

Rexroth IndraDrive C Drive Controllers Power Sections HCS02.1

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Project Planning Manual



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Validity

The specified data only serve to describe the product. No statements concerning a certain condition or suitability for a certain application can be derived from our information. The given information does not release the user from the obligation of own judgement and verification. It must be remembered that our products are subject to a natural process of wear and aging.

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Note

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1 Introduction

1.1 Documentation

About this Documentation

This documentation basically contains the technical data of the Rexroth IndraDrive C HCS02.1 drive controllers.



WARNING

Personal injury and property damage caused by incorrect project planning for applications, machines and installations!

⇒ Take the content of the Project Planning Manual "Rexroth IndraDrive Drive System" (DOK-INDRV*-SYSTEM****-PRxx-EN-P; part no. R911309636) into account.

For complete project planning of a Rexroth IndraDrive drive system you need, in any case, the Project Planning Manual "Rexroth IndraDrive Drive System" (DOK-INDRV*-SYSTEM****-PRxx-EN-P; part no. R911309636). This Project Planning Manual, among other things, contains:

- specifications for the components of the drive system
- configuration of the drive system components
- arrangement of the components in the control cabinet
- electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)
- types of mains connection
- requirements to the mains connection
- control circuits for the mains connection
- connections of the components in the drive system
- fusing and selecting the mains contactor
- accessories in the drive system
- calculations (determining appropriate drive controller; mains connection; leakage capacitance; operating data of mains filters; selecting the 24V supply; braking behavior when using a DC bus resistor unit)
- notes on how to replace devices

Documentations - Overview

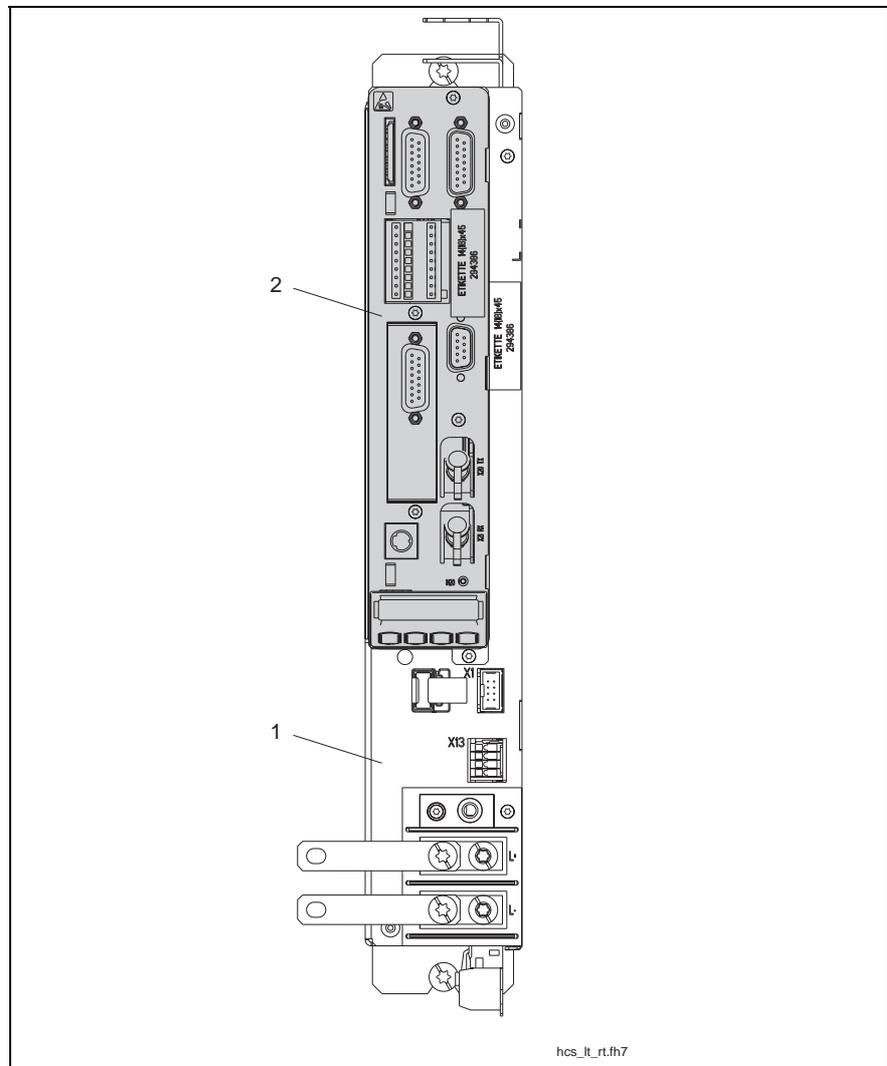
For project planning of the drive system the following documentations are available:

Title	Kind of Documentation	Document Typecode ¹⁾
Rexroth IndraDrive Drive System	Project Planning Manual	DOK-INDRV*-SYSTEM****-PRxx-EN-P
Rexroth IndraDrive Drive Controllers Control Sections CSx	Project Planning Manual	DOK-INDRV*-CSH*****-PRxx-EN-P
Rexroth IndraDrive M Drive Controllers Power Sections HMx	Project Planning Manual	DOK-INDRV*-HMS+HMD****-PRxx-EN-P
Rexroth IndraDrive C Drive Controllers Power Sections HCS02.1	Project Planning Manual	DOK-INDRV*-HCS02.1****-PRxx-EN-P
Rexroth IndraDrive C Drive Controllers Power Sections HCS03.1	Project Planning Manual	DOK-INDRV*-HCS03.1****-PRxx-EN-P
Rexroth IndraDrive Supply Units	Project Planning Manual	DOK-INDRV*-HMV-*****-PRxx-EN-P
Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) in Drive and Control Systems	Project Planning Manual	DOK-GENERAL-EMV*****-PRxx-EN-P
Rexroth IndraDrive Integrated Safety Technology	Functional and Application Description	DOK-INDRV*-SI**-**VRS**-FKxx-EN-P
Rexroth Connection Cables	Selection Data	DOK-CONNEX-CABLE*STAND-AUxx-EN-P
Safety Instructions for Electrical Drives	Safety Guidelines	DOK-GENERAL-DRIVE-*****-SVSx-MS-P
Rexroth IndraDrive Additional Components	Project Planning Manual	DOK-INDRV*-ADDCOMP****-PRxx-EN-P
Rexroth IndraDrive Firmware for Drive Controllers	Functional Description	DOK-INDRV*-MP*-02VRS**-FKxx-EN-P
Rexroth IndraDrive Firmware for Drive Controllers	Functional Description	DOK-INDRV*-MP*-03VRS**-FKxx-EN-P
Rexroth IndraDrive Firmware for Drive Controllers	Functional Description	DOK-INDRV*-MP*-04VRS**-FKxx-EN-P
Rexroth IndraDrive Firmware for Drive Controllers	Parameter Description	DOK-INDRV*-GEN**-**VRS**-PAxx-EN-P
Rexroth IndraDrive Firmware for Drive Controllers	Troubleshooting Guide	DOK-INDRV*-GEN**-**VRS**-WAxx-EN-P
Rexroth IndraDyn S Synchronous Motors MSK	Project Planning Manual	DOK-MOTOR*-MSK*****-PRxx-EN-P
Rexroth IndraDyn A Asynchronous Motors MAD/MAF	Project Planning Manual	DOK-MOTOR*-MAD/MAF****-PRxx-EN-P
Rexroth IndraDyn T Synchronous Torque Motors MBT	Project Planning Manual	DOK-MOTOR*-MBT*****-PRxx-EN-P
Rexroth IndraDyn H Synchronous Kit –Spindle Motors MBS-H	Project Planning Manual	DOK-MOTOR*-MBS-H*****-PRxx-EN-P
Rexroth IndraDyn L Synchronous Linear Motors MLF	Project Planning Manual	DOK-MOTOR*-MLF*****-PRxx-EN-P
Third Party Motors	Project Planning Manual and Commissioning	DOK-DRIVE*-3RDPART*MOT-AWxx-EN-P

- 1) in the document typecodes "xx" is a wild card for the current edition of the documentation (example: "PR01" is the first edition of a Project Planning Manual)

Fig. 1-1: Documentations - overview

1.2 Basic Design of a Drive Controller



- 1: Power section
2: Control section

Fig. 1-2: Basic design

The drive controller consists of two essential parts:

- Power section
- Control section

Power Section

The following are connected to the power section:

- mains
- motor (with optional motor holding brake and motor temperature monitoring)
- 24 V power supply
- DC bus (not for HCS02.1-W0012)

- module bus (for cross communication in the case of DC bus connection with other devices; not for HCS02.1-W0012)
- braking resistor (optional; not for HCS02.1-W0012 and -W0028)

Control Section

The control section is a separate component that is plugged into the power section. The drive controller is supplied ex works complete with control section.

The control section may only be replaced by qualified personnel.

The contacts X31/1 and X31/2 are connected to the control section as Bb contacts.

Note: The control sections are described in a separate documentation (see page 1-2).

1.3 Drive Controllers - Block Diagram

HCS02.1E-W0012-NNNN

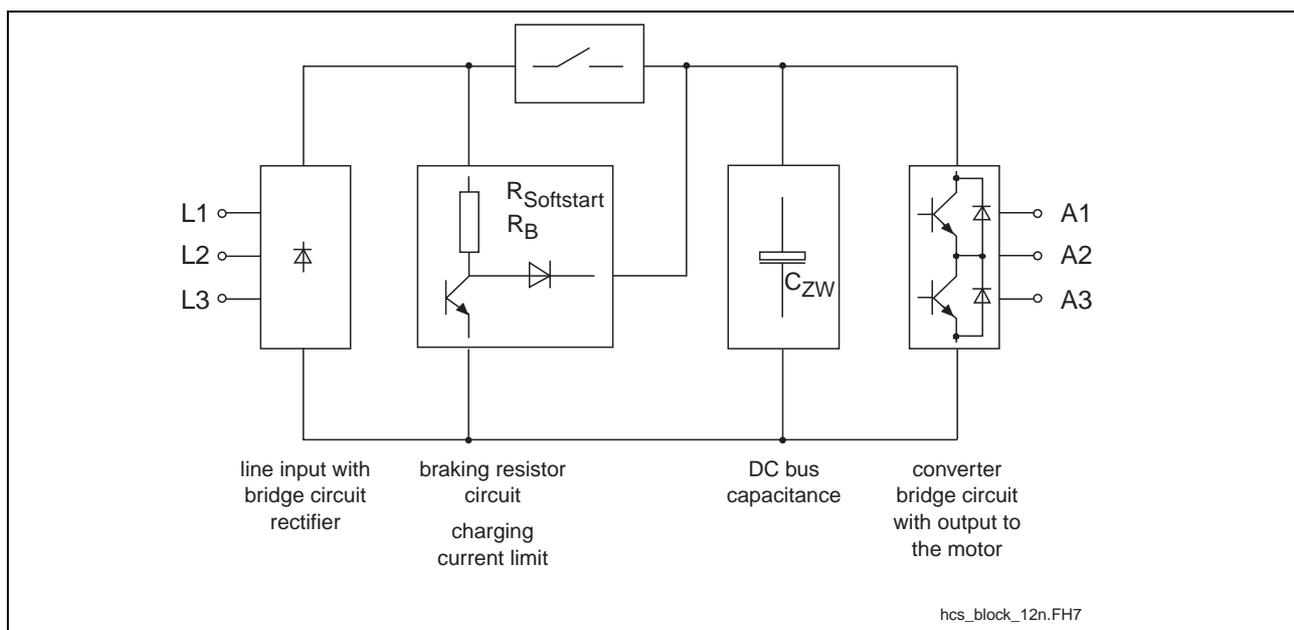


Fig. 1-3: HCS02.1E-W0012-NNNN - Block diagram

HCS02.1E-W0012-NNNV

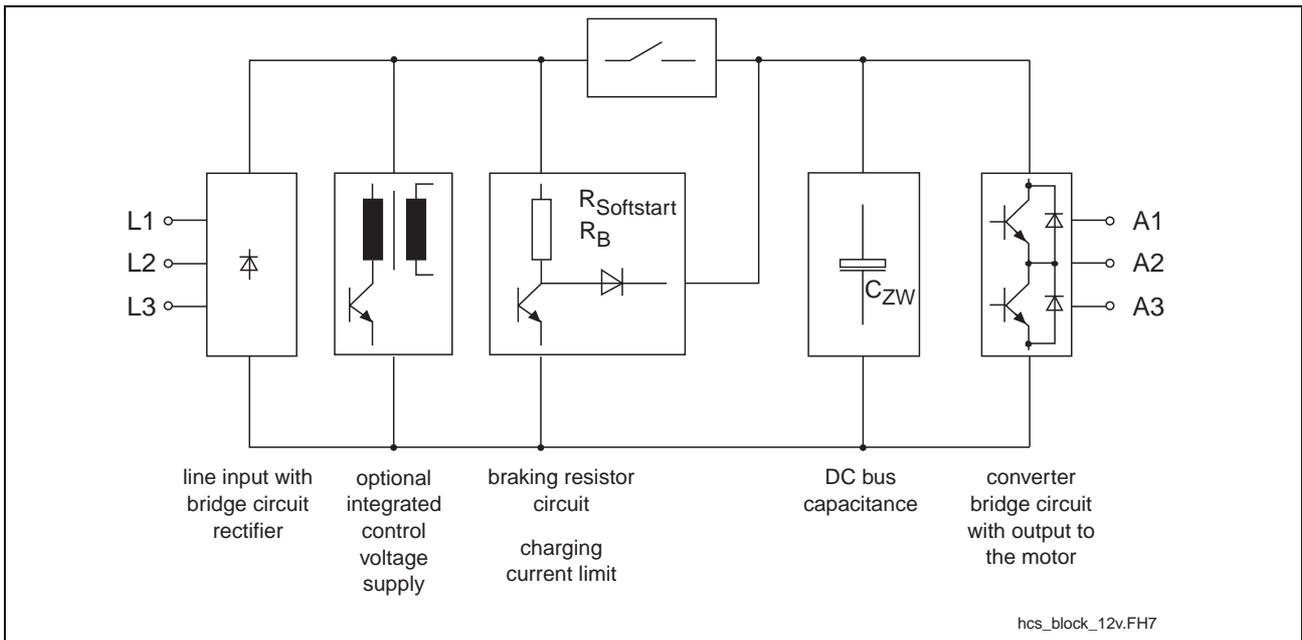


Fig. 1-4: HCS02.1E-W0012-NNNV - Block diagram

HCS02.1E-W0028-NNNN

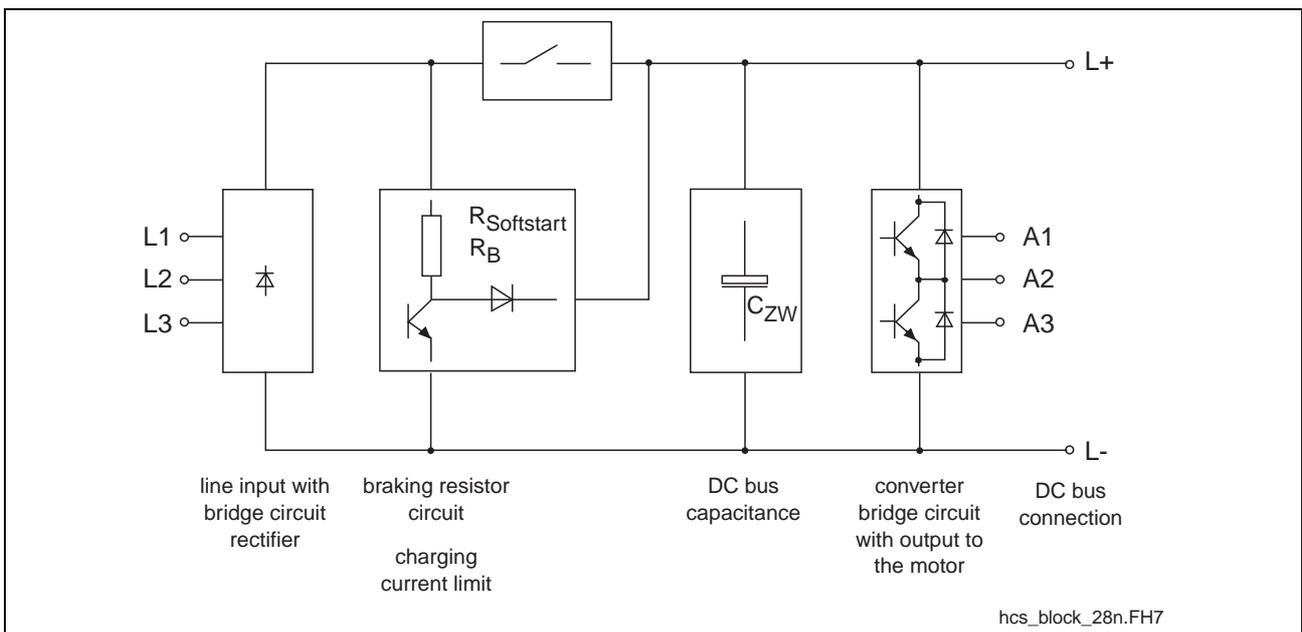


Fig. 1-5: HCS02.1E-W0028-NNNN - Block diagram

HCS02.1E-W0028-NNNV

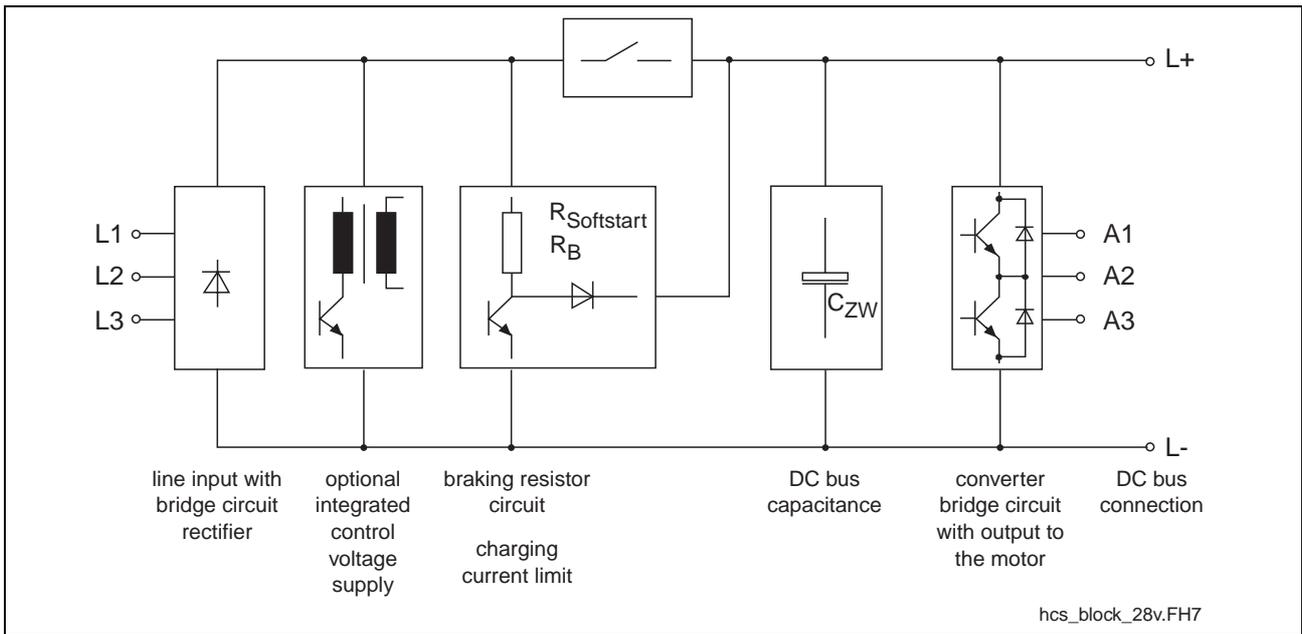


Fig. 1-6: HCS02.1E-W0028-NNNV - Block diagram

HCS02.1E-W0054/70-NNNN

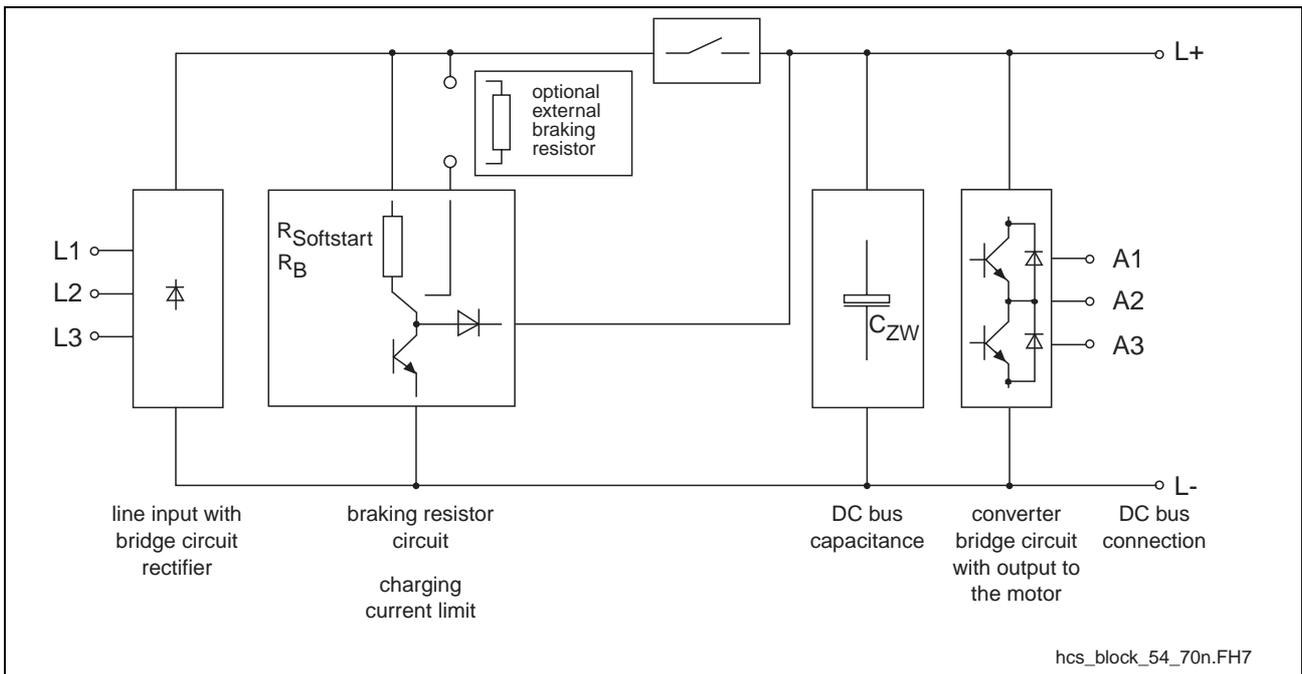


Fig. 1-7: HCS02.1E-W0054/70-NNNN - Block diagram

HCS02.1E-W0054/70-NNNV

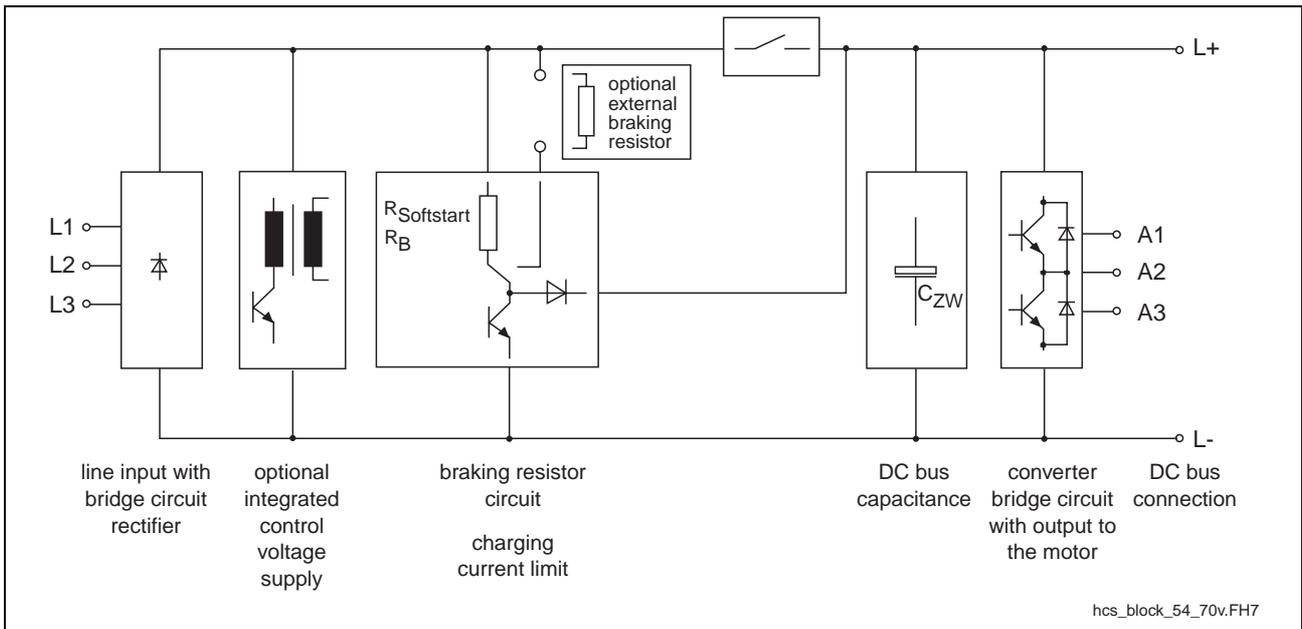


Fig. 1-8: HCS02.1E-W0054/70-NNNV - Block diagram

1.4 General Information on How to Install the Drive Controller

Damage can be caused to the drive controller or circuit boards if electrostatic charging present in people and/or tools is discharged across them. Therefore, please note the following information:



CAUTION

Electrostatic charges can cause damage to electronic components and interfere with their operational safety!

