

Return or Disposal of Motors

Please contact the source that supplied the motor should warranty or non-warranty repair be required. All returned products require a Return Material Authorization (RMA) number for efficient processing and tracking.

Motors do not contain hazardous substances. A motor may be disposed of as mechanical scrap, or you may return an environmentally clean motor at your cost for disposal by us.

Technical Support

In the United States, hours for product assistance are 7:00 AM to 5:00 PM (CST), Monday through Friday at 1-800-558-4808 or via fax at 1-920-906-7669.

In Europe, product assistance can be obtained between 8:30 and 17:30 local time, Monday through Friday at (+44)151-546-2010 or via fax at (+44)151-547-2801.

YSM Series Brushless Servo Motor Manual

Product Notice

Use of Motors

Servo motors are intended to drive machinery. As such, they must be part of a controlled system that includes a transistorized electronic amplifier. They are not intended for direct connection to the power supply or for use with thyristor drives. Instructions in the amplifier and control system manuals must be observed; this document does not replace those instructions.

Unless specified otherwise, servo motors are intended for use in a normal industrial environment without exposure to excessive or corrosive moisture or abnormal ambient temperatures. The exact operating conditions may be established by referring to the data for the motor. The mating of motors to machinery is a skilled operation; disassembly or repair must not be attempted. In the event that a motor fails to operate correctly, contact the place of purchase for return instructions.

Safety Notes

There are some possible hazards associated with the use of motors. The following precautions should be observed. Specific Warnings and Cautions are listed inside the back cover.

Installation and Maintenance: Installation and maintenance or replacement must be carried out by suitably qualified service personnel, paying particular attention to possible electrical and mechanical hazards.

Weight: Large motors are generally heavy, and the center of gravity may be offset. When handling, take appropriate precautions and use suitable lifting equipment. Beware of sharp edges; use protective gloves when handling such assemblies.

Flying leads: Ensure that flying or loose leads are suitably restrained, to prevent snagging or entanglement, before carrying motors with such leads.

Generation: If the motor is driven mechanically, it may generate hazardous voltages at its power input terminals. The power connector must be suitably guarded to prevent a possible shock hazard.

Loose motors: When running an unmounted motor, ensure that the rotating shaft is adequately guarded and the motor is physically restrained to prevent it from moving.

Damaged cables: Damage to cables or connectors may cause an electrical hazard. Ensure there is no damage before energizing the system.

Supply: Servo motors must not be directly connected to a power supply; they require an electronic drive system. Consult the instructions for the drive system before energizing or using the motor.

Brakes: The brakes that are included on motors are holding brakes only and are not to be used as a mechanical restraining device for safety purposes.

Safety requirements: The safe incorporation of this product into a machine system is the responsibility of the machine designer, who should comply with the local safety requirements at the place where the machine is to be used. In Europe this is likely to be the Machinery Directive.

Mechanical connection: Motors must be connected to the machine with a torsionally rigid coupler or a reinforced timing belt. Couplers which are not rigid will cause difficulty in achieving an acceptable response from the control system. Couplings and pulleys must be tight as the high dynamic performance of a servo motor can easily cause couplings to slip, and thereby damage the shaft and cause instability. Care must be taken in aligning couplings and tightening belts so that the motor is not subjected to significant bearing loads, or premature bearing wear will occur. Once connected to a load, tuning will be affected. A system tuned without a load will probably require retuning once a load is applied.

Connectors: Motor power connectors are for assembly purposes only. They should not be connected or disconnected while power is applied.

Motor Installation

Observe the following installation guidelines and those in the Product Notice:

WARNING
MOTORS CAN CAUSE EXTENSIVE DAMAGE AND INJURY
IF MOUNTED IMPROPERLY.

