2,5	0,019	51
7,5	GM 132 M 4	1430	15,8	15,3	15	50,1	0,83	87,4	87,3	5,8	1,9	2,5	0,8	2,5	0,026	60
*	C. GM 132 M 4	1440	22,4	21,5	21	73,0	0,84	88,4	88,3	5,7	1,8	2,2	0,7	2,8	0,032	69
11	GM 160 M 4	1455	22,6	21,5	21	72,2	0,83	88,6	88,5	6,5	2,1	2,6	0,8	2,7	0,054	105
15	GM 160 L 4	1460	30,5	29	28,5	98,1	0,83	89,5	89,5	6,7	2,2	2,6	0,8	2,7	0,072	140
18,5	C. GM 160 L 4	1450	37	35	34,5	122	0,84	90,1	90,1	6,2	2,0	2,3	0,7	2,5	0,084	150
18,5	GM 180 M 4	1460	38	36	35	121	0,82	90,1	90,1	6,2	2,0	2,7	0,9	2,8	0,11	150
22	GM 180 L 4	1455	44	42	40,5	144	0,84	90,7	90,7	6,5	2,1	2,5	0,8	2,5	0,13	170
30	GM 200 L 4	1460	57	54	52	196	0,87	91,5	91,5	6,5	2,1	2,5	0,8	2,7	0,19	235
37	C. GM 200 L 4	1460	69	66	64	242	0,88	92,1	92,1	7,2	2,3	2,7	0,9	2,8	0,23	255
37	GM 225 S 4	1465	70	66	64	241	0,87	92,2	92,1	6,3	2,0	2,4	0,8	2,6	0,29	275
45	GM 225 M 4	1465	84	80	77	293	0,88	92,7	92,7	6,0	1,9	2,5	0,8	2,6	0,35	320
55	C. GM 225 M 4	1470	101	96	93	357	0,89	93,2	93,0	6,3	2,0	2,6	0,8	2,4	0,44	360
55	GM 250 M 4	1470	102	97	94	357	0,88	93,0	93,0	6,8	2,2	2,8	0,9	2,4	0,54	395
75	C. GM 250 M 4	1470	140	131	127	487	0,87	93,3	93,3	7,0	2,3	2,9	0,9	2,7	0,72	450
75	GM 280 S 4	1475	140	133	128	486	0,87	93,6	93,6	6,4	2,1	2,2	0,7	2,4	0,90	550
90	GM 280 M 4	1480	166	158	152	581	0,88	93,9	93,9	7,2	2,3	2,4	0,8	2,6	1,1	615
110	C. GM 280 M 4	1480	204	194	183	710	0,87	94,0	94,0	6,7	2,2	2,2	0,7	2,3	1,3	665
110	GM 315 S 4	1480	209	195	189	710	0,85	94,0	94,0	7,2	2,3	2,3	0,7	2,7	1,6	740
132	GM 315 M 4a	1480	247	233	225	852	0,86	94,6	94,0	6,8	2,2	2,3	0,7	2,4	2,1	830
160	GM 315 M 4b	1485	296	280	272	1029	0,86	95,0	94,2	7,1	2,3	2,2	0,7	2,4	2,5	900
185	GM 315 L 4a	1485	341	323	312	1190	0,87	95,1	94,3	8,1	2,6	2,6	0,8	2,7	2,8	990
200	GM 315 L 4b	1485	370	350	339	1286	0,86	95,1	94,3	7,9	2,5	2,6	0,8	2,7	3	1040
250	C. GM 315 L 4	1485	450	428	415	1608	0,88	95,8	95,8	7,2	2,3	2,0	0,6	2,3	3,8	1160
250	GM 355 M 4a	1485	450	428	415	1608	0,88	95,8	95,8	6,9	2,2	1,7	0,5	2,2	6,5	1400
315	GM 355 M 4b	1485	560	532	515	2026	0,89	96,2	96,2	7,3	2,4	1,8	0,6	2,0	8,1	1607
355	GM 355 M 4c	1485	640	603	582	2283	0,88	96,3	96,3	7,3	2,4	1,8	0,6	2,0	9,4	1750
400	GM 355 L 4	1485	710	675	650	2572	0,89	96,3	96,3	6,8	2,2	2,0	0,6	2,0	10	1885
450	GM 400 L 4a	1491	810	770	742	2882	0,87	96,7	96,7	7,0	2,3	1,9	0,6	2,7	14,7	2325
500	GM 400 L 4b	1492	890	846	815	3200	0,88	96,7	96,7	7,0	2,3	2,0	0,6	3,0	16,9	2505
560	GM 400 L 4c	1492	984	935	901	3584	0,89	97,0	97,0	8,0	2,6	2,0	0,6	3,0	20,0	2745
630	GM 400 L 4d	1492	1120	1064	1026	4033	0,88	97,0	97,0	8,0	2,6	1,9	0,6	2,7	21,3	2855
710	GM 400 L 4e	1492	722**	722**	696**	4545	0,89	97,0	97,0	8,0	2,6	1,9	0,6	2,7	23,8	3055

\* Temp. Rise : F (105K)

\*\* Rated current at 660V

Motors with dark base are within the limits of efficiency class to CEMEP.







## RATINGS AND PERFORMANCE

Single winding dahlander connection and/or two separate windings connection is used to obtain two or more speeds from a cage induction motor. Multi speed motors with outputs and speeds other than the ones given at pages 28...33 can be produced on request. Please consult us for three or more speed motors.

750/1500 min<sup>-1</sup>, Two Speed Motors  
Suitable for constant torque applications  
Single winding - Dahlander Connection Δ/YY

3-phase, 400 V, 50 Hz.(Eurovolt)  
Duty type : S1 (continuous)  
Degree of protection : IP 55 (TEFV)  
Insulation class : F (105K)  
Temp. Rise : Class B (80K)

Rated output kW	Type	Full-load data					Starting data		Breakdown torque ratio M <sub>K</sub> / M <sub>N</sub>	Moment of inertia J	Weight approx. kg
		Speed n min <sup>-1</sup>	Current I <sub>N</sub>	Torque M <sub>N</sub>	Power Factor Cos φ	Efficiency η	Locked-rotor current ratio I <sub>A</sub> /I <sub>N</sub>	Locked-rotor torque ratio M <sub>A</sub> /M <sub>N</sub>			
		%	At 4/4	D.O.L.		D.O.L.	D.O.L.				

8/4 pole, 750/1500 min<sup>-1</sup>

### ALUMINIUM HOUSING

0,15/0,25	AGM 71 8/4	680/1380	0,68/0,72	2,1/1,7	0,72/0,82	47/64	2,3/3,1	1,5/1,4	1,8/1,7	0,00086
0,26/0,37	AGM 80 8/4a	690/1400	1,16/0,95	3,6/2,5	0,63/0,83	54/71	2,6/4,2	1,6/1,7	1,9/2,0	0,0017
0,35/0,55	AGM 80 8/4b	670/1370	1,4/1,5	5,0/3,8	0,62/0,87	58/69	2,6/3,7	1,8/1,7	2,0/2,0	0,0022
0,4/0,7	AGM 90 S 8/4	690/1380	1,6/1,72	5,5/4,8	0,63/0,87	61/71	2,9/3,7	1,6/1,4	2,0/1,6	0,0029
0,6/0,9	AGM 90 L 8/4	680/1365	2,2/2,3	8,4/6,3	0,67/0,86	61/70	2,8/3,8	1,4/1,5	1,7/1,7	0,0038
0,75/1,1	AGM 100 L 8/4a	690/1400	2,5/2,7	10,4/7,5	0,70/0,86	65/72	3,2/4,4	1,6/1,8	1,9/2,1	0,0062
1/1,6	AGM 100 L 8/4b	690/1395	3,5/3,7	14/11	0,65/0,89	67/73	3,1/4,3	1,8/1,7	2,1/2,0	0,0084
1,5/2,5	AGM 112 M 8/4	705/1400	4,7/5,7	20,2/17	0,70/0,84	73/80	3,8/4,2	1,9/1,7	2,4/2,2	0,013
2,2/3,4	AGM 132 S 8/4	700/1400	7,2/7,7	30/23	0,65/0,88	71/76	3,6/4,8	1,8/1,8	2,1/1,9	0,024
3,5/5,5	AGM 132 M 8/4	700/1400	10,5/11,7	48/37	0,89/0,90	74/79	3,8/5,3	1,8/1,7	2,0/2,0	0,033
4,5/6	AGM 160 M 8/4a	715/1425	10,5/13,3	60/40	0,81/0,88	80/78	4,3/5,1	1,7/1,7	2,0/2,2	0,060
5,5/7,5	AGM 160 M 8/4b	715/1435	13,5/16,5	73,5/50	0,76/0,86	81/80	5,2/6,1	2,2/2,2	2,4/2,4	0,083
7,5/11	AGM 160 L 8/4	720/1440	18/23	99,5/73	0,76/0,89	83/82	5,0/5,8	2,1/2,4	2,4/2,4	0,12
11/15	AGM 180 L 8/4	720/1450	25/31	146/99	0,79/0,88	85/84	5,8/7,0	2,3/2,6	2,7/2,9	0,20

