



IMfinity[®] 3-phase induction motors

**IE2 High efficiency & IE3 Premium efficiency and
IE4 Super Premium efficiency motors**

Non IE for current or special use

Variable speed and fixed speed

Frame size 56 to 450
Power rating 0.09 to 1250 kW

LERROY-SOMER™

Nidec
All for dreams

This catalogue presents the induction motors of the IMfinity® generation, in all their efficiency classes and construction shapes.

IMfinity® motors are designed to reach a very high efficiency, whether supplied directly through mains or controlled by a speed drive.

Premium efficiency IMfinity® aluminium frame motors are designed to comply with European and US energy regulations.

Many other countries in the world impose minimum efficiency levels for electric motors.

Refer to the information presented at the end of the catalogue.



All 2-, 4- et 6-pole motors, from 0.75 to 375 kW, covered by the European directive ErP and marketed in the European Union must be IE2 class from 2011/06/16, then IE3 or IE2 and used with a speed drive:

- from 2015/01/01 for power ratings from 7.5 to 375 kW**
- from 2017/01/01 for power ratings from 0.75 to 375 kW**

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IMfinity® 3-phase induction motors - IE2 - IE3 - IE4 - Non IE Efficiency

General General information Introduction

In this catalogue, Leroy-Somer describes the IMfinity® new generation induction motors.

These motors have been designed to incorporate the latest European

standards, and can satisfy most of industry's demands.

They are par excellence the leading products in the Leroy-Somer range.

Other motors, ranging in power

from **0.045 to 2200 kW** and special construction types, are included in the Leroy-Somer motor programme.

IP55 ALUMINIUM MOTORS



NON IE EFFICIENCY

IP 55 ALUMINIUM ON MAINS*

HIGH EFFICIENCY

IE2 IP55 ALUMINIUM ON MAINS*

IE2 IP55 ALUMINIUM ON DRIVE

PREMIUM EFFICIENCY

IE3 IP55 ALUMINIUM ON MAINS

IE3 IP55 ALUMINIUM ON DRIVE

IP55 CAST IRON MOTORS



HIGH EFFICIENCY

IE2 IP 55 CAST IRON ON MAINS*

IE2 CAST IRON ON DRIVE

PREMIUM EFFICIENCY

IE3 IP55 CAST IRON ON MAINS

IE3 CAST IRON ON DRIVE

SUPER PREMIUM EFFICIENCY

IE4 IP55 CAST IRON ON MAINS

IE4 CAST IRON ON DRIVE

IP23 DRIP-PROOF MOTORS



HIGH EFFICIENCY

IE2 IP23 PROTECTED ON MAINS*

IE2 IP23 PROTECTED ON DRIVE

PREMIUM EFFICIENCY

IE3 IP23 PROTECTED ON MAINS

IE3 IP23 PROTECTED ON DRIVE

For more information, see the "Directives and standards relating to motor efficiency" section.

* Use outside the European Union

General

General information

Quality commitment

Leroy-Somer's quality management system is based on:

- Control of procedures right from the initial sales offering until delivery to the customer, including design, manufacturing start-up and production
- A total quality policy based on making continuous progress in improving operational procedures, involving all departments in the company in order to give customer satisfaction as regards delivery times, conformity and cost
- Indicators used to monitor procedure performance
- Corrective actions and advancements with tools such as FMECA, QFD, MAVP, MSP/MSQ and Hoshin type improvement workshops on flows,

process re-engineering, plus Lean Manufacturing and Lean Office

- Annual surveys, opinion polls and regular visits to customers in order to ascertain and detect their expectations.

Personnel are trained and take part in analyses and actions for continuous improvement of our procedures.

- The motors in this catalogue have been specially designed to measure the impact of their life cycle on the environment. This eco-design approach has resulted in the creation of a "Product Environmental Profile" (references 4592/4950/4951).



Leroy-Somer has entrusted the certification of its expertise to various international organisations.

Certification is granted by independent professional auditors, and recognises the high standards of the **company's quality assurance procedures**. All activities resulting in the final version of the machine have therefore received official certification **ISO 9001: 2008 from the DNV**. Similarly, our environmental approach has enabled us to obtain certification ISO 14001: 2004.

Products for particular applications or those designed to operate in specific environments are also approved or certified by the following organisations: LCIE, DNV, INERIS, EFECTIS, UL, BSRIA, TUV, GOST, which check their technical performance against the various standards or recommendations.



General

General information

Directive and standards relating to motor efficiency

There have been a number of changes to the standards and new standards created in recent years. They mainly concern motor efficiency and their scope includes measurement methods and motor classification.

Regulations are gradually being implemented, both nationally and internationally, in many countries in order to promote the use of high-efficiency motors (Europe, USA, Canada, Brazil, Australia, New Zealand, Korea, China, Israel, etc).

The new generation of Premium efficiency three-phase induction motors responds to changes in the standards as well as the latest demands of system integrators and users.

STANDARD IEC 60034-30-1 (January 2014)

It defines the principle to be adopted and brings global harmonisation to energy efficiency classes for electric motors throughout the world.

Motors concerned

Single-speed, single-phase and three-phase cage induction or permanent magnet motors, on a sinusoidal mains supply.

Sphere of application:

- U_N from 50 to 1000 V
- P_N from 0.12 to 1000 kW
- 2, 4, 6 and 8 poles
- Continuous duty at rated power without exceeding the specified insulation class. Generally known as S1 duty.
- 50 and 60 Hz frequency
- On the mains
- Marked for an ambient temperature between -20°C and +60°C
- Marked for an altitude up to 4000 m

Motors not concerned

- Motors with frequency inverter when the motor cannot be tested without one.
- Brake motors when the brake forms an integral part of the motor and can neither be removed nor supplied by a separate source when being tested.
- Motors which are fully integrated in a machine and cannot be tested separately (such as rotor/stator).

STANDARD FOR MEASURING THE EFFICIENCY OF ELECTRIC MOTORS: IEC 60034-2-1 (September 2007)

It concerns asynchronous induction motors:

- Single-phase and three-phase with power ratings of 1 kW or less. The preferred method is the D.O.L. method.
- Three-phase motors with power ratings above 1 kW. The preferred method is the summation of losses method with the total of additional losses measured.

Notes:

- The standard for efficiency measurement is very similar to the IEEE 112-B method used in North America.
- Since the measurement method is different, this means that for the same motor, the rated value will be different (usually lower) with IEC 60034-2-1 than with IEC 60034-2.

Example of a 22 kW 4P LSES motor:

- according to IEC 60034-2, the efficiency is 92.6%
- according to IEC 60034-2-1, the efficiency is 92.3%

DIRECTIVE 2009/125/CE (21 October 2009)

It establishes a framework for setting the eco-design requirements to be applied to "energy-using products". These products are grouped in lots. Motors come under lot 11 of the eco-design programme, as do pumps, fans and circulating pumps.

DECREE IMPLEMENTING EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE ErP (Energy Related Product) EC/640/2009 - LOT 11 (July 2009) + UE/4/2014 (January 2014)

This is based on standard IEC 60034-30-1 and will define the efficiency classes whose use will be mandatory in the future. It specifies the efficiency levels to be attained for machines sold in the European market and outlines the timetable for their implementation.

Efficiency classes	Efficiency level
IE1	Standard
IE2	High
IE3	Premium
IE4	Super Premium

This standard only defines efficiency classes and their conditions. It is then up to each country to define the efficiency classes and the exact scope of application.

EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE ErP

Motors concerned: 3-phase motors from 0.75 to 375 kW with 2, 4 and 6 poles.

Obligation to place High efficiency or Premium efficiency motors on the market:

- IE2 class from 16 June 2011
- Class IE3* from 1st January 2015 for power ratings from 7.5 to 375 kW
- Class IE3* from 1st January 2017 for power ratings from 0.75 to 375 kW

The European Commission is currently working to define minimum efficiency values for drives.

** or IE2 motor + drive*

Motors not concerned:

- Motors designed to operate when fully submerged in liquid
- Motors which are fully integrated in another product (rotor/stator)
- Motors with duty other than continuous duty
- Motors designed to operate in the following conditions:
 - altitude > 4000 m
 - ambient air temperature > 60°C
 - maximum operating temperature > 400°C
 - ambient air temperature < -30°C or < 0°C for water-cooled motors
 - safety motors conforming to directive ATEX 94/9/EC
 - brake motors
 - onboard motors

**Motors comply with the standards
quoted in this catalogue**

LIST OF STANDARDS QUOTED IN THIS DOCUMENT

Reference		International standards
IEC 60034-1	EN 60034-1	Electrical rotating machines: ratings and operating characteristics
IEC 60034-2		Electrical rotating machines: methods for determining losses and efficiency from tests (additional losses added as a fixed percentage)
IEC 60034-2-1		Electrical rotating machines: methods for determining losses and efficiency from tests (measured additional losses)
IEC 60034-5	EN 60034-5	Electrical rotating machines: classification of degrees of protection provided by casings of rotating machines
IEC 60034-6	EN 60034-6	Electrical rotating machines (except traction): cooling methods
IEC 60034-7	EN 60034-7	Electrical rotating machines (except traction): symbols for mounting positions and assembly layouts
IEC 60034-8		Electrical rotating machines: terminal markings and direction of rotation
IEC 60034-9	EN 60034-9	Electrical rotating machines: noise limits
IEC 60034-12	EN 60034-12	Starting performance of single-speed three-phase cage induction motors for supply voltages up to and including 660 V.
IEC 60034-14	EN 60034-14	Electrical rotating machines: mechanical vibration of certain machines with shaft heights 56 mm and higher. Measurement, evaluation and limits of vibrational intensity
IEC 60034-17		Cage induction motors when fed from converters - Application guide
IEC 60034-30-1		Electrical rotating machines: efficiency classes for single-speed three-phase cage induction motors (IE code)
IEC 60038		IEC standard voltages
IEC 60072-1		Dimensions and power series for electrical rotating machines: designation of casings between 56 and 400 and flanges between 55 and 1080
IEC 60085		Evaluation and thermal classification of electrical insulation
IEC 60721-2-1		Classification of natural environment conditions. Temperature and humidity
IEC 60892		Effects of an imbalance in the voltage system on the characteristics of three-phase squirrel-cage induction motors
IEC 61000-2-10/11 and 2-2		Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC): environment
IEC guide 106		Guidelines on the specification of environmental conditions for the determination of operating characteristics of equipment
ISO 281		Bearings - Basic dynamic loadings and nominal bearing life
ISO 1680	EN 21680	Acoustics - Test code for measuring airborne noise emitted by electrical rotating machines: a method for establishing an expert opinion for free field conditions over a reflective surface
ISO 8821		Mechanical vibration - Balancing. Conventions on shaft keys and related parts
	EN 50102	Degree of protection provided by electrical housings against extreme mechanical impacts
ISO 12944-2		Corrosion protection.

MAIN PRODUCT MARKINGS WORLDWIDE

There are lots of special markings throughout the world. They mainly concern product conformance with current user safety standards in different countries. Some markings or labels only concern energy regulations. The same country can therefore have two markings: one for safety and one for energy.

	This marking is mandatory throughout the European Economic Community. It means that the product conforms to all the relevant directives. If the product does not conform to a relevant directive, it cannot be CE rated and cannot therefore bear the CE mark.
	In Canada and the United States : The CSA mark accompanied by the letters C and US means that the product is approved for the US and Canadian markets, in accordance with the relevant American and Canadian standards. If a product has characteristics applicable to more than one type of product (eg: electrical equipment incorporating fuel combustion), the mark indicates conformance with all the relevant standards.
	This marking only applies to finished products such as complete machines. A motor is just a component and is not therefore affected by this marking.
Note: c CSA us and c UL us mean the same thing but one is delivered by the CSA and the other by the UL.	
	The c UL us mark, which is optional, indicates conformance with Canadian requirements and those of the United States. UL encourages manufacturers distributing products bearing the UL Recognized Component Mark for both countries to use this combined mark.
For Canada at least c UR us or c CSA us is required. Both are also possible.	
Components covered by the UL "Recognized Component Mark" programme are designed to be installed in another device, system or final product. They should be installed in the factory, not in the field and it is possible that their performance capability will be restricted and will limit their use. When a complete product or system containing UL Recognized components is assessed, the final product assessment process can be rationalised.	
	Canada: energy efficiency conformance logo (optional).
	USA: energy efficiency conformance logo (optional).
	USA and Canada: EISA conformance logo (optional).
	This marking is mandatory for the Chinese market. It indicates that the product conforms to the regulations currently in force (safety of users). Concerned electric motors are rated ≤ 1.1 kW.
	The EAC mark replaces the GOST mark. It is the equivalent of the CE mark for the European Union market. This new mark covers regulations for Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus. All products marketed in these three countries must bear this marking.

Other markings concern specific applications, such as ATEX for example.

APPROVALS FOR LEROY-SOMER MOTORS (versions derived from standard CONSTRUCTION)

Country	Initials	Certification No.	Application
CANADA	CSA	LR 57 008 166,631	Standard adapted range (see section "Supply voltage") Complete motors
USA	UL or FUL	E 68554 SA 6704 E 206450	Impregnation systems Stator/rotor assemblies for sealed units Complete motors up to 132 size
FRANCE	LCIE INERIS	Various nos.	Sealing, shocks, safety

For approved special products, see the relevant documents.

INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL STANDARD EQUIVALENTS

International reference standards		National standards				
IEC	Title (summary)	FRANCE	GERMANY	U.K.	ITALY	SWITZERLAND
60034-1	Ratings and operating characteristics	NFEN 60034-1 NFC 51-120 NFC 51-200	DIN/VDE 0530	BS 4999	CEI 2.3.VI.	SEV ASE 3009
60034-5	Classification of degrees of protection	NFEN 60034-5	DIN/EN 60034-5	BS EN 60034-5	UNEL B 1781	
60034-6	Cooling methods	NFEN 60034-6	DIN/EN 60034-6	BS EN 60034-6		
60034-7	Mounting arrangements and assembly layouts	NFEN 60034-7	DIN/EN 60034-7	BS EN 60034-7		
60034-8	Terminal markings and direction of rotation	NFC 51 118	DIN/VDE 0530 Teil 8	BS 4999-108		
60034-9	Noise limits	NFEN 60034-9	DIN/EN 60034-9	BS EN 60034-9		
60034-12	Starting characteristics for single-speed motors for supply voltages ≤ 660 V	NFEN 60034-12	DIN/EN 60034-12	BS EN 60034-12		SEV ASE 3009-12
60034-14	Mechanical vibrations of machines with frame size ≥ 56 mm	NFEN 60034-14	DIN/EN 60034-14	BS EN 60034-14		
60072-1	Dimensions and output powers for machines of between 56 and 400 frame size and flanges of between 55 and 1080.	NFC 51 104 NFC 51 105	DIN 748 (~) DIN 42672 DIN 42673 DIN 42631 DIN 42676 DIN 42677	BS 4999		
60085	Evaluation and thermal classification of electrical insulation	NFC 26206	DIN/EN 60085	BS 2757		SEV ASE 3584

Note: DIN 748 tolerances do not conform to IEC 60072-1.

INDEXES OF PROTECTION OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT ENCLOSURES

In accordance with IEC 60034-5 - EN 60034-5 (IP) - IEC 62262 (IK)

1 st digit: protection against solid materials			2 nd digit protection against liquids			3 rd digit mechanical protection		
IP	Tests	Definition	IP	Tests	Definition	IK	Tests	Definition
0		No protection	0		No protection	00		No protection
1	Ø 50 mm	Protected against solid objects larger than 50 mm (e.g. accidental contact with the hand)	1		Protected against water drops falling vertically (condensation)	01		Impact energy: 0.15 J
2	Ø 12 mm	Protected against solid objects larger than 12 mm (e.g. a finger)	2		Protected against water drops falling at up to 15° from the vertical	02		Impact energy: 0.20 J
3	Ø 2.5 mm	Protected against solid objects larger than 2.5 mm (e.g. tools, wires)	3		Protected against rain falling at up to 60° from the vertical	03		Impact energy: 0.37 J
4	Ø 1 mm	Protected against solid objects larger than 1 mm (e.g. thin tools, small wires)	4		Protected against projected water from all directions	04		Impact energy: 0.50 J
5		Protected against dust (no deposits of harmful material)	5		Protected against jets of water from all directions from a hose	05		Impact energy: 0.70 J
6		Protected against any dust penetration	6		Protected against projected water comparable to big waves	06		Impact energy: 1 J
			7		Protected against the effects of immersion between 0.15 and 1 m	07		Impact energy: 2 J
			8		Protected against prolonged effects of immersion under pressure	08		Impact energy: 5 J
						09		Impact energy: 10 J
						10		Impact energy: 20 J

Example:

Example of an IP 55 machine

IP : Index of Protection

5. : Machine protected against dust and accidental contact.

Test result: no dust enters in harmful quantities, no risk of direct contact with rotating parts. The test will last for 2 hours.

.5 : Machine protected against jets of water from all directions from hoses at 3 m distance with a flow rate of 12.5 l/min at 0.3 bar.

The test will last for 3 minutes.

Test result: no damage from water projected onto the machine.

General
Environment
Environmental limitations

NORMAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

ACCORDING TO IEC 60034-1, MOTORS CAN OPERATE IN THE FOLLOWING NORMAL CONDITIONS:

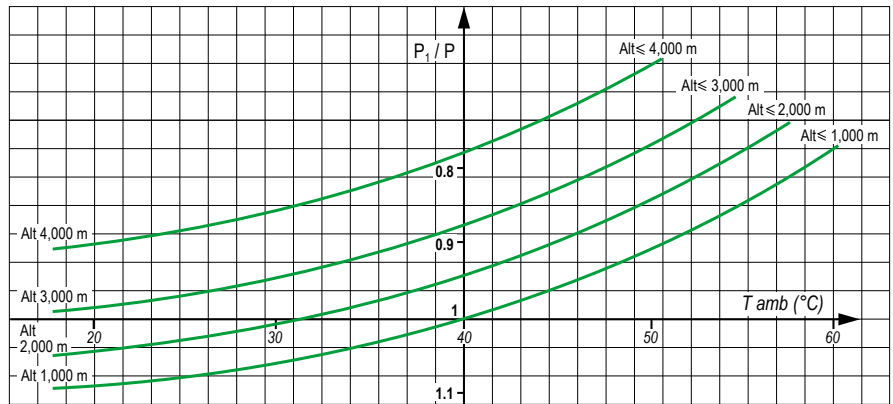
- ambient temperature within the range -16°C to +40°C
- altitude less than 1000 m
- atmospheric pressure: 1050 hPa (mbar) = (750 mm Hg)

POWER CORRECTION FACTOR

For operating conditions outside these limits, apply the power correction coefficient shown in the chart on the right while maintaining the thermal reserve, as a function of the altitude and ambient temperature.

Correction coefficient table

NB: The output power can only be corrected upwards once the ability of the motor to start the load has been checked.



In temperate climates, relative humidity is generally between 50 and 70%. For the relationship between relative humidity and motor impregnation, especially where humidity and temperature are high, see table on next page.

NORMAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

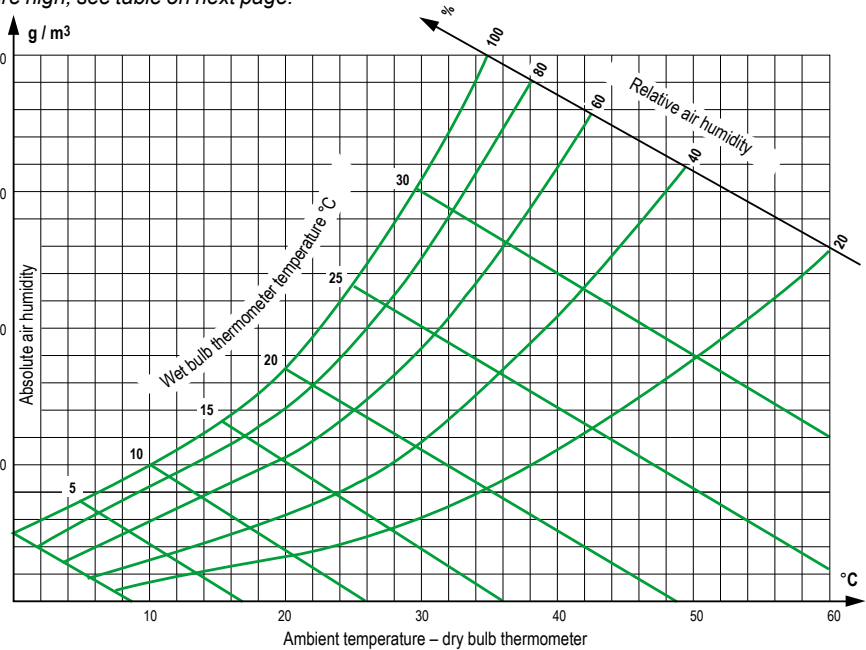
Machines should be stored at an ambient temperature between -16°C and +80°C for aluminium motors, between -40°C and +80°C for cast iron motors, and at a relative humidity of less than 90%.

For restarting, see the commissioning manual.

RELATIVE AND ABSOLUTE HUMIDITY

MEASURING THE HUMIDITY:

Humidity is usually measured by the “wet and dry bulb thermometer” method. Absolute humidity, calculated from the readings taken on the two thermometers, can be determined using the chart on the right. The chart also provides relative humidity figures.



To determine the humidity correctly, a good air flow is required for stable readings, and accurate readings must be taken on the thermometers.

During the construction of aluminium motors, the materials of the various components which are in contact with one another are selected so as to minimise deterioration by galvanic effect. The voltages in the metal combinations used (cast iron-steel; cast iron-aluminium; steel-aluminium; steeltin) are too low to cause deterioration.

DRAIN HOLES

Holes are provided at the lowest points of the enclosure, depending on the operating position (IM etc) to drain off any moisture that may have accumulated inside during cooling of the machine.

The holes may be sealed in various ways:

- standard: with plastic plugs
- on request: with screws, siphon or plastic ventilator

Under certain special conditions, it is advisable to leave the drain holes permanently open (operation in environments with high levels of condensation). Opening the holes periodically should be part of the regular maintenance procedure.

DRIP COVERS

For machines operating outdoors, with the drive shaft downwards, drip covers are recommended.

This is an option and should be specified on the order if required.

General

Environment

Impregnation and enhanced protection

NORMAL ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE (750 MM HG)

The selection table below can be used to find the method of manufacture best suited to particular environments in which temperature and relative humidity show large degrees of variation (see relative and absolute humidity calculation method, on preceding page).

The symbols used refer to permutations of components, materials, impregnation methods and finishes (varnish or paint).

The protection of the winding is generally described by the term “tropicalization”.

T: Tropicalization

TC: Complete Tropicalization

For high humidity environments, we recommend that the windings are pre-heated (see next page).

INFLUENCE OF ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE



As atmospheric pressure decreases, air particles rarefy and the environment becomes increasingly conductive.

- P > 550 mm Hg: standard impregnation according to previous table - Possible derating or forced ventilation.

- P > 200 mm Hg: Coating of bearings - Flying leads up to a zone at P ~ 750 mm Hg - Derating to take account of insufficient ventilation - Forced ventilation.

- P < 200 mm Hg: Special manufacture based on specification.

In all cases, these problems should be resolved by a special contract worked out on the basis of a specification.

Ambient temperature \ Relative humidity	RH ≤ 95%	RH > 95 % ¹	Influence on construction
	θ < - 40 °C	ask for estimate (quotation)	
- 16 °C to + 50 °C	T Standard	TC Standard	 <p>Increasing derating</p>
- 40 °C to + 50 °C ²	T1	TC1	
- 16 °C to + 65 °C ²	T2	TC2	
+ 65 °C to + 90 °C ²	T3	TC3	
θ > + 90 °C	ask for estimate (quotation)	ask for estimate (quotation)	
Plate mark	T	TC	 <p>Increased protection of windings</p>
Influence on construction			

1. Atmosphere without high levels of condensation

2. For motors with a frame size ≥ 280 mm and IP23 motors with frame size ≥ 315 mm: upon offer

 Standard impregnation

General Environment Heaters

SPACE HEATERS

Severe climatic conditions, e.g. $T_{amb} < -40^{\circ}\text{C}$, $RH > 95\%$ etc, may require the use of space heaters (fitted to one or two winding end coils) which serve to maintain the average temperature of the motor, provide trouble-free starting, and/or eliminate problems caused by condensation (loss of insulation).

The heater supply wires are brought out to a terminal block in the motor terminal box.

The heaters must be switched off while the motor is running.

D.C. SUPPLY INJECTION HEATING

An alternative to the use of space heaters is to inject direct current into two of the phases wired in series from a D.C. voltage source.

This is easily calculated: if R is the resistance of the windings in series, the D.C. voltage will be given by the equation (Ohm's law):

$$U_{(V)} = \sqrt{P_{(W)} \cdot R_{(\Omega)}}$$

Resistance should be measured with a micro-ohmmeter.

A.C. INJECTION HEATING

A single-phase A.C. voltage (from 10 to 15% of rated voltage), can be used between 2 phases placed in series.

This method can be used on the whole motor range.

See the mechanical and electrical options pages for each motor family to find the space heater values.



General Environment External finish

Surface protection is defined in the ISO 12944 standard. This standard defines the planned lifetime of a paint system until the first major application of maintenance paint. Durability is not a guarantee.

The EN ISO 12944 standard comprises 8 sections. Part 2 covers the classification of the environments.

Leroy-Somer motors are protected with a range of surface finishes.

The surfaces receive appropriate special treatments, as shown below.

PREPARATION OF SURFACES

SURFACE	PARTS	TREATMENT
Cast iron	End shields	Shot blasting + Primer
Steel	Accessories	Phosphatization + Primer
	Terminal boxes - Fan covers	Electrostatic painting or Epoxy powder
Aluminium alloy	Housings - Terminal boxes	Shot blasting
Polymer	Fan covers- Terminal boxes Ventilation grilles	None, but must be free from grease, casting-mould coatings and dust which would affect paint adhesion

CLASSIFICATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTS

Leroy-Somer paint systems according to the categories.

ATMOSPHERIC CORROSIVE CATEGORIES	CORROSIVITY CATEGORY* AS PER ISO 12944-2	Durability class	ISO 6270	ISO 9227	Leroy-Somer system equivalent
			Water condensation nb hours	Salt mist nb hours	
AVERAGE	C3	Limited	48	120	Ia
		Medium	120	240	IIa
		High	240	480	IIb
HIGH	C4	Limited	120	240	-
		Medium	240	480	IIIa
		High	480	720	IIIb**
VERY HIGH (Industry)	C5-I	Limited	240	480	-
		Medium	480	720	Ve**
		High	720	1440	-
VERY HIGH (Marine)	C5-M	Limited	240	480	-
		Medium	480	720	-
		High	720	1440	161b**

Standard for LSES aluminium and PLSES steel motors

Standard for FLSES cast iron motors and PLSES > 315 MGU steel motors

* Values given for information only since the substrates vary in nature whereas the standard only takes account of steel substrates.

** Evaluation of the degree of rusting in accordance with ISO 4628 (rusted area between 1 and 0.5%).

Leroy-Somer standard paint colour reference:

RAL 6000

Paint brightness standard:
satin

AIRBORNE INTERFERENCE EMISSION

For standard motors, the housing acts as an electromagnetic screening, reducing electromagnetic emissions measured at 0.25 metres from the motor to approximately 5 gauss (5×10^{-4} T).

However, electromagnetic emissions may be noticeably reduced by a special construction of aluminium alloy end shields and a stainless steel shaft.

IMMUNITY

The construction of motor housings (especially finned aluminium alloy frames) isolates external electromagnetic sources to the extent that any field penetrating the casing and magnetic circuit will be too weak to interfere with the operation of the motor.

POWER SUPPLY INTERFERENCE

The use of electronic systems for starting, variable speed control or power supply can create harmonics on the supply lines which may interfere with the operation of machines. These phenomena are taken into account in determining the machine dimensions, which act as quenching chokes in this respect.

The IEC 61000 standard, currently in preparation, will define permissible rejection and immunity rates: only then will machines for general distribution (especially single-phase motors and

commutator motors) have to be fitted with suppression systems.

Three-phase squirrel cage machines do not in themselves produce interference of this type. Mains connection equipment (contactors) may, however, need interference protection.

APPLICATION OF DIRECTIVE 2004/108/EC CONCERNING ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (EMC)

a - for motors only

According to amendment 1 of IEC 60034-1, induction motors are not transmitters and do not produce interference (via carried or airborne signals) and therefore conform inherently to the essential requirements of the EMC directives.

b - for motors supplied by inverters (at fixed or variable frequency)

In this case, the motor is only a sub-assembly of a device which the system builder must ensure conforms to the essential requirements of the EMC directives.

APPLICATION OF LOW VOLTAGE DIRECTIVE 2006/95/CE

All motors are subject to this directive. The main requirements concern the protection of people, animals and property against risks caused by operation of the motors (see the commissioning and maintenance manual for precautions to be taken).

APPLICATION OF MACHINERY DIRECTIVE 2006/42/EC

All motors are designed to be integrated in a device subject to the machinery directive.

CE PRODUCT MARKING

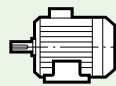
The fact that motors comply with the essential requirements of the Directives is shown by the **CE** mark on their nameplates and/or packaging and documentation.

MOUNTINGS AND POSITIONS (IEC STANDARD 60034-7)

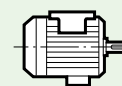
Foot mounted motors

- all frame sizes

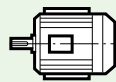
IM 1001 (IM B3)
- Horizontal shaft
- Feet on floor



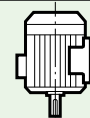
IM 1071 (IM B8)
- Horizontal shaft
- Feet on top



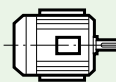
IM 1051 (IM B6)
- Horizontal shaft
- Wall mounted with feet on left
when viewed from drive end



IM 1011 (IM V5)
- Vertical shaft facing down
- Feet on wall



IM 1061 (IM B7)
- Horizontal shaft
- Wall mounted with feet on right
when viewed from drive end



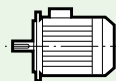
IM 1031 (IM V6)
- Vertical shaft facing up
- Feet on wall



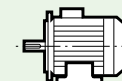
(FF) flange mounted motors

- all frame sizes
(except IM 3001, which is limited
to frame size 225 mm)

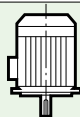
IM 3001 (IM B5)
- Horizontal shaft



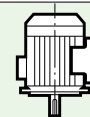
IM 2001 (IM B35)
- Horizontal shaft
- Feet on floor



IM 3011 (IM V1)
- Vertical shaft facing down



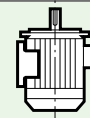
IM 2011 (IM V15)
- Vertical shaft facing down
- Feet on wall



IM 3031 (IM V3)
- Vertical shaft facing up



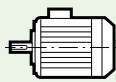
IM 2031 (IM V36)
- Vertical shaft facing up
- Feet on wall



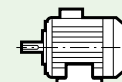
(FT) face mounted motors

- all frame sizes ≤ 160 mm

IM 3601 (IM B14)
- Horizontal shaft



IM 2101 (IM B34)
- Horizontal shaft
- Feet on floor



IM 3611 (IM V18)
- Vertical shaft facing down



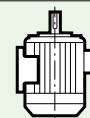
IM 2111 (IM V58)
- Vertical shaft facing down
- Feet on wall



IM 3631 (IM V19)
- Vertical shaft facing up



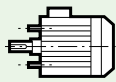
IM 2131 (IM V69)
- Vertical shaft facing up
- Feet on wall



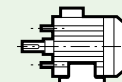
Motors without drive end shield

Warning: The protection (IP) specified on the IM B9 and IM B15 motor nameplates is provided by the customer when the motor is assembled.

IM 9101 (IM B9)
- Threaded tie rods
- Horizontal shaft



IM 1201 (IM B15)
- Foot mounted with
threaded tie rods
- Horizontal shaft



Frame size (mm)	Mounting positions											
	IM 1001	IM 1051	IM 1061	IM 1071	IM 1011	IM 1031	IM 3001	IM 3011	IM 3031	IM 2001	IM 2011	IM 2031
≤ 200	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
225 and 250	●	●	●	●	●	●	■	●	●	●	●	●
≥ 280	●	■	■	■	■	■	■	●	●	●	●	■

● : possible positions.

■ : please consult Leroy-Somer specifying the coupling method and the axial and radial loads if applicable

General
Construction
Mains connection

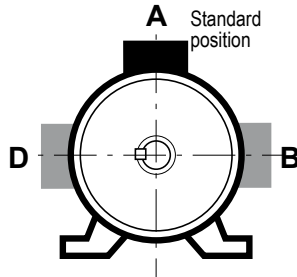
TERMINAL BOX

Placed as standard on the top of the motor near the drive end, it is IP 55 protection and fitted with threaded plugs or a removable undrilled support plate.

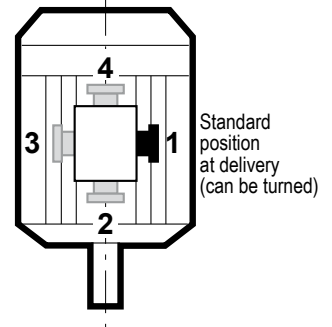
The standard position of the plug is on the right, seen from the drive end but, owing to the symmetrical construction of the box, it can usually be placed in any of the 4 directions, as shown in the table below:

If required, the terminal box may be fitted in a different position (on the left or right as seen from the drive end, and at the DE or NDE of the motor housing).

Positions of the terminal box in relation to the drive end (motor in IM 1001 position)



Positions of the plug in relation to the drive end



FLYING LEADS

According to specification, motors can be supplied with flying leads using single-core cables (as an option, the cables can be protected by a sheath) or multicore cables.

Please state cable characteristics (cross-section, length, number of conductors), connection method (flying leads or on a terminal block) and the drill hole position.

Terminal box position	A	B	D
LSES	●	■	■
FLSES 80 to 225 SR/MR	●	-	-
FLSES 225M to 450	●	■	■
PLSES	●	■	■

- : standard
- : please consult Leroy-Somer
- : not available

Cable gland position	1	2*	3	4
LSES - FLSES - PLSES 80 to 315	◆	*	*	*
PLSES 315 LG/MGU/VLG/VLGU PLSES 355/400	◆	-	*	-

* not recommended (impossible on (FF) flange mounted motors and on the FLSES 355LK/400/450)

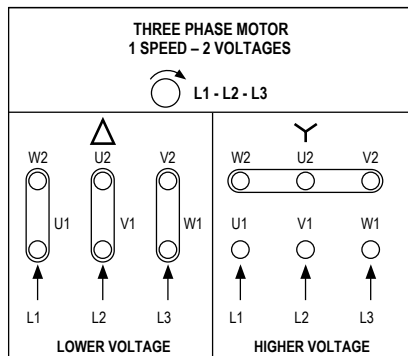
- ◆ : standard
- * : possible by simply turning round the terminal box
- : not available

WIRING DIAGRAMS

All standard motors are supplied with a wiring diagram in the terminal box.

The diagrams normally used are shown opposite.

On the following pages are outline diagrams with internal and external connections.

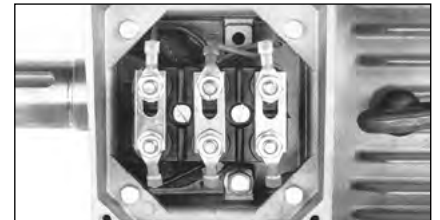
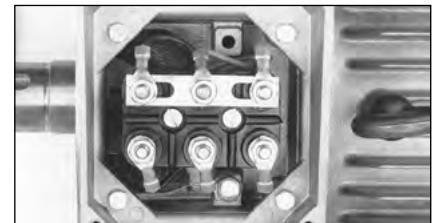


EARTH TERMINAL

This is situated inside the terminal box. Consisting of a threaded stud with a hexagonal nut, it is used to connect cables with cross-sections at least as large as the cross-section of the phase conductors.

It is indicated by the sign: \perp in the terminal box moulding.

On request, a second earth terminal can be fitted on one of the feet or on one of the cooling fins.



General
Construction
Radial loads

PERMISSIBLE RADIAL LOAD ON THE MAIN SHAFT EXTENSION

In pulley and belt couplings, the drive shaft carrying the pulley is subjected to a radial force F_{pr} applied at a distance X (mm) from the shoulder of the shaft extension (length E).

Radial force acting on the drive shaft: F_{pr}

The radial force F_{pr} expressed in daN applied to the drive shaft is found by the formula.

$$F_{pr} = 1.91 \cdot 10^6 \frac{P_N \cdot k}{D \cdot N_N} \pm P_P$$

where:

P_N = rated motor power (kW)

D = external diameter of the drive pulley (mm)

N_N = rated motor speed (min^{-1})

k = factor depending on the type of transmission

P_P = weight of the pulley (daN)

The weight of the pulley is positive when it acts in the same direction as the tension force in the belt (and negative when it acts in the opposite direction).

Range of values for factor k (*)

- toothed belts: $k = 1$ to 1.5
- V-belts: $k = 2$ to 2.5
- flat belts

- with tensioner: $k = 2.5$ to 3
- without tensioner: $k = 3$ to 4

(*) A more accurate figure for factor k can be obtained from the transmission suppliers.

Permissible radial force on the drive shaft:

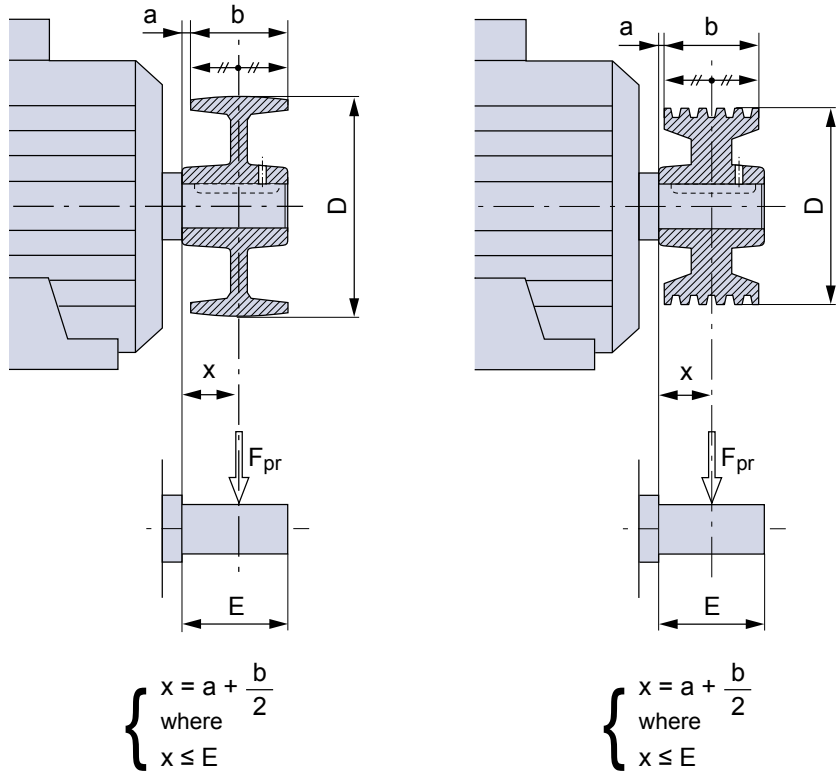
The charts on the following pages indicate, for each type of motor, the radial force FR at a distance X permissible on the drive end shaft extension, for a bearing life L_{10h} of 25,000 hours.

Note: For frame sizes ≥ 315 M, the selection charts are applicable for a motor installed with the shaft horizontal.

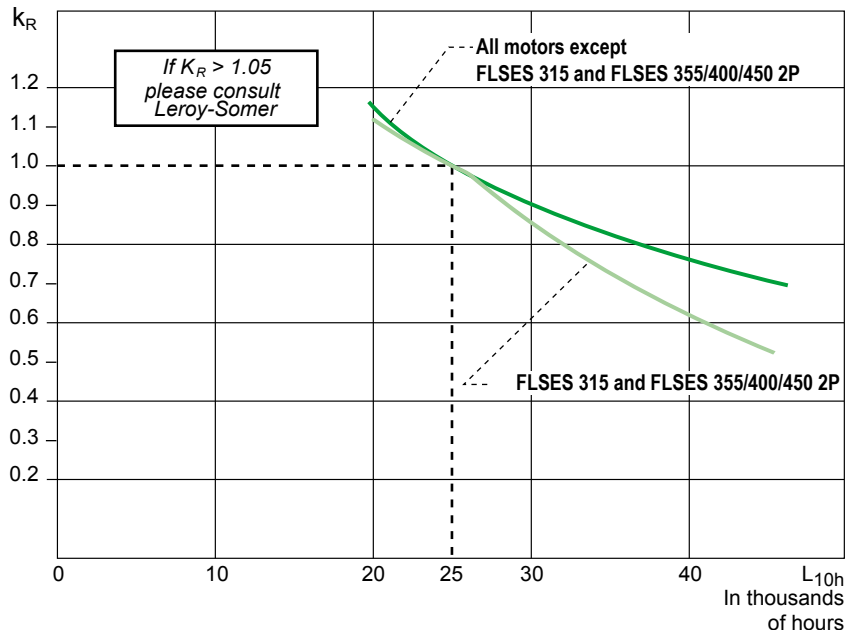
Change in bearing life depending on the radial load factor.

For a radial load F_{pr} ($F_{pr} \neq FR$), applied at distance X , the bearing life L_{10h} changes, as a rough estimate, in the ratio k_R ($k_R = F_{pr}/FR$) as shown in the chart below, for standard fitting arrangements.

If the load factor k_R is greater than 1.05, you should consult our technical department, stating mounting position and direction of force before opting for a special fitting arrangement.



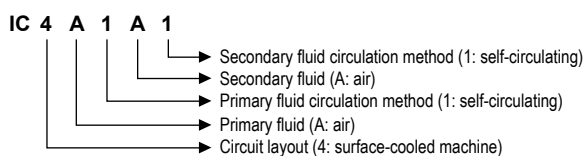
Change in bearing life L_{10h} depending on the radial load factor k_R for standard fitting arrangements.



General Construction Cooling

Designation for the IC (International Cooling) coded cooling method in the IEC 60034-6 standard.

The standard allows for two designations (general formula and simplified formula) as shown in the example opposite.



NB: The letter A may be omitted if this will not lead to confusion. This contracted formula becomes the simplified formula.

Simplified form: IC 411.

Circuit layout

Characteristic number	Abbreviated designation	Description
0(1)	Free circulation	The coolant enters and leaves the machine freely. It is taken from and returned to the fluid round the machine.
1(1)	Machine with one intake pipe	The coolant is taken up elsewhere than from the fluid round the machine, brought into the machine through an intake pipe and emptied into the fluid round the machine.
2(1)	Machine with one outlet pipe	The coolant is taken up from the fluid round the machine, brought away from the machine by an outlet pipe and does not go back into the fluid round the machine.
3(1)	Machine with two pipes (intake and outlet)	The coolant is taken up elsewhere than from the fluid round the machine, brought to the machine through an intake pipe, then taken away from the machine through an outlet pipe and does not go back into the fluid round the machine.
4	Surface cooled machine using the fluid round the machine	The primary coolant circulates in a closed circuit, transferring its heat to a secondary coolant (the one surrounding the machine) through the machine casing. The casing surface is either smooth or finned to improve heat transmission.
5(2)	Built-in heat exchanger (using the surrounding environment)	The primary coolant circulates in a closed circuit, transferring its heat to a secondary coolant (the one surrounding the machine) in an integral heat exchanger inside the machine.
6(2)	Machine-mounted heat exchanger (using the surrounding environment)	The primary coolant circulates in a closed circuit, transferring its heat to a secondary coolant (the one surrounding the machine) in a heat exchanger that forms an independent unit, mounted on the machine.
7(2)	Built-in heat exchanger (not using the surrounding environment)	The primary coolant circulates in a closed circuit, transferring its heat to a secondary coolant (which is not the one round the machine) in an integral heat exchanger inside the machine.
8(2)	Machine-mounted heat exchanger (not using the surrounding environment)	The primary coolant circulates in a closed circuit, transferring its heat to a secondary coolant (which is not the one round the machine) in a heat exchanger that forms an independent unit, mounted on the machine.
9(2)(3)	Separate heat exchanger (using the surrounding environment or not)	The primary coolant circulates in a closed circuit, transferring its heat to the secondary fluid in a heat exchanger that forms an independent unit, away from the machine.

Coolant

Characteristic letter	Type of fluid
A	Air
F	Freon
H	Hydrogen
N	Nitrogen
C	Carbon dioxide
W	Water
U	Oil
S	Any other fluid (must be identified separately)
Y	The fluid has not yet been selected (used temporarily)

Method of circulation

Characteristic number	Designation abbreviated	Description
0	Free circulation	The circulation of the coolant is due only to differences in temperature. Ventilation caused by the rotor is negligible.
1	Self-circulating	The circulation of the coolant depends on the rotational speed of the main machine, and is caused by the action of the rotor alone, or a device mounted directly on it.
2, 3, 4		Not yet defined.
5(4)	Built-in and independent device	The coolant is circulated by a built-in device which is powered independently of the rotational speed of the main machine.
6(4)	Independent device mounted on the machine	The coolant is circulated by a device mounted on the machine which is powered independently of the rotational speed of the main machine.
7(4)	Entirely separate independent device or using the pressure of the coolant circulation system	The coolant is circulated by a separate electrical or mechanical device, independent and not mounted on the machine, or by the pressure in the coolant circulation system.
8(4)	Relative displacement	The circulation of the coolant is produced by the relative movement between the machine and the coolant, either by displacement of the machine in relation to the coolant, or by the flow of the surrounding coolant.
9	All other devices	The coolant is circulated using a method other than those defined above: it must be described in full.

(1) Filters or labyrinth seals for dust removal or noise protection can be fitted inside the casing or in the ducting. The first characteristic numbers 0 to 3 also apply to machines in which the coolant is taken up at the outlet of a water-cooler designed to lower the temperature of the ambient air or recirculated through a water-cooler so as not to increase the ambient temperature.

(2) The nature of the heat exchanger elements is not specified (smooth or finned tubes, corrugated surfaces, etc).

(3) A separate heat exchanger can be installed near to or at a distance from the machine. A secondary gas coolant may be the surrounding environment or not.

(4) Use of such a device does not exclude the ventilating action of the rotor or the existence of an additional fan mounted directly on the rotor.

General
Construction
Cooling

MOTOR VENTILATION

In compliance with IEC 60034-6, the motors in this catalogue are cooled using method IC 411, ie. “surface-cooled machine using the ambient air circulating round the machine”.

Cooling is achieved by a fan mounted at the non-drive end of the motor, inside a fan cover which acts as a safety guard (check according to IEC 600 34-5). The fan draws the air through the grille in the cover and blows it along the housing fins, giving an identical heat balance in either direction of rotation (except for LSES 2-pole motors of frame size 315 mm).

NB: Obstruction, even accidental, of the fan cover grille (grille clogged or placed against a wall) seriously impairs motor cooling.

We recommend a minimum distance of 1/3 of the frame size between the end of the cover and any possible obstacle (wall, machine, etc).

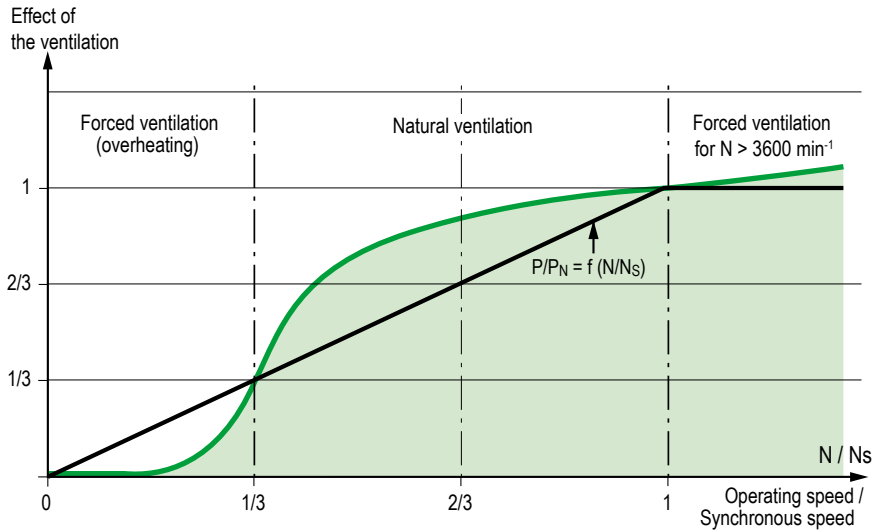
Variable speed motor cooling (ventilation)

Special precautions need to be taken when standard induction motors are being used with variable speed, powered by an inverter or voltage controller.

During prolonged operation at low speed, cooling efficiency is greatly diminished. It is therefore advisable to

install a forced ventilation unit that will produce a constant flow of air independently of the motor speed.

In prolonged operation at high speed, the fan may make excessive noise. It is again advisable to install a forced ventilation unit.



NON-VENTILATED APPLICATIONS IN CONTINUOUS OPERATION

Motors can be supplied without fans. Dimensions will depend on the application.

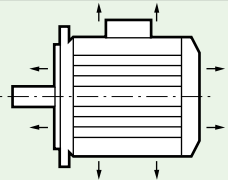
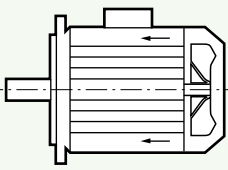
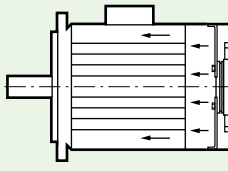
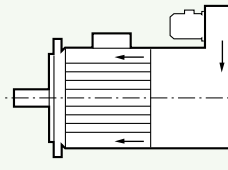
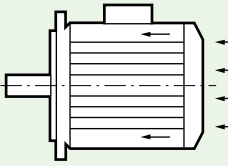
IC 418 COOLING SYSTEM

If they are placed in the air flow from a fan, these motors are capable of supplying their rated power if the speed of the air between the housing fins and the overall flow rate of the air between the fins comply with the data in the table below.

Type LSES/FLSES	2 poles		4 poles		6 poles	
	flow rate m³/h	speed m/s	flow rate m³/h	speed m/s	flow rate m³/h	speed m/s
80	120	7.5	60	4	40	2.5
90	200	11.5	75	5.5	60	3.5
100	300	15	130	7.5	95	5
112	460	18	200	9	140	6
132	570	21	300	10.5	220	7
160	1000	21	600	12.5	420	9
180	1200	21	900	16	600	10
200	1800	23	1200	16	750	10
225	2000	24	1500	18	1700	13
250	3000	25	2600	20	1700	13
280	3000	25	2600	20	2000	15
315	5000	25	2600	20	2000	15
355	5200	25	2800	20	2200	15
400	5500	25	3000	20	2600	15
450	6000	25	3200	20	2600	15

These air flows are valid for normal operating conditions as described in the “Environmental limitations” section.

STANDARD CODES

<p>IC 410</p>	<p>Enclosed machine ,surface-cooled by natural convection and radiation. No external fan.</p>	
<p>IC 411</p>	<p>Enclosed machine. Smooth or finned ventilated casing. External shaft-mounted fan.</p>	
<p>IC 416 A*</p>	<p>Enclosed machine. Smooth or finned enclosed casing. External motorized axial (A) fan supplied with the machine.</p>	
<p>IC 416 R*</p>	<p>Enclosed machine. Smooth or finned enclosed casing. External motorized radial (R) fan supplied with the machine.</p>	
<p>IC 418</p>	<p>Enclosed machine. Smooth or finned casing. No external fan. Ventilation provided by air flow coming from the driven system.</p>	

* Features not within manufacturer's standard range.

APPLICATION OF COOLING SYSTEMS TO THE LEROY-SOMER RANGE

Type LSES/FLSES	IC 410 IC 418	IC 411	IC 416 A	IC 416 R
80	●	■	●	◆
≥ 90	●	■	●	●

- : standard construction
- : possible (ask for estimate)
- ◆ : not available

Other cooling systems may be fitted, such as liquid cooling.

General Construction Motor connections

SINGLE SPEED MOTORS

Voltages and connections	Internal wiring diagrams	Winding outline diagrams	External connection diagrams	
			D.O.L. starting	Y / Δ starting
Single voltage type motors (3 TERMINALS)				
- Voltage: U - Connection: Y internal Eg: 400 V/Y				—
- Voltage: U - Connection: internal Δ e.g. 400 V / Δ				—
Dual-voltage motors with Y, Δ connections (6 TERMINALS)				
- Voltage: U - Connection: Δ (at lower voltage) e.g. 230 V / Δ				
- Voltage: U√3 - Connection: Y (at higher voltage) Eg: 400 V/Y				—
Dual-voltage motors with series-parallel connections (9 TERMINALS)				
- Voltage: U - Connection: Y Y (at lower voltage) Eg: 230 V / Y Y				—
- Voltage: 2 U - Connection: Y (series-star at higher voltage) Eg: 460 V/Y				—

General
Construction
Bearings and bearing life

DEFINITIONS

LOAD RATINGS

Static load rating Co:

This is the load for which permanent deformation at point of contact between a bearing race and the ball (or roller) with the heaviest load reaches 0.01% of the diameter of the ball (or roller).

Dynamic load rating C:

This is the load (constant in intensity and direction) for which the nominal lifetime of the bearing will reach 1 million revolutions.

The static load rating Co and dynamic load rating C are obtained for each bearing by following the method in ISO 281.

LIFETIME

The lifetime of a bearing is the number of revolutions (or number of operating hours at a constant speed) that the bearing can accomplish before the first signs of fatigue (spalling) begin to appear on a ring, ball or roller.

Nominal lifetime L10h

According to the ISO recommendations, the nominal lifetime is the length of time achieved or exceeded by 90% of apparently identical bearings operating under the conditions specified by the manufacturer.

Note: The majority of bearings last much longer than the nominal lifetime; the average lifetime achieved or exceeded by 50% of bearings is around 5 times longer than the nominal lifetime.

DETERMINATION OF NOMINAL LIFETIME

Constant load and speed of rotation

The nominal lifetime of a bearing expressed in operating hours L10h, the dynamic load rating C expressed in daN and the applied loads (radial load Fr and axial load Fa) are related by the following equation:

$$L_{10h} = \frac{1000000}{60 \cdot N} \cdot \left(\frac{C}{P}\right)^p$$

where N = speed of rotation (rpm)

P (P = X Fr + Y Fa): equivalent dynamic load (Fr, Fa, P in daN)

p: exponent which is a function of the contact between the races and balls (or rollers)

p = 3 for ball bearings

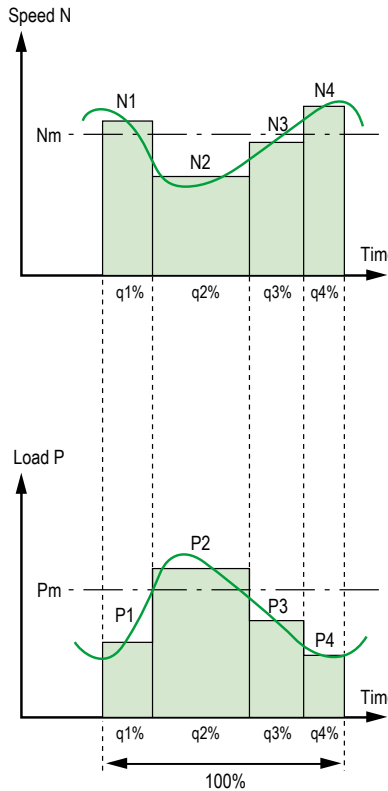
p = 10/3 for roller bearings

The formulae that give Equivalent Dynamic Load (values of factors X and Y) for different types of bearing may be obtained from the various manufacturers.

Variable load and speed of rotation

For bearings with periodically variable load and speed, the nominal lifetime is established using the equation:

$$L_{10h} = \frac{1000000}{60 \cdot N_m} \cdot \left(\frac{C}{P_m}\right)^p$$



Nm: average speed of rotation

$$N_m = N_1 \cdot \frac{q_1}{100} + N_2 \cdot \frac{q_2}{100} + \dots (\text{min}^{-1})$$

Pm: average equivalent dynamic load

$$P_m = P \sqrt[10]{P_1^p \cdot \left(\frac{N_1}{N_m}\right) \cdot \frac{q_1}{100} + P_2^p \cdot \left(\frac{N_2}{N_m}\right) \cdot \frac{q_2}{100} + \dots (\text{daN})}$$

with q1, q2, etc as a %

Nominal lifetime L10h is applicable to bearings made of bearing steel and normal operating conditions (lubricating film present, no contamination, correctly fitted, etc).

Situations and data differing from these conditions will lead to either a reduction or an increase in lifetime compared to the nominal lifetime.

Corrected nominal lifetime

If the ISO recommendations (DIN ISO 281) are used, improvements to bearing steel, manufacturing processes and the effects of operating conditions may be integrated in the nominal lifetime calculation.

The theoretical pre-fatigue lifetime Lnah is thus calculated using the formula:

$$L_{nah} = a_1 a_2 a_3 L_{10h}$$

where:

a1: failure probability factor.

a2: factor for the characteristics and tempering of the steel.

a3: factor for the operating conditions (lubricant quality, temperature, speed of rotation, etc).

ROLE OF THE LUBRICANT

The principal role of the lubricant is to avoid direct contact between the metal parts in motion: balls or rollers, slip-rings, cages, etc. It also protects the bearing against wear and corrosion.

The quantity of lubricant needed by a bearing is normally quite small. There should be enough to provide good lubrication without undesirable overheating. As well as lubrication itself and the operating temperature, the amount of lubricant should be judged by considerations such as sealing and heat dissipation.

The lubricating power of a grease or an oil lessens with time owing to mechanical constraints and straight forward ageing. Used or contaminated lubricants should therefore be replaced or topped up with new lubricant at regular intervals.

Bearings can be lubricated with grease, oil or, in certain cases, with a solid lubricant.

GREASING

A lubricating grease can be defined as a product of semi-fluid consistency obtained by the dispersion of a thickening agent in a lubricating fluid and which may contain several additives to give it particular properties.

Composition of a grease
Base oil: 85 to 97%
Thickener: 3 to 15 %
Additives: 0 to 12 %

THE BASE OIL LUBRICATES

The oil making up the grease is of **prime importance**. It is the oil that lubricates the moving parts by coating them with a protective film which prevents direct contact. The thickness of the lubricating film is directly linked to the viscosity of the oil, and the viscosity itself depends on temperature. The two main types used to make grease are mineral oils and synthetic oils. Mineral oils are suitable for normal applications in a range of temperatures from -30°C to +150°C.

Synthetic oils have the advantage of being effective in severe conditions (extreme variations of temperature, harsh chemical environments, etc).

THE THICKENER GIVES THE GREASE CONSISTENCY

The more thickener a grease contains, the "harder" it will be. Grease consistency varies with the temperature. In falling temperatures, the grease hardens progressively, and the opposite happens when temperatures rise.

The consistency of a grease can be quantified using the NLGI (National Lubricating Grease Institute) classification. There are 9 NLGI grades, from 000 for the softest greases up to 6 for the hardest. Consistency is expressed by the depth to which a cone may be driven into a grease maintained at 25°C.

If we only consider the chemical nature of the thickener, lubricating greases fall into three major categories:

- **Conventional greases with a metallic soap base** (calcium, sodium, aluminium, lithium). Lithium soaps have several advantages over other metallic soaps: a high melting point (180° to 200°), good mechanical stability and good water resistant properties.

- **Greases with a complex soap base.** The main advantage of this type of soap is a very high melting point (over 250°C).

- **Soapless greases.** The thickener is an inorganic compound, such as clay. Their main property is the absence of a melting point, which makes them practically non-liquefying.

ADDITIVES IMPROVE SOME GREASE PROPERTIES

Additives fall into two types, depending on whether or not they are soluble in the base oil.

The most common insoluble additives - graphite, molybdenum disulphide, talc, mica, etc, improve the friction characteristics between metal surfaces. They are therefore used in applications where heavy pressure occurs.

The soluble additives are the same as those used in lubricating oils: antioxidants, anti-rust agents, etc.

LUBRICATION TYPE

The bearings are lubricated with a polyurea soap-based grease.

DUTY CYCLES

(IEC 60034-1)

The typical duty cycles are described below:

1 - Continuous duty - Type S1

Operation at constant load of sufficient duration for thermal equilibrium to be reached (see figure 1).

2 - Short-time duty - Type S2

Operation at constant load during a given time, less than that required for thermal equilibrium to be reached, followed by a rest and de-energized period of sufficient duration to re-establish machine temperatures within 2 K of the coolant (see figure 2).

3 - Intermittent periodic duty - Type S3

A sequence of identical duty cycles, each consisting of a period of operation at constant load and a rest and deenergized period (see figure 3). Here, the cycle is such that the starting current does not significantly affect the temperature rise.

4 - Intermittent periodic duty with starting - Type S4

A sequence of identical duty cycles, each consisting of a significant starting period, a period of operation at constant load and a rest and de-energized period (see figure 4).

5 - Intermittent periodic duty with electrical braking, Type S5.

A sequence of periodic duty cycles, each consisting of a starting period, a period of operation at constant load, a period of rapid electrical braking and a rest and de-energized period (see figure 5).

6 - Periodic continuous duty with intermittent load, Type S6.

A sequence of identical duty cycles, each consisting of a period of operation at constant load and a period of operation at no load. There is no rest and deenergized period (see figure 6).

7 - Periodic continuous duty with electrical braking, Type S7.

A sequence of identical duty cycles, each consisting of a starting period, a period of operation at constant load and a period of electrical braking. There is no rest and de-energized period (see figure 7).

8 - Periodic continuous duty with related changes of load and speed - Type S8

A sequence of identical duty cycles, each consisting of a period of operation at constant load corresponding to a predetermined rotation speed, followed by one or more periods of operation at other constant loads corresponding to different rotation speeds (in induction motors, this can be done by changing the

number of poles). There is no rest and de-energized period (see figure 8).

9 - Duty with non-periodic variations in load and speed - Type S9

This is a duty in which the load and speed generally vary non-periodically within the permissible operating range. This duty frequently includes applied overloads which may be much higher than the full load or loads (see figure 9).

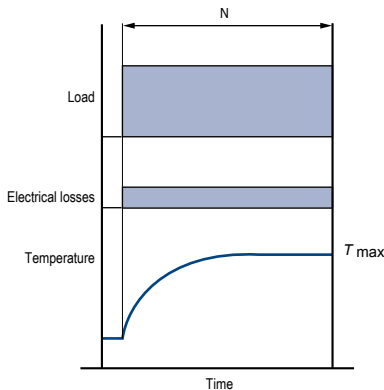
Note - For this type of duty, the appropriate full load values must be used as the basis for calculating overload.

10 - Operation at discrete constant loads - Type S10

This duty consists of a maximum of 4 discrete load values (or equivalent loads), each value being applied for sufficient time for the machine to reach thermal equilibrium. The minimum load during a load cycle may be zero (no-load operation or rest and de-energized period) (see figure 10).

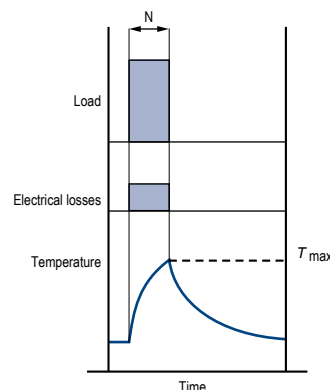
NB: only S1 duty type is affected by IEC 60034-30-1

Fig. 1. - Continuous duty, Type S1.



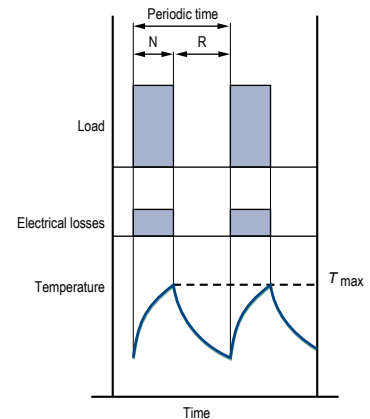
N = operation at constant load
 T_{max} = maximum temperature attained

Fig. 2. - Short-time duty, Type S2.



N = operation at constant load
 T_{max} = maximum temperature attained

Fig. 3. - Intermittent periodic duty, Type S3.

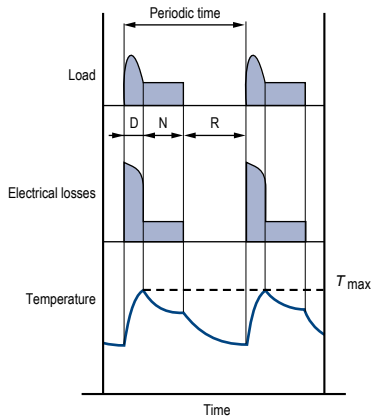


N = operation at constant load
 R = rest
 T_{max} = maximum temperature attained
 Running factor (%) = $\frac{N}{N + R} \cdot 100$

General Operation

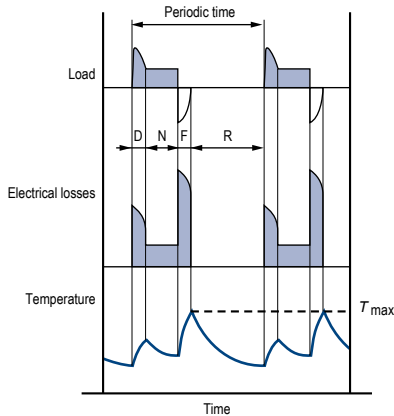
Duty cycle - Definitions

Fig. 4. - Intermittent periodic duty with starting, Type S4.



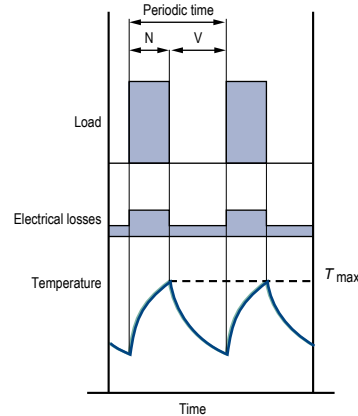
D = starting
 N = operation at constant load
 R = rest
 T_{max} = maximum temperature attained during cycle
 Operating factor (%) = $\frac{D + N}{N + R + D} \cdot 100$

Fig. 5. - Intermittent periodic duty with electrical braking, Type S5.