1. Do not run motors that are not properly mounted. Attach all power and data cables after the motor is mounted.
2. Mount motors with connectors pointing downward and use a drip loop in the cable to keep liquids flowing away from the connectors.
3. Consider motor case temperature if necessary to safeguard operator and maintenance staff. Maximum case temperature is approximately 100°C (212°F) for a motor used at continuous rating in a 40°C ambient temperature.
4. The installer must comply with all local regulations and should use equipment and installation practices that promote electromagnetic compatibility and safety.

Preventing Electrical Noise

ElectroMagnetic Interference (EMI), commonly called “noise”, may adversely impact motor performance by inducing stray signals. Effective techniques to counter EMI include filtering the AC power, shielding and separating signal carrying lines, and practicing good grounding techniques. Effective AC power filtering can be achieved through the use of isolated AC power transformers or properly installed AC line filters. Physically separate signal lines from motor cabling and power wiring; do *not* parallel signal wires with motor or power wires or route signal wires over the vent openings of servo drives. Ground all equipment using a single-point parallel ground system that employs ground bus bars or straps. If necessary, use electrical noise remediation techniques to mitigate EMI in “noisy” environments.

Knowledgeable cable routing and careful cable construction improves system electromagnetic compatibility (EMC). General cable build and installation guidelines include:

1. Keep wire lengths as short as physically possible.
2. Route signal cables (encoder, serial, analog) away from motor and power wiring.
3. Separate cables by 1 foot minimum for every 30 feet of parallel run.
4. Ground both ends of the encoder cable and twist the signal wire pairs.
5. Use shielded motor cables when necessary to prevent electromagnetic interference (EMI) with other equipment.

Couplings and Pulleys

Mechanical connections to the motor shaft, such as couplings and pulleys, require a rigid coupling or a reinforced timing belt. The high dynamic performance of servo motors can cause couplings, pulleys or belts to loosen or slip over time. A loose or slipping connection will cause system instability and may damage the motor shaft. All connections between the system and the servo motor shaft must be rigid to achieve acceptable response from the system. Connections should be periodically inspected to verify the rigidity.

When mounting couplings or pulleys to the motor shaft, ensure that the connections are properly aligned and that axial and radial loads are within the specifications of the motor. The section Motor Radial Load Force Ratings provides guidelines. Additional information about load force ratings, including graphical depiction of varied load ratings and bearing life, is available for any motor from the Technical Support groups listed on the back cover.

Motor Data

MOTOR MODEL		YSM102 115V	YSM102 230V	YSM103 115V	YSM103 230V	YSM206 115V	YSM206 230V
Mechanical Data (1)							
Rotor Moment of Inertia	kg-m ²	0.0000031	0.0000031	0.0000051	0.0000051	0.000015	0.000015
	lb-in-s ²	0.000027	0.000027	0.000045	0.000045	0.00013	0.00013
Brake Motors	kg-m ²	0.0000039	0.0000039	0.0000059	0.0000059	0.000020	0.000020
Rotor Moment of Inertia	lb-in-s ²	0.000034	0.000034	0.000052	0.000052	0.00018	0.00018
Motor Weight: Net	kg/lb	0.5/1.1	0.5/1.1	0.6/1.4	0.6/1.4	1.3/2.9	1.3/2.9
	Shipping	1.3/2.8	1.3/2.8	1.4/3.2	1.4/3.2	2.1/4.6	2.1/4.6
Brake Motor Weight: Net	kg/lb	0.8/1.75	0.8/1.75	0.9/2.1	0.9/2.1	1.8/4.0	1.8/4.0
	Shipping	1.4/3.2	1.4/3.2	1.5/3.4	1.5/3.4	2.5/5.4	2.5/5.4
Damping	Nm/krpm	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.009	0.009
	lb-in/krpm	0.022	0.022	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.08
Friction Torque	Nm	-	-	0.007	0.007	0.022	0.022
	lb-in	-	-	0.06	0.06	0.20	0.20
Max. Operating Speed	rpm	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500
Wiring Data (1)							
Poles		8	8	8	8	8	8
Sine Wave K _T	Nm/A	0.082	0.16	0.11	0.20	0.107	0.22
Torque Constant (2)	lb-in/A	0.73	1.46	1.02	1.8	0.95	1.97
Square Wave K _T	Nm/A	0.090	0.18	0.12	0.22	0.117	0.24
Torque Constant (3)	lb-in/A	0.80	1.6	1.1	2.0	1.04	2.16
K _F Voltage Constant (4)	V/krpm	10	20	14	25	13	27
Winding Resistance Phase to Phase at 25°C	Ohms ±10%	4.6	18.8	3.2	8.9	0.79	3.2
Winding Inductance Phase to Phase	mH	5.5	22.3	3.8	11.5	2.7	12
Thermal Resistance	°C/Watt	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.3
Dielectric Rating		Power Leads (R, S, T) to Ground: 1500 VACrms 50/60 Hz for 1 minute.					

