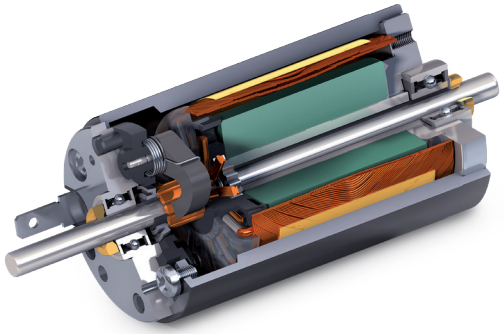
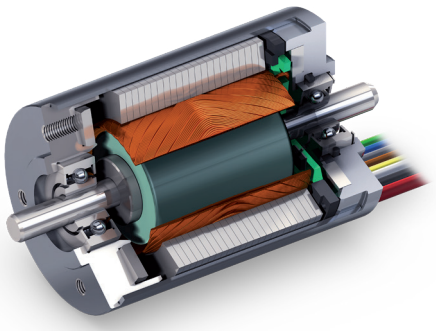
maxon standard specification

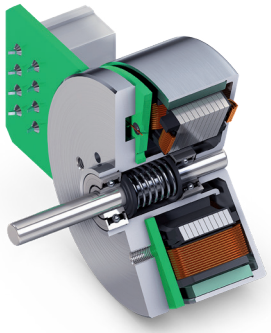
Our standard specifications gives you the means to assess the key aspects of maxon products. In our experience, the standard specifications cover normal cases. It is part of our Terms and Conditions of Delivery.

Standard specification no. 100
maxon DC motor

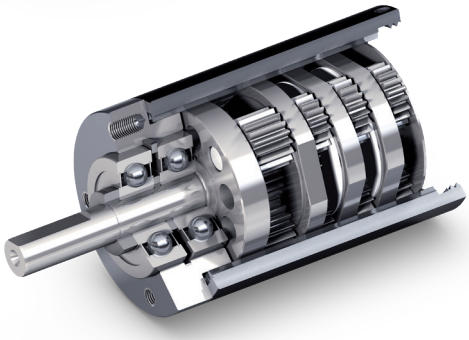


Standard specification no. 101
maxon EC motor

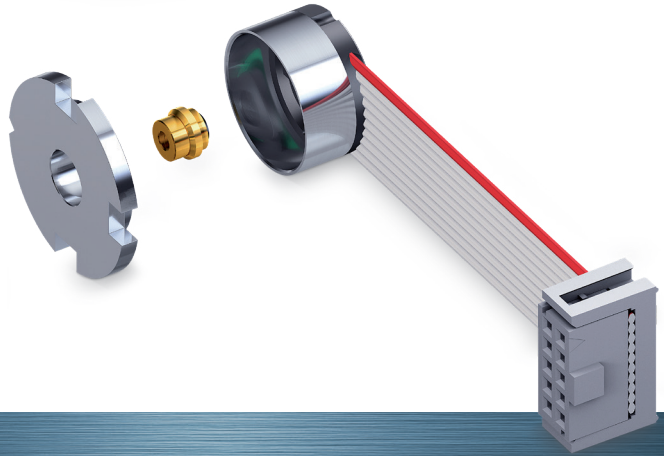




Standard specification no. 102
maxon gear
maxon screw drive



Standard specification no. 103
maxon sensor



Standard specification no. 100

maxon DC motor

1. **Basics**
The standard specification describes tests and inspections that are performed on the finished motor and during the manufacturing process. To safeguard our high quality standard, we inspect materials, individual parts, assemblies, and the finished motor for conformity with specified dimensions and properties. The results are recorded statistically and can be viewed by the customer on request. Sampling plans in acc. with ISO 2859 and DIN/ISO 3951 are used (attribute inspection, follow-up inspection and variable inspection), as well as self-monitoring procedures of the manufacturing departments. This standard specification applies in all cases where no other specification has been agreed upon between the customer and maxon.

