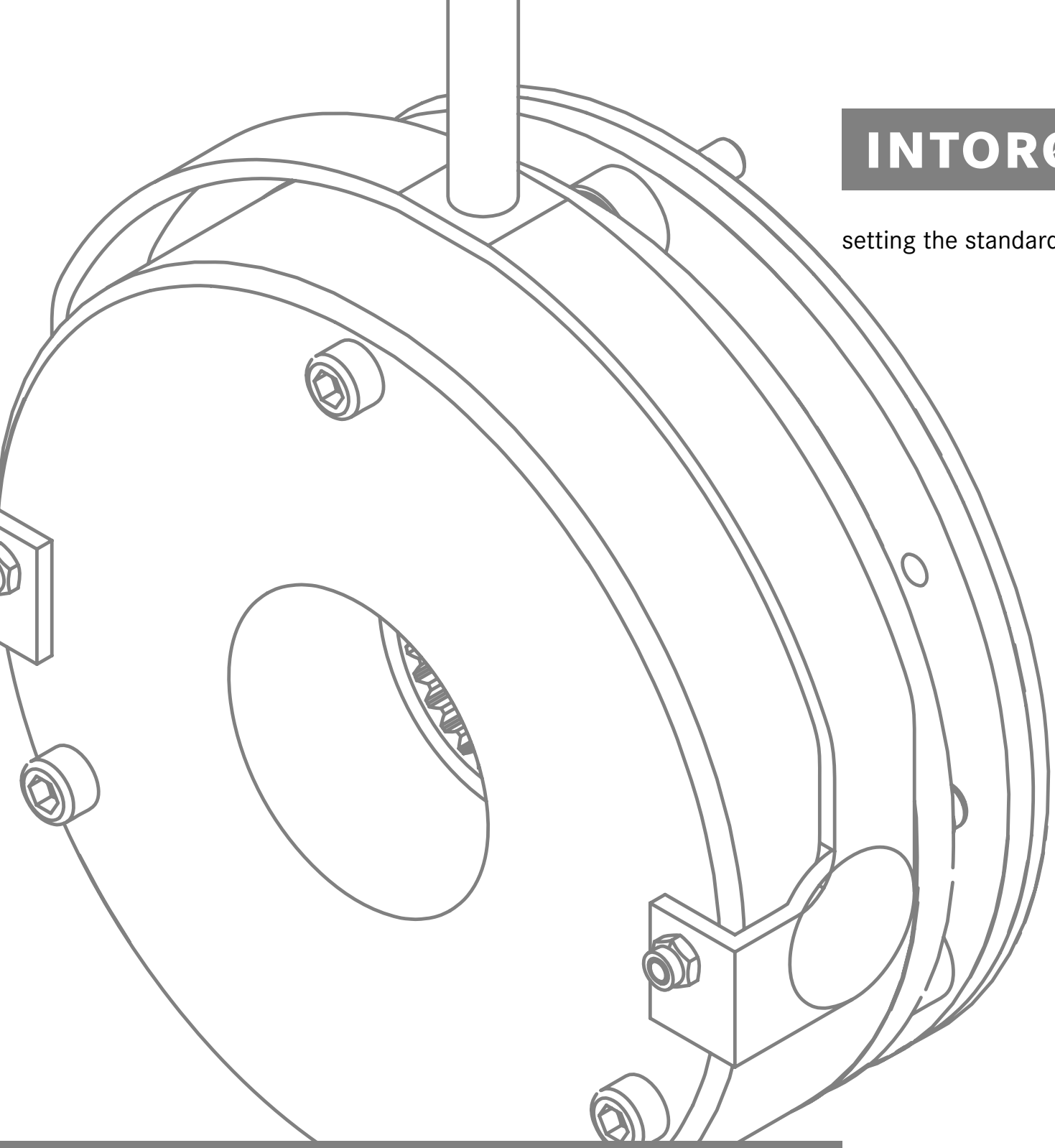
INTORQ

setting the standard



INTORQ BFK457

Electromagnetically released spring-applied brake

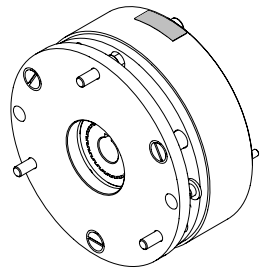
Operating Instructions

www.intorq.com

This documentation applies to ...

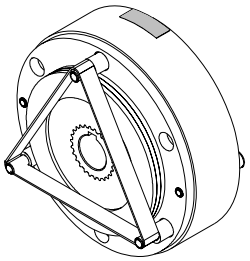
BFK457-01...16

Compact-version, optionally with manual release



BFK457XX_XXX.iso/dms

Basic- version, optionally with manual release



BFK457XX_XXX.iso/dms

Product key

Product key **INTORQ B FK □□□ - □□**

A

B

C

D

Legend for INTORQ BFK457 product key

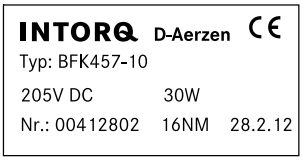
A	Product group	Brakes
B	Product family	Spring-applied brakes
C	Type	457
D	Size	01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 08, 10, 12, 14, 16

Not coded: Supply voltage, hub bore, options

Identification

Package label				Example
Manufacturer			Bar code	
Type (see product key)			Type-No.	
Name			Qty. per box	
Rated voltage	Rated power	Rated brake torque	Packaging date	
Supplement			CE mark	

BFK457-017.iso/dms

Nameplate			Example
Manufacturer		CE mark	
Type (see product key)			
Rated voltage	Rated power	Hub diameter	
Type-No.	Rated brake torque	Date of manufacture	

BFK457-016.iso/dms

Document history

Material number	Version			Description
399720	1.0	09/1997	TD09	First edition for series
399720	1.1	07/2000	TD09	Address revision Change of rated data
13053267	2.0	09/2002	TD09	All chapters: Completely revised Sizes 10 - 16 added to the Operating Instructions Sizes 06 and 08 modified for spacer user Change of company name Basic and Compact design
13231528	3.0	04/2005	TD09	Change of company name to INTORQ Completely revised, including the sizes 01 and 02
13343901	4.0	07/2010	TD09	Values of brake torque and speed modified (🕮 3.2)
13343901	4.1	07/2011	TD00	Cover update
13343901	4.2	03/2012	TD 09	Supplementation of the chapter "Maintenance" Connection plans in chapter "Electrical Installation" updated Starting torques, braking torques and speeds in chapter "Characteristics" changed

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1 Preface and general information

1.1 About these Operating Instructions

- These Operating Instructions will help you to work safely on and with the spring-applied brake with electromagnetic release. They contain safety instructions that must be followed.
- All persons working on or with the electromagnetically released spring-applied brakes must have the Operating Instructions available and observe the information and notes relevant for them.
- The Operating Instructions must always be in a complete and perfectly readable condition.

1.2 Terminology used

Term	In the following text used for
Spring-applied brake	Spring-applied brake with electromagnetic release
Drive system	Drive systems with spring-applied brakes and other drive components

1.3 Conventions used

This documentation uses the following conventions to distinguish different types of information:

Spelling of numbers	Decimal separator	Point	The decimal point is always used. For example: 1234.56
Symbols	Page reference	🕮	Reference to another page with additional information For example: 🕮 16 = see page 16
	Document reference	🖳	Reference to another documentation with additional information For example: 🖳 software manual

1 Preface and general information

1.4 Abbreviations used

Abbreviation	Unit	Name
I	[A]	Current
I_{rated}	[A]	Rated current
M_a	[Nm]	Tightening torque
n_{max}	[rpm]	Maximum speed
P_{20}	[kW]	Electrical power at 20°C
Q	[J]	Calculated friction work per operation
Q_{perm}	[J]	Max. permissible friction work per operation
R_{20}	[Ohm]	Coil resistance at 20°C
S_h	[h^{-1}]	Operating frequency, i.e. the number of periodical brakings
$s_{Lü}$	[mm]	Rated air gap
$S_{hü}$	[h^{-1}]	Transition operating frequency, i.e. the maximally permissible number of brakings per unit time
t_1	[ms]	Engagement time, $t_1 = t_{11} + t_{12}$
t_2	[ms]	Disengagement time (time from the beginning of the torque drop to reaching 0.1 M_K)
t_{11}	[ms]	Delay during engagement (time from switching off the supply voltage to the beginning of the torque rise)
t_{12}	[ms]	Torque rise time
U	[V]	Voltage

1 Preface and general information

1.5 Notes used

The following pictographs and signal words are used in this documentation to indicate dangers and important information:

Safety instructions

Structure of safety instructions:

Danger!

Characterises the type and severity of danger

Note

Describes the danger

Possible consequences:

- List of possible consequences if the safety instructions are disregarded.

Protective measure:

- List of protective measures to avoid the danger.

