

DC-Micromotors

Graphite Commutation

125 mNm
77,8 W

Series 3272 ... CR

Values at 22°C and nominal voltage	3272 G	012 CR	018 CR	024 CR	036 CR	048 CR	
Nominal voltage	U_N	12	18	24	36	48	V
Terminal resistance	R	0,205	0,418	0,82	1,67	3,35	Ω
Rotor inductance	L	46,2	92,7	185	371	739	μH
Efficiency, max.	η_{max}	85	87	87	88	88	%
No-load current, typ.	I_0	0,192	0,135	0,0958	0,0695	0,0479	A
No-load speed	n_0	5 370	5 780	5 490	5 870	5 550	min^{-1}
Stall torque	M_H	1 160	1 230	1 190	1 250	1 180	mNm
Rotor inertia	J	67	60	63	62	60	gcm^2
Friction torque	M_R	3,9	3,9	3,9	4	3,9	mNm
Torque constant	k_M	20,8	29,5	41,6	59	83,3	mNm/A
Speed constant	k_n	459	324	229	162	115	min^{-1}/V
Slope of n-M curve	$\Delta n/\Delta M$	4,52	4,59	4,52	4,59	4,61	$\text{min}^{-1}/\text{mNm}$
Thermal resistance:							
– winding to housing	R_{th1}	2,9					K/W
– housing to ambient (external plastic flange)	$R_{\text{th2 p}}$	8,6					K/W
– housing to ambient (external metal flange)	$R_{\text{th2 m}}$	1,6					K/W
Thermal time constant:							
– winding	τ_{w1}	50					s
– housing (external plastic flange)	$\tau_{w2 p}$	1 100					s
– housing (external metal flange)	$\tau_{w2 m}$	200					s
Operating temperature range:							
– motor		-30 ... +125					°C
– winding, max. permissible		+155					°C
Shaft bearings		ball bearings, preloaded					
Shaft diameter		5					mm
Radial shaft load max.:							
– dynamic at 3 000 min^{-1} (3 mm from bearing)		50					N
Axial shaft load max.:							
– dynamic at 3 000 min^{-1}		5					N
– static (shaft unsupported)		50					N
– static (shaft supported)		2 000					N
Shaft play, max.:							
– radial		0,015					mm
– axial		0					mm
Speed up to	n_{max}	6 000					min^{-1}
Number of pole pairs		1					
Mass		312					g
Housing material		steel, nickel plated					
Magnet material		NdFeB					
Rated values for continuous operation							
Rated torque	M_N	75,2	103	124	124	125	mNm
Rated current (thermal limit)	I_N	4	4	3,6	2,53	1,81	A
Rated speed	n_N	5 090	5 440	5 110	5 510	5 140	min^{-1}

Note: Rated values are calculated with nominal voltage and at a 22°C ambient temperature. The $R_{\text{th2 p}}$ value has been reduced by 50%.

Note:

The diagram indicates the recommended speed in relation to the available torque at the output shaft for a given ambient temperature of 22°C.

The diagram shows the motor in different conditions of thermal coupling, i.e. mounted respectively on a plastic flange and a metal flange.

The nominal voltage (U_N) curve shows, up to the thermal limit, the operating point at nominal voltage for the motor mounted on a plastic flange. Higher torque can be achieved by further reducing the thermal resistance.

Any points of operation above the curve at nominal voltage will require a higher operating voltage. Any points below the nominal voltage curve will require less voltage.



