Global Vehicle Motors
GVM Series

Technical Manual

PVD 3668_GB

EU DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

We ,

Parker Hannifin Manufacturing France SAS
Electromechanical & Drives Division Europe
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manufacturer, with brand name **Parker**, declare under our sole responsibility that the products

BRUSHLESS SERVOMOTORS TYPE GVM

satisfy the arrangements of the directives :

Directive 2014/35/EU : "Low Voltage Directive", LVD
Directive 2011/65/EU : "Restriction of Hazardous Substances", RoHS
Directive 2014/30/EU : "Electromagnetic Compatibility", EMC

and meet standards or normative document according to :

EN 60034-1:2011 : Rotating electrical machines - Part 1 : Rating and performance.
EN 60034-5:2001/A1:2007 : Rotating electrical machines - Part 5 : Degrees of protection provided by the integral design of rotating electrical machines (IP code) - Classification.
IEC 60204-1:2016 : Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines – Part 1 : General requirements.

The product itself is not impacted by the modifications made on the latest directives.

The undersigned hereby certify that the above mentioned model is procured in accordance with the above directives and standards.

Further information :

The product must be installed in accordance with the instructions and recommendations contained in the operating instructions supplied with the product.

GVM142/GVM210 C.E. Marking : April 2014

Longvic, October 12th 2017

In the name of Parker
F. ALPIOVEZZA
Business Unit Manager

Ref : DCE-GVM-001rev2

Table of Content

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Purpose and intended audience

This manual contains information that must be observed to select, install, operate and maintain PARKER GVM motors.

Installation, operation and maintenance of the equipment should be carried out by qualified personnel. A qualified person is someone who is technically competent and familiar with all safety information and established safety practices; with the installation process, operation and maintenance of this equipment; and with all the hazards involved.

Reading and understanding the information described in this document is mandatory before carrying out any operation on the motors. If any malfunction or technical problem occurs, that has not been dealt with in this manual, please contact PARKER for technical assistance. In the case of missing information or doubts regarding the installation procedures, safety instructions or any other issue tackled in this manual, please contact PARKER directly.

PARKER's responsibility is limited to its GVM Motors and does not encompass the whole user's system. Data provided in this manual are for product description only and may not be guaranteed, unless expressly mentioned in a contract.

	<u>DANGER:</u> PARKER declines responsibility for any industrial accident or material damage that may arise, if the procedures and safety instructions described in this manual are not scrupulously followed.

1.2. Safety

<u>1.2.1. Principle</u>

For this equipment to work safely, it must be transported, stored, handled, installed and serviced correctly. Following the safety instructions described in each section of this document is mandatory. GVM Motors usage must also comply with all applicable standards, national directives and factory instructions in force.

	<u>DANGER:</u> Non-compliance with safety instructions, legal and technical regulations in force may lead to physical injuries or death, as well as damages to the property and the environment.

1.2.2. General Safety Rules

	**Generality** DANGER: The installation, commissioning and operation must be performed by qualified personnel, in conjunction with this documentation. The qualified personnel must know the safety (C18510 authorization, standard VDE 0105 or IEC 0364 as an example) and local regulations. They must be authorized to install, commission and operate in accordance with established practices and standards.
	**Electrical hazard** Inverters may contain non-insulated live AC or DC components. See the inverter commissioning manual. Users are advised to guard against access to live parts before installing the equipment. Some parts of the motor or installation elements can be subject to dangerous voltages, especially when the motor is driven by the converter or when the motor rotor is manually rotated. For measurements use only a meter to IEC 61010 (CAT III or higher). Always begin using the highest range. CAT I and CAT II meters must not be used on this product. Even after the electrical system is de-energized, voltages may be present several minutes (see inverter technical manual) until the power capacitors have had time to discharge. Use specified meter capable of measuring up to 1000V DC & AC RMS to confirm that less than 50V is present between power terminals an earth. Check the inverter recommendations. The continuity of the grounding circuit has to be checked on the complete circuit : the resistance between any conductive point and the grounding conductor shall not exceed more than100mΩ. To prevent any accidental contact with live components, it is necessary to check that cables are not damaged, stripped or not in contact with a rotational part of the machine and to study first of all the following points: - Connector lug protection - Correctly fitted protection and earthing features - Workplace insulation (enclosure insulation humidity, etc.) - Terminal box properly closed General recommendations : - Check the bonding circuit - Lock the electrical system - Use standardized equipment Due to particular high current values, take care of specific hazards like burning or UV flashes during shorts.

	Mechanical hazard Brushless synchronous motors can accelerate in milliseconds. Running the motor can lead to other sections of the machine moving dangerously. Moving parts must be screened off to prevent operators coming into contact with them or to protect the people against a shaft failure. The working procedure must allow the operator to keep well clear of the danger area.
	Burning Hazard Always bear in mind that some parts of the surface of the motor can reach temperatures exceeding 100°C.

2. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

2.1. Quick URL

All informations and datas are avaible on :
http://ph.parker.com/us/17607/en/gvm-global-vehicle-motors-for-mobile-applications

2.2. Overview

The GVM motors from Parker are innovative solutions, specifically designed for Mobile applications for Traction, Electro Hydraulic Pump (EHP) or Auxiliary functions.

The GVM motors are brushless synchronous servomotors, with permanent magnets, with a Water-glycol cooling system and a resolver / encoder speed sensor.
The liquid cooling increases the torque density and allows a silent operation.
These motors can also be used in a Natural Convection mode if required with corresponding performances.
As there is no current in the rotor, the losses in the rotor are very low.

Advantages

- High power density,
- High precision
- High motion quality
- Low inertia
- High dynamic performances
- Compact dimensions and robustness
- Large set of options and customization possibilities
- IP67 as standard ; IP6K9K on request.

2.3. Applications

As these motors are dedicated for Mobile applications, they have been designed for rugged atmospheres and harsh environments for :

- Traction,
- Pump,
- Auxiliaries,
- Steering.

2.4. General technical data

Motor type Permanent-magnet synchronous motor

Magnet material Rare earth magnets

Number of poles

Size:	GVM142	GVM210
No of poles:	12	12

Mechanical interface	Different interfaces for Implement and Traction
Sizes (square motor dimension)	142, 210
Degree of Protection	IP67 as standard ; IP6K9K on request (IEC 60034-5) ; possibility for Wet Spline Coupling interface
Cooling	Water-glycol cooled or Natural convection
Cooling liquid temperature	-20°C to 65°C depending on coolant characteristics
Rated voltage	24 VDC to 800 VDC
Connections	Amphenol PowerLock connector including HVIL or Terminal box ; Connector for feedback ; Flying cables -only for the kit version
Insulation of the stator winding	Class H with potting
Random Vibration	0,1 g²/Hz in frequency range 5-2000 Hz (12g rms – 3 x 8h) – (JDQ53.3)
Operational Shock	25g, 11ms, 3 x 6 (with 2 directions per axis)
Thermal protection	1 PTC probes and 1 KTY84-130 sensor (or equivalent)
Operating temperature	liquid cooled : -40°C…+120°C with a Resolver sensor -40°C…+85°C with a SinCos encoder sensor natural convection : -40°C…+60°C
Storage temperature	-40°C…+120°C with a Resolver sensor -40°C…+85°C with a SinCos encoder sensor
Shaft end	Spline shaft (male or female), other possibilities on request
Bearings	Standard GVM142 are equipped with steel ball bearings Cermic ball bearings as option for high speed or in case of transient current effect risk GVM210 are equipped with ceramic ball bearings
EHP mounting	Possibility to implement a wet-spline coupling system in case of pump direct mounting (with front over pressure)
Sensor	Resolver or SinCos Encoder
Marking	CE

The GVM motors are only provided with the generic values on the name plate.
For other inputs such as Voltage, Cooling, Max Speed or Drive, please ask Parker to get the corresponding datasheet.

2.5. Product Code

Motor Code : **GVM 210 150 AA W A A A TA 1 G**

Series :
GVM - Motor
GVK – Kit

Frame : Outer width of motor in mm
142
210

Stack : Length of motor lamination stack
050
075**
100
150*
200*
300*
400*

* for GVM210 only ; ** for GVM142 only

Winding symbol : Motor performances

Cooling system :
N : Natural convection
W : Water / Glycol cooling

Feedback :
A – Resolver (standard 2 poles)
S – Sin/Cos RM22A (low voltage applications)
0 – No feedback sensor (kit version)

Thermal switch :
A – PTC

Thermal sensor :
B – KTY84-130 thermistor (or equivalent)

Interface :
TA*– Traction mount, shaft 24 teeth
TB* – Traction mount, shaft 27 teeth
PA – EHP mount, SAE A, 2 holes
PB* – EHP mount, SAE B, 2 holes
PC* – EHP mount, SAE C, 4 holes
WA – EHP wet spline, SAE A, 2 holes
WB* – EHP wet spline, SAE B, 2 holes
WC* – EHP wet spline, SAE C, 4 holes
00 – Kit version

* for GVM210 only

Power connection :
0 – Flying Cables (Kit version)
1 - Terminal box+ IP6k9k connector

Manufacturing mode:
G – Global (standard motor)
N – North America (custom motor)
E – Europe (custom motor)

3. TECHNICAL DATA

3.1. Motor selection

3.1.1. Altitude derating

From 0 to 1000 m : no derating
From 1000 to 4000 m : torque derating of 5% for each step of 1000 m for GVM motors.

3.1.2. Cooling temperature

Water cooled motor

Standard datasheets are available for water cooling without Glycol and inlet temperatures of 25°C or 65°C (see total flow required if Glycol is added on § 3.6.3).
Parker can provide a specific datasheet for a different coolant type or coolant temperature.

3.1.3. Thermal equivalent torque (rms torque)

The selection of the correct motor can be made through the calculation of the rms torque M_{rms} (i.e. root mean squared torque) (sometimes called equivalent torque).
This calculation does not take into account the thermal time constant. It can be used only if the overload time is much shorter than the copper thermal time constant.
The rms torque M_{rms} reflects the heating of the motor during its duty cycle.
Let us consider:
- the period of the cycle T *[s],*
- the successively samples of movements ***i*** characterized each ones by the maximal torque M_i *[Nm]* reached during the duration Δt_i *[s]*.

So, the rms torque M_{rms} can be calculated through the following basic formula:

$$M_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} * \sum_{i=1}^{n} M_i^2 \Delta t_i}$$

Example:
For a cycle of 2s at 0 Nm and 2s at 100Nm, the rms torque is

$$M_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} * 100^2 * 2} = 70{,}7Nm$$

The maximal torque M_i delivered by the motor at each segment ***i*** of movement is obtained by the algebric sum of the acceleration-deceleration torque and the resistant torque.
Therefore, M_{max} corresponds to the maximal value of M_i.

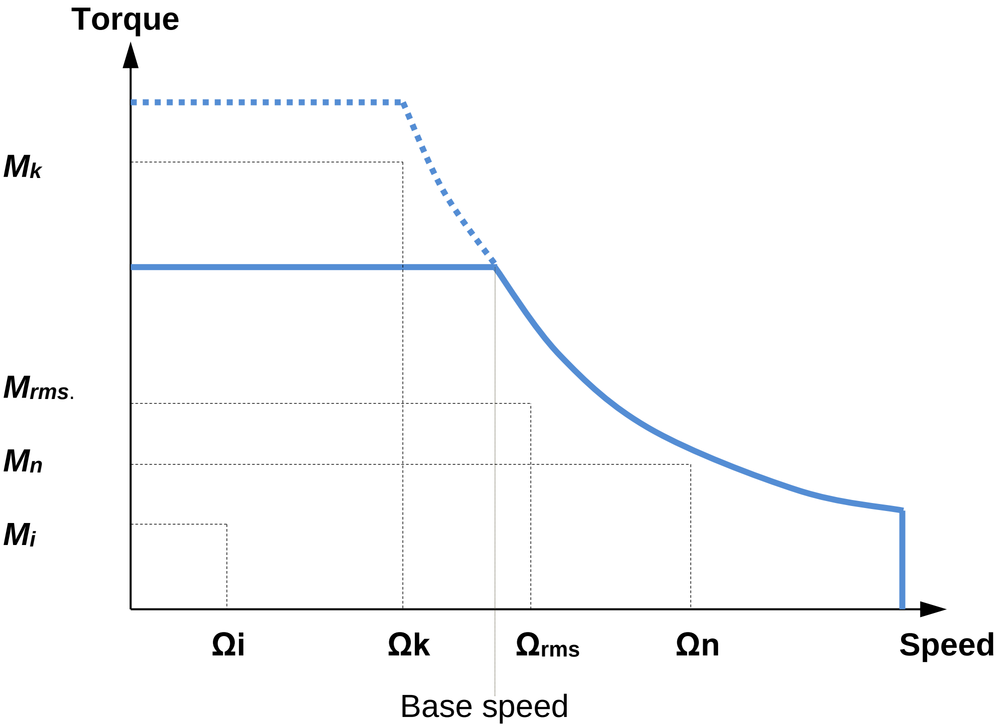
Selection of the motor :

The motor corresponding to the duty cycle has to provide the rms torque M_{rms} at the rms speed(*) without extra heating. This means that the permanent torque M_n available at the average speed presents a sufficient margin regarding the rms torque M_{rms}.

$$\Omega_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} * \sum_{i=1}^{n} \Omega_i^2 \Delta t_i}$$

(*) rms speed is calculated with the same formula as that used for the rms torque. The mean speed cannot be used.
Only use the rms speed

Furthermore, each Mi and speed associated Ωi of the duty cycle has to be located in the operational area of the torque vs speed curve.



We are defining the base speed the knee of the continuous curve, not the knee of the peak curve…

3.1.4. Inverter selection

The Inverter selection depends on at first on the available voltage and then on its rated power, nominal current and maximum electrical frequency have to be achieved by the drive and by the flux weakening ratio.

