Electronic switchgear and accessories
BEG rectifiers

setting the standard


## The INTORQ switchgear range

In almost all application cases, the comprehensive range of INTORQ switchgear provides the ideal voltage supply solution for

- Electromagnetic clutches and brakes
- Spring-applied brakes
- Clutch/brake combinations
- Double clutches
- Solenoids and
- Solenoid valves

INTORQ switchgear types essentially differ in respect of the switching of the coil current:

- With contact (straightforward switching) or
- With transistor (wear free)
and the type of excitation:
- Normal excitation or
- High-speed excitation

Switchgear can be controlled by contacts, proximity switches, photoelectric barriers or control voltages (e.g. from a PLC). For some types of switchgear, short change-over pulses will suffice.

INTORQ high-speed switchgear
INTORQ high-speed switchgear can bring decisive advantages in respect of the control of:

1. Electromagnetic clutches and brakes and clutch/brake combinations: achieving

- Considerably reduced operating times
- Improved stopping accuracy

II Increased operating frequency
2. Spring-applied brakes, achieving

- Reduced engagement and disengagement times
- Increased operating frequency
- Reduced wear of friction linings
-Increased reliability
- Reduced amount of time and effort spent on maintenance

3. Brakes on brake motors, achieving

- Improved stopping accuracy
- Reduced motor temperature, even at increased operating frequency


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High-speed switchgear

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BEG 142 and 143
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(accessories, page 25 ,

## Electronic switchgear with normal excitation

| 14.610 .11 .04 page 18 |
| :--- |

## Accessories


14.666.01.ㅁㅁㅁ page 46


Overview of types

## Rectifiers and switchgear

| Intora | Description | Control of | Coil voltage in $V=$ | Mains voltage in $\mathrm{V}=$ | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rectifiers |  |  |  |  |  |
| BEG-142 and 143 | Bridge rectifier <br> 4-pole | BFK | 230 | 255 | 10 |
| BEG 162 and 161 | Bridge rectifier 6-pole | BFK | 230 | 255 | 11 |
| BEG 242 and 243 | Half-wave rectifier 4-pole | BFK | 215 | 555 | 10 |
| BEG 261 and 262 | Half-wave rectifier 6-pole | BFK | 215 | 555 | 12 |
| BEG 561 | Bridge/half-wave rectifier 6-pole | BFK | 230 | 440 | 16 |
| High-speed switchgear |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14.611.30.․ㅡㅁ | SEGC-220 Contact | BFK BEM/KEM LK/HM/MV | 24-215 | 100-240 | 25 |
| 14.611.38.ם | SEGC-380 Contact | BFK | 96-215 | 380-420 | 29 |
| 14.611.12.․ㅡㅁ | SEGC-Electronic | BFK BEM/KEM LK/HM/MV | 24 | 220/230/240 | 35 |
| 14.611.14(16). . | SEGC-Europe | BFK BEM/KEM LK/HM/MV | 24 | 220/230/240 | 33 |
| 14.621.14.ㅁ.. | DEG double European device | KBK | $2 \times 24$ | 220/230/240 | 42 |
| 14.621.13. $\mathrm{\square}$. $\mathrm{\square}$ | DOSS double high-speed switching device | KBK | $2 \times 24$ | 220/230/240 | 38 |
| Electronic switchgear |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14.610.11.048 | Transformer switch TS 48 | BFK BEM/KEM LK/HM/MV | 24 | 230 | 18 |
| 14.640.10.048 | Electronic dual switch EDS 48 | KBK | $2 \times 24$ | 230 | 19 |

BFK
BEM $/$ KEM = Electromagnetic brakes/clutches
LK = Multiple disc clutches
$\mathrm{HM}=$ Solenoids
MV = Solenoid valves
KBK = Clutch/brake combinations

## intora

## Accessories

14.666.01.ㅁㅁ밈
14.666. offers 03.003
14.666.03.004
14.198.00.0口

| Description | Max. mains <br> voltage | For use in | Coil <br> voltage <br> in V = | Mains <br> voltage <br> in V = | Page |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | Up to 240 V <br> or <br> Up to 400 V | All high-speed switchgear <br> SEGC, DEG, DOSS | $24-205 \mathrm{~V}$ | up to 240 V <br> or <br> Up to 400 V | 46 |
| MP capacitor | - | $1 \times$ SEGC-Europe | - | - | 47 |  |
| Plug-in rack | - | $2 \times$ SEGC-Europe | - | - | 47 |  |
| Plug-in rack | $60-555 \mathrm{~V}$ | All coils <br> (not required for <br> INTORQ high-speed switchgear, <br> electronic switchgear <br> and 6-pole rectifiers) | $24-250 \mathrm{~V}$ | - | 14 |  |
| Spark suppressor |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Type code

## Bridge rectifiers and half-wave rectifiers



## Type code

## High-speed switchgear for 1 coil

14.611.14.100

Type $\qquad$
Design
Capacitor rating (x10)
Application area

## Design

12 - SEGC-Electronic, up to 100 W
14 - SEGC-Europe, up to 40 W
16 - SEGC-Europe, up to 100 W
30 - SEGC - 220 Contact for 230 V mains
38 - SEGC - 380 Contact for 400 V mains

## Capacitor rating

Multiply this value by 10 to obtain the mounted Capacitor
rating.

Application area
$0=$ Normal operating frequency
1 = Increased operating frequency
With SEGC-Contact:
0 = For 230 V mains
1 = For 400 V mains

## High-speed switchgear

## DOSS double high-speed switching device



Size
Size of clutch/brake

Application area
0 = For electromagnetic clutch and electromagnetic brake

DEG double European device


Size
Size of clutch/brake

Application area
$0=$ Normal operating frequency
for electromagnetic clutch
and electromagnetic brake
1 = Increased operating frequency
for electromagnetic clutch
and electromagnetic brake

## Theoretical basics

## Calculating current, resistance and rated voltage

The rated coil voltage and coil load are always specified in the clutch and brake catalogues. The following fomulae can be used to calculate coil current, coil resistance and coil voltage.

Calculating the coil current

$$
I=\frac{P}{U} \quad I=\frac{U}{R} \quad I=\sqrt{\frac{P}{r}}
$$

## Calculating the coil resistance

$$
R=\frac{U^{2}}{P} \quad R=\frac{U}{I}
$$

Calculating the rated coil voltage

$$
U=\sqrt{R \cdot P}
$$

| = Coil current
R = Coil resistance
$U=$ Rated coil voltage
P = Coil load

General switching operations
The electromagnets in the electromagnetic clutches, electromagnetic brakes and spring-applied brakes are designed for a DC voltage connection. The following formulae apply in respect of switching on and off:

Current characteristic for switching on

$$
i=I \cdot\left(1-e^{-t \cdot R / L}\right)
$$

Current characteristic for switching off

$$
i=I \cdot e^{-t \cdot R / L}
$$

$\mathrm{i}=$ Current at time t (A)
I = End current (A)
$\mathrm{t}=$ Time after switching (s)
$\mathrm{L}=$ Coil inductance (H)
R = Coil resistance ( $\Omega$ )

## Operating times

Short switch off times can only be reached using high induced voltages. On INTORQ high-speed switchgear for 24 V coils, therefore, the induced voltage is around 500 V . The operating times for DC switching listed in the catalogue can only be reached with an induced voltage of at least 100 V .

## Theoretical basics

## Loading limits of electromagnetic clutches and brakes and spring-applied brakes

Temperature rise on INTORQ electromagnetic clutches and brakes and INTORQ spring-applied brakes is determined by the respective operating conditions. The most important criteria are:

- Friction energy per switching cycle
- Operating frequency

I Installation conditions
Ventilation

- Operating time
- Overexcitation time
- Ambient temperature
- Heat dissipation or input (adjacent machine parts)

The interplay between these factors determines temperature rise on the clutch or brake. In many cases, temperature rise is critical at very high operating frequencies.

Since the coil temperature can indicate temperature rise on a clutch or brake, we recommend that you determine this temperature by means of measurement resistance. Proceed as follows:

- Measure the coil resistance of the coil when cold - Measure the room temperature (= coil temperature) - Calculate the max. permissible coil resistance (see formula below)
- Operate the clutch/brake at max. load and if possible max. ambient temperature, and monitor the coil resistance / temperature.
- Measure the intermediate values of the coil resistance and check whether the max. permissible resistance value has already been reached.
- Continue to operate at full load until the steady-state temperature of the clutch and brake has been reached. If the max. permissible coil resistance has not yet been reached under these unfavourable conditions, the clutch or brake is not overloaded.


## Caution

The coils on INTORQ electromagnetic clutches and brakes are designed for a max. temperature of $130^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ as standard; that is, class " B " insulation. This max. coil temperature must not be exceeded.

Formula for the max. permissible coil resistance

$$
R_{\text {perm }}=R_{k} \cdot \frac{365}{235+\vartheta_{R}}
$$

Calculating the actual coil temperature using the coil resistance

$$
i_{s p}=\frac{R W}{R_{k}} \cdot\left(235+\vartheta_{R}\right)-235
$$

Key to symbols
$R_{\text {perm }}=$ Max. permissible resistance in $\Omega$
$R_{k} \quad=$ Ohmic resistance with cold coil in $\Omega$ (room temperature)
$\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{W}}=$ Resistance with warm coil in $\Omega$
$\vartheta_{R} \quad=$ Cold coil temperature in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (room temperature)
$\vartheta_{\text {sp }}=$ Warm coil temperature in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

When operating clutches and brakes with high-speed excitation, checking the coil resistance using the method above can also help to determine whether excitation may be excessive.

