are
COLUMBUS McKINNON


Translation
Operating instruction/ Assembling instruction Electromechanical Linear Actuator ELA
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## Explanation of the symbols

|  | Practical information |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Imarning against a general hazard. Risk of injury due to neglect. |

## General information

## Always observe and follow these operating instructions when using the equipment.

Read these operating instructions carefully before initial operation and keep them available to all responsible persons.
Carefully observe the safety information.
Store the operating instructions and documents carefully.

### 1.1 Transport, storage, preservation



Inspect the linear drives promptly upon delivery for possible transport damage. Notify the transport company about this immediately. The initial operation of the drives may be prohibited for safety reasons.

Intended use
The electromechanical linear drive "ELA" serves as an adjustment drive within a machine for lifting, lowering or for horizontal moving of loads or for the transfer of forces. The linear drive is intended for fastening between bolt bearings.
Not suitable for use in spaces with explosion hazards.
Not suitable for use in aggressive environments.
If used outdoors, the device and the electrical controls need to be protected by a rain roof. Changes to the operating conditions or modifications to our drives are permissible only with our express written approval.

## 1.3

Safety information
Assembly, operation and maintenance only by authorised and knowledgeable personnel.
(Definition for qualified personnel acc. to IEC 364) Qualified personnel are persons who - because of their education, experience, instructions and knowledge about corresponding standards and regulations, rules for the prevention of accidents, and operating conditions - are authorised by the person responsible for the safety of the plant to perform the required actions and who are able to recognise potential hazards.
$\Rightarrow$ It is prohibited to stay in the danger area or to use the equipment to transport persons.
$\Rightarrow$ No lateral forces may act on the ELAs.
$\Rightarrow$ Defects are to be rectified immediately in a competent manner.
$\Rightarrow$ Permitted loads and power-on time may not be exceeded.
$\Rightarrow$ Even singular overheating may cause premature wear.
$\Rightarrow$ Ball thread spindles are not self-locking or self-braking. ELAs with ball screw spindle are available only with brake motor.
$\Rightarrow$ To reduce the overtravel distance of ELA with trapezoidal thread spindles, we recommend using a brake motor. The brake control should be executed for direct and alternating current-side interruption (quick actuation of the brake, see chapter 7.4).
$\Rightarrow$ To limit the stroke, stroke limit switches and, depending on the application or the guideline (regulation) to be met, additional safety limit switches are required. The stroke limits can be executed by customerprovided limit switches or an optionally available, installed stroke limit.
$\Rightarrow$ Unintended overrunning of the end positions needs to be prevented by on-site mechanical end stops or the like (limit switches, safety limit switches, and so forth).
$\Rightarrow$ Secure the load or the ELA against turning on-site or by the optionally available torsional lock.

## 1.4

## Accident prevention regulations

Observe applicable regulations in the country of use ${ }^{1)}$
in Germany at present:
EC Guideline 2006/42/EC
EC Low voltage guideline 2006/95/EC
EC Guideline EMC 2004/108/EC
DIN EN 12100-1 Safety of machines
DIN EN 12100-2
DIN EN 1494 Drivable mobile lift unit and similar devices
EN 60204 T1, "Electrical Machine Components"
EN 60204 T32, Electrical Machine Components - Hoists (VDE 0100 T726)
${ }^{1)}$ in the respective valid version

Electrical installations and repairs of electrical components may be done only by trained electricians.
The safety guidelines and standards for electrical work are to be observed.
Maintenance of the electrical system may be done only when the current supply is interrupted.

### 1.6 Daily inspections

$\Rightarrow$ Function switch UP - DOWN
$\Rightarrow$ Limit stop switches
$\Rightarrow$ Emergency stop equipment
$\Rightarrow$ Main switch
$\Rightarrow$ El. overload protection (mandatory as of 1000 kg )
$\Rightarrow$ Controls
$\Rightarrow$ Brake function (motor brake)
$\Rightarrow$ Supporting structure
$\Rightarrow$ Mechanical fastening
$\Rightarrow$ Check that the screws are tight

## 2 Technical specifications

2.1 Type key


Observe the technical data according to our order confirmation.

### 2.2 ELA with 3-phase AC motor


w brake= only with brake motor (DC and AC side braking (quick braking) see chapter 7.4)
If there is a relatively accurate stop position required, ELA with brake motor is necessary (see chapter 3).
DC and AC side braking (quick braking) is necessary (see chapter 7.4)
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Images non-binding
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### 2.3 ELA with 1-phase AC motor