Please refer to the drive technical documentation for any further information and to select the best motor and drive association.

In case of using a Low Voltage inverter that will bring high current levels, take care to the 3 phase cables cross-section and length that can affect the motor speed or its rated point.

In flux weakening mode, please refer to the inverter technical documentation to select the appropriate inverter regarding maximum voltage and current ….

Max back emf of the motor must be lower than the max voltage (from the motor) supported by the inverter
Please refer to the drive technical documentation

The inverter must be able to manage the flux weakening and must avoid voltage higher than the nominal motor voltage at the motor terminals.
Please, check field weakening ratio supported by the inverter.
Field weakening ratio = Max speed divided by the basis speed

Due to the maximum electrical frequency able to be managed by the inverter, the motor has a speed limitation given as follows:

$$\text{Speed limitation}\ (\text{rpm}) = \frac{2 * \text{Max\_inverter\_frequency(Hz)} * 60}{\text{Number\_of\_poles}}$$

Please take care that the drive the GVM is connected to have a short enough dv/dt not to generate any transient current effect in the motor bearings.

3.1.5. Current limitation at stall conditions (i.e. speed < 3 rpm)

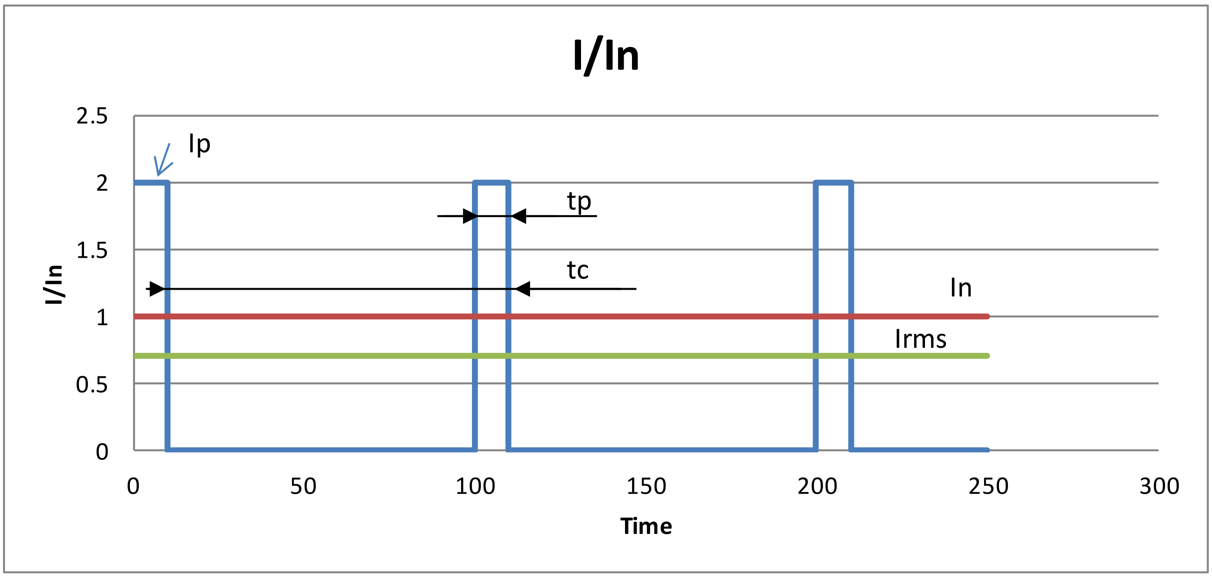
Recommended reduced current at speed < 3 rpm:

$$I_{reduced} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} * I_0 \cong 0.7 * I_0$$

	Warning: The current must be limited to the prescribed values. If the nominal torque has to be maintained at stop or low speed (< 3 rpm), the current must not exceed 70% of I_0 (permanent current at low speed), in order to avoid any excessive overheating of the motor.

	Please refer to the inverter technical documentation for any further information and to choose functions to program the drive.

3.1.6. Peak current limitations



It is possible to use the GVM motors with a current higher than the permanent current (In). But, to avoid any overheating, the following rules must be respected.

1) The peak currents and peak torques given in the data sheet must never be exceeded
2) The thermal equivalent torque must be respected (§3.1.3)
   Mrms=<Mn or Irms=<In

If 1) and 2) are achieved (it can limit the peak current value or duration), the peak current duration (tp) might be limited, in order to maintain the copper heating below the nominal heating value.

Ip = Peak current
In = Nominal current for a define speed (For low speed In=Io)
tp = duration of the peak current in the cycle.
tc = duration of the cycle
Irms = Thermal equivalent current. (Irms=√(Ip²*tp/tc))
Tcp = Thermal time constanst of the copper.

$$tp = -Tcp * [\ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{(\frac{\mathrm{Ip}}{\mathrm{In}})^2}\right) - \mathrm{Min}\left(\ln\left(1 - \frac{(2 * \left(\frac{\mathrm{Irms}}{\mathrm{In}}\right)^2 - 1)}{(\frac{\mathrm{Ip}}{\mathrm{In}})^2}\right); 0\right)]$$

$$tc = \left(\frac{Ip}{Irms}\right)^2 * tp = \left(\frac{\frac{Ip}{In}}{\frac{Irms}{In}}\right)^2 * tp$$

Example :

Motor series GVM210-400-DPW

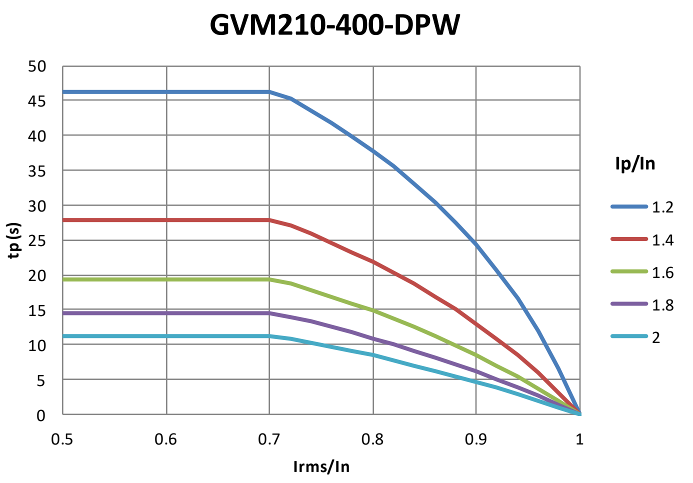
Tcp = 39 s

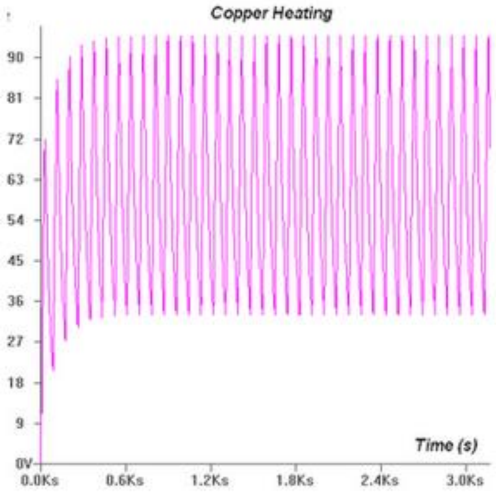
Irms/In = 0.8

Ip/In = 1.4

$$tp = -39 * \left[\ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{(1.4)^2}\right) - \mathrm{Min}\left(\ln\left(1 - \frac{(2 * (0.8)^2 - 1)}{(1.4)^2}\right); 0\right)\right] = 21.8\ s$$

$$tc = \left(\frac{1.4}{0.8}\right)^2 * 21.8 = 66.7\ s$$

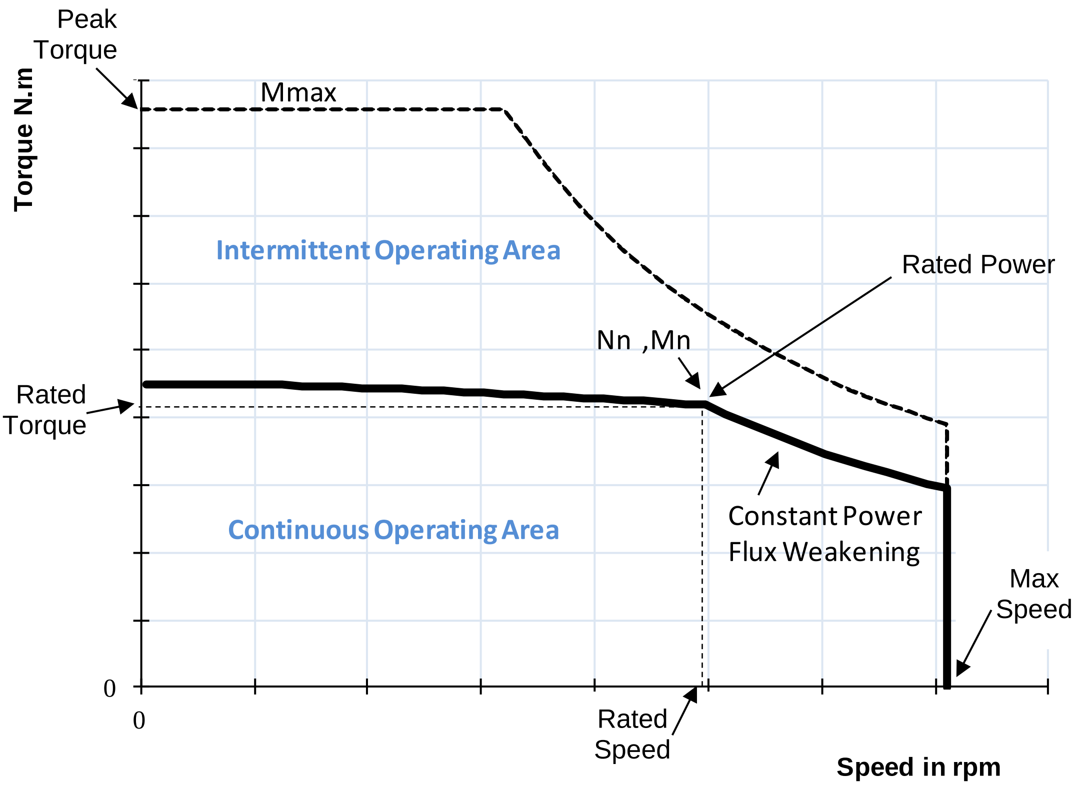




Consult us for more demanding applications.

3.2. Motor characteristics and inverter association

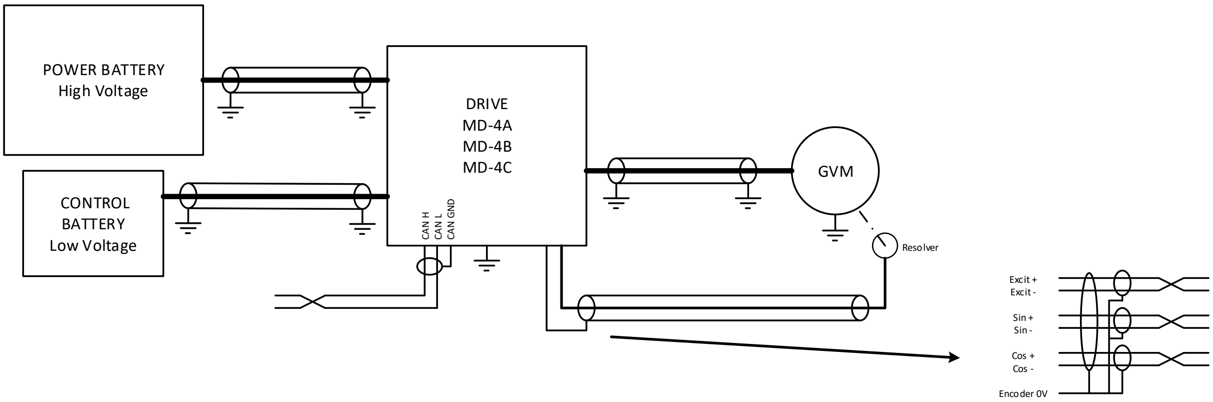
The torque vs speed graph below explains different intrinsic values of the next tables.

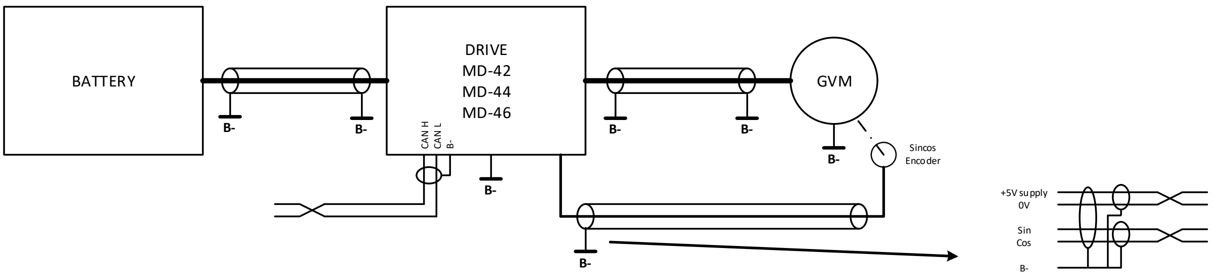


3.2.1. Motor – Drive Connection Rules

Each Drive has its own connection rules, typically about shielding connection.
Please find hereafter the recommended connection rules for MC and MD drives we can provide associated with GVM motors (see page 20, 22, 24 & 25).