MOTOR MODEL		YSM212 115V	YSM212 230V	YSM323 230V
Mechanical Data (1)				
Rotor Moment of Inertia	kg-m ²	0.000026	0.000026	0.000064
	lb-in-s ²	0.00023	0.00023	0.00056
Brake Motors	kg-m ²	0.000032	0.000032	0.000069
Rotor Moment of Inertia	lb-in-s ²	0.00028	0.00028	0.00061
Motor Weight: Net	kg/lb	1.9/4.1	1.9/4.1	3.5/7.8
	Shipping	2.7/5.8	2.7/5.8	4.3/9.4
Brake Motor Weight: Net	kg/lb	2.4/5.2	2.4/5.2	4.4/9.7
	Shipping	3.1/6.8	3.1/6.8	5.1/11.2
Damping	Nm/krpm	0.01	0.01	0.021
	lb-in/krpm	0.10	0.10	0.19
Friction Torque	Nm	0.03	0.03	0.072
	lb-in	0.29	0.29	0.64
Max. Operating Speed	rpm	4500	4500	4500
Wiring Data (1)				
Poles		8	8	8
Sine Wave K _T	Nm/A	0.24	0.37	0.33
Torque Constant (2)	lb-in/A	2.1	3.3	2.9
Square Wave K _T	Nm/A	0.26	0.40	0.36
Torque Constant (3)	lb-in/A	2.3	3.6	3.2
K _F Voltage Constant (4)	V/krpm	29	45	40
Winding Resistance Phase to Phase at 25°C	Ohms ±10%	1.32	2.9	0.78
Winding Inductance Phase to Phase	mH	5.1	12.4	6
Thermal Resistance	°C/Watt	1.3	1.3	0.85
Dielectric Rating		Power Leads (R, S, T) to Ground: 1500 VACrms 50/60 Hz for 1 minute.		

(1) Specifications are at 25°C unless otherwise noted.

(3) Peak value of per phase square wave Amperes

(2) Peak value of per phase sine wave Amperes

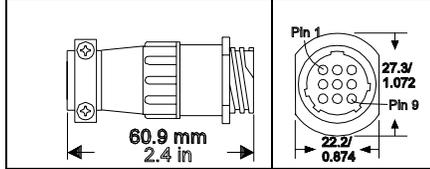
(4) Peak value of sinusoidal phase to phase Volts

STORAGE AND OPERATING CONDITIONS			
Ambient Temperature: Operating	0 to 40°C (32 - 104°F)	Relative Humidity:	20% to 90%
Storage	-20 to 65°C (-4 - 149°F)		non-condensing

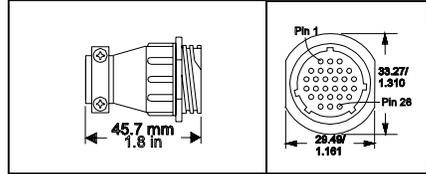
Connector Data

All YSM-Series Encoder		
Pin	Signal	Wire Color
1 to 8	-	-
9	A+	PURPLE
10	A-	GREEN
11	B+	BLUE
12	B-	BROWN
13	I+	WHITE
14	I-	YELLOW
15	HALL A+	GREEN/BLACK
16	HALL A-	PURPLE/BLACK
17	HALL B+	BLUE/BLACK
18	HALL B-	BROWN/BLACK
19	HALL C+	RED/BLACK
20	HALL C-	YELLOW/BLACK
21	-	-
22	+5 VDC	RED
23	COM	BLACK (1)
24	SHIELD	BLACK (2)
25	-	-
26	-	-
27	-	-
28	-	-