### CAST IRON HOUSING

2,2/3,4	GM 132 S 8/4	700/1400	7,2/7,7	30/23	0,65/0,88	71/76	3,6/4,8	1,8/1,8	2,1/1,9	0,024	47
3,5/5,5	GM 132 M 8/4	700/1400	10,5/11,7	48/37	0,89/0,90	74/79	3,8/5,3	1,8/1,7	2,0/2,0	0,033	56
4,5/6	GM 160 M 8/4a	715/1425	10,5/13,3	60/40	0,81/0,88	80/78	4,3/5,1	1,7/1,7	2,0/2,2	0,060	95
5,5/7,5	GM 160 M 8/4b	715/1435	13,5/16,5	73,5/50	0,76/0,86	81/80	5,2/6,1	2,2/2,2	2,4/2,4	0,083	105
7,5/11	GM 160 L 8/4	720/1440	18/23	99,5/73	0,76/0,89	83/82	5,0/5,8	2,1/2,4	2,4/2,4	0,12	134
11/15	GM 180 L 8/4	720/1450	25/31	146/99	0,79/0,88	85/84	5,8/7,0	2,3/2,6	2,7/2,9	0,20	165
16/24	C. GM 200 L 8/4	725/1460	39,6/46	211/157	0,72/0,90	86/88	4,8/6,2	2,3/1,9	2,4/2,3	0,23	255
18,5/32	GM 225 M 8/4	730/1460	51/61	242/209	0,64/0,90	86/89	3,9/5,4	2,2/2,0	2,1/2,2	0,35	320
23/40	C. GM 225 M 8/4	730/1470	62/76	301/260	0,65/0,90	87/89	4,4/5,7	2,4/2,2	2,2/2,3	0,44	360
30/48	C. GM 250 M 8/4	730/1470	81/78	393/273	0,64/0,89	86/91	4,3/6,4	2,2/2,1	1,9/2,4	0,72	450
37/55	GM 280 M 8/4	740/1480	100/101	478/336	0,65/0,89	87/91	4,5/6,4	1,6/1,6	1,4/1,8	1,1	615
45/66	C. GM 280 M 8/4	735/1480	125/113	585/387	0,62/0,88	89/92	4,7/6,6	1,8/2,1	1,6/2,1	1,3	665
55/75	GM 315 S 8/4	740/1485	119/140	710/482	0,76/0,89	92/91	5,5/6,7	2,0/1,9	1,9/2,0	2	695
65/90	GM 315 M 8/4a	740/1485	135/185	839/579	0,79/0,90	93/92	6,3/6,1	2,0/1,9	1,9/2,0	2,5	745
80/110	GM 315 M 8/4b	740/1485	171/205	1032/708	0,76/0,88	93/92	7,0/8,0	2,4/2,2	2,3/2,3	3	820
90/125	GM 315 L 8/4	740/1485	188/230	1154/801	0,80/0,91	91/90	5,6/6,3	2,0/1,8	1,7/1,7	4	860

 Two speed motors must first be started at low speed and then switched over to higher speed.

 Above Dahlander connected motors are suitable for DOL starting only. Y/Δ starting is possible on request.

## RATINGS AND PERFORMANCE

Single winding dahlander connection and/or two separate windings connection is used to obtain two or more speeds from a cage induction motor. Multi speed motors with outputs and speeds other than the ones given at pages 28..33 can be produced on request. Please consult us for three or more speed motors.

1000/1500 min<sup>-1</sup>, Two Speed Motors

Suitable for constant torque applications

Two separate windings Y/Y

3-phase, 400 V, 50 Hz.(Eurovolt)  
Duty type : S1 (continuous)  
Degree of protection : IP 55 (TEFV)  
Insulation class : F (105K)  
Temp. Rise : Class B (80K)

Rated output kW	Type	Full-load data					Starting data		Breakdown torque ratio $M_K/M_N$	Moment of inertia J	Weight approx. kg
		Speed n	Current $I_N$	Torque $M_N$	Power Factor Cos φ	Efficiency η	Locked-rotor current ratio $I_A/I_N$	Locked-rotor torque ratio $M_A/M_N$			
		min <sup>-1</sup>	A	Nm		%	At 4/4	D.O.L.			

6/4 pole, 1000/1500 min<sup>-1</sup>

### ALUMINIUM HOUSING

0,12/0,16	AGM 71 6/4a	920/1370	0,70/0,75	1,25/1,11	0,62/0,68	42/48	3,1/2,6	1,3/1,3	1,7/1,6	0,00064	5,4
0,18/0,22	AGM 71 6/4b	920/1370	0,80/0,90	1,87/1,53	0,73/0,73	47/51	3,2/2,8	1,4/1,4	1,7/1,6	0,00086	6,3
0,18/0,33	AGM 80 6/4a	930/1410	0,90/1,1	2,6/2,2	0,71/0,73	60/62	3,1/3,2	1,5/1,5	2,0/2,1	0,0017	8,1
0,3/0,4	AGM 80 6/4b	930/1425	1,04/1,23	3,1/2,7	0,69/0,70	63/67	3,4/4,3	1,8/2,0	2,2/2,5	0,0022	9,4
0,45/0,6	AGM 90 S 6/4	940/1430	1,5/1,85	4,6/4,0	0,70/0,75	63/66	3,3/3,8	1,4/1,6	1,8/2,1	0,0029	11,3
0,6/0,9	AGM 90 L 6/4	950/1420	2,2/2,6	6,2/6,0	0,66/0,78	65/68	3,9/3,3	1,7/1,5	2,4/1,9	0,0038	13,5
1,2/1,7	AGM 100 L 6/4	950/1425	3,5/4,4	12/11,4	0,75/0,84	69/69	3,7/4,1	1,8/1,7	2,0/1,9	0,0084	19,6
1,5/2,4	AGM 112 M 6/4	950/1435	4,1/5,8	15,1/16	0,76/0,82	73/78	4,6/4,8	1,9/1,7	2,4/2,2	0,013	26,5
2,2/3,3	AGM 132 S 6/4	965/1445	5,9/8,0	22/22	0,76/0,80	74/75	4,8/5,0	1,9/1,7	2,6/2,3	0,022	36
3,2/5	AGM 132 M 6/4	960/1450	8,0/11,5	32/33	0,77/0,81	79/82	5,6/6,1	2,3/1,9	2,5/2,2	0,043	49,5
5/7,5	AGM 160 M 6/4	970/1455	11/15,5	49/49	0,86/0,90	80/81	5,5/5,8	1,8/1,7	2,5/2,5	0,079	81
6,5/10	AGM 160 L 6/4	965/1450	14/20	64/66	0,86/0,90	81/84	5,4/6,4	1,8/1,9	2,4/2,5	0,11	95
9,5/15	AGM 180 L 6/4	970/1460	20/29	94/98	0,86/0,92	84/85	6,5/6,9	1,7/1,8	2,7/2,9	0,16	145

### CAST IRON HOUSING

2,2/3,3	GM 132 S 6/4	965/1445	5,9/8,0	22/22	0,76/0,80	74/75	4,8/5,0	1,9/1,7	2,6/2,3	0,022	48
3,2/5	GM 132 M 6/4	960/1450	8,0/11,5	32/33	0,77/0,81	79/82	5,6/6,1	2,3/1,9	2,5/2,2	0,043	62
5/7,5	GM 160 M 6/4	970/1455	11/15,5	49/49	0,86/0,90	80/81	5,5/5,8	1,8/1,7	2,5/2,5	0,079	115
6,5/10	GM 160 L 6/4	965/1450	14/20	64/66	0,86/0,90	81/84	5,4/6,4	1,8/1,9	2,4/2,5	0,11	125
9,5/15	GM 180 L 6/4	970/1460	20/29	94/98	0,86/0,92	84/85	6,5/6,9	1,7/1,8	2,7/2,9	0,16	175
15/23	GM 200 L 6/4	970/1470	32/45	148/149	0,84/0,89	85/88	7,1/7,5	2,1/1,9	3,0/3,0	0,26	235
22/32	GM 225 M 6/4	980/1470	46/60	214/208	0,84/0,91	88/89	5,8/7,0	2,4/2,4	2,1/2,4	0,57	330
26/39	GM 250 M 6/4	980/1475	56/75	253/253	0,80/0,88	88/89	6,7/6,0	2,6/2,2	2,2/2,2	0,77	395
39/57	GM 280 S 6/4	985/1475	82/113	378/369	0,81/0,86	89/89	6,3/5,5	2,5/2,1	2,3/2,2	1,2	550
46/66	GM 280 M 6/4	990/1485	96/138	444/425	0,81/0,81	90/90	6,8/6,2	2,5/2,1	2,3/2,2	1,5	610
52/75	GM 315 S 6/4	990/1485	100/142	502/482	0,88/0,89	90/90	6,2/6,0	1,6/1,6	2,3/2,3	2	695
58/85	GM 315 M 6/4a	990/1480	113/166	560/549	0,86/0,86	91/91	7,9/5,5	1,8/1,6	2,0/1,9	2,5	745
75/110	GM 315 M 6/4b	990/1485	148/200	723/708	0,84/0,91	92/92	8,2/7,2	1,8/1,6	1,9/1,8	3	820
86/125	GM 315 L 6/4	990/1485	168/220	830/804	0,84/0,92	93/93	8,0/6,0	1,8/1,6	1,9/1,8	4	860

 Two speed motors must first be started at low speed and then switched over to high speed.

 Above motors are suitable for DOL starting only. Y/Δ starting is possible on request.

## RATINGS AND PERFORMANCE

Single winding dahlander connection and/or two separate windings connection is used to obtain two or more speeds from a cage induction motor. Multi speed motors with outputs and speeds other than the ones given at pages 28...33 can be produced on request. Please consult us for three or more speed motors.

