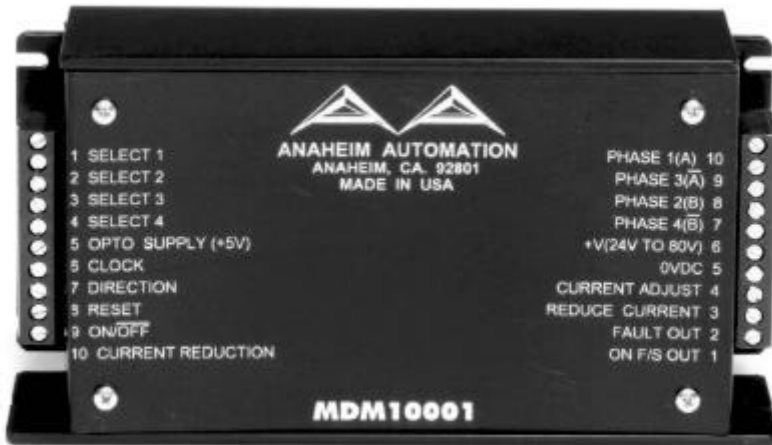


USER'S MANUAL

MODEL MDM10001 MICROSTEP DRIVER



ANAHEIM AUTOMATION
910 E. ORANGEFAIR LANE
ANAHEIM, CA 92801
(714) 992-6990
FAX (714) 992-0471
E-MAIL: AAMOTION@AOL.COM

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INTRODUCTION

The MDM10001 is a High Performance , low cost microstepping driver that incorporates advanced surface mount and ASIC technology. The MDM10001 is compact, easy to interface, and powerful enough to handle the most demanding applications. Anaheim Automation recognizes that cost and size are important criteria in many low and medium power application. The MDM10001 was designed to meet those needs along, and offers innovative features.

The MDM10001 will deliver a peak current of 10 Amperes per phase at 80 Volts, providing outstanding motor performance. This advanced technology reduces ripple current while maintaining the 20kHz chopping frequency in the motor, causing less heat in both the motor and drive. In many cases, no special or additional heatsink is required.

With the MDM10001, various step resolutions can be implemented by grounding the appropriate select pin. These divisions range from 400 steps per revolution to 51,200 steps per revolution, and are available in both binary and decimal numbers. The MDM10001 allows the number of microsteps to be changed per step at any time. There is no need to reset the driver. The bipolar drive configuration handles 4, 6, and 8 lead motors. Protection devices have been added to this driver for *Any-Way-Short-Circuit* and *Excessive-Temperature*, and *Over/Under Voltage* conditions. If an error (short-circuit or excessive-temperature) occurs, a 'Fault Output' can be used to inform the machine control of a problem. An 'At Full Step' output enables the control to know when the motor is positioned in one of the natural step angles of the motor (typically every 1.8°).

Driver features include:

- Low Cost
- Small Size (3"x 6"x 1¼)
- Input Voltage 24 to 80VDC
- Output Current 10 Amps Peak
- 400 to 51,200 steps/rev
- Short Circuit Protection
- Excessive-Temperature Protection
- No Minimum Inductance
- Optical Isolation
- Fault Output
- Over/Under Voltage

**ORDERING INFORMATION FOR ANAHEIM AUTOMATION
MICROSTEP DRIVERS AND ACCESSORIES**

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 4 Amp Microstep Driver | MDM40001 |
| 6 Amp Microstep Driver | MDM60001 |
| 10 Amp Microstep Driver Manual | MDM10001 (This Manual) |
| 40VDC Power Supply | PSA40V4A |
| 65VDC Power Supply | PSA65V5A |
| 80VDC Power Supply | PSA80V4A |

MDM40001

This is the model number for a Single Axis, 4 Amp Microstep Driver. The MDM40001 requires a dc power supply (up to 40 volts). The PSA40V4A is the recommended power supply that Anaheim Automation supplies.

MDM60001

This is the model number for a Single Axis, 6 Amp Microstep Driver. MDM60001 requires a 65Vdc power supply (PSA65V5A) that Anaheim Automation provides, purchased separately.

MDM10001

This is the model number for a Single Axis, 10 Amp Microstep Driver. The MDM10001 requires an 80Vdc power supply (PSA80V4A) that Anaheim Automation provides, purchased separately.

PSA40V4A

This is an unregulated 40VDC, 4A power supply.

PSA65V5A

This is an unregulated 65VDC, 5A power supply.

PSA80V4A

This is an unregulated 80VDC, 4A power supply.

