



**VANICH GROUP**  
Industrial Product Company

# TECHNICAL CATALOG

EDITION 11/2021

**FIMM**<sup>®</sup>

**LOW VOLTAGE  
GENERAL PERFORMANCE MOTORS**



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# INTRODUCTION

FIMM motors are suitable for driving various kinds of machines or equipments. The output ratings are from 0.18 kW to 500 kW. The frame sizes are from 63 to 400.

The FM Series have cast iron stator frames, endshields and terminal boxes. The feet integrally cast into the stator frame.

The location of the terminal box in standard design is on the top, on the right or on the left are possible. The position of the entry opening can be adjusted to suit the existing connection facilities by turning through 90°.

All motors comply with the requirements of European CE marking.

All motors are designed for high efficiency and low temperature giving a long economical service life.

FMA Series motors from frame size 63 to 112 with aluminium stator frames, terminal boxes and cast iron endshields are also available.



# General Specification

## Cooling and ventilation

The standard cooling method is Totally Enclosed Fan-Cooled (TEFC) in accordance with code IC411 of IEC 60034-6. Standard motors in sizes 63-355 are equipped with radial-flow plastic fans.

## Enclosure

The standard degree of protection is IP55. The IP55 enclosure means complete hoseproof and dustproof protection. A higher degree of protection is available.

## Connection

Direct on line starting can be used on all frame sizes. Motors up to and including 3kW are star connected and cannot be started with Star/Delt started. Motors 4kW and above can be started with Star/Delta started.

## Vibration

Standard voltage is 400V/50Hz but can be manufactured for any single voltage in the range 200-600V at a frequency 50 or 60 Hz. The motors will operate satisfactorily with voltage variations of ±10% from the rated voltage.

## Noise

The permitted noise levels of electrical machines are fixed in IEC60034-9 (EN60034-9). The noise level of FIMM motors is well below these limit value. For details, please refer to the performance data tables.

## Quality assurance

Stringent quality procedures are observed from first design to finished products in accordance with ISO9001 documented quality systems. Our factories have been assessed to meet these requirements, a further assurance that only the highest possible standards of quality are accepted.



## Against solar radiation

High solar radiation will result in undue temperature rise. In these circumstances, motors should be screened from solar radiation by placement of adequate sunshades which do not inhibit air flow.

## Degree of protection

Standard levels of enclosure protection for all frame sizes for both motor and the terminal box is IP55, with IP56, IP65 and IP66 available on request. Enclosure designations comply with IEC60529 or AS60529. The enclosure protection required will depend upon the environmental and operational conditions within which the motor is to operate.

## IP standards explanation

IP	5	5
	1	2

International protection rating prefix  
(IEC 60034 - 5)

### First numeral

First characteristic numeral

Degree of protection of persons against approach to live parts or contact with live or moving parts (other than smooth rotating shafts and the like) inside the enclosure, and degree of protection of equipment within the enclosure against the ingress of solid foreign bodies.

- 4. Protected against solid object greater than 1.0 mm: Wires or strips of thickness greater than 1.0 mm, solid objects exceeding 1.0 mm.
- 5. Dust protected: Ingress of dust is not totally prevented but it does not enter in sufficient quantity to interfere with satisfactory operation of the equipment.
- 6. Dust tight: No ingress of dust.

### Second numeral

Second characteristic numeral

- 4. Protected against splashing water: Water splashed against the enclosure from any direction shall have no harmful effect.
- 5. Protected against water jets: Water projected by a nozzle against the enclosure from any direction shall have no harmful effect.
- 6. Protected against heavy seas: Water from heavy seas or water projected in powerful jets (larger nozzle and higher pressure than second numeral 5) shall not enter the enclosure in harmful quantities.

## Shaft

FIMM motors have standard shaft extension lengths which provided with standard key, drilled and tapped hole. Non standard shaft extensions are available upon special order, with shaft design outlined on a detailed drawing. Shaft extension run out, concentricity and perpendicularity to face of standard flange mount motors, comply with normal grade tolerance as specified in IEC 60072-1 and AS1359. Precision grade tolerance is available upon special order.

## Finish

Standard FIMM motor color is RAL 7031. Other colors are also available. All castings and steel parts are provided with a prime coat of rust-resistant paint. The finishing coat of enamel paint is sufficient for normal conditions, however special paint systems can be provided to accommodate stringent requirements for motors in corrosive environments. Special coatings are needed to resist such substances as acid, salt water and extreme climatic conditions.

## Electrical design

As standard, FIMM motors have the following design and operating parameters. Performance data is based on this standard. Any deviation should be examined and performance values altered in accordance with the information provided in this section.

Three phase, 380-415V/50Hz, 440-480V/60Hz

Ambient cooling air temperature, 40°C

Altitude 1000m

Duty cycle S1 (continuous)

Rotation Clockwise / Counter Clockwise

Connection 230 volt Delta/400 volt Star (3kW and below)

400 volt Delta/690 volt Star (4kW and above)



# Standards and regulations

FIMM motors are built to comply with the requirements of the following international standards and regulation:

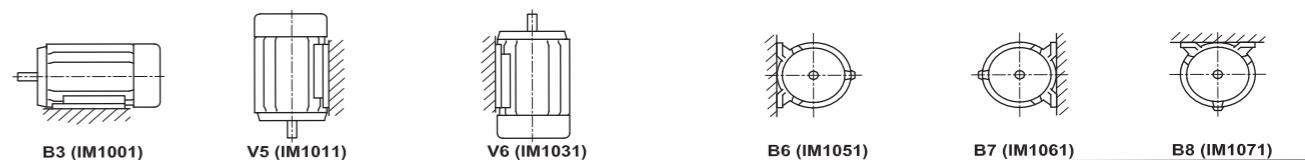
1. International Electrotechnical Commission - IEC 60034 and IEC 60072.
2. The requirements of European CE marking. Low voltage Directive 73/23 (1973), modified by Directive 93/68 (1993) and the EMC Directive 89/336. These FIMM motors are designed to use with other machinery, and they should only be used if the complete machinery is in conformity with the provisions of the Directive of safety of machinery (89/93/EEC).
3. CEMEP agreement - All motors with standard rating include in this catalog comply with efficiency class IE2 & IE3 and bear the corresponding label on the rating plate.

Standards	IEC
General requirements for electrical machines	60034-1
Methods of determining losses and efficiency	60034-2
Degrees of protection	60034-5
Methods of cooling	60034-6
Mounting arrangements	60034-7
Terminal markings and direction of rotation	60034-8
Noise limits	60034-9
Starting performance	60034-12
Mechanical vibration	60034-14
Standard voltages	60038
Dimensions and output ratings	60072
Mounting dimensions and relationship framesizes-output ratings	60072
Shaft dimensions	60072
Classification of environmental conditions	600721-2-1
Insulation material	60085

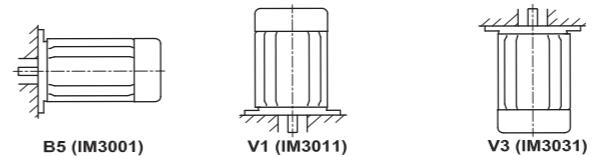
\*The FIMM motor range corresponds to the new international standard IEC 60034-30

## Standards mounting arrangements

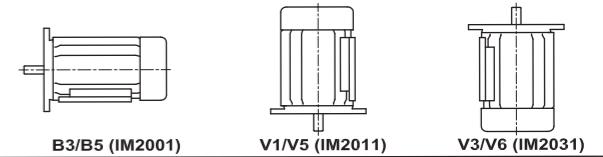
### Foot mounting



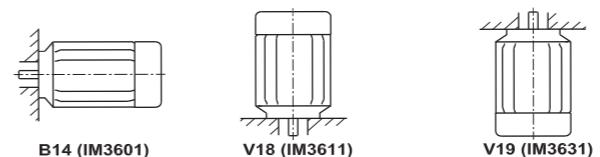
### Large flange



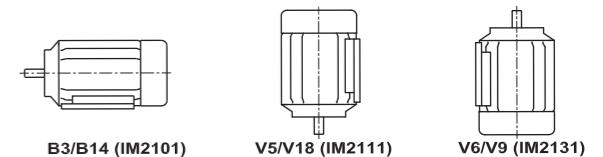
### Large flange and feet



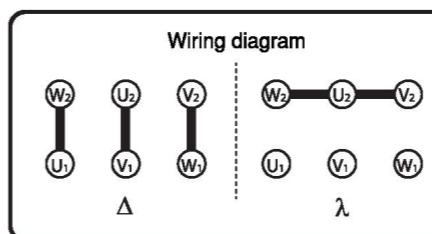
### Small flange (face)