For best noise immunity, all power cables (motor / battery) should not run across the centre section of the controller.
Low current signal wires should not run parallel to the motor cables. When necessary, they should cross the motor cables at right angle to minimize noise coupling.
Following instructions are given as general rules to respect for standard architecture, all other connections like I/O, throttles … must respect rules as well. Some adjustments could be necessary.
All connections, settings, architectures are not under PARKER responsibility





3.2.2. Low Voltage Associations with Natural Convection

These associations without liquid cooling are typically dedicated to EHP due to the low speed level available.
GVM with a contact surface at 60°C – Characteristics given for an optimal inverter/motor association

Motor	Battery DC Voltage Supply	Rated Torque Mn (N.m)	Rated Power Pn (kW)	Rated Current In (Arms)	Rated Speed Nn (rpm)	Peak Torque Mmax (Nm)	Peak power Pp (kW)	Peak Current Ip (Arms)	Max. Speed Nmax (rpm)	Efficiency at Rated Power (%)
GVM142 - Natural cooling with a contact surface at 60°C										
GVM142-050-DPN	24	8.99	3.03	125	3220	40	7.2	691.1	3800	93.1
GVM142-050-GPN	36	6.74	3.18	87.1	4500	40	10.4	625.3	4900	91.7
GVM142-050-MPN	48	6.33	3.12	64	4700	40	10.9	486.4	5200	90.8
GVM142-050-YPN	72	6.74	3.18	42.6	4500	40	10.4	305.4	5000	91.4
GVM142-050-ZPN	80	6.12	3.08	37.2	4800	40	11.1	291.8	5200	90.9
GVM142-050-EQN	96	6.54	3.15	31.2	4600	40	10.6	230.4	4950	91.7
GVM142-050-NQN	120	7.87	3.22	26.1	3900	40	9.0	162.1	4400	92.5
GVM142-075-DPN	24	14.3	2.84	129	1890	62	6.7	715.4	2200	92.5
GVM142-075-DPN	36	9.36	3.43	87.5	3500	62	11.5	715.3	3500	92.8
GVM142-075-GPN	48	7.26	3.04	62.6	4000	62	14.3	647.1	4000	91.4
GVM142-075-YPN	72	10.8	3.52	44.3	3100	62	10.4	316.1	3100	93.2
GVM142-075-YPN	80	9.36	3.43	38.6	3500	62	11.7	316.1	3500	92.8
GVM142-075-ZPN	96	8.13	3.24	32.3	3800	62	13.6	302.0	3800	92.2
GVM142-075-EQN	120	8.13	3.24	25.5	3800	62	13.1	238.3	3800	92.2
GVM142-100-DPN	36	14.8	3.57	101	2300	85	11.4	742.6	2700	93.3
GVM142-100-GPN	48	11.8	3.58	73.6	2900	85	14.2	671.9	3100	92.5
GVM142-100-YPN	72	15.5	3.49	46.3	2150	85	10.2	328.1	1350	91.5
GVM142-100-YPN	80	14.4	3.61	43.2	2400	85	11.5	328.1	2650	93.2
GVM142-100-ZPN	96	12.3	3.62	35.8	2800	85	13.5	313.5	3000	92.8
GVM142-100-DQN	120	11.8	3.58	29.2	2900	85	14.1	266.2	3100	92.7
GVM210 - Natural cooling with a contact surface at 60°C										
GVM210-050-APN	24	22.7	3.91	176	1650	82	8.7	711.3	2100	93.4
GVM210-050-APN	36	17	5.5	134	3090	82	14.8	711.3	3300	94.5
GVM210-050-APN	48	13.2	5.23	105	3800	82	20.5	711.2	4000	93.1
GVM210-050-MPN	72	13.2	5.23	69.3	3800	82	20.4	467.4	4000	93.2
GVM210-050-SPN	80	14.3	5.39	64	3600	82	19.3	399.0	3900	93.4
GVM210-050-XPN	96	14.9	5.45	53.4	3500	82	18.7	320.8	3800	93.8
GVM210-050-DQN	120	15.1	5.47	43.9	3450	82	18.5	259.7	3800	93.7
GVM210-100-YNN	24	45	4.2	184	893	173	9.8	815.7	1100	92.7
GVM210-100-YNN	36	39.5	6.13	163	1480	173	16.2	815.7	1600	94.7
GVM210-100-YNN	48	33.1	6.93	138	2000	173	22.6	815.7	2100	95
GVM210-100-DPN	72	25.5	6.67	90.3	2500	173	29.3	685.1	2800	93.5
GVM210-100-GPN	80	27.1	6.82	82.6	2400	173	28.1	590.6	2700	93.9
GVM210-100-MPN	96	26.3	6.75	66.5	2450	173	28.0	489.4	2600	94.3
GVM210-100-SPN	120	24.7	6.58	53.3	2550	173	29.3	417.8	2700	93.9
GVM210-150-YNN	36	58.4	5.79	159	948	262	15.7	818.4	1050	93.9
GVM210-150-YNN	48	52	7.16	142	1310	262	22.1	818.3	1450	94.8
GVM210-150-APN	72	41.4	7.8	104	1800	262	31.6	747.2	2000	94.6
GVM210-150-DPN	80	40.1	7.77	93.1	1850	262	32.5	687.4	2000	94.7
GVM210-150-JPN	96	41.4	7.8	77.4	1800	262	31.5	554.3	1950	94.8
GVM210-150-QPN	120	40.1	7.77	62.9	1850	262	32.4	464.5	2000	94.6

3.2.3. Low Voltage Associations with Liquid Cooling

GVM with input coolant at 65°C – Characteristics given for an optimal inverter/motor association

Motor	Battery DC Voltage Supply	Rated Torque Mn (N.m)	Rated Power Pn (kW)	Rated Current In (Arms)	Rated Speed Nn (rpm)	Peak Torque Mmax (Nm)	Peak power Pp (kW)	Peak Current Ip (Arms)	Max. Speed Nmax (rpm)	Pure Water Flow (l/min)	Efficiency at Rated Power (%)
GVM142 - Three-phased - Liquid cooled at 65°C											
GVM142-050-MPW	24	18.4	3.47	178	1800	40	4.6	486.7	2700	0.8	87.5
GVM142-050-MPW	36	18.2	5.73	177	3000	40	7.9	486.7	4500	0.87	91
GVM142-050-MPW	48	18.1	7.94	175	4200	40	11.0	486.7	6300	0.96	92.4
GVM142-050-MPW	72	17.6	12	172	6500	40	17.0	486.6	9750	1.19	93.1
GVM142-050-MPW	80	17.4	13.1	171	7200	40	18.9	486.6	9500	1.28	93.2
GVM142-050-YPW	96	17.8	10.1	109	5400	40	14.2	305.6	8100	1.07	92.9
GVM142-050-ZPW	120	17.6	11.8	103	6400	40	16.7	292.0	9500	1.18	93.2
GVM142-075-MPW	24	29	3.39	182	1110	62	4.4	503.6	1650	1.11	83.8
GVM142-075-MPW	36	29	5.81	183	1910	62	7.8	503.5	2850	1.17	89.1
GVM142-075-MPW	48	29	7.9	183	2600	62	10.9	503.5	3900	1.23	91
GVM142-075-MPW	72	28.5	12.3	181	4100	62	17.0	503.5	6150	1.39	92.9
GVM142-075-MPW	80	28.3	13.9	180	4700	62	19.1	503.5	7050	1.47	93.2
GVM142-075-MPW	96	28	16.4	178	5600	62	23.1	503.5	8400	1.61	93.5
GVM142-075-MPW	120	27.4	19.8	175	6900	62	28.4	503.5	9500	1.83	93.6
GVM142-100-MPW	24	40	3.38	187	806	85	3.9	523.0	1200	1.42	80.2
GVM142-100-MPW	36	40	5.88	187	1400	85	7.6	523.0	2100	1.46	86.9
GVM142-100-MPW	48	39.9	8.15	187	1950	85	10.7	523.0	2925	1.51	89.6
GVM142-100-MPW	72	39.4	12.4	185	3000	85	16.9	523.0	4500	1.64	92.1
GVM142-100-MPW	80	39.2	14	185	3400	85	19.0	523.0	5100	1.7	92.6
GVM142-100-MPW	96	38.8	17.1	183	4200	85	23.2	523.0	6300	1.82	93.2
GVM142-100-MPW	120	38.2	20.8	180	5200	85	28.6	523.0	7800	2.01	93.6
GVM210 - Three-phased - Liquid cooled at 65°C											
GVM210-050-DPW	24	38.7	5.66	272	1400	82	8.4	654.8	2100	0.89	91.1
GVM210-050-DPW	36	38.4	9.03	271	2250	82	13.6	654.8	3370	0.97	93.6
GVM210-050-DPW	48	38.1	12.3	269	3100	82	18.7	654.8	4650	1.08	94.6
GVM210-050-DPW	72	37.3	18.3	265	4690	82	28.9	654.8	7050	1.35	95.2
GVM210-050-DPW	80	37	20.9	263	5390	82	32.3	654.7	8000	1.49	95.3
GVM210-050-DPW	96	36.4	24.3	260	6390	82	39.0	654.7	8000	1.71	95.3
GVM210-050-JPW	120	36.4	24.3	209	6390	82	38.5	528.0	8000	1.71	95.3
GVM210-100-DPW	36	88.2	9.7	300	1050	173	13.3	685.8	1570	1.63	90.7
GVM210-100-DPW	48	87.8	13.3	299	1450	173	18.7	685.8	2170	1.7	92.7
GVM210-100-DPW	72	86.9	20	297	2200	173	29.3	685.8	3300	1.86	94.5
GVM210-100-DPW	80	86.5	22.6	296	2500	173	32.9	685.8	3750	1.94	94.9
GVM210-100-DPW	96	85.7	26.9	293	3000	173	39.7	685.8	4500	2.08	95.3
GVM210-100-DPW	120	84.4	33.6	290	3800	173	49.1	685.8	5700	2.33	95.7
GVM210-150-DPW	48	138	13	310	900	262	18.1	688.2	1350	2.32	90.3
GVM210-150-DPW	72	137	20.8	308	1450	262	28.9	688.2	2170	2.45	93.3
GVM210-150-DPW	80	136	22.9	307	1600	262	32.5	688.2	2400	2.5	93.7
GVM210-150-DPW	96	136	27.7	305	1950	262	39.6	688.1	2920	2.61	94.5
GVM210-150-DPW	120	134	34.4	303	2450	262	48.9	688.1	3670	2.78	95.2
GVM210-200-DPW	72	186	20.5	312	1050	352	28.4	692.3	1575	3.03	91.8
GVM210-200-DPW	80	186	23.3	312	1200	352	32.0	692.3	1800	3.08	92.6
GVM210-200-DPW	96	185	28.1	310	1450	352	39.2	692.3	2175	3.16	93.6
GVM210-200-DPW	120	183	34.6	308	1800	352	48.6	692.3	2700	3.3	94.5
GVM210-300-DPW	80	283	22.5	314	760	530	30.8	692.3	1140	4.18	90
GVM210-300-DPW	96	282	28	314	950	530	38.1	692.3	1420	4.26	91.6
GVM210-300-DPW	120	281	33.8	312	1150	530	47.5	692.3	1720	4.35	92.8
GVM210-400-DPW	120	376	33.4	312	850	710	46.4	695.4	1275	5.4	91.1

3.2.4. High Voltage Associations with Liquid Cooling

GVM with input coolant at 65°C – Characteristics given for an optimal inverter/motor association

Motor	Battery DC Voltage Supply	Rated Torque Mn (N.m)	Rated Power Pn (kW)	Rated Current In (Arms)	Rated Speed Nn (rpm)	Peak Torque Mmax (Nm)	Peak power Pp (kW)	Peak Current Ip (Arms)	Max. Speed Nmax (rpm)	Pure Water Flow (l/min)	Efficiency at Rated Power (%)
GVM142 - Three-phased - Liquid cooled at 65°C											
GVM142-050-XQW	320	17.6	12.3	39	6700	40	17.3	110.4	9500	1.21	93.1
GVM142-050-DRW	400	17.6	12.2	30.7	6600	40	17.1	87.0	9500	1.2	93.1
GVM142-050-HRW	480	17.6	11.9	25.1	6470	40	16.8	71.0	9500	1.2	93
GVM142-050-RRW	640	17.7	11.5	18.1	6220	40	16.1	51.1	8890	1.16	92.9
GVM142-075-NQW	320	27.6	18.5	58.8	6400	62	25.9	167.8	9500	1.74	93.4
GVM142-075-SQW	400	27.5	19.3	48.9	6700	62	27.2	140.1	9500	1.79	93.6
GVM142-075-XQW	480	27.5	19	39.9	6600	62	26.6	114.2	9500	1.78	93.5
GVM142-075-ERW	640	27.6	18.7	29.5	6500	62	26.3	84.4	9500	1.76	93.4
GVM142-100-EQW	320	37	26.3	83.1	6800	85	37.2	247.7	9500	2.36	93.9
GVM142-100-NQW	400	37.6	23.6	59.4	6000	85	32.8	174.3	9000	2.18	93.6
GVM142-100-SQW	480	37.6	23.6	49.6	6000	85	32.9	145.6	9000	2.18	93.8
GVM142-100-ZQW	640	37.5	23.8	37.2	6050	85	33.1	109.5	8570	2.19	94
GVM210 - Three-phased - Liquid cooled at 65°C											
GVM210-050-QQW	320	36.9	21.2	66.4	5490	82	32.9	165.3	8000	1.51	95.3
GVM210-050-VQW	400	36.8	22.1	55	5740	82	34.4	137.6	8000	1.56	95.2
GVM210-050-VQW	480	36	26.2	54.1	6940	82	41.4	137.5	8000	1.85	95.1
GVM210-050-FRW	640	36	26	40	6890	82	40.9	101.7	8000	1.83	95.1
GVM210-100-SPW	320	78.6	53.5	166	6500	173	82.3	418.1	8000	3.45	95.7
GVM210-100-XPW	400	78.6	53.5	133	6500	173	83.2	336.1	8000	3.45	95.9
GVM210-100-DQW	480	79.1	52.2	108	6300	173	81.0	272.1	8000	3.35	95.9
GVM210-100-MQW	640	78.3	54.1	83.6	6600	173	84.3	211.6	8000	3.5	95.6
GVM210-150-DPW	320	115	84.1	262	7000	262	136.5	687.9	8000	5.34	95.9
GVM210-150-JPW	400	114	84.9	210	7100	262	138.1	554.7	8000	5.41	95.8
GVM210-150-SPW	480	118	80	163	6500	262	125.6	419.5	8000	4.99	95.9
GVM210-150-ZPW	640	118	80	122	6500	262	125.1	312.7	8000	4.99	96
GVM210-200-DPW	320	164	89.4	278	5200	352	137.1	692.1	7800	5.35	96.2
GVM210-200-DPW	400	152	105	259	6610	352	172.2	692.0	8000	6.49	96
GVM210-200-JPW	480	154	103	211	6410	352	167.0	558.1	8000	6.32	96
GVM210-200-SPW	640	153	104	159	6510	352	168.8	421.9	8000	6.41	96
GVM210-300-DPW	320	262	93.2	293	3400	530	136.9	692.2	5100	5.85	96.2
GVM210-300-DPW	400	251	113	281	4300	530	172.1	692.1	6450	6.66	96.3
GVM210-300-DPW	480	238	132	267	5300	530	207.6	692.0	7950	7.68	96.3
GVM210-300-DPW	640	205	155	232	7220	530	277.8	691.9	8000	9.83	95.8
GVM210-400-DPW	320	358	93.6	299	2500	710	136.0	695.3	3750	6.59	95.8
GVM210-400-DPW	400	348	116	290	3190	710	172.0	695.2	4800	7.27	96.2
GVM210-400-DPW	480	336	137	281	3900	710	207.6	695.1	5850	8.03	96.4
GVM210-400-DPW	640	306	170	257	5310	710	278.6	695.0	7950	9.76	96.3