1500/3000 min<sup>-1</sup>, Two Speed Motors

Suitable for applications where torque rises with the square of speed (like fans)

Single winding - Dahlander connection Y/YY

3-phase, 400 V, 50 Hz.(Eurovolt)  
Duty type : S1 (continuous)  
Degree of protection : IP 55 (TEFV)  
Insulation class : F (105K)  
Temp. Rise : Class B (80K)

Rated output kW	Type	Full-load data					Starting data		Breakdown torque ratio $M_K/M_N$	Moment of inertia J	Weight approx. kg
		Speed n	Current $I_N$	Torque $M_N$	Power Factor Cos φ	Efficiency η	Locked-rotor current ratio $I_A/I_N$	Locked-rotor torque ratio $M_A/M_N$			
		min <sup>-1</sup>	A	Nm		%	At 4/4	D.O.L.			
0,035/0,14	V. AGM 63 4/2a	1400/2860	0,20/0,50	0,24/0,47	0,56/0,71	48/60	3,2/4,5	2,1/2,4	2,4/2,8	0,00011	3,3
0,05/0,19	V. AGM 63 4/2b	1420/2880	0,22/0,60	0,34/0,63	0,66/0,75	50/62	3,4/4,8	2,3/2,7	2,6/3,0	0,00013	3,7
0,08/0,37	V. AGM 71 4/2a	1380/2800	0,32/1,1	0,55/1,26	0,73/0,88	52/58	2,5/3,5	1,4/1,5	1,6/1,7	0,00026	5,1
0,12/0,5	V. AGM 71 4/2b	1380/2800	0,45/1,4	0,83/1,71	0,76/0,85	53/64	3,0/3,8	1,6/1,8	1,8/2,0	0,00034	6,3
0,17/0,75	V. AGM 80 4/2a	1400/2790	0,50/1,8	1,2/2,6	0,82/0,87	64/70	3,5/4,1	1,6/1,7	1,9/1,9	0,00053	7,8
0,25/1,0	V. AGM 80 4/2b	1410/2810	0,70/2,5	1,7/3,4	0,78/0,91	69/67	3,3/3,6	1,4/1,6	1,7/1,9	0,00066	8,9
0,33/1,3	V. AGM 90 S 4/2	1425/2860	0,90/2,9	2,2/4,4	0,76/0,87	72/77	3,7/4,4	1,6/1,8	2,0/1,9	0,0011	11,4
0,52/2,0	V. AGM 90 L 4/2	1415/2835	1,4/4,7	3,3/6,6	0,76/0,87	77/78	4,5/6,0	2,0/1,8	2,4/2,5	0,0014	13,8
0,66/2,7	V. AGM 100 L 4/2	1430/2845	1,6/5,6	4,4/9,1	0,84/0,92	78/79	4,9/4,7	1,7/1,9	2,3/2,1	0,0023	17,3
0,93/3,6	V. AGM 112 M 4/2	1440/2870	2,1/7,6	6,0/12	0,83/0,89	78/80	5,5/6,0	1,8/2,0	2,6/2,5	0,0039	27
1,25/5	V. AGM 132 S 4/2a	1440/2860	3/10,3	8,3/16,7	0,82/0,92	77/79	4,3/4,9	1,8/2,1	2,1/2,2	0,0090	33
1,76,5	V. AGM 132 S 4/2b	1440/2900	3,8/13	11,3/21,4	0,84/0,99	81/84	5,8/6,8	2,3/2,3	2,5/2,7	0,012	39
2,5/10	V. AGM 160 M 4/2a	1450/2910	5,6/20,5	16,5/32,8	0,84/0,90	81/82	5,0/5,3	2,1/2,5	2,2/2,7	0,026	62
3,3/13	V. AGM 160 M 4/2b	1460/2930	7,2/25	21,7/42,4	0,82/0,80	84/86	6,8/8,6	2,2/2,5	2,9/3,3	0,034	73
4,4/17	V. AGM 160 L 4/2	1460/2930	9,5/34	29/55	0,83/0,83	85/86	6,9/8,8	2,4/2,6	2,7/3,0	0,041	86
5/20	V. AGM 180 M 4/2	1475/2940	10,5/39	33,4/64,7	0,87/0,90	83/87	6,7/7,7	2,6/2,4	2,7/2,7	0,060	125

## CAST IRON HOUSING

1,25/5	V. GM 132 S 4/2a	3/10,3	8,3/16,7	0,82/0,92	77/79	4,3/4,9	1,8/2,1	2,1/2,2	0,0090	45
1,76,5	V. GM 132 S 4/2b	3,8/13	11,3/21,4	0,84/0,89	81/84	5,8/6,8	2,3/2,3	2,5/2,7	0,012	52
2,5/10	V. GM 160 M 4/2a	5,6/20,5	16,5/32,8	0,84/0,90	81/82	5,0/5,3	2,1/2,5	2,2/2,7	0,026	94
3,3/13	V. GM 160 M 4/2b	7,2/25	21,7/42,4	0,82/0,80	84/86	6,8/8,6	2,2/2,5	2,9/3,3	0,034	105
4,4/17	V. GM 160 L 4/2	9,5/34	29/55	0,83/0,83	85/86	6,9/8,8	2,4/2,6	2,7/3,0	0,041	118
5/20	V. GM 180 M 4/2	10,5/39	33,4/64,7	0,87/0,90	83/87	6,7/7,7	2,6/2,4	2,7/2,7	0,060	150
7,5/28	V. GM 200 L 4/2a	15,6/53	48,7/90,3	0,86/0,91	85/88	6,4/7,5	2,3/2,1	2,3/2,4	0,10	215
8,5/33	V. GM 200 L 4/2b	17/62	55/107	0,87/0,90	88/90	6,8/7,6	2,1/1,9	2,2/2,1	0,13	235
10/40	V. GM 225 M 4/2	21/76,5	65/129	0,83/0,90	88/88	5,5/6,5	2,0/1,8	2,1/2,4	0,19	315
12,5/48	V. GM 250 M 4/2	26/90	81/155	0,82/0,90	89/90	5,7/7,5	2,0/2,1	2,1/2,4	0,32	385
17/66	V. GM 280 S 4/2	34/121	110/212	0,85/0,91	90/91	6,2/7,9	2,0/2,1	2,2/2,6	0,50	560
20/78	V. GM 280 M 4/2	40/140	129/251	0,85/0,93	90/91	6,7/8,2	2,0/2,1	2,3/2,7	0,62	595
25/100	V. GM 315 S 4/2	50/181	161/321	0,84/0,92	90/91	6,5/7,9	1,4/1,7	2,4/2,7	0,96	720
30/120	V. GM 315 M 4/2a	61/216	192/385	0,81/0,91	91/92	8,0/8,8	1,6/1,9	2,6/2,9	1,20	805
37/150	V. GM 315 M 4/2b	71/265	237/481	0,85/0,92	93/93	6,5/8,2	1,6/1,9	2,5/2,8	1,40	870
45/175	V. GM 315 L 4/2	87/310	288/561	0,85/0,92	93/93	6,7/8,2	1,6/1,9	2,5/2,8	1,42	920

Two speed motors must first be started at low speed and then switched over to high speed.

Above Dahlander connected motors are suitable for DOL starting only.

## RATINGS AND PERFORMANCE

Single winding dahlander connection and/or two separate windings connection is used to obtain two or more speeds from a cage induction motor. Multi speed motors with outputs and speeds other than the ones given at pages 28..33 can be produced on request. Please consult us for three or more speed motors.

750/1500 min<sup>-1</sup>, Two Speed Motors

Suitable for applications where torque rises with the square of speed (like fans)

Single winding - Dahlander connection Y/YY

3-phase, 400 V, 50 Hz.(Eurovolt)  
Duty type : S1 (continuous)  
Degree of protection : IP 55 (TEFV)  
Insulation class : F (105K)  
Temp. Rise : Class B (80K)

Rated output kW	Type	Full-load data					Starting data		Breakdown torque ratio M <sub>K</sub> /M <sub>N</sub>	Moment of inertia J	Weight approx. kg
		Speed n	Current I <sub>N</sub>	Torque M <sub>N</sub>	Power Factor Cos φ	Efficiency η	Locked-rotor current ratio I <sub>A</sub> /I <sub>N</sub>	Locked-rotor torque ratio M <sub>A</sub> /M <sub>N</sub>			
		min <sup>-1</sup>	A	Nm		%	At 4/4	D.O.L.			
8/4 pole, 750/1500 min <sup>-1</sup>											