All YSM-Series Power and optional Brake		
Pin	Signal	Wire Color
1	PHASE R	RED
2	PHASE S	BLACK
3	PHASE T	WHITE
4	-	-
5	GROUND	GREEN/YELLOW
6	-	-
7	BRAKE + (option)	YELLOW
8	-	-
9	BRAKE - (option)	YELLOW



(1) COM (+5VDC) is not connected to motor gnd.
 (2) SHIELD is connected to motor case ground.



Wire and Contact Sizing Recommendations

The following connector contact sizes and wiring gages are recommended for cabling to a motor.

ENCODER CONNECTOR	
Contact mm ² (AWG)	Wire mm ² (AWG)
0.25 - 0.50 (24 - 20) for all YSM Series	0.34 (22)
Sizes are recommended minimum values. Wiring should be twisted. Local regulations should always be observed.	

POWER/BRAKE CONNECTOR		
Motor	Contact mm ² (AWG)	Wire mm ² (AWG)
YSM102	0.75 - 2.5 (18 - 14)	0.75 (18)
YSM103	0.75 - 2.5 (18 - 14)	0.75 (18)
YSM206	0.75 - 2.5 (18 - 14)	1.5 (16)
YSM212	0.75 - 2.5 (18 - 14)	1.5 (16)
YSM323	0.75 - 2.5 (18 - 14)	1.5 (16)

Sizes are recommended minimum values.
 Wiring should be twisted.
 Local regulations should always be observed.

Factory manufactured power cables and encoder cables are available in standard cable lengths of 3, 7.6, 15 and 23 meters (10, 25, 50 and 75 feet).

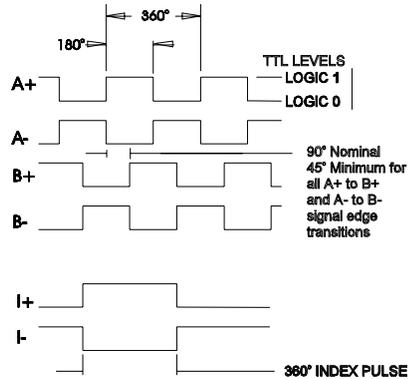
Encoder Data

Encoders are factory aligned and must not be adjusted outside the factory.

ENCODER SPECIFICATIONS	
Supply Voltage	4.75 to 5.25 VDC
Supply Current	450 mA DC
Line Driver Type	AM26LS31 equivalent
Line Driver Outputs	Logic 1 = Sourcing 2.5 VDC @ 20 mA
	Logic 0 = Sinking 0.5 VDC @ 20mA
Line Counts	Data A+, A-, B+, B-: 2000 Pulses/Rev. (1)
	Index I+, I-: 1 Pulse/Rev
	Hall A+, A-, B+, B-, C+, C-: 2 Pulses/Rev
(1) Standard line count before quadrature	

Encoder Outputs

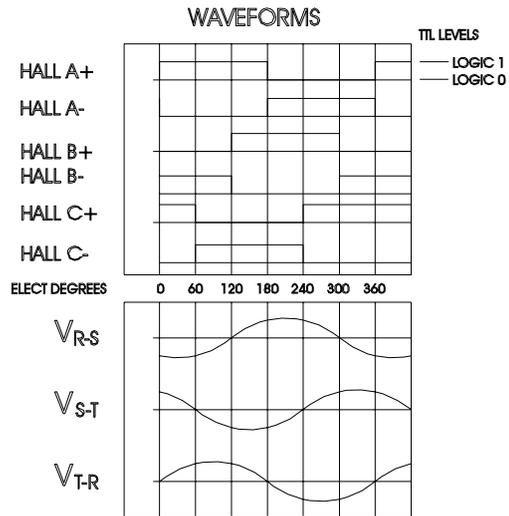
ENCODER DATA WAVEFORMS



WAVEFORMS RESULT FROM CLOCKWISE ROTATION.
(CLOCKWISE AS VIEWED FACING THE SHAFT EXTENSION.)