⇒ Exposed conductive parts coming into contact with components and circuit boards must be discharged by means of grounding. Otherwise errors may occur when triggering motors and moving elements.

Such exposed conductive parts include:

- the copper bit when soldering
- the human body (ground connection caused by touching a conductive, grounded item)
- parts and tools (place them on a conductive support)

Endangered components may only be stored or dispatched in conductive packaging.

Note: Rexroth connection diagrams are only to be used for producing installation connection diagrams. The machine manufacturer's installation connection diagrams must be used for wiring the installation!

- Lay signal lines separately from the load resistance lines because of the occurrence of interference.
- Transmit analog signals (e.g. command values, actual values) via shielded lines.
- Do not connect mains, DC bus or power leads to low voltages or allow them to come into contact with these.
- When carrying out a high voltage test or an applied-overvoltage withstand test on the machine's electrical equipment, disconnect all connections to the devices. This protects the electronic components (allowed in accordance with EN 60204-1). During their routine testing, Rexroth drive components are tested for high voltage and insulation in accordance with EN 50178.



CAUTION

Risk of damage to the drive controller by connecting and disconnecting live connections!

⇒ Do not connect and disconnect live connections.

2 Important Directions for Use

2.1 Appropriate Use

Introduction

Rexroth products represent state-of-the-art developments and manufacturing. They are tested prior to delivery to ensure operating safety and reliability.

The products may only be used in the manner that is defined as appropriate. If they are used in an inappropriate manner, then situations can develop that may lead to property damage or injury to personnel.

Note: Rexroth as manufacturer is not liable for any damages resulting from inappropriate use. In such cases, the guarantee and the right to payment of damages resulting from inappropriate use are forfeited. The user alone carries all responsibility of the risks.

Before using Rexroth products, make sure that all the pre-requisites for an appropriate use of the products are satisfied:

- Personnel that in any way, shape or form uses our products must first read and understand the relevant safety instructions and be familiar with appropriate use.
- If the products take the form of hardware, then they must remain in their original state, in other words, no structural changes are permitted. It is not permitted to decompile software products or alter source codes.
- Do not mount damaged or faulty products or use them in operation.
- Make sure that the products have been installed in the manner described in the relevant documentation.

Areas of Use and Application

Drive controllers made by Bosch Rexroth are designed to control electrical motors and monitor their operation.

Control and monitoring of the motors may require additional sensors and actors.

Note: The drive controllers may only be used with the accessories and parts specified in this document. If a component has not been specifically named, then it may not be either mounted or connected. The same applies to cables and lines.

Operation is only permitted in the specified configurations and combinations of components using the software and firmware as specified in the relevant Functional Descriptions.

Every drive controller has to be programmed before commissioning, making it possible for the motor to execute the specific functions of an application.

The drive controllers have been developed for use in single- and multi-axis drive and control tasks.

To ensure an application-specific use, the drive controllers are available with different drive power and different interfaces.

Typical applications of the drive controllers include:

- handling and mounting systems,
- packaging and food machines,
- printing and paper processing machines and
- machine tools.

The drive controllers may only be operated under the assembly and installation conditions described in this documentation, in the specified position of normal use and under the ambient conditions as described (temperature, degree of protection, humidity, EMC, etc.).

2.2 Inappropriate Use

Using the drive controllers outside of the operating conditions described in this documentation and outside of the indicated technical data and specifications is defined as "inappropriate use".

Drive controllers must not be used, if

- ... they are subject to operating conditions that do not meet the specified ambient conditions. This includes, for example, operation under water, under extreme temperature fluctuations or extremely high maximum temperatures.
- Furthermore, the drive controllers must not be used in applications which have not been expressly authorized by Rexroth.
- Please carefully follow the specifications outlined in the general Safety Instructions!

3 Safety Instructions for Electric Drives and Controls

3.1 General Information

Using the Safety Instructions and Passing them on to Others

Do not attempt to install or commission this device without first reading all documentation provided with the product. Read and understand these safety instructions and all user documentation prior to working with the device. If you do not have the user documentation for the device, contact your responsible Bosch Rexroth sales representative. Ask for these documents to be sent immediately to the person or persons responsible for the safe operation of the device.

If the device is resold, rented and/or passed on to others in any other form, then these safety instructions must be delivered with the device.



WARNING

Improper use of these devices, failure to follow the safety instructions in this document or tampering with the product, including disabling of safety devices, may result in material damage, bodily harm, electric shock or even death!

Instructions for Use

Read these instructions before the initial startup of the equipment in order to eliminate the risk of bodily harm or material damage. Follow these safety instructions at all times.

- Bosch Rexroth AG is not liable for damages resulting from failure to observe the warnings provided in this documentation.
- Read the operating, maintenance and safety instructions in your language before starting up the machine. If you find that you cannot completely understand the documentation for your product, please ask your supplier to clarify.
- Proper and correct transport, storage, assembly and installation as well as care in operation and maintenance are prerequisites for optimal and safe operation of this device.
- Only assign trained and qualified persons to work with electrical installations:
 - Only persons who are trained and qualified for the use and operation of the device may work on this device or within its proximity. The persons are qualified if they have sufficient knowledge of the assembly, installation and operation of the equipment as well as an understanding of all warnings and precautionary measures noted in these instructions.
 - Furthermore, they must be trained, instructed and qualified to switch electrical circuits and devices on and off in accordance with technical safety regulations, to ground them and to mark them according to the requirements of safe work practices. They must have adequate safety equipment and be trained in first aid.
- Only use spare parts and accessories approved by the manufacturer.
- Follow all safety regulations and requirements for the specific application as practiced in the country of use.

- The devices have been designed for installation in industrial machinery.
- The ambient conditions given in the product documentation must be observed.
- Only use safety-relevant applications that are clearly and explicitly approved in the Project Planning Manual. If this is not the case, they are excluded.
Safety-relevant are all such applications which can cause danger to persons and material damage.
- The information given in the documentation of the product with regard to the use of the delivered components contains only examples of applications and suggestions.
The machine and installation manufacturer must
 - make sure that the delivered components are suited for his individual application and check the information given in this documentation with regard to the use of the components,
 - make sure that his application complies with the applicable safety regulations and standards and carry out the required measures, modifications and complements.
- Startup of the delivered components is only permitted once it is sure that the machine or installation in which they are installed complies with the national regulations, safety specifications and standards of the application.
- Operation is only permitted if the national EMC regulations for the application are met.
- The instructions for installation in accordance with EMC requirements can be found in the documentation "EMC in Drive and Control Systems".
- The machine or installation manufacturer is responsible for compliance with the limiting values as prescribed in the national regulations.
- Technical data, connections and operational conditions are specified in the product documentation and must be followed at all times.

Explanation of Warning Symbols and Degrees of Hazard Seriousness

The safety instructions describe the following degrees of hazard seriousness. The degree of hazard seriousness informs about the consequences resulting from non-compliance with the safety instructions:

Warning symbol with signal word	Degree of hazard seriousness according to ANSI Z 535
 DANGER	Death or severe bodily harm will occur.
 WARNING	Death or severe bodily harm may occur.
 CAUTION	Bodily harm or material damage may occur.

Fig. 3-1: Hazard classification (according to ANSI Z 535)

Hazards by Improper Use



DANGER

**High electric voltage and high working current!
Risk of death or severe bodily injury by electric shock!**



DANGER

Dangerous movements! Danger to life, severe bodily harm or material damage by unintentional motor movements!



WARNING

High electric voltage because of incorrect connection! Risk of death or bodily injury by electric shock!



WARNING

Health hazard for persons with heart pacemakers, metal implants and hearing aids in proximity to electrical equipment!



CAUTION

Hot surfaces on device housing! Danger of injury! Danger of burns!



CAUTION

Risk of injury by improper handling! Risk of bodily injury by bruising, shearing, cutting, hitting, or improper handling of pressurized lines!



CAUTION

Risk of injury by improper handling of batteries!

3.2 Instructions with Regard to Specific Dangers

Protection Against Contact with Electrical Parts

Note: This section only concerns devices and drive components with voltages of more than 50 Volt.

Contact with parts conducting voltages above 50 Volts can cause personal danger and electric shock. When operating electrical equipment, it is unavoidable that some parts of the devices conduct dangerous voltage.



DANGER

High electrical voltage! Danger to life, electric shock and severe bodily injury!

- ⇒ Only those trained and qualified to work with or on electrical equipment are permitted to operate, maintain and repair this equipment.
- ⇒ Follow general construction and safety regulations when working on electrical power installations.
- ⇒ Before switching on the device, the equipment grounding conductor must have been non-detachably connected to all electrical equipment in accordance with the connection diagram.
- ⇒ Do not operate electrical equipment at any time, even for brief measurements or tests, if the equipment grounding conductor is not permanently connected to the mounting points of the components provided for this purpose.
- ⇒ Before working with electrical parts with voltage potentials higher than 50 V, the device must be disconnected from the mains voltage or power supply unit. Provide a safeguard to prevent reconnection.
- ⇒ With electrical drive and filter components, observe the following:
Wait 30 minutes after switching off power to allow capacitors to discharge before beginning to work. Measure the voltage on the capacitors before beginning to work to make sure that the equipment is safe to touch.
- ⇒ Never touch the electrical connection points of a component while power is turned on.
- ⇒ Install the covers and guards provided with the equipment properly before switching the device on. Before switching the equipment on, cover and safeguard live parts safely to prevent contact with those parts.
- ⇒ A residual-current-operated circuit-breaker or r.c.d. cannot be used for electric drives! Indirect contact must be prevented by other means, for example, by an overcurrent protective device according to the relevant standards.
- ⇒ Secure built-in devices from direct touching of electrical parts by providing an external housing, for example a control cabinet.

European countries: according to EN 50178/ 1998,

section 5.3.2.3.

USA: See National Electrical Code (NEC), National Electrical Manufacturers' Association (NEMA), as well as local engineering regulations. The operator must observe all the above regulations at any time.

With electrical drive and filter components, observe the following:



DANGER

**High housing voltage and large leakage current!
Risk of death or bodily injury by electric shock!**

- ⇒ Before switching on, the housings of all electrical equipment and motors must be connected or grounded with the equipment grounding conductor to the grounding points. This is also applicable before short tests.
- ⇒ The equipment grounding conductor of the electrical equipment and the units must be non-detachably and permanently connected to the power supply unit at all times. The leakage current is greater than 3.5 mA.
- ⇒ Over the total length, use copper wire of a cross section of a minimum of 10 mm² for this equipment grounding connection!
- ⇒ Before start-up, also in trial runs, always attach the equipment grounding conductor or connect with the ground wire. Otherwise, high voltages may occur at the housing causing electric shock.

Protection Against Electric Shock by Protective Low Voltage (PELV)

All connections and terminals with voltages between 5 and 50 Volt at Rexroth products are protective extra-low voltage systems which are provided with touch guard according to the product standards.



WARNING

**High electric voltage by incorrect connection!
Risk of death or bodily injury by electric shock!**

- ⇒ To all connections and terminals with voltages between 0 and 50 Volt, only devices, electrical components, and conductors may be connected which are equipped with a PELV (Protective Extra-Low Voltage) system.
- ⇒ Connect only voltages and circuits which are safely isolated from dangerous voltages. Safe isolation is achieved for example by isolating transformers, safe optocouplers or battery operation without mains connection.

Protection Against Dangerous Movements

Dangerous movements can be caused by faulty control of connected motors. Some common examples are:

- improper or wrong wiring of cable connections
- incorrect operation of the equipment components
- wrong input of parameters before operation
- malfunction of sensors, encoders and monitoring devices
- defective components
- software or firmware errors

Dangerous movements can occur immediately after equipment is switched on or even after an unspecified time of trouble-free operation.

The monitoring in the drive components will normally be sufficient to avoid faulty operation in the connected drives. Regarding personal safety, especially the danger of bodily harm and material damage, this alone cannot be relied upon to ensure complete safety. Until the integrated monitoring functions become effective, it must be assumed in any case that faulty drive movements will occur. The extent of faulty drive movements depends upon the type of control and the state of operation.

**DANGER****Dangerous movements! Danger to life, risk of injury, severe bodily harm or material damage!**

⇒ For the above reasons, ensure personal safety by means of qualified and tested higher-level monitoring devices or measures integrated in the installation.

They have to be provided for by the user according to the specific conditions within the installation and a hazard and fault analysis. The safety regulations applicable for the installation have to be taken into consideration. Unintended machine motion or other malfunction is possible if safety devices are disabled, bypassed or not activated.

To avoid accidents, bodily harm and/or material damage:

⇒ Keep free and clear of the machine's range of motion and moving parts. Possible measures to prevent people from accidentally entering the machine's range of motion:

- use safety fences
- use safety guards
- use protective coverings
- install light curtains or light barriers

⇒ Fences and coverings must be strong enough to resist maximum possible momentum.

⇒ Mount the emergency stop switch in the immediate reach of the operator. Verify that the emergency stop works before startup. Don't operate the device if the emergency stop is not working.

⇒ Isolate the drive power connection by means of an emergency stop circuit or use a safety related starting lockout to prevent unintentional start.

⇒ Make sure that the drives are brought to a safe standstill before accessing or entering the danger zone.

⇒ Additionally secure vertical axes against falling or dropping after switching off the motor power by, for example:

- mechanically securing the vertical axes,
- adding an external braking/ arrester/ clamping mechanism or
- ensuring sufficient equilibration of the vertical axes.

The standard equipment motor brake or an external brake controlled directly by the drive controller are not sufficient to guarantee personal safety!

- ⇒ Disconnect electrical power to the equipment using a master switch and secure the switch against reconnection for:
 - maintenance and repair work
 - cleaning of equipment
 - long periods of discontinued equipment use
 - ⇒ Prevent the operation of high-frequency, remote control and radio equipment near electronics circuits and supply leads. If the use of such devices cannot be avoided, verify the system and the installation for possible malfunctions in all possible positions of normal use before initial startup. If necessary, perform a special electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) test on the installation.
-

Protection Against Magnetic and Electromagnetic Fields During Operation and Mounting

Magnetic and electromagnetic fields generated by current-carrying conductors and permanent magnets in motors represent a serious personal danger to those with heart pacemakers, metal implants and hearing aids.



WARNING

Health hazard for persons with heart pacemakers, metal implants and hearing aids in proximity to electrical equipment!

- ⇒ Persons with heart pacemakers and metal implants are not permitted to enter following areas:
 - Areas in which electrical equipment and parts are mounted, being operated or commissioned.
 - Areas in which parts of motors with permanent magnets are being stored, repaired or mounted.
 - ⇒ If it is necessary for somebody with a pacemaker to enter such an area, a doctor must be consulted prior to doing so. The interference immunity of present or future implanted heart pacemakers differs greatly, so that no general rules can be given.
 - ⇒ Those with metal implants or metal pieces, as well as with hearing aids must consult a doctor before they enter the areas described above. Otherwise health hazards may occur.
-

Protection Against Contact with Hot Parts



CAUTION

Hot surfaces at motor housings, on drive controllers or chokes! Danger of injury! Danger of burns!

- ⇒ Do not touch surfaces of device housings and chokes in the proximity of heat sources! Danger of burns!
 - ⇒ Do not touch housing surfaces of motors! Danger of burns!
 - ⇒ According to operating conditions, temperatures can be **higher than 60 °C, 140 °F** during or after operation.
 - ⇒ Before accessing motors after having switched them off, let them cool down for a sufficiently long time. Cooling down can require **up to 140 minutes!** Roughly estimated, the time required for cooling down is five times the thermal time constant specified in the Technical Data.
 - ⇒ After switching drive controllers or chokes off, wait 15 minutes to allow them to cool down before touching them.
 - ⇒ Wear safety gloves or do not work at hot surfaces.
 - ⇒ For certain applications, the manufacturer of the end product, machine or installation, according to the respective safety regulations, has to take measures to avoid injuries caused by burns in the end application. These measures can be, for example: warnings, guards (shielding or barrier), technical documentation.
-

Protection During Handling and Mounting

In unfavorable conditions, handling and assembling certain parts and components in an improper way can cause injuries.



CAUTION

Risk of injury by improper handling! Bodily injury by bruising, shearing, cutting, hitting!

- ⇒ Observe the general construction and safety regulations on handling and assembly.
- ⇒ Use suitable devices for assembly and transport.
- ⇒ Avoid jamming and bruising by appropriate measures.
- ⇒ Always use suitable tools. Use special tools if specified.
- ⇒ Use lifting equipment and tools in the correct manner.
- ⇒ If necessary, use suitable protective equipment (for example safety goggles, safety shoes, safety gloves).
- ⇒ Do not stand under hanging loads.
- ⇒ Immediately clean up any spilled liquids because of the danger of skidding.

Battery Safety

Batteries consist of active chemicals enclosed in a solid housing. Therefore, improper handling can cause injury or damages.



CAUTION

Risk of injury by improper handling!

- ⇒ Do not attempt to reactivate low batteries by heating or other methods (risk of explosion and cauterization).
- ⇒ Do not recharge the batteries as this may cause leakage or explosion.
- ⇒ Do not throw batteries into open flames.
- ⇒ Do not dismantle batteries.
- ⇒ Do not damage electrical parts installed in the devices.

Note: Environmental protection and disposal! The batteries installed in the product are considered dangerous goods during land, air, and sea transport (risk of explosion) in the sense of the legal regulations. Dispose of used batteries separate from other waste. Observe the local regulations in the country of assembly.

Protection Against Pressurized Systems

According to the information given in the Project Planning Manuals, motors cooled with liquid and compressed air, as well as drive controllers, can be partially supplied with externally fed, pressurized media, such as compressed air, hydraulics oil, cooling liquids, and cooling lubricating agents. In these cases, improper handling of external supply systems, supply lines, or connections can cause injuries or damages.



CAUTION

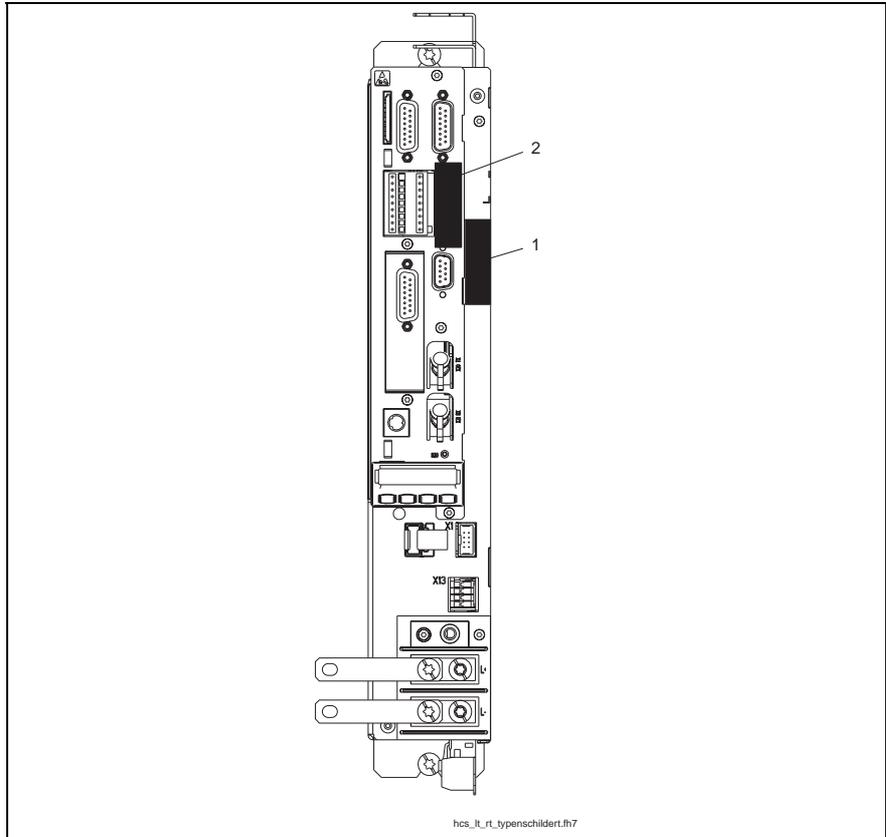
Risk of injury by improper handling of pressurized lines!

- ⇒ Do not attempt to disconnect, open, or cut pressurized lines (risk of explosion).
 - ⇒ Observe the respective manufacturer's operating instructions.
 - ⇒ Before dismantling lines, relieve pressure and empty medium.
 - ⇒ Use suitable protective equipment (for example safety goggles, safety shoes, safety gloves).
 - ⇒ Immediately clean up any spilled liquids from the floor.
-

Note: Environmental protection and disposal! The agents used to operate the product might not be economically friendly. Dispose of ecologically harmful agents separate from other waste. Observe the local regulations in the country of assembly.

4.2 Type Plates

Type Plate Arrangement



1: Power section type plate
 2: Control section type plate
 Fig. 4-2: Type plate arrangement

Type Plate Power Section (Example)

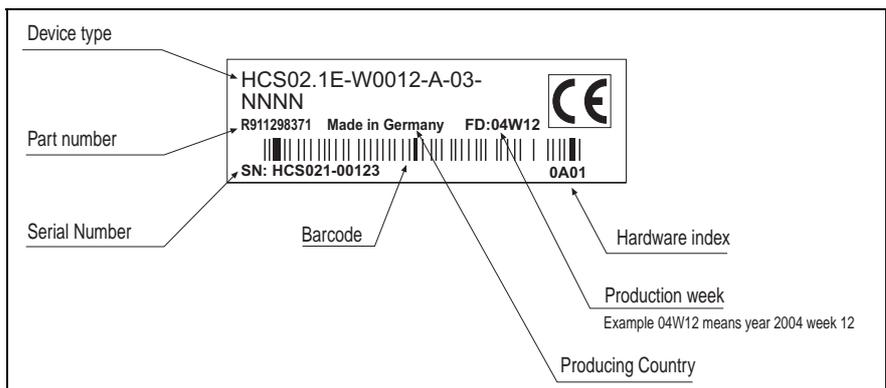


Fig. 4-3: Type plate power section

Type Plate Control Section

See Project Planning Manual of the control sections.