## Rectifiers

4-pole bridge rectifier and 4-pole half-wave rectifier

## Dimensions

BEG-142/143-270
BEG-242/243-555


4-pole bridge rectifier
BEG-142-270
BEG-143-270

## Application area

Current supply for spring-applied brakes from AC mains (normal excitation).
Example: 205 V coil on 230 V mains

## Technical data

| Max. mains voltage | $270 \mathrm{~V} \sim$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Max. DC current at $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.0 A |
| Max. ambient temperature | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

The rectifiers are protected against overvoltage by input and output varistors.

4-pole half-wave rectifier
BEG-242-555
BEG-243-555

Application area
Current supply for spring-applied brakes from AC mains (normal excitation).
Example: 180 V coil on 400 V mains

Technical data
Max. mains voltage 555 V ~
Max. DC current at $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \quad 1.0 \mathrm{~A}$
Max. ambient temperature $\quad 80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

The rectifiers are protected against overvoltage by input and output varistors.


Rectifiers

## 6-pole bridge rectifier

Dimensions

## BEG-162-270




6-pole bridge rectifier
BEG-162-270
BEG-161-270

Application area
Current supply for spring-applied brakes from AC mains (normal excitation).
Example: 205 V coil on 230 V mains

## BEG-161-270




## Technical data

| Max. mains voltage | $270 \mathrm{~V} \sim$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Max. DC current at $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0.75 A |
| Max. ambient temperature | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

The rectifiers are protected against overvoltage by input and output varistors.

BEG-162-270/161-270/262-460/261-460 rectifiers also contain the spark suppressors required by VDE 0580 Section 26.


## Rectifiers

6-pole half-wave rectifier

Dimensions

BEG-262-460
BEG-262-555



6-pole half-wave rectifier
BEG-262-460
BEG-261-460
BEG-262-555
BEG-261-555

Application area
Current supply for spring-applied brakes from AC mains (normal excitation).

Example: 180 V coil on 400 V mains

BEG-261-460
BEG-261-555


Technical data

| Max. mains voltage | $555 \mathrm{~V} \sim$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Max. DC current at $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0.75 A |
| Max. ambient temperature | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

The rectifiers are protected against overvoltage by input and output varistors. BEG-162-270/161-270/262-460/261460 rectifiers also contain the spark suppressor required by VDE 0580 Section 26.


Rectifiers

Fastening options
4-pole rectifier


Fastening options
6-pole rectifier


## Spark suppressor

## INTORQ 14.198.00.0ㅁ

## Application area

- Spark suppression at switching contacts

IL Limitation of coil induced voltage
II Increase in service life of coils and contacts

- Additional protection for rectifiers operating on mains with extreme disturbance voltage peaks

I Compliance with VDE standard 0580 Section 26

- Reduction in switch off time of clutches, brakes and springapplied brakes


## Features

The INTORQ spark suppressor protects the coil and contact against impermissibly high induced voltages with switching on the DC side. It comprises a special induction-free pulse
capacitor which immediately takes up the high-speed current peaks which occur during switching operations. This considerably reduces the amount of sparking at the contact (contact erosion). In the absence of a suppressor circuit, the spark, the induced voltage and the switch off time are all dependent on contact parting speed, air humidity, atmospheric pressure and other environmental factors. In all cases, increased contact erosion and varying switch off times should be expected. In the absence of a suppressor circuit, the induced voltage may exceed the values permitted by VDE 0580, which can lead to coil failures.

## Dimensions



## Technical data

Four versions of the INTORQ spark suppressor are available for the following voltage ranges:

| Intora | Coil voltage | Max. mains voltage | Max. coil power | Capacitor voltage | $\mathrm{b}_{1}$ | $b_{2}$ approx. | d | approx. | h | $\mathrm{I}_{1}$ | $I_{2}$ approx. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{m} \\ & {[\mathrm{~g}]} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14.198.00.01 | $24 \mathrm{~V}-50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 60 V | 110 W | 250 V - | 8.5 | 12.5 | 0.7 | 22.5 | 18.5 | 26.5 | 25 | 7 |
| 14.198.00.02 | $50 \mathrm{~V}-120 \mathrm{~V}$ | $250 \mathrm{~V} \sim$ | 110 W | 630 V - | 15 | 21 | 0.7 | 37.5 | 26 | 41.5 | 20 | 22 |
| 14.198.00.03 | $120 \mathrm{~V}-200 \mathrm{~V}$ | $400 \mathrm{~V} \sim$ | 110 W | 1000 V - | 13 | 20 | 0.7 | 37.5 | 24 | 41.5 | 15 | 17 |
| 14.198.00.04 | $200 \mathrm{~V}-250 \mathrm{~V}$ | 555 V ~ | 110 W | 1000 V - | 13 | 20 | 0.7 | 37.5 | 24 | 41.5 | 15 | 10 |

## Wiring example

Parallel to contact


Parallel to coil


Rectifiers

## Mains voltage selection table

Rectifier type and rated coil voltage for mains voltage

| AC voltage | Rectifier | Rectifier type 4-pole <br> 1 A at $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Spark suppressor <br> INTORQ | Rectifier type 6-pole $0.75 \mathrm{~A} \text { at } 60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Coil rated voltage [V] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 42 V | Half-wave | BEG-243/242-555 | 14.198.00.01 | BEG-262/261-460 | 20 V |
| 48 V | Bridge Half-wave | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BEG-142/143-270 } \\ & \text { BEG-243/242-555 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14.198.00.01 } \\ & \text { 14.198.00.01 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BEG-162/161-270 } \\ & \text { BEG-262/261-460 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 20 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| 110 V | Bridge | BEG-142/143-270 | 14.198.00.02 | BEG-162/161-270 | 103 V |
| 220 V | Bridge Half-wave | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BEG-142/143-270 } \\ & \text { BEG-243/242-555 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.198 .00 .04 \\ & 14.198 .00 .02 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BEG-162/161-270 } \\ & \text { BEG-262/261-460 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 205 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 103 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| 230 V | Bridge Half-wave | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BEG-142/143-270 } \\ & \text { BEG-243/242-555 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.198 .00 .04 \\ & 14.198 .00 .02 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BEG-162/161-270 } \\ & \text { BEG-262/261-460 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 205 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 103 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| 240 V | Bridge Half-wave | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BEG-142/143-270 } \\ & \text { BEG-243/242-555 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.198 .00 .04 \\ & 14.198 .00 .02 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BEG-162/161-270 } \\ & \text { BEG-262/261-460 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 215 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 103 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| 255 V | Bridge | BEG-142/143-270 | 14.198.00.04 | BEG-162/161-270 | 225 V |
| 277 V | Half-wave | BEG-243/242-555 | 14.198.00.03 | BEG-262/261-460 | 127 V |
| 290 V | Half-wave | BEG-243/242-555 | 14.198.00.03 | BEG-262/261-460 | 127 V |
| 380 V | Half-wave | BEG-243/242-555 | 14.198.00.03 | BEG-262/261-460 | 180 V |
| 400 V | Half-wave | BEG-243/242-555 | 14.198.00.03 | BEG-262/261-460 | 180 V |
| 415 V | Half-wave | BEG-243/242-555 | 14.198.00.03 | BEG-262/261-460 | 180 V |
| 420 V | Half-wave | BEG-243/242-555 | 14.198.00.03 | BEG-262/261-460 | 180 V |
| 440 V | Half-wave | BEG-243/242-555 | 14.198.00.04 | BEG-262/261-460 | 205 V |
| 460 V | Half-wave | BEG-243/242-555 | 14.198.00.04 | BEG-262/261-460 | 205 V |
| 480 V | Half-wave | BEG-243/242-555 | 14.198.00.04 | BEG-262/261-555* | 215 V |
| 500 V | Half-wave | BEG-243/242-555 | 14.198.00.04 | BEG-262/261-555* | 225 V |
| 555 V | Half-wave | BEG-243/242-555 | 14.198.00.04 | BEG-262/261-555* | 250 V |

* Spark suppressor without capacitor. For optimum spark
suppression, we recommend the use of spark suppressor 14.198.00.04.

Max. rated coil voltage: 250 V
Standard rated voltages:
$24,96,103,170,180,190,205 \mathrm{~V}$

## Bridge/half-wave rectifiers

## BEG-561-ㅁㅁㅁㅁㅁㅁ

Bridge/half-wave rectifiers are used to supply power to the electromagnetic DC current spring-applied brakes approved for operation with this type of rectifier. Any other use is subject to the approval of INTORQ.
Once a set overexcitation time has elapsed, the bridge/halfwave rectifiers switch from bridge rectification to half-wave rectification. This makes it possible to improve switching performance or reduce power in accordance with load dimensioning.
Terminals 3 and 4 are in the DC circuit of the brake. With switching on the DC side, integrated overvoltage protection at terminals 5 and 6 limits the induced voltage peak (see "Reduced switch off times" diagram).

Dimensions


Technical data

| Rectifier type | Bridge/half-wave rectifier |
| :--- | :--- |
| Output voltage with bridge rectification | $0.9 \times U_{1}$ |
| Output voltage with half-wave rectification | $0.45 \mathrm{xU}_{1}$ |
| Ambient temperature (storage/operation) | $\left[{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right]$ |$-25 \ldots+70$.

$\mathrm{U}_{1}=$ Eingangsspannung ( $40 \ldots 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ )

| Type | Input voltage $\mathrm{U}_{1}(40 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 60 Hz ) |  |  | Max. current load $I_{\text {max }}$ |  | Overexcitation time $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{u}}$ ( $\pm 20 \%$ ) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Min. $[\mathrm{V} \sim]$ | Rated <br> [V~] | Max. $[\mathrm{V} \sim]$ | Bridge <br> [A] | Half-wave <br> [A] | at $U_{1 \text { min }}$ <br> [s] | at $\mathrm{U}_{1 \text { rated }}$ <br> [s] | $\begin{aligned} & \text { at } U_{1 \text { max }} \\ & \text { [s] } \end{aligned}$ |
| BEG-561-255-030 |  |  |  | 3.0 | 1.5 | 0.430 | 0.300 | 0.270 |
| BEG-561-255-130 |  |  |  | 3.0 | 1.5 | 1.870 | 1.300 | 1.170 |
| BEG-561-440-006-1 |  |  |  | 1.5 | 0.75 | 0.110 | 0.060 | 0.060 |
| BEG-56 1-440-030-1 | 230 | 400 | 440 | 1.5 | 0.75 | 0.500 | 0.300 | 0.270 |
| BEG-56 1-440-130 |  |  |  | 3.0 | 1.5 | 2.300 | 1.300 | 1.200 |



## Bridge/half-wave rectifiers

## 

Fastening options


Reduced switch off times
During switching on the DC side (shorter switch-off times) switching must also occur on the AC side! Otherwise, overexcitation will not occur on restarting.