2. **Data**

2.1 **Electrical data** apply at temperatures between 22 and 25 °C. Data check within one minute of runtime.
Measuring voltage ±0.5% for voltages ≥ 3 V and
±0.015 V for voltages ≤ 3 V
No-load speed ±10 %
No-load current ≤ maximum
Direction of rotation cw = clockwise
Motor orientation horizontal or vertical
Additional information: The measuring voltage may deviate from the nominal voltage listed in the catalog. The no-load current specified in the catalog is a typical value, not the maximum. If the red wire or the terminal marked + is connected to the positive terminal, then the shaft (seen from the face) turns clockwise. For counterclockwise (ccw) operation, the specified tolerances may be exceeded slightly.
Terminal resistance: Winding resistance is checked in samples during production. The terminal resistance is determined during the product qualification. Observe that the terminal resistance depends on the rotor position. Because contact resistance of graphite brushes varies with the current density, resistance measurement with an ohmmeter does not deliver meaningful results for small currents. In the case of precious metal brushes, the resistance measurements show a value that's too low when the brush bridges two commutator plates, shorting part of a coil.
The inductance is determined during the product qualification. The measuring frequency is 1 kHz. The terminal inductance of the motor is frequencydependent.
Commutation: The check for neutral setting and electrical errors, e.g. winding discontinuities or winding shorts, is performed using an oscilloscope. The commutation graphs of precious metal and graphite brushes are not directly comparable. Precious metal brushes have a clearer commutation graph that remains interference-free up to the limit speed, approximately. For graphite brushes, this can only be expected at speeds up to 1/3 of the limit speed. For graphite brush motors, the brush contact resistance changes over time. The same applies to the torque constant due to the overlap between commutator plates. As a result, the no-load current and the speed change slightly. A similar effect can be observed when the motor has been run without load over a long time.

2.2 Mechanical data as shown in the dimensional drawing: Assembly-dependent dimensions are sampled in acc. with the sampling schedule. This does not apply to form and position tolerances. The process uses standard measurement tools (electrical length measurement, micrometers, dial gauges, calipers, plug and thread gauges, etc.). The calibration of the measuring instruments follows the standards listed below:
- EN ISO 10012:2003 Measurement management systems – Requirements for measurement processes and measuring equipment
- EN ISO/IEC 17025 General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories
- VDI/VDE/DGQ 2618 Test equipment monitoring

2.3 **Imbalance:** Rotors are balanced according to our standard during the manufacturing process.

2.4 **Noise:** A subjective test is made for outliers within a batch. The motion inside a motor causes noise and vibration depending on speed. The noise and vibrations may vary in their frequency and intensity. The noise level of an individual sample does not permit any conclusions about the noise or vibration level of a future delivery.

2.5 **Service life:** Service life tests are conducted according to unified, internal criteria as part of the product qualification. The service life of a motor primarily depends on the operating modes and ambient conditions. The great diversity of applications does not permit us to make a general statement of service life.

2.6 **Environmental testing**
Corrosion protection: Our products are tested in accordance with DIN EN 60068-2-30 during product qualification.
Coating of the components: The finishing and coating processes are selected for best corrosion protection. Such layers are checked during product qualification, in accordance with the applicable standard.

3. Parameters that deviate from or supplement the data sheet can be determined and then become part of the systematically performed inspection, as customer specification. Inspection certificates are supplied, if agreed upon in advance.

Standard specification no. 101

maxon EC motor

1. **Basics**
The standard specification describes tests and inspections that are performed on the finished motor and during the manufacturing process. To safeguard our high quality standard, we inspect materials, individual parts, assemblies, and the finished motor for conformity with specified dimensions and properties. The results are recorded statistically and can be viewed by the customer on request. Sampling plans in acc. with ISO 2859 and DIN/ISO 3951 are used (attribute inspection, follow-up inspection and variable inspection), as well as self-monitoring procedures of the manufacturing departments. This standard specification applies in all cases where no other specification has been agreed upon between the customer and maxon.

2. **Data**

2.1 **Electrical data** apply at temperatures from 22 to 25 °C, using a 1-quadrant controller with block commutation. Data check within one minute of runtime. **Measuring voltage** ±0.5% for voltages > 3 V and
±0.015 V for voltages ≤ 3 V
No-load speed ±10 %
No-load current ≤ maximum
Direction of rotation cw = clockwise
Motor orientation horizontal or vertical
Additional information: The measuring voltage may deviate from the nominal voltage listed in the catalog. The no-load current specified in the catalog is a typical value, not the maximum. When connected as per the catalog (or marking), the shaft rotates clockwise (seen from the face side).
The **terminal resistance** is checked by sampling.
The **inductance** is determined during product qualification. The measuring frequency is 1 kHz. The terminal inductance is frequency-dependent. These measurements are sufficient to ensure compliance with electro-mechanical specifications.