| $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  | Trapezoidal thread spindle |  |  |  | Ball thread spindle |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size |  |  | 10.1 | 20.1 | 30.1 | 40.1 | 10.1 | 20.1 | 30.1 | 40.1 |
| Worm gear |  |  | Tr 12x3 | Tr 16x4 | Tr 22x5 | Tr 22x5 | Ku 12x5 | Ku 16x5 | Ku 20x5 | Ku 25x6 |
| Axial force static | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fst }_{\text {st }} \\ & \text { at } \end{aligned}$ | [ N ] | 2500 | 4500 | 8000 | 13000 | 2500 | 4500 | 8000 | 13000 |
| Motor power | P | [kW] | 0,09 | 0,12 | 0,25 | 0,55 | 0,09 | 0,12 | 0,25 | 0,55 |
| Operating mode |  |  | S3-20 \% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ratio H |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 10.1 \mathrm{Tr} \\ \mathrm{H} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20.1 \mathrm{Tr} \\ \mathrm{H} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30.1 \mathrm{Tr} \\ \mathrm{H} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40.1 \mathrm{Tr} \\ \mathrm{H} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.1 \mathrm{Ku} \\ \mathrm{H} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20.1 \mathrm{Ku} \\ \mathrm{H} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30.1 \mathrm{Ku} \\ \mathrm{H} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40.1 \mathrm{Ku} \\ \mathrm{H} \end{gathered}$ |
| Tensile force / pressure | $F_{d y}$ n | [N] | 550 | 1200 | 1100 | 3500 | 700 | 1250 | 2200 | 5500 |
| Ratio |  | i | 4:1 | 4:1 | 2,78:1 | 6,75:1 | 4:1 | 4:1 | 2,78: 1 | 6,75:1 |
| Lift speed | V | $[\mathrm{mm} / \mathrm{s}$ | 35 | 46,6 | 84 | 34,5 | 59 | 58 | 84 | 42 |
|  |  |  |  |  | w brake |  | w brake | w brake | w brake | w brake |
|  |  |  | Switching off the drive may result an overtravel. The overtravel is to consider during the adjustment of the limit switches. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Required holding torque, torque support (w/o torsional lock) |  | [ Nm ] | 1,3 | 3,6 | 4 | 10 | 1,6 | 3 | 7,8 | 17 |
| Ratio V |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 10.1 \mathrm{Tr} \\ \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20.1 \mathrm{Tr} \\ \mathrm{~V} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30.1 \mathrm{Tr} \\ \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40.1 \mathrm{Tr} \\ \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.1 \mathrm{Ku} \\ \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20.1 \mathrm{Ku} \\ \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30.1 \mathrm{Ku} \\ \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40.1 \mathrm{Ku} \\ \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ |
| Tensile force / pressure | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{dy}} \\ & \mathrm{n} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | [ N ] | 900 | 1600 | 2500 | 5300 | 1000 | 2000 | 4200 | 7500 |
| Ratio |  | i | 6,5:1 | 6,5:1 | 5:1 | 10:1 | 6,5:1 | 6,5:1 | $5: 1$ | 10:1 |
| Lift speed | V | $\begin{gathered} {[\mathrm{mm} / \mathrm{s}} \\ ] \end{gathered}$ | 22 | 31 | 46,6 | 23,3 | 36 | 37 | 47 | 28 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | w brake | w brake | w brake | w brake |
|  |  |  | Switching off the drive may result an overtravel. The overtravel is to consider during the adjustment of the limit switches. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Required holding torque, torque support (w/o torsional lock) |  | [ Nm ] | 2 | 4,8 | 9,4 | 20 | 2,3 | 3,9 | 15 | 23 |
| Ratio N |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 10.1 \mathrm{Tr} \\ \mathrm{~N} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20.1 \mathrm{Tr} \\ \mathrm{~N} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30.1 \mathrm{Tr} \\ \mathrm{~N} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40.1 \mathrm{Tr} \\ \mathrm{~N} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.1 \mathrm{Ku} \\ \mathrm{~N} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20.1 \mathrm{Ku} \\ \mathrm{~N} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30.1 \mathrm{Ku} \\ \mathrm{~N} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40.1 \mathrm{Ku} \\ \mathrm{~N} \end{gathered}$ |
| Tensile force / pressure | $\begin{aligned} & F_{d y} \\ & n \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | [ N ] | 1600 | 2300 | 4500 | 8500 | 2000 | 3500 | 4500 | 13000 |
| Ratio |  | i | 15:1 | 15:1 | 10:1 | 20:1 | 15:1 | 15:1 | 10:1 | 20:1 |
| Lift speed | V | $[\mathrm{mm} / \mathrm{s}$ | 9 | 13 | 23,3 | 11,5 | 16 | 15,6 | 23,3 | 14 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | w brake | w brake | w brake | w brake |
|  |  |  | Switching off the drive may result an overtravel. The overtravel is to consider during the adjustment of the limit switches. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Required holding torque, torque support (w/o torsional lock) |  | [ Nm ] | 3,7 | 6,8 | 17 | 33 | 4,5 | 3,6 | 15,5 | 40 |
| Ratio L |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 10.1 \mathrm{Tr} \\ \mathrm{~L} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20.1 \mathrm{Tr} \\ \mathrm{~L} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30.1 \mathrm{Tr} \\ \mathrm{~L} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40.1 \mathrm{Tr} \\ \mathrm{~L} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.1 \mathrm{Ku} \\ \mathrm{~L} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20.1 \mathrm{Ku} \\ \mathrm{~L} \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\mathrm{L}}{30.1 \mathrm{Ku}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40.1 \mathrm{Ku} \\ \mathrm{~L} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Tensile force / pressure | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fdy } \\ & \mathrm{n} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | [ N ] | 2000 | 3500 | 6000 | 10000 | 2500 | 3500 | 6000 | 13000 |
| Ratio |  | i | 25:1 | 25:1 | 20:1 | 25:1 | 25:1 | 25:1 | 20:1 | 25:1 |
| Lift speed | V | $\begin{gathered} {[\mathrm{mm} / \mathrm{s}} \\ ] \end{gathered}$ | 5,5 | 7,5 | 11,7 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 11,7 | 11 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | w brake | w brake | w brake | w brake |
|  |  |  | Switching off the drive may result an overtravel. The overtravel is to consider during the adjustment of the limit switches. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Required holding torque, torque support (w/o torsional lock) |  | [ Nm ] | 4,5 | 10 | 22,5 | 39 | 5,7 | 8,5 | 15,5 | 40 |
| Suitable for an ambient temperature $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

w brake= only with brake motor ( DC and AC side braking (quick braking) see chapter 7.4)
If there is a relatively accurate stop position required, ELA with brake motor is necessary (see chapter 3).
DC and AC side braking (quick braking) is necessary (see chapter 7.4)

### 2.4 ELA with direct current motor

| 24 V DC |  |  | Trapezoidal thread spindle |  |  |  | Ball thread spindle |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size |  |  | 10.1 | 20.1 | 30.1 | 40.1 | 10.1 | 20.1 | 30.1 | 40.1 |
| Worm gear |  |  | Tr 13.5×3 | Tr 16x4 | Tr 22x5 | Tr 22x5 | Ku 12x5 | Ku 16x5 | Ku 20x5 | Ku 25x6 |
| Axial force static | $\mathrm{F}_{\text {stat }}$ | [daN] | 250 | 450 | 800 | 1300 | 250 | 450 | 800 | 1300 |
| Motor power | P | [kW] | 0,09 | 0,12 | 0,25 | 0,55 | 0,09 | 0,12 | 0,25 | 0,55 |
| Operating mode |  |  | S3-20 \% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ratio H |  |  | Tr 10.1 H | Tr 20.1 H | Tr 30.1 H | Tr 40.1 H | Ku 10.1 H | Ku 20.1 H | Ku 30.1 H | Ku 40.1 H |
| Tensile force / pressure | $\mathrm{F}_{\text {dyn }}$ | [daN] | 55 | 125 | 150 | 500 | 60 | 135 | 300 | 655 |
| Ratio |  | i | 4:1 | 4:1 | 2,78 : 1 | 6,75:1 | 4:1 | 4:1 | 2,78 : 1 | 6,75:1 |
| Lift speed | v | [mm/s] | 35 | 46,6 | 84 | 34,5 | 59 | 58 | 84 | 41,5 |
|  |  |  |  | w brake | w brake | w brake | w brake | w brake | w brake | w brake |