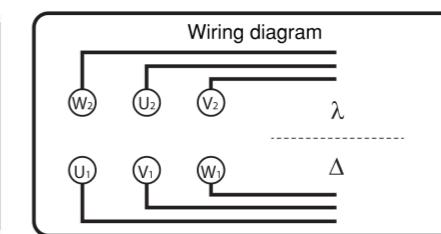
### Small flange (face) and feet



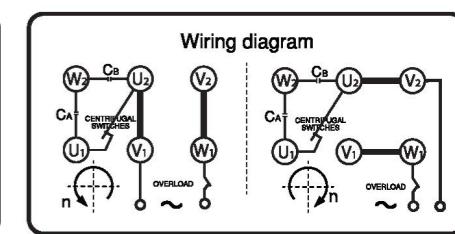
## Connection diagram three phase & single phase motor



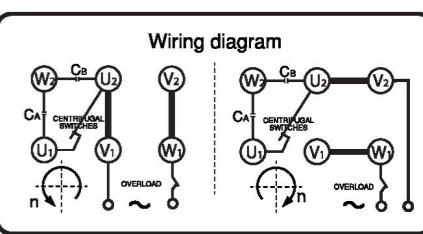
DELTA CONNECTION



STAR CONNECTION



STAR-DELTA CONNECTION



COUNTER CLOCKWISE

CLOCKWISE

## Rating plates

### IE 2 Name Plate for 3 Phase

FIMM		IE2	CE
~Motor		IEC 60034-1	T.Amb
S/N	Ins.cl	IP	IC
V	Hz	kW	RPM
A		Duty	
Efficiency 50 Hz :		kg	

### Brake Motor for 3 Phase

FIMM		CE	
~Motor		IEC 60034-1	T.Amb
S/N	Ins.cl	IP	IC
VAC/VDC		COSφ	N.m.
V	Hz	kW	RPM
A		Duty	
Efficiency 50 Hz :		kg	

### IE 3 Name Plate for 3 Phase

FIMM		IE3	CE
~Motor		IEC 60034-1	T.Amb
S/N	Ins.cl	IP	IC
C <sub>A</sub> 250 V		μF	C <sub>A</sub> 450 V
V	Hz	kW	μF
RPM		A	RPM
A		Duty	A

### Single Phase

FIMM		CE	
~Motor		IEC 60034-1	T.Amb
S/N	Ins.cl	IP	IC
C <sub>A</sub> 250 V		μF	C <sub>A</sub> 450 V
V	Hz	kW	μF
RPM		A	RPM
A		Duty	A

## Description of Coding

<b>FIMM®</b>		(21)	<b>CE</b>
(1) ~Motor	(2)	IEC 60034-1	T.Amb (15)
S/N	(3)	Ins.cl	(6)
		IP	(4)
		IC	(17)
		COSφ	(5)
(8)	VAC/VDC	Brake	(9)
<b>V</b>	<b>Hz</b>	<b>kW</b>	<b>RPM</b>
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<b>Efficiency 50 Hz :</b>	(16)		(20) <b>kg</b>
	(18)		(19)

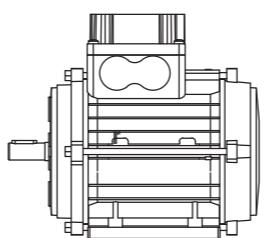
<b>FIMM®</b>		<b>CE</b>
<b>~Motor</b>		IEC 60034-1 T.Amb
S/N		IP IC COSφ
(22) C <sub>A</sub> 250 V		μF C <sub>B</sub> 450 V μF (23)
<b>V</b>		<b>Hz</b> <b>kW</b> <b>RPM</b> <b>A</b> <b>Duty</b>
<b>Efficiency 50 Hz :</b>		<b>kg</b>

### Electric Motor Identification

- 1. Phase
- 2. Motor Type Code
- 3. Serial No.
- 4. Degree of Protection
- 5. Power Factor
- 6. Insulation Class
- 7. Duty
- 8. Brake Power Supply
- 9. Braking Torque ( N.m. )
- 10. Motor Voltage ( Depending on Connection )
- 11. Power Frequency ( Hz. )
- 12. Output Power ( kW )
- 13. Output Speed ( RPM )
- 14. Rated Current ( Depending on Connection )
- 15. Maximum Ambient Operating Temp. ( °C )
- 16. Efficiency
- 17. Cooling System
- 18. Bearing No. ( DE )
- 19. Bearing No. ( NDE )
- 20. Weight ( Kg )
- 21. Efficiency Classification
- 22. Capacitor Start
- 23. Capacitor Run

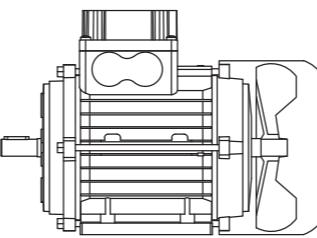
## COOLING SYSTEMS

### IC410



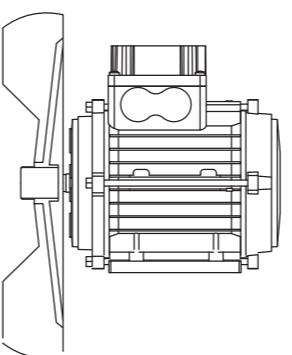
Standard construction electric motors are closed and self-ventilated with a fan mounted to the motor shaft which operates in both direction of rotation.

### IC411



This cooling system, per IEC 60034-6, is designated IC411. Standard construction electric motors are constructed so that with IC411 cooling, duty is S1, this duty is guaranteed if the fan cover intake grille is not blocked by dirt deposited during operation or due to the installation itself (for example, inside the frame of a machine) such situations of poor ventilation must be carefully analysed to avoid compromising the motor's performance.

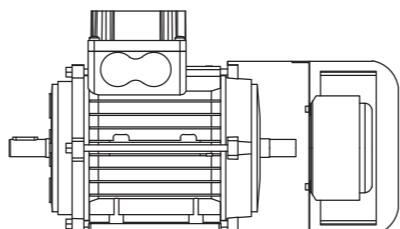
### IC418



If the cooling system is IC418 (e.g. motor driving a fan and cooled by the resulting current of air), standard motors can be used in non-ventilated construction and S1 duty; naturally the speed and flow of air must be at least equivalent to that of the IC411 system. In case of total lack of external surface ventilation (IC410) standard motors may be used only for limited duration or very periodic duty. In such conditions the standard duty is S2 10 min or S3 10%.

On request, motors can be provided without ventilation for S1 duty; the power, for a given motor size, is reduced to around 1/3 of the power available in S1 duty for IC411 motors. Contact our technical service for further information.

### IC416



### Forced ventilation

In the case of applications of the variable speed motor, it may be necessary to resort to forced ventilation (cooling method IC416), obtained by means of an axial flow servo-fan whose air flow rate is independent of the speed of rotation of the drive shaft.

The supply, independent from the electric motor, is given by means of a connector applied directly on fan cover (single-phase 230V 50-60Hz and three-phase 400V 50-60Hz).

On request, we can analyse different solution, or for special power voltages.



**FIMM®**

# Electrical Design

## Voltage and frequency

Standard FIMM motors are designed for a power supply of three phase 400V, 50Hz. Motors can be manufactured for any supply between 100V and 1100V and frequencies other than 50Hz. Standard FIMM motors wound for a certain voltage at 50Hz can also operate at other voltages at 50Hz and 60Hz without modification, subject to the changes in their data.

Motor wound for 50Hz at rated voltage	Connected to	Data in percentage of values at 50Hz and rated voltage						
		Output	r/min	I <sub>N</sub>	I <sub>L</sub> /I <sub>N</sub>	T <sub>N</sub>	T <sub>L</sub> /T <sub>N</sub>	T <sub>B</sub> /T <sub>N</sub>
<b>380V</b>	400V 50Hz	100	100	95	110	100	110	110
	380V 60Hz	100	120	98	83	83	70	85
	400V 60Hz	105	120	98	90	87	80	90
	415V 60Hz	110	120	98	95	91	85	93
	440V 60Hz	115	120	100	100	96	95	98
	460V 60Hz	120	120	100	105	100	100	103
<b>400V</b>	380V 50Hz	100	100	105	91	100	90	90
	415V 50Hz	100	100	96	108	100	108	108
	400V 60Hz	100	120	98	83	83	70	85
	415V 60Hz	104	120	98	89	86	75	88
	440V 60Hz	110	120	98	95	91	85	93
	460V 60Hz	115	120	100	100	96	93	98
<b>415V</b>	480V 60Hz	120	120	100	105	100	100	103
	380V 50Hz*	100	100	109	84	100	84	84
	400V 50Hz	100	100	104	93	100	93	93
	440V 50Hz	100	100	94	112	100	112	112
	415V 60Hz	100	120	98	83	83	70	85
	440V 60Hz	105	120	98	90	87	80	90
<b>525V</b>	460V 60Hz	110	120	98	95	91	85	94
	480V 60Hz	115	120	100	100	96	95	98
	550V 50Hz	100	100	95	110	100	110	110
	525V 60Hz	100	120	98	83	83	70	85
	550V 60Hz	105	120	98	90	87	80	90
	575V 60Hz	110	120	98	95	91	85	94
	600V 60Hz	115	120	100	100	96	95	98

\* Not applicable for motors with F class temperature rise.

