

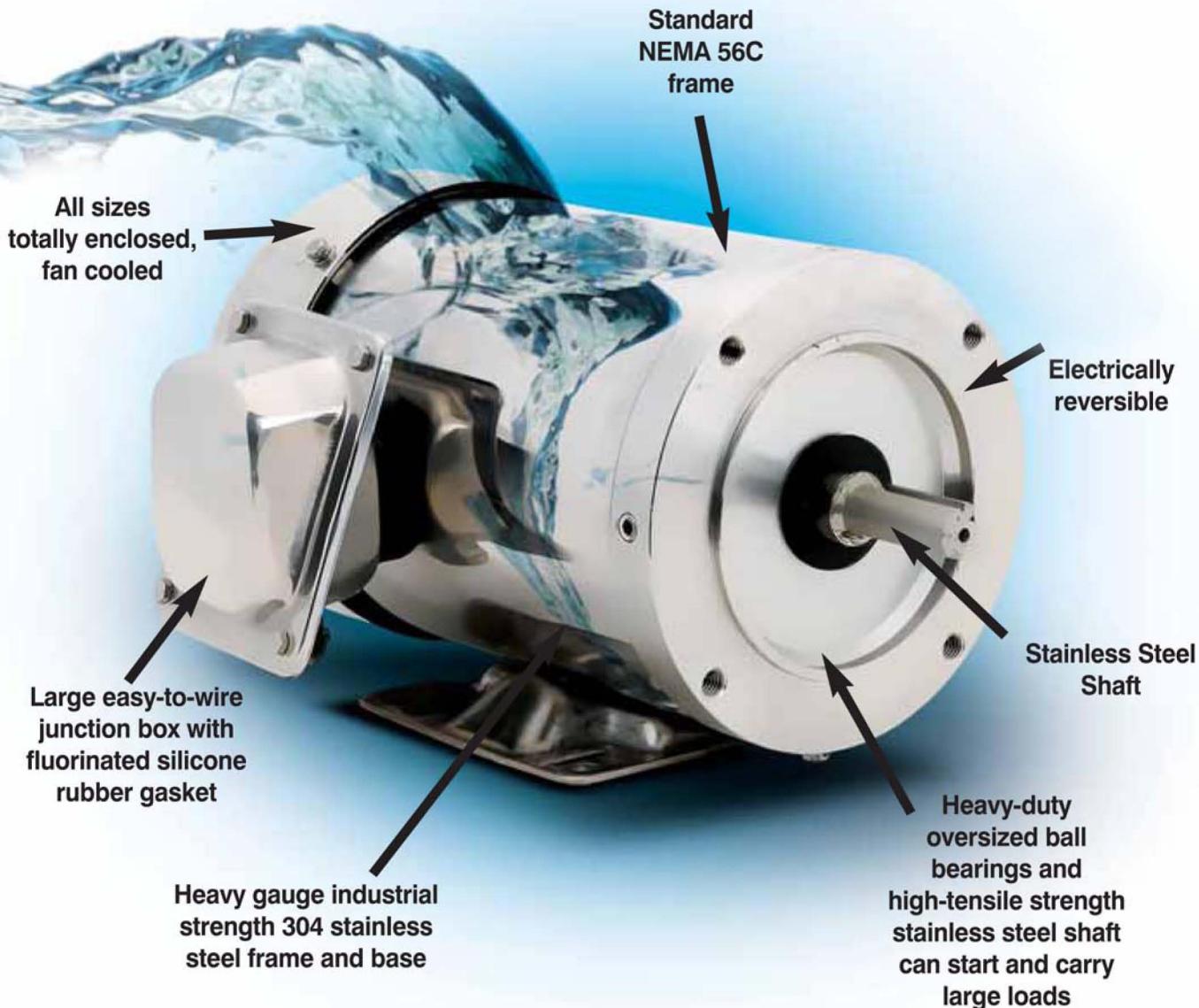
# IronHorse is ready for washdowns and harsh environments!



**IRONHORSE**  
AUTOMATIONDIRECT

**IP56 environmental rating**

## MTSS Stainless Steel 56C Frame Motors 0.33 to 2 hp



### Three-phase - 208-230/460 Volt, 56C Frame - TEFC Enclosure, 1800 & 3600 RPM

- 0.33 to 2 hp
- Electrically reversible
- Round body motors (no base) also available

- Heavy gauge stainless steel shaft, frame and base
- Available with or without mounting feet
- Includes pre-installed IP66 cord grip

# IronHorse® MTSS Stainless Steel Three Phase General Purpose AC Motors

56C Frame Stainless Steel TEFC Motors – Three Phase – 0.33 to 2 hp



**MTSS-xxx-3BDxxR**  
3-Phase Stainless Steel 56C Frame without Feet



**MTSS-xxx-3BDxx**  
3-Phase Stainless Steel 56C Frame with Feet



**MTAS-CG-M22**  
Spare/Replacement Nickel-plated Brass Cable Gland

## Features

- Totally Enclosed Fan Cooled (TEFC) enclosure
- NEMA 56C flange mount
- 304 stainless steel shell frame
- Stainless steel shaft
- Large easy-to-wire junction box with fluorinated silicone rubber gasket
- Nickel-plated brass cable gland included
- IP56 environmental rating
- Available with or without mounting feet
- Heavy-duty permanently-sealed oversized ball bearings
- Nameplate information with wiring diagram etched into frame
- Electrically reversible
- NEMA design B
- Class F winding insulation
- Service Factor: 1.15 across-the-line (1.0 with AC drive)
- One year warranty
- <sup>c</sup>CSA<sub>us</sub> certified

## Accessories & Spare Parts Available

- Nickel-plated brass cable gland (spare/replacement)

## Applications

- Conveyors
- Fans
- Gear reducers
- Pumps
- Inverter capable
- Washdown environments

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# IronHorse® MTSS Stainless Steel Three Phase General Purpose AC Motors

