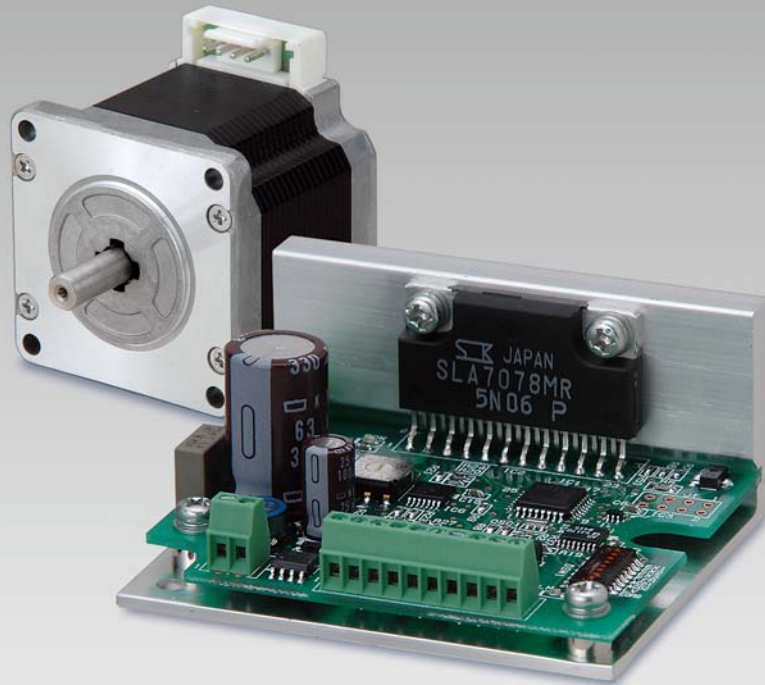


# SANMOTION

2-PHASE STEPPING SYSTEMS

# F2



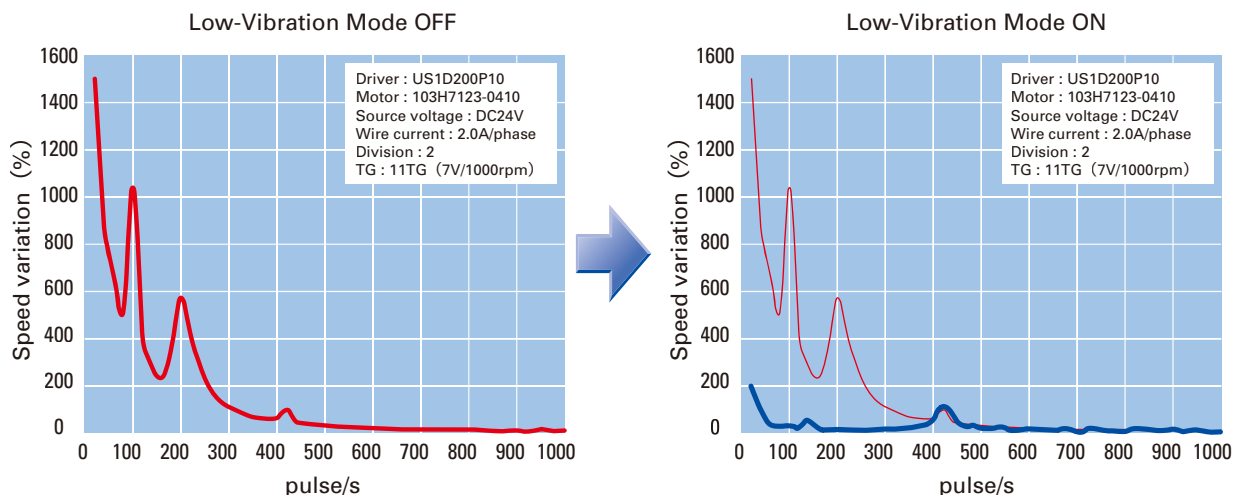
Ver.2

SANYO DENKI

## F series DRIVER features

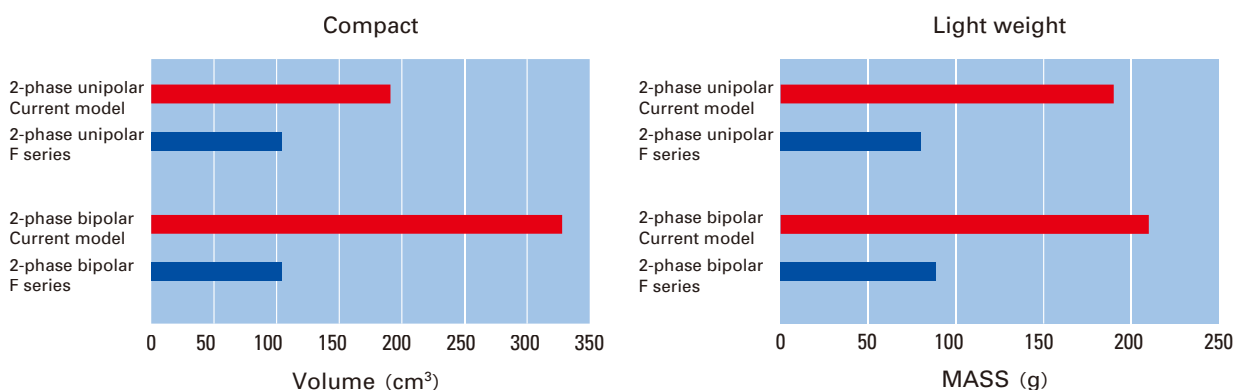
### 1 Low-vibration mode

DC input



### 2 Compact / Light weight

DC input



### Compliance with international standards

The standard specification SANMOTION F series stepping driver complies with UL and EN safety standards. Stepping motors complying with UL and EN standards are available upon request.



DC input


# Set model

## DC input

### Stepping motors with integrated drivers

P.4

A driver incorporating a motion control function needed for driving a motor and a 2-phase stepping motor were integrated into a single unit.

Motor flange size  
  
 (1.65inch) (2.36inch)

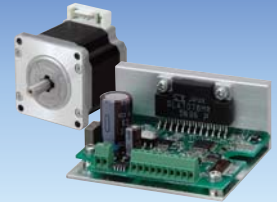


### Unipolar standard (standard model)

P.13

The standard set includes a F series driver and a H or SH series motor.

Motor flange size  
  
 (1.10inch) (1.65inch) (2.20inch)

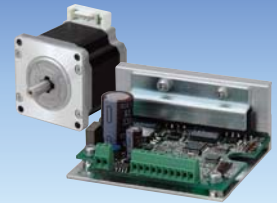


### Bipolar standard (standard model)

P.14

The standard set includes a F series driver and a H or SH series motor.

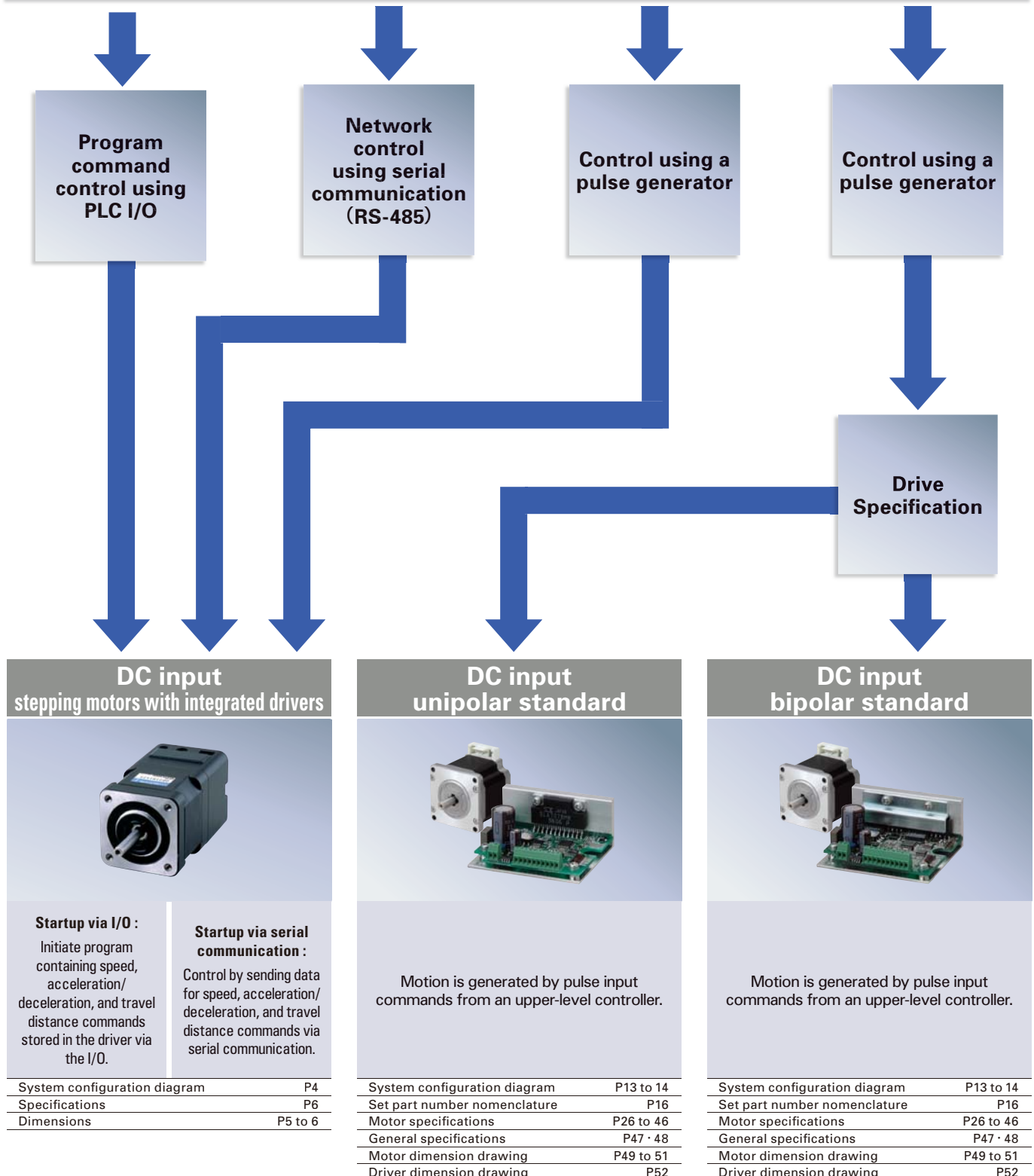
Motor flange size  
  
 (1.10inch) (1.65inch) (1.97inch) (2.20inch) (2.36inch)



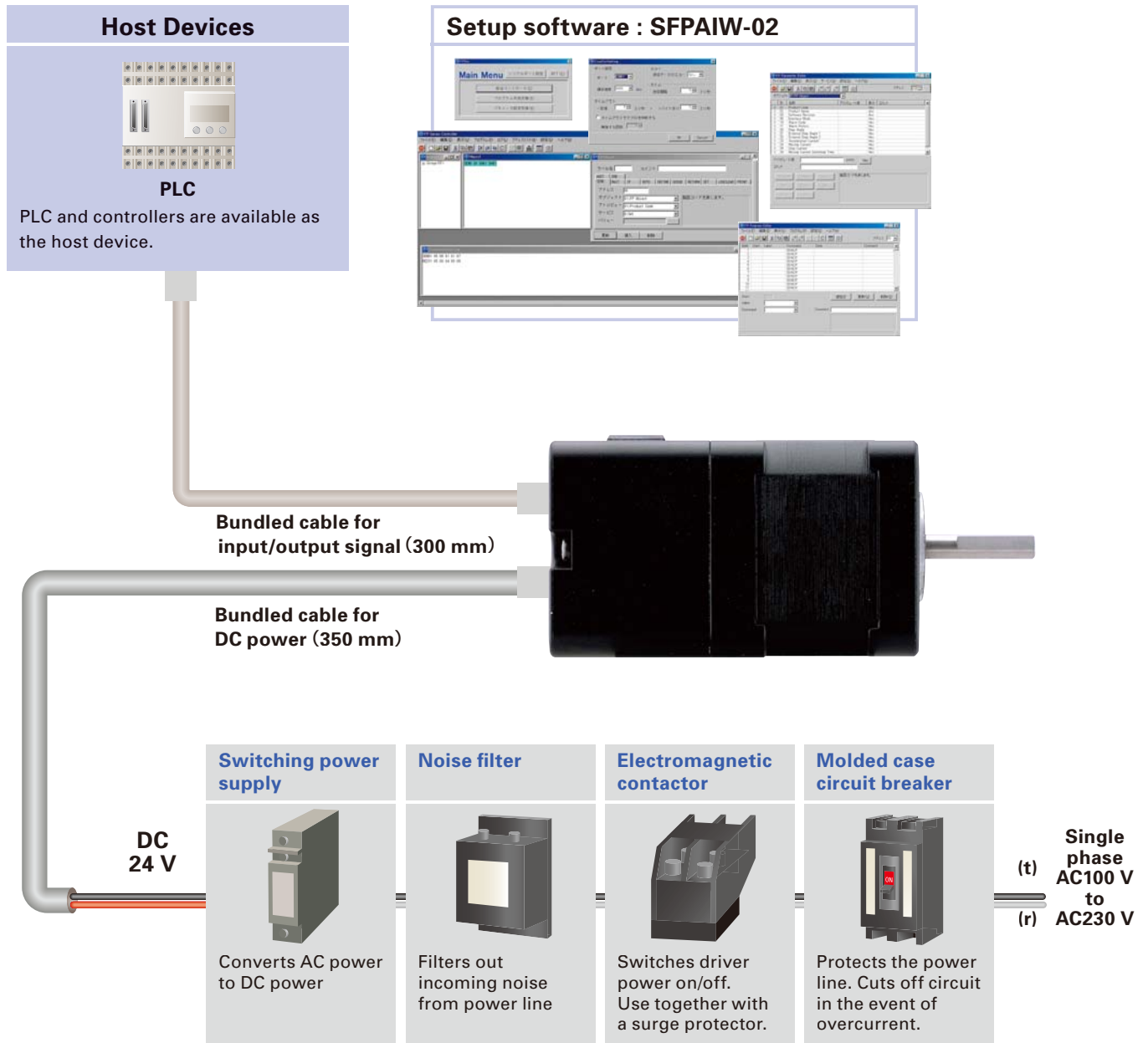
## Control method

### How do you want to control the equipment?

The F series offers the choice of 3 different control methods



# Stepping Motors with Integrated drivers



# Stepping motors with integrated drivers



## Features

**1. Driver and motor are now integrated into a single unit.**

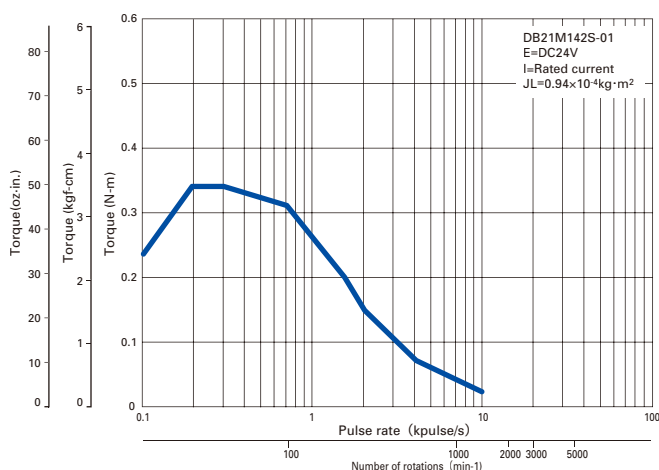
A driver incorporating a motion control function needed for driving a motor and a 2-phase stepping motor were integrated into a single unit for enabling a more compact installation space and less wiring.

**2. Three types of operation modes can be selected to match the specific application.**

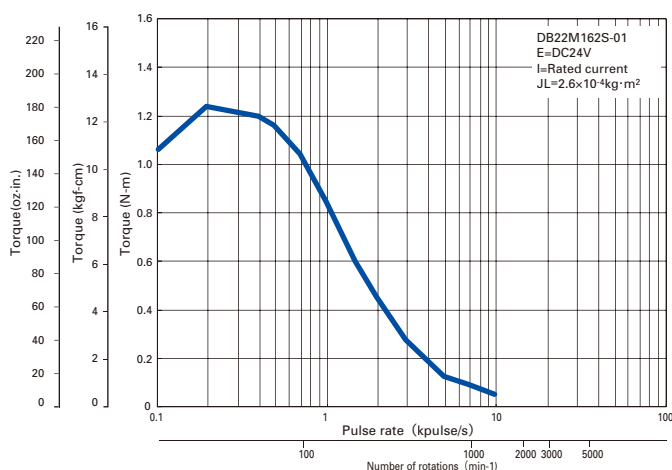
- (1) Control by command pulses
- (2) Program control by general-purpose I/O (Parallel)
- (3) Compliant with RS-485, half-duplex asynchronous communication

## Pulse rate-torque characteristics

### 42mm (1.65inch)



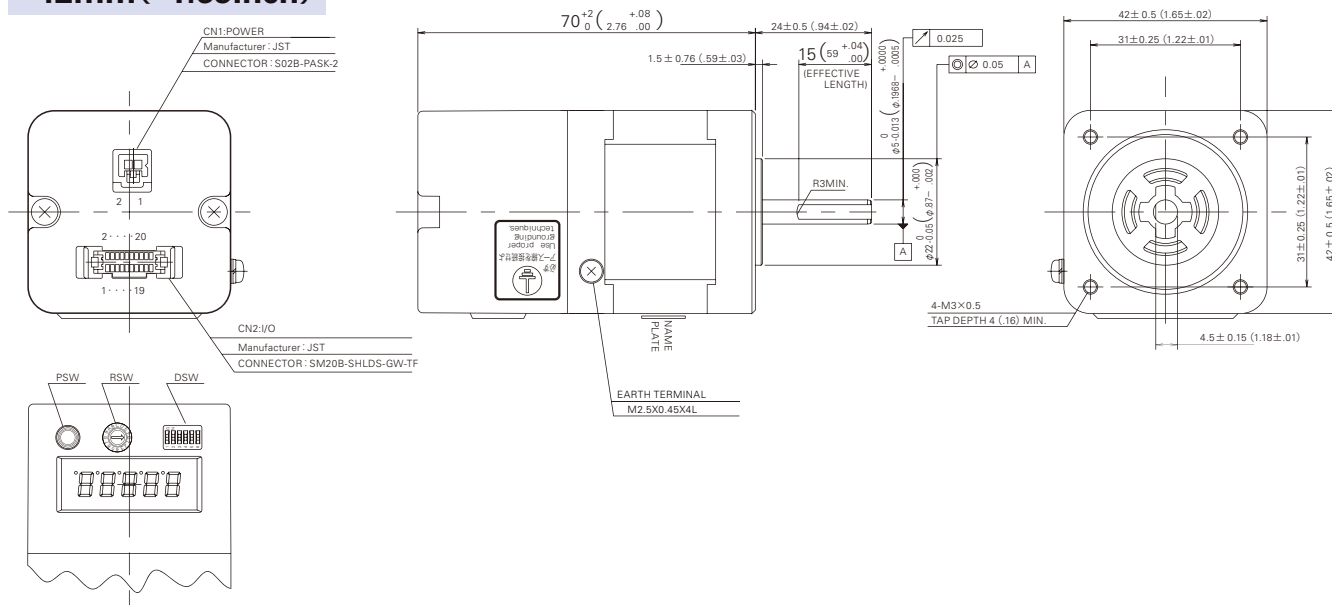
### 60mm (2.36inch)



The data are measured under the drive condition of our company. The drive torque may vary depending on the accuracy of customer-side equipment.

## Dimensions [Unit : mm (inch)]

### 42mm (1.65inch)



# Specifications

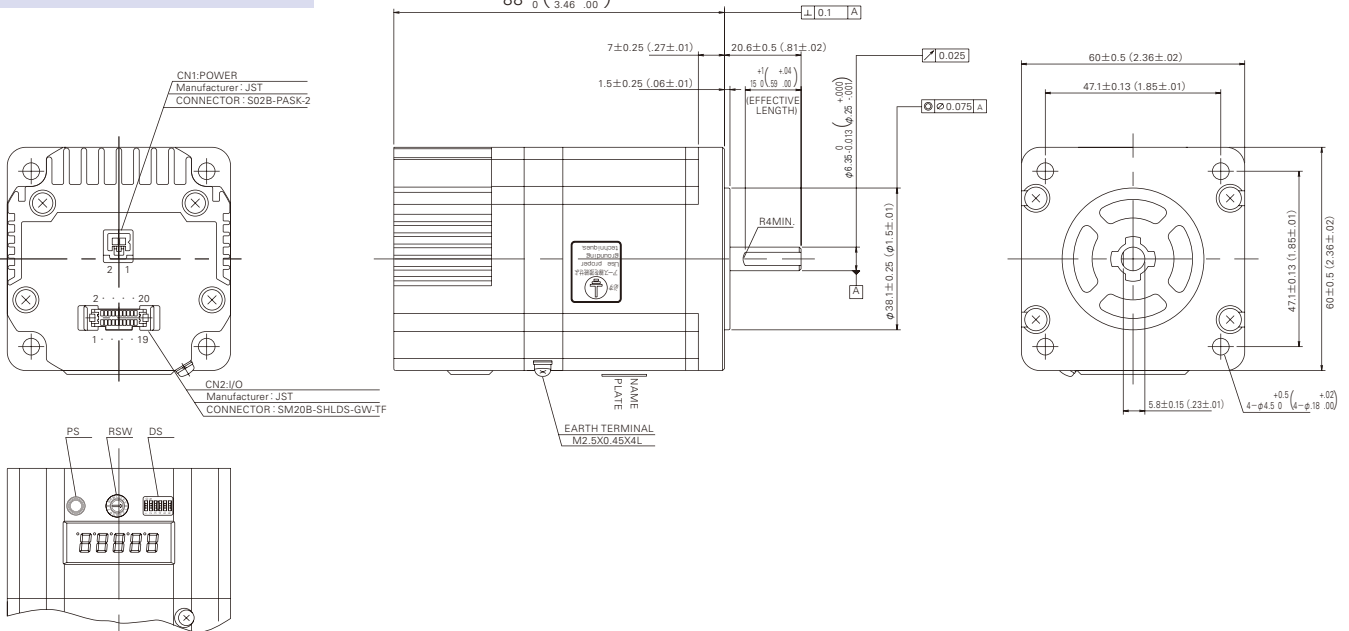
Basic specifications	Part number (Flange size)	<b>DB21M142S-01 (□42)</b>	<b>DB22M162S-01 (□60)</b>	
	Input source (Note1)	DC24 V ±10 %		
	Getaway torque (A)	2 MAX.	3 MAX.	
	Environment	Protection class	Class I	
		Operation environment	Installation category (over-voltage category) : II, pollution degree : 2	
		Applied standards	EN61010-1	
		Operating ambient temperature (Note2)	0 to +40°C	
		Conservation temperature	-20 to +60°C	
		Operating ambient humidity	35 to 85%RH (no condensation)	
		Conservation humidity	10 to 90%RH (no condensation)	
		Operation altitude	1000 m (3280 feet) MAX. above sea level	
		Vibration resistance	Tested under the following conditions ; 4.9m/s2, frequency range 10 to 55Hz, direction along X, Y and Z axes, for 2 hours each	
		Impact resistance	Not influenced at NDS-C-0110 standard section 3.2.2 division "C" .	
		Withstand voltage	Not influenced when 1500V AC is applied between power input terminal and cabinet for one minute.	
		Insulation resistance	10M ohm MIN. when measured with 500V DC megohmmeter between input terminal and cabinet.	
Mass (Weight)	0.5kg (1.10lbs)	0.87kg (1.92lbs)		
Function	Protection function	Against driver overheat		
	LED indicator	Alarm monitor		
I/O signals	Command pulse input signal (Note3)	Photo coupler input method, input resistance 220 Ω Input signal voltage : "H" = 4.0 to 5.5V, "L" = 0 to 0.5V		
	Power down input signal (PD)	Photo coupler input method, input resistance 470 Ω Input signal voltage : "H" = 4.0 to 5.5V, "L" = 0 to 0.5V		
	Step angle setting selection input (EXT)	Photo coupler input method, input resistance 470 Ω Input signal voltage : "H" = 4.0 to 5.5V, "L" = 0 to 0.5V		
	FULL/HALF setting selection input (F/H)	Photo coupler input method, input resistance 470 Ω Input signal voltage : "H" = 4.0 to 5.5V, "L" = 0 to 0.5V		
	EMG input signal	Photo coupler input method, input resistance 470 Ω Input signal voltage : "H" = 4.0 to 5.5V, "L" = 0 to 0.5V		
	BUSY output signal	Photo coupler input method, input resistance 220 Ω Input signal voltage : "H" = 4.0 to 5.5V, "L" = 0 to 0.5V		
	Phase origin monitor output signal (MON)	Open collector output by photo coupler Output signal standard : Vceo = 30V MAX., Ic = 20mA MAX.		
	Alarm output signal (AL)	Open collector output by photo coupler Output signal standard : Vceo = 30V MAX., Ic = 20mA MAX.		

(Note1) Note that the power voltage must not exceed 24VDC + 10% (26.4VDC).

(Note2) If the driver is placed in a box, the temperature inside the box must not exceed this specified range.

(Note3) The maximum input frequency is 250k pulse/s.

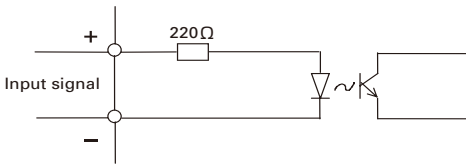
## □60mm(□1.65inch)



# Input circuit configuration

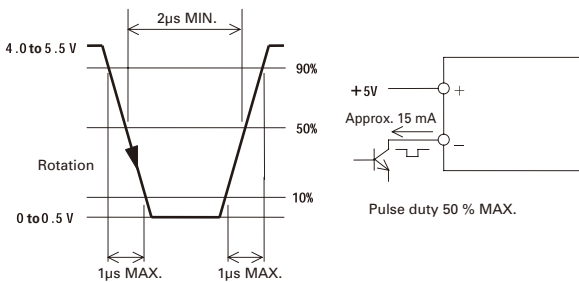
## Input interface

### Input circuit configuration

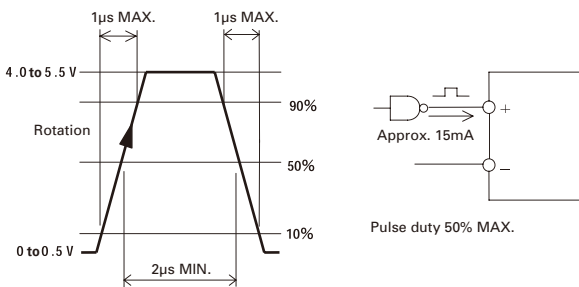


## Input signal specifications

### Negative logic

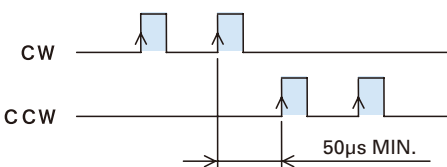


### Positive logic



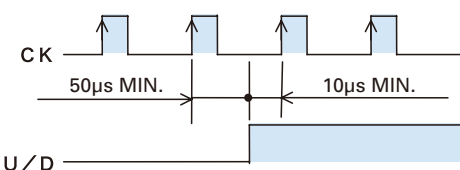
## Timing of the command pulse

### 2-input mode (CW, CCW)



- The internal photo coupler turns ON within the ■ and, at its falling edge to OFF, the internal circuit (motor) is activated.
- When applying the pulse to CW, turn OFF the CCW side internal photo coupler.
- When applying the pulse to CCW, turn OFF the CW side internal photo coupler.

### Pulse and direction mode (CK, U/D)

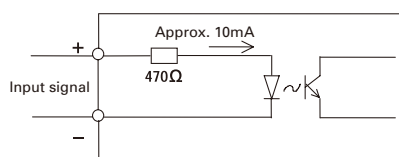


- The "H" level is input for ■ and, at its rising edge to "H" level, the internal circuit (stepping motor) is activated.
- Switching the input signal U/D should be performed while the input level on the CK side is "L" .

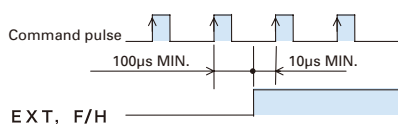


## Input circuit configuration

### Input circuit configuration (PD, EXT, F/H, EMG)



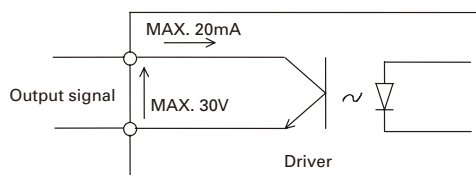
### Timing of command pulse, step angle selection, and FULL/HALF selection input signal



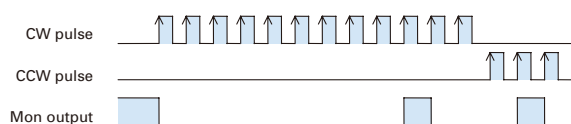
- Shaded area indicates internal photo coupler "ON".
- EXT input signal  
EXT photo coupler "ON" enables a function by external F/H input signal.  
EXT photo coupler "OFF" enables the setting of a number of micro steps by main unit's rotary switch S.S.
- F/H input signal  
F/H photo coupler "ON" sets HALF step (2-division) operation.  
F/H photo coupler "OFF" sets FULL step (1-division) operation.
- Refer to switching EXT and F/H input signal in the [FULL/HALF input signal, command pulse, and step angle select].
- When switching the step angle by EXT and F/H input signal, the phase origin LCD may not turn ON and the phase origin monitor output may not output when stop. Refer to the MON output in the [Output Interface].

## Output interface

### Output circuit configuration (BUSY, MON, AL)

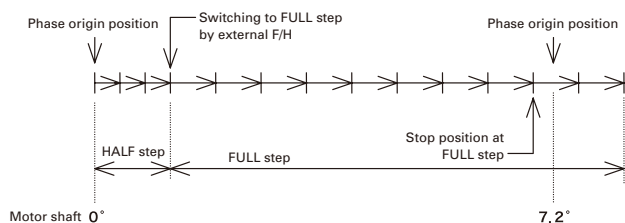


### Mon output



- When the motor excitation phase is at the phase origin (power ON status), the photo coupler is turned "ON", and the upper D.P of status LED turns on synchronously.
- Output from MON is set to on at every 7.2 degrees of motor output shaft from phase origin.

### When changing the division setting by F/H input signal.



- When changing the motor division setting by the external input signal and the rotary switch as shown in the example below, the motor cannot stop where MON output signal can be output. Take this into consideration when using the MON output signal.

# WIRING

## Specification Summary of Input/Output Signals (Serial I/F mode)

Signal	Reference Designation	Pin Number	Function Summary
<b>General-purpose input common</b>	+COM	6	Input signal common of the 6 to 9 pins DC 5V is input.
<b>Alarm clear signal (standard)</b>	ALMC	6	Recoverable alarms are cleared. Internal photo coupler off → on → Alarm clear
<b>General-purpose input 1</b>	IN1	6	This is a general-purpose input signal that can be used by program driving. Internal photo coupler on → General purpose input 1 on Internal photo coupler off → General purpose input 1 off
<b>Emergency stop input</b>	EMG	6	The emergency stop signal is input. Internal photo coupler on → No emergency stop Internal photo coupler off → Emergency stop
<b>Origin signal</b>	ORG	6	The origin signal used for the return to origin operation is input. Internal photo coupler on → Origin signal on Internal photo coupler off → Origin signal off
<b>+ direction overtravel signal</b>	+OT	7	An overtravel signal in the + direction is input. Internal photo coupler on → + direction overtravel not arrived Internal photo coupler off → + direction overtravel arrived
<b>General-purpose input 2</b>	IN2	7	This is a general-purpose input signal that can be used by program driving. Internal photo coupler on → General purpose input 2 on Internal photo coupler off → General purpose input 2 off
<b>Emergency stop input</b>	EMG	7	The emergency stop signal is input. Internal photo coupler on → No emergency stop Internal photo coupler off → Emergency stop
<b>Origin signal</b>	ORG	7	The origin signal used for the return to origin operation is input. Internal photo coupler on → Origin signal on Internal photo coupler off → Origin signal off
<b>Alarm clear signal</b>	ALMC	7	Recoverable alarms are cleared. Internal photo coupler off → on → Alarm clear
<b>- direction overtravel signal</b>	- OT	8	An overtravel signal in the - direction is input. Internal photo coupler on → - direction overtravel not arrived Internal photo coupler off → - direction overtravel arrived
<b>General-purpose input 3</b>	IN3	8	This is a general-purpose input signal that can be used by program driving. Internal photo coupler on → General purpose input 3 on Internal photo coupler off → General purpose input 3 off
<b>Emergency stop input</b>	EMG	8	The emergency stop signal is input. Internal photo coupler on → No emergency stop Internal photo coupler off → Emergency stop
<b>Origin signal</b>	ORG	8	The origin signal used for the return to origin operation is input. Internal photo coupler on → Origin signal on Internal photo coupler off → Origin signal off
<b>Alarm clear signal</b>	ALMC	8	Recoverable alarms are cleared. Internal photo coupler off → on → Alarm clear

Signal	Reference Designation	Pin Number	Function Summary
<b>Emergency stop signal</b>	EMG	9	The emergency stop signal is input. Internal photo coupler on → No emergency stop Internal photo coupler off → Emergency stop
<b>General-purpose input 4c</b>	IN4	9	This is a general-purpose input signal that can be used by program driving. Internal photo coupler on → General purpose input 4 on Internal photo coupler off → General purpose input 4 off
<b>Origin signal</b>	ORG	9	The origin signal used for the return to origin operation is input. Internal photo coupler on → Origin signal on Internal photo coupler off → Origin signal off
<b>Alarm clear signal</b>	ALMC	9	alarms are cleared. Internal photo coupler off → on → Alarm clear
<b>During motor operation</b>	BUSY	10	The operation status of the motor is output. Internal photo coupler on → During motor operation Internal photo coupler off → During motor stop
<b>During program execution</b>	PEND	10	The execution status of the program is output. Internal photo coupler on → During program execution Internal photo coupler off → Program execution complete
<b>Zone signal</b>	ZONE	10	on when the current position is inside the coordinates that were set beforehand.
<b>During program execution</b>	PEND	11	The execution status of the program is output. Internal photo coupler on → During program execution Internal photo coupler off → Program execution complete
<b>During motor operation</b>	BUSY	11	The operation status of the motor is output. Internal photo coupler on → During motor operation Internal photo coupler off → During motor stop
<b>Zone signal</b>	ZONE	11	Turns on when the current position is inside the coordinates that were set beforehand.
<b>Alarm output</b>	ALM	12	When various alarm circuits operate in the driver, an external signal is output. At this time, the stepping motor becomes non excited status.
<b>Output signal common</b>	OUT_COM	13	It is for the output signal common.
<b>DATA+</b>	DATA+	14	It is for the serial signal.
<b>DATA-</b>	DATA-	15	It is for the serial signal.