GVM with input coolant at 25°C – Characteristics given for an optimal inverter/motor association

Motor	Rated Power Pn (kW)	Rated Torque Mn (Nm)	Rated Speed Nn [rpm]	Rated Current In [Arms]	Low Speed Torque Mo [Nm]	Low speed Current Io [Arms]	Peak Torque Mpeak [Nm]	Peak Current I peak [Arms]	Max. Speed Nmax [rpm]
400 VAC power supply - three-phased - water cooled at 25°C									
GVM210-100-FRW	28.4	110	2470	59.5	112.0	60.3	173	107	4970
GVM210-100-QQW	46.1	107	4100	94.8	112.00	98	173	173	8000
GVM210-100-FQW	65.1	104	5990	132.0	112.00	141	173	249	8000
GVM210-200-HQW	64.7	228	2700	135.0	235.0	138	352	237	5410
GVM210-200-ZPW	84.5	224	3600	176.0	235.0	183	352	315	7160
GVM210-200-QPW	122	213	5500	248.0	235.0	272	352	468	8000
GVM210-400-JPW	150	448	3200	308.0	475.0	326	710	561	6300
GVM210-400-LPW	142	450	3000	292.0	475.0	307	710	527	5890
GVM210-400-XPW	92.3	464	1900	194.0	475.0	198	710	341	3830

Motor	Ke [Vrms/krpm]	Kt (sine) [Nm/Arms]	Winding Resistance [ohms]	Inductance [mH]	Moment of Inertia J [kg.m²]	Water Flow [l/min]
GVM210-100-FRW	121	1.860	0.2170	3.150	0.0173	3.1
GVM210-100-QQW	74.2	1.140	0.0778	1.190	0.0173	3.7
GVM210-100-FQW	51.7	0.797	0.0385	0.579	0.0173	4.6
GVM210-200-HQW	111	1.700	0.0771	1.310	0.035	5.8
GVM210-200-ZPW	83.9	1.280	0.0395	0.744	0.035	6.5
GVM210-200-QPW	56.4	0.863	0.0189	0.337	0.035	8.1
GVM210-400-JPW	95.4	1.460	0.0230	0.466	0.07	11.2
GVM210-400-LPW	102	1.550	0.0275	0.528	0.07	10.9
GVM210-400-XPW	157	2.390	0.0588	1.260	0.07	9.7

3.2.1. Typical Efficiency Maps without Flux-Weakening

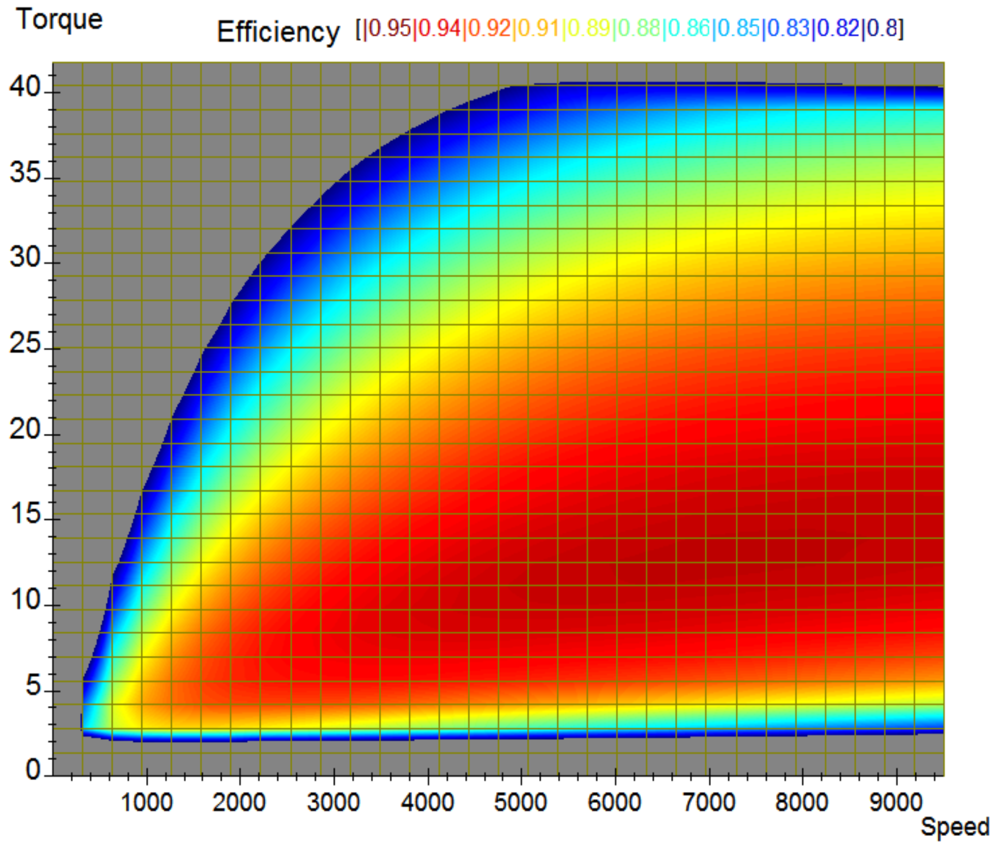
Caution: The efficiency curves are typical values. They may vary from one motor to an other

Caution: The efficiency curves are given for an optimal motor control (no voltage saturation and optimal phase between current and EMF)

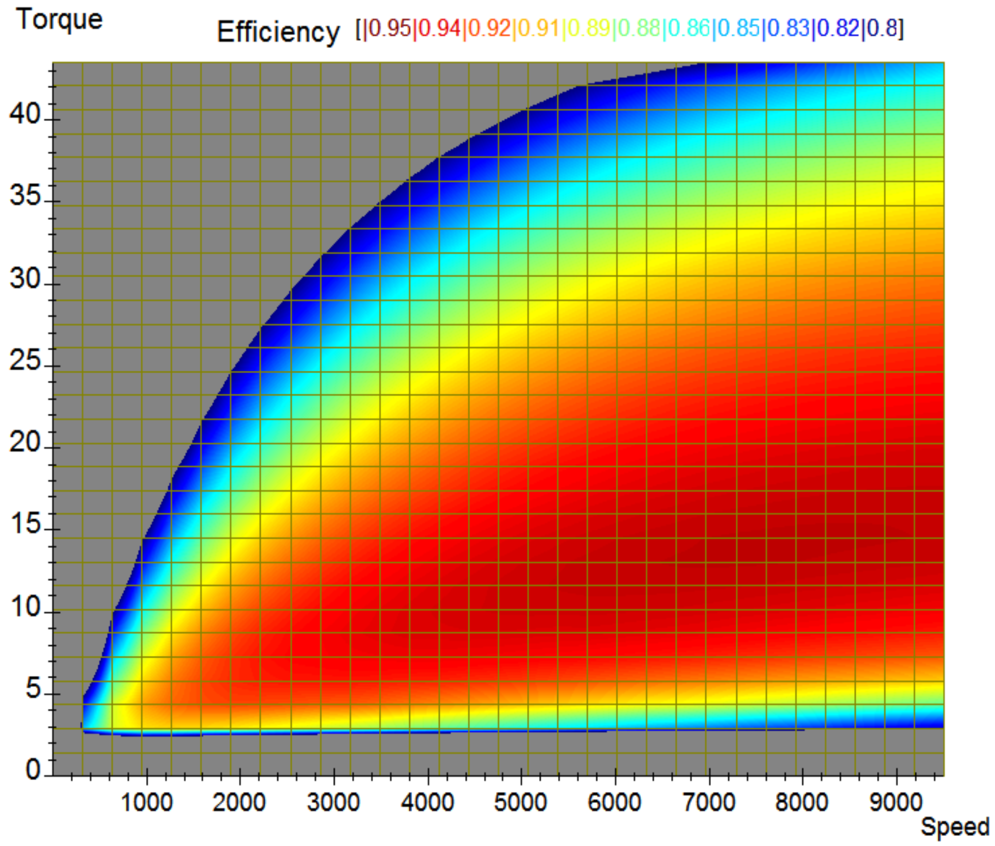
Caution: The efficiency curves do not include the losses due to the switching frequency.

The characteristics given on the efficiency maps do not take into account any DC voltage limitation.
It is calculated with a pure sine power signal.

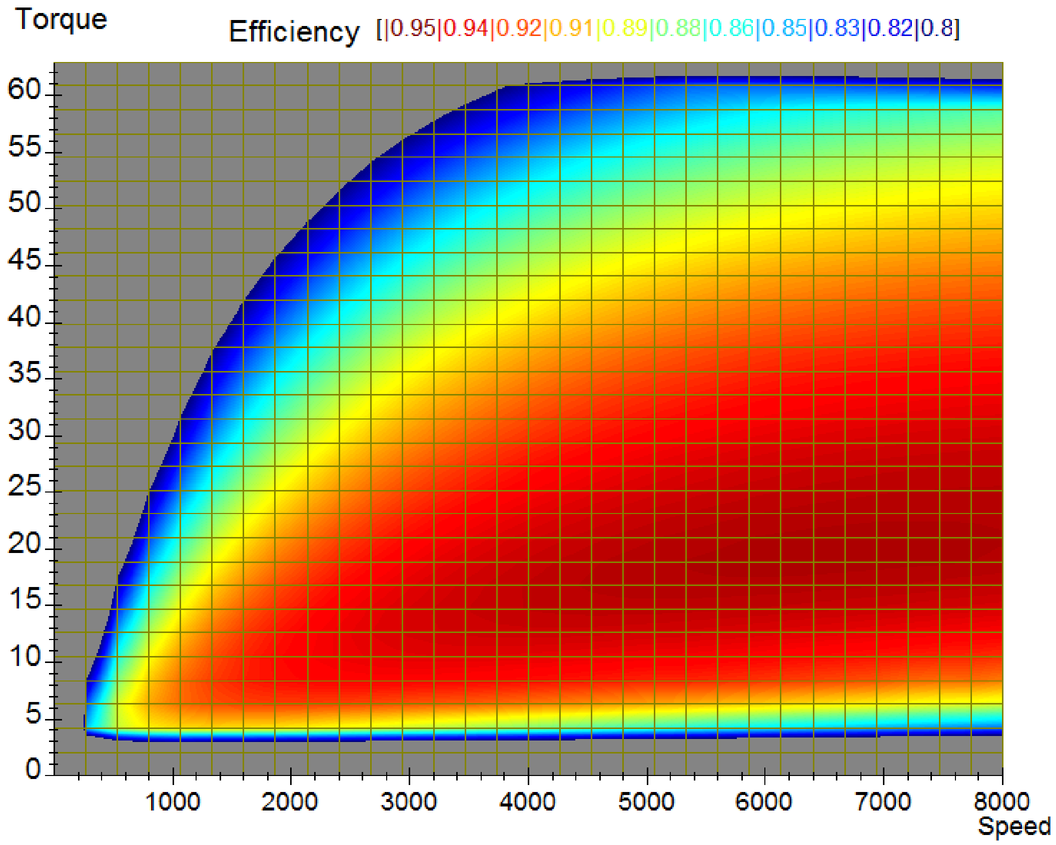
GVM142-050 in Motor operation mode :