56C Frame Stainless Steel TEFC Motors – Three Phase – 0.33 to 2 hp

Motor Specifications – 3-phase 56C Frame Stainless Steel Motors – 1800 & 3600 RPM											
Part Number		Price	HP	Base RPM	Phase	Voltage	Housing	NEMA Frame	Service Factor	F.L. Amps @ 208-230V/460V	Approx Weight (lb)
<b>MTSS-P33-3BD18R</b>	<-->	1/3	1800	3	208-230/460	TEFC stainless steel frame with round body F1 conduit box location	56C flange mount	1.15	1.5-1.4 / 0.7	27	
<b>MTSS-P50-3BD18R</b>	<-->	1/2							1.55-1.5 / 0.75	27	
<b>MTSS-P75-3BD18R</b>	<-->	3/4							2.6-2.4 / 1.2	29	
<b>MTSS-001-3BD18R</b>	<-->	1							3.5-3.2 / 1.6	34	
<b>MTSS-1P5-3BD18R</b>	<-->	1-1/2							4.6-4.2 / 2.1	36	
<b>MTSS-002-3BD18R</b>	<-->	2							6.6-6.0 / 3.0	43	
<b>MTSS-P33-3BD18</b>	<-->	1/3							1.5-1.4 / 0.7	28	
<b>MTSS-P50-3BD18</b>	<-->	1/2							1.55-1.5 / 0.75	28	
<b>MTSS-P50-3BD36</b>	<-->	3600							1.99-1.8 / 0.9	29	
<b>MTSS-P75-3BD18</b>	<-->	1800							2.6-2.4 / 1.2	30	
<b>MTSS-P75-3BD36</b>	<-->	3600							2.4-2.3 / 1.15	31	
<b>MTSS-001-3BD18</b>	<-->	1800	3600	1	TEFC stainless steel frame with rigid base F1 conduit box location	56C flange mount	1.15	3.5-3.2 / 1.6	35		
<b>MTSS-001-3BD36</b>	<-->	3600						3.3-3.0 / 1.5	31		
<b>MTSS-1P5-3BD18</b>	<-->	1800						4.6-4.2 / 2.1	36		
<b>MTSS-1P5-3BD36</b>	<-->	3600						4.2-4.0 / 2.0	36		
<b>MTSS-002-3BD18</b>	<-->	1800	3600	2	TEFC stainless steel frame with rigid base F1 conduit box location	56C flange mount	1.15	6.6-6.0 / 3.0	44		
<b>MTSS-002-3BD36</b>	<-->	3600						5.0-4.8 / 2.4	43		

Note: Please review the AutomationDirect Terms & Conditions for warranty and service on this product.

Motor Accessory (Optional) – 3-phase 56C Frame Stainless Steel Motors – 1800 & 3600 RPM											
Part Number	Price	Description									Approx Weight (lb)
<b>MTAS-CG-M22</b>	<-->	Cable gland; M22 x 1.5 mm thread; (1) silicone rubber gasket accommodates a cable diameter range of 0.393 to 0.512 in (10 to 13 mm); IP66 protection level; nickel-plated brass housing. This is a SPARE part for IronHorse MTSS motors – one cable gland is pre-installed on each MTSS motor.									0.2

Performance Data – 3-phase 56C Frame Stainless Steel Motors (460V data except as indicated) – 1800 & 3600 RPM															
Part Number	HP	NEMA Design	FL RPM	Minimum Speed (rpm)		Current @ 460V (Amps)		Torque (lb·ft)			Maximum Speed (rpm)		FL Efficiency (%)	FL Power Factor	Rotor Inertia (lb·ft <sup>2</sup> )
				CT (2:1)	VT (5:1)	No Load	Locked Rotor	Full Load	Locked Rotor	Break-down	CHP*	Safe			
<b>MTSS-P33-3BD18(R)</b>	1/3	B	1725	900	360	0.29	4.2	1.0	2.9	3.9	2250	4500	82.5	0.71	0.078
<b>MTSS-P50-3BD18(R)</b>	1/2		1725	900	360	0.30	4.6	1.5	3.8	5.2	2250		82.5	0.76	0.078
<b>MTSS-P50-3BD36</b>			3460	1800	720	0.36	6.0	0.7	1.9	2.5	4500		77.0	0.88	0.077
<b>MTSS-P75-3BD18(R)</b>	3/4		1725	900	360	0.44	7.3	2.2	5.0	7.0	2250		82.5	0.78	0.081
<b>MTSS-P75-3BD36</b>			3470	1800	720	0.43	7.6	1.1	2.7	3.3	4500		73.0	0.84	0.100
<b>MTSS-001-3BD18(R)</b>	1		1740	900	360	0.61	10.0	3.0	7.2	9.9	2250		84.0	0.78	0.090
<b>MTSS-001-3BD36</b>			3470	1800	720	0.58	10.0	1.5	4.6	5.5	4500		80.0	0.72	0.094
<b>MTSS-1P5-3BD18(R)</b>	1-1/2		1740	900	360	0.70	13.8	4.4	10.3	14.5	2250		84.0	0.83	0.087
<b>MTSS-1P5-3BD36</b>			3480	1800	720	0.70	15.0	2.3	6.6	9.0	4500		84.0	0.74	0.098
<b>MTSS-002-3BD18(R)</b>	2		1740	900	360	1.08	21.0	5.9	13.9	18.9	2250		84.0	0.83	0.101
<b>MTSS-002-3BD36</b>			3480	1800	720	0.85	18.0	2.9	8.6	11.3	4500		80.0	0.72	0.107