Coil voltage selection

| Rated coil voltage | Function |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{Sp}}=0.45 \times \mathrm{U}_{1}$ | Maximum overexcitation <br> No reduction in holding current |
| $0.45 \times \mathrm{U}_{1}=<\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{Sp}}<0.90 \times \mathrm{U}_{1}$ | Partial overexcitation <br> Partial reduction in holding current |
| $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{Sp}}=0.90 \times \mathrm{U}_{1}$ | No overexcitation <br> Maximum reduction in holding current |

[^0]Permissible current load - ambient temperature

(1) Screw mounting with metal surface (good heat dissipation) (2) Other mounting (e.g. adhesive)

## Connection

Normal switch off times


Reduced switch off times



## Electronic switchgear

## Transformer switch TS 48 INTORQ 14.610.11.048

## Features

- Transformer switch TS 48 contains the entire current supply for a 24 V DC coil with transformer, rectifier and switching transistor with suppressor circuit
- The transistor is used for switching; there is no contact erosion
- The high induced voltage enables the switch off times indicated in the catalogue for switching on the DC side to be achieved.


## Dimensions



Connection examples

Applications

- Current supply for 24 V coils on AC mains
- Normal excitation with rated coil voltage
- Switching of coil current via PLC, proximity switch, contacts, control voltage 5-24V

| Technical data |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Normal excitation | 24 V |
| Mains voltage | $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Coil voltage | $24 \mathrm{~V}=$ |
| Max. coil load | 50 W |

Max. operating frequency:

| Up to 35 W | 5 switching |
| :--- | :--- |
| operations/s | 2 switching |
| Up to 50 W <br> operations/s |  |

Connectable coils 1 x
Switching of coil current: Transistor
The entire switching operation is potential-free.
Control current at 24 V approx. 1 mA
Weight: $\quad 1.5 \mathrm{~kg}$

Control via contact


Control via 2-wire proximity switch


## Electronic switchgear

INTORQ 14.640.10.048 EDS 48 electronic dual switch

Application area
Using 24 V standard excitation to switch:

- Clutch/brake combinations
- Other coils which are to be switched on the DC side in alternating or parallel operation

The EDS 48 electronic dual switch is ideal for controlling two coils.

## Features

The EDS 48 electronic dual switch contains the complete current supply for a 24 V DC voltage coil and can be operated using control voltages (e.g. from a PLC) or pulses. A pulse at the START input will engage the clutch until a pulse at the STOP input disengages the clutch and applies the brake. A program switch can be used to preselect the type of brake to be controlled (electromagnetic or springoperated brake).

## Note

When using spring-operated brakes, the transformer power must be dimensioned for the sum of the clutch and braking powers.

Delay times can be set on two potentiometers to prevent clutches and brakes that do not have a common armature plate working in opposition. The input electronics are potential-free and isolated from the power section by an optocoupler.
For safety reasons, the clutch is always set to "Off" and the brake to "On" following mains connection or the closing of switch a1. The device is able to execute the first start command (clutch On) approximately one second later. If a start command is already present at the input before the mains connection is made, the brake remains switched on until a new start command is sent.
If required, switch a1 can serve as an "emergency-off" switch.

EDS 48 dimensions


| Technical data |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Normal excitation | 24 V |
| Mains voltage | $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Coil voltage | 24 V |
| Max. coil load: |  |
| with EDS 48 INTORQ 14.640.10.048 | 50 W |
| Max. operating frequency: |  |
| up to 35 W | 5 switching operations/s |
| up to 50 W | 2 switching operations/s |
| Connectable coils |  |
| Max. control current at 24 V | 10 mA approx. |
| Auxiliary supply at terminals 30+31 | 15 V |
| Max. current of the auxiliary supply | 30 mA |
| Max. delay time | 250 ms |
| Control pulses | $\geq 3 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| EDS 48 weight | 1.8 kg |

## Control options

I PLC (programmable logic controller)

- Contacts
- NPN (PNP) proximity switches
- NPN (PNP) photoelectric barriers


## Electronic switchgear

EDS 48 electronic dual switch INTORQ 14.640.10.048

Connection examples
Control via continuous signals

## Switching via contact



Switching via optocoupler


Switching via proximity switch


Switching via PLC


Pressing switch A2 turns the brake "Off" and the clutch "On" (Start), if A1 is not closed. Opening A2 switches the clutch "Off" and the brake "On" (Stop). The first start command is executed no earlier than approximately 1 second after the mains voltage has been switched on or after A1 is opened.

This example is as Fig. 1, but an optocoupler or a transistor is used instead of a contact.

This example is as Fig. 1, but a PNP proximity switch is used instead of a contact.
Colours: bk. = black/bl. = blue/br. = brown
Proximity switch damped = Clutch "on" /brake "off"
Proximity switch undamped = Brake "on"/clutch "off"

In this example, a PLC with a control voltage of 10 to 30 V is used for control.
Control voltage "on" = clutch "on"/brake "off"
Control voltage "off" = brake "on" /clutch "off"

## Caution

The cables to the coil must not short-circuit or have a conductive connection to earth (electrical bonding), the PEN conductor or other coils.

Electronic switchgear

EDS 48 electronic dual switch<br>INTORQ 14.640.10.048

Connection examples
Control via pulses

Switching via contacts


## Switching via optocoupler



Switching via proximity switch


Example of pulse control


Pressing switch A2 engages the clutch (Start), if A1 is not closed. The pulse must be $\geq 3 \mathrm{~ms}$ and is saved until switch A3 is closed for at least 3 ms (stop). If A3 remains closed and switch A2 gives the start command, the brake remains "On" and the clutch "Off".

This example is as Fig. 1, but an optocoupler or transistors are used instead of contacts.

This example is as Fig. 1, but NPN proximity switches (e.g. type 14.666.03.001, three-wire version) are used instead of contacts.
Colours: bk. = black/bl. = blue/br. = brown

A cutting blade is driven by a cam. Proximity switch A3 (type 14.666.03.001) should cause it to stop automatically after one revolution following the start pulse. The start command is issued via switch A2.

## SEGC high-speed switchgear

## Features

INTORQ SEGC high-speed switchgear are used for highspeed coil excitation at a rated voltage of $24-215 \mathrm{~V}$. The operating voltage can be set to the desired values using appropriate MP capacitors (must be ordered separately).

## Advantages

Use of electromagnetic clutches/brakes:

- Shorter acceleration/braking time
- Transient increase in torque during acceleration/braking
- Higher operating frequency

Since the devices are a constant source of current, the same current flows regardless of whether the coil is cold or warm; i.e., the torque is largely independent of the coil temperature.

Use of spring-applied brakes

- Faster brake release
- Reduced rotor wear (the motor now fights the brake for less time as it is being released)
- Minimum time and effort spent on maintenance, longer reset cycles
- Increased operating frequency
- Reduced motor temperature rise
- Increased motor switching frequency
- Reduction in brake motor starting current peaks

The spring force or torque can be increased by up to $40 \%$, please contact us for more information.
In principle, operating frequency can be increased by using the SEGC switchgear. However, the max. permissible switching energy of the clutch or brake must not be exceeded.

## Selection table

|  | SEGC-Europe 14.611.14(16).ㅁㅁㅁㅁ | SEGC-Electronic 14.611.12.ㅁㅁㅁ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SEGC- } 220 \text { Contact } \\ & 14.611 .30 . \square \square \square \end{aligned}$ | SEGC-380 Contact 14.611.38.ㅁㅁㅁ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mains voltage | 220/230/240 V* | 220/230/240 V* | 110/220/230/240 V | $380 / 400 / 420 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Max. coil load | 40/100 W ** | 100 W ** | 110 W | 110 W |
| Rated coil voltage | 24 V | 24 V | 24-96V | 96-215V |
| Max. current | 1.7/2.7 A | 4.2 A | 4.2 A | 1.1 A |
| Switching of coil current by | Transistor | Transistor | Contact | Ext. contact |
| High-speed excitation factor | 13 | 13 | 6-13 | 2.5-6 |
| Mounting area | $100 \times 120 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $220 \times 150 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $100 \times 120 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $100 \times 120 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Height of devices | 180 mm | 70 mm | 70 mm | 70 mm |
| Optocoupler input | Yes | Yes | No | No |

-     * Other voltages on request

I ** Also 110 W for spring-applied brakes with a reduction in voltage

## SEGC high-speed switchgear

Principle of operation


Fig. 1
Basic principle


Fig. 2
Voltage characteristic with 24 V rated voltage


Fig. 3
Voltage characteristic with decrease in voltage


Fig. 4
Current characteristics for different capacitor ratings

All SEGC high-speed switchgear operate according to the same basic principle (see Fig. 1). Electronic switchgear have a transistor instead of a switch.

Once the mains connection has been made and with the switch open, the electrolytic capacitor charging current will flow via the MP capacitor and the rectifier, until the electrolytic capacitor has been charged to a value equal to 1.414 times the mains voltage (on a 230 V mains to approx. $325 \mathrm{~V}=$ ).
Once the switch has closed, the coil is excited at high speed with the electrolytic capacitor voltage. During this process, the electrolytic capacitor will discharge and a current will flow via the MP capacitor and the rectifier. The MP capacitor acts as a capacitive, loss-free series resistor connected directly to the mains.