PIN DESCRIPTIONS P1

| Pin# | Description |
|--------------|--|
| 1 - 4 | Microstep Select Inputs (1-4): These inputs select the number of microsteps per step. They are optically isolated binary encoded inputs. |
| 5 | +5 VDC: This input is used to supply current to the Isolated Inputs. A higher voltage may be used, but care should be taken to limit the current through the optocoupler. |
| 6 | Step Clock Input: A positive going edge on this isolated input advances the motor one increment. The size of the increment is dependent on the Microstep Select Inputs of Connector P1. |
| 7 | Direction: This isolated input is used to change the direction of the motor. Physical direction also depends on the connection of the motor windings. |
| 8 | Reset: When LOW, this isolated input will reset the driver (outputs will disable). When released, the driver will be at its initial state (Phase A off, Phase B full on). |
| 9 | ON/OFF: This isolated input is used to enable/disable the output section of the driver. When HIGH (open) the outputs are enabled. However, this input does not inhibit the step clock. Therefore when enabled, the outputs will be updated by the number of clock pulses (if any) applied to the driver while it had been disabled. |
| 10 | Current Reduction: This isolated input is used to switch in and out the Current Reduction Resistor connected to Connector P2 Pins 3 and 4. When this input is LOW the Reduction Resistor is switched in. |

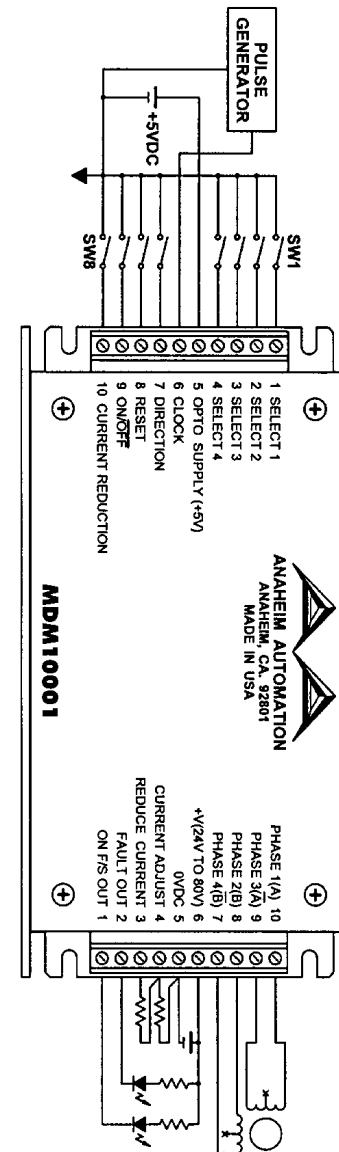
Table 1 - CONNECTOR P1

PIN DESCRIPTIONS P2

| Pin# | Description |
|------|--|
| 1 | Fullstep: This OPEN DRAIN output indicates when the driver is positioned at a full step. This output can be used to count the number of full steps the motor has moved, regardless of the number of microsteps in between. This output is active low. |
| 2 | Fault: This OPEN DRAIN output indicates a fault has occurred (ie. short circuit or over temperature). This output is active low. |
| 3 | Reduction Adjust: Phase Current Reduction Input. A resistor between this pin and pin 4 (Connector P2, Current Adjust) will proportionately reduced the current in both windings (when selected by pin 10 Connector P1 or approximately 1 second after the last positive going edge of the step clock input). The amount of current reduction will depend on the value of the resistor used. |
| 4 | Current Adjust: Phase Current Adjustment input. A resistor connected between this input and the ground input (connector P2, Pin 5) is used to adjust the maximum phase current in the motor. A resistor MUST be connected to this input. |
| 5 | Ground: Supply Voltage Ground. (Return) |
| 6 | +V: Supply Voltage Input. (+24 - 80VDC) |
| 7 | Phase 4 of the Step Motor |
| 8 | Phase 3 of the Step Motor |
| 9 | Phase 2 of the Step Motor |
| 10 | Phase 1 of the Step Motor |

Table 2 - CONNECTOR P2

**TYPICAL HOOK-UPS FOR APPLICATION:
FIGURE 1**



SPECIFICATIONS

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| | |
|---|----------------|
| INPUT VOLTAGE | +24 TO +80 VDC |
| OUTPUT CURRENT | 10 AMPS PEAK |
| PLATE TEMPERATURE | 70° C |
| STORAGE TEMPERATURE | 40° TO +125° C |
| INPUT CURRENT (PINS 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10) | 15 mA Max |
| OPERATING TEMPERATURE | 0 TO +50° C |