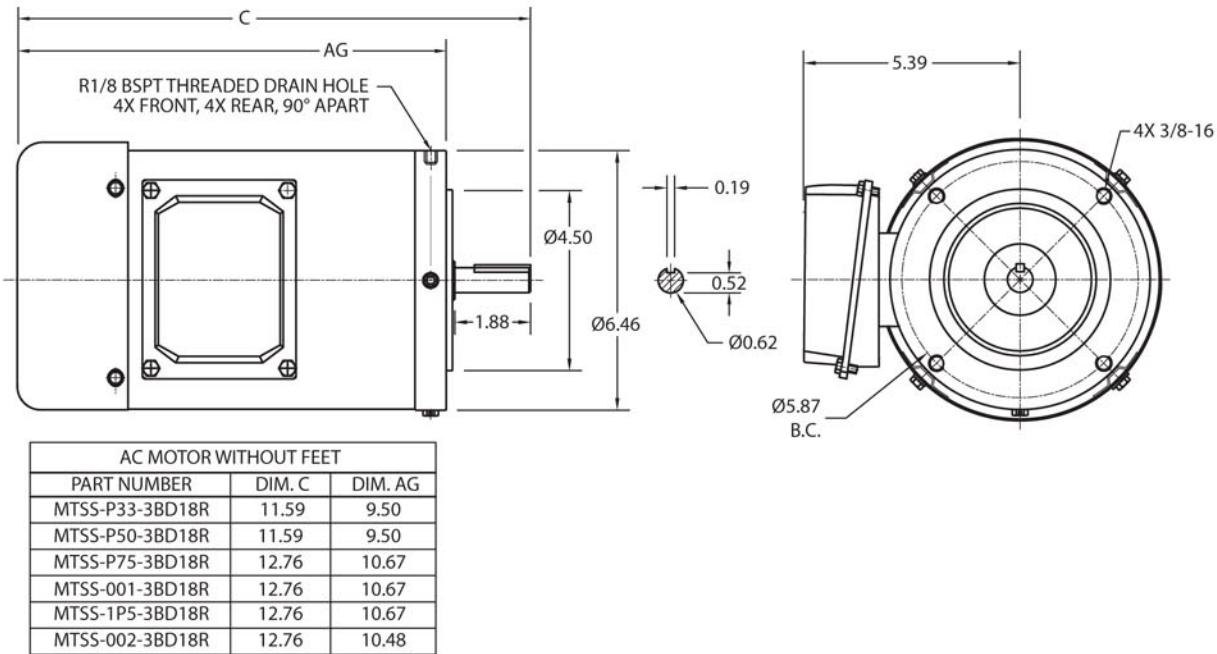
\* Maximum Coupled HP speed is for direct-coupled loads.

# IronHorse® MTSS Stainless Steel Three Phase General Purpose AC Motors

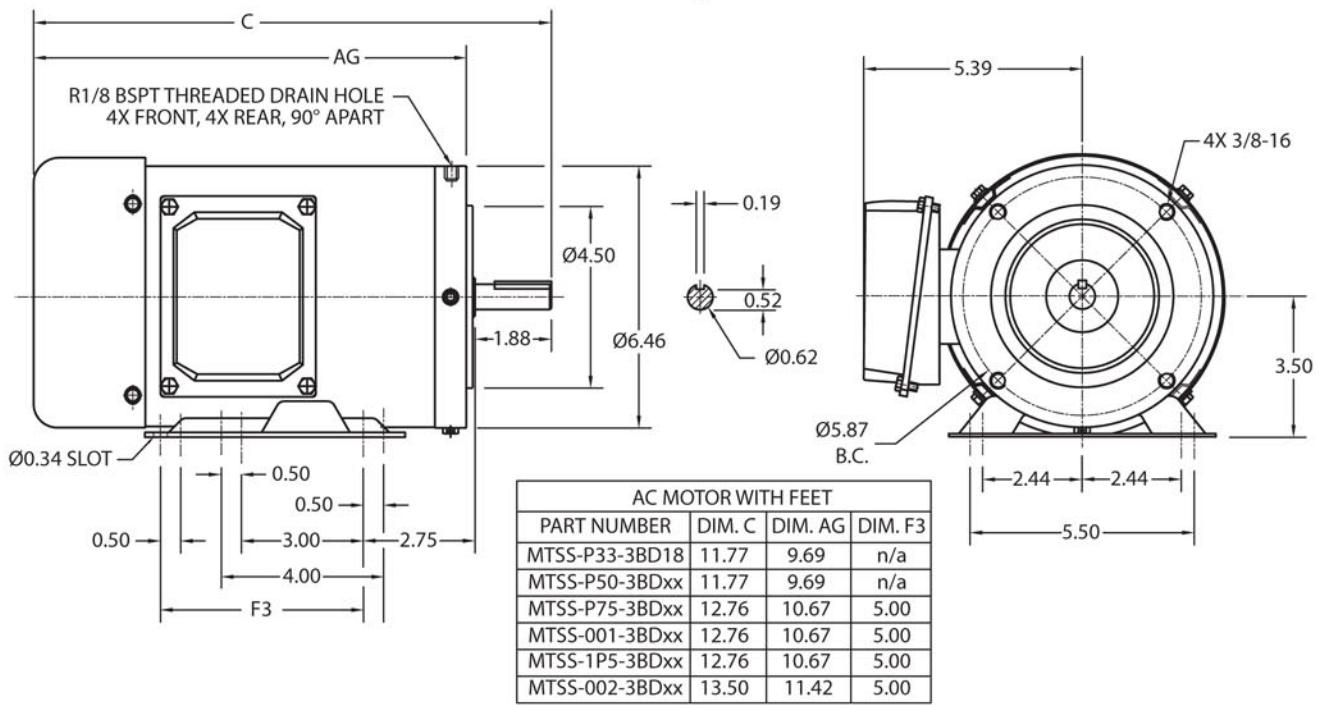
## 56C Frame Stainless Steel TEFC Motors – Three-Phase – Dimensions

Dimensions = inches

### MTSS-xxx-xxxxR 3-Phase Stainless Steel 56C Frame Round-body Motors



### MTSS-xxx-xxxx 3-Phase Stainless Steel 56C Frame Rigid-base Motors



# AutomationDirect AC Motors Selection Overview

## EPAct, High and Premium Efficiency

### What does it all mean?

#### EPAct (1992)

In 1992, the U.S. Congress passed legislation requiring that general purpose Design A & B motors meet minimum efficiency requirements, and this legislation was called the Energy Policy Act of 1992. Previously, there had been no U.S. standards set forth for motor energy efficiency. Since 1997 (when EPAct '92 was first enforced), two-, four-, and six-pole general purpose Design A & B motors had to meet EPAct guidelines. Since then, most general purpose motors manufactured and/or sold in the U.S. have met these requirements.

#### Premium Efficiency (EISA 2007)

In December 2010, a new level of energy efficiency mandate went into effect. The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 mandated that all AC industrial motors as described below must meet Premium Efficiency standards. The NEMA trade group was instrumental in getting this legislation passed, so many people refer to the high efficiency motors by their nickname – NEMA Premium®. All applicable motors manufactured or imported into the U.S. after December 2010 must meet the Premium Efficiency guidelines.