4.3 Scope of Delivery

as standard	optional
Power section	Control section
Touch guard	Accessories HAS02.1
Connectors X3, X5, X6, X13	Further accessories
Connector X9 (HCS02.1E-W0054 and HCS02.1E-W0070 only)	
Accessories HAS01.1	

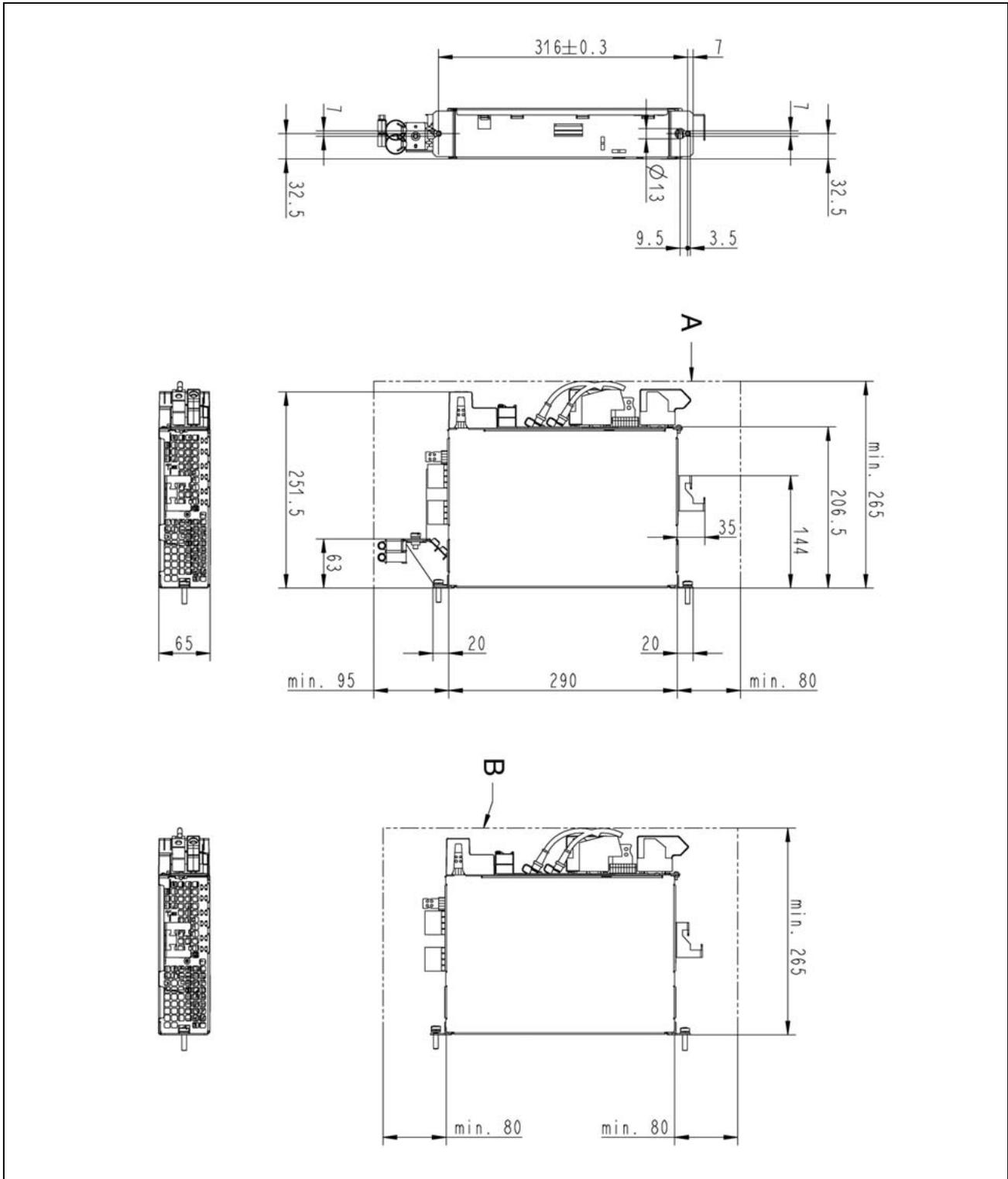
Fig. 4-4: Scope of delivery

Notes

5 Mechanical Data

5.1 Dimensions

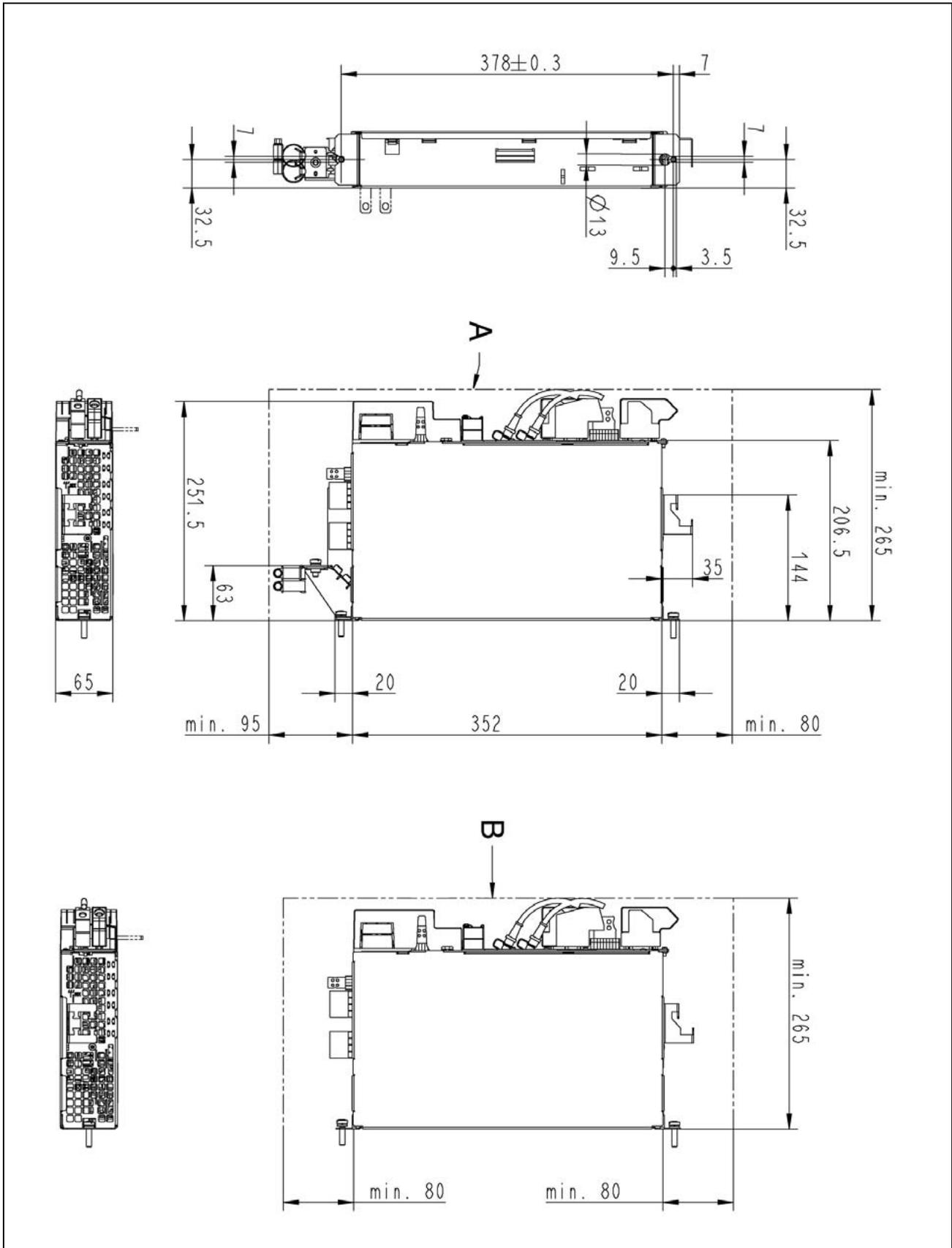
HCS02.1E-W0012



- A: minimum mounting clearance (when using accessories HAS02.1); plus space for cables
- B: minimum mounting clearance; plus space for cables

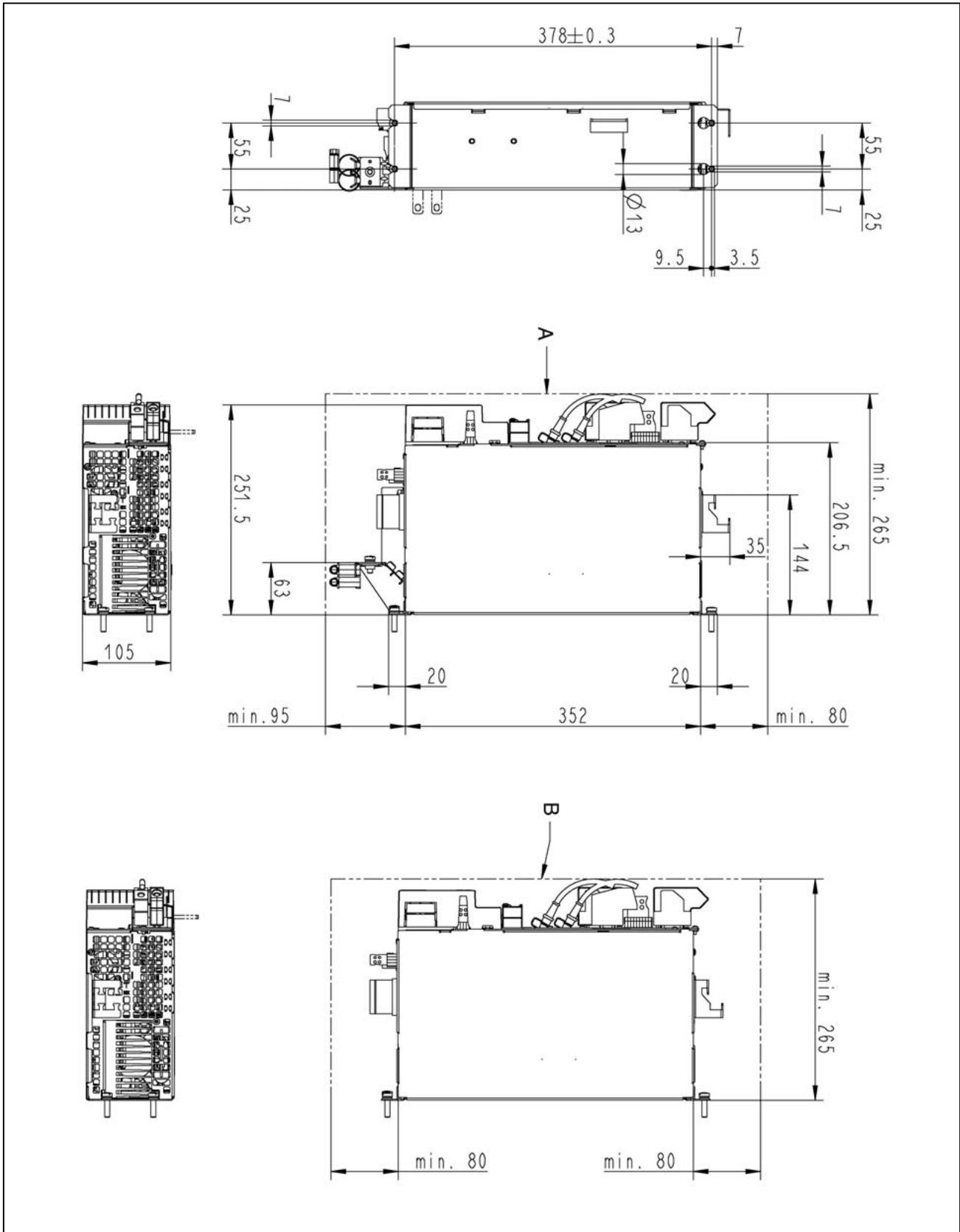
Fig. 5-1: Dimensional drawing HCS02.1E-W0012

HCS02.1E-W0028



A: minimum mounting clearance (when using accessories HAS02.1); plus space for cables
 B: minimum mounting clearance; plus space for cables
 Fig. 5-2: Dimensional drawing HCS02.1E-W0028

HCS02.1E-W0054 and HCS02.1E-W0070



A: minimum mounting clearance (when using accessories HAS02.1); plus space for cables
 B: minimum mounting clearance; plus space for cables
 Fig. 5-3: Dimensional drawing HCS02.1E-W0054 and HCS02.1E-W0070

5.2 Weight

Device	Weight in kg
HCS02.1E-W0012	2.9
HCS02.1E-W0028	3.8
HCS02.1E-W0054	6.7
HCS02.1E-W0070	6.8

Fig. 5-4: Weight of the devices (without control section and accessories)

The weight of devices with integrated 24V power supply (-NNNV) is 0.2 kg higher.

Note: Weight of control section: 0.42 kg.

5.3 Temperatures Above the Top of the Device

The drive controllers have a high efficiency. Outlet temperatures higher than the ambient temperature are nevertheless produced at the top of the devices, among other things due to the converted energies. High outlet temperatures are particularly produced in the case of insufficient cooling or when the cooling air current (blower failure) fails.



CAUTION

Risk of damage caused by too high outlet temperatures!

- ⇒ When mounting and installing other components, make sure the distance to the top of the drive controllers is sufficient.
- ⇒ You have to take into account that the indicated temperature rise can occur when the cooling air current fails.

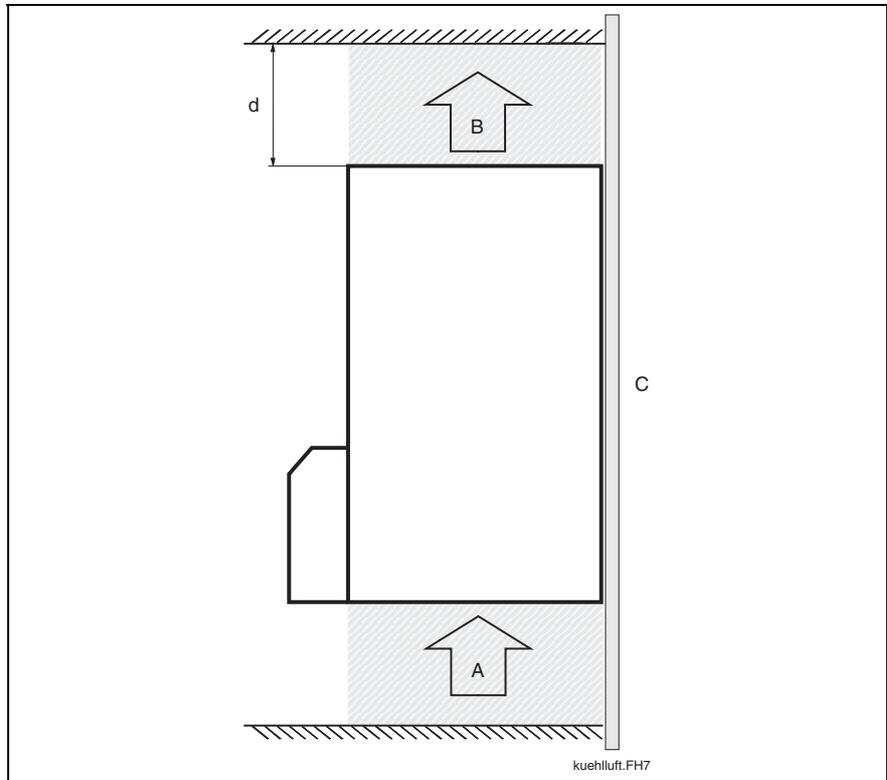
Outlet Temperatures when Cooling Air Current Fails

Designation	Symbol	Unit	HCS02.1E-W0012	HCS02.1E-W0028	HCS02.1E-W0054	HCS02.1E-W0070
temperature rise with distance of 40 mm from top of device	ΔT	K	110	150	250	280
temperature rise with distance of 80 mm from top of device	ΔT	K	80	90	100	110

Fig. 5-5: Outlet temperatures when cooling air current fails

Outlet Temperatures in Normal Operation

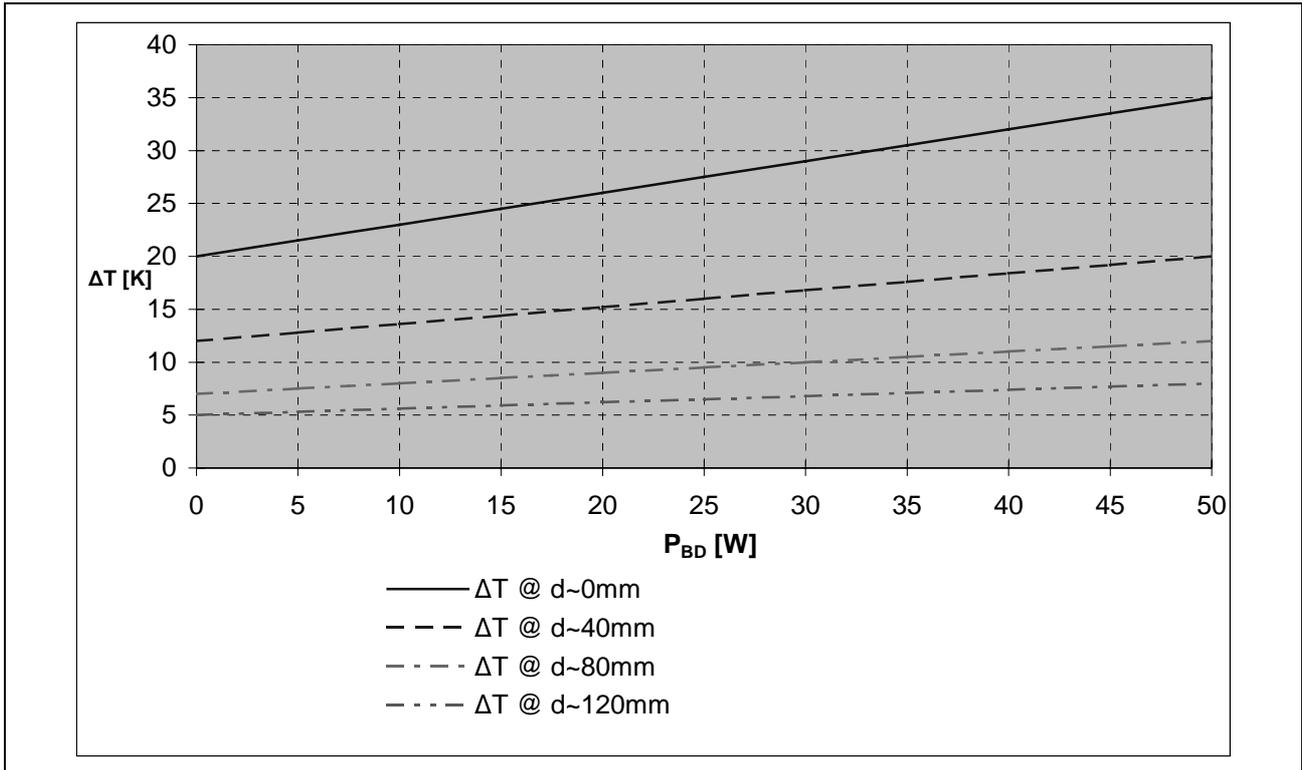
The diagrams below (see next page) show the temperature rise of the air from air intake at the bottom of the device to air outlet at the top of the device, depending on the average continuous power at the braking resistor. The values "d" are representing different distances from the top of the device (see following figure):



- A: air inlet
- B: air outlet
- C: control cabinet mounting plate
- d: distance from the top of the device (see also following diagrams)

Fig. 5-6: Air inlet and outlet of drive controller

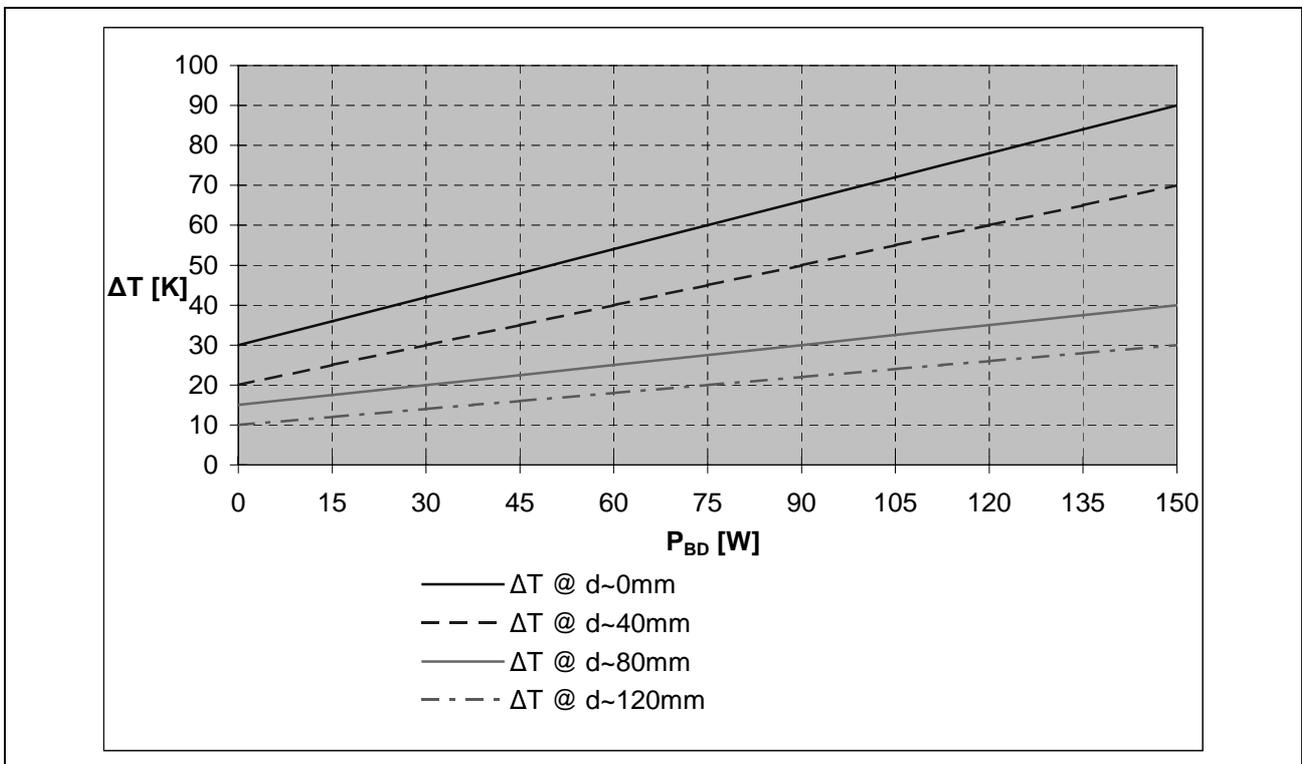
HCS02.1E-W0012



P_{BD} : average continuous power of braking resistor
 d: distance from the top of the device