ALUMINIUM HOUSING

0,05/0,25	V. AGM 71 8/4a	690/1410	0,29/0,77	0,69/1,69	0,60/0,75	43/66	2,0/3,1	1,4/1,3	1,8/1,8	0,00040	4,9
0,065/0,33	V. AGM 71 8/4b	690/1410	0,38/1,05	0,90/2,23	0,58/0,73	45/65	2,0/3,2	1,4/1,4	1,8/1,9	0,00054	5,9
0,12/0,5	V. AGM 80 8/4a	680/1430	0,67/1,9	1,7/3,3	0,61/0,66	45/61	2,1/3,2	1,4/1,7	1,7/2,1	0,00083	7,6
0,18/0,75	V. AGM 80 8/4b	680/1405	0,9/3,0	2,5/5,1	0,61/0,67	52/67	2,1/3,5	1,6/1,7	1,8/2,1	0,0011	8,7
0,25/1	V. AGM 90 S 8/4	700/1410	1,1/2,7	3,4/6,8	0,59/0,76	59/74	2,7/4,6	1,6/2,1	2,1/2,4	0,0019	11,5
0,33/1,4	V. AGM 90 L 8/4	690/1390	1,3/3,5	4,6/7,6	0,63/0,68	61/77	2,6/4,3	1,7/1,8	1,9/2,1	0,0024	13,6
0,5/2	V. AGM 100 L 8/4a	700/1415	1,9/5,1	6,8/13,5	0,61/0,82	66/73	2,9/4,8	1,5/1,8	2,1/2,3	0,0038	17,3
0,6/2,5	V. AGM 100 L 8/4b	690/1410	2,1/5,8	8,3/16,9	0,66/0,86	66/76	3,2/5,2	1,5/1,9	2,0/2,3	0,0050	20,8
1/3,8	V. AGM 112 M 8/4	700/1425	3,4/8,7	13,6/25,5	0,63/0,83	72/80	3,4/5,2	1,4/2,0	2,0/2,5	0,0092	28,7
1,2/5	V. AGM 132 S 8/4	715/1450	4,0/11	16/32,9	0,60/0,84	76/82	3,7/5,4	2,1/2,2	2,4/2,6	0,019	39
1,7/7	V. AGM 132 M 8/4	710/1450	5,5/15,2	22,9/46,1	0,66/0,84	71/83	4,0/6,6	2,0/2,2	2,2/2,5	0,026	47
2,5/10	V. AGM 160 M 8/4	720/1460	7,8/21	33,2/65,4	0,64/0,87	76/83	3,7/6,4	1,8/2,3	2,2/3,0	0,054	74
3,5/14	V. AGM 160 L 8/4	720/1460	11/29,5	46,4/91,6	0,61/0,82	80/87	3,7/6,8	1,8/2,0	2,0/2,5	0,072	104
4/16	V. AGM 180 M 8/4	720/1465	12/34	53/104,3	0,63/0,81	81/88	3,8/6,0	1,8/2,3	1,8/2,4	0,11	128
5/20	V. AGM 180 L 8/4	720/1465	15/42	66,3/130	0,61/0,89	83/89	3,9/6,7	1,9/2,5	1,9/2,7	0,13	143

CAST IRON HOUSING

1,2/5	V. GM 132 S 8/4	715/1450	4/11	16/32,9	0,60/0,84	76/82	3,7/5,4	2,1/2,2	2,4/2,6	0,019	51
1,7/7	V. GM 132 M 8/4	710/1450	5,5/15,2	22,9/46,1	0,66/0,84	71/83	4,0/6,6	2,0/2,2	2,2/2,5	0,026	60
2,5/10	V. GM 160 M 8/4	720/1460	7,8/21	33,2/65,4	0,64/0,87	76/83	3,7/6,4	1,8/2,3	2,2/3,0	0,054	105
3,5/14	V. GM 160 L 8/4	720/1460	11/29,5	46,4/91,6	0,61/0,82	80/87	3,7/6,8	1,8/2,0	2,0/2,5	0,072	140
4/16	V. GM 180 M 8/4	720/1465	12/34	53/104,3	0,63/0,81	81/88	3,8/6,0	1,8/2,3	1,8/2,4	0,11	150
5/20	V. GM 180 L 8/4	720/1465	15/42	66,3/130	0,61/0,89	83/89	3,9/6,7	1,9/2,5	1,9/2,7	0,13	170
7/28	V. GM 200 L 8/4	725/1465	16,8/54	92/183	0,73/0,87	86/90	4,5/6,6	1,9/2,1	1,9/2,4	0,19	235
8/32	V. GM 225 S 8/4	730/1470	21/63	105/208	0,67/0,85	86/90	4,3/6,6	2,0/2,3	2,1/2,7	0,29	275
10/40	V. GM 225 M 8/4	725/1470	25/76	132/260	0,71/0,88	86/88	4,0/6,3	1,8/2,3	1,8/2,4	0,35	320
12,5/48	V. GM 250 M 8/4	735/1475	32/92	162/311	0,69/0,87	86/91	4,3/7,1	2,0/2,5	1,9/2,9	0,54	395
16,5/63	V. GM 280 S 8/4	730/1475	40/121	216/408	0,71/0,88	89/90	3,8/6,3	1,6/2,2	1,8/2,4	0,90	550
21/83	V. GM 280 M 8/4	735/1475	52/157	273/537	0,68/0,88	90/92	3,9/6,9	1,6/2,3	1,8/2,5	1,1	615
25/100	V. GM 315 S 8/4	740/1485	56/183	323/643	0,74/0,89	92/93	4,7/6,9	1,7/2,2	1,8/2,4	1,6	740
30/120	V. GM 315 M 8/4a	740/1480	72/235	386/774	0,69/0,83	92/94	5,3/8,1	1,8/2,6	2,0/2,9	2,1	830
33/132	V. GM 315 M 8/4b	740/1485	78/251	426/849	0,70/0,85	92/94	5,2/8,1	1,8/2,4	2,0/2,8	2,5	900
40/160	V. GM 315 L 8/4	740/1485	90/288	516/1029	0,73/0,90	92/94	5,2/8,1	1,8/2,4	2,0/2,8	2,8	990

 Two speed motors must first be started at low speed and then switched over to high speed.

 Above Dahlander connected motors are suitable for DOL starting only.

## RATINGS AND PERFORMANCE

Single winding dahlander connection and/or two separate windings connection is used to obtain two or more speeds from a cage induction motor. Multi speed motors with outputs and speeds other than the ones given at pages 28...33 can be produced on request. Please consult us for three or more speed motors.

1000/1500 min<sup>-1</sup>, Two Speed Motors

Suitable for applications where torque rises with the square of speed (like fans)  
Two speed windings Y/Y

3-phase, 400 V, 50 Hz.(Eurovolt)  
Duty type : S1 (continuous)  
Degree of protection : IP 55 (TEFV)  
Insulation class : F (105K)  
Temp. Rise : Class B (80K)

Rated output kW	Type	Full-load data					Starting data		Breakdown torque ratio $M_K/M_N$	Moment of inertia J	Weight approx. kg
		Speed n	Current $I_N$	Torque $M_N$	Power Factor $\cos \phi$	Efficiency $\eta$	Locked-rotor current ratio $I_A/I_N$	Locked-rotor torque ratio $M_A/M_N$			
		min <sup>-1</sup>	A	Nm			%	At 4/4			

6/4 pole, 1000/1500 min<sup>-1</sup>

### ALUMINIUM HOUSING

0,05/0,18	V. AGM 71 6/4a	940/1340	0,35/0,75	0,51/1,3	0,60/0,76	37/48	2,0/2,1	1,4/1,3	1,9/1,6	0,00064	5,4
0,08/0,24	V. AGM 71 6/4b	940/1350	0,42/0,9	0,85/1,7	0,67/0,74	43/55	2,3/2,5	1,5/1,4	1,9/1,6	0,00086	6,3
0,15/0,45	V. AGM 80 6/4a	930/1370	0,57/1,3	1,54/3,1	0,77/0,85	52/62	3,2/3,2	1,7/1,4	2,1/1,5	0,0017	8,1
0,2/0,6	V. AGM 80 6/4b	960/1400	0,78/1,62	1,99/4,1	0,68/0,80	58/71	3,7/3,8	2,1/1,6	2,7/2,0	0,0022	9,5
0,3/0,9	V. AGM 90 S 6/4	940/1410	1,15/2,35	3,05/6,1	0,71/0,81	56/72	2,8/4,3	1,3/1,9	1,9/2,1	0,0019	11,5
0,37/1,1	V. AGM 90 L 6/4	935/1390	1,25/2,75	3,8/7,6	0,72/0,84	63/73	3,2/4,0	1,6/1,6	2,0/2,1	0,0024	13,6
0,6/1,6	V. AGM 100 L 6/4a	950/1420	1,94/4,25	6,0/10,8	0,74/0,84	64/71	3,6/5,2	1,6/2,1	2,2/2,3	0,0038	17,3
0,75/2,2	V. AGM 100 L 6/4b	950/1430	2,55/5,6	7,5/14,7	0,70/0,80	64/75	3,6/4,7	1,7/1,7	2,2/2,3	0,0050	20,8
1,1/3,3	V. AGM 112 M 6/4	955/1440	3,2/7,7	11/21,9	0,72/0,81	73/81	5,0/5,8	1,9/2,1	2,9/2,7	0,0092	28,7
1,5/4,5	V. AGM 132 S 6/4	940/1440	4,4/10	15,2/29,8	0,76/0,85	69/81	4,1/5,5	1,7/1,8	2,1/2,0	0,019	39
2/6,2	V. AGM 132 M 6/4	940/1440	5,5/14	20,3/41,1	0,77/0,87	72/78	4,0/5,2	1,7/2,0	1,9/2,2	0,026	47
3/9	V. AGM 160 M 6/4	945/1455	7,4/19	30,3/59,1	0,78/0,84	79/86	4,6/6,0	1,8/2,0	1,9/2,3	0,054	74
4/13	V. AGM 160 L 6/4	970/1455	10/27,5	39,4/85,3	0,75/0,84	81/86	4,0/5,5	1,9/2,1	1,9/2,2	0,072	104
5/15	V. AGM 180 M 6/4	970/1460	12,3/30,5	49,2/98,1	0,75/0,85	83/88	4,4/5,9	1,8/2,2	1,9/2,2	0,11	128
6/18,5	V. AGM 180 L 6/4	975/1455	14,7/38	58,8/124,4	0,76/0,85	82/87	5,4/5,5	2,4/2,1	2,5/2,3	0,13	143

