# Directdrive actuator quick ressponse type ABSODEX AX1000T, AX2000T, and AX4000T Series 

DIRECT DRIVE ACTUATOR QUICK RESPONSE TYPE, AX1O0OT,AX2OOOT, AXAOOOT SERIES


CKD Corporation

# Setup easier than ever before! "Instantaneous positioning! Quick response direct drive actuator ABSODEX" 



## Quick setup!

## Quick positioning!

High precision, multi-functions

High precision absolute DD actuator that can be indexed anywhere in its $360^{\circ}$ range. Combination of intermittent and continuous rotation is possible.

## Environmental design

Energy efficient, space saving, oil free, reusable the features you need to build ecological production facilities.

Highly compatible (AX1000T, AX2000T, and AX4000T)

Drivers, actuators, and cables are compatible. Service and maintenance are easy.

## 1. Shorter tact time for equipment

Improved response reduces time loss
Instantaneous positioning reduces stabilization time to 1/4 (based on CKD measurement result)
Start time reduced by linking with peripheral components
By adding A/B phase output signal, peripheral components are easier to synchronize.

## 2. Improved usability

- Optimal tuning in no time.

Semi-automatic tuning function added.

- Increased I/O signals

Ready output, servo ON, etc. added.

Easier setup
Adjustment software (AX tools) preinstalled.
Control is on even when the motor is off
Power supply separated between motor and control

## 3. Safety Standards

Safety standard certifications (Safe Torque Off function)

## 4. Overseas Standards

- UL/cUL, CE compliant
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c UL US LISted
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TÜVRheinlañ


## 5. Downsized GH/WGH type drivers

Volume reduced to $65 \% .50 \mathrm{~mm}$ shorter depth


## What's new in the TS/TH driver?

## - Quick response

The faster CPU in the driver improves response and drastically reduces stabilization time. It helps you to reduce tact time.

- Compact and light weight The volume of the large models (maximum output torque of $150 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ or higher) has been reduced to $65 \%$ of CKD's equivalent conventional models.
The adoption of the resin body has reduced the weight.


Mounting holes eliminate the
brackets, which saves setup
time.

- New encoder output

The new A-B phase output function that specifies the current position makes it possible to easily and accurately control the position using pulse control.

## - UL/cUL Certified

- The actuator is certified by the following standards.
UL1004-1
CSA 22.2 No. 100
(File no. : E328765)
- The driver is certified by the following standards.
UL508C
CSA 22.2 No. 14
(File no. : E325064)
 7 segment LED 2-digit display Improved visibility and indication of alarm details make maintenance easier. The set value for gain adjustment will be shown on the LED as well.

Terminal for safety
 Create a power cut off circuit easily with the STO function (safe torque off).
Connector provided
Easy crimping free wine Risks of electric shock lowered since the terminal is not exposed.

## - Supoorted fieldbus



CC-Link Ver1.10
DeviceNet
Dericenet PROFT ${ }^{8}$ - (B)

## PROFIBUS DP

## - Monitor with serial communication

Program no, position and alarm could be monitored from the PLC.

## Ax9000TSITH-U2(U3,U4)



## Position

Program no.
Rotation speed
Alarm, etc.


Installation of contactor for cutting off motor power is no longer required.

## Useful features

## Additional functions on the quick response type

 IIO function- Ready output
- Servo State Output
- Encoder output
- Servo ON Input
- Position deviation counter clear input
-Parameters
- Positioning completion signal output time setting Can be set in the range of 0 to 100 ms .
- Mode selection of in-position output

Select either ON at all times within the position deviation range or ON only when stopped.
©Additional program selection method

- Select programs with 6-bit input (0 to 63)
- Start operation with selection input + start input Program number selection input can be omitted, which reduces the time from program selection to operation. This reduces tact time.

■Free-run prevention during alarms
When an alarm indicating that the servo is in an uncontrollable state occurs during operation, this function decelerates and stops the servo to prevent accidents.

- Return to origin not required

The Absodex has a built-in absolute resolver that detects the current position when power is turned on, eliminating bothersome origin searches. You can alsorestart from the current position after an emergency stop.

- Smooth cam curve drive

Five types of cam curves are provided as a standard. Shock during movement and stopping is minimized.

- Model selection software (free) Select the best model with ease.

- Starting adjustment support tool "AX Tools" provided for free
This tools enables you to make adjustments in less time.
Teaching note
- Create programs and set parameters
- Origin offset
- Test operation
- Semi-automatic tuning (TS type only)

After auto tuning, you can increase the machine performance by adjusting a single parameter.

## Speed wave

Evaluate tuning by measuring the actual speed change and convergence waveforms.

## IFFT

Set a notch filter and low-pass filter to suppress mechanical resonance.

## I/O check

Evaluate the status of I/O communication with the host device.


## - Eco-friendly features

Energy saving
Power is consumed only during indexing. Almost no power is consumed while the output shaft is stopped.

No need to replace or dispose lubricant Bothersome lubricant replacement and waste oil disposal are no longer required. This also eliminates pollution that may be caused by oil leakage.

Compact, space saving
No need for origin detection sensors, reducers, etc.

Easy to change specifications, reusable
Change specifications using an interactive terminal, PC, etc. Makes reuse possible, which is difficult with mechanical indexed actuators.

## System Configuration

Basic setting items

1. Input the program from a personal computer or interactive terminal.
2. Required parameters are input in the same way.
3. Gain is adequately set.

## Basic drive methods

1. A program to be executed is selected at the PLC.
2. Start signal is input at the PLC.
3. After operation, the driver outputs a positioning completion signal.

Interactive terminal AX0180 (sold separately)


Provided by the customer


To comply with CE marking requirements, the following parts as well as overcurrent protection, short-circuit protection, and other components are required. In addition, the driver must be installed inside the switchboard. For details on how to select these devices and how to install and wire these devices, refer to the instruction manual or the technical information (ABSODEX AX Series TS Type/TH Type Technical Information).

| Parts name | Application | Model no. | Manufacturer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Noise filter | 3-AC, 1-AC 200 VAC to | 3 UUP-EF10-ER-6 | Okaya Electric |
|  | 1-AC, 100 VAC to 115 VAC | NF2015A-OD | Soshin Electric |
|  | Common | RC5060 | Soshin Electric |
| Surge protector | Common | R•A•V-781BXZ-4 | Okaya Electric |
| FG clamp* | Common | FGC-5, FGC-8 | Kitagawa Industries |

* FG clamp is used to ground the shield of motor and resolver cables.


## Configuration (set model no. selection)

|  | Name | Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Actuator body | 1 |
|  | Driver (with controller) | 1 |
|  | Motor cable and resolver cable | 1 each |

Accessories: I/O connector, power supply connector, motor
cable connector

## Programming tool

- Interactive terminal "AX0180" is available.
- Starting adjustment support tool "AX Tools" is available. (Windows version, free)
Absodex programs are created, parameters set, and operation commands, etc., issued from the personal computer. Created programs can be saved.
Communication cable RS-232C (D-sub 9-pin (2 m) model: AX-RS232C-9P) is required.
Note) The communication cable is designed specifically for Absodex. You cannot use a cable available on the market. If you do, the driver or PC may be damaged.

Note) Connect the interactive terminal only when making adjustments. Remove the cable from CN1 during normal operation.
Note) Do not allow the PC to enter the standby mode when a USB-serial adapter cable is connected. If it does, communication errors may result when the PC returns from the standby mode.
Note) Download the latest version of the Starting adjustment support tool "AX Tools" from our website.

## Example of a safety circuit timing chart

The Safe Torque Off function, a safety feature provided on this product, allows you to turn off the motor by the opening/closing of a contact of an external safety component. An example of a timing chart using the safety terminal (TB1) is shown below.


- In normal cases, use the safety feature with the servo OFF.
- Be sure to conduct a risk assessment of the device when using the safety feature.


## Example



## ABSODEX compatible types Series Variation

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (axsomr |  |  |  |  | (®) | $\underbrace{0}_{\text {axess }}$ | (8) | (@) |
| Aspors | © |  | $9$ | $9$ |  |  |  |  |
| ata |  | $\theta$ |  |  |  | $\underbrace{\infty}_{\text {axpost }}$ |  | $\underbrace{\infty}_{\text {axasor }}$ |
| Toter | $7$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tome |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## Safety precautions

Always read this section before starting use.


#### Abstract

When designing and manufacturing devices using Absodex, the manufacturer has an obligation to manufacture a safe device, and to check that the safety of the device's mechanical mechanism and the system operated by the electrical control that controls the device is secured. It is important to select, use, handle, and maintain the product appropriately to ensure that the CKD product is used safely. Observe warnings and precautions to ensure device safety. Check that device safety is ensured, and manufacture a safe device.


## WARNING

1 This product is designed and manufactured as a general industrial machine part.
It must be handled by an operator having sufficient knowledge and experience in handling.

## 2 Use within the product's specification range.

This product must be used within its stated specifications. Do not attempt to modify oradditionally machine the product. This product is intended for use as a general-purpose industrial device or part. It is not intended for use outdoors or for use under the following conditions or environment.
(Note that this product can be used when CKD is consulted prior to use and the customer consents to CKD product specifications. The customer must provide safety measures to avoid risks in the event of problems.)
(1) Use for special applications including nuclear energy, railway, aircraft, marine vessel, vehicle, medical equipment, equipment, or applications coming into contact with beverage or food, amusement equipment, emergency shutoff circuits, press machine, brake circuits, or for safeguard.
(2) Use for applications where life or assets could be adversely affected, and special safety measures are required.

3 Observe corporate standards and regulations, etc., related to the safety of device design.
4 Do not remove devices until safety is confirmed.
(1) Inspect and service the machine and devices after securing the safety of the system, such as by turning off the peripheral devices and other devices connected to this product.
(2) Exercise caution when inspecting, maintaining, and handling the product, as high temperature and charged parts can be present even when operation is stopped.
(3) Before starting device inspection or maintenance, turn off device power and other power to related devices, release compressed air, and check leakage current.
5 Observe warnings and cautions in the instruction manual of each product.
(1) Do not rotate the actuator outputs shaft by 30 rpm or more while power is off.

The driver could fail or electrical shock result from actuator power generation.
(2) If the servomotor is turned off (including emergency stop or alarm) or brakes are turned off while a rotational force, such as gravity, is applied, the output shaft may rotate by rotational force.
Conduct these operations flat where rotational force is not applied, or confirm safety before starting.
(3) Unexpected movement may occur during gain adjustment or test operation, so keep hands, etc., away from the outputs shaft. When conducting operations with the actuator not visible, confirm before starting that it is safe even if the outputs shaft turns.
(4) The brake built-in actuator series do not completely clamp the output axis in all cases.

If safety must be ensured, such as in maintenance with an application that rotates the output shaft in unbalanced mode, or when stopping the machine for a long time, it may not be sufficient to stop the shaft with brakes alone. Make sure equipment is maintained balanced or provide a mechanical locking means.
(5) It may take several seconds to stop in an emergency, depending on rotation speed and load.

## 6 To prevent electric shock, observe warnings and cautions.

(1) High voltage is supplied to the terminal block at the driver's front panel and the motor cable connection terminal. For a terminal block, be sure to install the supplied terminal cover before operation. Do not touch the terminal block while power is on.
Even after the power is turned off, a high voltage is applied until the charge accumulated in the internal capacitor is discharged. Wait at least five minutes after turning the power off before touching these sections.
(2) In work with side cover off, such as for maintenance and inspection or changing driver switches, turn power off and wait at least five minutes before starting work because a risk of electrical shock from high voltage exists.
(3) Do not connect or disconnect connectors while power is on. Misoperation, faults, or electrical shock may occur.

7 Before restarting a machine or system, check that measures are taken so that parts do not come off.

## 8 Install an over-current protective device.

In accordance with "JIS B 9960-1:2008 Safety of machinery - Electrical equipment of machines - Part 1: General requirements," install over-current protective devices (circuit breakers, etc.) for the main power and control power (L1, L2, L3, L1C and L2C of the terminal block) and I/O power (connector number CN3-DC24V).
(Translation of an Excerpt from JIS B 9960-1 7.2.1 General Requirements)
Overcurrent protection shall be provided where the current in a machine circuit can exceed either the rating of any component or the current carrying capacity of the conductors, whichever is the lesser value. The ratings or settings to be used are detailed in 7.2.10.
9 Observe the cautions on the following pages to prevent accidents.
The safety cautions are ranked as "DANGER", "WARNING" and "CAUTION" in this section.
A DANGER: When a dangerous situation may occur if handling is mistaken leading to fatal or serious injuries, or when there is a high degree of emergency to a warning.

A
WARNING: When a dangerous situation may occur if handling is mistaken leading to fatal or serious injuries.
CAUTION: When a dangerous situation may occur if handling is mistaken leading to minor injuries or physical damage.

Note that some items described as "CAUTION" may lead to serious results depending on the situation. In any case, important information that must be observed is explained.

