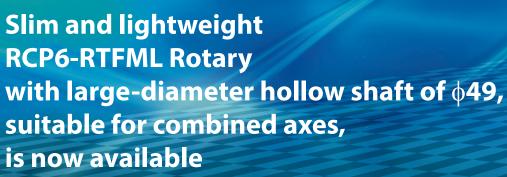


## **Hollow Rotary**

# RCP6-RTFML



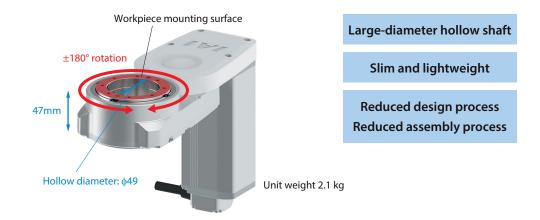




1

## **♦49 large-diameter hollow shaft**Thin type with rotation part 47mm thickness, with unit weight of 2.1 kg

Wiring can be passed through the hollow section, reducing the design and assembly processes.

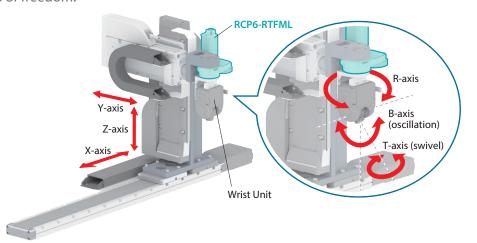


2

## Can be combined with Cartesian axis, Gripper or Wrist Unit

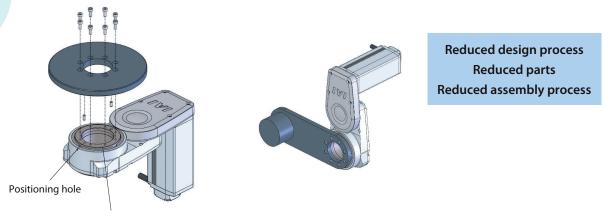
It can be used as a shaft for rotating grippers and Wrist Units.

It can be combined with Cartesian 3-axis and Wrist Unit rotational 2-axis to enable movement with 6 axes of freedom.



3

# Tables and jigs can be directly mounted on the rotating section. Brake option can also be selected, and horizontal use is possible as well.



Tapped mounting hole \* The bolts, positioning pins, mounting brackets and the like should be prepared by the customer.

4

## Cross roller bearings provide high rigidity and high load Timing belt drive system produces no backlash

5

### **Equipped with a Battery-less Absolute Encoder as standard**

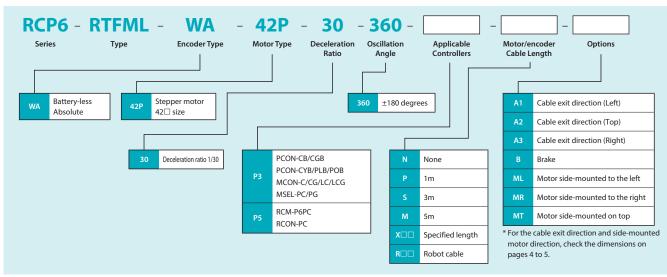
No battery maintenance is required since there is no battery.

Homing operation is not required at startup or after emergency stop or malfunction.

This reduces your operation time, resulting in reduced production costs.



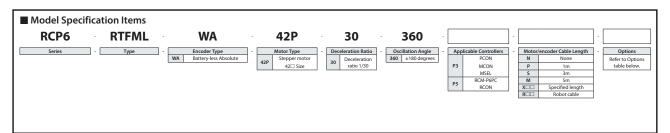
### Model Specification Items



## **RCP6-RTFML**









(Note) The photo above shows the motor side-mounted on top (MT).





- (1) The maximum torque is the value at low speed operation. The output torque varies with the speed. Please refer to "Output Torque by Speed (page 8)" for more information.
- (2) The maximum allowable moment of inertia indicates the maximum moment of inertia during rotation. Refer to "Allowable Moment of Inertia by Speed/Acceleration (page 9)" for details.
- (3) When making a selection, calculate according to the Selection Method (page 7) and check the operating conditions.

Option		
Name	Option code	Reference page
Cable exit direction (Left) (Note 1)	A1	See P.6
Cable exit direction (Top) (Note 1)	A2	See P.6
Cable exit direction (Right) (Note 1)	A3	See P.6
Brake	В	See P.6
Motor side-mounted to left (Note 1) (Note 2)	ML	See P.6
Motor side-mounted to right (Note 1) (Note 2)	MR	See P.6
Motor side-mounted on top (Note 1) (Note 2)	MT	See P.6

(Note 1) For the direction, check the dimensions on pages 4 to 5.