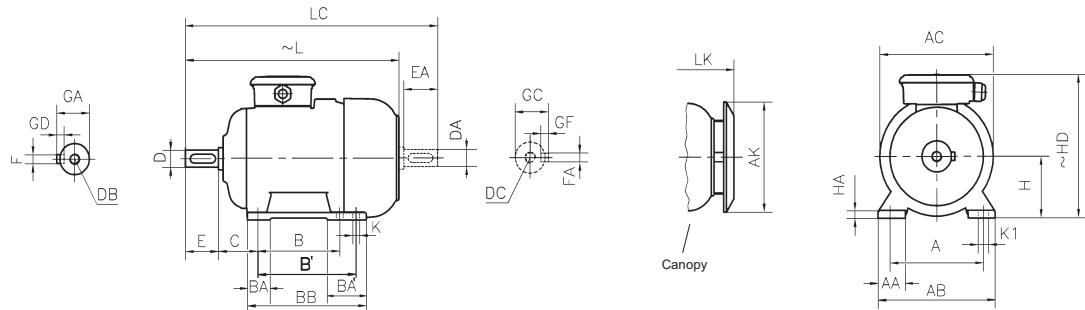
### CAST IRON HOUSING

1,5/4,5	V. GM 132 S 6/4	940/1440	4,4/10	15,2/29,8	0,76/0,85	69/81	4,1/5,5	1,7/1,8	2,1/2	0,019	51
2/6,2	V. GM 132 M 6/4	940/1440	5,5/14	20,3/41,1	0,77/0,87	72/78	4,0/5,2	1,7/2	1,9/2,2	0,026	60
3/9	V. GM 160 M 6/4	945/1455	7,4/19	30,3/59,1	0,78/0,84	79/86	4,6/6,0	1,8/2,0	1,9/2,3	0,054	105
4/13	V. GM 160 L 6/4	970/1455	10/27,5	39,4/85,3	0,75/0,84	81/86	4,0/5,5	1,9/2,1	1,9/2,2	0,072	140
5/15	V. GM 180 M 6/4	970/1460	12,3/30,5	49,2/98,1	0,75/0,85	83/88	4,4/5,9	1,8/2,2	1,9/2,2	0,11	150
6/18,5	V. GM 180 L 6/4	975/1455	14,7/38	58,8/124,4	0,76/0,85	82/87	5,4/5,5	2,4/2,1	2,5/2,3	0,13	170
7,5/25	V. GM 200 L 6/4	980/1465	17,5/50	73,5/163	0,79/0,88	83/87	6,0/6,6	2,2/2,2	2,9/2,8	0,19	235
9/30	V.C.GM 200 L 6/4	940/1470	20/57	91,4/195	0,78/0,89	88/90	6,7/7,0	2,6/2,3	2,9/2,5	0,23	255
13/33	V. GM 225 S 6/4	980/1470	25/67	107/214	0,77/0,84	87/89	5,0/6,4	1,8/2,1	2,2/2,8	0,29	275
14/40	V. GM 225 M 6/4	980/1470	32/81	136/260	0,78/0,84	86/90	4,7/6,1	1,8/2,0	2,3/3,0	0,35	320
17/50	V. GM 250 M 6/4	980/1475	38/97	166/324	0,80/0,85	85/92	5,2/7,2	2,0/2,5	2,4/3,1	0,54	395
22/65	V. GM 280 S 6/4	985/1480	48/122	213/419	0,78/0,88	89/89	6,6/5,4	2,3/1,7	2,3/1,8	0,90	550
26/75	V. GM 280 M 6/4	990/1480	59/144	251/484	0,76/0,89	89/89	6,8/5,5	2,5/1,6	2,5/1,7	1,1	615
32/95	V. GM 315 S 6/4	990/1480	66/172	309/613	0,81/0,90	91/93	6,7/6,0	2,2/1,7	2,5/2,2	1,6	740
37/115	V. GM 315 M 6/4a	990/1485	78/210	357/740	0,79/0,88	91/94	8,0/7,0	2,5/1,8	2,9/2,6	2,1	830
45/132	V. GM 315 M 6/4b	990/1485	96/234	434/849	0,77/0,90	92/94	8,0/6,5	2,5/1,8	2,9/2,5	2,5	900
50/150	V. GM 315 L 6/4	990/1485	100/283	482/965	0,82/0,91	92/94	7,0/6,2	2,2/1,7	2,6/2,3	2,8	990

 Two speed motors must first be started at low speed and then switched over to high speed.

 Above motors are suitable for DOL starting only. Y/Δ starting is possible on request.

## FOOT MOUNTED (B3) - ALUMINIUM HOUSING



Frame Size	Number of pole	Dimensions of foot mounted motors for mounting arrangements : B3, B6, B7, B8 , B15, V5 , V6																							
		H	HD ~	HA	A	AA	AB	AC Ø	AK Ø	K Ø	K1	B	B'	BA	BA'	BB	L ~	LC	LK ~	C	E	DB <sup>4)</sup>	D Ø	GA	FxGD
56	2-4	56	152	9	90	28	112	105	-	5,8	9	71	-	24	-	87	161	185	-	36	20	M4	9	10.2	3X3
63	2-4	63	160	10	100	31	125	121	116	7	11	80	-	27	-	103	215	242	244	40	23	M4	11	12.5	4X4
71	2-4-6-8	71	182	10	112	33	140	138	116	7	11	90	-	27	-	108	247	282	276	45	30	M5	14	16	5X5
80	2-4-6-8	80	198	10	125	38	160	156	151	10	15	100	-	33	-	125	278	323	307	50	40	M6	19	21.5	6X6
90	S 2-4-6-8 L 4 <sup>1)</sup>	90	216	12	140	43	180	176	151	10	15	100	-	35	-	130	308	363	337	56	50	M8	24	27	8X7
100	L 2-4-6-8 4 <sup>2)</sup>	100	235	13	160	47	200	194	189	12	18	140	-	39	-	175	375	441	412	63	60	M10	28	31	8X7
112	M 2-4-6-8 4 <sup>3)</sup>	112	258	13	190	47	230	218	189	12	18	140	-	39	-	175	392	458	429	70	60	M10	28	31	8X7
132	S M 2-4-6-8	132	300	15	216	49	260	257	239	12	18	140	-	46	-	180	455	541	492	89	80	M12	38	41	10X8
160	M L 2-4-6-8	160	385	22	254	60	312	310	303	15	19	210	-	62	104	304	601	717	658	108	110	M16	42	45	12x8
180	M L 2-4-6-8	180	421	24	279	68	354	348	303	15	19	241	-	57	95	320	659	775	716	121	110	M16	48	51.5	14x9
Tolerances		-0.5																							

1) (EFP) motor type AGME 90 L 4

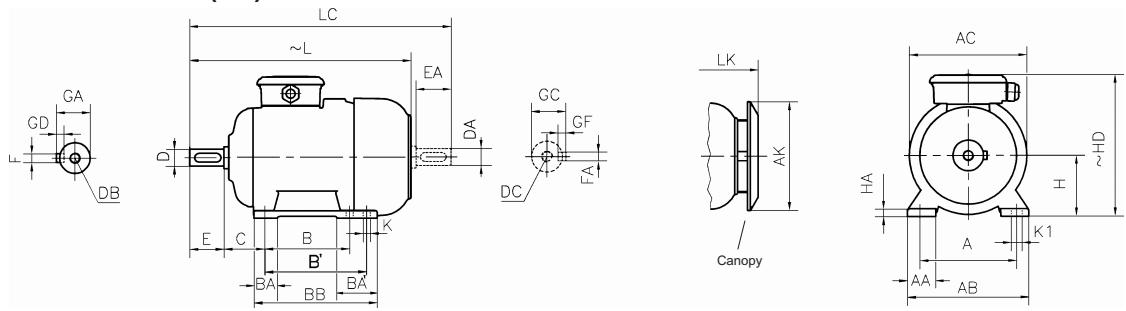
4) DB, DC : DIN 332-2 Form D

2) (EFP) motor type AGME 100 L 4b

3) (EFP) motor type AGME 112 M 4

All dimensions in mm.