## Specification Summary of Input/Output Signals (Pulse train I/F mode)

Signal	Reference Designation	Pin Number	Function Summary
<b>CW pulse input (Standard)</b>	CW+ CW-	1 2	When "2 input mode", Input drive pulse rotating CW direction.
<b>Pulse train input</b>	CK+ CK-	1 2	When "1 input mode", Input drive pulse train for motor rotation.
<b>CCW pulse input (Standard)</b>	CCW+ CCW-	3 4	When "2 input mode", Input drive pulse rotating CCW direction.
<b>Rotational direction input</b>	U/D+ U/D-	3 4	When "1 input mode", Input motor rotational direction signal. Internal photo coupler ON → CW direction Internal photo coupler OFF → CCW direction
<b>General-purpose input common</b>	+COM	6	Input signal common of the 6 to 9 pins DC5V is input.
<b>Power down input</b>	PD	6	Inputting PD signal will cut off (power off) the current flowing to the Motor (With dip switch select, change to the Power low function is possible). PD input signal on (internal photo coupler on) → PD function is valid. PD input signal off (internal photo coupler off) → PD function is invalid.
<b>Step angle select input</b>	EXT	7	FULL/HALF select input will become valid by inputting EXT signal. EXT input signal on (internal photo coupler on) → External input signal F/H is valid EXT input signal off (internal photo coupler off) → Main body rotary switch S.S is valid

Signal	Reference Designation	Pin Number	Function Summary
<b>FULL/HALF select input</b>	F/H	8	When EXT input signal on (internal photo coupler on), F/H input signal on (internal photo coupler on) → HALF step F/H input signal off (internal photo coupler off) → FULL step
<b>Emergency stop</b>	EMG	9	The emergency stop signal is input. Internal photo coupler on → No emergency stop Internal photo coupler off → Emergency stop
<b>During motor operation</b>	BUSY	10	The operation status of the motor is output. Internal photo coupler on → During motor operation Internal photo coupler off → During motor stop
<b>Phase origin monitor output</b>	MON	11	When the excitation phase is at the origin (in power on) it turns on. When FULL step, ON once for 4 pulses, when HALF step, ON once for 8 pulses.
<b>Alarm output</b>	ALM	12	When alarm circuits actuated inside the Driver, outputs signals to outside. Then the Stepping motor becomes unexcited status.
<b>Output signal common</b>	OUT_COM	13	It is for the output signal common.

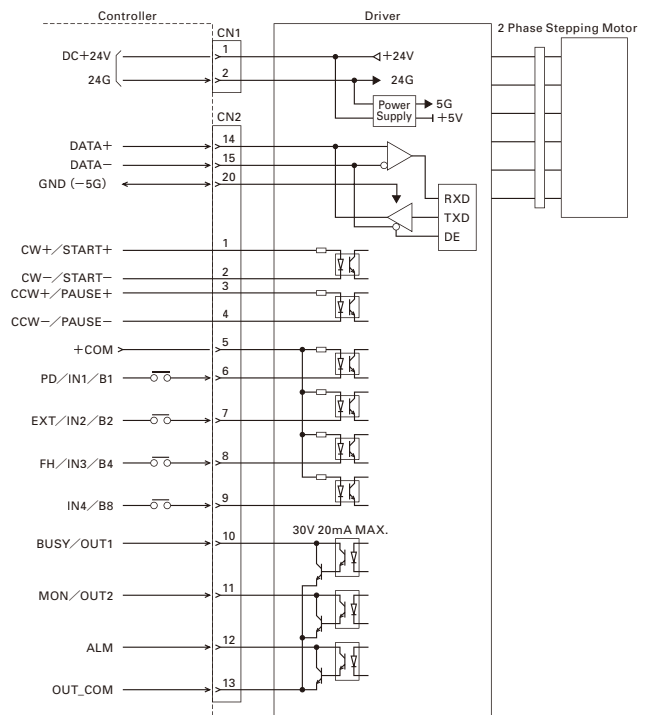
\*As for the Motor rotational direction, CW direction is regarded as the clockwise revolution by viewing the Motor from output shaft side.

## Specification Summary of Input/Output Signals (Parallel I/F mode)

Signal	Reference Designation	Pin Number	Function Summary
<b>Program drive Start/Stop</b>	START+ START-	1 2	Commands the start and stop of program driving. Internal photo coupler on...Program driving start Internal photo coupler off...Program driving stop
<b>Program pause</b>	PAUSE+ PAUSE-	3 4	When START signal on, a pause in program driving is commanded. Internal photo coupler on...Program driving pause Internal photo coupler off...Program driving pause release
<b>General-purpose input common</b>	+COM	6	Input signal common of the 6 to 9 pins DC5V is input.
<b>Alarm clear signal (standard)</b>	ALMC	6	Recoverable alarms are cleared. Internal photo coupler off → on...Alarm clear
<b>General-purpose input 1</b>	IN1	6	This is a general-purpose input signal that can be used by program driving. Internal photo coupler on...General purpose input 1 on Internal photo coupler off...General purpose input 1 off
<b>Program number selection bit 1</b>	B1	6	The program number is selected along with other bits. (Subordinate bit) Internal photo coupler on...Corresponding bit 1 Internal photo coupler off...Corresponding bit 0
<b>Emergency stop input</b>	EMG	6	The emergency stop signal is input. Internal photo coupler on...No emergency stop Internal photo coupler off...Emergency stop
<b>Origin signal</b>	ORG	6	The origin signal used for the return to origin operation is input. Internal photo coupler on...Origin signal on Internal photo coupler off...Origin signal off
<b>+ direction overtravel signal</b>	+OT	7	An overtravel signal in the + direction is input. Internal photo coupler on...+ direction overtravel not arrived Internal photo coupler off...+ direction overtravel arrived
<b>General-purpose input 2</b>	IN2	7	This is a general-purpose input signal that can be used by program driving. Internal photo coupler on...General purpose input 2 on Internal photo coupler off...General purpose input 2 off
<b>Program number selection bit 2</b>	B2	7	The program number is selected along with other bits. (The second bit from the subordinate) Internal photo coupler on...Corresponding bit 1 Internal photo coupler off...Corresponding bit 0
<b>Emergency stop input</b>	EMG	7	The emergency stop signal is input. Internal photo coupler on...No emergency stop Internal photo coupler off...Emergency stop
<b>Origin signal</b>	ORG	7	The origin signal used for the return to origin operation is input. Internal photo coupler on...Origin signal on Internal photo coupler off...Origin signal off
<b>Alarm clear signal</b>	ALMC	7	Recoverable alarms are cleared. Internal photo coupler off → on...Alarm clear
<b>- direction overtravel signal</b>	-OT	8	An overtravel signal in the - direction is input. Internal photo coupler on...- direction overtravel not arrived Internal photo coupler off...- direction overtravel arrived
<b>General-purpose input 3</b>	IN3	8	This is a general-purpose input signal that can be used by program driving. Internal photo coupler on...General purpose input 3 on Internal photo coupler off...General purpose input 3 off
<b>Program number selection bit 4</b>	B4	8	The program number is selected along with other bits. (The third bit from the subordinate) Internal photo coupler on...Corresponding bit 1 Internal photo coupler off...Corresponding bit 0
<b>Emergency stop input</b>	EMG	8	The emergency stop signal is input. Internal photo coupler on...No emergency stop Internal photo coupler off...Emergency stop
<b>Origin signal</b>	ORG	8	The origin signal used for the return to origin operation is input. Internal photo coupler on...Origin signal on Internal photo coupler off...Origin signal off
<b>Alarm clear signal</b>	ALMC	8	Recoverable alarms are cleared. Internal photo coupler off → on...Alarm clear

Signal	Reference Designation	Pin Number	Function Summary
<b>Emergency stop signal</b>	EMG	9	The emergency stop signal is input. Internal photo coupler on...No emergency stop Internal photo coupler off...Emergency stop
<b>General-purpose input 4</b>	IN4	9	This is a general-purpose input signal that can be used by program driving. Internal photo coupler on...General purpose input 4 on Internal photo coupler off...General purpose input 4 off
<b>Program number selection bit 8</b>	B8	9	The program number is selected along with other bits. (The fourth bit from the subordinate) Internal photo coupler on...Corresponding bit 1 Internal photo coupler off...Corresponding bit 0
<b>Origin signal</b>	ORG	9	The origin signal used for the return to origin operation is input. Internal photo coupler on...Origin signal on Internal photo coupler off...Origin signal off
<b>Alarm clear signal</b>	ALMC	9	Recoverable alarms are cleared. Internal photo coupler off → on...Alarm clear
<b>During motor operation</b>	BUSY	10	The operation status of the motor is output. Internal photo coupler on...During motor operation Internal photo coupler off...During motor stop
<b>During program execution</b>	PEND	10	The execution status of the program is output. Internal photo coupler on...During program execution Internal photo coupler off...Program execution complete
<b>Zone signal</b>	ZONE	10	Turns on when the current position is inside the coordinates that were set beforehand.
<b>During program execution</b>	PEND	11	The execution status of the program is output. Internal photo coupler on...During program execution Internal photo coupler off...Program execution complete
<b>During motor operation</b>	BUSY	11	The operation status of the motor is output. Internal photo coupler on...During motor operation Internal photo coupler off...During motor stop
<b>Zone signal</b>	ZONE	11	Turns on when the current position is inside the coordinates that were set beforehand.
<b>Alarm output</b>	ALM	12	When various alarm circuits operate in the driver, an external signal is output. At this time, the stepping motor becomes non excited status.
<b>Output signal common</b>	OUT_COM	13	It is for the output signal common.
<b>DATA+</b>	DATA+	14	It is for the serial signal.
<b>DATA-</b>	DATA-	15	It is for the serial signal.

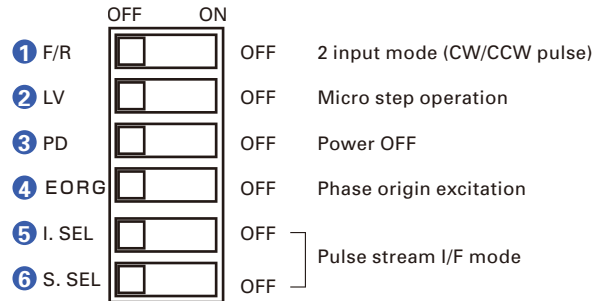
## External Wiring Diagrams



# SET UP

## Function Select Dip Switch

The functions according to the specification can be selected with this Dip switch.  
Confirm the ex-factory setting as follows.



### For pulse stream I/F mode

#### 1 Input mode select (F/R)

Input pulse mode selection  
This switch setting is only effective in pulse stream I/F mode.

F/R	Input pulse mode
ON	1 input mode (CK,U/D)
OFF	2 input mode (CW,CCW)

#### 2 Low vibration mode select (LV)

Low vibration and smooth operation is enabled even by the rough resolution setting  
(e.g. 1 division, 2 division) .

This switch setting is only effective in pulse stream I/F mode.  
For parallel I/F mode and serial I/F mode, this is usually a low vibration operation.

LV	Operation
ON	Low vibration operation
OFF	Micro step operation

\*When LV select is ON (low vibration mode) , operational process of driving pulse will be carried out inside the Driver. Therefore, the Motor movement delays for the time of 3.2ms pulse per input pulse. Note that depending upon the combined Motor, load, driving profile and etc, it may take a while until the shaft is adjusted when the Motor stops. (In parallel I/F mode and serial I/F mode there is no delay)

#### 3 Power down select (PD)

Select the Motor winding current value when inputting the power down signal. This switch setting is only effective in pulse stream I/F mode.

PD	Motor winding current
ON	Current value by rotary switch STP (Power Low)
OFF	0A (Power OFF)

\*PD function (the setting selected by PD of the function select dip switch) is enabled by PD input signal ON (built-in photo coupler ON) of Input/ Output signal connector (CN2) . Power down signal input is prior to all the other current settings except for alarms. The operational status may not be maintained such as power swing due to output torque drop or lower operation due to Motor current OFF (unexcited Motor) . Pay extra attention to the input timing of the power down signal in addition that the security device should be installed to the machine.

#### 4 Excitation select (EORG)

\*By turning on the EORG, excitation phase when power OFF is saved.

#### 5, 6 Operation mode selection (I.SEL, S.SEL)

The operation mode is selected.

I.SEL	S.SEL	Operation mode
OFF	—	Pulse stream I/F mode
ON	OFF	Parallel I/F mode
	ON	Serial I/F mode

\*Change the operation mode selection switch after cutting off the driver's power supply.

### For parallel I/F mode or serial I/F mode

The communication speed of serial communication is set.

Switch	Set value	Communication speed(bps)			
		9,600	19,200	38,400	115,200
F/R	OFF	○	○	○	○
	ON				
LV	OFF	○	○		
	ON			○	○
PD	OFF	○		○	
	ON		○		○

\*The setting change after the power supply is turned on is invalid. It does not function as a F/R, LV, and PD.

\*The communication speed of pulse stream I/F mode is fixed at 9600bps.

## ■ Rotary switch(RSW) and the mode change switch(PSW)

### ◎ For pulse stream I/F mode

When it selects the step angle, the driving current is selected, and stops the current is selected, set by combining rotary switch (RSW) and mode change switch (PSW).

#### 1. Step angle select(S.S)

The divisions of the basic step angle (0.9° /step) when micro step driving can be set with this rotary switch.

Gradation	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Partition	1	2	2.5	4	5	8	10	20
Gradation	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
Partition	25	40	50	80	100	125	200	250

Ex-factory setting is at 1 (division 2)

\*The step angle select switch (S.S) and the number of partitions become invalid by EXT input signal ON (built-in photo coupler ON) of Input/Output signal connector (CN2).

#### 2. Driving current select(RUN)

The Motor operation current value can be selected with this rotary switch.

Gradation	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Motor current (%)	100 (rated)	95	90	85	80	75	70	65
Gradation	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
Motor current (%)	60	55	50	45	40	35	30	25

Ex-factory setting is at 0 (rated value).

\*When there is a sufficient extra motor torque, lowering the operation current value will be effective in the lower vibration. The Motor output torque is almost proportional to the current value. When adjusting the operational torque, confirm the sufficient operation margin and determine the Motor current value.

#### 3. Current Select when Stop (STP)

The motor current value when stop and when power down input signal ON (power low function is selected by dip switch) can be selected with this rotary switch.

Gradation	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Motor current (%)	100 (rated)	95	90	85	80	75	70	65
Gradation	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
Motor current (%)	60	55	50	45	40	35	30	25

Ex-factory setting is set at A (50%).

\*The current setting when stop by STP becomes valid when the Motor stops (approximately 200ms after the last pulse input) and when power down input signal

### ◎ For parallel I/F mode and serial I/F mode

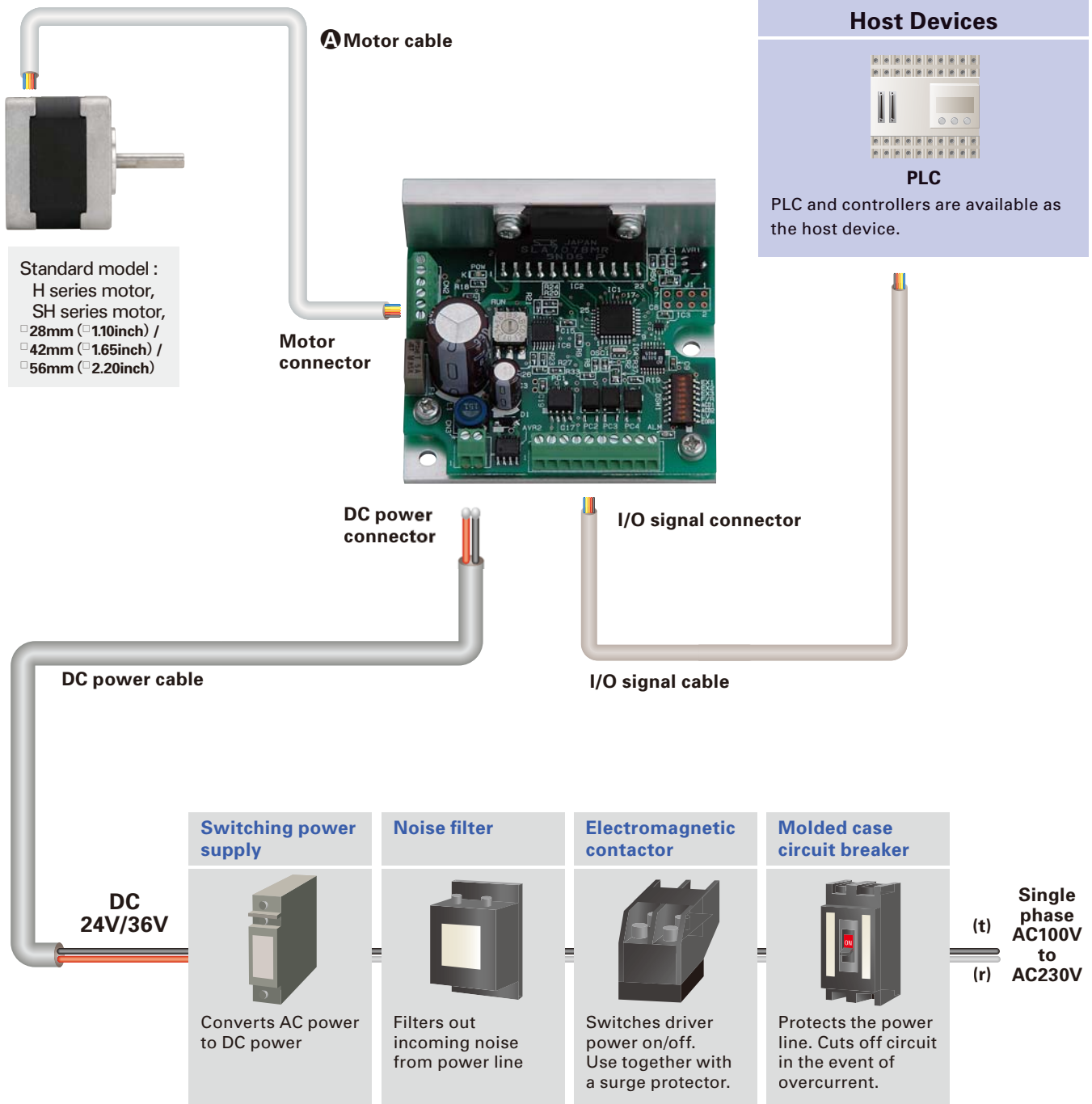
The slave bureau address of serial communications is set with this rotary switch.

RSW	Slave station address (HEX)
0	0
1	1
:	:
E	E
F	F

Ex-factory setting is set at 0

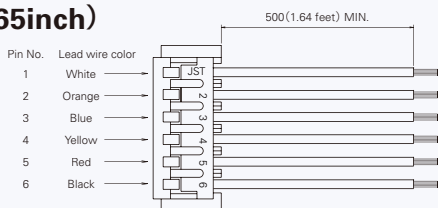
\*The slave station address of the pulse stream I/F mode is fixed at 0.

# Unipolar standard



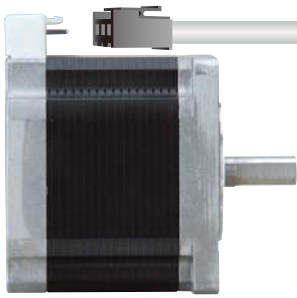
## ■ Bundled cable (□ 42mm motors only)

⊙ Motor cable  
□ 42mm (□ 1.65inch)



Lead wire	UL1430 AWG26
Housing	HER-6 BLACK (J.S.T Mfg.Co.,Ltd)
Pin	SEH-001T-P0.6 (J.S.T Mfg.Co.,Ltd)

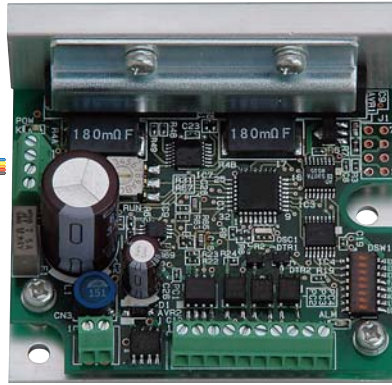
# Bipolar standard



Standard model :  
H series motor,  
SH series motor,  
□ 28mm (□ 1.10inch) /  
□ 42mm (□ 1.65inch) /  
□ 50mm (□ 1.97inch) /  
□ 56mm (□ 2.20inch) /  
□ 60mm (□ 2.36inch)

Ⓐ Motor cable

Motor connector



DC power connector

I/O signal connector

DC power cable

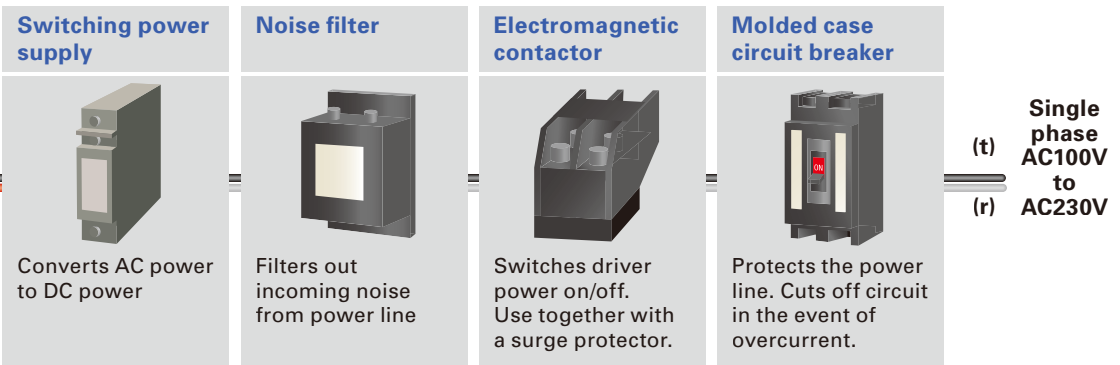
I/O signal cable

**Host Devices**

**PLC**

PLC and controllers are available as the host device.

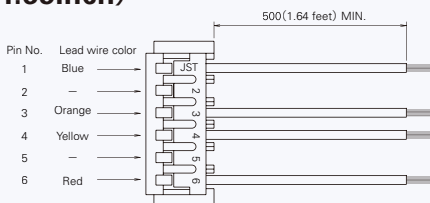
DC  
24V/36V



## ■ Bundled cable (□ 42mm motors only)

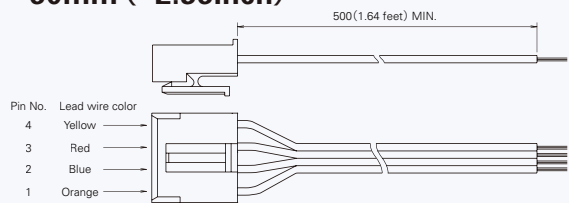
Ⓐ Motor cable

□ 42mm (□ 1.65inch)



Lead wire	UL1430 AWG26
Housing	HER-6 BLACK (J.S.T Mfg.Co.,Ltd)
Pin	SEH-001T-P0.6 (J.S.T Mfg.Co.,Ltd)

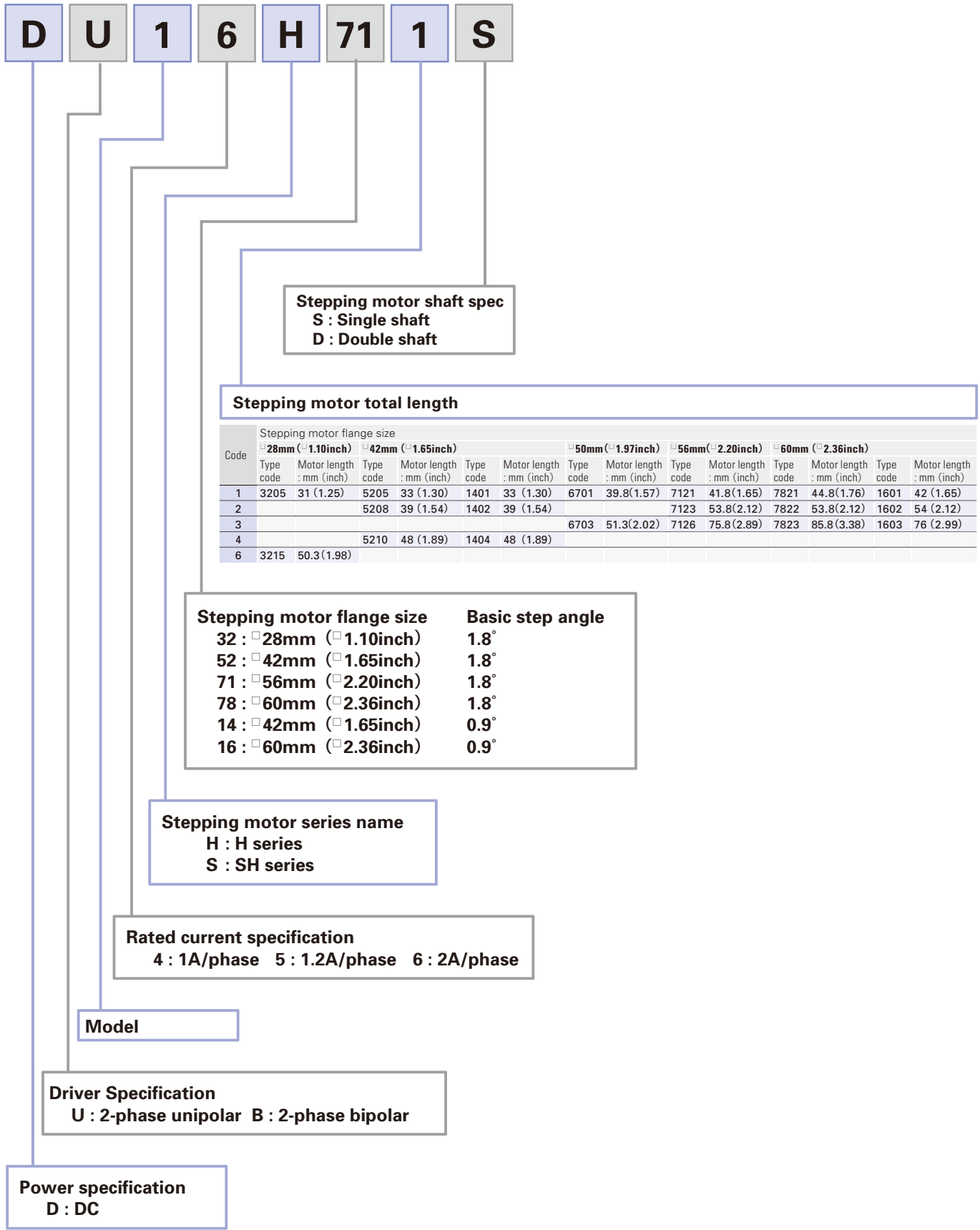
□ 60mm (□ 2.36inch)



Lead wire	UL1430 AWG22
Housing	VER-4N (J.S.T Mfg.Co.,Ltd)
Pin	SVH-21T-P1.1 (J.S.T Mfg.Co.,Ltd)

# Part numbering convention

The following set part number specifies a system with an F series unipolar driver (type code : US1D200P10) and a single shaft H series motor (type code : 103H7121-0440) , 56 mm ( 2.20 inch) square flange, and 41.8 mm (1.65 inch) motor length.





## Combination list of 2-phase unipolar driver

System type	Motor flange size	Basic step angle	Set part number		Motor model number		Rated current
			Single shaft	Double shaft	Single shaft	Double shaft	
Standard model	□ 28mm (□ 1.10inch)	1.8°	DU14H321S	DU14H321D	103H3205-5270	103H3205-5230	1A
		1.8°	DU14H326S	DU14H326D	103H3215-5270	103H3215-5230	1A
	□ 42mm (□ 1.65inch)	1.8°	DU15H521S	DU15H521D	103H5205-0440	103H5205-0410	1.2A
		1.8°	DU15H522S	DU15H522D	103H5208-0440	103H5208-0410	1.2A
		1.8°	DU15H524S	DU15H524D	103H5210-0440	103H5210-0410	1.2A
		0.9°	DU15S141S	DU15S141D	SH1421-0441	SH1421-0411	1.2A
		0.9°	DU15S142S	DU15S142D	SH1422-0441	SH1422-0411	1.2A
		0.9°	DU15S144S	DU15S144D	SH1424-0441	SH1424-0411	1.2A
	□ 56mm (□ 2.20inch)	1.8°	DU16H711S	DU16H711D	103H7121-0440	103H7121-0410	2A
		1.8°	DU16H713S	DU16H713D	103H7123-0440	103H7123-0410	2A
		1.8°	DU16H716S	DU16H716D	103H7126-0440	103H7126-0410	2A

## Combination list of 2-phase bipolar driver

System type	Motor flange size	Basic step angle	Set part number		Motor model number		Rated current
			Single shaft	Double shaft	Single shaft	Double shaft	
Standard model	□ 28mm (□ 1.10inch)	1.8°	DB14H321S	DB14H321D	103H3205-5770	103H3205-5730	1A
		1.8°	DB14H326S	DB14H326D	103H3215-5770	103H3215-5730	1A
	□ 42mm (□ 1.65inch)	1.8°	DB14H521S	DB14H521D	103H5205-5240	103H5205-5210	1A
		1.8°	DB14H522S	DB14H522D	103H5208-5240	103H5208-5210	1A
		1.8°	DB14H524S	DB14H524D	103H5210-5240	103H5210-5210	1A
		0.9°	DB16S141S	DB16S141D	SH1421-5241	SH1421-5211	2A
		0.9°	DB16S142S	DB16S142D	SH1422-5241	SH1422-5211	2A
		0.9°	DB16S144S	DB16S144D	SH1424-5241	SH1424-5211	2A
	□ 50mm (□ 1.97inch)	1.8°	DB16H671S	DB16H671D	103H6701-5040	103H6701-5010	2A
		1.8°	DB16H672S	DB16H672D	103H6703-5040	103H6703-5010	2A
	□ 56mm (□ 2.20inch)	1.8°	DB16H711S	DB16H711D	103H7121-5740	103H7121-5710	2A
		1.8°	DB16H713S	DB16H713D	103H7123-5740	103H7123-5710	2A
	□ 60mm (□ 2.36inch)		1.8°	DB16H716S	DB16H716D	103H7126-5740	103H7126-5710
		1.8°	DB16H781S	DB16H781D	103H7821-5740	103H7821-5710	2A
		1.8°	DB16H782S	DB16H782D	103H7822-5740	103H7822-5710	2A
		1.8°	DB16H783S	DB16H783D	103H7823-5740	103H7823-5710	2A
		0.9°	DB16S161S	DB16S161D	SH1601-5240	SH1601-5210	2A
		0.9°	DB16S162S	DB16S162D	SH1602-5240	SH1602-5210	2A
	0.9°	DB16S163S	DB16S163D	SH1603-5240	SH1603-5210	2A	

# Standard model

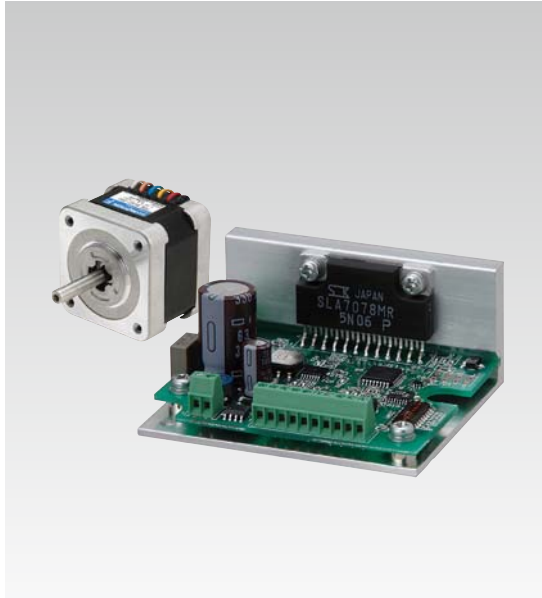
F series driver + H or SH series motor  
Unipolar

Motor flange size



Size	Motor flange size	□28mm (1.10inch) /1.8°	
		31mm (1.25inch)	50.3mm (1.98inch)
Set part number	Motor length		
	Single shaft	<b>DU14H321S</b>	<b>DU14H326S</b>
Holding torque	Double shaft	<b>DU14H321D</b>	<b>DU14H326D</b>
	N·m(oz·in)	<b>0.032 (4.53)</b>	<b>0.62 (8.78)</b>
Rotor inertia	×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg·m <sup>2</sup> (oz·in <sup>2</sup> )	<b>0.009 (0.05)</b>	<b>0.016 (0.09)</b>
Mass (Weight)	kg (lbs)	<b>0.11 (0.24)</b>	<b>0.2 (0.44)</b>
Allowable thrust load	N (lbs)	<b>3 (0.67)</b>	<b>3 (0.67)</b>
Allowable radial load (Note1)	N (lbs)	<b>42 (9)</b>	<b>42 (9)</b>

(Note1) When load is applied at 1/3 length from output shaft edge.



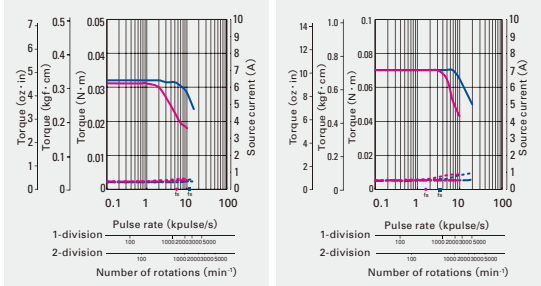
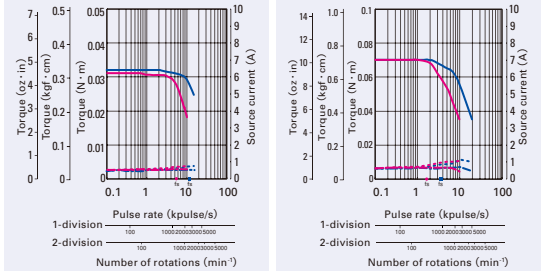
DC24V

DC36V

Operating current:  
1A/phase

- Pull-out torque
- Source current (load applied)
- Source current (no load)
- 1-division fs
- 2-division fs
- 1-division
- 2-division

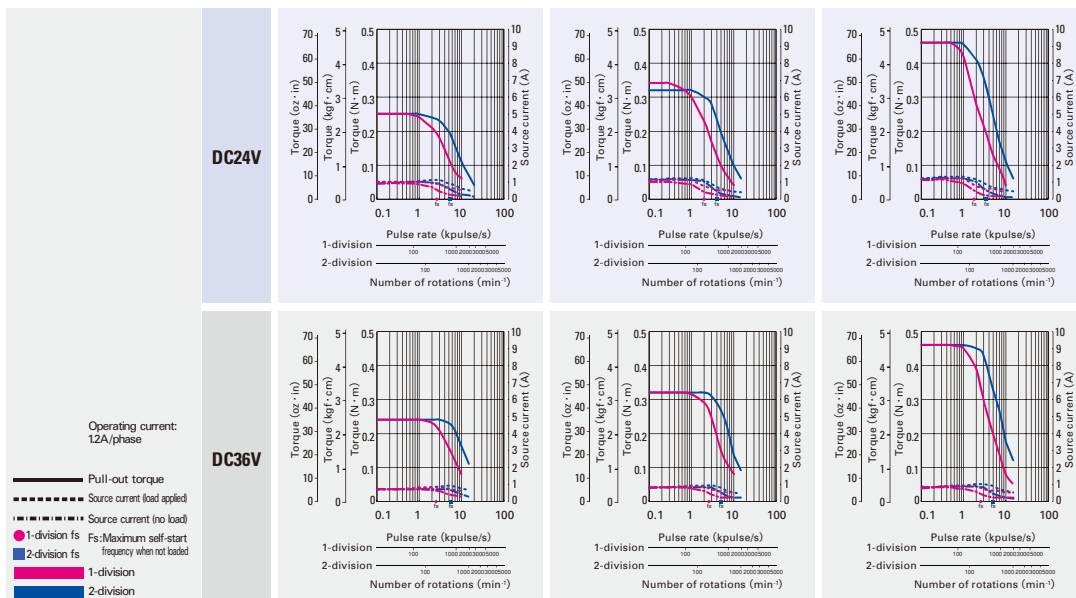
fs: Maximum self-start frequency when not loaded



The data are measured under the drive condition of our company.  
The drive torque may vary depending on the accuracy of customer-side equipment.