The MP capacitor adapts the coil power to the mains voltage and mains frequency, and sets the desired coil voltage.
This means:
A 50\% reduction in the MP capacitor rating
$\hat{=} 50 \%$ of the coil voltage.
A 100\% increase in the MP capacitor rating
气 $100 \%$ increase in the coil voltage

By changing the electrolytic capacitor, it is possible to select the desired high-speed excitation current between characteristics $A$ and $B$ shown in Fig. 4, in order to optimise switching times. Curve C displays the current characteristic with normal excitation at 24 V .

## SEGC high-speed switchgear

Selecting the rated coil voltage
If the mains and coil voltages can be freely selected, we recommend connecting the 24 V coil to a $220 / 230 / 240 \mathrm{~V}$ mains, since high-speed excitation with the SEGC-220 Contact switching device is then at its highest. If there is only a $380 / 400 / 420 \mathrm{~V}$ mains available, we recommend using the SEGC-380 Contact switching device with 96 V coils, since high-speed excitation will still occur with 5 times the coil voltage. Other rated coil voltages are possible, but the effect of high-speed excitation will be reduced accordingly. In all cases, the MP capacitor must be adapted to the mains voltage and frequency, as well as to the coil voltage and power.

## Optimising the coil voltage

The capacity of the MP capacitor determines the coil voltage after high-speed excitation. With electromagnetic clutches and brakes, the coil voltage normally is set to its rated value. Since the switching device provides a constant source of current, the coil voltage of a cold coil will be between 20 and 24 V (as per the capacities in the tables), rising accordingly as the coil temperature increases.

However, in some cases the coil must be operated with overvoltage or undervoltage: with electromagnetic clutches and brakes, overvoltage, for instance, causes a small increase in torque (however, the max. permissible coil temperature must not exceed $130^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ). By contrast, undervoltage causes a reduction in torque. High-speed excitation pulls the armature plate over the working air gap on the friction lining. High-speed excitation is followed by braking with reduced torque or soft acceleration. With spring-applied brakes, undervoltage is recommended, since the holding voltage of the released brake is around half of the rated coil voltage. In this way, the power input and magnetic energy in the coil is reduced to $25 \%$ of the rated value. The advantages? Shorter engagement time and improved positioning accuracy.

## Universal spare parts service

The PCBs for switchgear of the same type and power class are identical. The only differences between charging capacitors are in the coil load, operating frequency and operating conditions. The devices are supplied with all components fitted. However, if desired, PCBs and electrolytic capacitor can also be supplied separately. The charging electrolytic capacitor can then be soldered as appropriate for the prevailing operating conditions in accordance with our operation and mounting instructions.

## Caution

Switchgear must never be operated without charging capacitors.

$$
P_{\text {transformer }}=0.9 \cdot \frac{P_{\text {coil }}}{U_{\text {coil }}} \cdot U_{\text {mains }}
$$

## SEGC high-speed switchgear

SEGC-220 Contact<br>INTORQ 14.611.30.밈

Application area

Complete, straightforward and cost-effective current supply for clutches, brakes and spring-applied brakes for switching 24-215 V coils with high-speed excitation on 110/220/230/240 V mains.

## Features

With the exception of the MP capacitor, the PCB has the same current supply throughout, including for spark suppression. The coil current is switched via a power contact which is connected externally to an 8-pole terminal. On a brake motor, this can be the fourth contact of the motor contactor, for example.

## Advantages

- Straightforward switching with contacts
- Integrated spark suppression
- Improved stopping accuracy
- Possibility of reducing the supply voltage to the holding voltage
- Reduced wear on the brake motors
- Reduced time and effort spent on maintenance - In the case of motors with multi-range voltages, the same 24 V spring-applied brake coil can be connected to various mains voltages and frequencies with the same capacitor.
- Reduced engagement and disengagement time

With 24 V coils, on $220 / 230 / 240 \mathrm{~V}$ mains, the engagement times of electromagnetic clutches and brakes are reduced to around $10 \%$ of the values specified in the catalogue.

With spring-applied brakes, the engagement time is reduced to around $50 \%$ of the values specified in the catalogue. Using a brass sheet between the stator and armature plate can even reduce the engagement time to $25 \%$.
Using 96 V coils reduces disengagement times for springapplied brakes on a $220 / 230 / 240 \mathrm{~V}$ mains to around $30 \%$.

For a complete device, you will need:
SEGC-220 Contact INTORQ 14.611.30.믐

- MP capacitors.


## SEGC high-speed switchgear

SEGC-220 Contact<br>INTORQ 14.611.30.밈

Dimensions


## Caution

The cables to the coil must not short-circuit or have a conductive connection to earth (electrical bonding), the PEN conductor or other coils.

Technical data
High-speed excitation voltage
> 300 V
Mains voltage
$100-240 \mathrm{~V} / 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Rated coil voltage $24 \mathrm{~V}-103 \mathrm{~V}$
Max. coil load 110 W
Max. rated coil current
4.2 A

Connectable coils
1 unit
Switching of coil current 1 potential-free external contact
Weight
0.4 kg

Control option
Via external contact

SEGC high-speed switchgear

## SEGC-220 Contact

INTORQ 14.611.30.ala

24 V coil selection table

| Brake/clutch INTORQ | Coil power | MP capacitor for mains |  | Max. <br> Operating frequency | 号 | SEGC type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | [W] | [ $\mu \mathrm{F}$ ] | [ $\mu \mathrm{F}$ ] | [rpm] | [ $\mu \mathrm{F}$ ] |  |
| 14.105 .06 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 120 | 100 | 14.611.30.100 |
| 14.105 .08 | 20 | 10 | 9 | 120 | 100 | 14.611.30.100 |
| 14.105.10 | 28 | 16 | 12 | 60 | 220 | 14.611.30.220 |
| 14.105.12 | 35 | 18 | 16 | 60 | 440 | 14.611.30.440 |
| 14.105.16 | 50 | 25 | 20 | 60 | 440 | 14.611.30.440 |
| 14.105 .20 | 68 | 36 | 30 | 60 | 660 | 14.611.30.660 |
| 14.105 .25 | 85 | 43 | 36 | 60 | 660 | 14.611.30.660 |
| 14.115 .06 | 11.5 | 6 | 5 | 120 | 100 | 14.611.30.100 |
| 14.115 .08 | 16 | 8 | 7 | 120 | 100 | 14.611.30.100 |
| 14.115 .10 | 21 | 10 | 9 | 120 | 100 | 14.611.30.100 |
| 14.115.12 | 28 | 13.5 | 12 | 60 | 220 | 14.611.30.220 |
| 14.115.16 | 38 | 20 | 16 | 60 | 440 | 14.611.30.440 |
| 14.115 .20 | 45 | 25 | 18 | 60 | 440 | 14.611.30.440 |
| 14.115 .25 | 70 | 36 | 30 | 60 | 660 | 14.611.30.660 |
| BFK458-06 | 20 | $6(5.5-10)$ | 5 (4.4-8) | 120 | 100 | 14.611.30.100 |
| BFK458-08 | 25 | $6(5.5-13)$ | $5(4.4-10)$ | 60 | 220 | 14.611.30.220 |
| BFK458-10 | 30 | $7(6.5-16)$ | $6(5.1-12)$ | 60 | 220 | 14.611.30.220 |
| BFK458-12 | 40 | 10 (9-21) | $8(6.8-17)$ | 60 | 220 | 14.611.30.220 |
| BFK458-14 | 50 | $12(10-26)$ | 10 (8.5-20) | 60 | 440 | 14.611.30.440 |
| BFK458-16 | 55 | 13.5 (12-29) | 10 (9.4-23) | 60 | 440 | 14.611.30.440 |
| BFK458-18 | 85 | $20(18-45)$ | 16 (14.5-35) | 60 | 660 | 14.611.30.660 |
| BFK458-20 | 100 | $25(22-50)$ | 20 (17-42) | 60 | 880 | 14.611.30.880 |
| BFK458-25 | 110 | $25(24-50)$ | $20(19-45)$ | 60 | 880 | 14.611.30.880 |

We recommend:

- Low $\mu \mathrm{F}$ values for short switch off times
- Higher $\mu \mathrm{F}$ values for quick engagement