|  |  |  | Switching off the drive may result an overtravel. The overtravel is to consider during the adjustment of the limit switches. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Required holding torque, torque support (w/o torsional lock) |  | [ Nm ] | 1,5 | 3,5 | 4 | 13 | 1,7 | 3 | 5,5 | 17 |
| Ratio V |  |  | Tr 10.1 V | Tr 20.1 V | Tr 30.1 V | Tr 40.1 V | Ku 10.1 V | Ku 20.1 V | Ku 30.1 V | Ku 40.1 V |
| Tensile force / pressure | $\mathrm{F}_{\text {dyn }}$ | [daN] | 90 | 165 | 350 | 650 | 95 | 215 | 580 | 850 |
| Ratio |  | i | 6,5:1 | 6,5:1 | 5:1 | 10:1 | 6,5:1 | 6,5:1 | 5:1 | 10:1 |
| Lift speed | v | [mm/s] | 22 | 31 | 46,6 | 23,3 | 36 | 37 | 47 | 28 |
|  |  |  |  | w brake | w brake |  | w brake | w brake | w brake | w brake |


|  |  |  | Switching off the drive may result an overtravel. The overtravel is to consider during the adjustment of the limit switches. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Required holding torque, torque support (w/o torsional lock) |  | [ Nm ] | 2,5 | 4,5 | 9,5 | 20 | 2,5 | 3 | 11 | 23 |
| Ratio $\mathbf{N}$ |  |  | Tr 10.1 N | Tr 20.1 N | Tr 30.1N | Tr 40.1 N | Ku 10.1 N | Ku 20.1 N | Ku 30.1 N | Ku 40.1 N |
| Tensile force / pressure | $\mathrm{F}_{\text {dyn }}$ | [daN] | 160 | 275 | 600 | 1000 | 190 | 350 | 600 | 1300 |
| Ratio |  | i | 15:1 | 15:1 | 10:1 | $20: 1$ | 15:1 | 15:1 | 10:1 | 20:1 |
| Lift speed | V | [mm/s] | 10 | 13 | 23,3 | 11,5 | 15 | 15,6 | 23,3 | 14 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | w brake | w brake | w brake | w brake |


|  |  |  | Switching off the drive may result an overtravel. The overtravel is to consider during the adjustment of the limit switches. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Required holding torque, torque support (w/o torsional lock) |  | [ Nm ] | 3 | 7 | 17 | 33 | 3,5 | 8,5 | 11 | 40 |
| RatioL |  |  | Tr 10.1 L | Tr 20.1 L | Tr 30.1 L | Tr 40.1 L | Ku 10.1 L | Ku 20.1 L | Ku 30.1 L | Ku 40.1 L |
| Tensile force / pressure | $\mathrm{F}_{\text {dyn }}$ | [daN] | 200 | 350 | 600 | 1000 | 250 | 350 | 600 | 1300 |
| Ratio |  | i | 25:1 | 25:1 | 20:1 | 25:1 | 25:1 | 25:1 | $20: 1$ | 25:1 |
| Lift speed | V | [mm/s] | 5,5 | 7,5 | 11,7 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 11,7 | 11 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | w brake | w brake | w brake | w brake |


|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Required holding torque, torque <br> support (w/o torsional lock) |  |

Switching off the drive may result an overtravel. The overtravel is to consider during the adjustment of the limit switches.
$[\mathrm{Nm}]$

| 4,5 | 10 |
| :--- | :--- |

Suitable for an ambient temperature
$0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
w brake= only with brake motor (DC and AC side braking (quick braking) see chapter 7.4)
If there is a relatively accurate stop position required, ELA with brake motor is necessary (see chapter 3).
DC and AC side braking (quick braking) is necessary (see chapter 7.4)

## 2.5

 Functional descriptionThe electromechanical linear drive "ELA" consists of a worm gear with axial bearing and with worm gear drive.
By means of a worm gear drive (trapezoidal thread or ball-type linear drive), the rotational movement is converted into a longitudinal movement.
The drive is provided by a three-phase rotary current, single-phase alternating current or direct current motor.
The load protection is provided, depending on the version, by self-locking and electromagnetic disc brake.
To reduce the overtravel distance, an electromagnetic disc brake can be supplied for self-locking worm gear drives.
$\Rightarrow$ Before the first start up and after significant modifications, the device including the support structure needs to be inspected by an expert (authorised person).
$\Rightarrow$ Drives with ball thread spindle are not self-locking capable and may be used only with brake motor.
$\Rightarrow$ Depending on requirements, we recommend a brake motor to reduce the overtravel.
$\Rightarrow$ To limit the stroke, stroke limit switches and, depending on the application or the guideline (regulation) to be met, additional safety limit switches are required. The stroke limits can be executed by customerprovided limit switches or an optionally available, installed stroke limit. These have to be provided and tested according to the respective standards.
$\Rightarrow$ The limit switches have to be integrated with the correct function into the regulatory circuit. The responsibility lies here with the manufacturer of the entire plant.
With built-in limit switches, be sure to check the function in connection with the entire plant. If the polarization or connection is faulty, the end switches are ineffective.
Attention:Do not activate the ELA before setting and connecting the limit switches.

## Please note:

- There is a overtravel distance when switching on or braking the drive. For the reference value of the overtravel distance see the technical specifications.

$\bullet$ During the commissioning, especially in the load direction "lower", set the switch point before the end position is reached.
$\Rightarrow$ Regular inspection of the set switch-off paths are required.
$\Rightarrow$ The thrust pipe needs to be secured against turning. The securing against the turning of the thrust pipe against the housing can be provided by the on-site construction. In case the torsional lock is not possible by on-site restraints, the ELA with integrated torsional lock can be used.
$\Rightarrow$ To limit the stroke, stroke limit switches should basically be installed. The protection needs to be ensured on site.
$\Rightarrow$ Unintended overrunning of the end positions needs to be prevented by on-site mechanical end stops or the like (limit switches, safety limit switches, and so forth).