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (TA=25°C, V+ = 80VDC)

| ITEM | TEST CONDITION | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Input Voltage | | 24 | 80 | 80 | V |
| Phase Output Current | RMS | 2 | | 7 | A |
| Phase Output Current | Peak | | | 10 | A |
| Quiescent Current | Outputs Floating | | 85 | | mA |
| Active Power Dissipation | Iout=7 Amps RMS | | | 19 | W |
| Input Forward Current | Input Pins 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 | | 7 | 15 | mA |
| Input Forward Voltage | | | 1.5 | 1.7 | V |
| Input Reverse Breakdown Voltage | | 5 | | | V |
| Output Current | Fault, Fullstep Outputs | | | 25 | mA |
| Collector-Emitter Voltage | Fault Output | | | 140 | V |
| Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage | Fault Output Ics=25mA DC | | | 0.2 | V |
| Drain-Source Voltage | Fullstep Output | | | 100 | V |
| Drain-Source on Resistance | Fullstep Output Ics=25mA DC | | .65 | | ohms |

TABLE 3

DETERMINING OUTPUT CURRENT

The output current for the motor used when microstepping is determined differently from that of a half/full unipolar driver. In the MDM10001, a sine/cosine output function is used in rotating the motor. The output current for a given motor is determined by the motor's current rating *and* the configuration for how the motor is hooked up. There is a current adjustment resistor used to set the output current of the MDM10001. This sets the peak output current of the sine/cosine waves. The specified motor current (which is the RMS value) is multiplied by a factor of 0.7, 1.0, or 1.4 depending on the motor configuration (half-coil, series, or parallel).

SETTING OUTPUT CURRENT

The output current on the MDM40001 is set by an external ±1%, 1/8 watt (or higher) resistor between pins 2 and 3 of connector P2. This resistor determines the per Phase RMS output current of the driver. The MDM40001 uses a 1mA current source to establish the reference voltage needed to control the output current. The relationship between the output current and the resistor value is as follows:

RMS OUTPUT CURRENT (Amps) = (0.707)(0.003)(Resistance in Ohms) See Figure1

RESISTOR TABLE

| RMS Current | Resistor Value | RMS Current | Resistor Value |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 2.0 | 931 | 4.2 | 2000 |
| 2.1 | 1000 | 4.4 | 2050 |
| 2.3 | 1070 | 4.5 | 2100 |
| 2.4 | 1130 | 4.7 | 2150 |
| 2.5 | 1180 | 4.8 | 2260 |
| 2.7 | 1270 | 4.9 | 2320 |
| 2.8 | 1330 | 5.1 | 2370 |
| 3.0 | 1400 | 5.2 | 2430 |
| 3.1 | 1470 | 5.4 | 2490 |
| 3.3 | 1500 | 5.5 | 2610 |
| 3.4 | 1580 | 5.7 | 2670 |
| 3.5 | 1650 | 6.0 | 2800 |
| 3.7 | 1690 | 6.4 | 3010 |
| 3.8 | 1780 | 6.7 | 3160 |
| 4.0 | 1870 | 7.07 | 3320 |
| 4.1 | 1910 | - | - |

TABLE 4: RESISTOR VALUES WITH RESPECT TO OUTPUT CURRENT
Closest 1% value selected

WARNING! A current adjustment resistor is always necessary to keep the drive in a safe operating region. Do not operate the driver without a current adjustment resistor.

NOTE: When connecting the CURRENT ADJUSTMENT resistor between Pins 4 and 5 of Connector P2 the length of the leads should be as short as possible to help minimize the noise coupled into the driver (See Figure 2).

REDUCING OUTPUT CURRENT

Reducing the output current in the MDM10001 can be accomplished by connecting an external 1/8 watt (or higher) resistor between pins 3 and 4 of connector P2 and then by either activating pin 10 on connector P1 or occurs automatically 1 second after the last positive going edge of the step clock input. See Figure 1 for TYPICAL HOOK-UP.

When pin 10 on connector P1 is pulled LOW, (Active) the output current of each phase will reduce to the value set by the current reduction resistor.

The amount of current per phase in the reduction mode is related to the value of the current adjustment resistor and the current reduction resistor. When the current reduction circuit is activated, the current reduction resistor is paralleled with the current adjustment resistor. This lowers the total resistance value, and thus lowers the per phase output current. The relationship between the output current and the resistor's value is as follows:

$$\text{Reduction Current (Amps)} = \frac{.003 \times .707 \times R(\text{Current Adjust}) \times R(\text{Current Reduction})}{R(\text{Current Adjust}) + R(\text{Current Reduction})}$$

NOTE: When connecting the current reduction resistor between pins 3 and 4 of connector

P2, the length of the leads should be as short as possible to help minimize noise coupled into the driver.

MOTOR SELECTION

The MDM10001 is a Bipolar driver which works equally well with both Bipolar and Unipolar motors,(i.e. 8 and 4 lead motors and 6 lead center tapped motors).