Size	Motor flange size	□42mm(1.65inch)/0.9°		
		33mm (1.30inch)	39mm (1.54inch)	48mm (1.89inch)
Set part number	Motor length			
	Single shaft	<b>DU15S141S</b>	<b>DU15S142S</b>	<b>DU15S144S</b>
Holding torque	Double shaft	<b>DU15S141D</b>	<b>DU15S142D</b>	<b>DU15S144D</b>
	N·m(oz·in)	<b>0.2 (28.32)</b>	<b>0.29 (41.07)</b>	<b>0.39 (55.23)</b>
Rotor inertia	×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg·m <sup>2</sup> (oz·in <sup>2</sup> )	<b>0.044 (0.24)</b>	<b>0.066 (0.361)</b>	<b>0.089 (0.487)</b>
Mass (Weight)	kg (lbs)	<b>0.24 (0.53)</b>	<b>0.29 (0.64)</b>	<b>0.38 (0.84)</b>
Allowable thrust load	N (lbs)	<b>10 (2.25)</b>	<b>10 (2.25)</b>	<b>10 (2.25)</b>
Allowable radial load (Note1)	N (lbs)	<b>30 (6)</b>	<b>30 (6)</b>	<b>30 (6)</b>

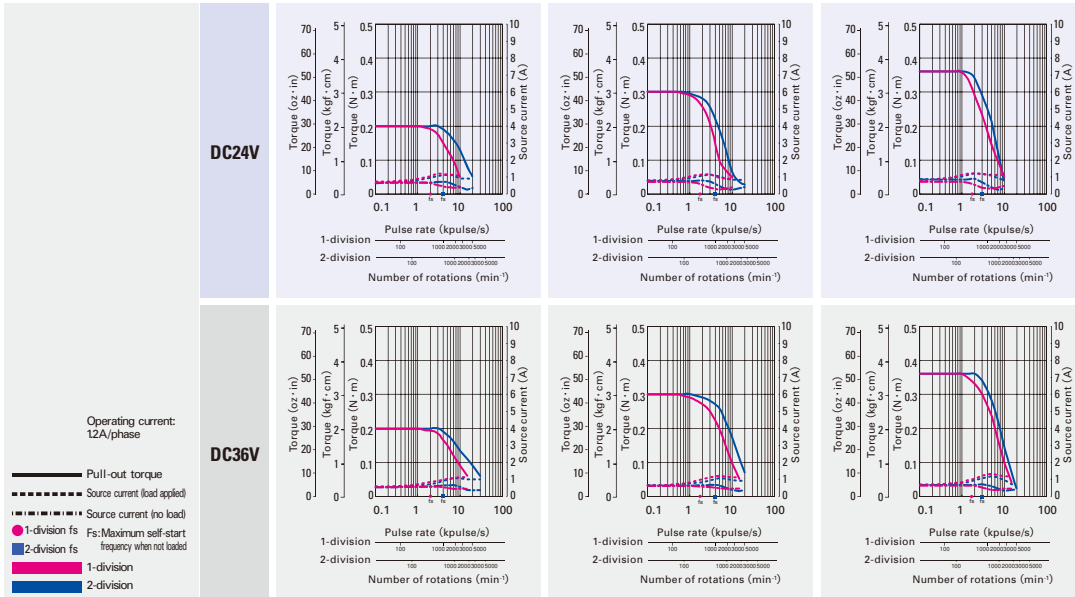
(Note1) When load is applied at 1/3 length from output shaft edge.



The data are measured under the drive condition of our company.  
The drive torque may vary depending on the accuracy of customer-side equipment.

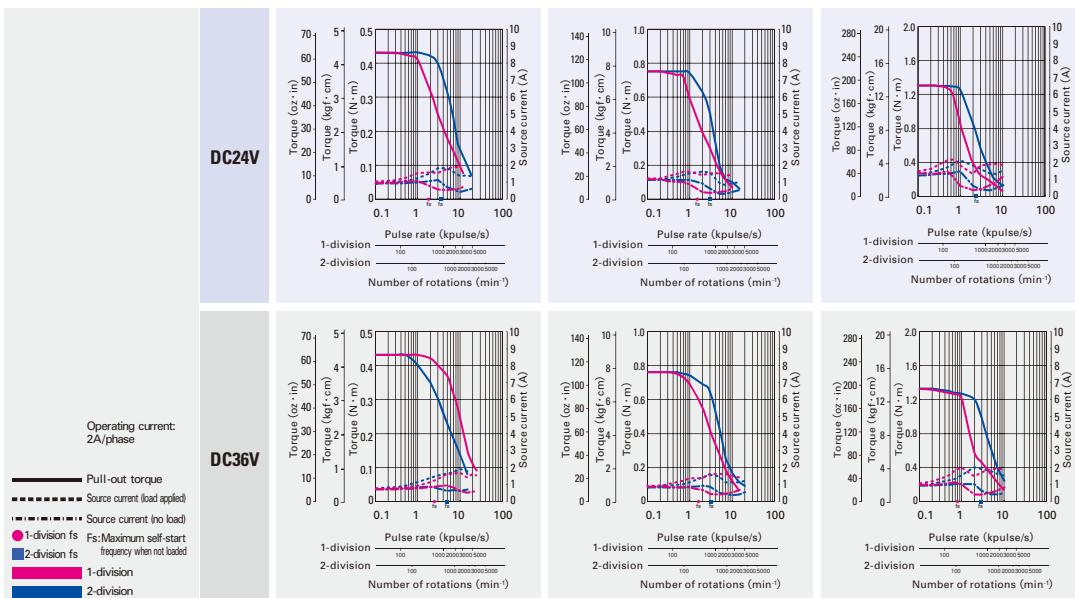
Size	Motor flange size	□ 42mm (1.65inch) /1.8°		
	Motor length	33mm (1.30inch)	39mm (1.54inch)	48mm (1.89inch)
Set part number	Single shaft	DU15H521S	DU15H522S	DU15H524S
	Double shaft	DU15H521D	DU15H522D	DU15H524D
Holding torque	N·m(oz·in)	0.2 (28.32)	0.3 (42.48)	0.37 (52.39)
Rotor inertia	×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg·m <sup>2</sup> (oz·in <sup>2</sup> )	0.036 (0.20)	0.056 (0.31)	0.072 (0.34)
Mass (Weight)	kg (lbs)	0.23 (0.51)	0.29 (0.64)	0.37 (0.82)
Allowable thrust load	N (lbs)	10 (2.25)	10 (2.25)	10 (2.25)
Allowable radial load (Note1)	N (lbs)	30 (6)	30 (6)	30 (6)

(Note1) When load is applied at 1/3 length from output shaft edge.



Size	Motor flange size	□ 56mm (2.20inch) /1.8°		
	Motor length	41.8mm (1.65inch)	53.8mm (2.12inch)	75.8mm (2.98inch)
Set part number	Single shaft	DU16H711S	DU16H713S	DU16H716S
	Double shaft	DU16H711D	DU16H713D	DU16H716D
Holding torque	N·m(oz·in)	0.39 (55.23)	0.83 (117.5)	1.27 (179.8)
Rotor inertia	×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg·m <sup>2</sup> (oz·in <sup>2</sup> )	0.1 (0.55)	0.21 (1.15)	0.36 (1.97)
Mass (Weight)	kg (lbs)	0.47 (1.04)	0.63 (1.39)	0.98 (2.16)
Allowable thrust load	N (lbs)	15 (3.37)	15 (3.37)	15 (3.37)
Allowable radial load (Note1)	N (lbs)	71 (15)	71 (15)	71 (15)

(Note1) When load is applied at 1/3 length from output shaft edge.



# Standard model

F series driver + H or SH series motor  
Bipolar

Motor flange size



Size	Motor flange size		□28mm (1.10inch) /1.8°	
	Motor length		31mm (1.25inch)	50.3mm (1.98inch)
Set part number	Single shaft		DB14H321S	DB14H326S
	Double shaft		DB14H321D	DB14H326D
Holding torque	N·m(oz·in)		0.048 (6.80)	0.1 (14.16)
Rotor inertia	×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg·m <sup>2</sup> (oz·in <sup>2</sup> )		0.009 (0.05)	0.016 (0.09)
Mass (Weight)	kg (lbs)		0.11 (0.24)	0.2 (0.44)
Allowable thrust load	N (lbs)		3 (0.67)	3 (0.67)
Allowable radial load (Note1)	N (lbs)		42 (9)	42 (9)

(Note1) When load is applied at 1/3 length from output shaft edge.

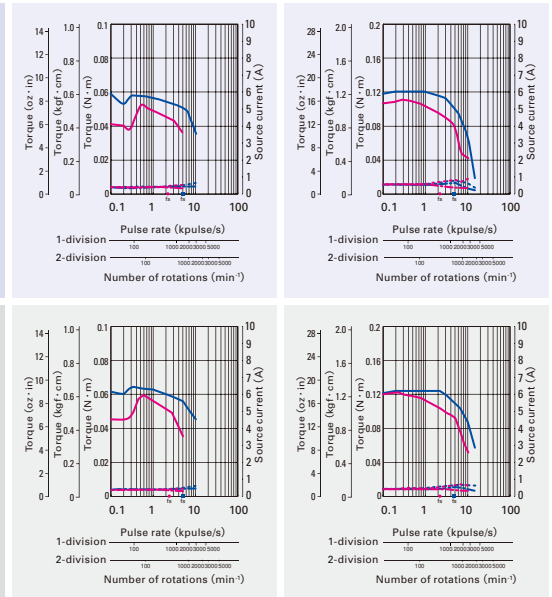


**DC24V**

**DC36V**

Operating current  
 □ 28mm (1.10inch)/1.8° :1A/phase  
 □ 42mm (1.65inch)/1.8° :1A/phase  
 □ 42mm (1.65inch)/0.9° :2A/phase

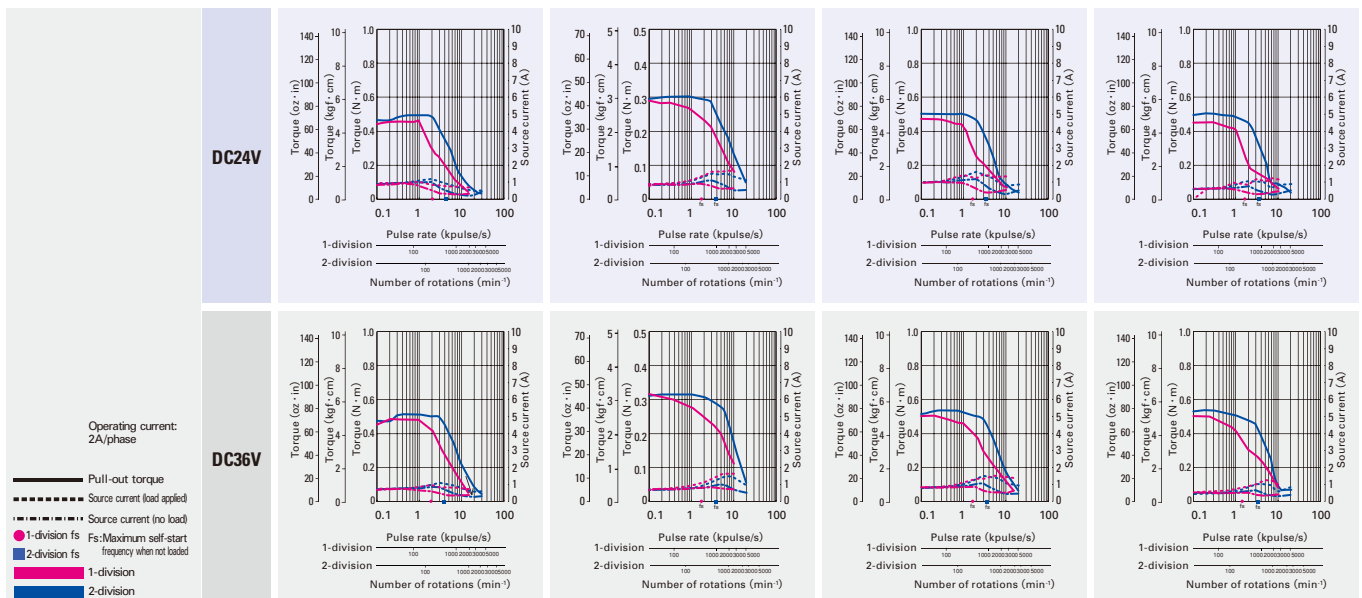
— Pull-out torque  
 - - - Source current (load applied)  
 - - - Source current (no load)  
 ● 1-division fs  
 ● 2-division fs  
 ● Fs:Maximum self-start frequency when not loaded  
 ■ 1-division  
 ■ 2-division



The data are measured under the drive condition of our company. The drive torque may vary depending on the accuracy of customer-side equipment.

Size	Motor flange size		□42mm(1.65inch)/0.9°		□50mm (1.97inch) /1.8°		□51.3mm (2.02inch)		□56mm(2.20inch)/1.8°	
	Motor length		48mm (1.89inch)	39.8mm (1.57inch)	51.3mm (2.02inch)	41.8mm (1.65inch)				
Set part number	Single shaft		DB16S144S	DB16H671S	DB16H673S	DB16H711S				
	Double shaft		DB16S144D	DB16H671D	DB16H673D	DB16H711D				
Holding torque	N·m(oz·in)		0.48 (67.97)	0.28 (39.6)	0.49 (69.4)	0.39 (55.2)				
Rotor inertia	×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg·m <sup>2</sup> (oz·in <sup>2</sup> )		0.089 (0.487)	0.057 (0.31)	0.118 (0.65)	0.1 (0.55)				
Mass (Weight)	kg (lbs)		0.38 (0.84)	0.35 (0.77)	0.5 (1.10)	0.47 (1.04)				
Allowable thrust load	N (lbs)		10 (2.25)	15 (3.37)	15 (3.37)	15 (3.37)				
Allowable radial load (Note1)	N (lbs)		30 (6)	99 (22)	99 (22)	71 (15)				

(Note1) When load is applied at 1/3 length from output shaft edge.



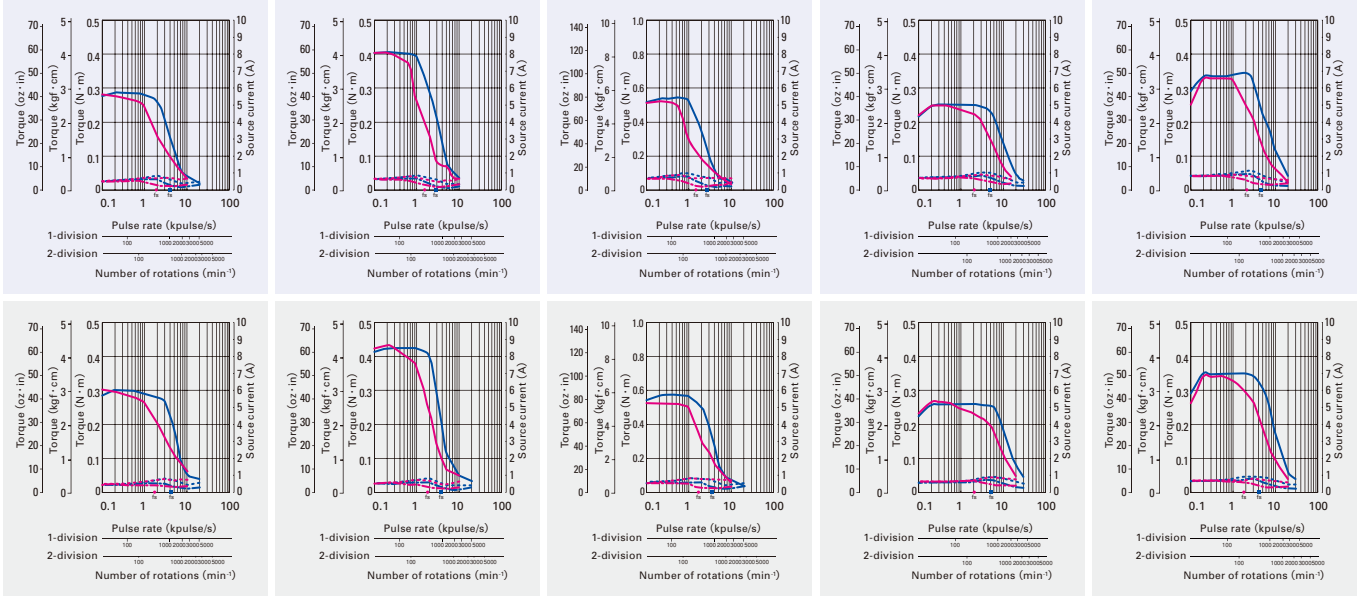
The data are measured under the drive condition of our company. The drive torque may vary depending on the accuracy of customer-side equipment.

□ 42mm (1.65inch) /1.8°

33mm (1.30inch)	39mm (1.54inch)	48mm (1.89inch)
<b>DB14H521S</b>	<b>DB14H522S</b>	<b>DB14H524S</b>
<b>DB14H521D</b>	<b>DB14H522D</b>	<b>DB14H524D</b>
0.265 (37.53)	0.39 (55.23)	0.51 (72.22)
0.036 (0.20)	0.056 (0.31)	0.072 (0.34)
0.23 (0.51)	0.29 (0.64)	0.37 (0.82)
10 (2.25)	10 (2.25)	10 (2.25)
30 (6)	30 (6)	30 (6)

□ 42mm (1.65inch) /0.9°

33mm (1.30inch)	39mm (1.54inch)
<b>DB16S141S</b>	<b>DB16S142S</b>
<b>DB16S141D</b>	<b>DB16S142D</b>
0.23 (32.57)	0.34 (48.15)
0.044 (0.24)	0.066 (0.361)
0.24 (0.53)	0.29 (0.64)
10 (2.25)	10 (2.25)
30 (6)	30 (6)

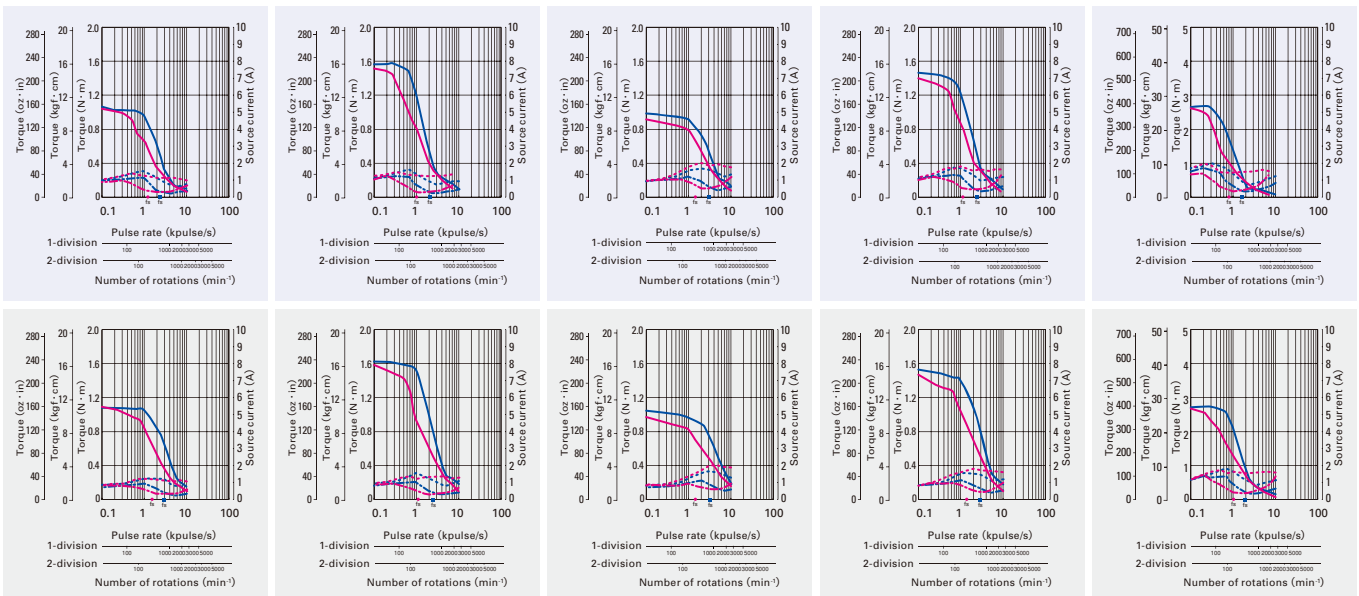


□ 56mm (2.20inch) /1.8°

53.8mm (2.12inch)	75.8mm (2.98inch)
<b>DB16H713S</b>	<b>DB16H716S</b>
<b>DB16H713D</b>	<b>DB16H716D</b>
0.83 (117.5)	1.27 (179.8)
0.21 (1.15)	0.36 (1.97)
0.65 (1.43)	0.98 (2.16)
15 (3.37)	15 (3.37)
71 (15)	71 (15)

□ 60mm (2.36inch) /1.8°

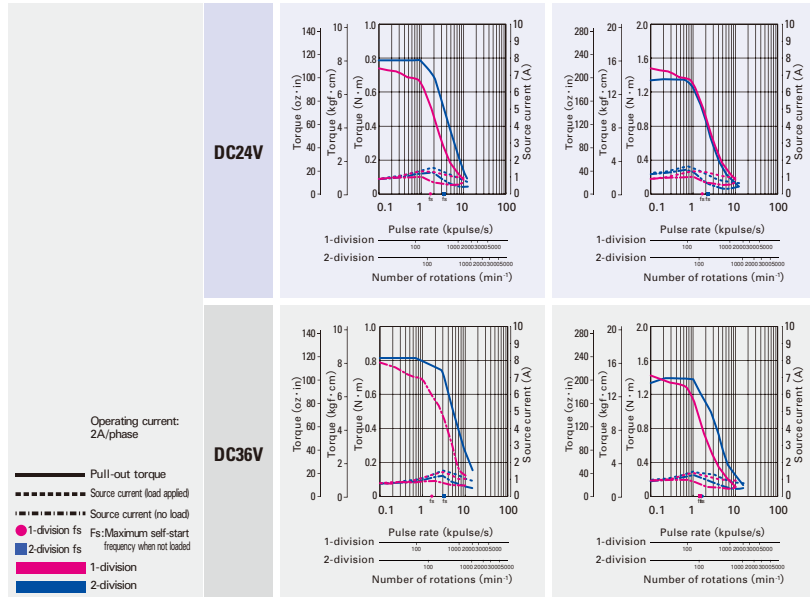
44.8mm (1.76inch)	53.8mm (2.12inch)	85.8mm (3.38inch)
<b>DB16H781S</b>	<b>DB16H782S</b>	<b>DB16H783S</b>
<b>DB16H781D</b>	<b>DB16H782D</b>	<b>DB16H783D</b>
0.88 (124.6)	1.37 (194.0)	2.7 (382.3)
0.275 (1.50)	0.4 (2.19)	0.84 (4.59)
0.6 (1.32)	0.77 (1.70)	1.34 (2.95)
15 (3.37)	15 (3.37)	15 (3.37)
95 (21)	95 (21)	95 (21)



**DC input Specifications**

Size	Motor flange size	□ 60mm (2.36inch) /0.9°	
	Motor length	42mm (16.54inch)	54mm (21.26inch)
Set part number	Single shaft	DB16S161S	DB16S162S
	Double shaft	DB16S161D	DB16S162D
Holding torque	N·m(oz·in)	0.69 (97.71)	1.28 (181.26)
Rotor inertia	×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg·m <sup>2</sup> (oz·in <sup>2</sup> )	0.24 (1.312)	0.4 (2.187)
Mass (Weight)	kg (lbs)	0.55 (1.21)	0.8 (1.76)
Allowable thrust load	N (lbs)	15 (3.37)	15 (3.37)
Allowable radial load <sup>(Note1)</sup>	N (lbs)	79 (18)	79 (18)

(Note1) When load is applied at 1/3 length from output shaft edge.



The data are measured under the drive condition of our company.  
The drive torque may vary depending on the accuracy of customer-side equipment.

# Specifications of Drivers

## ■ Unipolar

Model number		<b>US1D200P10</b>		
Basic specifications	Input source	DC24 V/36 V ± 10 %		
	Source current	3 A		
	Environment	Protection class	Class III	
		Operation environment	Installation category (over-voltage category) : I, pollution degree : 2	
		Applied standards	EN61010-1, UL508C	
		Ambient operation temperature	0 to +50°C	
		Conservation temperature	-20 to +70°C	
		Operating ambient humidity	35 to 85% RH (no condensation)	
		Conservation humidity	10 to 90% RH (no condensation)	
		Operation altitude	1000 m (3280 feet) or less above sea level	
		Vibration resistance	Tested under the following conditions; 4.9 m/s <sup>2</sup> , frequency range 10 to 55Hz, direction along X, Y and Z axes, for 2 hours each	
		Impact resistance	Not influenced at NDS-C-0110 standard section 3.2.2 division "C" .	
		Withstand voltage	Not influenced when 1500 V AC is applied between power input terminal and cabinet for one minute.	
		Insulation resistance	10 M Ω MIN. when measured with 500V DC megohmmeter between input terminal and cabinet.	
Mass (Weight)	0.08 kg (0.18 lbs)			
Functions	Selection functions	Step angle, Pulse input mode, Step current, Operating current.		
	Protection functions	Open phase protection		
	LED indication	Power monitor, alarm		
I/O signals	Command pulse input signal	Photo-coupler input system, input resistance : 220 Ω input-signal "H" level : 4.0 to 5.5 V, input-signal "L" level : 0 to 0.5 V Maximum input frequency : 35 kpulse/s		
	Poweer down input signal	Photo-coupler input system, input resistance : 220 Ω input-signal "H" level : 4.0 to 5.5V, input-signal "L" level : 0 to 0.5 V		
	Phase origin monitor output signal	From the photo coupler by the open collector output Output specification : Vceo = 40 V MAX., Ic = 10 mA MAX.		
	Rotation monitor output signal	From the photo coupler by the open collector output Output specification : Vceo = 40 V MAX., Ic = 10 mA MAX.		

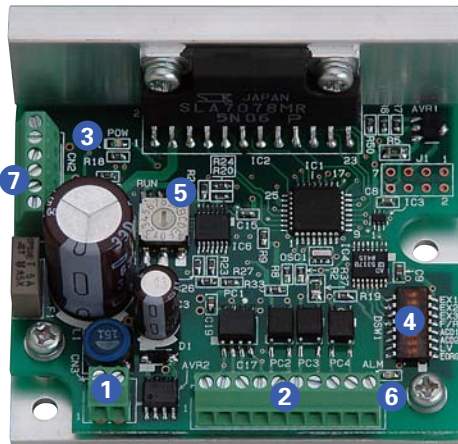
## ■ Bipolar

Model number		<b>BS1D200P10</b>		
Basic specifications	Input source	DC24 V/36 V ± 10 %		
	Source current	3 A		
	Environment	Protection class	Class III	
		Operation environment	Installation category (over-voltage category) : I, pollution degree : 2	
		Applied standards	EN61010-1, UL508C	
		Ambient operation temperature	0 to +50°C	
		Conservation temperature	-20 to +70°C	
		Operating ambient humidity	35 to 85% RH (no condensation)	
		Conservation humidity	10 to 90% RH (no condensation)	
		Operation altitude	1000 m (3280 feet) or less above sea level	
		Vibration resistance	Tested under the following conditions; 4.9m/s <sup>2</sup> , frequency range 10 to 55Hz, direction along X, Y and Z axes, for 2 hours each	
		Impact resistance	Not influenced at NDS-C-0110 standard section 3.2.2 division "C" .	
		Withstand voltage	Not influenced when 1500 V AC is applied between power input terminal and cabinet for one minute.	
		Insulation resistance	10 M Ω MIN. when measured with 500 V DC megohmmeter between input terminal and cabinet.	
Mass (Weight)	0.08 kg (0.18 lbs)			
Functions	Selection functions	Step angle, Pulse input mode, Step current, Operating current.		
	Protection functions	Open phase protection		
	LED indication	Power monitor, alarm		
I/O signals	Command pulse input signal	Photo-coupler input system, input resistance : 220 Ω input-signal "H" level : 4.0 to 5.5 V, input-signal "L" level : 0 to 0.5 V Maximum input frequency : 150 kpulse/s		
	Poweer down input signal	Photo-coupler input system, input resistance : 220 Ω input-signal "H" level : 4.0 to 5.5V, input-signal "L" level : 0 to 0.5 V		
	Phase origin monitor output signal	From the photo coupler by the open collector output Output specification : Vceo = 40 V MAX., Ic = 10 mA MAX.		
	Rotation monitor output signal	From the photo coupler by the open collector output Output specification : Vceo = 40 V MAX., Ic = 10 mA MAX.		

# Operation, Connection, and Function

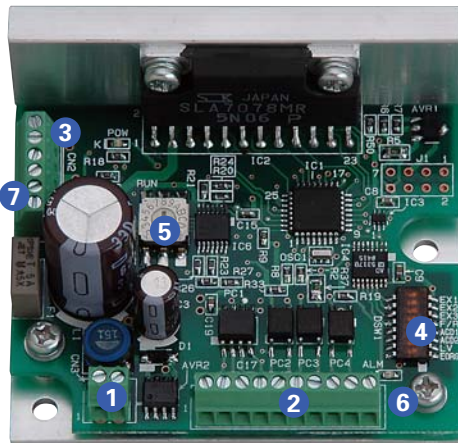
## Each section name of the drivers

### Unipolar



- 1 **Power supply connector (CN3)**  
Connect the main circuit power supply.
- 2 **I/O signal connector (CN1)**  
Connect the I/O signal.
- 3 **LED for power supply monitor (POW)**  
Lit up when the main circuit power supply is connected.
- 4 **Function selection DIP switchpack**  
Select the function depending on your specification.
- 5 **Driving current selection switch (RUN)**  
You can select the value of the motor current when driving.
- 6 **LED for alarm display (ALM)**  
Lit when an alarm is generated.
- 7 **Motor connector (CN2)**  
Connect the motor's power line.

### Bipolar



- 1 **Power supply connector (CN3)**  
Connect the main circuit power supply.
- 2 **I/O signal connector (CN1)**  
Connect the I/O signal.
- 3 **LED for power supply monitor (POW)**  
Lit up when the main circuit power supply is connected.
- 4 **Function selection DIP switchpack**  
Select the function depending on your specification.
- 5 **Driving current selection switch (RUN)**  
You can select the value of the motor current when driving.
- 6 **LED for alarm display (ALM)**  
Lit when an alarm is generated.
- 7 **Motor connector (CN2)**  
Connect the motor's power line.

### Specification summary of CN1 I/O signal

Signal name	CN1 Pin number	Function
<b>CW pulse input (standard)</b>	1	When using "2-input mode"
	2	Drive pulse for the CW direction rotation is input.
<b>Pulse column input</b>	1	When using "Pulse and direction mode"
	2	Drive pulse train for the stepping motor rotation is input.
<b>CCW pulse input (standard)</b>	3	When using "2-input mode"
	4	Drive pulse for the CCW direction rotation is input.
<b>Rotation direction input</b>	3	The rotation direction signal of stepping motor is input for the "Pulse and direction mode".
	4	Internal photocoupler ON...CW direction Internal photocoupler OFF...CCW direction
<b>Power down input</b>	5	Inputting the PD signal cuts OFF the current flowing through the stepping motor.
	6	Internal photocoupler ON...PD function enabled Internal photocoupler OFF...PD function disabled
<b>Phase origin monitor output</b>	7	It is turned ON when the excitation phase is at the origin (in the state when the power is turned ON)
	8	It is turned ON once per 10 pulses when setting to HALF step.
	8	It is turned ON once per 20 pulses when setting to FULL step.
<b>Alarm output</b>	9	The signal is externally output when one of several alarm circuits operates in the PM driver. At this time, the stepping motor is in the unexcited state.
	10	

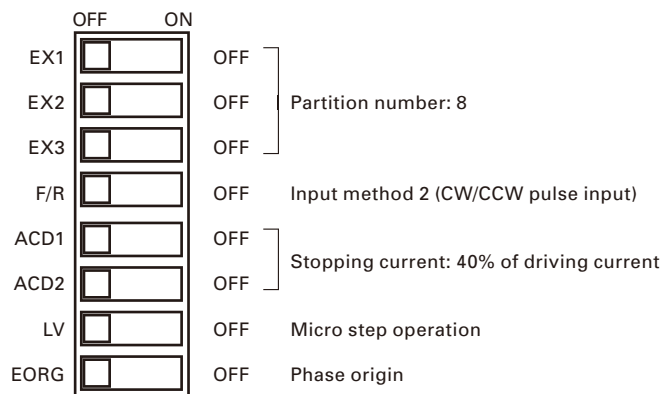
The CW rotation direction of stepping motor means the clockwise direction rotation as viewed from the output shaft side (flange side). The CCW rotation direction means the counterclockwise direction rotation as viewed from the output shaft side (flange side).



## 4 Input circuit configuration (CW and CCW Pulse input)

Functions can be selected according to the specification with the dip switch.

Check that the ex-factory settings are as follows.



### Step angle select (EX1, EX2, EX3)

Select the partition number of the basic step angle.