## SEGC high-speed switchgear

## SEGC-220 Contact <br> INTORQ 14.611.30.밈

103 V coil selection table

| Brake/clutch INTORQ | Coil power | MP capacitor for mains |  | Max. <br> Operating frequency | Capacitor | SEGC type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | [W] | [ $\mu \mathrm{F}$ ] | [ $\mu \mathrm{F}$ ] | [rpm] | [ $\mu \mathrm{F}$ ] |  |
| 14.105 .06 | 15 | 2.7 | 2 | 120 | 100 | 14.611.30.100 |
| 14.105.08 | 20 | 3 | 2.7 | 120 | 100 | 14.611.30.100 |
| 14.105.10 | 28 | 5 | 4 | 60 | 220 | 14.611.30.220 |
| 14.105.12 | 35 | 6 | 5 | 60 | 440 | 14.611.30.440 |
| 14.105.16 | 50 | 8 | 7 | 60 | 440 | 14.611.30.440 |
| 14.105.20 | 68 | 12 | 9 | 60 | 660 | 14.611.30.660 |
| 14.105 .25 | 85 | 13.5 | 12 | 60 | 660 | 14.611.30.660 |
| 14.115 .06 | 11.5 | 2 | 1.5 | 120 | 100 | 14.611.30.100 |
| 14.115 .08 | 16 | 2.7 | 2 | 120 | 100 | 14.611.30.100 |
| 14.115 .10 | 21 | 3 | 2.7 | 120 | 100 | 14.611.30.100 |
| 14.115.12 | 28 | 5 | 4 | 60 | 220 | 14.611.30.220 |
| 14.115 .16 | 38 | 6 | 5 | 60 | 440 | 14.611.30.440 |
| 14.115.20 | 45 | 7 | 6 | 60 | 440 | 14.611.30.440 |
| 14.115 .25 | 70 | 12 | 9 | 60 | 660 | 14.611.30.660 |
| BFK458-06 | 20 | 2 (1.7-3.3) | 1.5 (1.3-2.5) | 120 | 100 | 14.611.30.100 |
| BFK458-08 | 25 | 2 (1.7-4.2) | 1.5 (1.3-3.2) | 60 | 220 | 14.611.30.220 |
| BFK458-10 | 30 | 2.7 (2-5) | 2 (1.6-3.8) | 60 | 220 | 14.611.30.220 |
| BFK458-12 | 40 | 3 (2.7-6.8) | 2.7 (2.1-5) | 60 | 220 | 14.611.30.220 |
| BFK458-14 | 50 | 4 (3.4-8.3) | 3 (2.7-6.3) | 60 | 440 | 14.611.30.440 |
| BFK458-16 | 55 | 4 (3.7-9.1) | 3 (2.9-7.0) | 60 | 440 | 14.611.30.440 |
| BFK458-18 | 85 | 7 (5.7-14) | $5(4.4-10.5)$ | 60 | 660 | 14.611.30.660 |
| BFK458-20 | 100 | $8(6.7-16.5)$ | $6(5.5-13)$ | 60 | 880 | 14.611.30.880 |
| BFK458-25 | 110 | $8(7.0-18)$ | 7 (5.7-13.5) | 60 | 880 | 14.611.30.880 |

We recommend:

- Low $\mu$ F values for short switch off times
- Higher $\mu \mathrm{F}$ values for quick engagement


## SEGC high-speed switchgear

SEGC-380 Contact<br>INTORQ 14.611.38.ㅁㅁ

## Application area

Complete current supply for spring-applied brakes with rated coil voltages from $103-215 \mathrm{~V}$ on $380 / 400 / 420 \mathrm{~V}$ mains. Can also be upgraded if the desired operating times are not being achieved with 103,180 or 205 V coils with normal excitation.

## Features

The voltage supply can be adapted to the rated coil voltage using MP capacitors (must be ordered separately). If only one MP capacitor is connected (capacity and mains voltage as per selection table), terminals 5 and 6 must be shortcircuited to terminals 3 and 4 . If two inexpensive 220 V capacitors are used at terminals 3 and 4, as well as 5 and 6, twice the capacitor capacity must be selected, as the capacitors are connected in series.

## Example

According to the selection table, a capacity of $3 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ is required.

On a 400 V mains there are then two possibilities:

1. One $3 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 400 \mathrm{~V}$ capacitor at terminals 3 and 4 and a wire jumper between terminals 5 and 6
2. One $6 \mu \mathrm{MF} / 230 \mathrm{~V}$ capacitor at each of terminals 3 and 4, as well as 5 and 6

## Advantages

- Straightforward switching with contacts

IImproved stopping accuracy
IIncreased operating frequency

- Reduced wear
- Possibility of reducing the supply voltage to the holding voltage
- Reduced time and effort spent on maintenance; longer reset cycles for spring-applied brakes
II In the case of motors with multi-range voltages, the same 103 V or 205 V coil can be used with the same MP capacitor on a $380 / 400$ or 420 V mains.

For a complete device, you will need:
SEGC-380 Contact, INTORQ 14.611.38.므․

## SEGC high-speed switchgear

```
SEGC-380 Contact
INTORQ 14.611.38.밈
```

Dimensions


## Caution

The cables to the coil must not short-circuit or have a conductive connection to earth (electrical bonding), the PEN conductor or other coils.

Technical data
High-speed excitation voltage
Mains voltage
Rated coil voltage
Max. coil load 110 W
Max. rated coil current 1.1 A
Connectable coils
Switching of coil current 1 potential-free external contact
Weight
0.4 kg

## Control option

Via external contact

SEGC high-speed switchgear

## SEGC-380 Contact <br> INTORQ 14.611.38.ㅁㅁ

103 V coil selection table

| Brake/clutch INTORQ | Coil power | MP capacitor for mains |  | Max. <br> Operating frequency [rpm] | Capacitor <br> [ $\mu \mathrm{F}$ ] | SEGC type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | [W] | [ $\mu \mathrm{F}$ ] | [ $\mu \mathrm{F}$ ] |  |  |  |
| 14.105.06 | 15 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 120 | $220+220$ | 14.611.38.441 |
| 14.105.08 | 20 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 120 | $220+220$ | 14.611.38.441 |
| 14.105.10 | 28 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 120 | $220+220$ | 14.611.38.441 |
| 14.105.12 | 35 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 120 | $220+220$ | 14.611.38.441 |
| 14.105.16 | 50 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 120 | $220+220$ | 14.611.38.441 |
| 14.105.20 | 68 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 120 | $220+220$ | 14.611.38.441 |
| 14.105.25 | 85 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 120 | $440+440$ | 14.611.38.881 |
| 14.115 .06 | 11.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 120 | $220+220$ | 14.611.38.441 |
| 14.115 .08 | 16 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 120 | $220+220$ | 14.611.38.441 |
| 14.115.10 | 21 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 120 | $220+220$ | 14.611.38.441 |
| 14.115.12 | 28 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 120 | $220+220$ | 14.611.38.441 |
| 14.115 .16 | 38 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 120 | $220+220$ | 14.611.38.441 |
| 14.115 .20 | 45 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 120 | $220+220$ | 14.611.38.441 |
| 14.115 .25 | 70 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 120 | $440+440$ | 14.611.38.881 |
| BFK458-06 | 20 | $1.0(0.8-1.6)$ | 1.0 (0.7-1.2) | 120 | $220+220$ | 14.611.38.441 |
| BFK458-08 | 25 | $1.0(0.8-2.0)$ | 1.0 (0.7-1.5) | 120 | $220+220$ | 14.611.38.441 |
| BFK458-10 | 30 | 1.0 (1.0-2.0) | 1.0 (0.9-2.0) | 120 | $220+220$ | 14.611.38.441 |
| BFK458-12 | 40 | 1.5 (1.3-3.0) | 1.5 (1.2-2.5) | 120 | $220+220$ | 14.611.38.441 |
| BFK458-14 | 50 | 2.0 (1.6-4.0) | 1.5 (1.4-3.4) | 120 | $220+220$ | 14.611.38.441 |
| BFK458-16 | 55 | 2.0 (1.8-4.0) | 2.0 (1.6-3.5) | 120 | $220+220$ | 14.611.38.441 |
| BFK458-18 | 85 | 3.0 (2.8-6.8) | 2.7 (2.4-5.7) | 120 | $220+220$ | 14.611.38.441 |
| BFK458-20 | 100 | 4.4 (3.3-8.0) | 3.0 (2.8-6.8) | 120 | $440+440$ | 14.611.38.881 |
| BFK458-25 | 110 | 4.4 (3.6-8.5) | 3.4 (3.1-7.5) | 120 | $440+440$ | 14.611.38.881 |

We recommend:

- Low $\mu \mathrm{F}$ values for short switch off times
- Higher $\mu \mathrm{F}$ values for quick engagement


## SEGC high-speed switchgear

## SEGC-380 Contact <br> INTORQ 14.611.38.밈

205 V coil selection table


We recommend:

- Low $\mu$ F values for short switch off times
- Higher $\mu \mathrm{F}$ values for quick engagement


## SEGC high-speed switchgear

SEGC-Europe<br>INTORQ 14.611.14(16).밈

## Application area

Complete current supply for a 24 V coil with high-speed excitation.

## Features

The device is built with European standard board dimensions ( $100 \times 160 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) and only requires a small mounting surface in the control cabinet. The connection is made via a 31-pole DIN terminal strip. A plug-in rack with a 10-pole terminal can be supplied as an accessory. If you are using other plug-in devices, the terminals should be connected according to the illustration below. A high level of contact safety can be achieved by connecting multiple contact pins with the same function in parallel in the device and in the plug-in rack. For the high-speed excitation of clutch/brake combinations, it is possible to connect two SEGC-Europe types of switchgear together.

## Advantages

- Improved stopping accuracy

IIncreased operating frequency

- Reduced wear

I Possibility of reducing the supply voltage to the holding voltage
II Plug-in card for space-saving, straightforward mounting

For a complete device, you will need:

- SEGC-Europe INTORQ 14.611.14(16).믐
\| Plug-in rack INTORQ 14.666.03.003
- MP capacitor


## SEGC high-speed switchgear

## SEGC-Europe <br> INTORQ 14.611.14(16).밈

Dimensions


SEGC-Europe INTORQ 14.611.14(16).ㅁㅁㅁ

Pin assignment


## Connection plan as for SEGC-Electronic

Technical data
High-speed excitation voltage
$>300 \mathrm{~V}$
Mains voltage $\quad 220 / 230 / 240 \mathrm{~V}-50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Mains voltage range 198 to 264 V
Rated coil voltage 24 V
Max. coil power: For 14.611.14.ㅁㅁ 40 W
For 14.611.16.미 100 W
(also 110 W for spring-applied brakes with a reduction in voltage)
Max. current: For 14.611.14.ㅁㅁ 1.7 A
For 14.611.16. C प $\quad$ 4.2 A
Normal operating frequency
Increased operating frequency
Connectable coils 1 unit
Switching of coil current: Transistor

An optocoupler in the input ensures that switching is potential-free.
Control current
approx. 20 mA
Control voltage
$12-24 \mathrm{~V} \pm 15 \%$
Max. current of the auxiliary supply 40 mA
Weight 0.5 kg

Control options

- Via PLC using 520 ohm series resistor
- Via control voltage
- Via contact
- Via NPN or PNP proximity switch

Laying control cables
We recommend shielding both long control cables and control cables laid in the vicinity of strong sources of interference voltage (e.g. power contactors). The shield must be connected to the machine earth.