#### Motors Covered Under EISA 2007 (Premium Efficiency Mandate)

**Included – must meet the new Premium Efficiency standards – Industrial AC electric squirrel-cage general-purpose motors as follows:**

Single speed; Polyphase; 1–200 hp with 3-digit frame sizes; 2, 4, & 6 pole (3600, 1800, & 1200 rpm); NEMA design A & B (including IEC equivalent); Continuous rated

**Not Included in Premium Efficiency standards, but must now meet EPAct standards:**

JM; JP; Round body (footless); 201–500 hp; Fire pump; U-frame; Design C; 8-pole

Certain motors (Inverter/Vector Duty, NEMA design D, etc.) are not covered by EISA 2007.

For full text, visit [www.energy.senate.gov](http://www.energy.senate.gov) and click "ENERGY INDEPENDENCE & SECURITY ACT OF 2007".

Motor HP	Nominal Full-Load Efficiency Standards Comparisons (%)					
	Enclosed Electric Motors, Random Wound, 60 Hz, 600V or Less					
	1200 rpm [6-pole]	1800 rpm [4-pole]	3600 rpm [2-pole]	EPAct	Premium Efficiency	EPAct
1	80.0	82.5	82.5	85.5	85.5	75.5
1.5	85.5	87.5	84.0	86.5	86.5	82.5
2	86.5	88.5	84.0	86.5	86.5	84.0
3	87.5	89.5	87.5	89.5	89.5	85.5
5	87.5	89.5	87.5	89.5	89.5	88.5
7.5	89.5	91.0	89.5	91.7	91.7	88.5
10	89.5	91.0	89.5	91.7	91.7	89.5
15	90.2	91.7	91.0	92.4	92.4	90.2
20	90.2	91.7	91.0	93.0	93.0	90.2
25	91.7	93.0	92.4	93.6	93.6	91.0
30	91.7	93.0	92.4	93.6	93.6	91.0
40	93.0	94.1	93.0	94.1	94.1	91.7
50	93.0	94.1	93.0	94.5	94.5	92.4
60	93.6	94.5	93.6	95.0	95.0	93.0
75	93.6	94.5	94.1	95.4	95.4	93.0
100	94.1	95.0	94.5	95.4	95.4	93.6
125	94.1	95.0	94.5	95.4	95.4	94.1
150	95.0	95.8	95.0	95.8	95.8	94.5
200	95.0	95.8	95.0	96.2	96.2	95.0

# AutomationDirect AC Motors Selection Overview

## General purpose or inverter-duty motor?

### How to choose a general purpose motor vs. an inverter-duty motor

General purpose motors have been around for many years. They are the workhorse of almost every industry. An inverter-duty motor is a much newer concept that was necessary as general purpose motors began to be driven by VFDs (inverters or AC drives). An inverter duty motor can withstand the higher voltage spikes produced by all VFDs (amplified at longer cable lengths) and can run at very slow speeds without overheating. This performance comes at a cost: inverter-duty motors can be much more expensive than general purpose motors. Guidelines for choosing an IronHorse general purpose motor vs. an inverter-duty motor are given below. If your application falls within the guidelines below, there is no need to apply an inverter-duty motor.

NOTE: Marathon inverter-duty motors have limitations as well. Please see the Marathon section for more details.

**Background:** For many years, AC motors were driven by across-the-line contactors and starters. The electricity sent to the motor was a very clean sine wave at 60Hz. Noise and voltage peaks were relatively small. **However, there were drawbacks:** they only ran electrically at one speed (speed reduction was usually handled by gearboxes or some other, usually inefficient, mechanical means) and they had an inrush of electrical current (when the motor was first turned on) that was usually 5 to 6 times the normal current that the motor would consume. The speed reduction apparatus was expensive and bulky, and the inrush would wreak havoc with power systems and loading (imagine an air conditioning system in an old house - when the compressor would kick on, the lights would dim; now imagine the same circumstances with a motor the size of a small car).

**Note: The following discussion applies only to 3-phase motors.**

### Enter the VFDs (variable frequency drives):

Drives were introduced to allow the speed of these motors to be changed while running and to lessen the inrush current when the drive first starts up. To do this, the drive takes the incoming 60Hz AC power and rectifies it to a DC voltage (every drive has a DC bus that is around  $1.414 \times \text{incoming AC Line Voltage}$ ).

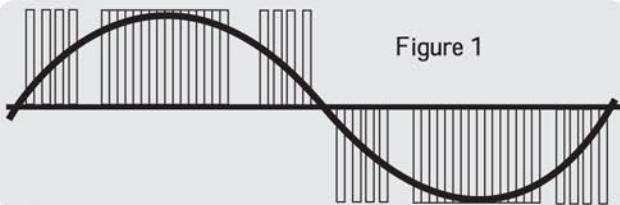


Figure 1

This DC voltage is then "chopped" by power transistors at very high frequencies to simulate a sine wave that is sent to the motor [see Figure 1]. By converting the incoming power to DC and then reconverting it to AC, the drive can vary its output voltage and output frequency, thus varying the speed of a motor. Everything sounds great, right? We get to control the frequency and voltage going out to the motor, thus controlling its speed.

**Some things to watch out for:** A VFD-driven general purpose motor can overheat if it is run too slowly. (Motors can get hot if they're run slower than their rated speed.) Since most general purpose motors cool themselves with shaft-mounted fans, if the motor overheats, bearing and insulation life will be reduced. Therefore there are minimum speed requirements for all motors.

The voltage "chopping" that occurs in the drive actually sends high-voltage spikes (at the DC bus level) down the wire to the motor. If the system contains long cabling, there are actually instances where a reflected wave occurs at the motor. The reflected wave can effectively double the voltage on the wire. This can lead to premature failure of the motor insulation. Long cable lengths between the motor and drive increase the harmful effects of the reflected wave, as do high chopping frequencies (listed in drive manuals as carrier frequencies). Line reactors, 1:1 transformers placed at the output of the drive, can help reduce the voltage spikes going from the drive to the motor. Line reactors are used in many instances when the motor is located far from the drive [see Figure 2].

In summary, general purpose motors can be run with drives in many applications; however inverter-duty motors are designed to handle much lower speeds without overheating and they are capable of withstanding higher voltage spikes without their insulation failing. With the increased performance comes an increase in cost. This additional cost can be worth it if you need greater performance.