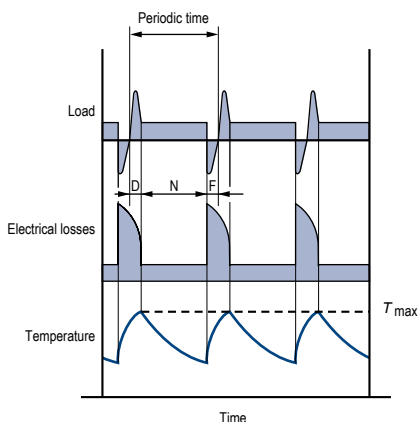
D = starting
 N = operation at constant load
 F = electrical braking
 R = rest
 T_{max} = maximum temperature attained during cycle
 Operating factor (%) = $\frac{D + N + F}{D + N + F + R} \cdot 100$

Fig. 6. - Periodic continuous duty with intermittent load, Type S6.



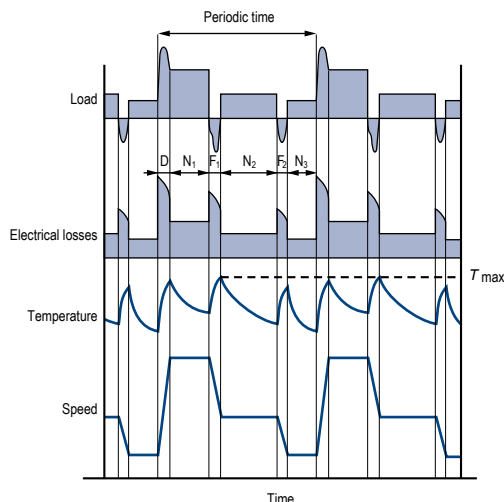
N = operation at constant load
 V = no-load operation
 T_{max} = maximum temperature attained during cycle
 Operating factor (%) = $\frac{N}{N + V} \cdot 100$

Fig. 7. - Periodic continuous duty with electrical braking, Type S7.



D = starting
 N = operation at constant load
 F = electrical braking
 T_{max} = maximum temperature attained during cycle
 Operating factor = 1

Fig. 8. - Periodic continuous duty with related changes of load and speed, Type S8.



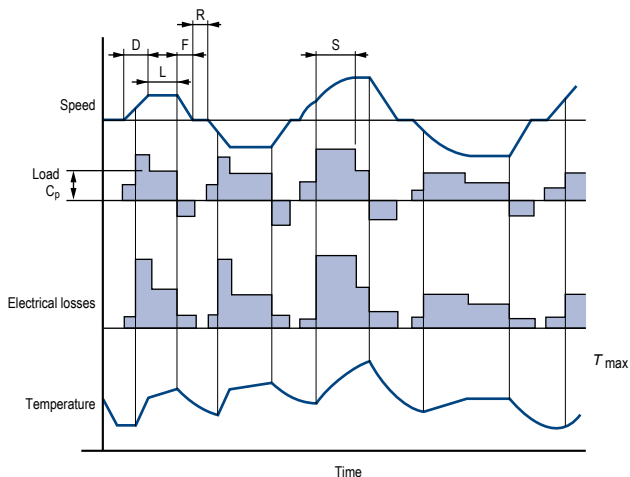
$F_1 F_2$ = electric braking
 D = starting
 $N_1 N_2 N_3$ = operation at constant loads
 T_{max} = maximum temperature attained during cycle

$$\text{Operating factor} = \frac{D + N_1}{D + N_1 + F_1 + N_2 + F_2 + N_3} \cdot 100\%$$

$$\frac{F_1 + N_2}{D + N_1 + F_1 + N_2 + F_2 + N_3} \cdot 100\%$$

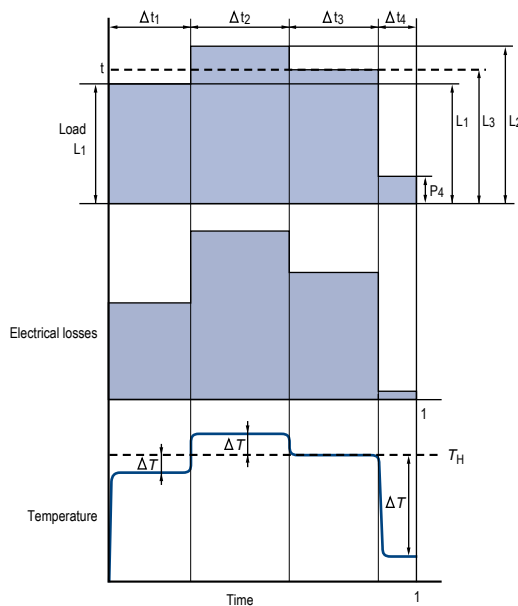
$$\frac{F_2 + N_3}{D + N_1 + F_1 + N_2 + F_2 + N_3} \cdot 100\%$$

Fig. 9. - Duty with non-periodic variations in load and speed, Type S9.



- D = starting
- L = operation at variable loads
- F = electrical braking
- R = rest
- S = operation at overload
- C_p = full load
- T_{max} = maximum temperature attained

Fig. 10 - Duty at discrete constant loads, Type S10.



- L = load
- N = rated power for type S1 duty
- p = $p / \frac{L}{N}$ = reduced load
- t = time
- T_p = total cycle time
- t_i = discrete period within a cycle
- Δt_i = t_i / T_p = relative duration of period within a cycle
- P_u = electrical losses
- H_N = temperature at rated power for type S1 duty
- ΔH_i = increase or decrease in temperature rise during the ith period of the cycle

Power is determined according to duty cycle. See "Operation" section, § "Power - Torque - Efficiency - Power Factor (Cos φ)".

For duty ratings between S3 and S8 inclusive, the default cycle is 10 minutes unless otherwise indicated.

REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS

The IEC 60038 standard gives the European reference voltage as 230/400V three-phase and 230 V single-phase, with a tolerance of $\pm 10\%$.

The tolerances usually permitted for power supply sources are indicated below:

- Maximum line drop between customer delivery point and customer usage point: 4%.

- Variation in frequency around the rated frequency:

- continuous operation: $\pm 1\%$

- transient state: $\pm 2\%$

- Three-phase mains phase voltage imbalance:

- Zero-sequence component and/or negative phase sequence component compared to positive phase sequence component: $< 2\%$

The motors in this catalogue are designed for use on the European power supply of 230/400 V $\pm 10\%$ - 50 Hz.

All other voltages and frequencies are available on request.

- For motors of frame size ≤ 160 mm, maximum operating voltage: 700V

- For motors of frame size ≥ 180 mm, maximum operating voltage: 1000 V

EFFECTS ON MOTOR PERFORMANCE

VOLTAGE RANGE

The characteristics of motors will of course vary with a corresponding variation in voltage of $\pm 10\%$ around the rated value.

An approximation of these variations is given in the table opposite.

	Voltage variation as a %				
	UN-10%	UN-5%	UN	UN+5%	UN+10%
Torque curve	0.81	0.90	1	1.10	1.21
Slip	1.23	1.11	1	0.91	0.83
Rated current	1.10	1.05	1	0.98	0.98
Rated efficiency	0.97	0.98	1	1.00	0.98
Rated power factor (cos φ)	1.03	1.02	1	0.97	0.94
Starting current	0.90	0.95	1	1.05	1.10
Nominal temperature rise	1.18	1.05*	1	1*	1.10
P (Watt) no-load	0.85	0.92	1	1.12	1.25
Q (reactive VA) no-load	0.81	0.9	1	1.1	1.21

* According to standard IEC 60034-1, the additional temperature rise must not exceed 10 K within $\pm 5\%$ of UN.

General
Operation
Supply voltage

SIMULTANEOUS VARIATION OF VOLTAGE AND FREQUENCY

Within the tolerances defined in guide 106 of the IEC (see § D2.1), machine input and performance are unaffected if the variations are of the same polarity and the voltage/frequency ratio U/f remains constant.

If this is not the case, variations in performance are significant and require the machine specification to be changed.

Variation in main motor parameters (approx.) within the limits defined in IEC Guide 106.

U/f	P_u	M	N	$\cos \varphi$	Efficiency
Constant	$P_u \frac{f'}{f}$	M	$N \frac{f'}{f}$	$\cos \varphi$ unchanged	Efficiency unchanged
Variable	$P_u \left(\frac{U'/U}{f'/f}\right)^2$	$M \left(\frac{U'/U}{f'/f}\right)^2$	$N \frac{f'}{f}$	Dependent on the machine saturation state	

M = minimum and maximum values of starting torque.

USE OF 400V - 50 HZ MOTORS ON 460V - 60 HZ SUPPLIES

For a rated power at 60 Hz equal to the rated power at 50 Hz, the main characteristics are modified according to the following variations:

- Efficiency increases by 0.5 - 1.5%
- Power factor decreases by 0.5 to 1.5%
- Rated current decreases by 0 to 5%
- IS/IN increases by around 10%
- Slip and rated torque MN, MD/MN, MM/MN remain more or less constant.

Comment:

For the North American markets, a different type of construction is needed to comply with the regulatory requirements.

UUSE ON SUPPLIES WITH U' VOLTAGES different from the voltages in the characteristics tables

In this case, the machine windings should be adjusted.

As a result, only the current values will be changed and become:

$$I' = I_{400V} \times \frac{400}{U'}$$

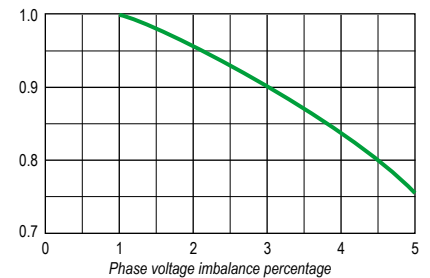
PHASE VOLTAGE IMBALANCE

The phase imbalance for voltage is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Phase voltage imbalance as a \%} = 100 \times \frac{\text{maximum difference in voltage compared to the average voltage value}}{\text{average voltage value}}$$

order to establish the type of motor required, to apply the derating specified in standard IEC 60892, illustrated on the graph opposite.

Percentage imbalance	0	2	3.5	5
Stator current	100	101	104	107.5
Increase in losses as a %	0	4	12.5	25
Temperature rise	1	1.05	1.14	1.28



The effect on motor performance is summarized in the table opposite.

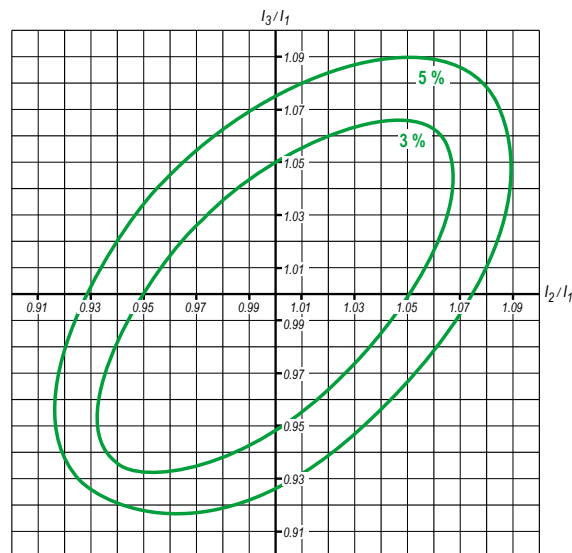
When this imbalance is known before the motor is purchased, it is advisable, in

PHRASE CURRENT IMBALANCE

Voltage imbalances induce current imbalances. Natural lack of symmetry due to manufacture also induces current imbalances.

The chart opposite shows the ratios in which the negative phase component is equal to 5% (and 3%) of the positive phase components in three-phase current supplies without zero components (neutral absent or not connected).

Inside the curve, the negative phase component is lower than 5% (and 3%).



INSULATION CLASS

The machines in this catalogue have been designed with a class F insulation system for the windings.

Class F allows for temperature rises of 105 K (measured by the resistance variation method) and maximum temperatures at the hot spots in the machine of 155°C (Ref. IEC 60085 and IEC 60034-1).

Complete impregnation with tropicalized varnish of thermal class 180°C gives protection against attacks from the environment, such as: 90% relative humidity, interference, etc.

For special constructions, the winding is class H and impregnated with special varnishes which enable it to operate in conditions of high temperatures with relative air humidity of up to 100%.

The insulation of the windings is monitored in two ways:

a - Dielectric inspection which involves checking the leakage current, at an applied voltage of (2U + 1000) V, in conditions complying with standard IEC 60034-1 (systematic test).

b - Monitoring the insulation resistance between the windings and between the windings and the earth (sampling test) at a D.C. voltage of 500 V or 1000 V.

TEMPERATURE RISE AND THERMAL RESERVE

Leroy-Somer motors are built to have a maximum winding temperature rise of 80 K under normal operating conditions (ambient temperature 40°C, altitude below 1000 m, rated voltage and frequency, rated load).

The result is a thermal reserve linked to the following factors:

- **A difference of 25 K between the nominal temperature rise (Un, Fn, Pn) and the permissible temperature rise (105 K) for class F insulation.**

- **A difference of 10°C minimum at the voltage limits.**

In IEC60034-1 and 60034-2, temperature rise ($\Delta\theta$), is calculated using the winding resistance variation method, with the formula:

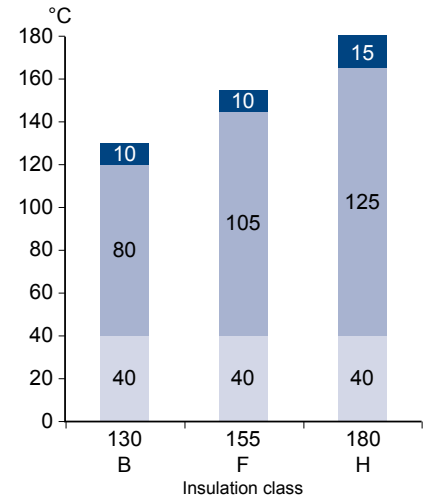
$$\Delta T = \frac{R_2 - R_1}{R_1} (235 + T_1) + (T_1 - T_2)$$

R_1 : cold resistance measured at ambient temperature T_1

R_2 : stabilized hot resistance measured at ambient temperature T_2

235: coefficient for a copper winding (for an aluminium winding, the coefficient is 225)

Temperature rise (ΔT^*) and maximum temperatures at hot spots (T_{max}) for insulation classes (IEC 60034-1).



■ Temperature rise at hot spots T_{max}
■ Temperature rise
■ Ambient temperature

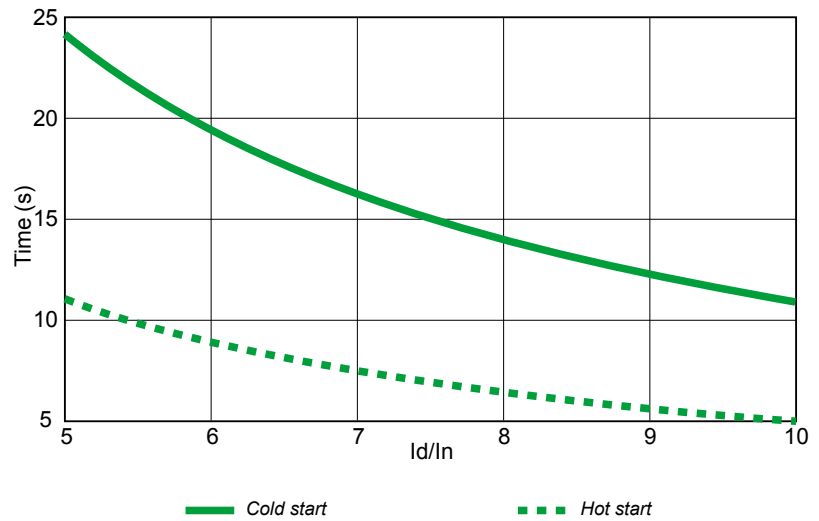


PERMISSIBLE STARTING TIMES AND LOCKED ROTOR TIMES

The calculated starting times must remain within the limits of the graph opposite which defines maximum starting times in relation to the current surge.

Three successive cold starts and two consecutive hot starts are allowed with return to stop between each start.

Permissible motor starting time as a function of the ratio I_d/I_n .



Note: For IP55 motors with frame size ≥ 355 LD, 2 successive cold starts and 1 hot start are allowed (after thermal stabilisation at rated power). A stop of at least 15 minutes must be observed between each successive start.



General

Operation

Power - Torque - Efficiency - Power Factor (Cos φ)

DEFINITIONS

The output power (Pu) at the motor shaft is linked to the torque (M) by the equation:

$$P_u = M \cdot \omega$$

where Pu in W, M in N.m, ω in rad/s and where ω is expressed as a function of the speed of rotation in rpm by the equation:

$$\omega = 2\pi \cdot N / 60$$

The active power (P) drawn from the mains is expressed as a function of the

apparent power (S) and the reactive power (Q) by the equation:

$$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$$

(S in VA, P in W and Q in VAR)

The power P is linked to the output power Pu by the equation:

$$P = \frac{P_u}{\eta}$$

where η is the efficiency of the machine. The output power Pu at the motor shaft is

expressed as a function of the phase-to-phase mains voltage (U in Volts), of the line current absorbed (I in Amps) by the equation:

$$P_u = U \cdot I \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \cos\phi \cdot \eta$$

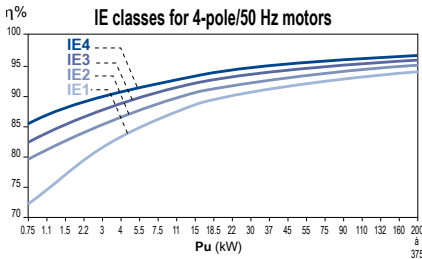
where cos φ is the power factor found from the ratio:

$$\cos\phi = \frac{P}{S}$$

EFFICIENCY

In accordance with the agreements signed at the Rio and Buenos Aires international conferences, **the new generation of motors with aluminium or cast iron frame** has been designed to improve efficiency in order to reduce atmospheric pollution (carbon dioxide).

The improved efficiency of low voltage industrial motors (representing around 50% of installed power in industry) has had a large impact on energy consumption.



Advantages of improvement in efficiency:

Motor characteristics	Effects on the motor	Customer benefits
Increase in efficiency and in power factor	-	Lower operating costs Longer service life (x2 or 3) Better return on investment
Noise reduction	-	Improved working conditions
Vibration reduction	-	Quiet operation and longer service life of equipment being driven
Temperature reduction	Longer service life of fragile components (insulation system components, greased bearings)	Reduced number of operating incidents and reduced maintenance costs
	Increased capability of instantaneous or extended overloads	Wider field of applications (voltages, altitude, ambient temperature, etc)

INFLUENCE OF LOAD ON EFFICIENCY AND COS φ

See the selection data.

Overtating motors in a number of applications causes them to operate at about 3/4 load, resulting in optimum motor efficiency.

General

Operation

Power - Torque - Efficiency - Power Factor (Cos φ)

RATED POWER P_N IN RELATION TO DUTY CYCLE
GENERAL RULE FOR STANDARD MOTORS

$$P_n = \sqrt{\frac{n \times t_d \times [I_D/I_n \times P]^2 + (3600 - n \times t_d) P^2 u \times f_{dm}}{3600}}$$

Iterative calculation where:

- t_d(s) starting time achieved with motor rated P_(w)
- n number of (equivalent) starts per hour
- f_{dm} (OF) Operating factor (decimal)
- I_D/I_n current demand for motor rated P
- P_u (w) motor output power during the duty cycle using OF (in decimal), operating factor
- P_(w) motor rated power selected for the calculation

Note: n and OF are defined in section D4.6.2
Sp = specification

S1	OF = 1 ; n ≤ 6
S2	n = 1 operating life determined by specification (Sp)
S3	OF according to Sp; n ~ 0 (no effect of starting on temperature rise)
S4	OF according to Sp; n according to Sp; t _d , P _u , P according to Sp (replace n with 4n in the above formula)
S5	OF according to Sp; n = n starts + 3 n brakings = 4 n ; t _d , P _u , P as per CdC (replace n with 4n in the above formula)
S6	$P = \sqrt{\frac{\sum^n_i (P_i^2 \cdot t_i)}{\sum^n_i t_i}}$
S7	same formula as S5 but OF = 1
S8	at high speed, same formula as in S1 at low speed, same formula as in S5
S9	S8 duty formula after complete description of cycle with OF on each speed
S10	same formula as S6

In addition, see the warning regarding precautions to be taken. Variations in voltage and/or frequency greater than standard should also be taken into account. The application should also be taken into account (general at constant torque, centrifugal at quadratic torque, etc).

DETERMINATION OF THE POWER IN INTERMITTENT DUTY CYCLES FOR ADAPTED MOTORS

RMS POWER IN INTERMITTENT DUTY

This is the rated power absorbed by the driven machine, usually defined by the manufacturer.

If the power absorbed by the machine varies during a cycle, the rms power P is calculated using the equation:

$$P = \sqrt{\frac{\sum^n_i (P_i^2 \cdot t_i)}{\sum^n_i t_i}} = \sqrt{\frac{P_1^2 \cdot t_1 + P_2^2 \cdot t_2 + \dots + P_n^2 \cdot t_n}{t_1 + t_2 + \dots + t_n}}$$

if, during the working time the absorbed power is:

P1 for period t1
P2 for period t2

Pn for period tn

Power values lower than 0.5 PN are replaced by 0.5 PN in the calculation of rms power P (no-load operation is a special case).

Additionally, it is also necessary to check that for a particular motor of power PN:

- the actual starting time is at most equal to 5 seconds
- the maximum output of the cycle does not exceed twice the rated output power P
- there is still sufficient accelerating torque during the starting period

Load factor (LF)

Expressed as a percentage, this is the ratio of the period of operating time with a load during the cycle to the total powered-up time during the cycle.

Operating factor (OF)

Expressed as a percentage, this is the ratio of the motor powered-up time during the cycle to the total cycle time, provided that the total cycle time is less than 10 minutes.

Starting class

Class: n = nD + k.nF + k'.ni

nD: number of complete starts per hour
nF: number of electrical braking operations per hour

“Electrical braking” means any braking directly involving the stator winding or the rotor winding:

- Regenerative braking (with frequency drive, multipole motor, etc).
- Reverse-current braking (the most commonly used)
- D.C. injection braking

ni: number of pulses (incomplete starts up to a third of maximum speed) per hour

k and k' are constants determined as follows:

	k	k'
Cage induction motors	3	0.5

- Reversing the direction of rotation involves braking (usually electrical) and starting.

- Braking with Leroy-Somer electro-mechanical brakes, as with any other brakes that are independent of the motor, does not constitute electrical braking in the sense described above.

General

Operation

Power - Torque - Efficiency - Power Factor (Cos φ)

CALCULATING DERATING

- Input criteria (load)
- rms power during the cycle = P
- Moment of inertia related to the speed of the motor: J_e
- Operating factor = OF
- Class of starts per hour = n
- Resistive torque during starting = M_r

• Selection in catalogue

- Motor rated power = PN
- Starting current I_d , $\cos\phi_D$
- Moment of rotor inertia J_r
- Average starting torque M_{mot}
- Efficiency at PN(η_{PN}) and at P(η_P)

Calculations

- Starting time:

$$t_d = \frac{\pi}{30} \cdot N \cdot \frac{(J_e + J_r)}{M_{mot} - M_r}$$

- Cumulative starting time per hour: $n \times t_d$

- Energy to be dissipated per hour during starts = sum of the energy dissipated in the rotor (= inertia acceleration energy) and the energy dissipated in the stator during the cumulative starting time per hour:

$$E_d = \frac{1}{2} (J_e + J_r) \left(\frac{\pi \cdot N}{30} \right)^2 \times n + n \times t_d \sqrt{3} U_d \cos\phi_d$$

- Energy to be dissipated during operation

$$E_f = P \cdot (1 - \eta_P) \cdot [(OF) \times 3600 - n \times t_d]$$

- Energy that the motor can dissipate at rated power with the Operating Factor for Intermittent Duty.

$$E_m = (OF) \cdot 3600 \cdot PN(1 - \eta_{PN})$$

(The heat dissipated when the motor is at rest can be ignored).

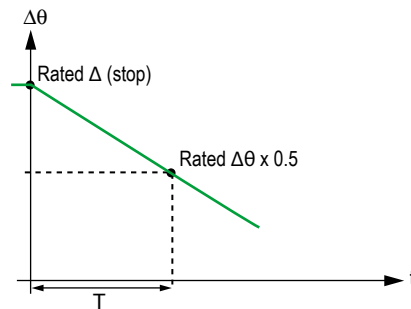
Dimensioning is correct if the following relationship is verified =

$$E_m \geq E_d + E_f$$

If the sum of $E_d + E_f$ is lower than 0.75 E_m , check whether a motor with the next lowest power rating would be more suitable.

EQUIVALENT THERMAL CONSTANT

The equivalent thermal constant enables the machine cooling time to be predetermined.



$$\text{Thermal constant} = \frac{T}{\ln 2} = 1.44 T$$

Cooling curve $\Delta\theta = f(t)$

where:

$\Delta\theta$ = temperature rise in S1 duty

T = time taken to go from the nominal temperature rise to half its value

t = time

ln = natural logarithm

TRANSIENT OVERLOAD AFTER OPERATING IN TYPE S1 DUTY CYCLE

At rated voltage and frequency, the motors can withstand an overload of:

1.20 for an OF = 50 %

1.40 for an OF = 10 %

However, it is necessary to ensure that the maximum torque is much greater than 1.5 times the rated torque corresponding to the overload.

IMfinity® 3-phase induction motors - IE2 - IE3 - IE4 - Non IE Efficiency

General

Operation

Use with speed drive

As of 1st January 2015, European regulations require IE3 motors or IE2 motors + drive to be released onto the market.

The motors in this catalogue comply with regulation 640/2009, and its modifications, in the ErP directive. For better selection, use and adjustment of the drive parameters, IE2 motors, as defined in the following pages, benefit from a dual nameplate* which means equally good performance can be obtained on a mains supply (non- EU market) as on a drive (EU market).

It should also be noted that the regulation requires information to be included on the nameplate stating that a variable speed drive must be used with a class IE2 motor*.

* See example of nameplate in the Identification section.



CEMEP (the European Committee of Manufacturers of Electrical Machines and Power Electronics) decided to create a label to highlight the conformance of motors manufactured by its members with European regulations, thus ensuring the conformance of products released onto the market with the implementing regulation in the ErP directive.

The Emerson range of drives is extremely well adapted to all the most demanding constraints of the market.



For applications which require an encoder and/or forced ventilation unit, refer to the LSMV range (catalogue ref. 4981) which is specially designed for variable speed.



APPLICATIONS AND CHOICE OF SOLUTIONS

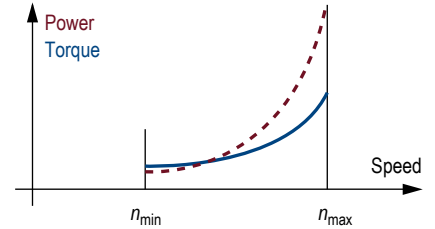
In principle, there are three typical types of load. It is essential to determine the speed range and the application torque (or power) in order to select the drive system:

CENTRIFUGAL MACHINES

The torque varies as the square of the speed (or cube of the power). The torque required for acceleration is low (about 20% of rated torque). The starting torque is low.

- Sizing: depends on the power or torque at maximum speed
- Drive selected for normal duty

Typical applications: ventilation, pumping, ...

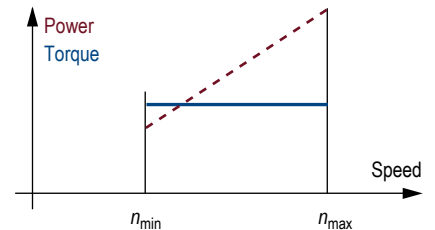


APPLICATIONS WITH CONSTANT TORQUE

The torque remains constant throughout the speed range. The torque required for acceleration may be high, depending on the machine (higher than the rated torque).

- Sizing: depends on the torque required over the entire speed range
- Drive selected for heavy duty

Typical machines: extruders, crushers, gantries, presses, ...

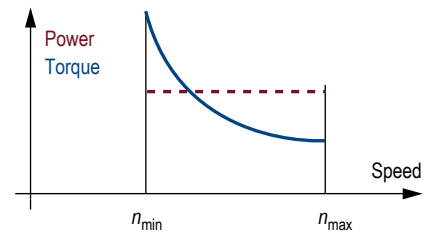


APPLICATIONS WITH CONSTANT POWER

The torque decreases as the speed increases. The torque required for acceleration is no more than the rated torque. The starting torque is at its maximum.

- Sizing: depends on the torque required at minimum speed and the range of operating speeds.
- Drive selected for heavy duty
- An encoder feedback is advisable for improved regulation

Typical machines: winders, machine tool spindles, ...

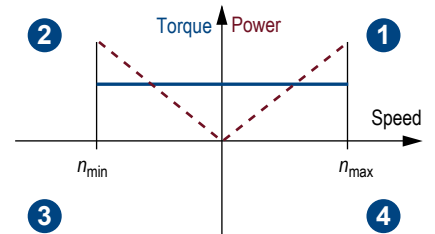


4 QUADRANTS MACHINES

These applications have a torque/speed operating type as described opposite, but the load becomes a driving load in certain stages of the cycle.

- Sizing: see above depending on the load.
- In the case of repetitive braking, install a reinforced insulation system (RIS).
- Drive selection: to dissipate the power from a driving load, it is possible to use a braking resistor, or to send power back to the grid. In the latter case, a regenerative or 4-quadrant drive should be used.

Typical machines: centrifuges, travelling cranes, presses, machine tool spindles, etc



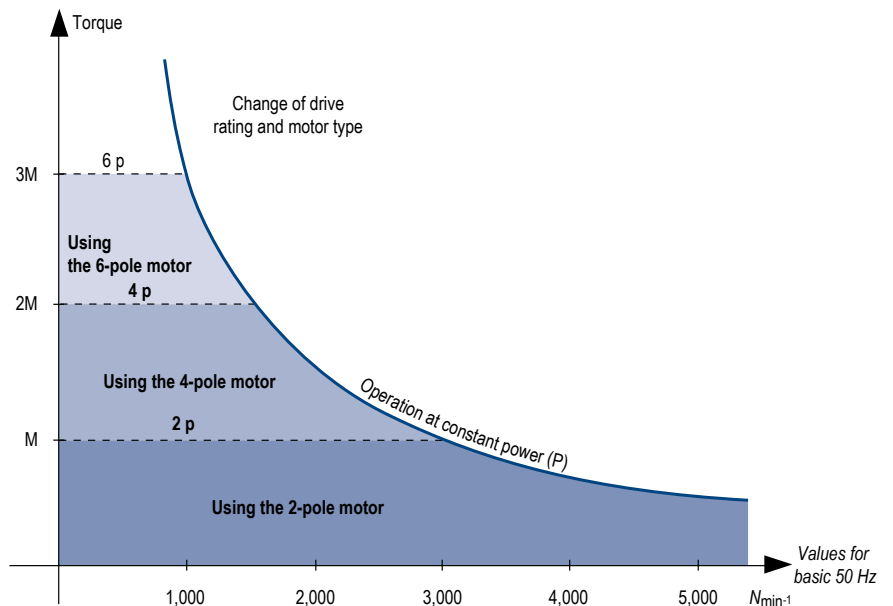
CHOICE OF INVERTER/ MOTOR COMBINATION

The curve below expresses the output torque of a 50 Hz motor (2, 4 or 6 poles) supplied by a drive.

For a frequency inverter with power P_N operating at constant power P within a determined range of speeds, it is possible to optimise the choice of motor and its number of poles to give a maximum amount of torque.

Example: the Unidrive M400-034-00056A-3.5 T drive can supply the following motors:
 LSES 90 - 2 p - 2.2 kW - 7.1 N.m
 LSES 100 - 4 p - 2.2 kW - 14.6 N.m
 LSES 112 - 6 p - 2.2 kW - 21.9 N.m

The choice of the motor and inverter combination will therefore depend on the application.



USING THE MOTOR AT CONSTANT TORQUE FROM 0 to 87 HZ

Using motors with a Δ connection in conjunction with a frequency inverter increases the constant torque range from 50 to 87 Hz, which can increase the power by the same ratio.

The size of the frequency inverter is determined by the current value in 230 V and programmed with a voltage/frequency ratio of 400 V 87 Hz.

Example of selection with 4 poles:

- For constant torque of 195 Nm from 750 to 2600 min⁻¹:

-> selection: 30 kW 4P LSES motor + 100 A drive

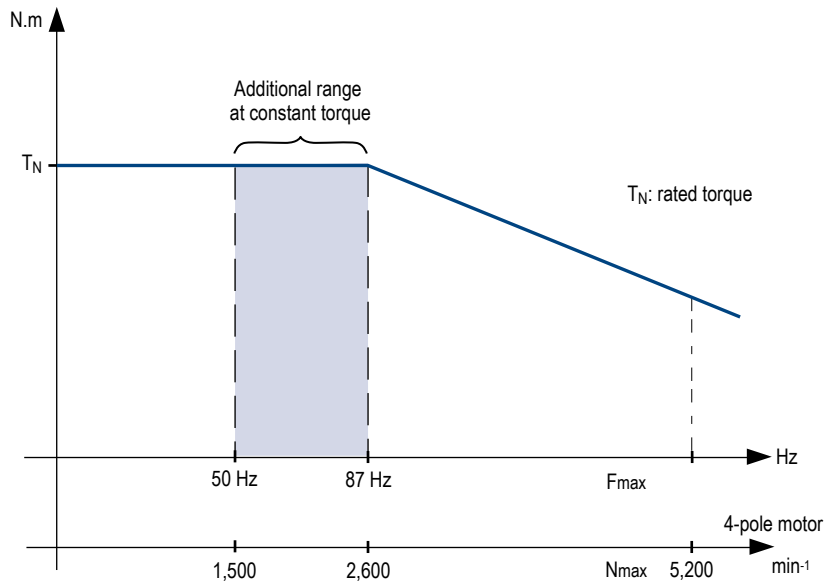
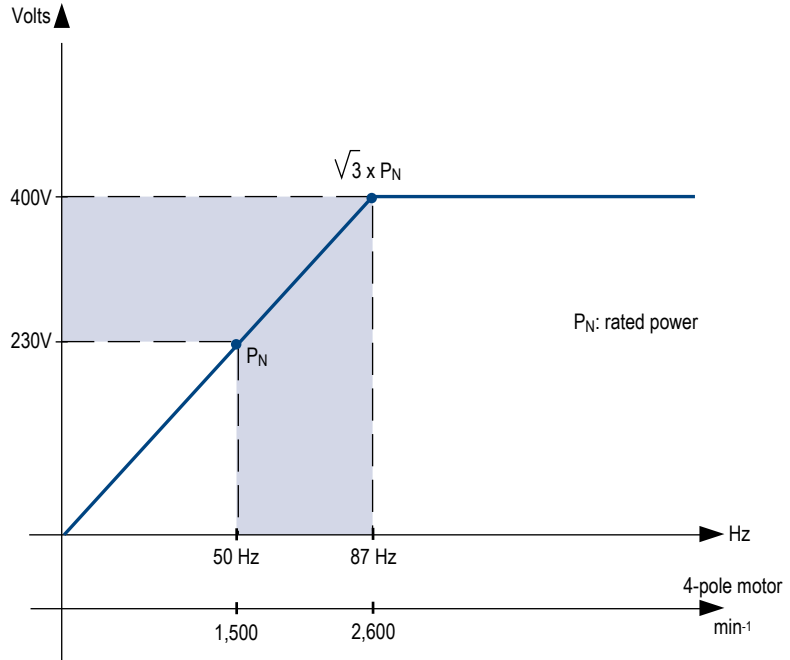
Example of selection with 2 poles:

- For constant power of 4 kW from 3000 to 5200 min⁻¹:

-> selection: 3 kW 2P LSES motor + 11 A drive

CAUTION: Max. mechanical speed by frame size to be complied with.

**Characteristics of motors on drives
230 V Δ connection 400 V 50 Hz supply**



The motors in this catalog are equipped with PTC sensors for frame size ≥ 160 mm

MOTORS USED WITH VARIABLE SPEED DRIVE

GENERAL

Drive control by a frequency inverter can in fact result in an increase in the machine temperature rise, due to a significantly lower supply voltage than on the mains, additional losses related to the wave form produced by the drive (PWM) and the reduction in speed of the cooling fan.

Standard IEC 60034-17 describes numerous good practices for all types of electric motor, however since this is LEROY-SOMER's area of specialist expertise, we describe the best ways to deal with variable speed in the section below.

DERATING THE POWER WHEN THE LSES, FLSES AND PLSES RANGES ARE USED AT VARIABLE SPEED

Reminder: Leroy-Somer recommends the use of PTC sensors, monitored by the drive, to protect the motor.

The choice of temperature class B for the mains power supply means that LSES, FLSES or PLSES motors can be used on a drive without derating the power in centrifugal applications. In this case, the temperature class will change from B to F, ie. between 80 and 105 K.

In constant torque applications which can operate below the rated frequency and to avoid derating the power, it may prove necessary to use a forced ventilation unit, depending on the operating cycle.

Note 1: The thermal reserve, a Leroy-Somer special feature, should be used to keep the motor in its temperature class. However in certain cases, the temperature class will change from B to F, ie. between 80 k and 105 k.

Note 2: To avoid changes in frame size due to derating within the standard ranges, Leroy-Somer has developed a range of LSMV adapted motors with standardized dimensions.

ADAPTATION OF MOTORS

A motor is always characterised by the following parameters, which depend on the design:

- temperature class
- voltage range
- frequency range
- thermal reserve

CHANGES IN MOTOR PERFORMANCE

When power is supplied by a drive, changes are observed in the above parameters due to certain phenomena:

- Voltage drops in the drive components
- Current increase in proportion with the decrease in voltage
- Difference in motor power supply according to the type of control (flux vector or U/F)

The main consequence is an increase in the motor current resulting in increased copper losses and therefore a higher temperature rise in the winding (even at 50 Hz).

Reducing the speed leads to a reduction in air flow and hence a reduction in cooling efficiency, and as a result the motor temperature rise will increase again. Conversely, in prolonged operation at high speed, the fan may make excessive noise, and it is advisable to install a forced ventilation system.

Above the synchronous speed, the iron losses increase and hence cause further temperature rise in the motor.

The type of control mode influences temperature rise in the motor:

- A U/F ratio gives the fundamental voltage maximum at 50 Hz but requires more current at low speed to obtain a high starting torque and therefore generates a temperature rise at low speed when the motor is poorly ventilated.
- Flux vector control requires less current at low speed while providing significant torque but regulates the voltage at 50 Hz and causes a voltage drop at the motor terminals, therefore requiring more current at the same power.

Consequences for the motor

Reminder: Leroy-Somer recommends the connection of PTC sensors, monitored by the drive, to protect the motor as much as possible.

CONSEQUENCES OF POWER SUPPLIED BY DRIVES

When power is supplied to the motor by a variable speed drive with diode rectifier, this causes a voltage drop (~5%).

Some PWM techniques can be used to limit this voltage drop (~2%), to the detriment of the machine temperature rise (injection of harmonics of orders 5 and 7).

The non-sinusoidal signal (PWM) provided by the drive generates voltage peaks at the winding terminals due to the significant voltage variations relating to switching of the IGBTs (also called dV/dt). Repeated overvoltages can eventually damage the windings depending on their value and/or the motor design.

The value of the voltage peaks is proportional to the supply voltage. This value can exceed the minimum voltage for the windings which is related to the wire grade, the impregnation type and the insulation that may or may not be present in the slot bottoms or between phases.

Another reason for attaining high voltage values is when regeneration phenomena occur in the case of a driving load, hence the need to prioritise freewheel stops or stops that follow the longest permissible ramp.

INSULATION SYSTEM FOR VARIABLE SPEED APPLICATIONS

The insulation system for the LSES, FLSES or PLSES motor series means it can be used on a drive without modification, regardless of the size of the machine or the application, at a supply voltage ≤ 480 V 50/60 Hz and can tolerate voltage peaks up to 1500 V and variations of 3500 V/ μ s at the motor terminals.

These values are guaranteed without using a filter at the motor terminals.

For any voltage > 480 V, Leroy-Somer's reinforced insulation system (RIS) must be used unless otherwise agreed by Leroy-Somer or a sine filter is used (only compatible with a U/F control mode).

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE MECHANISM OF ROTATION FOR VARIABLE SPEED APPLICATIONS

The voltage wave form at the drive output (PWM) can generate high-frequency leakage currents which can, in certain situations, damage the motor bearings.

This phenomenon is amplified with:

- High mains supply voltages
- Increased motor size
- Incorrectly earthed motor-drive system
- Long cable length between the drive and the motor
- Motor incorrectly aligned with the driven machine

Leroy-Somer machines which have been earthed in accordance with good practice need no special options except in the situations listed below:

- For voltage ≤ 480 V 50/60 Hz, and frame size ≥ 315 mm, we recommend using an insulated NDE bearing.
- For voltage > 480 V 50/60 Hz, and frame size ≥ 315 mm, we recommend using 2 insulated bearings. Another solution could be to only use one insulated NDE bearing, accompanied by a filter at the drive output (dV/dt type or common mode filter).

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED PROTECTION

Mains voltage	Cable length	Frame size	Winding protection	Insulated bearings
≤ 480 V	< 20 m	All frame sizes	Standard	No
	> 20 m and < 100 m	≤ 315	Standard	No
		≥ 315	RIS or drive filter	NDE
≤ 480 V and ≤ 690 V	< 20 m	< 250	Standard	No
		≥ 250	RIS or drive filter	NDE
	> 20 m and < 100 m	≤ 250	RIS or drive filter	NDE
		≥ 250	RIS or drive filter	NDE (or DE+NDE if no filter for ≥ 315)

RIS: Reinforced Insulation system.

The filter is recommended above frame size 315.

Standard insulation = 1500 V peak and 3500 V/ μ s.

For different cable length(s) and/or voltage(s), please consult Leroy-Somer.

EXTREME OPERATING CONDITIONS AND OTHER POINTS

MOTOR CONNECTIONS

Leroy-Somer do not recommend any specific connections for applications operating with a single motor on a single drive.

TRANSIENT OVERLOADS

Drives are designed to withstand transient overload. When the overload values are too high, the system will automatically shut down. Leroy-Somer motors are designed to withstand these overloads, however in the event of very repetitive operation we still recommend use of a temperature sensor at the heart of the motor.

STARTING TORQUE AND CURRENT

Thanks to advances in control electronics, the torque available when the motor is switched on can be adjusted to a value between the rated torque and the variable speed drive breakdown torque. The starting current will be directly related to the torque (120 or 180%).

ADJUSTING THE SWITCHING FREQUENCY

The variable speed drive switching frequency has an impact on losses in the motor and the drive, on the acoustic noise and the torque ripple.

A low switching frequency has an adverse effect on temperature rise in motors.

Leroy-Somer recommends a drive switching frequency of 3 kHz minimum.

In addition, a high switching frequency optimises the acoustic noise and torque ripple level.

OPERATION AT SPEEDS HIGHER THAN THOSE ASSIGNED BY THE MAINS FREQUENCIES

(speed higher than 3600 min⁻¹) can be risky:

- The cage may be damaged
- Bearing life may be impaired
- There may be increased vibration
- Etc.

When high-speed motors are used, they often need to be adapted, **and an in-depth mechanical and electrical design exercise is needed.**

CHOICE OF MOTOR

There are two possibilities:

a - The frequency inverter is not supplied by Leroy-Somer

All the motors in this catalogue can be used with a frequency inverter. Depending on the application, motors will need to be derated by around 10% compared to the motor operating curves in order to guarantee that motors will not be damaged.

b - The frequency inverter is supplied by Leroy-Somer

As these two ranges have been specifically designed for use in combination, excellent performance is guaranteed, in accordance with the curves on the previous page.

Use of motors in the LSMV range, especially in constant torque applications, can achieve unrivalled performance levels.



GOOD WIRING PRACTICE

It is the responsibility of the user and/or the installer to connect the motor-drive system in accordance with the current legislation and regulations in the country of use. This is particularly important as concerns cable size and connection of earths and grounds.

The following information is given for guidance only, and should never be used as a substitute for the current standards, nor does it relieve the installer of his responsibility.

To ensure the safety of motors with frame size 315 mm or above, we recommend installing grounding braids between the terminal box and the housing and/or the motor and the driven machine.

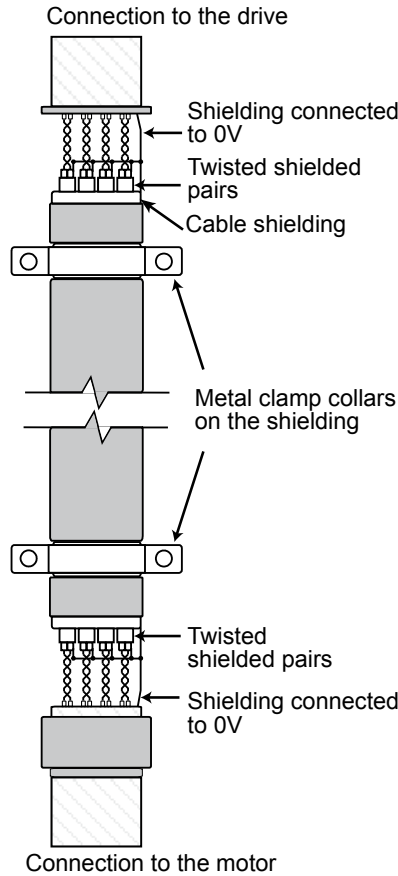
For high-powered motors, unshielded single-core cables can be used as long as they are installed together in a metal cable duct earthed on both sides with a grounding braid.

Cables must be kept as short as possible.

Connection of control and encoder cables



Strip back the shielding on the metal clamp collars in order to ensure 360° contact.



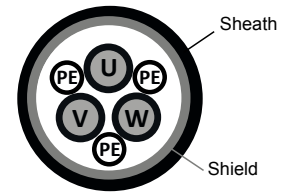
Power cables

The following information is given for guidance only, and should never be used as a substitute for the current standards, nor does it relieve the installer of his responsibility. For more information, please refer to technical specification IEC 60034-25.

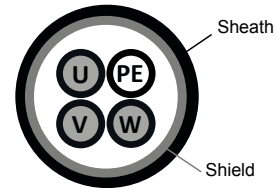
To ensure the safety of personnel, the size of the earthing cables should be determined individually in accordance with local regulations.

For compliance with standard EN 61800-3, the power conductors between drive and motor must be shielded. Use a special variable speed cable: shielded with low stray capacity and with 3 PE conductors 120° apart (diagram below).

There is no need to shield the drive power supply cables.



CAUTION: the following configuration is acceptable only if the motor cables include phase conductors with a cross-section below 10 mm² (motors < 30 kW / 40 HP).



The use of shielded unipolar cables is forbidden.



The variable speed drive wiring must be symmetrical (U,V,W at the motor end must correspond to U,V,W at the drive end) with the cable shielding earthed at both the drive end and motor end over 360°.

When the installation complies with EMC 61800-3 standard on C2 category emissions (if the user has an HV/LV transformer), the shielded motor power supply cable can be replaced with a 3-core + earth cable placed in a fully-enclosed metal conduit (metal cable duct for example).

This metal conduit must be mechanically connected to the electrical cabinet and the structure supporting the motor.

If the conduit consists of several pieces, these should be interconnected by braids to ensure earth continuity.

The cables must be fixed securely at the bottom of the conduit.

The motor earth terminal (PE) must be connected directly to the drive earth terminal.

A separate PE protective conductor is mandatory if the conductivity of the cable shielding is less than 50% of the conductivity of the phase conductor.

TYPICAL INSTALLATION OF A MOTOR-DRIVE

The following information is given for guidance only, and should never be used as a substitute for the current standards, nor does it relieve the installer of his responsibility.

Depending on the installation, more optional elements can be added to the installation:

Fuse switch: a padlockable breaking device to isolate the installation in case of intervention.

This element must ensure thermal and short-circuit protections. The fuse rating is indicated in the drive documentation. The fuse switch can be replaced by a circuit breaker (with a suitable breaking power).

RFI filter: its role is to reduce electromagnetic emissions of drives and hence meet EMC standards. In standard, our drives are fitted with an internal RFI filter. Certain environments require adding an external filter. Refer to the drive documentation for the levels of compliance of the drive, with and without external RFI filter.

Drive supply cables: these cables do not require systematic shielding. Their cross-section is recommended in the drive documentation, however, it can be adapted according to the type of cable, fitting mode, cable length (voltage drop), etc.

Line reactor: it reduces the risk of damage of the drives following an imbalance between phases or strong disturbance on the main supply. The line reactor also reduces low frequency harmonics.

Motor choke: different types of chokes or filters are available. According to the case at hand, the motor choke reduces high frequency leakage currents, differential currents between phases, voltage peaks dV/dt ... The choke is chosen according to the distance between motor and drive.

Motor supply cables: these cables must be shielded to ensure EMC compliance of the installation. The cable shield must be connected over 360° at both ends. The cross-section of the cables is recommended in the drive documentation, however, it can be adapted according to the type of cable, fitting mode, cable length (voltage drop), etc.

Encoder cable: the shielding of the sensor cables is important because of the interferences with the power cables. This cable must be laid at least 30 cm away from any power cables.

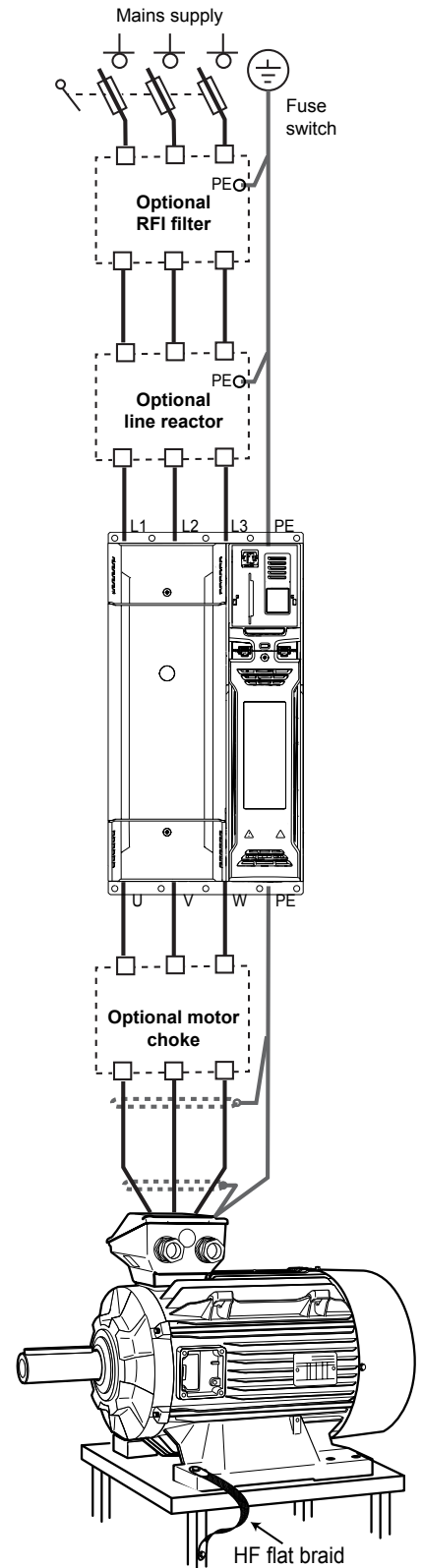
Power cable sizing: size the drive and motor supply cables according to the applicable standard and operating current, as indicated in the drive documentation.

Factors to be taken into account:

- installation method: inside a duct, a raceway, suspended,...
- Conductor material: copper or aluminium

Once the cable cross-section has been determined, check the voltage drop at the motor terminals. A high voltage drop causes increased current and additional loss in the motor (heating).

Equipotential bonding between the frame, motor, drive and ground carried out in accordance with good practice will contribute significantly to reducing the voltage on the shaft and the motor casing, resulting in fewer high-frequency leakage currents. Premature breakage of bearings and auxiliary equipment, such as encoders, will thus be largely avoided.



General
Operation
Noise level

NOISE EMITTED BY ROTATING MACHINES

In a compressible medium, the mechanical vibrations of an elastic body create pressure waves which are characterized by their amplitude and frequency. The pressure waves constitute an audible noise if they have a frequency of between 16 Hz and 16,000 Hz.

Noise is measured by a microphone linked to a frequency analyser. Measurements are taken in an anechoic chamber on machines at no-load, and a sound pressure level L_p or a sound power level L_w can then be established. Measurement can also be carried out in situ on machines which may be on-load, using an acoustic intensity meter which can differentiate between sound sources and identify the sound emissions from the machine.

The concept of noise is linked to hearing. The auditory sensation is determined by integrating weighted frequency components with isosonic curves (giving a sensation of constant sound level) according to their intensity.

The weighting is carried out on sound meters using filters whose bandwidth takes into account, to a certain extent, the physiology of the human ear:

Filter A: used for low and medium noise levels. High attenuation, narrow bandwidth.

Filter B: used for very high noise levels. Wide bandwidth.

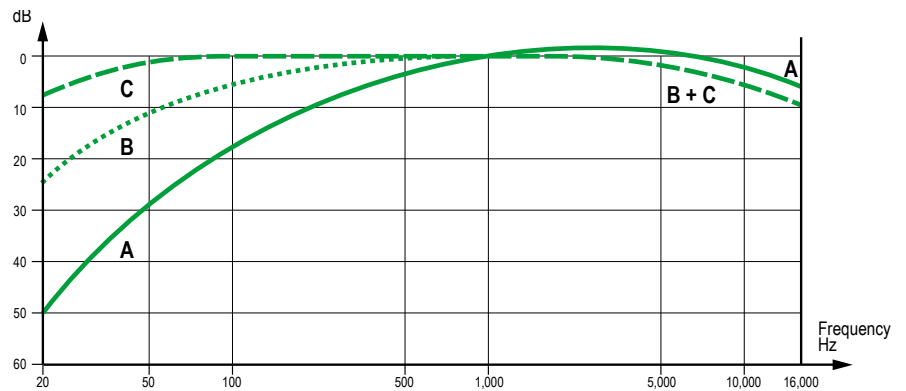
Filter C: very low attenuation over the whole of the audible frequency range.

A few basic definitions:
The unit of reference is the bel, and the sub-multiple decibel dB is used here.

Sound pressure level in dB
 $L_p = 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{P}{P_0} \right)$ $P_0 = 2 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ Pa}$

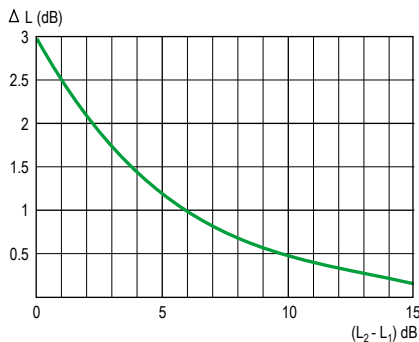
Sound power level in dB
 $L_w = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{P}{P_0} \right)$ $P_0 = 10^{-12} \text{ W}$

Sound intensity level in dB
 $L_w = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{I}{I_0} \right)$ $I_0 = 10^{-12} \text{ W/m}^2$



CORRECTION OF MEASUREMENTS

For differences of less than 10 dB between 2 sound sources or where there is background noise, corrections can be made by addition or subtraction using the rules below.

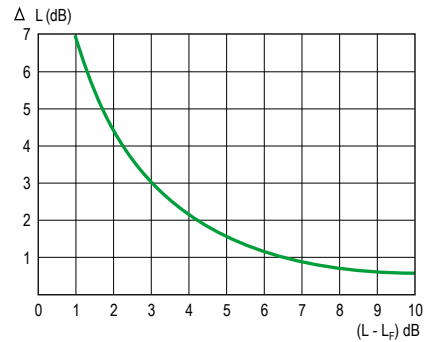


Addition of levels

If L_1 and L_2 are the separately measured levels ($L_2 \geq L_1$), the resulting sound level L_R will be obtained by the formula:

$$L_R = L_2 + \Delta L$$

ΔL is found by using the curve above.



Subtraction of levels*

This is most commonly used to eliminate background noise from measurements taken in a "noisy" environment.

If L is the measured level and L_f the background noise level, the actual sound level L_R will be obtained by the calculation:

$$L_R = L - \Delta L$$

ΔL is found by using the curve above.

*This method is the one normally used for measuring sound power and pressure levels. It is also an integral part of sound intensity measurement.

IMfinity® 3-phase induction motors - IE2 - IE3 - IE4 - Non IE Efficiency

General

Operation

Weighted sound level [dB(A)]

Under IEC 60034-9, the guaranteed values are given for a machine operating at no-load under normal supply conditions (IEC 60034-1), in the actual operating position, or sometimes in the direction of rotation as specified in the design.

This being the case, standardized sound power level limits are shown for the values obtained for the machines described in this catalogue.

(Measurements were taken in conformity with standard ISO 1680).

Expressed as sound power level (L_w) according to the standard, the level of sound is also shown as sound pressure level (L_p) in the selection data.

The maximum standard tolerance for all these values is + 3 dB(A).



The noise levels of the motors in this catalogue are indicated in the selection tables.

General
Operation
Vibration

VIBRATION LEVELS - BALANCING

Inaccuracies due to construction (magnetic, mechanical and air-flow) lead to sinusoidal (or pseudo sinusoidal) vibrations over a wide range of frequencies. Other sources of vibrations disturb operation: bad fastening of the frame, incorrect coupling, bushing misalignment, etc.

We shall first of all look at the vibrations emitted at the operating frequency, corresponding to an unbalanced load, whose amplitude swamps all other frequencies and on which the dynamic balancing of the mass in rotation has a decisive effect.

Under standard ISO 8821, rotating machines can be balanced with or without a key or with a half-key on the shaft extension.

Standard ISO 8821 requires the balancing method to be marked on the shaft extension as follows:

- Half-key balancing: letter H
- Full key balancing: letter F
- No-key balancing: letter N

The machines in this catalogue are in vibration class level A - level B is available on request.

Measuring system for suspended machines

Measuring system for machines on flexible mountings

The measurement points quoted in the standards are indicated in the drawings above.

At each point, the results should be lower than those given in the tables below for each balancing class and only the highest value is to be taken as the "vibration level".

MEASURED MAGNITUDE

The vibration speed can be chosen as the variable to be measured. This is the speed at which the machine moves either side of its static position. It is measured in mm/s.

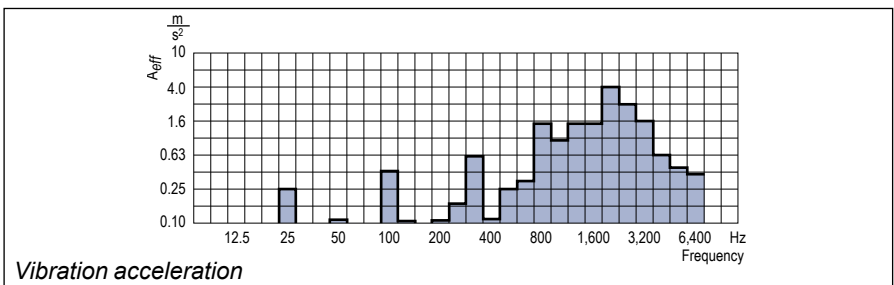
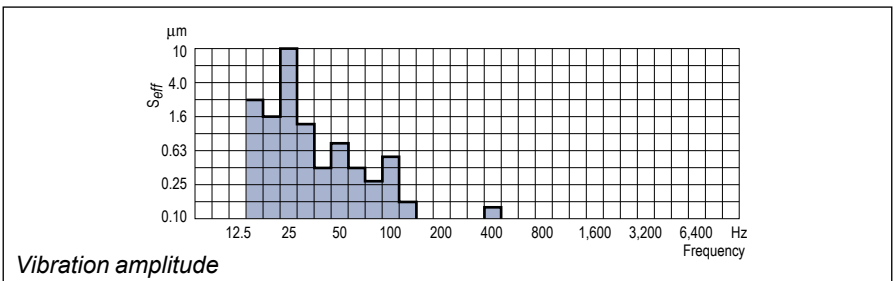
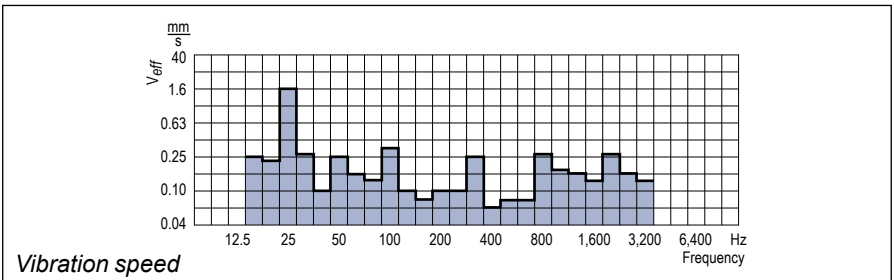
As the vibratory movements are complex and non-harmonic, it is the root mean square (rms) value of the speed of vibration which is used to express the vibration level.

Measured are the vibratory displacement amplitude (in μm) or vibratory acceleration (in m/s^2). If the vibratory displacement is measured against frequency, the measured value decreases with the frequency: high frequency vibrations cannot be measured.

If the vibratory acceleration is measured, the measured value increases with the frequency: low-frequency vibrations (unbalanced loads) cannot be measured here.

The rms speed of vibration is the variable chosen by the standards.

However, if preferred, the table of vibration amplitudes may still be used (for measuring sinusoidal and similar vibrations).



MAXIMUM VIBRATION MAGNITUDE LIMITS (RMS VALUES), IN TERMS OF DISPLACEMENT, SPEED AND ACCELERATION FOR A FRAME SIZE H (IEC 60034-14)

Vibration level	Frame size H (mm)								
	$56 \leq H \leq 132$			$132 < H \leq 280$			$H > 280$		
	Displacement μm	Speed mm/s	Acceleration m/s^2	Displacement μm	Speed mm/s	Acceleration m/s^2	Displacement μm	Speed mm/s	Acceleration m/s^2
A	25	1.6	2.5	35	2.2	3.5	45	2.8	4.4
B	11	0.7	1.1	18	1.1	1.7	29	1.8	2.8

For large machines and special requirements with regard to vibration, balancing can be carried out *in situ* (finished assembly). Prior consultation is essential, as the machine dimensions may be modified by the necessary addition of balancing disks mounted on the shaft extensions.

THERMAL PROTECTION

Motors are protected by a manual or automatic overcurrent relay, placed between the isolating switch and the motor. This relay may in turn be protected by fuses.

These protection devices provide total protection of the motor against non-transient overloads. If a shorter reaction time is required, if you want to detect transient overloads, or if you wish to monitor temperature rises at “hot spots” in the motor or at strategic points in the installation for maintenance purposes, it would be advisable to install heat

sensors at sensitive points. The various types are shown in the table below, with a description of each. It must be emphasized that under no circumstances can these sensors be used to carry out direct regulation of the motor operating cycles.

BUILT-IN INDIRECT THERMAL PROTECTIONS

Type	Operating principle	Operating curve	Breaking capacity (A)	Protection provided	Mounting Number of devices*
Normally closed thermal protection PTO	Bimetallic strip, indirectly heated, with normally closed (NC) contact 		2.5 A at 250 V with $\cos \phi$ 0.4	General monitoring for non-transient overloads	Mounting in control circuit 2 in series
Normally open thermal protection PTF	Bimetallic strip, indirectly heated, with normally open (NO) contact 		2.5 A at 250 V with $\cos \phi$ 0.4	General monitoring for non-transient overloads	Mounting in control circuit 2 in parallel
Positive temperature coefficient thermistor PTC	Non-linear variable resistor, indirectly heated 		0	General monitoring for transient overloads	Mounted with associated relay in control circuit 3 in series
Temperature sensor KT Y	Resistance depends on the winding temperature		0	High accuracy continuous surveillance of key hot spots	Mounted in control boards with associated reading equipment (or recorder) 1 per hot spot
Thermocouples T ($T < 150\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) Copper Constantan K ($T < 1000\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) Copper-nickel	Peltier effect		0	Continuous surveillance of hot spots at regular intervals	Mounted in control boards with associated reading equipment (or recorder) 1 per hot spot
Platinum temperature sensor PT 100	Linear variable resistor, indirectly heated		0	High accuracy continuous surveillance of key hot spots	Mounted in control boards with associated reading equipment (or recorder) 1 per hot spot

- NRT: nominal running temperature.

- The NRTs are chosen according to the position of the sensor in the motor and the temperature rise class.

- **KT Y** 84/130 as standard.

* The number of devices relates to the winding protection.

FITTING THERMAL PROTECTION

- PTO or PTF, in the control circuits
- PTC, with relay, in the control circuits
- PT 100 or thermocouples, with reading equipment or recorder, in the installation control panel for continuous surveillance

ALARM AND EARLY WARNING

All protective equipment can be backed up by another type of protection (with different NRTs): the first device will then act as an early warning (light or sound signals given without shutting down the power circuits), and the second device will be the alarm (shutting down the power circuits).

BUILT-IN DIRECT THERMAL PROTECTIONS

For low rated currents, bimetallic strip-type protection may be used. The line current passes through the strip, which shuts down or restores the supply circuit as necessary. The design of this type of protection allows for manual or automatic reset.

General

Operation

Starting methods for induction motors

The two essential parameters for starting cage induction motors are:

- starting torque,
- starting current.

These two parameters and the resistive torque determine the starting time.

These three characteristics arise from the construction of cage induction motors. Depending on the driven load, it may be necessary to adjust these values to avoid torque surges on the load or current surges in the supply. There are essentially five different types of supply, which are:

- D.O.L. starting
- star/delta starting
- soft starting with auto-transformer
- soft starting with resistors
- electronic starting

The tables on the next few pages give the electrical outline diagrams, the effect on the characteristic curves, and a comparison of the respective advantages of each mode.