## SEGC high-speed switchgear

## SEGC-Electronic <br> INTORQ 14.611.12.ㅁㅁ

Application area
As SEGC-Europe, but for different installation dimensions.

## Features

The design of the SEGC-Electronic is virtually identical to that of the SEGC-Europe in terms of electronics. It can switch coils up to 100 W . The connection is made via a 10 -pole terminal strip. The device is extremely slim and is frequently used on control cabinet doors or interiors.

## Advantages

- Improved stopping accuracy

II Increased operating frequency

- Reduced wear
- Possibility of reducing the supply voltage to the holding voltage
- Low installation height

For a complete device, you will need:
\| SEGC-Electronic INTORQ 14.611.12.믐

- MP capacitor

Dimensions


## Technical data

| speed excitation voltage | > 300 V |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mains voltage 220 | 220/230/240 V - 50/60 Hz |
| Mains voltage range | 198 to 264 V |
| Rated coil voltage | 24 V |
| Current | 4.2 A |
| Max. coil load | 100 W |
| (also 110 W for spring-applied brakes with a reduction in voltage) |  |
| Normal operating frequency |  |
| Increased operating frequency |  |
| Connectable coils | 1 unit |
| Switching of coil current: | Transistor |
| An optocoupler in the input ensures that switching is potential-free. |  |
| Control current | approx. 20 mA |
| Control voltage | $12 \mathrm{~V} \pm 15 \%$ |
| Max. current of the auxiliary supply | upply 40 mA |
| External series resistor at |  |
| 24 V control voltage (PLC) | 520 ohms |
| ht |  |

Control options

- Via PLC using 520 ohm series resistor
- Via control voltage

Via contact

- Via NPN or PNP proximity switch

Laying control cables
We recommend shielding both long control cables and control cables laid in the vicinity of strong sources of interference voltage (e.g. power contactors). The shield must be connected to the machine earth.

## SEGC high-speed switchgear

## SEGC-Europe and SEGC-Electronic <br> INTORQ 14.611

Selection table
Max. operating frequency with $24 \mathrm{~V} /$ coil and 230 V /mains

|  | INTORQ | Power | Normal operating frequency |  | Max. operating | Increased operating frequency |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | [W] | SEGC Europe | SEGC <br> Electronic | [rpm] | SEGC Europe | SEGC <br> Electronic | frequency [rpm] |
| Electromagneticclutch | 14.105 .06 | 15 | 14.611.14.150 | 14.611.12.150 | 300 | 14.611.14.201 | 14.611.12.201 | 600 |
|  | 14.105.08 | 20 | 14.611.14.150 | 14.611.12.150 | 300 | 14.611.14.441 | 14.611.12.441 | 600 |
|  | 14.105 .10 | 28 | 14.611.14.200 | 14.611.12.200 | 200 | 14.611.14.661 | 14.611.12.661 | 300 |
|  | 14.105.12 | 35 | 14.611.14.300 | 14.611.12.300 | 150 | 14.611.14.661 | 14.611.12.661 | 300 |
|  | 14.105.16 | 50 | 14.611.16.440 | 14.611.12.440 | 120 | 14.611.16.661 | 14.611.12.661 | 180 |
|  | 14.105 .20 | 68 | 14.611.16.660 | 14.611.12.660 | 100/80* | 14.611.16.661 | 14.611.12.661 | 90 |
|  | 14.105.25 | 85 | 14.611.16.660 | 14.611.12.660 | 80/60* | 14.611.16.661 | 14.611.12.661 | 90 |
| Electromagnetic brake | 14.115 .06 | 11.5 | 14.611.14.100 | 14.611.12.100 | 120 | 14.611.14.201 | 14.611.12.201 | 600 |
|  | 14.115 .08 | 16 | 14.611.14.150 | 14.611.12.150 | 120 | 14.611.14.441 | 14.611.12.441 | 600 |
|  | 14.115 .10 | 21 | 14.611.14.150 | 14.611.12.150 | 120 | 14.611.14.441 | 14.611.12.661 | 600 |
|  | 14.115 .12 | 28 | 14.611.14.200 | 14.611.12.200 | 120 | 14.611.14.661 | 14.611.12.661 | 300 |
|  | 14.115 .16 | 38 | 14.611.14.300 | 14.611.12.300 | 120 | 14.611.14.661 | 14.611.12.661 | 300 |
|  | 14.115 .20 | 45 | 14.611.16.440 | 14.611.12.440 | 120 | 14.611.16.661 | 14.611.12.661 | 220 |
|  | 14.115 .25 | 70 | 14.611.16.660 | 14.611.12.660 | 100 | 14.611.16.661 | 14.611.12.661 | 110/100* |
| Spring-applied brake | BFK458-06 | 20 | 14.611.14.150 | 14.611.12.150 | 200 | 14.611.14.441 | 14.611.12.441 | 600 |
|  | BFK458-08 | 25 | 14.611.14.200 | 14.611.12.200 | 200 | 14.611.14.661 | 14.611.12.661 | 300 |
|  | BFK458-10 | 30 | 14.611.14.300 | 14.611.12.300 | 200 | 14.611.14.661 | 14.611.12.661 | 300 |
|  | BFK458-12 | 40 | 14.611.14.300 | 14.611.12.300 | 150 | 14.611.14.661 | 14.611.12.661 | 300 |
|  | BFK458-14 | 50 | 14.611.16.440 | 14.611.12.440 | 150/120* | 14.611.16.661 | 14.611.12.661 | 180 |
|  | BFK458-16 | 55 | 14.611.16.440 | 14.611.12.440 | 120/100* | 14.611.16.661 | 14.611.12.661 | 150 |
|  | BFK458-18 | 85 | 14.611.16.660 | 14.611.12.660 | 100/80* | 14.611.16.661 | 14.611.12.661 | 100/90* |
|  | BFK458-20 | 100 | 14.611.16.990 | 14.611.12.660 | 60 | 14.611.16.661 | 14.611.12.661 | 80/60* |
|  | BFK458-25 | 110 | 14.611.16.990 | 14.611.12.660 | 60/50* | 14.611.16.661 | 14.611.12.661 | 60/50* |

SEGC-Electronic max. permissible operating frequency

## Ordering example

A high-speed switching device is required for electromagnetic clutch INTORQ 14.105.08.1.1-20 W, 24 V , $230 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}, 80$ switching operations/min.

Ordering example for a complete SEGC-Europe
1 SEGC-Europe
INTORQ 14.611.14.150
1 MP capacitor, ID no. 078768, 10 1 F
1 plug-in rack for 1 SEGC-Europe
INTORQ 14.666.03.003

Ordering example for a complete SEGC-Electronic
1 SEGC-Electronic
INTORQ 14.611.12.150
1 MP capacitor, ID no. 078768, $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$

## SEGC high-speed switchgear

## SEGC-Europe and SEGC-Electronic <br> INTORQ 14.611 (wiring example)

Control via switch
A switch controls a switching device for a clutch or brake coil. If the setting of the selector switch is "Normal", this means that the coil is energised when the switch is closed. If the setting of the selector switch is "Inverted", the coil is energised when the switch is open.


## Control via PLC

A PLC or a control voltage controls a switching device for a clutch or brake coil. If the setting of the selector switch is "Normal", this means that the coil is energised when the control voltage is applied. If the setting of the selector switch is "Inverted", the coil is de-energised when the control voltage is applied.


SEGC-Europe INTORQ 14.611.14(16).xxx can have this resistance.


## SEGC high-speed switchgear

## DOSS double high-speed switching device INTORQ 14.621.13.ㅁㅁ

## Application area

Complete current supply with high-speed excitation for clutch/brake combinations with electromagnetic brakes.

## Advantages

- Control with Start/Stop pulses and continuous signal possible
- Delay time setting, so that clutches and brakes without a connected armature plate do not work in opposition
■ "Emergency stop function". The "Initial state" signal is sent to switch the clutch "Off" and the brake "On" immediately, regardless of the other control inputs.
- The "Output block" signal deenergises the outputs so that the driven shaft can be turned manually.


## Features

The entire DOSS double high-speed switching device is constructed on a single PCB and has two terminal strips. The mains, MP capacitors, coils and (if required) electrolytic capacitors are connected to the power terminal strip. A 15 V auxiliary supply source is located on the control terminal strip, and a 24 V supply is available for control via contacts, transistors, proximity switches or photocells.
Optocouplers are used to deenergise the four inputs (Start, Stop, Initial state and Output block); they can be controlled by means of control voltages from 5 to 24 V . Three more terminals are located on the PCB, which can be tapped for counters or PLC 15 V control commands, for instance. Along with the coil outputs, these outputs also conduct voltage. After the mains voltage is connected, for safety reasons the clutch is always "Off" and the brake "On". When controlling the device using PLC controls, it is often wise to have the Start signal come from the PLC control and the Stop signal applied directly to the Stop input by the machine (e.g. via proximity switches or photocells). This will improve stopping accuracy.

In normal application cases, the electrolytic capacity mounted on the device is sufficient. If stronger excitation is required (e.g. to improve stopping accuracy at low operating frequency), more electrolytic capacity can be connected to the appropriate terminals on the power terminal strip. If the device is being used to control a clutch/brake combination with electromagnetic brake, the selector switch must be set to "Working current". With an electromagnetic clutch or spring-applied brake, it must be set to "Closed-circuit current".
If the coded plug is set to "Normal", control will be via pulses using the Start and Stop inputs. With the "Start only" setting, control is achieved by means of continuous signals (e.g. from a PLC) via the Start input.

