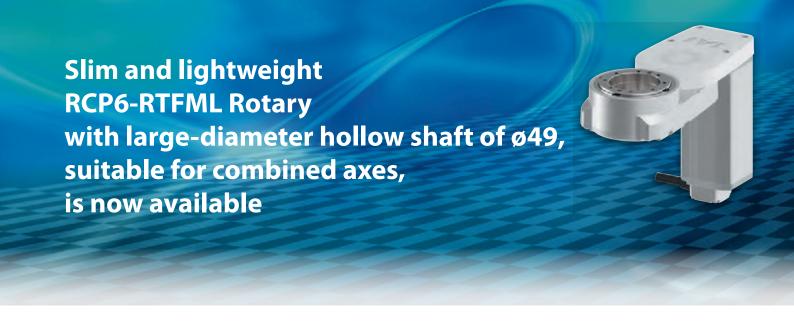




Hollow Shaft Rotary Type RCP6-RTFML





1

ø49 large-diameter hollow shaft Thin type with rotation part 47mm thickness, with unit weight of 2.1 kg

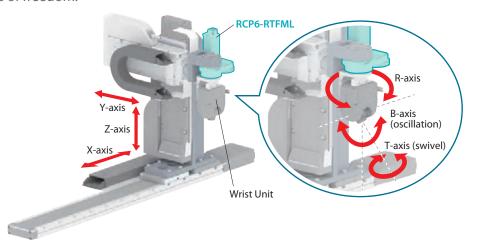
Wiring can be passed through the hollow section, reducing the design and assembly processes.



2

Can be combined with Cartesian axis, Gripper or Wrist Unit

It can be used as a shaft for rotating grippers and Wrist Units. It can be combined with Cartesian 3-axis and Wrist Unit rotational 2-axis to enable movement with 6 axes of freedom.



3

Tables and jigs can be directly mounted on the rotating section. Brake option can also be selected, and horizontal use is possible as well.



Tapped mounting hole *The bolts, positioning pins, mounting brackets and the like should be prepared by the customer.

4

Cross roller bearings provide high rigidity and high load Timing belt drive system produces no backlash

5

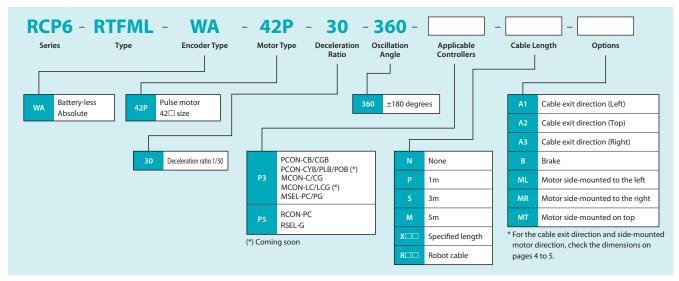
Equipped with a Battery-less Absolute Encoder as standard

No battery maintenance is required since there is no battery. Homing operation is not required at startup or after emergency stop or malfunction.

This reduces your operation time, resulting in reduced production costs.



Model Specification Items



CP6-RTFML Battery-less Absolute **24**_v Hollow Simple 90 mm Rotary Specification RCP6 - RTFML - WA -* Body width does not include the width of the para mounted motor ■ Model **42P** Deceleration Ratio Cable Length Options Please refer to the WA; Battery-less 42P; Pulse Motor Absolute 42□ Size 360: ±180deg 30: 1/30 P3: PCON N: None MCON MSEL P: 1m S: 3m M: 5m 42□ Size options table below. P5: RCON X□□: Specified Length R□□: Robot Cable RSEL







(Note)





(1) The maximum torque is the value at low speed operation. The output torque varies with the speed. Please refer to "Output Torque by Speed (page 8)" for more information.

(2) The maximum allowable moment of inertia indicates the maximum moment of inertia during rotation. Refer to "Allowable Moment of Inertia by Speed/Acceleration (page 9)" for details.

- 3) When making a selection, calculate according to the Selection Method (page 7) and check the operating conditions.
- 4) Index mode cannot be used.
- (5) High output setting in controllers cannot be disabled.