Fig. 5-7: HCS02.1E-W0012

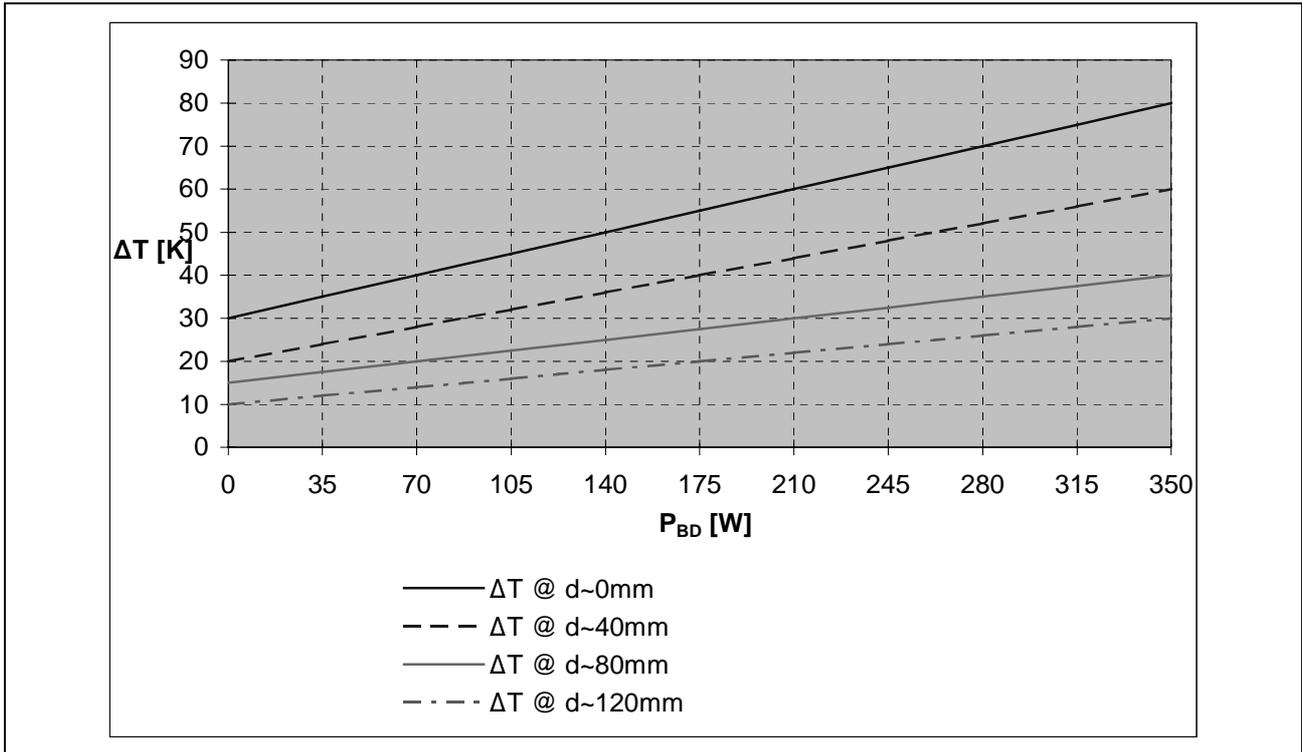
HCS02.1E-W0028



P_{BD} : average continuous power of braking resistor
 d: distance from the top of the device

Fig. 5-8: HCS02.1E-W0028

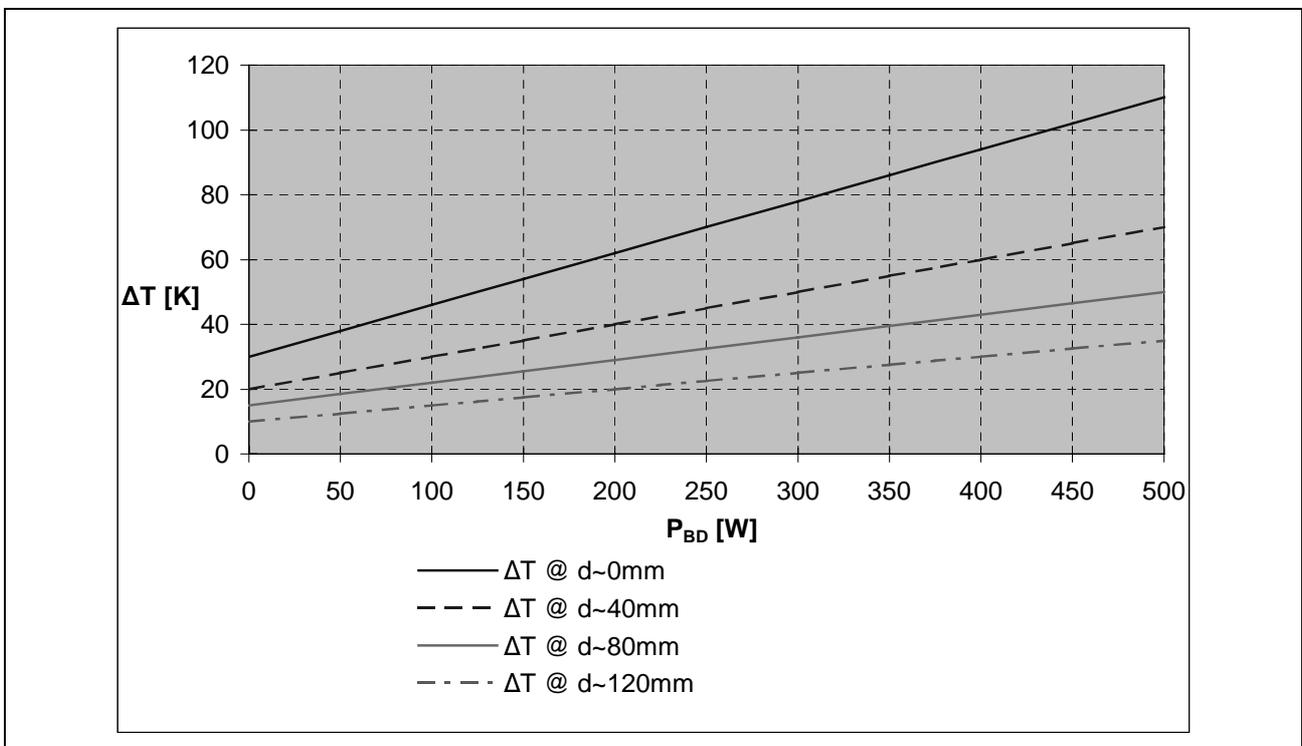
HCS02.1E-W0054



P_{BD} : average continuous power of braking resistor
 d : distance from the top of the device

Fig. 5-9: HCS02.1E-W0054

HCS02.1E-W0070



P_{BD} : average continuous power of braking resistor
 d : distance from the top of the device

Fig. 5-10: HCS02.1E-W0070

6 Electrical Data

Note: The current and power data below apply when the allowed motor cable length is complied with.

6.1 Power Section – Mains Supply

Designation	Symbol	Unit	HCS02.1E- W0012	HCS02.1E- W0028	HCS02.1E- W0054	HCS02.1E- W0070
operating mode on the three-phase mains			allowed			
operating mode on the single-phase mains			allowed			
rotary field			no rotary field condition			
total power factor TPF at P _{DC} (single-phase)	TPF		0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
total power factor TPF at P _{DC} without / with mains choke	TPF		0.6 / --	0.6 / 0.7	0.64 / 0.75	0.56 / 0.76
power factor of fundamental component DPF P _{DC} without / with mains choke	$\cos\phi^{h1}$		0.97 / --	0.97 / --	-- / --	-- / --
mains input voltage	U_{LN}	V	1 * AC (200...250) +-10% 3 * AC (200...500) +-10%			
mains frequency	f_{LN}	Hz	(50...60) +-2			
mains input continuous current at P _{DC cont}	$I_{L,cont}$	A _{eff}	6	13	19	30
nominal inrush current (depending on mains input voltage)	$I_{L trans max (on)}$	A	1.4...4.3	3.5...10.7	6.3...19.3	9.9...27.5
connected load at P _{DC,cont} ; U _{LN} = AC400V; without HNL01.1E	S_{LN}	kVA	3.5	8.5	11	16
connected load at P _{DC,cont} ; U _{LN} = AC400V; with HNL01.1E	S_{LN}	kVA	--	7.3	13.3	18.5
assigned mains choke			HNL01.1E- 1000-N0012	HNL01.1E- 1000-N0012	HNL01.1E- 1000-N0020	HNL01.1E- 0600-N0032

Fig. 6-1: Data power section – mains supply

6.2 Power Section – DC Bus

Designation	Symbol	Unit	HCS02.1E- W0012	HCS02.1E- W0028	HCS02.1E- W0054	HCS02.1E- W0070
DC bus voltage (range) (unloaded)	U_{DC}	V	uncontrolled $U_{LN} * 1.41$			
internal DC bus capacitance	C_{DC}	mF	0.135	0.270	0.405	0.675
max. allowed external DC bus capacitance ¹⁾	C_{DCext}	mF	-	5	7	13
limitation of inrush current			charging via resistor; N/O contact: min. 250.000 switching actions			
continuous power soft-start resistor	$P_{DC(Start)}$	kW	0.05	0.15	0.35	0.5
max. DC bus charging energy	W_{MAX}	kWs	1	5	9	13
storable energy of the internal DC bus capacitors at 3AC400V	W_{DC}	Ws	19	38	57	95
lower DC bus voltage limit	$U_{DC \text{ limit (min)}}$	V	200 see also Functional Description of firmware			
upper DC bus voltage limit (switch-off threshold)	$U_{DC \text{ limit (max)}}$	V	900			
capacitance in DC bus against ground; between L+ and L-	C_Y	nF	100	100	100	100
balancing factor for $P_{DC \text{ cont}}$ (for parallel operation with common DC bus) with / without mains choke:		-	-	0.8 / 0.5	0.8 / 0.5	0.8 / 0.5
rated power at $U_{LN} = AC400V$ without mains choke minimum inductance of mains supply	$P_{DC \text{ cont}}$	kW	2.1	5.1	7.0	9
	L_{min}	uH	40	40	40	40
rated power at $U_{LN} = AC400V$, with mains choke	$P_{DC \text{ cont}}$	kW	2.1	5.1	10	14

1) using additional capacitances at the DC bus requires mains choke
Fig. 6-2: Data power section – DC bus

6.3 Power Section – DC Bus Power

Designation	Symbol	Unit	HCS02.1E-W0012	HCS02.1E-W0028	HCS02.1E-W0054	HCS02.1E-W0070
Profile DC bus power overload operation overload capacity: $K = \frac{P_{DC_peak}}{P_{DC_base}}$						
DC bus peak power $U_{LN} = 3AC400\text{ V}$, at $Ta \leq 40\text{ °C}$; $t=0.4\text{ s}$; $T=4\text{ s}$ without mains choke with mains choke	$P_{DC_peak_1}$	kW	5 5	8 10	12 16	14 19
DC bus power $U_{LN} = 3AC400\text{ V}$, at $Ta \leq 40\text{ °C}$; $t=0.4\text{ s}$; $T=4\text{ s}$ without mains choke with mains choke	$P_{DC_base_1}$	kW	1.5 1.5	4.7 4.2	6.2 9.1	8.3 13.3
DC bus peak power $U_{LN} = 3AC400\text{ V}$, at $Ta \leq 40\text{ °C}$; $t=2\text{ s}$; $T=20\text{ s}$ without mains choke with mains choke	$P_{DC_peak_3}$	kW	5 5	8 10	12 16	14 19
DC bus power $U_{LN} = 3AC400\text{ V}$, at $Ta \leq 40\text{ °C}$; $t=2\text{ s}$; $T=20\text{ s}$ without mains choke with mains choke	$P_{DC_base_3}$	kW	1.5 1.5	4.7 4.2	6.2 9.1	8.3 13.3
DC bus peak power $U_{LN} = 3AC400\text{ V}$, at $Ta \leq 40\text{ °C}$; $t=60\text{ s}$; $T=5\text{ min}$ without mains choke with mains choke	$P_{DC_peak_4}$	kW	4 4	8 10	12 16	14 19
DC bus power $U_{LN} = 3AC400\text{ V}$, at $Ta \leq 40\text{ °C}$; $t=60\text{ s}$; $T=5\text{ min}$ without mains choke with mains choke	$P_{DC_base_4}$	kW	1.2 1.2	4.1 2.7	5.0 7.8	7.2 12.4
DC bus peak power $U_{LN} = 3AC400\text{ V}$, at $Ta \leq 40\text{ °C}$; $t=60\text{ s}$; $T=10\text{ min}$ without mains choke with mains choke	$P_{DC_peak_5}$	kW	5 5	8 10	12 16	14 19

Designation	Symbol	Unit	HCS02.1E- W0012	HCS02.1E- W0028	HCS02.1E- W0054	HCS02.1E- W0070
DC bus power $U_{LN} = 3AC400\text{ V}$, at $T_a \leq 40\text{ °C}$; $t = 60\text{ s}$; $T = 10\text{ min}$	$P_{DC_base_5}$	kW				
without mains choke			1.5	4.7	6.2	8.3
with mains choke			1.5	4.2	9.1	13.3

Fig. 6-3: Data power section – DC bus power

**WARNING****Damage due to drive controller overload!**

⇒ Make sure the specified performance data - peak power and continuous power - are complied with by correct drive dimensioning and selective fusing in the mains connection.

Allowed DC Bus Continuous Power with Three-Phase Mains Connection

The diagram below illustrates the characteristic of the allowed DC bus continuous power over the mains connection voltage range.

Using HNL mains chokes increases the allowed DC bus continuous power for W0054 and W0070 devices, because this reduces the load of the DC bus capacitors in the drive controllers.

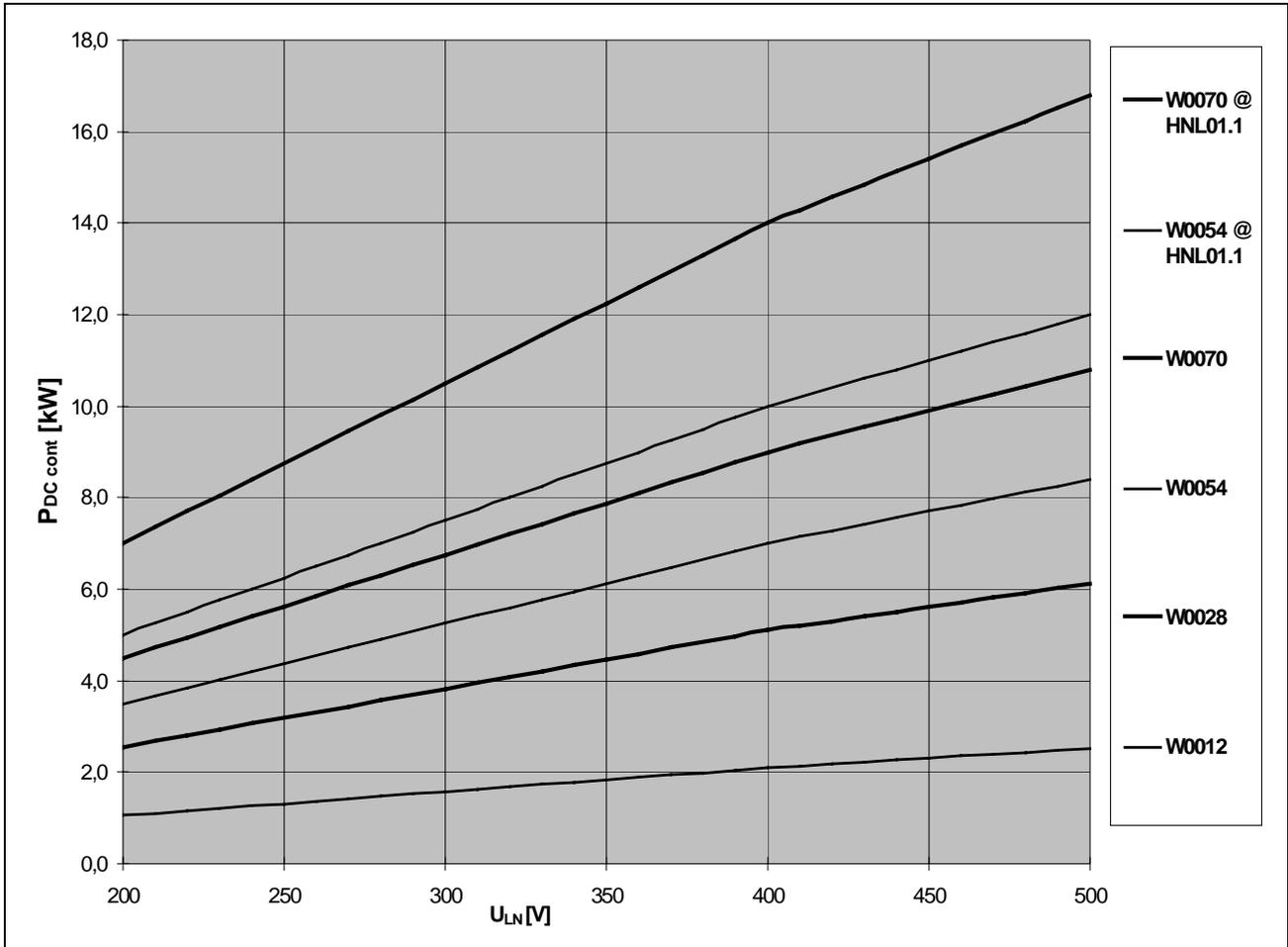


Fig. 6-4: P_{DC cont} HCS02.1E 3-phase

Allowed DC Bus Continuous Power with Single-Phase Mains Connection

For operation with single-phase mains supply, DC bus continuous powers according to the diagrams below are allowed.

Note: Single-phase mains connection via the connections L1 and L2 is only allowed for single-source supply!

Apart from the specified continuous power, there is no peak power available in the DC bus in the case of single-phase operation.

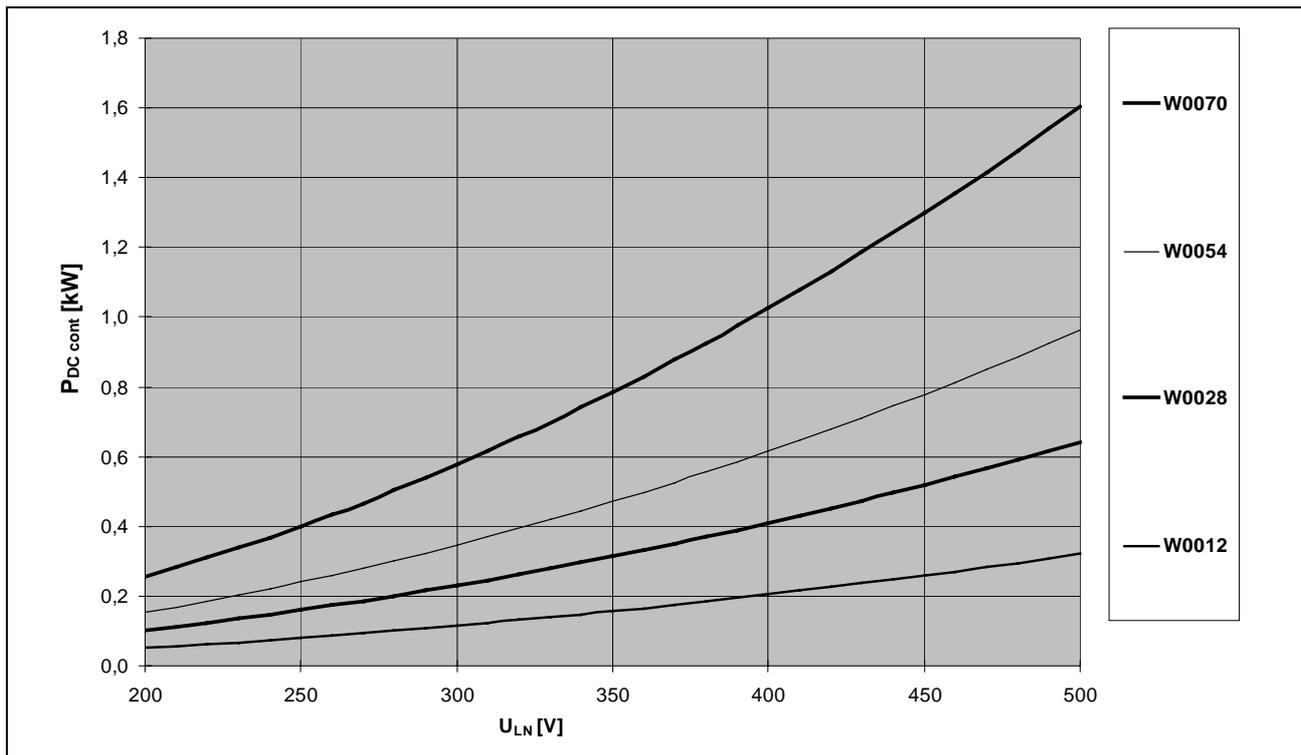


Fig. 6-5: P_{DC cont} HCS02.1E single-phase

Mains Connection Power and DC Bus Continuous Power

The diagrams below illustrate the interrelation between mains connection power (S_{LN}) and DC bus continuous power (P_{DCcont}) with and without the use of mains chokes.