1) I<sub>N</sub> = Full load current T<sub>N</sub> = Full load torque

I<sub>L</sub>/I<sub>N</sub> = Locked rotor current/ full load current

T<sub>L</sub>/T<sub>N</sub> = Locked rotor torque/ full load torque

T<sub>B</sub>/T<sub>N</sub> = Breakdown torque/full load torque

Standard torque values for alternative supplies are obtainable only with special windings. For these purpose-built motors the performance data is the same as for 400V motors except for the currents which are calculated with the accompanying formula:

Where:

$$I_x = \frac{400 \times I_N}{U_x}$$

I<sub>x</sub> = Current

I<sub>N</sub> = Full load current at 400 volt

U<sub>x</sub> = Design voltage

## Temperature and altitude

Rated power specified in the performance data tables apply for standard ambient conditions of 40°C at 1000m above sea level. Where temperature or altitude differ from the standard, multiplication factors in the table below should be used.

Ambient temperature	Temperature factor	Altitude above sea level	Altitude factor
30°C	1.06	1000m	1.00
35°C	1.03	1500m	0.98
40°C	1.00	2000m	0.94
45°C	0.97	2500m	0.91
50°C	0.93	3000m	0.87
55°C	0.88	3500m	0.82
60°C	0.82	4000m	0.77

$$\text{Effective Power} = \frac{\text{Rated Power}}{\text{Factor}} \times \frac{\text{Temperature Factor}}{\text{Altitude Factor}}$$

Example 1:

Effective Power required = 15 kW

Air temperature = 50°C (factor 0.93)

Altitude = 2500 metres (factor 0.91)

$$\text{Rated power required} = \frac{15}{0.93 \times 0.91} = 17.7 \text{ kW}$$

The appropriate motor is one with a rated power above the required, being 18.5 kW.

Example 2:

Rated power = 11 kW

Air temperature = 50°C (factor 0.93) Altitude

= 1500 metres (factor 0.98) Effective Power

$$= 11 \times 0.93 \times 0.98 = 10.0 \text{ kW}$$

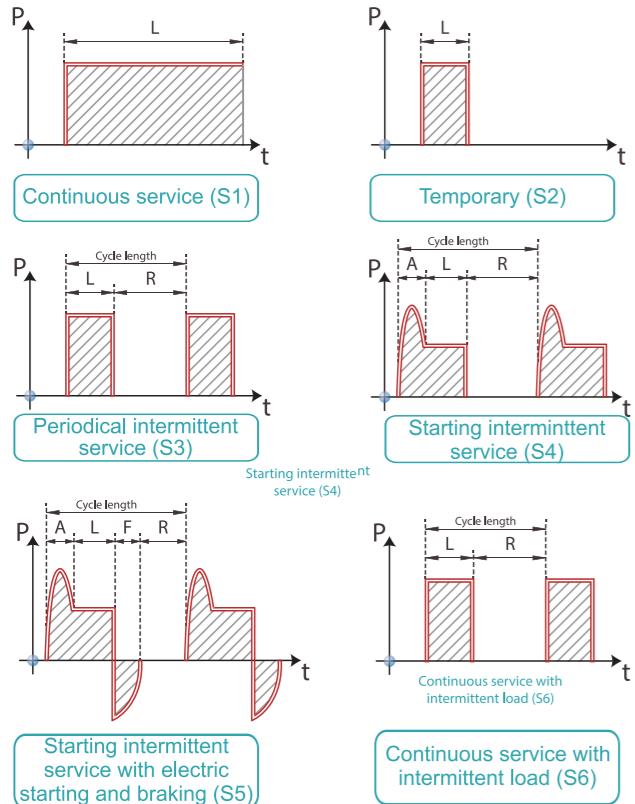
## Rotation

For clockwise rotation, viewed from drive end, standard three phase FIMM motor terminal markings coincide with the sequence of the phase line conductors. For counter clockwise rotation, viewed from drive end, two of the line conductors have to be reversed. This is made clear in the table of connection diagrams three phase motors with cage rotor (page 9).

## Duty

FIMM motors are supplied suitable for S1 operation (continuous operation under rated load). When the motor is operated under any other type of duty the following information should be supplied to determine the correct motor size:

- Type and frequency of switching cycles as per duty factors S3 to S7 and duty cycle factor.
- Load torque variation during motor acceleration and braking (in graphical form).
- Moment of inertia of the load on the motor shaft.
- Type of braking (eg mechanical electrical through phase reversal or DC injection)



**Explanation**

D = Cycle length	
L = Load time	R = Resting time
A = Starting time	F = Braking time

**Intermittent ratio calculation in percentage**

S3 = L/(D)*100	S4 = (A+L)/(D)*100
S5 = (A+L+F)/D*100	S6 = L/(D)*100

## Permissible output

Apply the factors of the expanding table to the output rating for motors with duty cycles that are not continuous. For other duties (S4, S5, S8 and S7) contact us for appropriate duty cycle factors.

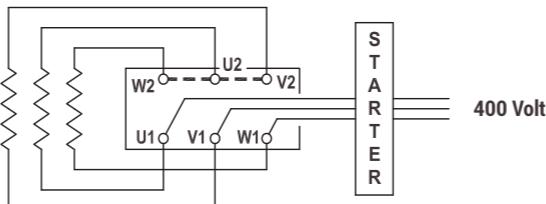
Poles	Duty cycle factor		
	For frames 80 to 132	For frames 160 to 250	For frames 280 to 355
<b>Short-time duty, S2</b>			
30 min	2	1.05	1.20
	4 to 8	1.10	1.20
60 min	2 to 8	1.00	1.10
<b>Intermittent duty, S3</b>			
15%	2	1.15	1.45
	4 to 8	1.40	1.40
25%	2	1.10	1.30
	4 to 8	1.30	1.25
40%	2	1.10	1.10
	4 to 8	1.20	1.08
60%	2	1.05	1.07
	4 to 8	1.10	1.10

## Connection

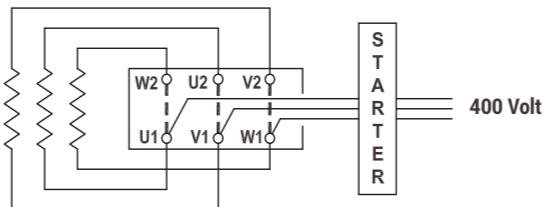
A motor's rated voltage must agree with the power supply line-to-line voltage. It is carefully to ensure the correct connection to the motor terminals.

## Internal connections, voltages and VF drive selection

Standard terminal connections for motors 3kW and below is 230V delta / 400V star. These motors are designed for 400V Direct On Line (D.O.L.) starting, when connected in the star configuration. They are also suitable for operation with 230V three phase variable frequency drives, when connected in the delta configuration. Standard terminal connections for motors 4kW and above is 400V delta / 690V star. These motors are designed for 400V Direct On Line (D.O.L.) starting, when connected in the delta configuration. They are also suitable for operation with 400V three phase variable frequency drives. Alternatively they can be operated D.O.L. in the star configuration from a 690V supply or with a 690V variable frequency drive. In this case the drive must be supplied with an output reactor to protect the winding insulation. These size motors are also suitable for 400V star-delta starting as described below. Motor connected for D.O.L. starting with bridges in place for star connection (3kW and below).



Motor connected for D.O.L. starting with bridges in place for delta connection (4kW and above).



## Starting

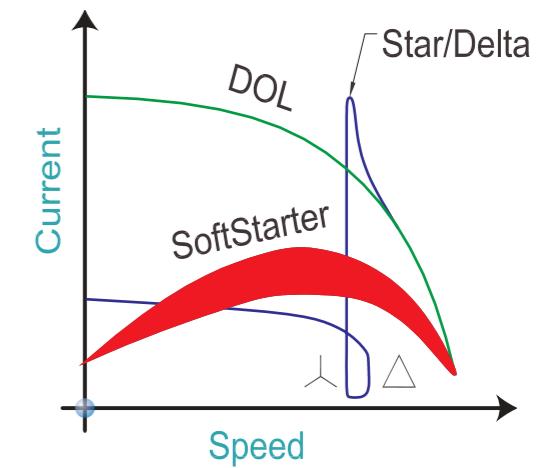
All of the following starter options are available and are the best supplied together with the motor.

## D.O.L Starters

When an electric motor is started by direct connection to the power supply (D.O.L.), it draws a high current, called the starting current, which is approximately equal in magnitude to the locked rotor current  $I_L$ . As listed in the performance data, locked rotor current can be up to 8 times the rated current  $I_n$  of the motor. In circumstances where the motor starts under no load or where high starting torque is not required, it is preferable to reduce the starting current by one of the following means.