## WARRANTY

## Terms of warranty

Conditions related to the warranty term and scope are as follows:

## 1. Warranty period

"Warranty Period" of this product is one (1) year from the first delivery to the customer. (One year after delivery, where one day's operation shall be within eight hours. If durability is reached within one year, the warranty term shall be terminated at that point.)
Durability (ABSODEX)
10,000,000 times for Absodex brakes with air brakes, piston packing and valve. Conditions: room temperature, room humidity, rated voltage, rated pneumatic pressure
2. Scope of warranty

If any faults found to be the responsibility of the CKD occur during the above warranty term, the part shall be repaired immediately by CKD free of charge.
Note that the following faults are excluded from the warranty:
(1) Operation under the conditions or in the environment derailing from those specified in the product specifications.
(2) Failure caused by lack of attention or erroneous control.
(3) Failure caused by other than the delivered product.
(4) Failure caused by operation derailing from the purposes for which the product is designed.
(5) Failure caused by modification in the structure, performance, specification or other features made by other than us after delivery, or failure caused by repairs done by other than our designated contractor.
(6) Loss in our product assembled to your machine or equipment, which would be avoided if your machine or equipment were provided with general functions, structures or other features common in the industry.
(7) Failure caused by reason that is unforeseeable with technology put into practical use at the time of delivery.
(8) Failure caused by fire, earthquake, flood, lightning, or other acts of God, earth shock, pollution, salt hazard, gas intoxication, excessive voltage, or other external causes.
The warranty mentioned here covers the discrete delivered product. Only the scope of warranty shall not cover losses induced by the failure of the delivered product.
3. Warranty for exported products
(1) Products returned to the CKD factory or to a company or factory designated by CKD shall be repaired. Work and cost necessary for transportation shall not be compensated for.
(2) The repaired product shall be returned to a designated place in Japan with domestic packaging specifications.

This warranty specifies basic conditions. If warranty details in individual specification drawings or specifications differ from these warranty conditions, specification drawings or specifications shall take priority.

## 4. Compatibility confirmation

In no event shall CKD be liable for merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, notwithstanding any disclosure to CKD of the use to which the product is to be put.

1 Actuators and the drivers are not water-proof type. Provide waterproofing when using this where water or oil enter.
2 Current leakage and faults could occur if swarf or dust get onto the actuator or driver. Check that these do not come in contact with devices.
3 Frequent repetition of power-on and -off can cause damage to the elements inside the driver.
4 If power is turned off and servomotor turnoff is executed while the servomotor is on (holding), the output shaft may move from the held position even without external force.
5 Optional electromagnetic brakes enhance holding rigidity when the output shaft is stopped.
Do not use these brakes to brake or stop a rotating output shaft.
6 Actuators and drivers do not guarantee rustproofing. Give careful consideration to storage, installation, and environment.
7 Equipment in which Absodexes are installed should have sufficient rigidity to realize full Absodex performance. If the load equipment or frame's mechanical unique vibration is relatively low (200 to 300 Hz or less), resonance could occur in the Absodex and load equipment or frame. Secure the rotary table and main unit installation bolts, and ensure sufficient rigidity without loosening, etc. [Fig. 1]
[Fig. 1] Actuator Installation


Gain must be adjusted based on load table size, etc. Even when the Absodex is not directly installed, it should be installed on a highly rigid frame. [Fig. 2]

8 When extending the output shaft, refer to the references given in Table 1 for the extended shaft's diameter and length. In addition, add dummy inertia by using Fig. 3 as a reference.
[Table 1] Extended out shaft's diameter guideline

| Max. <br> torque <br> $[\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}]$ | 50 | 100 | 200 | 300 | 500 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Shaft extension (mm) |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | $\Phi 35$ | $\Phi 40$ | $\Phi 46$ | $\Phi 50$ | $\Phi 60$ |
| 9,12 | $\Phi 40$ | $\Phi 46$ | $\Phi 55$ | $\Phi 60$ | $\Phi 70$ |
| 18,22 | $\Phi 45$ | $\Phi 55$ | $\Phi 65$ | $\Phi 70$ | $\Phi 80$ |
| 45 | $\Phi 55$ | $\Phi 65$ | $\Phi 75$ | $\Phi 85$ | $\Phi 95$ |
| 75 | $\Phi 62$ | $\Phi 75$ | $\Phi 90$ | $\Phi 95$ | $\Phi 110$ |
| 150 | $\Phi 75$ | $\Phi 90$ | $\Phi 110$ | $\Phi 115$ | $\Phi 130$ |
| 210 | $\Phi 80$ | $\Phi 95$ | $\Phi 115$ | $\Phi 125$ | $\Phi 140$ |
| 300 | $\Phi 90$ | $\Phi 105$ | $\Phi 125$ | $\Phi 140$ | $\Phi 155$ |
| 500 | $\Phi 100$ | $\Phi 120$ | $\Phi 145$ | $\Phi 160$ | $\Phi 180$ |
| 1000 | $\Phi 120$ | $\Phi 140$ | $\Phi 170$ | $\Phi 185$ | $\Phi 210$ |

Note) The figures in the above table are extended output shaft's diameter references for steel materials (solid shafts).
Contact CKD for references for other materials and hollow shafts.
[Fig. 2] Actuator attachment


## Design \& Selection

If sufficient rigidity cannot be attained, machine resonance is suppressed to some degree by installing dummy inertia as close to the actuator as possible.
Examples of adding dummy inertia are shown below.
As a reference, dummy inertia is [load inertia] $\times(0.2$ to 1). [Fig. 3]
[Fig. 3] Dummy inertia attachment example 1


When coupling with a belt, gears, or spline, or when joining with a key, dummy inertia should be [load inertia] $\times(0.5$ to 2$)$.
If speed changes with belts or gears, use load inertia as the actuator output shaft conversion value, and install dummy inertia on the actuator. [Fig. 4] [Fig. 5]
(Note) Install dummy inertia as large as possible within the actuator's capacity. (Use steel that has a large specific gravity.)
[Fig. 4] Dummy inertia attachment example 2
[Fig. 5] Dummy inertia attachment example 3


10The Absodex has a built-in absolute resolver (magnetic position detector).
Do not place strong magnetic fields such as rare earth magnets near the actuator.
Do not pass high-current wiring through the hollow hole.
If you do, the full performance may not be achieved, and malfunction or fault may result.

11We recommend that you install a surge protector if there is a possibility that the device may fail due to indirect lightning surges.

For other precautions, be sure to read the precautions given in the following materials.

1. From the Internet

AX_T Data Download
Quick response type direct drive actuator ABSODEX
AX1000T/AX2000T/AX4000T
http://www.ckd.co.jp/kiki/caddata/ax_t.htm

- Instruction manual, supplementary description

2. Ask us for the following material. ABSODEX AX Series TS Type/TH Type Technical Information

12 Connecting magnetic brakes


1) Do not use magnetic brakes to brake or stop a rotating output shaft.
2) The driver will be damaged if the driver's BK+ and BK- and magnetic brakes are directly connected.
3) When connecting the following inductive load, such as a relay, to the external contact, set the coil rated voltage to 24 VDC and the rated current to 100 mA or less, and provide measures against surge current.
<Recommended circuit for magnetic brakes>


Control methods

1. Control using a NC program (M68 or M69)

Execute an "M68" code to disconnect across BK+ and BK(to apply the brake), or execute an "M69" code to connect across BK+ and BK- (to release the brake).
2. Control using brake release input (I/O connector pin 18)

Supply a brake release input in a state with the applied brake to connect across BK+ and BK- (to release the brake).

- If magnetic brakes are used frequently (ON/OFF), use a solid-
state relay (SSR) for the external contact.
Recommended model G3NA-D210B DC5-24 (OMRON)
Refer to the SSR instruction manual before using
<Serial relay contact connection>

- Check that relay contact capacity is 10 times or more than the rated current. If less, use a multipole relay and use two or more relay contacts serially. Reed life is extended.

13When passing a shaft through the hollow hole in the type with magnetic brakes, use a non-magnetic material (SUS303, etc.).
If magnetic material (S45C, etc.) is used, the shaft will be magnetized. This could cause iron powder to stick on the device or the peripheral devices to be affected by the magnetic properties.

14Note that the magnetic force of the electromagnetic brake may cause stuck iron powder or effects on measuring instruments, sensors or other devices.
15For other precautions, refer to the technical information (ABSODEX AX Series TS Type/TH Type Technical Information).

Always read this section before starting use.

## Installation \& Adjustment

1 Connect the enclosed cable between the actuator and driver. Check that excessive force is not applied and that the cable is not damaged. Do not modify the enclosed cable (change the length or material) because this could cause malfunction or faults.
2 Connect the correct power supply. Connecting a nondesignated power supply could cause faults. Wait at least 10 seconds after turning power off (check that the motor output shaft is stopped) before turning it on again.
3 Securely fix the Absodex to the machine, and securely install loads such as the table before adjusting gain. Confirm that no interference occurs and that the state is safe even when flexible sections are rotated.
4 Do not tap the output shaft with a hammer, nor assemble it forcibly. Failure to observe this would prevent the expected accuracy or functions, and could cause faults.
5 Do not place strong magnetic fields such as rare earth magnets near the actuator. It may not be able to maintain expected accuracy.
6 The actuator may become hot depending on operating conditions. Provide a cover, etc., so that it will not be touched by accident.
7 The driver surface may become hot depending on operating conditions. Put it inside the switchboard, etc. so that it cannot be touched.
8 Do not drill holes into the actuator. Contact CKD when machining is required.
9 Do not get on the actuator or flexible parts such the rotary table on the actuator during maintenance, etc.

## 10 Compatible models

- If the actuator and driver are combined mistakenly after program input (parameter setting), alarm 3 will be generated. Check the actuator and driver combination. (Note) Alarm 3 occurs to prevent malfunction if the actuator and driver combination differ from when the program was input. Alarm 3 is reset when the program and parameters are input again.
- If operation is started with an incorrect actuator and driver combination after the program is input (after parameter setting), malfunctions could occur or equipment be damaged.
- When changing the cable length, order the cable separately.
- If other than the compatible driver is connected, the actuator may be burned.
11When using a circuit breaker, select one that has higher harmonic measures for inverter use.
12 The position of the output shaft in the actuator dimension drawing does not indicate the actuator's origin. When using it at the output shaft shown in dimension drawings, the origin must be adjusted to the origin offset.
13The cables for the AX4009T and AX2000T Series are not movable cables. Be sure to fix the cables in place at the connectors so that they do not move. Do not lift up the body by the cable or apply excessive force to the cable as the cable may break.
14For other precautions, conditions for compliance with overseas standards, etc., refer to the technical information (ABSODEX AX Series TS Type/TH Type Technical Information).

1 Do not disassemble the actuator, because this may compromise expected functions and accuracy. This is especially so with the resolver leading to fatal damage.
2 When testing withstand voltage of the machine or equipment containing the Absodex, disconnect the main power cable to the Absodex driver and check that the voltage is not applied to the driver. Doing so could cause a failure.
3 If alarm "4" (actuator overload: electronic thermal) is generated, wait for the actuator temperature to drop before restarting.
Alarm "4" could occur in the cases below. Remove the cause before resuming use.

- Resonance or vibration: Ensure sufficient installation rigidity.
- Tact or speed: Increase movement time or stopping time.
- Structure that locks the output shaft: Add M68, M69 commands.


## During Use \& Maintenance

Direct drive actuator ABSODEX AX1000T series

High precision specifications (index precision, run out of output shaft, etc.)
-Maximum torque: $22,45,75,150,210 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$
RoHS

## Actuator specifications

| Descriptions | AX1022T | AX1045T | AX1075T | AX1150T | AX1210T |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maximum output torque $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | 22 | 45 | 75 | 150 | 210 |
| Continuous output torque $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | 7 | 15 | 25 | 50 | 70 |
| Maximum rotation speed rpm | 240 (Note 1) |  | 140 (Note 1) | 120 (Note 1) |  |
| Allowable axial load N | 600 |  | 2200 |  |  |
| Allowable moment load $\mathrm{N} \bullet \mathrm{m}$ | 19 | 38 | 70 | 140 | 170 |
| Output shaft moment of inertia $\mathrm{kg} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{2}$ | 0.00505 | 0.00790 | 0.03660 | 0.05820 | 0.09280 |
| Allowable load inertia Moment $\mathrm{kg} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{2}$ | 0.6 | 0.9 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 10.0 |
| Index precision (Note 2) sec. | $\pm 15$ |  |  |  |  |
| Repeatability (Note 2) sec. | $\pm 5$ |  |  |  |  |
| Output shaft friction torque $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | 2.0 |  | 8.0 |  |  |
| Resolver resolution P/rev | 540672 |  |  |  |  |
| Motor insulation class | F |  |  |  |  |
| Motor withstand voltage | 1500 VAC for 1 minute |  |  |  |  |
| Motor insulation resistance | $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ and over at 500 VDC |  |  |  |  |
| Ambient temperature range | 0 to $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(0\right.$ to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ : Note 3) |  |  |  |  |
| Ambient humidity range | 20 to $85 \%$ RH (with no dew condensation) |  |  |  |  |
| Storage temperature range | -20 to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Storage humidity range | 20 to $90 \%$ RH (with no dew condensation) |  |  |  |  |
| Atmosphere | Free of corrosive and explosive gases and dust |  |  |  |  |
| Weight kg | 8.9 | 12.0 | 23.0 | 32.0 | 44.0 |
| Run out of output shaft (Note 2) mm | 0.01 |  |  |  |  |
| Surface run out of output shaft (Note 2) mm | 0.01 |  |  |  |  |
| Protection | IP20 |  |  |  |  |

Note 1: Use 80 rpm or less during continuous rotary operation.
Note 2: For details on index precision, repeatability, run out of output shaft, and surface run out of output shaft, refer to "Terminology" on page 42.
Note 3: The temperature upper limit is $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ when the product is being used as a UL certified product.