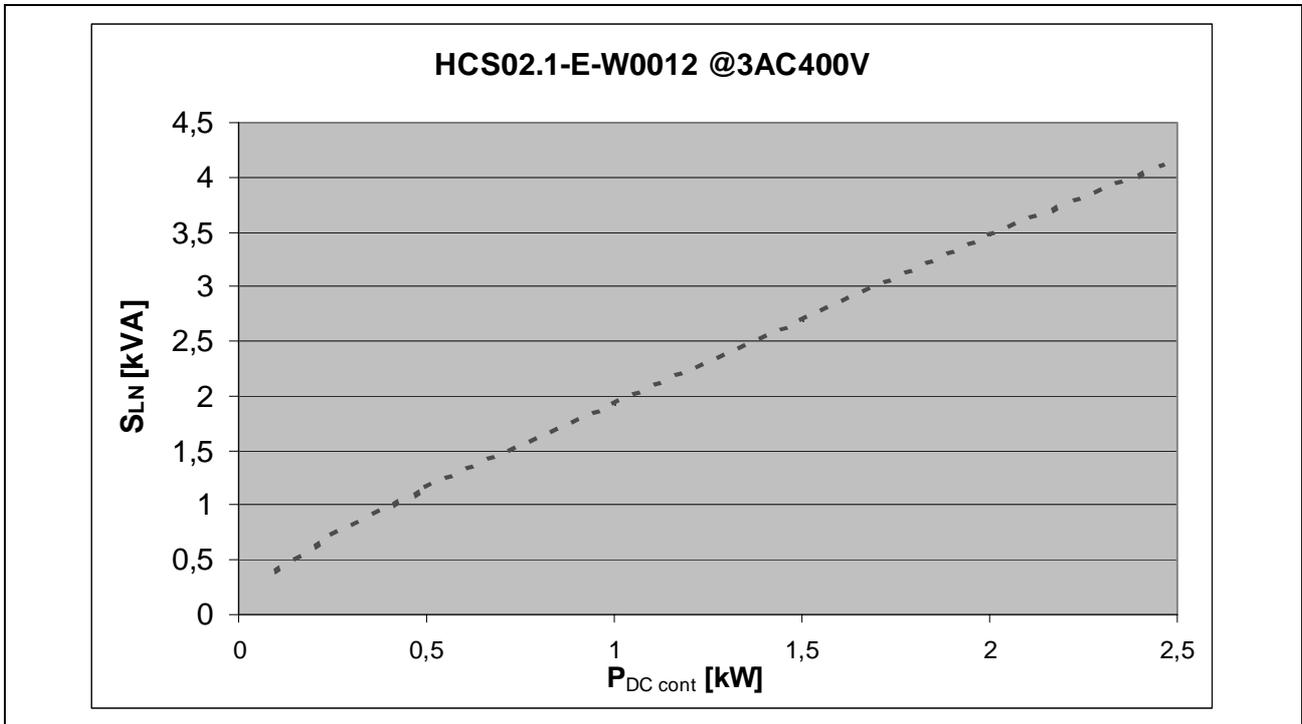


Fig. 6-6: HCS02.1E-W0012

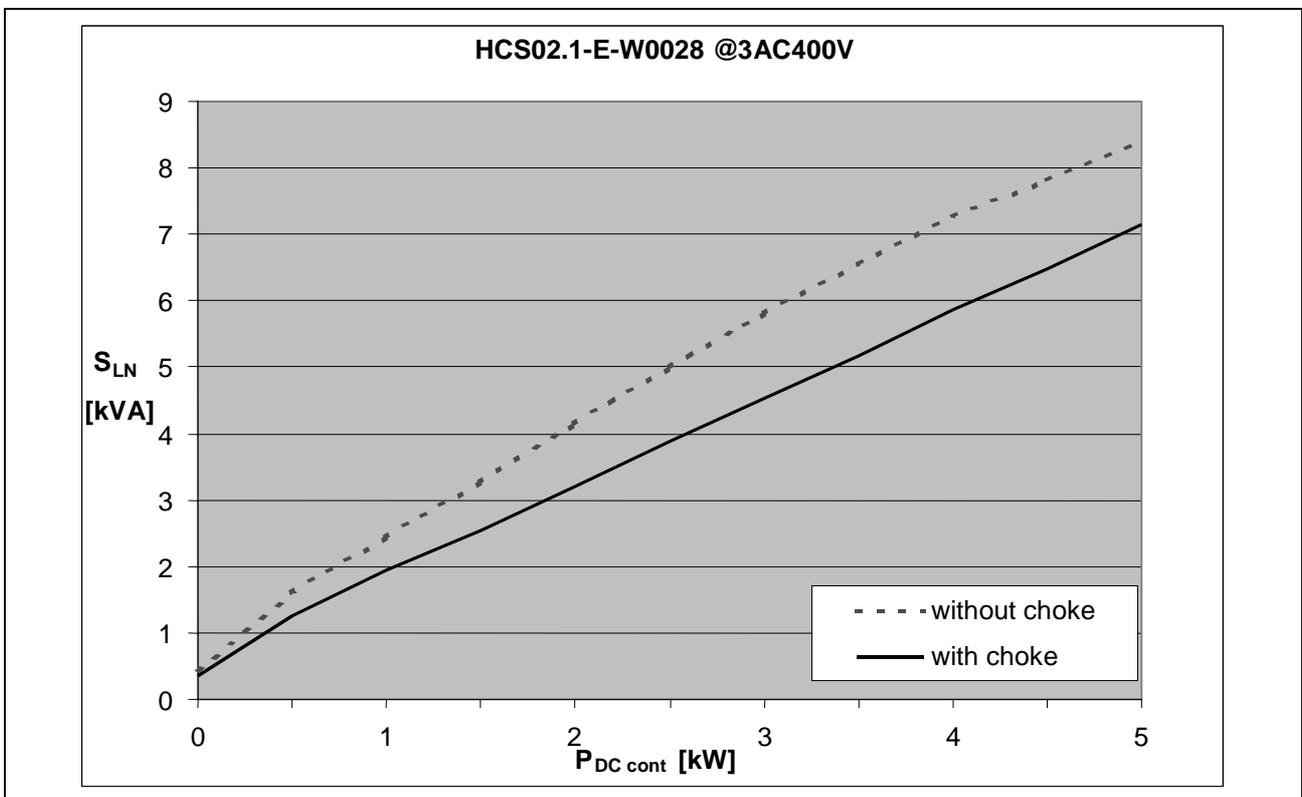


Fig. 6-7: HCS02.1E-W0028

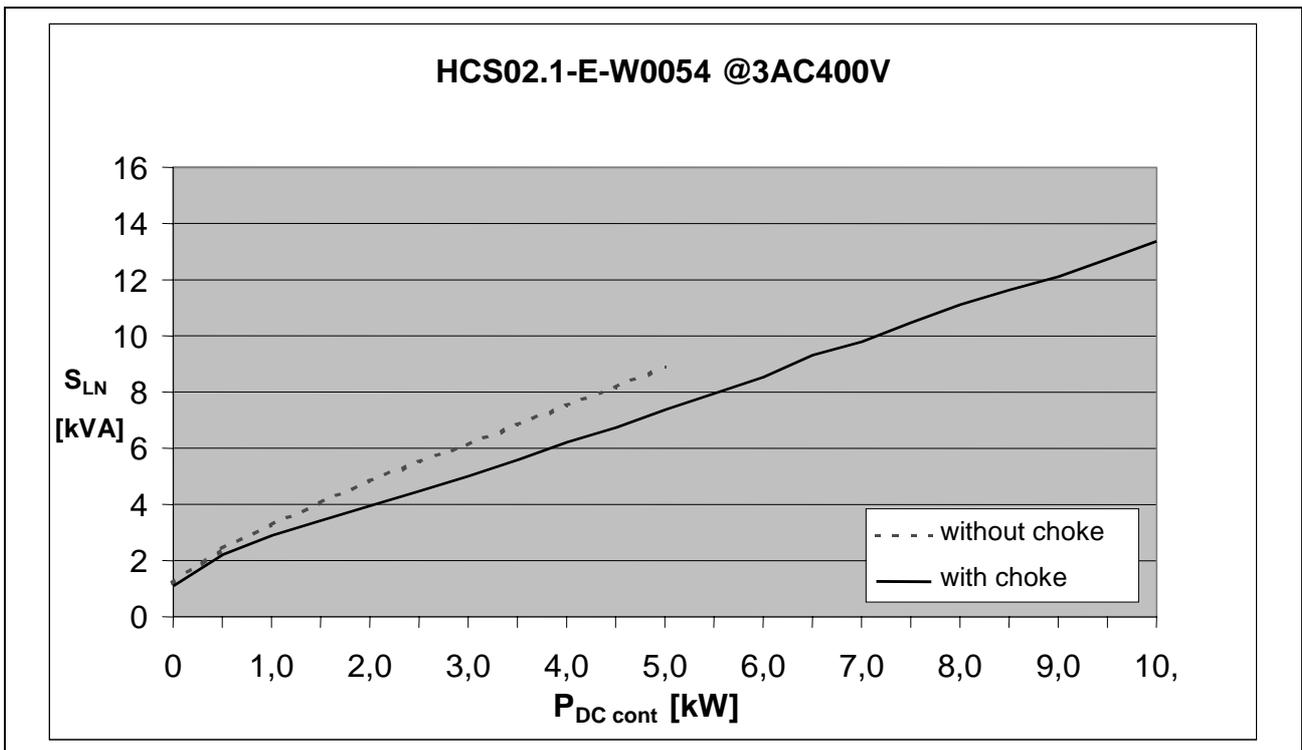


Fig. 6-8: HCS02.1E-W0054

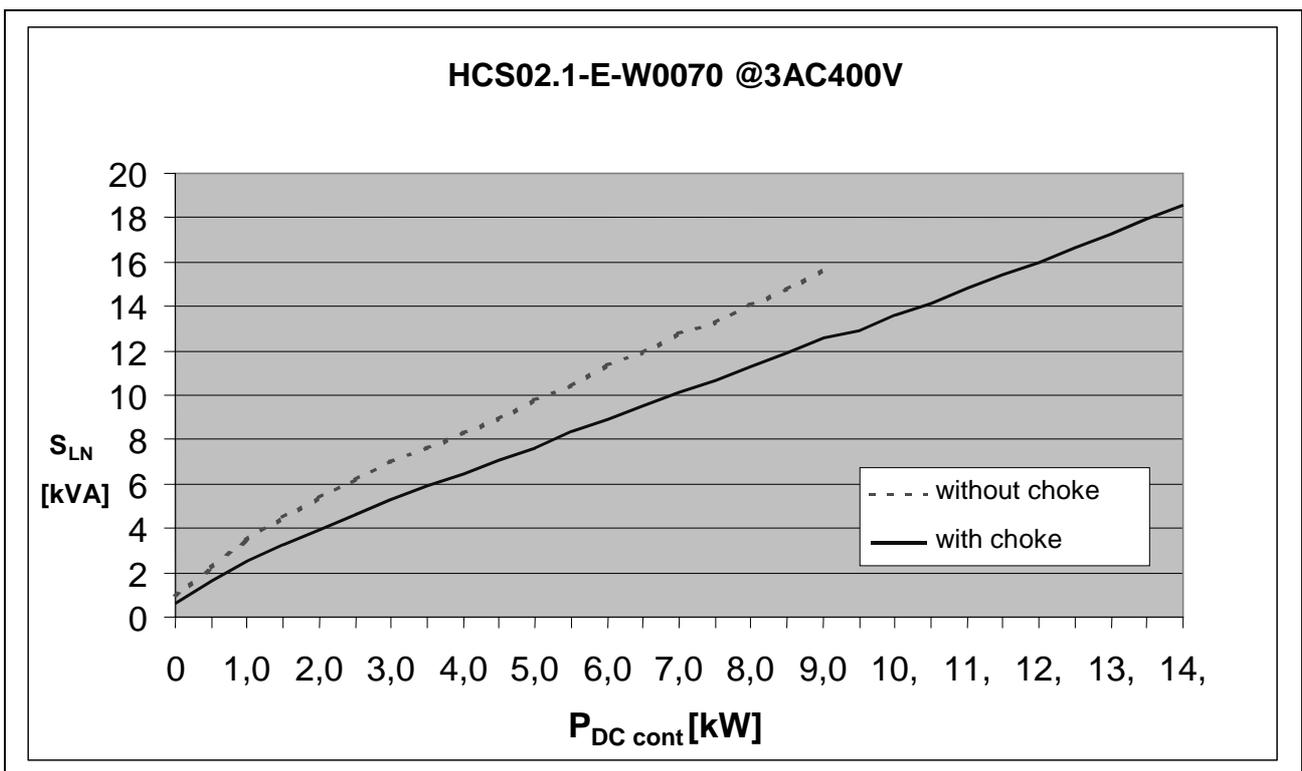


Fig. 6-9: HCS02.1E-W0070

6.4 Power Section – Braking Resistor

Designation	Symbol	Unit	HCS02.1E-W0012	HCS02.1E-W0028	HCS02.1E-W0054	HCS02.1E-W0070
nominal braking resistor (internal)	$R_{DC(Bleeder)}$	Ohm	180	72	40	28
max. regenerative power	$W_{R,MAX}$	kWs	1	5	9	13
braking resistor threshold	$R_{DC (R_{DC On})}$	V	see Functional Description of firmware			
cooling of braking resistor			forced	forced	forced	forced
braking resistor peak power at $U_{DC} = 850 V$ (allowed load cycle)	P_{BS}	kW	4 (0.25s ON; 20s OFF)	10 (0.5s ON; 33s OFF)	18 (0.5s ON; 26s OFF)	25 (0.5s ON; 25s OFF)
braking resistor continuous power, at $T_{a \leq 40} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ under max. temperature range with distance from top side of housing ¹⁾	P_{BD}	KW	0.05	0.15	0.35	0.5
	ΔT	K	12	40	40	50
	d	mm	80	80	80	80
balancing factor for P_{BD} (for parallel operation with common DC bus)			-	0.8	0.8	0.8
operation external braking resistor (optional)			--	--	allowed	allowed
min. resistance of external braking resistor	$R_{DC(Bleeder)}$	Ohm	--	--	40	28
allowed continuous power of external braking resistor		kW	--	--	3.8	5.5
ext. braking resistor peak power at $U_{DC} = 850 V$ (allowed load cycle) ²⁾	P_{BS}	kW	--	--	18 (0,5s ON; 1,9s OFF)	25 (0,5s ON; 1,9s OFF)

1) see also section Temperatures Above the Top of the Device on page 5-5

2) take energy absorption capacity of external braking resistor into account

Fig. 6-10: Data power section – braking resistor

6.5 Power Section – Inverter

Designation	Symbol	Unit	HCS02.1E- W0012	HCS02.1E- W0028	HCS02.1E- W0054	HCS02.1E- W0070
output voltage fundamental component of voltage	U_{out} with open-loop U/f ctrl with closed-loop oper.	V_{eff} V_{eff}	$U_{DC} * 0,85 / 1,41$ $U_{DC} * 0,85 / 1,41$			
output frequency range - at $f_s = 4$ kHz - at $f_s = 8$ kHz - at $f_s = 10$ kHz - at $f_s = 12$ kHz - at $f_s = 16$ kHz	f_{out}	Hz	400 800 1000 1200 1600	400 800 1000 1200 1600	400 800 1000 1200 1600	400 800 1000 1200 1600
rise of voltage at output at $U_{LN}=400V$ and 15 m motor cable length ¹⁾	dv/dt 10% - 90%	kV/ μ s	5	5	5	5
rise of voltage at output at 400V and 15m motor cable length phase-phase: phase-ground:	dv/dt 10% - 90%	kV/ μ s	6 6	5 6	5 5	4 4
maximum output current	I_{out_max} (4 kHz) I_{out_max} (8 kHz) I_{out_max} (12 kHz) I_{out_max} (16 kHz)	A_{eff}	11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5	28.3 28.3 28.3 28.3	54 54 54 54	70.8 70.8 70.8 70.8
continuous output current (effective value) or rated current	I_{out_cont} (4 kHz) I_{out_cont} (8 kHz) I_{out_cont} (12 kHz) I_{out_cont} (16 kHz)	A_{eff}	4.5 4.5 4.0 2.8	12.0 9.2 5.1 4.4	20.6 20.6 13.8 11.1	28.0 21.4 14.1 10.5
continuous output current or rated current at electric rotational frequency 0 Hz	I_{out_cont} (4 kHz) I_{out_cont} (8 kHz) I_{out_cont} (12 kHz) I_{out_cont} (16 kHz)	A	4.5 3.3 1.2 0.7	9.7 5.6 2.3 2.1	20.2 13.1 7.5 6.1	20.2 11.9 6.7 4.2

1) recommended value; see following note

Fig. 6-11: Data – inverter

Note: Observe that the load **at the motor terminal** is almost independent of the power section used.

Especially when using **standard motors**, make sure that they can withstand the voltage load.

Observe section "Using Third-Party Motors in Drive System Rexroth IndraDrive" of the Project Planning Manual "Rexroth IndraDrive Drive System".

Note: Depending on the electric rotational frequency, the output current is reduced for thermal protection of the power section.
The output current is reduced when the value of the electric rotational frequency falls below 4 Hz.

6.6 Power Section - Examples of Allowed Load Profiles

The capacity of the drive controllers is described below with examples of load profiles.

Designation	Symbol	Unit	HCS02.1E-W0012	HCS02.1E-W0028	HCS02.1E-W0054	HCS02.1E-W0070
output current profile for overload operation overload capacity: $K \hat{=} \frac{I_{out_peak}}{I_{out_base}}$						
maximum output current $t=400\text{ms}; T=4\text{s}$	$I_{out_peak_1}$ (4 kHz) $I_{out_peak_1}$ (8 kHz) $I_{out_peak_1}$ (12 kHz) $I_{out_peak_1}$ (16 kHz)	A_{eff}	11.5 10.7 6.9 4.9	28.3 18.4 10.4 9.0	54.0 39.6 26.3 21.4	69.0 42.3 28.3 21.1
base load current available at maximum current $T=4\text{s}; t=400\text{ms}$	$I_{out_base_1}$ (4 kHz) $I_{out_base_1}$ (8 kHz) $I_{out_base_1}$ (12 kHz) $I_{out_base_1}$ (16 kHz)	A_{eff}	2.6 2.4 1.5 1.1	6.3 4.1 2.3 2.0	12.0 8.8 5.8 4.8	15.3 9.4 6.3 4.7
maximum output current $t=2\text{s}; T=20\text{s}; K=2.5$	$I_{out_peak_3}$ (4 kHz) $I_{out_peak_3}$ (8 kHz) $I_{out_peak_3}$ (12 kHz) $I_{out_peak_3}$ (16 kHz)	A_{eff}	8.9 8.9 6.0 4.2	24.1 14.9 8.4 7.2	41.2 33.2 21.7 17.6	55.9 34.5 22.9 17.0
base load current available at maximum current $t=2\text{s}; T=20\text{s}; K=2.5$	$I_{out_base_3}$ (4 kHz) $I_{out_base_3}$ (8 kHz) $I_{out_base_3}$ (12 kHz) $I_{out_base_3}$ (16 kHz)	A_{eff}	3.6 3.6 2.4 1.7	9.6 6.0 3.3 2.9	16.5 13.3 8.7 7.0	22.4 13.8 9.2 6.8
maximum output current $t=60\text{s}; T=5\text{min}; K=1.7$	$I_{out_peak_4}$ (4 kHz) $I_{out_peak_4}$ (8 kHz) $I_{out_peak_4}$ (12 kHz) $I_{out_peak_4}$ (16 kHz)	A_{eff}	5.4 5.4 4.4 3.1	15.5 10.5 5.9 5.1	26.3 23.4 15.2 12.2	35.2 25.1 16.6 12.3
base load current available at maximum current $t=60\text{s}; T=5\text{min}; K=1.7$	$I_{out_base_4}$ (4 kHz) $I_{out_base_4}$ (8 kHz) $I_{out_base_4}$ (12 kHz) $I_{out_base_4}$ (16 kHz)	A_{eff}	3.2 3.2 2.6 1.8	9.1 6.2 3.5 3.0	15.5 13.8 8.9 7.2	20.7 14.8 9.8 7.3

Designation	Symbol	Unit	HCS02.1E-W0012	HCS02.1E-W0028	HCS02.1E-W0054	HCS02.1E-W0070
maximum output current t=60s; T=10min; K=1.2	$I_{out_peak_5}$ (4 kHz)	A_{eff}	4.9	13.4	22.9	30.9
	$I_{out_peak_5}$ (8 kHz)		4.9	9.7	22.2	22.9
	$I_{out_peak_5}$ (12 kHz)		4.2	5.4	14.3	15.1
	$I_{out_peak_5}$ (16 kHz)		2.9	4.7	11.6	11.2
base load current available at maximum current t=60s; T=10min; K=1.2	$I_{out_base_5}$ (4 kHz)	A_{eff}	4.1	11.2	19.1	25.8
	$I_{out_base_5}$ (8 kHz)		4.1	8.1	18.5	19.1
	$I_{out_base_5}$ (12 kHz)		3.5	4.5	12.0	12.6
	$I_{out_base_5}$ (16 kHz)		2.4	3.9	9.6	9.3

Fig. 6-12: Data load profiles – inverter

Note: The load profiles are characterized by their time flow and the corresponding currents and represent the output current capacity. These profiles are limited by the drive controller via the thermal effect of the output current. When the current limitation is triggered, it is therefore necessary to compare the actual load with the above data and, if necessary,

- reduce the load with I_{out_max} or
- reduce the pulse time or
- increase the cycle time or
- reduce the switching frequency f_s or
- use a device with higher type current

(See also Functional Description and Troubleshooting Guide of the firmware.)

Note: The load profiles are available if particularly the maximum current at switching frequencies of 8, 12 and 16 kHz is externally (e.g. by the NC) limited to the indicated values.

6.7 Power Section - Operating Standard Motors

The tables below contain the nominal power P_{Nenn} of 4-pole standard motors which can be operated at the respective drive controller. The following conditions apply:

- the dedicated mains choke is used
- switching frequency: 4 kHz
- output frequency: > 4 Hz
- ambient temperature: $T_a \leq T_{amax}$ °C
- control factor: $a_0 > 0,8$
- relation of overload: $K = P_{peak} / P_{base}$

$U_{LN} = 3AC400\text{ V}, 48\dots62\text{ Hz}$

Designation	Symbol	Unit	HCS02.1E-W0012	HCS02.1E-W0028	HCS02.1E-W0054	HCS02.1E-W0070
standard motor nominal power for overload operation: t=2 s; T=20 s; K=2,0	P_{Nenn}	kW	1,1	3,0	5,5	7,5
standard motor nominal power for overload operation: t=60 s; T=5 min; K=1,5	P_{Nenn}	kW	1,1	4,0	5,5	7,5
standard motor nominal power for overload operation: t=60 s; T=10 min; K=1,1	P_{Nenn}	kW	1,5	4,0	7,5	11
standard motor nominal power for continuous operation: t>10 min; K=1,0	P_{Nenn}	kW	1,5	4,0	7,5	11

Fig. 6-13: Standard motors 3AC400V, 50 Hz

 $U_{LN} = 3AC460\dots480\text{ V}, 48\dots62\text{ Hz}$

Designation	Symbol	Unit	HCS02.1E-W0012 ¹⁾	HCS02.1E-W0028 ¹⁾	HCS02.1E-W0054 ¹⁾	HCS02.1E-W0070 ¹⁾
standard motor nominal power for overload operation: t=2 s; T=20 s; K=2,0	P_{Nenn}	kW	1,5	3,5	7,5	9,0
standard motor nominal power for overload operation: t=60 s; T=5 min; K=1,5	P_{Nenn}	kW	1,5	3,6	7,5	9,0
standard motor nominal power for overload operation: t=60 s; T=10 min; K=1,1	P_{Nenn}	kW	1,5	4,2	9,0	13,2
standard motor nominal power for continuous operation: t>10 min; K=1,0	P_{Nenn}	kW	1,5	4,8	9,0	13,2

1) preliminary data

Fig. 6-14: Standard motors 3AC460...480V, 50/60 Hz

6.8 Power Section – Cooling, Power Dissipation, Insulation Resistance, Sound Pressure

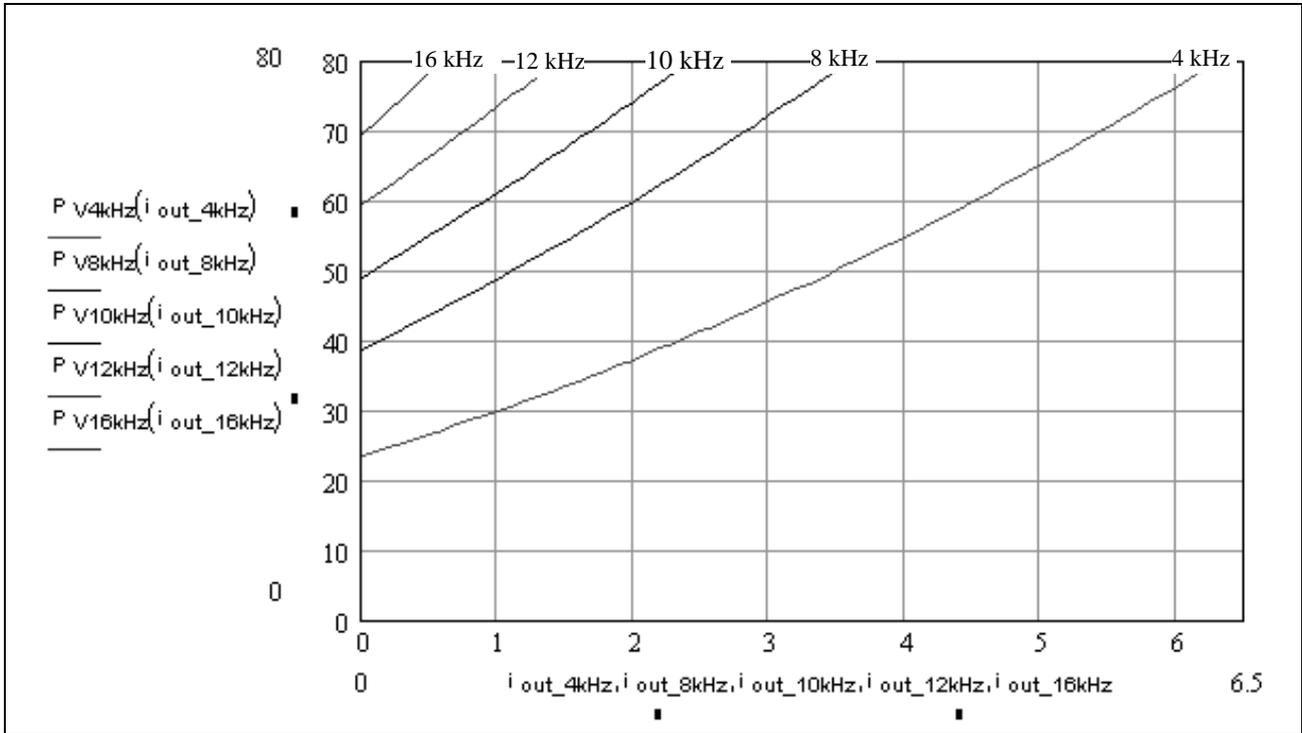
Designation	Symbol	Unit	HCS02.1E-W0012	HCS02.1E-W0028	HCS02.1E-W0054	HCS02.1E-W0070
cooling of power section			forced	forced	forced	forced
volumetric capacity of forced cooling		m ³ /h	approx. 24	approx. 24	approx. 40	approx. 40
cooling air flow			together for braking resistor and power section			
max. device power dissipation (with inverter, chopper and rectifier losses; without internal continuous braking resistor power)	$P_{Diss,Drive}$	W	80	120	270	300
min. insulation resistance at DC500V	R_{is}	MOhm	1	8	8	8
coupling capacitance power section against housing	C_{kop}	nF	210	210	210	210
sound pressure level (accuracy class 2)		dB (A)	67	67	71	71