(Note 2) Be sure to specify one of these options when determining the Model Specification Items.

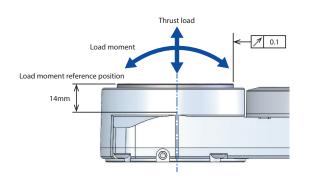
#### Motor/encoder Cable Length (between pigtail and controller) Cable code

<b>P</b> (1m)	0	0
<b>S</b> (3m)	0	0
<b>M</b> (5m)	0	0
X06(6m) ~ X10(10m)	0	0
X11(11m) ~ X15(15m)	0	0
X16(16m) ~ X20(20m)	0	0
R01(1m) ~ R03(3m)	0	0
R04(4m) ~ R05(5m)	0	0
R06(6m) ~ R10(10m)	0	0
R11(11m) ~ R15(15m)	0	0
R16(16m) ~ R20(20m)	0	0
	5(3m)  M(5m)  X06(6m) ~ X10(10m)  X11(11m) ~ X15(15m)  X16(16m) ~ X20(20m)  R01(1m) ~ R03(3m)  R04(4m) ~ R05(5m)  R06(6m) ~ R10(10m)  R11(11m) ~ R15(15m)	\$(3m)

\*CB-CAN-MPA \( \square\) (-RB): P3(PCON/MCON/MSEL)

#### Main Specifications

	Item	Description
Deceleration ratio		1/30
Speed / acceleration/	Max speed	800 deg/s
deceleration	Max. acceleration/deceleration	0.7G (6,865 deg/s <sup>2</sup> )
Brake	Brake specifications	Non-excitation actuated electromagnetic brake
DIAKE	Brake retaining torque	4.2N·m
Operation range	Oscillation angle	±180 degrees



·	
Item	Description
Drive system	Stepper motor + timing belt
Positioning repeatability	±0.01 degrees
Lost motion	0.05 degrees
Maximum torque	5.2N·m
Maximum allowable moment of inertia	0.08kg·m²
Allowable dynamic thrust load	600N
Allowable dynamic load moment	30N·m
Output shaft runout	0.1mm
Ambient operating temp. & humidity	0~40°C, 85% RH or less (Non-condensing)
Degree of protection	IP40
International Standards compliance	CE marking, RoHS Directive
Motor type	Stepper motor
Encoder type	Battery-less Absolute
Encoder pulse count	8192 pulse/rev

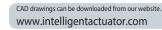


Output Torque by Speed	
Speed (deg/s)	Output torque (N·m)
0	5.2
100	5.2
200	4.3
300	3.7
400	3.0
500	2.6
600	2.1
700	1.7
800	1.4

Allowable Moment of Inertia by Speed/Acceleration							
Speed (deals)	Acceleration/d	Acceleration/deceleration (G)					
Speed (deg/s)	0.3	0.7					
0	0.080	0.054					
100	0.080	0.054					
200	0.072	0.036					
300	0.063	0.032					
400	0.059	0.032					
500	0.050	0.027					
600	0.041	0.018					
700	0.018	0.009					
800	0.014	0.005					

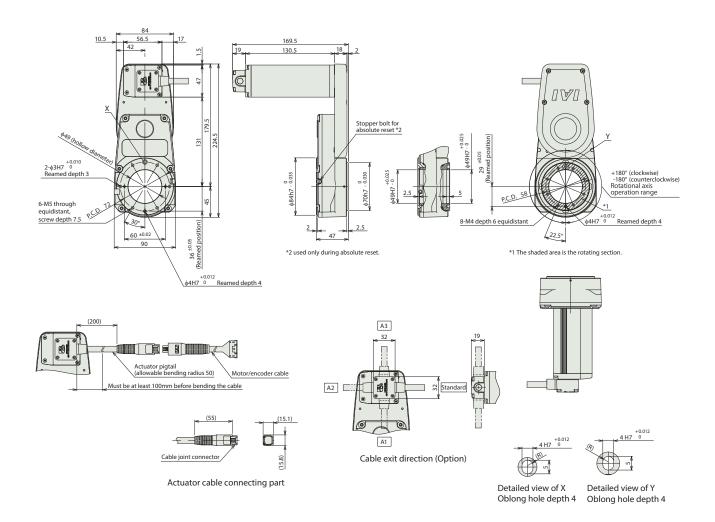
(Unit is kg·m²)