## How to order

## - Set model no. (actuator, driver, and cable)

| Symbol | Descriptions |
| :---: | :--- |
| A Size (maximum torque) |  |
| $\mathbf{0 2 2}$ | $22 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| $\mathbf{0 4 5}$ | $45 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| $\mathbf{0 7 5}$ | $75 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 150 | $150 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 210 | $210 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |

Note on model no. selection Note 3
Note 1: Refer to the table below and select the appropriate driver.
Driver power supply voltage table

|  | TS Type Driver |  | TH Type Driver |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3-phase, 1-phase 200 VAC to 230 VAC | 1-phase 100 VAC to 115 VAC | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { 3-phase, 1-phase } \\ 200 \text { VAC to } \\ 230 \text { VAC } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| AX1022T | Blank Note 2 | J1 |  |
| AX1045T | Blank Note 2 | J1 |  |
| AX1075T | Blank Note 2 |  |  |
| AX1150T |  |  | Blank Note 2 |
| AX1210T |  |  | Blank Note 2 |

(F) Driver power supply voltage Note 1

B Driver type
TS $\quad$ With TS type driver
© Mounting base

| Blank | Standard (without mounting base) |
| :---: | :--- |
| B | With blackening mounting base |

D Connector installation orientation

| Blank | Standard (connector horizontal installation) |
| :---: | :--- |
| C | Connector bottom installation |


| E Cable length |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| DM02 | 2 m |
| DM04 | 4 m (standard length) |
| DM06 | 6 m |
| DM08 | 8 m |
| DM10 | 10 m |
| DM15 | 15 m |
| DM20 | 20 m | | Fefer to the driver power supply voltage table on the left. |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| G Dowel hole |  |
| Blank | Standard (without dowel hole) |
| P1 | Top 1 piece |
| P2 | Bottom 1 piece |
| P3 | Both top and bottom sides 1 piece each |

## (H) Interface specifications

| U0 | Parallel I/O (NPN specifications) |
| :---: | :--- |
| U1 | Parallel I/O (PNP specifications) |
| U2 | CC-Link |
| U3 | PROFIBUS-DP |
| U4 | DeviceNet |

Note 5: In some cases, the dowel hole may not be surface-treated.

## - Actuator model no.




Cable model no.

- Motor cable
AX-CBLM5-DM04
- Resolver cable
 ECable length ( Note: "04" if the cable length is 4 m

[^0]
## AX1000T

Speed and maximum torque characteristics

-AX1075TS
[rpm]


OAX1045TS

-AX1150TH
[rpm]

OAX1210TH
[rpm]


## (Note) moment load


(Fig. a)
$M(N \cdot m)=F(N) \times L(m)$
M: Moment load
F: Load
L: Distance from output shaft center

(Fig. b)
$M(N \cdot m)=F(N) \times(L+0.02)(m)$
M: Moment load
F: Load
L: Distance from output shaft flange

Read the precautions on Intro 9 to 14 before use.

## Dimensions

## AX1022T



- AX1045T




Note 1) The actuator's origin may differ from that in the dimensional drawing.
The origin offset feature enables you to set the origin to any position you choose.

## AX1000T <br> Series

Dimensions

AX1075T


## Rotary section



## 6-M8 depth 12 (straight)




AX1150T

Rotary section
(including hollow section) $\Phi 242$


Note 1) The actuator's origin may differ from that in the dimensional drawing.
The origin offset feature enables you to set the origin to any position you choose.

## Dimensions

- AX1210T


Rotary section
(including hollow section)


Dimensions and dimensions with options

## Dimensions with options

- Connector bottom installation (C) AX1022T/AX1045T


AX1075T/AX1150T/AX1210T


Note 1) The actuator's origin may differ from that in the dimensional drawing.
The origin offset feature enables you to set the origin to any position you choose.


## Direct drive actuator ABSODEX

## AX2000T Series

Compatible function with free driver, actuator, and cable combinations
High speed (maximum speed 300 rpm ), small diameter and compact, and large hollow shaft (\$30)

- Maximum torque: 6, 12, $18 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$
- Compatible driver: TS type driver


## Actuator specifications

| Descriptions |  | AX2006T | AX2012T | AX2018T |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maximum output torque | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | 6 | 12 | 18 |
| Continuous output torque | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Maximum speed | rpm |  | 300 (Note 1) |  |
| Allowable axial load | N |  | 1000 |  |
| Allowable moment load | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ |  | 40 |  |
| Output shaft moment of inertia | $\mathrm{kg} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{2}$ | 0.00575 | 0.00695 | 0.00910 |
| Allowable load inertia Moment | $\mathrm{kg} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{2}$ | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Index precision (Note 2) | sec. |  | $\pm 30$ |  |
| Repeatability (Note 2) | sec. |  | $\pm 5$ |  |
| Output shaft friction torque | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ |  |  | 0.7 |
| Resolver resolution | P/rev |  | 540672 |  |
| Motor insulation class |  |  | F |  |
| Motor withstand voltage |  |  | VAC for 1 m |  |
| Motor insulation resistance |  |  | and over at 5 |  |
| Ambient temperature range |  |  | C (0 to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Ambient humidity range |  |  | with no dew |  |
| Storage temperature range |  |  | -20 to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Storage humidity range |  |  | with no dew |  |
| Atmosphere |  |  | and explosi |  |
| Weight | kg | 4.7 | 5.8 | 7.5 |
| Run out of output shaft (Note 2) | mm |  | 0.03 |  |
| Surface run out of output shaft (Note 2) | mm |  | 0.03 |  |
| Protection |  |  | IP20 |  |

Note 1: Use 80 rpm or less during continuous rotary operation.
Note 2: For details on index precision, repeatability, run out of output shaft, and surface run out of output shaft, refer to "Terminology" on page 42.
Note 3: The temperature upper limit is $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ when the product is being used as a UL certified product.

## Speed and maximum torque characteristics

OAX2006TS


-AX2012TS

(Note) moment load

(Fig. a)
$M(N \cdot m)=F(N) \times L(m)$
M: Moment load
F: Load
L: Distance from output shaft center

(Fig. b)
$M(N \cdot m)=F(N) \times(L+0.02)(m)$
M : Moment load
F: Load
L: Distance from output shaft flange

Read the precautions on Intro 9 to 14 before use.

## How to order

- Set model no. (actuator, driver, and cable)

Model Model no. of options


Note on model no. selection
Note 1: Refer to the table below and select the appropriate driver.
Driver power supply voltage table

|  | TS Type Driver |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3-phase, 1-phase 200 VAC to 230 VAC | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1-phase } \\ 100 \text { VAC } \\ \text { to } 115 \text { VAC } \end{gathered}$ |
| AX2006T | Blank | J1 |
| AX2012T | Blank | J1 |
| AX2018T | Blank | J1 |

Note 2: The cable is a movable cable.
Refer to page 38 for cable dimensions. The cables are not movable cables.
Note 3: Designate body surface treatment and mounting base surface treatment with $\mathbf{C}$ and $\boldsymbol{H}$. If you select the optional electroless nickel plating treatment, you can expect higher rustproofing performance than the standard specification.
Note 4: CFor a "B" blackening mounting base or "BS" electroless nickel plating surface treatment mounting base, "P2" or "P3" cannot be selected.
Note 5: In some cases, the dowel hole may not be surface-treated.

## - Actuator model no.



- Driver model no.
-200 VAC to 230 VAC
AX9000TS -UO
-100 VAC to 115 VAC
AX9000TS - J1-U0
© Interface specifications

Cable model no.

- Motor cable

AX-CBLM6-DM04
-Resolver cable
AX-CBLR6-DM04
(DCable length

AX2006T


- AX2012T


Note 1) The actuator's origin may differ from that in the dimensional drawing.
The origin offset feature enables you to set the origin to any position you choose.

## Dimensions

AX2018T



## Direct drive actuator ABSODEX

## AX4000T series

Capable of handing loads with large moment of inertia
Compatible function with free driver, actuator, and cable combinations Large hollow shaft handy for cable wiring and piping, and a variety of options.

- Maximum torque: 9, 22, 45, $75 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$
-Compatible driver: TS type driver


## Actuator specifications

| Descriptions |  | AX4009T | AX4022T | AX4045T | AX4075T |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maximum output torque | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | 9 | 22 | 45 | 75 |
| Continuous output torque | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | 3 | 7 | 15 | 25 |
| Maximum speed | rpm |  | 240 (Note 1) |  | 140 (Note 1) |
| Allowable axial load | N | 800 |  |  | 20000 |
| Allowable moment load | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | 40 | 60 | 80 | 200 |
| Output shaft moment of inertia | $\mathrm{kg} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{2}$ | 0.009 | 0.0206 | 0.0268 | 0.1490 |
| Allowable load inertia Moment | $\mathrm{kg} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{2}$ | 0.35 (1.75) (Note 2) | 0.60 (3.00) (Note 2) | 0.90 (5.00) (Note 2) | 5.00 (25.00) (Note 2) |
| Index precision (Note 4) | sec. |  |  |  |  |
| Repeatability (Note 4) | sec. |  |  |  |  |
| Output shaft friction torque | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | 0.8 |  |  | 10.0 |
| Resolver resolution | P/rev |  |  |  |  |
| Motor insulation class |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor withstand voltage |  |  | 1500 VAC | 1 minute |  |
| Motor insulation resistance |  |  | $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ and | at 500 VDC |  |
| Ambient temperature range |  |  | 0 to $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (0 | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ : Note 5) |  |
| Ambient humidity range |  |  | 20 to 85\%RH (with | dew condensation) |  |
| Storage temperature range |  |  | -20 | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Storage humidity range |  |  | 20 to 90\%RH (with | dew condensation) |  |
| Atmosphere |  |  | Free of corrosive and | losive gases and dust |  |
| Weight | kg | 5.5 | 12.3 | 15.0 | 36.0 |
| Weight when brake is set | kg | - | 16.4 | 19.3 | 54.0 |
| Run out of output shaft (Note 4) | mm |  |  |  |  |
| Surface run out of output shaft (Note 4) | mm |  |  |  |  |
| Protection |  |  |  |  |  |

Note 1: Use 80 rpm or less during continuous rotary operation.
Note 2: In the load conditions up to values in ( ), set parameter 72 (integral gain magnification) to 0.3 (reference).
Note 3: Contact CKD when using continuous rotary operation and parameter 72 (integral gain magnification) together.
Note 4: For details on index precision, repeatability, run out of output shaft, and surface run out of output shaft, refer to "Terminology" on page 42.
Note 5: The temperature upper limit is $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ when the product is being used as a UL certified product.

## Electromagnetic brake specifications (option)

| Supported models <br> Descriptions | AX4022T•AX4045T | AX4075T |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | Non-backlash dry non-excitation activation type |  |
| Rated voltage V | DC24 V |  |
| Power supply capacity W | 30 | 55 |
| Rated current A | 1.25 | 2.30 |
| Static friction torque $\quad \mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | 35 | 200 |
| Amateur release time (brake on) msec | 50 (reference value) | 50 (reference value) |
| Amateur absorption time (brake off) msec | 150 (reference value) | 250 (reference value) |
| Retention precision min | 45 (reference value) |  |
| Maximum usage frequency cycles/min | 60 | 40 |

Note 1: When the output shaft is rotating, rubbing may be generated at the electromagnetic brake's disk and fixing section.
Note 2: When moving after brakes are turned OFF, the delay time parameter must be changed based on armature suction time.
Note 3: This is a nonbacklash type, but it may be hard to hold a set position if load is applied in the direction of rotation.
Note 4: When electromagnetic brakes function, the armature may contact the magnetic brake's fixed section and generate noise.
Note 5: Brakes are manually released by alternately screwing screws into manual release taps (three positions). Lightly tighten screws until they stop, then turn them another $90^{\circ}$. When finished with manual release, remove the three bolts immediately and apply brakes.