MOTORS WITH ASSOCIATED ELECTRONICS

Electronic starting modes control the voltage at the motor terminals throughout the entire starting phase, giving very gradual smooth starting.

DIGISTART D2 ELECTRONIC STARTER

This simple, compact electronic starter enables three-phase induction motors to be started smoothly by controlling their acceleration. It incorporates motor protection.



- **18 to 200 A range**
- **Integrated by-pass:** ease of wiring
- Simplicity and speed of setup

All settings configured with just seven selector switches

- **Flexibility**

- Mains supply voltages
200 - 440 VAC & 200 - 575 VAC

- **Starting and stopping modes:**

- Current limit
- Current ramp
- Deceleration control
- Communication
 - Modbus RTU, DeviceNet, Profibus, Ethernet/IP, Profinet, Modbus TCP, USB, display console
- Management of pumping functions

DIGISTART D3 ELECTRONIC STARTER

Using the latest electronic control technologies to manage transient phases, the DIGISTART D3 range combines simplicity and user-friendliness while offering the user a high-performance, communicating electronic starter, and can achieve substantial energy savings.



- Range from 23 to 1600A/ 400V or 690V
- Integrated bypass up to 1000 A:
- Compact design Up to 60% space saving.
- Energy saving.
- Reduced installation costs.

- **Advanced control**

- Starting and stopping adapt to the load automatically.
- Automatic parameter optimisation by gradually learning the types of start.
- Special deceleration curve for pumping applications which derives from more than 15 years of Leroy-Somer's experience and expertise.

- **High availability**

- Able to operate with only two power components operational.
- Protection devices can be disabled to implement forced run mode (smoke extraction, fire pump, etc.).

- **Total protection**

- Continuous thermal modelling for maximum motor protection (even in the event of a power cut).

- Trips on configurable power thresholds
- Control of phase current imbalance.
- Monitoring of motor temperatures and the environment with PTC or PT 100.

- **Other features**

- Installation trips in the event of an earth fault
- Connection to "Δ" motor (6-wire)
- Starter size at least one rating lower
- Automatic detection of motor connection
- Ideal for replacing Y/Δ starters

- **Communication**

Modbus RTU, DeviceNet, Profibus, Ethernet/IP, Profinet, Modbus TCP, USB.

- **Simplicity of setup**

- 3 parameter-setting levels
- Preset configurations for pumps, fans, compressors, etc
- Standard: access to the main parameters
- Advanced menu: access to all data.
- Storage
- Time-stamped log of trips
- Energy consumption and operating conditions
- Latest modifications
- Simulate operation by forcing control
- Display the state of the inputs/outputs
- Counters: running time, number of starts, etc.

INTEGRATED VARIABLE SPEED MOTOR

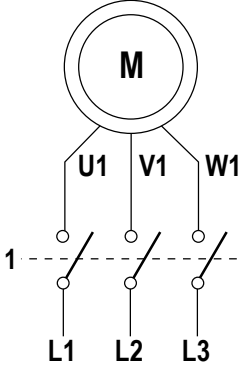
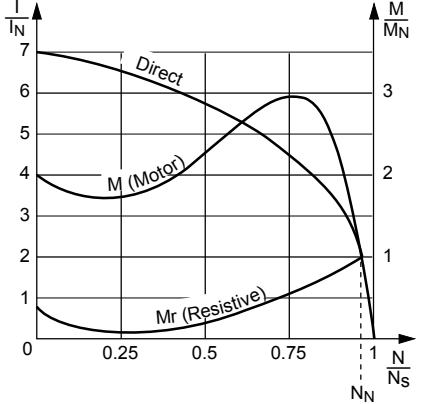
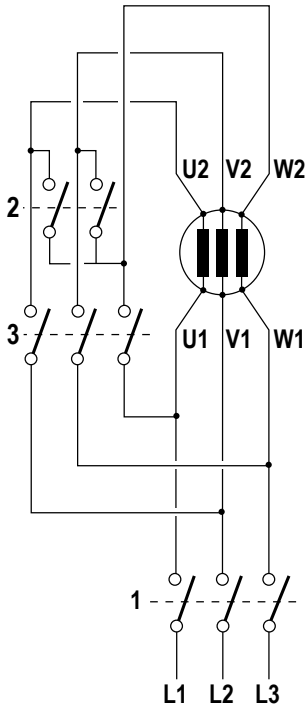
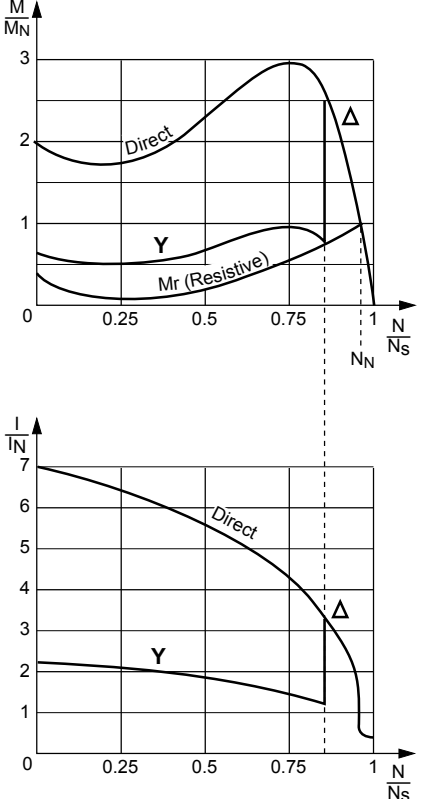
These motors (Commander ID300 type) are designed and developed with built-in electronics.

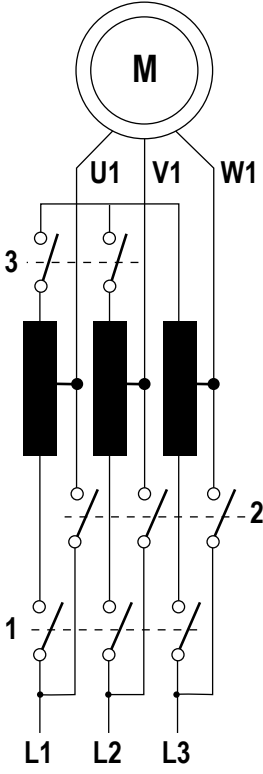
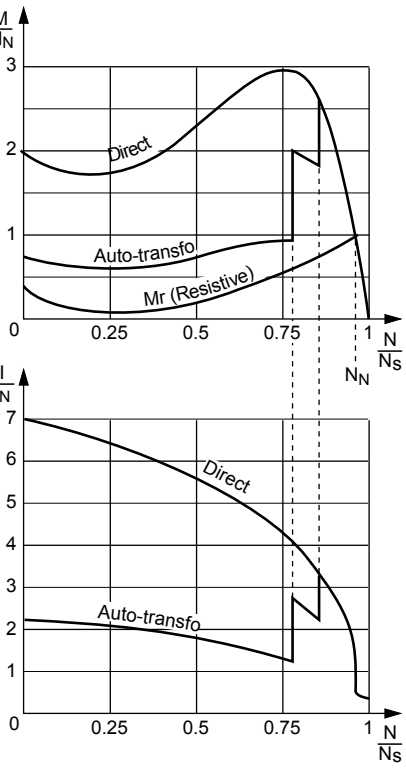
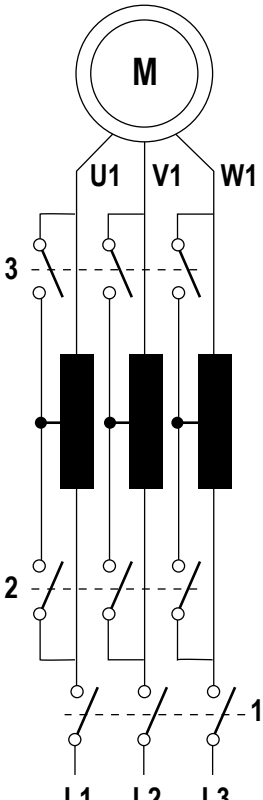
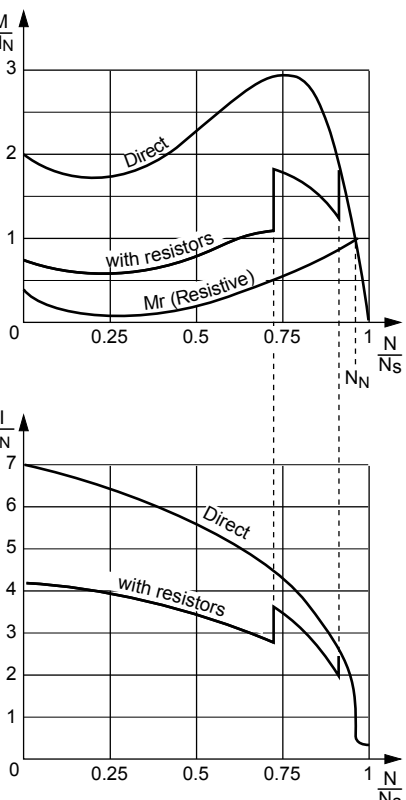
- **Characteristics:**

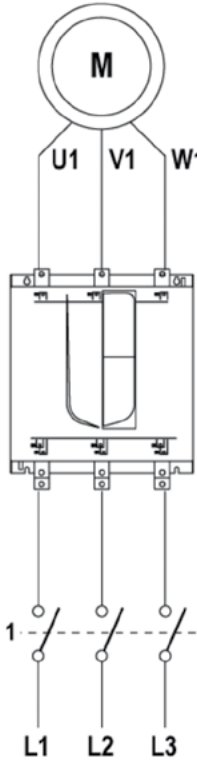
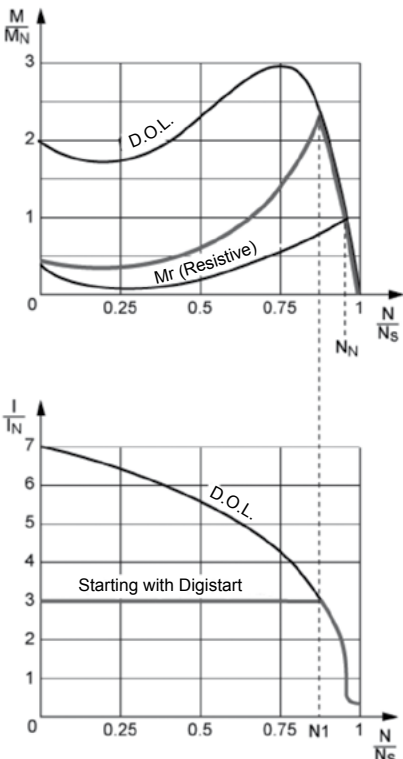
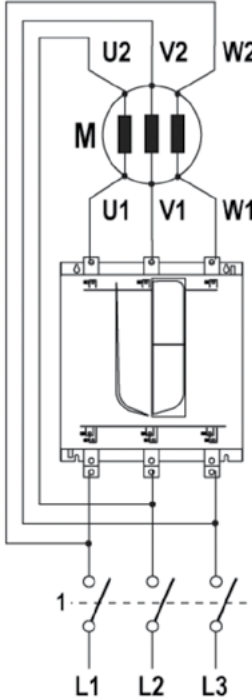
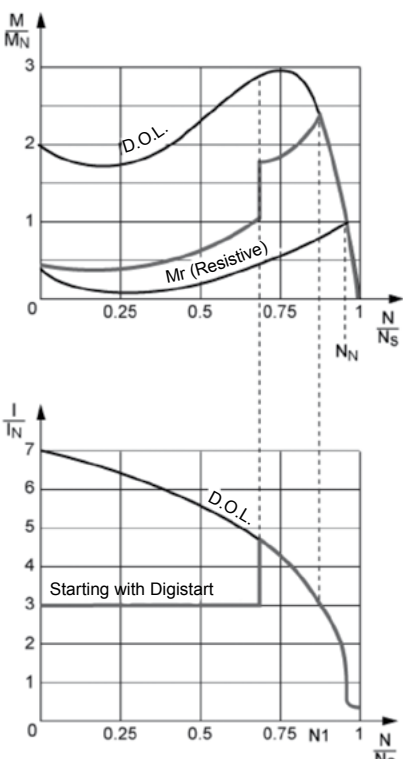
- $0.25 \leq P \leq 7.5$ kW
- 50/60 Hz
- Frequency range: 10 to 150 Hz

- **Starting on variable speed drive**

One of the advantages of variable speed drives is that loads can be started without a current surge on the mains supply, since starting is always performed with no voltage or frequency at the motor terminals.

Mode	Outline diagram	Characteristic curves	Number of steps	Starting torque	Starting current	Advantages
D.O.L.			1	M_D	I_D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simplicity of the equipment High torque Minimum starting time
Star-Delta			2	$M_D/3$	$I_D/3$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Starting current divided by 3 Simple equipment 3 contactors including 1 two-pole

Mode	Outline diagram	Characteristic curves	Number of steps	Starting torque	Starting current	Advantages
<p>Soft starting with autotransformer</p>			<p>$n \geq 3$</p>	<p>$K^2 \cdot M_D$</p> <p>$K = \frac{U_{\text{starting}}}{U_n}$</p>	<p>$K^2 \cdot I_D$</p>	<p>Can be used to select the torque</p> <p>Current reduction proportional to that for the torque</p> <p>No power cut-off</p>
<p>Soft starting with resistors</p>			<p>n</p>	<p>$K^2 \cdot M_D$</p> <p>$K = \frac{U_{\text{starting}}}{U_n}$</p>	<p>$K \cdot I_D$</p>	<p>Can be used to select the torque or the current</p> <p>No power cut-off</p> <p>Modest additional cost (1 contactor per step)</p>

Mode	Outline diagram	Characteristic curves	Number of steps	Starting torque	Starting current	Advantages
DIGISTART D2 & D3				$K^2 M_D$	$K I_D$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjustable on site Choice of torque and current No power cut-off Smooth starting Compact size No maintenance High number of starts Digital Integrated motor and machine protection Serial link
DIGISTART D3 mode «6-wire»				$K^2 M_D$	$K I_D$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same advantages as the above DIGISTART Current reduced by 35% Suitable for retrofitting on installations Y-D With or without bypass

General
Operation
Braking

GENERAL

The braking torque equals the torque developed by the motor increased by the resistant torque of the driven machine.

$$C_f = C_m + C_r$$

- C_f = braking torque
- C_m = motor torque
- C_r = resistive torque

Braking time, ie. the time required for an induction motor to change from speed N to stop, is calculated by the formula:

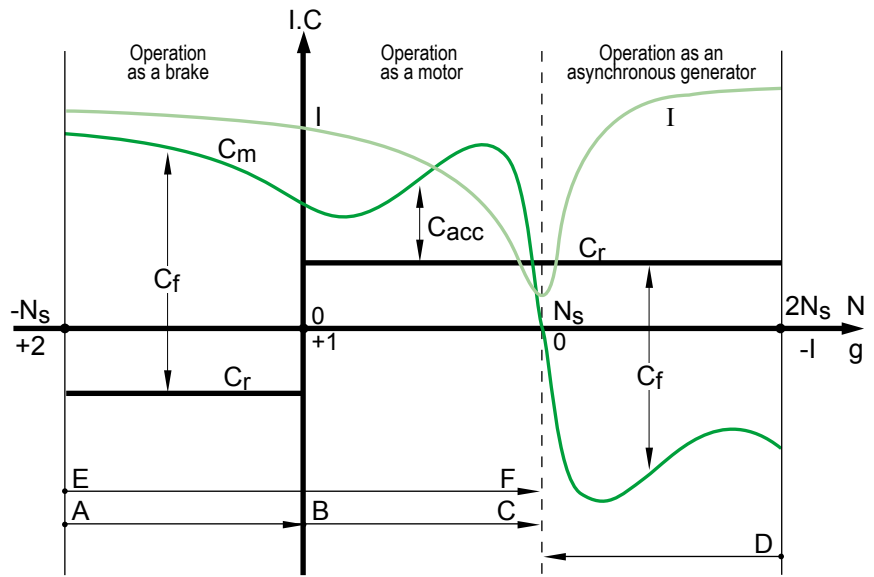
$$T_f = \frac{\pi \cdot J \cdot N}{30 \cdot C_f(\text{moy})}$$

T_f (in s) = braking time

J (in kgm²) = moment of inertia

N (in min⁻¹) = speed of rotation

C_f (av) (in N.m) = average braking torque during the time period



Curves $I = f(N)$, $C_m = f(N)$, $C_r = f(N)$, in the motor's starting and braking zones.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| I = current absorbed | g = slip |
| C = torque value | N_s = synchronous speed |
| C_f = braking torque | AB = reverse current braking |
| C_r = resistive torque | BC = starting, acceleration |
| C_m = motor torque | DC = regenerative braking |
| N = speed of rotation | EF = reversal |

REVERSE-CURRENT BRAKING

This method of braking is obtained by reversing two of the phases.

In general, an isolator disconnects the motor from the supply at the time the speed changes to $N=0$.

In cage induction motors, the average braking torque is generally greater than the starting torque.

Braking torque varies in different types of machine, as it depends on the rotor cage construction.

This method of braking involves a large amount of absorbed current, more or less constant and slightly higher than the starting current.

Thermal stresses during braking are three times higher than during acceleration.

Accurate calculations are required for repetitive braking.

Note: The direction of rotation of a motor is changed by reverse-current braking and restarting.

Thermically, one reversal is the equivalent of 4 starts. Care must therefore be taken when choosing a machine.

D.C. INJECTION BRAKING

Operating stability can be a problem when reverse-current braking is used, due to the flattening out of the braking torque curve in the speed interval (0, $-N_s$).

There is no such problem with D.C. injection braking: this can be used on both cage induction and slip-ring motors.

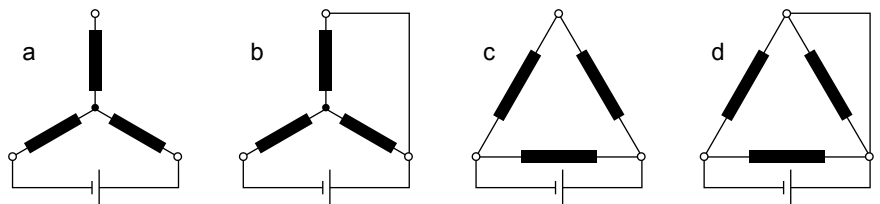
With this braking method, the induction motor is connected to the mains and braking occurs when the A.C. voltage is cut off and D.C. voltage is applied to the stator.

There are four different ways of connecting the windings to the D.C. voltage.

The D.C. voltage applied to the stator is usually supplied by a rectifier plugged into the mains.

Thermal stresses are approximately three times lower than for reverse-current braking.

The shape of the braking torque curve in the speed interval (0, $-N_s$) is similar to that of the curve $T_m = f(N)$ and is obtained by changing the abscissa variable to $N_f = N_s - N$.



Motor winding connections for D.C. voltage

General Operation Braking

The braking current is calculated using the formula:

$$I_f = k1_i \times I_d \sqrt{\frac{C_f - C_{f0}}{k2 - C_d}}$$

The values of k1 according to the 4 couplings are:

$$k1_a = 1.225 \quad k1_c = 2.12$$

$$k1_b = 1.41 \quad k1_d = 2.45$$

The braking torque can be found by:

$$C_f = \frac{\pi \cdot J \cdot N}{30 \cdot T_f}$$

In the formulae above:

- If (in A) = direct current for braking
- Id (in A) = starting current in the phase
= $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ Id as per catalogue (for Δ connection)
- Cf (in N.m) = average braking torque during the time period (Ns, N)
- Cf (in N.m) = external braking torque
- Cd (in N.m) = starting torque
- J (in kgm²) = total moment of inertia at motor shaft
- N (in min⁻¹) = speed of rotation
- Tf (in s) = braking time
- k1i = numerical factors for connections a, b, c and d in the diagram
- k2 = numerical factors taking account of the average braking torque (k2 = 1.7)

The D.C. voltage to be applied to the windings is calculated by:

$$U_f = k3_i \cdot k4 \cdot I_f \cdot R1$$

k3 values for the four diagrams are as follows:

$$k3_a = 2 \quad k3_b = 1.5$$

$$k3_c = 0.66 \quad k3_d = 0.5$$

- Uf (in V) = D.C. voltage for braking
- If (in A) = direct current for braking
- R1 (in Ω) = stator phase resistance at 20°C
- k3i = numerical factors for diagrams a, b, c and d
- k4 = numerical factor taking account of the temperature rise in the motor (k4 = 1.3)

MECHANICAL BRAKING

Electromechanical brakes (D.C. or A.C. field excitation) can be fitted at the nondrive end of the motor.

For further details, see our “Brake motors” catalogue.

REGENERATIVE BRAKING

This is the braking method applied to multi-speed motors when changing down to lower speeds. This procedure cannot be used to stop the motor.

Thermal stresses are approximately equal to those occurring when motors with Dahlander connections are started at the lower rated speed (speed ratio 1 : 2).

With the motor at the lower speed, working as an asynchronous generator, it develops very high braking torque in the speed interval (2Ns, Ns).

The maximum braking torque is slightly higher than the starting torque of the motor at the lower speed.

DECELERATION BRAKES

For safety reasons, deceleration brakes are fitted at the rear of motors used on hazardous machines (for example, where cutting tools may come into contact with the operator).

The range of brakes is determined by its braking torques:

2.5 - 4 - 8 - 16 - 32 - 60 N.m

The appropriate brake is selected in the factory according to the number of motor poles, the driven inertia, the number of brakings per hour and the required braking time.



General

Operation

Operation as an asynchronous generator

GENERAL

The motor operates as an asynchronous generator each time the load becomes a driving load and the rotor speed exceeds the synchronous speed (N_s).

This can be induced either voluntarily, as in the case of electric power stations (water or wind power, etc) or involuntarily, caused by factors linked to the application (downward movement of crane hooks or blocks, inclined conveyors, etc).

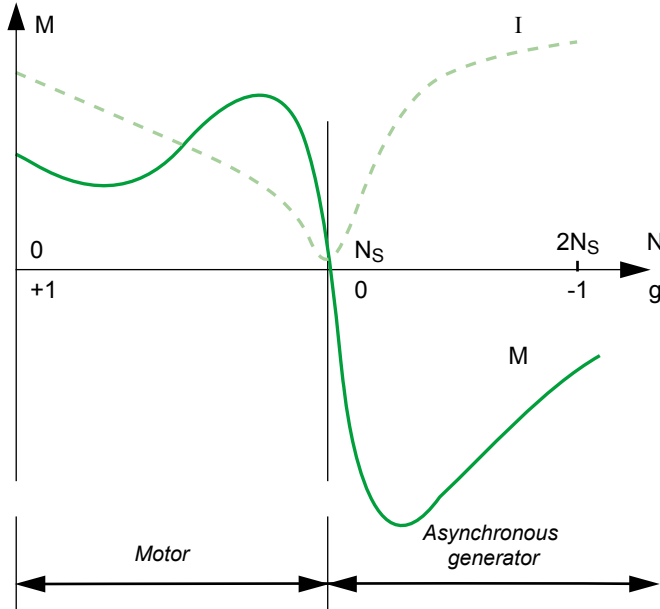
OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

The diagram opposite shows the various operations of an asynchronous machine in relation to its slip (g) or its speed (N).

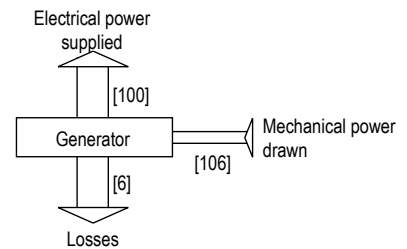
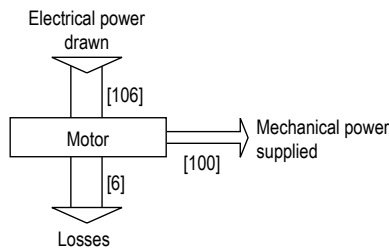
Example: Let us consider an induction motor of 45 kW, 4 poles, 50 Hz at 400 V. As a rough estimate, its characteristics as an asynchronous generator can be deduced from its rated characteristics as a motor, by applying the rules of symmetry.

If more precise values are required, the manufacturer should be consulted.

In practice, it is confirmed that the same machine, operating as a motor and as a generator with the same slip, has approximately the same losses in both cases, and therefore virtually the same efficiency. It can be deduced from this that the rated electrical power supplied by the asynchronous generator will be virtually the same as the motor output power.



Characteristics	Motor	AG
Synchronism speed (min^{-1})	1500	1500
Rated speed (min^{-1})	1465	1535
Rated torque (m.N)	+ 287	- 287
Rated current under 400 (A)	87 A (absorbed)	87 A (supplied)



CONNECTION TO A POWERFUL MAINS SUPPLY

It is assumed that the machine stator is connected to a powerful electrical mains supply (usually the national grid), ie. a mains supply provided by a generator which regulates the power to at least twice that of the asynchronous generator.

Under these conditions, the mains supply imposes its own voltage and frequency on the asynchronous generator. Furthermore, it supplies it automatically with the reactive energy necessary for all its operating conditions.

CONNECTION - DISCONNECTION

Before connecting the asynchronous generator to the mains supply, it is necessary to ensure that the direction of phase rotation of the asynchronous generator and the mains supply are in the same order.

- To connect an asynchronous generator to the mains supply, it should be accelerated gradually until it reaches its synchronous speed N_s . At this speed, the machine torque is zero and the current is minimal.

This is an important advantage of asynchronous generators: as the rotor is not polarised until the stator is powered up, it is not necessary to synchronise the mains supply and the machine when they are connected.

However, there is a phenomenon affecting the connection of asynchronous generators which, in some cases, can be a nuisance: the rotor of the asynchronous generator, although not energised, still has some residual magnetism.

On connection, when the magnetic flux created by the mains supply and that caused by the rotor residual magnetism are not in phase, the stator experiences a very brief current peak (one or two halfwaves), combined with an instantaneous overtorque of the same duration.

It is advisable to use connecting stator resistances to limit this phenomenon.

- Disconnecting the asynchronous generator from the mains supply does not pose any particular problem.

As soon as the machine is disconnected, it becomes electrically inert since it is no longer energised by the mains supply. It no longer brakes the driving machine, which should therefore be stopped to avoid reaching overspeed.

Reactive power compensation

To limit the current in the lines and the transformer, the asynchronous generator can be compensated by restoring the power factor of the installation to the unit, using a bank of capacitors.

In this case, the capacitors are only inserted at the terminals of the asynchronous generator once it has been connected, to avoid self-energisation of the machine due to the residual magnetism during speed pick up. For a 3-phase low voltage asynchronous generator, 3-phase or single-phase capacitors in delta connection are used.

Electrical protection and safety

There are two protection and safety categories:

- those which relate to the mains
- those which relate to the set and its generator

The major mains protection devices monitor:

- maximum-minimum voltage
- maximum-minimum frequency
- minimum power or energy feedback (operating as a motor)
- generator connection fault

The protection devices for the set are:

- stop on detection of racing start
- stop on detection of lubrication faults
- thermal magnetic protection of the generator, usually with probes in the winding.

POWER SUPPLY FOR AN ISOLATED NETWORK

This concerns supplying a consuming network which does not have another generator of sufficient power to impose its voltage and frequency on the asynchronous generator.

REACTIVE POWER COMPENSATION

In the most common case, reactive energy must be supplied:

- to the asynchronous generator,
- to the user loads which consume it.

To supply both of these consumption types with reactive energy, a reactive energy source of suitable power is connected in parallel on the circuit. This is usually a bank of capacitors with one or more stages which may be fixed, manually adjusted (using notches) or automatically adjusted. Synchronous capacitors are now rarely used.

Example: In an isolated network with power consumption of 50 kW where $\cos \varphi = 0.9$ (and $\tan \varphi = 0.49$), supplied by an asynchronous generator with $\cos \varphi$ of 0.8 at 50 kW (and $\tan \varphi = 0.75$), it is necessary to use a bank of capacitors which supplies: $(50 \times 0.49) + (50 \times 0.75) = 62$ kvar.



General

Electrical and mechanical data

Identification

INFORMATION PLATES

The information plate identifies the motors, indicate the main performance and show compatibility of the motor concerned with the main standards and concerning them.

All motors in this catalogue with a power between 0.75 and 375 kW are fitted with two information plates: one indicating the motor's performance when supplied by the grid, and the other the motor's performance when supplied through an inverter.

The following table provides a clear vision of compliance of the motors with the different European and North-American regulations and standards.

		Plate marking	CE	cURus	cCSAus	IEC & CE (IE3 or IE2)	CSAE	ee (CC055B)	NEMA Premium	EAC
Aluminium motors LS / LSES	Power < 7.5 kW	2 & 4 P	Standard	Standard	Option	Standard	Option	Standard ²	Standard ²	Option
		6 P	Standard	Standard	Option	Standard	Option	Option	Option	Option
	Power ≥ 7.5 kW	2 & 4 P	Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard	Option
		6 P	Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard	Option	Option	Option	Option
FLSES cast iron motors	Power > 0.75 kW	2, 4 & 6 P	Standard	Standard	-	Standard	-	-	-	Option
PLSES IP 23 Drip-proof motors	Power > 55 kW	2 & 4 P	Standard	Standard	-	Standard	-	-	-	Option

1. Non-IE motors are not CE plated

2. except 2 P: 1.8 kW, 3 kW, 3.7 kW and 4 P: 0.9 kW, 1.8 kW, 2.2 kW = option

Option: available upon request. In certain cases, may result in a modification or specific dimensioning of the motor.

DEFINITION OF SYMBOLS USED ON NAMEPLATES



Legal mark of compliance of equipment with the requirements of European Directives

Main supply plate:

MOT 3 ~ : Three-phase A.C. motor
LSES : Series
200 : Frame size
LU : Housing symbol
T : Impregnation index

Motor no.

789456 : Motor batch number
F : Month of production
14 : Year of production
001 : Serial number
IE3 : Efficiency class
93.6% : Efficiency at 4/4 load

IP55 IK08 : Degree of protection
I cl. F : Insulation class F
40°C : Ambient operating temperature
S1 : Duty - Duty (operating) factor
kg : Weight
V : Supply voltage
Hz : Supply frequency
min⁻¹ : Revolutions per minute (rpm)
kW : Rated output power
cos φ : Power factor
A : Rated current
Δ : Delta connection
Y : Star connection

Bearings

DE : Drive end
 Drive end bearing
NDE : Non drive end bearing
 Bearing on end opposite the drive
g : Amount of grease at each regreasing (in g)
h : Regreasing interval (in hours)
POLYREX EM103 : Type of grease



: Vibration level



: Balancing mode

Please quote when ordering spare parts

Inverter supply plate:

Inverter settings : Parameter setting the frequency inverter
Motor performance : Torque available on the motor shaft in % rated torque at the plate frequencies
Min. Fsw (kHz) : Minimum cut-off frequency acceptable for the motor
Nmax (min⁻¹) : Maximum mechanical speed acceptable for the motor

Imfinity® 3-phase induction motors - IE2 - IE3 - IE4 - Non IE Efficiency

General

Electrical and mechanical data

Identification

INFORMATION PLATES LSES ALUMINIUM MOTORS

IE3 power ≥ 7.5 kW*

Main supply plate

Nidec LERROY-SOMER							3~LSES200LU T N° 789457 F14 001 IP55 IK08			2014		CE	
Ta 40°C Ins.Cl. F S1							1000m 225kg			IE3		93.6%	
DE: 6312 ZZ C3 NDE: 6312 ZZ C3													
V	Hz	min-1	kW	cosφ	A								
λ 380	50	1472	30.0	0.85	56.8								
Δ 230	50	1476	30.0	0.84	95.6								
λ 400	50	1476	30.0	0.84	55.2								
λ 415	50	1478	30.0	0.82	53.9								
λ 460	60	1778	30.0	0.83	48.1								

Inverter supply plate

Nidec LERROY-SOMER							3~LSES200LU T N° 789457 F14 001 IP55 IK08			2014		CE	
Ta 40°C Ins.Cl. F S9							1000m 225kg			IE3		94.1%	
DE: 6312 ZZ C3 NDE: 6312 ZZ C3													
Inverter settings													
V	Hz	min-1	kW	cosφ	A								
λ 400	50	1472	30.0	0.85	59.1								
Δ 400	87	2562	52.2	0.85	103								
min.F5w(kHz): 3													
Nmax(min-1): 2610													
Motor performance													
Hz	10	17	25	50	87								
T/In%	89	90	100	100	57								
Tn(Nm): 194													

IE3 power < 7.5 kW*

Main supply plate

Nidec LERROY-SOMER							3~LSES112MU T N° 123456 A15 001			2015		CE	
Ta 40°C Ins.Cl. F S1							1000m 37kg			IE3		88.6%	
DE: 6206 ZZ C3 NDE: 6206 ZZ C3													
V	Hz	min-1	kW	cosφ	A								
λ 380	50	1450	4.00	0.83	8.30								
Δ 230	50	1458	4.00	0.80	14.10								
λ 400	50	1458	4.00	0.80	8.10								
λ 415	50	1462	4.00	0.78	8.05								
λ 460	60	1764	4.00	0.79	7.10								

Inverter supply plate

Nidec LERROY-SOMER							3~LSES112MU T N° 123456 A15 001			2015		CE	
Ta 40°C Ins.Cl. F S9							1000m 37kg			IE3		94.1%	
DE: 6206 ZZ C3 NDE: 6206 ZZ C3													
Inverter settings													
V	Hz	min-1	kW	cosφ	A								
λ 400	50	1452	4.00	0.85	8.45								
Δ 400	87	2562	6.96	0.85	14.70								
min.F5w(kHz): 3													
Motor performance													
Hz	10	17	25	50	87								
T/In%	90	100	100	100	57								
Tn(Nm): 26.2													

* Valid only for 2 & 4 pole motors except 2P 3 kW and 4P 2.2 kW.

Aluminium 6P motors all powers and 2P 3 kW and 4P 2.2 kW are available in CSAe, ee, cCSAus, NEMA Premium version as options upon specific request.

IE2 power ≥ 7.5 kW

Main supply plate

Nidec LERROY-SOMER							3~LSES200LR T N° 789456 F14 001 IP55 IK08			2014		CE	
Ta 40°C Ins.Cl. F S1							1000m 166kg			IE2		92.3%	
DE: 6312 ZZ C3 NDE: 6312 ZZ C3													
V	Hz	min-1	kW	cosφ	A		Must be used with inverter nEU						
λ 380	50	1458	30.0	0.85	57.9								
Δ 230	50	1464	30.0	0.83	97.5								
λ 400	50	1464	30.0	0.81	56.3								
λ 415	50	1468	30.0	0.81	55.6								
λ 460	60	1772	30.0	0.82	48.9								

Inverter supply plate

Nidec LERROY-SOMER							3~LSES200LR T N° 789456 F14 001 IP55 IK08			2014		CE	
Ta 40°C Ins.Cl. F S9							1000m 166kg			IE2		92.3%	
DE: 6312 ZZ C3 NDE: 6312 ZZ C3													
Inverter settings													
V	Hz	min-1	kW	cosφ	A								
λ 400	50	1458	30.0	0.86	59.9								
Δ 400	87	2568	52.2	0.86	104								
min.F5w(kHz): 3													
Nmax(min-1): 2610													
Motor performance													
Hz	10	17	25	50	87								
T/In%	80	85	95	100	57								
Tn(Nm): 196													

IE2 power < 7.5 kW

Main supply plate

Nidec LERROY-SOMER							3~LSES112MU T N° 123456 N14 001			2014		CE	
Ta 40°C Ins.Cl. F S1							1000m 35kg			IE2		86.6%	
DE: 6206 ZZ C3 NDE: 6206 ZZ C3													
V	Hz	min-1	kW	cosφ	A								
λ 380	50	1435	4.00	0.85	8.25								
Δ 230	50	1445	4.00	0.84	13.60								
λ 400	50	1445	4.00	0.84	7.85								
λ 415	50	1450	4.00	0.82	7.70								
λ 460	60	1756	4.00	0.82	6.85								

Inverter supply plate

Nidec LERROY-SOMER							3~LSES112MU T N° 123456 N14 001			2014		CE	
Ta 40°C Ins.Cl. F S9							1000m 35kg			IE2		86.6%	
DE: 6206 ZZ C3 NDE: 6206 ZZ C3													
Inverter settings													
V	Hz	min-1	kW	cosφ	A								
λ 400	50	1435	4.00	0.86	8.50								
Δ 400	87	2545	6.96	0.86	14.80								
min.F5w(kHz): 3													
Motor performance													
Hz	10	17	25	50	87								
T/In%	85	100	100	100	57								
Tn(Nm): 26.4													

Plate values provided for information only.

IMfinity® 3-phase induction motors - IE2 - IE3 - IE4 - Non IE Efficiency

General

Electrical and mechanical data

Identification

INFORMATION PLATES FLSES CAST IRON MOTORS

IE2

Main supply plate

Nidec LEROY-SOMER		MOT. 3~ FLSES 315 LB		CE	
N° 62349200XM01		2014	1220 kg		
DE 6320 C3	50 g	12400h	IP 55	1000 m	
NDE 6316 C3	33 g	12400h	IK 08	IM 1001	
40 °C		Ins cl. F	S1	100%	6d/h SF 1.0
95.1 %					
V	Hz	min ⁻¹	kW	A	cos φ
Δ 400	50	1486	200	357	0.85
Δ 690	50	1486	200	204	0.85
Δ 380	50	1483	200	367	0.87
Δ 415	50	1487	200	348	0.84
Δ 460	60	1785	200	308	0.85
Must be used with inverter in EU		Polyrex EM 103			
		E68554-B			
		IEC 60034-1 - MADE IN FRANCE			

IE3

Main supply plate

Nidec LEROY-SOMER		MOT. 3~ FLSES 315 LB		CE	
N° 62349200XM01		2014	1220 kg		
DE 6320 C3	50 g	12400h	IP 55	1000 m	
NDE 6316 C3	33 g	12400h	IK 08	IM 1001	
40 °C		Ins cl. F	S1	100%	6d/h SF 1.0
96.0 %					
V	Hz	min ⁻¹	kW	A	cos φ
Δ 400	50	1486	200	354	0.85
Δ 690	50	1486	200	204	0.85
Δ 380	50	1483	200	364	0.87
Δ 415	50	1487	200	345	0.84
Δ 460	60	1785	200	307	0.85
Polyrex EM 103		E68554-B			
		IEC 60034-1 - MADE IN FRANCE			

IE4

Main supply plate

Nidec LEROY-SOMER		MOT. 3~ FLSES 355 LB 4		CE	
N° 61138201DF01		2015	1650 kg		
DE 6322 C3	60 g	8316 h	IP 55	1000 m	
NDE 6316 C3	33 g	8316 h	IK 08	IM 1001	
40 °C		Ins cl. F	S1	100%	6d/h SF 1.0
96.7 %					
V	Hz	min ⁻¹	kW	A	cos φ
Δ 400	50	1490	250	439	0.85
Δ 690	50	1490	250	253	0.85
Δ 380	50	1488	250	454	0.87
Δ 415	50	1491	250	428	0.84
Δ 460	60	1791	250	381	0.85
Polyrex EM 103		E68554-B			
		IEC 60034-1 - MADE IN FRANCE			

Inverter supply plate (for IE2-IE3-IE4)

Nidec LEROY-SOMER		MOT. 3~ FLSES 315 LB		CE	
N° 62349200XM01		2014	1220 kg		
DE 6320 C3	50 g	12400h	IP 55	1000 m	
NDE 6316 C3	33 g	12400h	IK 08	IM 1001	
40 °C		Ins cl. F	S9	%	d/h SF
96.7 %					
Inverter settings					
V	Hz	min ⁻¹	kW	A	cos φ
Δ 400	50	1486	200	357	0.85
		min. Fsw (kHz): 3		Nmax (min ⁻¹): 2610	
Motor performance					
Hz	10	17	25	50	60
T/Tn%	85	93	100	100	82.3
		57		54.6	
Polyrex EM 103		E68554-B			
		IEC 60034-1 - MADE IN FRANCE			

INFORMATION PLATES PLSES DRIP-PROOF MOTORS

IE3

Main supply plate

Nidec LEROY-SOMER		3~ PLSES315LUS T		CE	
N° 789456 F14 001		2014	960 kg		
Ta 40°C		Ins. Cl. F	S1	1000m	96%
DE: 6320 C3	POLYREX EM103				
NDE: 6316 C3	48g / 7800h				
V	Hz	min ⁻¹	kW	A	cos φ
Δ 380	50	1484	250	466	0.85
Δ 400	50	1486	250	450	0.83
Δ 690	50	1486	250	260	0.83
Δ 415	50	1488	250	446	0.81
Δ 460	60	1790	250	398	0.82
H50P_500		E68554-M			
		IEC 60034-1			

Inverter supply plate

Nidec LEROY-SOMER		3~ PLSES315LUS T		CE	
N° 789456 F14 001		2014	960 kg		
Ta 40°C		Ins. Cl. F	S9	1000m	96%
DE: 6320 C3	POLYREX EM 103				
NDE: 6316 C3	48g / 10200h				
Inverter settings					
V	Hz	min ⁻¹	kW	A	cos φ
Δ 400	50	1484	250	478	0.85
		min. Fsw (kHz): 3		Nmax (min ⁻¹): 2610	
Motor performance					
Hz	10	17	25	50	87
T/Tn%	70	80	90	100	57
		57		1610	
H50P_600		E68554-M			
		IEC 60034-1			

Plate values provided for information only.

INFORMATION PLATES LS ALUMINIUM MOTORS

Information plate for Nidec Leroy-Somer motor ~3 LS71M/T_ (Frame size 56 to 71). The plate includes technical specifications and a performance table.

V	Hz	min-1	kW	cos φ	A
Δ 230	50	1420	0,37	0,7	1,9
Y 380/400	50	1410	0,37	0,7	1,1
T 415	50	1430	0,37	0,65	1,1
Y 440/460	60	1710	0,44	0,7	1,1

Frame size 56 to 71

Information plate for Nidec Leroy-Somer motor 3~LS112M T (Frame size 80 to 160 M). The plate includes technical specifications and a performance table.

V	Hz	min-1	kW	cos φ	A
Δ 380	50	1420	4,00	0,84	8,90
Δ 400	50	1430	4,00	0,79	8,95
Δ 415	50	1430	4,00	0,79	5,15
Δ 440	50	1440	4,00	0,75	9,10
Δ 460	60	1730	4,00	0,81	8,60

Frame size 80 to 160 M

Information plate for Nidec Leroy-Somer motor 3~LS200LR T (Frame size 160 L to 225). The plate includes technical specifications and a performance table.

V	Hz	min-1	kW	cos φ	A
Δ 380	50	1458	30,0	0,85	57,9
Δ 230	50	1464	30,0	0,83	97,5
Δ 400	50	1464	30,0	0,83	56,3
Δ 415	50	1468	30,0	0,81	55,6
Δ 460	60	1772	30,0	0,82	48,9

Frame size 160 L to 225

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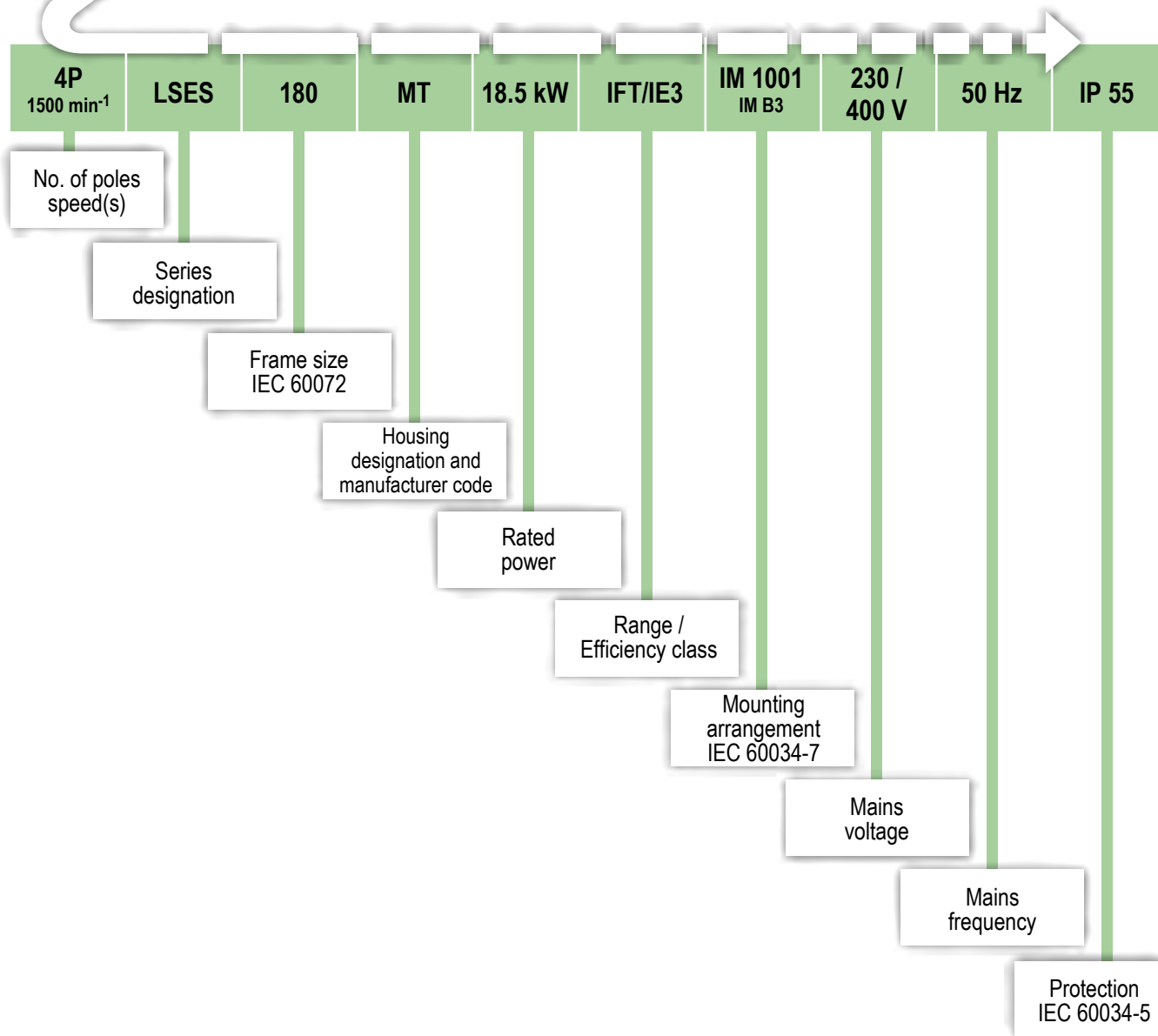
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IP 55
Cl. F - ΔT 80 K

The complete motor **reference** described below will enable you to order the desired **equipment**.

The selection method consists of following the terms in the designation.



IMfinity® 3-phase induction motors - IE2 - IE3 - IE4 - Non IE Efficiency

IP55 Aluminium frame

General information

Description

Component	Materials	Remarks
Housing with cooling fins	Aluminium alloy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - with integral or screw-on feet, or without feet - 4 or 6 fixing holes for housings with feet - lifting rings for frame size ≥ 100 - earth terminal with an optional jumper screw
Stator	Insulated low-carbon magnetic steel laminations Electroplated copper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - low carbon content guarantees long-term lamination pack stability - semi-enclosed slots - class F insulation
Rotor	Insulated low-carbon magnetic steel laminations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inclined cage bars - rotor cage pressure die-cast in aluminium (or alloy for special applications) - shrink-fitted to shaft - rotor balanced dynamically, 1/2 key
Shaft	Steel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for frame size ≤ 160 MP - LR: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tapped hole • closed keyway - for frame size ≥ 160 M - L: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tapped hole • open keyway
End shields	Aluminium alloy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 56 - 63 - 71 front and rear - 80 - 90 NDE shield
	Cast iron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80 - 90 DE shield (except for 6-pole version and optional for 80 and 90 NDE shield) - 100 to 315 DE shield and NDE shield
Bearings and lubrication		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - permanently greased bearings frame size 56 to 225 - regreasable bearings frame size 250 to 315 - bearings preloaded at non drive end
Labyrinth seal Lipseals	Plastic or steel Synthetic rubber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lipseal or deflector at drive end for all flange mounted motors - lipseal, deflector or labyrinth seal for foot mounted motors
Fan	Composite material or aluminium alloy	- 2 directions of rotation: straight blades
Fan cover	Composite material or pressed steel	- fitted, on request, with a drip cover for operation in vertical position, shaft end facing down (steel cover)
Terminal box	Composite material or aluminium alloy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IP 55 - can be turned at 90° - fitted with a terminal block with 6 steel terminals as standard (brass as an option) - terminal box fitted with threaded plugs, supplied without cable glands (cable glands as an option) - 1 earth terminal in each terminal box - fixing system consisting of a cover with captive screws

In the standard version. the motors are wound 400 V 50 Hz:

- power ratings ≤ 5.5 kW: Y connection
- power ratings ≥ 7.5 kW: connection D

IMfinity® 3-phase induction motors - IE2 - IE3 - IE4 - Non IE Efficiency
 IP55 Aluminium frame
Electrical and mechanical characteristics
IE2 - Powered by the drive

Summary of recommended protection devices

Mains voltage	Cable length	Frame size	Winding protection	Insulated bearings
≤ 480 V	< 20 m	All frame sizes	Standard	No
	> 20 m and < 100 m	≤ 315	Standard	No
		≥ 315	RIS or drive filter	NDE
> 480 V and ≤ 690 V	< 20 m	< 250	Standard	No
		≥ 250	RIS or drive filter	NDE
	> 20 m and < 100 m	≤ 250	RIS or drive filter	NDE
		≥ 250	RIS or drive filter	NDE (or DE+NDE if no filter for ≥ 315)

RIS: Reinforced Insulation System.

The filter is recommended above frame size 315.

Standard insulation = 1500 V peak and 3500 V/μs.

Protection solutions exist (insulation for winding and bearings).

For different cable length(s) and/or voltage(s), please consult Leroy-Somer.



REMINDER: All 2, 4 and 6 pole motors placed on the EU market must be IE3 or IE2 and used with a variable speed drive:

- from 01/01/2015 for power ratings from 7.5 to 375 kW
- from 01/01/2017 for power ratings from 0.75 to 375 kW

Other drive mechanism solutions:



LSRPM / PLSRPM: permanent magnet synchronous motors 3 to 500 kW

Variable speed application, requiring IP55 or IP23 protection, high efficiency and/or compact dimensions.



CPLS: induction motors 95 to 2900 Nm

Application for variable speed operation requiring constant power over a broad speed range.



LSMV: induction motors 0.18 to 132 kW

Application for variable speed operation requiring constant torque over a wide speed range.



LSK: D.C. motors 2 to 750 kW



UNIMOTOR FM and HD: servomotors 0.7 to 136 Nm

IMfinity® 3-phase induction motors - IE2 - IE3 - IE4 - Non IE Efficiency
 IP55 Aluminium frame
Electrical and mechanical characteristics
IE3 - Powered by the drive

Summary of recommended protection devices

Mains voltage	Cable length	Frame size	Winding protection	Insulated bearings
≤ 480 V	< 20 m	All frame sizes	Standard	No
	> 20 m and < 100 m	≤ 315	Standard	No
		≥ 315	RIS or drive filter	NDE
> 480 V and ≤ 690 V	< 20 m	< 250	Standard	No
		≥ 250	RIS or drive filter	NDE
	> 20 m and < 100 m	≤ 250	RIS or drive filter	NDE
		≥ 250	RIS or drive filter	NDE (or DE+NDE if no filter for ≥ 315)

*RIS: Reinforced Insulation System.
 The filter is recommended above frame size 315.
 Standard insulation = 1500 V peak and 3500 V/μs.
 Protection solutions exist (insulation for winding and bearings).
 For different cable length(s) and/or voltage(s), please consult Leroy-Somer.*



REMINDER: All 2, 4 and 6 pole motors placed on the EU market must be IE3 or IE2 and used with a variable speed drive:

- from 01/01/2015 for power ratings from 7.5 to 375 kW
- from 01/01/2017 for power ratings from 0.75 to 375 kW

Other drive mechanism solutions:



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Application for variable speed operation requiring constant power over a broad speed range.



LSMV: induction motors 0.18 to 132 kW

Application for variable speed operation requiring constant torque over a broad speed range.



LSK: D.C. motors 2 to 750 kW



UNIMOTOR FM and HD: servomotors 0.7 to 136 Nm

IMfinity® 3-phase induction motors - IE2 - IE3 - IE4 - Non IE Efficiency
 IP55 Aluminium frame
Electrical and mechanical characteristics
Mains connection

DESCRIPTIVE TABLE OF TERMINAL BOXES FOR 400 V RATED SUPPLY VOLTAGE
 (in accordance with EN 50262)

Series	Type	No. of poles	Terminal box material	Power + auxiliaries	
				Number of drill holes	Drill hole diameter
LS / LSES	56-63-71	2; 4; 6	Plastic	1 PE ISO 16	ISO M20 x 1.5
	80	2; 4; 6		1 + 1 knock-out	
	90	2; 4; 6			
	100	2; 4; 6			
	112	2; 4; 6			
	132*	2; 4; 6		2	
	160* L/LU/LUR/M/MU	2; 4; 6			
	180 M/MR/MT/L/LR/LUR	2; 4; 6	Aluminium alloy	3	2 ISO x M40 + 1 ISO x M16
	200 L/LR/LU	2; 4; 6			2 ISO x M50 + 1 ISO x M16
	225 ST/SG/SR/MT/MR/MG	2; 4; 6			2 ISO x M63 + 1 ISO x M16
	250 MZ	2		0	Removable undrilled mounting plate (see details page 164)
	250 ME	4; 6			
	280 SC/SD/MC/MD	2; 4; 6			
	315 SN	2		2; 4; 6	
	315 SP/MP/MR	2; 4; 6			

* As an option, both ISO M25 cable glands may be replaced by 1 ISO x M25 and 1 ISO x M32 (to comply with standard DIN 42925).

TERMINAL BLOCKS
DIRECTION OF ROTATION

Standard motors are fitted with a block of 6 terminals complying with standard NFC 51 120, with the terminal markings complying with IEC 60034-8 (or NF EN 60034-8).

When the motor is running in U1, V1, W1 or 1U, 1V, 1W from a direct mains supply L1, L2, L3, it turns clockwise when seen from the drive shaft end.

If any two of the phases are changed over, the motor will run in an anticlockwise direction (make sure that the motor has been designed to run in both directions).

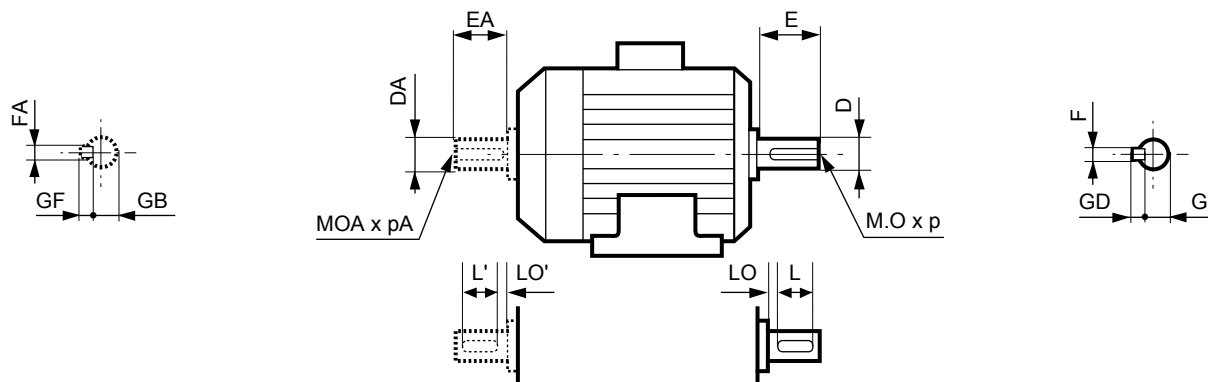
If the motor is fitted with accessories (thermal protection or space heater), these must be connected on screw dominos with labelled wires.

Tightening torque for the nuts on the terminal blocks.

Terminal	M4	M5	M6	M8	M10	M12	M16
Torque N.m	1	2.5	4	10	20	35	65

LS / LSES series	230/400V connections		400/690V connections
	No. of poles	Terminals	Terminals
56 to 71	2; 4; 6	M4	-
80 to 112	2; 4; 6	M5	M5
132 S/SU	2; 4; 6	M5	M5
132 SM/M/MU	2; 4; 6	M6	M6
160	2; 4; 6	M6	M6
180 M/MT/L	2; 4; 6	M6	M6
180 MR/LR	4; 6	M8	M6
180 LUR	4	M8	M6
	6	M6	M6
200 L/LU	2; 6	M8	M8
200 LR	2; 4; 6	M8	M6
225 ST/SG/SR	4	M10	M8
225 MT	2	M10	M8
225 MR	2; 4	M8	M8
225 MG	4	M10	M8
	6	M8	M8
250 ME	4	M10	M10
	6	M8	M8
250 MZ	2	M10	M8
280 SC	2	M12	M10
	6	M10	M8
280 MC	2	M12	M10
280 SD	4	M12	M10
280 MD	4	M12	M10
	6	M10	M10
315 SN	2	M16	M12
315 SP	4	M16	M12
	6	M12	M10
	6	M12	M10
315 MP	2; 4; 6	M16	M12
	2	M16	M16
315 MR	2	M16	M12
	2; 4	M16	M16
	6	M16	M12

Dimensions in millimetres



Type	Main shaft extensions																	
	4 and 6 poles									2 poles								
	F	GD	D	G	E	O	p	L	LO	F	GD	D	G	E	O	p	L	LO
LS 56 L	3	3	9j6	7	20	4	10	16	3	3	3	9j6	7	20	4	10	16	3
LS 63 M	4	4	11j6	8.5	23	4	10	18	3.5	4	4	11j6	8.5	23	4	10	18	3.5
LS 71 L	5	5	14j6	11	30	5	15	25	3.5	5	5	14j6	11	30	5	15	25	3.5
LSES 80 L/LU/LG ¹	6	6	19j6	15.5	40	6	16	30	6	6	6	19j6	15.5	40	6	16	30	6
LSES 90 SL/L/LU ¹	8	7	24j6	20	50	8	19	40	6	8	7	24j6	20	50	8	19	40	6
LSES 100 L/LR/LG ¹	8	7	28j6	24	60	10	22	50	6	8	7	28j6	24	60	10	22	50	6
LSES 112 MR/MG/MU ¹	8	7	28j6	24	60	10	22	50	6	8	7	28j6	24	60	10	22	50	6
LSES 112 M ¹	8	7	28j6	24	60	10	22	50	6	8	7	28j6	24	60	10	22	50	6
LSES 132 S/SU/SM/M/MU ¹	10	8	38k6	33	80	12	28	63	10	10	8	38k6	33	80	12	28	63	10
LSES 160 MP/MR/M/MU/L/LU/LUR ¹	12	8	42k6	37	110	16	36	100	6	12	8	42k6	37	110	16	36	100	6
LSES 180 M/MT/MR/L/LR/LUR ¹	14	9	48k6	42.5	110	16	36	98	12	14	9	48k6	42.5	110	16	36	98	12
LSES 200 L/LR/LU ¹	16	10	55m6	49	110	20	42	97	13	16	10	55m6	49	110	20	42	97	13
LSES 225 ST/MR/MT/MG ¹	18	11	60m6	53	140	20	42	126	14	16	10	55m6	49	110	20	42	97	13
LSES 225 SR ¹	18	11	60m6	53	140	20	42	125	15	16	10	55m6	49	110	20	42	97	13
LSES 250 ME/MZ/MF	18	11	65m6	58	140	20	42	126	14	18	11	60m6	53	140	20	42	126	14
LSES 280 SC/SD/SU/SK/MC/MD	20	12	75m6	67.5	140	20	42	125	15	18	11	65m6	58	140	20	42	125	14
LSES 315 SN/SP/MP/MR	22	14	80m6	71	170	20	42	155	15	18	11	65m6	58	140	20	42	126	14

1. The dimensions of frame sizes 80 to 225 motors concern the types LS and LSES

Type	Secondary shaft extensions																	
	4 and 6 poles									2 poles								
	FA	GF	DA	GB	EA	OA	pA	L'	LO'	FA	GF	DA	GB	EA	OA	pA	L'	LO'
LS 56 L	3	3	9j6	7	20	4	10	16	3	3	3	9j6	7	20	4	10	16	3
LS 63 M	4	4	11j6	8.5	23	4	10	18	3.5	4	4	11j6	8.5	23	4	10	18	3.5
LS 71 L	5	5	14j6	11	30	5	15	25	3.5	5	5	14j6	11	30	5	15	25	3.5
LSES 80 L/LU/LG ¹	5	5	14j6	11	30	5	15	25	3.5	5	5	14j6	11	30	5	15	25	3.5
LSES 90 SL/L/LU ¹	6	6	19j6	15.5	40	6	16	30	6	6	6	19j6	15.5	40	6	16	30	6
LSES 100 L/LR/LG ¹	8	7	24j6	20	50	8	19	40	6	8	7	24j6	20	50	8	19	40	6
LSES 112 MR/MG/MU ¹	8	7	24j6	20	50	8	19	40	6	8	7	24j6	20	50	8	19	40	6
LSES 112 M ¹	8	7	24j6	20	50	8	19	40	6	8	7	24j6	20	50	8	19	40	6
LSES 132 S/SU/SM/M/MU ¹	8	7	28k6	24	60	10	22	50	6	8	7	28k6	24	60	10	22	50	6
LSES 160 MU ¹	12	8	42k6	37	110	16	36	100	6	8	7	28k6	24	60	10	22	50	6
LSES 160 MP/MR ¹	10	8	38k6	33	80	12	28	63	10	10	8	38k6	33	80	12	28	63	10
LSES 160 M/L/LU/LUR ¹	12	8	42k6	37	110	16	36	100	6	12	8	42k6	37	110	16	36	100	6
LSES 180 M/MT/MR/L/LR/LUR ¹	14	9	48k6	42.5	110	16	36	97	13	14	9	48k6	42.5	110	16	36	97	13
LSES 200 L/LR/LU ¹	16	10	55m6	49	110	20	42	97	13	16	10	55m6	49	110	20	42	97	13
LSES 225 ST/MR/MT/MG ¹	18	11	60m6	53	140	20	42	126	14	16	10	55m6	49	110	20	42	97	13
LSES 225 SR ¹	18	11	60m6	53	140	20	42	125	15	16	10	55m6	49	110	20	42	97	13
LSES 250 ME/MZ/MF	18	11	60m6	53	140	20	42	126	14	18	11	60m6	53	140	20	42	126	14
LSES 280 SC/SD/SU/SK/MC/MD	18	11	65m6	58	140	20	42	126	14	18	11	65m6	58	140	20	42	126	14
LSES 315 SN	20	12	75m6	67.5	140	20	42	125	15	18	11	65m6	58	140	20	42	125	14
LSES 315 SP/MP/MR	22	14	80m6	71	170	20	42	155	15	18	11	65m6	58	140	20	42	126	14

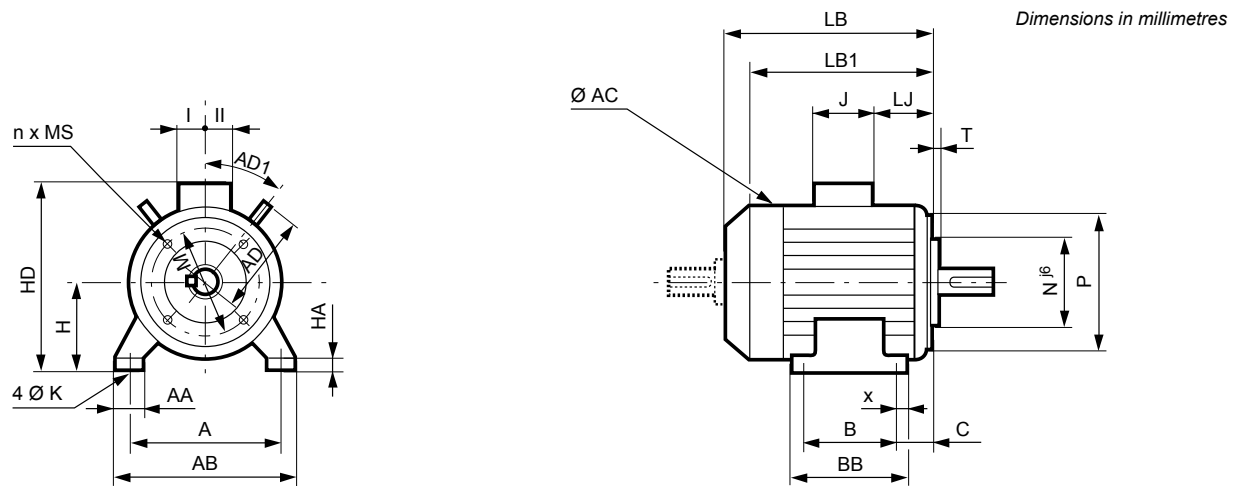
1. The dimensions of frame sizes 80 to 225 motors concern the types LS and LSES

IMfinity® 3-phase induction motors - IE2 - IE3 - IE4 - Non IE Efficiency

IP55 Aluminium frame

Dimensions

Foot and face IM 2101 (IM B34)



Type	Main dimensions																					
	A	AB	B	BB	C	x	AA	K	HA	H	AC*	HD	LB	LB1**	LJ	J	I	II	AD	AD1	CA	Symb
LS 56 L	90	104	71	87	36	8	25	6	7	56	110	140	156	134	16	86	43	43	-	-	51	FT 65
LS 63 M	100	115	80	96	40	8	26	7	9	63	124	152	172	165	26	86	43	43	-	-	55	FT 75
LS 71 L	112	126	90	106	45	8	24	7	9	71	140	170	193	166	26	86	43	43	-	-	61	FT 85
LSES 80 L ¹	125	157	100	120	50	10	29	9	10	80	170	205	215	177	26	86	43	43	-	-	68	FT 100
LSES 80 LU ¹	125	157	100	120	50	10	29	9	10	80	170	205	267	232	26	86	43	43	-	-	120	FT 100
LSES 80 LG ¹	125	157	100	125	50	14	31	9	10	80	189	215	247	204	26	86	43	43	-	-	100	FT 100
LSES 90 SL/L ¹	140	172	125	164	56	28	39	10	11	90	189	225	245	204	26	86	43	43	-	-	68	FT 115
LSES 90 LU ¹	140	172	125	164	56	28	39	10	11	90	189	225	276	230	26	86	43	43	-	-	88	FT 115
LSES 100 L ¹	160	196	140	165	63	12	40	12	13	100	200	240	290	250	27	86	43	43	118	45	95	FT 130
LSES 100 LR ¹	160	196	140	165	63	12	40	12	13	100	200	240	309	264	27	86	43	43	118	45	111	FT 130
LSES 100 LG ¹	160	196	140	168	63	13	40	12	14	100	227	249	315	265	36	86	43	43	130	45	118	FT 130
LSES 112 M ¹	190	220	140	165	70	13	44	12	14	112	200	252	290	250	27	86	43	43	118	45	88	FT 130
LSES 112 MR ¹	190	220	140	165	70	13	44	12	14	112	200	252	309	264	27	86	43	43	118	45	104	FT 130
LSES 112 MU ¹	190	220	140	165	70	12	52	12	14	112	230	261	332	288	36	86	43	43	-	-	126	FT 130
LSES 112 MG ¹	190	220	140	165	70	12	52	12	14	112	231	261	315	265	36	86	43	43	-	-	109	FT 130
LSES 132 S ¹	216	250	140	170	89	15	42	12	16	132	227	304	351	306	32	126	63	63	130	45	128	FT 165
LSES 132 SU ¹	216	250	140	170	89	15	42	12	16	132	227	304	383	329	32	126	63	63	130	45	152	FT 165
LSES 132 SM ¹	216	250	140	208	89	15	50	12	15	132	272	322	385	330	17	126	63	63	140	45	164	FT 165
LSES 132 M ¹	216	250	178	208	89	15	50	12	15	132	272	322	385	330	17	126	63	63	140	45	126	FT 165
LSES 132 MU ¹	216	250	178	208	89	15	50	12	15	132	272	322	412	351	17	126	63	63	140	45	153	FT 165
LSES 132 MR ¹	216	250	178	208	89	15	50	12	15	132	272	322	441	369	17	126	63	63	140	45	182	FT 165
LSES 160 MP ¹	254	294	210	294	108	20	64	14	25	160	272	350	468	407	59	126	63	63	156	45	150	FT 215
LSES 160 MR ¹	254	294	210	294	108	20	64	14	25	160	272	350	495	440	59	126	63	63	156	45	182	FT 215
LSES 160 LR ¹	254	294	254	294	108	20	64	14	25	160	272	350	495	440	59	126	63	63	156	45	138	FT 215

* AC: housing diameter without lifting rings

** LB1: non-ventilated motor

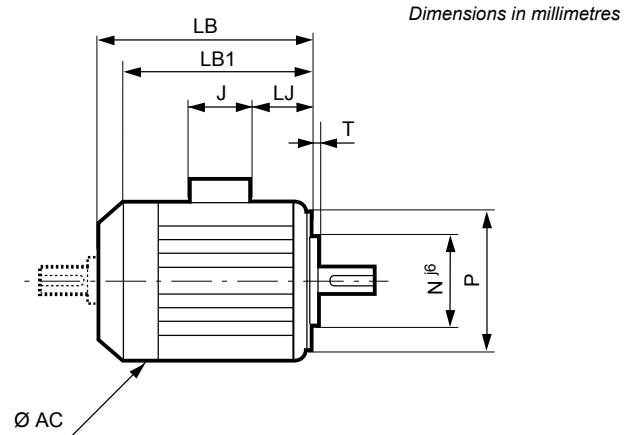
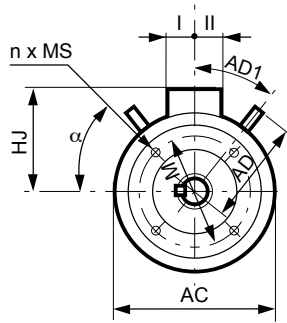
1. The dimensions of frame sizes 80 to 225 motors concern the types LS and LSES

IMfinity® 3-phase induction motors - IE2 - IE3 - IE4 - Non IE Efficiency

IP55 Aluminium frame

Dimensions

Face mounted IM 3601 (IM B14)



Dimensions in millimetres

Type	Main dimensions									
	AC*	LB	LB1**	HJ	LJ	J	I	II	AD	AD1
LS 56 L	110	156	134	84	16	86	43	43	-	-
LS 63 M	134	172	165	89	26	86	43	43	-	-
LS 71 L	140	193	166	99	21	86	43	43	-	-
LSES 80 L ¹	170	215	177	125	26	86	43	43	-	-
LSES 80 LU ¹	170	267	232	125	26	86	43	43	-	-
LSES 80 LG ¹	189	245	204	135	26	86	43	43	-	-
LSES 90 SL/L ¹	189	245	204	135	26	86	43	43	-	-
LSES 90 LU ¹	189	276	230	135	26	86	43	43	-	-
LSES 100 L ¹	200	290	250	140	27	86	43	43	118	45
LSES 100 LR ¹	200	309	264	140	27	86	43	43	118	45
LSES 100 LG ¹	227	315	265	149	36	86	43	43	130	45
LSES 112 M ¹	200	290	250	140	27	86	43	43	118	45
LSES 112 MR ¹	200	309	264	140	27	86	43	43	118	45
LSES 112 MU ¹	230	332	288	149	36	86	43	43	-	-
LSES 112 MG ¹	231	315	265	149	36	86	43	43	-	-
LSES 132 S ¹	227	351	306	172	32	126	63	63	130	45
LSES 132 SU ¹	227	383	329	172	32	126	63	63	130	45
LSES 132 SM ¹	272	385	330	190	17	126	63	63	140	45
LSES 132 M ¹	272	385	330	190	17	126	63	63	140	45
LSES 132 MU ¹	272	412	351	190	17	126	63	63	140	45
LSES 132 MR ¹	272	441	369	190	17	126	63	63	140	45
LSES 160 MP ¹	272	468	407	190	59	126	63	63	156	45
LSES 160 MR ¹	272	495	440	190	59	126	63	63	156	45
LSES 160 LR ¹	272	495	440	190	59	126	63	63	156	45

IEC symbol	Flange dimensions						
	M	N	P	T	n	α°	MS
FT 65	65	50	80	2.5	4	45	M5
FT 75	75	60	90	2.5	4	45	M5
FT 85	85	70	105	2.5	4	45	M6
FT 100	100	80	120	3	4	45	M6
FT 100	100	80	120	3	4	45	M6
FT 100	100	80	120	3	4	45	M6
FT 115	115	95	140	3	4	45	M8
FT 115	115	95	140	3	4	45	M8
FT 130	130	110	160	3.5	4	45	M8
FT 130	130	110	160	3.5	4	45	M8
FT 130	130	110	160	3.5	4	45	M8
FT 130	130	110	160	3.5	4	45	M8
FT 130	130	110	160	3.5	4	45	M8
FT 130	130	110	160	3.5	4	45	M8
FT 165	165	130	200	3.5	4	45	M10
FT 165	165	130	200	3.5	4	45	M10
FT 165	165	130	200	3.5	4	45	M10
FT 165	165	130	200	3.5	4	45	M10
FT 165	165	130	200	3.5	4	45	M10
FT 165	165	130	200	3.5	4	45	M10
FT 215	215	180	250	4	4	45	M12
FT 215	215	180	250	4	4	45	M12
FT 215	215	180	250	4	4	45	M12

* AC: housing diameter without lifting rings

** LB1: non-ventilated motor

1. The dimensions of frame sizes 80 to 225 motors concern the types LS and LSES

PERMANENTLY GREASED BEARINGS

Under normal operating conditions, the service life in hours of the bearing is indicated in the table below for ambient temperatures less than 55°C.

