



When installing a DC-motor, remember...

Avoid unnecessary problems by following some simple installation advice:

Several points need to be considered when installing a DC-motor to avoid failure or a shortened service life. Remember that incorrect installation or inappropriate operating conditions invalidates all warranty undertakings.

Follow a few simple rules to avoid unnecessary pitfalls.

1. Overload protection is fitted on several of our DC-motors. If fitted, **the control current to the start solenoid must be connected via the overload protection** to protect the motor.
The protection usually has 2 x 0.75 square metre yellow cables, that protrude through the short-end of the motor.
Normally the solenoid's earthing is connected so that it, via one of the cables, is threaded into the motor to the sensor body, through it, and via the other cable out again to earth. Usually to the motor's earth terminal.
2. The motor's max. permitted running time is described on the motor's data label. These details must be respected. You read the max. running time according to the following:
S1 = The motor is designed for continuous operation.
S2 = The motor is designed for short-term operation. Maximum operating time is stated in minutes.
S3 = Intermittent duty cycle. The operating time is calculated in % of work cycle (operating time + rest).
3. Correct technical data? Check on the motor's data label you have chosen correctly.
Voltage (V), Speed (rpm), Rotation direction (arrow) and power (kW).
4. Install in the right environment! Check that the motor has the right protection class for the environment it is working in.
Here we are speaking about the right protection class and IP rating. The first number specifies the possibility of penetrating objects or particles, the second number indicates protection against water. E.g. DC motor IM 0055 for the Z-lift and Scania bogie lift IP 54 = dust resistant and resistance to water spray from all directions. The higher the figure the greater the protection.
5. Install in the right system! Make sure that the motor is installed in a system or design where you can avoid overloading. For example, a motor that powers a hydraulic system must always be protected via a pressure switch in the hydraulic system that shuts off the motor if the hydraulic circuit for one reason or another is blocked (hydraulic pressure exceeds the normal work pressure).