Read the precautions on Intro 9 to 14 before use.
CKD

## How to order

- Set model no. (actuator, driver, and cable)


Note 1: Refer to the table below and select the appropriate driver.
Driver power supply voltage table

|  | TS Type Driver |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3-phase, 1-phase 200 VAC to 230 VAC | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1-phase } \\ 100 \text { VAC } \\ \text { to } 115 \text { VAC } \end{gathered}$ |
| AX4009T | Blank Note 2 | J1 |
| AX4022T | Blank Note 2 | J1 |
| AX4045T | Blank Note 2 | J1 |
| AX4075T | Blank Note 2 |  |

Note 2: For models whose maximum torque is $75 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$, if you are using 1-AC 200 VAC, the calculation of the torque limit is different from the norm. Contact CKD to determine whether the driver can be used
Note 3: The cable is a movable cable.
Refer to page 38 for cable dimensions.
The cables are not movable cables.
Note 4: Designate body surface treatment and mounting base surface treatment with (C) and $\boldsymbol{H}$. If you select the optional electroless nickel plating treatment, you can expect higher rustproofing performance than the standard specification.
Note 5:
CFor a "B" blackening mounting base or "BS" electroless nickel plating surface treatment mounting base, "P2" or "P3" cannot be selected.
Note 6: In some cases, the dowel hole may not be surface-treated.
Note 7: Refer to the Option Table below and select required options.
Option Table

|  | AX4009T | AX4022T | AX4045T | AX4075T |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mounting base (-B) | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| Mounting base (-BS) | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| Brake (-EB) | $\times$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |

## D Cable length

| DM02 | 2 m |
| :--- | :--- |
| DM04 | 4 m (standard length) |
| DM06 | 6 m |
| DM08 | 8 m |
| DM10 | 10 m |
| DM15 | 15 m |
| DM20 | 20 m |

## E Brake

Blank
EB $\quad$ With negative activation electromagnetic brake
© Driver power supply voltage
Refer to the driver power supply voltage table on the left.

## G Dowel hole

| Blank | Standard (without dowel hole) |
| :---: | :--- |
| P1 | Top 1 piece |
| P2 | Bottom 1 piece (2 pieces for the AX4009T) |
| P3 | Both top and bottom sides 1 piece each (top <br> 1 piece and bottom 2 pieces for the AX4009T) |

## H Body surface treatment

## Blank

Standard (rotational section-blackening/ fixed section casting surface plane-paint) Rotational section-electroless nickel plating treatment and fixed section-nitriding
(1) Interface specifications

| U0 | Parallel I/O (NPN specifications) |
| :---: | :--- |
| U1 | Parallel I/O (PNP specifications) |
| U2 | CC-Link |
| U3 | PROFIBUS-DP |
| U4 | DeviceNet |

- Actuator model no.

- Driver model no. - 200 VAC to 230 VAC AX9000TS - UO
- 100 VAC to 115 VAC AX9000TS - J1-U0
(I) Interface specifications

Cable model no.

- Motor cable

AX-CBLM6-DM04

- Resolver cable

AX-CBLR6-DM04
(D)Cable length
$\binom{$ Note: "04" if the cable }{ length is $4 m}$

## AX4000T

## Speed and maximum torque characteristics

## OAX4009TS



* This graph shows the characteristics for 3-phase 200 VAC.

OAX4022TS


## OAX4045TS


$M(N \cdot m)=F(N) \times L(m)$
M: Moment load
F: Load
L: Distance from output shaft center
(Fig. a)

-AX4075TS
[rpm]


(Fig. b)

Read the precautions on Intro 9 to 14 before use.

## AX4000T Series

## Dimensions

AX4009T


(Option dowel hole dimension)

Note 1) The actuator's origin may differ from that in the dimensional drawing. The origin offset feature enables you to set the origin to any position you choose.

## Dimensions

AX4022T-EB
With electromagnetic brake
For other options, refer to the drawing on the left


Note 1) The actuator's origin may differ from that in the dimensional drawing.
The origin offset feature enables you to set the origin to any position you choose.

AX4045T

- AX4045T-EB

With electromagnetic brake
For other options, refer to the drawing on the left.


Note 1) The actuator's origin may differ from that in the dimensional drawing.
The origin offset feature enables you to set the origin to any position you choose.
CKD

## Dimensions

- AX4075T

AX4075T-EB
With electromagnetic brake
For other options, refer to the drawing on the left


Note 1) The actuator's origin may differ from that in the dimensional drawing.
The origin offset feature enables you to set the origin to any position you choose.


## Direct drive actuator ABSODEX

## AX4000T series

Capable of handing loads with large moment of inertia
Compatible function with free driver, actuator, and cable combinations Large hollow shaft handy for cable wiring and piping, and a variety of options

- Maximum torque: 150/300/500 N•m
-Compatible driver: TH type driver


## Actuator specifications

| Descriptions |  | AX4150T | AX4300T | AX4500T |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maximum output torque | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | 150 | 300 | 500 |
| Continuous output torque | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | 50 | 100 | 160 |
| Maximum speed | rpm | 100 (Note 1) |  | 70 |
| Allowable axial load | N | 20000 |  |  |
| Allowable moment load | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | 300 | 400 | 500 |
| Output shaft moment of inertia | $\mathrm{kg} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{2}$ | 0.2120 | 0.3260 | 0.7210 |
| Allowable load inertia Moment | $\mathrm{kg} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{2}$ | 75.00 (Note 2) | 180.00 (Note 2) | 300.00 (Note 2) |
| Index precision (Note 3) | sec. | $\pm 30$ |  |  |
| Repeatability (Note 3) | sec. | $\pm 5$ |  |  |
| Output shaft friction torque | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | 10.0 |  | 15.0 |
| Resolver resolution | P/rev | 540672 |  |  |
| Motor insulation class |  | F |  |  |
| Motor withstand voltage |  | 1500 VAC for 1 minute |  |  |
| Motor insulation resistance |  | $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ and over at 500 VDC |  |  |
| Ambient temperature range |  | 0 to $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (0 to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ : Note 4) |  |  |
| Ambient humidity range |  | 20 to 85\%RH (with no dew condensation) |  |  |
| Storage temperature range |  | -20 to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Storage humidity range |  | 20 to $90 \%$ RH (with no dew condensation) |  |  |
| Atmosphere |  | Free of corrosive and explosive gases and dust |  |  |
| Weight | kg | 44.0 | 66.0 | 115.0 |
| Weight when brake is set | kg | 63.0 | 86.0 | - |
| Run out of output shaft (Note 3) | mm | 0.03 |  |  |
| Surface run out of output shaft (Note 3) | mm | 0.05 |  |  |
| Protection |  | IP20 |  |  |

Note 1: Use 80 rpm or less during continuous rotary operation.
Note 2: When shipped from the factory, the actuator is set to support large moment of inertia.
Note 3: For details on index precision, repeatability, run out of output shaft, and surface run out of output shaft, refer to "Terminology" on page 42.
Note 4: The temperature upper limit is $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ when the product is being used as a UL certified product.
Electromagnetic brake specifications (option)

| Supported models |  |  | AX4150T/AX4300T |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| Descriptions |  | V | Non-backlash dry non-excitation activation type |
| Type | W | DC24 V |  |
| Rated voltage | A | 55 |  |
| Power supply capacity | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | 2.30 |  |
| Rated current | msec | 200 |  |
| Static friction torque | msec | 50 (reference value) |  |
| Amateur release time (brake on) | 250 (reference value) |  |  |
| Amateur absorption time (brake off) | min | 45 (reference value) |  |
| Retention precision | cycles/min | 40 |  |
| Maximum usage frequency |  |  |  |

Note 1: When the output shaft is rotating, rubbing may be generated at the electromagnetic brake's disk and fixing section.
Note 2: When moving after brakes are turned OFF, the delay time parameter must be changed based on armature suction time.
Note 3: This is a nonbacklash type, but it may be hard to hold a set position if load is applied in the direction of rotation.
Note 4: When electromagnetic brakes function, the armature may contact the magnetic brake's fixed section and generate noise.
Note 5: Brakes are manually released by alternately screwing screws into manual release taps (three positions). Lightly tighten screws until they stop, then turn them another $90^{\circ}$. When finished with manual release, remove the three bolts immediately and apply brakes.
Read the precautions on Intro 9 to 14 before use.

## How to order

- Set model no. (actuator, driver, and cable)

- Actuator model no.

- Driver model no.
- 200 VAC to 230 VAC

AX9000TH - UO
Interface specifications

[^1]Cable model no. - Motor cable


## AX4000T

## Speed and maximum torque characteristics

## OAX4150TH

[rpm]


* This graph shows the characteristics for 3-phase 200 VAC.


## OAX4300TH

[rpm]


* This graph shows the characteristics for 3-phase 200 VAC.


## -AX4500TH

[rpm]


* This graph shows the characteristics for 3-phase 200 VAC.


Read the precautions on Intro 9 to 14 before use.

- AX4150T
- AX4150T-EB

With electromagnetic brake
For other options, refer to the drawing on the left.


Note 1) The actuator's origin may differ from that in the dimensional drawing.
The origin offset feature enables you to set the origin to any position you choose.

## Dimensions



Note 1) The actuator's origin may differ from that in the dimensional drawing.
The origin offset feature enables you to set the origin to any position you choose.

## Dimensions

AX4500T


Note 1) The actuator's origin may differ from that in the dimensional drawing.
The origin offset feature enables you to set the origin to any position you choose.

## Large type direct drive actuator ABSODEX

-AX410WTH
[rpm]


* This graph shows the characteristics for 3-phase 200 VAC.


## Safety precautions

## WARNING



## Actuator specifications



Note 1: For details on index precision, repeatability, run out of output shaft, and surface run out of output shaft, refer to "Terminology" on page 42.
Note 2: The temperature upper limit is $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ when the product is being used as a UL certified product.

## Speed and maximum torque characteristics

(Note) moment load

(Fig. a)
$M(N \cdot m)=F(N) \times L(m)$
M: Moment load
F: Load
L: Distance from output shaft center
(Fig. b)
$M(N \cdot m)=F(N) \times(L+0.02)(m)$
M: Moment load
F: Load
L: Distance from output shaft center


## AX400WT Series <br> 

Maximum torque $1000 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$
Interchangeable functions enabling free driver, actuator, and cable combinations, large hollow shaft handy for cable wiring and piping, and a variety of options

- Maximum torque: $1000 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$
- Compatible driver: TH type driver


## How to order

- Set model no. (actuator, driver, and cable)


| Symbol | Descriptions |
| :---: | :---: |
| A Size (maximum torque) |  |
| 10W | $1000 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| B Driver type |  |
| TH | With TH type driver |
| C Mounting base (cannot be used with dowel holes P2 and P3) |  |
| Blank | Standard (without mounting base) |
| B | With blackening mounting base |
| BS | Electroless nickel plating Use with surface treatment mounting base body surface treatment S . |
| D Cable length |  |
| DM02 | 2m |
| DM04 | 4 m (standard length) |
| DM06 | 6m |
| DM08 | 8 m |
| DM10 | 10m |
| DM15 | 15m |
| DM20 | 20m |

Note on model no. selection
Note 1: If you are using 1-phase 200 VAC, the calculation of the torque limit is different from the norm. Contact CKD to determine whether the driver can be used.
Note 2: The cable is a movable cable. Refer to page 38 for cable dimensions.
Note 3: Designate body surface treatment and mounting base surface treatment with $\mathbf{C}$ and $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$. If you select the optional electroless nickel plating treatment, you can expect higher rustproofing performance than the standard specification.
Note 4: © For a "B" blackening mounting base or "BS" electroless nickel plating surface treatment mounting base, "P2" or "P3" cannot be selected.
Note 5: In some cases, the dowel hole may not be surface-treated.

## - Actuator model no.



Driver model no.

- 200 VAC to 230 VAC

AX9000TH = UO
(G)Interface specifications

Cable model no.

- Motor cable

AX-CBLM6-DM04
-Resolver cable
AX-CBLR6-DM04
(DCable length
$\left(\begin{array}{c}\text { Note: } \\ \\ \text { leng" if the cable } \\ \text { le } 4 \mathrm{~m}\end{array}\right)$

[^2]AX410WT


Note 1) The actuator's origin may differ from that in the dimensional drawing.
The origin offset feature enables you to set the origin to any position you choose.


# Direct drive actuator ABSODEX TS•TH type driver 

Interface specifications: Parallel I/O (NPN specifications) Parallel I/O (PNP specifications) CC-Link PROFIBUS-DP DeviceNet

## Features

Power supply separated into main power supply and control power supply Wiring method changed from terminal block to connector
Compact and light (resin body)
7 segment LED 2-digit display
Additional encoder output (parallel I/O only)

- Serial communication option (built into circuit board)

Additional monitoring feature for positioning and alarms (U2, U3, and U4 options only)

## Common specifications

| Descriptions |  | Model |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | TS type driver AX9000TS | TH type driver AX9000TH |
| Power supply voltage | Main <br> power supply$\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \mathrm{VAC} \pm 10 \% \text { to } 230 \mathrm{VAC} \pm 10 \% \\ & 100 \mathrm{VAC} \pm 10 \% \text { to } 115 \mathrm{VAC} \pm 10 \% \text { (J1 option) (Note 2) (Note 3) } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Power frequency |  | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |
| Rated input current |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{AC} 200 \mathrm{~V}: 1.8 \mathrm{~A} \\ & \mathrm{AC} 100 \mathrm{~V}: 2.4 \mathrm{~A} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | AC200 V: 5.0 A |
| Rated output current |  | 1.9 A | 5.0 A |
| Construction |  | Integrated driver and controller (open type) |  |
| Ambient temperature range |  | 0 to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Ambient humidity range |  | 20 to $90 \% \mathrm{RH}$ (with no dew condensation) |  |
| Storage temperature range |  | -20 to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Storage humidity range |  | 20 to 90\%RH (with no dew condensation) |  |
| Atmosphere |  | No corrosive gases or powder dust |  |
| Noise resistance |  | 1000 V (P-P), pulse width $1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, rising edge 1 ns , impulse noise test, induction noise (capacitive coupling) |  |
| Vibration resistance |  | $4.9 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ |  |
| Weight |  | Approx. 1.6 kg | Approx. 2.1 kg |
| Protection |  | IP2X (excluding CN4, CN5) |  |

Note 1) For models whose maximum torque is $75 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ or more, if you are using 1-AC 200 VAC , the calculation of the torque limit is different from the norm. Contact CKD to determine whether the driver can be used
Note 2) If you connect 200 VAC to 230 VAC to a driver with 100 VAC to 115 VAC power supply voltage specification (-J1 option), the driver's internal circuitry will be damaged.
Note 3) You cannot select "-J1" for models whose maximum torque is $75 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ or more.
Note 4) If the main power supply is turned off while the actuator is rotating, the rotation may continue due to momentum.
Note 5) After the main power is turned off, the motor may turn due to the voltage remaining in the driver.