Series	Type	No. of poles	Types of permanently greased bearing		Bearing life according to speed of rotation									
					3000 min ⁻¹			1500 min ⁻¹			1000 min ⁻¹			
					25°C	40°C	55°C	25°C	40°C	55°C	25°C	40°C	55°C	
LS	56	2; 4; 6	6201 C3	6201 C3	>40000	>40000	>40000	>40000	>40000	>40000	>40000	>40000	38500	
	63	2; 4; 6	6201 C3	6202 C3	>40000	>40001	>40002	>40003	>40004	>40005	>40006	>40007	>40008	
	71													
LS / LSES	80 L	2	6203 CN	6204 C3	≥40000	≥40000	25000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	80 LG	2; 4	6204 C3	6205 C3	≥40000	≥40000	24000	≥40000	≥40000	31000	≥40000	≥40000	34000	
	90 SL/L	2; 4; 6												
	90 LU	4	6205 C3	6205 C3	-	-	-	≥40000	≥40000	30000	-	-	-	
	100 L	2; 4; 6	6205 C3	6206 C3	≥40000	≥40000	22000	≥40000	≥40000	30000	≥40000	≥40000	33000	
	100 LR	4												
	112 M	2	6205 C3	6206 C3	≥40000	≥40000	22000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	112 MG	2; 6										≥40000	≥40000	33000
	112 MU	4	6206 C3	6206 C3	-	-	-	≥40000	≥40000	30000	-	-	-	
	132 S	2; 6	6206 C3	6208 C3	≥40000	≥40000	19000	-	-	-	≥40000	≥40000	30000	
	132 SU	2; 4												
	132 SM/M	2; 4; 6	6207 C3	6308 C3	≥40000	≥40000	19000	≥40000	≥40000	25000	≥40000	≥40000	30000	
	132 MU	4; 6	6307 C3	6308 C3	-	-	-	≥40000	≥40000	25000	≥40000	≥40000	30000	
	160 MR	2; 4	6308 C3	6309 C3	≥40000	35000	15000	≥40000	≥40000	24000	-	-	-	
	160 MP	2; 4	6208 C3	6309 C3	≥40000	35000	18000	≥40000	≥40000	24000	-	-	-	
	160 M/MU	6	6210 C3	6309 C3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	≥40000	≥40000	27000
	160 L	2; 4; 6					≥40000	30000	15000	≥40000	≥40000	23000	≥40000	≥40000
	160 LUR	4; 6	6210 C3	6310 C3	-	-	-	≥40000	≥40000	23000	-	≥40000	≥40000	27000
	180 MT	2; 4					≥40000	30000	15000	≥40000	≥40000	23000	-	-
	180 M	4	6212 C3	6310 C3	-	-	-	≥40000	≥40000	24900	-	-	-	
	180 L	6					-	-	-	-	-	≥40000	≥40000	28000
	180 LR	4	6210 C3	6310 C3	-	-	-	≥40000	≥40000	23000	-	-	-	
	180 LUR	4; 6	6312 C3	6310 C3	-	-	-	≥40000	≥40000	22000	≥40000	≥40000	27000	
	200 L	2; 6	6214 C3	6312 C3	≥40000	25000	12500	-	-	-	≥40000	≥40000	27000	
	200 LR	2; 4; 6	6312 C3	6312 C3	≥40000	25000	12500	-	-	-	≥40000	≥40000	27000	
	200 LU	4; 6					-	-	-	≥40000	≥40000	22000	≥40000	≥40000
	225 ST	4	6214 C3	6313 C3	-	-	-	≥40000	≥40000	21000	-	-	-	
225 MT	2					≥40000	22000	11000	-	-	-	-	-	
225 SR	4	6312 C3	6313 C3	-	-	-	≥40000	≥40000	21000	-	-	-		
225 MR	2; 4; 6					≥40000	22000	11000	≥40000	≥40000	21000	≥40000	≥40000	26000
225 SG	4	6216 C3	6314 C3	-	-	-	≥40000	≥40000	20000	-	-	-		
225 MG	4; 6					-	-	-	≥40000	≥40000	20000	≥40000	≥40000	25000

Note: On request, all motors can be fitted with grease nipples, except the 132 S/SU.

BEARINGS WITH GREASE NIPPLES

The chart opposite shows the greasing intervals, depending on the type of motor, for standard bearing assemblies of frame size ≥ 160 mm fitted with grease nipples, operating at an ambient temperature of 25°C, 40°C and 55°C on a horizontal shaft machine

SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENT

For vertical shaft machines, the greasing intervals will be approximately 80% of the values stated in the table below.

Note: The quality and quantity of grease and the greasing interval are shown on the machine nameplate.

For special assemblies (motors fitted with DE roller bearings or other types), machines of frame size ≥ 160 mm have bearings with grease nipples.

Instructions for bearing maintenance are given on the nameplates on these machines.

The chart below is valid for motors lubricated with Polyrex EM103 grease, which is used as standard

Series	Type	No. of poles	Type of bearings for greaser bearing bush		Quantity of grease g	Greasing intervals in hours										
			N.D.E.	D.E.		3000 min ⁻¹			1500 min ⁻¹			1000 min ⁻¹				
						25°C	40°C	55°C	25°C	40°C	55°C	25°C	40°C	55°C		
LS / LSES	160 M/MU*	2; 4; 6	6210 C3	6309 C3	13	22200	11100	5550	32400	16200	8100	39800	19900	9950		
	160 L*															
	180 MR*	2	6210 C3	6310 C3	15	19600	9800	4900	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	180 MT*	2; 4									30400	15200	7600	-	-	-
	180 LR*	4														
	180 LUR*	4; 6	6312 C3	6310 C3	20	-	-	-	26800	13400	6700	35000	17500	8750		
	180 M*	4	6212 C3	6310 C3	15	-	-	-	29200	14600	7300	-	-	-		
	180 L*	6											37200	18600	9300	
	200 LR*	2; 4; 6	6312 C3	6312 C3	20	15200	7600	3800	26800	13400	6700	35000	17500	8750		
	200 LU*	4; 6														
	200 L*	2; 6	6214 C3	6312 C3	20	14600	7300	3650	-	-	-	34600	17300	8650		
	225 ST*	4	6214 C3	6313 C3	25	-	-	-	25200	12600	6300	-	-	-		
	225 MT*	2							10600	5300	2650	-	-	-	-	-
	225 SR/MR*	2; 4; 6	6312 C3	6313 C3	25	13400	6700	3350	25200	12600	6300	33600	16800	8400		
	225 SG*	4	6216 C3	6314 C3	25	-	-	-	23600	11800	5900	-	-	-		
	225 MG*	4; 6												32200	16100	8050
	250 MZ	2	6312 C3	6313 C3	25	13400	6700	3350	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	250 ME	4; 6	6216 C3	6314 C3	25	-	-	-	23600	11800	5900	32200	16100	8050		
	280 SC/MC	2							11800	5900	2950	-	-	-	-	-
	280 SC	6	6216 C3	6316 C3	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	32200	16100	8050		
280 SD/MD	4; 6	6218 C3	6316 C3	35	-	-	-	20800	10400	5200	29600	14800	7400			
315 SN	2	6216 C3	6316 C3	35	5600	2800	1400	-	-	-	-	-	-			
315 MP	2	6317 C3	6317 C3	40	5200	2600	1300	-	-	-	-	-	-			
315 SP	4	6317 C3	6320 C3	50	-	-	-	15800	7900	3950	-	-	-			
315 MP/MR	4; 6												21200	10600	5300	

* bearing with grease nipples on request

STANDARD BEARING FITTING ARRANGEMENTS

LS / LSES series		Horizontal shaft	Vertical shaft	
			Shaft facing down	Shaft facing up
Foot mounted motors	Mounting arrangement	B3	V5	V6
	standard mounting	DE bearing: - located at DE for types ≤ 160MP/MR/LR - locked for types ≥ 160M/MU/L/LUR	DE bearing: - located at DE for types ≤ 160MP/MR/LR - locked for types ≥ 160M/MU/L/LUR	DE bearing locked for all motors
	on request	DE bearing locked for frame < 132	DE bearing locked	
Flange mounted motors (or foot and flange)	Mounting arrangement	B5 / B35 / B14 / B34	V1 / V15 / V18 / V58	V3 / V36 / V19 / V69
	standard mounting	DE bearing locked	DE bearing locked	DE bearing locked

HORIZONTAL MOTOR

For a bearing life L_{10h}
of 25,000 hours
and 40,000 hours

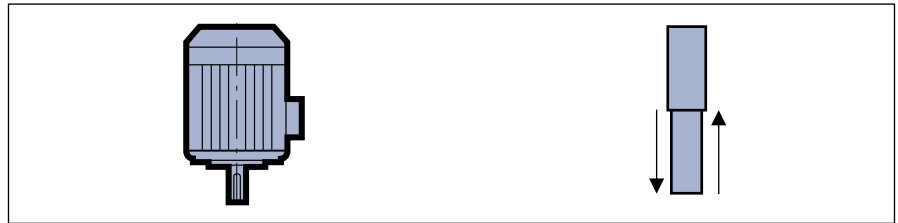


Series	Type	No. of poles	Permissible axial load (in daN) on main shaft extension for standard bearing assembly													
			3000 min ⁻¹						1500 min ⁻¹				1000 min ⁻¹			
			→		←		→		←		→		←			
			25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours		
LS	56	2; 4; 6	7	5	28	24	14	10	35	30	17	12	38	32		
	63	2; 4; 6	13	9	34	29	18	13	39	33	26	18	47	40		
	71	2; 4; 6	13	9	34	29	18	13	39	33	26	18	47	40		
	80 L	2	30	21	(60)	(51)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	80 LG	2; 4	28	19	(68)	(59)	48	34	(88)	(74)	-	-	-	-		
	90 SL/L	2; 4; 6	29	23	(69)	(56)	45	32	(85)	(72)	56	40	(96)	(80)		
	90 LU	2; 4; 6	22	13	(72)	(63)	38	25	(88)	(75)	47	32	(97)	(82)		
	100 L	2; 6	42	28	(92)	(78)	-	-	-	-	78	57	(128)	(107)		
	100 LR	4	-	-	-	-	58	39	(108)	(90)	-	-	-	-		
	100 LG	4; 6	-	-	-	-	55	38	(105)	(88)	75	53	(125)	(103)		
	112 M	2	38	25	(88)	(75)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	112 MG	2; 6	37	24	(87)	(74)	-	-	-	-	126	104	(76)	(54)		
	112 MU	4; 6	-	-	-	-	54	36	(114)	(96)	66	45	(126)	(105)		
	132 S	2; 6	69	49	(129)	(109)	-	-	-	-	124	93	(184)	(153)		
	132 SU	2; 4	65	46	(125)	(106)	99	73	(159)	(133)	-	-	-	-		
132 SM/M	2; 4; 6	101	74	(171)	(144)	148	111	(218)	(181)	178	134	(248)	(204)			
132 MU	4; 6	-	-	-	-	139	103	(219)	(183)	168	124	(248)	(204)			
160 MP	2	140	104	(220)	(184)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
160 MR	2; 4	131	95	(221)	(185)	193	145	(283)	(235)	-	-	-	-			
160 M	2; 4; 6	132	96	232	196	187	140	287	240	235	179	335	279			
160 MU	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	219	164	319	264			
160 L	2; 4; 6	128	96	228	196	183	136	283	236	231	175	331	275			
160 LUR	4; 6	-	-	-	-	213	159	313	259	257	193	357	293			
180 M	4	-	-	-	-	228	174	291	237	-	-	-	-			
180 MR	2	156	115	256	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
180 MT	2; 4	159	118	259	218	214	160	314	260	-	-	-	-			
180 L	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	201	328	264			
180 LR	4	-	-	-	-	203	150	303	250	-	-	-	-			
180 LUR	4; 6	-	-	-	-	224	170	287	233	224	162	287	225			
200 L	2; 6	244	190	310	256	-	-	-	-	362	278	428	344			
200 LR	2; 4; 6	244	191	307	254	312	241	375	304	341	258	404	321			
200 LU	4; 6	-	-	-	-	316	245	379	308	327	245	390	308			
225 SG	4	-	-	-	-	411	321	481	391	-	-	-	-			
225 SR	4	-	-	-	-	350	271	420	341	-	-	-	-			
225 ST	4	-	-	-	-	372	292	438	358	-	-	-	-			
225 MG	4; 6	-	-	-	-	407	317	477	387	535	426	605	496			
225 MR	2; 4; 6	280	220	343	283	358	278	421	341	409	315	472	378			
225 MT	2	281	221	347	287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
250 ME	4; 6	-	-	-	-	400	311	470	381	471	365	541	435			
250 MZ	2	277	217	340	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
280 SC	2; 6	303	236	373	306	-	-	-	-	461	355	531	425			
280 SD	4	-	-	-	-	454	349	542	437	-	-	-	-			
280 MC	2	300	233	370	303	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
280 MD	4; 6	-	-	-	-	446	342	534	430	524	401	612	489			
315 SN	2	357	279	427	349	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
315 SP	4; 6	-	-	-	-	814	671	634	491	950	780	770	600			
315 MP	2; 4; 6	487	405	307	225	768	628	588	448	917	749	737	569			
315 MR	4; 6	-	-	-	-	770	630	590	450	864	699	684	519			

(): axial loads permissible with DE bearing locked

**VERTICAL MOTOR
SHAFT FACING DOWN**

For a bearing life L_{10h}
of 25,000 hours
and 40,000 hours



Series	Type	No. of poles	Permissible axial load (in daN) on main shaft extension for standard bearing assembly											
			3000 min ⁻¹				1500 min ⁻¹				1000 min ⁻¹			
			25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours
IM V5 IM V1 / V15 IM V18 / V58														
LS	56	2; 4; 6	6	4	24	20	13	9	36	30	16	11	39	33
	63	2; 4; 6	11	8	36	30	16	11	41	35	24	17	49	42
	71	2; 4; 6	11	8	36	30	16	11	41	35	24	17	49	42
	80 L	2	29	20	(63)	(54)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	80 LG	2; 4	26	16	(72)	(62)	45	32	(93)	(78)	-	-	-	-
	90 SL/L	2; 4; 6	26	16	(73)	(63)	42	28	(91)	(78)	53	37	(101)	(86)
	90 LU	2; 4; 6	19	9	(77)	(67)	33	20	(95)	(82)	43	28	(105)	(89)
	100 L	2; 6	38	24	(98)	(85)	-	-	-	-	73	52	(137)	(115)
	100 LR	4	-	-	-	-	52	34	(117)	(99)	-	-	-	-
	100 LG	4; 6	-	-	-	-	48	31	(116)	(99)	68	46	(137)	(115)
	112 M	2	35	21	(95)	(81)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	112 MG	2; 6	31	18	(98)	(85)	-	-	-	-	68	47	(138)	(116)
	112 MU	4; 6	-	-	-	-	45	28	(128)	(110)	57	36	(140)	(119)
	132 S	2; 6	61	41	(142)	(122)	-	-	-	-	115	84	(200)	(169)
	132 SU	2; 4	57	37	(139)	(120)	90	63	(176)	(149)	-	-	-	-
	132 SM/M	2; 4; 6	90	62	(189)	(161)	137	100	(237)	(200)	165	121	(270)	(226)
	132 MU	4; 6	-	-	-	-	125	89	(242)	(206)	152	108	(273)	(230)
	160 MP	2	126	90	(243)	(207)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	160 MR	2; 4	115	80	(246)	(210)	175	127	(311)	(264)	-	-	-	-
	160 M	2; 4; 6	111	75	264	229	164	117	326	278	210	154	375	319
160 MU	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189	133	375	319	
160 L	2; 4; 6	106	70	263	228	160	113	322	274	208	151	371	314	
160 LUR	4; 6	-	-	-	-	186	131	363	309	227	162	417	352	
180 M	4	-	-	-	-	187	132	361	306	-	-	-	-	
180 MR	2	131	90	296	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
180 MT	2; 4	136	95	295	254	189	134	360	305	-	-	-	-	
180 L	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226	161	398	334	
180 LR	4	-	-	-	-	177	122	355	300	-	-	-	-	
180 LUR	4; 6	-	-	-	-	187	132	355	300	183	120	377	314	
200 L	2; 6	194	139	384	330	-	-	-	-	308	223	524	439	
200 LR	2; 4; 6	209	154	360	306	275	203	445	373	299	215	496	412	
200 LU	4; 6	-	-	-	-	262	190	471	398	269	186	505	422	
225 SG	4	-	-	-	-	335	244	616	524	-	-	-	-	
225 SR	4	-	-	-	-	294	213	520	439	-	-	-	-	
225 ST	4	-	-	-	-	322	241	519	438	-	-	-	-	
225 MG	4; 6	-	-	-	-	324	232	621	530	456	345	749	638	
225 MR	2; 4; 6	234	173	413	352	302	221	520	439	348	253	587	492	
225 MT	2	240	179	410	349	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
250 ME	4; 6	-	-	-	-	305	214	632	541	378	270	712	604	
250 MZ	2	228	168	417	356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
280 SC	2; 6	233	165	488	420	-	-	-	-	348	240	728	621	
280 SD	4	-	-	-	-	340	233	738	632	-	-	-	-	
280 MC	2	221	153	496	428	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
280 MD	4; 6	-	-	-	-	319	213	745	639	391	265	853	728	
315 SN	2	268	188	571	491	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
315 SP	4; 6	-	-	-	-	620	475	923	778	748	575	1074	901	
315 MP	2; 4; 6	333	249	541	456	541	397	959	815	695	524	1088	917	
315 MR	4; 6	-	-	-	-	537	393	966	822	591	420	1151	981	

(): axial loads permissible with DE bearing locked

**VERTICAL MOTOR
SHAFT FACING UP**

For a bearing life L_{10h}
of 25,000 hours
and 40,000 hours



Series	Type	No. of poles	Permissible axial load (in daN) on main shaft extension for standard bearing assembly													
			3000 min ⁻¹						1500 min ⁻¹				1000 min ⁻¹			
			↓		↑		↓		↑		↓		↑			
			25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours		
LS	56	2; 4; 6	8	5	27	23	15	10	34	29	18	13	39	33		
	63	2; 4; 6	15	10	32	22	20	18	37	31	28	20	45	38		
	71	2; 4; 6	15	10	32	22	20	18	37	31	28	20	45	38		
	80 L	2	(59)	(50)	33	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	80 LG	2; 4	(66)	(56)	32	22	(85)	(71)	53	39	-	-	-	-		
	90 SL/L	2; 4; 6	(66)	(56)	33	23	(82)	(68)	51	38	(93)	(77)	61	46		
	90 LU	2; 4; 6	(69)	(59)	27	18	(83)	(70)	45	32	(93)	(77)	54	39		
	100 L	2; 6	(88)	(74)	48	35	-	-	-	-	(123)	(102)	87	65		
	100 LR	4	-	-	-	-	(102)	(84)	67	49	-	-	-	-		
	100 LG	4; 6	-	-	-	-	(98)	(81)	67	49	(118)	(96)	87	66		
112 M	2	(84)	(71)	45	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
112 MG	2; 6	(81)	(68)	48	35	-	-	-	-	(118)	(97)	88	66			
112 MU	4; 6	-	-	-	-	(105)	(88)	68	50	(117)	(96)	80	60			
132 S	2; 6	(121)	(101)	82	62	-	-	-	-	(175)	(143)	140	109			
132 SU	2; 4	(117)	(97)	79	60	(150)	(123)	116	89	-	-	-	-			
132 SM/M	2; 4; 6	(160)	(132)	119	91	(207)	(170)	167	130	(235)	(191)	200	156			
132 MU	4; 6	-	-	-	-	(206)	(169)	163	126	(232)	(188)	193	150			
160 MP	2	(206)	(170)	163	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
160 MR	2; 4	(205)	(170)	156	120	(265)	(217)	222	174	-	-	-	-			
160 M	2; 4; 6	211	175	164	129	264	217	226	178	310	254	275	219			
160 MU	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	289	233	275	219			
160 L	2; 4; 6	206	170	163	128	260	213	222	174	308	251	271	214			
160 LUR	4; 6	-	-	-	-	286	231	263	209	327	262	317	252			
180 M	4	-	-	-	-	250	195	298	243	-	-	-	-			
180 MR	2	231	190	196	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
180 MT	2; 4	236	195	195	154	289	234	260	205	-	-	-	-			
180 L	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	289	224	335	271			
180 LR	4	-	-	-	-	277	222	255	200	-	-	-	-			
180 LUR	4; 6	-	-	-	-	250	195	292	237	246	183	314	251			
200 L	2; 6	260	205	318	264	-	-	-	-	374	289	458	373			
200 LR	2; 4; 6	272	217	297	243	338	266	382	310	362	278	433	349			
200 LU	4; 6	-	-	-	-	325	253	408	335	332	249	442	359			
225 SG	4	-	-	-	-	405	314	546	454	-	-	-	-			
225 SR	4	-	-	-	-	364	283	450	369	-	-	-	-			
225 ST	4	-	-	-	-	388	307	453	372	-	-	-	-			
225 MG	4; 6	-	-	-	-	394	302	551	460	526	415	679	568			
225 MR	2; 4; 6	297	236	350	289	365	284	457	376	411	316	524	429			
225 MT	2	306	245	344	283	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
250 ME	4; 6	-	-	-	-	375	284	562	471	448	340	642	534			
250 MZ	2	291	231	354	293	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
280 SC	2; 6	303	235	418	350	-	-	-	-	418	310	658	551			
280 SD	4	-	-	-	-	428	321	650	544	-	-	-	-			
280 MC	2	291	223	426	358	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
280 MD	4; 6	-	-	-	-	407	301	657	551	479	353	765	640			
315 SN	2	338	258	501	421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
315 SP	4; 6	-	-	-	-	440	295	1103	958	568	395	1254	1081			
315 MP	2; 4; 6	153	69	721	636	361	217	1139	995	515	344	1268	1097			
315 MR	4; 6	-	-	-	-	357	213	1146	1002	411	240	1331	1161			

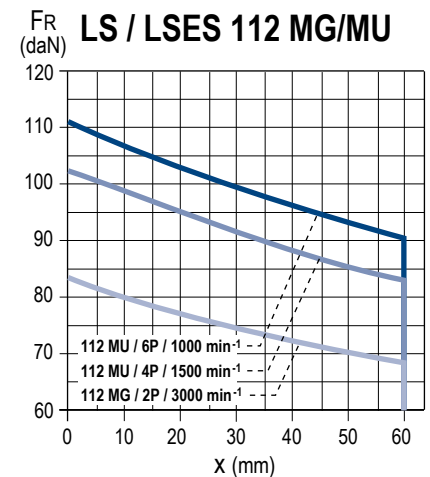
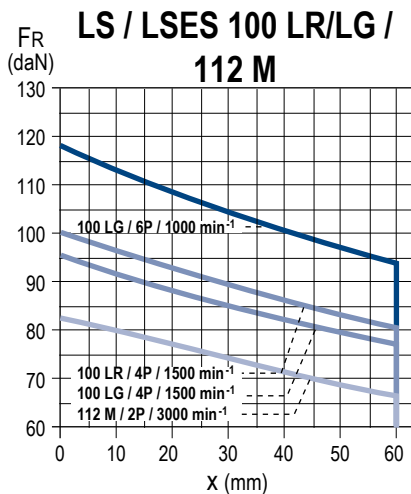
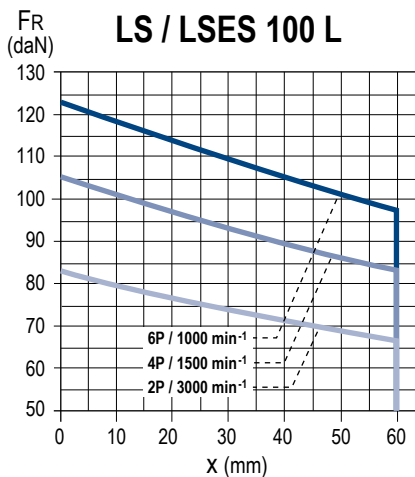
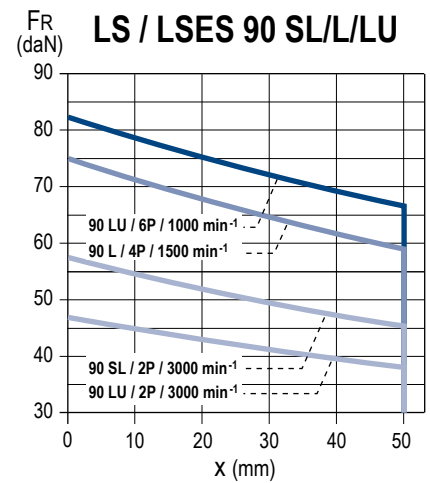
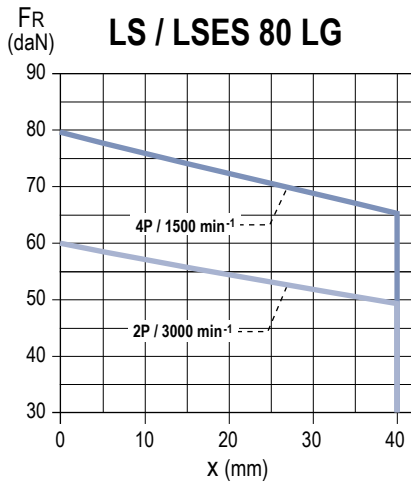
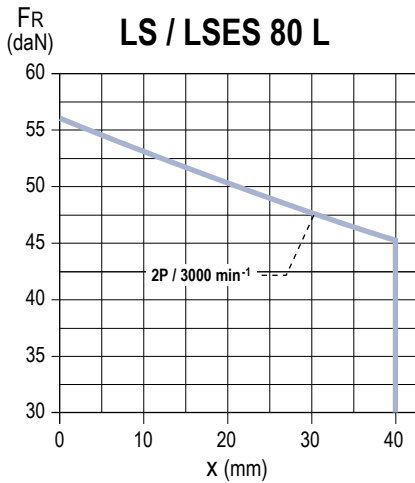
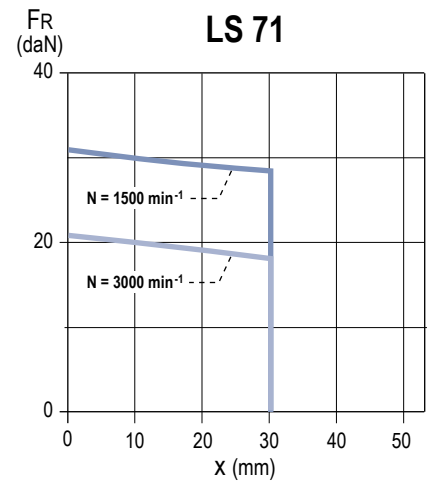
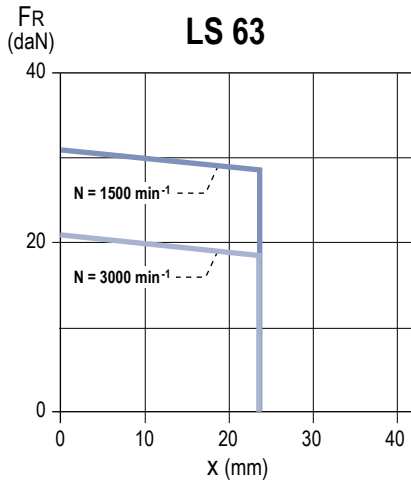
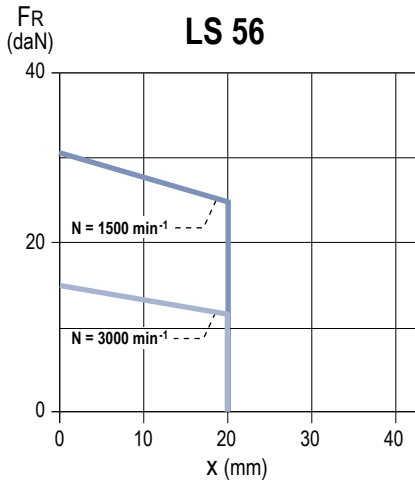
(): axial loads permissible with DE bearing locked

STANDARD FITTING ARRANGEMENT

Permissible radial load on main shaft extension with a bearing life L_{10h} of 25,000 hours.

FR : Radial Force

X: Distance with respect to the shaft shoulder

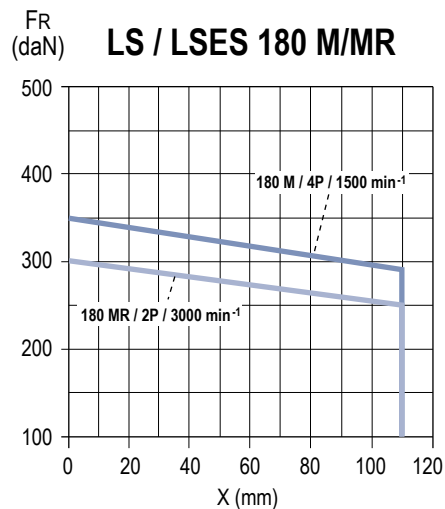
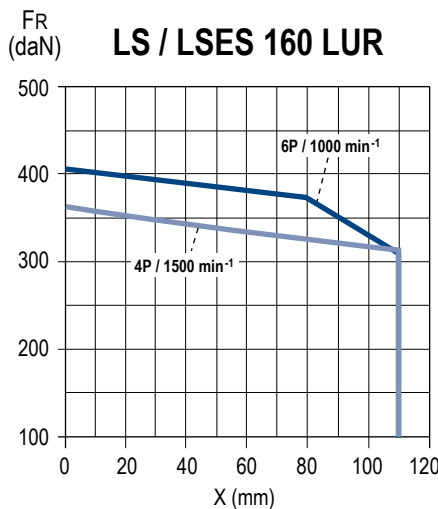
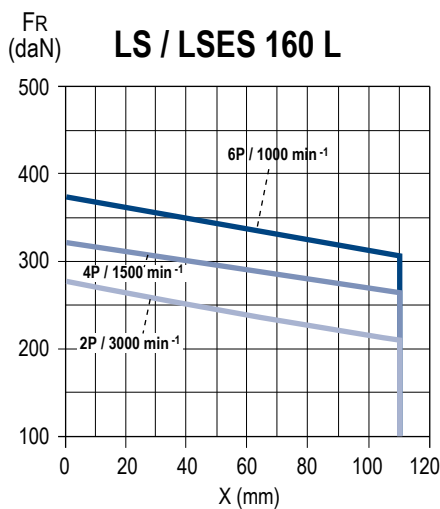
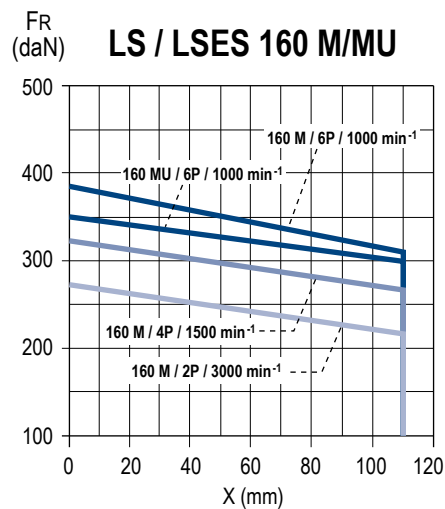
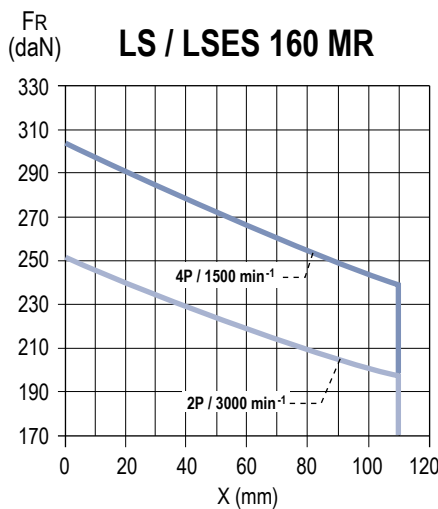
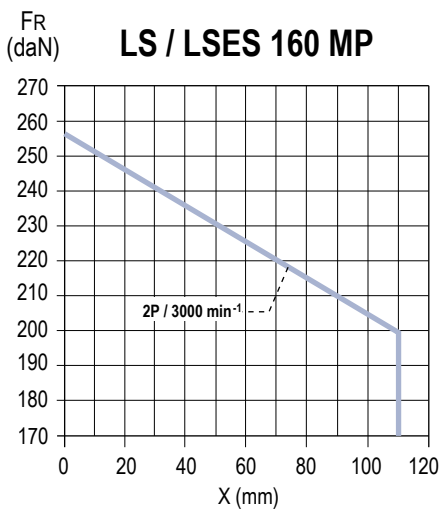
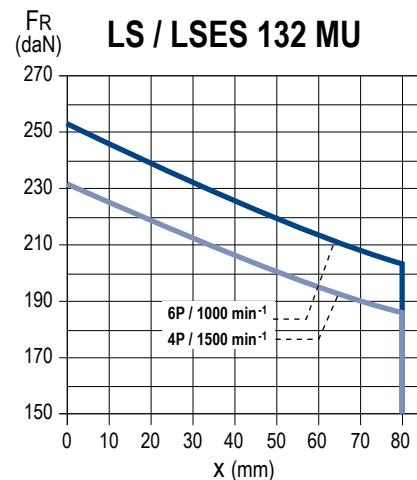
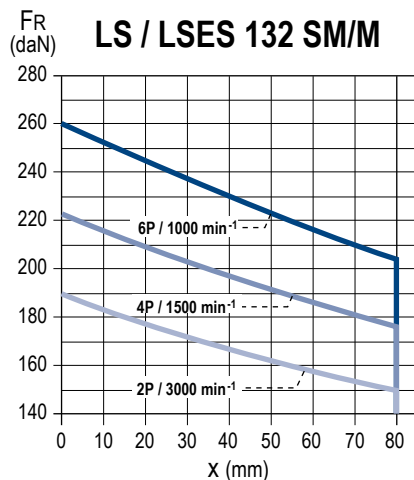
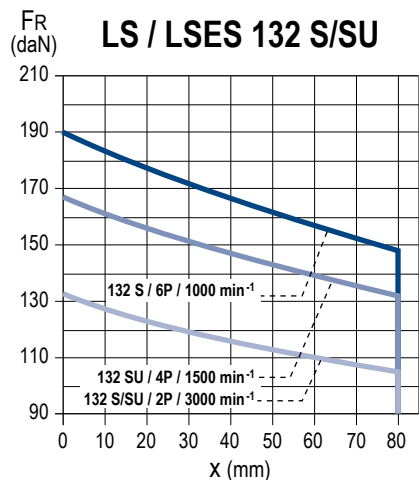


STANDARD FITTING ARRANGEMENT

Permissible radial load on main shaft extension with a bearing life L_{10h} of 25,000 hours.

FR: Radial Force

X: Distance with respect to the shaft shoulder

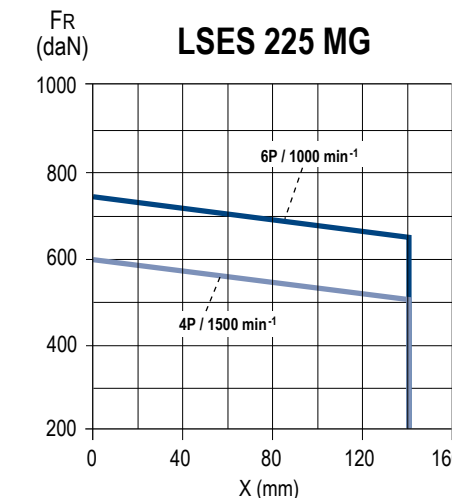
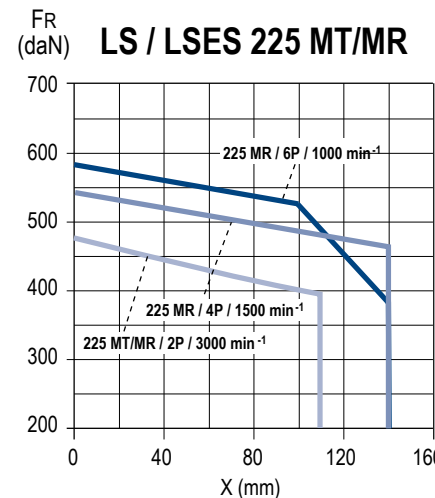
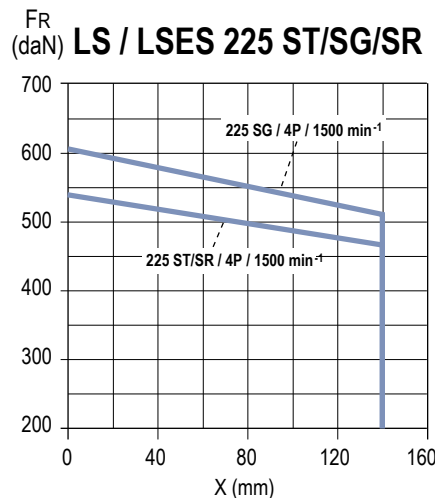
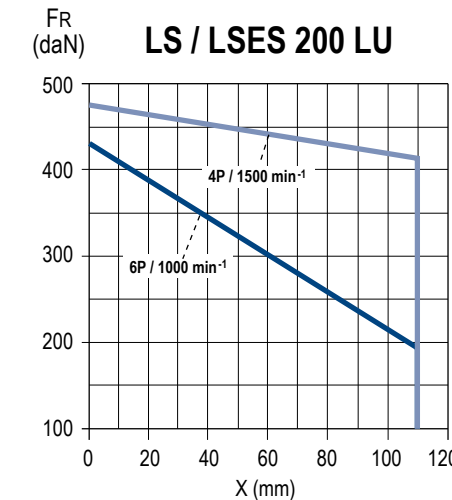
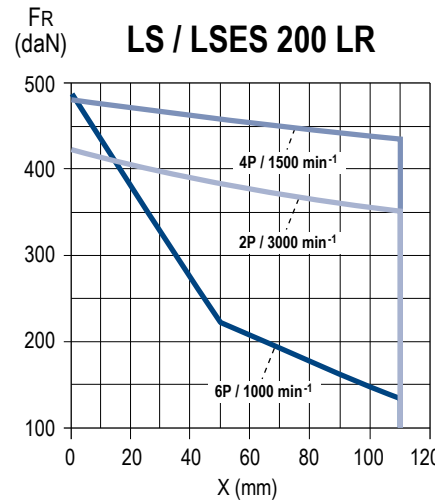
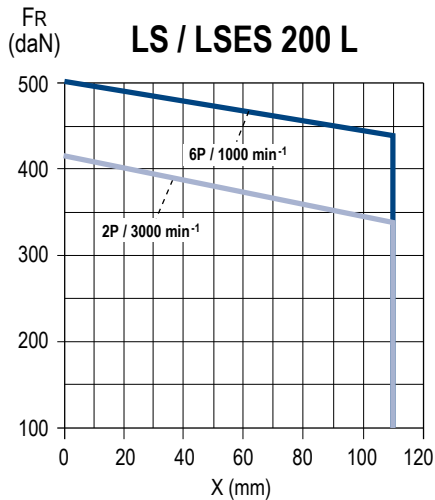
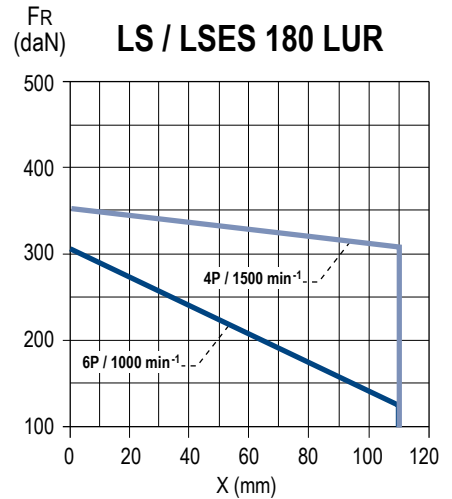
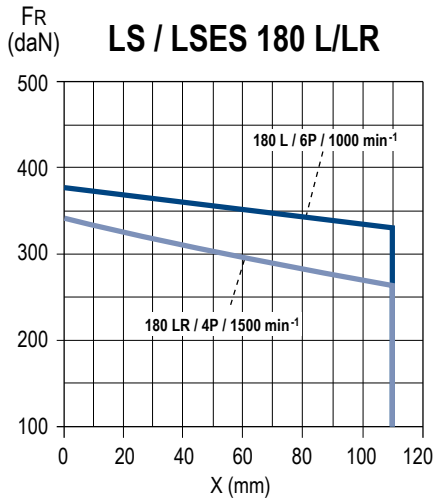
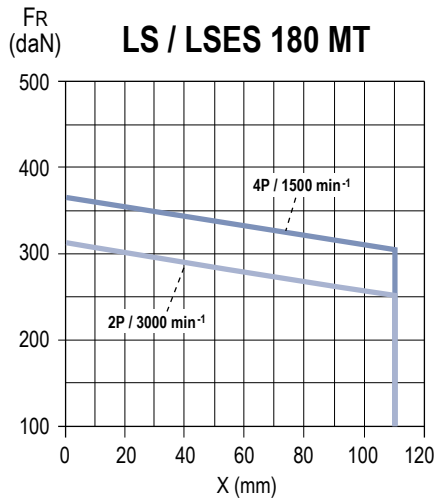


STANDARD FITTING ARRANGEMENT

Permissible radial load on main shaft extension with a bearing life L_{10h} of 25,000 hours.

FR: Radial Force

X: Distance with respect to the shaft shoulder

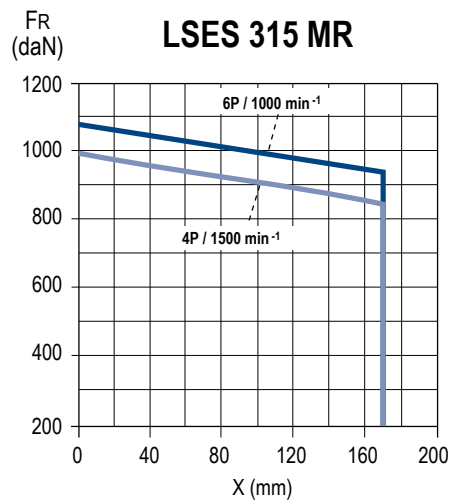
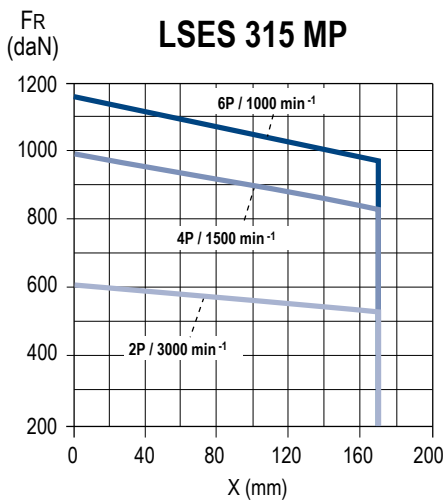
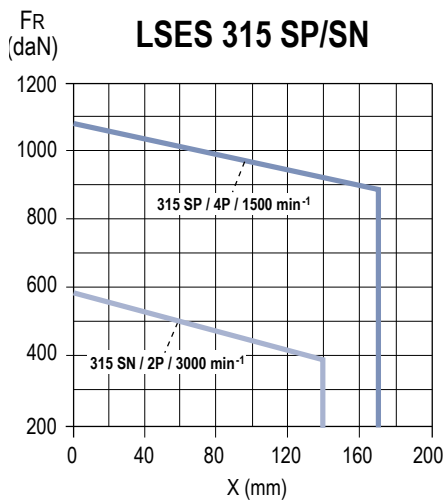
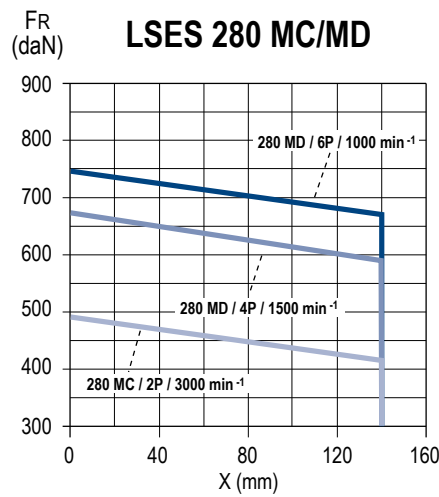
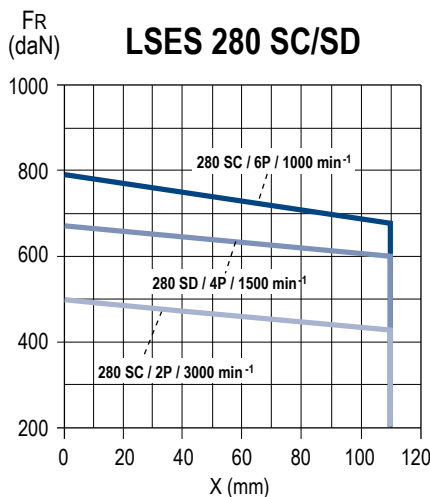
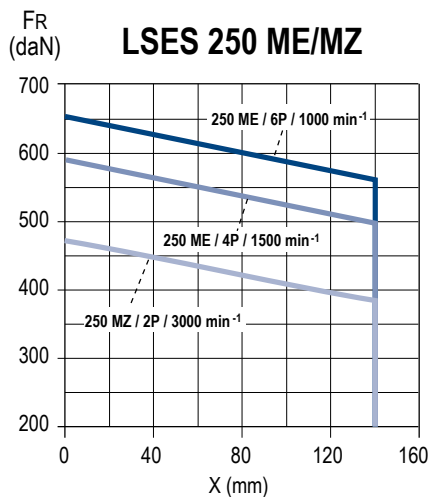


STANDARD FITTING ARRANGEMENT

Permissible radial load on main shaft extension with a bearing life L_{10h} of 25,000 hours.

FR : Radial Force

X: Distance with respect to the shaft shoulder



SPECIAL FITTING ARRANGEMENT

Type of drive end roller bearings

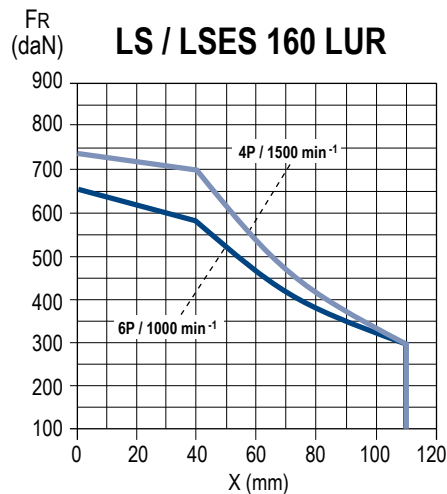
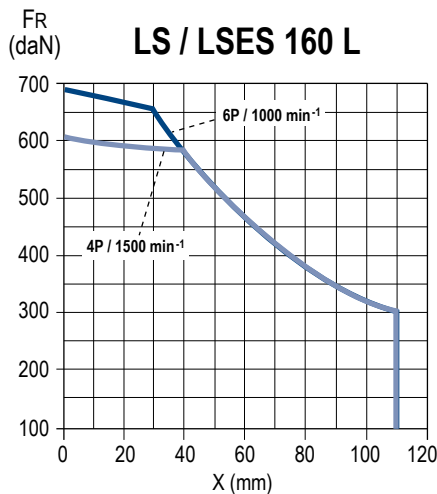
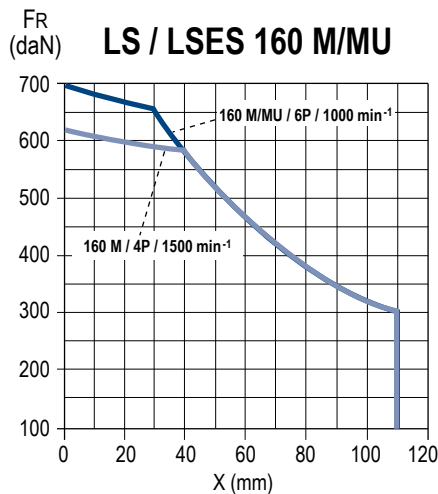
Series	Type	No. of poles	Non drive end bearing (N.D.E.)	Drive end bearing (D.E.)
LS / LSES	160 M/MU	4 ; 6	6210 C3	NU 309
	160 L			
	180 MT	4	6210 C3	NU 310
	180 LR			
	180 LUR	4 ; 6	6312 C3	NU 310
	180 M	4	6212 C3	NU 310
	180 L	6	6212 C3	NU 310
	200 L	6	6214 C3	NU 312
	200 LR	4 ; 6	6312 C3	NU 312
	200 LU			
	225 ST	4	6214 C3	NU 313
	225 SR/MR	4 ; 6	6312 C3	NU 313
	225 SG	4	6216 C3	NU 314
	225 MG	4 ; 6		
	250 ME	4 ; 6	6216 C3	NU 314
	280 SC	6	6216 C3	NU 316
	280 SD/MD	4 ; 6	6218 C3	NU 316
	315 SP	4	6317 C3	NU 320
315 MP/MR	4 ; 6			

SPECIAL FITTING ARRANGEMENT

Permissible radial load on main shaft extension with a bearing life L_{10h} of 25,000 hours.

FR : Radial Force

X: Distance with respect to the shaft shoulder

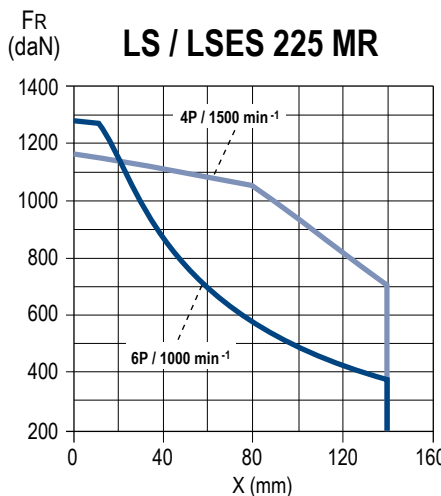
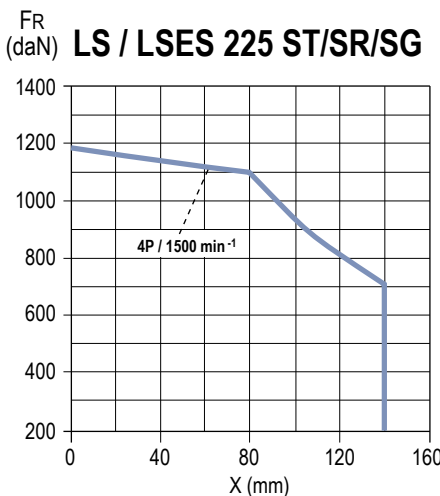
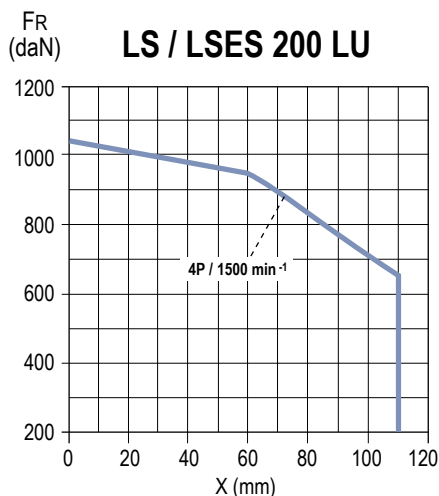
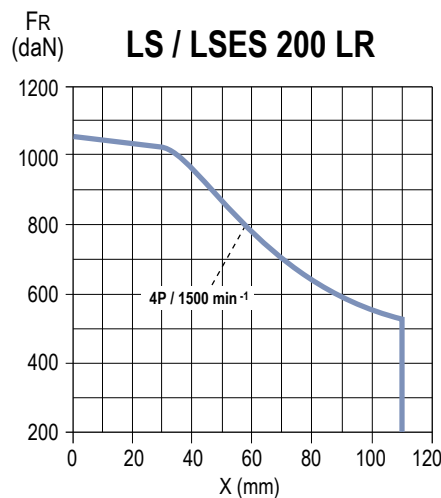
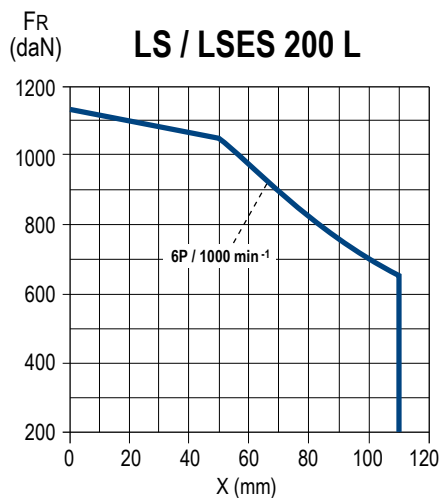
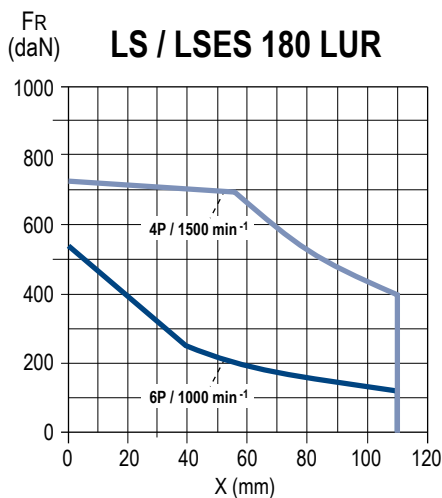
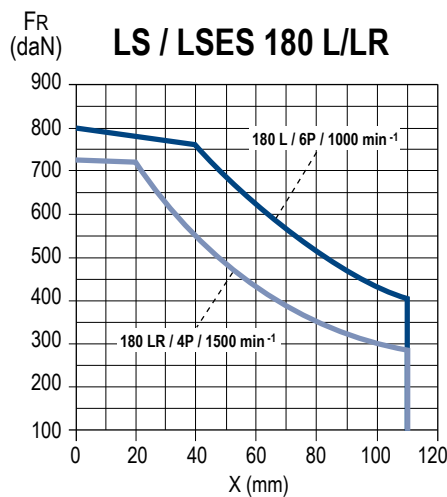
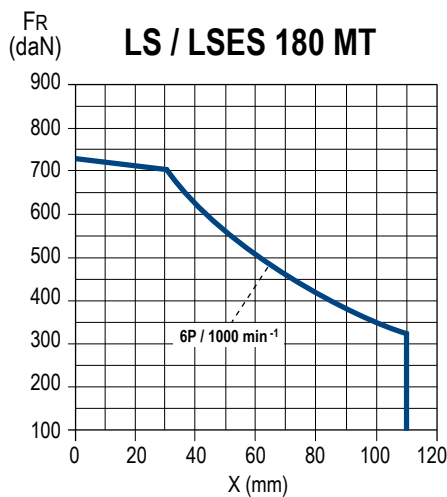
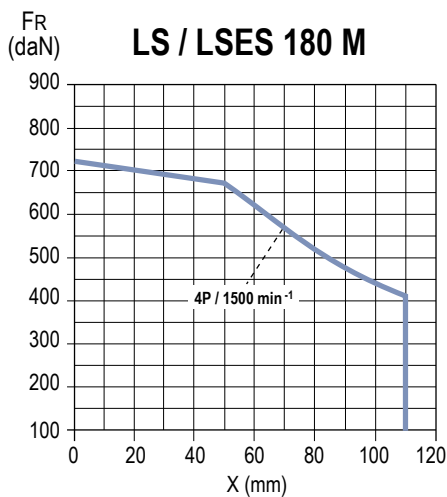


SPECIAL FITTING ARRANGEMENT

Permissible radial load on main shaft extension with a bearing life L_{10h} of 25,000 hours.