2.2 **Mechanical data** as shown in the dimensional drawing: Assembly-dependent dimensions are sampled in acc. with the sampling schedule. This does not apply to form and position tolerances. The process uses standard measurement tools (electrical length measurement, micrometers, dial gauges, calipers, plug and thread gauges, etc.). The calibration of the measuring instruments follows the standards listed below:
- EN ISO 10012:2003 Measurement management systems – Requirements for measurement processes and measuring equiment
- EN ISO/IEC 17025 General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories
- VDI/VDE/DGQ 2618 Test equipment monitoring

2.3 **Imbalance:** Rotors for EC motors with air-gap windings are balanced in accordance with our standard during the manufacturing process. For EC motors with wound stator teeth, the rotors are mounted in gauges but, as a standard, are not balanced. For the finished motor, only a subjective assessment is possible, which is done by sampling.

2.4 **Following** DIN EN 60204-1 and EN 600034-1, the dielectric strength is always determined using a high-voltage tester. It is connected between motor connection (electrical) and motor housing or shaft. Parts with integrated electronics are excepted.

Test conditions for EC motors ≤ Ø13 mm
- Test voltage 250 VDC for 2 s (motor at standstill)
- Ramp time (up and down): 1 s
- Good / bad output
- Leakage current < 0.25 mA

Test conditions for EC motors > Ø13 mm
- Test voltage 500 VDC for 2 s (motor at standstill)
- Ramp time (up and down): 1 s
- Good / bad output
- Leakage current: < 0.5 mA

2.5 **Noise:** A subjective test is made for outliers within a batch. The motion inside a motor causes noise and vibration depending on speed. The noise and vibrations may vary in their frequency and intensity. The noise level of an individual sample does not permit any conclusions about the noise or vibration level of a future delivery.

2.6 **Service life:** Service life tests are conducted according to unified, internal criteria as part of the product qualification. The service life of an EC motor mainly depends on the bearing life. This is determined by the operating mode, the bearing load, and ambient conditions. The great diversity of applications does not permit us to make a general statement of service life.

2.7 **Environmental testing**
Corrosion protection: Our products are tested in accordance with DIN EN 60068-2-30 during product qualification.
Coating of the components: The finishing and coating processes are selected for best corrosion protection. Such layers are checked during product qualification, in accordance with the applicable standard.

3. Parameters that deviate from or supplement the data sheet can be determined and then become part of the systematically performed inspection, as customer specification. Inspection certificates are upplied, if agreed upon in advance.

Standard specification no. 102
maxon gear / maxon screw drive

1. **Basics**
The standard specification describes tests and inspections that are performed on the finished gearhead and during the manufacturing process. To safeguard our high quality standard, we inspect materials, individual parts, assemblies, and the finished gearhead for conformity with specified dimen-sions and properties. The results are recorded statistically and can be viewed by the customer on request. Sampling plans in acc. with ISO 2859 and DIN/ISO 3951 are used (attribute inspection, follow-up inspection and variable inspection), as well as self-monitoring procedures of the manufacturing departments. This specification applies in all cases where no other specification has been agreed upon between the customer and maxon.

2. **Data**

2.1 **Mechanical data** as shown in the dimensional drawing: Assembly-dependent dimensions are sampled in acc. with the sampling schedule. This does not apply to form and position tolerances. The process uses standard measurement tools (electrical length measurement, micrometers, dial gauges, calipers, plug and thread gauges, etc.). The calibration of the measuring instruments follows the standards listed below:

- EN ISO 10012:2003 Measurement management systems – Requirements for measurement processes and measuring equipment
- EN ISO/IEC 17025 General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories
- VDI/VDE/DGQ 2618 Test equipment monitoring

2.2 **Noise**
A subjective test is made for outliers within a batch. The motion inside a gearhead causes noise and vibration depending on speed. The noise and vibrations may vary in their frequency and intensity. The noise levels of an individual sample do not permit any conclusions about the noise or vibration level of a future delivery.