How to order

- 200 VAC to 230 VAC


Interface specifications U0: Parallel I/O (NPN) U1: Parallel I/O (PNP) U2: CC-Link U3: PROFIBUS-DP U4: DeviceNet

## Performance specifications

| Descriptions | Descriptions |
| :--- | :---: |
| Control shafts | 1 shaft, 540672 pulses/1 rotation |
| Angle setting unit | ${ }^{\circ}$ (degrees), pulses, index numbers |
| Min. angle setting unit | $0.001^{\circ}, 1$ pulse |
| Speed setting unit | sec. rpm |
| Speed setting range | 0.01 to 100 s; 0.01 to 300 rpm (Note 1) |
| Equal divisions | 1 to 255 |
| Max. command value | 7-digit number input $\pm 9999999$ |
| Timer | 0.01 s to 99.99 s |
| Program language | NC language |
| Programming method | Data can be set with an interactive terminal or personal <br> computer, etc., using the RS-232C port. |
| Operation Mode | Auto, MDI, job, single block, servo OFF, pulse string input |
| Coordinates | Absolute, incremental |
| Acceleration curve | Modified sine (MS), modifies constant velocity (MC, <br> MC2), modified trapezoidal (MT), and trapecloid (TR) |
| LED power display |  |
| Status display | 7-segments LED display (2 digits) |
| Communication interface | RS-232C compliant |
| I/O signals | Refer to the relevant interface specifications page. |
| Program size | Approx. 6000 characters (256 lines) |
| Electronic thermal | Actuator overheat protection |

Note 1) Maximum rotation speed varies depending on the actuator to be connected.

Power supply and circuit breaker capacities
TS Type Driver

| Actuator Model | Driver Model | Power supply capacity (KVA) |  | Inrush current (A) |  | Breaker capacity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Max. value | Rated value | 1-phase 100 V | 1-phase, 3-phase 200 V | Rated current (A) |
| AX2006T | AX9000TS | 0.8 | 0.5 | 16 (Note 1) | 56 (Note 1) | 10 |
| AX1022T, AX2012T, AX2018T |  | 1.0 | 0.5 |  |  |  |
| AX1045T, AX4045T |  | 1.5 | 0.5 |  |  |  |
| AX1075T, AX4075T |  | 2.0 | 0.8 | - |  |  |

Note 1) The inrush current values are typical values for AC 115 V and AC 230 V .

## TH Type Driver

| Actuator Model | Driver Model | Power supply capacity (KVA) |  | Inrush current (A) | Breaker capacity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Max. value | Rated value | 3-phase 200 V | Rated current (A) |
| AX1150T, AX4150T | AX9000TH | 3.0 | 0.8 | 56 (Note 1) | 20 |
| AX1210T, AX4300T |  | 4.0 | 1.5 |  |  |
| AX4500T |  | 4.0 | 2.0 |  |  |
| AX410WT |  | 4.0 | 2.0 |  |  |

[^3]
## Parallel I/O (NPN specifications)

## CN3 Input signal

| Pin no. | Signal | Logic | Decision |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 to 2 | External power supply input $+24 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%$ |  |  |
| 3 to 4 | External power supply input GND |  |  |
| 5 | Program number selection input (bit 0) | Positive | Level |
| 6 | Program number selection input (bit 1) | Positive | Level |
| 7 | Program number selection input (bit 2) | Positive | Level |
| 8 | Program number selection input (bit 3) | Positive | Level |
| 9 | Program number selection input 2nd <br> digit/program number selection input (bit 4) | Positive | Edge <br> Level |
| 10 | Program number selection input 1st <br> digit/program number selection input (bit 5) | Positive | Edge <br> Level |
| 11 | Reset input | Positive | Edge |
| 12 | Home Positioning Instruction Input | Positive | Edge |
| 13 | Start input | Positive | Edge |
| 14 | Servo ON input/program stop input | Positive | Level <br> Edge |
| 15 | Ready return/continuous rotation stop input | Positive | Edge |
| 16 | Answer input/position deviation counter reset | Positive | Edge |
| 17 | Emergency Stop Input | Negative | Level |
| 18 | Brake Release Input | Positive | Level |

CN3 pulse string input signal

| Pin no. |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| 19 | PULSE/UP/A phase |
| 20 | -PULSE/-UP/-A phase |
| 21 | DIR/DOWN/B phase |
| 22 | -DIR/-DOWN/-B phase |

## I/O circuit specifications

| Descriptions | 1 circuit <br> current <br> $(\mathrm{mA})$ | Max. <br> points <br> (circuit) | Max. <br> current <br> $(\mathrm{mA})$ | Max. current <br> consumption <br> $(\mathrm{mA})$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input circuit | 4 | 14 | 56 | 1106 |
| Output circuit | 50 | 18 | 900 |  |
| Brake output (BK+, BK-) | 75 | 2 | 150 |  |

* The maximum number of simultaneous output points for the output circuits is 14 out of 18 .

CN3 output signal

| Pin no. | Signal | Logic |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 33 | M code output (bit 0) | Positive |
| 34 | M code output (bit 1) | Positive |
| 35 | M code output (bit 2) | Positive |
| 36 | M code output (bit 3) | Positive |
| 37 | M code output (bit 4) | Positive |
| 38 | M code output (bit 5) | Positive |
| 39 | M code output (bit 6) | Positive |
| 40 | M code output (bit 7) | Positive |
| 41 | In-position output | Positive |
| 42 | Positioning completion output | Positive |
| 43 | Start input waiting output | Positive |
| 44 | Alarm output 1 | Negative |
| 45 | Alarm output 2 | Negative |
| 46 | Intermediate index output 1/origin output | Positive |
| 47 | Intermediate index output 2/servo state output | Positive |
| 48 | Ready output | Positive |
| 49 | Segment position strobe output | Positive |
| 50 | M code strobe output | Positive |

CN3 encoder output signal (incremental)

| Pin no. |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| 23 | A phase (line driver output) |
| 24 | -A phase (line driver output) |
| 25 | B phase (line driver output) |
| 26 | -B phase (line driver output) |
| 27 | Z phase (line driver output) |
| 28 | - Z phase (line driver output) |

## CN3 I/O circuit specifications

- Input circuit


Rated voltage $24 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%$
Rated current 4 mA (at DC24 V)

- Output circuit


Rated voltage $24 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%$
Rated current 50 mA (Max.)

Pull string input circuit


Max. input frequency
Rated voltage $5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \% \quad$ Line driver 1 Mpps
Open collector 250 Kpps
Encoder output circuit


Output type: line driver
Line driver to use: DS26C31
Recommended line receiver: DS26C32 or equivalent

## TS•TH type driver

Parallel I/O (PNP specifications)

## CN3 Input signal

| Pin no . | Signal | Logic | Decision |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to 2 | External power supply input GND (Note 1) |  |  |
| 3 to 4 | External power supply input +24 V $\pm 10 \%$ (Note 1) |  |  |
| 5 | Program number selection input (bit 0) | Positive | Level |
| 6 | Program number selection input (bit 1) | Positive | Level |
| 7 | Program number selection input (bit 2) | Positive | Level |
| 8 | Program number selection input (bit 3) | Positive | Level |
| 9 | Program number selection input 2nd digit/program number selection input (bit 4) | Positive | Edge <br> Level |
| 10 | Program number selection input 1st digit/program number selection input (bit 5) | Positive | Edge <br> Level |
| 11 | Reset input | Positive | Edge |
| 12 | Home Positioning Instruction Input | Positive | Edge |
| 13 | Start input | Positive | Edge |
| 14 | Servo ON input/program stop input | Positive | Level <br> Edge |
| 15 | Ready return/continuous rotation stop input | Positive | Edge |
| 16 | Answer input/position deviation counter reset | Positive | Edge |
| 17 | Emergency Stop Input | Negative | Level |
| 18 | Brake Release Input | Positive | Level |

Note 1) The wiring is different from the PNP specifications of the AX9000GS/ AX9000GH.

## CN3 pulse string input signal

| Pin no. | Signal |
| :---: | :--- |
| 19 | PULSE/UP/A phase |
| 20 | -PULSE/-UP/-A phase |
| 21 | DIR/DOWN/B phase |
| 22 | -DIR/-DOWN/-B phase |

## I/O circuit specifications

| Descriptions | 1 circuit <br> current <br> $(\mathrm{mA})$ | Max. <br> points <br> (Circuit) | Max. <br> current <br> $(\mathrm{mA})$ | Max. current <br> consumption <br> $(\mathrm{mA})$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input circuit | 4 | 14 | 56 | 1106 |
| Output circuit | 50 | 18 | 900 |  |
| Brake output (BK+, BK-) | 75 | 2 | 150 |  |

* The maximum number of simultaneous output points for the output circuits is 14 out of 18.


## CN3 output signal

| Pin no. | Signal | Logic |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 33 | M code output (bit 0) | Positive |
| 34 | M code output (bit 1) | Positive |
| 35 | M code output (bit 2) | Positive |
| 36 | M code output (bit 3) | Positive |
| 37 | M code output (bit 4) | Positive |
| 38 | M code output (bit 5) | Positive |
| 39 | M code output (bit 6) | Positive |
| 40 | M code output (bit 7) | Positive |
| 41 | In-position output | Positive |
| 42 | Positioning completion output | Positive |
| 43 | Start input waiting output | Positive |
| 44 | Alarm output 1 | Negative |
| 45 | Alarm output 2 | Negative |
| 46 | Intermediate index output 1/origin output | Positive |
| 47 | Intermediate index output 2/servo state output | Positive |
| 48 | Ready output | Positive |
| 49 | Segment position strobe output | Positive |
| 50 | M code strobe output | Positive |

CN3 encoder output signal (incremental)

| Pin no. | Signal |
| :---: | :--- |
| 23 | A phase (line driver output) |
| 24 | -A phase (line driver output) |
| 25 | B phase (line driver output) |
| 26 | -B phase (line driver output) |
| 27 | Z phase (line driver output) |
| 28 | -Z phase (line driver output) |

## CN3 I/O circuit specifications

- Input circuit


Output circuit


Rated voltage $24 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%$
Rated current 50 mA (Max.)

Pull string input circuit


Max. input frequency
Rated voltage $5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \% \quad$ Line driver 1 Mpps Open collector 250 Kpps
Encoder output circuit


Output type: line driver
Line driver to use: DS26C31
Recommended line receiver: DS26C32 or equivalent

## CC-Link specifications

Communication specifications

| Descriptions | Specifications |
| :--- | :--- |
| Power supply | Supplies DC5 V from the servo amp |
| CC-Link version | Ver.1.10 |
| Occupied stations <br> (station type) | 2 (remote device station) |
| Remote input points | 48 points |
| Remote output <br> points | 48 points |
| Remote register I/O | Input 8 words, output 8 words |
| Communication <br> speed | $10 \mathrm{M}, 5 \mathrm{M}, 2.5 \mathrm{M}, 625 \mathrm{k}, 156 \mathrm{kbps}$ <br> (selection by parameter) |
| Coupling cable | CC-Link Ver.1.10 cable <br> (shielded 3-core twist pair cable) |
| Transmission <br> format | HDLC compliant |
| Remote station No. | 1 to 63 (set by parameter) |
| Connections | With only remote device stations: <br> 32 max., 2 stations occupied |
| Monitor function | Current position within 1 rotation <br> (degrees, pulses), amount of position <br> deviation, program number, electronic <br> thermal, rotation speed, alarm |