## Assembly

The supporting structure needs to be constructed in relation to the occurring forces (see also technical data) and the torques. (Impact factors need to be taken into account depending on the application (guidelines), e.g. 1.25)
The ELA needs to be aligned as illustrated. Greater deviations and misalignment cause lateral forces. Misalignments or lateral forces reduce the service life or lead to premature malfunction of the device.

4.1 Mechanical fastening of the console (only for sizes 20.1 and 30.1)

| Size ELA | 20.1 | 30.1 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Screws | M 8 | M 8 |
| Quality class | $\min .8 .8$ | $\min .8 .8$ |
| Number of screws | 2 | 2 |
| Tightening torque | max. $\mathbf{4 ~ \mathbf { ~ N m }}$ | max. $\mathbf{4} \mathbf{~ N m}$ |

4.2 Installation dimensions for versions without stroke limits

ELA 10.1


| ELA 10.1 |  | Nominal <br> stroke | $\mathbf{L}_{\text {min }}$ | $\mathbf{L}_{\text {max }}$ | $\mathbf{H}_{\text {eff }}$ <br> (effective stroke) |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | 100 | 269 | 369 | 100 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 200 | 369 | 569 | 200 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 300 | 469 | 769 | 300 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 400 | 569 | 969 | 400 |
| ELA 10.1 Ku | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | 100 | 284 | 369 | 85 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 200 | 384 | 569 | 185 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 300 | 484 | 769 | 285 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 400 | 584 | 969 | 385 |
| ELA 20.1 20.1 Ku | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | 200 | 390 | 590 | 200 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 400 | 590 | 990 | 400 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 600 | 790 | 1390 | 600 |
|  | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | 200 | 411 | 596 | 185 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 400 | 611 | 996 | 385 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 600 | 811 | 1396 | 585 |
| ELA 30.1 Ku | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | 200 | 420 | 620 | 200 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 400 | 620 | 1020 | 400 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 600 | 820 | 1420 | 600 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 800 | 1020 | 1820 | 800 |
| ELA 40.1 | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | 200 | 430 | 620 | 190 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 400 | 630 | 1020 | 390 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 600 | 830 | 1420 | 590 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 800 | 1030 | 1820 | 790 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 200 | 475 | 675 | 200 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 400 | 675 | 1075 | 400 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 600 | 875 | 1475 | 600 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 800 | 1075 | 1875 | 800 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 200 | 485 | 675 | 190 |
| $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 400 | 685 | 1075 | 390 |  |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 600 | 885 | 1475 | 590 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 800 | 1085 | 1875 | 790 |

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## Accessories

### 5.1 Bellows (option)

(not in connection with mechanical stroke limit):
$\Rightarrow$ VA clamps and air screens
$\Rightarrow$ Material PN-XT
$\Rightarrow$ Temperature range from $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Size | ID <br> $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | AD <br> $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | D1 <br> $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | D2 <br> $[\mathrm{mm}]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ELA 10.1 | $\varnothing 30$ | $\varnothing 72$ | $\varnothing 25 \times 12$ | $\varnothing 36 \times 12$ |
| ELA 20.1 | $\varnothing 36$ | $\varnothing 78$ | $\varnothing 30 \times 15$ | $\varnothing 55 \times 15$ |
| ELA 30.1 | $\varnothing 36$ | $\varnothing 78$ | $\varnothing 30 \times 15$ | $\varnothing 55 \times 15$ |
| ELA 40.1 | $\varnothing 48$ | $\varnothing 90$ | $\varnothing 40 \times 15$ | $\varnothing 60 \times 15$ |


5.1.1 Installation dimensions


### 5.2 Electromechanical stroke limit (option)

For versions with electromechanical stroke limit, there are different stroke and installation dimensions.
Observe the respectively valid offer drawings or chapter 5.2.1

### 5.2.1 Installation dimensions

| ELA 10.1 |  | Nominal <br> stroke | $\mathbf{L}_{\text {min }}$ | $\mathbf{L}_{\text {max }}$ | $\mathbf{H}_{\text {eff }}$ <br> (effective stroke) |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | 100 | 269 | 369 | 100 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 200 | 369 | 569 | 200 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 300 | 469 | 769 | 300 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 400 | 569 | 969 | 400 |
| ELA 10.1 Ku | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | 100 | 284 | 369 | 85 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 200 | 384 | 569 | 185 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 300 | 484 | 769 | 285 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 400 | 584 | 969 | 385 |
| ELA 20.1 Ku | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | 200 | 390 | 590 | 200 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 400 | 590 | 990 | 400 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 600 | 790 | 1390 | 600 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 200 | 411 | 596 | 185 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 400 | 611 | 996 | 385 |
| ELA 30.1 | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | 600 | 811 | 1396 | 585 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 200 | 420 | 620 | 200 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 600 | 620 | 1020 | 400 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 800 | 1020 | 1820 | 800 |
| ELA 30.1 Ku | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | 200 | 430 | 620 | 190 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 400 | 630 | 1020 | 390 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 600 | 830 | 1420 | 590 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 800 | 1030 | 1820 | 790 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 200 | 475 | 675 | 200 |
| ELA 40.1 | $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | 400 | 675 | 1075 | 400 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 600 | 875 | 1475 | 600 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 800 | 1075 | 1875 | 800 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 200 | 485 | 675 | 190 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 400 | 685 | 1075 | 390 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 600 | 885 | 1475 | 590 |
|  | $[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 800 | 1085 | 1875 | 790 |

5.2.2 Technical specifications (limit switch with quick action contact)

| Protection class | IP 54 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Nominal voltage | max. $250 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{AC}) / 30 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{DC})$ |
| Switching current (Ohm resistive load) | $0.1 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{AC}) / 0.1 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{DC})$ |
| Connection cable | $1 \mathrm{~m} ; 5 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |



1 Limit switch 1
2 Limit switch 2
3 Connection cable, cable configuration, see Chap. 5.2.3
4 Setting ring 1 for position: "Extended"
5 Setting ring 2 for position: "Retracted"

### 5.2.3 Set electromechanical stroke limit

The setting rings of the electromechanical stroke limit are factory set to $2 / 3$ of the nominal stroke (see Chap. 5.2.1).