The considerations for applying IronHorse motors are given below.

### Heat considerations

	IronHorse speed ratio	For an 1800 RPM motor, minimum IronHorse speed is:
Variable Torque applications (fans, centrifugal pumps, etc.)	5:1 (EPAct motors) 10:1 (PE motors)	1800/5 = 360RPM 1800/5 = 180RPM
Constant Torque Applications (conveyors, extruders, etc.)	2:1 (EPAct motors) 4:1 (PE motors)	1800/2 = 900RPM 1800/4 = 450RPM

### Voltage Spike considerations

For use with 230V and 460V VFDs*	Max cable distance from drive to IronHorse motor	Max cable distance with a 3% line reactor between drive and IronHorse motor
	125 ft	250 ft

\* Up to 6kHz carrier frequency

# IronHorse® General Purpose AC Motors

## Using IronHorse General Purpose Motors with AC Drives



### AC drive motor control vs. across-the-line motor control

General purpose AC induction motors are typically controlled by across-the-line starters, i.e. contactors, manual motor starters, etc. However, three-phase general purpose motors can also be controlled by AC drives under certain conditions. (Single-phase AC motors cannot be controlled by typical three-phase AC drives.)

**Across-the-line control** applies full voltage to the motor at startup, and has several disadvantages.

- High inrush current - startup inrush current is typically 5-6 times the normal motor full load current, and can significantly increase utility bills.
- Inability to change speeds - the motor runs only at its rated speed.
- Inefficiency in some applications - fan and pump applications require ON/OFF control or valves/dampers to control flow.
- Contact maintenance - arcing caused by high inrush and breaking currents significantly reduce the motor starter's life span.

Many applications can use **AC drive control** for three-phase AC induction motors, which has several advantages:

- Lower inrush current at motor startup
- Ability to change motor speed
- Greater efficiency in some applications. - fan and pump applications can use the AC drive to provide both motor control and flow control. The drive can control the flow by varying the motor speed, and therefore eliminate the need for inefficient valves/dampers.
- Solid state power delivery; minimal maintenance.

**NOTE:** AC drive (VFD) control is applicable only for three-phase AC motors (three-phase AC drives cannot be used to control single-phase motors)

General purpose AC induction motors are not designed specifically for use with AC drives, so there are three major considerations for AC drive control of three-phase general purpose motors:

### 1. Heat considerations for AC drive control

Fan-cooled motors are designed to provide sufficient insulation cooling when the motors run at rated speed. The cooling ability of fans is reduced when motors run at lower speeds, and the insulation in general purpose motors is not designed for this condition. Therefore, there are limitations on how slowly general purpose motors can be continuously run without prematurely causing motor insulation failure.

- **Constant Torque (CT) Applications**  
**PE motors: 4:1 (1/4 rated speed)**  
**EPAct motors: 2:1 (1/2 rated speed)**

The CT minimum continuous speed for an IronHorse general purpose motor is either one quarter or one half of its rated speed, as shown in the motor Performance Data tables. (Constant torque loads require the same amount of torque from the motor regardless of speed; e.g., conveyors, cranes, machine tools.)

- **Variable Torque (VT) Applications**  
**PE motors: 10:1 (1/10 rated speed)**  
**EPAct motors: 5:1 (1/5 rated speed)**

The VT minimum continuous speed for an IronHorse general purpose motor is either one tenth or one fifth of its rated speed, as shown in the motor Performance Data tables. (Variable torque loads require less torque at lower speeds, resulting in less heat generated by the motor; e.g., fans, centrifugal pumps.)

If your application requires motors to run at speeds below those described above, use our Marathon inverter duty motors. Inverter duty motors can run fully loaded at very low speeds without being damaged by overheating.

### 2. Voltage spike considerations for AC drive control

All AC drives cause large voltage spikes between the drive and the motor, and long cable distances increase these spikes even more. Therefore, there are maximum cable lengths that can be run between the drive and the motor. Line (load) reactors can be installed near the drive output to reduce the voltage spikes.

- 230V and 460V **Without Reactor – 125 ft maximum cable length** between drive and motor
- 230V and 460V **With Reactor – 250 ft maximum cable length** between drive and motor

If your application requires cable lengths longer than those described above, please use our Marathon inverter-duty motors.

### 3. Carrier frequency limitation for AC drive control

The AC Drive **carrier frequency** should be set to **6kHz** or less.

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# AC Motor Selection – IronHorse® Three Phase General Purpose Motors

IronHorse® General Purpose Motor Selection				
Characteristics	1-Phase 56C Frame Rolled Steel	3-Phase 56C Frame Rolled Steel	3-Phase 56C Frame Stainless Steel	3-Phase Cast Iron T & TC Frames
<b>Electrical Characteristics</b>				
<b>Horsepower range</b>	1/3 – 1-1/2	1/3 – 2		PE: 1-200(T); 1-100(TC) EPAct: 250-300(T)
<b>Base speed (# Poles)</b>	1800 (4)	1800 (4), 3600 (2)		1200(6), 1800 (4), 3600(2)
<b>Standard Voltage</b>	115/208-230	208-230/460		208-230/460 (250 & 300 hp 460V only)
<b>Phase / Base Frequency (Hz)</b>	1 / 60	3 / 60		
<b>Service Factor</b>	1.15	1.15 (line) ; 1.0 (drive)		
<b>Design Code (NEMA)</b>		B		
<b>Insulation Class</b>		F		
<b>Insulation System</b>	dip & bake	double dip & bake		EPAct: double dip & bake PE: VPI
<b>Duty Cycle</b>		continuous		
<b>Thermal protection</b>		none		
<b>Mechanical Characteristics</b>				
<b>Frame size (mounting)</b>		56C		143T/TC - 405TC/449T
<b>Enclosure</b>		TEFC		TEFC
<b>Frame material</b>	rolled steel frame; aluminum end bell	304 stainless steel		cast iron
<b>End bracket material</b>	aluminum	304 stainless steel		cast iron
<b>Conduit box material</b>	steel	304 stainless steel		cast iron
<b>Fan guard material</b>	steel	304 stainless steel		steel
<b>Fan material</b>	plastic	heat-resistant polyethylene		plastic (143T/TC - 445/7T) aluminum (449T)
<b>Lead termination</b>		conduit box		
<b>Standard mounting</b>	C-Face with Removable Rigid Base	C-Face with Removable Rigid Base	C-Face with Rigid Base C-Face with Round Body	Rigid Base (C-Flange kit available EPAct) C-Face with Rigid Base (1-100 hp)
<b>Drive end shaft slinger</b>		yes		
<b>Paint</b>	black	n/a		EPAct: epoxy primer / synthetic alkyd enamel PE: polyurethane enamel
<b>Bearings</b>	ball			1-75 hp: ball 100-300 hp: roller
<b>Grease</b>	Exxon Polyrex EM	Exxon Polyrex EM	Korschun lithium-based	Exxon Polyrex EM
<b>Standard conduit box assembly position</b>		F1		F1 (some sizes reversible to F2)
<b>Performance Characteristics</b>				
<b>Constant Torque speed range</b>	n/a	2:1		2:1 (EPAct) 4:1 (Premium Efficiency)
<b>Variable Torque speed range</b>	n/a	5:1		5:1 (EPAct) 10:1 (Premium Efficiency)
<b>Constant Horsepower speed range</b>	n/a	1.5:1		1.5:1
<b>Temperature rise</b>		B		
<b>Encoder provisions</b>		none		
<b>Other Characteristics</b>				
<b>Agency listings</b>	CE, <sup>c</sup> CSA <sub>us</sub>		<sup>c</sup> CSA <sub>us</sub>	CE, <sup>c</sup> CSA <sub>us</sub>
<b>Warranty*</b>	2 years		1 year	2 years