Pictograph and signal word	Meaning
 **Danger!**	**Danger of personal injury through dangerous electrical voltage** Reference to an imminent danger that may result in death or serious personal injury if the corresponding measures are not taken.
 **Danger!**	**Danger of personal injury through a general source of danger** Reference to an imminent danger that may result in death or serious personal injury if the corresponding measures are not taken.
 **Stop!**	**Danger of property damage** Reference to a possible danger that may result in property damage if the corresponding measures are not taken.

Application notes

Pictograph and signal word	Meaning
 **Note!**	Important note to ensure troublefree operation
 **Tip!**	Useful tip for simple handling
	Reference to another documentation

1 Preface and general information

1.6 Scope of supply

- The drive systems are combined individually according to a modular design. The scope of delivery is indicated in the accompanying papers.
- After receipt of the delivery, check immediately whether it corresponds to the accompanying papers. INTORQ does not grant any warranty for deficiencies claimed subsequently. Claim
  - visible transport damage immediately to the forwarder.
  - visible deficiencies / incompleteness immediately to INTORQ GmbH & Co.KG.

1.7 Disposal

The spring-applied brake consists of different types of material.

- Recycle metals and plastics.
- Ensure professional disposal of assembled PCBs according to applicable environmental regulations.

1.8 Drive systems

Labelling

Drive systems and components are unambiguously designated by the indications on the nameplate.

Manufacturer: INTORQ GmbH & Co KG, Wülmser Weg 5, D-31855 Aerzen

- The spring-applied INTORQ brake is also delivered in single modules and individually combined to its modular design. The data - package labels, nameplate, and type code in particular - apply to one complete stator.
- If single modules are delivered, the labelling is missing.

1 Preface and general information

1.9 Legal regulations

Liability

- The information, data and notes in these Operating Instructions met the state of the art at the time of printing. Claims referring to drive systems which have already been supplied cannot be derived from the information, illustrations and descriptions.
- We do not accept any liability for damage and operating interference caused by:
  - inappropriate use
  - unauthorised modifications to the drive system
  - improper working on and with the drive system
  - operating faults
  - disregarding these Operating Instructions

Warranty

- Terms of warranty: see terms of sale and delivery of INTORQ GmbH & Co. KG.
- Warranty claims must be made to INTORQ immediately after detecting defects or faults.
- The warranty is void in all cases where liability claims cannot be made.

2 Safety instructions

2.1 General safety information

- INTORQ components ...
  - ... must only be applied as directed.
  - ... must not be commissioned if they are noticeably damaged.
  - ... must not be technically modified.
  - ... must not be commissioned if they are mounted incompletely.
  - ... must not be operated without the required covers.
  - ... can hold live as well as moving or rotary parts during operation according to their degree of protection. Surfaces may be hot.
- For INTORQ components ...
  - ... the documentation must always be kept at the installation site.
  - ... only permitted accessories are allowed to be used.
  - ... only original spare parts of the manufacturer are allowed to be used.
- All specifications of the corresponding enclosed documentation must be observed.

  This is vital for a safe and trouble-free operation and for achieving the specified product features.
- Only qualified, skilled personnel are permitted to work on and with INTORQ components.

  In accordance with IEC 60364 or CENELEC HD 384, qualified, skilled personnel are persons ...
  - ... who are familiar with the installation, mounting, commissioning, and operation of the product.
  - ... who have the qualifications necessary for their occupation.
  - ... who know and apply all regulations for the prevention of accidents, directives, and laws relevant on site.
- Risk of burns!
  - Surfaces may be hot during operation! Provide for protection against accidental contact.
- Risk of injury due to a rotating shaft!
  - Wait until the motor is at standstill before you start working on the motor.
- The friction lining and the friction surfaces must by no means have contact to oil or grease since even small amounts reduce the brake torque considerably.
- The brake is designed for operation under the environmental conditions that apply to IP54. Because of the numerous possibilities of using the brake, it is however necessary to check the functionality of all mechanical components under the corresponding operating conditions.

2 Safety instructions

2.2 Application as directed

- Drive systems
  - are intended for use in machinery and systems.
  - must only be used for the purposes ordered and confirmed.
  - must only be operated under the ambient conditions prescribed in these Operating Instructions.
  - must not be operated beyond their corresponding power limits.

Any other use shall be deemed inappropriate!

Possible applications of the INTORQ spring-applied brake

- Humidity: no restrictions
- Ambient temperature:
  - -20°C to +40°C (standard)
- At high humidity and low temperature:
  - Take measures to protect armature plate and rotor from freezing.
- Protect electrical connections against contact.

3 Technical data

3.1 Product description

3.1.1 Structure and function

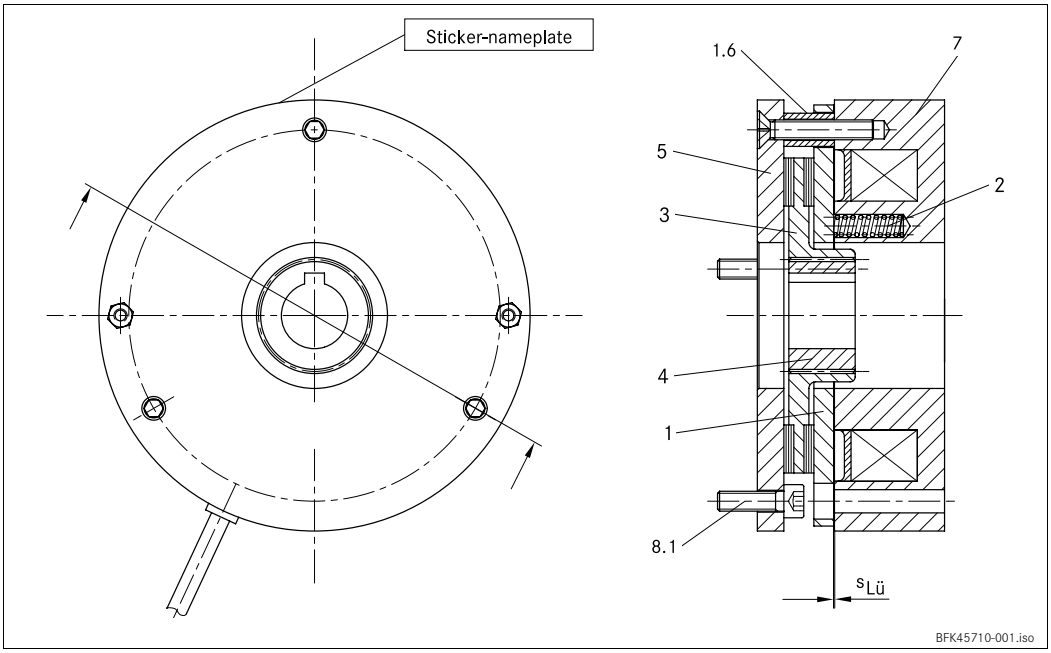


Fig. 1 Spring-applied brake BFK457-01...16 Compact, completely mounted with rotor and flange

1	Armature plate	3	Rotor with friction lining	7	Stator
1.6	Spacer	4	Hub	8.1	Socket head screw DIN912
2	Compression springs	5	Flange		

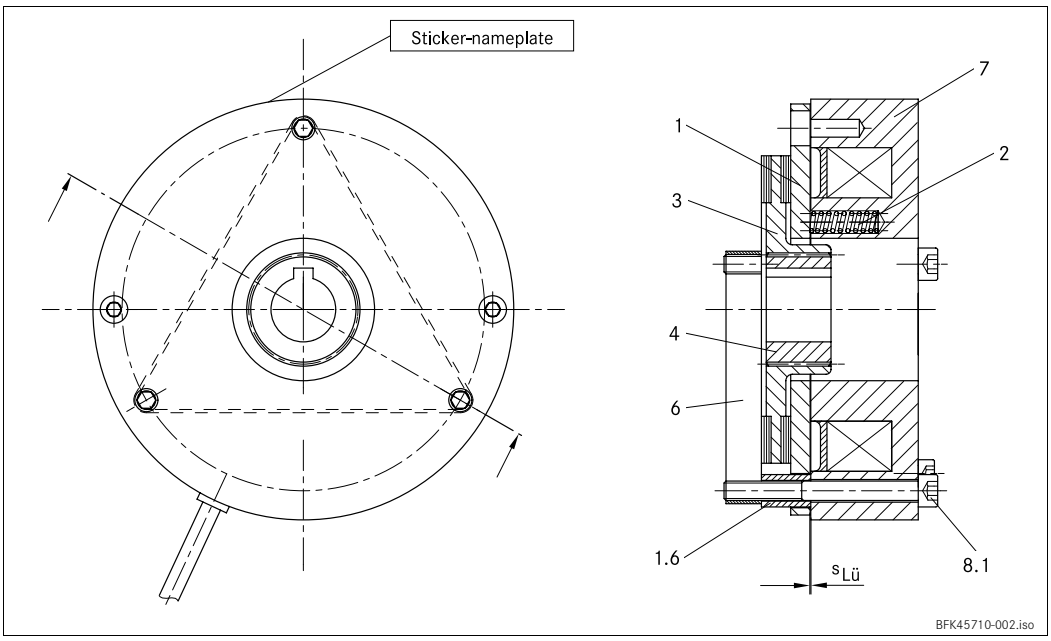


Fig. 2 Spring-applied brake BFK457-06...16 Basic, stator complete with rotor

1	Armature plate	3	Rotor with friction lining	7	Stator
1.6	Spacer	4	Hub	8.1	Socket head screw DIN912
2	Compression springs	6	Elastic band (shipping bracket)		

3 Technical data

This spring-applied brake is a single-disk brake with two friction surfaces. The braking torque is generated by several compression springs (1.2) by friction locking. The brake is released electromagnetically.