## I/O signals

| Device No. | Signal | Logic | Decision |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RYn0 | Program number selection input (bit 0) | Positive | Level |
| RYn1 | Program number selection input (bit 1) | Positive | Level |
| RYn2 | Program number selection input (bit 2) | Positive | Level |
| RYn3 | Program number selection input (bit 3) (bit 3) | Positive | Level |
| RYn4 | Program number selection input 2nd digit/ <br> program number selection input (bit 4) | Positive | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Edge } \\ \text { level } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| RYn5 | Program number selection input 1st digit/ <br> program number selection input (bit 5) | Positive | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Edge } \\ \text { level } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| RYn6 | Reset input | Positive | Edge |
| RYn7 | Home Positioning Instruction Input | Positive | Edge |
| RYn8 | Start input | Positive | Edge |
| RYn9 | Servo-on Input/ program stop input | Positive | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Level } \\ \text { edge } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| RYnA | Ready return input/ continuous rotation stop input | Positive | Edge |
| RYnB | Answer input/ position deviation counter reset | Positive | Edge |
| RYnC | Emergency Stop Input | Negative | Level |
| RYnD | Brake Release Input | Positive | Level |
| RYnE | Not available |  | - |
| RYnF | Not available |  |  |
| $\left\|\begin{array}{c} R Y(n+1) 0 \\ \text { to } \\ R Y(n+1) F \end{array}\right\|$ | Not available |  |  |
| $\mathrm{RY}(\mathrm{n}+2) 0$ | Monitor output execution request | Positive | Edge |
| $\mathrm{RY}(\mathrm{n}+2) 1$ | Instruction code execution request | Positive | Edge |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{RY}(\mathrm{n}+2) 2 \\ \text { to } \\ \mathrm{RY}(\mathrm{n}+2) \mathrm{F} \end{gathered}$ | Not available |  |  |

* n is a value that is determined by the station No. setting.

| Device No. | Signal | Logic |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RXno | M code output (bit 0) | Positive |
| RXn1 | M code output (bit 1) | Positive |
| RXn2 | M code output (bit 2) | Positive |
| RXn3 | M code output (bit 3) | Positive |
| RXn4 | M code output (bit 4) | Positive |
| RXn5 | M code output (bit 5) | Positive |
| RXn6 | M code output (bit 6) | Positive |
| RXn7 | M code output (bit 7) | Positive |
| RXn8 | In-position output | Positive |
| RXn9 | Positioning completion output | Positive |
| RXnA | Start input waiting output | Positive |
| RXnB | Alarm output 1 | Negative |
| RXnC | Alarm output 2 | Negative |
| RXnD | Intermediate index output $1 /$ origin output | Positive |
| RXnE | Intermediate index output $2 /$ <br> Servo state output | Positive |
| RXnF | Ready output | Positive |
| $\mathrm{RX}(\mathrm{n}+1) 0$ | Segment position strobe output | Positive |
| $\mathrm{RX}(\mathrm{n}+1) 1$ | M code strobe output | Positive |
| $\begin{gathered} R X(n+1) 2 \\ \text { to } \\ R X(n+1) F \end{gathered}$ | Not available |  |
| $\mathrm{RX}(\mathrm{n}+2) 0$ | Monitor | Positive |
| $\mathrm{RX}(\mathrm{n}+2) 1$ | Instruction code execution complete | Positive |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{RX}(\mathrm{n}+2) 2 \\ \text { to } \\ \mathrm{RX}(\mathrm{n}+2) \mathrm{F} \end{gathered}$ | Not available |  |

TB3 input circuit specifications (emergency stop)


Rated voltage $24 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%$, rated current 5 mA or less

## Safety precautions

Provide adequate spacing between communication cables and power lines (motor cables, power cables, etc.).If communication cables and power lines are brought close together or bundled, communication will become unstable, and communication errors and retransmission may occur due to noise.
For details on laying communication cables, refer to the CC-Link laying manual and other related information.

## TS•TH type driver

## DeviceNet specifications

## Communication specifications

| Descriptions | Specifications |
| :--- | :--- |
| Communication <br> power supply | 11 to 25 VDC |
| Communication <br> power supply <br> current <br> consumption | 50 mA or less |
| Communication <br> protocol | DeviceNet compliant: Remote I/O |
| Occupied nodes | Input 8 bytes, output 8 bytes <br> Communication <br> speed <br> 500k, 250k, 125kbps <br> (selection by parameter) |
| Coupling cable | DeviceNet cable <br> (shielded 5-wire cable, <br> 2 signal lines, 2 power lines, 1 shield) |
| Node address | 0 to 63 (set by parameter) |
| Connections | 64 units max. (including the master) |
| Monitor function | Current position within 1 rotation <br> (degrees, pulses), amount of position <br> deviation, program number, electronic <br> thermal, rotation speed, alarm |

I/O signals
PLC $\rightarrow$ AX (Input)

| Byte No. | Signal | Logic | Decision |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.0 | Program number selection input (bit 0) | Positive | Level |
| 0.1 | Program number selection input (bit 1) | Positive | Level |
| 0.2 | Program number selection input (bit 2) | Positive | Level |
| 0.3 | Program number selection input (bit 3) | Positive | Level |
| 0.4 | Program number selection input (bit 4)/ program number selection input 2nd digit | Positive | Level edge |
| 0.5 | Program number selection input 1st digit/program number selection input (bit 5) | Positive | Level edge |
| 0.6 | Reset input | Positive | Edge |
| 0.7 | Home Positioning Instruction Input | Positive | Edge |
| 1.0 | Start input | Positive | Edge |
| 1.1 | Servo ON Input/ program stop input | Positive | Level edge |
| 1.2 | Ready return input/ continuous rotation stop input | Positive | Edge |
| 1.3 | Answer input/ position deviation counter reset | Positive | Edge |
| 1.4 | Emergency Stop Input | Negative | Level |
| 1.5 | Brake Release Input | Positive | Level |
| 1.6 | Not available |  |  |
| 1.7 | Not available |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 2.0 \\ \text { to } \\ 2.5 \end{gathered}$ | Not available |  |  |
| 2.6 | Monitor output execution request | Positive | Level |
| 2.7 | Instruction code execution request | Positive | Edge |

AX $\rightarrow$ PLC (Output)

| Byte No. | Signal | Logic |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.0 | M code output (bit 0) | Positive |
| 0.1 | M code output (bit 1) | Positive |
| 0.2 | M code output (bit 2) | Positive |
| 0.3 | M code output (bit 3) | Positive |
| 0.4 | M code output (bit 4) | Positive |
| 0.5 | M code output (bit 5) | Positive |
| 0.6 | M code output (bit 6) | Positive |
| 0.7 | M code output (bit 7) | Positive |
| 1.0 | In-position output | Positive |
| 1.1 | Positioning completion output | Positive |
| 1.2 | Start input waiting output | Positive |
| 1.3 | Alarm output 1 | Negative |
| 1.4 | Alarm output 2 | Negative |
| 1.5 | Intermediate index output $1 /$ origin output | Positive |
| 1.6 | Intermediate index output $2 /$ <br> Servo state output | Positive |
| 1.7 | Ready output | Positive |
| 2.0 | Segment position strobe output | Positive |
| 2.1 | M code strobe output | Positive |
| $\begin{gathered} 2.2 \\ \text { to } \\ 2.5 \end{gathered}$ | Not available |  |
| 2.6 | Monitor | Positive |
| 2.7 | Instruction code execution complete | Positive |

TB3 input circuit specifications (emergency stop)


Rated voltage $24 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%$, rated current 5 mA or less

## Safety precautions

$\square$ Provide adequate spacing between communication cables and power lines (motor cables, power cables, etc.).
$\square$ If communication cables and power lines are brought close together or bundled, communication will become unstable, and communication errors and retransmission may occur due to noise.
$\square$ For details on laying communication cables, refer to the DeviceNet laying manual and other related information.

## PROFIBUS-DP specifications

Communication specifications

| Descriptions | Specifications |
| :--- | :--- |
| Communication <br> protocol | PROFIBUS DP-V0 compliant |
| I/O data | Input 8 bytes, output 8 bytes |
| Communication <br> speed | $92 \mathrm{M}, 6 \mathrm{M}, 3 \mathrm{M}, 1.5 \mathrm{M}, 500 \mathrm{k}, 187.5 \mathrm{k}$, <br> (auto baud rate function) |
| Coupling cable | PROFIBUS cable <br> (shielded 2-core twist pair cable) |
| Node address | 0 to 125 (set by parameter) |$|$| Without repeaters: |
| :--- |
| 32 stations max. in a segment |
| With repeaters: |
| 126 stations max. total |

I/O signals
PLC $\rightarrow$ AX (Input)

| Byte No. | Signal | Logic | Decision |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.0 | Program number selection input (bit 0) | Positive | Level |
| 0.1 | Program number selection input (bit 1) | Positive | Level |
| 0.2 | Program number selection input (bit 2) | Positive | Level |
| 0.3 | Program number selection input (bit 3) | Positive | Level |
| 0.4 | Program number selection input (bit 4)/ program number selection input 2nd digit | Positive | Level edge |
| 0.5 | Program number selection input 1st digit/ program number selection input (bit 5) | Positive | Level edge |
| 0.6 | Reset input | Positive | Edge |
| 0.7 | Home Positioning Instruction Input | Positive | Edge |
| 1.0 | Start input | Positive | Edge |
| 1.1 | Servo ON Input/ program stop input | Positive | Level edge |
| 1.2 | Ready return input/ continuous rotation stop input | Positive | Edge |
| 1.3 | Answer input/ position deviation counter reset | Positive | Edge |
| 1.4 | Emergency Stop Input | Negative | Level |
| 1.5 | Brake Release Input | Positive | Level |
| 1.6 | Not available |  |  |
| 1.7 | Not available |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 2.0 \\ \text { to } \\ 2.5 \end{gathered}$ | Not available |  |  |
| 2.6 | Monitor output execution request | Positive | Level |
| 2.7 | Instruction code execution request | Positive | Edge |

AX $\rightarrow$ PLC (Output)

| Byte No. | Signal | Logic |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.0 | M code output (bit 0) | Positive |
| 0.1 | M code output (bit 1) | Positive |
| 0.2 | M code output (bit 2) | Positive |
| 0.3 | M code output (bit 3) | Positive |
| 0.4 | M code output (bit 4) | Positive |
| 0.5 | M code output (bit 5) | Positive |
| 0.6 | M code output (bit 6) | Positive |
| 0.7 | M code output (bit 7) | Positive |
| 1.0 | In-position output | Positive |
| 1.1 | Positioning completion output | Positive |
| 1.2 | Start input waiting output | Positive |
| 1.3 | Alarm output 1 | Negative |
| 1.4 | Alarm output 2 | Negative |
| 1.5 | Intermediate index output $1 /$ origin output | Positive |
| 1.6 | Intermediate index output $2 /$ Servo state output | Positive |
| 1.7 | Ready output | Positive |
| 2.0 | Segment position strobe output | Positive |
| 2.1 | M code strobe output | Positive |
| $\begin{gathered} 2.2 \\ \text { to } \\ 2.5 \end{gathered}$ | Not available |  |
| 2.6 | Monitor | Positive |
| 2.7 | Instruction code execution complete | Positive |

TB3 input circuit specifications (emergency stop)


Rated voltage $24 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%$, rated current 5 mA or less

## Safety precautions

For details on laying communication cables, refer to "Installation Guideline for PROFIBUS DP/FMS" issued by the PROFIBUS Organization, the PROFIBUS wiring guide, etc.

## TS•TH type driver

Dimensions
TS Type Driver


Installation hole machining drawing (Note 1)

- TH Type Driver



Installation hole machining drawing (Note 1)

Note 1) Mounting pitch is different from the conventional models (AX9000GS/AX9000GH).

## Installation dimensions

TS Type Driver

- The Absodex driver is not dustproof or waterproof. Protect the driver so that dust, water, oil, etc. do not enter the driver.
- If you are installing the Absodex driver in the control box, make sure that the temperature inside the box does not exceed $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and install the driver as shown in the following diagram to secure space around it.


TH Type Driver


[^4]
## TS•TH type driver

## Panel description

- Parallel I/O (NPN, PNP specifications)
- 200 VAC


CC-Link specifications


## PROFIBUS-DP specifications



- 100 VAC

- DeviceNet specifications


CKD

Cable specifications

## Cable specifications

Cable dimensions
Minimum cable bending radius

| AX1000T | Resolver cable | 60 mm |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AX2000T, AX4000T | Resolver cable <br> Motor cable | 60 mm |

## Safety precautions

When connecting the motor cable and driver, check that the cable's mark tubes and the driver's indications are correct.

- When the cable needs to be bent numerous times, fix the cable sheath near the actuator connector.
- The cables for the AX4009T and AX2000T Series are not movable cables. Be sure to fix the cables in place at the connectors so that they do not move. Do not lift up the body by the cable or apply excessive force to the cable as the cable may break.
When connecting the cable, insert the connector securely to the back. Tighten the connector's set screws and fixing screws.
Do not modify the cable by cutting or extending it. Failure to observe this could result in faults or malfunctions.
- For cable length L, refer to the cable lengths in "How to order".



## Features

(1) Programming is easy.

Equal index programs are created easily by answering questions interactively with the dialog terminal.
(2) No dedicated power supply required. Power is supplied from the Absodex.
(3) Backup is possible.

Program parameters can be saved. Programs can be copied.
(4)Can be used with conventional models.
This terminal can be used with S, GS, $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{GH}$, and WGH type drivers, in the same manner as the conventional interactive terminal (AX0170H).

## Specifications

| Descriptions | AX0180 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Operation mode | Edit, view, parameter, operation, and copy |
| Program size | Equal divisions, or 2000 NC program characters (1 program) |
| Program no. | Equal division programs: Program No. 0 to 999 |
| Indicator | 16 characters $\times 2$ lines (LCD) |
| Input keys | 17 keys |
| Backup | (Stop key: 1, control keys: 5, numeric keys: 11) |$|$| Power supply | Supplied from the Absodex |
| :--- | :---: |
| Cable length | 2 m |
| Ambient temperature range | 0 to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Ambient humidity range | 20 to $90 \%$ (with no dew condensation) |
| Storage temperature range | -20 to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage humidity range | 20 to $90 \%$ (with no dew condensation) |
| Atmosphere | No corrosive gases or powder dust |
| Weight | Terminal only approx. 140 g |

* The English version displays English messages. The operation panel keys are the same as those of the Japanese version.