Limit switch 1
for position "Extended"
Cable no. 1
2
Contact: $\quad$ Opener (NC)
Limit switch 2
for position "Retracted"
Cable no. 3
4
Contact: Opener (NC)
Protective earth conductor
(earthing): green/yellow

1. Before installation, move ELA into middle stroke position (see Chap. 5.3)
2. Check the function of the limit switch for the respective sense of rotation by manually activating the switch during the drive in the respective direction.
Limit switch 1 for direction "Extended" Limit switch 2 for direction "Retracted"
3. Adjust the settings rings for the limit switches so that a stroke switch-off occurs still before the mechanical end position. ( $L_{\text {min }}$ and $L_{\text {max }}$ see Chapter 5.2.3)
4. The position of the setting rings is secured by a headless screw. Screw in the headless screw and tighten.

Deviations from the installation dimensions (see Chapter 5.2.1) causes damages to the drives.
Unintended overrunning of the extended stroke position needs to be prevented by on-site mechanical end stops or the like.

Depending on the existing overtravel path a brake motor is necessary.

### 5.3 Setting the middle stroke position

H/2 = Stroke $/ 2$


On versions without torsional lock and without mechanical stroke limit by turning on the thrust pipe.
On versions with torsional lock or with mechanical stroke limit, determine the sense of rotation by briefly starting up the motor and then setting the middle stroke position by motor.

### 5.4 Reed contact switch, stroke limit (option)

For versions with reed contact switch, stroke limit, there are different stroke and installation dimensions.
Observe the respectively valid offer drawings or chapter 5.4.1

### 5.4.1 Installation dimensions



### 5.4.2 Technical specifications

| Protection class | IP 67 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nominal voltage | $10 . .150 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC})$ |
| Switching capacity | $\mathrm{max} .20 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{VA}$ |
| Switching current (Ohm resistive load) | max .500 mA |
| Connection cable | $2 \mathrm{~m}, 2 \times 0.25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |

### 5.4.3 Setting the reed contact switch, stroke limit

The limit switches of the stroke limit are factory set to the middle stroke position of the device.

1. Limit switch 1
2. Limit switch 2
3. Connection cable (cable configuration, see Chap. 5.2


8

4. Reed contact
5. Gripper clamp
6. Screw
7. Nut
8. Arrow in shaft direction

Connecting the limit switch:
Limit switch 1 and 2
Cable colour: brown
white
Contact: Opener (NC)

$\Rightarrow$ Before installation, move ELA into a middle stroke position (see Chapter 5,3).
$\Rightarrow$ By loosening the gripper clamp, the reed contact can be turned as well as shifted in any position. After adjusting the switches, check that the clamp sits tight.
( $L_{\text {min }}, L_{\text {max }} X$ and $Y$ see Chapter 5.4.1)
Deviations from the installation dimensions (see Chapter 5.4.1) causes damages to the drives.
Unintended overrunning of the extended stroke position needs to be prevented by on-site mechanical end stops or the like.
Depending on the existing overtravel path (refer to Techn. specifications) a brake motor needs to be used.

When mounting the anti-turn device with magnetic limit switches (reed contacts) please attend that the positioning of the reed contact is not made in the hatched area as shown on the photograph since there could be a failure of the reed contact switching off.


### 5.5 Torsional lock (optional)

On versions with torsional lock, the connecting rod is secured against turning by an integrated torsional lock. No extra construction against turning needs to be provided on site.

## 5.6

## Ball thread spindle (option)

On ELA with ball thread spindle, there are changed stroke and instalment dimensions. Refer to the respectively valid offer drawings and section 4.2.
Ball thread spindles are not self-locking; a brake motor is therefore necessary. Available only with brake motor.
The brake needs to be switched on the direct current side (quick braking), see Chapter 7.4.

### 5.7 Second shaft end (option)

For mounting a transmitter or for synchronisation of several drives, the ELA can be retrofitted with a second shaft end or the motor can be delivered with a second shaft end.

The feather key in the shaft end is secured by a shaft protective sleeve only for transport and storage.
It is strictly prohibited to start up or trial run with the feather key secured by only the shaft protective sleeve, because the danger of the feather key being flung out.

|  | ELA 10.1 | ELA 20.1 | ELA 30.1 | ELA 40.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Not available with $2^{\text {nd }}$ <br> shaft end | $2^{\text {nd }}$ shaft end | $2^{\text {nd }}$ shaft end | $2^{\text {nd }}$ shaft end |
| L | - | 18,5 | 23 | 30 |
| P | - | 14 | 15 | 20 |
| S | - | 4 | 0 | 2,5 |
| W | - | $\varnothing 9$ | $\varnothing 12$ | $\varnothing 14$ |


5.8 Free shaft end (option)

The ELA can be fitted with a free shaft end for attaching an external motor, four coupling 2 ELAs to one drive scheme or for manual operation.


Observe the permitted drive torque according to the following table.
5.9

## Shaft encoder (optional)

The ELA can be optionally equipped with a shaft encoder. For this, observe the operating instructions of the manufacturer and the circuit diagrams for the plug assignment.

## Electrical installation

With delivery of the electromechanical linear drive without electrical controls or with on-site provision of the controls, the specifications on the electrical controls, operating elements and operation need to be observed as projection information.
The manufacturer of the total plant carries out a risk analysis acc. EN 1050 and provides by his own responsibility user instructions and technical documentation for the total plant.
Work on the electrical system may only be performed:
$\Rightarrow$ When the current supply is interrupted
$\Rightarrow$ By trained specialist electricians
The safety guidelines and standards for electrical work are to be observed.
In Germany, the VDE guidelines apply.
6.1

## EMC note

The electromechanical linear drive with controller is designed for industrial operations.
The norm for electromagnetic interference (EN DIN 50081-2) is fulfilled with up to 5 switches $/ \mathrm{min}$.
For applications in connection with electronic circuits or the like or at more than 5 switches/min., additional EMC measures (line filter) need to be taken (on site or deliverable as an option).
6.2

Electrical controls

| Control with reversing contactors, thermal motor protection relay, main switch and built- <br> in operating elements | H1TM |
| :--- | :---: |
| Control with reversing contactors, thermal motor protection relay, main switch, main <br> contactor and external operating elements | H1TM |
| Control with reversing contactors, thermal motor protection relay, main switch, main <br> contactor and electronic overload protection* | H1TM |

* Lift drives / lifting equipment with a lift capacity of more than 1000 kg have to be equipped with overload protection.