#### ■ Motor side-mounted on top (MT)









#### ■ Weight

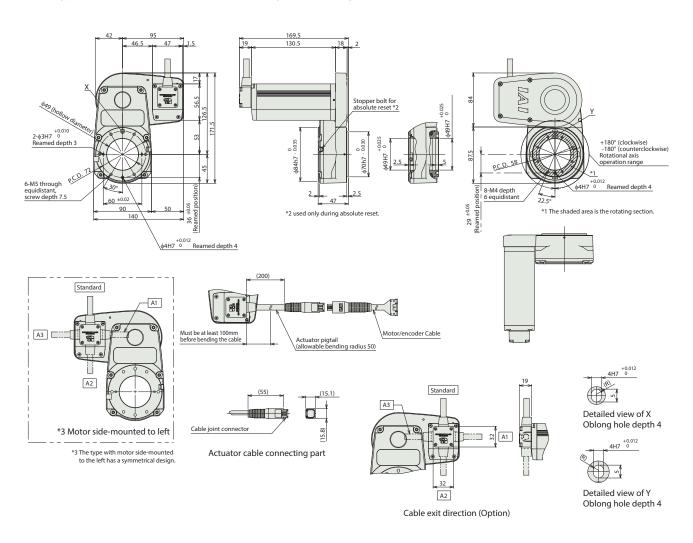
•		
Тур	e	RTFML
	W/o Brake	2.1
Mass (kg)	With Brake	2.2



#### Dimension

■ Motor side-mounted to right (MR)
(The type with motor side-mounted to left (ML) has a symmetrical design.)





#### ■ Weight

Тур	RTFML	
Mass	W/o Brake	2.1
(kg)	With Brake	2.2

#### Applicable Controllers

The actuators on this page can be operated by the controllers indicated below. Please select the type depending on your intended use. Motor size of RCP6-RTFML: 42P and the controllers indicated below. Please select the type depending on your intended use. Motor size of RCP6-RTFML: 42P and the controllers indicated below. Please select the type depending on your intended use. Motor size of RCP6-RTFML: 42P and the controllers indicated below. Please select the type depending on your intended use. Motor size of RCP6-RTFML: 42P and the controllers indicated below. Please select the type depending on your intended use. Motor size of RCP6-RTFML: 42P and the controllers indicated below. Please select the type depending on your intended use. Motor size of RCP6-RTFML: 42P and the controllers indicated below. Please select the type depending on your intended use. Motor size of RCP6-RTFML: 42P and the controllers indicated below. Please select the type depending on your intended use. Motor size of RCP6-RTFML: 42P and 42P an

	External	Max. number of	Power	Power Control method						Maximum number of	Reference									
Name	view	connectable axes	supply	Positioner Pulse-train Program DV CC CIE PR CN ML ML3 EC EP PRT SSN EC										nositioning points	page					
			voltage	1 ositionei	train	. rogram	DV	CC	CIE	PR	CN	ML	ML3	EC	EP	PRT	SSN	ECM	F	P=9=
MCON-C/CG	1111	8 <sup>(Note 2)</sup>	24VDC	-	-	-	•	•	-	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	256	
MCON-LC/LCG	111	6 (Note 2)	24VDC	-	-	•	•	•	-	•	•	-	-	•	•	•	-	-	256	
MSEL-PC/PG		4	Single phase 100~230VAC	-	-	•	•	•	-	•	-	-	-	•	•	•	-	-	30000	Please contact IAI
PCON-CB/CGB		1	24VDC	(Note 1) Option	(Note 1) Option	-	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	512 (768 for network spec.)	for more information.
PCON-CYB/PLB/POB		1	24VDC	(Note 1) Option	(Note 1) Option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	
RCM-P6PC		1		Can be used within the RCP6S Gateway system.					768											
RCON		16	24VDC	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	•	•	•	-	-	128	RCON Pamphlet

<sup>(</sup>Note 1) For network abbreviations such as DV and CC, please contact IAI.

<sup>(</sup>Note 2) These values are the max no. of axes connectable with all non-high output axes. RCP6-RTFML does not support non-high output mode. The max no. of connectable axes with all high-output mode is 4 for C and 3 for LC.

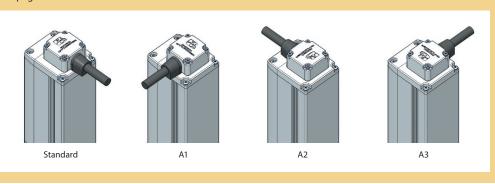
## **Options**

#### **Cable Exit Direction**

Model A1 / A2 / A3

Description

Pigtail cable exit direction can be specified. See pages 4 and 5 for details.



#### **With Brake**

Model

This is used to prevent the rotary motion due to gravity and/or external force during power outages or when the servo is OFF. When using the output shaft horizontally, it is possible to prevent workpieces and the like from falling due to the rotation of the output shaft.