## Technical data

High-speed excitation voltage $>300 \mathrm{~V}$
Mains voltage $\quad 220 / 230 / 240 \mathrm{~V}-50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Mains voltage range 190 to 265 V
Rated coil voltage 24 V
Max. coil load $2 \times 70 \mathrm{~W}$

Max. MP capacitor $35 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
Mains voltage range 5 to 24 V
Residual ripple <5\%

Start or stop pulses $\quad>0.6 \mathrm{~ms}$
Current load of the auxiliary supply Max. 100 mA
Max. operating frequency:
Coil size 06 to $12300 / \mathrm{min}$
Coil size 16 to $20 \quad 100 / \mathrm{min}$
Adjustable deceleration of
brake/clutch
Ambient temperature 0 to $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Mounting position Any
Weight
Control voltage inputs via optocoupler:

## SEGC high-speed switchgear

DOSS double high-speed switching device
INTORQ 14.621.13.ㅁㅁ

Selection table

For 24 V clutch/brake combinations with electromagnetic brake

| Size of <br> Clutch/brake <br> combination | DOSS type | Operating frequency <br> $(\mathrm{rpm})$ | Capacitor <br> clutch <br> $(\boldsymbol{\mu F})$ | Capacitor <br> brake <br> $(\boldsymbol{\mu F})$ | ID no. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 06 | 14.621 .13 .06 .0 | 300 | 100 | 100 | 117130 |
| 08 | 14.621 .13 .08 .0 | 300 | 150 | 100 | 117131 |
| 10 | 14.621 .13 .10 .0 | 300 | 200 | 150 | 117132 |
| 12 | 14.621 .13 .12 .0 | 300 | 200 | 200 | 117133 |
| 16 | 14.621 .13 .16 .0 | 120 | 440 | 320 | 117134 |
| 20 | 14.621 .13 .20 .0 | 100 | 440 | 440 | 117135 |
| $25 *$ | 14.621 .13 .20 .0 | 80 |  | 440 | 117135 |

* Only one or two brakes can be connected, but no clutch.

Ordering example for a complete device
For clutch/brake combinations with electromagnetic brake INTORQ 14.800.08.11.1-24 V on $230 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ mains:
1 unit double high-speed switching device
INTORQ 14.621.13.08.0
1 unit MP capacitor (for clutch)
ID no. 078768-10 $\mu \mathrm{F}$
1 unit MP capacitor (for brake)
ID no. 078767-8 $\mu \mathrm{F}$

Note
The larger MP capacitor is always for the clutch and the smaller for the brake.

## SEGC high-speed switchgear

DOSS double high-speed switching device
INTORQ 14.621.13.ㅁㅁ
Connection examples

Control terminal
OOOOOOOOOOOOO
$\begin{array}{lllllllll}1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ \ddagger\end{array}+15 \perp+24$

Power terminal strip


Power terminal strip connection


Signal/time diagram for coil voltage
for electromagnetic brake and clutch

Brake output

Clutch output

Output block

Initial state

Stop

Start

Start only

SEGC high-speed switchgear

DOSS double high-speed switching device

Control via contacts

Start

Stop
Initial state

Output block


Coded plug "Normal"

Control via PNP proximity switch or
photoelectric barrier

Output block


Control via NPN proximity switch or
photoelectric barrier

br. = brown
bk. $\quad=$ black
bl. $\quad=$ blue
Coded plug
"Normal"

Control via PLC

Start
Stop
Initial state

Output block


## SEGC high-speed switchgear

## DEG double European device <br> INTORQ 14.621.14.(16) प्वा

Application area
Complete current supply for two 24 V coils with high-speed excitation.

## Advantages

- A cost-effective solution for controlling clutch/brake combinations with high-speed excitation
- The two coils can be switched at the same time, alternately or independently
- Possibility of reducing the supply voltage to the holding voltage

Scope of supply
The DEG double European device consists of: 2 units SEGC-Europe switchgear INTORQ 14.611.14(16).ㅁㅁ
1 unit double plug-in rack INTORQ 14.666.03.004 The MP capacitors must be ordered separately as appropriate for the mains voltage and frequency.

Dimensions


Technical data
High-speed excitation voltage
Mains voltage
Mains voltage range
Rated coil voltage
Max. coil load
Normal operating frequency
Increased operating frequency
Connectable coils
Switching of coil current:
An optocoupler in the input ensures
that switching is potential-free.
Control current
Control voltage
approx. 20 mA
$12-24 \vee \pm 15 \%$
Control voltage with both inputs connected in series
Max. current of the auxiliary supply 40 mA
Weight
1.1 kg
see SEGC-Europe see SEGC-Europe

Two units
Transistor

## Control options <br> - Via PLC 520 ohm series resistor <br> - Via control voltage <br> - Via contact <br> - Via NPN or PNP proximity switch

SEGC high-speed switchgear

DEG double European device
INTORQ 14.62 1. 14.ㅁㅁㅁ
Connection examples

Control with one contact


Control with PLC or control voltage


Control with a 3 -wire proximity switch
and a 2-wire proximity switch


Control with two contacts


Control with a 3-wire PNP proximity switch


Control with a 3-wire NPN proximity switch


## SEGC high-speed switchgear

DEG double European device
INTORQ 14.62 1.14.ㅁㅁ
Selection table

| Application case | Assignment of DEG switching device/ clutch/brake combinations (with electromagnetic brake) | Max. <br> operating frequency rpm | Scope of supply of entire device: | ID no. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Normal operating frequency | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14.621.14.06.0 } \\ & \text { for } 14 . \text { 밈.06.ㅁㅁ/ } 24 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 120 | 1 unit SEGC-Europe 14.611.14.150 <br> 1 unit SEGC-Europe 14.611.14.100 <br> 1 double plug-in rack 14.666.03.004 | 126092 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14.621.14.08.0 } \\ & \text { for } 14 . \text { 뭄.08.맴/ } 24 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 120 | 2 units SEGC-Europe 14.611.14.150 <br> 1 double plug-in rack 14.666.03.004 | 126093 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14.621.14.10.0 } \\ & \text { for } 14 . \text { 밈.10.ㅁㅁ/ } 24 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 120 | 1 unit SEGC-Europe 14.611.14.200 1 unit SEGC-Europe 14.611.14.150 1 double plug-in rack 14.666.03.004 | 126094 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14.621.14.12.0 } \\ & \text { for } 14 . \text { 미․ } 12 . \square \square / 24 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 120 | 1 unit SEGC-Europe 14.611.14.300 <br> 1 unit SEGC-Europe 14.611.14.200 <br> 1 double plug-in rack 14.666.03.004 | 126095 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14.621.14.16.0 } \\ & \text { for } 14 . \text { 밈.16.미/ } 24 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 60 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { unit SEGC-Europe 14.611.15.660 } \\ & 1 \text { unit SEGC-Europe 14.611.14.300 } \\ & 1 \text { double plug-in rack 14.666.03.004 } \end{aligned}$ | 126096 |
| Increased operating frequency | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14.621.14.06.1 } \\ & \text { for } 14 . \text { 밈.06.미/ } 24 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 600 | 2 units SEGC-Europe 14.611.14.201 <br> 1 double plug-in rack 14.666.03.004 | 126097 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14.621.14.08.1 } \\ & \text { for } 14 . \text { 밈.08.ㅁㅁ/ } 24 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 600 | 2 units SEGC-Europe 14.611.14.441 <br> 1 double plug-in rack 14.666.03.004 | 126098 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14.621.14.10.1 } \\ & \text { for } 14 . \text { 미․ } 10 . \square \square / 24 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 300 | 2 units SEGC-Europe 14.611.14.661 <br> 1 double plug-in rack 14.666.03.004 | 126099 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14.621.14.12.1 } \\ & \text { for 14.미.-12.미/24 V } \end{aligned}$ | 300 | 2 units SEGC-Europe 14.611.15.661 <br> 1 double plug-in rack 14.666.03.004 | 126100 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14.621.14.16.1 } \\ & \text { for } 14 . \text { 밈.16.ㅁㅁ/ } 24 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 180 | 2 units SEGC-Europe 14.611.15.661 <br> 1 double plug-in rack 14.666.03.004 | 126101 |

Ordering example for a complete device
For clutch/brake combinations with electromagnetic brake INTORQ 14.800.06.11.1-24 V on $230 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ mains:
1 unit DEG INTORQ 14.621.14.06.0-ID no. 126092
1 unit MP capacitor $8 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ - ID no. 078767
(for clutch)
1 unit MP capacitor $6 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ - ID no. 078765
(for brake)

Note
The larger MP capacitor is always for the clutch, and the smaller for the brake.