Motors with low current ratings and high inductance will perform better at low speeds, providing high low-end torque. Motors with high current ratings and low inductance will perform better at high speeds, providing high high-end torque.

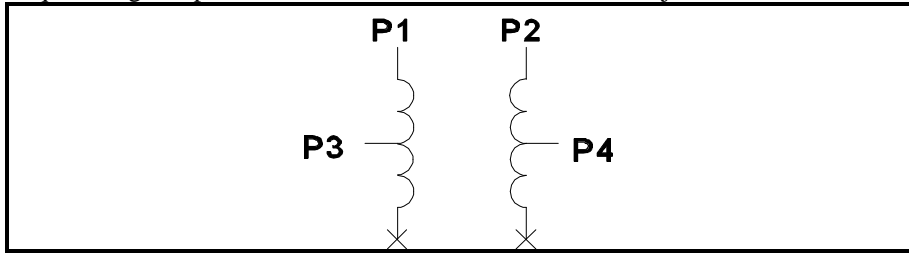
Since the MDM10001 is a constant current source, it is not necessary to use a motor that is rated at the same voltage as the supply voltage. What is important is that the MDM10001 is set to the appropriate current. Higher voltage will cause the current to flow faster through the motor coils. This in turn means higher step rates can be achieved. *Care should be taken not to exceed the maximum voltage of the driver.*

STEP MOTOR CONFIGURATIONS

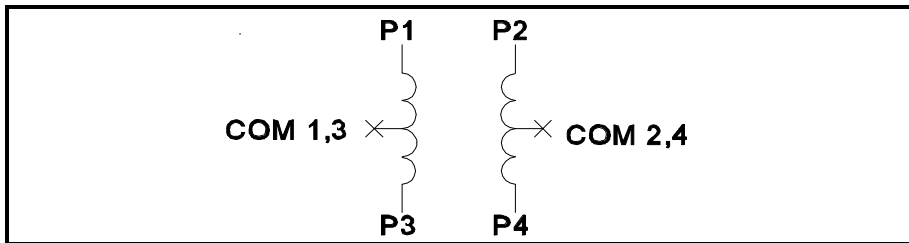
Step motors can be configured as 4, 6, or 8 leads. Each configuration requires different currents. Shown below are different lead configurations and the procedures to determine their output current.

6 Lead Motors

When configuring a 6 lead motor in a *half-coil configuration* (connected from one end of the coil to the center tap) use the specified per Phase (or unipolar) current rating to determine the current adjustment resistor value. This configuration will provide more torque at higher speeds. Use this to determine the current adjustment resistor value.

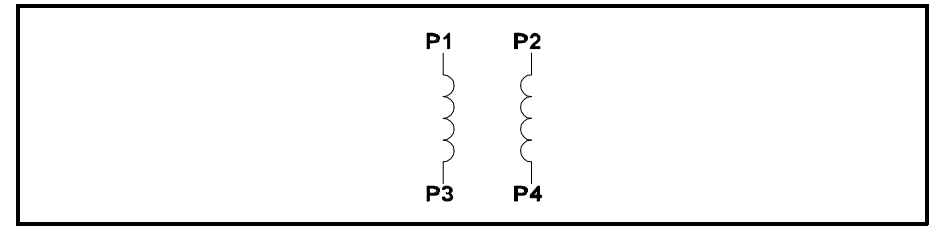


When configuring the motor in a *series configuration* (connected from end to end with the center tap floating) multiply the per Phase (or unipolar) current rating by 0.7. Use this result to determine the current adjustment resistor value.



WARNING! Step motors will run hot even when configured correctly, damage may occur to the motor if a higher than specified current is used. Most specified motor currents are maximum values. Care should be taken to not exceed these ratings.

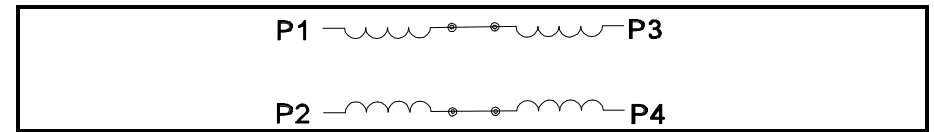
4 Lead Motors



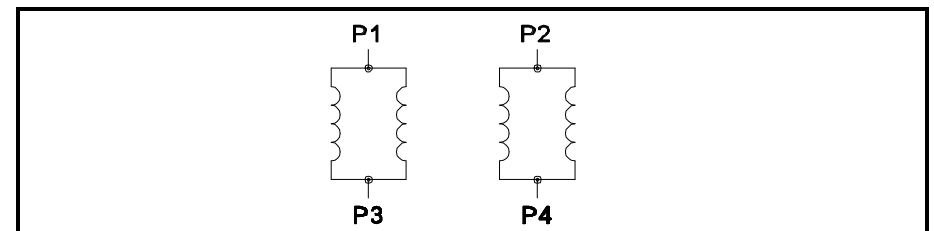
Use the specified *series* motor current to determine the current adjustment resistor value. Four Lead Motors are usually rated with their appropriate series current, as opposed to the *Phase Current* which is the rating for 6 and 8 lead motors.