#### **Side-mounted Motor Direction**

Model MT / ML / MR

Description

The side-mounting direction of the motor unit can be specified. The top side-mounted direction is MT, left is ML and right is MR. Check the dimensions and details on pages 4 and 5.



## **Selection Method**

The following conditions must be satisfied for operation. Calculate 1 and 2 to determine the conditions.

#### **Condition 1**

Check the moment of inertia

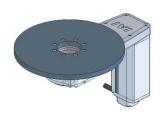
- (1) Without load torque
- (2) With load torque

\*The confirmation method for moment of inertia differs depending on whether load torque is present.

#### (1) Without load torque

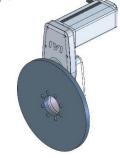
When used as shown in the images below, the unit will not be subject to load torque due to gravity. In this case, calculate only the moment of inertia of the loaded object and make sure that it does not exceed the allowable moment of inertia. Using the formulae of typical shapes (page 10), calculate the moment of inertia of the tool and workpiece to be used.

Example 1



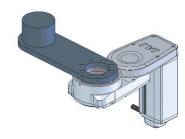
Load center mass location: Rotary shaft center Body installation: Rotary shaft upward or downward

Example 2



Load center mass location: Rotary shaft center Body installation: Rotary shaft horizontal

Example 3



Load center mass location: Offset from rotary shaft center
Body installation: Rotary shaft upward or downward

#### [Allowable Moment of Inertia by Speed/Acceleration]

Speed (dea/s)	Acceleration/deceleration					
<b>Speed</b> (deg/s)	0.3G	0.7G				
0	0.080	0.054				
100	0.080	0.054				
200	0.072	0.036				
300	0.063	0.032				
400	0.059	0.032				
500	0.050	0.027				
600	0.041	0.018				
700	0.018	0.009				
800	0.014	0.005				

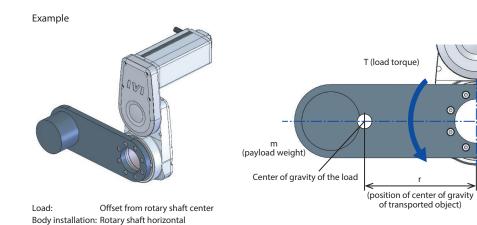
(Unit is kg·m²)

Direction of gravity

#### (2) With load torque

When used as shown in the image below, the unit will be subjected to load torque due to gravity, reducing the allowable moment of inertia accordingly.

First, calculate the load torque and obtain the corrected allowable moment of inertia. Then calculate the moment of inertia and check that it does not exceed the corrected allowable moment of inertia. A calculation example is shown below.



#### (Step 1) Calculating the load torque T

 $T = mgr \times 10^{-3} [N \cdot m]$ 

m: Mass of transported object [kg]

g: Gravitational acceleration [m/s²]

r: Center of gravity of the transported object [mm]

(Step 2) Calculating the allowable moment of inertia correction factor Cj

$$C_{j} = \frac{T_{max} - T}{T_{max}}$$

Tmax: Output torque [N·m]

\* Refer to the table below for the value of output torque Tmax.

#### [Output Torque by Speed Tmax]

Speed (deg/s)	Output torque (N·m)					
0	5.2					
100	5.2					
200	4.3					
300	3.7					
400	3.0					
500	2.6					
600	2.1					
700	1.7					
800	1.4					

## **Operating Conditions**

(Step 3) Calculating the corrected allowable moment of inertia Jtl

 $\mathsf{Jtl} = \mathsf{Jmax} \times \mathsf{Cj} \; [\mathsf{kg} \cdot \mathsf{m}^2]$ 

Jmax: Allowable moment of inertia [kg·m²]

#### [Allowable Moment of Inertia by Speed/Acceleration Jmax]

Speed (deg/s)	Acceleration	/deceleration
Speed (deg/s)	0.3G	0.7G
0	0.080	0.054
100	0.080	0.054
200	0.072	0.036
300	0.063	0.032
400	0.059	0.032
500	0.050	0.027
600	0.041	0.018
700	0.018	0.009
800	0.014	0.005

(Unit is kg·m²)

(Step 4) Checking the moment of inertia of the transported object

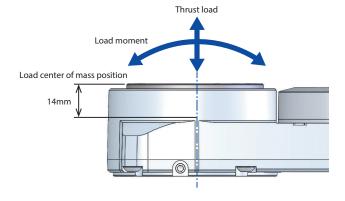
Using the "Formulae for calculating moment of inertia of typical shapes" on page 10, calculate the moment of inertia of the loaded object and make sure it does not exceed the corrected allowable moment of inertia obtained in step 3.