\*See Terms and Conditions for motor warranty explanation.

1) For warranty on IronHorse motors below 50 hp, warranty service can be arranged through AutomationDirect.

2) For warranty on IronHorse motors 50 hp and above, motors must be inspected by a local EASA motor repair or service center;  
(see AutomationDirect Terms & Conditions).

# IronHorse® General-Purpose AC Motors Model Overview – MTC, MTCP, & MTSS



*Single Phase  
Rolled Steel 56C Frame*



*Three-Phase  
Stainless Steel 56C – Round Body*



*Three-Phase Premium Efficiency  
Cast Iron T-Frame*



*Three Phase  
Rolled Steel 56C Frame*



*Three-Phase  
Stainless Steel 56C – Rigid Base*



*Three-Phase Premium Efficiency  
Cast Iron TC Frame*

IronHorse motors are manufactured by leading motor suppliers with over 20 years experience delivering high-quality motors to the demanding U.S. market. Our suppliers produce motors in ISO9001 facilities, and test the motors during production and after final assembly. This is how we can stand behind our IronHorse motors with a two-year warranty (one year for Stainless Steel).

The IronHorse line of motors includes:

- TEFC 56C frame single-phase AC motors with rolled steel frames; flange mount and removable mounting feet; 0.33–1.5 hp
- TEFC 56C frame three-phase AC motors with rolled steel frames; flange mount and removable mounting feet; 0.33–2 hp
- TEFC 56C frame three-phase AC motors with stainless steel frames; flange mount and round bodies or rigid mounting feet; 0.33–2 hp
- TEFC T-frame three-phase Premium Efficiency AC motors with cast iron frames and mounting feet; 1–200 hp
- TEFC T-frame three-phase EPAct AC motors with cast iron frames and mounting feet; 250–300 hp
- TEFC TC frame three-phase C-face Premium Efficiency AC motors with cast iron frames and mounting feet; 1–100 hp
- Replacement start and run capacitors available for IronHorse single-phase motors
- Accessory C-flange kits available for flange mounting of IronHorse three-phase cast iron T-frame Premium Efficiency motors
- STABLE motor slide bases for adjustable mounting of NEMA motors from 56 - 449T (stainless steel bases not available)

**ADJUSTABLE SPEED DRIVES**



**VF-S11**



**Reliability *in motion*™**

# The Next Generation of Micro Inverters is Here.



The S11 provides maximum torque with precise speed control. It features an easy-to-use, quiet and compact design. In addition, its advanced technology allows for versatile communications. No other micro inverter delivers such reliable performance and extensive capabilities at such a competitive price.

## Powerful True Torque Control

- 250% Torque at 1.0 Hz
- One-Step Motor Auto Tuning
- 0.1% Speed Regulation on 60:1 Speed Range

## High Torque

Initial torque surpasses 1 Hz-200%\* at startup instantly from low speed. Smooth operation in the regeneration area and in the motoring area is possible through proprietary power vector control. Equipped with an energy savings mode, applications reach a higher level of efficiency. In addition, you can activate auto tuning and auto torque boost in a single step.

\*When running a standard Toshiba 4-pole motor. (depends on the voltage and rating)

## Capability

- Drooping-Configurable Bipolar Drooping with Adjustable Bandwidth
- Volts / Hz-Constant Torque, Variable Torque, Automatic Torque Boost, Sensorless Vector, Automatic Energy Savings and Permanent-Magnet Motor Control
- Start / Stop-Three-wire Control, Digital Input, Local Panel and Communications
- Frequency Setting-Built-in Potentiometer, 4-20 mA, 0-10 V, Motor-operated Pot, Serial Communication and Jog Mode
- Bidirectional Speed Searchable to Detect a Spinning Motor and Start at that Speed Regardless of Direction
- PID Control with Built-in 24 VDC Power Supply for Process Transducer
- Dynamic Brake Chopper Transistor Standard on All Models



# Efficient Design, Advanced Technology

## Easy Maintenance

A warning signal is output to the display panel when the electrolytic capacitors on the main circuit, the cooling fan or the control board reach the replacement period. This is a valuable indicator, which can be used as a maintenance guideline. The cooling fan is replaced easily, and the automatic on/off function provides extended product life. Furthermore, this is a long-life inverter. Its main circuit capacitors are designed with a 10-year lifetime.\* It is designed to be used in ambient temperatures up to 60°C for maximum environmental resistance (with minimum current derating required).

\*Ambient temperature: average yearly temperature of 40°C. Output current: operating 24 hours per day for 365 days at 80% of the current rating.

## Easy-to-Use

The S11's design gives you the ability to apply power, connect a motor and run right out of the box. It has an easy-to-use customer terminal strip for integration into complicated applications, and its small footprint and side-by-side mounting capabilities make it an excellent OEM product.