The photo above shows the motor side-mounted on top (MT).

Actuator Specifications							
	Item	Description					
Deceleration ratio		1/30					
Speed / acceleration/	Max speed	800 deg/s					
deceleration	Max. acceleration/deceleration	0.7G (6865 deg/s²)					
Brake	Brake specifications	Non-excitation actuated electromagnetic brake					
Diake	Brake retaining torque	4.2N·m					
Operation range	Oscillation angle	±180 degrees					

Cable Length

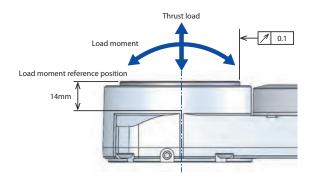
Туре	Cable code
	P (1m)
Standard type	S (3m)
	M (5m)
Specified length	X06 (6m) ~ X10 (10m)
	X11 (11m) ~ X15 (15m)
	X16 (16m) ~ X20 (20m)
	R01 (1m) ~ R03 (3m)
	R04 (4m) ~ R05 (5m)
Robot cable	R06 (6m) ~ R10 (10m)
	R11 (11m) ~ R15 (15m)
	R16 (16m) ~ R20 (20m)

^{*} Please contact IAI for more information regarding the maintenance cables.

Options		
Name	Option code	Reference page
Cable exit direction (Left) (*1)	A1	See P.6
Cable exit direction (Top) (*1)	A2	See P.6
Cable exit direction (Right) (*1)	A3	See P.6
Brake	В	See P.6
Motor side-mounted to left (*1) (*2)	ML	See P.6
Motor side-mounted to right (*1) (*2)	MR	See P.6
Motor side-mounted on top (*1) (*2)	MT	See P.6

^(*1) For the direction, check the dimensions on pages 4 to 5.
(*2) Be sure to specify one of these options when determining the Model Specification Items.

Actuator Specifications Description Pulse motor + timing belt Drive system Positioning repeatability ±0.01 degrees 0.05 degrees Lost motion Maximum torque 5.2N·m 0.08kg·m² Maximum allowable moment of inertia Allowable dynamic thrust load 600N Allowable dynamic load moment 30N·m Output shaft runout 0.1mm Ambient operating temp. & humidity 0~40°C, 85% RH or less (Non-condensing) Degree of protection IP40 Compliant international standards CE marking, RoHS Directive Motor type Pulse motor Battery-less Absolute Encoder type Encoder pulse count 8192 pulse/rev



Output Torque by Speed							
Speed (deg/s)	Output torque (N·m)						
0	5.2						
100	5.2						
200	4.3						
300	3.7						
400	3.0						
500	2.6						
600	2.1						
700	1.7						
800	1.4						

Allowable Moment of Inertia by Speed/Acceleration								
6 1/1 />	Acceleration/c	Acceleration/deceleration (G)						
Speed (deg/s)	0.3	0.7						
0	0.080	0.054						
100	0.080	0.054						
200	0.072	0.036						
300	0.063	0.032						
400	0.059	0.032						
500	0.050	0.027						
600	0.041	0.018						
700	0.018	0.009						
800	0.014	0.005						

(Unit is kg·m²)

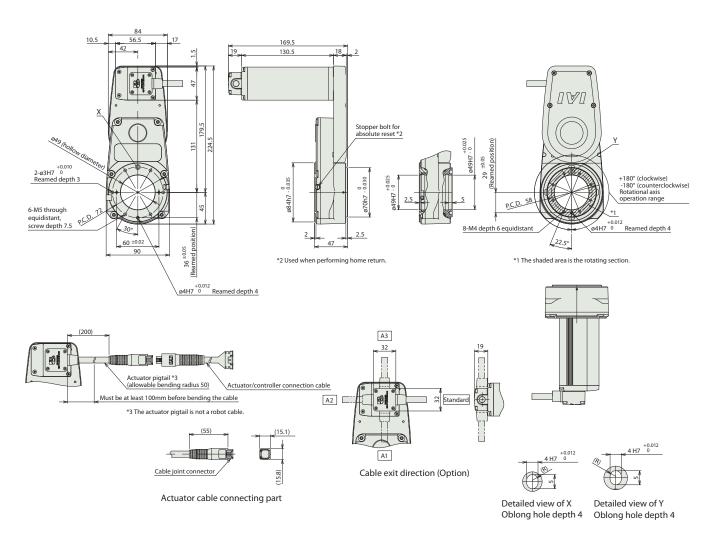
Dimensions

CAD drawings can be downloaded from our website. www.robocylinder.de





■ Motor side-mounted on top (MT)