Fig. 6-15: Data power section - cooling, power dissipation, insulation resistance, sound pressure

The current-depending power dissipation of the power sections illustrated in the following diagrams is composed of

- the losses of the mains-supply rectifier
- the switching losses of the inverter

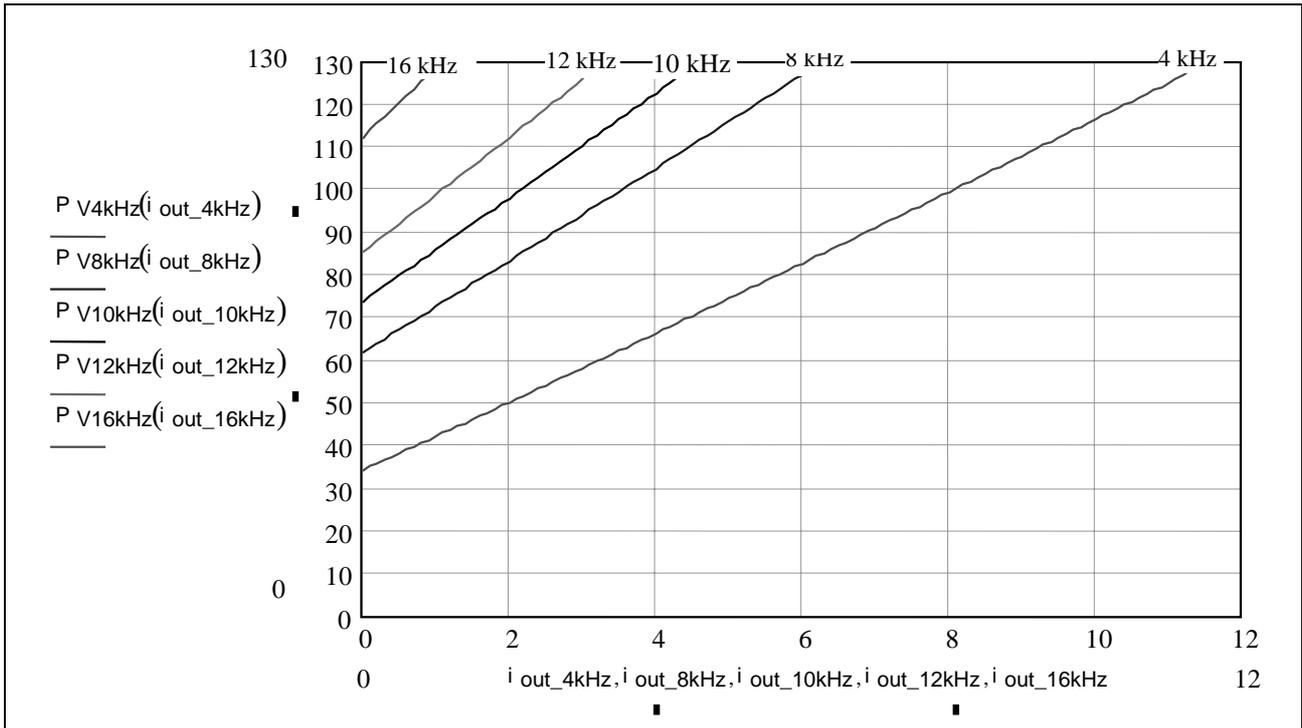
HCS02.1E-W0012



y-axis: Power dissipation [W]
 x-axis: Current (rms value) [A]

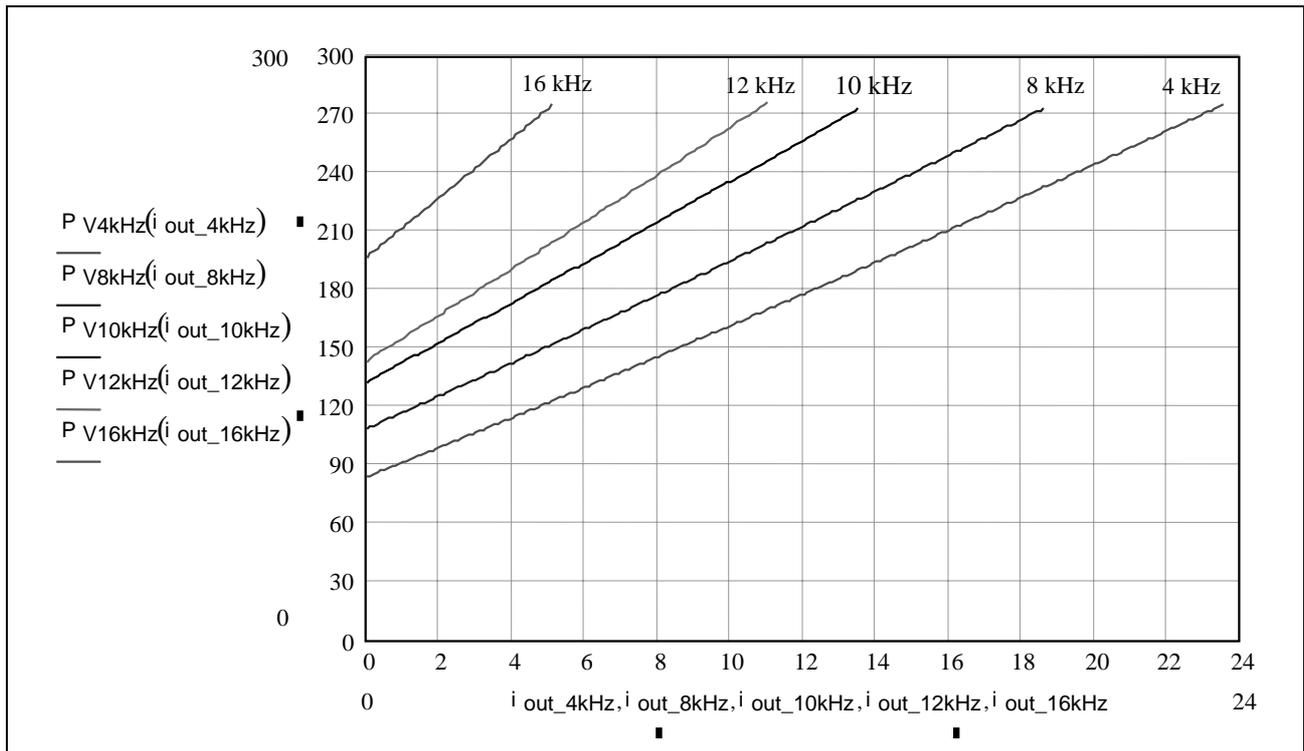
Fig. 6-16: Power dissipation power section HCS02.1E-W0012

HCS02.1E-W0028



y-axis: Power dissipation [W]
 x-axis: Current (rms value) [A]
 Fig. 6-17: Power dissipation power section HCS02.1E-W0028

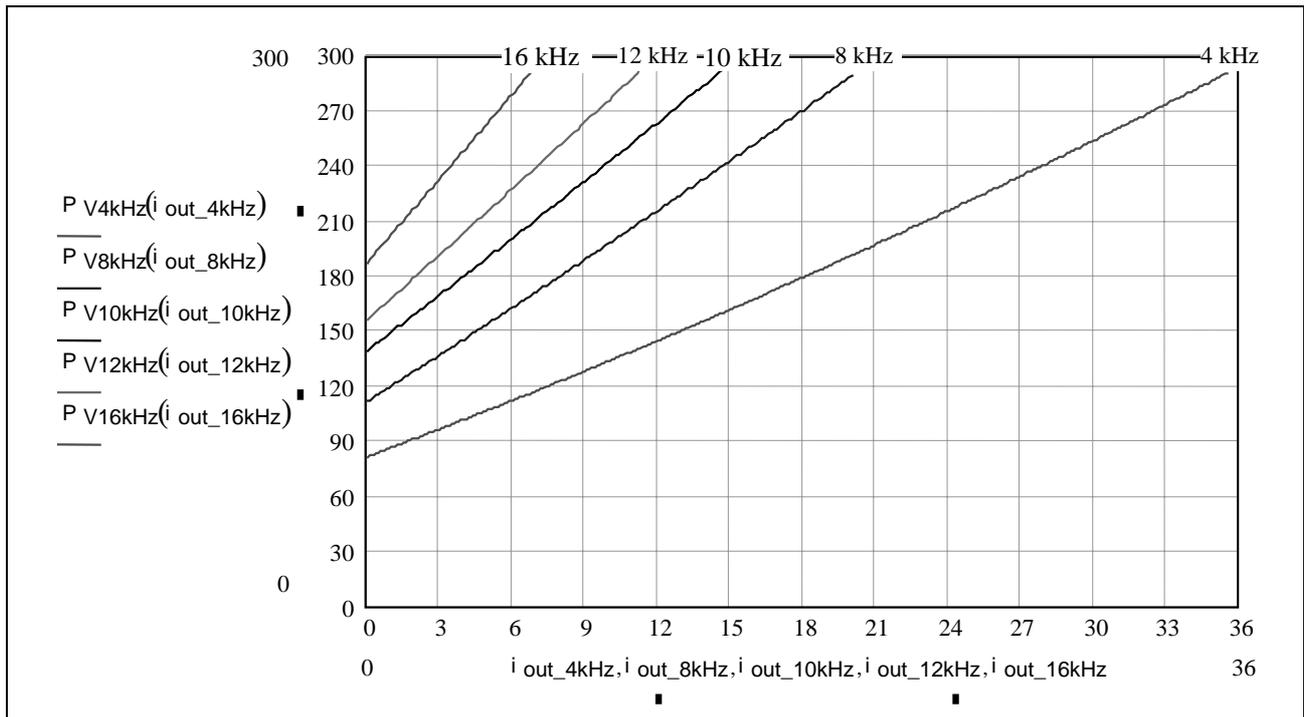
HCS02.1E-W0054



y-axis: Power dissipation [W]
 x-axis: Current (rms value) [A]

Fig. 6-18: Power dissipation power section HCS02.1E-W0054

HCS02.1E-W0070



y-axis: Power dissipation [W]
 x-axis: Current (rms value) [A]

Fig. 6-19: Power dissipation power section HCS02.1E-W0070

6.9 Control Voltage

Devices without Internal Control Voltage Supply (HCS02.1E-W00xx-NNNN)

Note: The data below apply to the control sections. The data are referring to an ambient temperature of 25 °C.

Designation	Symbol	Unit	Value
control voltage	U_{N3}	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24 ±20% (if no motor holding brake has to be supplied) If motor holding brakes are to be supplied, observe the data of the motor documentation. The following values are normally sufficient: 24 ±5% with motor cable length <50 m 26 ±5% with motor cable length >50 m
max. ripple content	w	-	mustn't exceed the control voltage range
max. allowed overvoltage	U_{N3max}	V	33 (max. 1 ms)
max. inrush current	I_{EIN3}	A	2.8 plus inrush current of control section (see Project Planning Manual IndraDrive Control Sections)
max. pulse width of I_{EIN3}	$t_{EIN3Lade}$	ms	15
max. input capacitance	C_{N3}	mF	1.2 * 0.47
power consumption ¹⁾ :			
	HCS02.1E-W0012	P_{N3}	W 12
	HCS02.1E-W0028	P_{N3}	W 14
	HCS02.1E-W0054	P_{N3}	W 23
	HCS02.1E-W0070	P_{N3}	W 23

1): data without motor holding brake and control section taken into account

Fig. 6-20: Control voltage

Note: Overvoltage of more than 33 V has to be discharged by means of the appropriate electrical equipment of the machine or installation. This includes:

- 24V power supply units that reduce incoming overvoltages to the allowed value.
- Overvoltage limiters at the control cabinet input that limit existing overvoltage to the allowed value. This, too, applies to long 24V lines that have been run in parallel to power cables and mains cables and can absorb overvoltages by inductive or capacitive coupling.

Devices with Internal Control Voltage Supply Generation from DC bus (HCS02.1E-W00xx-NNNV)

The internally generated control voltage is used for stand-alone supply of the drive controller or buffering in case the external 24V supply fails. It is **not** used for supplying motor holding brakes.

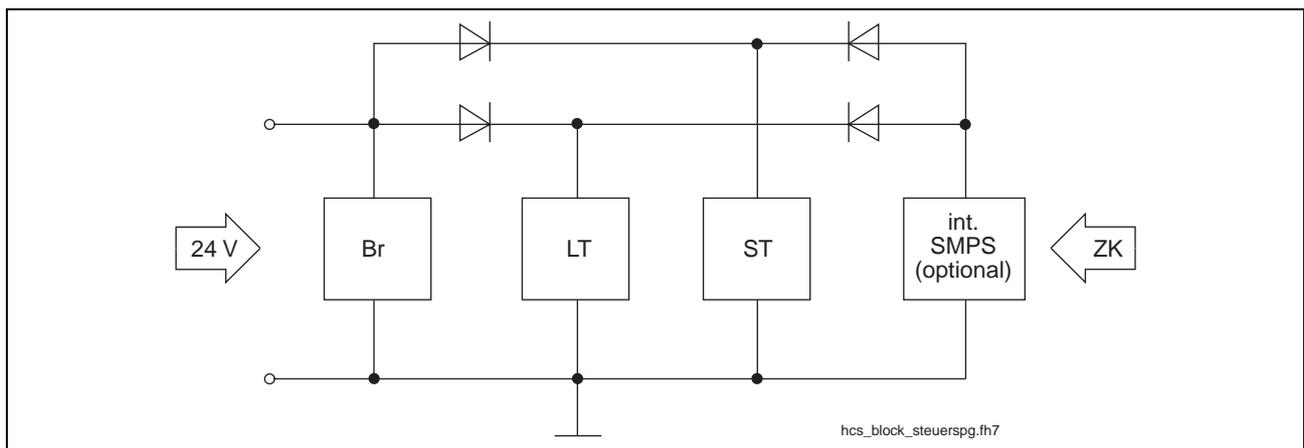
(Information at ambient temperature of 25 °C)

Designation	Symbol	Unit	Value	
control voltage	U_{N3}	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24 ±20% (when no motor holding brake is used) If motor holding brakes are to be supplied, observe the data of the motor documentation. The following values are normally sufficient: 24 ±5% with motor cable length <50 m 26 ±5% with motor cable length >50 m 	
max. ripple content	w	-	mustn't exceed the control voltage range	
max. allowed overvoltage	U_{N3max}	V	33 (max. 1 ms)	
max. charging current	I_{EIN3}	A	2.8 plus charging current of control section (see Project Planning Manual IndraDrive Control Sections)	
max. pulse duration of I_{EIN3}	$t_{EIN3Lade}$	ms	15	
max. input capacity	C_{N3}	mF	1.2 * 0.47	
power consumption:				
	HCS02.1E-W0012	P_{N3}	W	12
	HCS02.1E-W0028	P_{N3}	W	14
	HCS02.1E-W0054	P_{N3}	W	23
	HCS02.1E-W0070	P_{N3}	W	23
internally generated control voltage	U_{N3}	V	24 ±10% (not used for supplying the motor holding brake)	
output power for required power of control section CS* and power section		W	70	
power dissipation		W	25	
short-circuit strength			present	
overload withstand capability			present	
overtemperature protection			present	

Fig. 6-21: Control voltage -***V

- Note:** Overvoltages of more than 33 V have to be derived by measures in the electrical equipment of the machine or installation. This includes:
- 24-Volt mains sections that reduce incoming overvoltages to the allowed value.
 - Overvoltage limiters at the control cabinet input that limit existing overvoltages to the allowed value. This also applies to long 24-Volt lines that have been laid in parallel with power and mains cables and can absorb overvoltages caused by inductive or capacitive coupling.

Block diagram of control voltage generation from the DC bus:



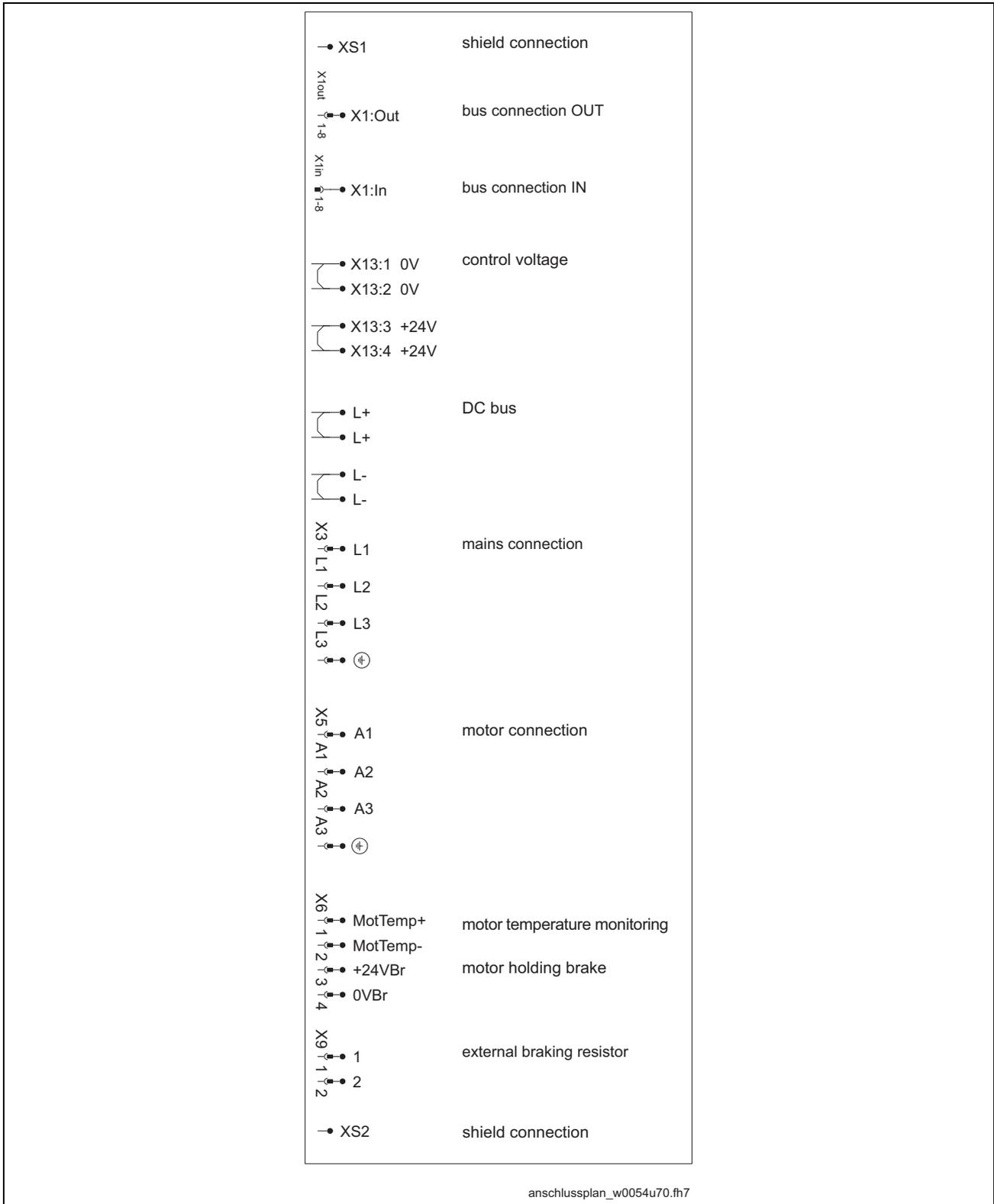
Br: brake circuit
 LT: power section
 ST: control section
 int. SMPS: internal switching-mode power supply
 ZK: DC bus

Fig. 6-22: Block diagram of internal control voltage generation

Note: The external 24V supply takes place via connection X13.

6.10 Connections

Complete Connection Diagram



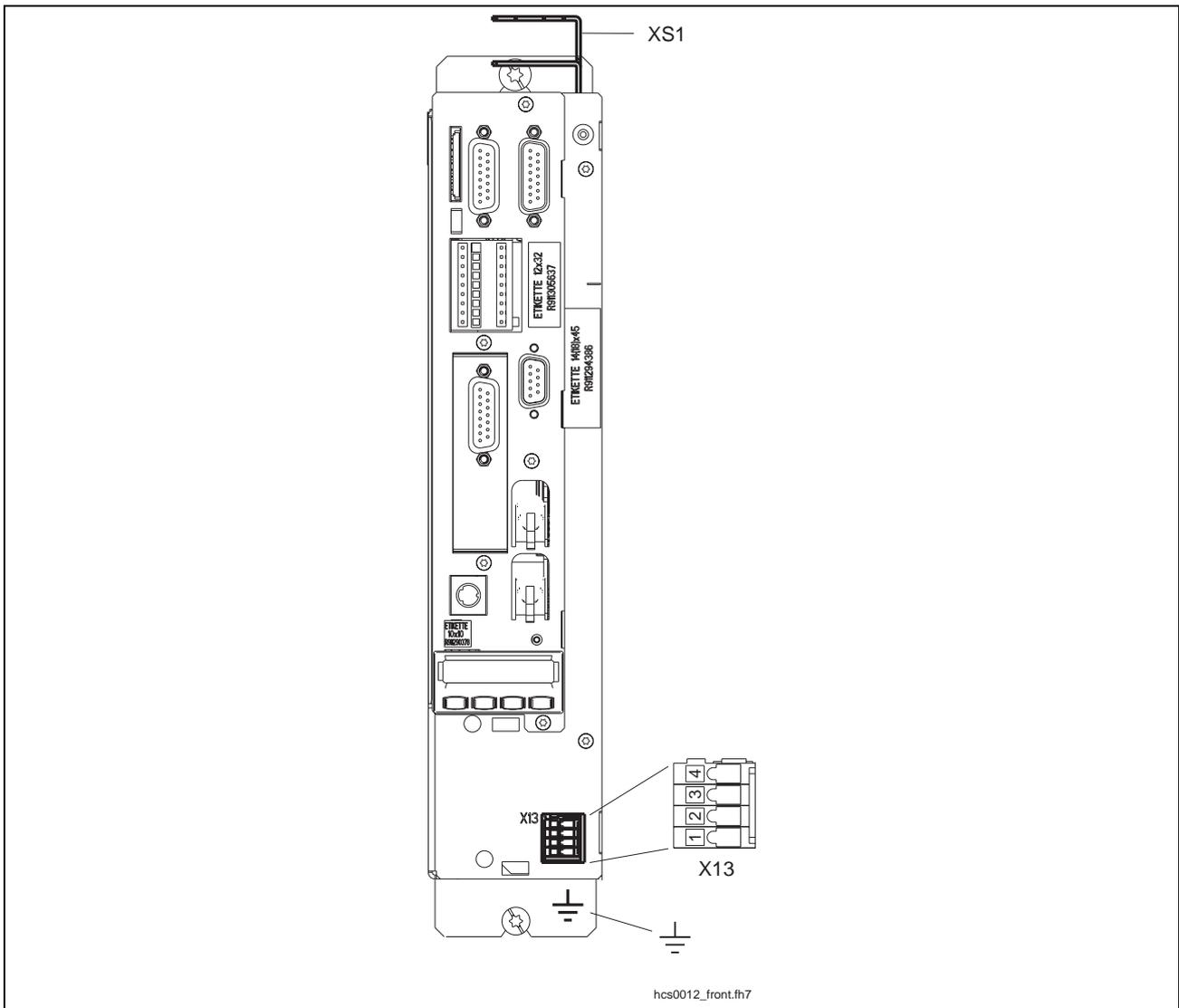
X1, L+/L-: not available for HCS02.1E-W0012
 X9: not available for HCS02.1E-W0012 and -W0028

Fig. 6-23: Complete connection diagram

Note: Apart from the connections listed below, it is necessary to wire the **Bb contact at the control section** for signaling the readiness for operation of the drive controller (see Project Planning Manual for Control Section).