## Built-In EMI Noise Filter

The S11 is the best in its class when it comes to environmental considerations. All S11 units are equipped with a high attenuation EMI/RF noise filter. Single phase and 500 class devices include filters that bring the drive into compliance with Class A group 1 to satisfy the CE EMC directive.\*

\*Dependent upon motor cable length

## Compact

The S11 saves space with its reduced dimension compact design. Multiple units can be mounted side-by-side for high-density installation. The compact design does not hinder its capabilities. The high level of functionality and user-friendly features of the S11 make it a top-class inverter.

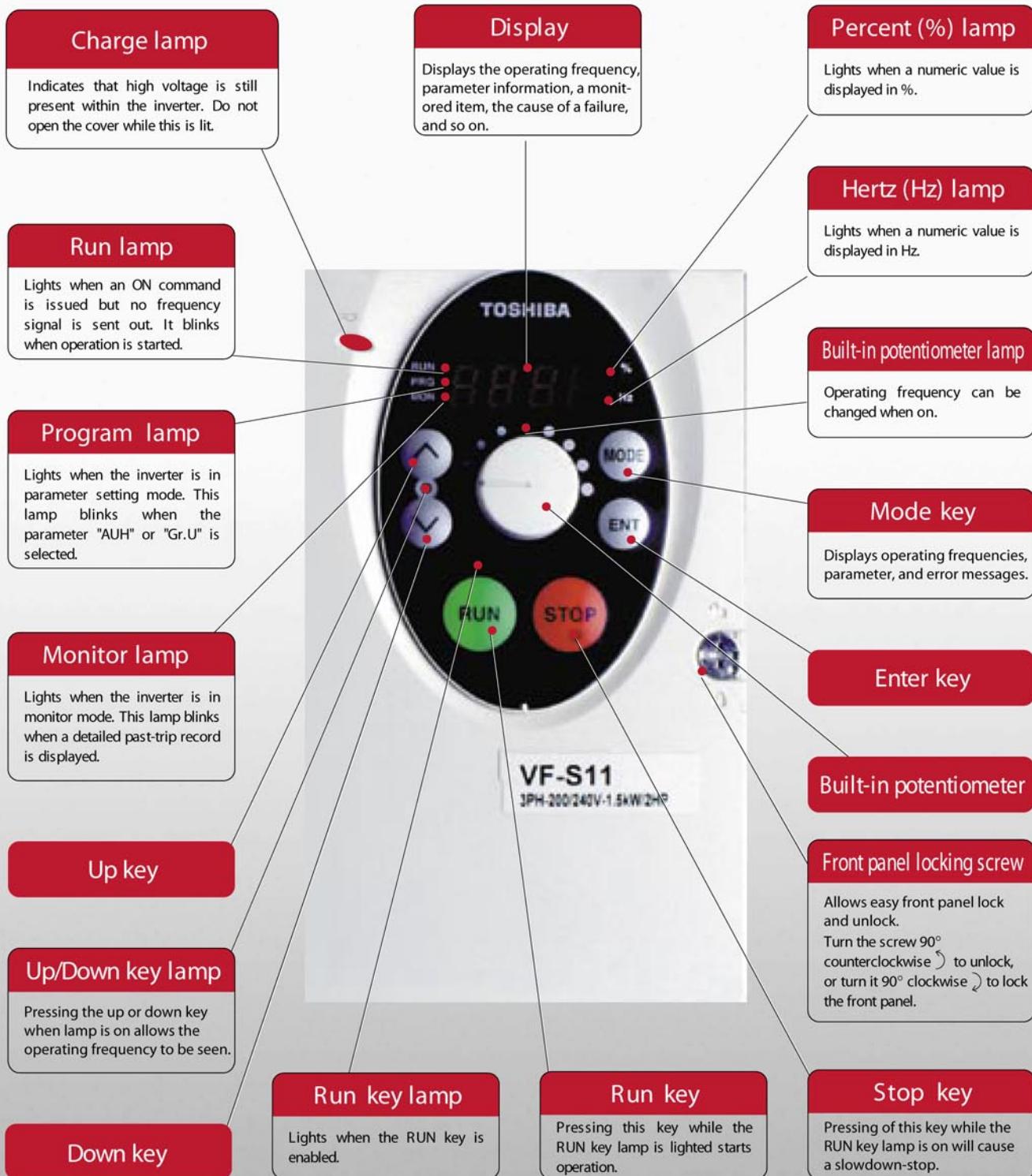
## Communications

External communication modules are available with functionality for multiple drive connectivity. Available protocols are Ethernet TCP/IP, Ethernet IP, DeviceNet, Modbus Plus, Modbus RTU, Metasys, Landis and Staefa and Profibus DP. These interfaces are already used extensively on 7-Series and 9-Series Toshiba inverters.