FR : Radial Force

X: Distance with respect to the shaft shoulder

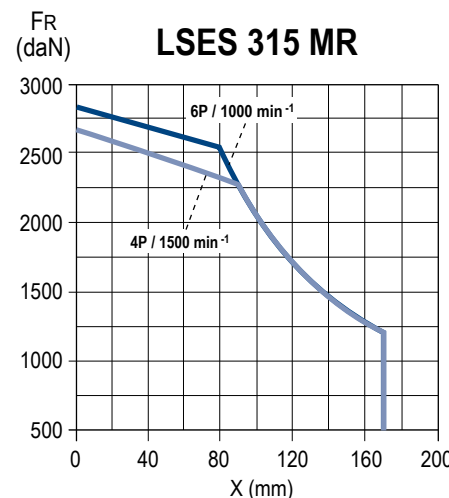
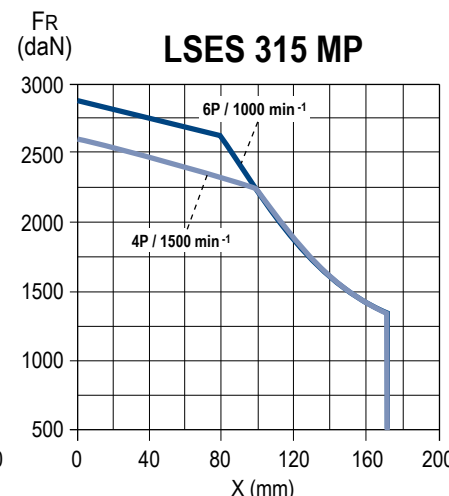
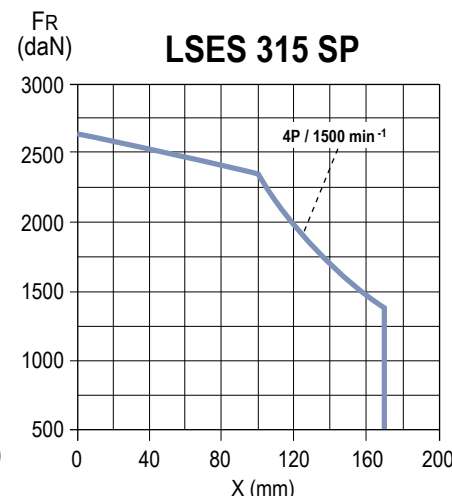
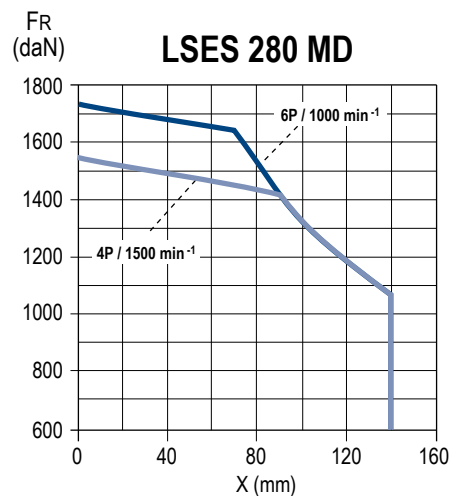
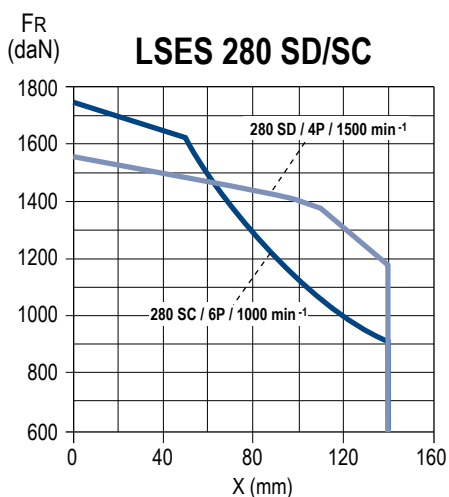
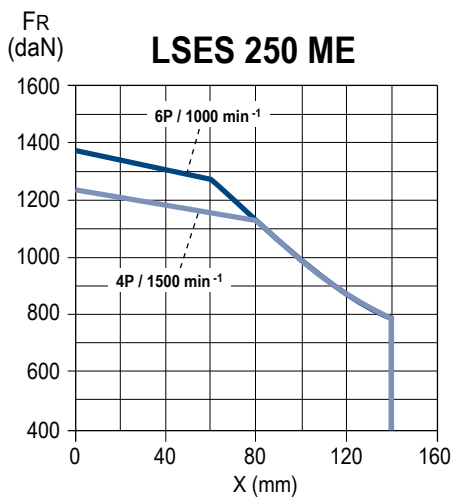
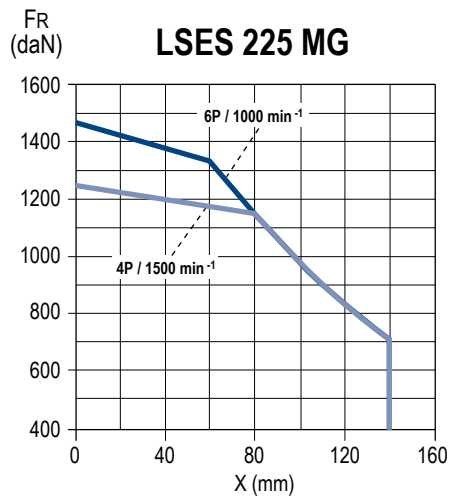


SPECIAL FITTING ARRANGEMENT

Permissible radial load on main shaft extension with a bearing life L_{10h} of 25,000 hours.

FR : Radial Force

X: Distance with respect to the shaft shoulder



Optionally, Leroy-Somer motors can be fitted with flanges and faceplates that are larger or smaller than standard. This means that motors can be adapted to all types of situation without the need for costly and time-consuming modifications.

The tables below give the flange and faceplate dimensions and also indicate flange/motor compatibility.

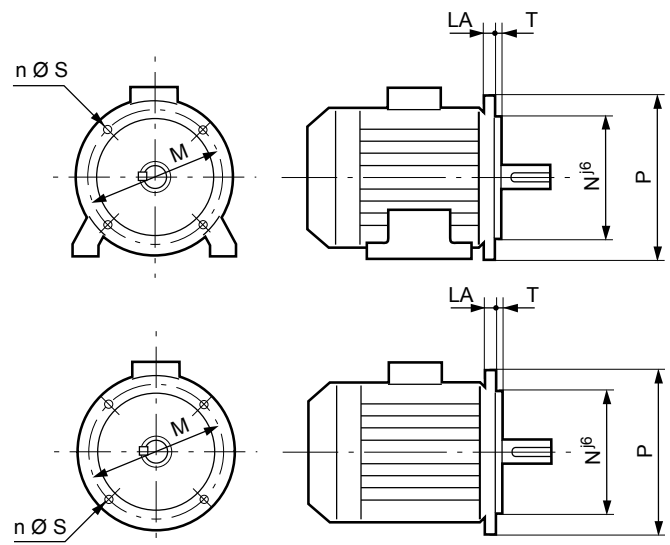
The bearing and shaft extension for each frame size remain standard.

Dimensions in millimetres

(FF) Flange mounted

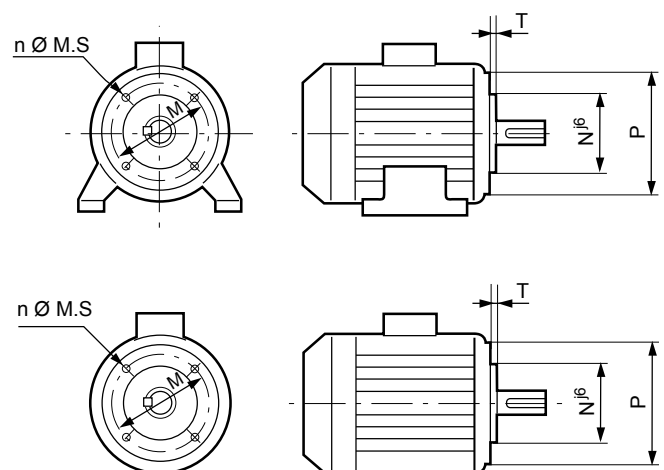
IEC symbol	Flange dimensions						
	M	N	P	T	n	S	LA
FF 100	100	80	120	2.5	4	7	5
FF 115	115	95	140	3	4	10	10
FF 130	130	110	160	3.5	4	10	10
FF 165	165	130	200	3.5	4	12	10
FF 215	215	180	250	4	4	15	12
FF 265	265	230	300	4	4	15	14
FF 300	300	250	350	5	4	18.5	14
FF 350	350	300	400	5	4	18.5	15
FF 400	400	350	450	5	8	18.5	16
FF 500	500	450	550	5	8	18.5	18
FF 600*	600	550	660	6	8	24	22

* Tolerance N js6



(FT) Face mounted

IEC symbol	Faceplate dimensions					
	M	N	P	T	n	M.S
FT 65	65	50	80	2.5	4	M5
FT 75	75	60	90	2.5	4	M5
FT 85	85	70	105	2.5	4	M6
FT 100	100	80	120	3	4	M6
FT 115	115	95	140	3	4	M8
FT 130	130	110	160	3.5	4	M8
FT 165	165	130	200	3.5	4	M10
FT 215	215	180	250	4	4	M12
FT 265	265	230	300	4	4	M12



MODIFIED FLANGES

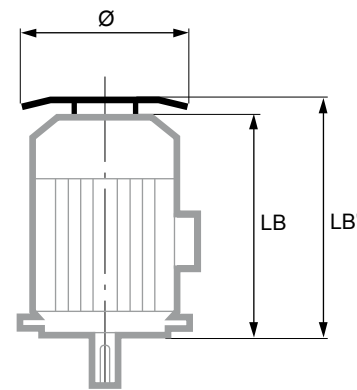
Motor type	Flange type Mounting forms	(FF) Flange mounted											(FT) Face mounted										
		FF 65	FF 100	FF 115	FF 130	FF 165	FF 215	FF 265	FF 300	FF 350	FF 400	FF 500	FF 600	FT 65	FT 75	FT 85	FT 100	FT 115	FT 130	FT 165	FT 215	FT 265	
56 L	all		●											●	◆	◆	●						
63 M	all	■	■	●	◆									◆	●	◆	◆	◆					
71 L	all	■	■	■	●	◆								◆	◆	●	◆	◆	◆				
80 L	all	■	■	■	■	●	◆							◆	◆	◆	●	◆	◆	◆			
80 LG	B5/B35 ⁽¹⁾	◆	◆	◆	◆	●	◆	■								◆	●	◆	■	◆	■		
80 LG	B3/B14/B34	■	■	■	■	■	■	■								◆	●	◆	◆	◆	◆	■	
90 SL/L/LU	B5/B35 ⁽¹⁾	◆	◆	◆	◆	●	◆	■								◆	◆	●	■	◆	■		
90 SL/L/LU	B3/B14/B34	■	■	■	■	■	■	■								◆	◆	●	◆	◆	◆	■	
100 L/LR	all	■	■	■	■	■	●	■								◆	◆	◆	●	◆	◆	◆	
100 LG	all				■	■	●	◆										◆	●	◆	◆	◆	
112 M/MR	all	■	■	■	■	■	●	■								◆	◆	◆	●	◆	◆	◆	
112 MG/MU	all				■	■	●	◆										◆	●	◆	◆	◆	
132 S/SU	all					■	◆	●											◆	●	◆	◆	
132 SM/M/MU	all				■	■	●	◆	◆									■	●	◆	◆	■	
160 MR/LR/MP	all						◆	■	●	■											●		
160 M/MU/L/LUR	all							◆	●	◆													
180	all							◆	●	◆	◆ ⁽¹⁾												
200	all							◆	●	◆													
225	all									●	◆												
250	all										●	◆											
280	all											◆	●										
315	all												●										

● Standard ■ Adapted shaft ◆ Adaptable without shaft modifications ⁽¹⁾ Dimension C need not comply with IEC 60072

DRIP COVER FOR OPERATION IN VERTICAL POSITION, SHAFT END FACING DOWN

Dimensions in millimetres

Motor type	LB'	Ø
80	LB + 20	145
90	LB + 20	185
100	LB + 20	185
112 MR	LB + 20	185
112 MG/MU	LB + 25	210
132 S/SU	LB + 25	210
132 M/MU	LB + 30	240
160 MP/LR	LB + 30	240
160 M/L/LU	LB + 36.5	265
180 MT/LR	LB + 36.5	265
180 L	LB + 36.5	305
200 LR	LB + 36.5	305
200 L	LB + 36.5	350
225	LB + 36.5	350
250 MZ	LB + 36.5	350
250 ME	LB + 55	420
280	LB + 55	420
315 SN	LB + 55	420
315 SP/MP/MR	LB + 76.5	505



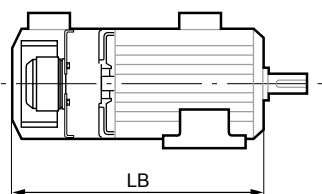
BRAKE MOTORS, FORCED VENTILATION

The integration of high-efficiency motors within a process often requires accessories to make operation easier:

- Forced ventilation for motors used at high or low speeds.
- Holding brakes for maintaining the rotor in the stop position without needing to leave the motor switched on.
- Emergency stop brakes to immobilise loads in case of failure of the motor torque control or loss of power supply.

Notes:

- Without forced ventilation, there is a possibility of overspeed with optional class B balancing.
- The motor temperature is monitored by sensors built into the windings.



LSES series	LB dimensions with Forced Ventilation	
	Foot or face mounted motors	Flange mounted motor
80 L	317	
80 LG	331	351
90 S	304	324
90 L	331	351
100 L	373	
100 LR	373	
112 MR	412	
112 MG	412	
112 MU	412	
132 S	453	
132 SU	453	
132 M	458	
132 MU	458	
160 MP	709	
160 MR	730	
160 L	687	
160 M	687	
180 MT	702	
180 LR	702	
180 L	741	
200 LR	796	
200 L	802	
225 MR	853.5	
225 ST	808.5	
225 MT	808.5	
250 ME	1012	
250 MZ	853.5	
280 MD	1072	
280 SC	1012	
280 MC	1012	
315 SN	1072	
315 SP	1181	
315 MP	1181	
315 MR	1251	

MOTORS WITH SPACE HEATERS

Type	Power (W)
80 L	16
80 LG to 160 MP/LR	25
160 M/L to 225 ST/MT/MR	52
250 MZ	52
250 ME/MF	84
280 SC/MC/MD	84
315 SN	84
315 MP/MR	108

The space heaters use 200/240 V single-phase, 50 or 60 Hz.

MOTORS WITH REMOVABLE CONNECTOR

The removable connector option allows quick, safe and simple motor connection.

It can be used in numerous processes (automotive, food industries, etc.) where machine changeover times need to be kept to a minimum.

The male part of the connector is fitted instead of or on the motor terminal box, depending on which other options are selected. The connector socket is connected to the stator coils.

The female part of the connector is connected to the mains supply.

Up to 10 contacts can be mounted on the connectors, to cover power ratings up to 11 kW within an acceptable maximum current of 40 A.

For higher power ratings, please consult Leroy-Somer.



INTEGRATED VARIABLE SPEED MOTORS: COMMANDER ID300

The Commander ID300 is the association of a 3-phase induction motor of IMfinity® range and an integrated high performance variable speed drive.

It can be used with a large panel of options for motor and drive, that allows the product to perfectly suit application needs.

Commander ID300 operates on all mains supplies (200 Volts to 480 Volts 50/60 Hz).

The variable speed drive offers a decentralised solution on the machine, the product being designed to operate in industrial conditions (resin-encapsulated electronics).

Commander ID300 complies with the European CE marking standards and North American standards, UL for the USA and c(UL)us for Canada.



LIFTING THE MOTOR ONLY
(not coupled to the machine)

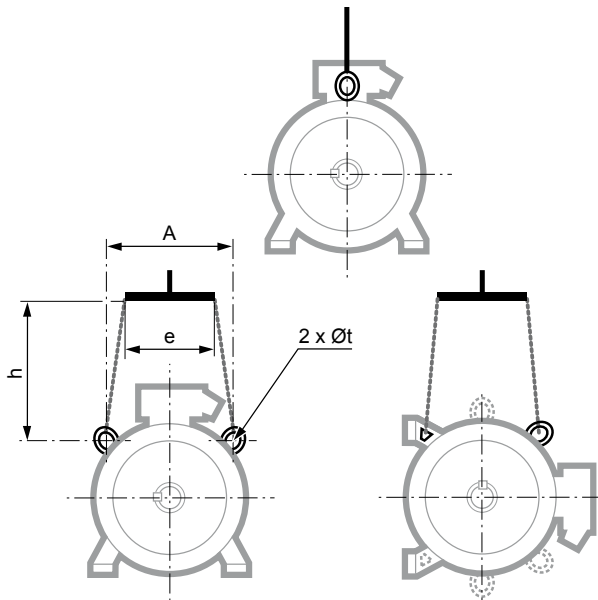
The regulations stipulate that over 25 kg, suitable handling equipment must be used.

All our motors are fitted with grab handles, making them easier to handle without risk. A diagram of the sling hoisting method appears below with the required dimensions.

To prevent any damage to the motor during handling (for example: switching the motor from horizontal to vertical), it is essential to follow these instructions.

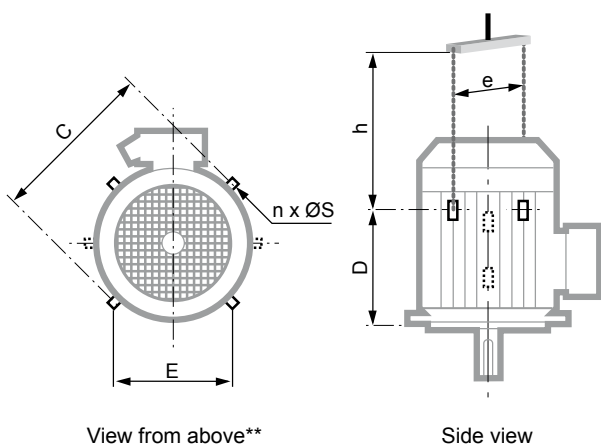
HORIZONTAL POSITION

Dimensions in millimetres



LS / LSES Series	Horizontal position			
	A	e min	h min	Øt
100 L/LR/LG	165	165	150	9
112 M/MR	165	165	150	9
112 MG/MU	-	-	-	9
132 S/SU	180	180	150	9
132 M/MU	200	180	150	14
160 MP/MR/LR	200	180	110	14
160 M/MU/L/LUR	200	260	150	14
180 M/MUR/L/LUR	200	260	150	14
200 L/LR	270	260	150	14
200 LU	270	260	150	14
225 SR/MR	270	260	150	14
225 S/SG/M/MG	360	380	200	30
250 MZ	360	380	200	30
250 ME	400	400	500	30
280 SC/SD/MC/MD	400	400	500	30
315 SN	400	400	500	30
315 SP/MP/MR	360	380	500	17

VERTICAL POSITION



LS / LSES Series	Vertical position						
	C	E	D	n**	ØS	e min*	h min
160 M/MU/L/LUR	320	200	230	2	14	320	350
180 MR	320	200	230	2	14	320	270
180 M/L/LUR	390	265	290	2	14	390	320
200 L/LR	410	300	295	2	14	410	450
200 LU	410	300	295	2	14	410	450
225 SR/MR	480	360	405	4	30	540	350
225 S/SG/M/MG	480	360	405	4	30	500	500
250 MZ	480	360	405	4	30	590	550
250 ME	480	360	405	4	30	500	500
280 SC/SD/MC/MD	480	360	405	4	30	500	500
315 SN	480	360	405	4	30	500	500
315 SP/MP/MR	630	-	570	2	30	630	550

* if the motor is fitted with a drip cover, allow an additional 50 to 100 mm to avoid damaging it when the load is swung.

** if n = 2, the lifting rings form a 90° angle with respect to the terminal box axis.

If n = 4, this angle becomes 45°.

Separate ring ≤ 25 kg
Built-in ring > 25 kg

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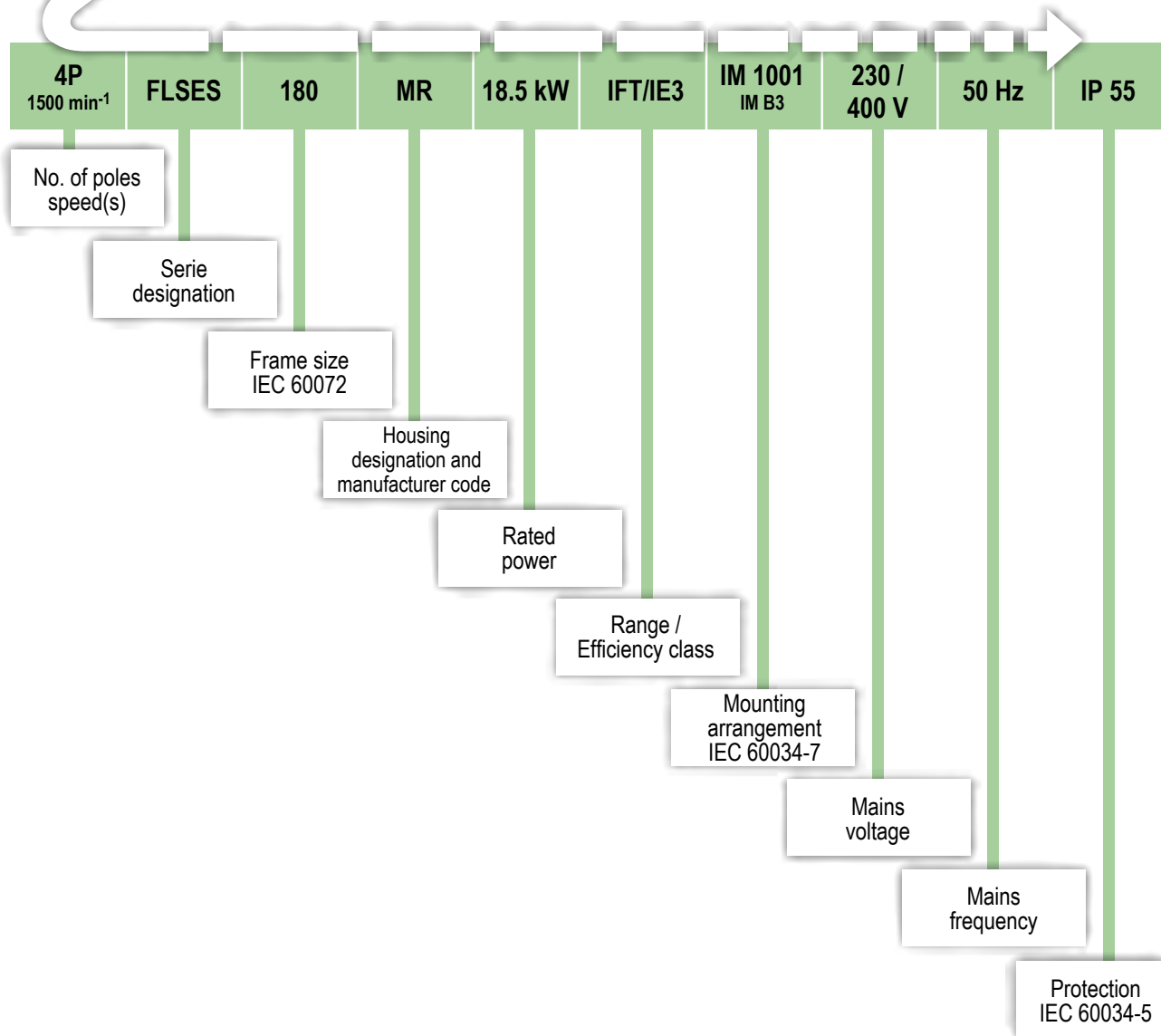
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IP 55
Cl. F - ΔT 80 K

The complete motor **reference** described below will enable you to **order** the desired equipment.

The selection method consists of following the terms in the designation.



IMfinity® 3-phase induction motors - IE2 - IE3 - IE4 - Non IE Efficiency

IP55 Cast iron frame

General information

Description

Component	Materials	Remarks
Housing with cooling fins	Cast iron	- lifting rings for frame size ≥ 90 - earth terminal with an optional jumper screw
Stator	Insulated low-carbon magnetic steel laminations Electroplated copper	- low carbon content guarantees long-term lamination pack stability - welded laminations - semi-enclosed slots - class F insulation
Rotor	Insulated low-carbon magnetic steel laminations Aluminium	- inclined cage bars - rotor cage pressure die-cast in aluminium (or alloy for special applications). or soldered in copper, or keyed for soldered rotors - shrink-fitted to shaft - rotor balanced dynamically, class A, 1/2 key
Shaft	Steel	- for frame size ≤ 132 : • closed keyway - for frame size ≤ 160 : • tapped hole - for frame size ≥ 160 : • open keyway
End shields	Cast iron	
Bearings and lubrication		- permanently greased bearings frame size 80 to 225 - regreasable bearings frame size 250 to 450 - bearings preloaded at NDE up to 315 S, preloaded at DE from size 315 M upwards
Labyrinth seal Lipseals	Plastic or steel Synthetic rubber	- labyrinth seal at drive end for foot mounted motors, frame size ≤ 132 - lipseal at drive end for foot and flange mounted or flange mounted motors, frame size ≤ 132 - lipseal at drive end and non drive end for frame sizes 160 to 250 inclusive - decompression grooves for 280 M to 355 LD - labyrinth seal at drive end and non drive end for frame sizes ≥ 355 LK
Fan	Composite up to size 280 inclusive Metal from 315 ST upwards	- 2 directions of rotation: straight blades
Fan cover	Pressed steel	- fitted. on request, with a drip cover for operation in vertical position, shaft end facing down
Terminal box	Cast iron body and cover for all frame sizes <i>(pour les hauteurs d'axe 355 LK, 400 et 450, le corps et le couvercle peuvent être en acier)</i>	- IP 55 - fitted with a block with 6 terminals up to 355 LD, 6 or 12 terminals for frame sizes 355LK/400/450 - terminal box fitted with threaded plugs up to 132 - from the 160 to the 355, undrilled cable gland mounting plate (nozzle and cable gland as options) - 1 earth terminal in each terminal box

In the standard version. the motors are wound 400 V 50 Hz:

- power ratings ≤ 5.5 kW: Y connection
- power ratings ≥ 7.5 kW: Δ connection

Other construction types

CORROBLOC FINISH

The CORROBLOC finish is a top coat for the basic cast iron motor described above. In addition to the basic construction. Its special finishes resist corrosion in particularly harsh environments, and these qualities are enhanced with age.

Component	Materials	Remarks
Stator - Rotor		- dielectric and anti-corrosion protection for frame sizes 80 to 132
Nameplate	Stainless steel	- nameplate: indelible marking
Screws	Stainless steel	- captive screws for terminal box cover (frame size ≤ 132)
Terminal box	Cast iron body and cover <i>ou en acier</i>	- terminal box with brass buttons for frame size ≤ 132
Cable gland	Brass	- option
External finish		- system IIIa (see External finish section) = C4M

IMfinity® 3-phase induction motors - IE2 - IE3 - IE4 - Non IE Efficiency
 IP55 Cast iron frame
Electrical and mechanical characteristics
IE2 - Powered by the drive

Summary of recommended protection devices

Mains voltage	Cable length	Frame size	Winding protection	Insulated bearings
≤ 480 V	< 20 m	All frame sizes	Standard	No
	> 20 m and < 100 m	≤ 315	Standard	No
		≥ 315	RIS or drive filter	NDE
> 480 V and ≤ 690 V	< 20 m	< 250	Standard	No
		≥ 250	RIS or drive filter	NDE
	> 20 m and < 100 m	≤ 250	RIS or drive filter	NDE
		≥ 250	RIS or drive filter	NDE (or DE+NDE if no filter for ≥ 315)

RIS: Reinforced Insulation System.

The filter is recommended above frame size 315.

Standard insulation = 1500 V peak and 3500 V/μs.

Protection solutions exist (insulation for winding and bearings).

For different cable length(s) and/or voltage(s), please consult Leroy-Somer.

Motors of frame size ≥ 280 with RIS option are no longer cURus.



REMINDER: All 2, 4 and 6 pole motors placed on the EU market must be IE3 or IE2 and used with a variable speed drive:

- from 01/01/2015 for power ratings from 7.5 to 375 kW
- from 01/01/2017 for power ratings from 0.75 to 375 kW

Other drive mechanism solutions:



LSRPM / PLSRPM: permanent magnet synchronous motors 3 to 500 kW

Variable speed application, requiring IP55 or IP23 protection, high efficiency and/or compact dimensions.



CPLS: induction motors 95 to 2900 Nm

Application for variable speed operation requiring constant power over a wide speed range



LSMV: induction motors 0.18 to 132 kW

Application for variable speed operation requiring constant torque over a wide speed range.



LSK: D.C. motors 2 to 750 kW



UNIMOTOR FM and HD: servomotors 0.7 to 136 Nm

IP55 CAST IRON MOTORS

IMfinity® 3-phase induction motors - IE2 - IE3 - IE4 - Non IE Efficiency
 IP55 Cast iron frame
Electrical and mechanical characteristics
IE3 - Powered by the drive

Summary of recommended protection devices

Mains voltage	Cable length	Frame size	Winding protection	Insulated bearings
≤ 480 V	< 20 m	All frame sizes	Standard	No
	> 20 m and < 100 m	≤ 315	Standard	No
		≥ 315	RIS or drive filter	NDE
> 480 V and ≤ 690 V	< 20 m	< 250	Standard	No
		≥ 250	RIS or drive filter	NDE
	> 20 m and < 100 m	≤ 250	RIS or drive filter	NDE
		≥ 250	RIS or drive filter	NDE (or DE+NDE if no filter for ≥ 315)

RIS: Reinforced Insulation System.

The filter is recommended above frame size 315.

Standard insulation = 1500 V peak and 3500 V/μs.

Protection solutions exist (insulation for winding and bearings).

For different cable length(s) and/or voltage(s), please consult Leroy-Somer.



REMINDER: All 2, 4 and 6 pole motors placed on the EU market must be IE3 or IE2 and used with a variable speed drive:

- from 01/01/2015 for power ratings from 7.5 to 375 kW
- from 01/01/2017 for power ratings from 0.75 to 375 kW

Other drive mechanism solutions:



LSRPM / PLSRPM: permanent magnet synchronous motors 3 to 500 kW

Variable speed application, requiring IP55 or IP23 protection, high efficiency and/or compact dimensions.



CPLS: induction motors 95 to 2900 Nm

Application for variable speed operation requiring constant power over a wide speed range



LSMV: induction motors 0.18 to 132 kW

Application for variable speed operation requiring constant torque over a wide speed range.



LSK: D.C. motors 2 to 750 kW



UNIMOTOR FM and HD: servomotors 0.7 to 136 Nm

IP55 CAST IRON MOTORS

IMfinity® 3-phase induction motors - IE2 - IE3 - IE4 - Non IE Efficiency

IP55 Cast iron frame

Electrical and mechanical characteristics

IE4 - Powered by the drive

Type	Rated power P _n kW	Rated torque M _n N.m	Starting torque/ Rated torque M _d /M _n	Maximum torque/ Rated torque M _m /M _n	Starting intensity/ Rated intensity I _d /I _n	Moment of inertia J kg.m ²	Weight IM B3 kg	Noise (50Hz) LP db(A)	400V 50Hz							
									Rated speed N _n min ⁻¹	Rated current I _n A	Efficiency IEC 60034-2-1 2007 η			Power factor Cos φ		
											4/4	3/4	2/4	4/4	3/4	2/4
2 poles																
FLSES 280 M	75	241	2.6	3.4	8.9	0.57	615	80	2977	126	95.6	95.9	95.8	0.90	0.89	0.85
FLSES 315 S	90	288	2.5	3.1	8.1	1.17	940	80	2982	150	96.0	96.0	95.5	0.90	0.89	0.85
FLSES 315 M	110	352	2.5	3.0	8.0	1.25	1015	80	2984	186	96.1	96.2	95.7	0.89	0.88	0.83
FLSES 315 LA	132	423	2.5	3.4	8.0	1.34	1070	80	2983	222	96.5	96.6	96.2	0.89	0.88	0.83
FLSES 315 LA	160	514	2.1	2.8	6.7	1.34	1070	80	2972	266	96.4	96.5	96.1	0.90	0.89	0.84
FLSES 315 LB	200	642	2.1	2.9	6.9	1.45	1150	80	2973	332	96.5	96.7	96.5	0.90	0.88	0.84
FLSES 355 LB	250	799	3.2	3.8	9.7	3.62	1650	83	2988	434	96.6	96.6	96.4	0.86	0.84	0.89
FLSES 355 LB	315	1009	2.6	3.0	7.9	3.62	1650	83	2982	534	96.8	96.8	96.6	0.88	0.86	0.81
FLSES 355 LC	355	1137	2.8	2.7	7.2	3.64	1660	83	2981	610	96.6	96.7	96.5	0.87	0.86	0.80
4 poles																
FLSES 315 S	75	481	2.7	4.5	9.6	1.84	940	67	1490	137	96.2	96.3	95.8	0.82	0.79	0.70
FLSES 315 S	90	577	2.5	4.1	8.4	1.84	940	67	1490	163	96.1	96.2	95.7	0.83	0.81	0.70
FLSES 315 M	110	706	3.3	3.3	8.0	2.09	980	70	1488	199	96.3	96.3	96.0	0.83	0.81	0.74
FLSES 315 LA	132	848	2.8	3.1	7.8	2.35	1055	70	1487	230	96.4	96.7	96.5	0.86	0.84	0.77
FLSES 315 LB	160	1028	3.4	3.8	8.8	2.86	1245	70	1487	288	96.7	96.9	96.5	0.83	0.79	0.71
FLSES 355 LAL	200	1281	3.3	4.1	9.8	5.80	1560	74	1491	364	96.7	97.0	96.8	0.82	0.80	0.71
FLSES 355 LB	250	1602	3.0	3.7	9.4	6.56	1650	74	1490	439	96.7	96.9	96.6	0.85	0.82	0.75
FLSES 355 LB	280	1793	2.8	4.3	8.7	6.56	1720	80	1491	492	96.7	96.5	96.0	0.85	0.82	0.66
FLSES 355 LC	315	2022	2.7	3.1	8.4	6.60	1700	74	1488	540	96.7	97.0	96.9	0.87	0.85	0.79
FLSES 355 LD	355	2271	1.9	3.2	8.8	6.60	1765	75	1493	594	96.9	97.1	95.5	0.89	0.86	0.80

Type	Rated power P _n kW	380V 50Hz				415V 50Hz				460V 60Hz			
		Rated speed N _n min ⁻¹	Rated current I _n A	Efficiency η 4/4	Power factor Cos φ 4/4	Rated speed N _n min ⁻¹	Rated current I _n A	Efficiency η 4/4	Power factor Cos φ 4/4	Rated speed N _n min ⁻¹	Rated current I _n A	Efficiency η 4/4	Power factor Cos φ 4/4
		N _n min ⁻¹	I _n A	η 4/4	Cos φ 4/4	N _n min ⁻¹	I _n A	η 4/4	Cos φ 4/4	N _n min ⁻¹	I _n A	η 4/4	Cos φ 4/4
2 poles													
FLSES 280 M	75	2967	131	95.6	0.91	2976	122	95.6	0.895	1572	110	95.4	0.90
FLSES 315 S	90	2977	159	95.8	0.90	2981	147	96.0	0.89	3584	133	95.4	0.89
FLSES 315 M	110	2975	193	96.0	0.90	2979	179	96.0	0.89	3583	162	95.6	0.89
FLSES 315 LA	132	2975	232	96.2	0.90	2979	214	96.4	0.89	3583	194	95.8	0.89
FLSES 315 LA	160	2970	284	96.3	0.89	2975	260	96.3	0.89	3581	233	95.8	0.90
FLSES 315 LB	200	2969	350	96.5	0.90	2974	324	96.6	0.89	3580	293	96.2	0.89
FLSES 355 LB	250	2984	452	96.6	0.87	2989	424	96.6	0.85	3586	378	96.4	0.86
FLSES 355 LB	315	2978	564	96.5	0.88	2984	521	96.7	0.87	3582	467	96.2	0.88
FLSES 355 LC	355	2977	635	96.5	0.88	2982	586	96.8	0.87	3582	532	96.2	0.87
4 poles													
FLSES 315 S	75	1487	143	96.1	0.83	1491	134	96.3	0.81	1792	121	96.2	0.81
FLSES 315 S	90	1488	169	96.1	0.84	1491	161	96.2	0.81	1791	145	96.2	0.81
FLSES 315 M	110	1487	205	96.0	0.85	1490	194	96.1	0.82	1791	173	96.2	0.83
FLSES 315 LA	132	1485	239	96.4	0.87	1488	224	96.5	0.85	1788	202	96.5	0.85
FLSES 315 LB	160	1486	300	96.6	0.84	1488	281	96.6	0.82	1787	251	96.5	0.83
FLSES 355 LAL	200	1488	374	96.7	0.84	1490	355	96.7	0.81	1791	317	96.6	0.82
FLSES 355 LB	250	1488	454	96.7	0.865	1491	428	96.8	0.84	1791	381	96.8	0.85
FLSES 355 LB	280	1488	512	96.7	0.86	1489	479	96.8	0.84	1789	427	96.8	0.85
FLSES 355 LC	315	1489	562	96.7	0.88	1489	526	96.8	0.86	1788	469	96.8	0.87
FLSES 355 LD	355	1490	634	96.7	0.88	1494	580	96.8	0.88	1793	523	96.8	0.88

Type	400V 50Hz				% Rated torque M _n at					Speed mechanical maximum
	Rated power	Rated speed	Rated current	Power factor	10Hz	17Hz	25Hz	50Hz	60Hz	
	P _n kW	N _n min ⁻¹	I _n A	Cos φ 4/4						
2 poles										
FLSES 280 M	75	2977	137	0.91	241	241	241	241	200	3600
FLSES 315 S	90	2982	166	0.90	288	288	288	288	226	3600
FLSES 315 M	110	2984	212	0.90	352	352	352	352	292	3600
FLSES 315 LA	132	2983	240	0.90	423	423	423	423	350	3600
FLSES 315 LA	160	2972	293	0.89	467	490	514	514	424	3600
FLSES 315 LB	200	2973	365	0.90	575	600	642	642	530	3600
FLSES 355 LB	250	2988	460	0.87	799	799	799	799	665	3600
FLSES 355 LB	315	2982	580	0.88	850	930	1009	1009	840	3600
FLSES 355 LC	355	2981	630	0.88	1000	1070	1137	1137	950	3600
4 poles										
FLSES 315 S	75	1490	142	0.83	450	465	481	481	401	2610
FLSES 315 S	90	1488	173	0.84	577	577	577	577	481	2610
FLSES 315 M	110	1487	212	0.85	706	706	706	706	588	2610
FLSES 315 LA	132	1487	260	0.87	840	870	884	884	737	2610
FLSES 315 LB	160	1487	316	0.84	900	950	1028	1028	857	2610
FLSES 355 LAL	200	1491	381	0.84	1281	1281	1281	1281	1068	2610
FLSES 355 LB	250	1490	460	0.87	1500	1602	1602	1602	1335	2610
FLSES 355 LB	280	1491	531	0.86	1650	1703	1793	1793	1040	2610
FLSES 355 LC	315	1488	570	0.88	1620	1825	2022	2022	1685	2610
FLSES 355 LD	355	1493	635	0.88	2000	2100	2271	2271	1893	2610

Summary of recommended protection devices

Mains voltage	Cable length	Frame size	Winding protection	Insulated bearings
≤ 480 V	< 20 m	All frame sizes	Standard	No
	> 20 m and < 100 m	≤ 315	Standard	No
		≥ 315	RIS or drive filter	NDE
> 480 V and ≤ 690 V	< 20 m	< 250	Standard	No
		≥ 250	RIS or drive filter	NDE
	> 20 m and < 100 m	≤ 250	RIS or drive filter	NDE
		≥ 250	RIS or drive filter	NDE (or DE+NDE if no filter for ≥ 315)

RIS: Reinforced Insulation System.

The filter is recommended above frame size 315.

Standard insulation = 1500 V peak and 3500 V/μs.

Protection solutions exist (insulation for winding and bearings).

For different cable length(s) and/or voltage(s), please consult Leroy-Somer.

IMfinity® 3-phase induction motors - IE2 - IE3 - IE4 - Non IE Efficiency
 IP55 Cast iron frame
Electrical and mechanical characteristics
Mains connection

DESCRIPTIVE TABLE OF TERMINAL BOXES FOR 400 V RATED SUPPLY VOLTAGE
 (in accordance with EN 50262)

Series	Type	No. of poles	Terminal box material	Power + auxiliaries	
				Number of drill holes	Drill hole diameter*
FLSES	80	2 ; 4	Cast iron	1 (2 if auxiliaries)	ISO M20 X 1.5
	90	2; 4; 6			
	100	2; 4; 6			
	112	2; 4; 6			
	132	2; 4; 6			
	160	2; 4; 6			
	180	2; 4; 6		2	ISO M25 X 1.5
	200	2; 4; 6			
	225	2; 4; 6			
	250	2; 4; 6			
	280	2; 4; 6			
	315	2; 4; 6			
	355/400/450	2; 4; 6			

*As an option, both ISO M25 cable glands may be replaced by 1 ISO x M25 and 1 ISO x M32 (to comply with standard DIN 42925).

IP55 CAST IRON MOTORS

TERMINAL BLOCKS
DIRECTION OF ROTATION

Standard motors are fitted with a block of 6 terminals complying with standard NFC 51 120, with the terminal markings complying with IEC 60034-8 (or NF EN 60034-8).

When the motor is running in U1, V1, W1 or 1U, 1V, 1W from a direct mains supply L1, L2, L3, it turns clockwise when seen from the drive shaft end.

If any two of the phases are changed over, the motor will run in an anticlockwise direction (make sure that the motor has been designed to run in both directions).

If the motor is fitted with accessories (thermal protection or space heater), these must be connected on screw dominos with labelled wires.

Tightening torque for the nuts on the terminal blocks

Terminal	M5	M6	M8	M10	M12	M14	M16
Torque N.m	2.5	4	10	20	35	50	65

Series	Type	230/400V connections		400/690V connections	
		No. of poles	Terminals	Terminals	
FLSES	80 to 112	2 ; 4 ; 6	M5	M5	
	132 S to 160	2 ; 4 ; 6	M6	M6	
	180 L	6	M6	M6	
	180 M	4	M8	M6	
	180 LUR	6	M6	M6	
	180 MUR	2 ; 4	M8	M6	
	200 LU		2 (30 kW) ; 4 ; 6	M8	M8
			2 (37 kW)	M10	M8
	225 M		4	M10	M8
			6	M8	
	225 to 250		2	M10	M8
			4		M10
	250 M		6	M8	M8
	280 to 315		2 ; 4 ; 6	M12	M12
	355 L		2 ; 4 ; 6	M12	M12
	355 LK		4 ; 6	M14	M14
	355 LKB		2	M14	M14
			4		
	355 LKC		6	M14	M14
	400 LB		2 ; 4	M14	M14
450 LA		4 ; 6	M14	M14	
450 LB		4 ; 6	M14	M14	
450 LC		6	M14	M14	
450 LD		4	M14	M14	

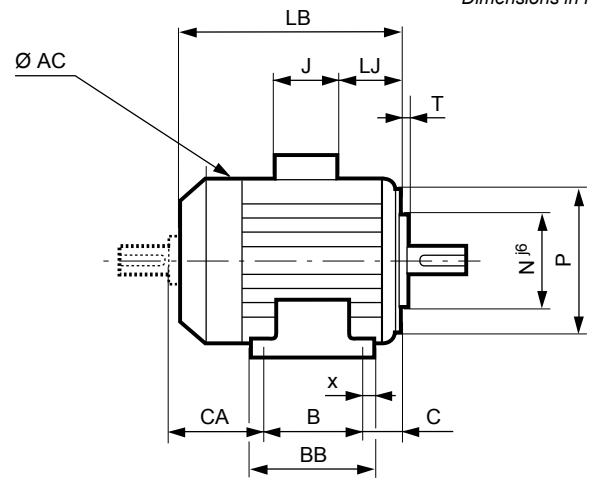
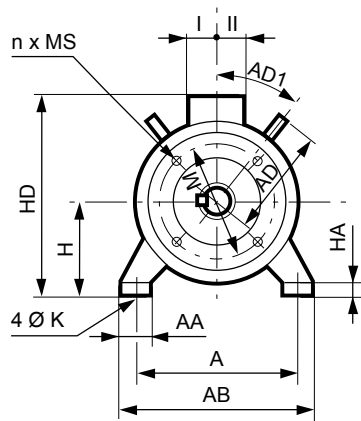
IMfinity® 3-phase induction motors - IE2 - IE3 - IE4 - Non IE Efficiency

IP55 Cast iron frame

Dimensions

Foot and face mounted IM 2101 (IM B34)

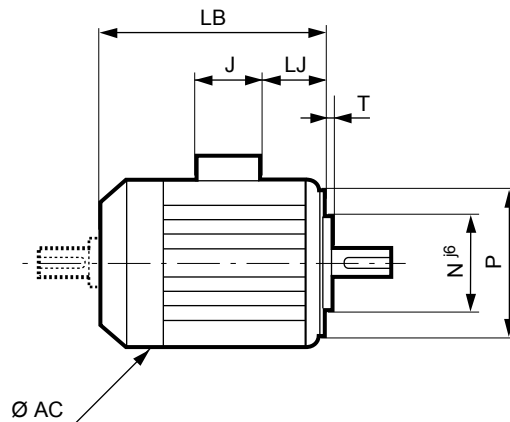
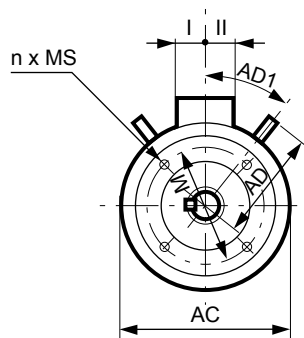
Dimensions in millimetres



Type	Main dimensions																				
	A	AB	B	BB	C	x	AA	K	HA	H	AC*	HD	LB	LJ	J	I	II	AD	AD1	CA	Symb
FLSES 80 L	125	157	100	130	50	18	34	10	10	80	170	228	212	7	136	68	68	-	-	68	FT 100
FLSES 80 LU	125	157	100	130	50	18	34	10	10	80	170	228	267	7	136	68	68	-	-	120	FT 100
FLSES 80 LG	125	170	100	138	50	22	39	10	10	80	203	238	245	8	136	68	68	135	41	100	FT 100
FLSES 90 L	140	170	125	162	56	28	33	10	10	90	196	248	246	8	136	68	68	135	41	68	FT 115
FLSES 90 LU	140	170	125	162	56	28	33	10	10	90	196	248	266	8	136	68	68	135	41	88	FT 115
FLSES 90 SL	140	170	100	162	56	28	33	10	10	90	196	248	246	8	136	68	68	135	41	93	FT 115
FLSES 90 S	140	170	100	162	56	28	33	10	10	90	196	248	246	8	136	68	68	135	41	95	FT 115
FLSES 100 L	160	196	140	185	63	29	40	12	13	100	204	258	290	8	136	68	68	135	41	92	FT 130
FLSES 100 LR	160	196	140	185	63	29	40	12	13	100	204	258	318	8	136	68	68	135	41	120	FT 130
FLSES 100 LG	160	200	140	176	63	24	45	12	11	100	230	283	309	18	136	68	68	148	41	109	FT 130
FLSES 100 LK	160	200	140	174	63	22	38	12	11	100	248	283	319	44	136	68	68	-	-	120	FT 130
FLSES 112 M	190	230	140	186	70	32	48	12	12	112	230	294	309	18	136	68	68	148	41	109	FT 130
FLSES 112 MG	190	230	140	186	70	32	48	12	12	112	230	294	309	18	136	68	68	148	41	109	FT 130
FLSES 112 MU	190	230	140	186	70	32	48	12	12	112	230	294	332	18	136	68	68	148	41	128	FT 130
FLSES 132 M	216	255	178	240	89	50	63	12	16	132	270	335	385	22	136	68	68	165	37.5	126	FT 165
FLSES 132 MR	216	255	178	240	89	50	63	12	16	132	270	335	441	22	136	68	68	165	37.5	182	FT 165
FLSES 132 MU	216	255	178	240	89	50	63	12	16	132	270	335	412	22	136	68	68	165	37.5	153	FT 165
FLSES 132 SM	216	255	140	240	89	50	63	12	16	132	270	335	385	22	136	68	68	165	37.5	164	FT 165
FLSES 132 S	216	255	140	240	89	50	63	12	16	132	270	335	385	22	136	68	68	165	37.5	164	FT 165

* AC: housing diameter without lifting rings

Dimensions in millimetres



IEC symbol	Faceplate dimensions						
	M	N	P	T	n	α°	MS
FT 100	100	80	120	3	4	45	M6
FT 100	100	80	120	3	4	45	M6
FT 100	100	80	120	3	4	45	M6
FT 115	115	95	140	3	4	45	M8
FT 115	115	95	140	3	4	45	M8
FT 115	115	95	140	3	4	45	M8
FT 115	115	95	140	3	4	45	M8
FT 130	130	110	160	3.5	4	45	M8
FT 130	130	110	160	3.5	4	45	M8
FT 130	130	110	160	3.5	4	45	M8
FT 130	130	110	160	3.5	4	45	M8
FT 130	130	110	160	3.5	4	45	M8
FT 130	130	110	160	3.5	4	45	M8
FT 130	130	110	160	3.5	4	45	M8
FT 165	165	130	200	3.5	4	45	M10
FT 165	165	130	200	3.5	4	45	M10
FT 165	165	130	200	3.5	4	45	M10
FT 165	165	130	200	3.5	4	45	M10
FT 165	165	130	200	3.5	4	45	M10

Type	Main dimensions									
	AC*	LB	HJ	LJ	J	I	II	AD	AD1	
FLSES 80 L	170	212	148	7	136	68	68	-	-	
FLSES 80 LU	170	267	148	7	136	68	68	-	-	
FLSES 80 LG	203	245	158	8	136	68	68	135	41	
FLSES 90 L	196	246	158	8	136	68	68	135	41	
FLSES 90 LU	196	266	158	8	136	68	68	135	41	
FLSES 90 SL	196	246	158	8	136	68	68	135	41	
FLSES 90 S	196	246	158	8	136	68	68	135	41	
FLSES 100 L	204	290	158	8	136	68	68	135	41	
FLSES 100 LR	230	318	158	18	136	68	68	135	41	
FLSES 100 LG	204	309	182	8	136	68	68	148	41	
FLSES 100 LK	248	319	182	44	136	68	68	-	-	
FLSES 112 M	230	309	182	18	136	68	68	148	41	
FLSES 112 MG	230	309	182	18	136	68	68	148	41	
FLSES 112 MU	230	332	182	18	136	68	68	148	41	
FLSES 132 M	270	385	203	22	136	68	68	165	37.5	
FLSES 132 MR	270	441	203	22	136	68	68	165	37.5	
FLSES 132 MU	270	412	203	22	136	68	68	165	37.5	
FLSES 132 SM	270	385	203	22	136	68	68	165	37.5	
FLSES 132 S	270	385	203	22	136	68	68	165	37.5	

* AC: housing diameter without lifting rings

IMfinity® 3-phase induction motors - IE2 - IE3 - IE4 - Non IE Efficiency
 IP55 Cast iron frame
Construction
Bearings and lubrication

PERMANENTLY GREASED BEARINGS

Under normal operating conditions, the service life in hours of the bearing is indicated in the table below for ambient temperatures less than 55°C.

Series	Type	No. of poles	Types of permanently greased bearing		Bearing life according to speed of rotation								
					3000 min ⁻¹			1500 min ⁻¹			1000 min ⁻¹		
					25°C	40°C	55°C	25°C	40°C	55°C	25°C	40°C	55°C
FLSES	80 L	2	6203 CN	6204 C3	≥40000	≥40000	25000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	80 LG	4	6204 C3	6205 C3	-	-	-	≥40000	≥40000	31000	-	-	-
	90 SL/L	2;4;6			≥40000	≥40000	24000	-	-	-	≥40000	≥40000	34000
	90 LU	2;6	6205 C3	6205 C3	≥40000	≥40000	24000	-	-	-	≥40000	≥40000	34000
	100 L	2;4	6205 C3	6206 C3	≥40000	≥40000	22000	≥40000	≥40000	30000	-	-	-
	100 LG	4;6			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	112 MG	2;6			≥40000	≥40000	22000	-	-	-	≥40000	≥40000	33000
	112 MU	4	6206 C3	6206 C3	-	-	-	≥40000	≥40000	30000	-	-	-
	132 SM/M	2;4;6	6207 C3	6308 C3	≥40000	≥40000	19000	≥40000	≥40000	25000	≥40000	≥40000	30000
	132 MU	2;4	6307 C3	6308 C3	≥40000	≥40000	19000	≥40000	≥40000	25000	-	-	-
	132 MR	4;6	6308 C3	6308 C3	-	-	-	≥40000	≥40000	25000	≥40000	≥40000	30000
	160 M	2;4;6	6210 C3	6309 C3	≥40000	37800	18900	≥40000	≥40000	36900	≥40000	≥40000	20050
	160 MU	6			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	160 LUR	2;4;6	6210 C3	6310 C3	≥40000	24500	12250	≥40000	36400	18200	≥40000	≥40000	22450
	180 M	2	6212 C3	6310 C3	34000	17000	8500	-	-	-	-	-	-
	180 MT	4	6210 C3	6310 C3	-	-	-	≥40000	35500	17750	-	-	-
	180 MUR	2	6312 C3	6310 C3	≥40000	22800	11400	-	-	-	-	-	-
	180 L	4;6	6212 C3	6310 C3	-	-	-	≥40000	39500	19750	≥40000	≥40000	29050
	180 LUR	4;6	6312 C3	6310 C3	-	-	-	≥40000	≥40000	22900	≥40000	≥40000	29900
	200 LU	2;4;6	6312 C3	6312 C3	28600	14300	7150	≥40000	25400	12700	≥40000	33200	16600
225 S	4	6314 C3	6314 C3	-	-	-	≥40000	23700	11850	-	-	-	
225 SR	4	6312 C3	6313 C3	-	-	-	≥40000	≥40000	21500	-	-	-	
225 M	4;6	6314 C3	6314 C3	-	-	-	≥40000	23700	11850	≥40000	25600	12800	
225 MR	2	6312 C3	6313 C3	≥40000	22800	11400	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Note: On request, all motors can be fitted with grease nipples.

IP55 CAST IRON MOTORS

BEARINGS WITH GREASE NIPPLES

The chart opposite shows the greasing intervals, depending on the type of motor, for standard bearing assemblies of frame size ≥ 160 mm fitted with grease nipples, operating at an ambient temperature of 25°C, 40°C and 55°C on a horizontal shaft machine.

SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENT

For vertical shaft machines, the greasing intervals will be approximately 80% of the values stated in the table below.

Note: The quality and quantity of grease and the greasing interval are shown on the machine nameplate.

For special assemblies (motors fitted with DE roller bearings or other types), machines of frame size ≥ 160 mm have bearings with grease nipples.

Instructions for bearing maintenance are given on the nameplates on these machines.

The chart below is valid for FLSES motors lubricated with Polyrex EM103 grease which is used as standard.

Series	Type	No. of poles	Type of bearing for bearings with grease nipples		Quantity of grease g	Greasing intervals in hours								
			N.D.E.	D.E.		3000 min ⁻¹			1500 min ⁻¹			1000 min ⁻¹		
						25°C	40°C	55°C	25°C	40°C	55°C	25°C	40°C	55°C
FLSES	160 M*	2; 4; 6	6210 C3	6309 C3	13	22200	11100	5550	32400	16200	8100	39800	19900	9950
	160 MU	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23400	11700	5850
	160 LUR*	2; 4; 6	6210 C3	6310 C3	15	19600	9800	4900	30400	15200	7600	38200	19100	6600
	180 M*	2	6212 C3	6310 C3	15	18000	9000	4500	-	-	-	-	-	-
	180 MT*	4	6210 C3	6310 C3	15	-	-	-	30400	15200	7600	-	-	-
	180 MUR*	2	6312 C3	6310 C3	15	10600	5300	2650	-	-	-	-	-	-
	180 L*	4; 6	6212 C3	6310 C3	20	-	-	-	29200	14600	7300	37200	18600	9300
	180 LUR*	4; 6	6312 C3	6310 C3	20	-	-	-	26800	13400	6700	35000	17500	8750
	200 LU*	2; 4; 6	6312 C3	6312 C3	20	15200	7600	3800	26800	13400	6700	35000	17500	8750
	225 S*	4	6314 C3	6314 C3	25	-	-	-	23600	11800	5900	-	-	-
	225 SR*	4	6312 C3	6313 C3	25	-	-	-	25200	12600	6300	-	-	-
	225 M*	4; 6	6314 C3	6314 C3	25	-	-	-	23600	11800	5900	32200	16100	8050
	225 MR*	2	6312 C3	6313 C3	25	13400	6700	3350	-	-	-	-	-	-
	250 M	2; 6	-	-	-	10400	5200	2600	-	-	-	32200	16100	8050
	250 MR	4	6314 C3	6314 C3	25	-	-	-	17800	8900	4450	-	-	-
	280 S/M	2; 4; 6	6314 C3	6316 C3	35	7200	3600	1800	21000	13230	6615	29000	29000	18270
	315 S/M/L	2	6316 C3	6218 C3	35	7400	5880	2920	-	-	-	-	-	-
	315 S/M/L	4; 6	6316 C3	6320 C3	50	-	-	-	15600	12400	6160	25000	25000	12500
	355 LA/LB/LC/LD	2	6316 C3	6218 C3	35	7400	3700	1850	-	-	-	-	-	-
	355 LA/LB/LC/LD	4; 6	6316 C3	6322 C3	60	-	-	-	13200	8316	4160	22000	13860	6930
	355 LKB	4; 6	6324 C3	6324 C3	72	-	-	-	7500	3700	2800	20000	20000	10000
	355 LKB	2	6317 C4	6317 C4	37	6600	5200	2600	-	-	-	-	-	-
	355 LKC	6	6324 C3	6324 C3	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	20000	17000	8500
	400 LB	2	6317 C4	6317 C4	37	6600	5200	2600	-	-	-	-	-	-
	400 LB	4	6324 C3	6324 C3	72	-	-	-	7500	3700	2800	-	-	-
	450 LA	4	6328 C3	6328 C3	93	-	-	-	4600	2300	1100	-	-	-
	450 LA	6	6328 C3	6328 C3	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	10000	6000	3000
	450 LB	4	6328 C3	6328 C3	93	-	-	-	4600	2300	1100	-	-	-
450 LB	6	6328 C3	6328 C3	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	10000	6000	3000	
450 LC	6	6328 C3	6328 C3	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	10000	6000	3000	
450 LD	4	6328 C3	6328 C3	93	-	-	-	4600	2300	1100	-	-	-	

* bearing with grease nipples on request

STANDARD BEARING FITTING ARRANGEMENTS

FLSES series	Mounting arrangement	Horizontal shaft	Vertical shaft	
			Shaft facing down	Shaft facing up
Foot mounted motors	Mounting arrangement	B3	V5	V6
	standard mounting	DE bearing: - located at DE for frame ≤ 132 - locked for frame ≥ 160	DE bearing locked	DE bearing: - located at DE for frame ≤ 90 - locked for frame ≥ 100
	on request	DE bearing locked for frame < 132		DE bearing locked for frame < 90
Flange mounted motors (or foot and flange)	Mounting arrangement	B5 / B35 / B14 / B34	V1 / V15 / V18 / V58	V3 / V36 / V19 / V69
	standard mounting	DE bearing locked on frames 80 to 355LD	DE bearing locked on frames 80 to 355LD	DE bearing locked on frames 80 to 355LD
		NDE bearing locked on frames 355LK to 450	NDE bearing locked on frames 355LK to 450	NDE bearing locked on frames 355LK to 450

IP55 CAST IRON MOTORS

HORIZONTAL MOTOR

For a bearing life L_{10h}
of 25,000 hours
and 40,000 hours



Series	Type	No. of poles	Permissible axial load (in daN) on main shaft extension for standard bearing assembly													
			3000 min ⁻¹						1500 min ⁻¹				1000 min ⁻¹			
			→		←		→		←		→		←			
			25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours		
	80 L	2	30	21	(60)	(51)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	80 LG	2; 4	28	19	(68)	(59)	48	34	(88)	(74)	-	-	-	-		
	90 SL/L	2; 4; 6	29	23	(69)	(56)	45	32	(85)	(72)	56	40	(96)	(80)		
	90 LU	2; 4; 6	22	13	(72)	(63)	38	25	(88)	(75)	47	32	(97)	(82)		
	100 L	2; 4	40	26	(90)	(76)	61	43	(111)	(93)	-	-	-	-		
	100 LR	4	-	-	-	-	61	43	(111)	(93)	-	-	-	-		
	100 LG	4; 6	-	-	-	-	55	38	(105)	(88)	75	53	(125)	(103)		
	112 MG	2; 6	37	24	(87)	(74)	-	-	-	-	82	61	(132)	(111)		
	112 MU	4; 6	-	-	-	-	54	36	(114)	(96)	66	45	(126)	(105)		
	132 SM/M	2; 4; 6	101	74	(171)	(144)	146	109	(216)	(179)	182	138	(252)	(208)		
	132 MU	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	126	(249)	(206)		
	132 MR	4	-	-	-	-	129	93	(219)	(183)	-	-	-	-		
	160 M	2; 4	129	94	229	194	187	140	287	240	234	177	334	277		
	160 MU	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	219	164	319	264		
	160 L	2; 4	118	83	218	183	195	148	295	248	-	-	-	-		
	160 LUR	2; 4; 6	158	117	258	217	212	158	312	258	257	193	357	293		
	180 M	2; 4	189	148	237	196	228	174	291	237	-	-	-	-		
	180 MT	4	-	-	-	-	215	161	315	261	-	-	-	-		
	180 MUR	2	178	137	241	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	180 L	4; 6	-	-	-	-	240	186	288	234	272	208	320	256		
	180 LUR	4; 6	-	-	-	-	224	170	287	233	224	162	287	225		
FLSES	200 LU	2; 4; 6	249	196	312	259	316	245	379	308	327	245	390	308		
	225 S	4	-	-	-	-	427	336	490	399	-	-	-	-		
	225 SR	4	-	-	-	-	370	290	433	353	-	-	-	-		
	225 M	4; 6	-	-	-	-	416	325	496	405	511	402	591	482		
	225 MR	2	280	220	343	283	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	250 M	2; 6	308	240	388	320	-	-	-	-	506	400	506	400		
	250 MR	4	-	-	-	-	413	322	493	402	-	-	-	-		
	280 S/M	2; 4; 6	342	258	484	400	483	372	625	514	581	445	723	587		
	315 S/M/LA/LB	2; 6	411	348	165	102	-	-	-	-	933	761	687	515		
	315 S/M/LA/LB	4	-	-	-	-	814	670	568	424	-	-	-	-		
	355 LA/LB/LC/LD	2	393	333	147	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	355 LAL	4	-	-	-	-	876	724	630	478	-	-	-	-		
	355 LA/LB/LC/LD	4; 6	-	-	-	-	876	724	630	478	947	764	701	518		
	355 LKA	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	937	760	615	440		
	355 LKB	2	435	-	266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	355 LKB	4	-	-	-	-	843	-	530	-	-	-	-	-		
	355 LKB	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	897	725	577	405		
	355 LKC	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	964	-	596	-		
	400 LB	2	435	-	266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	400 LB	4	-	-	-	-	862	-	582	-	-	-	-	-		
	450 LA	4; 6	-	-	-	-	1061	-	707	-	1179	-	808	-		
	450 LB/LC/LD	4; 6	-	-	-	-	1041	-	687	-	1162	-	941	-		

(): axial loads permissible with DE bearing locked

IP55 CAST IRON MOTORS

**VERTICAL MOTOR
SHAFT FACING DOWN**

For a bearing life L_{10h}
of 25,000 hours
and 40,000 hours



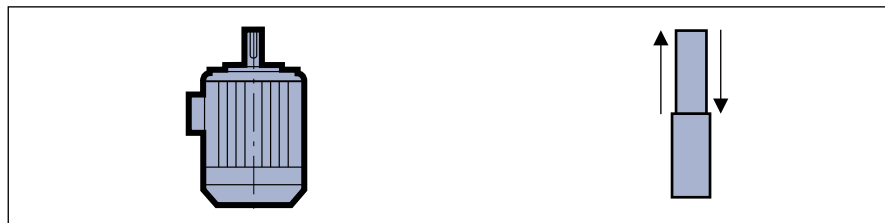
Permissible axial load (in daN) on main shaft extension for standard bearing assembly

Series	Type	No. of poles	IM V5 IM V1 / V15 IM V18 / V58											
			3000 min ⁻¹				1500 min ⁻¹				1000 min ⁻¹			
			25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours
	80 L	2	29	20	(63)	(54)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	80 LG	2; 4	26	16	(72)	(62)	45	32	(93)	(78)	-	-	-	-
	90 SL/L	2; 4; 6	26	16	(73)	(63)	42	28	(91)	(78)	53	37	(101)	(86)
	90 LU	2; 4; 6	19	9	(77)	(67)	33	20	(95)	(82)	43	28	(105)	(89)
	100 L	2; 4	36	23	(96)	(83)	56	38	(119)	(101)	-	-	-	-
	100 LR	4	-	-	-	-	55	37	(120)	(102)	-	-	-	-
	100 LG	4; 6	-	-	-	-	48	31	(116)	(99)	68	46	(137)	(115)
	112 MG	2; 6	31	18	(98)	(85)	-	-	-	-	75	53	(145)	(123)
	112 MU	4; 6	-	-	-	-	45	28	(128)	(110)	57	36	(140)	(119)
	132 SM/M	2; 4; 6	90	62	(189)	(161)	135	98	(235)	(198)	171	127	(271)	(227)
	132 MU	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154	110	(275)	(231)
	132 MR	4	-	-	-	-	113	77	(245)	(208)	-	-	-	-
	160 M	2; 4; 6	107	72	264	229	164	117	325	277	209	152	374	317
	160 MU	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189	133	375	319
	160 L	2; 4	94	59	256	221	174	126	331	284	-	-	-	-
	160 LUR	2; 4; 6	133	92	297	256	185	130	362	308	227	162	417	352
	180 M	2; 4	160	119	279	238	187	132	361	306	-	-	-	-
	180 MT	4	-	-	-	-	190	135	361	306	-	-	-	-
	180 MUR	2	144	102	294	252	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	180 L	4; 6	-	-	-	-	206	151	346	291	233	169	391	326
	180 LUR	4; 6	-	-	-	-	187	132	355	300	183	120	377	314
FLSES	200 LU	2; 4; 6	207	153	375	320	262	190	471	398	269	186	505	422
	225 S	4	-	-	-	-	351	260	611	520	-	-	-	-
	225 SR	4	-	-	-	-	317	236	520	438	-	-	-	-
	225 M	4; 6	-	-	-	-	333	241	627	535	428	319	723	613
	225 MR	2	234	174	413	352	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	250 M	2; 6	247	179	481	413	-	-	-	-	423	315	647	539
	250 MR	4	-	-	-	-	315	223	639	547	-	-	-	-
	280 S/M	2; 4; 6	396	307	484	395	507	394	670	557	602	461	793	651
	315 S/M/LA/LB	2; 6	226	156	417	347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	315 S/M/LA/LB	4	-	-	-	-	601	449	893	741	683	515	1042	873
	355 LA/LB/LC/LD	2	135	65	524	454	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	355 LAL	4	-	-	-	-	516	350	1123	957	-	-	-	-
	355 LA/LB/LC/LD	4; 6	-	-	-	-	516	350	1123	957	566	364	1328	1126
	355 LKA	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	442	1349	1140
	355 LKB	2	965	-	271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	355 LKB	4	-	-	-	-	2442	-	361	-	-	-	-	-
	355 LKB	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	393	185	1624	1416
	355 LKC	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2722	-	706	-
	400 LB	2	965	-	271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	400 LB	4	-	-	-	-	2442	-	361	-	-	-	-	-
	450 LA	4; 6	-	-	-	-	868	-	1247	-	791	-	1668	-
	450 LB/LC/LD	4; 6	-	-	-	-	729	-	1366	-	671	-	1772	-

(): axial loads permissible with DE bearing locked

**VERTICAL MOTOR
SHAFT FACING UP**

For a bearing life L_{10h}
of 25,000 hours
and 40,000 hours



Series	Type	No. of poles	Permissible axial load (in daN) on main shaft extension for standard bearing assembly											
			3000 min ⁻¹				1500 min ⁻¹				1000 min ⁻¹			
			25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours
IM V6 IM V3 / V36 IM V19 / V69														
FLSES	80 L	2	(59)	(50)	33	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	80 LG	2; 4	(66)	(56)	32	22	(85)	(71)	53	39	-	-	-	-
	90 SL/L	2; 4; 6	(66)	(56)	33	23	(82)	(68)	51	38	(93)	(77)	61	46
	90 LU	2; 4; 6	(69)	(59)	27	18	(81)	(76)	43	38	(93)	(82)	55	32
	100 L	2	(86)	(72)	46	33	(106)	(88)	69	51	-	-	-	-
	100 LR	4	-	-	-	-	(105)	(87)	70	52	-	-	-	-
	100 LG	4; 6	-	-	-	-	(98)	(81)	67	49	(118)	(96)	87	66
	112 MG	2; 6	(81)	(68)	48	35	-	-	-	-	(125)	(103)	95	73
	112 MU	4; 6	-	-	-	-	(105)	(88)	68	50	(117)	(96)	80	60
	132 SM/M	2; 4; 6	(159)	(132)	120	91	(205)	(168)	165	128	(249)	(205)	179	135
	132 MU	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(234)	(190)	195	151
	132 MR	4	-	-	-	-	(203)	(167)	155	118	-	-	-	-
	160 M	2; 4; 6	207	172	164	129	264	217	225	177	309	252	274	217
	160 MU	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	289	233	275	219
	160 L	2; 4	194	159	156	121	274	226	231	184	-	-	-	-
	160 LUR	2; 4; 6	233	192	197	156	285	230	262	208	327	262	317	252
	180 M	2; 4	208	167	231	190	250	195	298	243	-	-	-	-
	180 MT	4	-	-	-	-	290	235	261	206	-	-	-	-
	180 MUR	2	207	165	231	189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	180 L	4; 6	-	-	-	-	254	199	298	243	281	217	343	278
	180 LUR	4; 6	-	-	-	-	250	195	292	237	246	183	314	251
	200 LU	2; 4; 6	270	216	312	257	325	253	408	335	332	249	442	359
	225 S	4	-	-	-	-	414	323	548	457	-	-	-	-
	225 SR	4	-	-	-	-	380	299	457	375	-	-	-	-
	225 M	4; 6	-	-	-	-	413	321	547	455	508	399	643	533
	225 MR	2	297	237	350	289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	250 M	2; 6	327	259	401	333	-	-	-	-	423	315	647	539
	250 MR	4	-	-	-	-	395	303	559	467	-	-	-	-
	280 S/M	2; 4; 6	396	307	484	395	507	394	670	557	602	461	793	651
	315 S/M/L	2	226	156	417	347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	315 S/M/L	4; 6	-	-	-	-	601	449	893	741	683	515	1042	873
	355 LA/LB/LC/LD	2	135	65	524	454	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	355 LA/LB/LC/LD	4; 6	-	-	-	-	516	350	1123	957	566	364	1328	1126
	355 LKB	2	355 LK, 400 and 450: Please consult Leroy-Somer while specifying the coupling mode and any radial and axial loads.											
355 LKB	4; 6													
355 LKC	6													
400 LB	2													
400 LB	4													
450 LA	4; 6													
450 LB/LC/LD	4; 6													

400 and 450: Please consult Leroy-Somer

(): axial loads permissible with DE bearing locked

IP55 CAST IRON MOTORS

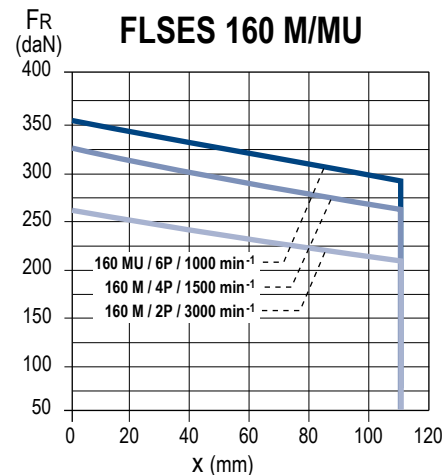
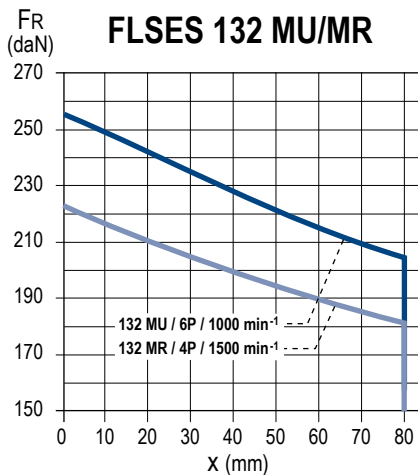
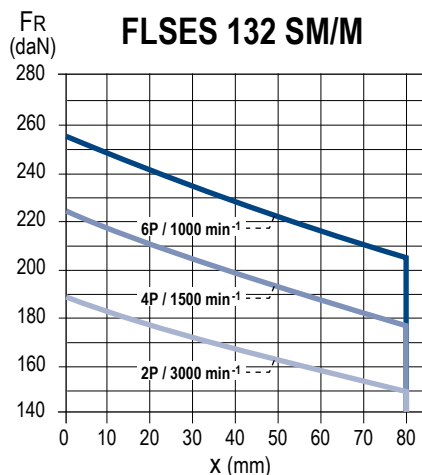
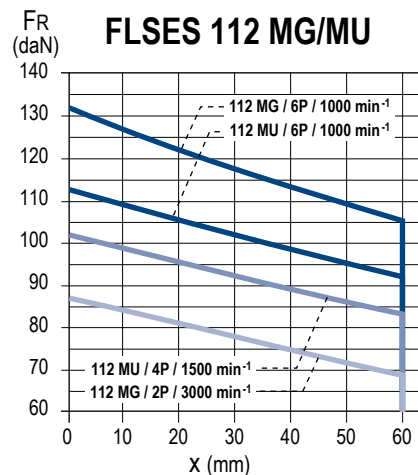
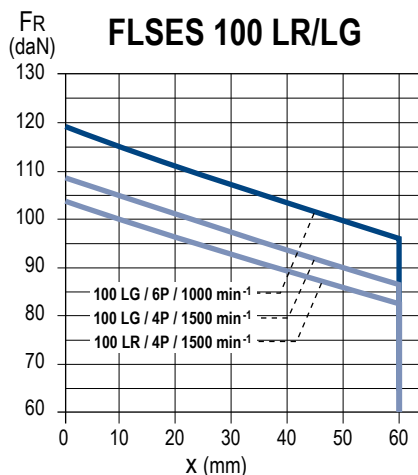
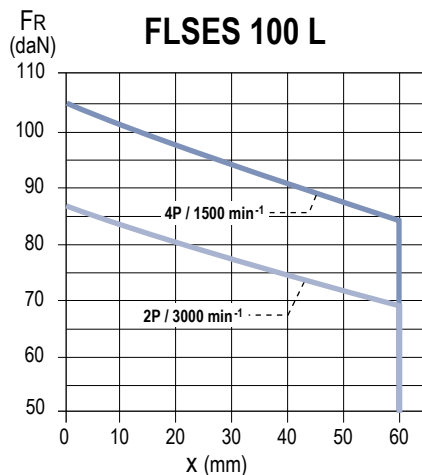
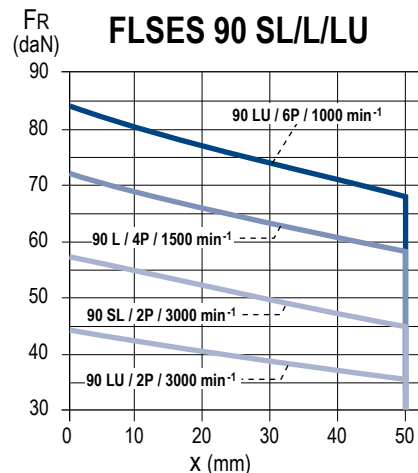
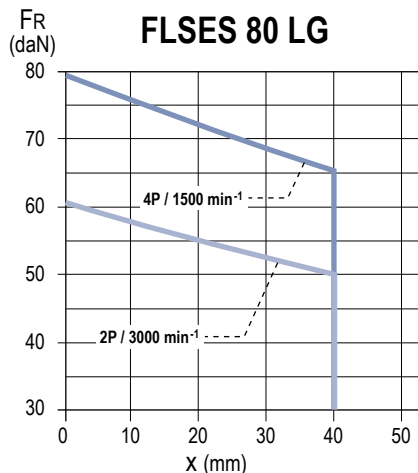
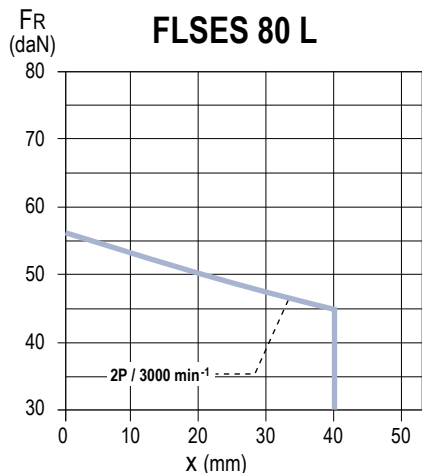
STANDARD FITTING ARRANGEMENT

Permissible radial load on main shaft extension with a bearing life L_{10h} of 25,000 hours.