8 Lead Motors

Series Connection: When configuring the motor windings in series, multiply the per Phase (or unipolar) current rating by 0.7. Use this result to determine the current adjustment resistor value.



Parallel Connection: When configuring the motor windings in parallel, multiply the per Phase (or unipolar) current rating by 1.4. Use this result to determine the current adjustment resistor value.



NOTE: After the current has been determined, according to the motor connections above, follow the procedure Determining Output Current above to find the current value. Then use Table 3 to choose the proper resistor value.

CONNECTING THE STEP MOTOR

Phase A of the Step Motor is connected between pins 9 and 10 on connector P2. Phase B of the Step Motor is connected between pins 7 and 8 on connector P2.

Refer to Figure 1 for TYPICAL APPLICATION HOOK-UP

NOTE: The physical direction of the motor with respect to the direction input will depend on the connection of the motor windings. To reverse the direction of the motor with respect to the direction input, switch the wires on phase A & phase \bar{A} wires pin 9 & 10.

WARNING: Do not connect or disconnect motor wires while power is applied!

CONNECTING POWER

Pins 5 and 6 on connector P2 are used to connect the DC Power Supply to the MDM10001. *Wire size used to connect the power source to the driver should be at least 16 gauge.* Heavier wire should be used for longer distances between the power supply and the driver. The power supply requirements are as follows:

Switching Power Supplies and regulated linears with overcurrent protection are not recommended because of their inability to handle surge currents. Adding a capacitor to the output will alleviate this problem.

When multiple drivers are run from one power supply, each driver should have separate power and ground wires that connect directly to the output capacitor of the power supply. Refer to Figure 1 for TYPICAL APPLICATION HOOK-UP.

WARNING: When using an unregulated power supply, care should be taken to ensure that the output voltage **DOES NOT** exceed the maximum driver input voltage because of line voltage fluctuations. It is recommended that an input line filter be used on the power supply to limit voltage spikes to the driver.

Anaheim Automation Step Motor Selection Guide

| Part Number | Motor Current (Unipolar Rating) [Amps] | Series Configuration 1% Resistor Value [Ohms] |
|-------------|--|---|
| 23D104 | 2.0 | 665 |
| 23D108 | 3.9 | 1300 |
| 23D204 | 1.8 | 665 |
| 23D209 | 4.7 | 1540 |
| 23D306 | 2.9 | 976 |
| 23D309 | 4.6 | 1540 |
| 34D106 | 3.0 | 1000 |
| 34D109 | 4.8 | 1620 |
| 34D207 | 3.5 | 1150 |
| 34D209 | 4.6 | 1540 |
| 34D213 | 6.5 | 2150 |
| 34D307 | 3.5 | 1150 |
| 34D311 | 5.5 | 1820 |
| 34D314 | 7.0 | 2320 |
| 42D112 | 6.1 | 2000 |
| 42D119 | 9.5 | 3160 |
| 42D212 | 6.1 | 2000 |
| 42D219 | 9.2 | 3090 |
| 42D225 | 12.7 | 3320 |

NOTE: Resistor Table Selection is based on 6-Lead Step Motors in Series or Entire Coil Configurations.

MICROSTEP SELECTION

The number of microsteps per step is selected by pins 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Connector P1. Table 6 shows the standard resolution values along with the associated inputs for pins 1, 2, 3 and 4. The standard waveforms are sinusoidal.

| Resolution | Steps/Rev | Select 1 | Select 2 | Select 3 | Select 4 |
|------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 2 | 400 | 0VDC | 0VDC | 0VDC | 0VDC |
| 4 | 800 | Open | 0VDC | 0VDC | 0VDC |
| 8 | 1,600 | 0VDC | Open | 0VDC | 0VDC |
| 16 | 3,200 | Open | Open | 0VDC | 0VDC |
| 32 | 6,400 | 0VDC | 0VDC | Open | 0VDC |
| 64 | 12,800 | Open | 0VDC | Open | 0VDC |
| 128 | 25,600 | 0VDC | Open | Open | 0VDC |
| 256 | 51,200 | Open | Open | Open | 0VDC |
| 5 | 1,000 | 0VDC | 0VDC | 0VDC | Open |
| 10 | 2,000 | Open | 0VDC | 0VDC | Open |
| 25 | 5,000 | 0VDC | Open | 0VDC | Open |
| 50 | 10,000 | Open | Open | 0VDC | Open |
| 125 | 25,000 | 0VDC | 0VDC | Open | Open |
| 250 | 50,000 | Open | 0VDC | Open | Open |