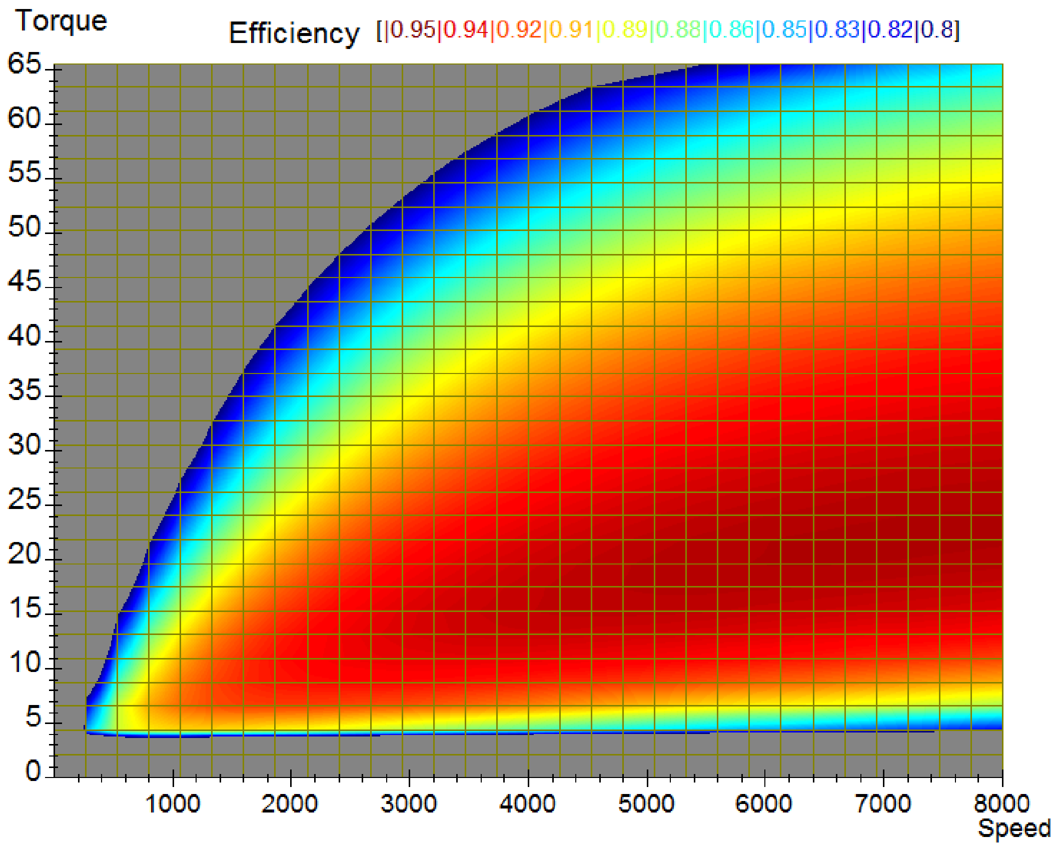
GVM142-050 in Generator operation mode :



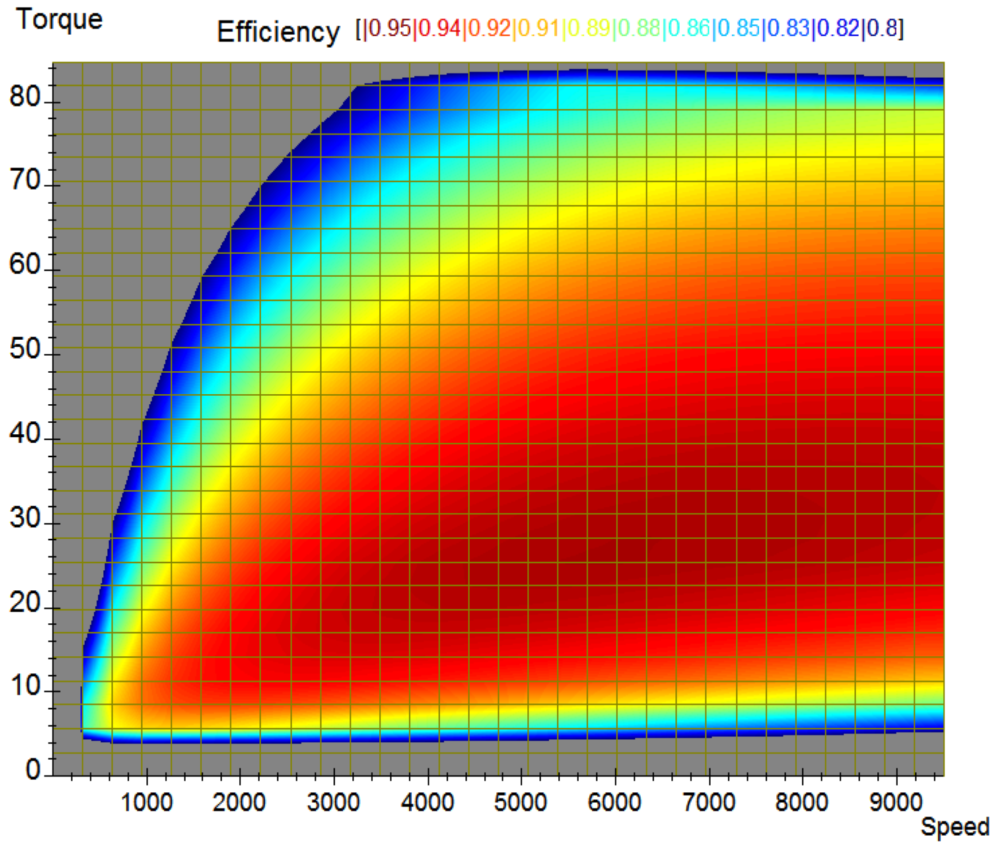
GVM142-075 in Motor operation mode :



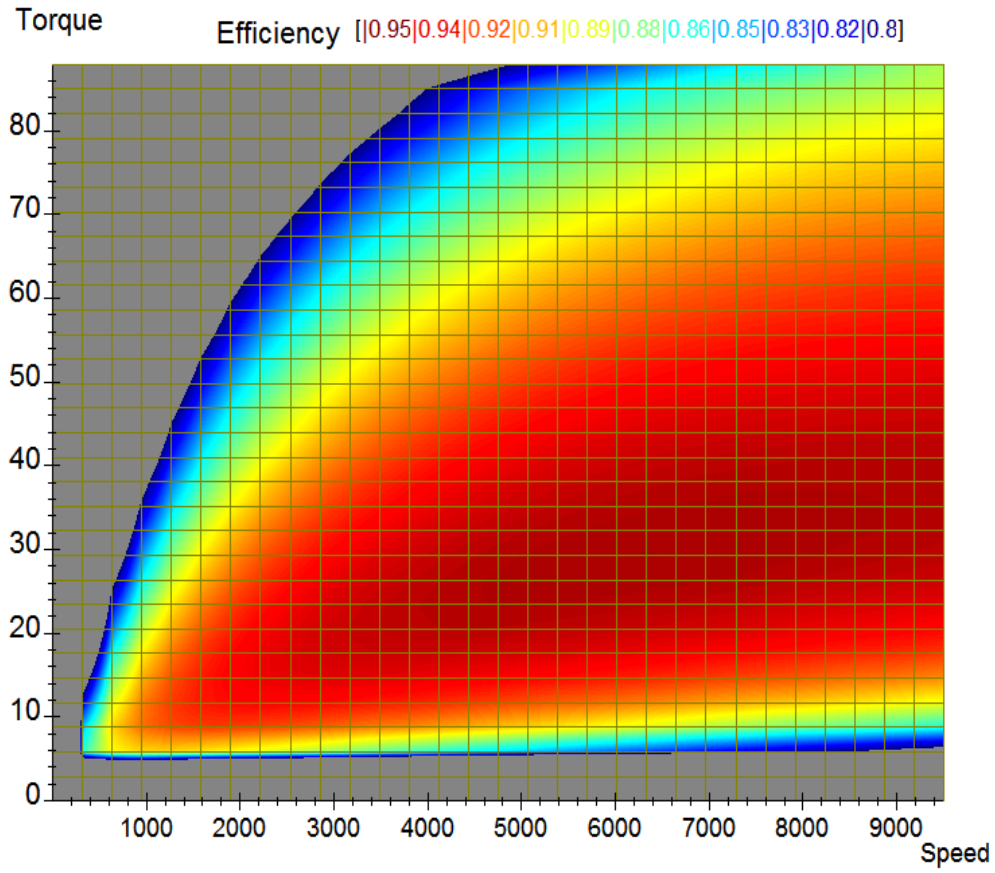
GVM142-075 in Generator operation mode :



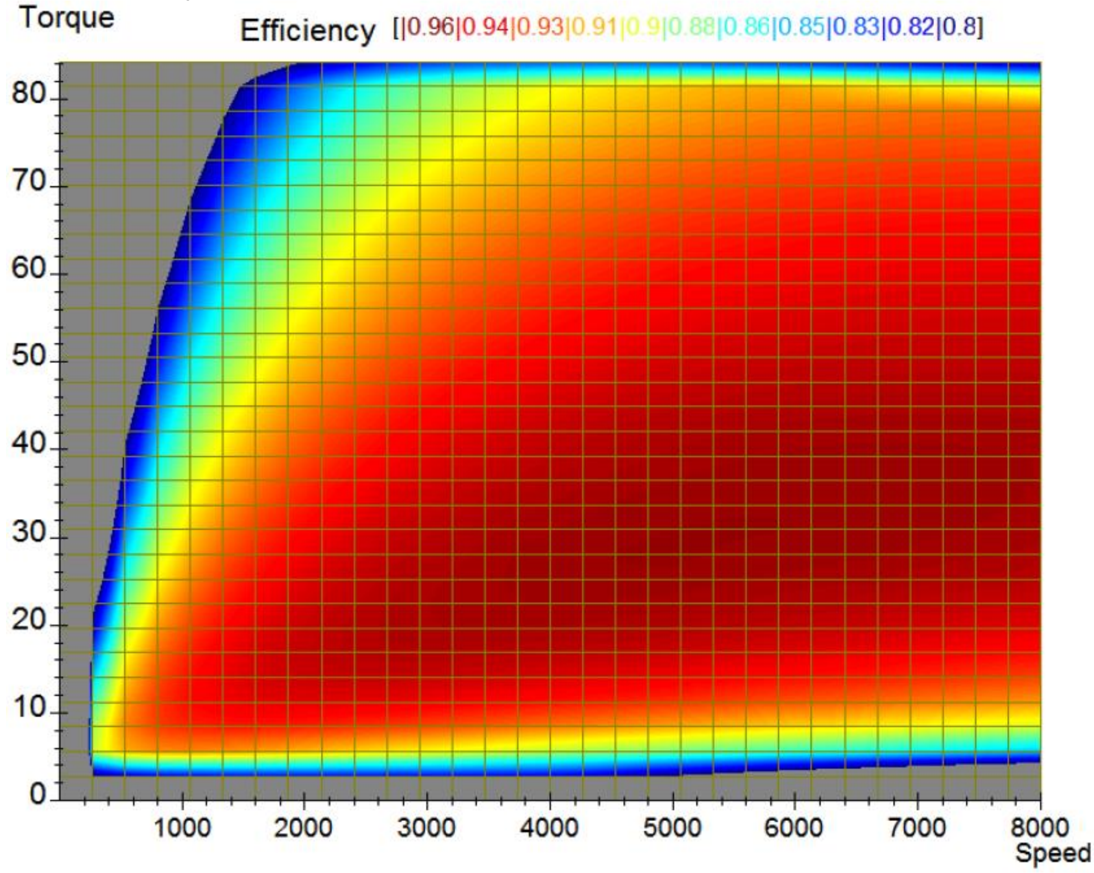
GVM142-100 in Motor operation mode :



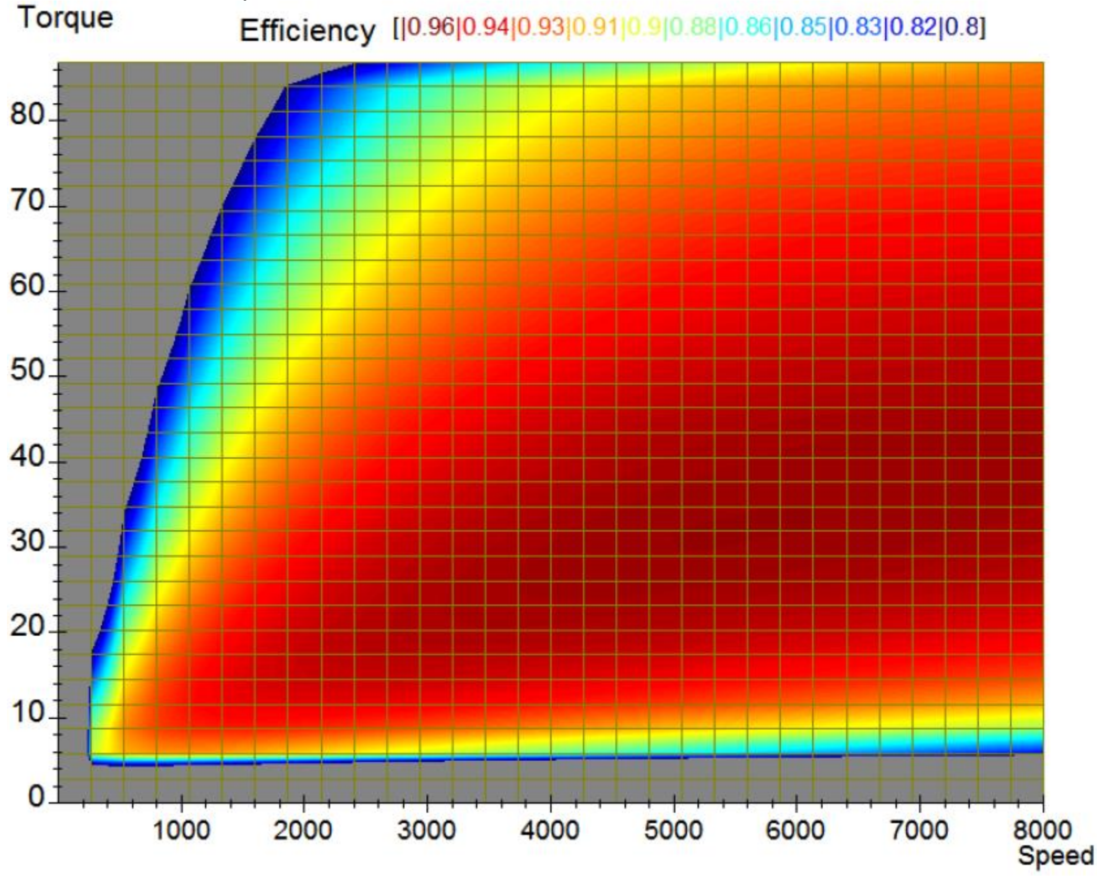
GVM142-100 in Generator operation mode :