FR : Radial Force

X: Distance with respect to the shaft shoulder

IP55 CAST IRON MOTORS

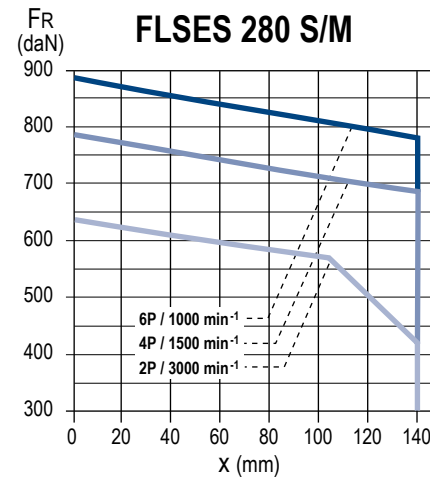
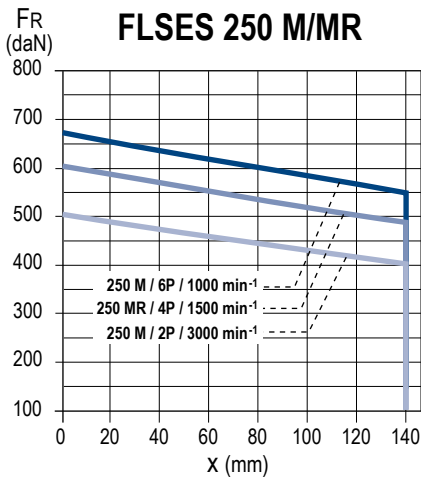
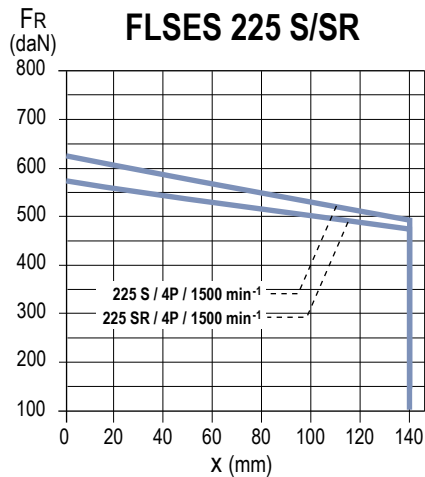
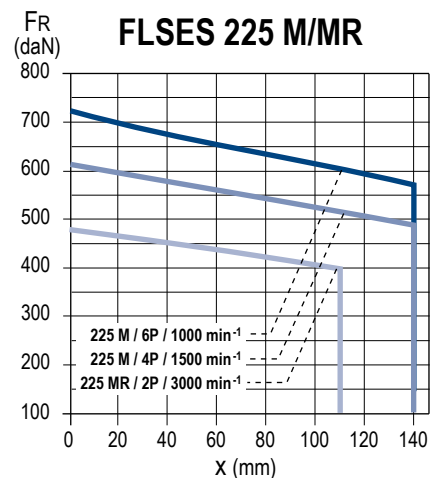
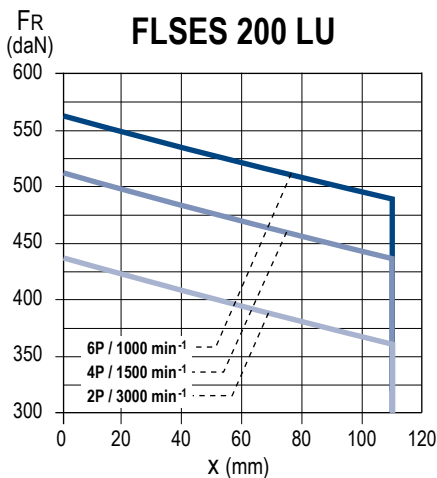
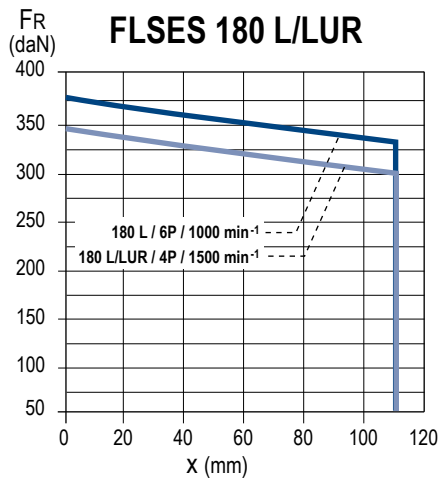
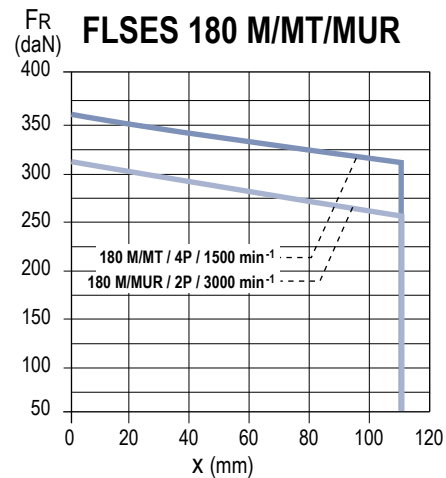
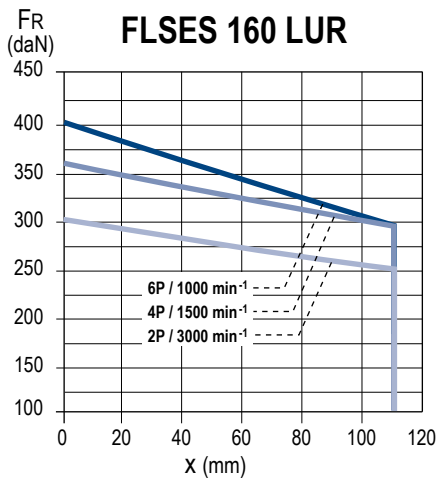
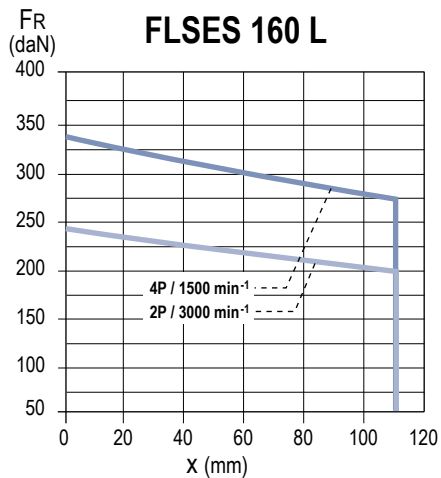


STANDARD FITTING ARRANGEMENT

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IP55 CAST IRON MOTORS

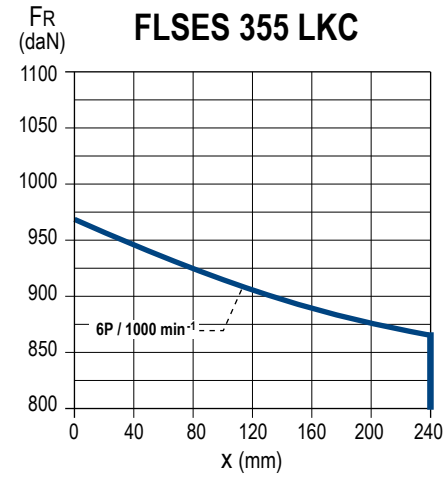
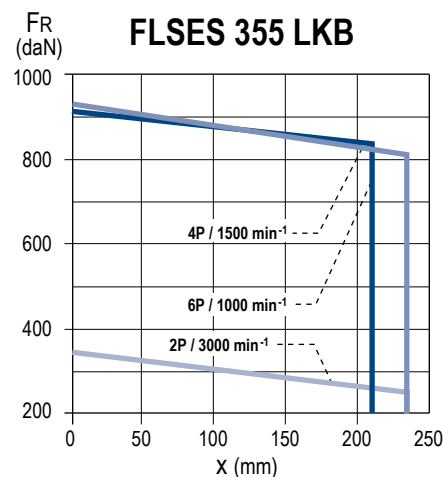
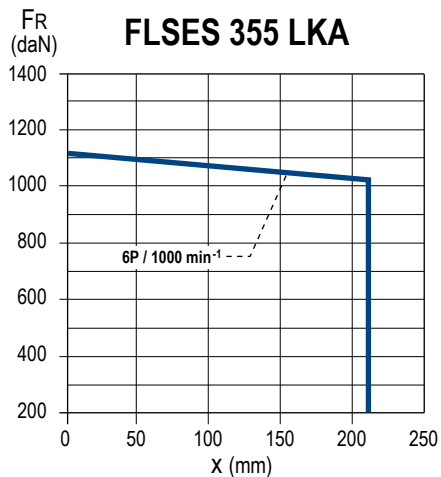
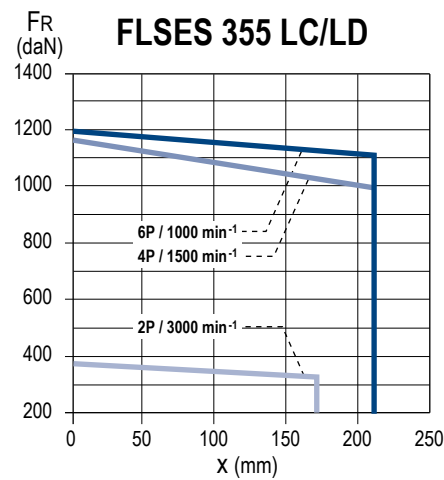
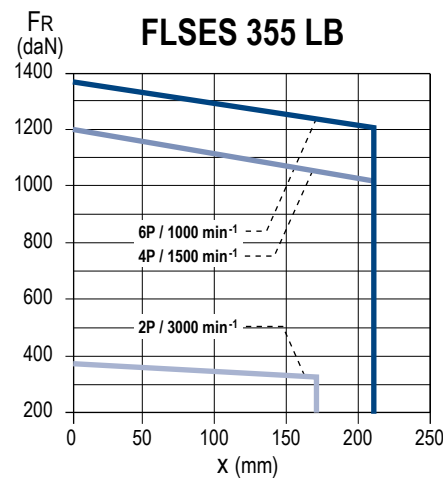
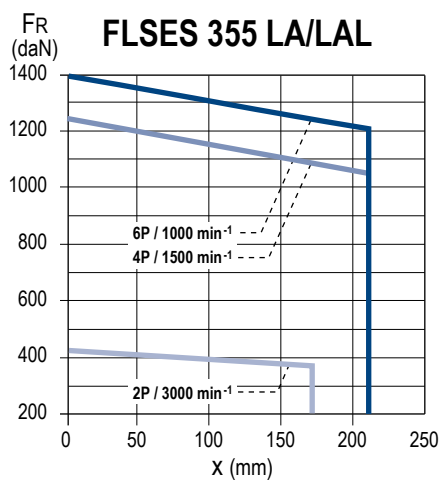
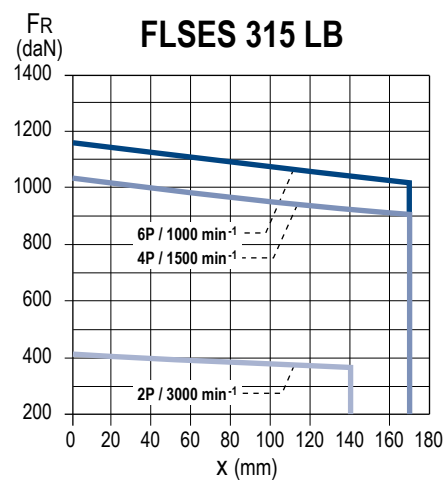
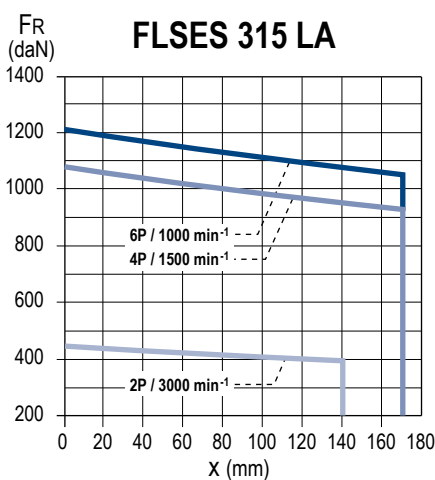
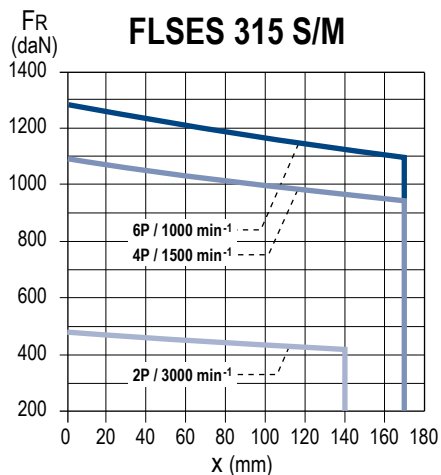
STANDARD FITTING ARRANGEMENT

Permissible radial load on main shaft extension with a bearing life L_{10h} of 25,000 hours.

FR : Radial Force

X: Distance with respect to the shaft shoulder

IP55 CAST IRON MOTORS

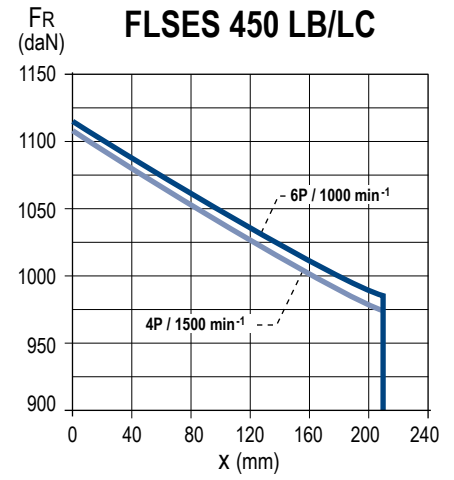
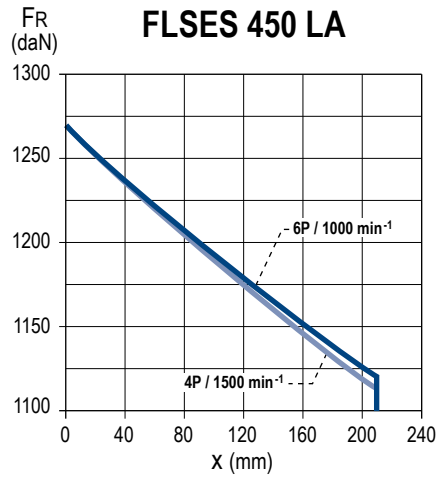
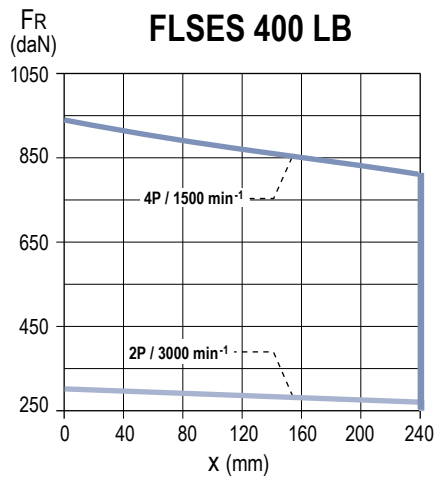


STANDARD FITTING ARRANGEMENT

Permissible radial load on main shaft extension with a bearing life L_{10h} of 25,000 hours.

FR : Radial Force

X: Distance with respect to the shaft shoulder



IP55 CAST IRON MOTORS

SPECIAL FITTING ARRANGEMENT

Type of drive end roller bearings

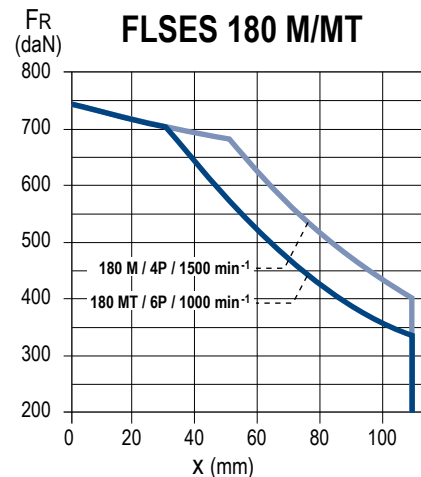
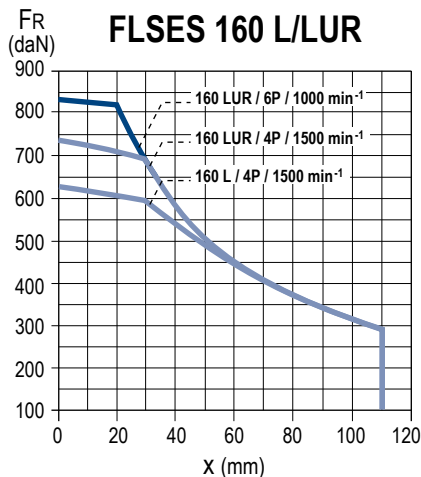
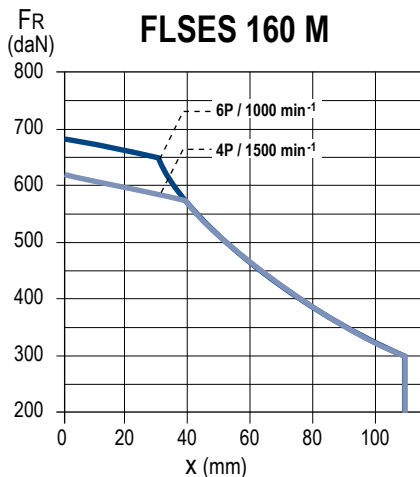
Series	Type	No. of poles	Non drive end bearing (N.D.E.)	Drive end bearing (D.E.)
FLSES	160 M/MU	4 ; 6	6210 C3	NU 309
	160 L	4		
	160 LUR	6	6210 C3	NU 310
	180 MT	4		
	180 M	4	6212 C3	NU 310
	180 L	4 ; 6		
	180 LUR	6	6312 C3	NU 310
	200 LU	4 ; 6		
	225 S	4	6314 C3	NU 314
	225 SR	4		
	225 M	4 ; 6	6312 C3	NU 313
	225 MR	2		
	250 M	6	6314 C3	NU 314
	250 MR	4		
	280 S/M	4 ; 6	6316 C3	NU 320
	315 S/M/L	4 ; 6		
	355 L	4 ; 6	6316 C3	NU 322
	355 LKA	6		
	355 LKB	2	6324 C3	NU 324
	355 LKB	4 ; 6		
	355 LKC	6	6317 C4	-
	400 LB	2		
	400 LB	4 ; 6	6324 C3	NU 324
	450 LA	4		
	450 LA	6	6328 C3	NU 328
	450 LB	4		
	450 LB	6		
450 LC	6			
450 LD	4			

IP55 CAST IRON MOTORS

Permissible radial load on main shaft extension with a bearing life L_{10h} of 25,000 hours.

FR : Radial Force

X: Distance with respect to the shaft shoulder

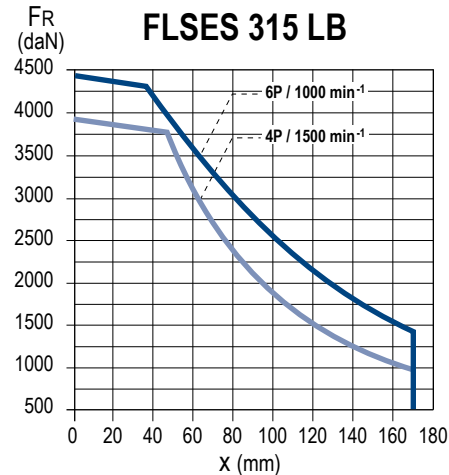
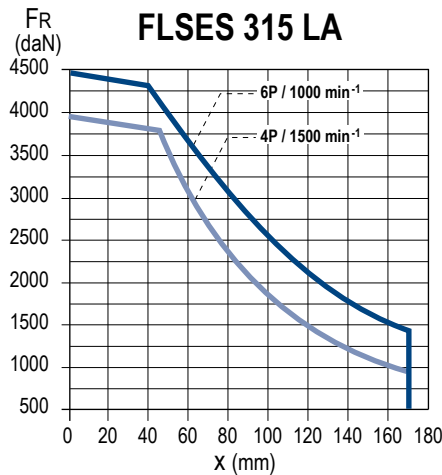
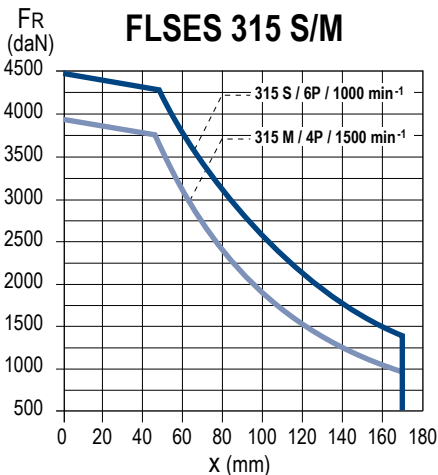
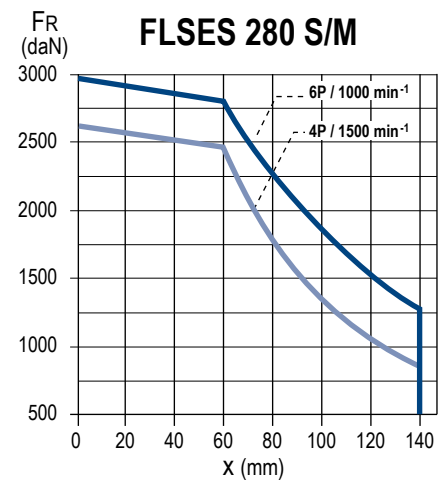
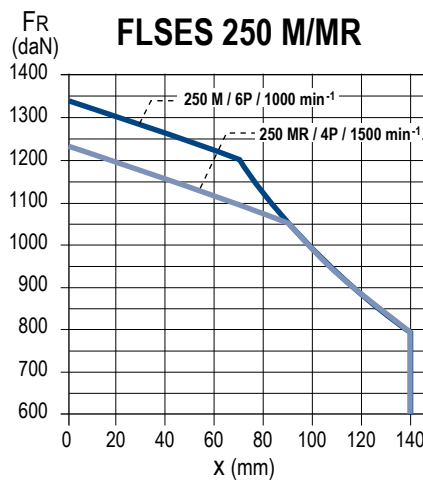
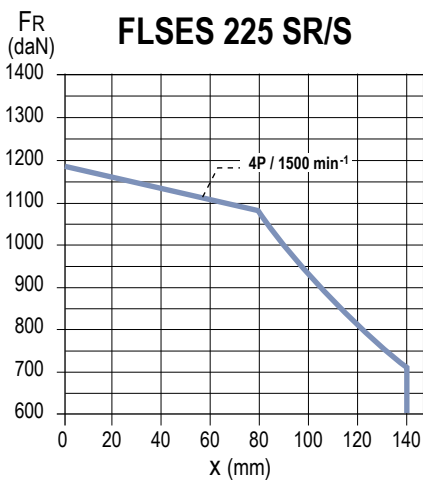
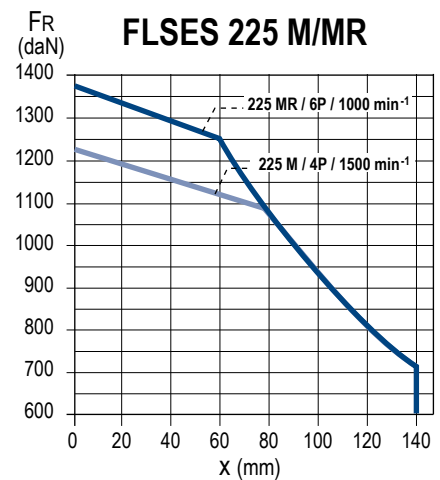
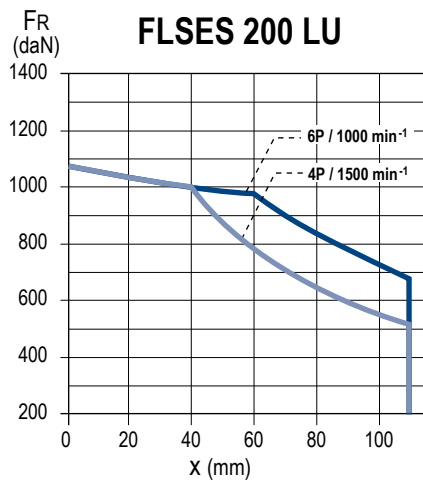
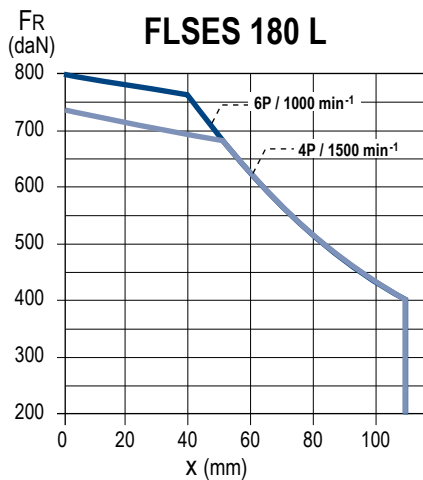


SPECIAL FITTING ARRANGEMENT

Permissible radial load on main shaft extension with a bearing life L_{10h} of 25,000 hours.

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IP55 CAST IRON MOTORS

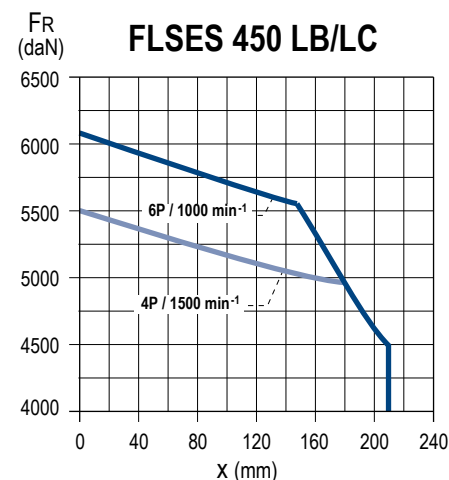
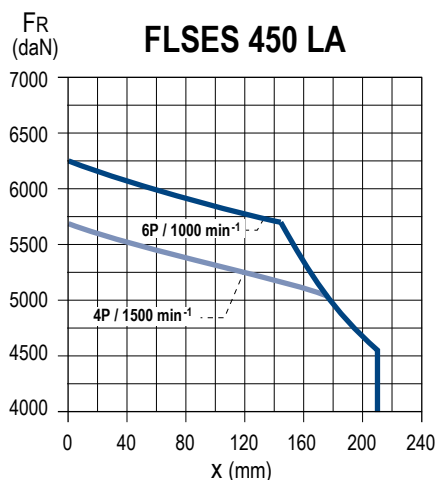
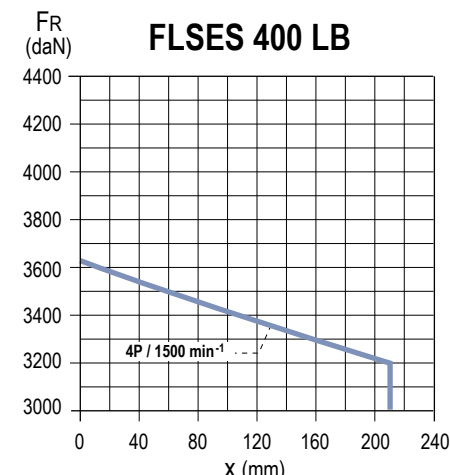
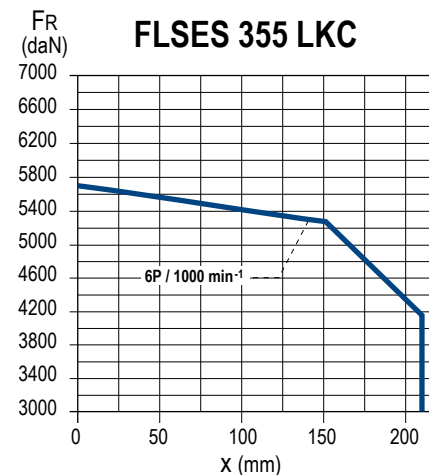
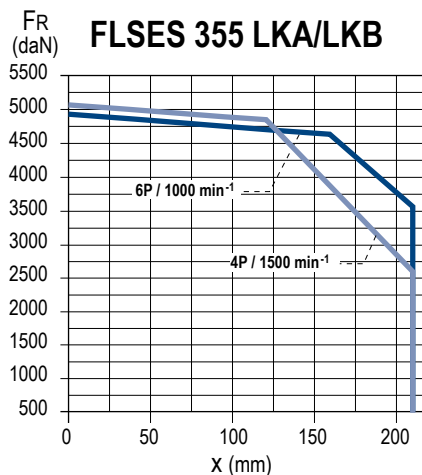
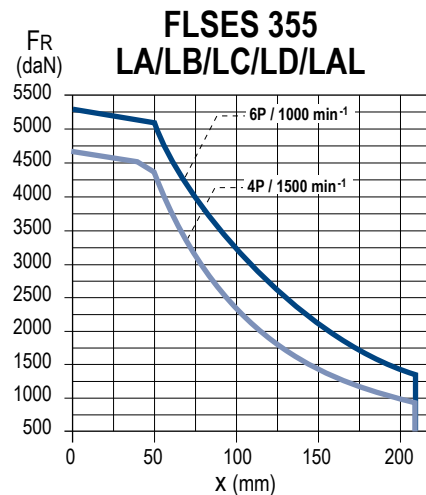
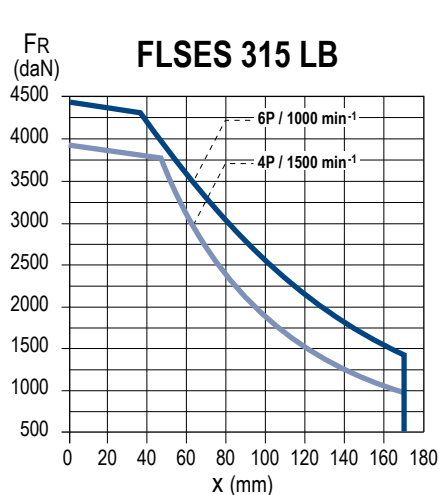
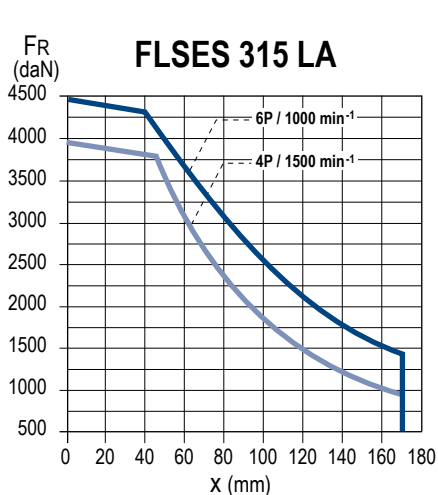
SPECIAL FITTING ARRANGEMENT

Permissible radial load on main shaft extension with a bearing life L_{10h} of 25,000 hours.

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IP55 CAST IRON MOTORS



Optionally, Leroy-Somer motors can be fitted with flanges and faceplates that are larger or smaller than standard. This means that motors can be adapted to all types of situation without the need for costly and time-consuming modifications.

The tables below give the flange and faceplate dimensions and also indicate flange/motor compatibility.

The bearing and shaft extension for each frame size remain standard.

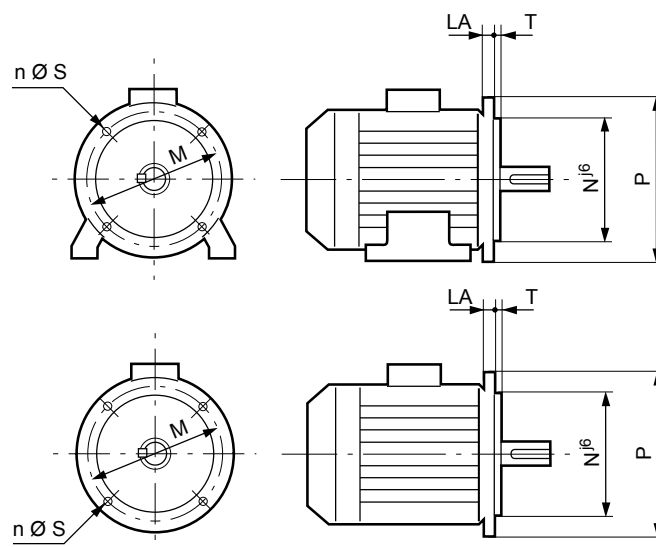
Dimensions in millimetres

(FF) Flange mounted

IEC symbol	Flange dimensions						
	M	N	P	T	n	S	LA
FF 115	115	95	140	3	4	10	10
FF 130	130	110	160	3.5	4	10	10
FF 165	165	130	200	3.5	4	12	10
FF 215	215	180	250	4	4	15	12
FF 265	265	230	300	4	4	15	14
FF 300	300	250	350	5	4	18.5	14
FF 350	350	300	400	5	4	18.5	15
FF 400	400	350	450	5	8	18.5	16
FF 500	500	450	550	5	8	18.5	18**
FF 600	600	550*	660	6	8	24	22
FF 740	740	680*	800	6	8	24	22
FF 940	940	880*	1000	6	8	28	28
FF 1080	1080	1000*	1150	6	8	28	30

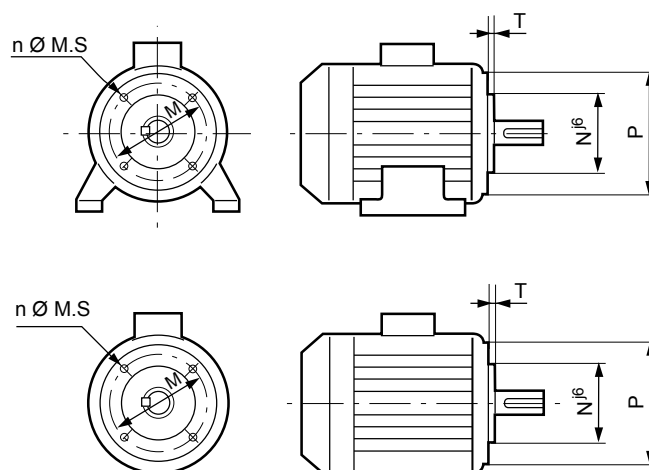
* Tolerance N js6

** LA = 22 for frame size ≥ 280



(FT) Face mounted

IEC symbol	Faceplate dimensions					
	M	N	P	T	n	M.S
FT 85	85	70	105	2.5	4	M6
FT 100	100	80	120	3	4	M6
FT 115	115	95	140	3	4	M8
FT 130	130	110	160	3.5	4	M8
FT 165	165	130	200	3.5	4	M10
FT 215	215	180	250	4	4	M12
FT 265	265	230	300	4	4	M12



IMfinity® 3-phase induction motors - IE2 - IE3 - IE4 - Non IE Efficiency
 IP55 Cast iron frame
Optional features
Mechanical options

MODIFIED FLANGES

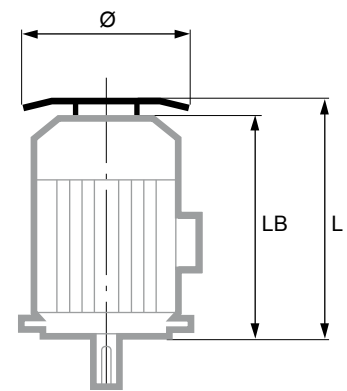
Motor type	Mounting forms	(FF) Flange mounted											(FT) Face mounted										
		FF 115	FF 130	FF 165	FF 215	FF 265	FF 300	FF 350	FF 400	FF 500	FF 600	FF 740	FF 940	FT 65	FT 75	FT 85	FT 100	FT 115	FT 130	FT 165	FT 215	FT 265	
FLSES 80 L/LG	all	■	■	●	◆											◆	●	◆	◆	◆			
FLSES 90 S/L/LU	B5/B35 ⁽¹⁾	◆	◆	●	◆																		
FLSES 90 S/L/LU	B3/B14/B34	■	■	■	■											◆	●	◆	■				
FLSES 100 L/LK	all	■	■	■	●													◆	●	◆	◆		
FLSES 112 M	all	■	■	■	●													◆	●	◆	◆		
FLSES 112 MU	all		■	■	●	◆												◆	●	◆	◆		
FLSES 132 S/M/MR/MU	all			■	◆	●														●	◆	◆	
FLSES 160 M/L/LU	all				◆	◆	●	◆															
FLSES 180 M/MR/L/LUR	all					◆	●	◆															
FLSES 200 LU	all							●	◆														
FLSES 225 SR/M/MR	all								◆	●	◆												
FLSES 250 MR	all								◆	●													
FLSES 280 S/M	all							○	●														
FLSES 315 S	all								○	●													
FLSES 315 M/ML	all									●													
FLSES 355 L	all									○	●												
FLSES 355 LK	all										●	◆											

● Standard ■ Modified bearing location ◆ Adaptable without modification ○ Please consult Leroy-Somer

DRIP COVER FOR OPERATION IN VERTICAL POSITION, SHAFT END FACING DOWN

Dimensions in millimetres

Motor type	LB'	∅
FLSES 80	LB + 20	145
FLSES 90	LB + 20	185
FLSES 100	LB + 20	185
FLSES 112 MG	LB + 20	185
FLSES 112 MU	LB + 25	210
FLSES 132 S	LB + 25	210
FLSES 132 MR/MU/M	LB + 30	240
FLSES 160	LB + 60	320
FLSES 180 M/MR	LB + 60	320
FLSES 180 L/LUR	LB + 60	360
FLSES 200 LU	LB + 75	400
FLSES 225 SR	LB + 75	400
FLSES 225 M/MR	LB + 130	420
FLSES 250 M	LB + 130	420
FLSES 280	LB + 130	420
FLSES 315	LB + 118	620
FLSES 355 L	LB + 112	710
FLSES 355 LK	LB + 160	650
FLSES 400/450	LB + 160	650



BRAKE MOTORS, FORCED VENTILATION

The integration of high-efficiency motors within a process often requires accessories to make operation easier:

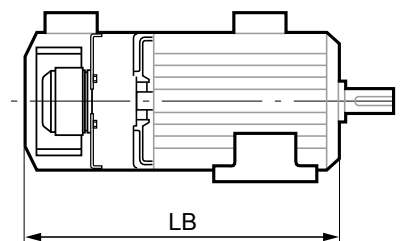
- Forced ventilation for motors used at high or low speeds.

- Holding brakes for maintaining the rotor in the stop position without needing to leave the motor switched on.
- Emergency stop brakes to immobilise loads in case of failure of the motor torque control or loss of power supply.

Notes:

- Without forced ventilation, there is a possibility of overspeed with optional class B balancing.
- The motor temperature is monitored by sensors built into the windings.

FLSES series	LB dimensions with Forced Ventilation	
	Foot or face mounted motors	Flange mounted motor
80 L	317	
80 LG		
90 S	331	353
90 L		
90 LU		
100 L	373	
100 LK	422	
112 MG		
112 MU	412	
132 S		
132 MR	458	
132 M		
132 MU		
160 M		
160 L	641	
160 LU	702	
180 MR	641	
180 M		
180 L	689	
180 LUR		
200 LU	819	
225 SR	825.5	
225 MR		
225 M	917	
250 M		
280 S	1167	
280 M	1167	
315 S		
315 M	1477	
315 LA/LB		
355 LA/LB/LC/LD/LAL	1668	
355 LKA/LKB	1995	
400	Consult Leroy-Somer	
450		



IP55 CAST IRON MOTORS

MOTORS WITH SPACE HEATERS

Type	Power (W)
FLSES 80 L	16
FLSES 80 LG to 132	25
FLSES 160 to 200	52
FLSES 225 SR/MR	
FLSES 225 M	84
FLSES 250 M	
FLSES 280 to 315	100*
FLSES 355 to 450	150*

* It is possible to increase the power when asking for estimate (quotation).

The space heaters use 200/240 V single phase, 50 or 60 Hz.

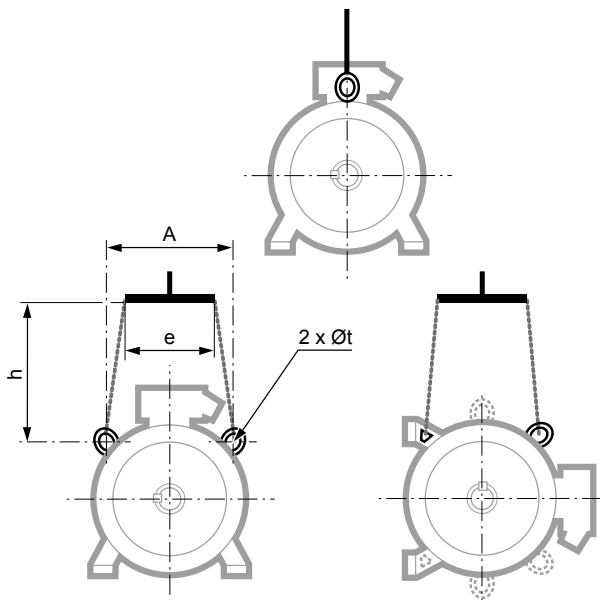
LIFTING THE MOTOR ONLY
(not coupled to the machine)

The regulations stipulate that over 25 kg, suitable handling equipment must be used.

All our motors are fitted with grab handles, making them easier to handle without risk. A diagram of the sling hoisting method appears below with the required dimensions.

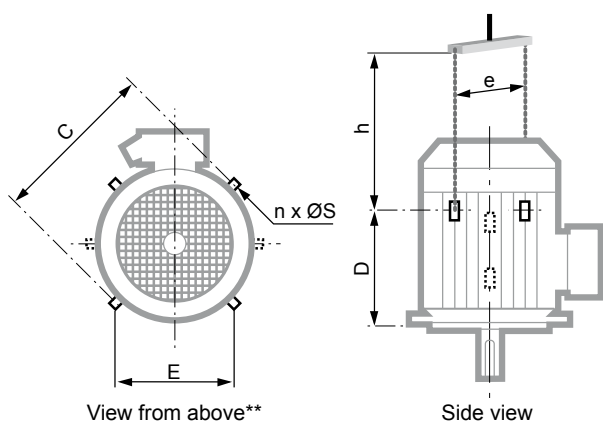
To prevent any damage to the motor during handling (for example: switching the motor from horizontal to vertical), it is essential to follow these instructions.

HORIZONTAL POSITION



Type	Horizontal position			
	A	e min	h min	Øt
FLSES 100	152	200	150	22
FLSES 100 LG	145	200	150	22
FLSES 112	145	200	150	22
FLSES 132	180	200	150	25
FLSES 160 M/MU	200	260	150	14
FLSES 180 M/MUR/L/LUR	200	260	150	14
FLSES 200 LU	270	260	150	14
FLSES 225 SR/MR	270	260	150	14
FLSES 225 S/M	360	380	200	30
FLSES 250 M/MR	360	380	200	30
FLSES 280	360	380	500	30
FLSES 315 S/M/LA/LB	440	400	500	60
FLSES 355	545	500	500	60
FLSES 355 LK	685	710	500	30
FLSES 400	735	710	500	30
FLSES 450	730	710	500	30

VERTICAL POSITION



Type	Vertical position						
	C	E	D	n**	ØS	e min*	h min
FLSES 160 M/MU	320	200	230	2	14	320	350
FLSES 180 M/MUR/L/LUR*	320	200	230	2	14	320	270
FLSES 200 LU	410	300	295	2	14	410	450
FLSES 225 SR/MR	410	300	295	2	14	410	450
FLSES 225 S/M	480	360	405	4	30	540	350
FLSES 250 M/MR	480	360	405	4	30	590	550
FLSES 280 S	480	360	585	4	30	590	550
FLSES 280 M	480	360	585	4	30	590	550
FLSES 315 S/M/LA/LB	620	-	715	2	35	650	550
FLSES 355	760	-	750	2	35	800	550
FLSES 355 LK	810	350	1135	4	30	810	600
FLSES 400	810	350	1135	4	30	810	600
FLSES 450	960	400	1170	4	30	960	750

* if the motor is fitted with a drip cover, allow an additional 50 to 100 mm to avoid damaging it when the load is swung.

** if n = 2, the lifting rings form an angle of 90° with respect to the terminal box axis. If n = 4, this angle becomes 45°.

Separate ring ≤ 25 kg
Built-in ring > 25 kg

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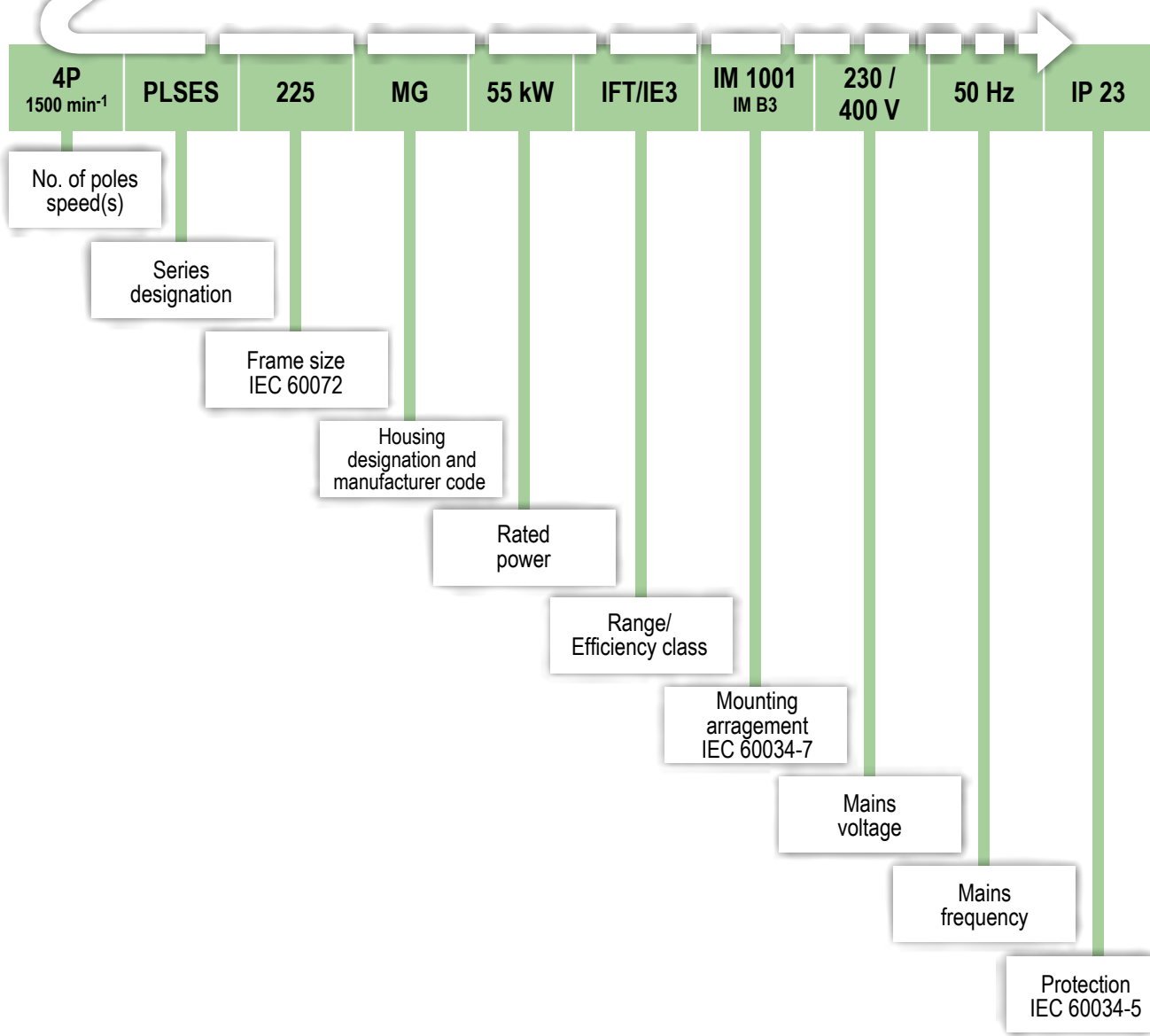
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IP 23
Cl. F - ΔT 80 K

The complete motor **reference** described below will enable you to **order** the desired equipment.

The selection method consists of following the terms in the designation.