## FOOT MOUNTED (B3) - CAST IRON HOUSING



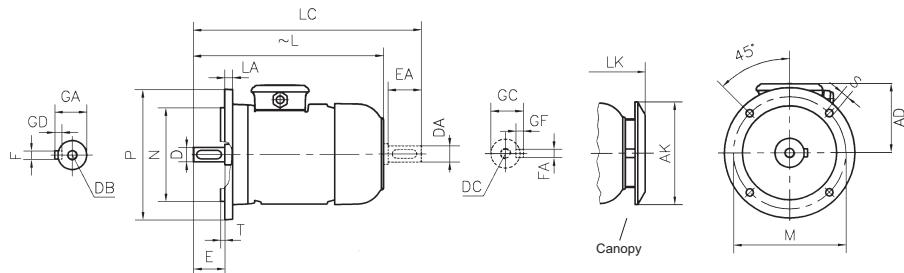
Frame Size	Number of pole	Dimensions of foot mounted motors for mounting arrangements : B3, B6 <sup>1)</sup> , B7 <sup>1)</sup> , B8 <sup>1)</sup> , B15, V5 <sup>1)</sup> , V6 <sup>1)</sup>																														
		H	HD ~	HA	A	AA	AB	AC Ø	AK Ø	K Ø	B	B'	BA	BA'	BB	L ~	LC	LK ~	C	E EA	DB <sup>2)</sup> DC	D Ø	DA Ø	GA GC	FxGD FAxGF							
132 S	2-4-6-8	132	300	15	216	52	260	257	239	12	140	-	46	84	218	493	579	530	89	80	M12	38	41	10X8								
	M										-	178																				
160 M	2-4-6-8	160	385	22	254	60	312	310	303	15	210	-	62	-	260	601	717	658	108	110	M16	42	45	12X8								
	L										-	254				304	645	761	702													
180 M	2-4-6-8	180	421	24	279	68	354	348	303	15	241	-	57	84	319	659	775	716	121	110	M16	48	51.5	14X9								
	L										-	279																				
200 L	2-4-6-8	200	475	26	318	80	398	390	370	19	305	-	68	-	355	747	865	803	133	110	M20	55	59	16X10								
	S	4-8									286	-			346	795	943	851		140		60		64	18X11							
	M	2	225	510	30	356	82	438	434	370	19			76	-	790	908	846	149	110	M20	55	59	16X10								
		4-6-8									311	-			371		820	968	876		140		60		64	18X11						
	250 M	2	250	572	35	406	80	484	480	440	24	349	-	75	-	410	895	1043	951	168	140	M20	60	64	18X11							
		4-6-8																				65		69	18X11							
	S	2									368	-											65		69	18X11						
		4-6-8																				75		79,5	20X12							
	M	2	280	630	40	457	120	550	544	440	24			85	128	474	958	1106	1014	190	140	M20	65	69	18X11							
		4-6-8										-	419										75		79,5	20X12						
	S	2									406	-					1120	1270	1197		140		65		69	18X11						
		4-6-8														1150	1330	1227		170		85		90	22X14							
	M	2	315	825	50	508	125	620	614	571	28	-	457	115			1120	1270	1197	216	140	M20	65	69	18X11							
		4-6-8														1150	1330	1227		170		85		90	22X14							
	L	2									508	-					1190	1340	1267		140		65		69	18X11						
		4-6-8														1220	1400	1297		170		85		90	22X14							
	M	2									560	-					1330	1510	1407		170	M20	80	85		85	22X14					
		4-6-8														1370	1590	1447	254	210	M24	100	106		106	28X16						
	L	2	355	990	50	610	140	740	732	571	28			130	182	732	1330	1510	1407		170	M20	80	85		85	22X14					
		4-6-8										-	630				1370	1590	1447		210	M24	100	106		106	28X16					
		2																				210	M24	100	116		116	28X16				
		4-6-8														1560	1740	1637	280	170	M20	80	170		22X14							
		2	400	1100	50	686	160	850	865	571	35	710	-	170	-	844	1600	1820	1677	280	210	M24	110	210		210	28X16					
		4-6-8																														
Tolerances																																

<sup>1)</sup>B6, B7, B8, V5 and V6 are up to frame size 315 M

<sup>2)</sup>DB, DC : DIN 332-2 Form D

All dimensions in mm.

## FLANGE MOUNTED (FORM A-B5) - ALUMINIUM HOUSING



Note: The seating face of the flange lies in the same plane as the shoulder on the shaft

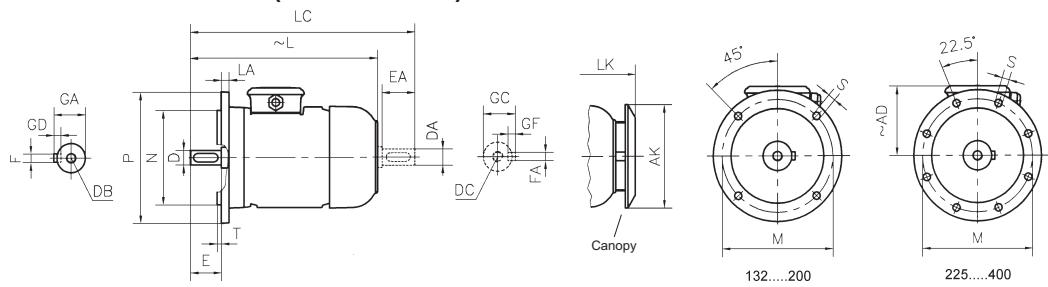
Frame Size	Number of pole	Dimensions of flanged motors : (D-Flange form A - DIN En 50 347) mounting arrangements B5, V1, V3																	
		Flange Number	MØ	NØ	PØ	Clearance hole		T	LA	AD ~	AK Ø	L ~	LC	LK ~	E EA	DB <sup>4)</sup> DC	D Ø DA Ø	GA GC	FxGD FAXGF
						No.	SØ												
56	2-4	FF 100	100	80	120	4	7	3	8	96	-	161	185	-	20	M4	9	10.2	3X3
63	2-4	FF 115	115	95	140	4	10	3	10	98	116	215	242	244	23	M4	11	12.5	4X4
71	2-4-6-8	FF 130	130	110	160	4	10	3.5	10	110	116	247	282	276	30	M5	14	16	5X5
80	2-4-6-8	FF 165	165	130	200	4	12	3.5	12	118	151	278	323	307	40	M6	19	21.5	6X6
S 90	2-4-6-8 L 4 <sup>1)</sup>	FF 165	165	130	200	4	12	3.5	12	126	151	308	363	337	50	M8	24	27	8X7
												333	388	362					
												360	415	389					
100	L 4 <sup>2)</sup>	FF 215	215	180	250	4	14.5	4	15	135	189	375	441	412	60	M10	28	31	8X7
												406	472	443					
112	M 4 <sup>3)</sup>	FF 215	215	180	250	4	14.5	4	15	146	189	392	458	429	60	M10	28	31	8X7
												421	487	458					
132	S M 2-4-6-8	FF 265	265	230	300	4	14.5	4	20	168	239	455	541	492	80	M12	38	41	10X8
												501	587	538					
160	M L 2-4-6-8	FF 300	300	250	350	4	18.5	5	20	225	303	601	717	658	110	M16	42	45	12X8
180	M L 2-4-6-8	FF 300	300	250	350	4	18.5	5	20	241	303	659	775	716	110	M16	48	51.5	14X9
Tolerances		j6																	

1)  
2)  
3)  
4)

motor type AGME 90 L 4  
motor type AGME 100 L 4b  
motor type AGME 112 M 4  
DB, DC : DIN 332-2 Form D

All dimensions in mm.

## FLANGE MOUNTED (FORM A-B5) - ALUMINIUM HOUSING



Note: The seating face of the flange lies in the same plane as the shoulder on the shaft

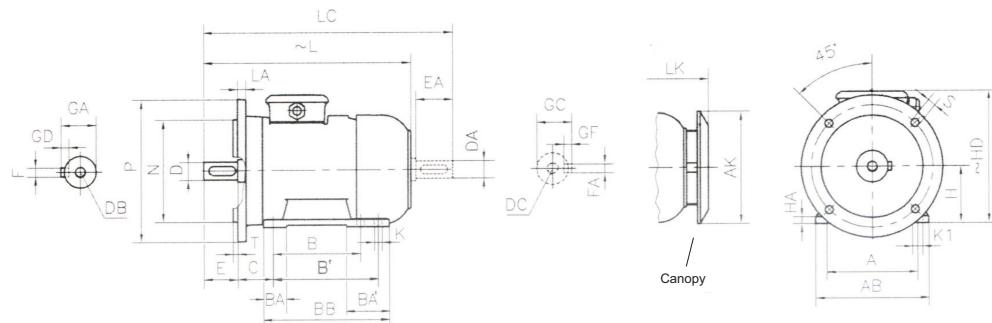
Frame Size	Number of pole	Dimensions of flanged motors : (D-Flange form A - DIN EN 50 347) mounting arrangements B5 <sup>1)</sup> , V1, V3																		
		Flange Number	MØ	NØ	PØ	Clearance hole		T	LA	AD ~	AK Ø	L ~	LC	LK ~	E EA	DB <sup>2)</sup> DC	D Ø DA Ø	GA GC	FxGD FxGF	
						No.	SØ													
132	S M	2-4-6-8	FF 265	265	230	300	4	14,5	4	20	168	239	493	579	530	80	M12	38	41	10X8
160	M L	2-4-6-8	FF 300	300	250	350	4	18,5	5	20	225	303	601	717	658	110	M16	42 <sup>6</sup> <sub>4</sub>	45	12X8
180	M L	2-4-6-8	FF 300	300	250	350	4	18,5	5	20	241		645	761	702				51,5	14X9
200	L	2-4-6-8	FF 350	350	300	400	4	18,5	5	20	275	370	747	865	803	110	M20	55	59	16X10
	S	4-8	FF 400	400	350	450	8	18,5	5	20	285	370	795	943	851	140	M20	60	64	18X11
	M	2											790	908	846	110		55	59	16X10
		4-6-8											820	968	876	140		60	64	18X11
250	M	2	FF 500	500	450	550	8	18,5	5	24	322	440	895	1043	951	140	M20	60	64	18X11
		4-6-8																65	69	18X11
	S	2	FF 500	500	450	550	8	18,5	5	24	350	440	958	1106	1014	140	M20	65	69	18X11
		4-6-8																75	79,5	20X12
	M	2																65	69	18X11
		4-6-8																75	79,5	20X12
	S	2	FF 600	600	550	660	8	24	6	24	510	571	1120	1270	1197	140	M20	65	69	18X11
		4-6-8											85	90	22X14					
	M	2											65	69	18X11					
		4-6-8											85	90	22X14					
	S	2	FF 740	740	680	800	8	24	6	32	635	571	1330	1510	1407	170	M20	80	85	22X14
		4-6-8											106	106	28X16					
	M	2											85	85	22X14					
		4-6-8											106	106	28X16					
	L	2	FF 940 <sup>3)</sup>	940	880	1000	8	28	6	32	700	571	1560	1740	1637	170	M20	80	85	22X14
		4-6-8											116	116	28X16					
Tolerances		j6																All dimensions in mm.		