■ Weight

Тур	RTFML	
Mass	W/o Brake	2.1
(kg)	With Brake	2.2

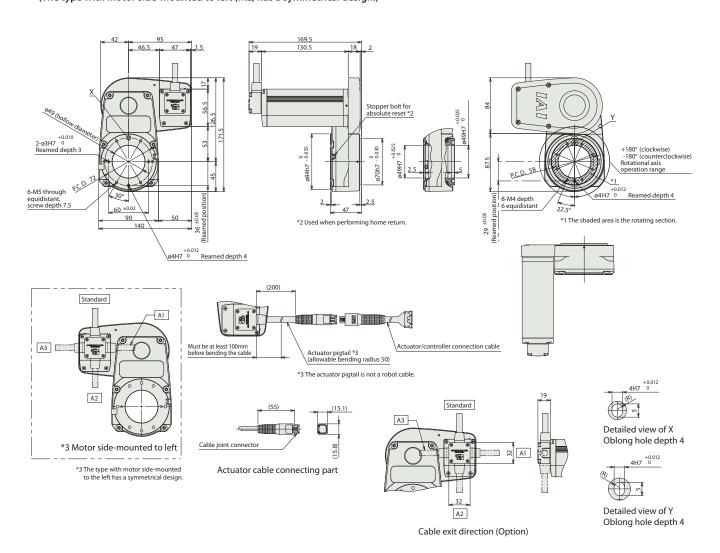


Dimensions

www.robocylinder.de



■ Motor side-mounted to right (MR) (The type with motor side-mounted to left (ML) has a symmetrical design.)



■ Weight

Тур	RTFML	
Mass	W/o Brake	2.1
(kg)	With Brake	2.2

Applicable Controllers

The actuators on this page can be operated by the controllers indicated below. Please select the type depending on your intended use.

	External	Max. number of	Power		Control method					Maximum number of										
Name	view	connectable axes	supply	Positioner	Positioner Pulse-									positioning points Reference page						
	****	connectable and	voltage	1 OSICIONEI	train	riogiani	DV	CC	CIE	PR	CN	ML	ML3	EC	EP	PRT	SSN	ECM	positioning points	
MCON-C/CG	22	8 **	24VDC	-	-	-	•	•	-	•	•	-	O ***	•	•	•	O ***	•	256 (no position data for ECM)	
MCON-LC/LCG (Coming soon)		6 **	24VDC	-	-	•	•	•	-	•	•	-	-	•	•	•	-	-	256	Please see the
MSEL-PC/PG	T	4	Single phase 100~230VAC	-	-	•	•	•	-	•	-	-	-	•	•	•	-	-	30000	dedicated catalog or
PCON-CB/CGB	Î	1		Option	Option	-	•	•	•	•	•	O ***	O ***	•	•	•	-	-	512 (768 for network spec.)	manual.
PCON-CYB/PLB/POB (Coming soon)	9	1	24VDC	• Option	• Option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	
RCON	Lien	16 (8 for ECM)	21100	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	-	-	O ***	•	•	•	O ***	•	128 (no position data for ECM)	Please see the R-unit catalog
RSEL	CHER	8		-	-	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	•	•	•	-	-	36000	or RCON/RSEL manual.

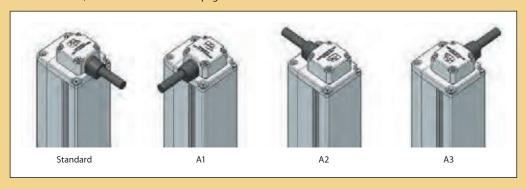
^{*} Network abbreviations: DV - DeviceNet | CC - CC-Link | CIE -

Options

Cable Exit Direction

Model A1 / A2 / A3

Description The mounting direction of the actuator pigtail to be mounted on the actuator body can be specified. For the direction, check the dimensions on pages 4 to 5.