IMfinity® 3-phase induction motors - IE2 - IE3 - IE4 - Non IE Efficiency

IP23 Steel frame

General information

Description

Component	Materials	Remarks
Housing	Steel	- gravity or low pressure die casting, frame size ≤ 250 - lifting rings
Stator	Insulated low-carbon magnetic steel laminations Electroplated copper	- low carbon content guarantees long-term lamination pack stability - welded laminations - semi-enclosed slots - class F insulation
Rotor	Insulated low-carbon magnetic steel laminations Aluminium or copper	- inclined cage bars - rotor cage pressure die-cast in aluminium - rotor cage shrink-fitted to shaft - rotor balanced dynamically, class A, 1/2 key
Shaft	Steel	
End shields	Cast iron or steel	
Bearings and lubrication		Standard mounting: - ball bearings C3 play - permanently greased bearings for frame size ≤ 200 - regreasable bearings from frame size 225 upwards - bearings preloaded at non drive end
Labyrinth seal Lipseals	Plastic or steel Synthetic rubber	- lipseal at drive end for all motors
Fan	Composite Aluminium or steel alloy	- bidirectional fan in motors with 2 poles ($P \leq 250$ kW), 4 poles for frame size 180 to 315 except 315 MGU and LG - unidirectional fan (direction of rotation to be specified at time of ordering) in motors with 2 poles, for frame size 315 MGU and LG
Fan cover	Pressed steel	- fitted, on request, with a drip cover for operation in vertical position, shaft end facing up
Terminal box	Composite Aluminium alloy or steel	- can be turned in 4 directions, opposite the feet - fitted as standard with a terminal block with 6 steel terminals - terminal box comes fitted with threaded plugs for frame size ≤ 280 SD/MD, for motors 280 MG to 315 and larger sizes, terminal box comes complete with a removable undrilled cable gland support plate, without cable gland - 1 earth terminal in each terminal box

In the standard version, the motors are wound 400 V 50 Hz with connection Δ

IMfinity® 3-phase induction motors - IE2 - IE3 - IE4 - Non IE Efficiency

IP23 Steel frame

Electrical and mechanical characteristics

IE2 - Powered by the mains

Type	Rated power P_n kW	Rated torque M_n N.m	Starting torque/ Rated torque M_d/M_n	Maximum torque/ Rated torque M_m/M_n	Starting current/ Rated current I_d/I_n	Moment of inertia J kg.m ²	Weight IM B3 kg	Noise LP db(A)	400V 50Hz							
									Rated speed N_n min ⁻¹	Rated current I_n A	Efficiency IEC 60034-2-1 2007			Power factor		
											η 4/4	η 3/4	η 2/4	$\cos \phi$ 4/4	$\cos \phi$ 3/4	$\cos \phi$ 2/4
2 poles																
PLSES 225 MG	75	241	2.3	2.9	7.5	0.335	365	85	2972	132	94.1	94.3	93.8	0.87	0.84	0.77
PLSES 250 SF	90	289	2.5	3.6	8.1	0.408	430	84	2972	156	94.4	94.7	94.4	0.88	0.86	0.80
PLSES 250 MF	110	353	2.9	3.7	8.9	0.479	465	85	2974	193	94.6	94.8	94.4	0.87	0.84	0.76
PLSES 280 MD	132	424	2.0	3.2	8.2	0.573	500	83	2974	225	95.0	95.4	95.3	0.89	0.86	0.80
PLSES 315 SU	160	513	2.3	3.1	7.7	1.050	700	80	2978	282	95.1	95.2	94.7	0.86	0.83	0.75
PLSES 315 M	200	641	2.2	3.3	7.1	1.120	720	84	2978	369	95.2	95.2	94.6	0.82	0.77	0.67
PLSES 315 L	250	803	2.2	2.9	6.9	1.260	790	85	2974	441	95.2	95.4	95.1	0.86	0.83	0.75
PLSES 315 LD	280	898	2.2	2.9	6.7	1.370	920	86	2976	493	95.4	95.4	94.8	0.86	0.83	0.76
PLSES 315 LD	315	1010	2.1	3.0	6.5	1.660	930	87	2976	561	95.3	95.5	95.2	0.85	0.82	0.75
4 poles																
PLSES 225 MG	55	354	2.1	2.9	7.0	0.648	375	76	1484	103	93.9	94.1	93.7	0.82	0.78	0.68
PLSES 250 SF	75	482	2.3	3.1	7.6	0.778	430	76	1486	143	94.2	94.4	94.0	0.80	0.78	0.67
PLSES 250 MF	90	579	2.4	3.1	7.9	0.956	495	77	1484	169	94.6	94.8	94.5	0.81	0.76	0.65
PLSES 280 SGJ	110	706	3.0	2.8	7.2	2.080	680	79	1488	202	94.7	94.7	94.0	0.83	0.79	0.69
PLSES 280 MG	132	847	2.5	2.8	7.3	2.290	715	80	1488	243	94.8	94.9	94.4	0.83	0.79	0.70
PLSES 315 SUR	160	1030	2.6	3.0	7.1	2.430	750	80	1488	300	95.0	95.0	94.4	0.81	0.76	0.64
PLSES 315 MU	200	1290	3.1	3.0	7.2	2.770	825	80	1486	374	95.1	95.1	94.1	0.81	0.75	0.64
PLSES 315 LUS	250	1610	2.8	2.8	6.6	3.240	925	85	1486	473	95.2	95.3	94.9	0.80	0.75	0.64
PLSES 315 LU	280	1800	2.4	2.2	5.9	3.440	960	83	1484	504	95.6	96.1	95.9	0.84	0.81	0.72

Type	Rated power P_n kW	380V 50Hz				415V 50Hz				460V 60Hz			
		Rated speed N_n min ⁻¹	Rated current I_n A	Efficiency η 4/4	Power factor $\cos \phi$ 4/4	Rated speed N_n min ⁻¹	Rated current I_n A	Efficiency η 4/4	Power factor $\cos \phi$ 4/4	Rated speed N_n min ⁻¹	Rated current I_n A	Efficiency η 4/4	Power factor $\cos \phi$ 4/4
		2 poles											
PLSES 225 MG	75	2968	138	93.8	0.88	2974	129	94.2	0.86	3576	116	93.8	0.87
PLSES 250 SF	90	2970	163	94.1	0.89	2974	152	94.5	0.87	3578	137	94.5	0.88
PLSES 250 MF	110	2974	199	94.3	0.89	2976	188	94.7	0.85	3580	168	94.6	0.87
PLSES 280 MD	132	2962	236	94.6	0.90	2972	219	95.2	0.88	3576	194	95.0	0.90
PLSES 315 SU	160	2978	292	94.8	0.88	2978	279	95.2	0.84	3582	246	95.1	0.85
PLSES 315 M	200	2974	377	95.0	0.85	2978	374	95.0	0.78	3582	325	95.4	0.81
PLSES 315 L	250	2970	458	95.1	0.87	2976	436	95.2	0.84	3578	382	95.5	0.86
PLSES 315 LD	280	2972	508	95.3	0.88	2978	488	95.3	0.84	3582	427	95.6	0.86
PLSES 315 LD	315	2972	576	95.3	0.87	2978	555	95.3	0.83	3582	486	95.7	0.85
4 poles													
PLSES 225 MG	55	1482	106	93.5	0.84	1486	101	94.1	0.80	1788	90.4	94.1	0.81
PLSES 250 SF	75	1482	147	94.0	0.82	1486	142	94.3	0.78	1786	125	94.5	0.80
PLSES 250 MF	90	1482	174	94.2	0.83	1486	168	94.5	0.79	1786	149	94.6	0.80
PLSES 280 SGJ	110	1486	207	94.6	0.85	1490	200	94.8	0.81	1790	178	94.7	0.82
PLSES 280 MG	132	1488	248	94.7	0.85	1488	240	94.9	0.81	1790	210	95.0	0.83
PLSES 315 SUR	160	1486	306	94.9	0.84	1488	299	95.0	0.78	1790	265	95.1	0.80
PLSES 315 MU	200	1486	379	95.1	0.84	1488	377	94.8	0.78	1790	329	95.4	0.80
PLSES 315 LUS	250	1484	480	95.2	0.83	1486	476	95.1	0.77	1790	412	95.6	0.80
PLSES 315 LU	280	1480	520	95.4	0.86	1484	497	95.8	0.82	1788	437	95.9	0.84

IP23 DRIP-PROOF MOTORS

IMfinity® 3-phase induction motors - IE2 - IE3 - IE4 - Non IE Efficiency

IP23 Steel frame

Electrical and mechanical characteristics

IE2 - Powered by the drive

Type	400V 50Hz				% Rated torque M_n at					400V 87Hz Δ^1				Maximum mechanical speed ²
	Rated power	Rated speed	Rated current	Power factor	10Hz	17Hz	25Hz	50Hz	87Hz	Rated power	Rated speed	Rated current	Power factor	
	P_n kW	N_n min ⁻¹	I_n A	Cos ϕ 4/4						P_n kW	N_n min ⁻¹	I_n A	Cos ϕ 4/4	
2 poles														
PLSES 225 MG	75	2968	139	0.89	70 %	85 %	98 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	3600
PLSES 250 SF	90	2970	165	0.90	65 %	78 %	90 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	3600
PLSES 250 MF	110	2974	202	0.89	65 %	78 %	90 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	3600
PLSES 280 MD	122	2962	225	0.90	60 %	72 %	83 %	92 %	-	-	-	-	-	3600
PLSES 315 SU	160	2978	296	0.88	70 %	80 %	90 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	3600
PLSES 315 M	200	2974	383	0.85	65 %	75 %	85 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	3600
PLSES 315 L	230	2970	428	0.87	51 %	64 %	74 %	92 %	-	-	-	-	-	3600
PLSES 315 LD	250	2972	463	0.88	58 %	67 %	72 %	89 %	-	-	-	-	-	3600
PLSES 315 LD	280	2972	520	0.87	58 %	62 %	71 %	89 %	-	-	-	-	-	3600
4 poles														
PLSES 225 MG	55	1482	110	0.84	70 %	90 %	100 %	100 %	57 %	95.70	2592	190.55	0.84	3240
PLSES 250 SF	75	1482	151	0.82	66 %	80 %	90 %	100 %	57 %	130.50	2592	262.68	0.82	3240
PLSES 250 MF	90	1482	181	0.82	61 %	70 %	83 %	100 %	57 %	156.60	2592	314.25	0.82	3240
PLSES 280 SGJ	110	1486	214	0.85	80 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	57 %	191.40	2596	371.72	0.85	2700
PLSES 280 MG	132	1488	253	0.85	80 %	97 %	100 %	100 %	57 %	229.68	2598	440.48	0.85	2700
PLSES 315 SUR	160	1486	314	0.83	75 %	84 %	95 %	100 %	57 %	278.40	2596	546.94	0.83	3420
PLSES 315 MU	200	1486	389	0.84	72 %	84 %	95 %	100 %	57 %	348.00	2596	677.00	0.84	3420
PLSES 315 LUS	250	1484	490	0.83	70 %	80 %	90 %	100 %	57 %	435.00	2594	852.00	0.83	3420
PLSES 315 LU	260	1480	498	0.86	65 %	74 %	84 %	93 %	57 %	452.49	2590	866.01	0.86	2610

(1) Data only valid for: 400V 50Hz Y motors and frame size ≤ 250 mm

(2) See Vibrations section on page 48

IMfinity® 3-phase induction motors - IE2 - IE3 - IE4 - Non IE Efficiency
 IP23 Steel frame
 Electrical and mechanical characteristics
 IE3 - Powered by the mains

Type	Rated power P _n kW	Rated torque M _n N.m	Starting torque/ Rated torque M _d /M _n	Maximum torque/ Rated torque M _m /M _n	Starting current/ Rated current I _d /I _n	Moment of inertia J kg.m ²	Weight IM B3 kg	Noise LP db(A)	400V 50Hz							
									Rated speed N _n min ⁻¹	Rated current I _n A	Efficiency IEC 60034-2-1 2007			Power factor		
											4/4	3/4	2/4	4/4	3/4	2/4
2 poles																
PLSES 225 MG	75	241	2.3	3.2	8.1	0.4114	405	83	2972	126	95.2	95.3	94.8	0.90	0.88	0.82
PLSES 250 SF	90	289	2.6	3.5	9.0	0.4827	450	84	2974	151	95.4	95.5	95.1	0.90	0.88	0.82
PLSES 250 MF	110	354	2.4	3.0	8.2	0.5594	490	84	2968	185	95.5	95.9	95.8	0.90	0.88	0.84
PLSES 280 MD	132	424	2.1	3.4	8.6	0.5733	500	83	2972	221	95.6	95.8	95.7	0.87	0.84	0.77
PLSES 315 SU	160	514	2.0	2.9	7.2	1.1217	710	79	2974	275	95.8	96.0	95.8	0.88	0.86	0.80
PLSES 315 MU	200	643	1.7	2.4	6.2	1.267	792	84	2970	334	96.0	96.4	96.4	0.90	0.89	0.85
PLSES 315 L	250	804	1.8	2.6	6.5	1.3899	850	84	2968	421	96.1	96.5	96.4	0.89	0.88	0.83
PLSES 315 LD	280	900	2.1	2.9	6.7	1.6605	930	86	2972	471	96.3	96.4	96.1	0.89	0.87	0.82
PLSES 315 MGU	315	1012	1.6	2.3	5.8	2.47	1082	81	2971	533	95.8	96.3	96.4	0.89	0.89	0.88
PLSES 315 LG	355	1139	1.8	2.7	6.8	2.76	1160	83	2977	605	96.3	96.7	96.5	0.88	0.87	0.83
PLSES 315 LG	400	1282	1.8	2.73	6.65	3.1	1250	80	2980	674	96.3	96.7	96.5	0.89	0.88	0.85
PLSES 315 VLG	450	1441	1.86	2.78	7.20	3.5	1340	80	2982	762	96.2	96.4	96.0	0.88	0.87	0.82
PLSES 315 VLGU	500	1605	1.66	2.70	6.29	3.5	1385	83	2975	862	96.2	96.2	94.6	0.87	0.86	0.75
PLSES 355 LA	560	1795	1.0	2.2	5.3	6.3	1860	92	2980	953	96.4	96.3	96.4	0.88	0.87	0.82
PLSES 355 LB	630	2014	2.0	3.86	9.2	8.4	2050	92	2988	1082	96.6	96.7	96.6	0.87	0.86	0.81
PLSES 355 LC	710	2271	1.73	3.36	8.2	8.9	2140	92	2986	1178	96.7	96.8	96.7	0.90	0.89	0.84
PLSES 450 LA	800	2554	2.17	3.4	9.0	19.5	3200	97	2992	1327	96.7	96.6	96.7	0.90	0.89	0.84
PLSES 450 LA	900	2874	1.93	3.02	8.0	19.5	3200	97	2991	1496	96.5	96.5	96.0	0.90	0.89	0.84
PLSES 450 LA	1000	3194	1.73	2.72	7.0	19.5	3200	97	2990	1662	96.5	96.5	96.2	0.90	0.89	0.84
PLSES 450 LB*	1120	3577	1.9	2.8	7.9	21	3400	97	2990	1078	96.6	96.6	96.0	0.90	0.89	0.84
PLSES 450 LB*	1250	3995	1.7	2.5	7.0	21	3400	97	2988	1204	96.5	96.5	96.1	0.90	0.89	0.84

(*) usable only on 690V - 50Hz mains
 values provided for this voltage

4 poles																
PLSES 225 MG	55	354	2.2	2.7	7.2	0.7806	420	69	1484	100	94.8	95.2	95.0	0.83	0.79	0.71
PLSES 250 SF	75	483	2.3	3.2	8.0	0.9594	480	69	1484	137	95.0	95.2	94.7	0.83	0.78	0.69
PLSES 250 MF	90	578	2.6	3.1	8.3	1.0809	510	70	1486	166	95.5	95.7	95.3	0.82	0.76	0.65
PLSES 280 SGU	110	706	2.4	2.8	7.5	2.5287	765	80	1488	198	95.6	95.6	94.9	0.84	0.8	0.70
PLSES 280 MGU	132	847	3.1	2.8	7.4	2.8582	792	79	1488	236	95.8	95.9	95.5	0.84	0.8	0.70
PLSES 315 SUR	160	1030	2.8	2.9	7.6	2.8625	820	79	1488	290	96.1	96.2	95.6	0.82	0.78	0.67
PLSES 315 MUR	200	1290	2.9	2.9	7.4	3.3365	910	79	1486	361	96.2	96.4	96.0	0.83	0.78	0.68
PLSES 315 LUS	250	1610	3.0	2.9	7.4	3.5966	960	83	1486	450	96.2	96.4	95.9	0.83	0.79	0.70
PLSES 315 LG	280	1797	2.3	2.9	7.2	6.1	1170	83	1488	511	96.5	96.8	96.6	0.82	0.8	0.72
PLSES 315 LG	315	2024	2.0	2.5	6.6	6.1	1170	83	1486	555	96.4	96.7	96.5	0.85	0.82	0.74
PLSES 315 LG	355	2280	2.2	2.8	8.1	6.1	1170	83	1487	650	96.2	96.3	96.0	0.82	0.77	0.66
PLSES 315 VLG	400	2571	2.2	2.8	6.9	6.8	1327	83	1486	722	96.4	96.7	96.5	0.83	0.79	0.69
PLSES 315 VLGU	450	2890	2.7	3.0	7.6	7.3	1400	83	1487	822	96.4	96.6	95.1	0.82	0.79	0.69
PLSES 355 LA	500	3205	1.8	2.0	6.1	12	2150	86	1490	905	96.1	96.2	96.0	0.83	0.77	0.71
PLSES 355 LB	560	3597	1.63	1.76	5.4	12	2150	86	1487	1027	96.0	96.1	95.9	0.82	0.76	0.70
PLSES 355 LB	600	3848	2.27	2.46	7.1	12	2150	86	1489	1142	96.0	96.1	96.0	0.79	0.73	0.65
PLSES 400 LB	700	4484	1.9	1.71	6.0	25	3050	86	1491	1224	96.0	96.1	96.0	0.86	0.84	0.74
PLSES 400 LB	800	5117	2.57	2.21	7.8	25	3050	98	1493	1414	96.1	96.2	96.0	0.85	0.83	0.73
PLSES 400 LB	900	5761	2.4	2.08	7.2	25	3050	101	1492	1611	96.0	96.1	95.9	0.84	0.82	0.72

6 poles																
PLSES 355 LA	400	3871	1.5	2.40	6.1	13	1975	80	990	737	95.8	96.2	96.1	0.82	0.78	0.69
PLSES 355 LB	450	4323	1.76	2.97	7.3	18	2210	82	994	869	95.8	96.1	96.1	0.78	0.72	0.61
PLSES 400 LA	500	4808	2.0	2.43	6.4	38	3100	84	993	875	96.0	96.1	96.0	0.86	0.85	0.79
PLSES 400 LA	560	5391	1.77	2.16	5.7	38	3100	84	992	980	95.9	96.0	95.9	0.86	0.85	0.80
PLSES 400 LB	630	6059	2.0	2.38	6.29	38	3100	84	993	1113	96.1	96.2	96.1	0.85	0.84	0.79
PLSES 400 LD	710	6819	2.4	2.65	7.4	50	3300	84	994	1331	96.2	96.3	96.1	0.80	0.79	0.74

IMfinity® 3-phase induction motors - IE2 - IE3 - IE4 - Non IE Efficiency

IP23 Steel frame

Electrical and mechanical characteristics

IE3 - Powered by the mains

Type	Rated power P_n kW	380V 50Hz				415V 50Hz				460V 60Hz			
		Rated speed N_n min^{-1}	Rated current I_n A	Efficiency η 4/4	Power factor $\text{Cos } \phi$ 4/4	Rated speed N_n min^{-1}	Rated current I_n A	Efficiency η 4/4	Power factor $\text{Cos } \phi$ 4/4	Rated speed N_n min^{-1}	Rated current I_n A	Efficiency η 4/4	Power factor $\text{Cos } \phi$ 4/4
2 poles													
PLSES 225 MG	75	2968	133	95.0	0.91	2974	123	95.3	0.89	3574	110	95.0	0.90
PLSES 250 SF	90	2968	158	95.1	0.91	2976	148	95.6	0.89	3576	132	95.3	0.90
PLSES 250 MF	110	2968	195	95.2	0.90	2972	178	95.8	0.89	3576	161	95.7	0.90
PLSES 280 MD	132	2974	227	95.4	0.88	2978	215	95.6	0.84	3578	192	95.7	0.87
PLSES 315 SU	160	2972	285	95.6	0.89	2978	268	95.9	0.87	3580	237	95.9	0.88
PLSES 315 MU	200	2966	352	95.8	0.90	2974	322	96.3	0.89	3576	289	96.3	0.90
PLSES 315 L	250	2964	443	95.8	0.90	2972	411	96.2	0.88	3576	364	96.5	0.89
PLSES 315 LD	280	2966	493	96.0	0.90	2974	459	96.4	0.88	3578	408	96.3	0.89
PLSES 315 MGU	315	2869	549	95.8	0.91	2980	520	95.8	0.88	3577	459	95.8	0.90
PLSES 315 LG	355	2974	619	95.8	0.91	2980	579	95.8	0.89	3577	517	95.8	0.90
PLSES 315 LG	400	2972	711	96.0	0.89	2980	656	96.4	0.88	3580	589	95.8	0.89
PLSES 315 VLG	450	2972	800	96.0	0.89	2981	738	96.4	0.88	3582	670	95.8	0.88
PLSES 315 VLGU	500	2972	901	95.8	0.88	2977	843	96.0	0.86	3575	753	95.8	0.87
PLSES 355 LA	560	2978	993	96.3	0.89	2981	928	96.5	0.87	3582	825	96.8	0.88
PLSES 355 LB	630	2987	1113	96.6	0.89	2989	1019	96.6	0.84	3589	929	96.7	0.88
PLSES 355 LC	710	2984	1227	96.6	0.91	2987	1161	96.7	0.88	3587	1022	96.9	0.90
PLSES 450 LA	800	2991	1397	96.7	0.90	2993	1293	96.7	0.89	3593	1153	96.8	0.90
PLSES 450 LA	900	2990	1557	96.5	0.91	2992	1426	96.5	0.89	3592	1284	96.7	0.91
PLSES 450 LA	1000	2989	1749	96.5	0.90	2991	1620	96.5	0.89	3591	1442	96.7	0.90
4 poles													
PLSES 225 MG	55	1480	105	94.6	0.84	1486	99.1	95.0	0.82	1790	89.7	95.4	0.81
PLSES 250 SF	75	1484	142	95.0	0.85	1488	136	95.1	0.81	1790	122	95.4	0.81
PLSES 250 MF	90	1484	171	95.3	0.84	1488	164	95.7	0.8	1790	145	95.6	0.81
PLSES 280 SGU	110	1488	206	95.4	0.85	1490	193	95.6	0.83	1790	174	95.8	0.83
PLSES 280 MGU	132	1486	247	95.6	0.85	1490	231	96.0	0.83	1790	205	96.2	0.84
PLSES 315 SUR	160	1488	300	95.8	0.85	1492	286	96.0	0.81	1790	253	96.2	0.82
PLSES 315 MUR	200	1484	371	96.0	0.85	1488	357	96.1	0.81	1790	317	96.3	0.82
PLSES 315 LUS	250	1484	466	96.0	0.85	1488	446	96.2	0.81	1790	398	96.4	0.82
PLSES 315 LG	280	1484	526	96.3	0.84	1485	504	96.6	0.80	1788	446	96.0	0.82
PLSES 315 LG	315	1484	573	96.0	0.87	1488	542	96.3	0.84	1787	484	96.2	0.85
PLSES 315 LG	355	1486	660	96.1	0.85	1489	651	96.0	0.79	1788	565	96.2	0.82
PLSES 315 VLG	400	1485	744	96.1	0.85	1489	713	96.4	0.81	1786	629	96.2	0.83
PLSES 315 VLGU	450	1485	846	96.2	0.84	1488	813	96.3	0.80	1787	716	96.2	0.82
PLSES 355 LA	500	1487	942	96.0	0.84	1491	882	96.2	0.82	1790	796	96.2	0.82
PLSES 355 LB	560	1486	1082	95.9	0.82	1488	989	96.1	0.82	1788	889	96.4	0.82
PLSES 355 LB	600	1488	1172	96.0	0.81	1489	1144	96.0	0.76	1790	978	96.3	0.80
PLSES 400 LB	700	1490	1275	95.9	0.87	1492	1180	96.0	0.86	1792	1061	96.3	0.86
PLSES 400 LB	800	1492	1472	96.0	0.86	1494	1397	96.0	0.83	1794	1228	96.2	0.85
PLSES 400 LB	900	1491	1656	96.0	0.86	1493	1591	96.0	0.82	1793	1398	96.2	0.84
6 poles													
PLSES 355 LA	400	988	759	95.4	0.84	992	716	96.0	0.81	1189	632	95.8	0.83
PLSES 355 LB	450	992	896	95.4	0.80	995	847	96.0	0.77	1192	747	95.8	0.79
PLSES 400 LA	500	992	921	95.9	0.86	994	843	96.0	0.86	1193	758	96.3	0.86
PLSES 400 LA	560	991	1014	95.8	0.86	993	955	96.0	0.86	1193	834	96.3	0.86
PLSES 400 LB	630	992	1187	96.0	0.86	994	1086	96.1	0.86	1194	1163	96.4	0.83
PLSES 400 LD	710	993	1369	96.1	0.82	996	1316	96.2	0.78	1195	1156	96.4	0.80

IMfinity® 3-phase induction motors - IE2 - IE3 - IE4 - Non IE Efficiency

IP23 Steel frame

Electrical and mechanical characteristics

IE3 - Powered by the drive

Type	400V 50Hz				% Rated torque M_n at					400V 87Hz Δ^1				Maximum mechanical speed ²
	Rated power	Rated speed	Rated current	Power factor	10Hz	17Hz	25Hz	50Hz	87Hz	Rated power	Rated speed	Rated current	Power factor	
	P_n kW	N_n min ⁻¹	I_n A	Cos ϕ 4/4						P_n kW	N_n min ⁻¹	I_n A	Cos ϕ 4/4	
2 poles														
PLSES 225 MG	75	2968	138	0.90	77 %	90 %	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	3600
PLSES 250 SF	90	2968	164	0.90	77 %	90 %	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	3600
PLSES 250 MF	110	2968	198	0.91	77 %	90 %	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	3600
PLSES 280 MD	132	2966	239	0.91	77 %	86 %	96 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	3600
PLSES 315 SU	160	2972	293	0.88	80 %	90 %	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	3600
PLSES 315 MU	200	2966	366	0.90	70 %	80 %	85 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	3600
PLSES 315 L	211	2964	386	0.89	70 %	80 %	85 %	85 %	-	-	-	-	-	3600
PLSES 315 LD	248	2966	450	0.89	70 %	80 %	85 %	88 %	-	-	-	-	-	3600
PLSES 315 MGU	315	2972	583	0.90	75 %	85 %	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	3580
PLSES 315 LG	355	2977	648	0.90	75 %	85 %	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	3580
PLSES 315 LG	400	2977	734	0.88	75 %	85 %	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	3600
PLSES 315 VLG	450	2982	817	0.89	75 %	85 %	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	3600
PLSES 315 VLGU	500	2975	928	0.87	75 %	85 %	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	3600
PLSES 355 LA	560	2980	1029	0.89	80 %	90 %	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	3600
PLSES 355 LB	630	2988	1169	0.88	80 %	90 %	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	3600
PLSES 355 LC	710	2986	1272	0.91	80 %	90 %	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	3600
PLSES 450 LA	800	2992	1433	0.91	80 %	90 %	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	3600
PLSES 450 LA	900	2991	1616	0.91	80 %	90 %	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	3600
PLSES 450 LA	1000	2990	1796	0.91	80 %	90 %	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	3600
PLSES 450 LB*	1120	2990	1160	0.91	80 %	90 %	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	3000
PLSES 450 LB*	1250	2988	1296	0.91	80 %	90 %	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	3000


(*) usable only on 690V - 50Hz mains
values provided for this voltage

4 poles														
PLSES 225 MG	55	1478	112	0.83	65 %	80 %	90 %	100 %	57 %	95.7	2588	194.79	0.83	3240
PLSES 250 SF	75	1480	155	0.83	65 %	80 %	90 %	100 %	57 %	130.5	2590	269.84	0.83	3240
PLSES 250 MF	90	1482	186	0.82	65 %	80 %	90 %	100 %	57 %	156.6	2592	323.45	0.82	3240
PLSES 280 SGU	110	1486	223	0.84	70 %	80 %	90 %	100 %	57 %	191.4	2596	387.78	0.84	2700
PLSES 280 MGU	132	1484	266	0.84	70 %	80 %	90 %	100 %	57 %	229.68	2594	462.84	0.84	2700
PLSES 315 SUR	160	1486	320	0.83	70 %	80 %	90 %	100 %	57 %	278.4	2596	557.55	0.83	3420
PLSES 315 MUR	200	1482	396	0.83	70 %	80 %	90 %	100 %	57 %	348	2592	689.79	0.83	3420
PLSES 315 LUS	250	1482	499	0.83	70 %	80 %	90 %	100 %	57 %	435	2592	868.5	0.83	3420
PLSES 315 LG	280	1488	535	0.85	75 %	83 %	100 %	100 %	57 %	280	2610	535	0.85	2610
PLSES 315 LG	315	1486	606	0.86	69 %	75 %	89 %	100 %	58 %	315	2610	606	0.86	2610
PLSES 315 LG	355	1487	682	0.85	77 %	84 %	100 %	100 %	58 %	355	2610	682	0.85	2610
PLSES 315 VLG	400	1486	754	0.85	75 %	86 %	100 %	100 %	58 %	400	2610	754	0.85	2610
PLSES 315 VLGU	450	1487	850	0.86	70 %	80 %	100 %	100 %	58 %	450	2600	850	0.86	2610
PLSES 355 LA	500	1490	974	0.84	80 %	90 %	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	1800
PLSES 355 LB	560	1487	1108	0.83	80 %	90 %	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	1800
PLSES 355 LB	600	1489	1232	0.80	80 %	90 %	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	1800
PLSES 400 LB	700	1491	1322	0.87	80 %	90 %	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	1800
PLSES 400 LB	800	1493	1526	0.86	80 %	90 %	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	1800
PLSES 400 LB	900	1492	1739	0.85	80 %	90 %	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	1800

6 poles														
PLSES 355 LA	400	990	789	0.83	80 %	90 %	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	1200
PLSES 355 LB	450	992	930	0.79	80 %	90 %	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	1200
PLSES 400 LA	500	993	936	0.87	80 %	90 %	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	1200
PLSES 400 LA	560	992	1031	0.87	80 %	90 %	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	1200
PLSES 400 LB	630	993	1140	0.86	80 %	90 %	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	1200
PLSES 400 LD	710	994	1360	0.81	80 %	90 %	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	1200

(1) Data only valid for: 400 V 50 Hz Y motors and frame size ≤ 250 mm - 2 poles

(2) See Vibrations section on page 48

 - Please refer to page 38 for variable speed applications
- Values given with a voltage drop of 30 V at the drive output

IMfinity® 3-phase induction motors - IE2 - IE3 - IE4 - Non IE Efficiency
 IP23 Steel frame
Electrical and mechanical characteristics
IE3 - Powered by the drive

Summary of recommended protection devices

Mains voltage	Cable length	Frame size	Winding protection	Insulated bearings
≤ 480 V	< 20 m	All frame sizes	Standard	No
	> 20 m and < 100 m	≤ 315	Standard	No
> 480 V and ≤ 690 V	< 20 m	≥ 315	RIS or drive filter	NDE
		< 250	Standard	No
	> 20 m and < 100 m	≥ 250	RIS or drive filter	NDE
		≤ 250	RIS or drive filter	NDE
		≥ 250	RIS or drive filter	NDE (or DE+NDE if no filter for ≥ 315)

RIS: Reinforced Insulation System.

The filter is recommended above frame size 315.

Standard insulation = 1500 V peak and 3500 V/μs.

Protection solutions exist (insulation for winding and bearings).

For different cable length(s) and/or voltage(s), please consult Leroy-Somer.

Motors of frame size ≥ 250 kW with RIS protection are no longer cURus.



REMINDER: All 2, 4 and 6 pole motors placed on the EU market must be IE3 or IE2 and used with a variable speed drive:

- from 01/01/2015 for power ratings from 7.5 to 375 kW
- from 01/01/2017 for power ratings from 0.75 to 375 kW

Other drive mechanism solutions:



LSRPM / PLSRPM: permanent magnet synchronous motors 3 to 500 kW

Variable speed application, requiring IP55 or IP23 protection, high efficiency and/or compact dimensions.



CPLS: induction motors 95 to 2900 Nm

Application for variable speed operation requiring constant power over a wide speed range.



LSMV: induction motors 0.18 to 132 kW

Application for variable speed operation requiring constant torque over a wide speed range.



LSK: D.C. motors 2 to 750 kW



UNIMOTOR FM and HD: servomotors 0.7 to 136 Nm

IP23 DRIP-PROOF MOTORS

**DESCRIPTION TABLE OF TERMINAL BOXES FOR A 400 V RATED SUPPLY VOLTAGE
(in accordance with EN 50262)**

Series	Type	No. of poles	Terminal box material	Power + auxiliaries	
				Number of drill holes	Drill hole diameter
PLSES	225	2; 4	Aluminium alloy	3	2xM63 + 1xM16
	250	2; 4			
	280 MD/SD	2; 4			
	280 SG/MG - 315 to 450	2; 4		0	Removable undrilled mounting plate (see details page 164)

**TERMINAL BLOCKS
DIRECTION OF ROTATION**

Standard motors are fitted with a block of 6 terminals complying with standard NFC 51 120, with the terminal markings complying with IEC 60034-8 (or NF EN 60034-8).

When the motor is running in U1, V1, W1 or 1U, 1V, 1W from a direct mains supply L1, L2, L3, it turns clockwise when seen from the drive shaft end.

If any two of the phases are changed over, the motor will run in an anticlockwise direction (make sure that the motor has been designed to run in both directions).

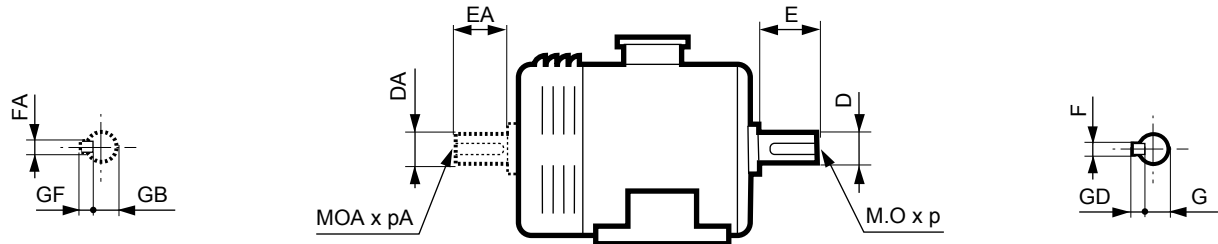
If the motor is fitted with accessories (thermal protection or space heater), these must be connected on screw dominos with labelled wires.

Tightening torque for the nuts on the terminal blocks.

Terminal	M8	M10	M12	M14	M16
Torque N.m	10	20	35	50	65

Series	Type	230/400V connections		400/690V connections
		No. of poles	Terminals	Terminals
PLSES	225 MG	4	M10	M8
	225 MG	2	M12	M10
	250 MF	2; 4	M12	M10
	280	2; 4	M16	M12
	315 SU/MU/SUR/MUR/M	4	M16	M12
	315 L/LD/LU/LUS	2; 4	M16	M16
	315 VLG/LG/MGU	2; 4	M12	M12
	315 VLGU	2; 4	M12	M12
	355	2; 4	M14	M14
	355 LA	2	M14	M14
	355 LA	6	M14	M14
	355 LB	2	M14	M14
	355 LB	4	M14	M14
	355 LB	6	M14	M14
	355 LC	2	M14	M14
	400	2; 4	M14	M14
	400 LA	6	M14	M14
	400 LB	4	M14	M14
	400 LB	6	M14	M14
	400 LD	6	M14	M14
450 LA	2	M14	M14	
450 LB	2	M14	M14	

Dimensions in millimetres



Type	Main shaft extensions													
	4 and 6 poles							2 poles						
	F	GD	D	G	E	O	p	F	GD	D	G	E	O	p
PLSES 225 MG	18	11	65m6	58	140	20	42	18	11	60m6	53	140	20	42
PLSES 250 MF	20	12	75m6	67.5	140	20	42	18	11	65m6	58	140	20	42
PLSES 250 SF	20	12	75m6	67.5	140	20	42	18	11	65m6	58	140	20	42
PLSES 280 MD/MGU/SGU/SGJ/MG	22	14	80m6	71	170	20	42	18	11	65m6	58	140	20	42
PLSES 315 S/SU/SUR/L/M/MUR	25	14	90m6	81	170	24	50	20	12	70m6	62.5	140	20	42
PLSES 315 LD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	14	80m6	71	170	20	42
PLSES 315 LUS	25	14	90m6	81	170	24	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLSES 315 MU	25	14	90m6	81	170	24	50	20	12	70m6	62.5	140	20	42
PLSES 315 LG/MGU/LU	28	16	100m6	90	210	24	50	22	14	80m6	71	170	20	42
PLSES 315 VLG/VLGU	28	16	100m6	90	210	24	50	22	14	80m6	71	170	20	42
PLSES 355 LA	28	16	110m6	100	210	24	50	22	14	80m6	71	170	20	42
PLSES 355 LB	28	16	110m6	100	210	24	50	22	14	80m6	71	170	20	42
PLSES 355 LC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	14	80m6	71	170	20	42
PLSES 400 LA	32	18	120m6	109	210	24	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLSES 400 LB	32	18	120m6	109	210	24	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLSES 400 LD	32	18	120m6	109	210	24	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLSES 450 LA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	14	85m6	76	170	20	42
PLSES 450 LB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	14	85m6	76	170	20	42

Type	Secondary shaft extensions													
	4 and 6 poles							2 poles						
	FA	GF	DA	GB	EA	OA	pA	FA	GF	DA	GB	EA	OA	pA
PLSES 225 MG	18	11	65m6	58	140	20	42	18	11	60m6	53	140	20	42
PLSES 250 MF	20	12	65m6	58	140	20	42	18	11	65m6	58	140	20	42
PLSES 250 SF	18	11	65m6	58	140	20	42	18	11	65m6	58	140	20	42
PLSES 280 MG	18	11	65m6	58	140	20	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLSES 280 MD/MGU/SGU/SGJ	20	12	65m6	58	140	20	42	18	11	65m6	58	140	20	42
PLSES 315 S/SU/SUR/LD/MMUR	20	12	75m6	67.5	140	20	42	18	11	70m6	62.5	140	20	42
PLSES 315 LUS	20	12	75m6	67.5	140	20	42	18	11	70m6	62.5	140	20	42
PLSES 315 MU	20	12	75m6	67.5	140	20	42	18	11	70m6	62.5	140	20	42
PLSES 315 LG/MGU	22	14	80m6	71	170	20	42	22	14	80m6	71	170	20	42
PLSES 315 VLG/VLGU	22	14	80m6	71	170	20	42	22	14	80m6	71	170	20	42
PLSES 355 LA	28	16	110m6	100	210	24	50	22	14	80m6	71	170	20	42
PLSES 355 LB	28	16	110m6	100	210	24	50	22	14	80m6	71	170	20	42
PLSES 355 LC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	14	80m6	71	170	20	42
PLSES 400 LA	32	18	120m6	109	210	24	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLSES 400 LB	32	18	120m6	109	210	24	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLSES 400 LD	32	18	120m6	109	210	24	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLSES 450 LA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	14	85m6	76	170	20	42
PLSES 450 LB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	14	85m6	76	170	20	42

IP23 DRIP-PROOF MOTORS

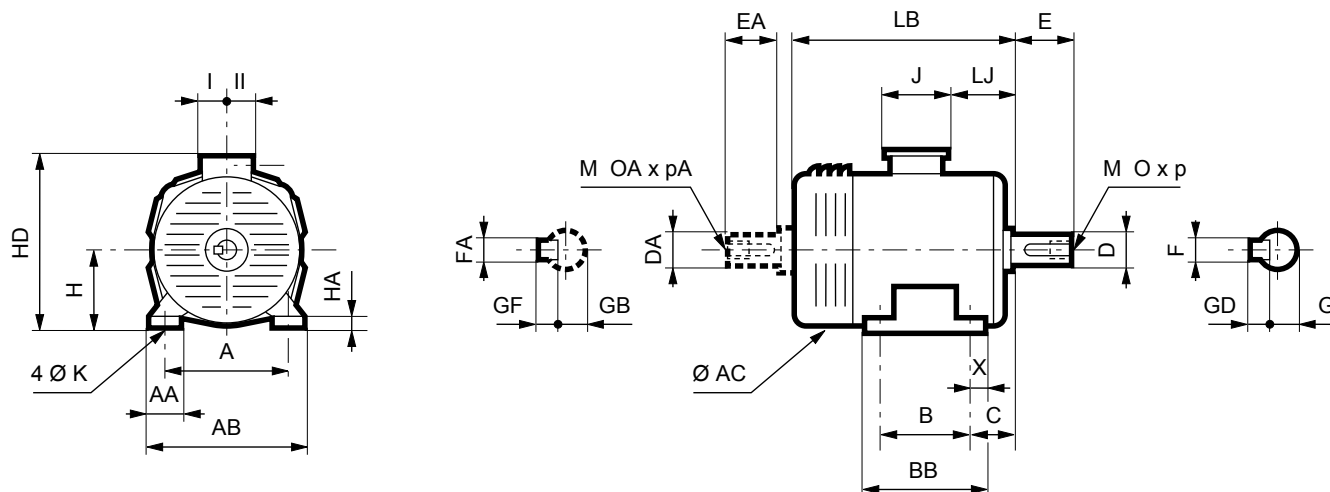
IMfinity® 3-phase induction motors - IE2 - IE3 - IE4 - Non IE Efficiency

IP23 Steel frame

Dimensions

Foot mounted IM 1001 (IM B3)

Dimensions in millimetres



Type	Main dimensions																
	A	AB	B	BB	C	X	AA	K	HA	H	AC*	HD	LB	LJ	J	I	II
PLSES 225 MG	356	416	311	351	149	20	60	19	26	225	443	629	824	175.5	292	151	181
PLSES 250 MF	406	466	349	397	168	24	60	24	26	250	443	654	904	209	292	151	181
PLSES 250 MP	406	470	349	400	168	26	94	24	40	250	490	643	779	157.5	292	151	181
PLSES 250 SP	406	470	311	400	168	26	94	24	40	250	490	643	779	157.5	292	151	181
PLSES 280 MD	457	517	419	467	190	24	60	24	26	280	443	684	904	209	292	151	181
PLSES 280 SGJ	457	537	368	499	190	40	80	24	27	280	548	830	939	241	420	180	235
PLSES 280 MG	457	537	419	499	190	40	80	24	27	280	548	830	939	241	420	180	235
PLSES 280 SGU	457	537	368	499	190	40	80	24	27	280	600	830	1024	241	420	180	235
PLSES 280 MGU	457	537	419	499	190	40	80	24	27	280	600	830	1024	241	420	180	235
PLSES 280 SD	457	517	419	467	190	24	60	24	26	280	443	684	904	209	292	151	181
PLSES 315 L	508	608	508	588	216	40	100	28	26	315	548	860	1026	242	420	180	236
PLSES 315 LD	508	608	508	588	216	40	100	28	26	315	548	860	1086	242	420	180	236
PLSES 315 LG/MGU	508	608	508	588	216	40	100	28	26	315	624	876	1261	248	428	206	202
PLSES 315 SU	508	608	406	486	216	40	100	28	26	315	600	865	940	241	420	180	235
PLSES 315 MU	508	608	457	537	216	40	100	28	26	315	600	865	1024	241	420	180	235
PLSES 315 LU	508	608	508	588	216	40	100	28	26	315	600	865	1104	241	420	180	235
PLSES 315 LUS	508	608	508	588	216	40	100	28	26	315	600	865	1104	241	420	180	235
PLSES 315 M	508	608	457	537	216	40	100	28	26	315	600	860	940	242	420	180	236
PLSES 315 MUR	508	608	457	537	216	40	100	28	26	315	600	860	1106	242	420	180	236
PLSES 315 S	508	608	406	486	216	40	100	28	26	315	600	860	881	242	420	180	236
PLSES 315 SUR	508	608	406	486	216	40	100	28	26	315	600	860	1026	242	418	180	236
PLSES 315 VLG	508	608	560	640	216	40	100	28	26	315	624	876	1321	248	428	206	202
PLSES 315 VLGU	508	608	560	640	216	40	100	28	26	315	624	876	1391	248	428	206	202
PLSES 355 LA	610	710	630	710	254	40	100	28	26	355	705	1078	1470	130	700	224	396
PLSES 355 LB	610	710	630	710	254	40	100	28	26	355	705	1078	1470	130	700	224	396
PLSES 355 LC	610	710	630	710	254	40	100	28	26	355	705	1078	1470	130	700	224	396
PLSES 400 LA	686	806	710	800	280	45	120	35	26	400	795	1173	1755	177	700	224	396
PLSES 400 LB	686	806	710	800	280	45	120	35	26	400	795	1173	1755	177	700	224	396
PLSES 400 LD	686	806	710	800	280	45	120	35	26	400	795	1173	1755	177	700	224	396
PLSES 450 LA	750	845	1000	1245	200	65	120	42	40	450	820	1223	1688	915	700	224	396
PLSES 450 LB	750	845	1000	1245	200	65	120	42	40	450	820	1223	1688	915	700	224	396

* AC: housing diameter without lifting rings

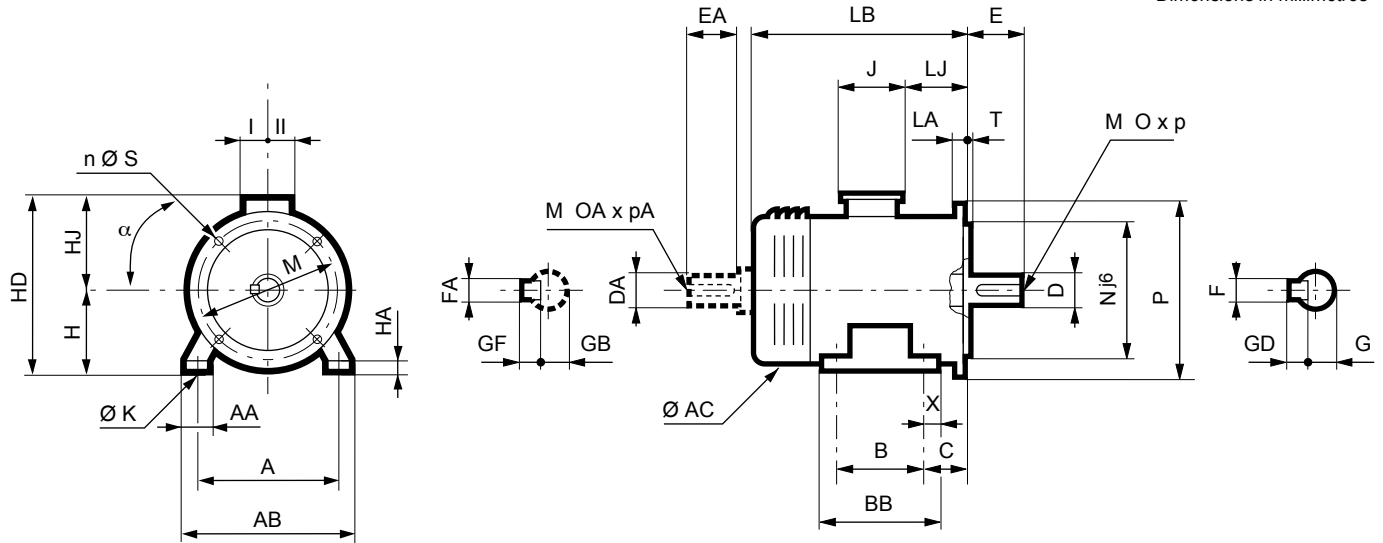
IMfinity® 3-phase induction motors - IE2 - IE3 - IE4 - Non IE Efficiency

IP23 Steel frame

Dimensions

Foot and flange mounted IM 2001 (IM B35)

Dimensions in millimetres



Type	Main dimensions																		Symb
	A	AB	B	BB	C	X	AA	K	HA	H	AC*	HD	HJ	LB	LJ	J	I	II	
PLSES 225 MG	356	416	311	351	149	20	60	19	26	225	443	629	404	824	175.5	292	151	181	FF 500
PLSES 250 MF ¹	406	466	349	397	168	24	60	24	26	250	443	654	404	904	209	292	151	181	FF 600
PLSES 250 MP ¹										490		393	779	157.5	292	151	181	FF 600	
PLSES 250 SF ¹	406	470	311	400	168	26	94	24	40	250	443	654	404	904	209	292	151	181	FF 600
PLSES 250 SP ¹										490		393	779	157.5	292	151	181	FF 600	
PLSES 280 MD ¹	457	517	419	467	190	24	60	24	26	280	443	684	404	904	209	292	151	181	FF 600
PLSES 280 SGJ ¹										548		550	939	241	420	180	235	FF 600	
PLSES 280 MG ¹										548		550	939	241	420	180	235	FF 600	
PLSES 280 SGU ¹	457	537	368	499	190	40	80	24	27	280	600	830	550	1024	241	420	180	235	FF 600
PLSES 280 MGU ¹	457	537	419	499	190	40	80	24	27	280	600	830	550	1024	241	420	180	235	FF 600
PLSES 280 SD ¹										443		404	904	209	292	151	181	FF 600	
PLSES 315 L ¹	508	608	508	588	216	40	100	28	26	315	548	860	545	1026	242	420	180	236	FF 740
PLSES 315 LD ¹	508	608	508	588	216	40	100	28	26	315	548	860	545	1086	242	420	180	236	FF 740
PLSES 315 LG ¹	508	608	508	588	216	40	100	28	26	315	624	876	561	1261	248	428	206	202	FF 740
PLSES 315 SU ¹	508	608	406	486	216	40	100	28	26	315	600	865	550	939	241	420	180	235	FF 740
PLSES 315 MU ¹	508	608	457	588	216	40	100	27	26	315	600	865	550	939	241	420	180	235	FF 740
PLSES 315 LU ¹										600		550	1104	241	420	180	235	FF 740	
PLSES 315 LUS ¹	508	608	508	588	216	40	100	28	26	315	600	865	550	1104	241	420	180	235	FF 740
PLSES 315 M ¹	508	608	457	537	216	40	100	28	26	315	600	860	545	940	242	420	180	236	FF 740
PLSES 315 MUR ¹	508	608	457	537	216	40	100	28	26	315	600	860	545	1106	242	420	180	236	FF 740
PLSES 315 MGU ¹	508	608	457	588	216	40	100	28	26	315	624	876	561	1261	248	428	206	202	FF 740
PLSES 315 S ¹	508	608	406	486	216	40	100	28	26	315	600	860	545	1106	242	420	180	236	FF 740
PLSES 315 SUR ¹	508	608	406	486	216	40	100	28	26	315	600	860	545	1038	242	420	180	236	FF 740
PLSES 315 VLG ¹	508	608	560	640	216	40	100	28	26	315	624	876	561	1321	248	428	206	202	FF 740
PLSES 315 VLGU	508	608	560	640	216	40	100	28	26	315	624	876	561	1391	248	428	206	202	FF 740
PLSES 355 LA	610	710	630	710	254	40	100	28	26	355	705	1078	723	1470	130	700	224	396	FF 940
PLSES 355 LB	610	710	630	710	254	40	100	28	26	355	705	1078	723	1470	130	700	224	396	FF 940
PLSES 355 LC	610	710	630	710	254	40	100	28	26	355	705	1078	723	1470	130	700	224	396	FF 940
PLSES 400 LA	686	806	710	800	280	45	120	35	26	400	795	1173	773	1755	177	700	224	396	FF 940
PLSES 400 LB	686	806	710	800	280	45	120	35	26	400	795	1173	773	1755	177	700	224	396	FF 940
PLSES 400 LD	686	806	710	800	280	45	120	35	26	400	795	1173	773	1755	177	700	224	396	FF 940
PLSES 450 LA	750	845	1000	1245	200	65	120	42	40	400	820	1223	773	1688	915	700	224	396	FF 1080
PLSES 450 LB	750	845	1000	1245	200	65	120	42	40	450	820	1223	773	1688	915	700	224	396	FF 1080

1. For frame size ≥ 250 mm used as IM B5 (IM 3001), please consult Leroy-Somer.

* AC: housing diameter without lifting rings

IEC symbol	Flange dimensions							
	M	N	P	T	n	α°	s	LA
FF 400	400	350	450	5	8	22.5	18.5	16
FF 500	500	450	550	5	8	22.5	18.5	18
FF 600	600	550	660	6	8	22.5	22	25
FF 740	740	680	800	6	8	22.5	22	25
FF 940	940	880	1000	6	8	22.5	28	28
FF 1080	1080	1000	1150	6	8	22.5	28	30

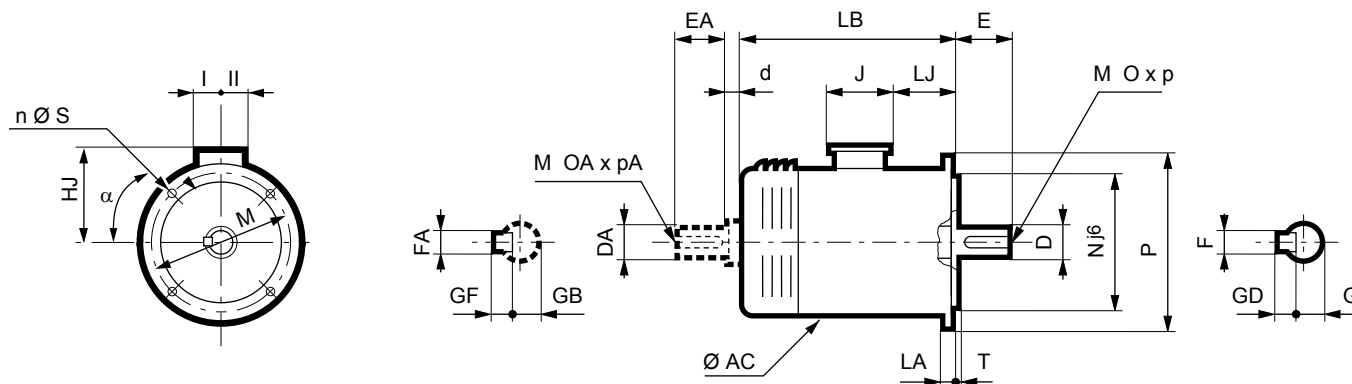
IMfinity® 3-phase induction motors - IE2 - IE3 - IE4 - Non IE Efficiency

IP23 Steel frame

Dimensions

Flange mounted IM 3001 (IM B5) IM 3011 (IM V1)

Dimensions in millimetres



Type	Main dimensions								Symb
	AC	HJ	LB	LJ	J	I	II		
PLSES 225 MG	443	404	824	175.5	292	151	181	FF 500	
PLSES 250 MF*	443	404	904	209	292	151	181	FF 600	
PLSES 250 SF*	443	404	904	209	292	151	181	FF 600	
PLSES 280 MD*	443	404	904	209	292	151	181	FF 600	
PLSES 280 MGU*	548	545	1038	242	418	180	236	FF 600	
PLSES 280 SGU*	548	545	1038	242	418	180	236	FF 600	
PLSES 315 L*	548	545	1026	242	418	180	236	FF 740	
PLSES 315 LD*	548	545	1086	242	418	180	236	FF 740	
PLSES 315 LG*	629	561	1261	248	428	206	202	FF 740	
PLSES 315 LUS*	548	545	1106	242	418	180	236	FF 740	
PLSES 315 M*	600	545	940	242	418	180	236	FF 740	
PLSES 315 MGU*	629	561	1261	248	428	206	202	FF 740	
PLSES 315 MUR*	600	545	1118	242	418	180	236	FF 740	
PLSES 315 MU*	600	547	1025	242	418	180	235	FF 740	
PLSES 315 S*	600	545	881	242	418	180	236	FF 740	
PLSES 315 SU*	600	547	940	242	418	180	235	FF 740	
PLSES 315 SUR*	600	545	1038	242	418	180	236	FF 740	
PLSES 315 VLG*	629	561	1321	248	428	206	202	FF 740	
PLSES 315 VLGU	629	561	1391	248	428	206	202	FF 740	
PLSES 355 LA	705	723	1470	130	700	224	396	FF 940	
PLSES 355 LB	705	723	1470	130	700	224	396	FF 940	
PLSES 355 LC	705	723	1470	130	700	224	396	FF 940	
PLSES 400 LA	795	773	1755	177	700	224	396	FF 940	
PLSES 400 LB	795	773	1755	177	700	224	396	FF 940	
PLSES 400 LD	795	773	1755	177	700	224	396	FF 940	
PLSES 450 LA	820	773	1856	915	700	224	396	FF 1080	
PLSES 450 LB	820	773	1856	915	700	224	396	FF 1080	

* For frame size ≥ 250 mm used as IM B5 (IM 3001), please consult Leroy-Somer.

IEC symbol	Flange dimensions							
	M	N	P	T	n	α°	s	LA
FF 400	400	350	450	5	8	22.5	18.5	16
FF 500	450	450	550	5	8	22.5	18.5	18
FF 600	600	550	660	6	8	22.5	22	25
FF 740	740	680	800	6	8	22.5	22	25
FF 940	940	880	1000	6	8	22.5	28	28
FF 940	940	880	1000	6	8	22.5	28	28
FF 940	940	880	1000	6	8	22.5	28	28
FF 940	940	880	1000	6	8	22.5	28	28
FF 940	940	880	1000	6	8	22.5	28	28
FF 1080	1080	1000	1150	6	8	22.5	28	30
FF 1080	1080	1000	1150	6	8	22.5	28	30

IP23 DRIP-PROOF MOTORS

BEARING WITH GREASE NIPPLES

The chart opposite shows the greasing intervals, depending on the type of motor, for standard bearing assemblies of frame size ≥ 250 mm fitted with grease nipples, operating at an ambient temperature of 25°C, 40°C and 55°C on a horizontal shaft machine.

The chart below is valid for **PLSES** motors lubricated with **Polyrex EM103** grease, which is used as standard.

SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENT

For vertical shaft machines, the greasing intervals will be approximately 80% of the values stated in the table below.

Note: The quality and quantity of grease and the greasing interval are shown on the machine nameplate.

For special assemblies (motors fitted with DE roller bearings or other types), machines of frame size ≥ 160 mm have bearings with grease nipples.

Instructions for bearing maintenance are given on the nameplates on these machines.

Series	Type	No. of poles	Type of bearing for bearings with grease nipples*		Quantity of grease g	Greasing intervals in hours								
			N.D.E.	D.E.		3000 min ⁻¹			1500 min ⁻¹			1000 min ⁻¹		
						25°C	40°C	55°C	25°C	40°C	55°C	25°C	40°C	55°C
PLSES	225 MG	2; 4	6314 C3	6317 C3	40	8000	4000	2000	19600	9800	4900	-	-	-
	250 SF	2; 4			40							-	-	-
	250 MF	2; 4			40							-	-	-
	280 MD	2	6316 C3	6320 C3	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	280 SGJ	4			50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	280 MG	4			50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	280 SGU	4			50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	280 MGU	4			50	-	-	-	15800	7900	3950	-	-	-
	315 SUR	4			50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	315 MUR	4			50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	315 LUS	4			50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	315 SU	2			50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	315 MU	2			50	6316 C3	9000	4500	2250	-	-	-	-	-
	315 L	2	35	6224 C3	-	-	-	9000	4500	2250	-	-	-	
	315 LU	4	45		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	315 LD	2	35	6219 C3	8000	4000	2000	-	-	-	-	-		
	315 LG/MGU	2	6317 C3	6317 C3	35	6500	6500	4095	-	-	-	-	-	
		4	6317 C3	6322 C3	55	-	-	-	13200	13200	8316	-	-	
	315 VL/LVLU	2	6317 C3	6317 C3	35	6500	6500	4095	-	-	-	-	-	
		4	6317 C3	6322 C3	55	-	-	-	13200	13200	8316	-	-	
	355 L	2	6317 C3	6317 C3	35	6500	6500	4095	-	-	-	-	-	
		4	6324 C3	6324 C3	72	-	-	-	7500	3700	2800	-	-	
	355 LA	2	6317 C4	6317 C4	35	6500	6500	4095	-	-	-	-	-	
	355 LA	6	6324 C3	6324 C3	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	20000	20000	20000
	355 LB	2	6317 C4	6317 C4	35	6500	6500	4095	-	-	-	-	-	
	355 LB	4	6324 C3	6324 C3	72	-	-	-	7500	3700	2800	-	-	
	355 LB	6			72	-	-	-	-	-	-	20000	20000	20000
	355 LC	2	6317 C4	6317 C4	35	6500	6500	4095	-	-	-	-	-	
	400 L	4	6328 C3	6328 C3	93	-	-	-	4600	2300	1100	-	-	
	400 LA	6			93	-	-	-	-	-	-	18200	18200	18500
400 LB	4	93			-	-	-	4600	2300	1100	-	-	-	
400 LB	6	93			-	-	-	-	-	-	18200	18200	18500	
400 LD	6	93			-	-	-	-	-	-	18200	18200	18500	
450 LA	2	6317 C4			6317 C4	35	6500	6500	4095	-	-	-	-	-
450 LB	2		35	6500		6500	4095	-	-	-	-	-		

* bearing with grease nipples on request

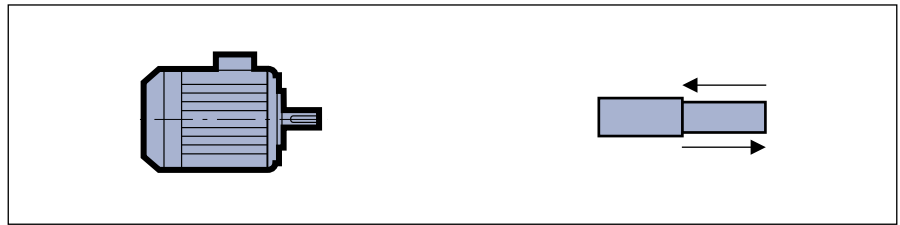
STANDARD BEARING FITTING ARRANGEMENTS

PLSES series		Horizontal shaft	Vertical shaft	
			Shaft facing down	Shaft facing up
Foot mounted motors	Mounting arrangement	B3	V5	V6
	standard mounting	DE bearing: - located at DE for frame 180 - locked for frame ≥ 200	DE bearing: - located at DE for frame 180 - locked for frame ≥ 200	DE bearing locked
	on request	DE bearing locked for frame 180	DE bearing locked for frame 180	
Flange mounted motors (or foot and flange)	Mounting arrangement	B5 / B35	V1 / V15	V3 / V36
	standard mounting	DE bearing locked	DE bearing locked	DE bearing locked

IP23 DRIP-PROOF MOTORS

HORIZONTAL MOTOR

For a bearing life L_{10h}
of 25,000 hours
and 40,000 hours



Series	Type	No. of poles	Permissible axial load (in daN) on main shaft extension for standard bearing assembly													
			3000 min ⁻¹						1500 min ⁻¹				1000 min ⁻¹			
			→		←		→		←		→		←			
			25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours		
PLSES	225 MG	2;4	474	390	394	310	607	494	527	414	-	-	-	-		
	250 SF	2;4	469	385	389	305	581	470	501	390	-	-	-	-		
	250 MF	2;4	460	377	380	297	554	445	474	365	-	-	-	-		
	280 MD	2	375	292	455	372	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	280 SGJ	4	-	-	-	-	812	670	632	490	-	-	-	-		
	280 MG	4	-	-	-	-	809	666	629	486	-	-	-	-		
	280 SGU	4	-	-	-	-	798	656	618	476	-	-	-	-		
	280 MGU	4	-	-	-	-	794	652	614	472	-	-	-	-		
	315 L	2	457	380	277	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	315 LD	2	375	310	195	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	315 SU	2	472	395	292	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	315 MU	2;4	460	383	280	203	783	642	603	462	-	-	-	-		
	315 M	2	469	391	289	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	315 SUR	4	-	-	-	-	787	645	607	465	-	-	-	-		
	315 MUR	4	-	-	-	-	763	623	583	443	-	-	-	-		
	315 LG/MGU	2;4	504	417	364	277	860	703	720	563	-	-	-	-		
	315 LU	4	-	-	-	-	630	513	450	333	-	-	-	-		
	315 LUS	2;4	758	618	578	438	755	615	575	435	-	-	-	-		
	315 VLG	2;4	508	-	208	-	880	-	580	-	-	-	-	-		
	315 VLGU	2;4	530	-	250	-	846	-	546	-	-	-	-	-		
	355 L	2;4	135	-	415	-	414	-	694	-	-	-	-	-		
	355 LA/LB/LC	2	135	-	415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	355 LB	4	-	-	-	-	414	-	694	-	-	-	-	-		
	355 LA/LB	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	907	-		
	400 L/LA/LB	4	-	-	-	-	552	-	906	-	-	-	-	-		
	400 LB	4	-	-	-	-	552	-	906	-	-	-	-	-		
	400 LA/LB/LD	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	-	1020	-		
	450 LA/LB	2	189	-	358	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

**VERTICAL MOTOR
SHAFT FACING DOWN**

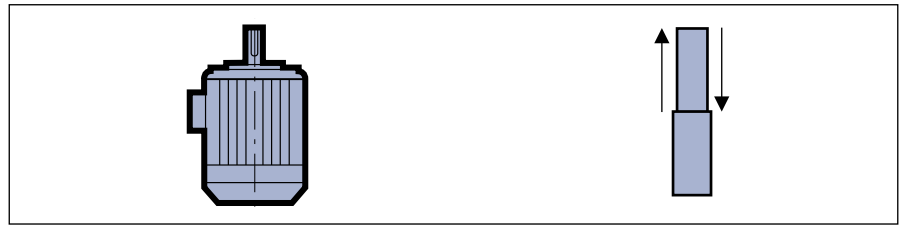
For a bearing life L_{10h}
of 25,000 hours
and 40,000 hours



Series	Type	No. of poles	Permissible axial load (in daN) on main shaft extension for standard bearing assembly													
			3000 min ⁻¹						1500 min ⁻¹				1000 min ⁻¹			
			25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours		
PLSES	225 MG	2;4	400	315	506	421	506	392	684	570	-	-	-	-		
	250 SF	2;4	383	298	518	433	464	351	694	581	-	-	-	-		
	250 MF	2;4	365	280	529	444	432	320	691	579	-	-	-	-		
	280 MD	2	282	198	605	520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	280 SGJ	4	-	-	-	-	640	495	901	756	-	-	-	-		
	280 MG	4	-	-	-	-	624	479	913	768	-	-	-	-		
	280 SGU	4	-	-	-	-	605	460	929	784	-	-	-	-		
	280 MGU	4	-	-	-	-	579	434	951	806	-	-	-	-		
	315 L	2	302	222	518	439	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	315 LD	2	196	129	482	415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	315 LG/MGU	2;4	390	300	550	457	610	445	1124	957	-	-	-	-		
	315 SU	2	341	261	493	413	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	315 MU	2;4	316	236	507	428	568	424	944	800	-	-	-	-		
	315 M	2	337	258	489	410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	315 SUR	4	-	-	-	-	575	427	947	803	-	-	-	-		
	315 MUR	4	-	-	-	-	522	378	978	834	-	-	-	-		
	315 LU	4	-	-	-	-	374	254	862	742	-	-	-	-		
	315 VLG	2;4	270	-	580	-	557	-	1085	-	-	-	-	-		
	315 VLGU	2;4	250	-	630	-	483	-	1125	-	-	-	-	-		
	315 LUS	2;4	503	359	991	847	514	370	973	829	-	-	-	-		
	355 LA/LB/LC	2	402	-	396	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	355 LB	4	-	-	-	-	573	-	893	-	-	-	-	-		
355 LA/LB	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	907	-			
400 L/LA/LB	4	-	-	-	-	568	-	1309	-	-	-	-	-			
400 LA/LB/LD	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	-	1020	-			
450 LA/LB	2	440	-	785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

**VERTICAL MOTOR
SHAFT FACING UP**

For a bearing life L_{10h}
of 25,000 hours
and 40,000 hours



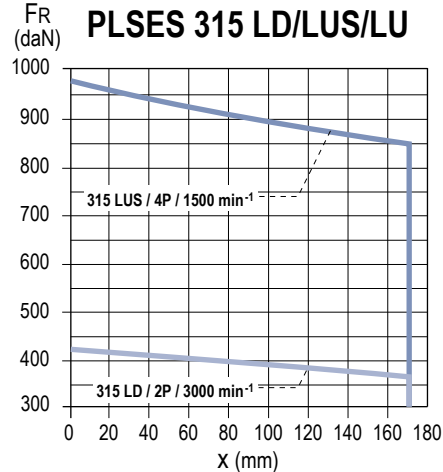
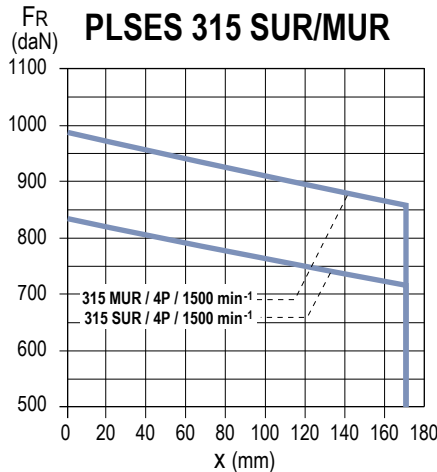
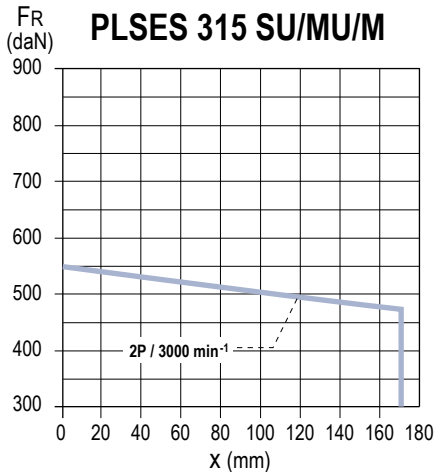
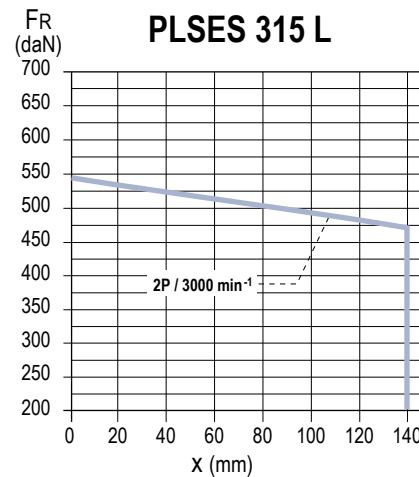
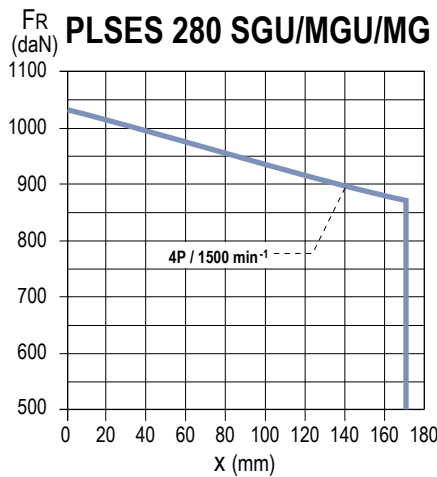
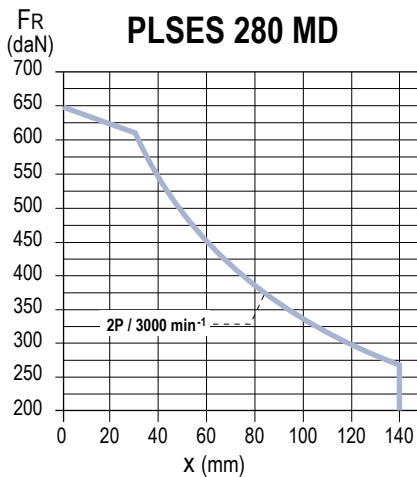
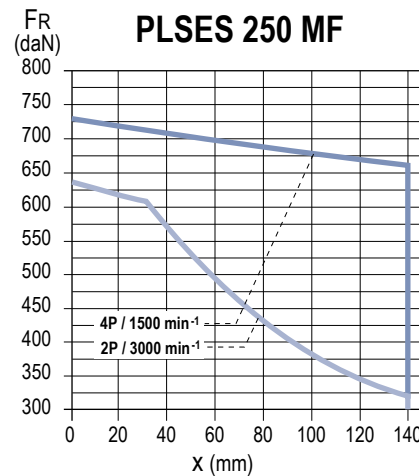
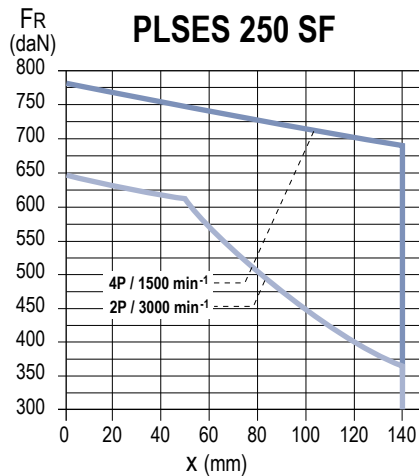
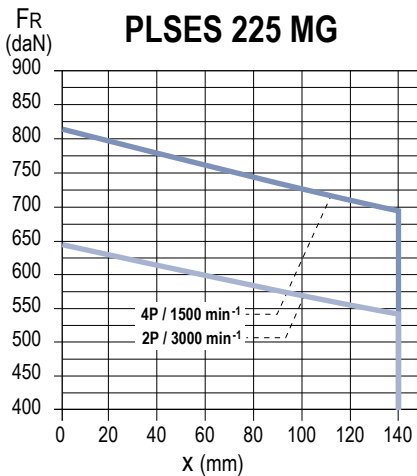
		Permissible axial load (in daN) on main shaft extension for standard bearing assembly									
		IM V6 IM V3 / V36									
Series	Type	No. of poles	3000 min ⁻¹				1500 min ⁻¹				
			25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	25,000 hours	40,000 hours	
PLSES	225 MG	2 ; 4	320	235	586	501	426	312	764	650	
	250 SF	2 ; 4	303	218	598	513	384	661	774	271	
	250 MF	4	285	200	609	524	352	240	771	659	
	280 MD	2	362	278	525	440	-	-	-	-	
	280 SGJ	4	-	-	-	-	460	315	1081	936	
	280 MG	4	-	-	-	-	444	299	1093	948	
	280 SGU	4	-	-	-	-	425	280	1109	964	
	280 MGU	4	-	-	-	-	399	254	1131	986	
	315 L	2	122	42	698	619	-	-	-	-	
	315 LD	2	16	0	662	595	-	-	-	-	
	315 SU	2	161	81	673	593	-	-	-	-	
	315 MU	2 ; 4	136	56	687	608	388	244	1124	980	
	315 M	2	157	78	669	590	-	-	-	-	
	315 SUR	4	-	-	-	-	392	247	1127	983	
	315 MUR	4	-	-	-	-	342	198	1158	1014	
	315 LU	4	-	-	-	-	1042	922	194	74	
	315 LUS	2 ; 4	323	179	1171	1027	1153	1009	334	190	
	315 LG/MGU	2 ; 4	60	0	498	444	682	518	1011	848	
	315 VLG	2 ; 4	30	-	878	-	257	-	1385	-	
	315 VLGU	2 ; 4	260	-	630	-	183	-	1425	-	
355 L/LA/LB	2 ; 4	600	-	1396	-	427	-	1893	-		
400 L/LA/LB	4	-	-	-	-	632	-	2570	-		
450	2	Please consult Leroy-Somer specifying the coupling method and the axial and radial loads if applicable									

STANDARD FITTING ARRANGEMENT

Permissible radial load on main shaft extension with a bearing life L_{10h} of 25,000 hours.