<sup>1)</sup> B5 and V3, are up to frame size 315M

<sup>2)</sup> DB, DC : DIN 332-2 Form D

<sup>3)</sup> IEC 60 072

# FOOT AND FLANGE MOUNTED (FORM A-B35) - ALUMINIUM HOUSING



Note: The seating face of the flange lies in the same plane as the shoulder on the shaft

Frame Size	Number of pole	Dimensions of foot and flange mounted motors : (D-Flange form A-DIN EN 50 347) mounting arrangements B35																													
		H	HD ~	HA	A	AB	AKØ	KØ	K1	B	B'	BA	BA'	BB	Flange No.	MØ	NØ	PØ	No	SØ	T	LA	L ~	LC	LK ~	C	E	DB <sup>4)</sup>	D Ø	GA	FxGD
56	2-4	56	152	9	90	112	-	5.8	9	71	-	24	-	87	FF100	100	80	120	4	7	3	8	161	185	-	36	20	M4	9	10.2	3X3
63	2-4	63	160	10	100	125	116	7	11	80	-	27	-	103	FF115	115	95	140	4	10	3	10	215	242	244	40	23	M4	11	12.5	4X4
71	2-4-6-8	71	182	10	112	140	116	7	11	90	-	27	-	108	FF130	130	110	160	4	10	3.5	10	247	282	276	45	30	M5	14	16	5X5
80	2-4-6-8	80	198	10	125	160	151	10	15	100	-	33	-	125	FF165	165	130	200	4	12	3.5	12	278	323	307	50	40	M6	19	21.5	6X6
S 90	2-4-6-8 L <sup>4)</sup>	90	216	12	140	180	151	10	15	100	-	35	-	130	FF165	165	130	200	4	12	3.5	12	308	363	337	56	50	M8	24	27	8X7
100	L <sup>2-4-6-8 4<sup>2)</sup></sup>	100	235	13	160	200	189	12	18	140	-	39	-	175	FF215	215	180	250	4	14.5	4	15	375	441	412	63	60	M10	28	31	8X7
112	M <sup>2-4-6-8 4<sup>3)</sup></sup>	112	258	13	190	230	189	12	18	140	-	39	-	175	FF215	215	180	250	4	14.5	4	15	392	458	429	70	60	M10	28	31	8X7
132	S M 2-4-6-8	132	300	15	216	260	239	12	18	140	-	46	-	180	FF265	265	230	300	4	14.5	4	20	455	541	492	89	80	M12	38	41	10X8
160	M L 2-4-6-8	160	385	22	254	312	303	15	19	210	-	62	104	304	FF300	300	250	350	4	18.5	5	20	601	717	658	108	110	M16	42	45	12X8
180	M L 2-4-6-8	180	421	24	279	354	303	15	19	241	-	57	95	320	FF300	300	250	350	4	18.5	5	20	659	775	716	121	110	M16	48	51.5	14X9
Tolerances		-0.5																													

1) motor type AGME 90 L 4

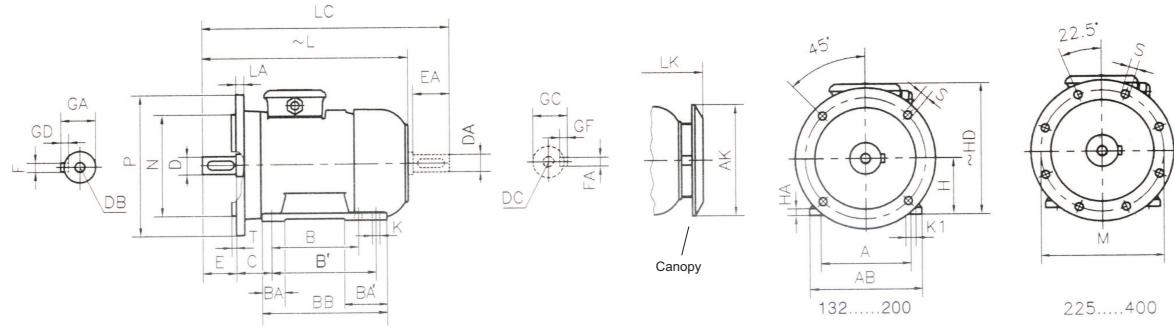
2) motor type AGME 100 L 4b

3) motor type AGME 112 M 4

4) motor type AGME 112 M 4

All dimensions in mm.

# FOOT AND FLANGE MOUNTED (FORM A-B35) - CAST IRON HOUSING



Note: The seating face of the flange lies in the same plane as the shoulder on the shaft

		Dimensions of foot and flange mounted motors : (D-Flange form A-DIN EN 50 347) mounting arrangements : B35																															
Frame Size	Number of pole	H	HD ~	HA	A	AB	AK	KØ	B	B'	BA	BA'	BB	Flange No.	MØ	NØ	PØ	No.	SØ	TLA	L ~	LC	LK ~	C	E	DB <sup>1)</sup>	D Ø	DA Ø	GA	GC	FxGD	FAXGF	
132	S	132		300	15	216	260	239	12	140	-	46	84	218	FF265	265	230	300	4	14,5	4	20	493	579	530	89	80	M12	38	41	10X8		
	M									-	178																						
160	M	160		385	22	254	312	303	15	210	-	62	-	260	FF300	300	250	350	4	18,5	5	20	601	717	658	108	110	M16	42	45	12X8		
	L									254	-			304									645	761	702								
180	M	180		421	24	279	354	303	15	241	-	57	84	319	FF300	300	250	350	4	18,5	5	20	659	775	716	121	110	M16	48	51,5	14X9		
	L									-	279																						
200	L	200		475	26	318	398	370	19	305	-	68	-	355	FF350	350	300	400	4	18,5	5	20	747	865	803	133	110	M20	55	59	16X10		
	S	4-8								286	-			346									795	943	851			140		60	64	18X11	
225	M	225		510	30	356	438	370	19	311	-	76	-	371	FF400	400	350	450	8	18,5	5	20	790	908	846	149	110	M20	55	59	16X10		
		4-6-8																				820	968	876			140		60	64	18X11		
250	M	250		572	35	406	484	440	24	349	-	75	-	410	FF500	500	450	550	8	18,5	5	24	895	1043	951	168	140	M20	60	64	18X11		
		4-6-8																											65	69	18X11		
280	S	280		630	40	457	550	440	24	368	-			85	128	474	FF500	500	450	550	8	18,5	5	24	958	1106	1014	190	140	M20	65	69	18X11
		4-6-8								-	419																		75	79,5	20X12		
315	M	315		840	50	508	620	571	28	406	-			157	541	FF600	600	550	660	8	24	6	24	1120	1270	1197	140	170		65	69	18X11	
		4-6-8								-	457	115																85	90	22X14			
355	M	355		990	50	610	740	571	28	560	-			130	182	732	FF740	740	680	800	8	24	6	32	1370	1590	1447	254	210	M24	100	106	28X16
		4-6-8								-	630																		85	90	22X14		
400	L	400		1100	50	686	850	571	35	710	-	170	-	844	FF940 <sup>2)</sup>	940	880	1000	8	28	6	32	1560	1740	1637	280	170	M20	80	85	22X14		
		4-6-8																				1600	1820	1677		210	M24	100	106	28X16			
Tolerances																													116	28X16			

<sup>1)</sup>DB, DC : DIN 332-2 form D

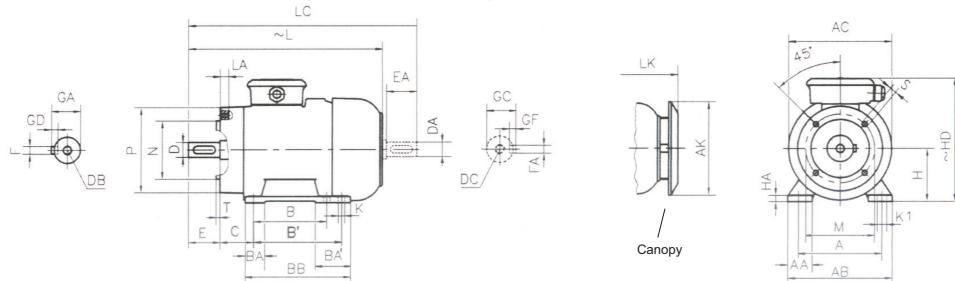
<sup>2)</sup>IEC 60 072

All dimensions in mm.