Contactor controls are designed for:
\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{|l|l|l|}\hline \text { Rotary current } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Single-phase alternating current } \\
\Rightarrow \mathrm{f}=50 \mathrm{~Hz}: 380-420 \mathrm{~V} ; \\
\Rightarrow \mathrm{f}=60 \mathrm{~Hz}: 440-460 \mathrm{~V} ; \\
\Rightarrow \text { Protection class IP 54; } \\
\Rightarrow \text { Control voltage } 24 \mathrm{~V} ; 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Direct current } \\
\\
\Rightarrow \text { Protection class IP } 54 \\
\Rightarrow \text { Control voltage } 24 \mathrm{~V} ; 50 \mathrm{~Hz}\end{array}
$$ <br>

\Rightarrow 24 \mathrm{~V}\end{array}\right]\)|  |
| :--- |

### 6.3 Emergency stop switch

An easily and quickly accessible emergency stop device needs to be available at each controlsection. Where required, additional devices for an emergency stop need to be installed.

### 6.4 Main switch

On versions with direct control, a main switch needs to be provided on site.
A main switch is installed by standard in contactor controls.
Main current fuses / feed lines / circuit diagrams
The connection of the linear drive always has to be done according to the supplied or on-site provided circuit diagrams and terminal plans.
Main current fuses have to be provided on site.
Assignment recom. overload protection devices and cable cross-sections for rotary current 400V$50 \mathrm{~Hz}(440 \mathrm{~V}-60 \mathrm{~Hz})$

| Motor power <br> $(\mathbf{5 0 H z})$ <br> $\mathbf{P}[\mathbf{k W}]$ | Nominal current <br> $\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{N}}$ | $\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{A}} / \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{N}}$ | Short-circuit protection <br> (fuses - delay-action) <br> [A] | Recom. Feed line (halogen-free <br> sheath) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Median values |  |  |  |
| 0,09 | 0,4 | 3,8 | 4 | $4 \times 1.5$ |
| 0,12 | 0,6 | 4,5 | 4 | $4 \times 1.5$ |
| 0,25 | 0,8 | 4,8 | 4 | $4 \times 1.5$ |
| 0,55 | 1,9 | 4,6 | 4 | $4 \times 1.5$ |

Assignment recom. overload protection devices and cable cross-sections for single-phase alternating current 220-240 V

| Motor power <br> [kW] | Nominal current <br> $\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{N}}$ | Short-circuit protection <br> (fuses - delay-action) [A] | Recom. Feed line <br> min. diameter NYM-J [mm ${ }^{2}$ ] Cu |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0,09 | 1,3 | 6 | $3 \times 1.5$ |
| 0,12 | 1,7 | 6 | $3 \times 1.5$ |
| 0,25 | 2,8 | 6 | $3 \times 1.5$ |
| 0,55 | 5,2 | 6 | $3 \times 1.5$ |


| Assignment recom. overload protection devices and cable cross-sections for direct 24 V |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Motor power <br> $[\mathbf{k W}]$ | Nominal current |  | Short-circuit protection <br> (fuses - delay-action) [A] | Recom. Feed line <br> min. diameter NYM-J [mm²] Cu |
|  | 3,7 | 18 | 25 | $2 \times 20$ |
| 0,15 | 8,5 | 41 | 50 | $2 \times 20$ |
| 0,30 | 15,6 | 78 | 18 | $2 \times 20$ |
| 0,50 | 25 | 125 | 100 | $2 \times 25$ |

## Attention!

For longer cable lengths, the voltage drop needs to be taken into account as well.
Fastening by an electrician
The connection lines are to be laid out in suitable cable ducts or protecting tubes.
Sharp edges, ridges, rough surfaces or threads with which the conductor (conductors) may come into contact, have to be removed from the line channels.

### 6.5 Operating elements:

The operating elements (control sites) need to be installed so that the entire load path can be overlooked from the operator's location.
Pushbuttons need to be arranged sensibly.


Protective measures:
Connections, protective measures and safeties have to be implemented according to the local, national and international regulations.

## Check before initial operation:

| $\Rightarrow$ Proper polarization, direction of <br> rotation, assignment of command <br> devices | $\Rightarrow$ Protective earth system <br> $\Rightarrow$ Insulation resistance | $\Rightarrow$ Overload protection device (if available) <br> $\Rightarrow$ Function |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Operation
Turn on main switch before initial operation. By pressing the respective pushbutton, the desired direction of movement can be initiated Up ${ }^{\wedge}$ - Down $\nabla$
Safety information, see page 3.
During operation, the operator must constantly overlook the load as well as the space below or over the load and the hoist.
In case of malfunction, operation must cease immediately and the fault be rectified.
Always make sure the direction of movement corresponds to the operating elements.
In case the overload protection triggers, the load needs to be reduced.
In case of danger, the emergency stop switch needs to be pressed.
7.1 Control with integrated operating elements


An easily and quickly accessible emergency stop device needs to be available at each control-section. Where required, additional devices for an emergency stop need to be installed, for example in the vicinity of unprotected cable winches.
7.2 Control with external operating elements


In any case, a quickly accessible emergency off button (switch) needs to be implemented (integrated in Pfaff-silberblau controls).
7.3 Control with electronic overload protection (more than $1000 \mathbf{k g}$ )


The electronic overload protection is set and becomes effective at between $100 \%$ and $110 \%$ of the nominal load.
In case the overload protection triggers, the load needs to be reduced.
If the overload protection triggers, it needs to be unlocked by a key switch after the load has been reduced. After the unlocking, a pause of at least 20 seconds needs to be made so that the electronic overload protection can function again properly.
The key needs to be securely stored by the user (do not leave inserted).
The key switch may not be held permanently in unlocking position.
When leaving the control site, the danger area below the load needs to be secured.
After completing the operation, the main switch has to be turned off and (if necessary) secured by a lock.
7.4

Motor connection

|  | Motor | brake |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Direct and alternating current-side braking (quick braking) <br> Switch open bridge by switch contacts K1 (lift) and K2 (lower) <br> Y=brake |
|  | ELA 10.1 | Direct and alternating current-side braking (quick braking) <br> Switch open bridge by switch contacts K1 (lift) and K2 (lower) <br> Brake rectifier (Y = brake) |
|  |  | DC motor with brake |

Inspection and maintenance instructions

## Safety information

Before carrying out inspection and maintenance tasks, the load needs to be taken from the linear drive.
Work on the electrical system is permitted for qualified electricians when the power supply is interrupted.
The ELA electromechanical linear drives have a permanent lubrication. An oil change is usually unnecessary.