Halls and Phase-to-Phase Waveforms

MOTOR/ENCODER COMMUTATION WAVEFORMS



PHASE TO PHASE VOLTAGE

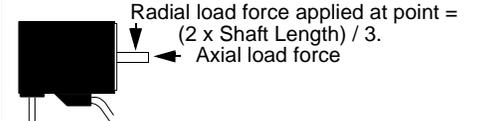
Mating Connector Kit

CONNECTOR KIT	
Item	Part Number
Encoder and Power Connector Kit	M.1301.0948 (Legacy Number 401-30260-00)
Kit includes connector housing, pins and backshell with clamp to mate with YSM Series motor connectors.	

Load Force Ratings

Motors are capable of carrying a radial or axial load. If necessary, please consult with Giddings & Lewis regarding loads, operating speeds and bearing life in your particular application to ensure the proper selection of motors.

Motor	Radial		Axial	
	kg	lb	kg	lb
YSM102	10	22	3	6.6
YSM103	10	22	3	6.6
YSM206	20	44	8	17.6
YSM212	25	55	10	22.0
YSM323	35	77	20	44.0



Brake Motor Application Guidelines

Brake Motors

The brakes offered as options on these servo motors are holding brakes. They are designed to hold the motor shaft at 0 rpm for up to the rated brake holding torque. The brakes are spring-set type, and release when voltage is applied to the brake coil.

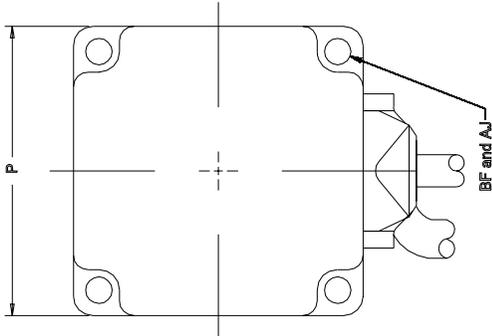
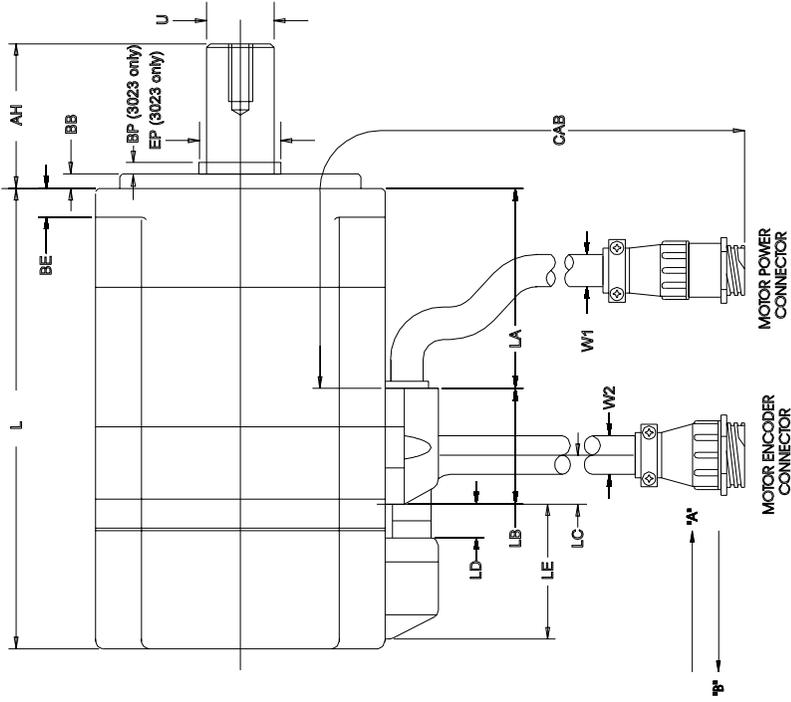
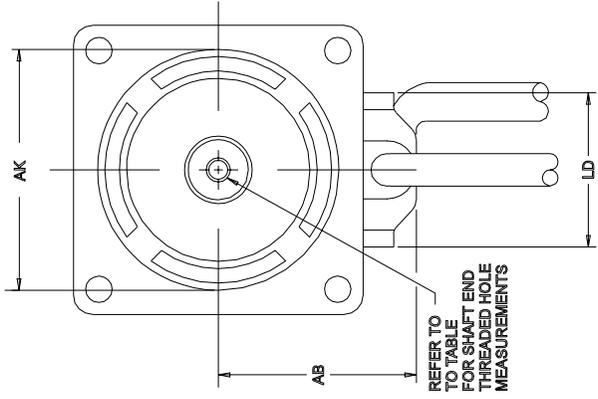
The brakes are *not* designed for stopping rotation of the motor shaft. Servo drive inputs should be used to stop motor shaft rotation. The recommended method of stopping motor shaft rotation is to command the servo drive to decelerate the motor to 0 rpm, and engage the brake after the servo drive has decelerated the motor to 0 rpm.