FULLSTEP OUTPUT SIGNAL

The MDM10001 has an active LOW open drain output at Connector P2, Pin 1 labeled FULLSTEP. This output is TRUE (active low) for the duration of the full step. A full step occurs when either Phase A or Phase B cross through zero (ie. full current in one winding and 0 current in the other winding). This full step position is a common position no matter what resolution is selected.

This output can be used to count the number of mechanical full steps the motor has traveled without having to count the number of microsteps in between. A controller that utilizes this output can greatly reduce its position tracking overhead and thus substantially increase its throughput.

This high speed MOSFET output is non-isolated and has the ability to sustain the maximum driver voltage. It is capable of sinking up to 25mA.

OPTICALLY ISOLATED INPUTS

The following inputs to the MDM10001 are Optically Isolated.

| Item | Pin # |
|-------------------|-------|
| Select | 1-4 |
| Clock | 6 |
| Direction | 7 |
| Reset | 8 |
| On/Off | 9 |
| Current Reduction | 10 |

WARNING! If using a voltage other than +5VDC, the current through the optocoupler must NOT exceed the maximum limit.

The Isolated inputs may be powered by a DC voltage other than +5 VDC. In doing so, care should be taken to limit this current, an external resistor should be placed in series with the input pins (1-4, 6-10). The value of the resistor should be calculated such that the input current is approximately equal to the value listed in the Electrical Specifications in Table 3.

TIMING

The Direction and Microstep Resolution Select inputs are synchronized with the positive going edge of the Step Clock input. When the Step Clock input goes high, the Direction and Microstep Select inputs are latched and further changes to the inputs are ignored until the next rising edge of the Step Clock input.

After these signals are latched, the MDM10001 looks to see if any changes have occurred to the Direction and the Microstep Select inputs. If a change has occurred, the MDM10001 will execute the change before taking the next step. Only AFTER the change has been executed will the step be taken. If no change has occurred the MDM10001 will simply take the next step. This feature works as an automatic debounce for the Direction and Microstep Select inputs.

The minimum pulse width for the Clock input is 75 nS. The typical execution time for a Direction or Microstep Select change is 100nS. The typical execution time for a Clock input is 100nS.

The Reset and Enable inputs are asynchronous to any input and can be changed at any time.

The Reset requires a minimum pulse width of 500 nS.

The Fullstep output typically occurs 75nS after the positive edge of the Step Clock (excluding changes to the Direction or the Microstep Select inputs).

FAULT PROTECTION

The MDM10001 is internally protected against over temperature and short circuits. The over temperature set point is between 60°C and 70°C. Care should be taken when choosing a heatsink so that there is good thermal flow, otherwise hot spots may occur in the MDM10001 which will reduce the effectiveness of the thermal protection.

The short circuit protection consists of PHASE to PHASE, PHASE to GROUND, and +V to PHASE.

If any fault is detected by the MDM10001, the outputs will be disabled and can not be re-enabled without resetting or powering down the driver. At the same time the open collector FAULT output is turned on.

The FAULT output is non-isolated and has the ability to sustain the maximum driver voltage. It is capable of sinking up to 25mA which can be used to drive a small relay or LED.

OVER TEMPERATURE PROTECTION

The MDM10001 microstepper is a power device and is designed to protect itself from overheating. It does this by monitoring the surface temperature of the drive plate and will automatically shutdown if the temperature reaches 60°C (152°F).

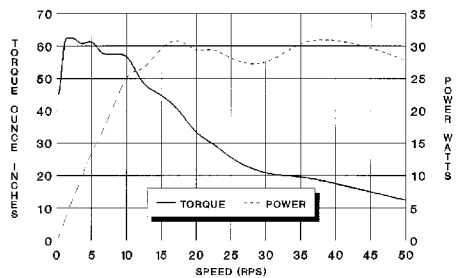
To prevent nuisance shutdowns, proper heatsinking is required to limit the temperature at the drive plate.

Thermal grease or a thermal pad should be used between the drive plate and the mounting surface of the heatsink. The fins of the heatsink should be mounted vertically with at least 3" of space below and above the heatsink for efficient cooling.