Connections at HCS02.1E-W0012

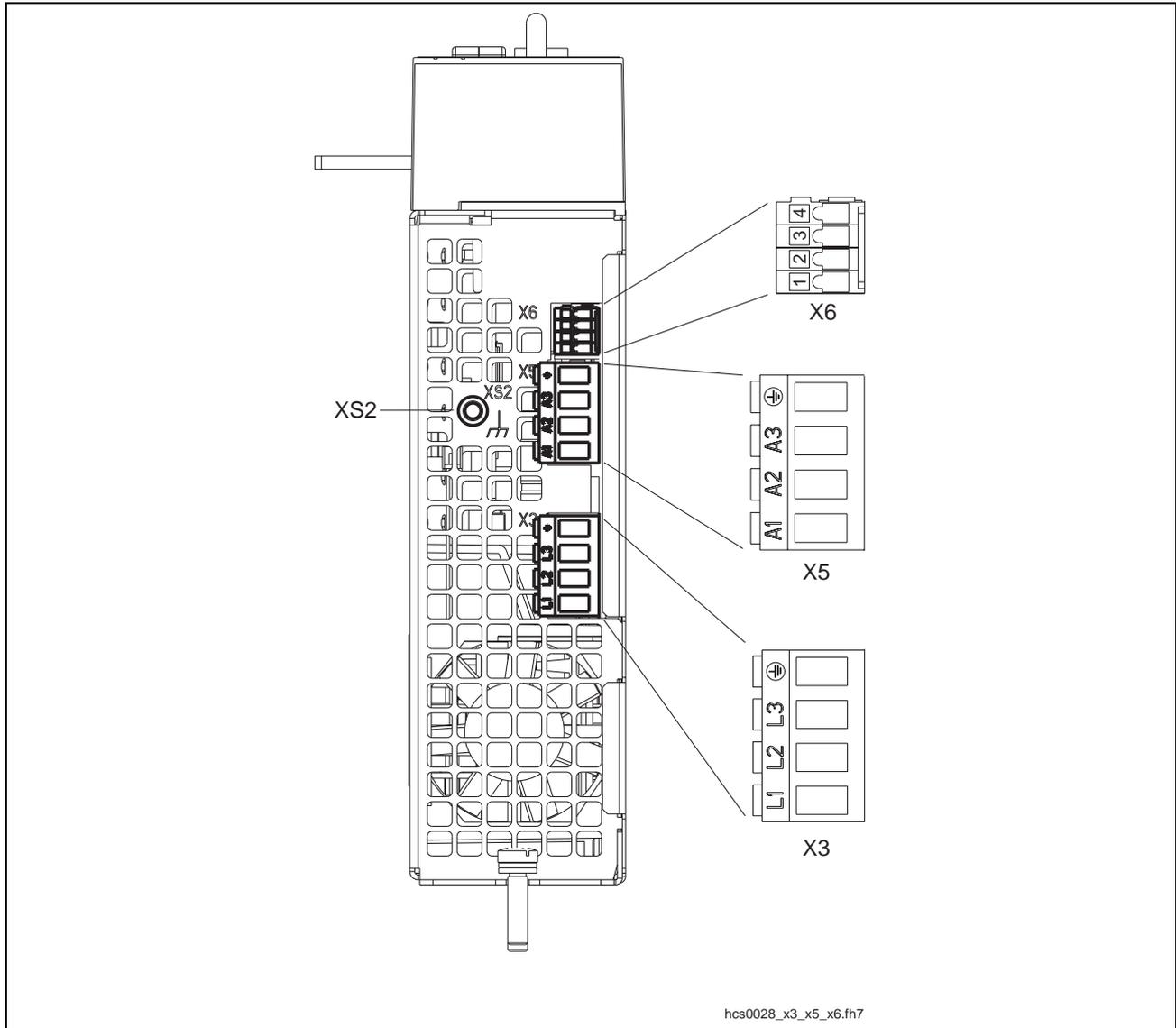
Front



X13: control voltage
 XS1: shield connection (control wires)

Fig. 6-24: HCS02.1E-W0012 power section connections (front)

Bottom

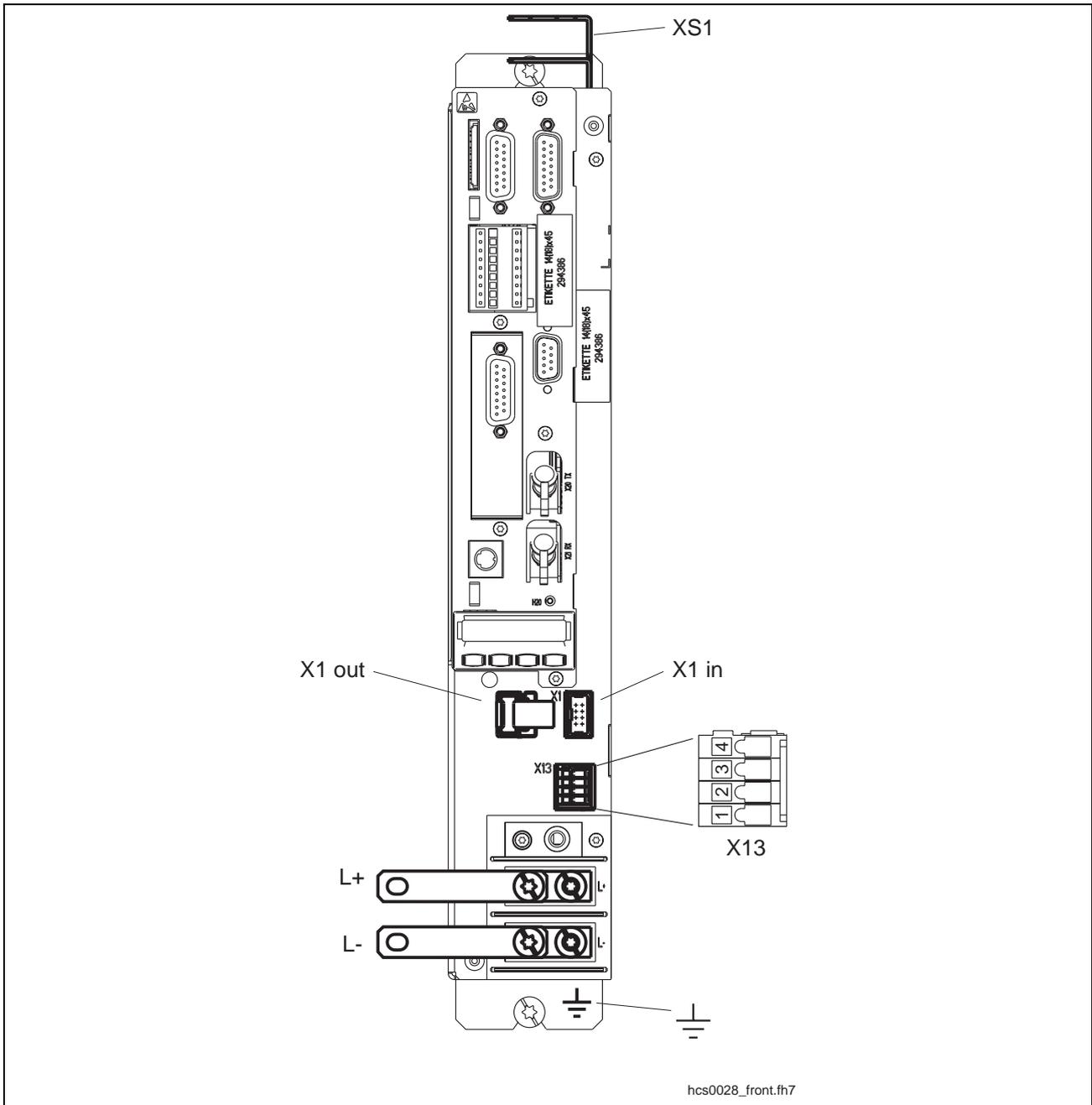


- X3: mains connection
- X5: motor connection
- X6: motor temperature monitoring, motor holding brake
- XS2: shield connection (motor cable)

Fig. 6-25: HCS02.1E-W0012 power section connections (bottom)

Connections at HCS02.1E-W0028, -W0054, -W0070

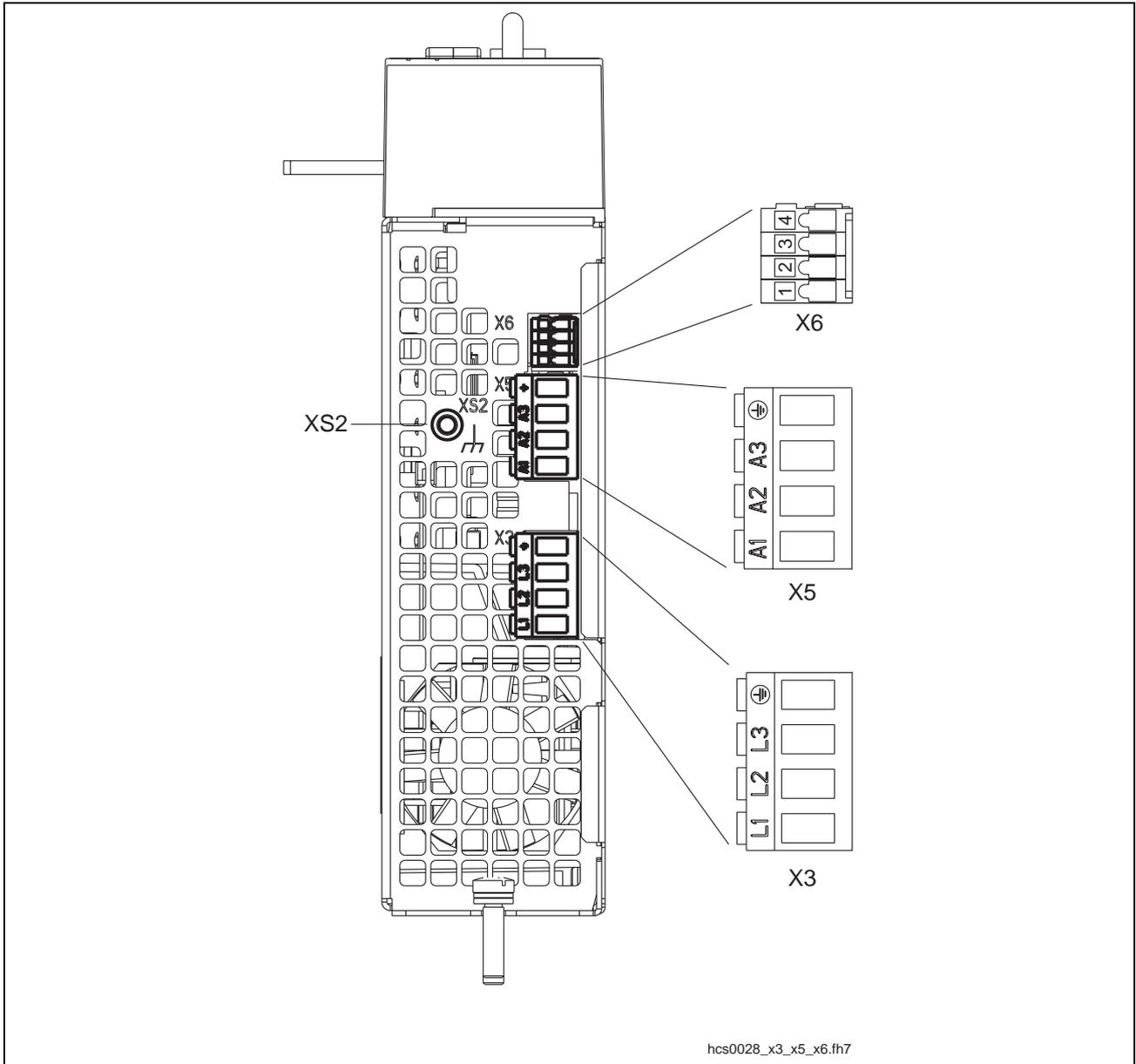
Front



- X1: module bus
- X13: control voltage
- XS1: shield connection (control wires)
- L+, L-: DC bus

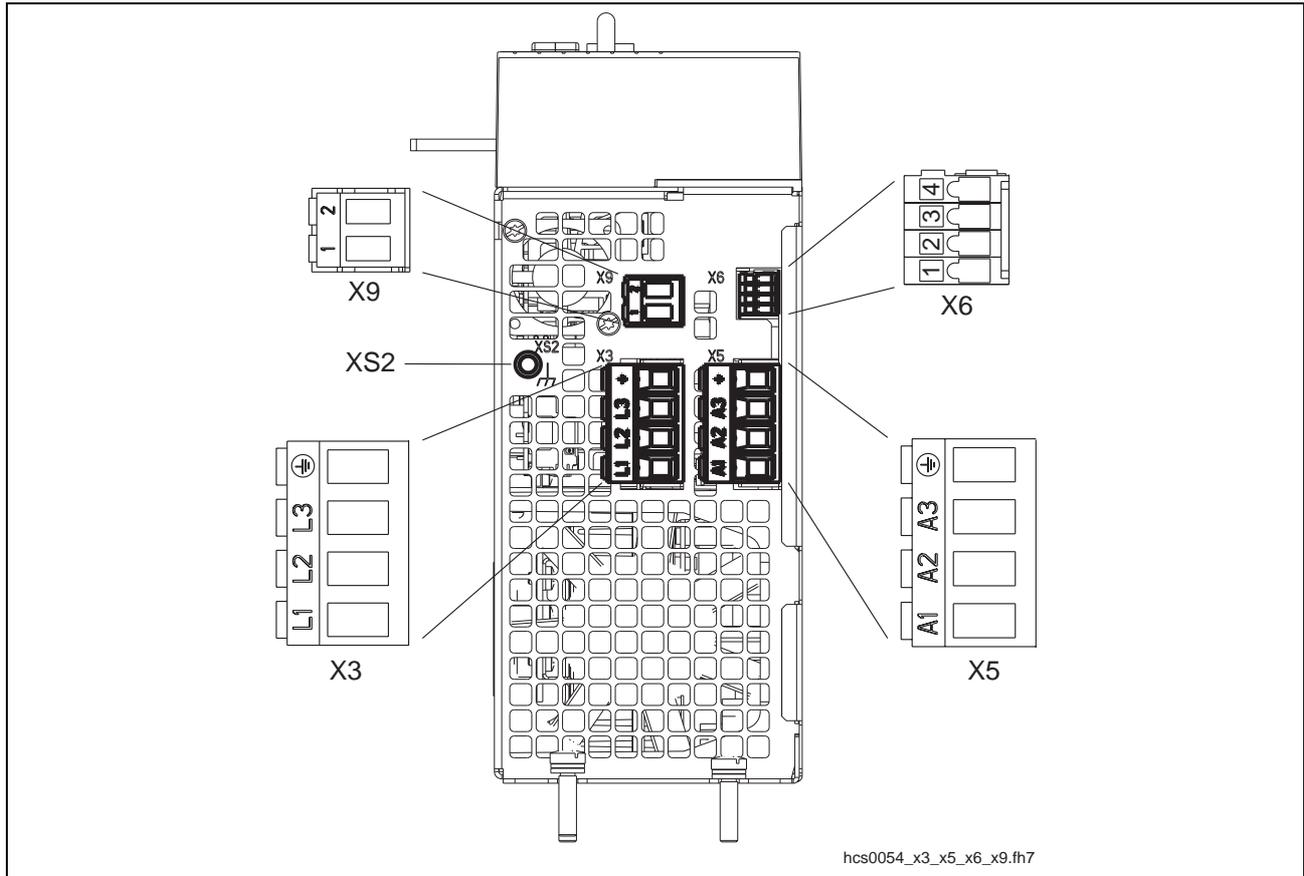
Fig. 6-26: HCS02.1E-W0028, -W0054, -W0070 power section connections (front)

Bottom (HCS02.1E-W0028)



X3: mains connection
 X5: motor connection
 X6: motor temperature monitoring, motor holding brake
 XS2: shield connection (motor cable)
 Fig. 6-27: HC02.1E-W0028 power section connections (bottom)

Bottom (HCS02.1E-W0054, -W0070)



- X3: mains connection
- X5: motor connection
- X6: motor temperature monitoring, motor holding brake
- X9: external braking resistor
- XS2: shield connection (motor cable)

Fig. 6-28: HC02.1E-W0054, -W0070 power section connections (bottom)

X1, Module Bus

The module bus permits data exchange between the drive controllers.

Graphic Representation

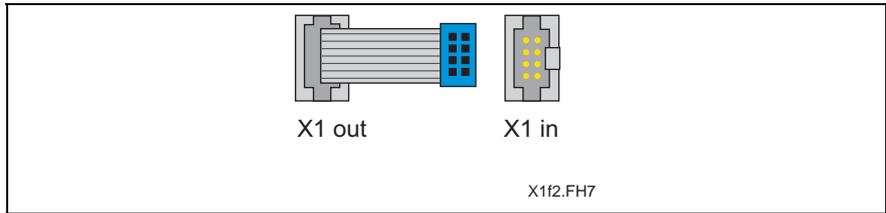


Fig. 6-29: X1

Design

Type	No. of poles	Type of design
Ribbon cable male connector	8	Male (device)
Ribbon cable female connector	8	Female (ribbon cable)

Fig. 6-30: Design

X3, Mains Connection



DANGER

High electrical voltage! Danger to life, severe bodily harm by electric shock!

⇒ Always operate the drive controller with plugged on connector!

Design

HCS02.1E-	Type	Number of poles	Type of design
W0012	Screw terminal block	4	Pins on device
W0028	Screw terminal block	4	Pins on device
W0054	Screw terminal block	4	Pins on device
W0070	Screw terminal block	4	Pins on device

Fig. 6-31: Design

Identification of the individual connections:

Identification	Significance
L1	phase 1
L2	phase 2
L3	phase 3
	equipment grounding conductor

Fig. 6-32: Identification of the individual connections

Note: Only with single-phase operation: connect the connecting lines of the mains voltage supply L1 and N with the connections L1 and L2.

Connection Cross Section

HCS02.1E-	Cross section single-wire [mm ²]	Cross section multi-wire [mm ²]	Cross section in AWG
W0012	0.2-4	0.2-4	24-10
W0028	0.2-4	0.2-4	24-10
W0054	0.5-10	0.5-10	20-8
W0070	0.5-10	0.5-10	20-8

Fig. 6-33: Connection cross section

Tightening Torque

HCS02.1E-	Tightening torque [Nm]
W0012	0.5 – 0.6
W0028	0.5 – 0.6
W0054	1.2 – 1.5
W0070	1.2 – 1.5

Fig. 6-34: Tightening torque

**CAUTION****Damage to the drive controller**

⇒ Strain relief for the motor power cable must be provided within the control cabinet, or you can use the optionally available connection accessory HAS02.1.

- Note:** Observe the following for use within the scope of C-UL:
- Use 60/75°C copper wire only
 - Use Class 1 wire only or equivalent
 - Suitable for use on a circuit capable of delivering not more than 8 kA (10 kA) rms symmetrical amperes for a maximum voltage of 500 V (400 V)
-

X5, Motor Connection



DANGER

High electrical voltage! Danger to life, severe bodily harm by electric shock!

⇒ Always operate the drive controller with plugged on connector!

Design

HCS02.1E-	Type	No. of poles	Type of design
W0012	Screw terminal block	4	Pins on device
W0028	Screw terminal block	4	Pins on device
W0054	Screw terminal block	4	Pins on device
W0070	Screw terminal block	4	Pins on device

Fig. 6-35: Design

Identification of the individual connections:

Identification	Significance
A1	phase 1
A2	phase 2
A3	phase 3
	equipment grounding conductor

Fig. 6-36: Identification of the individual connections

Short Circuit Protection

The outputs A1, A2, A3 are short-circuit proof at the device output against each other and against ground.

Connection Cross Section

HCS02.1N-	Cross section single-wire [mm ²]	Cross section multi-wire [mm ²]	Cross section in AWG
W0012	0.2-4	0.2-4	24-10
W0028	0.2-4	0.2-4	24-10
W0054	0.5-10	0.5-10	20-8
W0070	0.5-10	0.5-10	20-8

Fig. 6-37: Connection cross section

Tightening Torque

HCS02.1N-	Tightening torque [Nm]
W0012	0.5 – 0.6
W0028	0.5 – 0.6
W0054	1.2 – 1.5
W0070	1.2 – 1.5

Fig. 6-38: Tightening torque

Connection of the Motor Power Cable

For the connection between drive controller and motor, use Rexroth motor power cables (see documentation "Rexroth Connection Cables; Selection Data", DOK-CONNEC-CABLE*STAND-AUxx-EN-P).

**CAUTION****Damage to the drive controller!**

⇒ Strain relief for the motor power cables cannot be provided at the drive controller. Therefore, make sure strain relief of the motor power cables is provided in the control cabinet.

Note: For optimum shield contact of the motor power cable use our special accessories **HAS02.1**, where possible (See project planning manual "Rexroth IndraDrive Drive System", DOK-INDRV*-SYSTEM****-PRxx-EN-P.)

X6, Motor Temperature Monitoring and Motor Holding Brake

The drive controller is supplied with 24V for the motor holding brake via connection X13.



DANGER

High electrical voltage! Danger to life, severe bodily harm by electric shock!

⇒ Always operate the drive controller with plugged on connector, because high voltages can occur at the connector at the end of the cable (coming from motor)!

Design

Type	Number of poles	Type of design
Spring tension	4	Pins on device

Fig. 6-39: Design

Identification of the individual connections:

Identification	Significance	
1	MotTemp+	Monitoring the motor temperature
2	MotTemp-	
3	+24 V	Motor holding brake
4	0 V	

Fig. 6-40: Identification of the individual connections

Connection Cross Section

HCS02.1N-W0012, -W0028, -W0054, -W0070:

Cross section single-wire [mm ²]	Cross section multi-wire [mm ²]	Cross section in AWG
0.14-1.5	0.14-1.5	28-16

Fig. 6-41: Connection cross section

Note: Make sure the voltage supply for the motor holding brake is sufficient. In this respect observe the lengths and cross sections of the cables used.

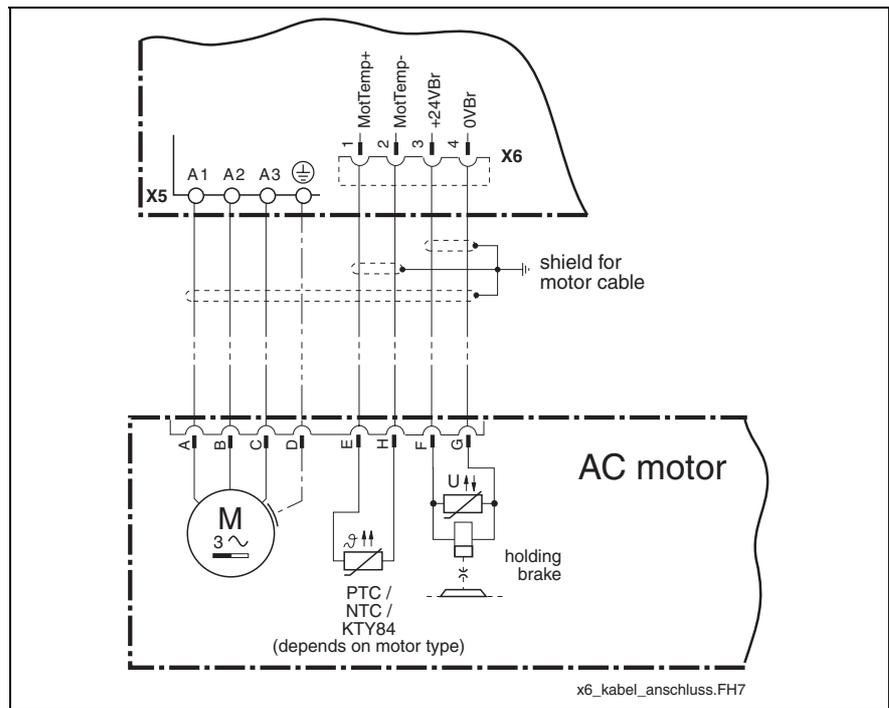


Fig. 6-42: Motor cable, temperature monitor and holding brake connection



CAUTION

Maximum allowed braking current:

- HCS02.1N-W0012: 2.0 A_{eff}
- HCS02.1N-W0028: 2.0 A_{eff}
- HCS02.1N-W0054: 2.0 A_{eff}
- HCS02.1N-W0070: 2.0 A_{eff}

Where braking currents are higher, the motor holding brake must be activated by means of an external contact element.