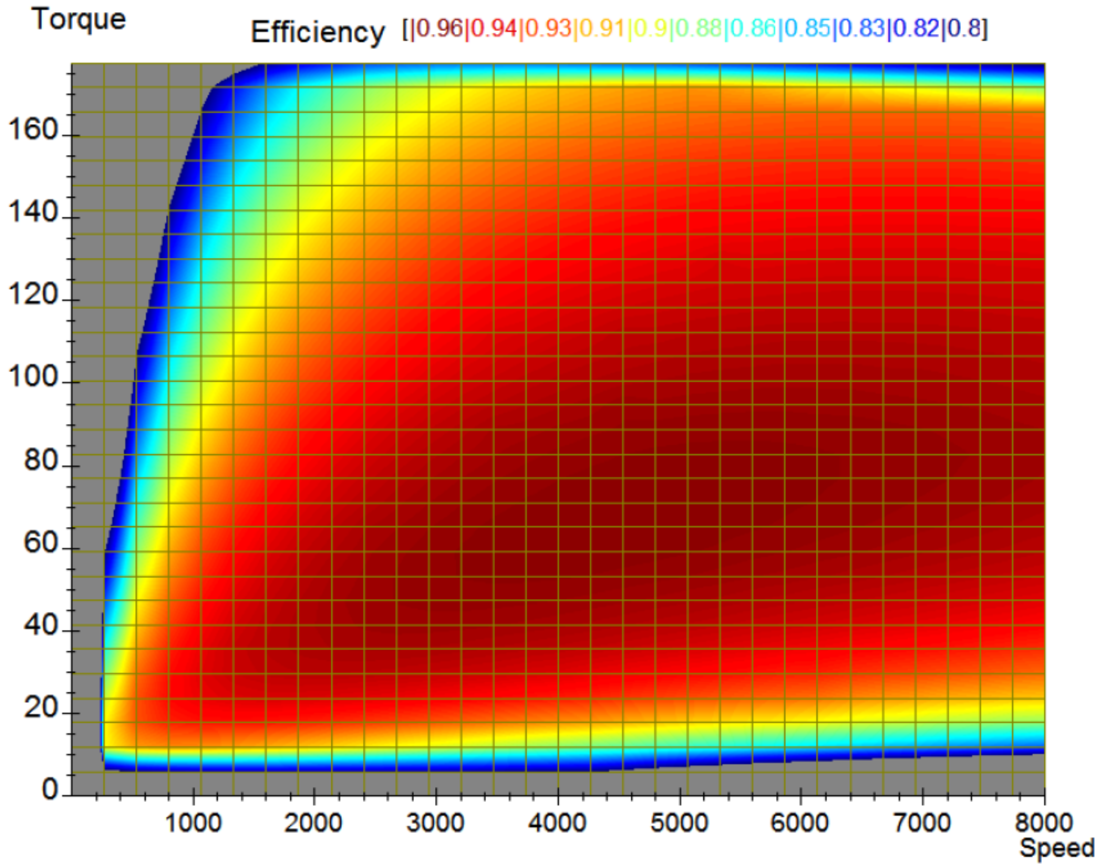
GVM210-050 in Motor operation mode :



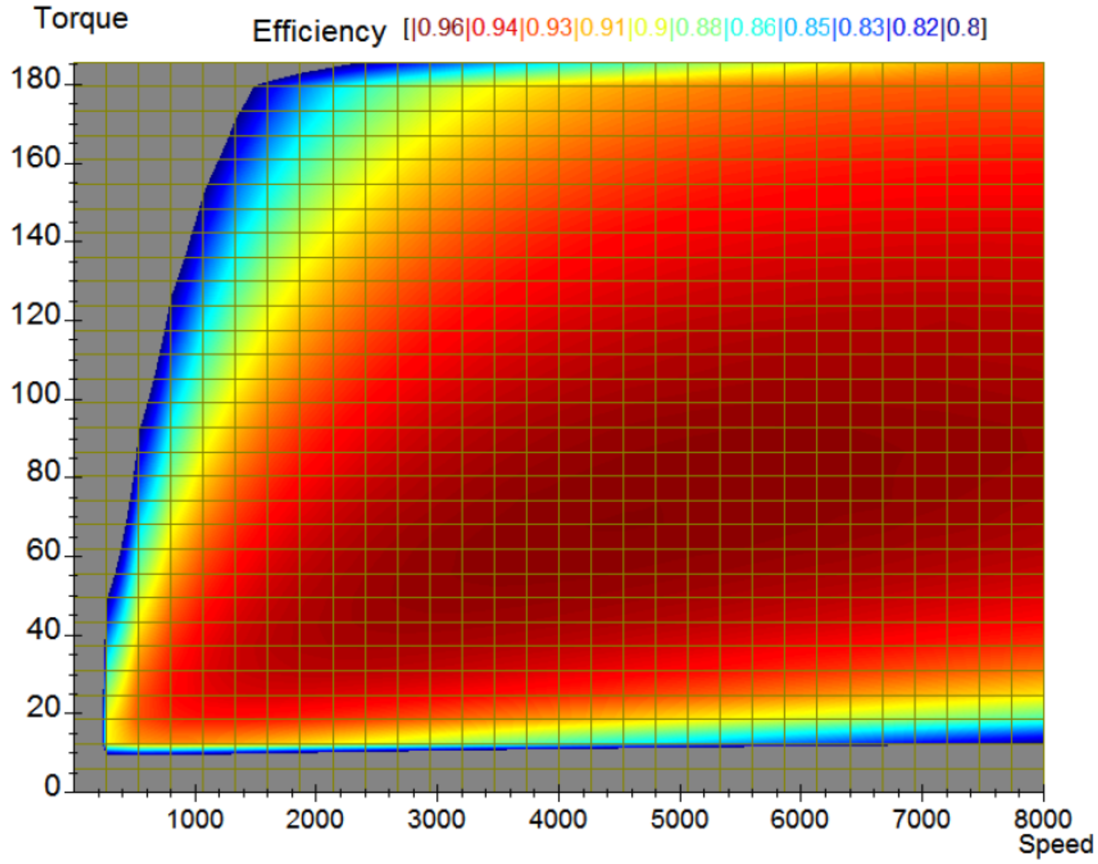
GVM210-050 in Generator operation mode :



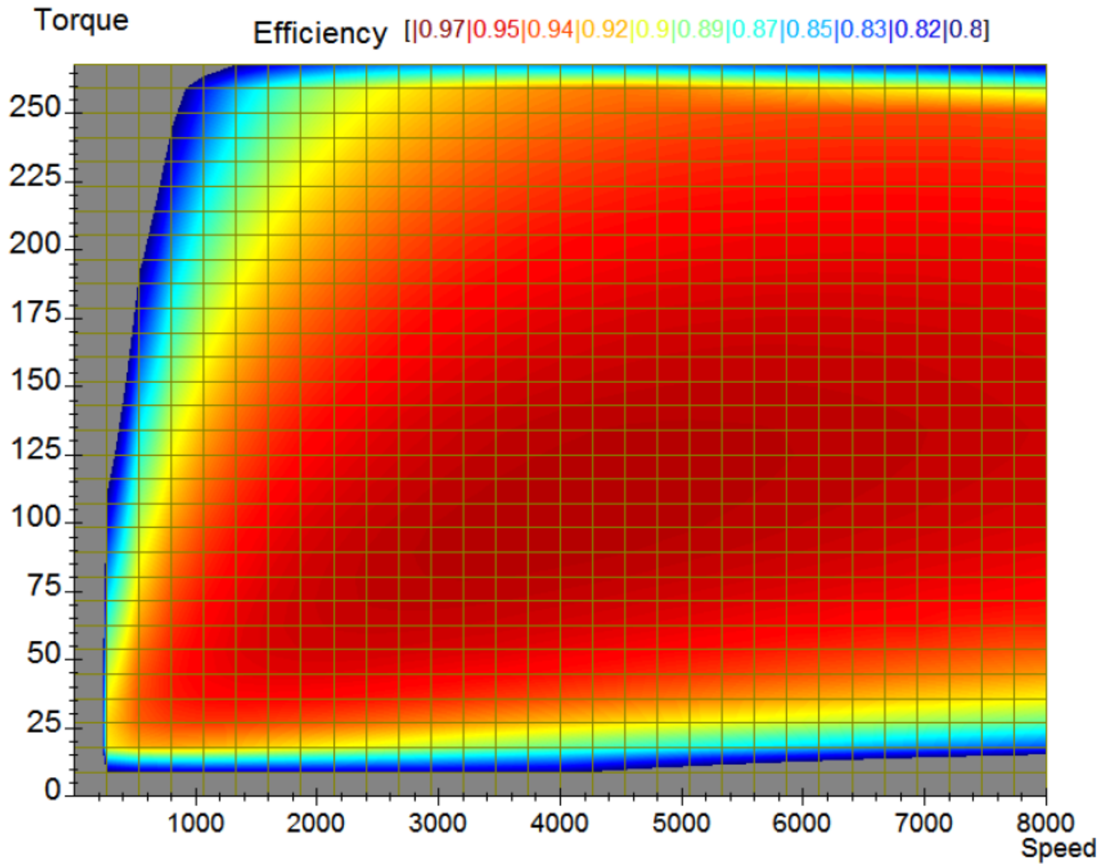
GVM210-100 in Motor operation mode :



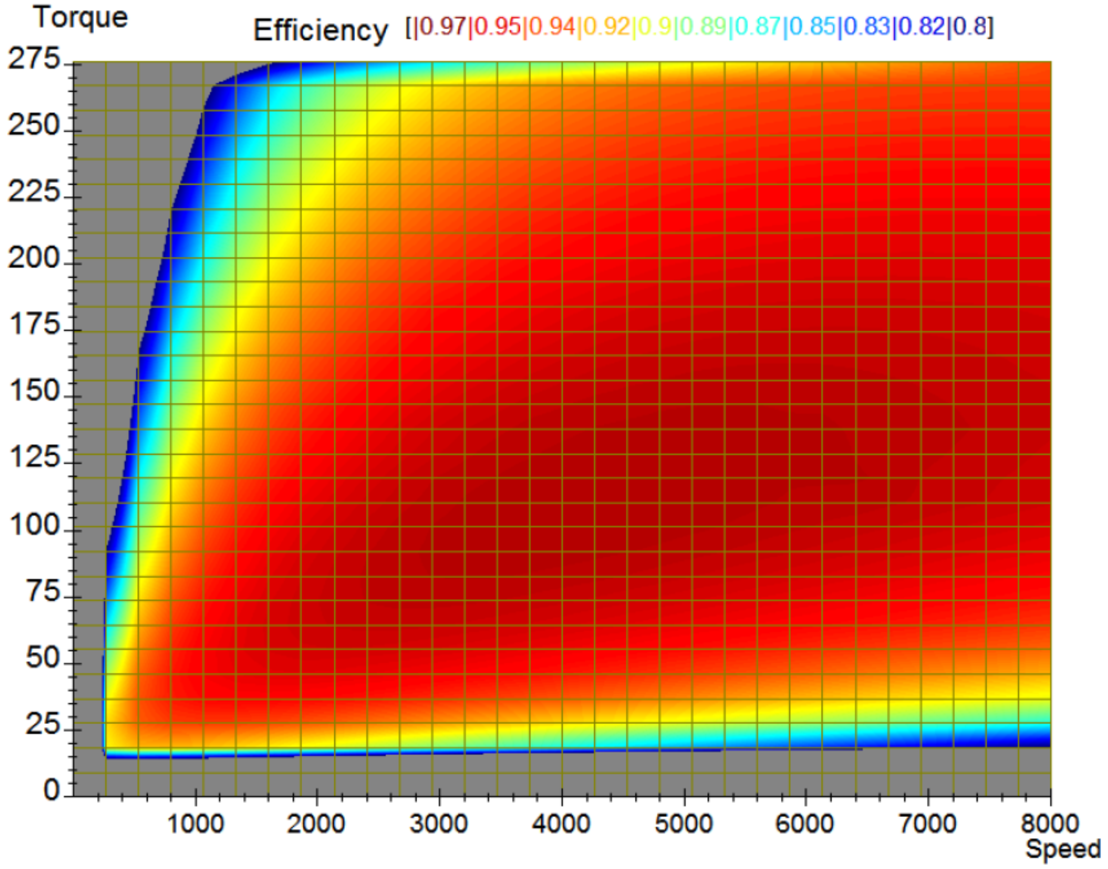
GVM210-100 in Generator operation mode :