EX1	EX2	EX3	Partition number
ON	ON	ON	1-division
OFF	ON	OFF	2-division
ON	OFF	OFF	4-division
OFF	OFF	OFF	8-division
OFF	OFF	ON	16-division

### Input method select (F/R)

Selects input pulse type

F/R	Input pulse type
ON	1 input (Pulse&direction)
OFF	2 input (CW, CCW)

### Current selection when stopping (ACD1, ACD2)

Select the current value of the motor when stopping.

ACD2	ACD1	Current value of the motor
ON	ON	100% of driving current
ON	OFF	60% of driving current
OFF	ON	50% of driving current
OFF	OFF	40% of driving current

By turning on the EORG, excitation phase when power OFF will be saved. Therefore, there will be no shaft displacement when turning the power ON.

### Low-vibration mode select (LV)

Provides low-vibration, smooth operation even if resolution is rough (1-division, 2-division, etc)

LV	Operation
ON	Auto-micro function
OFF	Micro-step

### Excitation select (EORG)

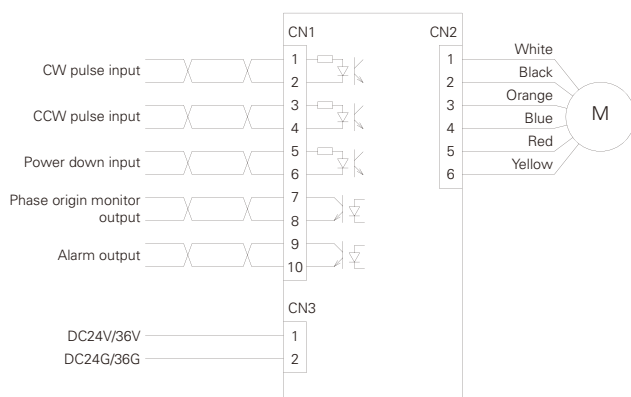
The excitation phase when the power supply is turned on is selected.

EORG	Original excitation phase
ON	Excitation phase at power shut off
OFF	Phase origin

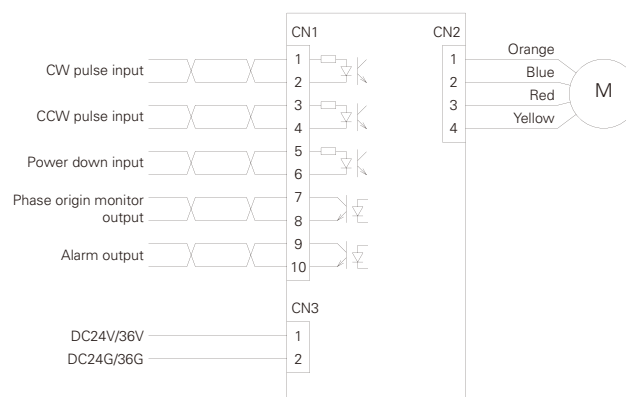
By turning on the EORG, excitation phase when power OFF will be saved. Therefore, there will be no shaft displacement when turning the power ON.

## 2 External wiring diagram

### Unipolar



### Bipolar

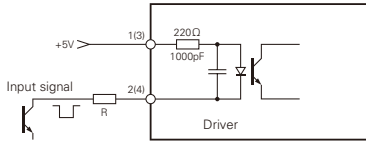


### Applicable Wire Sizes

Part	Wire size	Allowable wire length
<b>For power supply</b>	AWG22(0.3 mm <sup>2</sup> )	2 m MAX.
<b>For input/output signal</b>	AWG24(0.2 mm <sup>2</sup> ) to AWG22(0.3 mm <sup>2</sup> )	2 m MAX.
<b>For motor</b>	AWG22(0.3 mm <sup>2</sup> )	3 m MAX.

Specifications

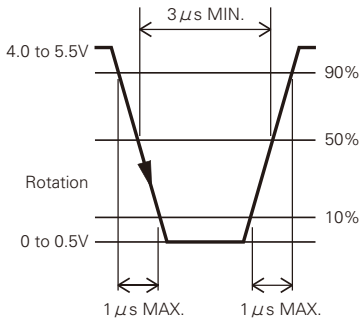
# Input circuit configuration of CW (CK) , CCW (U/D)



- Pulse duty 50% MAX.
- Maximum input frequency:150kpulse/s
- When the crest value of the input signal exceeds 5V, use the external limit resistance R to limit the input current to approximately 15mA.

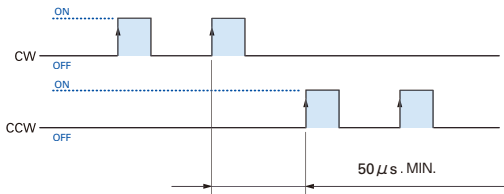
## Input signal specifications

### Photo coupler type



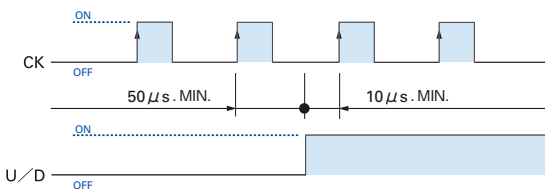
## Timing of the command pulse

### 2-input mode (CW, CCW)



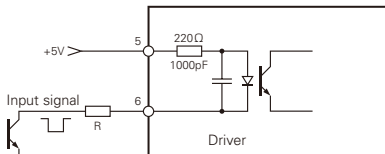
- Shaded area indicates internal photo coupler "ON". Internal circuit (motor) starts operating at leading edge of the photo coupler "ON".
- To apply pulse to CW, set CCW side internal photo coupler to "OFF".
- To apply pulse to CCW, set CW side internal photo coupler to "OFF".

### 1 input type (CW, CCW)



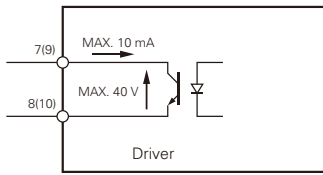
- Shaded area indicates internal photo coupler "ON". Internal circuit (motor) starts operating at leading edge of CK side photo coupler "ON".
- Switching of U/D input signal must be done while CK side internal photo coupler is "OFF".

## Input circuit configuration of PD

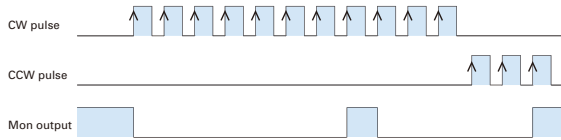


- When the crest value of the input signal exceeds 5V, use the external limit resistance R to limit the input current to approximately 15mA.

# Output signal configuration of MON, AL



## MON output



- Photo coupler at phase origin of motor excitation is set to "ON" . (setting when number of divisions is 2)
- Output from MON is set to on at every 7.2 degrees of motor output shaft from phase origin.



2-phase stepping motor

# 28mmsq. (1.10inch sq.)

103H32 □□  
1.8° /step

Unipolar winding • Connector type

Model		Holding torque at 2-phase energization [N · m (oz · in) MIN.]	Rated current A/phase	Wiring resistance Ω /phase	Winding inductance mH/phase	Rotor inertia [×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg · m <sup>2</sup> (oz · in <sup>2</sup> )]	Mass (Weight) [kg (lbs) ]
Single shaft	Double shafts						
<b>103H3205-5040</b>	<b>-5010</b>	0.032 (4.53)	0.25	40	9.1	0.009 (0.05)	0.11 (0.24)
<b>103H3205-5140</b>	<b>-5110</b>	0.032 (4.53)	0.5	9.4	2.4	0.009 (0.05)	0.11 (0.24)
<b>103H3215-5140</b>	<b>-5110</b>	0.062 (8.78)	0.5	11	3.1	0.016 (0.09)	0.2 (0.44)
<b>103H3215-5240</b>	<b>-5210</b>	0.062 (8.78)	1	2.6	0.8	0.016 (0.09)	0.2 (0.44)

Unipolar winding • Lead wire type

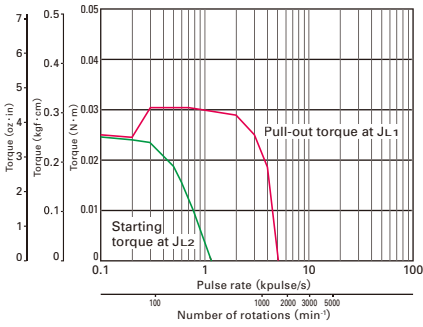
Model		Holding torque at 2-phase energization [N · m (oz · in) MIN.]	Rated current A/phase	Wiring resistance Ω /phase	Winding inductance mH/phase	Rotor inertia [×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg · m <sup>2</sup> (oz · in <sup>2</sup> )]	Mass (Weight) [kg (lbs) ]
Single shaft	Double shafts						
<b>103H3205-5070</b>	<b>-5030</b>	0.032 (4.53)	0.25	40	9.1	0.009 (0.05)	0.11 (0.24)
<b>103H3205-5170</b>	<b>-5130</b>	0.032 (4.53)	0.5	9.4	2.4	0.009 (0.05)	0.11 (0.24)
<b>103H3205-5270</b>	<b>-5230</b>	0.032 (4.53)	1	2.4	0.53	0.009 (0.05)	0.11 (0.24)
<b>103H3215-5170</b>	<b>-5130</b>	0.062 (8.78)	0.5	11	3.1	0.016 (0.09)	0.2 (0.44)
<b>103H3215-5270</b>	<b>-5230</b>	0.062 (8.78)	1	2.6	0.8	0.016 (0.09)	0.2 (0.44)

Bipolar winding • Lead wire type

Model		Holding torque at 2-phase energization [N · m (oz · in) MIN.]	Rated current A/phase	Wiring resistance Ω /phase	Winding inductance mH/phase	Rotor inertia [×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg · m <sup>2</sup> (oz · in <sup>2</sup> )]	Mass (Weight) [kg (lbs) ]
Single shaft	Double shafts						
<b>103H3205-5570</b>	<b>-5530</b>	0.048 (6.80)	0.25	38.3	19.5	0.009 (0.05)	0.11 (0.24)
<b>103H3205-5670</b>	<b>-5630</b>	0.051 (7.22)	0.5	10.4	5.8	0.009 (0.05)	0.11 (0.24)
<b>103H3205-5770</b>	<b>-5730</b>	0.051 (7.22)	1	2.5	1.45	0.009 (0.05)	0.11 (0.24)
<b>103H3215-5570</b>	<b>-5530</b>	0.09 (12.74)	0.25	51.8	30.7	0.016 (0.09)	0.2 (0.44)
<b>103H3215-5670</b>	<b>-5630</b>	0.09 (12.74)	0.5	12.5	8	0.016 (0.09)	0.2 (0.44)
<b>103H3215-5770</b>	<b>-5730</b>	0.1 (14.16)	1	3.5	2.3	0.016 (0.09)	0.2 (0.44)

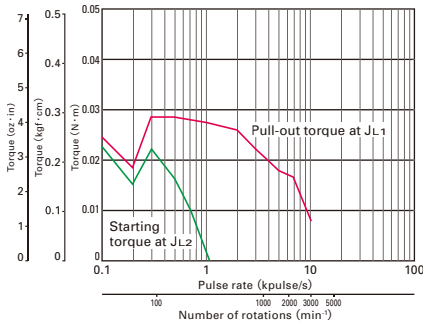
# Pulse rate-torque characteristics

## 103H3205-50



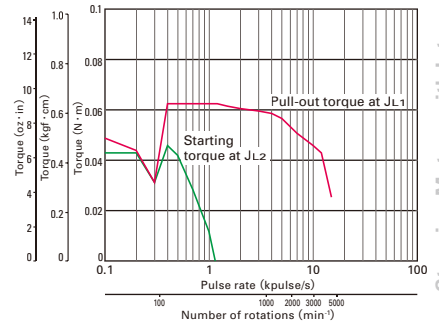
Constant current circuit  
 Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 0.25A/phase,  
 2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.01 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (0.05 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ pulley balancer method}]$   
 $J_{L2} = [0.01 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (0.05 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ pulley balancer method}]$

## 103H3205-51



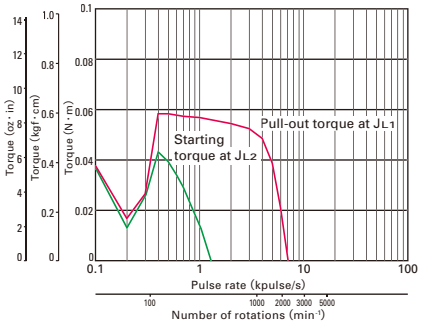
Constant current circuit  
 Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 0.5A/phase,  
 2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.01 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (0.05 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ pulley balancer method}]$   
 $J_{L2} = [0.01 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (0.05 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ pulley balancer method}]$

## 103H3205-52



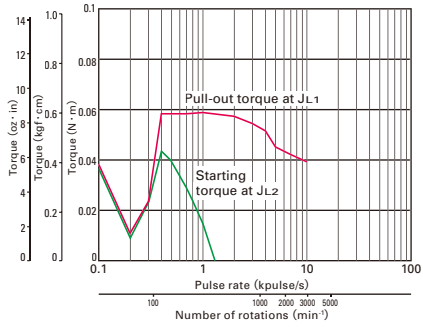
Constant current circuit  
 Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 0.5A/phase,  
 2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.01 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (0.05 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ pulley balancer method}]$   
 $J_{L2} = [0.01 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (0.05 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ pulley balancer method}]$

## 103H3215-51



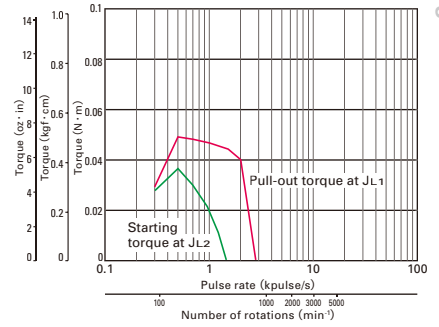
Constant current circuit  
 Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 0.5A/phase,  
 2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.01 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (0.05 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ pulley balancer method}]$   
 $J_{L2} = [0.01 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (0.05 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ pulley balancer method}]$

## 103H3215-52



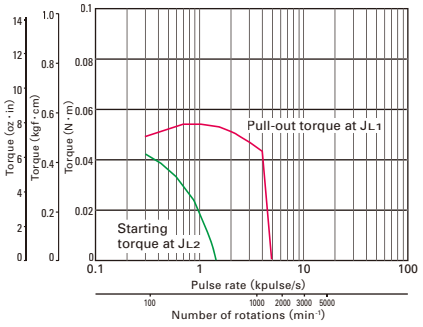
Constant current circuit  
 Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1A/phase,  
 2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.01 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (0.05 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ pulley balancer method}]$   
 $J_{L2} = [0.01 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (0.05 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ pulley balancer method}]$

## 103H3205-55



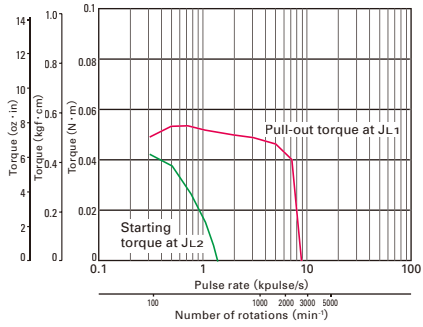
Constant current circuit  
 Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 0.25A/phase,  
 2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.01 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (0.05 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ pulley balancer method}]$   
 $J_{L2} = [0.01 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (0.05 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ pulley balancer method}]$

## 103H3205-56



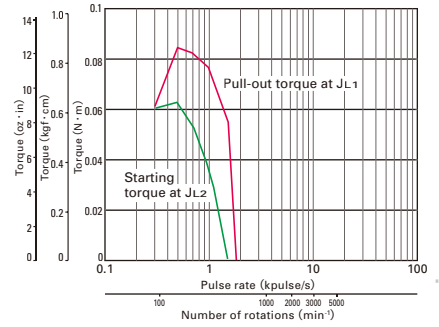
Constant current circuit  
 Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 0.5A/phase,  
 2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.01 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (0.05 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ pulley balancer method}]$   
 $J_{L2} = [0.01 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (0.05 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ pulley balancer method}]$

## 103H3205-57



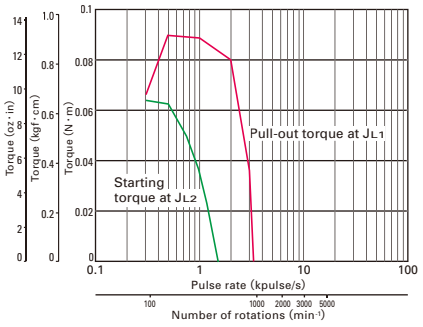
Constant current circuit  
 Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1A/phase,  
 2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.01 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (0.05 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ pulley balancer method}]$   
 $J_{L2} = [0.01 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (0.05 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ pulley balancer method}]$

## 103H3215-55



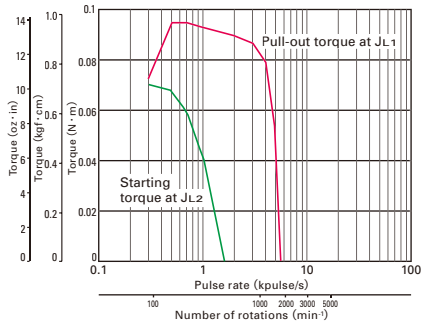
Constant current circuit  
 Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 0.25A/phase,  
 2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.01 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (0.05 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ pulley balancer method}]$   
 $J_{L2} = [0.01 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (0.05 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ pulley balancer method}]$

## 103H3215-56

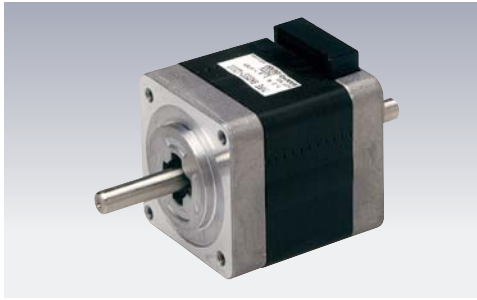


Constant current circuit  
 Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 0.5A/phase,  
 2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.01 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (0.05 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ pulley balancer method}]$   
 $J_{L2} = [0.01 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (0.05 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ pulley balancer method}]$

## 103H3215-57



Constant current circuit  
 Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1A/phase,  
 2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.01 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (0.05 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ pulley balancer method}]$   
 $J_{L2} = [0.01 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (0.05 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ pulley balancer method}]$



2-phase stepping motor

# 35mm sq. (1.38inch sq.)

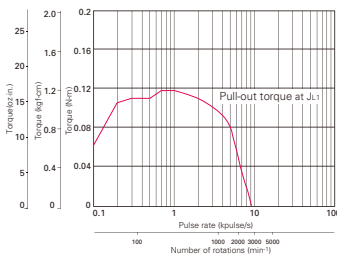
SH35 □□  
1.8° /step

Unipolar winding • Lead wire type

Model		Holding torque at 2-phase energization	Rated current	Wiring resistance	Winding inductance	Rotor inertia	Mass (Weight)
Single shaft	Double shafts	[N · m (oz · in) MIN.]	A/phase	Ω /phase	mH/phase	[×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg · m <sup>2</sup> (oz · in <sup>2</sup> )]	[kg (lbs) ]
SH3533-12U40	-12U10	0.12 (16.99)	1.2	2.4	1.3	0.02 (1.09)	0.17 (0.37)
SH3537-12U40	-12U10	0.15 (21.24)	1.2	2.7	2	0.025 (1.37)	0.2 (0.44)
SH3552-12U40	-12U10	0.23 (32.57)	1.2	3.4	2.8	0.043 (2.35)	0.3 (0.66)

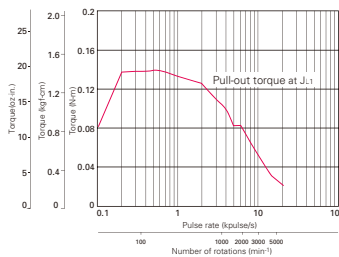
## Pulse rate-torque characteristics

● SH3533-12U40/SH3533-12U10



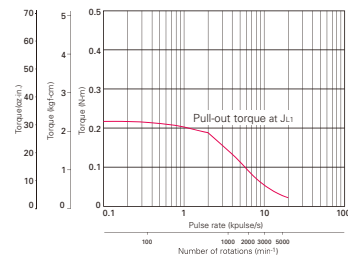
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · Operating current : 1.2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1}=[0.33 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (1.80 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  Use the rubber coupling

● SH3537-12U40/SH3537-12U10



Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · Operating current : 1.2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1}=[0.33 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (1.80 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  Use the rubber coupling

● SH3552-12U40/SH3552-12U10



Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · Operating current : 1.2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1}=[0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  Use the rubber coupling

Set model



## 2-phase stepping motor

# 42mm sq. (1.65inch sq.)

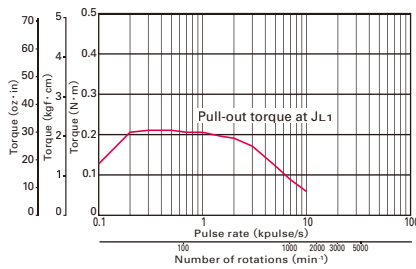
SH142 □  
0.9° /step

## Unipolar winding • Lead wire type

Model		Holding torque at 2-phase energization [N · m (oz · in) MIN.]	Rated current A/phase	Wiring resistance Ω /phase	Winding inductance mH/phase	Rotor inertia [×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg · m <sup>2</sup> (oz · in <sup>2</sup> )]	Mass (Weight) [kg (lbs) ]
Single shaft	Double shafts						
SH1421-0441	-0411	0.20 (28.32)	1.2	2.7	3.2	0.044 (0.241)	0.24 (0.53)
SH1422-0441	-0411	0.29 (41.07)	1.2	3.1	5.3	0.066 (0.361)	0.29 (0.64)
SH1424-0441	-0411	0.39 (55.23)	1.2	3.5	5.3	0.089 (0.487)	0.38 (0.84)

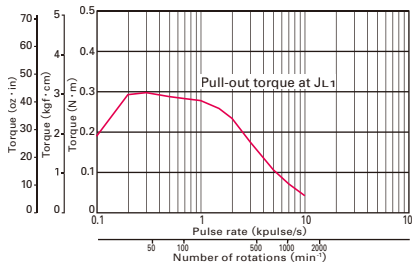
## Pulse rate-torque characteristics

## ● SH1421-04 □ □



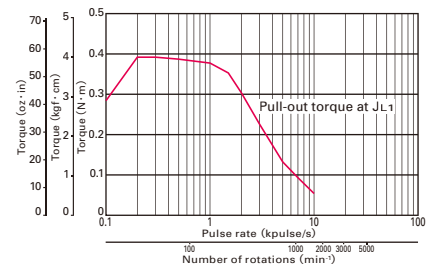
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1.2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  Use the rubber coupling!

## ● SH1422-04 □ □



Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1.2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  Use the rubber coupling!

## ● SH1424-04 □ □



Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1.2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  Use the rubber coupling!

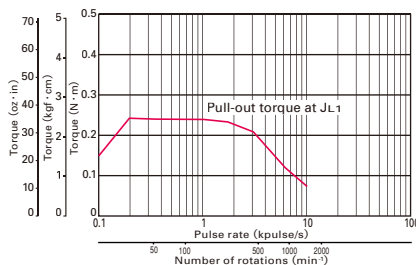
The date are measured under the drive condition of our company. The drive torque may very depending on the accuracy of customer-side equipment.

## Bipolar winding • Lead wire type

Model		Holding torque at 2-phase energization [N · m (oz · in) MIN.]	Rated current A/phase	Wiring resistance Ω /phase	Winding inductance mH/phase	Rotor inertia [×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg · m <sup>2</sup> (oz · in <sup>2</sup> )]	Mass (Weight) [kg (lbs) ]
Single shaft	Double shafts						
SH1421-5241	-5211	0.23 (32.5)	2	0.85	2.1	0.044 (0.24)	0.24 (0.53)
SH1422-5241	-5211	0.34 (48.1)	2	1.05	3.6	0.066 (0.36)	0.29 (0.64)
SH1424-5241	-5211	0.48 (67.9)	2	1.25	3.75	0.089 (0.49)	0.38 (0.84)

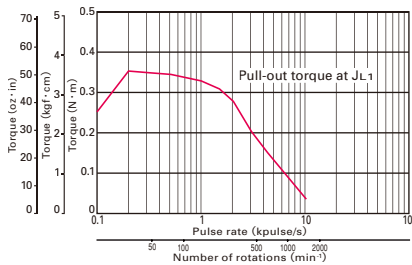
## Pulse rate-torque characteristics

## ● SH1421-52 □ □



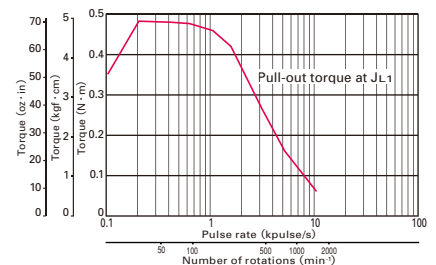
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  Use the rubber coupling!

## ● SH1422-52 □ □



Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  Use the rubber coupling!

## ● SH1424-52 □ □



Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  Use the rubber coupling!

The date are measured under the drive condition of our company. The drive torque may very depending on the accuracy of customer-side equipment.



2-phase stepping motor

# 42mm sq. (1.65inch sq.)

103H52 □□  
1.8° /step

Unipolar winding • Connector type

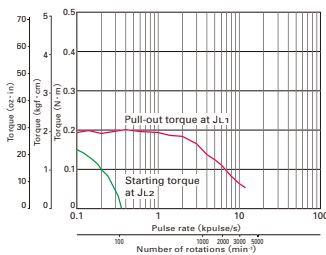
Model		Holding torque at 2-phase energization	Rated current	Wiring resistance	Winding inductance	Rotor inertia	Mass (Weight)
Single shaft	Double shafts	[N · m (oz · in) MIN.]	A/phase	Ω /phase	mH/phase	[×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg · m <sup>2</sup> (oz · in <sup>2</sup> )]	[kg (lbs) ]
103H5205-0440	-0410	0.2 (28.32)	1.2	2.4	2.3	0.036 (0.20)	0.23 (0.51)
103H5208-0440	-0410	0.3 (42.48)	1.2	2.9	3.4	0.056 (0.31)	0.29 (0.64)
103H5209-0440	-0410	0.32 (45.31)	1.2	3	3.9	0.062 (0.34)	0.31 (0.68)
103H5210-0440	-0410	0.37 (52.39)	1.2	3.3	3.4	0.074 (0.40)	0.37 (0.82)

Bipolar winding • Lead wire type

Model		Holding torque at 2-phase energization	Rated current	Wiring resistance	Winding inductance	Rotor inertia	Mass (Weight)
Single shaft	Double shafts	[N · m (oz · in) MIN.]	A/phase	Ω /phase	mH/phase	[×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg · m <sup>2</sup> (oz · in <sup>2</sup> )]	[kg (lbs) ]
103H5205-5040	-5010	0.23 (32.57)	0.25	54	78	0.036 (0.20)	0.23 (0.51)
103H5205-5140	-5110	0.25 (35.40)	0.5	13.4	23.4	0.036 (0.20)	0.23 (0.51)
103H5205-5240	-5210	0.265 (37.53)	1	3.4	6.5	0.036 (0.20)	0.23 (0.51)
103H5208-5040	-5010	0.35 (49.56)	0.25	66	116	0.056 (0.31)	0.29 (0.64)
103H5208-5140	-5110	0.38 (53.81)	0.5	16.5	34	0.056 (0.31)	0.29 (0.64)
103H5208-5240	-5210	0.39 (55.23)	1	4.1	9.5	0.056 (0.31)	0.29 (0.64)
103H5209-5040	-5010	0.38 (53.81)	0.25	71.4	133	0.062 (0.34)	0.31 (0.68)
103H5209-5140	-5110	0.41 (58.06)	0.5	18.2	39	0.062 (0.34)	0.31 (0.68)
103H5209-5240	-5210	0.425 (60.18)	1	4.4	11	0.062 (0.34)	0.31 (0.68)
103H5210-5040	-5010	0.465 (65.85)	0.25	80	123.3	0.074 (0.40)	0.37 (0.82)
103H5210-5140	-5110	0.49 (69.39)	0.5	20	35	0.074 (0.40)	0.37 (0.82)
103H5210-5240	-5210	0.51 (72.22)	1	4.8	9.5	0.074 (0.40)	0.37 (0.82)

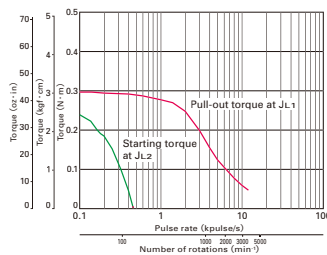
## Pulse rate-torque characteristics

● 103H5205-04 □□



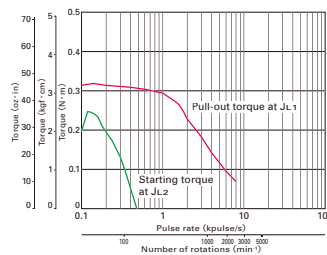
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1.2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
J<sub>1.1</sub> = [0.94×10<sup>-4</sup>kg · m<sup>2</sup> (5.14 oz · in<sup>2</sup>) use the rubber coupling]  
J<sub>1.2</sub> = [0.8×10<sup>-4</sup>kg · m<sup>2</sup> (4.37 oz · in<sup>2</sup>) use the direct coupling]

● 103H5208-04 □□



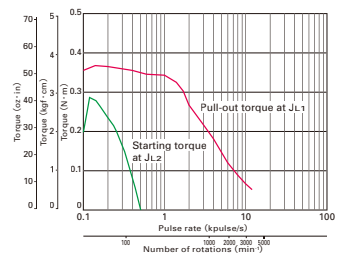
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1.2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
J<sub>1.1</sub> = [0.94×10<sup>-4</sup>kg · m<sup>2</sup> (5.14 oz · in<sup>2</sup>) use the rubber coupling]  
J<sub>1.2</sub> = [0.8×10<sup>-4</sup>kg · m<sup>2</sup> (4.37 oz · in<sup>2</sup>) use the direct coupling]

● 103H5209-04 □□



Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1.2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
J<sub>1.1</sub> = [0.94×10<sup>-4</sup>kg · m<sup>2</sup> (5.14 oz · in<sup>2</sup>) use the rubber coupling]  
J<sub>1.2</sub> = [0.8×10<sup>-4</sup>kg · m<sup>2</sup> (4.37 oz · in<sup>2</sup>) use the direct coupling]

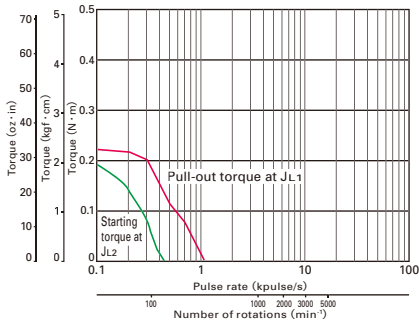
● 103H5210-04 □□



Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1.2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
J<sub>1.1</sub> = [0.94×10<sup>-4</sup>kg · m<sup>2</sup> (5.14 oz · in<sup>2</sup>) use the rubber coupling]  
J<sub>1.2</sub> = [0.8×10<sup>-4</sup>kg · m<sup>2</sup> (4.37 oz · in<sup>2</sup>) use the direct coupling]



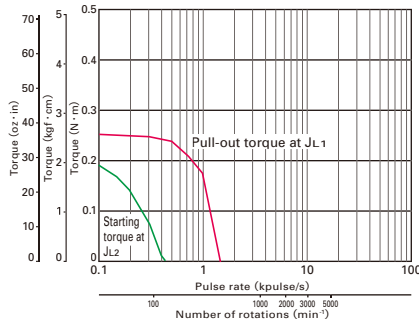
## ● 103H5205-50 □□



Constant current circuit

Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 0.25A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step) $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling]

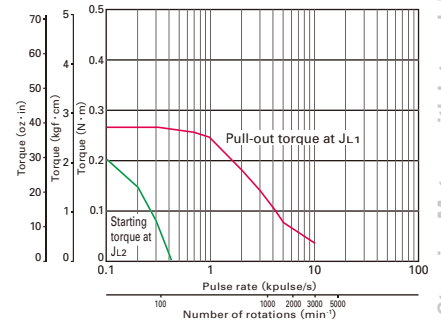
## ● 103H5205-51 □□



Constant current circuit

Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 0.5A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step) $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling]

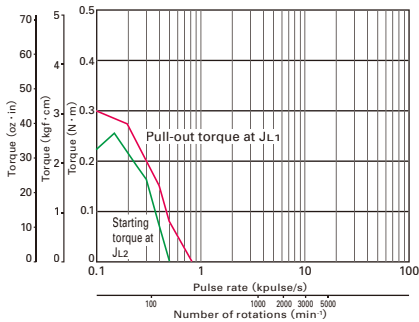
## ● 103H5205-52 □□



Constant current circuit

Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step) $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling]

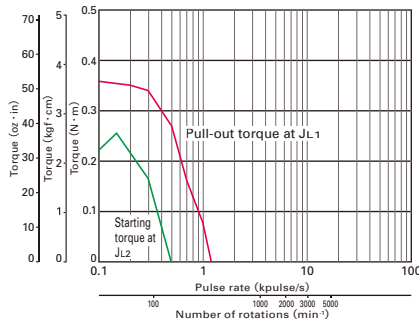
## ● 103H5208-50 □□



Constant current circuit

Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 0.25A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step) $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling]

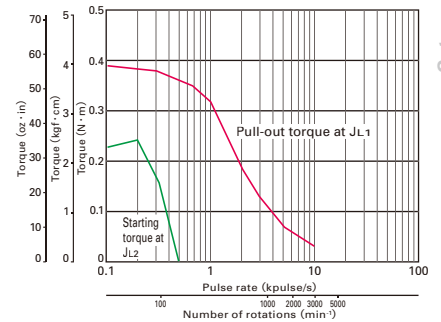
## ● 103H5208-51 □□



Constant current circuit

Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 0.5A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step) $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling]

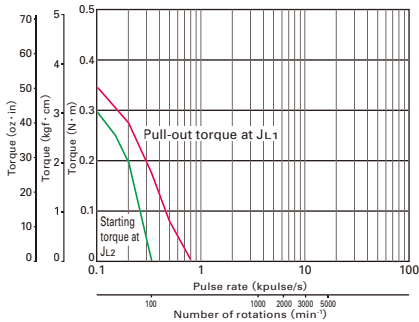
## ● 103H5208-52 □□



Constant current circuit

Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step) $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling]

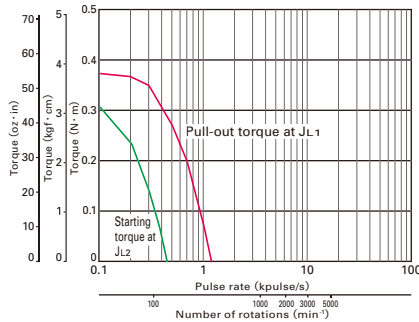
## ● 103H5209-50 □□



Constant current circuit

Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 0.25A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step) $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling]