2.3 **Service life**
Service life tests are conducted according to unified, internal criteria as part of the product qualification. The service life of a gearhead primarily depends on the operating modes and ambient conditions. The great diversity of applications does not permit us to make a general statement of service life. The minimum expected service life for the relevant maxon gearheads is in reference to standard conditions.

- 25°C
- Normal room conditions
- Horizontal orientation of unit
- No axial or radial load on the output shaft

2.4 **Environmental testing**
Corrosion protection: Our products are tested in accordance with DIN EN 60068-2-30 during product qualification.
Coating of the components: The finishing and coating processes are selected for best corrosion protection. Such layers are checked during product qualification, in accordance with the applicable standard.

3. Parameters that deviate from or supplement the data sheet can be determined and then become part of the systematically performed inspection, as customer specification. Inspection certificates are supplied, if agreed upon in advance.

January 2018 edition / subject to change

Standard specification no. 103
maxon sensor

1. **Basics**
The standard specification describes tests and inspections that are performed on the finished combination of sensor and motor (in some cases also with gearhead), as well as during the manufacturing process. To safeguard our high quality standard, we inspect materials, individual parts, assemblies and the finished combination for conformity with the specified dimensions and properties. For sensor testing, it is necessary to keep in mind that the measuring signal inevitably contains the speed fluctuations of the motor and in some cases those of the gearhead.
The results are recorded statistically. Sampling plans in acc. with ISO 2859 and DIN / ISO 3951 are used (attribute inspection, follow-up inspection and variable inspection), as well as self-monitoring procedures of the manufacturing departments. This standard specification applies in all cases where no other specification has been agreed upon between the customer and maxon.

2. **Data**

2.1 **Electrical data** apply at temperatures between 22 and 25 °C. Data check within one minute of runtime or a minimum of three measuring revolutions

The conditions during the sensor measurement are:

Operating voltage	Set value ±50 mV
Direction of rotation	cw = clockwise
Motor orientation	Horizontal
Operation	No load
Measuring speed	Set value ±40%

Every **incremental** encoder is tested while installed:

Current draw	Minimum/maximum value
Signal level	For encoders without a line driver (“single-ended output”): “Low” level: maximum value; “High” level: minimum value For encoders with a line driver (“differential output”): Controlling an RS422-compatible line receiver.
Signal integrity	Signals present Counts per turn (3-channel encoder) Single unique index pulse (if applicable)
Angle information	For the angle information, one or several of the following characteristics are tested, depending on the technology: Phasing A to B, duty cycles of the incremental signals, cycle length, INL, DNL, minimum/maximum state length, jitter

Additional information: maxon testing devices have built-in glitch filters. Glitches on individual encoder signals are not recognized and are permissible.

Every absolute encoder is tested while installed:

Current draw	Minimum/maximum value
Signal integrity	CLK signals, data present Protocol in acc. with the specification (SSI, BiSS, coding) Counting direction of angle values: as listed in catalog

2.2 **Mechanical data** as shown in the dimensional drawing: Assembly-dependent dimensions are sampled in acc. with the sampling schedule. This does not apply to form and position tolerances. The process uses standard measurement tools (electrical length measurement, micrometers, dial gauges, calipers, plug and thread gauges, etc.). The calibration of the measuring instruments follows the standards listed below:

- EN ISO 10012:2003 Measurement management systems – Requirements for measurement processes and measuring equipment
- EN ISO/IEC 17025 General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories
- VDI/VDE/DGQ 2618 Test equipment monitoring

2.3 **Imbalance**
The solid measure of the sensor (target, pole wheel) is mounted on the shaft and can cause additional imbalance.

2.4 **Service life**
The service life of sensors is usually not limited by wear but by the ambient conditions. These are highly diverse, so that no general statement regarding the service life can be made.

2.5 **Environmental testing**
Humidity: Sensors consist of electronic and, in some cases, optical components. Condensation has to be prevented or removed prior to startup, even when this is not explicitly stated. In the case of optical encoders, condensation and humidity can cause stains and thus lead to signal errors.

3. Parameters that deviate from or supplement the data sheet can be determined and then become part of the systematically performed inspection, as customer specification. Inspection certificates are supplied, if agreed upon in advance.

November 2017 edition / subject to change