If system main power fails, the brakes can withstand use as stopping brakes. However, use of the brakes as stopping brakes creates rotational mechanical backlash that is potentially damaging to the system, increases brake pad wear and reduces brake life. The brakes are *not* designed nor are they intended to be used as a safety device.

A separate power source is required to disengage the brake. This power source may be controlled by the servo motor controls, in addition to manual operator controls.

Brake Specifications

Motor Series	BRAKE DATA		Coil Current at 24 VDC
	Holding Torque		
	(Nm)	(Lb/in)	
YSM102	0.157	1.39	0.26 Amps
YSM103	0.32	2.83	0.26 Amps
YSM206	0.637	5.64	0.31 Amps
YSM212	1.27	11.24	0.31 Amps
YSM323	2.38	21.06	0.37 Amps



Dimensional Data

MOTOR DIMENSIONS															Notes Tolerances (mm/in)
Motor Model	AB mm/in	AH mm/in	AJ mm/in	AK mm/in	BB mm/in	BE mm/in	BF mm/in	BP mm/in	EP mm/in	L mm/in	L Brake mm/in	P mm/in	U mm/in	CAB mm/in	
YSM102 115V	30/1.2	25/1.0 (1)	46/1.8	30/1.2 (2)	2.5/0.10	5/0.20	4.5/0.18	-	-	70.0/2.8 (3)	108.5/4.27 (3)	40/1.6	8/0.3 (4)	1000/39.4 (8)	(1) ± 0.8/0.3
YSM102 230V	30/1.2	25/1.0 (1)	46/1.8	30/1.2 (2)	2.5/0.10	5/0.20	4.5/0.18	-	-	70.0/2.8 (3)	108.5/4.27 (3)	40/1.6	8/0.3 (4)	1000/39.4 (8)	(2) - 0.021/0.0008
YSM103 115V	30/1.2	25/1.0 (1)	46/1.8	30/1.2 (2)	2.5/0.10	5/0.20	4.5/0.18	-	-	88.0/3.5 (3)	126.5/4.98 (3)	40/1.6	8/0.3 (4)	1000/39.4 (8)	(3) ± 1.0/0.4
YSM103 230V	30/1.2	25/1.0 (1)	46/1.8	30/1.2 (2)	2.5/0.10	5/0.20	4.5/0.18	-	-	88.0/3.5 (3)	126.5/4.98 (3)	40/1.6	8/0.3 (4)	1000/39.4 (8)	(4) -0.009/0.0003
YSM206 115V	41/1.6	30/1.2 (1)	70/2.8	50/2.0 (5)	3.0/0.12	6/0.24	5.5/0.22	-	-	95.5/3.8 (3)	133.5/5.26 (3)	60/2.4	14/0.5 (7)	1000/39.4 (8)	(5) -0.025/0.001
YSM206 230V	41/1.6	30/1.2 (1)	70/2.8	50/2.0 (5)	3.0/0.12	6/0.24	5.5/0.22	-	-	95.5/3.8 (3)	133.5/5.26 (3)	60/2.4	14/0.5 (7)	1000/39.4 (8)	(6) -0.030/0.001
YSM212 115V	41/1.6	30/1.2 (1)	70/2.8	50/2.0 (5)	3.0/0.12	6/0.24	5.5/0.22	-	-	123.5/4.9 (3)	161.5/6.36 (3)	60/2.4	14/0.5 (7)	1000/39.4 (8)	(7) -0.011/0.0004
YSM212 230V	41/1.6	30/1.2 (1)	70/2.8	50/2.0 (5)	3.0/0.12	6/0.24	5.5/0.22	-	-	123.5/4.9 (3)	161.5/6.36 (3)	60/2.4	14/0.5 (7)	1000/39.4 (8)	(8) ±100/4.0
YSM323 230V	52/2.0	40/1.6 (1)	90/3.5	70/2.8 (6)	3.0/0.12	8.0/0.3	6.6/0.26	2.0/0.08	19.5/0.77	140.0/5.5 (3)	180.5/7.11 (3)	80/3.1	16/0.6 (7)	1000/39.4 (8)	