| Inspection intervals | Inspection tasks |
| :---: | :---: |
| Daily / per shift | Safety functions emergency stop, limit stop, main switch |
|  | Visual inspection of supporting structure, shaft pipe, thrust pipe |
|  | Visual inspection for corrosion |
|  | Control for proper function, function switch Up-Down |
|  | Brake function (self-locking) |
|  | Leak oil characteristics (is a leak detectable?) |
| Quarterly | Check limit switch mount ${ }^{1)}$ / Gripper clamp ${ }^{2)}$ for firm seating. |
|  | Check mounts, screw and bolt connections for tight fit. |
| Annually | Check the wear of the nut (on versions with trapezoidal thread spindle). |
|  | If the axial play of the thrust pipe in unloaded state is greater than 1.0 mm , then the travelling nut needs to be exchanged. ${ }^{3)}$ |
|  | Function and condition of the limit switch (also on site) |
|  | Check motor |
|  | Check brake wear (on brake motor) |
|  | Check overload protection device (if available) |
|  | Electrical controls - check switch contacts, condition and wear; replace contactors if necessary. |
|  | Switch contacts have a limited service life. |
|  | Check lubricants |
|  | Check type plate for legibility, replace if necessary. |
|  | Have an expert inspection conducted ${ }^{33}$ Record results in a log. |

[^0]The service life of the device is limited; worn parts need to be replaced in time.

### 8.1 Brake wear control

To check the brake's wear, the air gap needs to be measured regularly and be readjusted if necessary.
If the gap can no longer be adjusted, then the brake disks need to be replaced.
Work on the brake may be done only by technicians authorised for this.

Fühlerlehre


Setting of the lift path
Check the lift path $\mathrm{S}_{\text {LPnom }}$ in vicinity of the screws (10) with a feeler gauge.
If the deviation from the lift path is too great, set $\mathrm{S}_{\text {LPnom }}$ as follows:
$\Rightarrow$ Loosen screws (10).
$\Rightarrow$ Turn the sleeve bolts (9) slightly with a fork spanner.
$\Rightarrow$ If the lift path is too great, in the magnet part (7).
$\Rightarrow$ If the lift path is too small, out of the magnet part (7).
$\Rightarrow 1 / 6$ rotation changes the lift path by about 0.15 mm .
$\Rightarrow$ Tighten screws (10).
$\Rightarrow$ Repeat the check of the lift path and if necessary, readjust the lift path.


Request the operation manual if necessary!

## Attention!

A lift gap that is too great can cause the brake to stop lifting. If operation continues without readjustment of the brake, the brake becomes overloaded or is destroyed, with a possible crash of the load.

| Three-phase rotary current motor | Brake type | Lift path $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{LP}}$ |  | Max. readjustment permit. wear path | Brake torque set for |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MK [ Nm ] | Nominal $\pm 0.05 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Max. |  |  |
| ELA 10.1 | Combistop 00.08 | Lift gap cannot be checked. Brake no longer lifts $\Rightarrow$ worn |  | Not readjustable | 1 Nm |
| ELA 20.1 | Combistop 00.08 |  |  | Not readjustable | 1 Nm |
| ELA 30.1 | Combistop 02.38 | 0,2 | 0,4 | 2 | 5 Nm |
| ELA 40.1 | Combistop 02.38 | 0,2 | 0,4 | 2 | 5 Nm |


| Single-phase AC <br> current motor | Brake type | Lift path $\mathrm{S}_{\llcorner\mathrm{L}}[\mathrm{mm}]$ |  | Max. readjustment <br> permit. wear path | Brake torque <br> set for |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MK $[\mathrm{Nm}]$ | Nominal $\pm 0.05 \mathrm{~m}$ | Max. |  |  |
| ELA 10.1 | Combistop 00.08 | - | - | Not readjustable | 1 Nm |
| ELA 20.1 | BFK 06 | 0,2 | 0,4 |  | 2 Nm |
| ELA 30.1 | BFK 06 | 0,2 | 0,4 |  | 2 Nm |
| ELA 40.1 | BFK 06 | 0,2 | 0,4 |  | 4 Nm |


| Direct current <br> motor | Brake type | Lift path $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{LP}}[\mathrm{mm}]$ |  | Max. readjustment <br> permit. wear path | Brake torque <br> set for |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MK [Nm] | Nominal $\pm 0.05 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Max. |  | 0.5 Nm |
| ELA 10.1 | PENTA 1 |  |  |  | 1.7 Nm |
| ELA 20.1 | PENTA 5 |  |  |  | 4 Nm |
| ELA 30.1 | PENTA 5 |  |  |  | 4 Nm |
| ELA 40.1 | PENTA 5 |  |  |  |  |

### 8.2 Operating materials / lubricants recommendation

| Lubricant <br> Marking acc. to <br> DIN 51502 | Gear grease <br> Kübersynth GE 14-151 |  |  |  | Screw grease <br> Klüberplex GE 11-690 | Shaft pipe lubricant <br> Fin grease MP 2/3+Teflon |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ELA | 10.1 | 20.1 | 30.1 | 40.1 | $10.1 ; 20.1 ; 30.1 ; 40.1$ | $10.1 ; 20.1 ; 30.1 ; 40.1$ |  |
| Grease approx. | 40 ml | 60 ml | 90 ml | 120 ml | Apply grease |  |  |

The lubricants listed in the table above are recommended for a perfect function of the linear drive.
The lubricants are made for ambient temperatures ranging from -20 to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
At extreme temperature conditions, please contact us or the "Technical Services" of the mentioned mineral oil companies.
A different brand lubricant can also be used (in consultation with our Techn. Dept. or with the lubricant manufacturer)
Dispose of used lubricants in accordance with legal requirements.