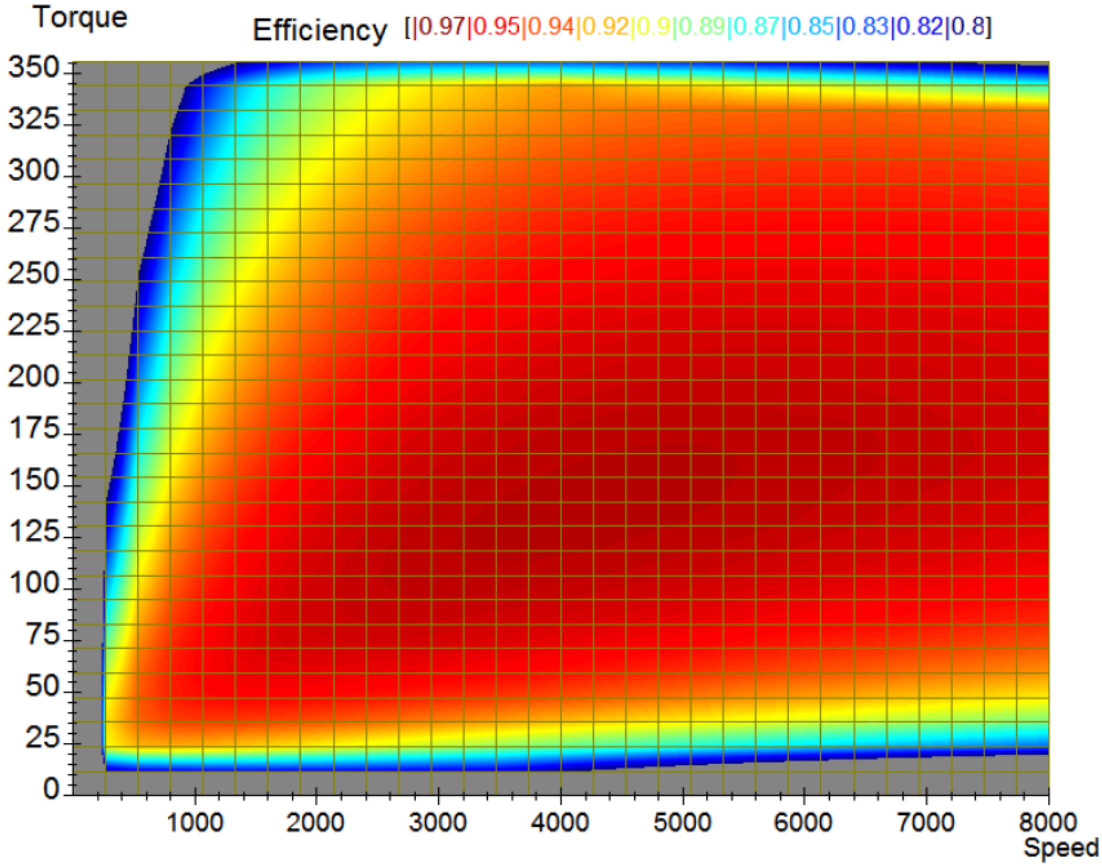
GVM210-150 in Motor operation mode :



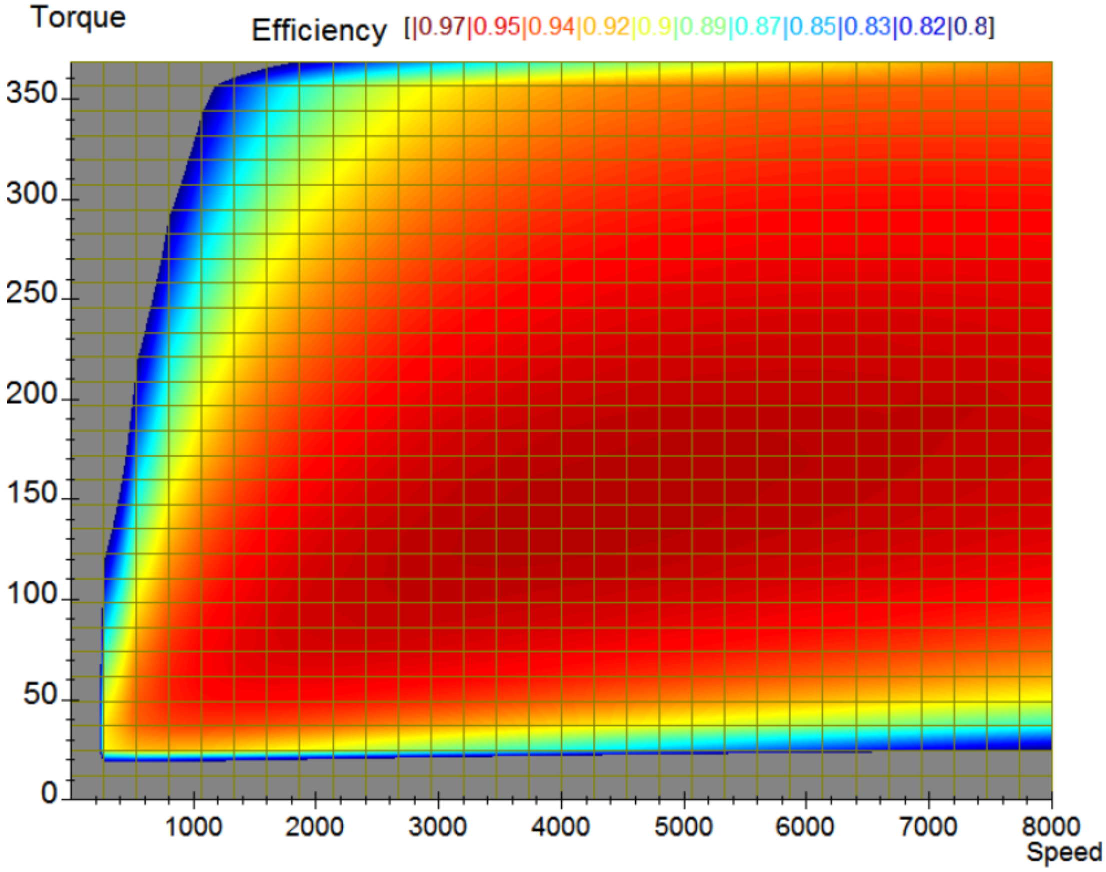
<u>GVM210-150 in Generator operation mode</u> :



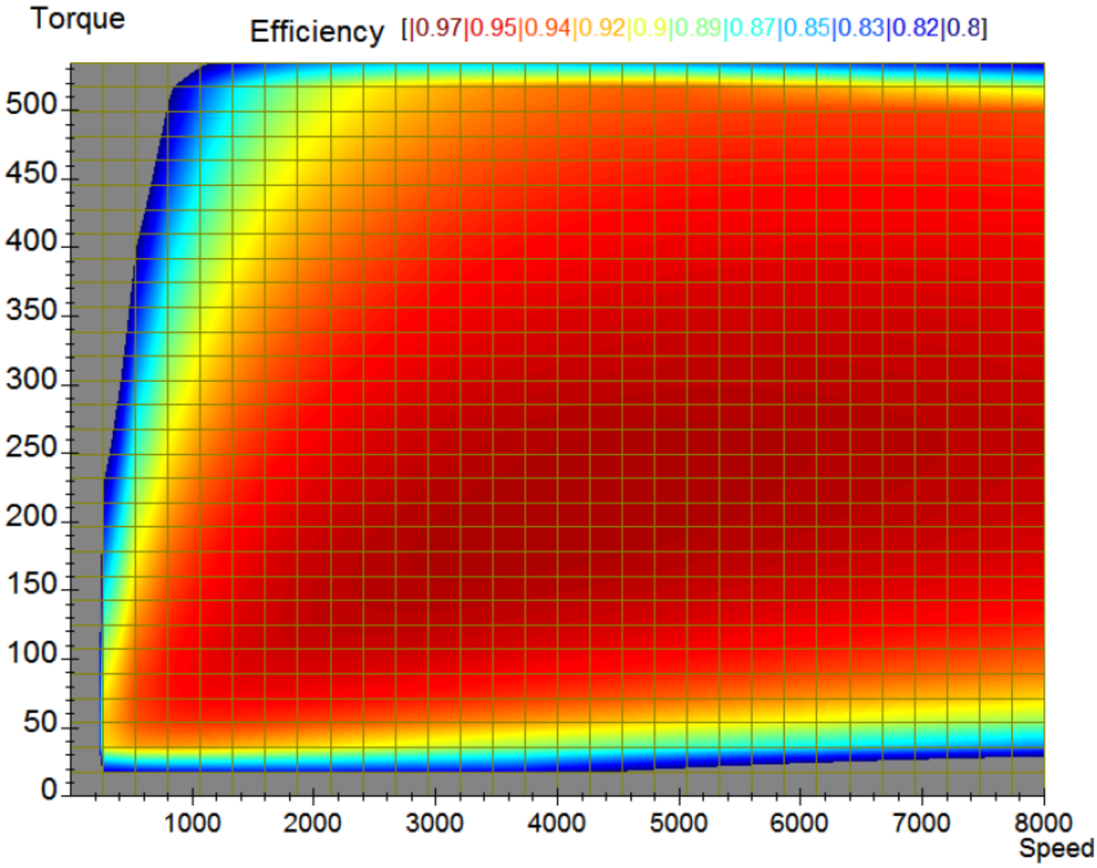
GVM210-200 in Motor operation mode :



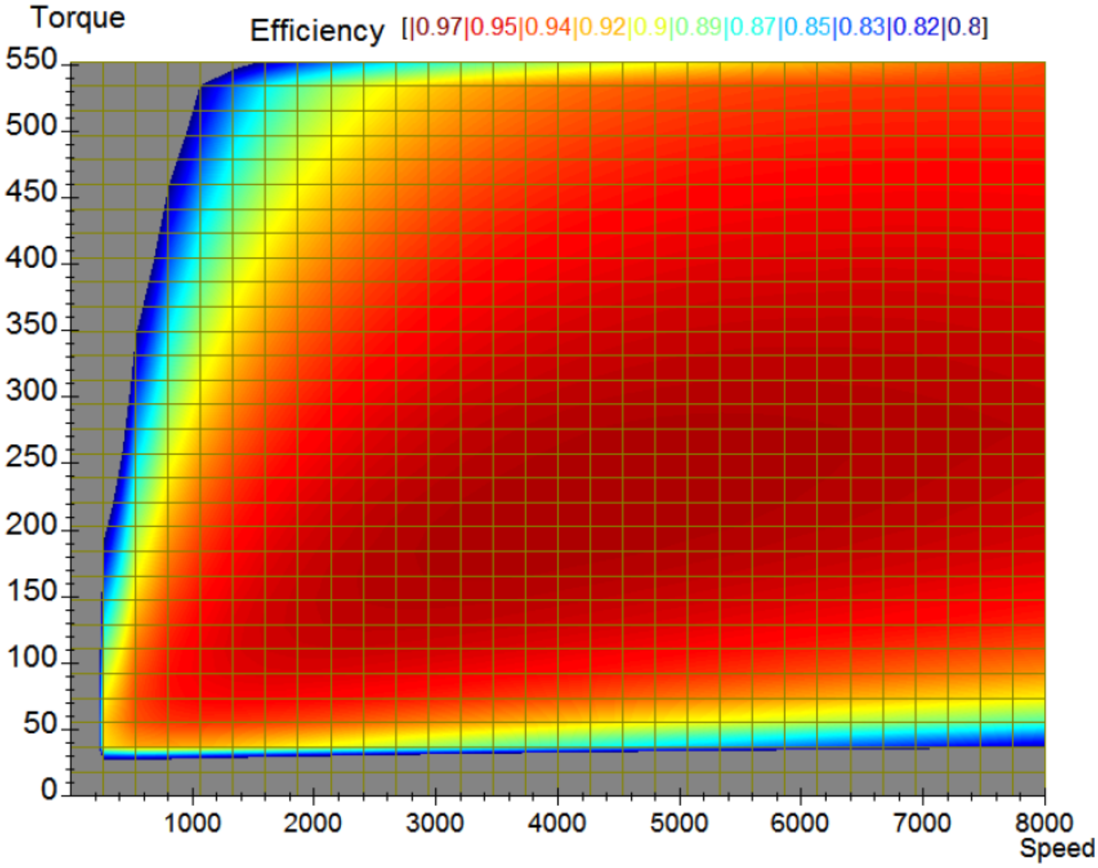
GVM210-200 in Generator operation mode :



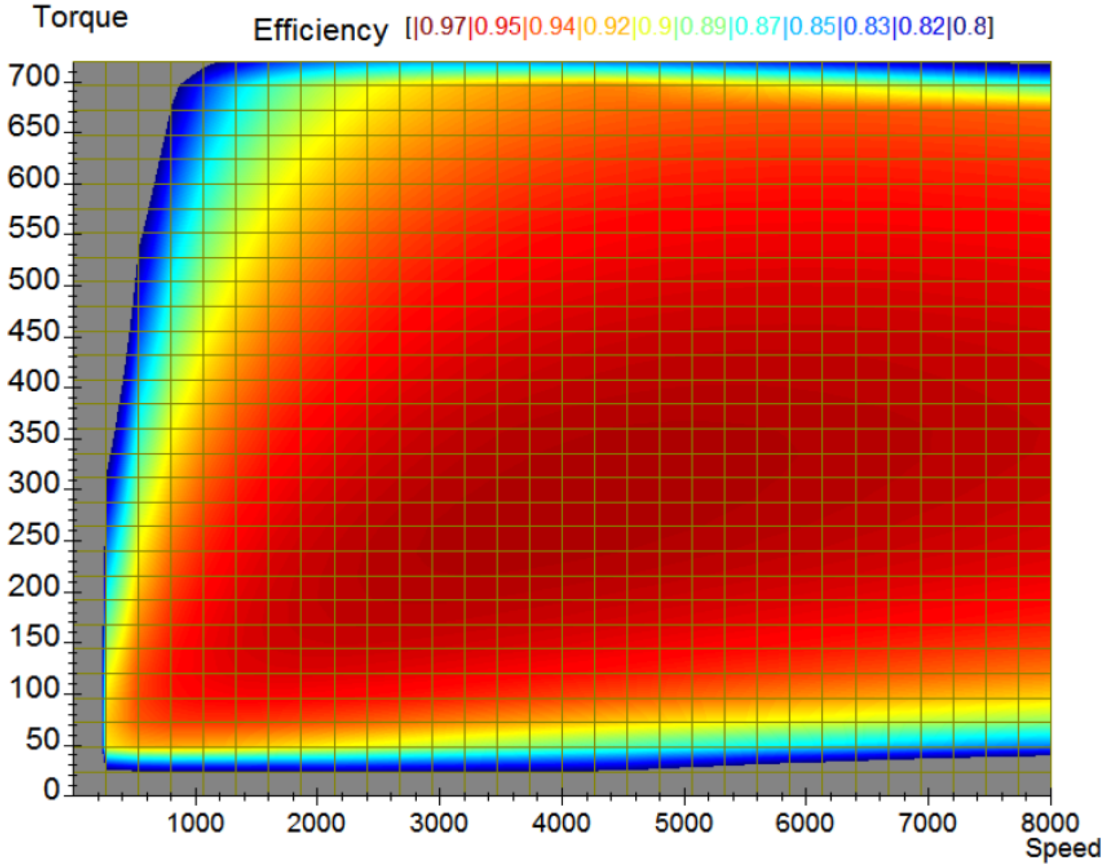
GVM210-300 in Motor operation mode :