## FOOT AND FLANGE MOUNTED (FORM C-B34) - CAST IRON HOUSING



Note: The seating face of the flange lies in the same plane as the shoulder on the shaft

Frame Size	Number of pole	Dimensions of foot and flange mounted motors : (C-Face Flange form C - DIN EN 50 347) mounting arrangements : B34																															
		H	HD ~	HA	A	AA	AB	ACØ	AKØ	KØ	B	B'	BA	BA'	BB	Flange No.	MØ	NØ	PØ	S	T	LA <sup>1)</sup>	L ~	LC	LK ~	C	E	DB <sup>2)</sup>	DØ	GA	FxGD		
132	S															FT165	165	130	200	M10	3,5	16	493										
	2-4-6-8	132	300	15	216	52	260	257	239	12	140	-	46	84	218	FT215	215	180	250	M12	4	18		579	530	89	80	M12	38	41	10x8		
	M										-	178				FT165	165	130	200	M10	3,5	16											
	160	M	2-4-6-8	160	385	22	254	60	312	310	303	15	210	-	62	-	260	FT215	215	180	250	M12	4	18	601	717	658						
	L																FT215	215	180	250	M12	4	21		645	761	702	108	110	M16	42	45	12x8
	Tolerances	-0.5															j6																

<sup>1)</sup> Length of tapped hole

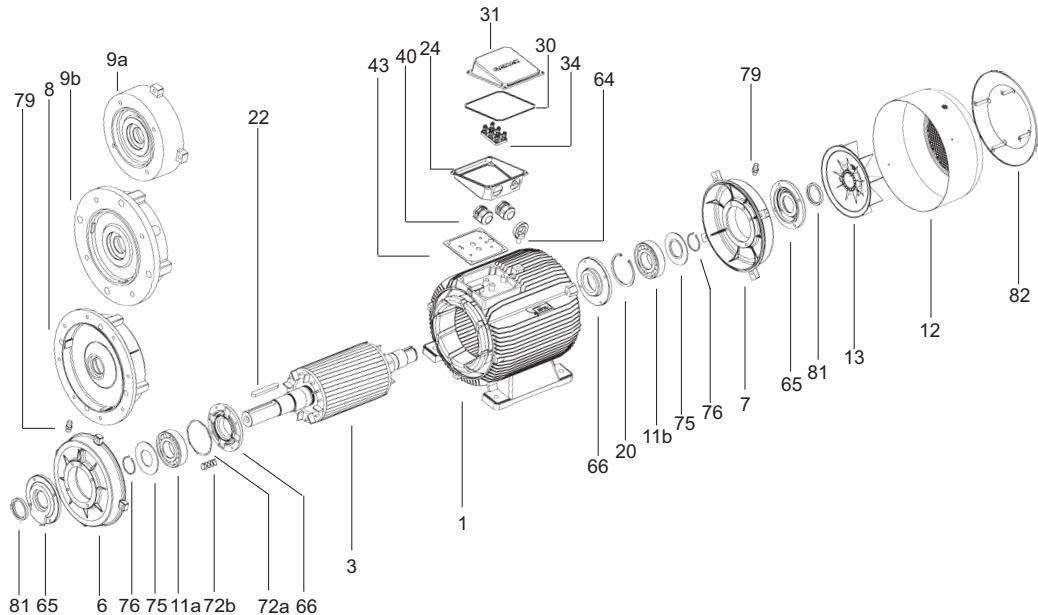
<sup>2)</sup> DB, DC : DIN 332-2 Form D

All dimensions in mm.

## SPARES

The spare-parts are fully interchangeable as they are designed and manufactured to fine limits of their dimensional tolerances.

Please state motor type, serial number, type of construction-mounting arrangement and, part number with full description when ordering spare parts.



Part No.	Description	
1	Stator complete with winding, varnished and fitted in the frame	
3	Rotor complete with shaft, finish machined and balanced (Excluding keys)	
6	End shield Drive-end B3 mounting	
7	End shield Non Drive-end	
8	D-Flange (Form A, "FF")	DIN EN 50 347
9a	C-Face Flange (Form C, "FT" / Small)	DIN EN 50 347
9b	C-Face Flange (Form C, "F" / Large)	DIN EN 50 347
11 a	Bearing Drive-end (Ball or Roller)	DIN 625-1 / DIN 5412
11 b	Ball-bearing Non Drive-end	DIN 625-1
12	Fan cover (63 to 400)	
13	Fan (63 to 400)	
22	Shaft key	DIN 6885
24	Terminal-box	
30	Terminal-box to lid gasket	
31	Terminal-box lid	
34	Terminal board complete with terminal links, nuts and washers	DIN 46 294
40	Cable-gland	DIN EN 50 262
43	Terminal-box to frame gasket	
64	Eye bolt (200 to 400)	
65	External bearing cap (motors with greasing nipples)	DIN 580
66	Internal bearing cap (motors with greasing nipples)	
72a	Corrugated disc spring for preloading ball-bearing (56 to 280)	
72b	Helical compression spring (315 to 400)	
75	Grease retaining disc (motors with greasing nipples)	
76	External circlip for retaining ball-bearing and grease retaining disc on the shaft (At DE, N.DE of motors with greasing nipples, and at N.DE of frames 160 to 280)	DIN 471
79	Greasing nipple (315 to 400 standard, 160 to 280 optional)	
80	Internal circlip for retaining ball-bearing at Non Drive-end shield (160 to 280)	DIN 71 412
81	V-Ring (Oil-Seal)	DIN 472
82	Canopy	DIN 3760 Form A

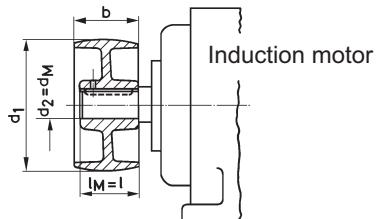
## Belt-pulleys

The correlation of grooved pulleys for narrow V-belts to electric motors (DIN 2211 T3).

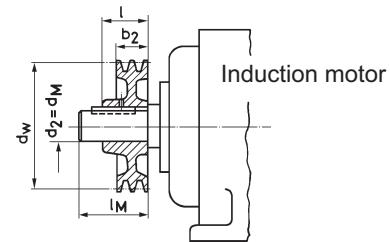
The tabulated values are recommended for **GAMAK** motors

The spare of belt pulleys may deviate from that shown in the drawings; dimensions are as given in the table.

## Flat-belt pulleys



## Grooved pulleys for narrow V-belts



Flat belt pulleys DIN 111		
d <sub>1</sub>	b	l
50	25	23
63	32	30
80	40	40
100	50	50
125	63	
160	80	60
160	80	60
200	100	80
224		
250	125	110
280	140	110
315	160	110
355	140	140
315	200	
355	140	140
355	200	
400	200	140
450	224	140
400	200	140
450	224	140
400	200	140
500	250	170
400	200	140
500	250	170

3-Phase induction motor DIN 42 673 T1 Output P <sub>N</sub> in kW at 50 Hz Motor speed (rpm)					Shaft extension d <sub>M</sub> x l <sub>M</sub>	Grooved pulleys for narrow V-belts DIN 2211 T1			
3000	1500	1000	750	Frame size	Profile	d <sub>w</sub>	Z	b <sub>2</sub>	l
0.18	0.12	-	-	63		-	-	-	-
0.25	0.18	-	-			-	-	-	-
0.37	0.25	-	-	71		14x30			
0.55	0.37	-	-						
0.75	0.55	0.37	-	80		19x40			
1.1	0.75	0.55	-						
1.5	1.1	0.75	-	90 S					
2.2	-	-	-	90 L		14x50			
-	1.5	1.1	-						
3	-	-	0.75	100 L		28x60			
-	2.2	1.5	1.1						
-	3	-	-						
4	-	-	-	112 M		28x60			
-	-	2.2	1.5						
-	4	-	-						
5.5	-	-	-	132 S		38x30			
7.5	5.5	3	2.2						
-	-	4	3	132 M					
-	7.5	5.5	-						
11	-	-	4	160 M		42x110			
15	11	7.5	5.5						
18.5	15	11	7.5	160 L					
22	-	-	-			48x110			
-	18.5	-	-	180 M					
-	22	15	11	180 L					
30	-	-	-						
37	-	-	-	200 L		55x110			
-	30	18.5	15						
-	-	22	-						
-	37	-	18.5	225 S		60x140			
-	-	-	-						
45	-	-	-	225 M		55x110			
-	45	30	22						
55	-	-	-	250 M		60x140			
-	55	37	30						
*75	-	-	-	280 S		65x140			
-	75	45	37						
*90	-	-	-			75x140			
-	90	55	45	280 M		65x140			
*110	-	-	-						
-	110	75	55	315 S		80x170			
*132	-	-	-						
-	132	110	75	315 M		65x140			
-	-	-	-						
-	132	110	75			80x170			

The hub length of flat-belt pulleys marked □ do not comply DIN 111.

\* No grooved pulleys for narrow V-belts are provided for these motors, due to their high circumferential speed.

All dimensions in mm.

# GAMAK

THE MANUFACTURER OF ELECTRIC MOTORS

## MANUFACTURING PROGRAMME

- 3-Phase, totally enclosed (IP 55), cage induction motors
  - IEC Frame sizes : 56...400
- **EFF I** High Efficiency, 3-Phase, totally enclosed (IP 55), cage induction motors
  - IEC Frame sizes : 80...280
- 3-Phase, totally enclosed (IP 55), pale changing (Multi speed) cage induction motors
  - For machine tools (with constant load-torque)
  - For pumps and ventilators (where the torque rises with the square of the speed)
- 3-Phase, cage induction brake motors
- 3-Phase, totally enclosed (IP 55), cage induction motors integrated with frequency converter
- Special purpose motors
  - Forced ventilated, cage induction motors
  - Dual purpose smoke extraction motors
  - 3-Phase, IP 23, cage induction motors
  - Totally enclosed (IP 55), cage induction reluctance motors
- Single phase, totally enclosed (IP 55), cage induction motors (IEC frame sizes : 63...112)
  - Permanent split capacitor motors
  - Capacitor start / capacitor run motors
- Single phase, fractional horce power shaded pole motors



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