With Brake

Model B

Description

This is used to prevent the output shaft from moving during power outages or when the servo is OFF. When using the output shaft horizontally, it is possible to prevent workpieces and the like from falling due to the rotation of the output shaft.

Side-mounted Motor Direction

Model MT / ML / MR

Description The side-mounting direction of the motor unit can be specified. The top side-mounted direction is MT, left is ML and right is MR. For the direction, check the dimensions on pages 4 to 5.



Selection Method

The following conditions must be satisfied before operating the unit. Determine the compatibility by calculating Conditions 1 and 2.

Condition 1

Check the moment of inertia

- (1) Without load torque
- (2) With load torque

*The confirmation method for moment of inertia differs depending on whether load torque is present.

(1) Without load torque

When used as shown in the images below, the unit will not be subject to load torque due to gravity. In this case, calculate only the moment of inertia of the loaded object and make sure that it does not exceed the allowable moment of inertia. Using the formulae of typical shapes (page 10), calculate the moment of inertia of the tool and workpiece to be used.

Example 1



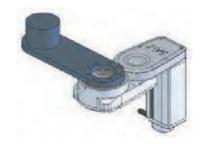
Load center mass location: Rotary shaft center Body installation: Rotary shaft upward or downward

Example 2



Load center mass location: Rotary shaft center Body installation: Rotary shaft horizontal

Example 3



Load center mass location: Offset from rotary shaft center

Body installation: Rotary shaft upward or downward

[Allowable Moment of Inertia by Speed/Acceleration]

Speed (deg/s)	Acceleration/deceleration					
Speed (deg/s)	0.3G	0.7G				
0	0.080	0.054				
100	0.080	0.054				
200	0.072	0.036				
300	0.063	0.032				
400	0.059	0.032				
500	0.050	0.027				
600	0.041	0.018				
700	0.018	0.009				
800	0.014	0.005				

(Unit is kg·m²)

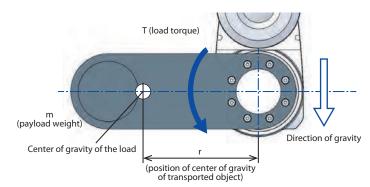
(2) With load torque

When used as shown in the image below, the unit will be subjected to load torque due to gravity, reducing the allowable moment of inertia accordingly.

First, calculate the load torque and obtain the corrected allowable moment of inertia. Then calculate the moment of inertia and check that it does not exceed the corrected allowable moment of inertia. A calculation example is shown below.



Load: Offset from rotary shaft center Body installation: Rotary shaft horizontal



(Step 1) Calculating the load torque T

 $T = mgr \times 10^{-3} [N \cdot m]$

m: Mass of transported object [kg]

g: Gravitational acceleration [m/s²]

r: Center of gravity of the transported object [mm]

(Step 2) Calculating the allowable moment of inertia correction factor Cj

$$Cj = \frac{Tmax - T}{Tmax}$$

Tmax: Output torque [N·m]

[Output Torque by Speed Tmax]

Speed (deg/s)	Output torque (N·m)
0	5.2
100	5.2
200	4.3
300	3.7
400	3.0
500	2.6
600	2.1
700	1.7
800	1.4

^{*} Refer to the table below for the value of output torque Tmax.