## Dimensions

- Dialog Terminal




## Interactive programming

You can easily create programs by entering settings similar to those shown below.
[Program input example]

| New | Program No. [0 to 999] |
| :--- | :--- |
| Origin return | 1. Origin |
| position | 2. Index |
| Return | 1. CW |
| direction | 2. CCW |
|  | 3. Shortest route |
| Return speed | $[1.0$ to 20.0] rpm |
| Divisions | [1 to 255] |
| Movement time [0.01 to 100] secs |  |
| Rotational | 1. CW |
| direction | 2. CCW |
| Stop process | 1. Start wait |
|  | 2. Dwell |
| Brake | 1. Use |
|  | 2. Not use |
| Delay timer | [0.01 to 99.99] secs |
| M code | 1. M code |
|  | 2. Segment position |


| Examples of use |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Try operating the Absodex. | $\rangle$ Edit mode |
|  | Twelve types of sample programs are selectable, so try these during adjustment. |
| Create an Absodex program and store it in the Absodex. | Edit mode |
|  | Programs and parameters are stored, and programs are copied. |
| Start a program stored in the Absodex. | $\Longrightarrow$ Operation mode |
|  | Programs are created easily by inputting the following setting items. |
| Use features of each cam curve. | Parameter mode |
|  | Five types of cam curves are selectable. Drives that use features of each type are realized in one-touch operation. |
| Check the I/O ON/OFF state. | $\Longrightarrow$ Display mode |
|  | You can view the I/O state. |

## - Related parts

| Part name | Applicable model | Model no. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PC communication cable (DOS/V) | AX Series | AX-RS232C-9P |

Note) Starting adjustment support tool "AX Tools" (Windows version) is provided for free. Download the latest version from our website.

## Mounting base

| Part name | Applicable model | Model no. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Mounting base | AX Series (Note 1) | AX-AX****-BASE-* (Note 2) |

(Note 1) Mounting base does not support the AX4009T.
(Note 2) Please contact our sales department regarding mounting base model numbers.

## Noise filter

| Part name | Applicable model | Model no. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Noise filter for power supply (3-AC 10A) | AX Series | AX-NSF-3SUP-EF10-ER-6 |
| Noise filter for power supply (1-AC 15A) | AX Series | AX-NSF-NF2015A-OD |
| Surge protector | AX Series | AX-NSF-RAV-781BXZ-4 |
| Ferrite core for motor cable | AX Series | AX-NSF-RC5060 |

(Note 1) The parts listed on this page can be purchased from CKD.
(Note 2) To comply with EU Standards (CE marking) and UL standards, peripheral components such as circuit breakers and FG clamps must be provided by the customer. For details, refer to the instruction manual or the technical information (ABSODEX AX Series TS Type TH Type Technical Information).

## Terminology

## Index precision

The Absodex index precision is the difference between the target position set by an NC program and the actual stop position.
The target position is an angle (s) from the reference station (origin return position).
As shown in the diagram on the right, the index precision is calculated from the maximum and minimum values of the differences between the target positions and the actual stop positions. Measurement is expressed in terms of the width using positive and negative seconds, as shown on the right.
A high precision encoder is used for the angular measurement.

## Repeatability

Repeatability expresses the deviation in the angles of the stop positions measured repeatedly under the same conditions for the same target position. It is expressed as an angle in seconds.
Depending on the precision characteristics that the machine requires, repeatability and index precision must be used separately.

* Second A unit used to express angles (degrees, minutes, and seconds). 1 degree $=60$ minutes $=3600$ seconds



## Run out of output shaft

The out-of-roundness of the spigot side of the table installation surface.


## Surface run out of output shaft

The out-of-roundness of the table installation surface.


## Operation specifications 1 (index unit operation)

## Operation specifications

- 4 divisions (equally divided by $90^{\circ}$ )
- Movement time 0.5 secs
- Index 1 in counterclockwise direction each time start is input from a PLC.



## Program example


(Note) When using the interactive terminal or Teaching Note, if the program No. 1 is input, $\overline{0} 1$ will be automatically set and does not need to be described.

## PLC operation signal example

Initial process: process done only once in the beginning

| Process name | I/O signal name | PLC output | PLC input | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) Program no. selection | No. selection bit 0 <br> No. selection bit 1 <br> No. selection bit 2 <br> - No. selection bit 3 <br> - No. setting first digit |  |  | Select program No. 1 (Select the program number you will be using. Program No. 1 isselected in this example.) |
| (2) Return process | Start signal <br> - Positioning completion signal <br> - Start input waiting output |  |  | Return complete by using positioning complete signal |

Indexing process: process done each time when indexing

| Process name | I/O signal name | PLC output | PLC input | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (3) Index | Start signal <br> - Positioning completion signal <br> - Start input waiting output |  |  | Return complete by using positioning complete signal |

(Note) Input the program No. selection and start signal when the start input waiting output turns ON.

## Operation specifications 2 (oscillator unit operation)



## Program example



Note 1: Use an Absodex with brakes.
When using the type with optional magnetic brakes, refer to the section "Using the magnetic brakes" (on page 13 in the introduction).
Note 2: If an emergency stop is input during braking, the brakes will function even after the emergency stop is reset.
When inputting the start signal without selecting the program No. again, release the brakes with the brake release signal, and then input the first start signal.


## Selection guide

| Units and symbols for operation condition specifications |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
| Load inertia moment |  | $\left(\mathrm{kg} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{2}\right)$ |
| Movement angle |  | $\left({ }^{\circ}\right)$ |
| Movement time | $\mathrm{s})$ | J |
| Cycle time | $(\mathrm{s})$ | $\mathrm{t}_{1}$ |
| Load friction torque | $(\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m})$ | $\mathrm{t}_{0}$ |
| Work torque | $(\mathrm{N} \bullet \mathrm{m})$ | TF |
| Cam curve |  | Tw |

## 1. Load inertia moment

Calculate the load movement of inertia, and temporarily select an actuator that handles inertia movement.

## 2. Rotation speed

The maximum rotation speed Nmax is determined by
$\mathrm{N}_{\text {max }}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{m}} \cdot \frac{\psi}{6 \cdot \mathrm{t}_{1}}$
where $\psi\left({ }^{\circ}\right)$ is the movement angle and $\mathrm{t}_{1}(\mathrm{~s})$ is the movement time. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{m}}$ is a constant that is determined by the cam curve.

Confirm that Nmax does not exceed the actuator's specified maximum rotation speed.
<Precautions>
The actual movement time is the result of adding the settling time to the Absodex movement instruction time.


The settling time differs according to the working condition, but generally is between 0.025 and 0.2 s .
Use the Absodex movement instruction time for the movement time $t_{1}$ in model selection. In addition, use the Absodex movement instruction time for the designation of the movement time in an NC program.
(Note) Frictional torque is applied to the output shaft due to the bearing or sliding surface or other friction.
Friction torque is calculated with a relational formula.
$\mathrm{Tf}=\mu \cdot \mathrm{F} \cdot \mathrm{Rf}(\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m})$

$$
\mathrm{Ff}=\mathrm{m} \cdot \mathrm{~g}
$$

where $\mu$ : Coefficient of friction

| Rolling friction | Sliding friction |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mu=0.03$ to 0.05 | $\mu=0.1$ to 0.3 |

Ff : Force applied to rolling surface and bearings, etc. (N)
Rf : Average friction radius (m)
m : Weight (kg)
g : Gravitational acceleration $\left(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}\right)$

## 3. Load torque

a) The maximum load torque is obtained with the following formula.

$$
T_{m}=\left[A_{m} \cdot\left(J+J_{M}\right) \cdot \frac{\psi \cdot \pi}{180 \cdot t_{1}{ }^{2}}+T_{F}+T_{w}\right] \cdot f c+T_{M F}
$$

b) The effective value of the load torque is obtained with the following formula.

$$
T_{\mathrm{rms}}=\sqrt{\frac{\mathrm{t}_{1}}{\mathrm{t}_{0}} \cdot\left[\mathrm{r} \cdot \mathrm{~A}_{\mathrm{m}} \cdot\left(\mathrm{~J}+\mathrm{J}_{\mathrm{M}}\right) \cdot \frac{\psi \cdot \pi}{180 \cdot \mathrm{t}_{1}{ }^{2}} \cdot \mathrm{fc}\right]^{2}+\left(\mathrm{T}_{F} \cdot \mathrm{fc}+\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{w}} \cdot \mathrm{fc}+\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{mF}}\right)^{2}}
$$

Here, use the values in the following table for Vm , Am , and r .

| Cam curve | Vm | Am | r |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MS | 1.76 | 5.53 | 0.707 |
| MC | 1.28 | 8.01 | 0.500 |
| MT | 2.00 | 4.89 | 0.866 |
| TR | 2.18 | 6.17 | 0.773 |

$\mathrm{J}_{\mathrm{M}}, \mathrm{TmF}_{\mathrm{m}}$, and f are as follows:
$\mathrm{J}_{\mathrm{M}} \quad$ : Output shaft's moment of inertia (kg•m²)
TmF : Output shaft friction torque ( $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ )
fc : Usage factor (fc = 1.5 under normal use)

Regarding the actuator selected temporarily
Maximum load torque < Maximum output torque
Effective load torque value < Continuous output torque If either of the conditions above is not met, increase the actuator size, and recalculate the load torque.

Note) There is a torque limit region where the maximum torque is reduced during high-speed rotation.
When using the actuator in the torque limit region, use the model selection software to check whether the actuator can be used.
(Note) The work torque expresses, with a torque value, the external load, etc., applied on the output shaft as a load.

Calculate the work torque TW using the following formula.
$\mathrm{T} w=\mathrm{F} w \times \mathrm{Rw}(\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m})$
Fw (N) : Force required for work
Rw (m) : Work radius
(e.g.)

If the actuator is oriented horizontally (the output shaft is horizontal), table, work, and jig, etc. are the work torque.

## 4. Regenerative power

For AX9000TS and AX9000TH type drivers, use the following simplified formula to calculate the regenerative power and determine whether the drivers can be used.

## AX9000TS type driver

AX9000TS type driver does not have a built-in regenerative resistor.
Therefore, check that the energy that can be charged with the capacitor (table below) does not exceed the regenerative energy value determined using the simplified formula below.
$E=\left(\frac{V_{m} \cdot \psi \cdot \pi}{t_{1} \cdot 180}\right)^{2} \cdot \frac{\left(J+J_{M}\right)}{2}(J)$

| Power <br> specifications | Processable <br> regenerative energy (J) | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| AC200V | 17.2 | When the input voltage <br> to the main voltage <br> supply is 200 VAC |
| AC100 V (-J1) | 17.2 | When the input voltage <br> to the main voltage <br> supply is 100 VAC |

If this condition cannot be met, consult with CKD.

## - AX9000TH type driver

With AX9000TH type driver, the power regenerated by the consumption capacity of the regenerative resistor is limited.
It is determined using the following simplified formula.
$W=\left(\frac{V_{m} \cdot \psi \cdot \pi}{t_{1} \cdot 180}\right)^{2} \cdot \frac{\left(J+J_{M}\right)}{2 \cdot t_{0}}(W)$
$W \leqq 40$

If this condition is not satisfied, reconsider operation and load conditions.

Selection guide (1)

| <Usage conditions> |  | <Operating conditions> |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Table radius | : $\mathrm{R}=0.4$ (m) | Movement angle | $\psi=90\left(^{\circ}\right.$ ) |
| Table weight | : Wt = 79 (kg) | Movement time | $\mathrm{t}_{1}=0.8(\mathrm{~s})$ |
| Jig rotational radius | $: \mathrm{Re}=0.325$ (m) | Cycle time | to $=4$ (s) |
| Jig weight | : Wj = 10 (kg/piece) | Load friction torque | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{F}}=0(\mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m})$ |
|  | (includes the work weight) | Work torque | : $\mathrm{Tw}=0(\mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m})$ |
| Number of jigs | $\mathrm{N}=4$ | Output shaft | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MF}}(\mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m})$ |
|  |  | friction torque Cam curve | depends on the actuator specirications <br> : MS (modified sine) |

## STEP 1 <br> Calculation of moment of inertia



## STEP 3

Load torque

## STEP 4

Regenerative electric power

## STEP 5

Selection guide
a) Table
b) Jig and workpiece
c) Total sum of moment of inertia

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
J_{1}=\frac{W_{t} \times R^{2}}{2}=\frac{79 \times 0.4^{2}}{2}=6.32 & \left(\mathrm{~kg} \cdot \mathrm{~m}^{2}\right) \\
J_{2}=N \times W_{j} \times R_{e}^{2}=4 \times 10 \times 0.325^{2}=4.225 & \left(\mathrm{~kg} \cdot \mathrm{~m}^{2}\right) \\
J=J_{1}+J_{2}=6.32+4.225=10.545 & \left(\mathrm{~kg} \cdot \mathrm{~m}^{2}\right)
\end{array}
$$

$\mathrm{N}_{\text {max }}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{m}} \cdot \frac{\Psi}{6 \cdot \mathrm{t}_{1}}=1.76 \times \frac{90}{6 \times 0.8}=33(\mathrm{rpm})$
Confirm that Nmax does not exceed the Absodex's maximum rotation speed.