SUPPLEMENTAL MOTOR DIMENSIONS - LENGTH FROM MOTOR FACEPLATE TO CONNECTORS									
Dimension	YSM102 115V	YSM102 230V	YSM103 115V	YSM103 230V	YSM206 115V	YSM206 230V	YSM212 115V	YSM212 230V	YSM323 230V
LA	23.5/0.90	23.5/0.90	41.5/1.60	41.5/1.60	41.5/1.60	41.5/1.6	69.5/2.7	69.5/2.7	80.5/3.2
LB	21.5/0.84	21.5/0.84	21.5/0.80	21.5/0.80	24.0/0.95	24.0/0.95	24.0/0.9	24.0/0.9	30.0/1.2
LC (9)	17.5/0.70	17.5/0.70	17.5/0.70	17.5/0.70	-	-	-	-	-
LC (Brake) (9)	56/2.2	56/2.2/	56/2.2/	56/2.2/					
LD					7.0/0.28	7.0/0.28	7.0/0.28	7.0/0.28	7.0/0.28
LD (Brake)					45/1.77	45/1.77/	45/1.77/	45/1.77/	47.5/1.87
LE	-	-	-	-	28.0/1.10	28.0/1.10	28.0/1.10	28.0/1.10	28.0/1.10
LE (Brake)					66/2.60	66/2.60/	66/2.60/	66/2.60/	68.5/2.70

(9) Measurement is to center of perpendicular motor encoder cable. Motor encoder cable exits perpendicular to motor frame on YSM102 and YSM103 motors, not as shown.

CABLE DIAMETERS		
Motor	W1 - Power/Brake	W2 - Encoder
YSM102	6.0/0.24	8.0/0.31
YSM103	6.0/0.24	8.0/0.31
YSM206	6.7/0.26	8.0/0.31
YSM212	6.7/0.26	8.0/0.31
YSM323	6.7/0.26	8.0/0.31

Minimum 90° cable bend allowance is 15mm.

SHAFT END THREADED HOLE		
Motor	Thread	Thread/Depth
YSM102	NA	NA
YSM103	NA	NA
YSM206	M5 x 0.80	12.00/0.5
YSM212	M5 x 0.80	12.00/0.5
YSM323	M5 x 0.80	12.00/0.5

NOTE: Motors are manufactured to millimeter dimensions. Inch dimensions are approximate conversions.