#### **Condition 2**

Check the load moment and thrust load

Make sure that the load moment and thrust load applied to the output shaft are within the allowable values. If the allowable values are exceeded, this may lead to shortened product life or failure.

ltem	Description
Allowable dynamic thrust load	600N
Allowable dynamic load moment	30N·m

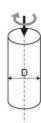


<sup>\*</sup> Refer to the table below for the value of allowable moment of inertia Jmax.

#### Formulae for calculating moment of inertia of typical shapes

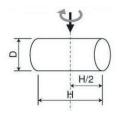
- 1. When the rotational axis passes through the center of the object (1) Moment of inertia of cylinder 1
- \* The same formula can be applied irrespective of the height of the cylinder (also for circular plate)

<Formula $> I = M \times (D \times 10^{-3})^2 / 8 [kg \cdot m^2]$ 



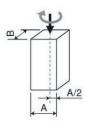
Moment of inertia of cylinder: I (kg·m²) Cylinder mass: M (kg) Cylinder diameter: D (mm)

- (2) Moment of inertia of cylinder 2
- <Formula $> I = M \times ((D \times 10^{-3})^2 / 4 + (H \times 10^{-3})^2 / 3) / 4 [kg·m²]$



Moment of inertia of cylinder: I (kg·m2) Cylinder mass: M (kg) Cylinder diameter: D (mm) Cylinder length: H (mm)

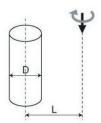
- (3) Moment of inertia of prism 1
- \* The same formula can be applied irrespective of the height of the prism (also for rectangular plate)
- <Formula> I = M  $\times$  ((A  $\times$  10<sup>-3</sup>)  $^2$  + (B  $\times$  10<sup>-3</sup>)  $^2$ ) / 12 [kg·m<sup>2</sup>]



Moment of inertia of prism: I (kg·m2) One side of prism: A (mm) One side of prism: B (mm) Prism mass: M (kg)

- 2. When the center of the object is offset from the rotational axis(4) Moment of inertia of cylinder 3
- \* The same formula can be applied irrespective of the height of the cylinder (also for circular plate)

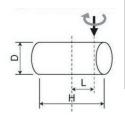
<Formula>  $I = M \times (D \times 10^{-3})^2 / 8 + M \times (L \times 10^{-3})^2 [kg \cdot m^2]$ 



Moment of inertia of cylinder: I (kg·m²) Cylinder mass: M (kg) Cylinder diameter: D (mm) Distance from rotational axis to center: L (mm)

(5) Moment of inertia of cylinder 4

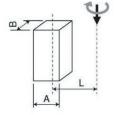
<Formula> I = M × ((D ×  $10^{-3}$ ) <sup>2</sup> / 4 + (H ×  $10^{-3}$ ) <sup>2</sup> / 3) / 4 + M × (L ×  $10^{-3}$ ) <sup>2</sup> [kg·m<sup>2</sup>]



Moment of inertia of cylinder: I (kg·m²) Cylinder mass: M (kg) Cylinder diameter: D (mm) Cylinder length: H (mm) Distance from rotational axis to center: L (mm)

- (6) Moment of inertia of prism 2
- \* The same formula can be applied irrespective of the height of the prism (also for rectangular plate)

<Formula> I = M × ((A × 10<sup>-3</sup>) <sup>2</sup> + (B × 10<sup>-3</sup>) <sup>2</sup>) / 12 + M × (L × 10<sup>-3</sup>) <sup>2</sup> [kg·m<sup>2</sup>]



Moment of inertia of prism: I (kg·m²) Prism mass: M (kg) One side of prism: A (mm) One side of prism: B (mm) Distance from rotational axis to center: L (mm) Catalog No. CE0261-1A (0219)

IAI America, Inc.
US Headquarters: 2690 W. 237th Street, Torrance, CA 90505 (800) 736-1712
Chicago Office: 110 E. State Pkwy, Schaumburg, IL 60173 (800) 944-0333 Atlanta Office: 1220 Kennestone Circle, Suite 108, Marietta, GA 30066 (888) 354-9470

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#### IAI Industrieroboter GmbH

Ober der Röth 4, D-65824 Schwalbach am Taunus, Germany

#### IAI (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Shanghai Jiahua Business Center A8-303, 808, Hongqiao Rd., Shanghai 200030, China

#### IAI Robot (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

825 Phairojkijja Tower 7th Floor, Bangna-Trad RD., Bangna, Bangkok 10260, Thailand