# Easy-to-Use Operation Panel Names and Functions

## Full-scale



# S11 Standard Specifications

Standard Specification				
Model Range- KW/HP	1 Phase 240 V .4-2.2 KW .5-3 HP	3 Phase 240 V 4-15 KW .5-20 HP	3 Phase 460 V .75-15 KW 1-20 HP	3 Phase 575 V 1.5-15 KW 2-20 HP
Voltage Rating	200-240 V	200-240 V	380-500 V	525-600 V
Input Voltage Tolerance	-10% / +10%	-10% / +10%	-10% / +10%	-10% / +10%
Voltage Regulation	Adjustable within the range of 50-600 V by correcting the supply voltage (not adjustable above the input voltage)			
PWM Carrier Frequency	Adjustable between 2.0-16 KHz. (default 12 KHz/current derate applies above 4 KHz)			
Control System	Sine Wave PWM System			
V/Hz Pattern	Open Loop Vector, Constant Torque, Variable Torque, Auto Torque Boost, Manual Torque Boost, Automatic Energy Saving, Dynamic Automatic Energy Saving, PM Motor Control, Auto Tuning, Base Frequency 25-500 Hz, Torque Boost 0-30%; Start Frequency .5-10 Hz			
Overload Rating	150% for 60 seconds, 200% for .5 second			
Frequency Setting	Potentiometer and Digital Input on Front Panel, Remote Potentiometer (1-10 KOhms), 0-10 Vdc (input impedance VIA/VIB=30 KOhm), 4-20 mA (input impedance 250 Ohm, 15 preset speeds by contact closure)			
Frequency Precision	Analog Input ± 0.5% of the Maximum Output Frequency, Digital Input ± 0.01% of the Maximum Output Frequency			
Frequency Command Resolution	0.01 Hz Operation Panel, 0.1 Hz Analog Input			
Output Frequency Range	0.5-500 Hz (default 0.5-80 Hz, Maximum Frequency 30-500 Hz)			
Frequency Jump	Three Frequencies with Adjustable Range			
PID Control	Proportional Gain, Integral Gain and Differential Gain Settings and Control Wait Time			
Upper and Lower Limit Frequencies	Upper Limit Frequency: 0 to Max Frequency, Lower Limit Frequency: 0 to Upper Limit Frequency			
Input Terminals	Eight Input Terminals Programmable to 65 Functions, Logic Selectable Between Sink and Source			
Analog Inputs	One 4-20 mA, One 0-10 V or 1-10 KOhm Potentiometer Connections			
Output Contacts	One Open Collector and One Relay Contact Programmable to 58 Functions			
Analog Output	1 mA / 7.5 Vdc or Switch Selectable to 0-20 mA (4-20 mA), Programmable to 19 Functions			
Power Terminals	Input (L1, L2, L3), Output (T1, T2, T3), DCL (PO, PA), DBR (PA, PB), DC BUS (PA, PC)			
Protective Functions	Stall Prevention, Current Limitation, Output Short Circuit, Overvoltage, Overvoltage Limitation, Undervoltage, Ground Fault, Power Supply Phase Failure, Output Phase Failure, Overload Protection, Overcurrent at Startup, Overtorque, Underrun, Overheat, Cumulative Operation Time, Life Alarm, Emergency Stop, Braking Resistor Overload, Various Pre-alarms			
Retry	ASD can clear fault upon trip automatically. Programmable to 10 times with wait time up to 10 seconds between retry.			
Restart	ASD will catch a freewheeling motor smoothly.			
Ambient	Temperature: -10-50°C, 14-122°F. Humidity 93% Non-Condensing			
Installation	NEMA 1/IP20 (enclosed type)			
LED Indications	Run, Monitor Mode, Program Mode, % and Hz Indication, Frequency Setting Mode by Potentiometer or Up/Down Keys, DC Bus Capacitors Charged			
Monitoring	Operation Frequency, Operation Frequency Command, Forward/Reverse Run, Output Current, Voltage in DC Section, Output Voltage, Torque, Torque Current, Drive Load, DBR Load, Input Power, Output Power, Monitor of Input and Output Terminals, CPU and Memory Versions, PID Feedback and Frequency Command, Rated Current, Past Trips 1-4, Parts Replacement Alarm, Cumulative Run Time			
Selectable Display Units	Current and voltage display selectable between Amps/Volts or % along with scaling factor multiplier			

Model FLA & Approximate Dimensions (inches) / Weight (lbs)							
VOLTAGE	HP	MODEL NUMBER	FLA	HEIGHT	WIDTH	DEPTH	WEIGHT
240 V 1 Phase	.5 HP	VFS11S-2004PL-WN	3.3	5.1	2.8	5.5	2.9
	1 HP	VFS11S-2007PL-WN	4.8	5.1	2.8	5.5	2.9
	2 HP	VFS11S-2015PL-WN	8.0	5.1	4.1	5.9	4.0
	3 HP	VFS11S-2022PL-WN	11.0	6.7	5.5	5.9	6.2
240 V 3 Phase	.5 HP	VFS11-2004PM-WN	3.3	5.1	2.8	4.7	2.6
	1 HP	VFS11-2007PM-WN	4.8	5.1	2.8	5.1	2.6
	2 HP	VFS11-2015PM-WN	8.0	5.1	4.1	5.1	2.6
	3 HP	VFS11-2022PM-WN	11.0	5.1	4.1	5.9	3.1
	5 HP	VFS11-2037PM-WN	17.5	6.7	5.5	5.9	5.1
	7.5 HP	VFS11-2055PM-WN	27.5	8.7	7.1	6.7	5.5
	10 HP	VFS11-2075PM-WN	33.0	8.7	7.1	6.7	13.6
	15 HP	VFS11-2110PM-WN	54.0	12.2	9.6	7.5	21.6
460 V 3 Phase	20 HP	VFS11-2150PM-WN	66.0	12.2	9.6	7.5	21.8
	1HP	VFS11-4007PL-WN	2.3	5.1	4.1	5.9	4.0
	2 HP	VFS11-4015PL-WN	4.1	5.1	4.1	5.9	4.2
	3 HP	VFS11-4022PL-WN	5.5	6.7	5.5	5.9	5.9
	5 HP	VFS11-4037PL-WN	9.5	6.7	5.5	5.9	6.4
	7.5 HP	VFS11-4055PL-WN	14.3	8.7	7.1	6.7	13.9
	10 HP	VFS11-4075PL-WN	17.0	8.7	7.1	6.7	13.9
	15 HP	VFS11-4110PL-WN	27.7	12.2	9.6	7.5	21.6
575 V 3 Phase	20 HP	VFS11-4150PL-WN	33.0	12.2	9.6	7.5	21.6
	2 HP	VFS11-6015P-WN	2.7	5.1	4.1	5.9	4.2
	3 HP	VFS11-6022P-WN	3.9	6.7	5.5	5.9	5.9
	5 HP	VFS11-6037P-WN	6.1	6.7	5.5	5.9	6.4
	7.5 HP	VFS11-6055P-WN	9.0	8.7	7.1	6.7	13.9
	10 HP	VFS11-6075P-WN	11.0	8.7	7.1	6.7	13.9
	15 HP	VFS11-6110P-WN	17.0	12.2	9.6	7.5	21.6
	20 HP	VFS11-6150P-WN	22.0	12.2	9.6	7.5	21.6

# TOSHIBA INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION



North America Headquarters & Manufacturing Facilities (Houston, TX)

## TOSHIBA - Quality by Design

Our company culture and history is strongly rooted on quality. Our designs are technologically innovative and our products are manufactured from start to end using only the highest quality foreign & domestic parts.



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