The spring-applied brake converts mechanical work and kinetic energy into heat. For operating speed, see chapter 3.2 Rated data. Due to the static brake torque, the brake can hold loads without speed difference. Emergency braking is possible at high speed, see chapter 3.2 Rated data. The more friction work the higher the wear. Please take into account that the friction value and thus the brake torque depend on the speed.

Spacer bushes (1.6) are used for this spring-applied brake.

Note!

Air gap adjustment:

- BFK457 size 06...16 Basic
  - Adjustment not possible.
  - When the wear limit is reached, replace the **rotor**.
- BFK457 size 01...16 Compact
  - Adjustment not possible.
  - When the wear limit is reached, replace the **brake**.

3.1.2 Braking

During braking the rotor (3) axially slidable on the hub (4) is pressed against the friction surface by the inner and outer springs (1.2) via the armature plate. The asbestos-free friction linings ensure a high braking torque and low wear. The braking torque transmission between hub (4) and rotor (3) is effected by means of toothing.

3.1.3 Brake release

In braked state, there is an air gap "$s_{Lü}$" between the stator (1.1) and the armature plate (2). To release the brake, the coil of the stator (1.1) is excited with the DC voltage provided. The magnetic force generated attracts the armature plate (2) towards the stator (1.1) against the spring force. The rotor (3) is then released and can rotate freely.

3 Technical data

3.1.4 Project planning notes

- The brakes are dimensioned in such a way that the given characteristic torques are reached safely after a short run-in process.
- Due to the fluctuating properties of the organic friction linings used and the alternating environmental conditions, deviations of the given braking torques may occur. These must be considered by corresponding safety measures in the dimensioning process. Especially with humidity and alternating temperatures, an increased breakaway torque may occur after a long downtime.
- Check the braking torque if the brake is inserted on the customer's friction surfaces.
- If the brake is used as a pure holding brake without dynamic load, the friction lining must be reactivated regularly.

3.2 Rated data

General data

Type	Rated brake torque at Δn=100 rpm	Air gap $s_{Lü}$ ±0.1		Moment of inertia of the rotor	Brake mass	
	M_r [Nm]	rated [1] [mm]	max. [mm]	[kg cm²]	Compact[kg]	Basic [kg]
BFK457-01	0.12	0.1 $^{+0.08}_{-0.05}$	0.35	0.0025	0.2	—
	0.25		0.23			
BFK457-02	0.25		0.35	0.010	0.25	—
	0.5		0.23			
BFK457-03	0.5	0.15	0.4	0.021	0.4	—
	1		0.3			
BFK457-04	1		0.4	0.058	0.5	—
	2		0.3			
BFK457-05	2		0.4	0.105	0.7	—
	4		0.3			
BFK457-06	4	0.2	0.6	0.130	1.1	0.9
	6		0.4			
BFK457-08	8		0.6	0.450	1.9	1.5
	12		0.45			
BFK457-10	16	0.3	0.7	2.000	3.8	3.0
	23		0.5			
BFK457-12	32		0.8	4.500	5.7	4.7
	46		0.5			
BFK457-14	60		0.8	6.300	8.6	7.1
	90		0.5			
BFK457-16	80		0.9	15.000	12.0	10.0
	125		0.6			

Tab. 1 General brake characteristics

1) Minimum air gap, effective value results from the sum tolerances of the single components.

3 Technical data

Type	Outer diameter	Pitch circle		Minimum thread depth of motor end shield		Tightening torque
		∅	Thread	Basic	Compact	
	[mm]	[mm]		[mm]	[mm]	M_a [Nm]
BFK457-01	37	32	2 x M2.5	—	4	0.7
BFK457-02	47	40	2 x M3	—	4	1.3
BFK457-03	58	48	3 x M3	—	6	
BFK457-04	67	58		—	6	
BFK457-05	77	66		—	7	
BFK457-06	84	72	3 x M4	11	8	3.0
BFK457-08	102	90	3 x M5	14	11	5.9
BFK457-10	130	112	3 x M6	14	14	10.1
BFK457-12	150	132		14	14	
BFK457-14	165	145	3 x M8	16	16	24.6
BFK457-16	190	170		16	16	

Tab. 2 Mounting data

Fixing screws (cheese head screws according to DIN 912) are included in the scope of delivery

Stop!

- The minimum thread depth of the end shield must be observed in any case, 🕮 Tab. 2
- If the required thread depth is not observed, the fixing screws may run into the thread root. As a result, the required preload force will no longer be built up and the brake will no longer be fixed securely!

Type	Brake torque at Δn_0 [Nm]			Max. speed $\Delta n_{0max.}$
	1500	3000	max.	[rpm]
BFK457-01	0.11	0.10	0.09	5000
BFK457-02	0.23	0.21	0.18	
BFK457-03	0.45	0.42	0.35	
BFK457-04	0.89	0.82	0.68	
BFK457-05	1.76	1.62	1.34	
BFK457-06	3.5 5.2	3.2 4.8	3.0 4.4	6000
BFK457-08	6.8 10.2	6.2 9.3	5.8 8.8	5000
BFK457-10	13.3 19.1	12.2 17.5	11.7 16.8	4000
BFK457-12	25.9 37.3	23.7 34	23.4 33.6	3600
BFK457-14	48 72	43.8 65.7	43.2 64.8	
BFK457-16	63.2 98.8	57.6 90	56.0 87.5	

Tab. 3 Rated torques

3 Technical data

Type	Electrical power P_{20}	Voltage U	Rated current I_N	Coil resistance R_{20} [Ω]		
	[W]	[V]	[A]	rated	max.	min.
BFK457-01	5	24 205	0.21 0.02	115.3 8413	121.1 8883.7	109.5 7992.4
BFK457-02	6.6		0.28 0.03	87.3 6372	91.7 6690.6	82.9 6053.4
BFK457-03	9		0.38 0.04	64.0 5128	67.2 5384.4	60.8 4871.6
BFK457-04	11.5		0.48 0.06	50.1 4205	52.6 4415.3	47.6 3994.8
BFK457-05	13		0.54 0.06	44.3 3184.2	46.5 3343.4	42.1 3025
BFK457-06	20		0.83 0.10	28.8 2101	30.24 2269	27.36 19.33
BFK457-08	28 25		1.17 0.12	20.57 1681	21.6 1807	19.54 1555
BFK457-10	30 33		1.25 0.16	19.2 1273	20.16 1356	18.24 1191
BFK457-12	40		1.67 0.20	14.4 1051	14.83 1082	13.97 1019
BFK457-14	50 53 55	24 42 205	2.08 1.26 0.27	11.52 33.28 764	11.87 34.28 787	11.17 33.28 741
BFK457-16	55		2.29 1.31 0.27	10.47 32.07 765	10.78 33.03 787	10.16 31.11 742

Tab. 4 Coil data

3.3 Operating times

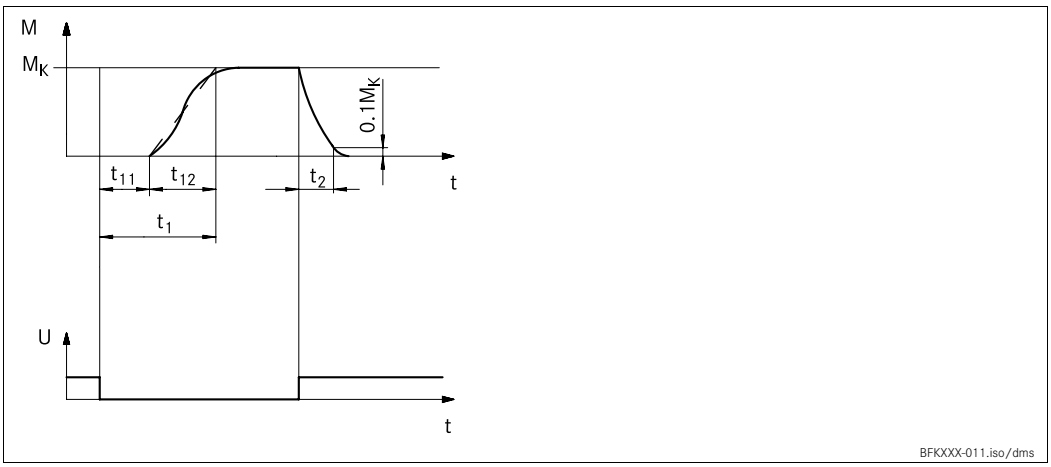


Fig. 3 Operating times of the spring-applied brakes

t_1	Engagement time	t_{11}	Delay time during engagement
t_2	Disengagement time (up to M = 0.1 M_r)	t_{12}	Rise time of the brake torque
M_{rated}	Braking torque	U	Voltage