9
Operational malfunctions and their causes

| Malfunction | Possible cause | Elimination |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Motor does not start | No voltage available | Check connections, cables, plugs, fuses |
|  | Motor connection faulty | Connect the motor according to circuit/terminal diagram. |
|  | Fuse defective | Insert new fuse or press cut-off |
|  | Capacitor defective ${ }^{1)}$ | Renew |
|  | Brake does not open | Check power supply, check brake gap, set if necessary |
|  |  | Brake rectifier defective, exchange brake rectifier |
|  | The travelling nut is mechanically blocked ( $L_{\text {min }}$ or $L_{\text {max }}$ exceeded or not reached) | Send in to manufacturer for repair. |
|  | Drop below permitted ambient temperature ${ }^{2)}$ | Consult manufacturer |
| Motor does not run at nominal speed | Capacitor defective ${ }^{3)}$ | Renew |
|  | Load too high | Reduce load |
|  | Motor connection wrong | Check terminal connection |
| Motor is running, but there is no lifting movement. | Load is not secured against turning. | The thrust pipe / load needs to be secured against turning. |
|  | Worm wheel is worn. | Repair gears ${ }^{3 /}$ |
|  | Travelling nut is worn. | Repair gears ${ }^{3)}$ |
|  | Load too high | Reduce load |
| Motor and gears are overheated (surface temperature $>80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) | Switch-on duration exceeded | Reduce switch-on duration |
|  | Alignment fault during installation | Align (refer to Chap. 44.2Assembly) |
|  | Gear or screw lubrication no longer sufficient | Carry out lubrication check ${ }^{3)}$ |
| Load is no longer held, overtravel path too great | Brake is worn. | Conduct a wear control. Adjust lift gap (see page 20 |
|  | Self-locking by improving the efficiency of the ambient conditions, no longer sufficient | Have worm gear checked by manufacturer and replaced if necessary |

${ }^{1)}$ Only with alternating current motor
${ }^{2}$ ) Ambient temperature, see order confirmation
${ }^{3}$ ) Only by manufacturer or authorised technicians e.g. by Pfaff-silberblau customer services.

### 9.1 Disposal

After decommissioning, the parts of the ELA are to be sent to recycling or disposed of in accordance with the legal regulations!


| Einbauerklärung für unvollständige Maschinen im Sinne der EG-Maschinenrichtlinie 2006/42/EG, Anhang II, Nr. 1 B | for incomplete machines according to EC machine directive 2006/42/EC, Annex II, No. 1B | Déclaration d'incorporation pour machines incomplètes conformément à la directive européenne relative aux machines 2006/42/CE, annexe II, $n^{\circ} 1 B$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Größe/ Size / Model Tr 10.1 / Tr 20.1 / Tr 30.1 / Tr 40.1 Größe/ Size / Model / Ku 10.1 / Ku 20.1 / Ku 30.1 / Ku 40.1 |  |  |
| eine Maschine | a machine |  |
| ist eine unvollständige Maschine nach Artike <br> $2 g$ und ausschließlich zum Einbau in eine <br> Maschine oder zum Zusammenbau mit ande- <br> ren Maschinen oder Ausrüstung vorgesehen | $\begin{aligned} & \text { is an incomplete machine according to Article } \\ & 2 \mathrm{~g} \text { and has been designed exclusively for } \\ & \text { installation in a machine or for assembly with } \\ & \text { other machines or equipment. } \end{aligned}$ | est une machine incomplète selon l'article 2 g et a êté conçue uniquement pour être montée dans une machine ou à être assemblée avec d'autres machines ou équipement. |
| Folgende grundlegenden Sicherheits- und Gesundheitsschutzanforderungen gemäß Anhang I dieser Richtlinie kommen zur Anwendung und wurden eingehalten 1.1.2; 1.1.3; 1.1.5; 1.3.2; 1.3.3; 1.3.4; 1.3.7; 1.3.9; 1.5.2; 1.7.3; 1.7.4; 4.1.2.6 | The following basic health and safety requirements in Annex I to this Directive are applicable and have been observed 1.1.2; 1.1.3; 1.1.5; 1.3.2; 1.3.3; 1.3.4; 1.3.7; 1.3.9; 1.5.2; 1.7.3; 1.7.4; 4.1.2.6 | Les exigences suivantes de sécurité et relatives à la santé, conformes a l'annexe I de cette directive, ont été appliquées et respectées $1.1 .2 ; 1.1 .3 ; 1.1 .5 ; 1.3 .2 ; 1.3 .3 ;$ $1.3 .4 ; 1.3 .7 ; 1.3 .9 ; 1.5 .2 ; 1.7 .3 ; 1.7 .4 ; 4.1 .2 .6$ |
| Die speziellen technischen Unterlagen gemäß Anhang VII B wurden erstellt und sie werden der zuständigen nationalen Behörde auf Verlangen in elektronischer Form übermittelt | The special technical documentation referred to in Annex VII B has been prepared and will be forwarded to the competent national authority, upon request in electronic form | La documentation technique spéciale conforme à l'annexe VII B a été préparée et sera transmise aux autorités nationales compétentes, également sous forme électronique, si nécessaire. |
| Übereinstimmung mit den Bestimmungen der folgenden EG Richtlinien | This incomplete machine is in compliance with the provisions of the following EC directives | Cette machine incomplète est conforme aux dispositions des directives européennes suivantes |
| Angewendete insbesondere: | 94:2000; DIN EN ISO 12100-1; DIN EN | Normes harmonisées utilisées, particulier : $\text { N ISO } 12100$ |
| Angewendete nationale Normen und technische Spezifikationen, insbesondere: |  | Normes et spécifications techniques nationales qui ont été utilisées, notamment |
| festgestellt wurde, dass die Maschine, in die diese unvollständige Maschine eingebaut werden soll, den Bestimmungen der EG-Maschinenrichtlinie entspricht | into operation if it has been determined that the machine into which this incomplete machine will be installed complies with the provisions of the EC machine directive | Cette machine incomplète ne doit être mise en service que lorsquil a été déterminé, que la machine dans laquelle cette machine incomplète doit être montée, est conforme aux dispositions de la directive européenne relative aux machines |

Kissing, 08.08.2013


Der Unterzeichnende ist bevollmächtigt die technischen Unterlagen gemäß Anhang VII A zusammenzustellen und der zuständigen Behörde auf Verlangen zu übermitteln.

The undersigned is authorised to prepare the technical documentation referred to in Annex VII A and submit it to the responsible authorities on request.

Le signataire est habilité à réunir la documentation technique spéciale conforme à l'annexe VII A et à la transmettre aux autorités compétentes si nécessaire.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1)}$ Only with versions with mech. stroke limit
    ${ }^{2)}$ Only with versions with reed contact stroke limit
    ${ }^{3)}$ Only by manufacturer or authorised technicians e.g. by Pfaff-silberblau customer services.