Operating Conditions

(Step 3) Calculating the corrected allowable moment of inertia Jtl

 $JtI = J_{max} \times C_j [kg \cdot m^2]$

Jmax: Allowable moment of inertia [kg·m²]

[Allowable Moment of Inertia by Speed/Acceleration Jmax]

Speed (deg/s)	Acceleration/deceleration					
Speed (deg/s)	0.3G	0.7G				
0	0.080	0.054				
100	0.080	0.054				
200	0.072	0.036				
300	0.063	0.032				
400	0.059	0.032				
500	0.050	0.027				
600	0.041	0.018				
700	0.018	0.009				
800	0.014	0.005				

(Unit is kg·m²)

(Step 4) Checking the moment of inertia of the transported object

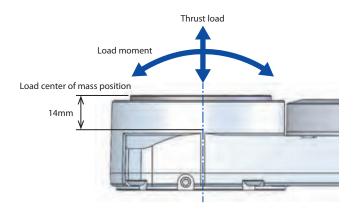
Using the "Formulae for calculating moment of inertia of typical shapes" on page 10, calculate the moment of inertia of the loaded object and make sure it does not exceed the corrected allowable moment of inertia obtained in step 3.

Condition 2

Check the load moment and thrust load

Make sure that the load moment and thrust load applied to the output shaft are within the allowable values. If the allowable values are exceeded, this may lead to shortened product life or failure.

ltem	Description
Allowable dynamic thrust load	600N
Allowable dynamic load moment	30N·m

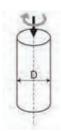


^{*} Refer to the table below for the value of allowable moment of inertia Jmax.

• Formulae for calculating moment of inertia of typical shapes

- 1. When the rotational axis passes through the center of the object (1) Moment of inertia of cylinder 1
- * The same formula can be applied irrespective of the height of the cylinder (also for circular plate)

<Formula $> I = M \times (D \times 10^{-3})^2 / 8 [kg \cdot m^2]$



Moment of inertia of cylinder: I (kg·m²) Cylinder mass: M (kg) Cylinder diameter: D (mm)

(2) Moment of inertia of cylinder 2

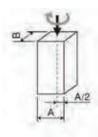
<Formula $> I = M \times {(D \times 10^{-3})^2 / 4 + (H \times 10^{-3})^2 / 3} / 4 [kg·m²]$



Moment of inertia of cylinder: I (kg·m²) Cylinder mass: M (kg) Cylinder diameter: D (mm) Cylinder length: H (mm)

- (3) Moment of inertia of cuboid 1
- * The same formula can be applied irrespective of the height of the cuboid (also for rectangular plate)

<Formula> $I = M \times \{(A \times 10^{-3})^2 + (B \times 10^{-3})^2\} / 12 \text{ [kg·m}^2]$



Moment of inertia of cuboid: I (kg·m²) Cuboid mass: M (kg) One side of cuboid: A (mm) Second side of cuboid: B (mm)

- 2. When the center of the object is offset from the rotational axis (4) Moment of inertia of cylinder 3
- * The same formula can be applied irrespective of the height of the cylinder (also for circular plate)

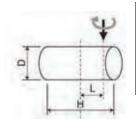
<Formula $> I = M \times (D \times 10^{-3})^2 / 8 + M \times (L \times 10^{-3})^2 [kg \cdot m^2]$



Moment of inertia of cylinder: I (kg·m²) Cylinder mass: M (kg) Cylinder diameter: D (mm) Distance from rotational axis to center: L (mm)

(5) Moment of inertia of cylinder 4

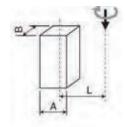
<Formula> I = M × {(D × 10^{-3}) ² / 4 + (H × 10^{-3}) ² / 3} / 4 + M × (L × 10^{-3}) ² [kg·m²]



Moment of inertia of cylinder: I (kg·m²)
Cylinder mass: M (kg)
Cylinder diameter: D (mm)
Cylinder length: H (mm)
Distance from rotational axis to center:
L (mm)

- (6) Moment of inertia of cuboid 2
- * The same formula can be applied irrespective of the height of the cuboid (also for rectangular plate)

<Formula> I = M × {(A × 10⁻³) 2 + (B × 10⁻³) 2 } / 12 + M × (L × 10⁻³) 2 [kg·m²]



Moment of inertia of cuboid: I (kg·m²) Cuboid mass: M (kg) One side of cuboid: A (mm) Second side of cuboid: B (mm) Distance from rotational axis to center L (mm)

RCP6 Series Hollow Rotary Type Catalogue No. 0219-E

The information contained in this catalog is subject to change without notice for the purpose of product improvement





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