3 Technical data

Type	Rated torque at Δn=100 rpm	Switching energy per switching	Transition operating frequency	Operating times [ms] at $s_{Lü\ rated}$ and 0.7 I_N			
				DC engagement			Disengagement
	M_K [1] [Nm]	Q_E [J]	$S_{hü}$ [h^{-1}]	t_{11}	t_{12}	t_1	t_2
BFK457-01	0.12	200	160	2	9	11	17
IBFK457-02	0.25	400	125	3	5	8	17
BFK457-03	0.5	800	100	5	7.5	12.5	18
BFK457-04	1	1200	90	9	9	18	23
BFK457-05	2	1800	80	10	16	26	35
BFK457-06	4	3000	79	29	19	48	37
BFK457-08	8	7500	50	60	35	95	42
BFK457-10	16	12000	40	35	60	95	100
BFK457-12	32	24000	30	45	53	98	135
BFK457-14	60	30000	28	50	57	107	240
BFK457-16	80	36000	27	71	50	121	275

Tab. 5 Switching energy - operating frequency - operating times

1) Minimum brake torque when all components are run in

Engagement time

The transition from brake-torque free state to holding brake torque is not free of time lags.

- The engagement times are valid for **DC switching**with a spark suppressor.
  - Spark suppressors are available for the rated voltages.
  - Connect the spark suppressors in parallel to the contact. If this is not admissible for safety reasons, e.g. with hoists and lifts, the spark suppressor can also be connected in parallel to the brake coil.
  - Circuit proposals: 📖 25, Fig. 7
- The engagement times are approx. 10 times longer with **AC switching**.
  - Connection: 📖 24, Fig. 6

Disengagement time

The disengagement time is the same for DC or AC switching operations. It can be shortened by equipment for fast-response excitation or overexcitation.

3 Technical data

3.4 Operating frequency / friction work

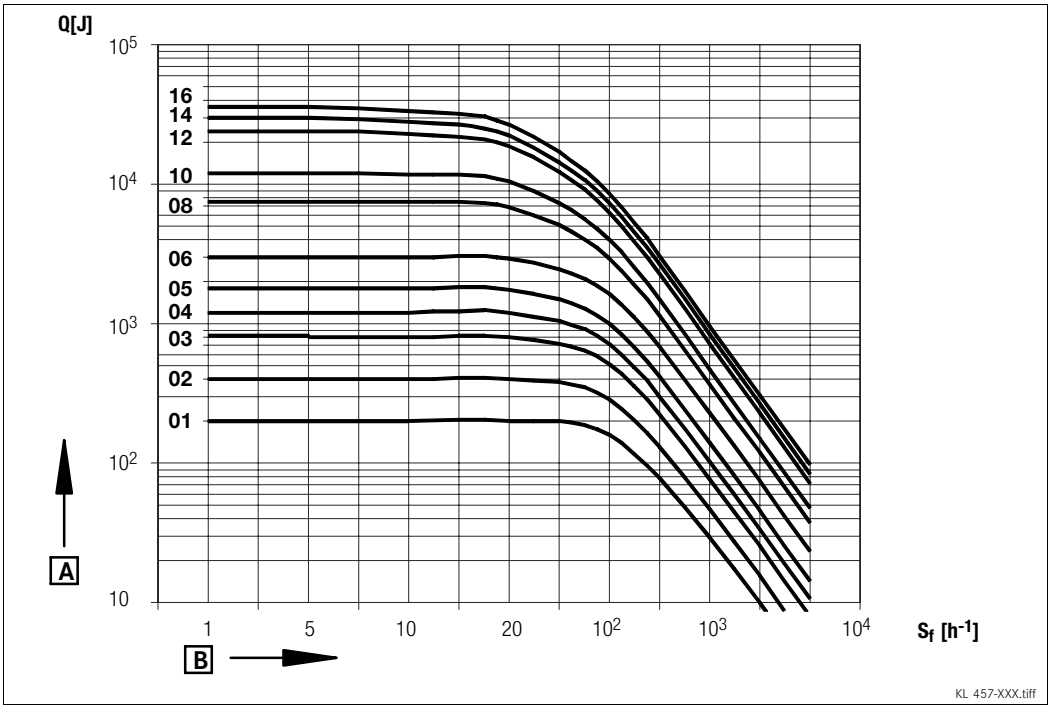


Fig. 4 Switching energy as a function of the operating frequency

A switching energy B operating frequency

$$S_{fperm} = \frac{-S_{tf}}{\ln\left(1 - \frac{Q}{Q_E}\right)} \qquad Q_{perm} = Q_E\left(1 - e^{\frac{-S_{tf}}{S_f}}\right)$$

The permissible operating frequency "S_{hperm}" depends on the friction work "Q" (see Fig. 4). An operating frequency of "S_h" results in the permissible friction work "Q_{perm}".

With high speed and friction work, the wear increases strongly, because very high temperatures occur at the friction faces for a short time.

3 Technical data

3.5 Emission

Electromagnetic compatibility

Note!

The user must ensure compliance with EMC Directive 2004/108/EC using appropriate controls and switching devices.

If an INTORQ rectifier is used for the DC switching of the spring-applied brake and if the operating frequency exceeds five switching operations per minute, the use of a mains filter is required.

If the spring-applied brake uses a rectifier of another manufacturer for the switching, it may become necessary to connect a spark suppressor in parallel with the AC voltage. Spark suppressors are available on request, depending on the coil voltage.

Heat

Since the brake converts kinetic energy as well as mechanical and electrical energy into heat, the surface temperature varies considerably, depending on the operating conditions and possible heat dissipation. Under unfavourable conditions, the surface temperature can reach 130°C.

Noises

The switching noises during engagement and disengagement depend on the air gap "$s_{Lü}$" and the brake size.

Depending on the natural oscillation after installation, operating conditions and state of the friction faces, the brake may squeak during braking.

Others

The abrasion of the friction parts produces dust.

In case of high load, the friction face will become so hot that odours may occur.

4 Mechanical installation

4.1 Important notes

Stop!

Toothed hub and screws must not be lubricated with grease or oil!

4.1.1 Design of end shield and motor shaft

- Comply with the mentioned minimum requirements regarding the end shield and the motor shaft to ensure a correct function of the brake.
- The diameter of the shaft shoulder must not be bigger than the tooth root diameter of the hub.
- The form and position tolerances exclusively apply to the mentioned materials. In case of other materials, please contact INTORQ.

4.2 Necessary tools

Type	Torque wrench  Measuring range [Nm]	Bit for hexagon socket screws  Wrench size [inch]
BFK457-01	0.3 - 4	2 x 1/4” square 50 mm long
BFK457-02 BFK457-03 BFK457-04		2.5 x 1/4” square 50 mm long
BFK457-05		3 x 1/4” square 55 mm long
BFK457-06	0.5 - 13	
BFK457-08		4 x 1/4” square 55 mm long
BFK457-10 BFK457-12	3 - 40	5 x 1/2” square 180 mm long
BFK457-14 BFK457-16	20 - 100	6 x 1/2” sqaure 140 mm long

Feeler gauge	Caliper gauge	Multimeter
		

4 Mechanical installation

4.3 Mounting

4.3.1 Preparation

1. Unpack spring-applied brake.
2. Check for completeness.
3. Check nameplate data, especially rated voltage.

4.4 Installation

4.4.1 Installation of the hub onto the shaft

Stop!

Square hubs must be used for sizes 01 and 02!