The contact elements used in the drive controller are subject to wear. **Guaranteed number of switching actions** at max. time constant of load < 50 ms ($L_{\text{Brake}}/(24V/I_{\text{Brake}})$): **250.000**.

Note: The output to the motor holding brake (+24 V, 0 V) is protected against overload and short-circuit by means of a PTC thermistor.

**DANGER****Dangerous movements! Danger to personnel from falling or slipping axes!**

- ⇒ The standard motor holding brake provided or an external motor holding brake controlled directly by the drive controller are not sufficient on their own to guarantee the safety of personnel!
- ⇒ Personnel safety must be achieved using higher-ranking, fail-safe procedures:
 - Dangerous areas should be blocked off with protective fences or grids.
 - Additionally secure vertical axes against falling or sinking after switching off the motor power by, for example:
 - mechanically locking the vertical axis
 - providing external braking/catching/clamping mechanisms
 - adequately counterbalancing the axis.

For the current consumption of the motor holding brake see the project planning documentation for the AC motors.

The motor holding brake of the AC motors has not been designed as a service brake. After approximately 20,000 motor revolutions against the closed brake armature disc it will be worn.

Controlling the Motor Holding Brake

The drive controller can assume the control of the motor holding brake.

X9, Connection of Braking Resistor



DANGER

Lethal electric shock caused by live parts with more than 50 V!

⇒ Exclusively operate the drive controller with plugged on connector!

Design

HCS02.1E-	Type	No. of poles	Type of design
W0054	Screw terminal block	2	Pins on device
W0070	Screw terminal block	2	Pins on device

Fig. 6-43: Design

Identification of the individual connections:

Identification	Significance
1	phase 1
2	phase 2

Fig. 6-44: Identification of the individual connections

Connection Cross Section

HCS02.1E-	Cross section single-wire [mm ²]	Cross section multi-wire [mm ²]	Cross section in AWG
W0054	0.5-10	0.5-10	20-8
W0070	0.5-10	0.5-10	20-8

Fig. 6-45: Connection cross sections

Tightening Torque

HCS02.1E-	Tightening torque [Nm]
W0054	1.2 – 1.5
W0070	1.2 – 1.5

Fig. 6-46: Tightening torque



CAUTION

Damage to the drive controller!

⇒ You have to provide strain relief for the connection cable in the control cabinet or use the optionally available connection accessory (shielding plate; HAS02.1).

Load Capacity

Maximum allowed current load	$I_{max} = 30 \text{ A}$ $I_{eff} = 15 \text{ A}$
short circuit protection	via fusing of devices

Fig. 6-47: Load capacity

X13, Control Voltage (+24 V, 0 V)

The external 24V supply is applied via connection X13 for

- the power section of the drive controller
- brake control via X6 and
- the control section of the drive controller

With regard to control voltage supply, the HCS02.1 drive controllers are available in two different designs.

- Standard design HCS02.1E-W****-***N:

The control voltage is supplied by an external 24V power supply unit.

- Optional design HCS02.1E-W****-***V:

The control voltage is supplied by an integrated 24V power supply unit.

A power supply unit that makes available the control voltage supply for the power section and the control section from the DC bus is integrated in the drive controller.

Note:

- Technical data: see page 6-21
 - Falling short of the permissible control voltage leads to a corresponding error message (=> refer also to firmware function description).
 - Interruption to the control voltage when the motor is running leads to torque-free (brakeless) runout in the motor.
-

Note on design -*V (see also page 6-21):**

- The brake supply has to be realized via an external power supply unit.
 - Applying the external supply voltage for the purpose of buffering at no-power operation is allowed.
 - Load at the terminal X13 is not allowed.
-



DANGER

Dangerous movement caused by brakeless motor coasting to stop in the event of an interruption to the control voltage supply!

- ⇒ Do not stay within the motional range of the machine.
Possible measures to prevent personnel from accidentally accessing the machine:
- protective fencing
 - protective grid
 - protective cover
 - light barrier.
- ⇒ Fencing and covers must be adequately secured against the maximum possible force of movement.
-

Design	Type	Number of poles	Type of design
	Spring tension	4	Pins on connector

Fig. 6-48: Design

Connection Cross Section	Cross section single-wire [mm ²]	Cross section multi-wire [mm ²]	Cross section in AWG
	0.14-1.5	0.14-1.5	28-16

Fig. 6-49: Connection cross section

Connection	4	+24 V
	3	+24 V
	2	0 V
	1	0 V

Fig. 6-50: Identification of the individual connections

Load Capacity	looping through the power supply	up to max. 6 Aeff allowed
	polarity reversal protection	over the allowed voltage range by internal protective diode of +24V circuit

Fig. 6-51: Load capacity

Note: The input 0 V connected in conductive form with the housing potential. It is therefore impossible to use an insulation monitor at +24 V and 0 V against housing.

Lines +24 V and 0 V	line cross section	min. 1 mm ²
	line routing	preferably in parallel
	max. allowed inductance between 24V supply source and X13	100 μH (corresponds to approx. 2*75 m)

Fig. 6-52: Supply line 24 V

The control voltage supply is routed to the connection X13 from above (see following figure).



1: lines to control voltage supply

Fig. 6-53: Control voltage supply at X13

DC Bus (L+, L-)

By means of the DC bus connection, the following components are linked:

- several drive controllers to one another, and
- drive controllers to additional components in order to
 - increase the stored power by means of DC bus capacitor unit
 - increase the permissible braking resistor continuous output by means of DC bus resistor unit

Design The DC bus is connected via contact bars and screws (M6) at the front of the drive controller. Depending on the width of the drive controllers, there are contact bars of different lengths.

Tightening Torque 6 Nm

DC Bus Wiring If in special cases it is not possible to use the DC bus rails for connection, connection must be established using the shortest possible twisted wires.

Length of twisted wire	max. 2 m
Wire cross section	min. 10 mm ² , but not less than supply feeder cross section
Wire protection	by means of fuses in the mains supply
Dielectric strength of single strand against ground	≥ 750 V (e.g.: strand type - H07)



CAUTION

Damage caused by voltage arcing!

⇒ If drive controllers are stacked in the control cabinet, the connections for the DC buses between the drive controllers have to be correctly made. There is otherwise a risk of voltage arcing (See project planning manual "Rexroth IndraDrive Drive System", DOK-INDRV*-SYSTEM*****-PRxx-EN-P.)

Connection Point of Equipment Grounding Conductor and Equipment Grounding Connections



DANGER

**Dangerous contact voltage at device housing!
Lethal electric shock!**

⇒ Connect the drive controller to the equipment grounding system via connection X3 (mains).

Ground Connection of Housing

The ground connection of the housing is used to provide functional safety of the drive controllers and protection against contact in conjunction with the equipment grounding conductor.

Ground the housings of the drive controllers:

1. Connect the bare metal back panel of the drive controller in conductive form to the mounting surface in the control cabinet. To do this use the supplied mounting screws.
2. Connect the mounting surface of the control cabinet in conductive form to the equipment grounding system.

XS1, Shield Connection (Control Wires)

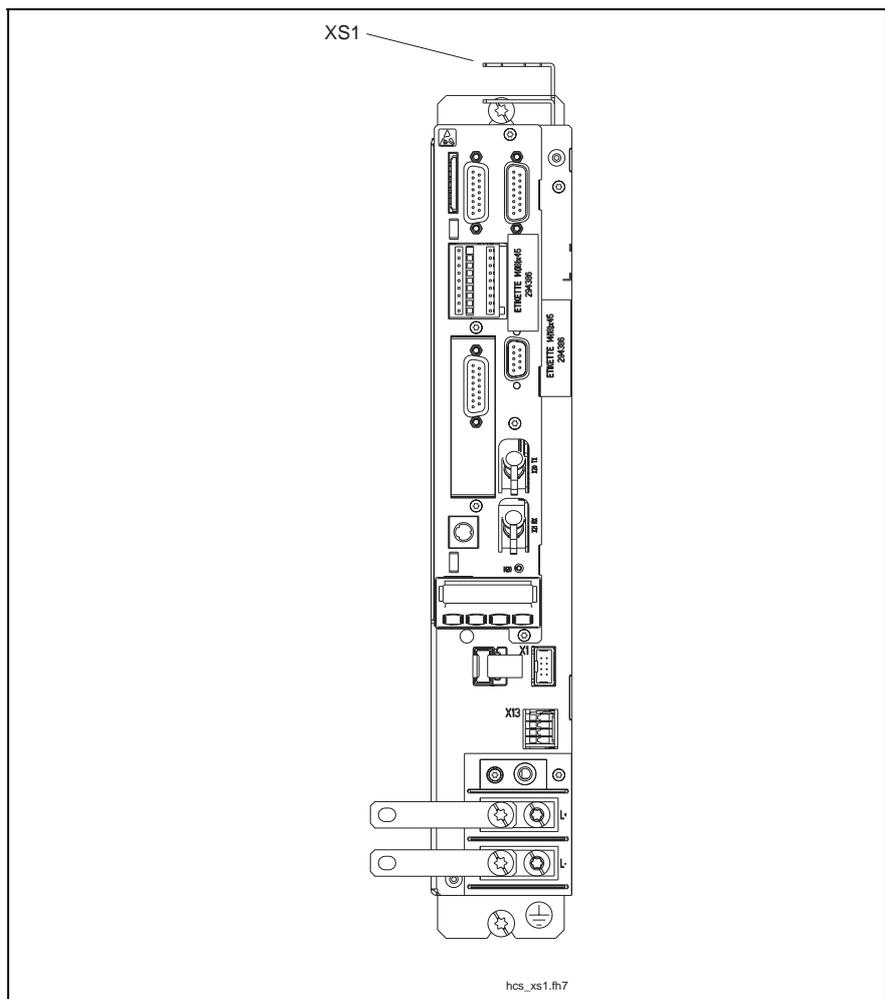


Fig. 6-54: Shield connection XS1

Connection for shields of lines connected to the control section (only for lines with connectors, which do not have their own shield connection).

Note: Always connect shields of control lines with a large metal-to-metal contact surface.



Risk of damage caused by high temperature of outlet air!

⇒ Observe outlet temperatures at the top of the drive controllers.

XS2, Shield Connection (Motor Cable)

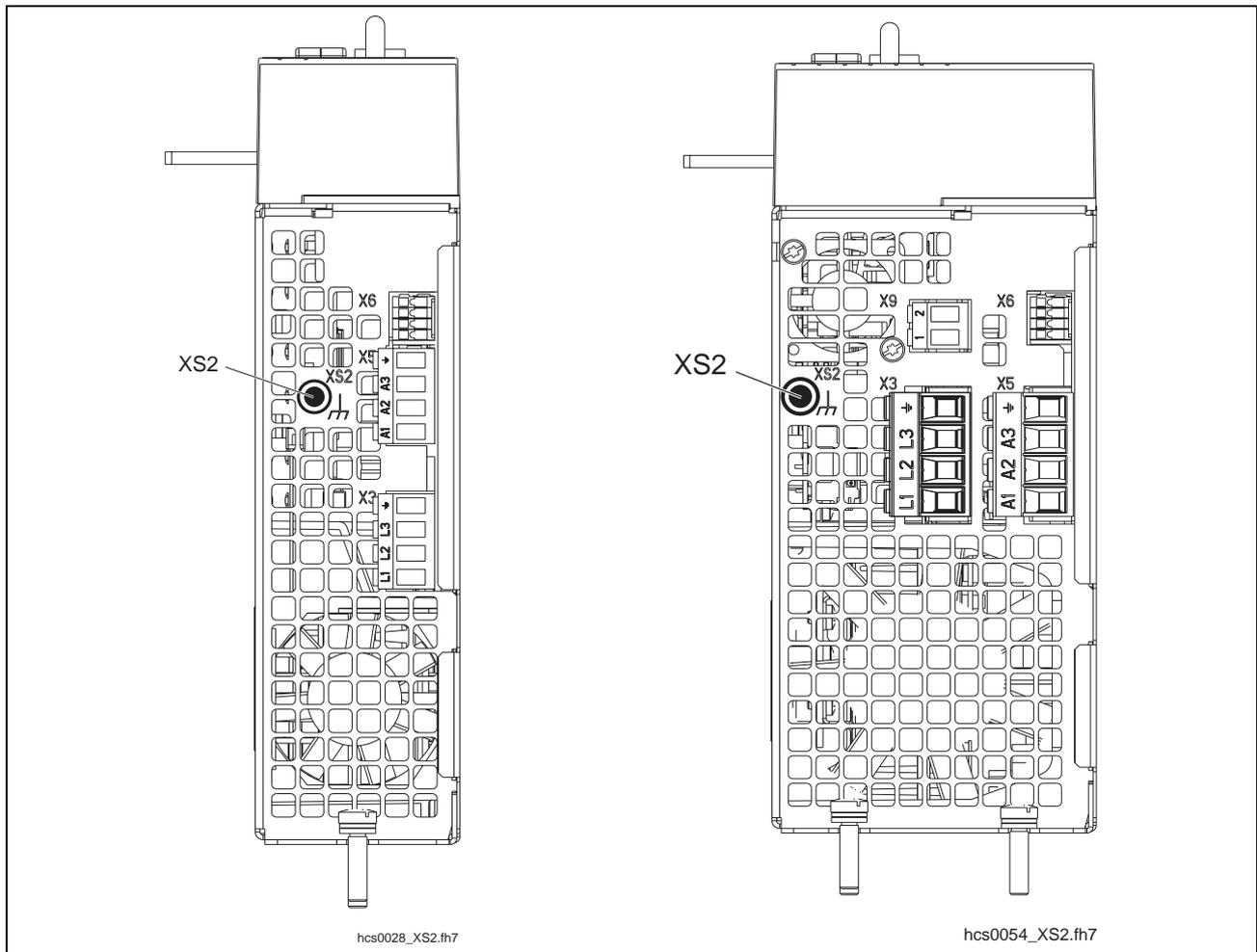


Fig. 6-55: XS2

XS2 is used for mounting the accessory HAS02.1 for shield connection of the motor cable (See Project Planning Manual "Rexroth IndraDrive Drive System", DOK-INDRV*-SYSTEM****-PRxx-EN-P.)

7 Touch Guard



WARNING

Lethal electric shock caused by live parts with more than 50 V!

- ⇒ The appropriate touch guard must be mounted for each drive controller following connection work.
- ⇒ Never mount a damaged touch guard.
- ⇒ Immediately replace a damaged touch guard by an undamaged touch guard.

7.1 Cutouts

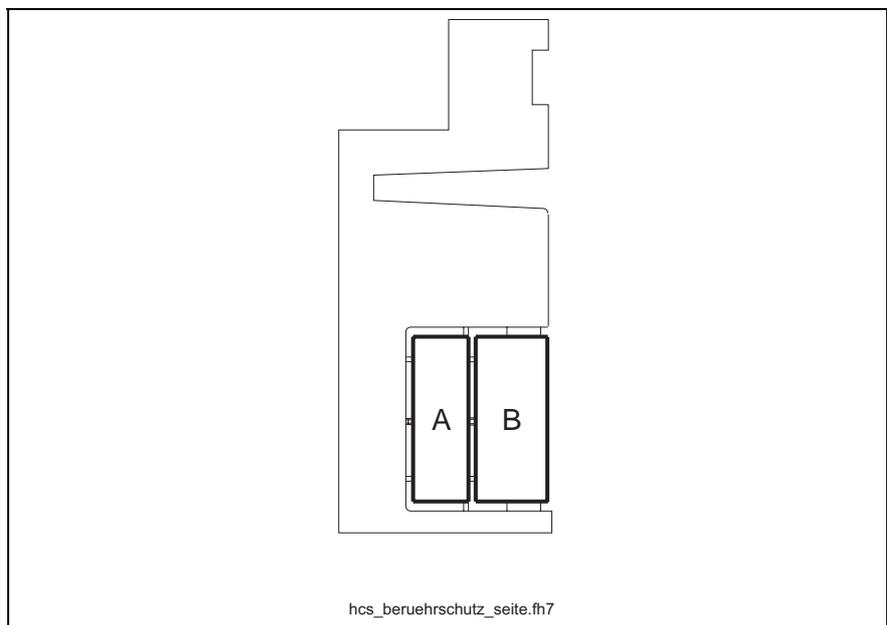


Fig. 7-1: Cutouts at the touch guard



WARNING

Lethal electric shock caused by live parts with more than 50 V!

- ⇒ You have to provide the best possible protection against contact. Therefore keep the cutouts at the touch guard as small as possible.
- ⇒ Only break off the cutouts if necessary.

- If the DC bus and the control voltage are connected by means of **contact rails**, only the **cutout B** (see picture) may be broken off the touch guard.
- If the DC bus and the control voltage are connected by means of **cables** (e.g. in the case of multiple-line arrangement of the drive controllers), the **cutouts A, and B** (see picture) may be broken off the touch guard.
- At the first and last drive controller in a line of drive controllers connected to each other there **mustn't any** cutout be broken off at the outer side of the touch guard.

7.2 Mounting

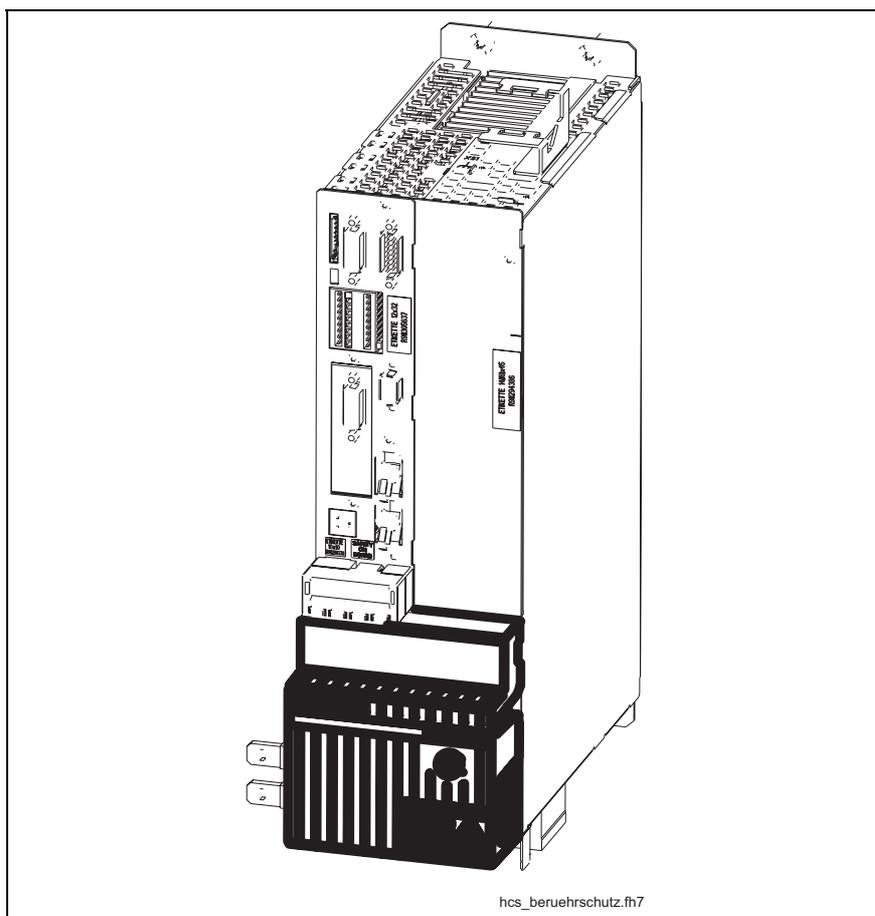


Fig. 7-2: Touch guard

The touch guard must always be mounted following connection work.

Note: **Risk of damage to the touch guard!**
The maximum tightening torque for the fixing screw for the touch guard is **2.8 Nm**.

Tightening Torque 2,8 Nm

8 Disposal and Environmental Protection

8.1 Disposal

Products

Our products can be returned to us free of charge for disposal. However, the products must be free of oil, grease or other dirt.

Furthermore, the products returned for disposal must not contain any undue foreign matter or foreign component.

Please send the products free domicile to the following address:

Bosch Rexroth AG
Electric Drives and Controls
Bürgermeister-Dr.-Nebel-Straße 2
D-97816 Lohr am Main

Packaging Materials

The packaging materials consist of cardboard, wood and polystyrene. These materials can be easily recycled in any municipal recycling system. For ecological reasons, please refrain from returning the empty packages to us.

8.2 Environmental Protection

No Release of Hazardous Substances

Our products do not contain any hazardous substances which may be released in the case of appropriate use. Accordingly, our products will normally not have any negative effect on the environment.

Materials Contained in the Products

Electronic Devices

Electronic devices mainly contain:

- steel
- aluminum
- copper
- synthetic materials
- electronic components and modules

Motors

Motors mainly contain:

- steel
- aluminum
- copper
- brass
- magnetic materials
- electronic components and modules

Recycling

Due to their high content of metal, most of the product components can be recycled. In order to recycle the metal in the best possible way, the products must be disassembled into individual modules.

Metals contained in electric and electronic modules can also be recycled by means of special separation processes. The synthetic materials remaining after these processes can be thermally recycled.

9 Service & Support

9.1 Helpdesk

Unser Kundendienst-Helpdesk im Hauptwerk Lohr am Main steht Ihnen mit Rat und Tat zur Seite. Sie erreichen uns

Our service helpdesk at our headquarters in Lohr am Main, Germany can assist you in all kinds of inquiries. Contact us

- telefonisch - by phone:
über Service Call Entry Center
- via Service Call Entry Center **+49 (0) 9352 40 50 60**
Mo-Fr 07:00-18:00
Mo-Fr 7:00 am - 6:00 pm
- per Fax - by fax: **+49 (0) 9352 40 49 41**
- per e-Mail - by e-mail: **service.svc@boschrexroth.de**

9.2 Service-Hotline

Außerhalb der Helpdesk-Zeiten ist der Service direkt ansprechbar unter

After helpdesk hours, contact our service department directly at

+49 (0) 171 333 88 26
oder - or **+49 (0) 172 660 04 06**

9.3 Internet

Unter **www.boschrexroth.com** finden Sie ergänzende Hinweise zu Service, Reparatur und Training sowie die **aktuellen** Adressen *) unserer auf den folgenden Seiten aufgeführten Vertriebs- und Servicebüros.

- Verkaufsniederlassungen
- Niederlassungen mit Kundendienst

Außerhalb Deutschlands nehmen Sie bitte zuerst Kontakt mit unserem für Sie nächstgelegenen Ansprechpartner auf.

*) Die Angaben in der vorliegenden Dokumentation können seit Drucklegung überholt sein.

At **www.boschrexroth.com** you may find additional notes about service, repairs and training in the Internet, as well as the **actual** addresses *) of our sales- and service facilities figuring on the following pages.

- sales agencies
- offices providing service

Please contact our sales / service office in your area first.

*) Data in the present documentation may have become obsolete since printing.

9.4 Vor der Kontaktaufnahme... - Before contacting us...

Wir können Ihnen schnell und effizient helfen wenn Sie folgende Informationen bereithalten:

For quick and efficient help, please have the following information ready:

1. detaillierte Beschreibung der Störung und der Umstände.
 2. Angaben auf dem Typenschild der betreffenden Produkte, insbesondere Typenschlüssel und Seriennummern.
 3. Tel./Faxnummern und e-Mail-Adresse, unter denen Sie für Rückfragen zu erreichen sind.
1. Detailed description of the failure and circumstances.
 2. Information on the type plate of the affected products, especially type codes and serial numbers.
 3. Your phone/fax numbers and e-mail address, so we can contact you in case of questions.

9.5 Kundenbetreuungsstellen - Sales & Service Facilities

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