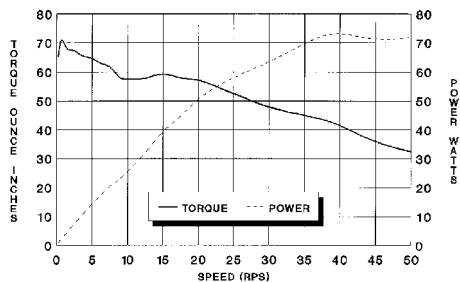
In some applications fan cooling will be required to maintain the plate temperature below the 60°C shutdown temperature.

TORQUE/SPEED CURVES

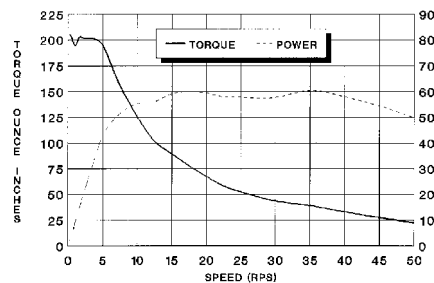
23D104 (SERIES)
DIVIDE BY 10, CURRENT = 2 AMPS, R = 681



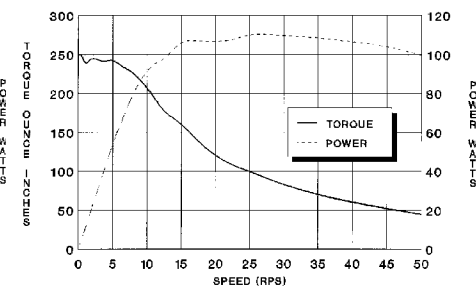
23D108 (SERIES)
DIVIDE BY 10, CURRENT=3.9A, R=13K



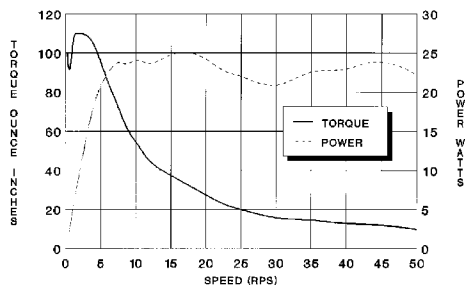
34D106 (SERIES)
DIVIDE BY 10, CURRENT=3.0A, R=1K



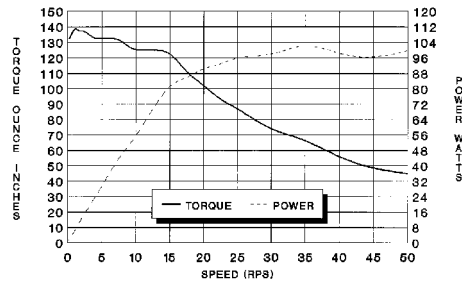
34D109 (SERIES)
DIVIDE BY 10, CURRENT=4.8A, R=1.69K



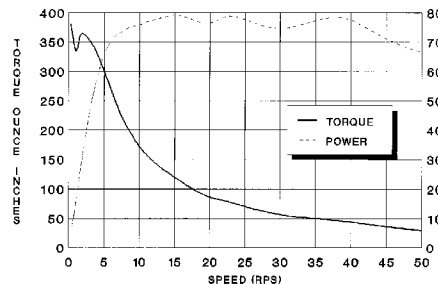
23D204 (SERIES)
DIVIDE BY 10, CURRENT=1.8A, R=681



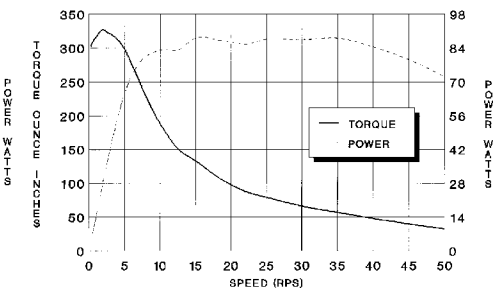
23D209 (SERIES)
DIVIDE BY 10, CURRENT=4.6A, R=1.69K



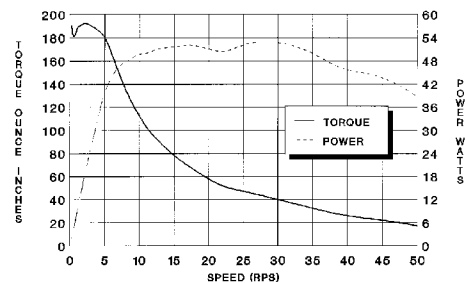
34D207 (SERIES)
DIVIDE BY 10, CURRENT=3.5A, R=1.15K