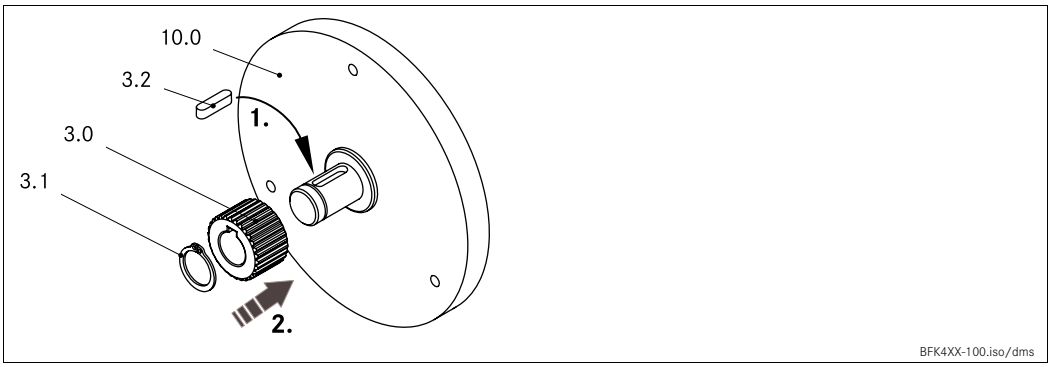


Fig. 5 Mounting the hub onto the shaft

3.0	Hub	3.2	Keyway
3.1	Circlip	10.0	End shield

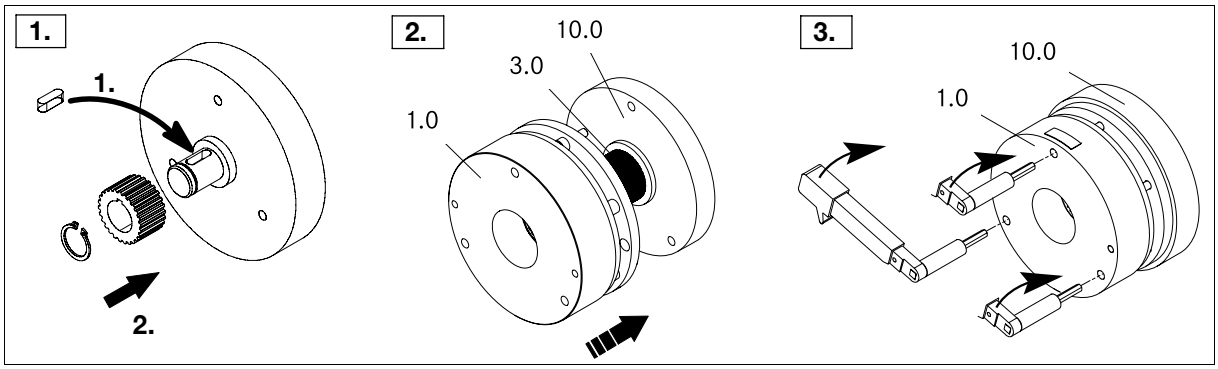
4. Press hub (3.0) onto the shaft
5. Secure hub against axial displacement, e.g. using a circlip (3.1).

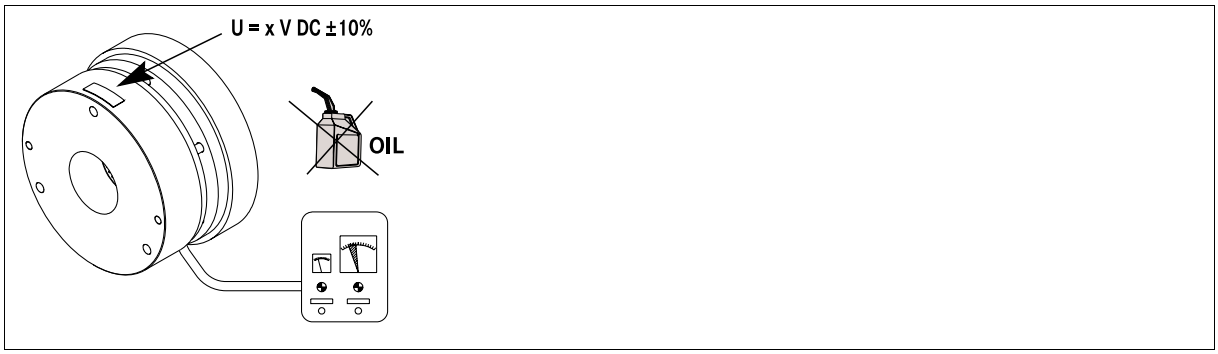
4 Mechanical installation

4.4.2 Installation of the brake

4.4.2.1 INTORQ BFK457-01...16, compactdesign

1. Installation of the hub (3.0), 📖 21.
2. Push the spring-applied brake (1.0) onto the hub (3.0).
3. In order to fix it screw the spring-applied brake (1.0) onto the end shield (10.0) using the integrated cheese head screws (8.1).
   – Tighten the cheese head screws (8.1) evenly, torques 📖 14.

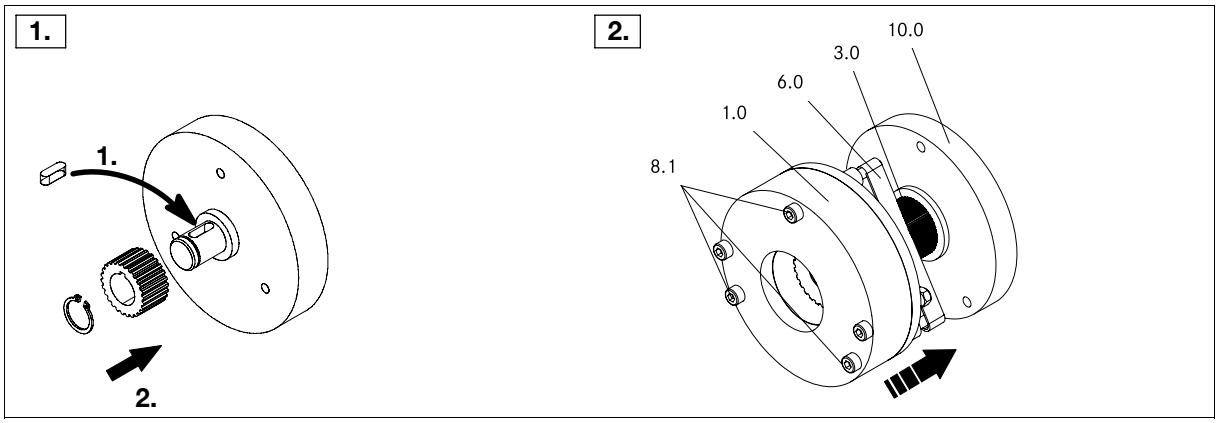


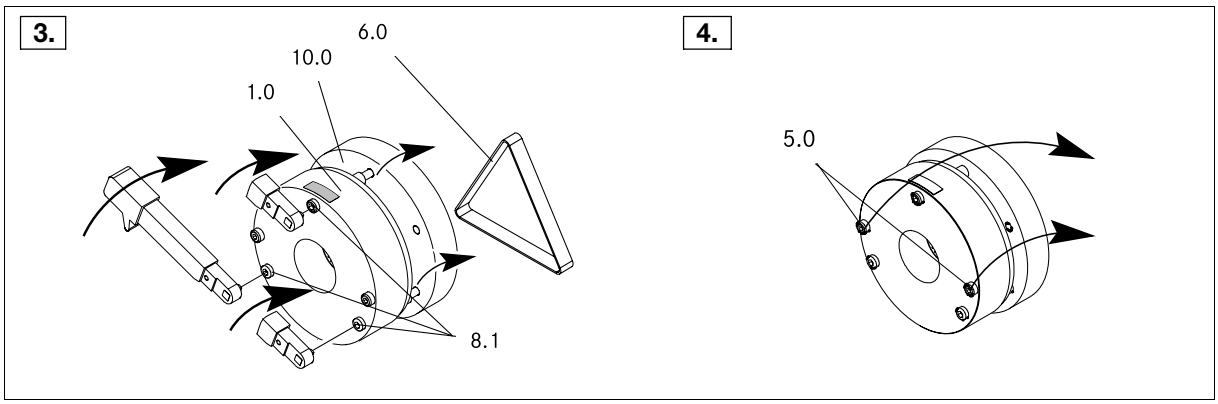


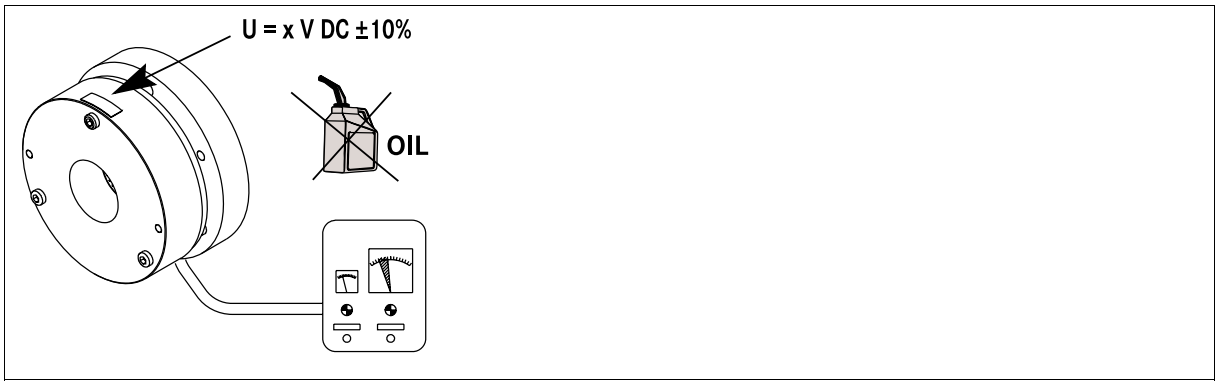
4 Mechanical installation

4.4.2.2 INTORQ BFK457-06...16, basic design

1. Installation of the hub (3.0), 📖 21.
2. Push the spring-applied brake (1.0) onto the hub (3.0).
3. Tighten the cheese head screws (8.1) slightly to fix the brake (screws do just bite), remove the transport locking device (rubber band 6.0).
4. Tighten the cheese head screws (8.1) evenly, torques 📖 14.
5. Remove the cheese head screws (5.0).