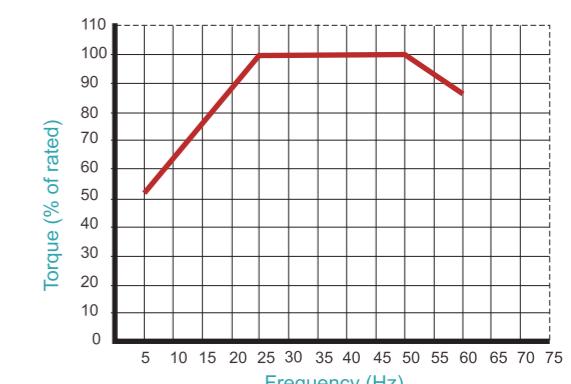
## Star - Delta starting

The FIMM motors 4kW and above are suitable for the star-delta starting method. Through the use of a star-delta starter, the motor terminals are connected in the star configuration during starting, and reconnected to the delta configuration when running. The benefits of this starting method are a significantly lower starting current, to a value about 1/3 of the D.O.L. starting current, and a corresponding starting torque also reduced to about 1/3 of its D.O.L. value. It should be noted that a second current surge occurs on change over to the delta connection. The level of this surge will depend on the speed the motor has reached at the moment of change over.



## VVF Drives

Variable Voltage Variable Frequency drives are primarily recognized for their ability to manipulate power from a constant 3 phase 50/60Hz supply converting it to variable voltage and variable frequency power. This enables the speed of the motor to be matched to its load in a flexible and energy efficient manner. The only way of producing starting torque equal to full load torque with kill load current is by using VVF drives. The functionally flexible VVF drive is also commonly used to reduce energy consumption on fans, pumps and compressors and offers a simple and repeatable method of changing speeds or flow rates.



## EDM Concerns

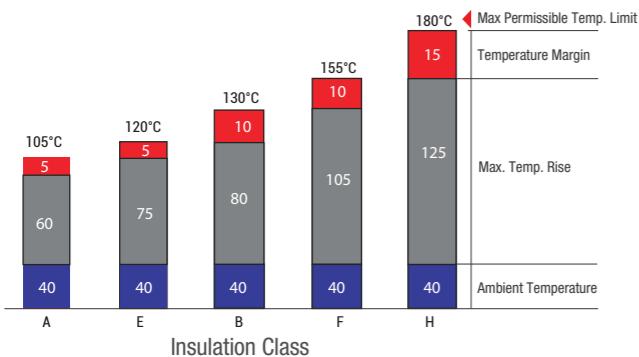
Capacitive voltages in the rotor can be generated due to an effect caused by harmonics in the waveform causing voltage discharge to earth through the beatings. This discharge results in etching of the bearing running surfaces. This effect is known as Electrical Discharge Machining (EDM). It can be controlled with the fitment of appropriate filters to the drive. To further reduce the risk of EDM, an insulated non drive bearing can be used. FIMM recommends the use of insulated bearings for all motors 315 frame and above.

## Insulation

Our standard motors have insulation class F while the temperature rise is for Class B ensuring longer service life.

Upon the customer's request, H class insulation motors are manufactured.

Under specified measuring conditions in accordance with IEC 60034-1 standard, insulation class F for an electric motor means that at ambient temperature of 40°C the temperature rise of its windings may be max. 105°C with the additional temperature margin of 10°C.

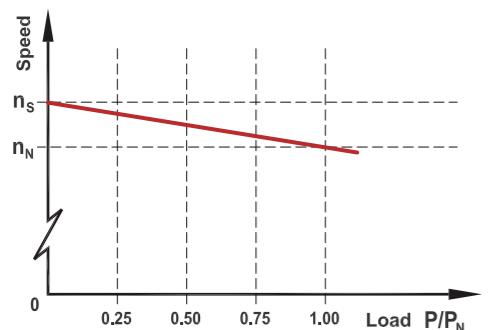


## Thermal protection

Motors can be protected against excessive temperature rise by inserting, at various positions within the windings, thermal probes which can either give a warning signal or cut off the supply to the motor in the event of a temperature abnormality. The units fitted to FIMM motors, frame sizes 160 and above, are PTC thermistors. These thermovariable resistors, with positive temperature co-efficient are fitted one per phase, series connected and are terminated in a terminal strip located in the terminal box. Trip temperature is 155°C (180°C) for FIMM motor class H). Additional 130°C thermistors can be fitted as an option for alarm connection.

## Speed at partial loads

The relationship between motor speed and degree of loading on an FIMM motor is approximately linear up to the rated load. This is expressed graphically in the accompanying drawing.



Where:

- $n_N$  = full load speed
- $n_s$  = asynchronous speed
- $P/P_N$  = partial load factor

## Current at partial loads

Current at partial loads can be calculated using the following formula:

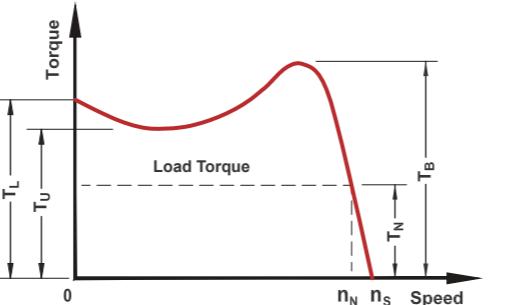
$$I_x = \frac{P_{out,x}}{\sqrt{3} \times U_N \times \cos\phi_x \times \eta_x} \times 10^5$$

Where:

- $I_x$  = partial load current (amps)
- $P_{out,x}$  = partial load (kW)
- $U_N$  = rated voltage
- $\cos\phi_x$  = partial load power factor
- $\eta_x$  = partial load efficiency (%)

## Torque characteristics

Typical characteristics of torque behaviour relative to speed are shown in the torque speed curve example below.



Where:

- $T_N$  = full load torque (Nm)
- $T_A$  = break down torque
- $T_L$  = locked rotor torque
- $n_N$  = full load speed
- $T_U$  = pull-up torque
- $n_A$  = asynchronous speed
- $n_S$  = synchronous speed

FIMM motors all exceed the minimum starting torque requirements for Design N (Normal torque) as specified in IEC60034-12, and in most cases meet the requirements of Design H (High torque). Rated torque can be calculated with the following formula:

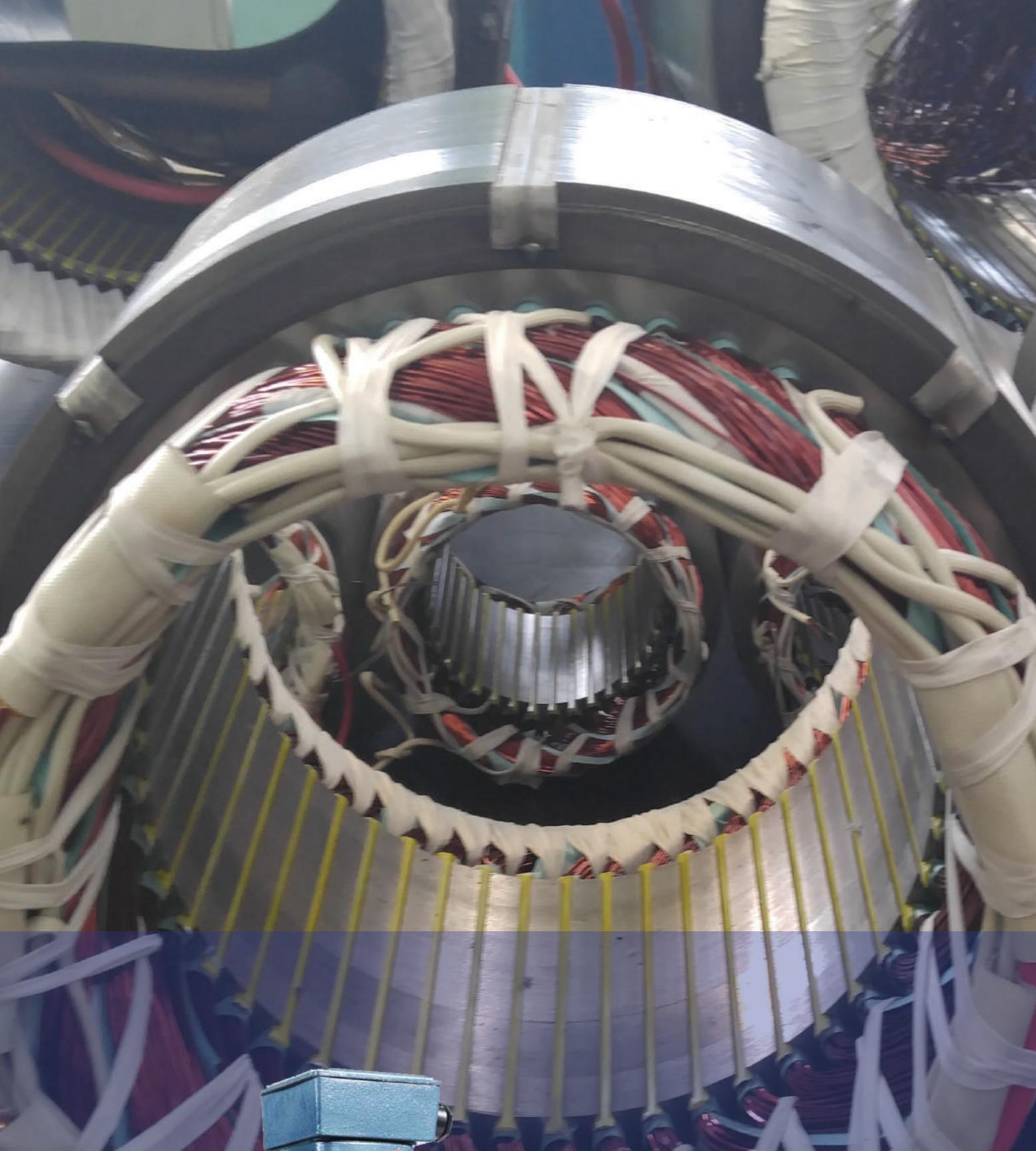
$$T_N = \frac{9550 \times P_N}{n_N}$$

Where:

- $T_N$  = full load torque (Nm)
- $P_N$  = full load output power (kW)
- $n_N$  = full load speed (r/min)







**FIMM®**

# Performance Data

## Efficiency Classification (%)

Output (kW)	IE1				IE2				IE3			
	2P	4P	6P	8P	2P	4P	6P	8P	2P	4P	6P	8P
0.18	52.8	57.0	45.5	38.0	60.4	64.7	56.6	45.9	65.9	69.9	63.9	58.7
0.25	58.2	61.5	52.1	43.4	64.8	68.5	61.6	50.6	69.7	73.5	68.6	64.1
0.37	63.9	66.0	59.7	49.7	69.5	72.7	67.6	56.1	73.8	77.3	73.5	69.3
0.55	69.0	70.0	65.8	56.1	74.1	77.1	73.1	61.7	77.8	80.8	77.2	73.0
0.75	72.1	73.0	70.0	61.2	77.4	79.6	75.9	66.2	80.7	82.5	78.9	75.0
1.1	75.0	76.2	72.9	66.5	79.6	81.4	78.1	70.8	82.7	84.1	81.0	77.7
1.5	77.2	78.5	76.0	70.2	81.3	82.8	79.8	74.1	84.2	85.3	82.5	79.7
2.2	79.7	81.0	79.0	74.2	83.2	84.3	82.9	77.6	85.9	86.7	84.3	81.9
3	81.5	82.6	80.0	77.0	84.6	85.5	83.3	80.0	87.1	87.7	85.6	83.5
4	83.1	84.2	82.0	79.2	85.8	86.6	84.6	81.9	88.1	88.6	86.8	84.8
5.5	84.7	85.7	84.0	81.4	87.0	87.7	87.8	83.8	89.2	89.6	88.0	86.2
7.5	86.0	87.0	84.7	83.1	88.1	88.7	87.9	85.3	90.1	90.4	89.1	87.3
11	87.6	87.6	86.4	85.0	89.4	89.8	88.7	86.9	91.2	91.4	90.3	88.6
15	88.7	88.7	87.7	86.2	90.3	90.6	89.7	88.0	91.9	92.1	91.2	89.6
18.5	89.3	89.3	88.6	86.9	90.9	91.2	90.4	88.6	92.4	92.6	91.7	90.1
22	89.9	89.9	89.2	87.4	91.3	91.6	90.9	89.1	92.7	93.0	92.2	90.6
30	90.7	90.7	90.2	88.3	92.0	92.3	91.7	89.8	93.3	93.6	92.9	91.3
37	91.2	91.2	90.8	88.8	92.5	92.7	92.2	90.3	93.7	93.9	93.3	91.8
45	91.7	91.7	91.4	89.2	92.9	93.1	92.6	90.7	94.0	94.2	93.7	92.2
55	92.1	92.1	91.9	89.7	93.3	93.4	93.1	91.0	94.3	94.6	94.2	92.5
75	92.7	92.7	92.6	90.3	93.8	94.0	93.7	91.6	94.8	95.1	94.8	93.1
90	93.0	93.0	92.9	90.7	94.1	94.2	94.0	91.9	95.2	95.3	95.1	93.4
110	93.3	93.3	93.3	91.1	94.4	94.5	94.3	92.3	95.5	95.5	95.3	93.7
132	93.5	93.5	93.5	91.5	94.6	94.7	94.3	92.6	95.7	95.8	95.5	94.0
160	93.8	93.8	93.8	91.9	94.9	94.9	94.6	93.0	95.9	96.0	95.8	94.3
200	94.0	94.0	94.0	92.3	95.1	95.1	94.8	93.4	96.1	96.2	95.9	94.6
250	94.0	94.0	94.0	-	95.1	95.1	94.8	-	96.1	96.2	95.9	-
315	94.0	94.0	-	-	95.1	95.1	-	-	96.1	96.2	-	-













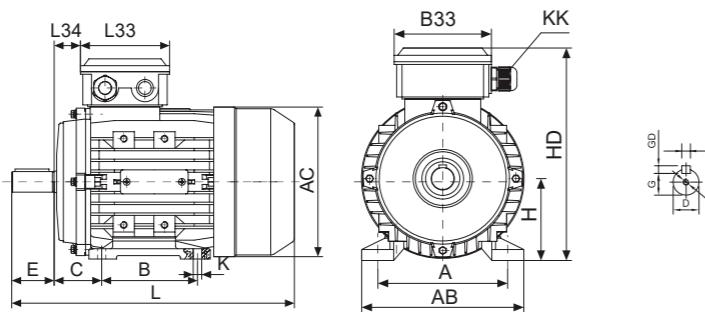


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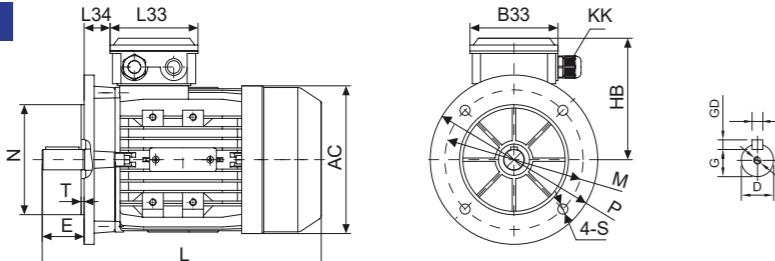
Dimensions  
IE2-IE3

## Aluminium Casing Dimension

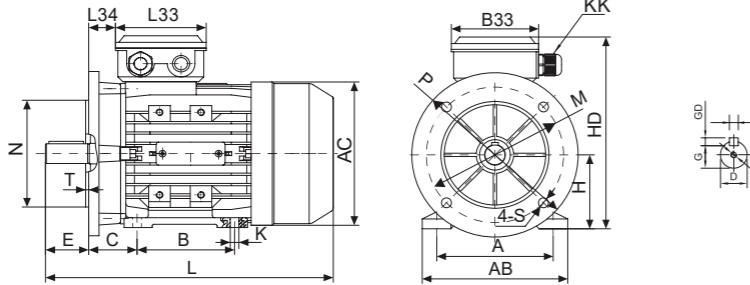
**IMB3**



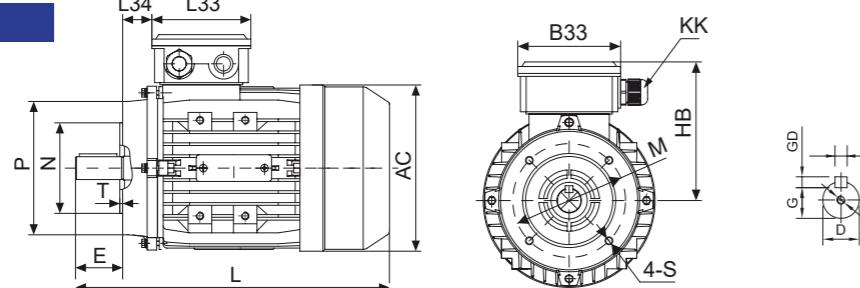
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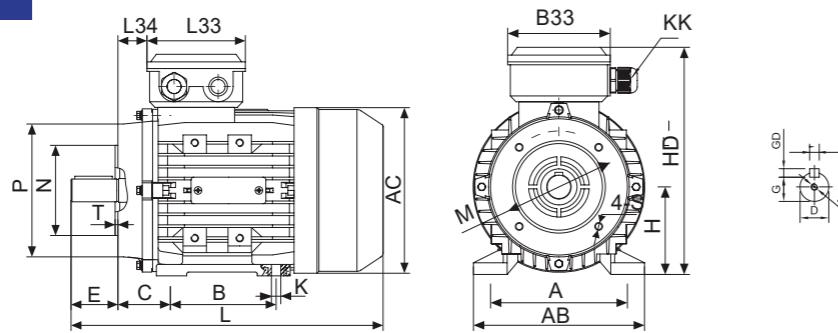
**IMB35**