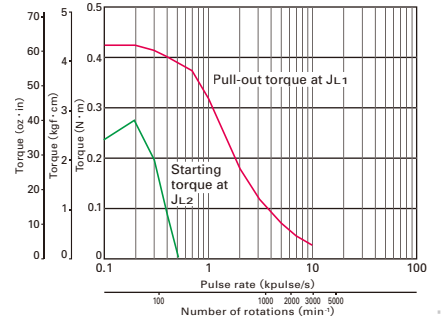
## ● 103H5209-51 □□



Constant current circuit

Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 0.5A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step) $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling]

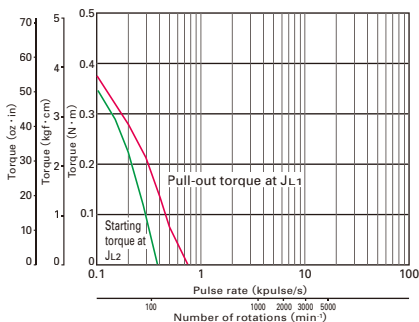
## ● 103H5209-52 □□



Constant current circuit

Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step) $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling]

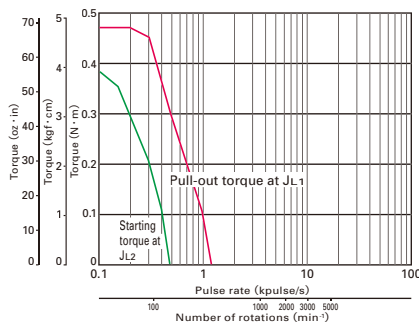
## ● 103H5210-50 □□



Constant current circuit

Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 0.25A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step) $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling]

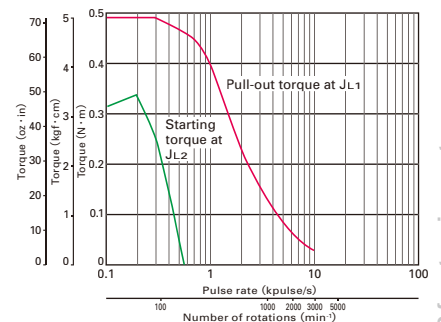
## ● 103H5210-51 □□



Constant current circuit

Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 0.5A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step) $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling]

## ● 103H5210-52 □□



Constant current circuit

Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step) $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling]



2-phase stepping motor

# 50mm sq. (1.97inch sq.)

103H670 □  
1.8° /step

Unipolar winding • Lead wire type

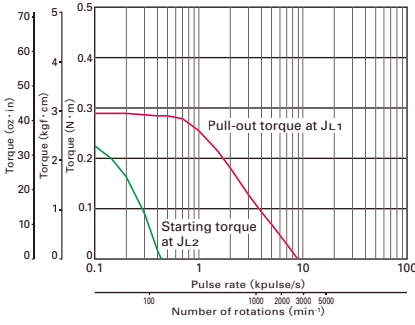
Model		Holding torque at 2-phase energization [N · m (oz · in) MIN.]	Rated current A/phase	Wiring resistance Ω /phase	Winding inductance mH/phase	Rotor inertia [×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg · m <sup>2</sup> (oz · in <sup>2</sup> )]	Mass (Weight) [kg (lbs) ]
Single shaft	Double shafts						
<b>103H6701-0140</b>	<b>-0110</b>	0.28 (39.6)	1	4.3	6.8	0.057 (0.31)	0.35 (0.77)
<b>103H6701-0440</b>	<b>-0410</b>	0.28 (39.6)	2	1.1	1.6	0.057 (0.31)	0.35 (0.77)
<b>103H6701-0740</b>	<b>-0710</b>	0.28 (39.6)	3	0.6	0.7	0.057 (0.31)	0.35 (0.77)
<b>103H6703-0140</b>	<b>-0110</b>	0.49 (69.4)	1	6	13	0.118 (0.65)	0.5 (1.10)
<b>103H6703-0440</b>	<b>-0410</b>	0.49 (69.4)	2	1.6	3.2	0.118 (0.65)	0.5 (1.10)
<b>103H6703-0740</b>	<b>-0710</b>	0.49 (69.4)	3	0.83	1.4	0.118 (0.65)	0.5 (1.10)
<b>103H6704-0140</b>	<b>-0110</b>	0.53 (75.1)	1	6.5	16.5	0.14 (0.77)	0.55 (1.21)
<b>103H6704-0440</b>	<b>-0410</b>	0.52 (73.6)	2	1.7	3.8	0.14 (0.77)	0.55 (1.21)
<b>103H6704-0740</b>	<b>-0710</b>	0.53 (75.1)	3	0.9	1.7	0.14 (0.77)	0.55 (1.21)

Bipolar winding

Model		Holding torque at 2-phase energization [N · m (oz · in) MIN.]	Rated current A/phase	Wiring resistance Ω /phase	Winding inductance mH/phase	Rotor inertia [×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg · m <sup>2</sup> (oz · in <sup>2</sup> )]	Mass (Weight) [kg (lbs) ]
Single shaft	Double shafts						
<b>103H6701-5040</b>	<b>-5010</b>	0.28 (39.6)	2	0.6	1.6	0.57 (0.31)	0.35 (0.77)
<b>103H6703-5040</b>	<b>-5010</b>	0.09 (12.7)	2	0.8	3.2	0.118 (0.65)	0.5 (1.10)
<b>103H6704-5040</b>	<b>-5010</b>	0.52 (73.6)	2	0.9	3.8	0.14 (0.77)	0.55 (1.21)

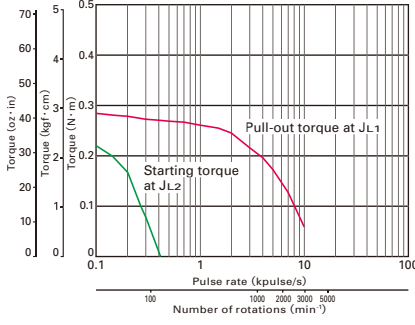
# Pulse rate-torque characteristics

## 103H6701-01



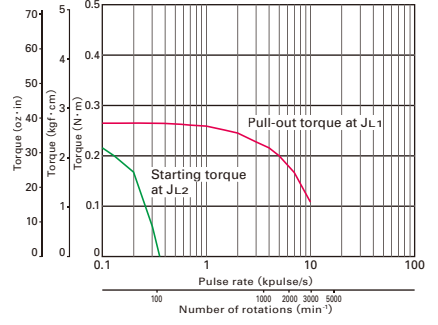
Constant current circuit  
 Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1A/phase,  
 2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling  
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling

## 103H6701-04



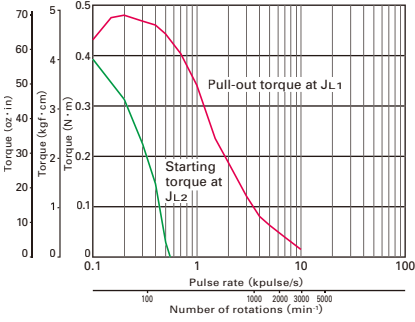
Constant current circuit  
 Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
 2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling  
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling

## 103H6701-07



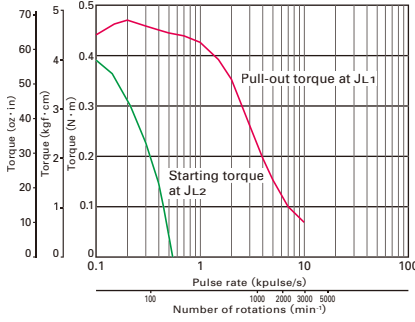
Constant current circuit  
 Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 3A/phase,  
 2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling  
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling

## 103H6703-01



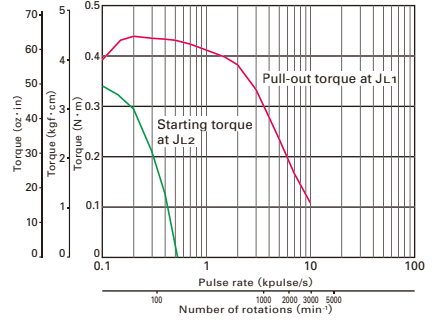
Constant current circuit  
 Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1A/phase,  
 2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling  
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling

## 103H6703-04



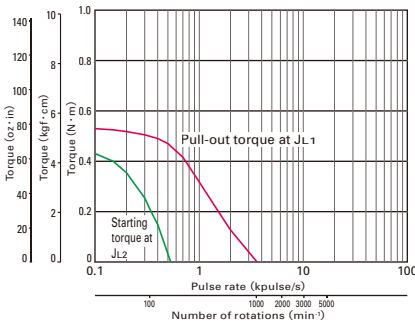
Constant current circuit  
 Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
 2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling  
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling

## 103H6703-07



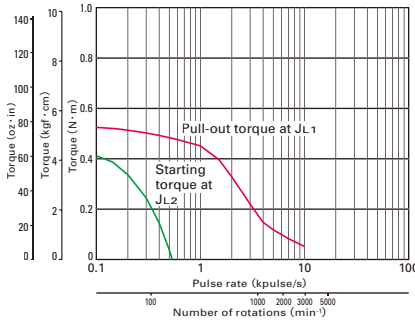
Constant current circuit  
 Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 3A/phase,  
 2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling  
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling

## 103H6704-01



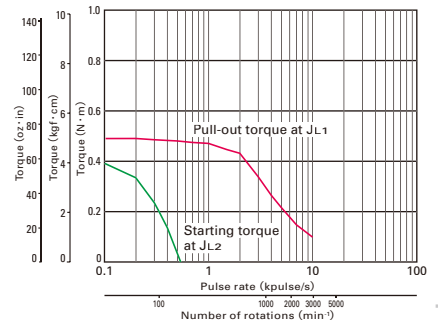
Constant current circuit  
 Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1A/phase,  
 2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling  
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling

## 103H6704-04



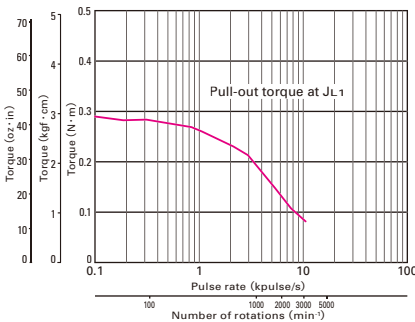
Constant current circuit  
 Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
 2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling  
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling

## 103H6704-07



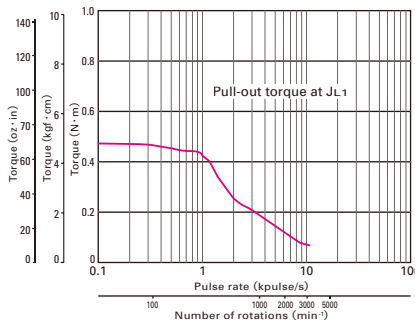
Constant current circuit  
 Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 3A/phase,  
 2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling  
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling

## 103H6701-50



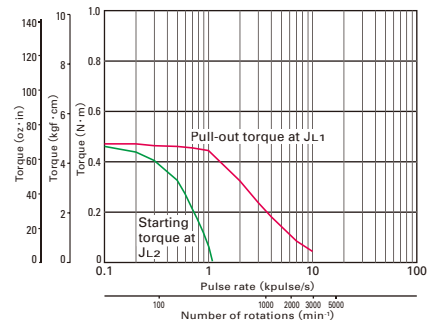
Constant current circuit  
 Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
 2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling

## 103H6703-50



Constant current circuit  
 Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
 2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling

## 103H6704-50



Constant current circuit  
 Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
 2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling  
 $J_{L2} = [0.14 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (0.77 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  pulley balancer method



2-phase stepping motor

# 56mm sq. (2.20inch sq.)

103H712 □  
1.8° /step

Unipolar winding • Lead wire type

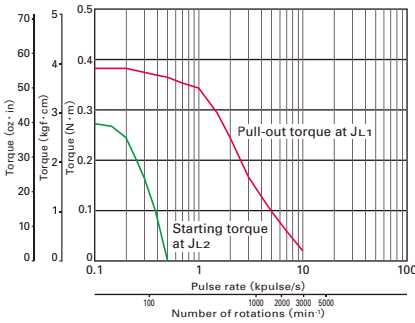
Model		Holding torque at 2-phase energization [N · m (oz · in) MIN.]	Rated current A/phase	Wiring resistance Ω /phase	Winding inductance mH/phase	Rotor inertia [×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg · m <sup>2</sup> (oz · in <sup>2</sup> )]	Mass (Weight) [kg (lbs) ]
Single shaft	Double shafts						
103H7121-0140	-0110	0.39 (55.2)	1	4.8	8	0.1 (0.55)	0.47 (1.04)
103H7121-0440	-0410	0.39 (55.2)	2	1.25	1.9	0.1 (0.55)	0.47 (1.04)
103H7121-0740	-0710	0.39 (55.2)	3	0.6	0.8	0.1 (0.55)	0.47 (1.04)
103H7123-0140	-0110	0.83 (117.)	1	6.7	15	0.21 (1.15)	0.65 (1.43)
103H7123-0440	-0410	0.83 (117.5)	2	1.6	3.8	0.21 (1.15)	0.65 (1.43)
103H7123-0740	-0710	0.78 (110.5)	3	0.77	1.58	0.21 (1.15)	0.65 (1.43)
103H7124-0140	-0110	0.98 (138.8)	1	7	14.5	0.245 (1.34)	0.8 (1.76)
103H7124-0440	-0410	0.98 (138.8)	2	1.7	3.1	0.245 (1.34)	0.8 (1.76)
103H7124-0740	-0710	0.98 (138.8)	3	0.74	1.4	0.245 (1.34)	0.8 (1.76)
103H7126-0140	-0110	1.27 (179.8)	1	8.6	19	0.36 (1.97)	0.98 (2.16)
103H7126-0440	-0410	1.27 (179.8)	2	2	4.5	0.36 (1.97)	0.98 (2.16)
103H7126-0740	-0710	1.27 (179.8)	3	0.9	2.2	0.36 (1.97)	0.98 (2.16)

Bipolar winding • Lead wire type

Model		Holding torque at 2-phase energization [N · m (oz · in) MIN.]	Rated current A/phase	Wiring resistance Ω /phase	Winding inductance mH/phase	Rotor inertia [×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg · m <sup>2</sup> (oz · in <sup>2</sup> )]	Mass (Weight) [kg (lbs) ]
Single shaft	Double shafts						
103H7121-5640	-5610	0.55 (77.9)	1	4.3	14.5	0.1 (0.55)	0.47 (1.04)
103H7121-5740	-5710	0.55 (77.9)	2	1.1	3.7	0.1 (0.55)	0.47 (1.04)
103H7121-5840	-5810	0.55 (77.9)	3	0.54	1.74	0.1 (0.55)	0.47 (1.04)
103H7123-5640	-5610	1.0 (141.6)	1	5.7	29.4	0.21 (1.15)	0.65 (1.43)
103H7123-5740	-5710	1.0 (141.6)	2	1.5	7.5	0.21 (1.15)	0.65 (1.43)
103H7123-5840	-5810	1.0 (141.6)	3	0.7	3.5	0.21 (1.15)	0.65 (1.43)
103H7126-5640	-5610	1.6 (226.6)	1	7.7	34.6	0.36 (1.97)	0.98 (2.16)
103H7126-5740	-5710	1.6 (226.6)	2	2	9.1	0.36 (1.97)	0.98 (2.16)
103H7126-5840	-5810	1.6 (226.6)	3	0.94	4	0.36 (1.97)	0.98 (2.16)
103H7128-5640	-5610	2.0 (283.2)	1	8.9	40.1	0.49 (2.68)	1.3 (2.87)
103H7128-5740	-5710	2.0 (283.2)	2	2.3	10.4	0.49 (2.68)	1.3 (2.87)
103H7128-5840	-5810	2.0 (283.2)	3	1.03	4.3	0.49 (2.68)	1.3 (2.87)

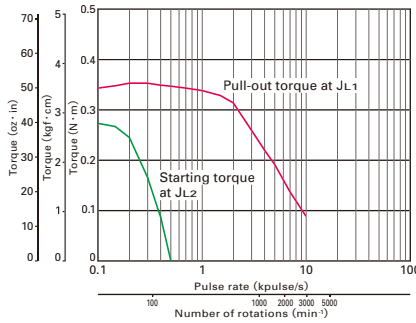
## Pulse rate-torque characteristics

### ● 103H7121-01 □□



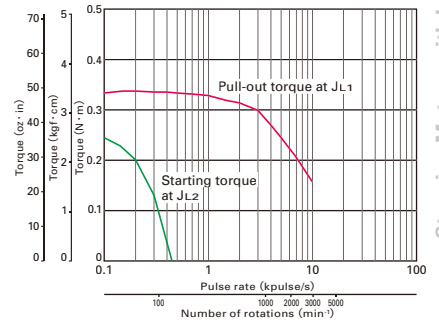
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ use the rubber coupling}]$   
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ use the direct coupling}]$

### ● 103H7121-04 □□



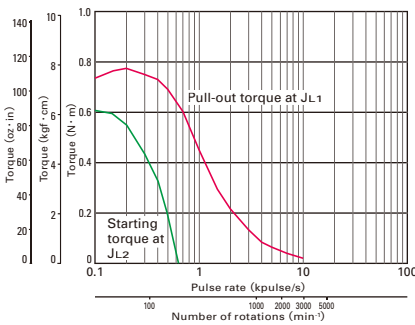
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ use the rubber coupling}]$   
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ use the direct coupling}]$

### ● 103H7121-07 □□



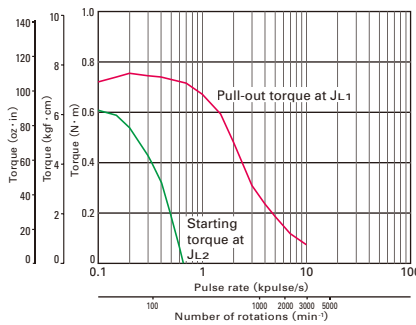
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 3A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ use the rubber coupling}]$   
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ use the direct coupling}]$

### ● 103H7123-01 □□



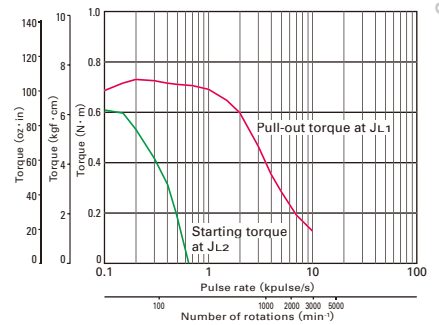
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ use the rubber coupling}]$   
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ use the direct coupling}]$

### ● 103H7123-04 □□



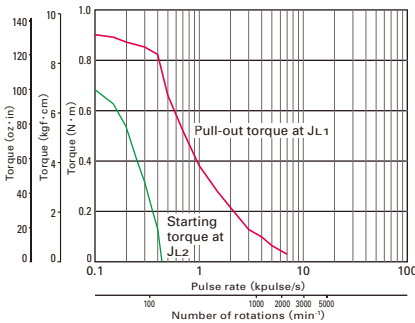
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ use the rubber coupling}]$   
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ use the direct coupling}]$

### ● 103H7123-07 □□



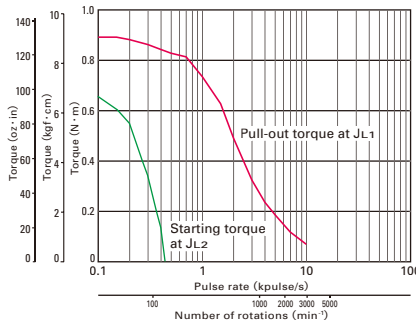
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 3A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ use the rubber coupling}]$   
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ use the direct coupling}]$

### ● 103H7124-01 □□



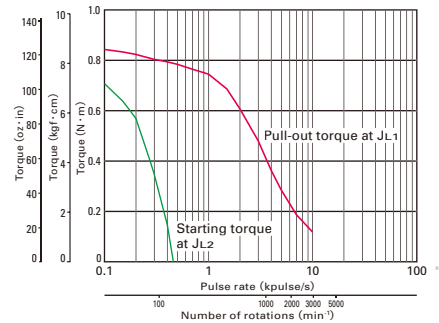
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ use the rubber coupling}]$   
 $J_{L2} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ use the direct coupling}]$

### ● 103H7124-04 □□



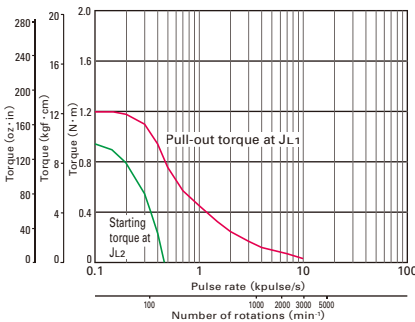
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ use the rubber coupling}]$   
 $J_{L2} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ use the direct coupling}]$

### ● 103H7124-07 □□



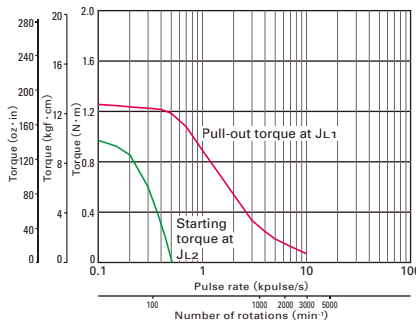
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 3A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ use the rubber coupling}]$   
 $J_{L2} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ use the direct coupling}]$

### ● 103H7126-01 □□



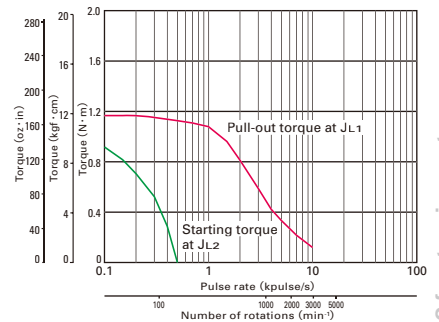
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ use the rubber coupling}]$   
 $J_{L2} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ use the direct coupling}]$

### ● 103H7126-04 □□



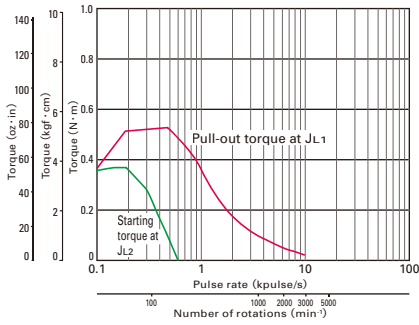
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ use the rubber coupling}]$   
 $J_{L2} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ use the direct coupling}]$

### ● 103H7126-07 □□



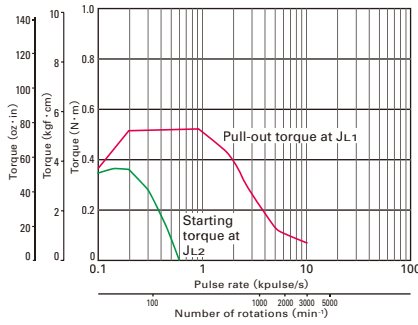
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 3A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ use the rubber coupling}]$   
 $J_{L2} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{ oz} \cdot \text{in}^2) \text{ use the direct coupling}]$

● 103H7121-56 □□



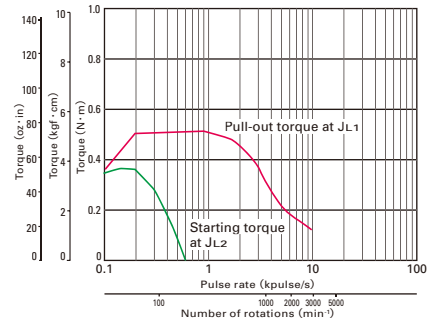
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)$  use the direct coupling]

● 103H7121-57 □□



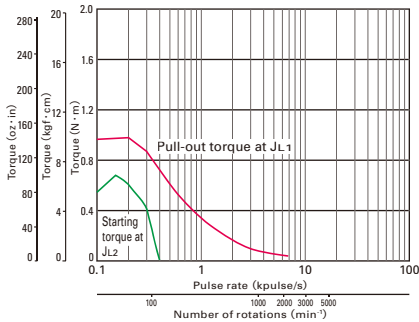
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)$  use the direct coupling]

● 103H7121-58 □□



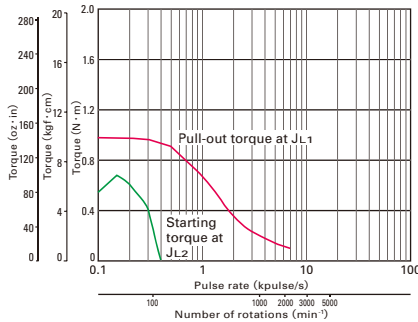
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 3A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)$  use the direct coupling]

● 103H7123-56 □□



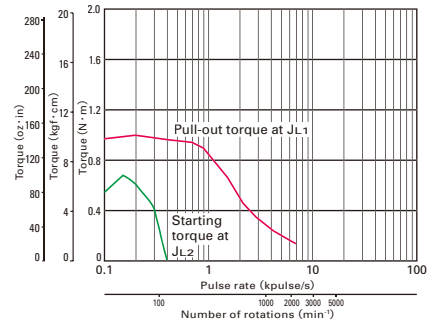
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)$  use the direct coupling]

● 103H7123-57 □□



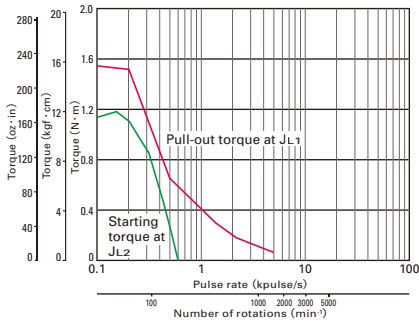
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)$  use the direct coupling]

● 103H7123-58 □□



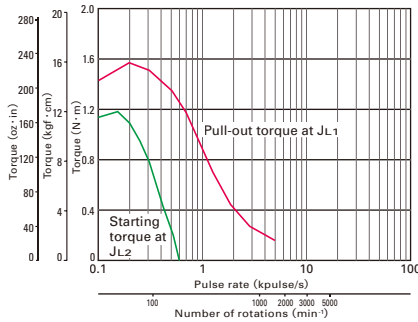
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 3A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)$  use the direct coupling]

● 103H7126-56 □□



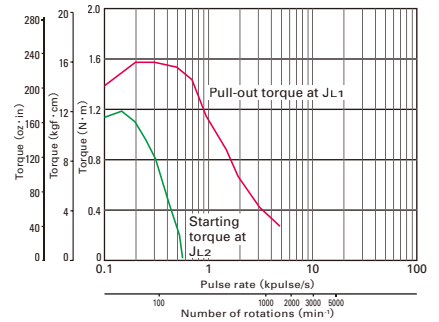
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)$  use the direct coupling]

● 103H7126-57 □□



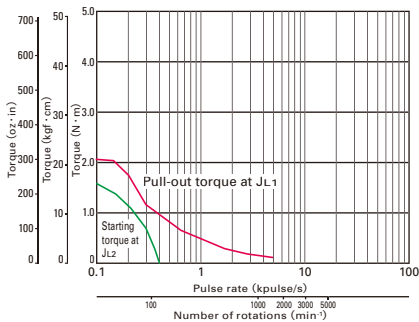
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)$  use the direct coupling]

● 103H7126-58 □□



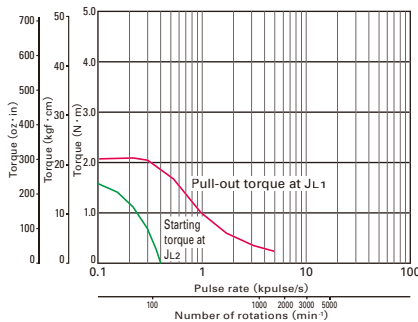
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 3A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)$  use the direct coupling]

● 103H7128-56 □□



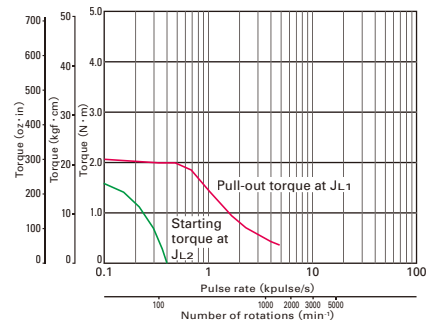
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (40.46 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (40.46 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)$  use the direct coupling]

● 103H7128-57 □□



Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (40.46 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (40.46 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)$  use the direct coupling]

● 103H7128-58 □□



Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 3A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (40.46 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (40.46 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)$  use the direct coupling]



## 2-phase stepping motor

# 60mm sq. (2.36inch sq.)

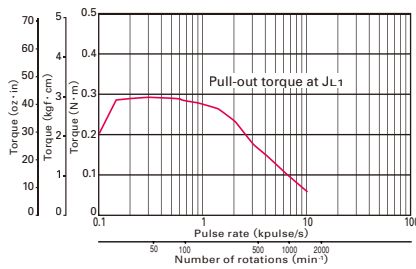
SH160 □  
0.9° /step

## Unipolar winding • Lead wire type

Model		Holding torque at 2-phase energization	Rated current	Wiring resistance	Winding inductance	Rotor inertia	Mass (Weight)
Single shaft	Double shafts	[N · m (oz · in) MIN.]	A/phase	Ω /phase	mH/phase	[×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg · m <sup>2</sup> (oz · in <sup>2</sup> )]	[kg (lbs) ]
SH1601-0440	-0410	0.57 (80.71)	2	1.35	2	0.24 (1.312)	0.55 (1.21)
SH1602-0440	-0410	1.1 (155.77)	2	1.8	3.5	0.4 (2.187)	0.8 (1.76)
SH1603-0440	-0410	1.7 (240.74)	2	2.3	4.5	0.75 (4.101)	1.2 (2.64)

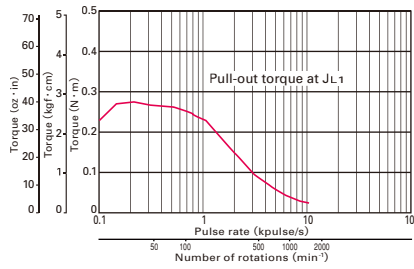
## Pulse rate-torque characteristics

## ● SH1601-04 □ □



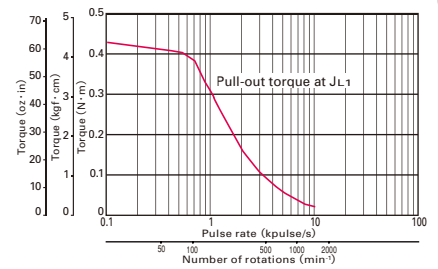
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]

## ● SH1602-04 □ □



Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]

## ● SH1603-04 □ □



Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (40.45 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]

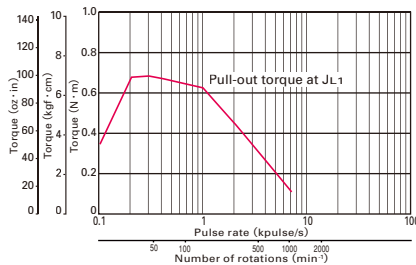
The data are measured under the drive condition of our company. The drive torque may vary depending on the accuracy of customer-side equipment.

## Bipolar winding • Lead wire type

Model		Holding torque at 2-phase energization	Rated current	Wiring resistance	Winding inductance	Rotor inertia	Mass (Weight)
Single shaft	Double shafts	[N · m (oz · in) MIN.]	A/phase	Ω /phase	mH/phase	[×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg · m <sup>2</sup> (oz · in <sup>2</sup> )]	[kg (lbs) ]
SH1601-5240	-5210	0.69 (97.7)	2	1.2	3.5	0.24 (1.31)	0.55 (1.21)
SH1602-5240	-5210	1.28 (181.2)	2	1.65	6.1	0.4 (2.19)	0.8 (1.76)
SH1603-5240	-5210	2.15 (304.4)	2	2.3	8.8	0.75 (4.10)	1.2 (2.65)

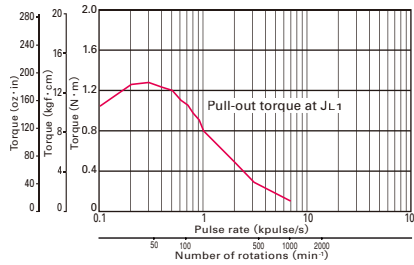
## Pulse rate-torque characteristics

## ● SH1601-52 □ □



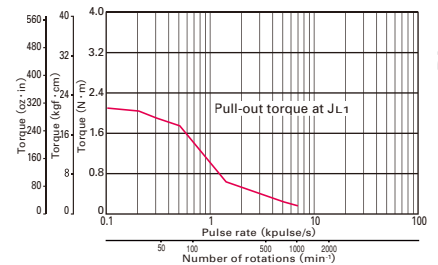
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L3} = [7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (40.46 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]

## ● SH1602-52 □ □



Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L3} = [7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (40.46 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]

## ● SH1603-52 □ □



Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L3} = [7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (40.46 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]

The data are measured under the drive condition of our company. The drive torque may vary depending on the accuracy of customer-side equipment.