5 Electrical installation

5.1 Electrical connection

5.1.1 Important notes

Stop!

- If emergency switching off is carried out without the required suppressor circuit, the control unit may be destroyed.
- Observe the correct polarity of the suppressor circuit!

Danger!

- Electrical connection must only be carried out by skilled personnel!
- Connections must only be made when the equipment is de-energised! Danger through unintended starts or electric shocks.

Stop!

- It must be ensured that the supply voltage corresponds to the nameplate data.
- Voltages must be adapted to the local environment!

Tip!

Compare the coil voltage of the stator to the DC voltage of the installed rectifier.

5.1.2 Circuit proposals

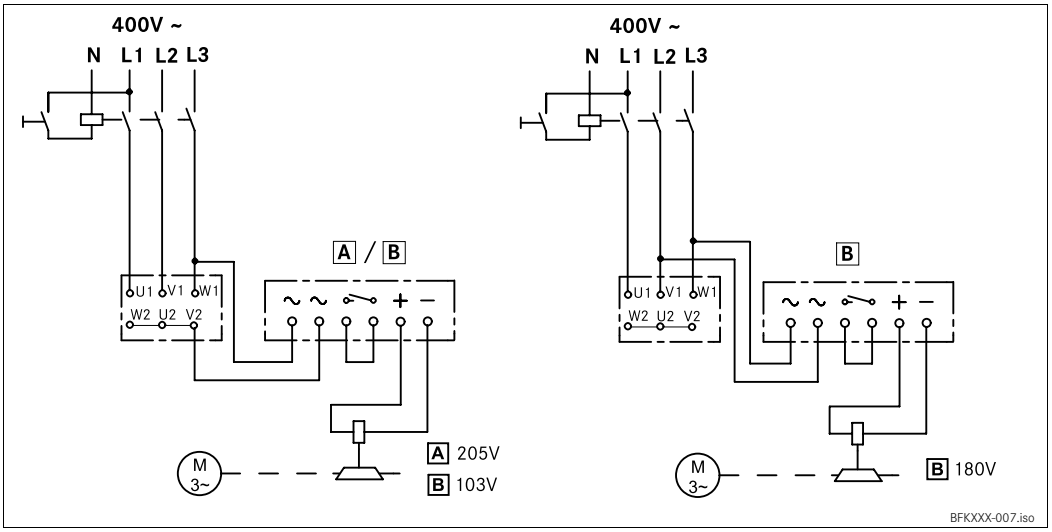


Fig. 6 Delayed engagement

A Bridge rectifier B Half-wave rectifier

5 Electrical installation

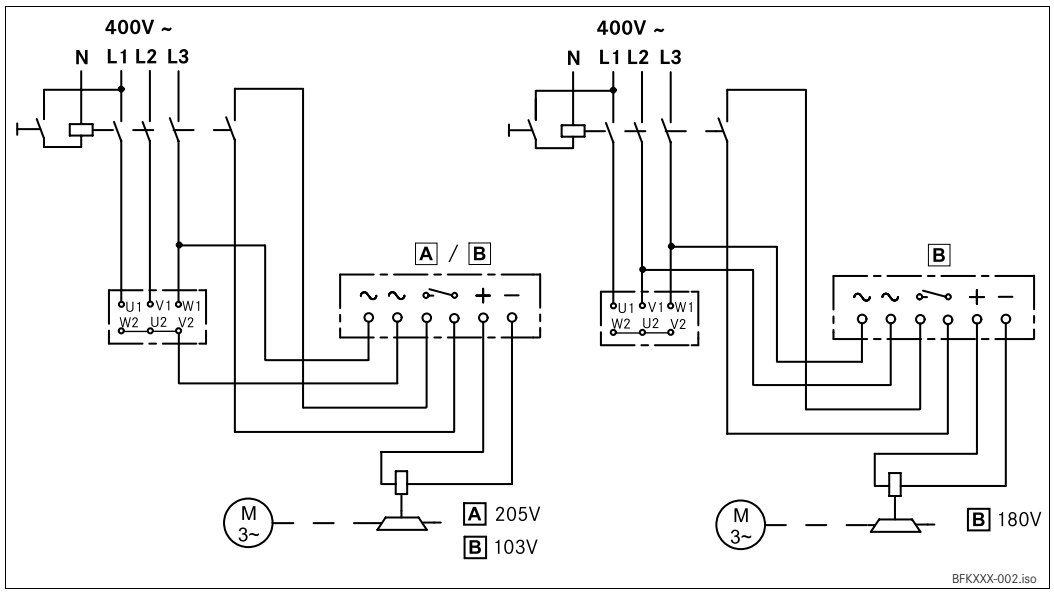


Fig. 7 Fast engagement

A Bridge rectifier B Half-wave rectifier

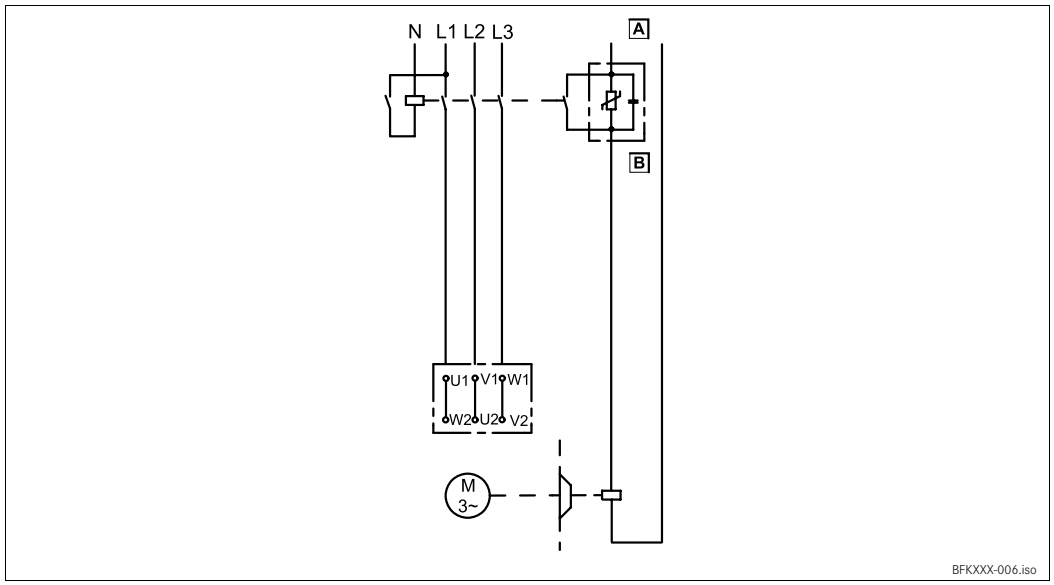


Fig. 8 Separated DC voltage (fast engagement)

Connection diagram also valid for star connection

A DC voltage (e.g. 24V) B Spark suppressor

STOP

Stop!

For switching on the DC side the brake must be operated with a spark suppressor to avoid impermissible overvoltages.

5 Electrical installation

1. Mount the rectifier in the terminal box. With motors of the insulation class "H", the rectifier must be mounted in the control cabinet. Permissible ambient temperature for the rectifier -25°C to +70°C.
2. Compare the coil voltage of the stator to the DC voltage of the installed rectifier. Conversion from supply voltage to DC voltage
   - bridge rectifier: $U_{DC} = U_{AC} \bullet 0.9$
   - half-wave rectifier: $U_{DC} = U_{AC} \bullet 0.45$
   - permissible deviation from U_{coil} to U_{DC} up to ±10%.
3. Select the suitable circuit diagram (📖 24 to 25).

Note!

Selection of the rectifier at voltages ≥ 460 V AC 📖 catalogue "Electronic switchgear and accessories" Chapter spark suppressor and rectifier.

4. Motor and brake must be wired according to the requirements of the engagement time.

5.2 Bridge/half-wave rectifiers (option)

BEG-561-□□□-□□□

Bridge/half-wave rectifiers are used for the supply of electromagnetic spring-applied DC brakes which have been released for operation with such rectifiers. Any other use is only permitted with the explicit written approval of INTORQ.

After a defined overexcitation time, the bridge/half-wave rectifiers change from bridge rectification to half-wave rectification. Depending on the dimensioning of the load, the switching performance can thus be improved or the power can be derated.