Calculate the smallest model that can tolerate the load moment of inertia.
The AX4300T allowable moment of inertia is $180\left(\mathrm{~kg} \cdot \mathrm{~m}^{2}\right)$ or over, so this load is allowable.
Max. load torque
$T_{m}=\left[A_{m} \cdot\left(J+J_{M}\right) \cdot \frac{\Psi \cdot \pi}{180 \bullet t_{1}{ }^{2}}+T_{F}+T_{w}\right] \cdot f C+T_{M F}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =\left[5.53 \times(10.545+0.326) \times \frac{90 \times \pi}{180 \times 0.8^{2}}+0+0\right] \times 1.5+10 \\
& =231.3(\mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m})
\end{aligned}
$$

Effective load torque
$T_{\text {rms }}=\sqrt{\frac{t_{1}}{t_{0}} \cdot\left[r \cdot A_{m} \cdot\left(J+J_{M}\right) \cdot \frac{\psi \cdot \pi}{180 \bullet t_{1}{ }^{2}} \cdot f c\right]^{2}+\left(T_{F} \cdot f c+T_{w} \cdot f c+T_{M F}\right)^{2}}$
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{rms}}=\sqrt{\frac{0.8}{4} \times\left[0.707 \times 5.53 \times 10.871 \times \frac{90 \times \pi}{180 \times 0.8^{2}} \times 1.5\right]^{2}+(0 \times 1.5+0 \times 1.5+10)^{2}}$
$=70.7(\mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m})$


$$
\begin{aligned}
W & =\left(\frac{V_{m} \cdot \Psi \cdot \pi}{t_{1} \cdot 180}\right)^{2} \cdot \frac{\left(J+J_{M}\right)}{2 \cdot t_{0}} \\
& =\left(\frac{1.76 \times 90 \times \pi}{0.8 \times 180}\right)^{2} \times \frac{10.871}{2 \times 4}=16.23(W)
\end{aligned}
$$

$\mathrm{W} \leqq 40(\mathrm{~W})$


Determine if the selected AX4300T can be used

| Total sum of load moment of inertia | $10.545 \leqq 180$ | $\left(\mathrm{~kg} \cdot \mathrm{~m}^{2}\right)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Max. rotation speed | $33 \leqq 100$ | $(\mathrm{rpm})$ |
| Max. load torque | $231.3 \leqq 300$ | $(\mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m})$ |
| Effective load torque | $70.7 \leqq 100$ | $(\mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m})$ |
| Regenerative electric power | $16.23 \leqq 40$ | $(\mathrm{w})$ |

Thus, AX4300T can be used.

## When selecting a model for "MC2 curve"

## What is the MC2 curve?

The MC2 curve has a constant velocity in movement the same as the MC (modified constant velocity) curve, but by setting an acceleration/deceleration time, the constant velocity is set freely. With the MC (general name: MCV50) curve, the constant velocity section is $50 \%$.
Note. Acceleration/deceleration time is set to one-half or less of movement time. If acceleration/deceleration time setting exceeds one-half of movement time, the cam curve is automatically changed to an MS (modified sine wave) curve. In the example, acceleration/deceleration time (ta) is set to 0.5 sec . for movement time ( t 1 ): 4 sec ., a speed pattern that sets the constant velocity to $75 \%$ is created.


## Selection procedure

With the MC2 curve, the model is selected using the following formula:

| Movement angle | $: \Psi\left({ }^{\circ}\right)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Cycle time | $:$ to $(\mathrm{s})$ |
| Movement time | $: \mathrm{t}_{1}(\mathrm{~s})$ |
| Acceleration/deceleration time | $:$ ta $(\mathrm{s})$ |
| Load inertia moment | $: \mathrm{J}\left(\mathrm{kg} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{2}\right)$ |
| Output shaft moment of inertia | $: \mathrm{J}_{\mathrm{M}}\left(\mathrm{kg} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{2}\right)$ |
| Friction torque | $: \mathrm{Tf}(\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m})$ |
| Work torque | $: \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{w}}(\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m})$ |
| Output shaft friction torque | $: \mathrm{TMF}_{\mathrm{MF}}(\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m})$ |

Maximum speed: Nmax (rpm)
$N \max =\frac{\psi}{6\left(\mathrm{t}_{1}-0.863 \mathrm{ta}\right)}$

Load torque (max.): Tm (N•m)
$\mathrm{Tm}=\left[5.53\left(\mathrm{~J}+\mathrm{J}_{M}\right) \cdot \frac{\psi \cdot\left(1-\frac{t_{1}-2 \mathrm{ta}}{t_{1}-0.863 \mathrm{ta}^{2}}\right) \cdot \pi}{720 \cdot \mathrm{ta}^{2}}+\mathrm{Tf}+\mathrm{Tw}_{w}\right] \cdot \mathrm{fc}+\mathrm{T}_{\text {MF }}$
Load torque (min.): Trms (N•m)
$T r m s=\sqrt{\frac{2 \mathrm{ta}}{\mathrm{t}_{0}} \cdot\left[3.91\left(\mathrm{~J}+\mathrm{J}_{M}\right) \cdot \frac{\psi \cdot\left(1-\frac{\mathrm{t}_{1}-2 \mathrm{ta}}{\mathrm{t}_{1-0.863 \mathrm{ta}}}\right) \cdot \pi}{720 \bullet \mathrm{ta}^{2}} \cdot \mathrm{fc}\right]^{2}+\left[(\mathrm{Tf}+\mathrm{Tw}) \cdot \mathrm{fc}+\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{M} F}\right]^{2}}$

When selecting a model for "continuous rotation"

## What is continuous rotation?

Continuous rotation has the following features.

| 1. Continuous <br> Rotation | : Continuously rotates at a set speed <br> until the continuous rotation stop <br> signal is input. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. Equal division |  |
| position stop |  |$\quad$| : If used with equal division designation, |
| :--- |
| stops at an equal division when the |
| continuous rotation stop signal is |
| input. |

In the example, the shaft accelerates at acceleration time ta to set speed $N$, and when a continuous rotation stop is input, stops with deceleration time td.


## Selection procedure

With continuous rotation, the model is selected using the following formula:

| Speed | $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{rpm})$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cycle time | to (s) |
| Acceleration time | ta (s) |
| Deceleration time | td (s) |
| Load inertia moment | $\mathrm{J}\left(\mathrm{kg} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{2}\right)$ |
| Output shaft moment of inertia | $\mathrm{J}_{\mathrm{M}}\left(\mathrm{kg} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{2}\right)$ |
| Friction torque | Tf ( $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ ) |
| Work torque | Tw ( $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ ) |
| Output shaft friction torque | TmF ( $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ ) |

Maximum speed: Nmax (rpm) (Note 1)
Nmax $=\mathrm{N}$

Load torque (max.): Tm (N•m)
$\mathrm{Tm}=\left[5.53\left(\mathrm{~J}+\mathrm{J}_{\mathrm{M}}\right) \cdot \frac{6.82 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{ta} \cdot \pi}{720 \cdot \mathrm{ta}^{2}}+\mathrm{Tf}+\mathrm{Tw}\right] \cdot \mathrm{fc}+\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MF}}$
Load torque (min.): Trms ( $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ )
Trms $=\sqrt{\frac{2 \mathrm{ta}}{\mathrm{t}_{0}} \cdot\left[3.91\left(\mathrm{~J}+\mathrm{J}_{\mathrm{M}}\right) \cdot \frac{6.82 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{ta} \cdot \pi}{720 \cdot \mathrm{ta}^{2}} \cdot \mathrm{fc}\right]^{2}+\left[(\mathrm{Tf}+\mathrm{Tw}) \cdot \mathrm{fc}+\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{M}}\right]^{2}}$
The above formula applies for tastd. If ta>td, then replace ta with td, and select.

Note 1) When continuous rotation is used, the maximum speed is limited. Follow the actuator specifications.

Selection guide (2)
Inertia moment formulas
[ $m$ : Weight of object (kg)]

## A When rotation center is own shaft

1. Circular plate Center of rotation
(cylinder)

2. Hollow circular plate (hollow cylinder)
3. Cuboid


$$
I=\frac{m\left(R^{2}+r^{2}\right)}{2}
$$

4. Ring

5. Cylinder


6. Hollow cylinder


$$
I=\frac{m\left(R^{2}+r^{2}+I^{2} / 3\right)}{4}
$$

B When rotation center differs from own shaft

1. Any shape (if sufficiently small)

Center of rotation

2. Circular plate (cylinder)

3. Hollow circular plate (hollow cylinder)


$I=m\left(\frac{a^{2}+b^{2}}{12}+R e^{2}\right)$
5. Cylinder
6. Hollow cylinder

${ }_{R}$

## For conveyor


$m_{1}$ : Chain weight
$m_{2}$ : Workpiece total weight
$I=\left(m_{1}+m_{2}+m_{3}+\frac{m_{4}}{2}\right) \cdot R^{2}$
$m_{3}:$ Jig (pallet) total weight
$m_{4}$ : Sprocket A (drive) + B total weight
$R$ : Drive side sprocket radius

| Absodex selection guide specifications check sheet Table direct drive |  |  | (Note) Contact CKD for chain drives and gear drives. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Your company name |  | Your name |  |
| Division |  |  |  |
| TEL |  | FAX |  |

- Operating conditions

| 1. Index | 2. Oscillator | $\square$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Movement angle | $\Psi$ | $\left({ }^{\circ}\right)$ | or no. of indexes |
| Movement time | t 1 | (sec.) | $\square$ |
| Cycle time | to | (sec.) | $\square$ |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

(Note) Index time is movement time + settling time.
The settling time differs according to the working condition, but generally is between 0.025 and 0.20 s .

| - Load conditions |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Table |  |
| Material | 1. Steel 2. Aluminum |
| Outline | Dt (mm) |
| Plate thickness | ht (mm) |
| Weight | m1 (kg) |
| Workpiece |  |
| Quantity | nw (pc.) |
| Max. weight | mw (kg/pc.) |
| Installation center | Dp (mm) |
| Pallet fixture |  |
| Quantity | nw (pc.) |
| Max. weight | mw (kg/pc.) |

## - Others

## Installation orientation

1. Horizontal (Fig.2) 2. Vertical (Fig. 3) $\qquad$
External job
2. No
3. Yes

(Note) Eccentric load caused by gravity from vertical installation, external load caused by caulking work.

Dial plate support form bottom

| 1. No | 2. Yes | $\square$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Coefficient of friction | $\mu$ | $\square$ |
| Work radius | $\mathrm{Rf}(\mathrm{mm})$ | $\square$ |

Device rigidity

1. High
2. Low (Note)

(Note) When using a spline, when unit cannot be fixed directly onto the device (Fig. 4), when there is a mechanism such as a chuck on the table.

Extension with table shaft

1. No
2. Yes (Fig.5)
$\qquad$
Actuator movement
3. No 2. Yes
(Note) When actuator is mounted on $X-Y$ table or vertical mechanism, etc., and mounted actuator moves.
(Note) If 2 is selected for any item, contact CKD.

(Fig.2) Installation orientation: Horizontal (Fig.3) Installation orientation: Vertical

(Fig. 5) Extension with shaft
(Note) Attach system outline and reference drawings so that the optimal model can be selected.

## Electrical components Related products

## A wide range of variations to help save space

## Electrical actuator

## ESSD/ELCR Series

New electric actuators that are easy to use as pneumatic components

## Main features

- Built-in controller
- Designable like a pneumatic cylinder
-Flexible control
-Easy teaching
- Improved reliability



## Environmentally friendly

## Replacements for pneumatic cylinders

## Ultra-thin, small, light weight

## Electrical actuator KBB Series

Combination of up to 4 shafts.
4 motor installation positions for each shaft.
Select the best arrangement for the installation space to save space.

## Main features

-Wide range: 50 to 400 W

- High speed and high precision
-Absolute specifications
-2 types: ball screw and timing belt drive
-Reduction of repair parts inventory through BBS



## Electrical compact table slider KSA Series

Ultra compact electric actuator with 30 mm thickness.
Flexible positioning, easy to combine 2 shafts

## Main features

-30 W miniature AC servo motor

- High precision linear guide
-2 types for different loads
-High speed transfer, $500 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{s}$ max.
- Supports 15 point designation and pulse string input



## WORLD-NETWORK



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[^0]:    * Custom order models will not support CE, UL/cUL, or RoHS. Consult with CKD for details.

[^1]:    * Custom order models will not support CE, UL/cUL, or RoHS. Consult with CKD for details.

[^2]:    *Custom order models will not support CE, UL/cUL, or RoHS. Consult with CKD for details.

[^3]:    Note 1) The inrush current value is a typical value for AC230 V.

[^4]:    Note 1) Determine a dimension that is more than sufficient for the cable that you are using