**IMB14**



**IMB34**



Frame size	General								Feet					
	B3, B5, B34, B35, B14								B3, B34, B35					
	AC	B33	HB	HD	KK	L	L33	L34	A	AB	B	C	H	K
63	130	94	108	180	M18	230	94	14	100	135	80	40	63	7
71	145	94	115	195	M18	255	94	20	112	150	90	45	71	7
80MA/MB	175	105	133	220	M20	295	105	27	125	165	100	50	80	10
90S	195	105	139	250	M20	320	105	30	140	180	100	56	90	10
90L	195	105	139	250	M20	345	105	30	140	180	125	56	90	10
100L	215	105	152	270	M25	385	105	26	160	205	140	63	100	12
112M	240	112	167	300	M27	400	112	32	190	230	140	70	112	12
132S	275	112	186	345	M27	470	112	38	216	270	140	89	132	12
132M	275	112	186	345	M27	510	112	38	216	270	178	89	132	12
160M	330	143	224	420	M32	615	143	64	254	320	210	108	160	15
160L	330	143	224	420	M32	670	143	64	254	320	254	108	160	15

**Note : B14C/2**

Frame size	Shaft						Flange						B14, B34			
	B3, B5, B34, B35, B14						B5, B35			B14, B34						
	D	DB	E	F	G	GD	M	N	P	S	T	M	N	P	S	T
63	11	M4	23	4	8.5	4	115	95	140	10	3.0	75	60	90	M5	2.5
71	14	M5	30	5	11	5	130	110	160	10	3.5	85	70	105	M6	2.5
80MA/MB	19	M6	40	6	15.5	6	165	130	200	12	3.5	100	80	120	M6	3.0
90S	24	M8	50	8	20	7	165	130	200	12	3.5	115	95	140	M8	3.0
90L	24	M8	50	8	20	7	165	130	200	12	3.5	115	95	140	M8	3.0
100L	28	M10	60	8	24	7	215	180	250	15	4.0	130	110	160	M8	3.5
112M	28	M10	60	8	24	7	215	180	250	15	4.0	130	110	160	M8	3.5
132S	38	M12	80	10	33	8	265	230	300	15	4.0	165	130	200	M10	3.5
132M	38	M12	80	10	33	8	265	230	300	15	4.0	165	130	200	M10	3.5
160M/L	42	M16	110	12	37	8	300	250	350	19	5.0	215	180	250	M12	4.0

**Note : B14C/2**



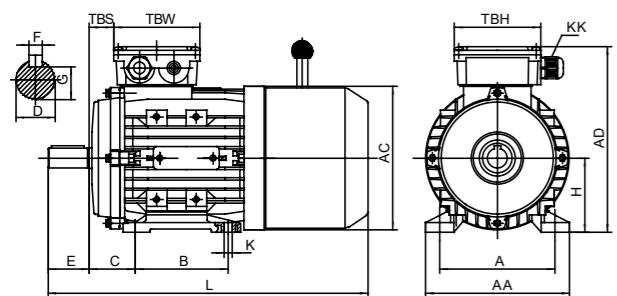




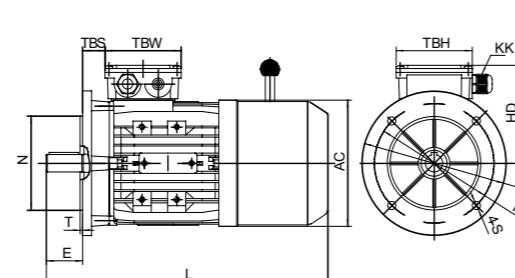
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Dimensions  
**BRAKE MOTOR**

## Brake Motor Dimension

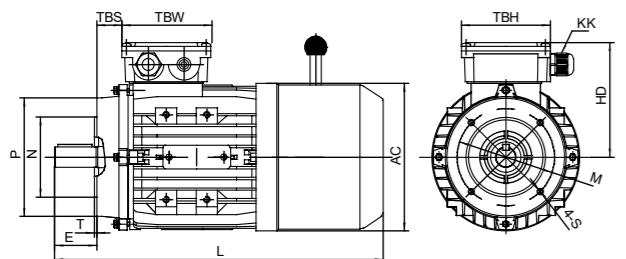


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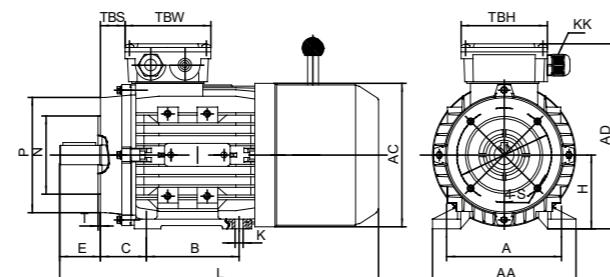


**IMB5**

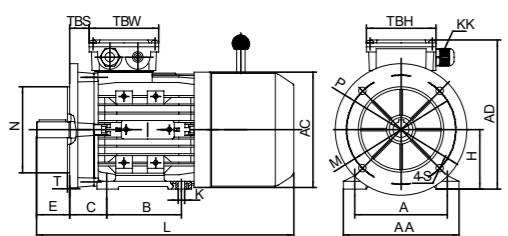
FRAME	Foot Mounting										Shaft			General						
	H	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	K	SS	XX	ZZ	AA	AD	HD	AC	L	TBS	TBW	TBH
71	71	112	90	45	Φ14	30	5	11	7*10	M5	12	17	150	195	115	Φ145	301	20	94	94
80M	80	125	100	50	Φ19	40	6	15.5	10*13	M6	16	21	165	220	133	Φ175	300	27	105	105
90S	90	140	100	56	Φ24	50	8	20	10*13	M8	19	25	180	250	139	Φ195	420	30	105	105
90L	90	140	125	56	Φ24	50	8	20	10*13	M8	19	25	180	250	139	Φ195	445	30	105	105
100	100	160	140	63	Φ28	60	8	24	12*15	M10	22	30	205	270	152	Φ215	480	26	105	105
112M	112	190	140	70	Φ28	60	8	24	12*15	M10	22	30	230	300	167	Φ240	510	32	112	112
132S	132	216	140	89	Φ38	80	10	33	12*15	M12	28	37	270	345	186	Φ275	585	38	112	112
132M	132	216	178	89	Φ38	80	10	33	12*15	M12	28	37	270	345	186	Φ275	625	38	112	112
160M/L	160	254	210/254	108	Φ42	110	12	37	15*19	M16	36	45	320	420	224	Φ330	720/765	64	143	143



**IM B14**

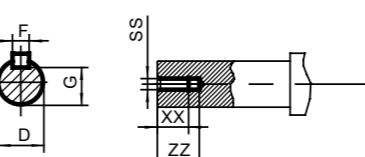


**IM B34**



**IM B35**

FRAME	KK	B5					B14C/2					B14C/1				
		N	M	P	S	T	N	M	P	S	T	N	M	P	S	T
71	M18	Φ110	Φ130	Φ160	Φ10	3.5	Φ70	Φ85	Φ105	M6	2.5	Φ95	Φ115	Φ140	3	M8
80	M20	Φ130	Φ165	Φ200	Φ12	3.5	Φ80	Φ100	Φ120	M6	3	Φ110	Φ130	Φ160	3.5	M8
90	M20	Φ130	Φ165	Φ200	Φ12	3.5	Φ95	Φ115	Φ140	M8	3	Φ110	Φ130	Φ160	3.5	M8
100	M25	Φ180	Φ215	Φ250	Φ15	4	Φ110	Φ130	Φ160	M8	3.5	Φ130	Φ165	Φ200	3.5	M10
112	M27	Φ180	Φ215	Φ250	Φ15	4	Φ110	Φ130	Φ160	M8	3.5	Φ130	Φ165	Φ200	3.5	M10
132	M27	Φ230	Φ265	Φ300	Φ15	4	Φ130	Φ165	Φ200	M10	3.5	Φ180	Φ215	Φ250	4	M12
160	M32	Φ250	Φ300	Φ350	Φ19	5	Φ180	Φ215	Φ250	M12	4	Φ230	Φ265	Φ300	4	M12