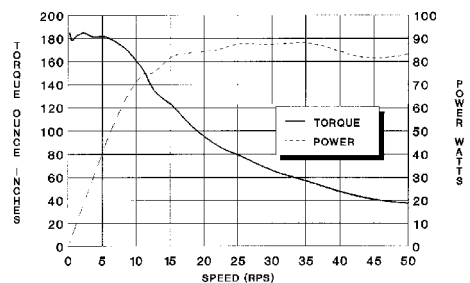
34209 (SERIES)
DIVIDE BY 10, CURRENT=4.6A, 1.54K



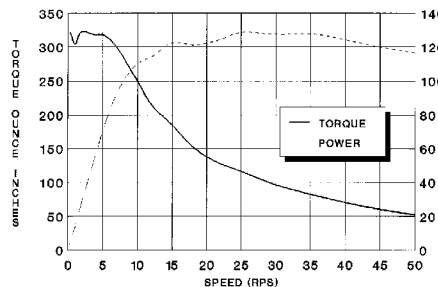
23D306 (SERIES)
DIVIDE BY 10, CURRENT=2.9A, R=1K



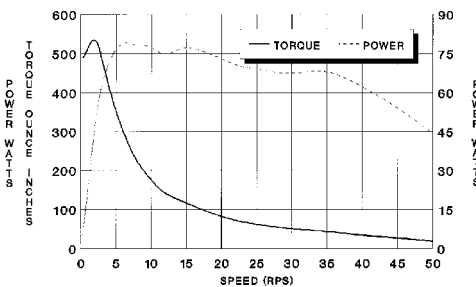
23D309 (SERIES)
DIVIDE BY 10, CURRENT=4.6A, R=1.69K



34D213 (SERIES)
DIVIDE BY 10, CURRENT=6.5A, R=2.15K



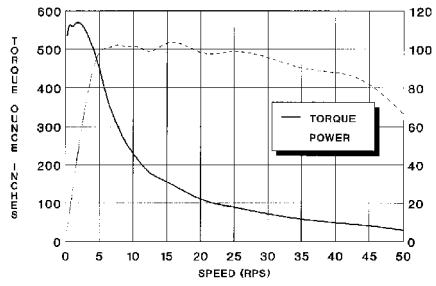
34D307 (SERIES)
DIVIDE BY 10, CURRENT=3.5A, R=1.18K



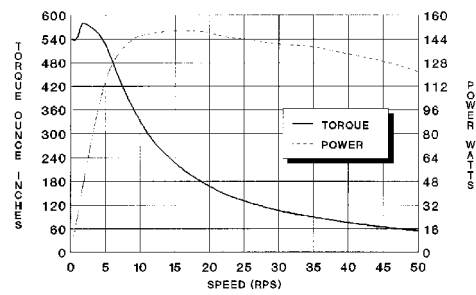
TORQUE/SPEED CURVES

TORQUE/SPEED CURVES

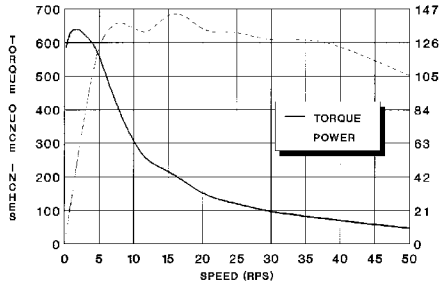
34D311 (SERIES)
DIVIDE BY 10, CURRENT=5.5A, R=1.82K



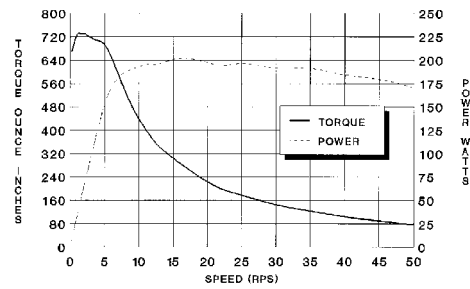
34D314 (SERIES)
DIVIDE BY 10, CURRENT=7.0A, R=2.32K



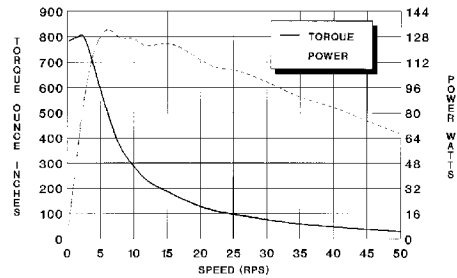
42D112 (SERIES)
DIVIDE BY 10, CURRENT=6.1A, R=2K



42D119 (SERIES)
DIVIDE BY 10, CURRENT=9.5A, R=3088



42D212 (SERIES)
DIVIDE BY 10, CURRENT=6.1A, R=2K



42D219 (SERIES)
DIVIDE BY 10, CURRENT=9.2A, R=3.02K