FR : Radial Force

X: Distance with respect to the shaft shoulder



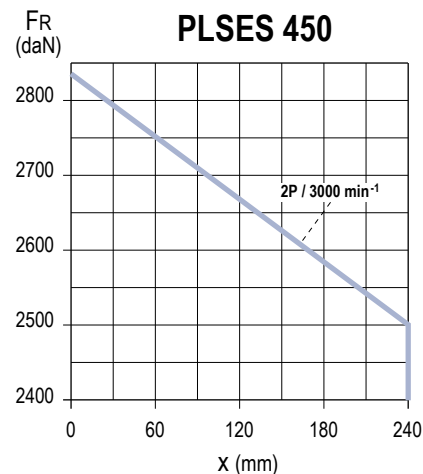
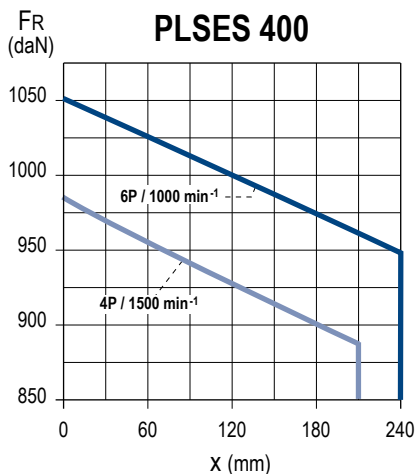
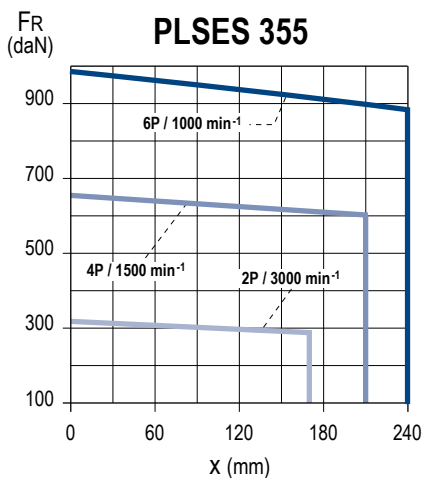
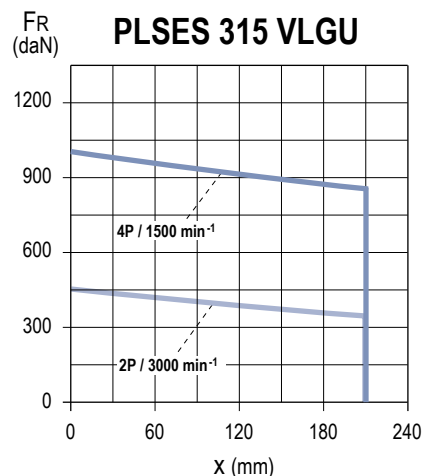
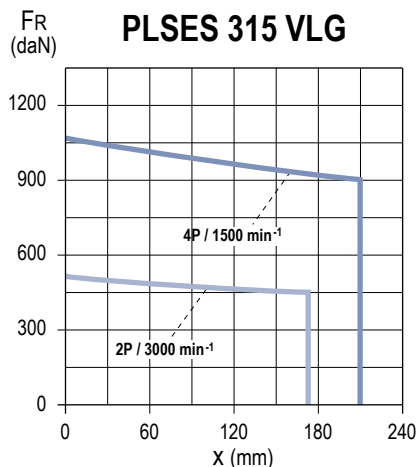
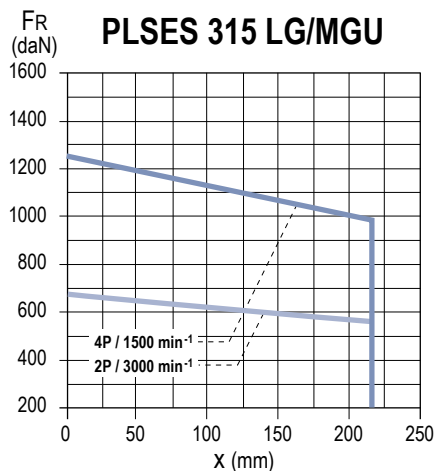
IP23 DRIP-PROOF MOTORS

STANDARD FITTING ARRANGEMENT

Permissible radial load on main shaft extension with a bearing life L_{10h} of 25,000 hours.

FR: Radial Force

X: Distance with respect to the shaft shoulder



SPECIAL FITTING ARRANGEMENT

Type of drive end roller bearings

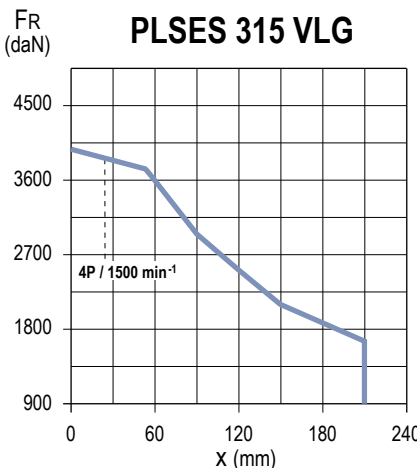
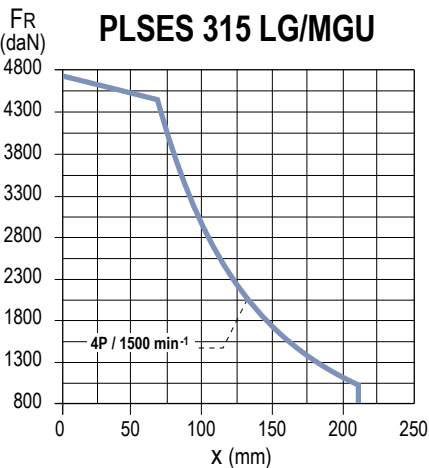
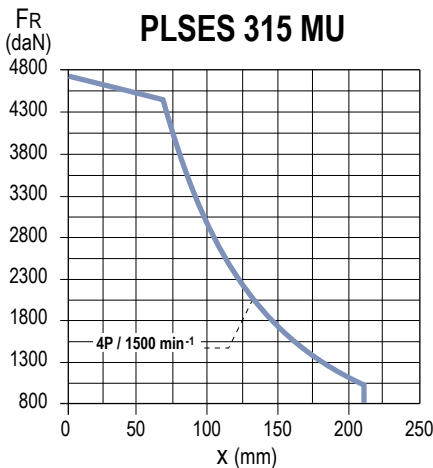
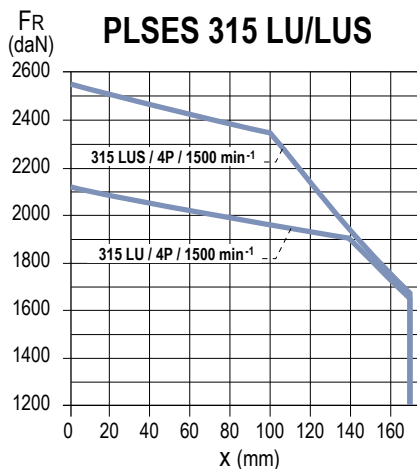
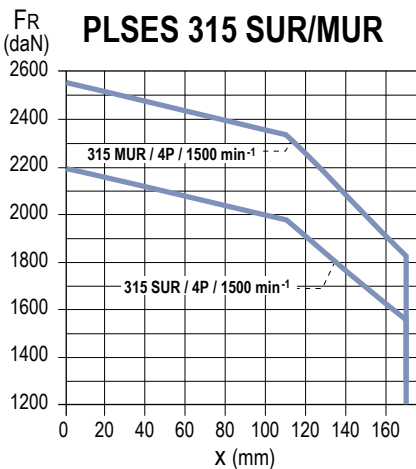
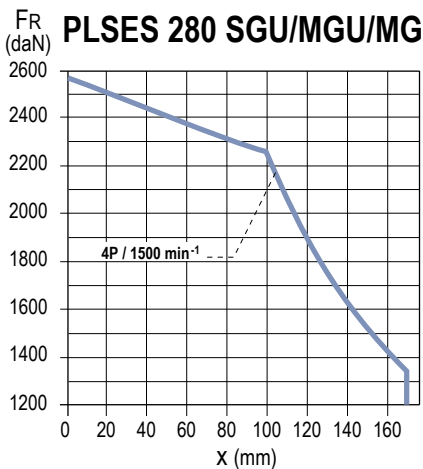
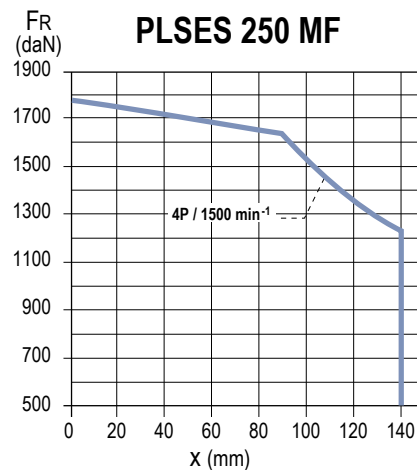
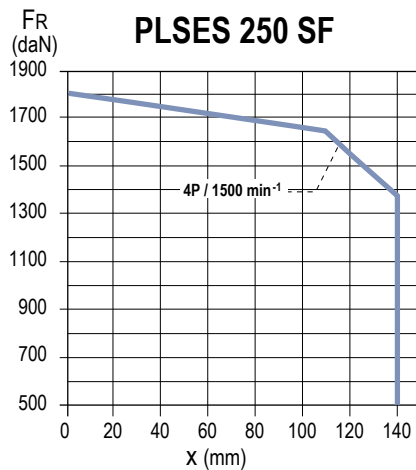
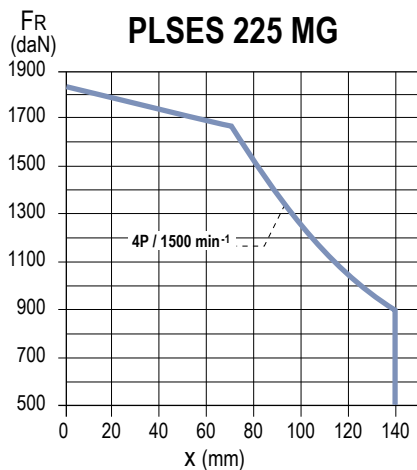
Series	Type	No. of poles	Non drive end bearing (N.D.E.)	Drive end bearing (D.E.)
PLSES	225 MG	4	6314 C3	NU 317
	250 SF	4		
	250 MF	4		
	280 MD	4		
	280 SGU/SGJ	4		
	280 MGU	4	6316 C3	NU 320
	315 SUR/SU	4		
	315 MUR	4		
	315 LUS	4		
	315 L	4		
	315 LD	4		
	315 LG/MGU	4		
	315 VLG/VLGU	4	6317 C3	NU 322
	355 LA	2	6317 C4	-
	355 LA	4 ; 6	6324 C3	-
	355 LB	2	6317 C4	NU 324
	355 LB	4 ; 6	6324 C3	-
	355 LC	2	6317 C4	-
	400 LA	4 ; 6	6328 C3	NU 328
	400 LB	4		
400 LB/LD	6			
450 LA	2	6317 C4	-	
450 LB	2			

SPECIAL FITTING ARRANGEMENT

Permissible radial load on main shaft extension with a bearing life L_{10h} of 25,000 hours.

FR: Radial Force

X: Distance with respect to the shaft shoulder



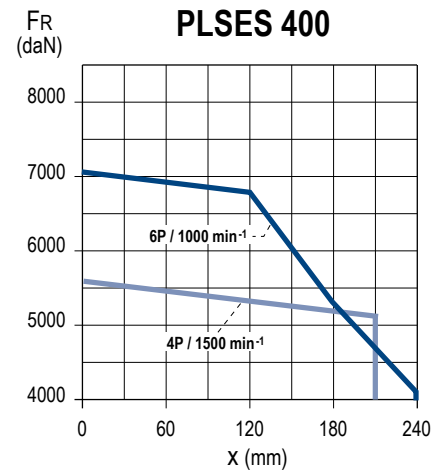
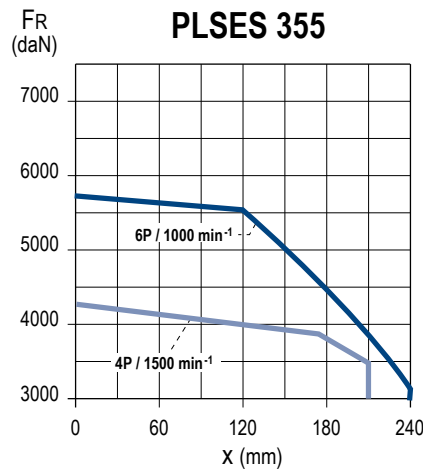
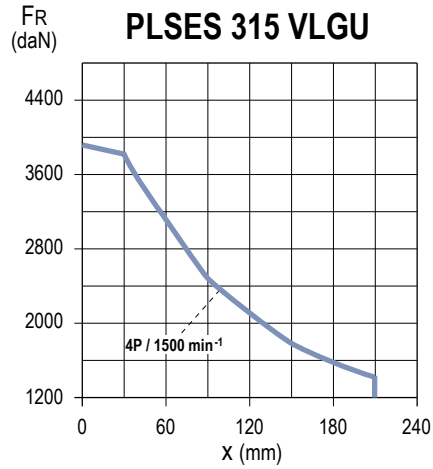
IP23 DRIP-PROOF MOTORS

SPECIAL FITTING ARRANGEMENT

Permissible radial load on main shaft extension with a bearing life L_{10h} of 25,000 hours.

FR: Radial Force

X: Distance with respect to the shaft shoulder



MODIFIED FLANGES

Motor type \ Flange type	(FF) Flange mounted							
	FF 300	FF 350	FF 400	FF 500	FF 600	FF 740	FF 940	FF 1080
PLSES 225 MG			◆	●				
PLSES 250 SP/MP/MF				◆	●			
PLSES 280 MD/MG/SGJ				◆	●			
PLSES 315 S/SUR/L/LD/M/MUR/LUS/SU					◆	●		
PLSES 315					◆	●		
PLSES 355						◆	●	
PLSES 400							●	◆
PLSES 450								●

● Standard ◆ Adaptable without shaft modification

Mechanical and electrical options

MOTORS WITH FORCED VENTILATION

The integration of high-efficiency motors within a process often requires accessories to make operation easier:

- Forced ventilation for motors used at high or low speeds.

Notes:

- Without forced ventilation, there is a possibility of overspeed with optional class B balancing.
- The motor temperature is monitored by sensors built into the windings.

MOTORS WITH SPACE HEATERS

Type	Power (W)
PLSES 225 to 280	84
PLSES 315	100
PLSES 355 / 400 / 450	200

The space heaters use 200/240 V single phase, 50 or 60 Hz.

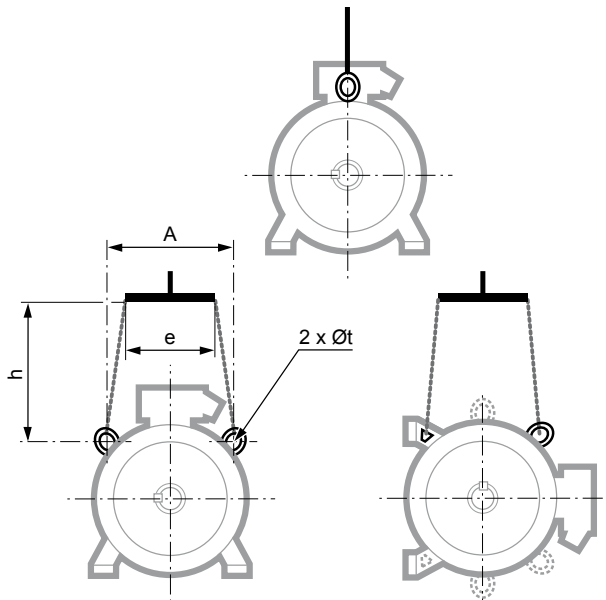
**LIFTING THE MOTOR ONLY
(not coupled to the machine)**

The regulations stipulate that over 25 kg, suitable handling equipment must be used.

All our motors are fitted with grab handles, making them easier to handle without risk. A diagram of the sling hoisting method appears below with the required dimensions.

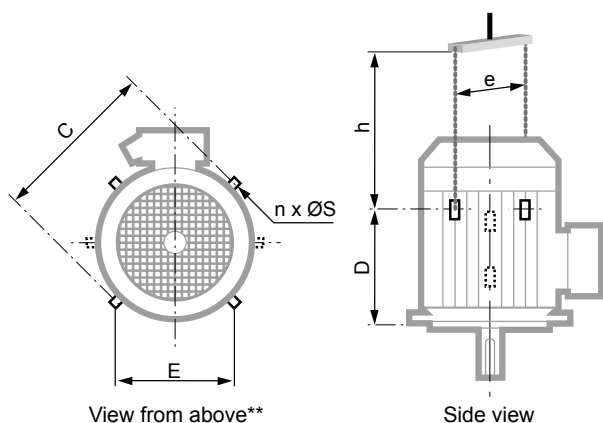
To prevent any damage to the motor during handling (for example: switching the motor from horizontal to vertical), it is essential to follow these instructions.

HORIZONTAL POSITION



Type	Horizontal position			
	A	e min	h min	Øt
PLSES 225 MG	310	300	300	30
PLSES 250 MF/SF	310	300	300	30
PLSES 280 MD/MGU/SGU/SGJ	310	300	300	30
PLSES 315 SUR/MUR/L/LD/LUS/SU	385	380	500	30
PLSES 315 LG/MGU/VLG/VLGU	440	750	550	48
PLSES 355	504	850	630	67
PLSES 400	600	1010	750	67
PLSES 450	600	1010	750	67

VERTICAL POSITION



Type	Vertical position					
	C	E	n**	ØS	e min*	h min
PLSES 225 MG	450	310	2	14	450	490
PLSES 250 MF/SF	450	310	4	30	450	490
PLSES 280 MD/MGU/SGU/SGJ	450	310	4	30	450	490
PLSES 315 SUR/MUR/L/LD/LUS/SU	500	385	4	30	500	500
PLSES 315 LG/MGU/VLG/VLGU	610	440	8	48	750	450
PLSES 355	710	504	8	48	800	530
PLSES 400	850	600	8	67	900	640
PLSES 450	900	600	8	67	930	610

* if the motor is fitted with a drip cover, allow an additional 50 to 100 mm to avoid damaging it when the load is swung.

** if n = 2, the lifting rings form an angle of 90° with respect to the axis of the terminal box.

If n = 4, this angle becomes 45°.

Notes

Regulation in the main countries

Several countries have already implemented energy regulations relating to electric motors. Others are in the process of drafting them.

Some regulations require products to be registered with the local authorities prior to release onto the market. In these cases, the market is monitored before starting to use the products, unlike the EU where the member states are allowed to organise monitoring on their own territory.










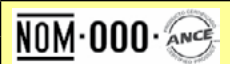















Most countries which impose product registration before release onto the market also usually require special product marking.

For Europe, there is no specific label. Only the CE mark indicates that the product conforms to all the relevant directives.

The table below summarises the main regulations existing worldwide.

These regulations are constantly changing and regular updates are necessary.

Leroy-Somer has registered some of its motor ranges in the majority of countries mentioned, depending on market requirements.

	Countries	Standard	Regulation	Label if requested	Mandatory registration	Power	Pole nbr	2015	2016	2017
	EUROPE	IEC60034-2-1 IEC60034-30-1	ErP 640/2009			0.75kW 375kW	2, 4, 6			
	SWISS	IEC60034-2-1 IEC60034-30-1	ordonnance 730.01			0.75kW 375kW	2, 4, 6	IE3	IE3	IE3
	TURKEY	IEC60034-2-1 IEC60034-30	SGM 2012/2			0.75kW 375kW	2, 4, 6			
	ISRAEL	IEC60034-2-1 IEC60034-30-1	SI 5289			0.75kW 185kW	2,4,6,8			
	USA	MG1 112-11 IEEE 112-B	EISA 10CFR431.31		X	1 HP- 200HP	2, 4, 6			
	CANADA	C747-09 C390-10	LC 1992 ch.36		X	1 HP- 200HP	2, 4, 6	IE3	IE3	IE3
	MEXICO	MG1 112-11 IEEE 112-B	CONUEE NOM-016-ENER		X	1 HP- 200HP	2, 4, 6			
	BRAZIL	NBR 17094-3 NBR 5383-1	INMETRO		X	0.75kW 185kW	2,4,6,8	IE2	IE3	IE3
	INDIA	IS 12615				0.75kW 375kW	2, 4, 6	IE3	IE3	IE3
	South KOREA	KSC IEC60034-2-1	KEMCO		X	0.75kW 200kW	2,4,6,8	IE3	IE3	IE3
	CHINA	GB18613-2012	CER		X	0.75kW 375kW	2, 4, 6	IE3	IE3	IE3
	AUSTRALIA	IEC60034-2-1 IEEE 112-B	E3		X	0.75kW 185kW	2,4,6,8	IE3	IE3	IE3
	NEW ZEALAND	IEC60034-2-1 IEEE 112-B	EECA		X	0.75kW 185kW	2,4,6,8	IE3	IE3	IE3
	JAPAN	JIS C4034-2-1 JIS C4034-30	TOP RUNNER			0.20kW 160kW	2, 4, 6	IE3	IE3	IE3
	TAIWAN	CNS 14400				0.75kW 200kW	2, 4, 6	IE3	IE3	IE3
	SAUDI ARABIA	SASO IEC60034-30-1	SEEP		X	0.75kW 375kW	2, 4, 6	IE2	IE2	IE3
	VIET NAM		VEESEL		X	≤ 20kW		IE	IE	IE

compulsory label

volontaire / volontary
OBLIGATOIRE / COMPULSORY

Environments and special applications

Certain industries and processes are particularly harsh for electric motors.

To satisfy the demands of applications in harsh operating conditions, Leroy-Somer, thanks to its long experience in all types of application and feedback from users and service centres, has developed solutions suitable for the operational requirements.

CHEMICALS, PETROCHEMICALS, IRON & STEEL INDUSTRY, PAPER MILLS, SUGAR FACTORIES, CEMENT WORKS, ETC

Constraint: corrosive environment and harsh use.



Solution: motor with “Corrobloc” finish for cast iron motors.

- dielectric and anti-corrosion protection of the stator (coil end turns) and rotor
- stainless steel nameplate
- stainless steel screws
- cast iron terminal box body and cover
- terminal box cover with captive screws
- brass cable gland
- paint system IIIa (C4M corrosivity category in accordance with ISO 12944-2)



Ranges of proposed motors:

- frame size 90 to 450 mm
- power rating between 0.75 and 1250 kW



Environments and special applications

MERCHANT NAVY APPLICATIONS ONBOARD INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

- air compressors,
- refrigeration compressors,
- pumps,
- fans,
- conveyors.



Constraint: saline corrosion, harsh use, operational safety, conformance with classification body specifications according to type of use.

Solution: motors that allow any type of mechanical and electrical protection as required.

Motors for "Marine" application conform to the specifications of the IACS classification bodies (LR, RINA, BV, DNV, ABS, GL, etc): high ambient temperature, overload, increased tolerance with regard to rated voltage and frequency, over-speed, etc).



BUREAU
VERITAS



DNV

ELECTRICAL PROPULSION

- main propulsion
- auxiliary propulsion (bow thruster unit).



Constraint: reduced weight and dimensions, silent operation, high specific output power, low starting current, high efficiency, conformance with classification body specifications according to type of use.

Solution: IP23 air-cooled motors with air/water exchangers, water-cooled motors with double housing. Magnetic circuits able to cope with a high number of starts.



Cable gland support plates

ZONES USED FOR DRILLING THE CABLE GLAND SUPPORT PLATES

Dimensions in millimetres

IP55 aluminium motors		
Motor type	Diagram	Without extension feed (standard)
LSES 315	4	H = 170 L = 333

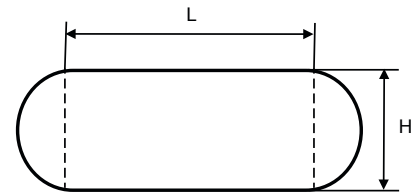


Diagram 1

IP55 cast iron motors		
Motor type	Diagram	Without extension feed (standard)
FLSES 160	3	H = 54 L = 131
FLSES 180		
FLSES 200		
FLSES 225 SR/MR	3	H = 80 L = 190
FLSES 225 S/M/SG		
FLSES 250	3	H = 80 L = 190
FLSES 280	3	H = 80 L = 190
FLSES 315	1	H = 115 L = 125
FLSES 355 L		
FLSES 355 LK	2	H = 170 L = 460
FLSES 400		
FLSES 450		

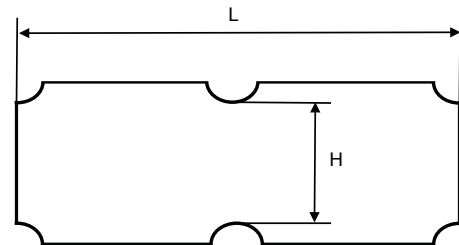


Diagram 2

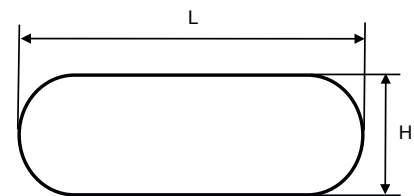


Diagram 3

IP23 drip-proof motors		
Motor type	Diagram	Without extension feed (standard)
PLSES 280 MGU/SGU	4	H = 170 L = 333
PLSES 315 L/LD/LUS/M/MUR		
PLSES 315 MU/S/SU/SUR		
PLSES 315 LG/MGU/VLG/VL GU	1	H = 115 L = 125
PLSES 355		
PLSES 400	2	H = 170 L = 460
PLSES 450		

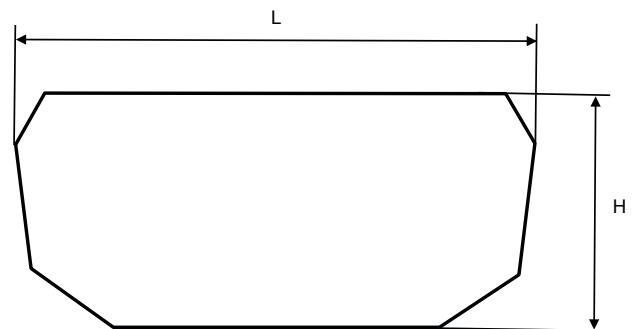


Diagram 4

Calculating the efficiency of an induction motor

MACHINE EFFICIENCY

Efficiency is the ratio between the output power (needed to drive a machine) and the power absorbed (power consumed). This value is therefore necessarily less than 1. The difference between the output power and the power absorbed consists of the electrical machine losses. 85% efficiency therefore means there are 15% losses.

Direct measurement method

With the direct method, efficiency is calculated using mechanical (torque C and speed Ω) and electrical (power absorbed P_{abs}) measurements. If the measuring tools are specified (use of a torquemeter), this method has the advantage of being relatively easy. However, it does not provide any information about machine performance and the origins of the potential losses.

$$\eta = \frac{P_u}{P_{abs}} \text{ where } P_u = C \Omega$$

Indirect measurement methods

These methods determine efficiency by determining the machine losses. Conventionally, a distinction is made between three types of losses: joule losses (stator P_{js} and rotor P_{jr}), iron losses (P_f) and mechanical losses (P_m) which are relatively easy to measure. Miscellaneous losses which are more difficult to determine, called additional losses, are added to these losses.

In standard IEC 60034-2 dated 1972 and applicable until November 2010, the method for calculating additional losses uses a fixed percentage of 0.5% of the power absorbed.

$$\eta = \frac{P_{abs} - P_{js} - P_{jr} - P_f - P_m - P_{sup}}{P_{abs}} \text{ where } P_{sup} = 0.5\% P_{abs}$$

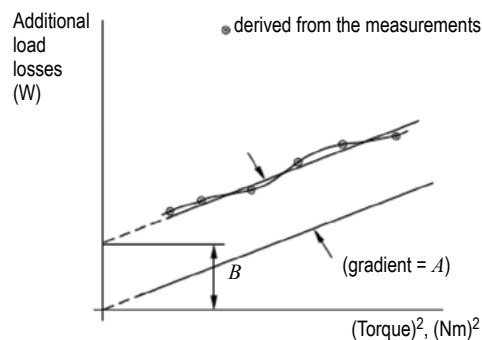
Additional losses come from a variety of sources: surface losses, busbar currents, high-frequency losses, losses linked to leakage flux, etc. They are specific to each machine and contribute to reducing efficiency but they are very complex to calculate from a quantitative point of view.

In the new standard IEC 60034-2-1 dated September 2007, these additional losses must be measured precisely. This is a similar approach to that taken by the North American (IEEE112-B) and Canadian (CSA390) standards, which deduct the additional losses from a thermally-stable on-load curve.

The residual losses are calculated at each load point: 25%, 50%, 75%, 100%, 115% and 125%:

$$P_{res} = P_{abs} - P_{js} - P_{jr} - P_f - P_m - P_u \text{ where } P_u = C \Omega$$

The straight line is drawn by approximating the curve points as closely as possible. The measure is acceptable if a correlation coefficient of 0.95 or higher can be ensured.



The line to 0 gives the additional losses at the nominal point, ie. at 100% load.

From then on, the usual equation gives the efficiency:

$$\eta = \frac{P_{abs} - P_{js} - P_{jr} - P_f - P_m - P_{sup}}{P_{abs}}$$

Note that with this method, the Joule losses must be corrected according to the temperature and the iron losses corrected according to the resistive voltage dip in the stator.

Units of measurement and standard formulae

ELECTRICITY AND ELECTROMAGNETISM

Parameters				Unit		Units and expressions not recommended
French name	English name	Symbol	Definition	SI	Non SI but accepted	Conversions
Fréquence Période	Frequency	f		Hz (hertz)		
Courant électrique (intensité de)	Electric current	I		A (ampere)		
Potentiel électrique Tension	Electric potential Voltage	V U		V (volt)		
Force électromotrice	Electromotive force	E				
Déphasage	Phase angle	φ		rad	° degree	
Facteur de puissance	Power factor	$\cos \varphi$				
Réactance Résistance	Reactance Resistance	X R		Ω (ohm)		j is defined as $j^2 = -1$ ω rotational frequency = $2 \pi \cdot f$
Impédance	Impedance	Z				
Inductance propre (self)	Self inductance	L		H (henry)		
Capacité	Capacitance	C		F (farad)		
Charge électrique, Quantité d'électricité	Quantity of electricity	Q		C (coulomb)	A.h 1 A.h = 3 600 C	
Résistivité	Resistivity	ρ		$\Omega \cdot m$		Ω/m
Conductance	Conductance	G		S (siemens)		$1/\Omega = 1 \text{ S}$
Nombre de tours, (spires) de l'enroulement	N° of turns (coil)	N				
Nombre de phases	N° of phases	m				
Nombre de paires de poles	N° of pairs of poles	p				
Champ magnétique	Magnetic field	H		A/m		
Différence de potentiel magnétique Force magnétomotrice Solénation, courant totalisé	Magnetic potential difference Magnetomotive force	Um F, Fm H		A		The unit AT (ampere-turns) is incorrect because it treats "turn" as a physical unit
Induction magnétique, Densité de flux magnétique	Magnetic induction Magnetic flux density	B		T (tesla) = Wb/m ²		(gauss) 1 G = 10 ⁻⁴ T
Flux magnétique, Flux d'induction magnétique	Magnetic flux	Φ		Wb (weber)		(maxwell) 1 max = 10 ⁻⁸ Wb
Potentiel vecteur magnétique	Magnetic vector potential	A		Wb/m		
Perméabilité d'un milieu Perméabilité du vide	Permeability Permeability of vacuum	$\mu = \mu_o \mu_r$ μ_o		H/m		
Permittivité	Permittivity	$\epsilon = \epsilon_o \epsilon_r$		F/m		

Units of measurement and standard formulae

THERMODYNAMICS

Parameters				Unit		Units and expressions not recommended
French name	English name	Symbol	Definition	SI	Non SI but accepted	Conversions
Température Thermodynamique	Temperature Thermodynamic	T		K (kelvin)	temperature Celsius, t , °C $T = t + 273,15$	°C: Degree Celsius t_C : Temp. in °C t_F : Temp. in °F f temperature Fahrenheit °F
Écart de température	Temperature rise	ΔT		K	°C	1 °C = 1 K
Densité de flux thermique	Heat flux density	q, φ		W/m ²		
Conductivité thermique	Thermal conductivity	λ		W/m.K		
Coefficient de transmission thermique global	Total heat transmission coefficient	K		W/m ² .K		
Capacité thermique	Heat capacity	C		J/K		
Capacité thermique massique	Specific heat capacity	c		J/kg.K		
Energie interne	Internal energy	U		J		

NOISE AND VIBRATION

Parameters				Unit		Units and expressions not recommended
French name	English name	Symbol	Definition	SI	Non SI but accepted	Conversions
Niveau de puissance acoustique	Sound power level	L_w	$L_w = 10 \lg(P/P_o)$ ($P_o = 10^{-12} W$)	dB (decibel)		\lg logarithm to base 10 $\lg 10 = 1$
Niveau de pression acoustique	Sound pressure level	L_p	$L_p = 20 \lg(P/P_o)$ ($P_o = 2 \times 10^{-5} Pa$)	dB		

DIMENSIONS

Parameters				Unit		Units and expressions not recommended
French name	English name	Symbol	Definition	SI	Non SI but accepted	Conversions
Angle (angle plan)	Angle (plane angle)	$\alpha, \beta, T, \varphi$		rad	degree: ° minute: ' second: ''	180° = π rad = 3.14 rad
Longueur Largeur Hauteur Rayon Longueur curviligne	Length Breadth Height Radius	l b h r s		m (metre)	micrometre	cm, dm, dam, hm 1 inch = 1" = 25.4 mm 1 foot = 1" = 304.8 mm μ m micron μ angström: A = 0.10 nm
Aire, superficie	Area	A, S		m ²		1 square inch = $6.45 \cdot 10^{-4} m^2$
Volume	Volume	V		m ³	litre: l liter: L	UK gallon = $4.546 \cdot 10^{-3} m^3$ US gallon = $3.785 \cdot 10^{-3} m^3$

Units of measurement and standard formulae

MECHANICS

Parameters				Unit		Units and expressions not recommended
English name	French name	Symbol	Definition	SI	Non SI but accepted	Conversions
Time	Temps	t				
Period (periodic time)	Intervalle de temps, durée Période (durée d'un cycle)	T		s (second)	minute: min hour: h day: d	Symbols ' and " are reserved for angles minute not written as mn
Angular velocity Circular frequency	Vitesse angulaire Pulsation	ω	$\omega = \frac{d\varphi}{dt}$	rad/s		
Angular acceleration	Accélération angulaire	α	$\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt}$	rad/s ²		
Speed	Vitesse	$u, v, w,$	$v = \frac{ds}{dt}$			
Velocity	Célérité	c		m/s	1 km/h = 0.277 778 m/s 1 m/min = 0.016 6 m/s	
Acceleration	Accélération	a	$a = \frac{dv}{dt}$	m/s ²		
Acceleration of free fall	Accélération de la pesanteur	$g =$ $9.81m/s^2$	<i>in Paris</i>			
Revolution per minute	Vitesse de rotation	N		s ⁻¹	min ⁻¹	tr/mn, RPM, TM...
Mass	Masse	m		kg (kilogramme)	tonne: t 1 t = 1 000 kg	kilo, kgs, KG... 1 pound: 1 lb = 0.453 6 kg
Mass density	Masse volumique	ρ	$\frac{dm}{dV}$	kg/m ³		
Linear density	Masse linéique	ρ_e	$\frac{dm}{dL}$	kg/m		
Surface mass	Masse surfacique	ρ_A	$\frac{dm}{dS}$	kg/m ²		
Momentum	Quantité de mouvement	P	$p = m.v$	kg. m/s		
Moment of inertia	Moment d'inertie	J, I	$I = \sum m.r^2$	kg.m ²		$J = \frac{MD^2}{4}$ kg.m ² pound per square feet = 1 lb.ft ² = 42.1 x 10 ⁻³ kg.m ²
Force Weight	Force Poids	F G	$G = m.g$	N (newton)		kgf = kgp = 9.81 N pound force = lbf = 4.448 N
Moment of force, Torque	Moment d'une force	M T	$M = F.r$	N.m		mdaN, mkg, m.N 1 mkg = 9.81 N.m 1 ft.lbf = 1.356 N.m 1 in.lbf = 0.113 N.m
Pressure	Pression	p	$p = \frac{F}{S} = \frac{F}{A}$	Pa (pascal)	bar 1 bar = 10 ⁵ Pa	1 kgf/cm ² = 0.981 bar 1 psi = 6 894 N/m ² = 6 894 Pa 1 psi = 0.068 94 bar 1 atm = 1.013 x 10 ⁵ Pa
Normal stress Shear stress	Contrainte normale Contrainte tangentielle, Cission	σ τ		Pa we use MPa = 10 ⁶ Pa		kg/mm ² , 1 daN/mm ² = 10 MPa psi = pound per square inch 1 psi = 6 894 Pa
Friction coefficient	Facteur de frottement	μ				incorrectly = coefficient friction f
Work Energy Potential energy Kinetic energy Quantity of heat	Travail Énergie Énergie potentielle Énergie cinétique Quantité de chaleur	W E E_p E_k Q	$W = F.l$			
Power	Puissance	P	$P = \frac{W}{t}$	W (watt)	Wh = 3 600 J (watt hour)	1 N.m = 1 W.s = 1 J 1 kpm = 9.81 J (calorie) 1 cal = 4.18 J 1 kpm = 1.055 J (British thermal unit)
Volumetric flow	Débit volumique	q_v	$q_v = \frac{dV}{dt}$	m ³ /s		1 ch = 736 W 1 HP = 746 W
Efficiency	Rendement	η		< 1		%
Dynamic viscosity	Viscosité dynamique	η, μ		Pa.s		poise, 1 P = 0.1 Pa.s
Kinematic viscosity	Viscosité cinématique	ν	$\nu = \frac{\eta}{\rho}$	m ² /s		stokes, 1 St = 10 ⁻⁴ m ² /s

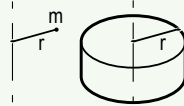
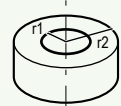
Unit conversions

Unit	MKSA (International System)	AGMA (US system)
Length	1 m = 3,280 8 ft 1 mm = 0,0393 7 in	1 ft = 0.304 8 m 1 in = 25.4 mm
Weight	1 kg = 2.204 6 lb	1 lb = 0.453 6 kg
Torque	1 Nm = 0.737 6 lb.ft 1 N.m = 141.6 oz.in	1 lb.ft = 1.356 N.m 1 oz.in = 0.007 06 N.m
Force	1 N = 0.224 8 lb	1 lb = 4.448 N
Moment of inertia	1 kg.m ² = 23.73 lb.ft ²	1 lb.ft ² = 0.042 14 kg.m ²
Power	1 kW = 1.341 HP	1 HP = 0.746 kW
Pressure	1 kPa = 0.145 05 psi	1 psi = 6.894 kPa
Magnetic flux	1 T = 1 Wb / m ² = 6.452 10 ⁴ line / in ²	1 line / in ² = 1.550 10 ⁻⁵ Wb / m ²
Magnetic losses	1 W / kg = 0.453 6 W / lb	1 W / lb = 2.204 W / kg

Multiples and sub-multiples		
Factor by which the unit is multiplied	Prefix to be placed before the unit name	Symbol to be placed before that of the unit
10 ¹⁸ or 1 000 000 000 000 000 000	exa	E
10 ¹⁵ or 1 000 000 000 000 000	peta	P
10 ¹² or 1 000 000 000 000	tera	T
10 ⁹ or 1 000 000 000	giga	G
10 ⁶ or 1 000 000	mega	M
10 ³ or 1 000	kilo	k
10 ² or 100	hecto	h
10 ¹ or 10	deca	da
10 ⁻¹ or 0.1	deci	d
10 ⁻² or 0.01	centi	c
10 ⁻³ or 0.001	milli	m
10 ⁻⁶ or 0.000 001	micro	μ
10 ⁻⁹ or 0.000 000,001	nano	n
10 ⁻¹² or 0.000 000,000,001	pico	p
10 ⁻¹⁵ or 0.000 000,000,000,001	femto	f
10 ⁻¹⁸ or 0.000 000,000,000,000,001	atto	a

Standard formulae used in electrical engineering

MECHANICAL FORMULAE

Title	Formula	Unit	Definitions / Notes
Force	$F = m \cdot \gamma$	F in N m in kg γ in m/s^2	A force F is the product of a mass m by an acceleration γ
Weight	$G = m \cdot g$	G in N m in kg $g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$	
Torque	$M = F \cdot r$	M in N.m F in N r in m	The torque M of a force in relation to an axis is the product of that force multiplied by the distance r of the point of application of F in relation to the axis.
Power	- rotating $P = M \cdot \omega$ - linear $P = F \cdot V$	P in W M in N.m ω in rad/s P in W F in N V in m/s	Power P is the quantity of work yielded per unit of time $\omega = 2\pi N/60$ where N is the speed of rotation in min^{-1} $V =$ linear velocity
Acceleration time	$t = J \cdot \frac{\omega}{M_a}$	t in s J in kg.m^2 ω in rad/s M_a in Nm	J is the moment of inertia of the system M_a is the moment of acceleration Note: All the calculations refer to a single rotational speed ω , where the inertias at speed ω' are corrected to speed ω by the following calculation: $J_\omega = J_{\omega'} \cdot \left(\frac{\omega'}{\omega}\right)^2$
Moment of inertia Centre of gravity	$J = m \cdot r^2$		
Solid cylinder around its axis	$J = m \cdot \frac{r^2}{2}$	J in kg.m^2 m in kg r in m	
Hollow cylinder around its axis	$J = m \cdot \frac{r_1^2 + r_2^2}{2}$		
Inertia of a mass in linear motion	$J = m \cdot \left(\frac{v}{\omega}\right)^2$	J in kg.m^2 m in kg v in m/s ω in rad/s	The moment of inertia of a mass in linear motion transformed to a rotating motion.

Standard formulae used in electrical engineering

ELECTRICAL FORMULAE

Title	Formula	Unit	Definitions / Notes
Accelerating torque	$M_a = \frac{M_d + 2M_a + 2M_m + M_n - M_r}{6}$ <p>General formula:</p> $M_a = \frac{1}{N_n} \int_0^{N_n} (M_{mot} - M_r) dN$	Nm	Moment of acceleration M_a is the difference between the motor torque M_{mot} (estimated), and the resistive torque M_r . (M_d , M_a , M_m , M_n , see curve below) N = instantaneous speed N_n = rated speed
Power required by the machine	$P = \frac{M \cdot \omega}{\eta_a}$	P in W M in N.m ω in rad/s η_a without unit	η_a expresses the efficiency of the driven machine. M is the torque required by the driven machine.
Power drawn by the 3-phase motor	$P = \sqrt{3} \cdot U \cdot I \cdot \cos \varphi$	P in W U in V I in A	φ phase angle by which the current lags or leads the voltage. U armature voltage. I line current.
Reactive power drawn by the motor	$Q = \sqrt{3} \cdot U \cdot I \cdot \sin \varphi$	Q in VAR	
Reactive power supplied by a bank of capacitors	$Q = \sqrt{3} \cdot U^2 \cdot C \cdot \omega$	U in V C in μ F ω in rad/s	U = voltage at the capacitor terminals C = capacitor capacitance ω = rotational frequency of supply phases ($\omega = 2\pi f$)
Apparent power	$S = \sqrt{3} \cdot U \cdot I$ $S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$	S in VA	
Power supplied by the 3-phase motor	$P = \sqrt{3} \cdot U \cdot I \cdot \cos \varphi \cdot \eta$		η expresses motor efficiency at the point of operation under consideration.
Slip	$g = \frac{N_s - N}{N_s}$		Slip is the difference between the actual motor speed N and the synchronous speed N_s
Synchronous speed	$N_s = \frac{120 \cdot f}{p}$	N_s in min^{-1} f in Hz	p = number of poles f = frequency of the power supply

Parameters	Symbol	Unit	Torque and current curve as a function of speed
Starting current	I_d	A	
Rated current	I_n		
No-load current	I_o		
Starting torque*	M_d	Nm	
Run up torque	M_a		
Breakdown torque	M_m		
Rated torque	M_n		
Rated speed	N_n	min^{-1}	
Synchronous speed	N_s		

* Torque is the usual term for expressing the moment of a force.

Tolerance on main performance parameters

TOLERANCES OF ELECTROMECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

IEC 60034-1 specifies standard tolerances for electromechanical characteristics.

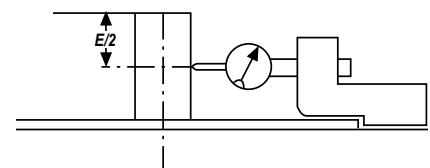
Parameters	Tolerances
Efficiency $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{machines } P \leq 150 \text{ kW} \\ \text{machines } P > 150 \text{ kW} \end{array} \right.$	$- 15 \% \text{ of } (1 - \eta)$ $- 10 \% \text{ of } (1 - \eta)$
$\cos \varphi$	$- 1/6 (1 - \cos \varphi)$ (min 0.02 - max 0.07)
Slip $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{machines } P < 1 \text{ kW} \\ \text{machines } P \geq 1 \text{ kW} \end{array} \right.$	$\pm 30 \%$ $\pm 20 \%$
Locked rotor torque	$- 15 \%, + 25 \% \text{ of rated torque}$
Starting current	$+ 20 \%$
Run-up torque	$- 15 \% \text{ of rated torque}$
Maximum torque	$- 10 \% \text{ of rated torque}$ $> 1.5 M_N$
Moment of inertia	$\pm 10 \%$
Noise	$+ 3 \text{ dB (A)}$
Vibration	$+ 10 \% \text{ of the guaranteed class}$

Note: IEC 60034-1 - does not specify tolerances for current
- the tolerance is $\pm 10\%$ in NEMA-MG1

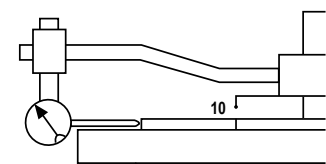
TOLERANCES AND ADJUSTMENTS

The standard tolerances shown below are applicable to the drawing dimensions given in our catalogues. They comply fully with the requirements of IEC standard 60072-1.

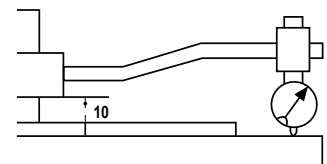
Characteristics	Tolerances
frame size $H \leq 250$ ≥ 280	$0, - 0.5 \text{ mm}$ $0, - 1 \text{ mm}$
Diameter \varnothing of the shaft extension: - 11 to 28 mm - 32 to 48 mm - 55 mm and over	j6 k6 m6
Diameter N of flange spigots	j6 up to FF 500, js6 for FF 600 and more
Key width	h9
Width of drive shaft keyway (normal keying)	N9
Key depth: - square section - rectangular section	h9 h11
① Eccentricity of shaft in flanged motors (standard class) - diameter > 10 up to 18 mm - diameter > 18 up to 30 mm - diameter > 30 up to 50 mm - diameter > 50 up to 80 mm - diameter > 80 up to 120 mm	0.035 mm 0.040 mm 0.050 mm 0.060 mm 0.070 mm
② Concentricity of spigot diameter and ③ perpendicularity of mating surface of flange in relation to shaft (standard class) Flange (FF) or Faceplate (FT): - F 55 to F 115 - F 130 to F 265 - F 300 to F 500 - F 600 to F 740 - F 940 to F 1080	0.08 mm 0.10 mm 0.125 mm 0.16 mm 0.20 mm



① **Eccentricity of shaft in flanged motors**



② **Concentricity of spigot diameter**



③ **Perpendicularity of mating surface of flange in relation to shaft**

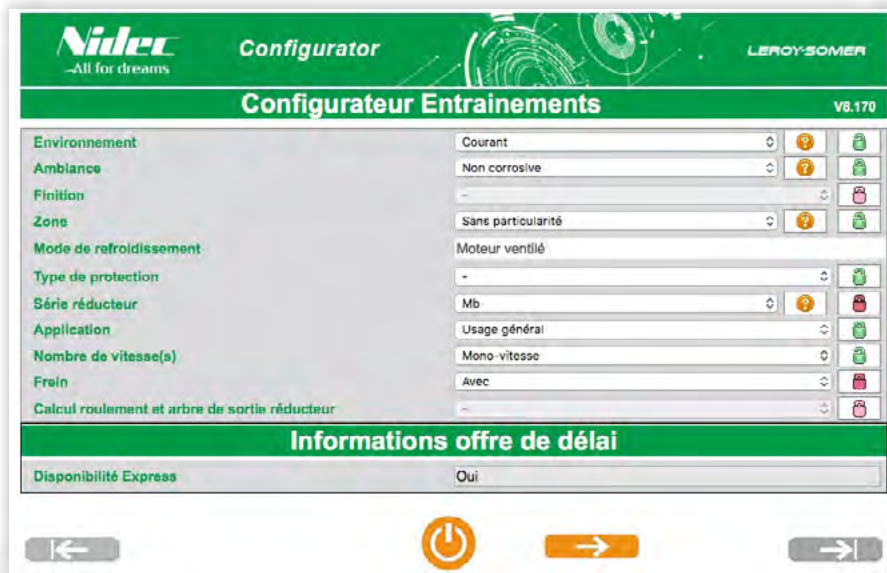
Configurator



The Leroy-Somer configurator can be used to choose the most suitable motor and provides the technical specifications and corresponding drawings.

Register online at:
<http://www.emersonindustrial.com/fr-FR/leroy-somer-motors-drives/Products/Configurator/>

- Help with product selection
- Print-outs of technical specifications
- Print-outs of 2D and 3D CAD files
- The equivalent of 400 catalogues in 16 languages



Product availability

Express Availability - Induction motors

2016/09/05 version

LSES - Imfinity®
 High-efficiency three-phase motors with aluminium frame
 Class IE3

AVAILABILITY TIMES EX WORKS (FRANCE), IN WORKING DAYS
 Orders received, within the maximum quantity limit, by the factory on day D before 12:00 pm Central European Time, will have the following Availability.
 For products with options, availability will be that of the longest lead-time item i.e. the product or its options.
 If the order is received after 12:00 pm 1 working day on the mentioned availability will be added.
 The maximum quantity is per line of order. Above this maximum quantity, please consult your Sales Office.

Order	D	D+1	D+2	D+5	D+10																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
230 V Δ / 230 V Y / 400 V Y / 415 V Y 50 Hz - 460 V Y 60 Hz	<p>2 Poles</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type</th> <th>P</th> <th>Code</th> <th>Max</th> <th>Code</th> <th>Max</th> <th>Code</th> <th>Max</th> <th>Code</th> <th>Max</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>LSES112L1</td><td>1.5</td><td>130521</td><td>130522</td><td>130523</td><td>130524</td><td>130525</td><td>130526</td><td>130527</td><td>130528</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES112L2</td><td>2.2</td><td>130529</td><td>130530</td><td>130531</td><td>130532</td><td>130533</td><td>130534</td><td>130535</td><td>130536</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES112L3</td><td>3</td><td>130537</td><td>130538</td><td>130539</td><td>130540</td><td>130541</td><td>130542</td><td>130543</td><td>130544</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES112L4</td><td>4</td><td>130545</td><td>130546</td><td>130547</td><td>130548</td><td>130549</td><td>130550</td><td>130551</td><td>130552</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES112L5</td><td>5.5</td><td>130553</td><td>130554</td><td>130555</td><td>130556</td><td>130557</td><td>130558</td><td>130559</td><td>130560</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES112L6</td><td>7.5</td><td>130561</td><td>130562</td><td>130563</td><td>130564</td><td>130565</td><td>130566</td><td>130567</td><td>130568</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES112L7</td><td>11</td><td>130569</td><td>130570</td><td>130571</td><td>130572</td><td>130573</td><td>130574</td><td>130575</td><td>130576</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES112L8</td><td>15</td><td>130577</td><td>130578</td><td>130579</td><td>130580</td><td>130581</td><td>130582</td><td>130583</td><td>130584</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES112L9</td><td>22</td><td>130585</td><td>130586</td><td>130587</td><td>130588</td><td>130589</td><td>130590</td><td>130591</td><td>130592</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES112L10</td><td>30</td><td>130593</td><td>130594</td><td>130595</td><td>130596</td><td>130597</td><td>130598</td><td>130599</td><td>130600</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES112L11</td><td>37</td><td>130601</td><td>130602</td><td>130603</td><td>130604</td><td>130605</td><td>130606</td><td>130607</td><td>130608</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES112L12</td><td>45</td><td>130609</td><td>130610</td><td>130611</td><td>130612</td><td>130613</td><td>130614</td><td>130615</td><td>130616</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES112L13</td><td>55</td><td>130617</td><td>130618</td><td>130619</td><td>130620</td><td>130621</td><td>130622</td><td>130623</td><td>130624</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES112L14</td><td>75</td><td>130625</td><td>130626</td><td>130627</td><td>130628</td><td>130629</td><td>130630</td><td>130631</td><td>130632</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES112L15</td><td>90</td><td>130633</td><td>130634</td><td>130635</td><td>130636</td><td>130637</td><td>130638</td><td>130639</td><td>130640</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES112L16</td><td>110</td><td>130641</td><td>130642</td><td>130643</td><td>130644</td><td>130645</td><td>130646</td><td>130647</td><td>130648</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES112L17</td><td>132</td><td>130649</td><td>130650</td><td>130651</td><td>130652</td><td>130653</td><td>130654</td><td>130655</td><td>130656</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES112L18</td><td>160</td><td>130657</td><td>130658</td><td>130659</td><td>130660</td><td>130661</td><td>130662</td><td>130663</td><td>130664</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES112L19</td><td>180</td><td>130665</td><td>130666</td><td>130667</td><td>130668</td><td>130669</td><td>130670</td><td>130671</td><td>130672</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES112L20</td><td>220</td><td>130673</td><td>130674</td><td>130675</td><td>130676</td><td>130677</td><td>130678</td><td>130679</td><td>130680</td></tr> </tbody> </table>						Type	P	Code	Max	Code	Max	Code	Max	Code	Max	LSES112L1	1.5	130521	130522	130523	130524	130525	130526	130527	130528	LSES112L2	2.2	130529	130530	130531	130532	130533	130534	130535	130536	LSES112L3	3	130537	130538	130539	130540	130541	130542	130543	130544	LSES112L4	4	130545	130546	130547	130548	130549	130550	130551	130552	LSES112L5	5.5	130553	130554	130555	130556	130557	130558	130559	130560	LSES112L6	7.5	130561	130562	130563	130564	130565	130566	130567	130568	LSES112L7	11	130569	130570	130571	130572	130573	130574	130575	130576	LSES112L8	15	130577	130578	130579	130580	130581	130582	130583	130584	LSES112L9	22	130585	130586	130587	130588	130589	130590	130591	130592	LSES112L10	30	130593	130594	130595	130596	130597	130598	130599	130600	LSES112L11	37	130601	130602	130603	130604	130605	130606	130607	130608	LSES112L12	45	130609	130610	130611	130612	130613	130614	130615	130616	LSES112L13	55	130617	130618	130619	130620	130621	130622	130623	130624	LSES112L14	75	130625	130626	130627	130628	130629	130630	130631	130632	LSES112L15	90	130633	130634	130635	130636	130637	130638	130639	130640	LSES112L16	110	130641	130642	130643	130644	130645	130646	130647	130648	LSES112L17	132	130649	130650	130651	130652	130653	130654	130655	130656	LSES112L18	160	130657	130658	130659	130660	130661	130662	130663	130664	LSES112L19	180	130665	130666	130667	130668	130669	130670	130671	130672	LSES112L20	220	130673	130674	130675	130676	130677	130678	130679	130680
Type	P	Code	Max	Code	Max	Code	Max	Code	Max																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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LSES112L4	4	130545	130546	130547	130548	130549	130550	130551	130552																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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LSES112L15	90	130633	130634	130635	130636	130637	130638	130639	130640																																																																																																																																																																																																															
LSES112L16	110	130641	130642	130643	130644	130645	130646	130647	130648																																																																																																																																																																																																															
LSES112L17	132	130649	130650	130651	130652	130653	130654	130655	130656																																																																																																																																																																																																															
LSES112L18	160	130657	130658	130659	130660	130661	130662	130663	130664																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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LSES112L20	220	130673	130674	130675	130676	130677	130678	130679	130680																																																																																																																																																																																																															
380 V Δ / 400 V Δ / 415 V Δ / 690 V Y 50 Hz - 460 V Δ 60 Hz	<p>3 Poles</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type</th> <th>P</th> <th>Code</th> <th>Max</th> <th>Code</th> <th>Max</th> <th>Code</th> <th>Max</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>LSES130L1</td><td>1.5</td><td>130681</td><td>130682</td><td>130683</td><td>130684</td><td>130685</td><td>130686</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES130L2</td><td>2.2</td><td>130687</td><td>130688</td><td>130689</td><td>130690</td><td>130691</td><td>130692</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES130L3</td><td>3</td><td>130693</td><td>130694</td><td>130695</td><td>130696</td><td>130697</td><td>130698</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES130L4</td><td>4</td><td>130699</td><td>130700</td><td>130701</td><td>130702</td><td>130703</td><td>130704</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES130L5</td><td>5.5</td><td>130705</td><td>130706</td><td>130707</td><td>130708</td><td>130709</td><td>130710</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES130L6</td><td>7.5</td><td>130711</td><td>130712</td><td>130713</td><td>130714</td><td>130715</td><td>130716</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES130L7</td><td>11</td><td>130717</td><td>130718</td><td>130719</td><td>130720</td><td>130721</td><td>130722</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES130L8</td><td>15</td><td>130723</td><td>130724</td><td>130725</td><td>130726</td><td>130727</td><td>130728</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES130L9</td><td>22</td><td>130729</td><td>130730</td><td>130731</td><td>130732</td><td>130733</td><td>130734</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES130L10</td><td>30</td><td>130735</td><td>130736</td><td>130737</td><td>130738</td><td>130739</td><td>130740</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES130L11</td><td>37</td><td>130741</td><td>130742</td><td>130743</td><td>130744</td><td>130745</td><td>130746</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES130L12</td><td>45</td><td>130747</td><td>130748</td><td>130749</td><td>130750</td><td>130751</td><td>130752</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES130L13</td><td>55</td><td>130753</td><td>130754</td><td>130755</td><td>130756</td><td>130757</td><td>130758</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES130L14</td><td>75</td><td>130759</td><td>130760</td><td>130761</td><td>130762</td><td>130763</td><td>130764</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES130L15</td><td>90</td><td>130765</td><td>130766</td><td>130767</td><td>130768</td><td>130769</td><td>130770</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES130L16</td><td>110</td><td>130771</td><td>130772</td><td>130773</td><td>130774</td><td>130775</td><td>130776</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES130L17</td><td>132</td><td>130777</td><td>130778</td><td>130779</td><td>130780</td><td>130781</td><td>130782</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES130L18</td><td>160</td><td>130783</td><td>130784</td><td>130785</td><td>130786</td><td>130787</td><td>130788</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES130L19</td><td>180</td><td>130789</td><td>130790</td><td>130791</td><td>130792</td><td>130793</td><td>130794</td></tr> <tr><td>LSES130L20</td><td>220</td><td>130795</td><td>130796</td><td>130797</td><td>130798</td><td>130799</td><td>130800</td></tr> </tbody> </table>						Type	P	Code	Max	Code	Max	Code	Max	LSES130L1	1.5	130681	130682	130683	130684	130685	130686	LSES130L2	2.2	130687	130688	130689	130690	130691	130692	LSES130L3	3	130693	130694	130695	130696	130697	130698	LSES130L4	4	130699	130700	130701	130702	130703	130704	LSES130L5	5.5	130705	130706	130707	130708	130709	130710	LSES130L6	7.5	130711	130712	130713	130714	130715	130716	LSES130L7	11	130717	130718	130719	130720	130721	130722	LSES130L8	15	130723	130724	130725	130726	130727	130728	LSES130L9	22	130729	130730	130731	130732	130733	130734	LSES130L10	30	130735	130736	130737	130738	130739	130740	LSES130L11	37	130741	130742	130743	130744	130745	130746	LSES130L12	45	130747	130748	130749	130750	130751	130752	LSES130L13	55	130753	130754	130755	130756	130757	130758	LSES130L14	75	130759	130760	130761	130762	130763	130764	LSES130L15	90	130765	130766	130767	130768	130769	130770	LSES130L16	110	130771	130772	130773	130774	130775	130776	LSES130L17	132	130777	130778	130779	130780	130781	130782	LSES130L18	160	130783	130784	130785	130786	130787	130788	LSES130L19	180	130789	130790	130791	130792	130793	130794	LSES130L20	220	130795	130796	130797	130798	130799	130800																																										
Type	P	Code	Max	Code	Max	Code	Max																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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LSES130L20	220	130795	130796	130797	130798	130799	130800																																																																																																																																																																																																																	

Your sales office will offer every assistance and consider any enquiry concerning delivery of larger quantities and different delivery dates

Leroy-Somer - Express Availability - 4004 en - 2017.01

AVAILABILITY TIMES EX WORKS (FRANCE), IN WORKING DAYS
 Orders received, within the maximum quantity limit, by the factory on day D before 12:00 pm Central European Time, will have the following Availability.
 For products with options, availability will be that of the longest lead-time item i.e. the product or its options.
 If the order is received after 12:00 pm 1 working day on the mentioned availability will be added.
 The maximum quantity is per line of order. Above this maximum quantity, please consult your Sales Office.

Order	D	D+1	D+2	D+5	D+10
					Please consult

Being able both to respond to urgent requests and adhere to promised customer lead times calls for a powerful logistics system.

The availability of motors is ensured by the network of approved partners and Leroy-Somer central services all working together.

The selection data in the “Express Availability Drive systems” catalogue specify for each family in the form of a colour code and according to the quantities per order, the product delivery time.

Please consult Leroy-Somer.

Declaration of EC conformance

QUALITY MANAGEMENT	PS4 : INSPECTION, MEASURING & TEST EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT	Classement / File : S4T007	
	EU DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY AND INCORPORATION	Révision : D	Page : 2 / 2
		Date : 06/04/2016	
		Annule et remplace / Cancels and replaces : S4T007 Révision C du 06/12/2012	
		M <input type="checkbox"/>	R <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		I <input type="checkbox"/>	
		GP, Mansle & IMI	

We, **MOTEURS LEROY SOMER**, boulevard Marcellin Leroy 16915 ANGOULEME cedex 9, France,
declare, under our sole responsibility that the following products:

(F)LS, PLS, (F)LSHT (F)LSES*, PLSES*, LSMV* induction motor

comply with:

- European Directives :
 - Low Voltage Directive: **2014/35/EU**
 - Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive **2014/30/EU**
 - ErP Directive **2009/125/EC and regulation (EC) application :
640/2009 and corrections (valid only for products marked with an
asterisk*)**

- European and International standards : **IEC-EN 60034-1:2010; 60034-2-1:2014; 60034-5:2001/A1:2007;
60034-6:1993 ; 60034-7:1993/A1:2001; 60034-8:2007/A1:2014;
60034-9:2005/A1:2007; 60034-14:2004 /A1:2007; 60034-30-1:
2014 ; 60072-1:1991**

This conformity permits the use of these ranges of products in machines subject to the application of the Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC, provided that they are integrated or incorporated and/or assembled in accordance with, amongst others, the regulations of standard EN 60204 "Electrical Equipment for Machinery".


The products defined above may not be put into service until the machines in which they are incorporated have been declared as complying with the applicable Directive.

Installation of these motors must comply with the regulations, decrees, laws, orders, directives, application circulars, standards, rules or any other document relating to the installation site. LEROY-SOMER accepts no liability in the event of failure to comply with these rules and regulations.

Note: When the motors are supplied via appropriate electronic inverters and/or controlled by electronic control or monitoring devices, they must be installed by a professional who will be responsible for ensuring that the electromagnetic compatibility regulations of the country in which the product is installed are observed.

Date and Signature of technical director :

Eric VASSENT

The 08th April 2016


LEROY-SOMER[™]

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