DIMENSIONS

DIMENSIONS

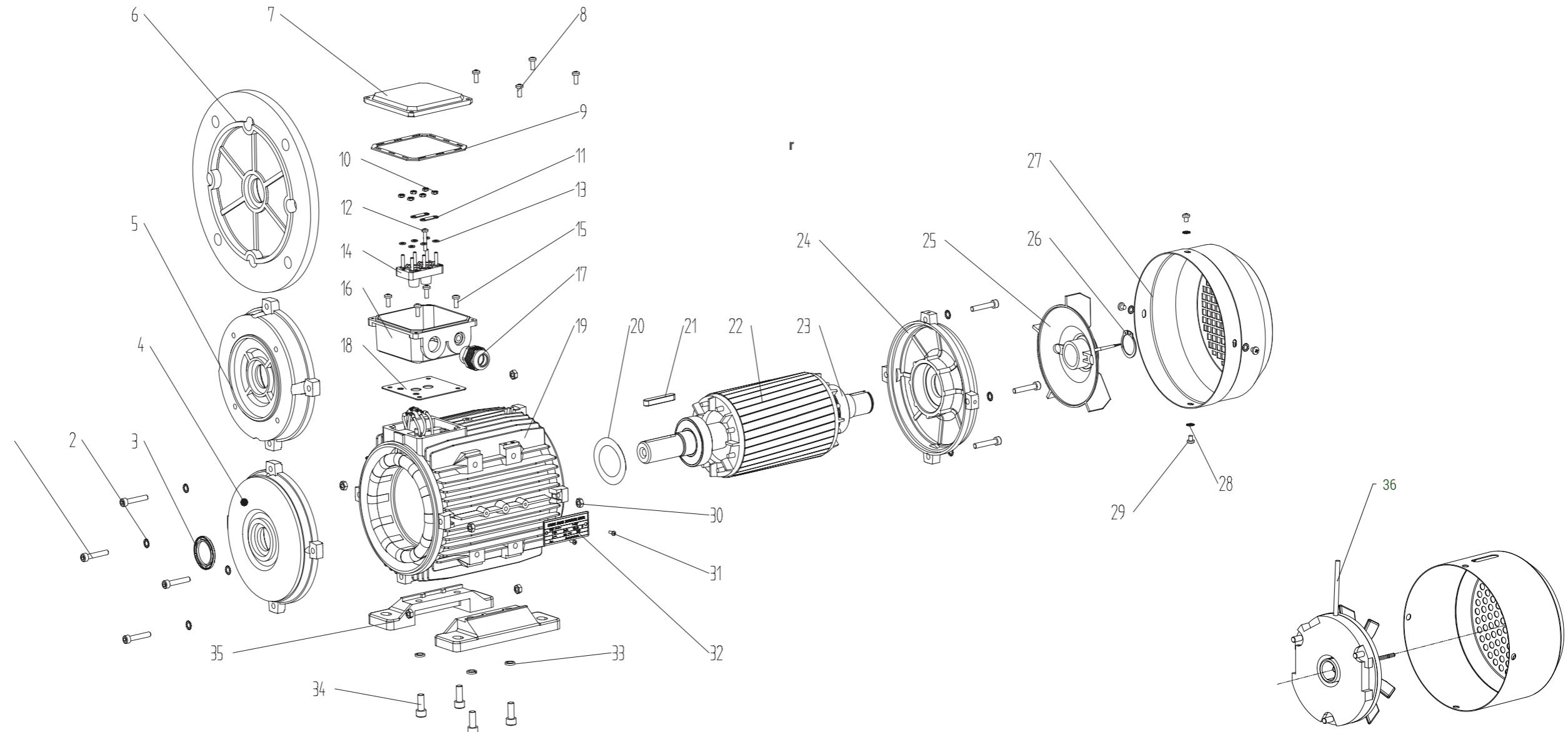


**FIMM®**

Dimensions  
**SINGLE PHASE**



# Exploded view (Aluminium), Brake Motor



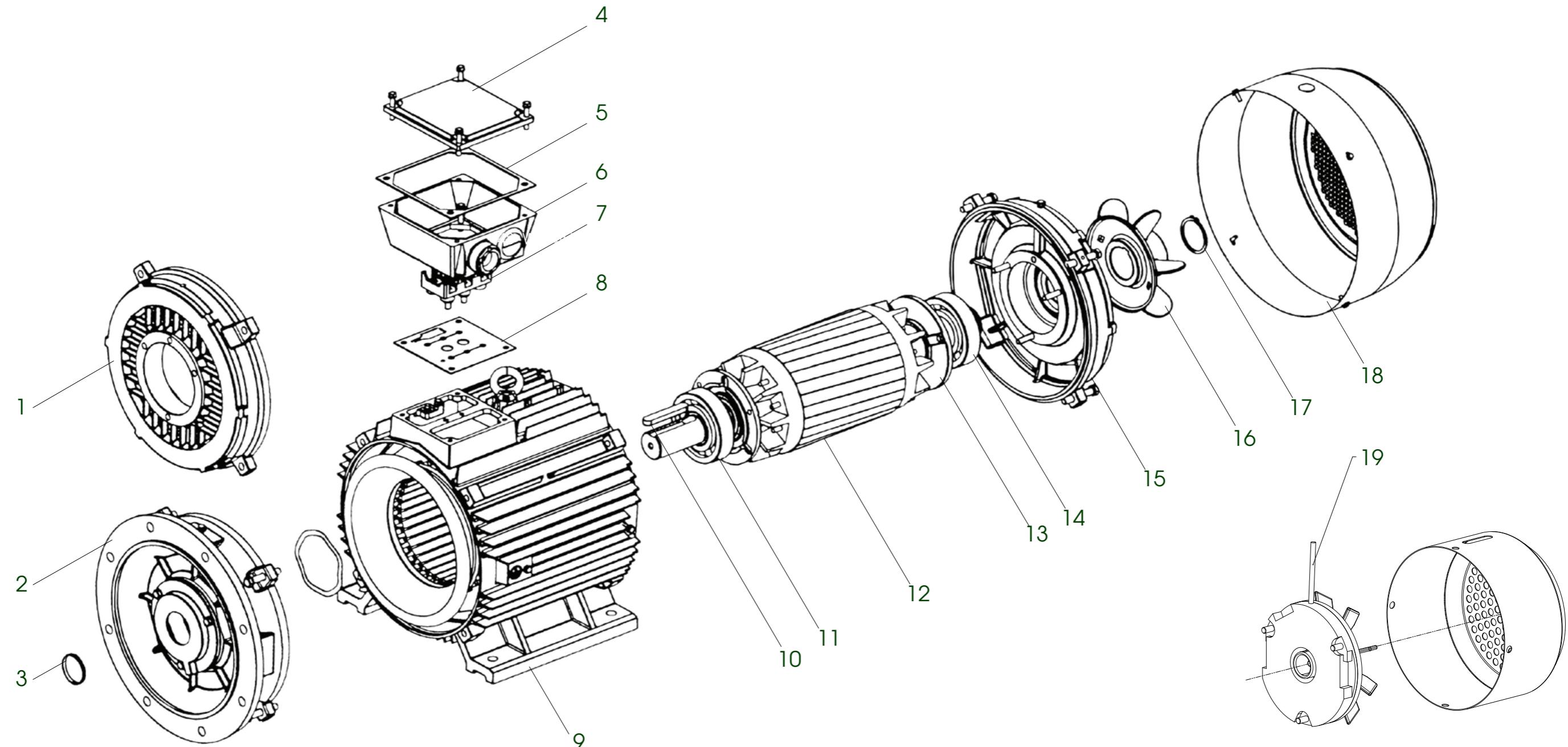
1. Screw  
2. Gasket  
3. Oil seal  
4. Front endshield  
5. B14 flange  
6. B5 flange  
7. TB cover  
8. TB fixing screws  
9. TB upper gasket  
10. Terminal board fixing nut

11. Terminal bridge  
12. Terminal pin  
13. Terminal shim  
14. Terminal board  
15. TB fixing screws  
16. TB base  
17. Cable gland  
18. TB bottom gasket  
19. Frame  
20. Preload washer

21. Key  
22. Rotor  
23. Bearing  
24. NDE endshield  
25. Cooling fan  
26. Fan circlip  
27. Fan cover  
28. Fan cover fixing shim  
29. Fan cover fixing screws  
30. Endshield fixing nut