5 Electrical installation

5.2.1 Assignment: Bridge/half-wave rectifier - brake size

Rectifier type	AC voltage [V AC]	Coil voltage release/holding [V DC]	Assigned brake
BEG-561-255-030	230 ±10%	205 / 103	BFK457-01...16 Compact BFK457-06...16 Basic
BEG-561-255-030			
BEG-561-255-030			
BEG-561-255-030			
BEG-561-255-130			
BEG-561-255-130			
BEG-561-440-030-1	400 ±10%	360 / 180	
BEG-561-440-030-1			
BEG-561-440-030-1			
BEG-561-440-030-1			
BEG-561-440-130			
BEG-561-440-130			

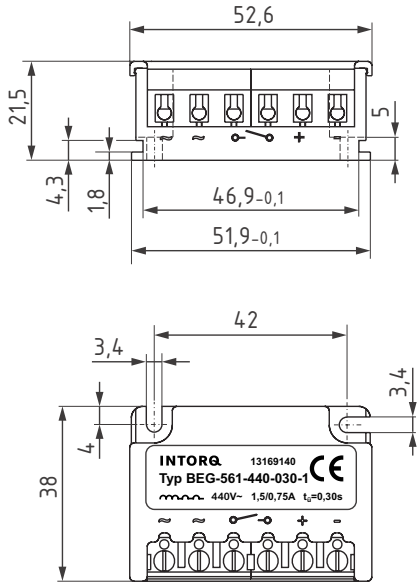
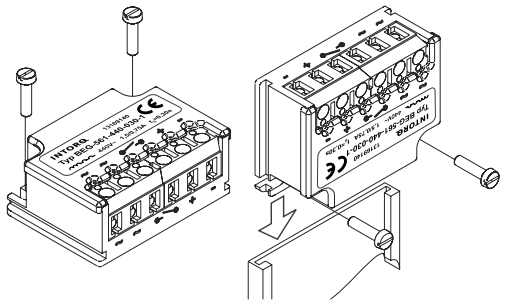
Dimensions	Possible installations
	

Fig. 9 Dimensions and possible installations of bridge/half-wave rectifier

5 Electrical installation

5.2.2 Technical data

Rectifier type	Bridge/half-wave rectifier
Output voltage for bridge rectification	0.9 x U_1
Output voltage for half-wave rectification	0.45 x U_1
Ambient temperature (storage/operation) [°C]	-25 ... +70

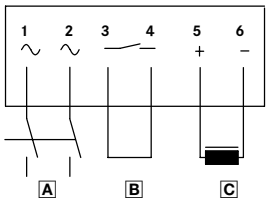
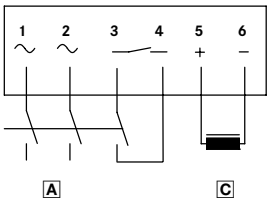
Type	Input voltage U_1 (40 Hz ... 60 Hz)			Max. current $I_{max.}$		Overexcitation time t_o (±20%)		
	min. [V ~]	rated [V ~]	max. [V ~]	bridge [A]	half-wave [A]	with $U_{1\ min}$ [s]	with $U_{1\ rated}$ [s]	with $U_{1\ max}$ [s]
BEG-561-255-030	160	230	255	3.0	1.5	0.430	0.300	0.270
BEG-561-255-130						1.870	1.300	1.170
BEG-561-440-030-1	230	400	440	1.5	0.75	0.500	0.300	0.270
BEG-561-440-130				3.0	1.5	2.300	1.300	1.200

Tab. 6 Data for bridge/half-wave rectifier type BEG-561
Input voltage U_1 (40 ... 60 Hz)

5 Electrical installation

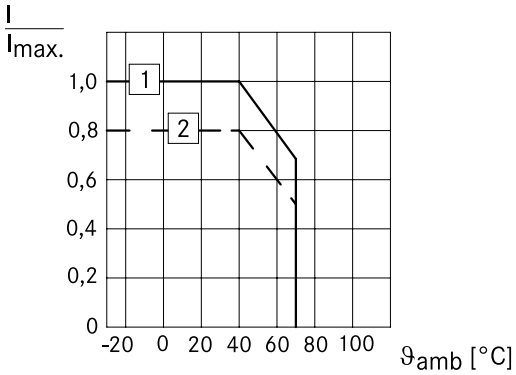
5.2.3 Reduced switch-off times

When switching on the DC side (fast engagement), switching on the AC side is also required! Otherwise, there will be no overexcitation during power-on.

Delayed engagement	Fast engagement
	

A Mains B Bridge C Coil

5.2.4 Permissible current load - ambient temperature



1 For screw assembly with metal surface (good heat dissipation)
2 For other assembly (e.g. glue)

6 Commissioning and operation

6.1 Important notes

Danger!

- The drive must not be running when checking the brake.
- The brake must be free of residual torque.

Danger!

Live connections must not be touched.

- The brakes are dimensioned in such a way that the given characteristic torques are reached safely after a short run-in process.
- Due to the fluctuating properties of the organic friction linings used and the alternating environmental conditions, deviations of the given braking torques may occur. These must be considered by corresponding safety measures in the dimensioning process. Especially with humidity and alternating temperatures, an increased breakaway torque may occur after a long downtime.
- Check the braking torque if the brake is inserted on the customer's friction surfaces.
- If the brake is used as a pure holding brake without dynamic load, the friction lining must be reactivated regularly.

6.2 Function checks before commissioning

6.2.1 Checking the voltage

Connection diagram: 📖 24

1. Remove two bridges from the motor terminals.
   – Do not switch off the DC brake supply.
2. The switching contact for the brake must be open.
3. Apply DC voltage to the brake.
4. Measure the AC voltage at the motor terminals. It must be zero.
5. Close the switching contact for the brake.
6. Measure the AC voltage at the motor terminals.
   – It must be the same as the mains voltage.
7. Measure the DC voltage at the brake:
   – The DC voltage measured after the overexcitation time (see bridge/half-wave rectifier) must be half the voltage indicated on the nameplate. A 10 % deviation is permissible.

6 Commissioning and operation

8. Check air gap "$s_{Lü}$".
   – It must be zero and the rotor must rotate freely.
9. Open the switching contact for the brake.
10. Screw the bridges onto the motor terminals.

6.2.2 Release / Release control

Danger!
The brake must be free of residual torque. The motor must not rotate.

Danger!
Live connections must not be touched.

1. Remove two bridges from the motor terminals. Do **not** switch off the DC brake supply. When connecting the rectifier to the neutral point of the motor, the PE conductor must **also** be connected to this point.
2. Connect the mains supply.
3. Measure the DC voltage at the brake.
   – Compare the DC voltage measured with the voltage specified on the nameplate. A ± 10 % deviation is permissible.
4. Check air gap "$s_{Lü}$". It must be zero and the rotor must rotate freely.
5. Switch off the power supply.
6. Bolt bridges to the motor terminals. Remove additional PEN conductor.

The preparations for commissioning are completed.

In the event of failures, refer to the troubleshooting table in chapter 8. If the fault cannot be eliminated, please contact the aftersales service.

6.3 Commissioning and operation

6.3 Commissioning

1. Switch on drive system.
2. Carry out a braking test.

6.4 During operation

Danger!

Live connections must not be touched.

- Check the brake regularly during operation. Take special care of:
  - unusual noises or temperatures
  - loose fixing elements
  - the condition of the electrical cables.
- The armature plate must be attracted and the drive must move without residual torque.
- Measure the DC voltage at the brake.
  - Compare the DC voltage measured with the voltage specified on the nameplate. A ±10 % deviation is permissible.
- If faults should occur, go through the error search table, (🕮 39). If the fault cannot be eliminated, please contact your customer service.

7 Maintenance/repair

7.1 Wear of spring-applied brakes

INTORQ spring-applied brakes are wear-resistant and designed for long maintenance intervals. The friction lining and the mechanical brake components are subject to function-related wear. For safe and trouble-free operation, the brake must be checked at regular intervals, and, if necessary, be replaced.

The following table describes different causes of wear and their effects on the components of the spring-applied brake. For calculating the service life of rotor and brake and determining the maintenance intervals to be observed, the relevant factors of influence must be quantified. The most important factors are the friction work, initial speed of braking and the operating frequency. If several of the causes of wear indicated for the friction lining occur in an application at the same time, the influencing factors must be added for calculating the wear. The INTORQ Select dimensioning program can be used to calculate the maintenance intervals.

Component	Cause	Effect	Influencing factors
Friction lining	Braking during operation	Wear of friction lining	Friction work
	Emergency stops		
	Overlapping wear during start and stop of drive		
	Active braking via the drive motor with support of brake (quick stop)		
	Starting wear in case of motor mounting position with vertical shaft, even when the brake is not applied		Number of start/stop cycles
Armature plate and counter friction face	Rubbing of brake lining	Run-in of armature plate and counter friction face	Friction work
Splining of brake rotor	Relative movements and shocks between brake rotor and brake shaft	Wear of splining (primarily on the rotor side)	Number of start/stop cycles
Brake support	Load alternation and jerks in the backlash between armature plate, sleeve bolts and guide bolt	Breaking of armature plate, sleeve bolts and guide bolt	Number of start/stop cycles, braking torque
Springs	Axial load cycle and shear stress of springs through radial backlash on reversal of armature plate	Reduced spring force or fatigue failure	Number of switching operations of brake

Tab. 7 Causes for wear

7 Maintenance/repair

7.2 Inspections

7.2.1 Important notes

To ensure safe and trouble-free operation, spring-applied brakes must be checked and maintained at regular intervals. Servicing can be made easier if good accessibility of the brakes is provided in the plant. This must be considered when installing the drives in the plant.