Accessories

## Selection table for MP capacitor high-speed switchgear

INTORQ 14.666.01.믐 with 24 V coils

| MP <br> Capacitor for | Type of clutch/ brake | Coil power [W] | Mains voltage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $220 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  | $20 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  | $230 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  | $230 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |
|  |  |  | MP capacitor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | ID no. | $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | ID no. | $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | ID no. | $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | ID No. |
| Electromagnetic clutch | 14.105 .06 | 15 | 8 | 078767 | 7 | 078766 | 8 | 078767 | 6 | 078765 |
|  | 14.105 .08 | 20 | 12 | 078769 | 9 | 165796 | 10 | 078768 | 9 | 165796 |
|  | 14.105 .10 | 28 | 16 | 078771 | 12 | 078769 | 16 | 078771 | 12 | 078769 |
|  | 14.105 .12 | 35 | 20 | 078773 | 16 | 078771 | 18 | 078772 | 16 | 078771 |
|  | 14.105 .16 | 50 | 30 | 113548 | 20 | 078773 | 25 | 078774 | 20 | 078773 |
|  | 14.105 .20 | 68 | $\begin{aligned} & 38 * \\ & (20+18) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} 078773 \\ 078772 \end{array}$ | 30 | 113548 | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \text { * } \\ & (18+18) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 078772 \\ & 078772 \end{aligned}$ | 30 | 113548 |
|  | 14.105 .25 | 85 | $\begin{aligned} & 43 * \\ & (18+25) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 078772 \\ & 078774 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 38 * \\ (20+18) \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 078773 \\ & 078772 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 * \\ & (18+25) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 078772 \\ 078774 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline 36 * \\ (18+18) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} 078772 \\ 078772 \end{array}$ |
| Electromagnetic brake | 14.115.06 | 11.5 | 6 | 078765 | 5 | 113168 | 6 | 078765 | 5 | 113168 |
|  | 14.115.08 | 16 | 9 | 165796 | 7 | 078766 | 8 | 078767 | 7 | 078766 |
|  | 14.115 .10 | 21 | 12 | 078769 | 9 | 165796 | 10 | 078768 | 9 | 165796 |
|  | 14.115 .12 | 28 | 16 | 078771 | 12 | 078769 | 13.5 | 078770 | 12 | 078769 |
|  | 14.115 .16 | 38 | 20 | 078773 | 16 | 078771 | 20 | 078773 | 16 | 078771 |
|  | 14.115 .20 | 45 | 25 | 078774 | 20 | 078773 | 25 | 078774 | 18 | 078772 |
|  | 14.115.25 | 70 | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \text { * } \\ & (18+20) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 078772 \\ & 078773 \end{aligned}$ | 30 | 113548 | $\begin{aligned} & 36 * \\ & (18+18) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 078772 \\ & 078772 \end{aligned}$ | 30 | 113548 |
| Spring-applied brake | BFK458-06 | 20 | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & (6-11) \end{aligned}$ | 078765 | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & (4.5-8.5) \end{aligned}$ | 113168 | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & (5.5-10) \end{aligned}$ | 078765 | $\begin{array}{\|l} 5 \\ (4.5-8) \end{array}$ | 113168 |
|  | BFK458-08 | 25 | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & (6-13.5) \end{aligned}$ | 078765 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 5 \\ (4.5-11) \end{array}$ | 113168 | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & (5.5-13) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 078765 | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & (4.5-10) \end{aligned}$ | 113168 |
|  | BFK458-10 | 30 | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & (7-16) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 078767 | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & (5.5-13) \end{aligned}$ | 078765 | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & (6-15) \end{aligned}$ | 078766 | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & (5.5-12) \end{aligned}$ | 078765 |
|  | BFK458-12 | 40 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & (9-22) \end{aligned}$ | 078768 | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & (7-17) \end{aligned}$ | 078767 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & (9-21) \end{aligned}$ | 078768 | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & (7-16) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 078767 |
|  | BFK458-14 | 50 | $\begin{aligned} & 13.5 \\ & (12-27) \end{aligned}$ | 078770 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 10 \\ (9-22) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 078768 | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline 12 \\ (11-26) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 078769 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 8 \\ (7-16) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 078767 |
|  | BFK458-16 | 55 | $\begin{aligned} & 13.5 \\ & (13-30) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 078770 | $\begin{array}{\|l} 12 \\ (10-24) \end{array}$ | 078769 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 13.5 \\ & (12-29) \end{aligned}$ | 078770 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 10 \\ (9-21) \end{array}$ | 078768 |
|  | BFK458-18 | 85 | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & (19-43) \end{aligned}$ | 078773 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 18 \\ (15-37) \end{array}$ | 078772 | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & (18-43) \end{aligned}$ | 078773 | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & (15-35) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 078771 |
|  | BFK458-20 | 100 | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & (23-43) \end{aligned}$ | 078774 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 20 \\ (18-43) \end{array}$ | 078773 | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & (22-43) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 078774 | $\begin{array}{\|l} 20 \\ (17-42) \end{array}$ | 078773 |
|  | BFK458-25 | 110 | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & (25-43) \end{aligned}$ | 113548 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 20 \\ (20-43) \end{array}$ | 078773 | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & (24-43) \end{aligned}$ | 078774 | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & (19-43) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 078773 |

* Connected in parallel
- The values in brackets are possible.

Smallest value $=$ shortest switch off time
Largest value = ready to switch on quickly

- Type code of MP capacitors
e.g.: 14.666.01.012
— Capacity $12 \mu \mathrm{~F}$

Ordering example
5 units MP capacitors
ID. no. 078769-12 $\mu \mathrm{F}$

## Accessories

MP capacitors INTORQ 14.666.01.밈

## Dimensions

Rated voltage $230 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$

| INTORA | Capacity $[\mu \mathrm{F}] \pm 10 \%$ | ID no. | $\begin{aligned} & d_{1} \\ & {[\mathrm{~mm}]} \\ & \pm 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & l_{1} \\ & {[\mathrm{~mm}]} \\ & \pm 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & d_{2} \\ & {[\mathrm{~mm}]} \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{2} \\ & {[\mathrm{~mm}]} \\ & \pm 1 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{3} \\ & {[\mathrm{~mm}]} \end{aligned}$ | Weight <br> [kg] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14.666.01.005 | 5 | 113168 | 30 | 69 | M8 | 8 | 18 | 0.040 |
| 14.666.01.006 | 6 | 078765 | 30 | 69 | M8 | 8 | 18 | 0.043 |
| 14.666.01.007 | 7 | 078766 | 30 | 74 | M8 | 8 | 20 | 0.052 |
| 14.666.01.008 | 8 | 078767 | 30 | 82 | M8 | 8 | 18 | 0.052 |
| 14.666.01.009 | 9 | 165796 | 30 | 82 | M8 | 8 | 21 | 0.061 |
| 14.666.01.010 | 10 | 078768 | 30 | 119 | M8 | 8 | 18 | 0.069 |
| 14.666.01.012 | 12 | 078769 | 30 | 119 | M8 | 8 | 18 | 0.075 |
| 14.666.01.013 | 13.5 | 078770 | 30 | 119 | M8 | 8 | 18 | 0.081 |
| 14.666.01.016 | 16 | 078771 | 35 | 94 | M8 | 8 | 18 | 0.078 |
| 14.666.01.018 | 18 | 078772 | 35 | 94 | M8 | 8 | 18 | 0.083 |
| 14.666.01.020 | 20 | 078773 | 35 | 119 | M8 | 8 | 18 | 0.096 |
| 14.666.2 1.025 | 25 | 078774 | 35 | 119 | M8 | 8 | 18 | 0.108 |
| 14.666.01.030 | 30 | 113548 | 40 | 119 | M8 | 8 | 18 | 0.129 |
| 14.666.01.035 | 35 | 078775 | 40 | 145 | M8 | 8 | 22 | 0.260 |

## Rated voltage $420 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$

| INTORQ | Capacity $[\mu \mathrm{F}] \pm 10 \%$ | ID no. | $d_{1}$ [mm] $\pm 0.5$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{1} \\ & {[\mathrm{~mm}]} \\ & \pm 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{d}_{2} \\ & {[\mathrm{~mm}]} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{2} \\ & {[\mathrm{~mm}]} \\ & \pm 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{3} \\ & {[\mathrm{~mm}]} \end{aligned}$ | Weight [kg] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14.666.01.0005 | 0.5 | 165815 | 25 | 60 | M8 | 10 | 18 | 0.040 |
| 14.666.01.0010 | 1 | 165816 | 25 | 60 | M8 | 10 | 18 | 0.040 |
| 14.666.01.0010 | 1.5 | 034937 | 25 | 60 | M8 | 10 | 18 | 0.040 |
| 14.666.01.0010 | 2 | 034938 | 25 | 60 | M8 | 8 | 18 | 0.040 |
| 14.666.01.0027 | 2.7 | 138203 | 25 | 74 | M8 | 8 | 18 | 0.041 |
| 14.666.01.0030 | 3 | 138204 | 25 | 74 | M8 | 8 | 18 | 0.042 |
| 14.666.01.0034 | 3.4 | 138205 | 25 | 74 | M8 | 8 | 18 | 0.044 |
| 14.666.01.0044 | 4.4 | 138206 | 30 | 74 | M8 | 8 | 18 | 0.059 |
| 14.666.01.0055 | 5.5 | 138207 | 30 | 74 | M8 | 8 | 18 | 0.059 |
| 14.666.01.0057 | 5.7 | 138208 | 30 | 74 | M8 | 8 | 18 | 0.061 |
| 14.666.01.0068 | 6.8 | 138209 | 30 | 94 | M8 | 8 | 18 | 0.074 |
| 14.666.01.0072 | 7.2 | 138210 | 30 | 94 | M8 | 8 | 18 | 0.078 |



## Accessories

## Plug-in rack for SEGC-Europe high-speed switchgear

Plug-in rack for an SEGC-Europe
INTORQ 14.666.03.003
ID no. 083267

Dimensions

## Features

The plug-in rack for an SEGC-Europe routes the required pins from the 31-pole plug connector on the SEGC-Europe to a 10-pole terminal strip. The terminal assignments of the plug-in rack and the SEGC-Electronic switching device are the same.

Weight: 0.2 kg


Double plug-in rack for two SEGC-Europe devices INTORQ 14.666.03.004

ID no. 120731

## Features

With this plug-in rack, two SEGC-Europe devices can be connected via terminals. For more information, please see page 42 (DEG double European device). Weight: 0.3 kg

Dimensions



## INTORQ -

## Sales and Service around the world

INTORQ customers can reach us at any time and from anywhere in the world. Our Key Account Sales Team looks after key account customers and project business.

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## INTORQ GmbH \& Co. KG

PO Box 1103
D-31849 Aerzen, Germany
Wülmser Weg 5
D-31855 Aerzen
Tel.: $\quad+49$ (0) 5154 70534-0
Fax: $\quad+49$ (0) 5154 70534-200
E-mail: info@intorq.de
www.intorq.de

## INTORQ

setting the standard


[^0]:    $U_{S p}=$ Rated coil voltage $\quad U_{1}=$ Input voltage $(40 \ldots 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$