31. Rivet  
32. Nameplate  
33. Foot fixing nut  
34. Foot fixing screws  
35. Foot  
36. Brake

## Exploded view (Cast Iron), Brake Motor



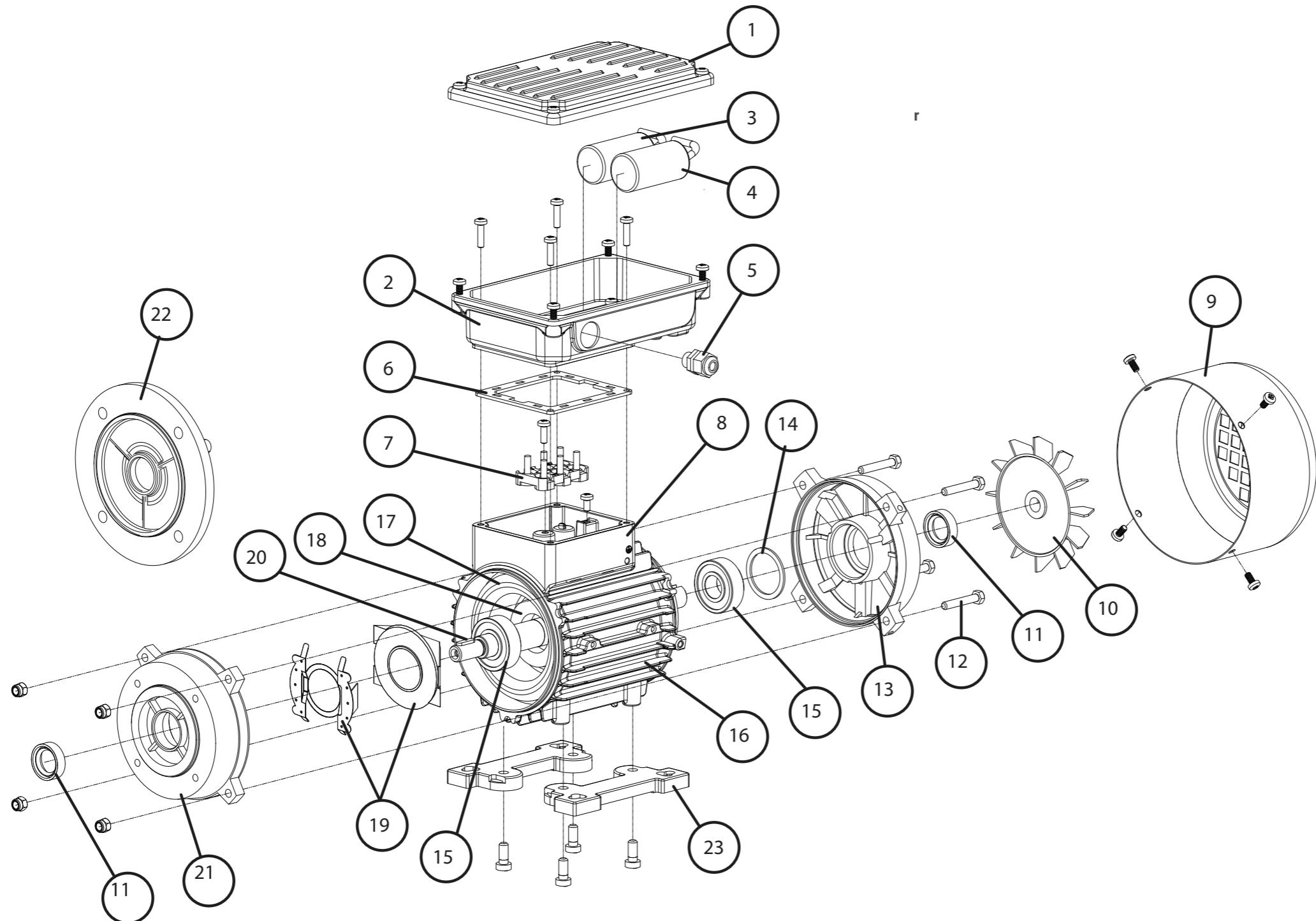
- 1. Endshield D.E
- 2. Flange
- 3. Oil seal
- 4. Terminal Box Lid
- 5. Seal Gasket

- 6. Terminal Box Base
- 7. Terminal Board
- 8. Terminal Gasket
- 9. Stator
- 10. Key

- 11. Bearing D.E
- 12. Rotor
- 13. Inner Bearing Cap
- 14. Bearing N.D.E

- 15. Endshield N.D.E
- 16. Fan
- 17. Snap Ring
- 18. Fan Cowl
- 19. Brake

## Exploded view (Single Phase)



Item	Description
1.	Terminal Box Cover
2.	Terminal Box Base
3.	Capacitor Start
4.	Capacitor Run
5.	Gland
6.	Rubber gasket
7.	Terminal Board
8.	Terminal Box
9.	Fan Cover
10.	Fan
11.	Shaft Seal
12.	Tie Rod
13.	NDE Shield
14.	Spring Washer
15.	Bearing
16.	Housing
17.	Stator
18.	Rotor
19.	Centrifugal Switch Key
20.	DE Shield
21.	Flange End Shield
22.	Feet
23.	

# Bearing

Frame size	DE	NDE
63	6201 2RZC3	6201 2RZC3
71	6202 2RZC3	6202 2RZC3
80	6204 2RZC3	6204 2RZC3
90	6205 2RZC3	6205 2RZC3
100	6206 2RZC3	6206 2RZC3
112	6306 2RZC3	6306 2RZC3
132	6308 2RZC3	6308 2RZC3
160	6309 ZZC3	6309 ZZC3
180	6311 C3	6311 C3
200	6312 C3	6312 C3
225	6313 C3	6313 C3
250	6314 C3	6314 C3
280 (2 Poles)	6314 C3	6314 C3
280	6317 C3	6317 C3
315 (2 Poles)	6316 C3	6316 C3
315	6319 C3 / NU319	6319 C3
355 (2 Poles)	6319 C3	6319 C3
355	6322 C3 / NU322	6322 C3

# Bearing lubrication

It should be noted that for motor fitted with Ball and Roller bearing, the lubrication intervals for both bearings should be based on the roller bearing data. The lubrication intervals recommend are calculated on the basis of normal working conditions (operating temperatures up to 70°C). FIMM motors are equipped with bearings from excellent manufacturers. We recommend using SKF, FAG or NSK Brand. In general the bearings have C3 clearances. The motor of frame size 80-132 are fitted with life-lubricated bearings. The motor of frame size 160-355 are fitted with open bearings and regreasing device. Depending on the useful life of grease, open bearings must be greased in good time so that the scheduled bearing service life is reached. We recommend using Shell Gadus S3 V220C-2 and BP Energearse LS2. Angular contact thrust ball bearings should be used for vertical mounting motor.

Frame size	Drive end bearing	Non-drive end bearing	Maximum regreasing period hours for operating temperatures up to 70°C			Quantity of grease in bearing chamber grams
			rpm<3600	rpm<1800	rpm<1200	
160	6309 ZZC3	6309 ZZC3	6000	12000	18000	13
180	6311 C3	6311 C3	4000	11000	16000	15
200	6312 C3	6312 C3	3500	8500	13000	20
225	6313 C3	6313 C3	3000	6000	9000	22
250	6314 C3	6314 C3	2000	5000	8000	23
280*	6314 C3	6314 C3	1200	-	-	30
280	6317 C3	6317 C3	-	4000	6000	30
315*	6316 C3	6316 C3	1200	-	-	30
315	NU319 C3/6319C3	6319 C3	-	2000	3000	45
355*	6319 C3	6319 C3	1200	-	-	45
355	NU322 C3/6322 C3	6322 C3	-	1400	2200	60

Notes:

\* 2 Pole motors only

1. Vertical motors should be greased twice as often as horizontal motors.

2. Regreasing time should be reduced if bearing operating temperature is in excess of 70°C

# Operation and Maintenance

## OPERATION

- Before running the motor make sure that the terminal box lid is closed and secured with appropriate clearance to live parts.
- Make sure that appropriate earthing is done.
- Make sure that the coupling and/or transmission is adequately guarded for safety.
- Check the mounting bolts and/or flanges are firmly secured.
- Make sure of no loose objects around that may be sucked by the cooling fan on the motor.
- Make sure that the load applied is within the nameplate specification.
- Make sure that the ambient temperature is inside 40°C or nameplate specification, record the figures in the log book for future reference. Note that the current imbalance can be higher, typically 10 times the voltage imbalance if there is an imbalance in supply voltage.

## MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE FOR MOTORS

Description	Comments	Maintenance frequency
Motor use/sequencing	Turn off or sequence unnecessary motors.	Weekly
Overall visual inspection	Verify equipment is operating and safety systems are in place.	Weekly
Check bearings and drive belts	Inspect for wear, and adjust, repair, or replace as necessary.	Weekly
Motor alignment	Look for rubber or steel savings under couplings, or listen for odd noises, as these may indicate a problem.	Weekly
Motor condition	Check condition by analyzing temperature or vibration, and compare to baseline values.	Quarterly (or as needed on weekly inspections)
Cleaning	Remove dust and dirt to facilitate cooling.	Quarterly
Check lubrication	Ensure bearings are lubricated as recommended by manufacturer.	Annually (or based on run hours)
Check mountings	Secure any loose mountings.	Annually
Check terminal tightness	Tighten any loose connections.	Annually
Check for balanced three-phase power	Troubleshoot unbalanced motor circuit and fi problems if the voltage imbalance exceeds 1%.	Annually
Check for over- or undervoltage conditions	Troubleshoot motor circuit and fix problems if the supply voltage differs significantly from rated voltages	Annually



CS AUTOMATION SYSTEM



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