2-phase stepping motor

# 60mm sq. (2.36inch sq.)

103H782 □  
1.8° /step

Unipolar winding • Connector type

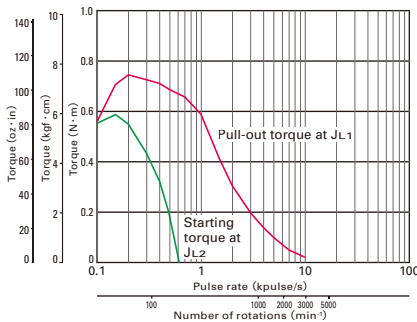
Model		Holding torque at 2-phase energization	Rated current	Wiring resistance	Winding inductance	Rotor inertia	Mass (Weight)
Single shaft	Double shafts	[N · m (oz · in) MIN.]	A/phase	Ω /phase	mH/phase	[×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg · m <sup>2</sup> (oz · in <sup>2</sup> )]	[kg (lbs) ]
103H7821-0140	-0110	0.78 (110.5)	1	5.7	8.3	0.275 (1.50)	0.6 (1.32)
103H7821-0440	-0410	0.78 (110.5)	2	1.5	2	0.275 (1.50)	0.6 (1.32)
103H7821-0740	-0710	0.78 (110.5)	3	0.68	0.8	0.275 (1.50)	0.6 (1.32)
103H7822-0140	-0110	1.17 (165.7)	1	6.9	14	0.4 (2.19)	0.77 (1.70)
103H7822-0440	-0410	1.17 (165.7)	2	1.8	3.6	0.4 (2.19)	0.77 (1.70)
103H7822-0740	-0710	1.17 (165.7)	3	0.8	1.38	0.4 (2.19)	0.77 (1.70)
103H7823-0140	-0110	2.1 (297.4)	1	10	21.7	0.84 (4.59)	1.34 (2.95)
103H7823-0440	-0410	2.1 (297.4)	2	2.7	5.6	0.84 (4.59)	1.34 (2.95)
103H7823-0740	-0710	2.1 (297.4)	3	1.25	2.4	0.84 (4.59)	1.34 (2.95)

Bipolar winding • Connector type

Model		Holding torque at 2-phase energization	Rated current	Wiring resistance	Winding inductance	Rotor inertia	Mass (Weight)
Single shaft	Double shafts	[N · m (oz · in) MIN.]	A/phase	Ω /phase	mH/phase	[×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg · m <sup>2</sup> (oz · in <sup>2</sup> )]	[kg (lbs) ]
103H7821-1740	-1710	0.88 (124.6)	4	0.35	0.8	0.275 (1.50)	0.6 (1.32)
103H7821-5740	-5710	0.88 (124.6)	2	1.27	3.3	0.275 (1.50)	0.6 (1.32)
103H7822-1740	-1710	1.37 (194.0)	4	0.43	1.38	0.4 (2.19)	0.77 (1.70)
103H7822-5740	-5710	1.37 (194.0)	2	1.55	5.5	0.4 (2.19)	0.77 (1.70)
103H7823-1740	-1710	2.7 (382.3)	4	0.65	2.4	0.84 (4.59)	1.34 (2.95)
103H7823-5740	-5710	2.7 (382.3)	2	2.4	9.5	0.84 (4.59)	1.34 (2.95)

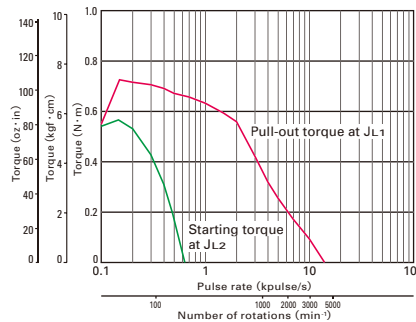
## Pulse rate-torque characteristics

● 103H7821-01 □ □



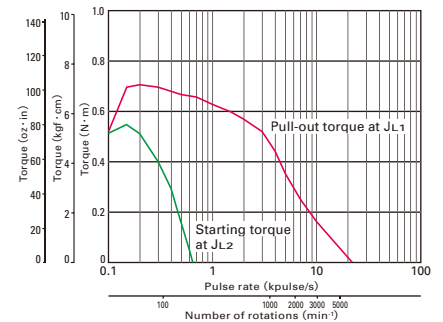
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
J<sub>L1</sub> = [0.94×10<sup>-4</sup>kg · m<sup>2</sup> (5.14 oz · in<sup>2</sup>) use the rubber coupling]  
J<sub>L2</sub> = [0.8×10<sup>-4</sup>kg · m<sup>2</sup> (4.37 oz · in<sup>2</sup>) use the direct coupling]

● 103H7821-04 □ □



Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
J<sub>L1</sub> = [0.94×10<sup>-4</sup>kg · m<sup>2</sup> (5.14 oz · in<sup>2</sup>) use the rubber coupling]  
J<sub>L2</sub> = [0.8×10<sup>-4</sup>kg · m<sup>2</sup> (4.37 oz · in<sup>2</sup>) use the direct coupling]

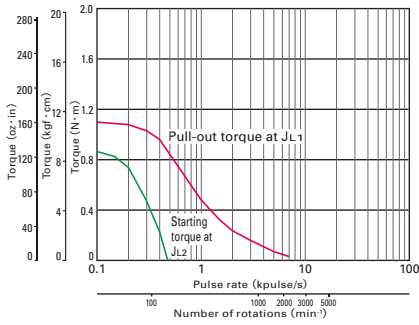
● 103H7821-07 □ □



Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 3A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
J<sub>L1</sub> = [0.94×10<sup>-4</sup>kg · m<sup>2</sup> (5.14 oz · in<sup>2</sup>) use the rubber coupling]  
J<sub>L2</sub> = [0.8×10<sup>-4</sup>kg · m<sup>2</sup> (4.37 oz · in<sup>2</sup>) use the direct coupling]



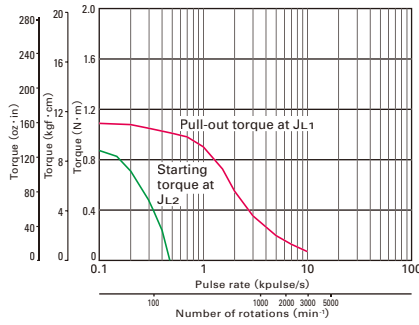
## ● 103H7822-01 □□



Constant current circuit

Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step) $J_{L1} = [7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (40.46 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling)  
 $J_{L2} = [7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (40.46 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling)

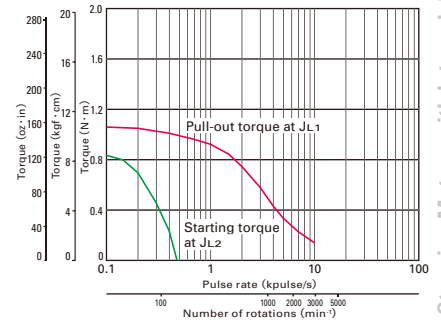
## ● 103H7822-04 □□



Constant current circuit

Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step) $J_{L1} = [7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (40.46 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling)  
 $J_{L2} = [7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (40.46 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling)

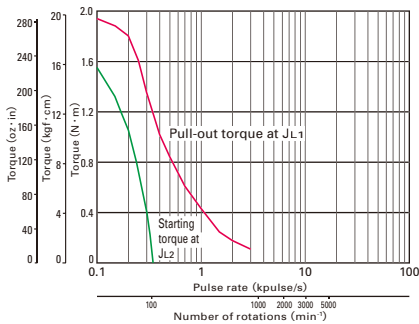
## ● 103H7822-07 □□



Constant current circuit

Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 3A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step) $J_{L1} = [7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (40.46 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling)  
 $J_{L2} = [7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (40.46 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling)

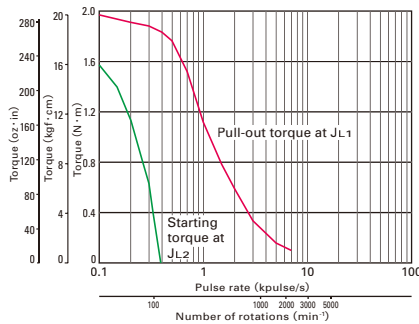
## ● 103H7823-01 □□



Constant current circuit

Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step) $J_{L1} = [7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (40.46 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling)  
 $J_{L2} = [7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (40.46 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling)

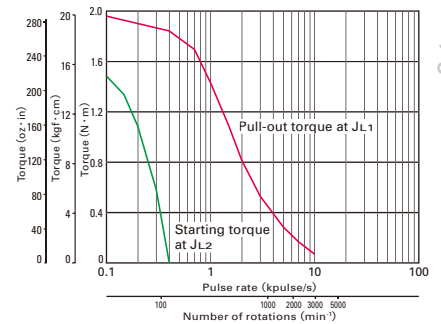
## ● 103H7823-04 □□



Constant current circuit

Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step) $J_{L1} = [7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (40.46 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling)  
 $J_{L2} = [7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (40.46 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling)

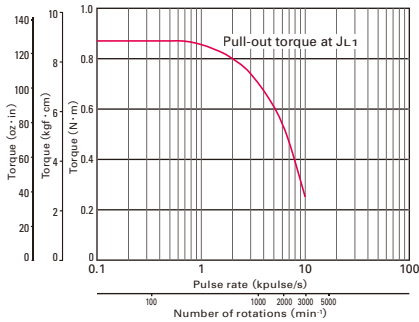
## ● 103H7823-07 □□



Constant current circuit

Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 3A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step) $J_{L1} = [7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (40.46 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling)  
 $J_{L2} = [7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (40.46 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling)

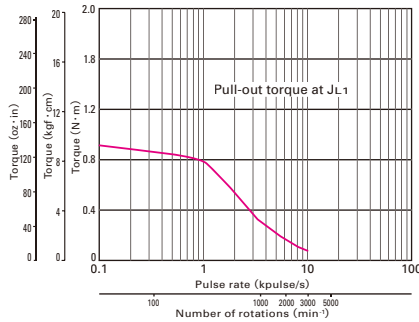
## ● 103H7821-17 □□



Constant current circuit

Source voltage : AC100V · operating current : 4A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step) $J_{L1} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling)

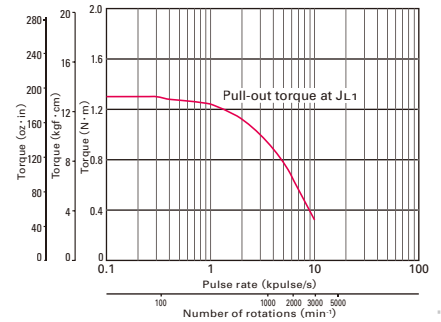
## ● 103H7821-57 □□



Constant current circuit

Source voltage : AC100V · operating current : 4A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step) $J_{L1} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling)

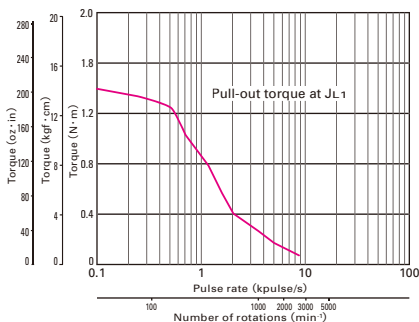
## ● 103H7822-17 □□



Constant current circuit

Source voltage : AC100V · operating current : 4A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step) $J_{L1} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling)

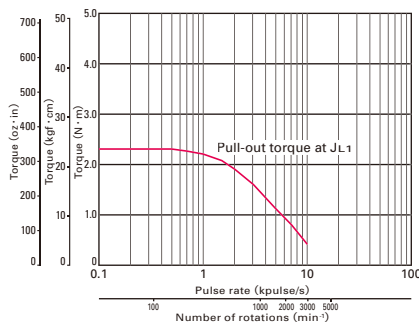
## ● 103H7822-57 □□



Constant current circuit

Source voltage : AC100V · operating current : 4A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step) $J_{L1} = [7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (40.46 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling)

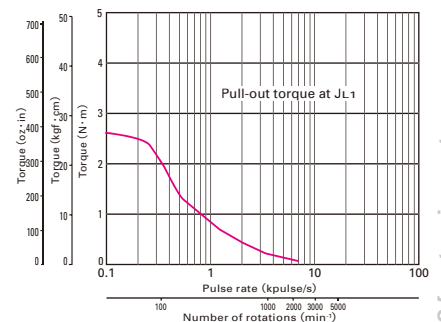
## ● 103H7823-17 □□



Constant current circuit

Source voltage : AC100V · operating current : 4A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step) $J_{L1} = [7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (40.46 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling)

## ● 103H7823-57 □□



Constant current circuit

Source voltage : AC100V · operating current : 4A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step) $J_{L1} = [7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (40.46 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling)



2-phase stepping motor

# 86mm sq. (3.39inch sq.)

SH286 □ /SM286 □  
1.8° /step

Unipolar winding • Lead wire type

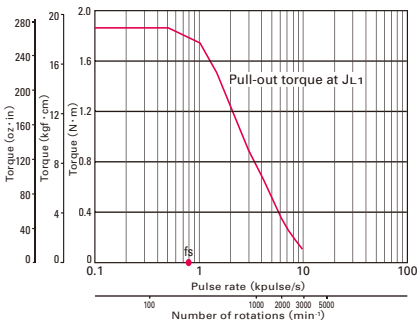
Model		Holding torque at 2-phase energization [N · m (oz · in) MIN.]	Rated current A/phase	Wiring resistance Ω /phase	Winding inductance mH/phase	Rotor inertia [×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg · m <sup>2</sup> (oz · in <sup>2</sup> )]	Mass (Weight) [kg (lbs) ]
Single shaft	Double shafts						
<b>SH2861-0441</b>	<b>-0411</b>	2.5 (354)	2	2.3	8.0	1.48 (8.09)	1.75 (3.92)
<b>SH2862-0441</b>	<b>-0911</b>	4.8 (679.7)	2	3.2	13.0	3 (16.4)	2.9 (6.5)
<b>SH2863-0441</b>	<b>-0411</b>	6.6 (934.6)	2	4.0	17	4.5 (24.6)	4.0 (8.96)

Bipolar winding • Lead wire type

Model		Holding torque at 2-phase energization [N · m (oz · in) MIN.]	Rated current A/phase	Wiring resistance Ω /phase	Winding inductance mH/phase	Rotor inertia [×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg · m <sup>2</sup> (oz · in <sup>2</sup> )]	Mass (Weight) [kg (lbs) ]
Single shaft	Double shafts						
<b>SM2861-5051</b>	<b>-5021</b>	3.3 (467.3)	2	2.2	15	1.48 (8.09)	1.75 (3.92)
<b>SM2861-5151</b>	<b>-5121</b>	3.3 (467.3)	4	0.56	3.7	1.48 (8.09)	1.75 (3.92)
<b>SM2861-5251</b>	<b>-5221</b>	3.3 (467.3)	6	0.29	1.7	1.48 (8.09)	1.75 (3.92)
<b>SM2862-5051</b>	<b>-5021</b>	6.4 (906.3)	2	3.2	25	3.0 (16.4)	2.9 (6.5)
<b>SM2862-5151</b>	<b>-5121</b>	6.4 (906.3)	4	0.83	6.4	3.0 (16.4)	2.9 (6.5)
<b>SM2862-5251</b>	<b>-5221</b>	6.4 (906.3)	6	0.36	2.8	3.0 (16.4)	2.9 (6.5)
<b>SM2863-5051</b>	<b>-5021</b>	9 (1274.4)	2	4.0	32	4.5 (24.6)	4.0 (8.96)
<b>SM2863-5151</b>	<b>-5121</b>	9 (1274.4)	4	1.0	7.9	4.5 (24.6)	4.0 (8.96)
<b>SM2863-5251</b>	<b>-5221</b>	9 (1274.4)	6	0.46	3.8	4.5 (24.6)	4.0 (8.96)

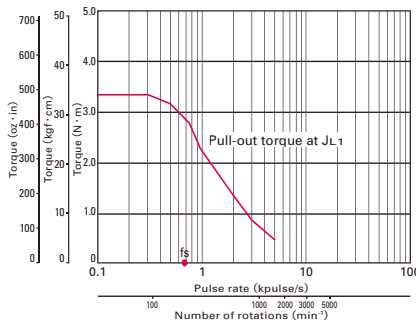
## Pulse rate-torque characteristics

### SH2861-04



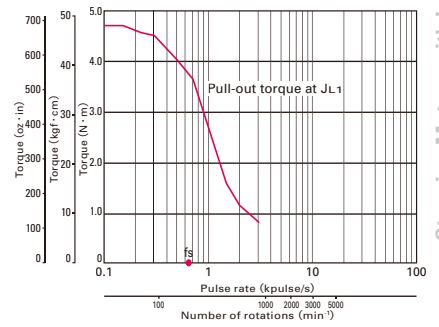
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC100V · operating current : 4A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [15.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (83.65 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]

### SH2862-04



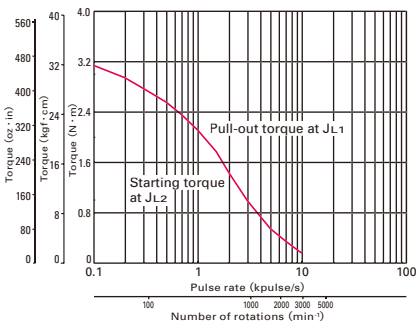
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC100V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [15.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (83.65 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]

### SH2863-04



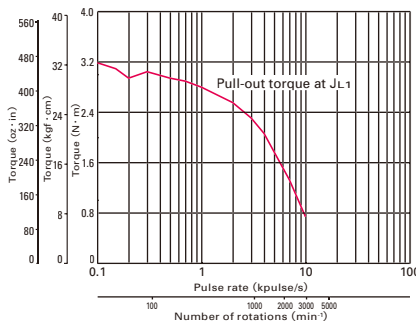
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC100V · operating current : 4A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [15.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (83.65 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]

### SM2861-50



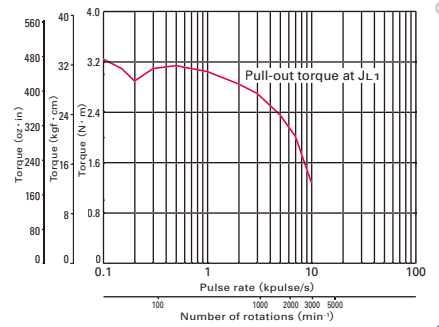
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC100V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (40.46 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]

### SM2861-51



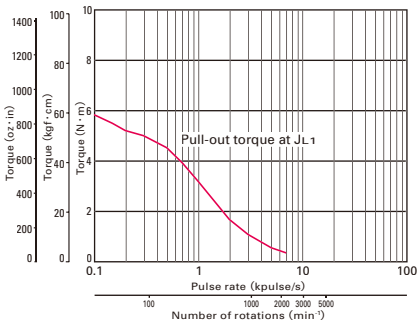
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC100V · operating current : 4A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (40.46 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]

### SM2861-52



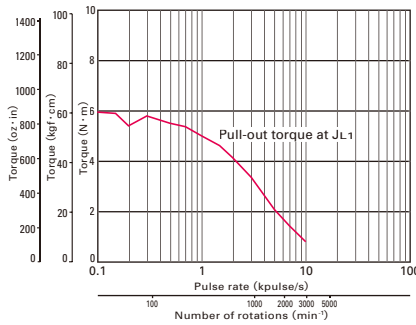
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC100V · operating current : 6A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [15.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (83.65 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]

### SM2862-50



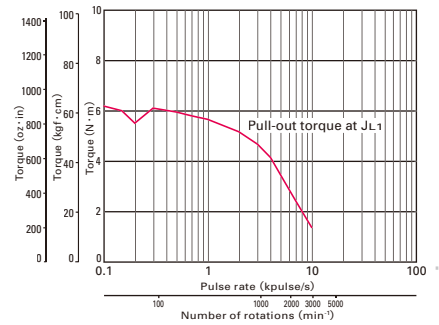
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC100V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [15.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (83.65 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]

### SM2862-51



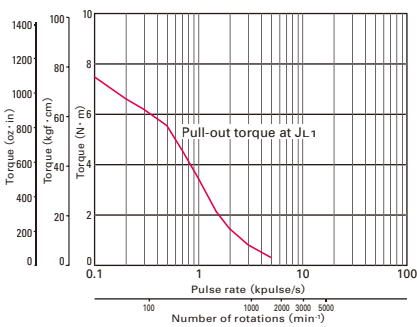
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC100V · operating current : 4A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [15.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (83.65 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]

### SM2862-52



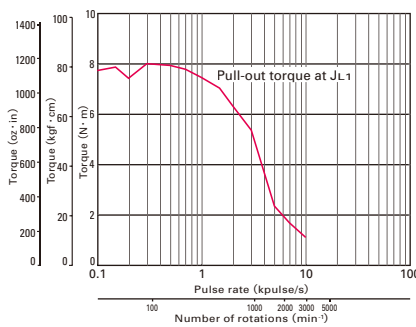
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC100V · operating current : 6A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [15.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (83.65 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]

### SM2863-50



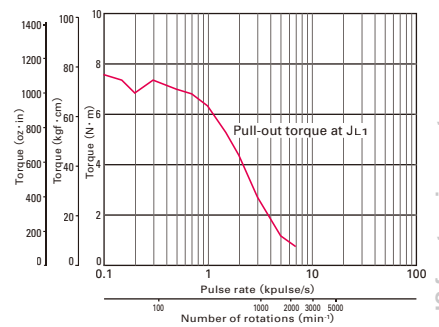
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC100V · operating current : 2A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [43 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (235.10 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]

### SM2863-51



Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC100V · operating current : 4A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [43 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (235.10 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]

### SM2863-52



Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : DC100V · operating current : 6A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [43 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (235.10 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]



2-phase stepping motor

# 106mm cir. (4.17inch cir.)

103H8922 □  
1.8° /step

Unipolar winding

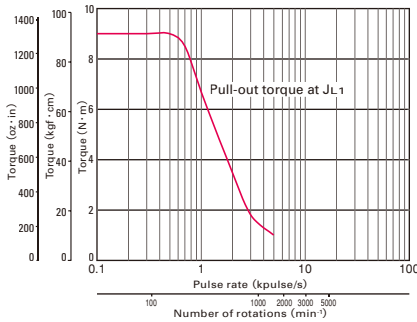
Model		Holding torque at 2-phase energization	Rated current	Wiring resistance	Winding inductance	Rotor inertia	Mass (Weight)
Single shaft	Double shafts	[N · m (oz · in) MIN.]	A/phase	Ω /phase	mH/phase	[×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg · m <sup>2</sup> (oz · in <sup>2</sup> )]	[kg (lbs) ]
103H89222-0941	-0911	10.8 (1529.4)	4	0.98	6.3	14.6 (79.83)	7.5 (16.53)
103H89223-0941	-0911	15.5 (2194.9)	4	1.4	9.7	22 (120.28)	10.5 (23.15)

Bipolar winding

Model		Holding torque at 2-phase energization	Rated current	Wiring resistance	Winding inductance	Rotor inertia	Mass (Weight)
Single shaft	Double shafts	[N · m (oz · in) MIN.]	A/phase	Ω /phase	mH/phase	[×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg · m <sup>2</sup> (oz · in <sup>2</sup> )]	[kg (lbs) ]
103H89222-5241	-5211	13.2 (1869.2)	6	0.45	5.4	14.6 (79.83)	7.5 (16.53)
103H89223-5241	-5211	19 (2690.5)	6	0.63	8	22 (120.28)	10.5 (23.15)

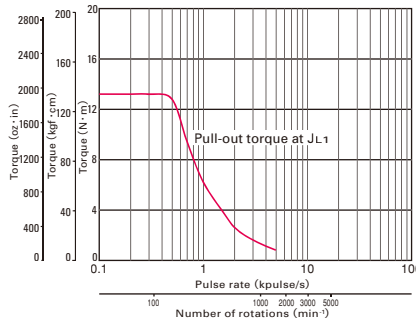
## Pulse rate-torque characteristics

● 103H89222-09 □ □



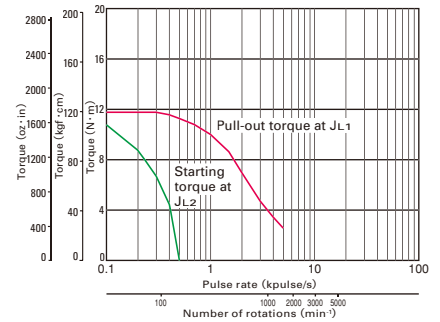
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : AC100V · operating current : 4A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
J<sub>L1</sub> = [43×10<sup>-4</sup>kg · m<sup>2</sup> (235.10 oz · in<sup>2</sup>) use the rubber coupling]

● 103H89223-09 □ □



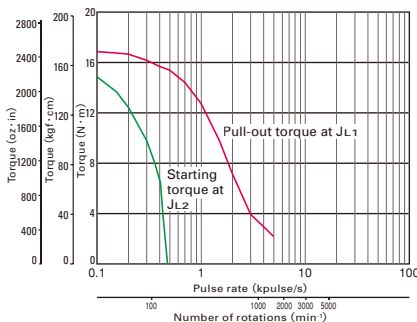
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : AC100V · operating current : 4A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
J<sub>L1</sub> = [43×10<sup>-4</sup>kg · m<sup>2</sup> (235.10 oz · in<sup>2</sup>) use the rubber coupling]

● 103H89222-52 □ □



Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : AC100V · operating current : 6A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
J<sub>L1</sub> = [43×10<sup>-4</sup>kg · m<sup>2</sup> (235.10 oz · in<sup>2</sup>) use the rubber coupling]  
J<sub>L2</sub> = [43×10<sup>-4</sup>kg · m<sup>2</sup> (235.10 oz · in<sup>2</sup>) use the rubber coupling]

● 103H89223-52 □ □



Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : AC100V · operating current : 6A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
J<sub>L1</sub> = [43×10<sup>-4</sup>kg · m<sup>2</sup> (235.10 oz · in<sup>2</sup>) use the rubber coupling]  
J<sub>L2</sub> = [43×10<sup>-4</sup>kg · m<sup>2</sup> (235.10 oz · in<sup>2</sup>) use the rubber coupling]



## 2-phase stepping motor

# 56mm sq. (2.20inch sq.)

103H712 □  
CE marking  
1.8° /step

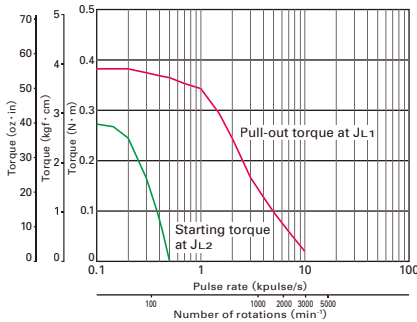


## Unipolar winding

Model		Holding torque at 2-phase energization		Rated current	Wiring resistance	Winding inductance	Rotor inertia	Mass (Weight)
Single shaft	Double shafts	[N · m (oz · in) MIN.]		A/phase	Ω/phase	mH/phase	[×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg · m <sup>2</sup> (oz · in <sup>2</sup> )]	[kg (lbs) ]
103H7121-6140	-6110	0.39 (55.2)		1	4.8	8	0.1 (0.55)	0.47 (1.04)
103H7121-6740	-6710	0.39 (55.2)		3	0.6	0.8	0.1 (0.55)	0.47 (1.04)
103H7123-6140	-6110	0.83 (117.5)		1	6.7	15	0.21 (1.15)	0.65 (1.43)
103H7123-6740	-6710	0.78 (110.5)		3	0.77	1.58	0.21 (1.15)	0.65 (1.43)
103H7126-6140	-6110	1.27 (179.8)		1	8.6	19	0.36 (1.97)	0.98 (2.16)
103H7126-6740	-6710	1.27 (179.8)		3	0.9	2.2	0.36 (1.97)	0.98 (2.16)

## Pulse rate-torque characteristics

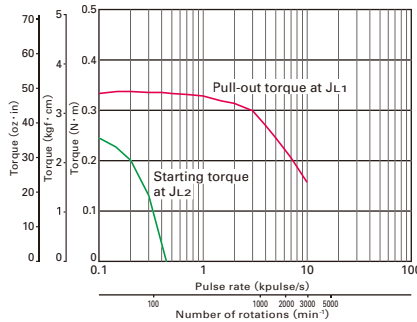
### ● 103H7121-61 □□



## Constant current circuit

Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling]

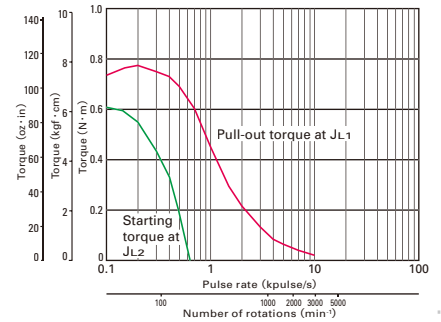
### ● 103H7121-67 □□



## Constant current circuit

Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 3A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling]

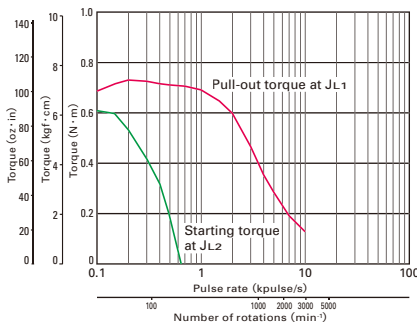
### ● 103H7123-61 □□



## Constant current circuit

Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling]

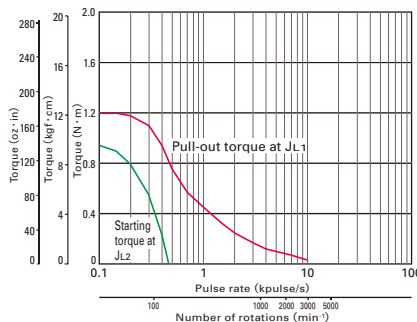
### ● 103H7123-67 □□



## Constant current circuit

Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 3A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [0.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (5.14 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (4.37 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling]

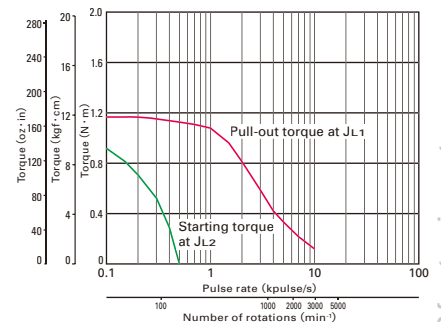
### ● 103H7126-61 □□



## Constant current circuit

Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 1A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling]

### ● 103H7126-67 □□



## Constant current circuit

Source voltage : DC24V · operating current : 3A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [2.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (14.22 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling]



2-phase stepping motor

# 86mm cir. (3.39inch cir.)

103H822 □  
CE marking  
1.8° /step

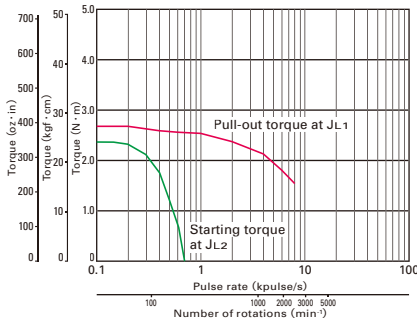


Bipolar winding

Model		Holding torque at 2-phase energization	Rated current	Wiring resistance	Winding inductance	Rotor inertia	Mass (Weight)
Single shaft	Double shafts	[N · m (oz · in) MIN.]	A/phase	Ω /phase	mH/phase	[×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg · m <sup>2</sup> (oz · in <sup>2</sup> )]	[kg (lbs) ]
<b>103H8221-6240</b>	<b>-6210</b>	2.74 (388.0)	6	0.3	1.65	1.45 (7.93)	1.5 (3.31)
<b>103H8222-6340</b>	<b>-6310</b>	5.09 (720.8)	6	0.35	2.7	2.9 (15.86)	2.5 (5.51)
<b>103H8223-6340</b>	<b>-6310</b>	7.44 (1053.6)	6	0.45	3.4	4.4 (24.06)	3.5 (7.72)

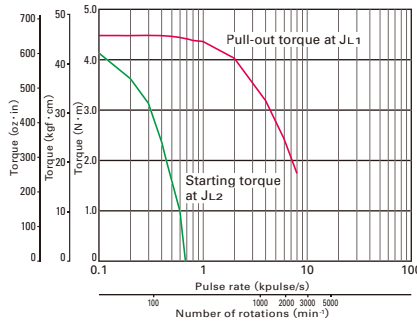
## Pulse rate-torque characteristics

● 103H8221-62 □□



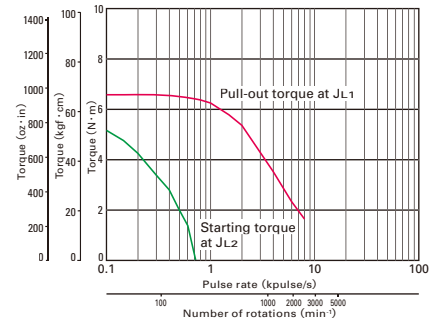
Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : AC100V · operating current : 6A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (40.46 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (40.46 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling]

● 103H8222-63 □□



Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : AC100V · operating current : 6A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [15.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (83.65 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [15.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (83.65 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling]

● 103H8223-63 □□



Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : AC100V · operating current : 6A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [43 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (235.10 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [43 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (235.10 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling]



## 2-phase stepping motor

# 106mm cir. (4.17inch cir.)

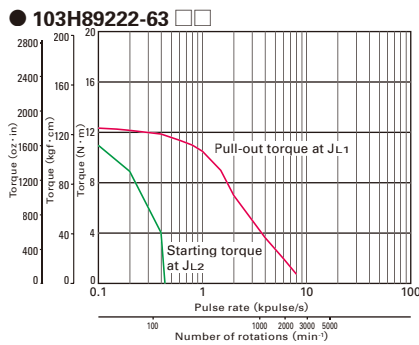
103H8922 □  
CE marking  
1.8° /step



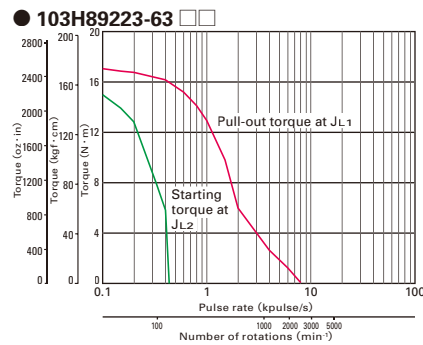
## Bipolar winding

Model		Holding torque at 2-phase energization	Rated current	Wiring resistance	Winding inductance	Rotor inertia	Mass (Weight)
Single shaft	Double shafts	[N · m (oz · in) MIN.]	A/phase	Ω /phase	mH/phase	[×10 <sup>-4</sup> kg · m <sup>2</sup> (oz · in <sup>2</sup> )]	[kg (lbs) ]
<b>103H89222-6341</b>	<b>-6311</b>	13.2 (1869.2)	6	0.45	5.4	14.6 (79.83)	7.5 (16.53)
<b>103H89223-6341</b>	<b>-6311</b>	19 (2690.5)	6	0.63	8	22 (120.28)	10.5 (23.15)

## Pulse rate-torque characteristics



Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : AC100V · operating current : 6A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [43 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (235.10 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [43 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (235.10 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling]



Constant current circuit  
Source voltage : AC100V · operating current : 6A/phase,  
2-phase energization (full-step)  
 $J_{L1} = [43 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (235.10 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the rubber coupling]  
 $J_{L2} = [43 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 (235.10 \text{oz} \cdot \text{in}^2)]$  use the direct coupling]

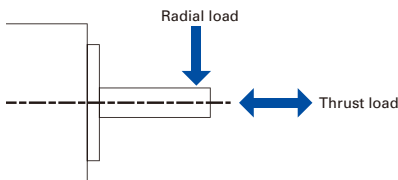
# Standard models

Motor type	H series motor
Model number	103H32 □□ /103H52 □□ /103H67 □□ /103H71 □□ /103H78 □□
Insulation class	Class B (130°C)
Withstand voltage	□28 (□1.10inch) · □42 (□1.65inch) : AC500V 50/60Hz for 1 minute, □50 (□1.97inch) · □56 (□2.20inch) · □60 (□2.36inch) : AC1000V 50/60Hz for 1 minute
Insulation resistance	100M ohm MIN. against DC500V
Vibration resistance	Amplitude : 1.52mm (p-p) , 147m/s <sup>2</sup> , frequency range : 10 to 55Hz, sweep time : 5minutes, number of sweep is 12 times each in the X, Y and Z directions.
Impact resistance	Acceleration : 98m/s <sup>2</sup> , holding time : 11ms, half-wave sine wave 3 times in each direction of X, Y, and Z axes, 18 times in total.
Operating ambient temperature	-10°C to 50°C
Operating ambient humidity	90%MAX. : 40°C MAX., 57%MAX. : 50°C MAX., 35%MAX. : 60°C MAX. (no condensation)