Primarily, the necessary maintenance intervals for industrial brakes result from the load during operation. When calculating the maintenance interval, all causes for wear must be taken into account, 📖 33. For brakes with low loads such as holding brakes with emergency stop, we recommend a regular inspection at a fixed time interval. To reduce the cost, the inspection can be carried out along with other regular maintenance work in the plant if necessary.

If the brakes are not maintained, failures, production losses or damage to the system may occur. Therefore, a maintenance concept adapted to the particular operating conditions and brake loads must be defined for every application. For the spring-applied brakes, the maintenance intervals and maintenance operations listed in the below table must be provided. The maintenance operations must be carried out as described in the detailed descriptions.

7.2.2 Maintenance intervals

Time interval	for service brakes:	for holding brakes with emergency stop:
	▮ according to service life calculation ▮ otherwise every six months ▮ after 4000 operating hours at the latest	▮ at least every 2 years ▮ after 1 million cycles at the latest

7 Maintenance/repair

7.3 Maintenance operations

Note!

Brakes with defective armature plates, springs or flanges must completely be replaced.

In general, the following must be observed when carrying out any inspection or maintenance work:

- Remove impurities through oil and grease using brake cleaning agents, if necessary, replace brake after identifying the cause of the contamination. Dirt deposits in the air gap between stator and armature plate impair the function of the brake and must be removed.
- After the replacement of the rotor, the initial braking torque will not be reached until the friction surfaces are run in. After the replacement of the rotor, the run-in armature plates and flanges have a higher initial rate of wear. In this case, the air gap must be adjusted betimes if necessary.

Inspections with assembled brake	▮ Check release function and control	📖 36
	▮ Measure air gap (if necessary,replace rotor / brake)	📖 37/ 36
	▮ Thermal damage of armature plate or flange (dark-blue tarnishing)	
Inspections after removing the brake	▮ Check clearance of the rotor toothing (replace worn-out rotors)	📖 37
	▮ Wear-out of the torque support at sleeve bolts and armature plate	
	▮ Check springs for damage	
	▮ Check armature plate and flange/end shield – Evenness size 06...12 < 0.06 mm – Evenness size 14 + 16 < 0.1 mm – Max. run-in depth = rated air gap of the size	

7.3.1 Air gap

Danger!

The motor must not be running when checking the air gap.

1. Measure the air gap "$s_{Lü}$" between armature plate and rotor using a feeler gauge (values 📖 14).
2. Compare the measured air gap with the maximally permissible air gap "$s_{Lümax.}$" (values 📖 14).
3. If necessary, replace rotor (only for basic version BFK457-06...16) or replace complete brake (only for compact version BFK457-01...16).

7 Maintenance/repair

7.3.2 Release / voltage

Danger!
The running rotor must not be touched.

Danger!
Live connections must not be touched.

1. Observe the brake function during operation of the drive. The armature plate must be attracted and the rotor must move without residual torque.
2. Measure the DC voltage at the brake.
   - The DC voltage measured after the overexcitation time (see bridge/half-wave rectifier) must be half the voltage indicated on the nameplate. A 10 % deviation is permissible.

7.3.3 Brake replacement

Compact version

Danger!
The brake must be free of residual torque.

1. Disconnect the connection cable.
2. Unbolt fixing screws and remove brake from endshield. Observe connection cable.
3. Pull brake from hub.
4. Check hub toothing. In case of wear disassemble and replace hub.
5. Check brake function according to maintenance description, 🕮 34.
6. If necessary, install new brake.
7. Reconnect the connection cable.
8. Recommission the brake, 🕮 30.

7 Maintenance/repair

7.3.4 Rotor replacement

Basic version

Danger!

Disconnect voltage. The brake must be free of residual load torque.

1. Disconnect the connection cable.
2. Unbolt fixing screws and remove brake from endshield. Observe connection cable.
3. Pull rotor from hub.
4. Check hub toothing. In case of wear disassemble and replace hub.
5. Check friction surfaces.
   - In case of strong scoring at the flange, replace the flange.
   - In case of strong scoring at the end shield, rework the friction surface.
6. Measure the rotor thickness using a caliper gauger and compare with the values stated in chapter 3.2. If necessary, replace rotor.
7. Check brake function, 📖 34.
8. If necessary, install new brake.
9. Reconnect the connection cable.
10. Recommission the brake, 📖 30.

Note!

After replacing the rotor, the original braking torque will not be reached until the run-in operation of the friction surfaces has been completed. After replacing the rotor, run-in armature plates and flanges have an increased initial rate of wear.

7 Maintenance/repair

7.4 Spare-parts list

- Only parts with item numbers are available.
  - The item numbers are only valid for the standard design.
- Please include the following information with the order:
  - Order number of the brake
  - Position number of the spare part

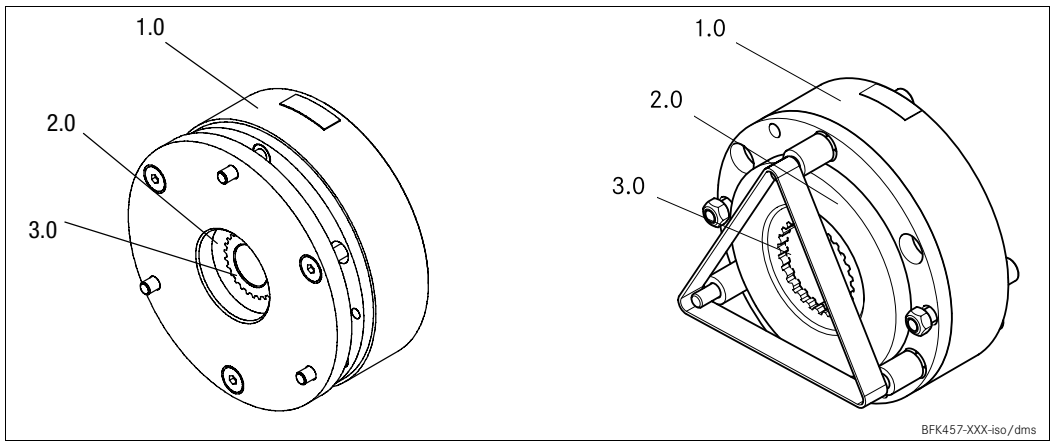


Fig. 10 Spring-applied brake BFK457-01...16, compact and basic version

Item	Designation	Variant				
1.0	Spring-applied brake	Size	Voltage	Brake torque	Basic	Compact
2.0	Rotor	Size	—	—	—	—
3.0	Hub	Size	—	—	—	—

8 Troubleshooting and fault elimination

If any malfunctions should occur during operation of the drive system, please check the possible causes using the following table. If the fault cannot be eliminated by one of the listed measures, please contact the aftersales service.

Fault	Cause	Remedy
Spring-applied brake cannot be released, air gap is not zero	Coil interruption	▮ Measure coil resistance using a multimeter: – If the resistance is too high, replace the spring-applied brake.
	Coil has interturn fault or short circuit to ground	▮ Measure coil resistance using a multimeter: – Compare the measured resistance with the rated resistance. Values 🕮 14, characteristics. If the resistance is too low, replace the spring-applied brake. ▮ Check coil for short circuit to ground using a multimeter: – In case of short circuit to ground replace the spring-applied brake. ▮ Check brake voltage (see ”defective rectifier, voltage too low”).
	Defective or incorrect wiring	▮ Check and correct wiring. ▮ Check cable continuity using a multimeter: – Replace defective cable.
	Defective or incorrect rectifier	▮ Measure rectifier DC voltage using a multimeter. If DC voltage is zero: ▮ Check AC rectifier voltage. If AC voltage is zero: – Switch on power supply, – check fusing, – check wiring. If AC voltage is ok: – Check rectifier – Replace defective rectifier If DC voltage is too low: – Check rectifier – Half-wave rectifier used instead of bridge rectifier - install bridge rectifier. – Diode defective - install an appropriate undamaged rectifier. ▮ Check coil for interturn fault or short circuit to ground. ▮ If the rectifier defect occurs again, replace the spring-applied brake even if you cannot measure an interturn fault or short circuit to ground. The fault may only occur when warm.
	Air gap too large	▮ Spring-applied brake INTORQ BFK457-01...16, replace rotor.
Rotor not thick enough	Spring-applied brake not replaced in time	Replace spring-applied brake, 🕮 21 and 🕮 22
Voltage too high	Brake voltage does not match with rectifier	Adapt the rectifier to the brake voltage or the brake voltage to the rectifier.
Voltage too low	Brake voltage does not match with rectifier	Adapt the rectifier to the brake voltage or the brake voltage to the rectifier.
	Defective rectifier diode	Replace defective rectifier by a suitable undamaged one.
AC voltage is not mains voltage	Fuse missing or defective	Select a connection with proper fusing.

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