Motor type	SH series motor
Motor model number	SH353 □□ , SH142 □□ , SH160 □□ , SH286 □ ,
Insulation class	Class B (130°C)
Withstand voltage	□35 (□1.38inch) · □42 (□1.65inch) : AC500V 50/60Hz for 1 minute, □60 (□2.36inch) / □86 (□3.38inch) : AC1000V 50/60Hz for 1 minute
Insulation resistance	100M ohm MIN. against DC500V
Vibration resistance	Amplitude : 1.52mm (p-p) , 147m/s <sup>2</sup> , frequency range : 10 to 55Hz, sweep time : 5minutes, number of sweep is 12 times each in the X, Y and Z directions.
Impact resistance	Acceleration : 98m/s <sup>2</sup> , holding time : 11ms, half-wave sine wave 3 times in each direction of X, Y, and Z axes, 18 times in total.
Operating ambient temperature	-10°C to 50°C
Operating ambient humidity	90%MAX. : 40°C MAX., 57%MAX. : 50°C MAX., 35%MAX. : 60°C MAX. (no condensation)

Motor type	SM series motor
Model number	SM286 □
Type	S1 (continuous operation)
Insulation class	Class F (+155°C)
Operation altitude	1000m (3280 feet) MAX above sea level
Withstand voltage	□86mm (□3.39inch) : AC1500V 50/60Hz for 1 minute
Insulation resistance	100M ohm MIN. against DC500V
Protection grade	IP40
Vibration resistance	Amplitude of 1.52mm (0.06inch) (P-P) at frequency range 10 to 500Hz for 15 minutes sweep time along X, Y, and Z axes for 12 times.
Impact resistance	490m/s <sup>2</sup> of acceleration for 11 ms with half-sine wave applying three times for X, Y, and Z axes each, 18 times in total.
Ambient operation temperature	-10 to +50°C
Ambient operation humidity	90% MAX. at less than 40°C, 57% MAX. at less than 50°C , 35% MAX. at 60°C (no condensation)

# Allowable radial / thrust load



Frange size	Model number	Distance from end of shaft : mm (inch)				Thrust load N (lbs)
		0	5 (0.20)	10 (0.39)	15 (0.59)	
□28mm (□1.10inch)	103H32 □□	30 (6)	38 (7)	53 (11)	84 (18)	3 (0.67)
□35mm (□1.38inch)	SH353 □	40 (8)	50 (11)	67 (15)	98 (22)	10 (2.25)
□42mm (□1.65inch)	103H52 □□ 103-59 □ SH142 □	22 (4)	26 (5)	33 (7)	46 (10)	10 (2.25)
□50mm (□1.97inch)	103H670 □	71 (15)	87 (19)	115 (25)	167 (37)	15 (3.37)
□56mm (□2.20inch)	103H712 □ 103H7128	52 (11)	65 (14)	85 (19)	123 (27)	15 (3.37)
□60mm (□2.36inch)	103H782 □ SH160 □	70 (15)	87 (19)	114 (25)	165 (37)	20 (4.50)
□86mm (□3.39inch)	SM286 □ SH286 □	167 (37)	193 (43)	229 (51)	280 (62)	60 (13.488)
φ 86mm (φ 3.39inch)	103H822 □	191 (42)	234 (52)	301 (67)	421 (93)	60 (13.488)
φ 106mm (φ 4.17inch)	103H8922 □	321 (72)	356 (79)	401 (90)	457 (101)	100 (22.48)

# CE marked models

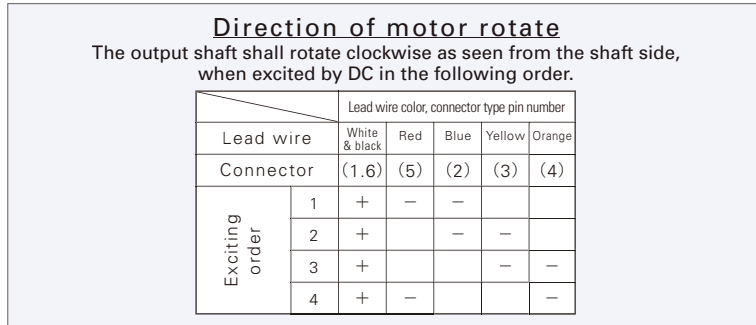
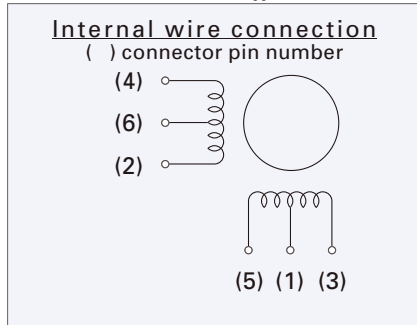
Model Number	103H712 □	103H822 □ / 103H8922 □
Rated voltage	12-200VDC	12-300VDC
Applied standards (Low voltage directive)	EN60034-1, IEC34-5(EN60034-5), EN60204-1, EN60950, EN61010-1	
Operation type	S1 (continuous rating)	
Protection grade	IP43	
Device category	Class I	
Operation environment	Pollution degree 2	
Insulation class	Class B (130°C)	
Insulation resistance	Not less than 100M Ω between winding and frame by DC500V megger or normal temperature and humidity.	
Withstand voltage	Without abnormality when applying 50/60Hz, 1600V AC (1500V AC for 103H712 □) for 1minute (leakage current 10mA) between winding and frame at normal temperature and humidity.	
Ambient operation temperature	-10 to +50°C	
Ambient operation humidity	90% MAX. at less than 40°C, 57% MAX. at less than 50°C , 35% MAX. at 60°C (no condensation)	
Winding temperature rise	80K MAX. (Based on Sanyo Denki standard)	



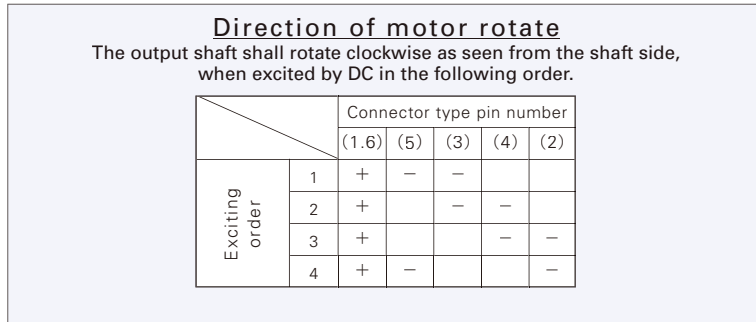
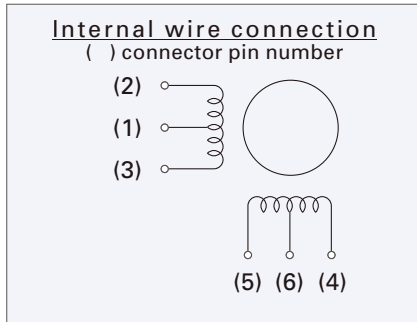
# Internal Wiring and Rotation Direction

## Unipolar winding

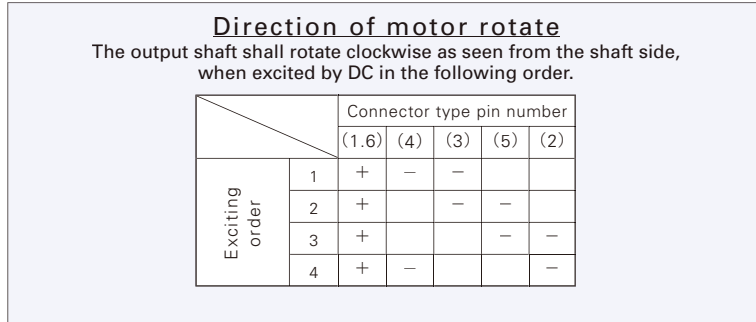
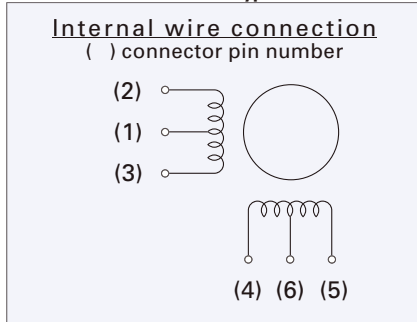
### ● 103H32 □□ Connector type



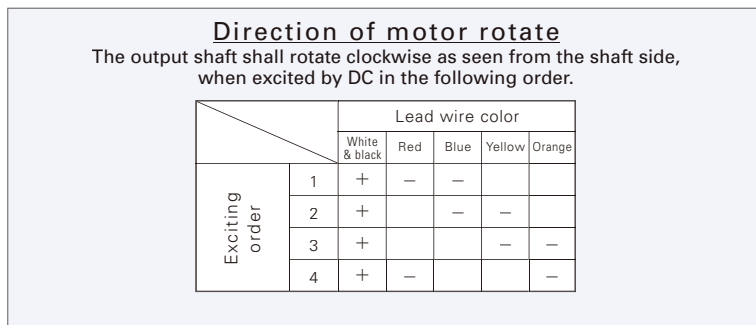
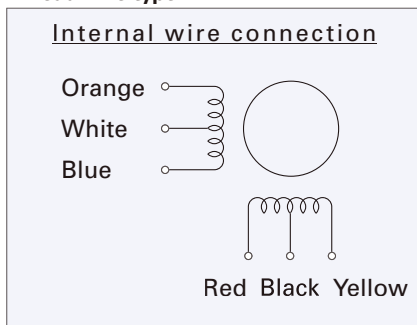
### ● 103H52 □□ Connector type



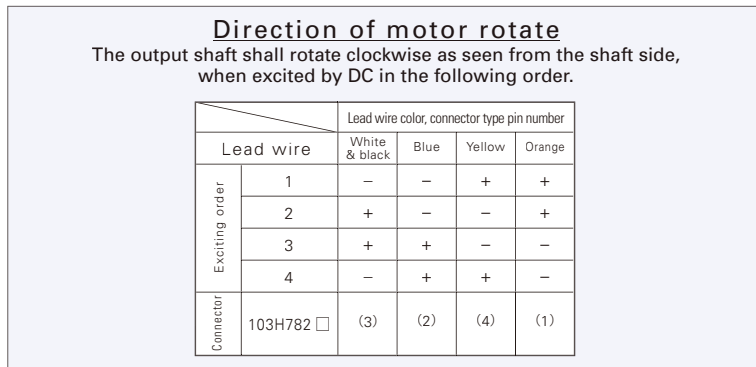
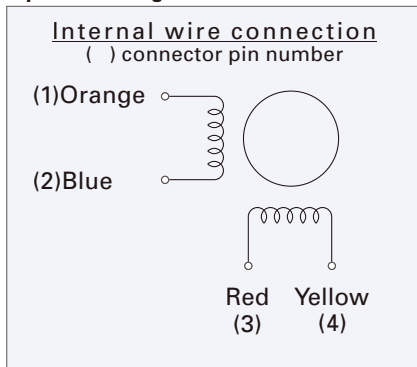
### ● 103H782 □ Connector type



### ● Lead wire type

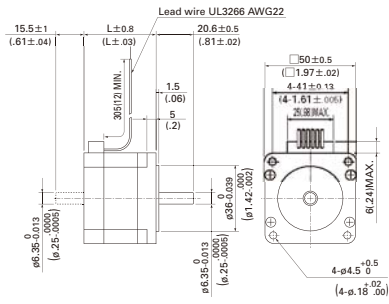


## Bipolar winding





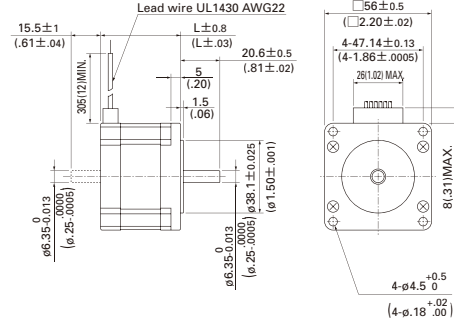
### 50mm (1.97inch)



Lead wire type

	Set part number	Motor model number	Motor length : mm (inch)	Cable type
Unipolar	—	103H6701-01 △ 0	39.8 (1.57)	Lead wire
	—	103H6701-04 △ 0	39.8 (1.57)	Lead wire
	—	103H6701-07 △ 0	39.8 (1.57)	Lead wire
	—	103H6703-01 △ 0	51.3 (2.02)	Lead wire
	—	103H6703-04 △ 0	51.3 (2.02)	Lead wire
	—	103H6703-07 △ 0	51.3 (2.02)	Lead wire
	—	103H6704-01 △ 0	55.8 (2.20)	Lead wire
	—	103H6704-04 △ 0	55.8 (2.20)	Lead wire
Bipolar	DB16H671 ▽	103H6701-50 △ 0	39.8 (1.57)	Lead wire
	DB16H672 ▽	103H6703-50 △ 0	51.3 (2.02)	Lead wire
	—	103H6704-50 △ 0	55.8 (2.20)	Lead wire

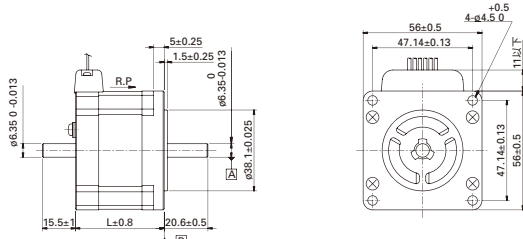
### 56mm (2.20inch)



Lead wire type

	Set part number	Motor model number	Motor length : mm (inch)	Cable type
Unipolar	DU16H711 △	103H7121-04 △ 0	41.8 (1.65)	Lead wire
	DU16H713 △	103H7123-04 △ 0	53.8 (2.12)	Lead wire
	DU16H716 △	103H7126-04 △ 0	75.8 (2.98)	Lead wire
	—	103H7121-01 △ 0	41.8 (1.65)	Lead wire
	—	103H7121-07 △ 0	41.8 (1.65)	Lead wire
	—	103H7123-01 △ 0	53.8 (2.12)	Lead wire
	—	103H7123-07 △ 0	53.8 (2.12)	Lead wire
	—	103H7124-01 △ 0	63.8 (2.51)	Lead wire
	—	103H7124-04 △ 0	63.8 (2.51)	Lead wire
	—	103H7124-07 △ 0	63.8 (2.51)	Lead wire
	—	103H7126-01 △ 0	75.8 (2.98)	Lead wire
	—	103H7126-04 △ 0	75.8 (2.98)	Lead wire
	—	103H7126-07 △ 0	75.8 (2.98)	Lead wire

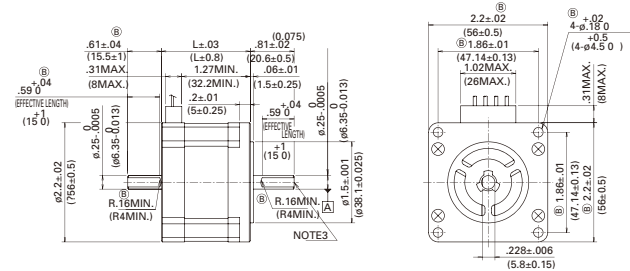
### 56mm (2.20inch)



Lead wire type

	Set part number	Motor model number	Motor length : mm (inch)	Cable type
Unipolar	—	103H7121-61 △ 0	41.8 (1.65)	Lead wire (CE)
	—	103H7121-67 △ 0	41.8 (1.65)	Lead wire (CE)
	—	103H7123-61 △ 0	53.8 (2.12)	Lead wire (CE)
	—	103H7123-67 △ 0	53.8 (2.12)	Lead wire (CE)
	—	103H7126-61 △ 0	75.8 (2.98)	Lead wire (CE)
	—	103H7126-67 △ 0	75.8 (2.98)	Lead wire (CE)

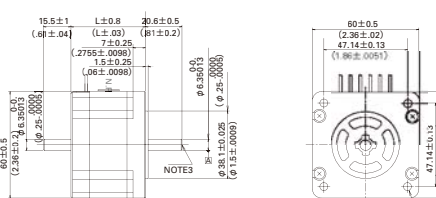
### 56mm (2.20inch)



Lead wire type

	Set part number	Motor model number	Motor length : mm (inch)	Cable type
Bipolar	DB16H711 △	103H7121-57 △ 0	41.8 (1.65)	Lead wire
	DB16H713 △	103H7123-57 △ 0	53.8 (2.12)	Lead wire
	DB16H716 △	103H7126-57 △ 0	75.8 (2.98)	Lead wire
	—	103H7121-56 △ 0	41.8 (1.65)	Lead wire
	—	103H7121-58 △ 0	41.8 (1.65)	Lead wire
	—	103H7123-56 △ 0	53.8 (2.12)	Lead wire
	—	103H7123-58 △ 0	53.8 (2.12)	Lead wire
	—	103H7126-56 △ 0	75.8 (2.98)	Lead wire
	—	103H7126-58 △ 0	75.8 (2.98)	Lead wire
	—	103H7128-56 △ 0	94.8 (3.73)	Lead wire
	—	103H7128-57 △ 0	94.8 (3.73)	Lead wire
	—	103H7128-58 △ 0	94.8 (3.73)	Lead wire

### 60mm (2.36inch)



Lead wire type

	Set part number	Motor model number	Motor length : mm (inch)	Cable type
Unipolar	—	SH1601-04 △ 0	44.8 (1.76)	Lead wire
	—	SH1602-04 △ 0	53.8 (2.12)	Lead wire
	—	SH1603-04 △ 0	85.8 (3.38)	Lead wire
Bipolar	DB16S161 △	SH1601-52 △ 0	44.8 (1.76)	Lead wire
	DB16S162 △	SH1602-52 △ 0	53.8 (2.12)	Lead wire
	DB16S163 △	SH1603-52 △ 0	85.8 (2.12)	Lead wire

Model number	Shaft diameter	Disc thickness
103H7121-□□□□	φ 6.35	5.8
103H7123-□□□□		
103H7126-□□□□		
103H7128-□□□□	φ 8	7.5

Model number	Shaft diameter	Disc thickness
SH1601-□□□□	φ 6.35	5.8
SH1602-□□□□		
SH1603-□□□□		

#### △ : Motor shaft specification code

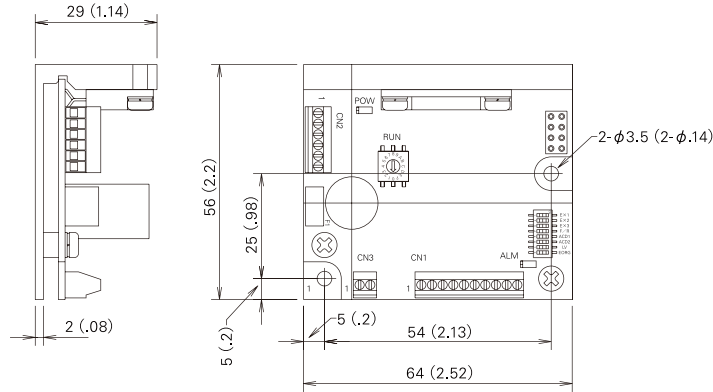
Motor shaft spec	Set type code	Motor type code
Single shaft	S	4
Double shafts	D	1

#### ▽ : Motor shaft specification code

Motor shaft spec	Set type code	Motor type code
Single shaft	S	7
Double shafts	D	3



# Drivers (CE [TÜV] • UL) [Unit: mm (inch)]



## Safety standards

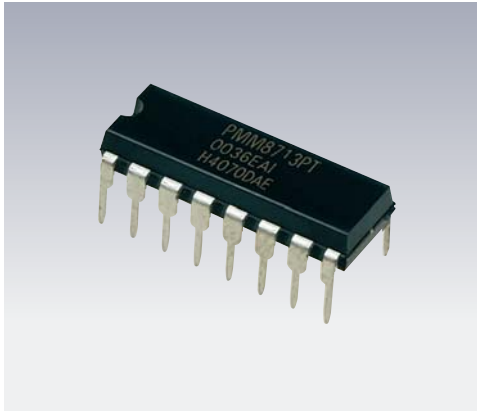
### driver

UL	Acquired standards		File No.	Standard part
	UL UL for Canada		E179775	UL508C
CE (TÜV)	Directives	Category	Name	Standard part
	Low-voltage directives	—	—	EN50178
	EMC directives	Emission	Terminal disturbance voltage	EN55011-A
			Electromagnetic radiation disturbance	EN55011-A
		Immunity	ESD (Electrostatic discharge)	EN61000-4-2
			RS (Radio-frequency amplitude modulated electromagnetic field)	EN61000-4-3
			Fast transients	EN61000-4-4
			Surges	EN61000-4-6
			CS (Radio-frequency common mode)	EN61000-4-5
Voltage dips, Voltage interruptions	EN61000-4-11			

### SM series motor(UL/CE),H series motor(CE)

UL	Acquired standards		File No.
	UL UL for Canada		E208878
CE	Standard category		Standard part
	Low-voltage directives		EN-60034-1
			IEC34-5 (EN-60034-5)

- EMC characteristics may vary depending on the configuration of the users' control panel, which contains the driver or stepping motor, or the arrangement and wiring of other electrical devices.  
Parts for EMC noise suppression like noise filters and toroidal type ferrite cores may be required depending on circumstances.
- Validation test of F series driver has been performed for low-voltage EMC directives at TÜV (TÜV product service) for self-declaration of CE marking.



Universal controller IC for the 2-phase stepping motor drive

# PMM8713PT

## Characteristics

- Universal controller : The following 3 types of energization mode can be selected by switching at the energization mode switching terminal  
1EX/1-2EX/2EX
- Source voltage :  $V_{CC} = 4.5$  to  $5.5V$
- High output current : 24mA MIN. (sink, source)
- High noise margin : Schmitt trigger circuit is incorporated for the all input terminals.
- 2 types of pulse input : 2 input mode (CW, CCW input mode)  
Pulse and direction mode (CK, U/D input mode)
- Excited status verification monitor : Outputs the monitor signal of the controller status.

## Maximum Rating ( $T_a=25^{\circ}C$ )

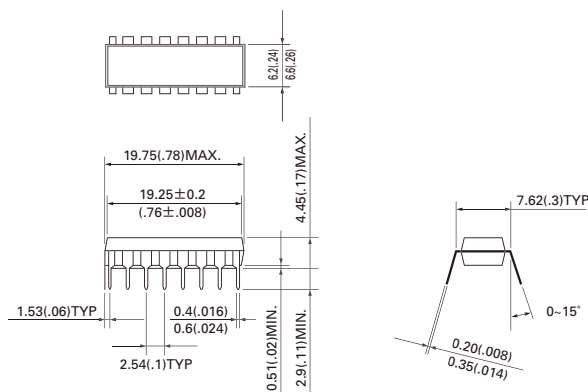
Item	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Source voltage	$V_{CC}$	-0.3 to 7	V
Output current $\phi n$	"H" level	$I_{OH} \phi$	-35
	"L" level	$I_{OL} \phi$	35
Output current $C_o, E_m$	"H" level	$I_{OH}$	
	"L" level	$I_{OL}$	
Input voltage	$V_{IN}$	-0.3 to $V_{CC} + 0.3$	V
Input current	$I_{IN}$	$\pm 10$	mA
operating current	$T_{opr}$	-20 to 85	$^{\circ}C$
Conservation temperature	$T_{stg}$	-40 to 125	$^{\circ}C$

## Recommended Operating Conditions ( $T_a=-20$ to $85^{\circ}C$ )

Item	Symbol	Rating	Standard		Unit
			MIN.	MAX.	
Source voltage	$V_{CC}$	4.5	-	5.5	V
Output current $\phi n$	"H" level	$I_{OH} \phi$	-24	-	mA
	"L" level	$I_{OL} \phi$	24	-	mA
Output current $C_o, E_m$	"H" level	$I_{OH}$	-2	-	mA
	"L" level	$I_{OL}$	2	-	mA
Input voltage	$V_{IN}$	0	-	$V_{CC}$	V

## Dimensions [Unit : mm (inch)]

Pin No.	Name	Function
1.	$C_U$	Input pulse UP clock input
2.	$C_D$	Input pulse DOWN clock input
3.	$C_K$	Input pulse clock input
4.	U/D	Rotation direction conversion
5.	$E_A$	energization mode switching input
6.	$E_B$	energization mode switching input
7.	$\phi_c$	energization mode switching input
8.	$V_{SS}$	GND
9.	R	Reset input
10.	$\phi 4$	$\phi 4$ output
11.	$\phi 3$	$\phi 3$ output
12.	$\phi 2$	$\phi 2$ output
13.	$\phi 1$	$\phi 1$ output
14.	$E_m$	energization monitor output
15.	$C_o$	Input pulse monitor output
16.	$V_{CC}$	4.5 to 5.5V



## Electrical Characteristics

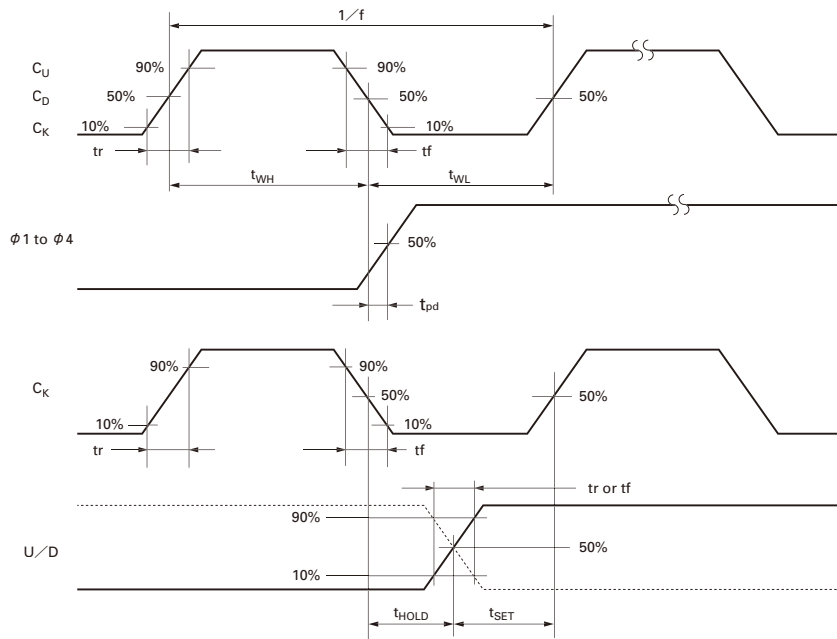
### Direct current characteristics (Ta = -20 to 85°C)

Item	Symbol	Condition VCC[V]		Standard value			Unit
				MIN.	Standard	MAX.	
Input voltage	"H" level	V <sub>IH</sub>	5	3.5	—	—	V
	"L" level	V <sub>IL</sub>	5	—	—	1.5	
Output voltage	"H" level	V <sub>OH</sub>	5	V <sub>H</sub> =5V V <sub>L</sub> =0V I <sub>OH</sub> =0	4.9	—	V
	"L" level	V <sub>OL</sub>	5	V <sub>H</sub> =5V V <sub>L</sub> =0V I <sub>OH</sub> =0	—	—	0.1
Output current φ 1 to φ 4	"H" level	I <sub>OH</sub>	5	V <sub>H</sub> =5V V <sub>L</sub> =0V V <sub>OUT</sub> =2.4V	-24	—	mA
	"L" level	I <sub>OL</sub>	5	V <sub>H</sub> =5V V <sub>L</sub> =0V V <sub>OUT</sub> =0.4V	24	—	
Output current C <sub>O</sub> , E <sub>M</sub>	"H" level	I <sub>OH</sub>	5	V <sub>H</sub> =5V V <sub>L</sub> =0V V <sub>OUT</sub> =2.4V	-2	—	mA
	"L" level	I <sub>OL</sub>	5	V <sub>H</sub> =5V V <sub>L</sub> =0V V <sub>OUT</sub> =0.4V	2	—	
Input current	I	5	—	—	10	—	μA
Static current consumption	I <sub>CC</sub>	5	V <sub>H</sub> =5V V <sub>L</sub> =0V	—	1	—	mA

### Switching characteristics (Ta = -20 to 85°C)

Item	Symbol	Condition VCC[V]a		Standard value			Unit
				MIN.	Standard	MAX.	
MAX. clock frequency	f <sub>MAX</sub>	5	tr = tf = 20ns, CL = 50pF	1	—	—	MHZ
MIN. width of clock pulse	t <sub>WL</sub>	5	tr = tf = 20ns, CL = 50pF	—	—	500	ns
	t <sub>WH</sub>	5	tr = tf = 20ns, CL = 50pF	—	—	1000	ns
MIN. width of reset pulse	t <sub>WR</sub>	5	tr = tf = 20ns, CL = 50pF	—	—	1000	ns
Time delay (from clock input to φ output)	t <sub>pd</sub>	5	tr = tf = 20ns, CL = 50pF	—	—	2000	ns
Set time	t <sub>SET</sub>	5	tr = tf = 20ns, CL = 50pF	0	—	—	ns
Holding time	t <sub>HOLD</sub>	5	tr = tf = 20ns, CL = 50pF	250	—	—	ns

### Measured waveforms on switching time scale



## Function Table

### Input modes and rotation direction

Input mode	Input				Rotation direction
	CU	CD	CK	U / D	
2 input mode (CW, CCW)	↓	L	L	L	CW
	L	↓	L	L	CCW
Pulse and direction mode (CK, U/D)	L	L	↓	H	CW
	L	L	↓	L	CCW

### Energization modes

Excitation mode	Input			
	R	EA	EB	φ C
1 EX	H	H	L	H
1-2EX	H	H	H	H
2 EX	H	L	L	H

Universal controller IC for the 2-phase stepping motor drive

# PMM8713PT

## Energization Sequence

### 1EX

Pulse Face	0 (Reset)	1	2	3	4
$\phi 1$	1	0	0	0	1
$\phi 2$	0	1	0	0	0
$\phi 3$	0	0	1	0	0
$\phi 4$	0	0	0	1	0
$E_M$	0	0	0	0	0
UP	▶				
DOWN	◀				

### 2EX

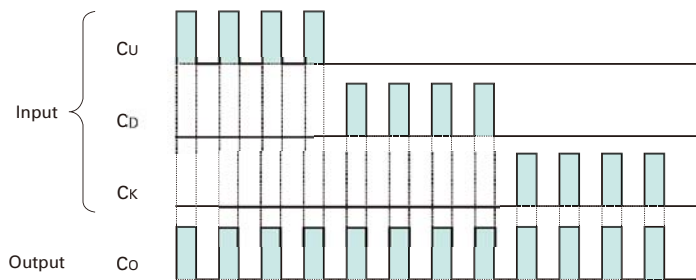
Pulse Face	0 (Reset)	1	2	3	4
$\phi 1$	1	1	0	0	1
$\phi 2$	0	1	1	0	0
$\phi 3$	0	0	1	1	0
$\phi 4$	1	0	0	1	1
$E_M$	1	1	1	1	1
UP	▶				
DOWN	◀				

### 1-2EX

Pulse Face	0 (Reset)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
$\phi 1$	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
$\phi 2$	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	
$\phi 3$	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	
$\phi 4$	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
$E_M$	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	
UP	▶									
DOWN	◀									

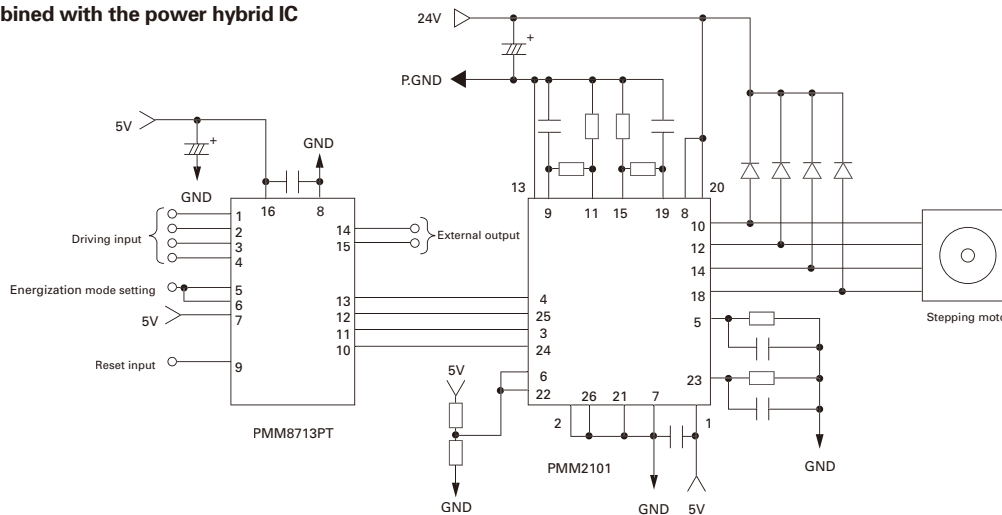
• Reset after changing the energization mode.

## Input Pulse Monitor



## Example of Application Circuit (Bipolar wiring motor)

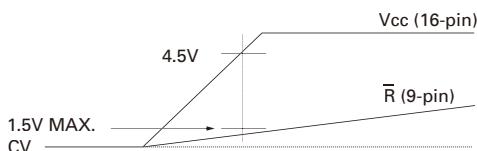
Combined with the power hybrid IC



### Energization mode setting

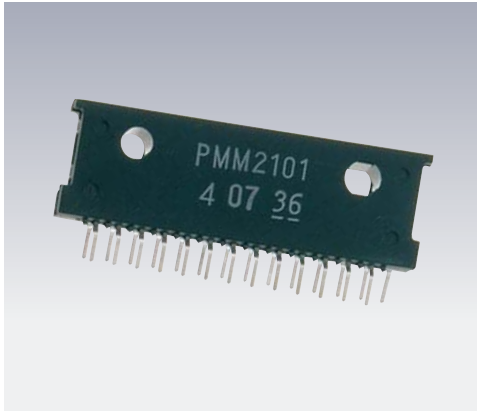
Pin No.	Terminal symbol	Input level	Motor operation
5,6	$E_A, E_B$	H	1-2EX
		L	2EX

- The normal initial reset may not be performed during unstable VCC after turning the power ON. For reliable resetting, hold the R terminal (9-pin) at the "L" level till the VCC becomes stable.



- Power hybrid IC : Refer to page 47 for the PMM2101 specifications.
- Refer to the PMM8713PT Operation Manual for other application circuit examples.





HIC for the 2-phase stepping motor

# PMM2101

## Full Step / Half Step

### Bipolar

### Characteristics

- Enables high speed and high torque operation by using bipolar constant current switching method.
- Enables compact driving circuit configuration with few of externally attached parts.
- The overheat protection circuit is incorporated to assist the safety design.

### Maximum Rating (Tc=25°C)

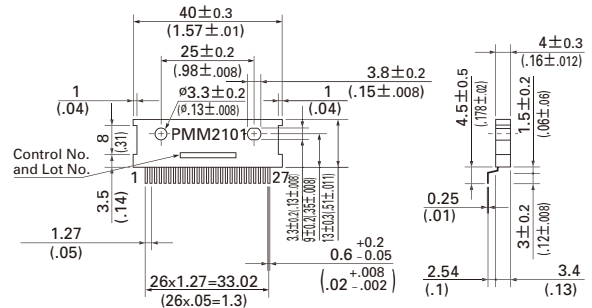
Item	Symbol	Rated value	Unit
Source voltage-1	V <sub>CC1</sub>	8 to 60	V
Source voltage-2	V <sub>CC2</sub>	0 to 7	V
Output current	I <sub>o</sub>	1.4	A
Allowable loss	P <sub>T</sub>	35 (T <sub>c</sub> = 25°C)	W
Thermal resistance	θ <sub>jc</sub>	3.57	°C/W
	θ <sub>ja</sub>	25	°C/W
Junction temperature	T <sub>jmax</sub>	150	°C
Conservation temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 ~ 150	°C

### Recommended Operating Conditions (Tc=25°C)

Item	Symbol	Rated value	Unit
Source voltage-1	V <sub>CC1</sub>	10 to 50	V
Source voltage-2	V <sub>CC2</sub>	4.75 to 5.25	V
Output current	I <sub>o</sub>	1.0	A
Oscillator frequency	F <sub>c</sub>	20 to 27	kHz
Operation temperature	T <sub>c</sub>	-25 to 85	°C

### Dimensions [Unit : mm (inch)]

Pin No.	Name	Function
1.	V <sub>CC2</sub>	Power terminal for controller section
2.	ENA A	Enable input terminal
3.	φ 1	Arm drive input
4.	φ 2	Arm drive input
5.	CR A	One shot time constant setting terminal
6.	V <sub>ref</sub> A	Motor current setting terminal
7.	LG A	GND
8.	V <sub>CC1</sub> A	Motor driver power terminal
9.	V <sub>S</sub> A	Motor current detection terminal
10.	M1	Motor output
11.	R <sub>S</sub> A	Detection resistor connecting terminal
12.	M2	Motor output
13.	PG	P.GND
14.	M3	Motor output
15.	R <sub>S</sub> B	Detection resistor connecting terminal
16.	NC	—
17.	NC	—
18.	M4	Motor output
19.	V <sub>S</sub> B	Motor current detection terminal
20.	V <sub>CC1</sub> B	Motor driver power terminal
21.	LG B	GND
22.	V <sub>ref</sub> B	Motor current setting terminal
23.	CR B	One shot time constant setting terminal
24.	φ 3	Arm drive input
25.	φ 4	Arm drive input
26.	ENA B	Enable terminal
27.	AL	Overheat alarm output terminal



### Operational truth value table

ENA A(ENA B)	φ 1( φ 3)	φ 2( φ 4)	M1(M3)	M2(M4)
L	L	L	OFF	OFF
L	L	H	L	H
L	H	L	H	L
L	H	H	OFF	OFF
H	—	—	OFF	OFF

HIC for the 2-phase stepping motor

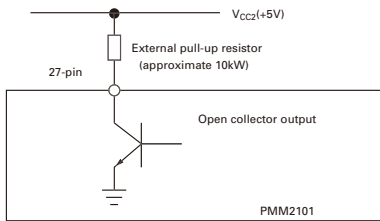
# PMM2101 Full Step / Half Step

## Electrical Characteristics (Ta=25)

Item	Symbol	Condition	Rating			Unit
			MIN.	Standard	MAX.	
"H"level input voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>	V <sub>CC2</sub> = 5V	2.7	—	V <sub>CC2</sub>	V
"L"level input voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>CC2</sub> = 5V	0	—	1.0	V
"H"level input current	I <sub>IH</sub>	V <sub>CC2</sub> = 5V, V <sub>I</sub> = 5V	—	—	10	μA
"L"level input current	I <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>CC2</sub> = 5V, V <sub>I</sub> = 0V	—	—	-50	μA
Reference voltage (V <sub>ref</sub> ) input current	I <sub>ref</sub>	V <sub>CC2</sub> = 5V, V <sub>ref</sub> = 0V	—	—	-10	μA
Current detection (V <sub>s</sub> ) input current	I <sub>s</sub>	V <sub>CC2</sub> = 5V, V <sub>s</sub> = 0V	—	—	-10	μA
Forward direction voltage of FET diod	V <sub>F</sub>	I <sub>F</sub> = 1A	—	1.3	1.5	V
High output saturating voltage	V <sub>ce (sat)H</sub>	I <sub>C</sub> = 1A	—	1.0	1.4	V
Low output saturating voltage	V <sub>ce (sat)L</sub>	I <sub>C</sub> = 1A	—	1.0	1.3	V
Low output saturating voltage	I <sub>s</sub>	V <sub>CC1</sub> = 60V, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0V	—	—	10	μA
Low output saturating voltage	I <sub>s</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 60V, V <sub>RS</sub> = 0V	—	—	10	μA
Power current to controller section	I <sub>CC2</sub>	V <sub>CC2</sub> = 5V (during circuit operation)	—	—	75	mA
Alarm terminal current	I <sub>alm</sub>	V <sub>CC2</sub> = 5V, V <sub>alm</sub> = 0.5V	—	—	2	mA
Overheat alarm operating temperature	—	—	—	125	—	°C
Overheat protection stop temperature	—	—	—	150	—	°C

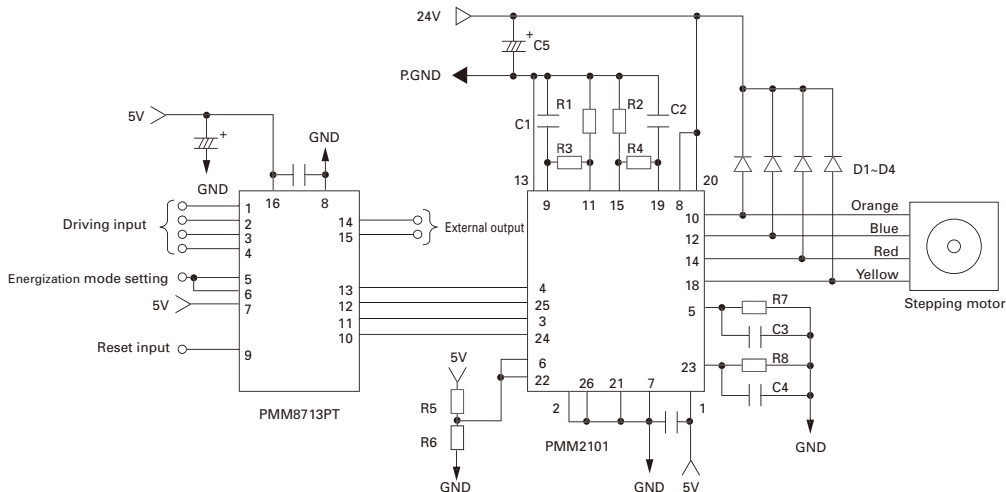
## Overheat Alarm Output

The overheat protection circuit outputs an alarm signal at +125°C at the internal junction in the IC, and activates (motor excitation OFF) at +150°C.



- Transistor ON during alarming  
V<sub>ce</sub> (ON) : 0.5V MAX.  
I<sub>alm</sub> : 2mA MAX.
- The alarming signal output and overheat protection circuit recover automatically when the temperature lowers.

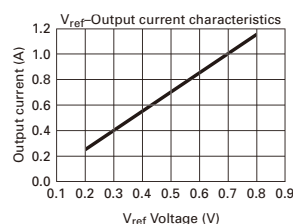
## Example of Application Circuit

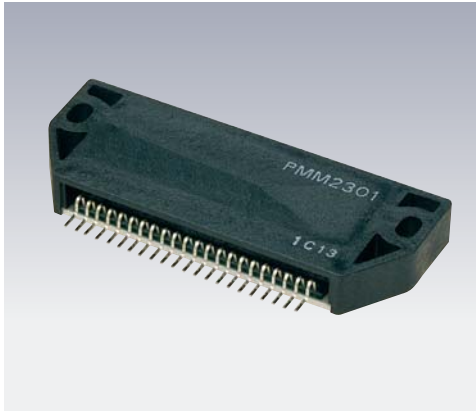


- Refer to page 53 for the PMM8713PT specifications.
- Recommended circuit constants for PMM2101

Applicable	Constant	Applicable	Constant
R1,R2	5W 0.68 Ω	C1, C2	1000pF
R3,R4	1/4W 3.9k Ω	C3, C4	3300pF
R7,R8	1/4W 15k Ω	C5	330 μF

- Determine on the R5 and R6 constants referring to the V<sub>ref</sub>-output current characteristics.
- Determine on D1 to D4.  
Peak reverse voltage ≥ 100V  
Output current ≥ 1A  
Reverse recovery time ≤ 100ns





HIC for the 2-phase stepping motor

# PMM2301

## Micro Step

### Unipolar

## Characteristics

- Sine wave driven micro-step driver.
- The current detection resistor is incorporated.
- MOSFET is used for the power driving circuit to reduce heating.
- Totally packaged to reduce parts for the peripheral circuit.
- Enables selection from the 5 various excitation modes by the external bit signal.

## Maximum Rating (T<sub>C</sub>=25°C)

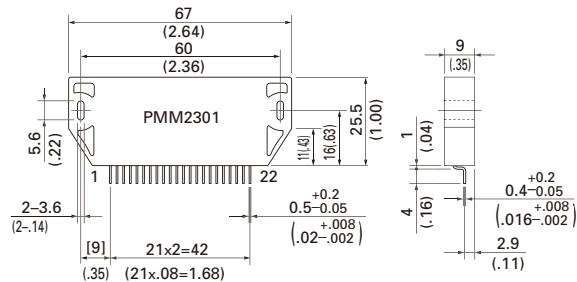
Item	Symbol	Condition	Rated value	Unit
Source voltage-1	V <sub>CC1</sub> MAX.	V <sub>CC2</sub> = 0V	52	V
Source voltage-2	V <sub>CC2</sub> MAX.	With no signal	7	V
Input voltage	V <sub>in</sub> MAX.	Logic input terminal	7	V
Phase current	I <sub>OH</sub> MAX.	0.5sec, 1pulse, V <sub>CC1</sub> applied	4	A
Operating temperature on PCB	T <sub>C</sub> MAX.	—	105	°C
Junction temperature	T <sub>J</sub> MAX.	—	150	°C
Conservation temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	—	-40 to 125	°C

## Recommended Operating Conditions (T<sub>a</sub>=25°C)

Item	Symbol	Condition	Rated value	Unit
Source voltage-1	V <sub>CC1</sub>	With signal	10 to 45	V
Source voltage-2	V <sub>CC2</sub>	With signal	5.0 ± 5%	V
Input voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>	—	0 to V <sub>CC2</sub>	V
Phase current	I <sub>OH</sub>	Duty 50%	3	A
Clock frequency	Clock	—	DC to 50	kHz
Withstand voltage of phase driver	V <sub>DSS</sub>	—	100	V

## Dimensions [unit: mm (inch)]

Pin No.	Terminal name	Pin No.	Terminal name
1.	B	12.	V <sub>CC2</sub>
2.	B	13.	V <sub>CC2</sub>
3.	P.GND A	14.	Clock
4.	P.GND B	15.	CW / CCW
5.	A	16.	Reset
6.	A	17.	Return
7.	V <sub>CC2</sub>	18.	Enable
8.	V <sub>ref</sub>	19.	M <sub>01</sub>
9.	Mode 1	20.	M <sub>01</sub>
10.	Mode 2	21.	M <sub>02</sub>
11.	Mode 3	22.	GND



## Each Terminal Function

Terminal name	Function	Functioning condition															
V <sub>ref</sub>	Motor current setting input	—															
Clock	Motor driving pulse input	Mode 3 = "H" level : Operates at rising edge Mode 3 = "L" level : Operates at rising and falling edges															
CW / CCW	Motor rotation direction setting input	"H" level = CW rotation "L" level = CCW rotation															
Reset	System reset	Reset = "L"															
Return	Forced return to phase origin	Forced shift to the origin of the present energization phase with Return = "H"															
Enable	Power OFF input	Enable = "L"															
M <sub>01</sub>	Phase origin monitor output	"L" level output at the phase origin.															
M <sub>01</sub> , M <sub>02</sub>	Monitor output on phase energization status	Outputs level signal on the present phase energization status.															
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Phase coordinate</th> <th>A phase</th> <th>B phase</th> <th><math>\bar{A}</math> phase</th> <th><math>\bar{B}</math> phase</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>M01</td> <td>H</td> <td>L</td> <td>L</td> <td>H</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M02</td> <td>L</td> <td>H</td> <td>L</td> <td>H</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Phase coordinate	A phase	B phase	$\bar{A}$ phase	$\bar{B}$ phase	M01	H	L	L	H	M02	L	H	L	H
Phase coordinate	A phase	B phase	$\bar{A}$ phase	$\bar{B}$ phase													
M01	H	L	L	H													
M02	L	H	L	H													

HIC for the 2-phase stepping motor

# PMM2301 Micro Step

## Energization Mode Table

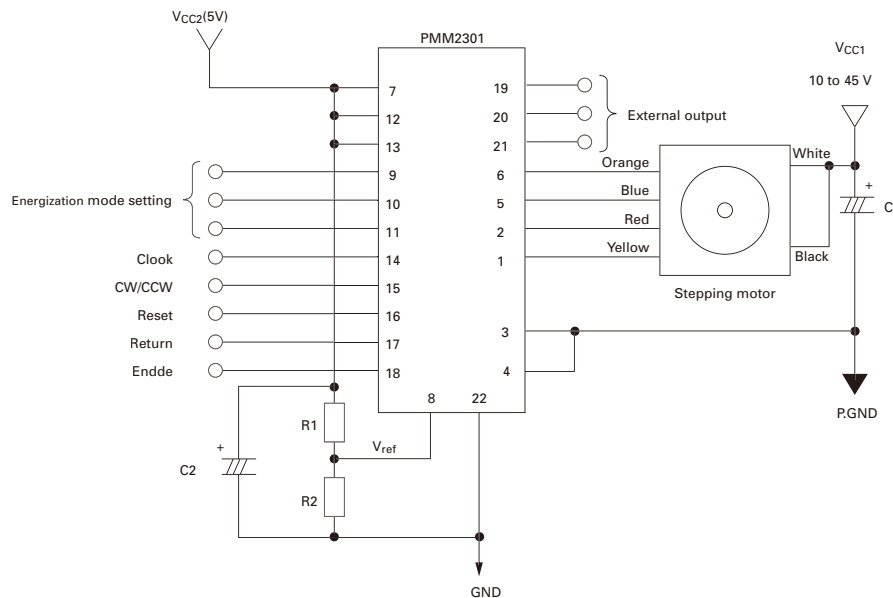
Input condition			Energization mode	1 step angle (degree)	Number of basic angle division
Mode1	Mode2	Mode3			
L	L	H	2EX	1.8	1/1
H	L	H	1-2EX	0.9	1/2
L	H	H	W1-2EX	0.45	1/4
H	H	H	2W1-2EX	0.225	1/8
H	H	L	4W1-2EX	0.1125	1/16

- Conditioned on the Mode 3 = L, one pulse operation is performed at every rising and falling edge of the clock pulse. Accordingly, the operation becomes unstable if the driving pulse duty ratio deviates from 50%.

## Electrical Characteristics (Tc=25°C, Vcc1=24V, Vcc2=5V)

Item	Symbol	Condition	Rating			Unit
			MIN.	Standard	MAX.	
V <sub>CC2</sub> Power current	I <sub>CCO</sub>	Enable = "L"	—	4.5	15	mA
Effective output current	I <sub>oave</sub>	Each phase R/L = 3.5Ω / 3.8mH, V <sub>ref</sub> = 0.6V	0.45	0.50	0.55	A
Forward direction voltage of FET diode	V <sub>df</sub>	I <sub>r</sub> = 1A	—	1.2	1.8	V
Output saturating voltage	V <sub>sat</sub>	RL = 7.5Ω (I ≐ 3.0A)	—	1.4	2.6	V
"H" level input voltage	V <sub>inH</sub>	9 to 11, 14 to 18 pins	4.0	—	—	V
"L" level input voltage	V <sub>inL</sub>	9 to 11, 14 to 18 pins	—	—	1.0	V
Input current	I <sub>inL</sub>	9 to 11, 14 to 18 pins = GND level, Pull-up resistor 20kΩ	125	250	510	μA
V <sub>ref</sub> input voltage	V <sub>r</sub>	8-pin	0	—	V <sub>CC2</sub> / 2	V
V <sub>ref</sub> input curren	I <sub>r</sub>	8-pin	—	1	—	μA
"H" level output voltage M <sub>01</sub> , M <sub>01s</sub> , M <sub>02</sub>	V <sub>OH</sub>	19 to 21 pins I = 3mA, I = -3mA	2.4	—	—	V
"L" level output voltage M <sub>01</sub> , M <sub>01s</sub> , M <sub>02</sub>	V <sub>OL</sub>	19 to 21 pins I = 3mA, I = -3mA	—	—	0.4	V
PWM frequency	F <sub>C</sub>	—	37	47	57	kHz

## Example of Application Circuit



### Recommended circuit constants

C1	C2
100 μF or over	10 μF

- Determine on the R1 and R2 constants based on the V<sub>ref</sub> voltage calculated from the following formula.  
V<sub>ref</sub> (V) = Motor current adjusted value (A/phase) x 0.6

## Safety Consideration

The drivers and stepping motors are the products designed to be used for the general industrial devices.

When using those, pay enough attention to the following points.

- Read thoroughly the Operation Manual prior to placement, assembly and/or operation in order to use the product properly.
- Refrain from modifying or processing the product in any way.
- Consult with the distributor or professional experts for placement or maintenance services of the product.
- In case of the following uses of the product, contact with us for the special care required to the operation, maintenance and management such as multiplexing the system, installing an emergency electric generator set, or so forth.

- 1 Use for the medical devices concerned with a fatal accident.
- 2 Use for trains, elevators, and so forth that are likely to cause an accident resulting in injury, damage or death.
- 3 Use in the computer system highly influential to the social life or the public systems.
- 4 Use in other devices highly influential to maintaining the human safety or the public functions.

In addition to the above, consult with us for use in such a vibration environment as automobile or transportation.

Read the Operation Manual thoroughly prior to the use (placement, operation, maintenance and inspection) to put the product in use properly.

Make yourself knowledgeable and familiarize with the devices, safety issues and cautions before handling the product.

After reading the Operation Manual or the like, keep it in the place where the users can refer to whenever necessary.

## Indication by (Warning Label) on the product

Either or all of the following indications are given by the Warning Labels depending on the type of the driver or stepping motor.



This label is stuck near the high voltage part such as the electrically charged or cover-protected section, warning that the place where it is likely to cause an electric shock.



This label is stuck on the place where the driver or stepping motor body should be easily acknowledged, warning that it is likely to cause burns from high temperature.



This label is stuck near the GND terminals of the driver or stepping motor for which grounding is required, suggesting that the terminals should be actually grounded.



This label is stuck for the driver or stepping motor to which the power source is applied in the voltage exceeding the safety standard, drawing attention against the electric shock.

## Safety ranks of the cautions

Following four ranks are provided.



**DANGER** Improper operations or use is most likely to result in serious injury or death.



**CAUTION** Improper operations or use is likely to result in average or minor injury, or in property damage.

In spite of the cautions with the  $\triangle$ CAUTION CAUTION label, it may cause serious results. Either the contents of the labels is describing important cautions to be followed inevitably.



**PROHIBITED** Indicates what shall not be done.



**COMPULSORY** Indicates what shall be done.

## DANGER

### < General matters >

1. Do not use the product in an explosive, flammable or corrosive atmosphere, watery place or near a combustible material. Doing so may cause injury or fire.
2. Have a person with expert knowledge for performing the transportation, placement, wiring, operation, maintenance or inspection of the product. Without such knowledge, it may cause an electric shock, injury or fire.
3. Do not work for wiring, maintenance servicing or inspection with the electric power on. Perform either of those five minutes after turning the power off, or otherwise, it may cause an electric shock.
4. When the protective functions of the product is activated, turn the power off immediately and eliminate the cause. If continuing the operation without eliminating the cause, the product may operate improperly and cause injury or a breakdown of the system devices.
5. Stepping motor may run out of order at the operating and stopping occasions, depending on the magnitude of the load. Put the product into use after confirming with the adequate trial test operation in the maximum load conditions that the product performs reliable operation. Doing otherwise may cause a breakdown of the system. (Should the product run out of order in the use to drive upward/downward, it may cause a fall of the load.)
6. Do not touch the internal parts of the driver. Doing so may cause an electric shock.

### < Wiring >

7. Do not connect the stepping motor directly with the commercial power outlet. Doing so may cause an electric shock, injury or fire. The power shall be supplied to the stepping motor through the driving circuit.
8. Use the electric power source within the rated input voltage. Using otherwise may cause fire or an electric shock.
9. Connect the driver and stepping motor to the ground. Using without grounding may cause an electric shock.
10. Do not harm, forcibly put a stress, or load a heavy article on the cable or get it caught between the articles. Doing so may cause an electric shock.
11. Perform wiring with the power cable as instructed by the wiring diagram or the Operation Manual. Doing otherwise may cause an electric shock or fire.

### < Operation >

12. Be sure not to touch the rotating part of the stepping motor during its operation. Touching it may cause injury.
13. Neither reach or touch the electric terminals while electric power is on. Doing so may cause an electric shock.
14. Never disconnect any of the connectors while electric power is on. Doing so may cause an electric shock and corruption.

### < General matters >

1. Prior to placement, operation, maintenance servicing or inspection, be sure to read the Operation Manual and follow the instructions to perform those. Failure to follow the instructions may cause an electric shock, injury or fire.
2. Do not use the driver or the stepping motor outside the specified conditions. Doing so may cause an electric shock, injury or fire.
3. Do not insert a finger or a thing into the opening of the product. Doing so may cause an electric shock, injury or fire.
4. Do not use the damaged driver or stepping motor. Doing so may cause injury, fire or the like.
5. Use the driver and stepping motor in the designated combination. Using otherwise may cause fire or a trouble.
6. Be careful that the temperature rises in the operating driver, stepping motor or peripheral devices. Failure to be careful may cause a burn.

### < Unpacking >

7. Unpack while confirming the ceiling. Failure to do so may cause injury.
8. Confirm if the product is the one having been ordered. Installing an incorrect product may cause a breakdown.

### < Wiring >

9. Do not perform measurement of the insulation resistance or withstand insulation voltage of the product. Doing so may cause a breakdown. Instead, contact with us for such inspection.
10. Perform wiring conforming to the technical standards of electric facility or the internal rule. Doing otherwise may cause burning or fire.
11. Ensure that wiring has been correctly done. Operating without correct wiring may cause the stepping motor to run out of control and result in injury.
12. Take insulation process for the attached condenser or the external resistance connection terminals. Failure to do so may cause an electric shock.

### < Placement >

13. Do not climb or attach a heavy article on the product. Doing so may cause injury.
14. Neither block nor stuff the aspiration/exhaust vent with a foreign particle. Doing so may cause fire.
15. Follow the instructions for the direction to place. Failure to do so may cause a trouble.
16. Keep a distance as instructed by the Operation Manual for the driver from the inner surface of the control console or other devices. Failure to do so may cause a trouble.
17. Place the product with a great care so as to prevent from the danger such as a tumble or a turnover.

## CAUTION

18. Mount the product on an incombustible material such as metal. Doing otherwise may cause fire.
19. Confirm the rotating direction before connecting with the mechanical device. Failure to do so may cause injury or a breakdown.
20. Do not touch the motor output spindle (including the key slot and gears) with a bare hand. Doing so may cause injury.

### < Operation >

21. The stepping motor is not equipped with any protective device. Take protective measures using an over-current protective relay, a ground fault interrupter, a protective device from excess temperature, and an emergency stopping device. Failure to do so may cause injury or fire.
22. Do not touch the product for a period after the power is on or has been turned off, since the driver and stepping motor remain in the high temperature. Doing so may cause burns. Especially the temperature rises considerably of the stepping motor depending on the operating conditions. Use the motor on the condition so that its surface temperature becomes 100°C or under.
23. Stop the operation immediately when an emergency occurs. Failure to do so may cause an electric shock, injury or fire.
24. Do not change adjustment to an extreme, for such a change results in the unstable operation. Doing so may cause injury.
25. When conducting the trial operation, make the stepping motor fixed firmly, and confirm the operation by disconnecting with the mechanical system before connecting with it. Failure to do so may cause injury.
26. When the alarm has been activated, eliminate the cause and ensure the safety to resume operation. Failure to do so may cause injury.
27. When the electric power recovers after the momentary interruption, do not approach the devices because the system may re-start operation by itself. (Set the system so as to secure the safety even when it re-start on such occasion.) Failure to do so may cause injury.
28. Confirm that the electric power supply is all proper conforming to the specifications. Failure to do so may cause a trouble.
29. The brake mechanism of the motor with the electro-magnetic brake is to hold the movable section and the motor position. Do not use it as a safety measure, or doing so may cause the breakdown of the system.
30. Fix the key firmly when operating the motor with key individually. Failure to do so may cause injury.

### < Maintenance services >

31. Be careful when performing maintenance services or inspection about the temperature which rises highly in the driver and stepping motor frame. Failure to do so may cause burns.
32. It is recommended to replace the electrolytic condenser of the driver with a new one for securing the preventive measure after using for 5 years, the expected life in the average 40°C. The expected life of the fuse is 10 years in the average 40°C. Thus, the periodical replacement is recommended.
33. Contact with us for repair. If the product is disassembled by the user, it may put it out of action.

### < Transportation >

34. Handle the product with care during transportation so as to prevent from the danger such as a tumble or a turnover.
35. Do not hold with the cable or the motor spindle. Doing so may cause a trouble or injury.

### < Retirement >

36. When scrapping the driver or stepping motor, treat it for the general industrial waste.

## PROHIBITED

### < Storage >

1. Avoid the place exposed to rain or water drops, or in an environment with hazardous gas or liquid for storing the product. Failure to do so may cause a trouble.

### < Maintenance services >

2. Do not assemble or repair the product. Doing so may cause fire or an electric shock.

### < General matters >

3. Do not remove the rating plate.

## COMPULSORY

### < Storage >

1. Store the product within the specified conservation temperature and humidity in the place not exposed to the sun beam.
2. If the driver has been stored for a long period (3 years or longer for a guide), consult with us. The capacitance may have decreased with the electrolytic condenser due to the long period storage, and it may cause a trouble.

### < Operation >

3. Install an external emergency stop circuit to turn the power off for the instant halt of operation.
4. Put the product into operation in the specified ambient temperature and humidity.

### < Transportation >

5. Excess loading of the product on the carrier may cause the load to fall in pieces. Follow the instructions given outside the package.

# Inquiry Check Sheet

Please provide the following information when placing an order or making an inquiry.  
Also feel free to include any questions that require our attention.

Company Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Department: \_\_\_\_\_

To contact us: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone : \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: +81 3 3917 5157

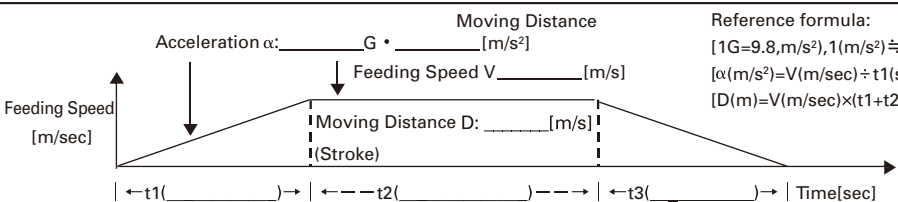
Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Fax: +81 3 3917 0643

1) Application: \_\_\_\_\_

2) Name of Machinery: \_\_\_\_\_

3) Number of Units: \_\_\_\_\_

Item	Contents																																																																																																
1	Name of target equipment Equipment name, category (transport, processing, test, other)																																																																																																
2	Name of servo axis Axis name, axial mechanism (horizontal/vertical), brake mechanism (yes/no)																																																																																																
3	Current condition of above axis Manufacturer Name ( ) Series Name ( ) Motor Capacity ( ) Hydraulic, Mechanical, or New System ( )																																																																																																
4	Positioning accuracy ± mm / ± μm																																																																																																
5	Operation pattern  <p>Reference formula:  <math>[1G=9.8, m/s^2, 1(m/s^2) \approx 0.1G]</math>  <math>[\alpha(m/s^2)=V(m/sec) \div t1(sec)]</math>  <math>[D(m)=V(m/sec) \times (t1+t2)(sec)]</math></p>																																																																																																
6	Mechanism Ball-screw/screw-rotation type (horizontal), ball-screw/nut-rotation type (horizontal), rack and pinion (horizontal), belt/chain (horizontal), rotary table, roll feed, instability																																																																																																
7	Mechanical structure <table border="0" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>WT (table mass)</td><td>kg</td> <td>WL (work mass)</td><td>kg</td> <td>WA (mass of other drive parts)</td><td>kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WR (rack mass)</td><td>kg</td> <td>WB (belt/chain mass)</td><td>kg</td> <td>WC (counterbalance mass)</td><td>kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fa (external force in axial direction)</td><td>N</td> <td>Fb (ball-screw preload)</td><td>N</td> <td>T (roll pushing force)</td><td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dr1 (drive-side roll diameter)</td><td>mm</td> <td>Dr2 (follower-side roll diameter)</td><td>mm</td> <td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lr1 (drive-side roll length)</td><td>mm</td> <td>Lr2 (follower-side roll length)</td><td>mm</td> <td>G (reduction ratio)</td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>JG (speed-reducer inertia)</td><td>kg·m<sup>2</sup></td> <td>JC (coupling inertia)</td><td>kg·m<sup>2</sup></td> <td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>JN (nut inertia)</td><td>kg·m<sup>2</sup></td> <td>JO (other motor-axis conversion inertia)</td><td>kg·m<sup>2</sup></td> <td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Db (ball-screw diameter)</td><td>mm</td> <td>Lb (ball-screw axial length)</td><td>mm</td> <td>Pb (ball-screw lead)</td><td>mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dp (pinion/pulley diameter)</td><td>mm</td> <td>Lp (pinion axial length)</td><td>mm</td> <td>Tp (pulley thickness)</td><td>mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dt (table diameter)</td><td>mm</td> <td>Dh (table-support diameter)</td><td>mm</td> <td>LW (load shift from axis)</td><td>mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ds (table shaft diameter)</td><td>mm</td> <td>Ls (table shaft length)</td><td>mm</td> <td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ρ (specific gravity of ball-screw/pinion/pulley/table-shaft material)</td><td></td> <td></td><td>kg/cm<sup>3</sup></td> <td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>μ (friction coefficient between sheet and sliding-surface/support-section/roll)</td><td></td> <td>P1 (specific gravity of roll-1 material)</td><td>kg/cm<sup>3</sup></td> <td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ρ2 (specific gravity of roll-2 material)</td><td>kg/cm<sup>3</sup></td> <td>κ (internal friction coefficient of preload nut)</td><td></td> <td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>η (mechanical efficiency)</td><td></td> <td>JL (load inertia of motor-axis conversion)</td><td>kg·m<sup>2</sup></td> <td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TF (friction torque of motor axis conversion)</td><td>N·m</td> <td>TU (imbalance torque of motor axis conversion)</td><td>N·m</td> <td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>	WT (table mass)	kg	WL (work mass)	kg	WA (mass of other drive parts)	kg	WR (rack mass)	kg	WB (belt/chain mass)	kg	WC (counterbalance mass)	kg	Fa (external force in axial direction)	N	Fb (ball-screw preload)	N	T (roll pushing force)	N	Dr1 (drive-side roll diameter)	mm	Dr2 (follower-side roll diameter)	mm			Lr1 (drive-side roll length)	mm	Lr2 (follower-side roll length)	mm	G (reduction ratio)		JG (speed-reducer inertia)	kg·m <sup>2</sup>	JC (coupling inertia)	kg·m <sup>2</sup>			JN (nut inertia)	kg·m <sup>2</sup>	JO (other motor-axis conversion inertia)	kg·m <sup>2</sup>			Db (ball-screw diameter)	mm	Lb (ball-screw axial length)	mm	Pb (ball-screw lead)	mm	Dp (pinion/pulley diameter)	mm	Lp (pinion axial length)	mm	Tp (pulley thickness)	mm	Dt (table diameter)	mm	Dh (table-support diameter)	mm	LW (load shift from axis)	mm	Ds (table shaft diameter)	mm	Ls (table shaft length)	mm			ρ (specific gravity of ball-screw/pinion/pulley/table-shaft material)			kg/cm <sup>3</sup>			μ (friction coefficient between sheet and sliding-surface/support-section/roll)		P1 (specific gravity of roll-1 material)	kg/cm <sup>3</sup>			ρ2 (specific gravity of roll-2 material)	kg/cm <sup>3</sup>	κ (internal friction coefficient of preload nut)				η (mechanical efficiency)		JL (load inertia of motor-axis conversion)	kg·m <sup>2</sup>			TF (friction torque of motor axis conversion)	N·m	TU (imbalance torque of motor axis conversion)	N·m		
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8	Speed reducer Customer-provided ( / ); Sanyo standard (planet/spur/no-backlash-planet:: / ); other ( / )																																																																																																
9	Sensor type Sensor type specified ( yes / no ) Yes: ( incremental , optical absolute , optical absolute [resolver absolute with incremental function] ) Resolution ( )																																																																																																
10	Input format Position , speed, torque, communications ( SERCOS / CAN / DeviceNet ) other ( )																																																																																																
11	Upper-level equipment (controller) Sequencer , laptop , customer-developed product , Sanyo-provided , other ( )																																																																																																
12	Usage environment and other requirements Cutting , clean-room use , anti-dust measures , other ( )																																																																																																
13	Estimated production Single product: ( ) units/month ( ) units/year																																																																																																
14	Development schedule Prototype period: ( )Year ( )Month Production period: ( )Year ( )Month																																																																																																
15	Various measures Related documentation ( already submitted ; send later by mail ) Visit/PR desired ( yes / no ) Meeting desired ( yes / no )																																																																																																
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## ■ Precautions For Adoption



Failure to follow the precautions on the right may cause moderate injury and property damage, or in some circumstances, could lead to a serious accident. Always follow all listed precautions.

## Cautions

- Read the accompanying Instruction Manual carefully prior to using the product.
- If applying to medical devices and other equipment affecting people's lives, please contact us beforehand and take appropriate safety measures.
- If applying to equipment that can have significant effects on society and the general public, please contact us beforehand.
- Do not use this product in an environment where vibration is present, such as in a moving vehicle or shipping vessel.
- Do not perform any retrofitting, re-engineering, or modification to this equipment.
- The drivers and motors presented in this catalog are meant to be used for general industrial applications. If using for special applications related to aviation and space, nuclear power, electric power, submarine repeaters, etc., please contact us beforehand.

\* For any question or inquiry regarding the above, contact our Sales Department.

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