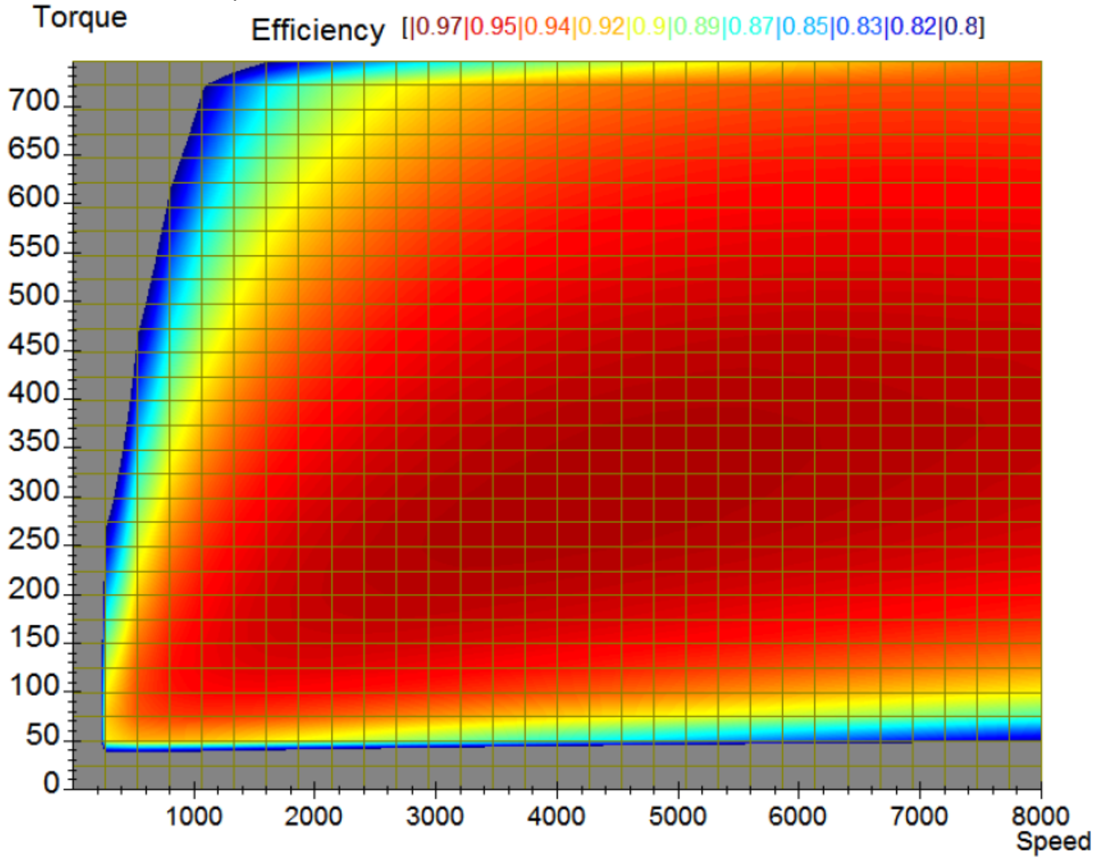
GVM210-300 in Generator operation mode :



GVM210-400 in Motor operation mode :



GVM210-400 in Generator operation mode :



3.2.2. Time constants of the motor

3.2.2.1. Electric time constant:

$$\tau_{elec} = \frac{L_{ph\_ph}}{R_{ph\_ph}}$$

With following values given in the motor data sheet
$\boldsymbol{L_{ph\_ph}}$ inductance of the motor phase to phase [H],
$\boldsymbol{R_{ph\_ph}}$ resistance of the motor phase to phase at 25°C [Ohm].

Example:

Motor series GVM210-400-DPW
L_{ph_ph} = 0.316 mH or 3.16E-4 H
R_{ph_ph} at 25°C = 0.15 Ohm
→ τ_{elec} = 3.16E-4/0.015 = **21 ms**

An overall summary of motor time constants is given later.

3.2.2.2. Mechanical time constant:

$$\tau_{mech} = \frac{R_{ph\_n} * J}{Kt * Ke_{ph\_n}} = \frac{0.5 * R_{ph\_ph} * J}{(3 * \frac{Ke_{ph\_ph}}{\sqrt{3}}) * \frac{Ke_{ph\_ph}}{\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$\tau_{mech} = \frac{0.5 * R_{ph\_ph} * J}{(Ke_{ph\_ph})^2}$$

With following values obtained from the motor data sheet:
$\boldsymbol{R_{ph\_ph}}$ resistance of the motor phase to phase at 25°C [Ohm],
J inertia of the rotor [kgm²],
$\boldsymbol{Ke_{ph\_ph}}$ back emf phase coefficient phase to phase [V_{rms}/rad/s].

The coefficient $\boldsymbol{Ke_{ph\_ph}}$ in the formula above is given in [V_{rms}/rad/s]
To calculate this coefficient from the datasheet, use the following relation:

$$Ke_{ph\_ph[V_{rms}/rad/s]} = \frac{Ke_{ph\_ph[V_{rms}/1000rpm]}}{\frac{2 * \pi * 1000}{60}}$$

Example:
Motor series GVM210-400-DPW
R_{ph_ph} at 25°C = 0.015 Ohm
J = 0.07 kgm²
Ke_{ph_ph} [V_{rms}/1000rpm] = 76.9 [V_{rms}/1000rpm]
→ Ke_{ph_ph} [$V_{rms/rad/s}$] = 76.9/(2*π*1000/60) = 0.734 [$V_{rms/rad/s}$]
→ τ_{mech}=0.5*0.015*0.07/(0.734²) = **0.97 ms**

Remarks:

For a GVM motor, the mechanical time constant σ_{mech} represents the duration needed to reach 63% of the final speed when applying a voltage step without any resistant torque, if the electrical time constant is much smaller than the mechanical time constant.

An overall summary of motor time constants is given later.

3.2.2.3. Thermal time constant of the copper:

$$\tau_{therm} = Rth_{copper\_ambient} * Cth_{copper}$$

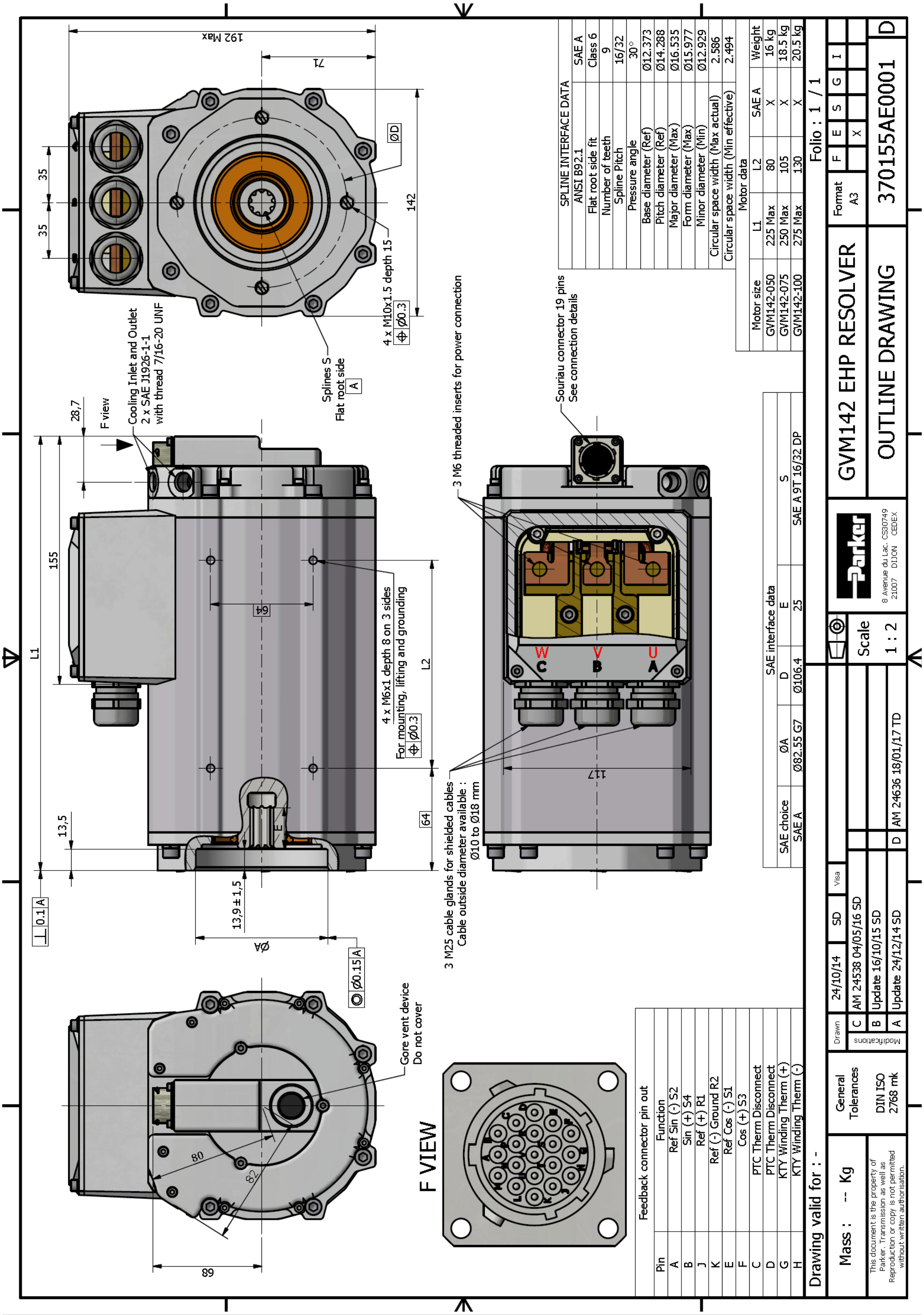
$$Cth_{copper_{[J/°K]}} = Mass_{copper_{[Kg]}} * 389_{[J/kg°K]}$$

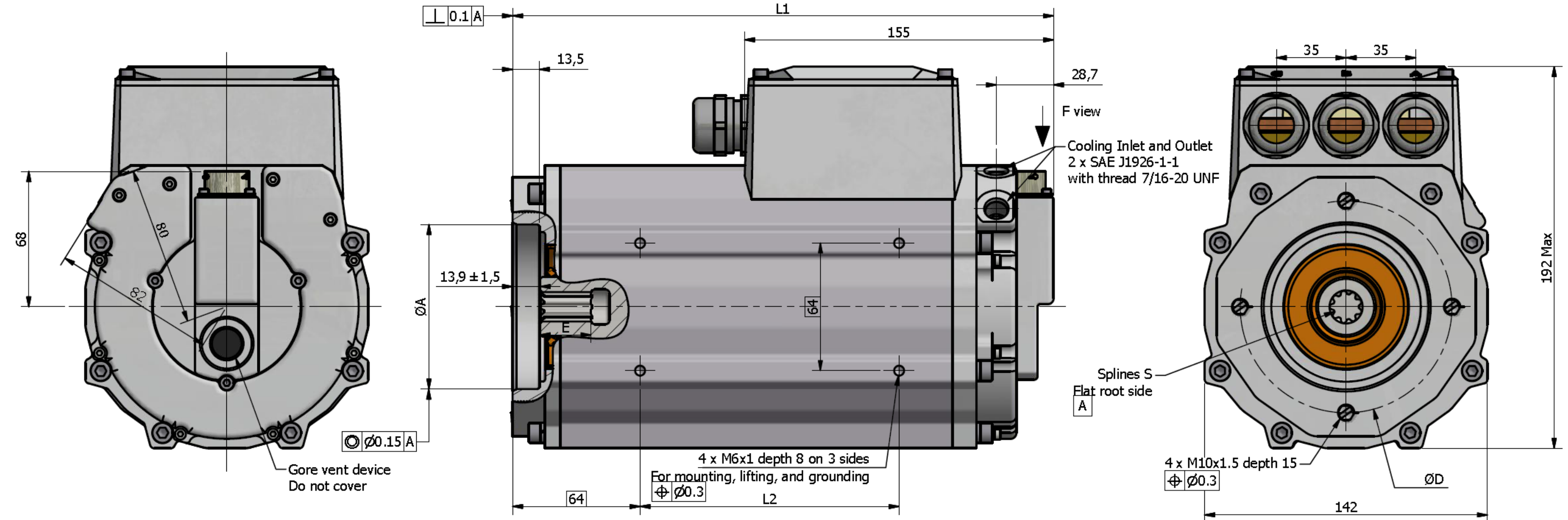
With:

***Rth**copper_anbient* thermal resistance between copper and ambient [°K/W]
***Cth**copper* thermal capacity of the copper [J/°K]
***Mass**copper* mass of the copper (winding) [kg]

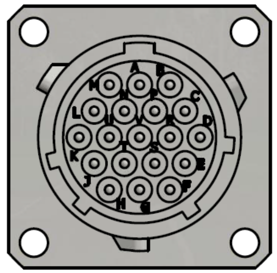
3.3. Dimension drawings

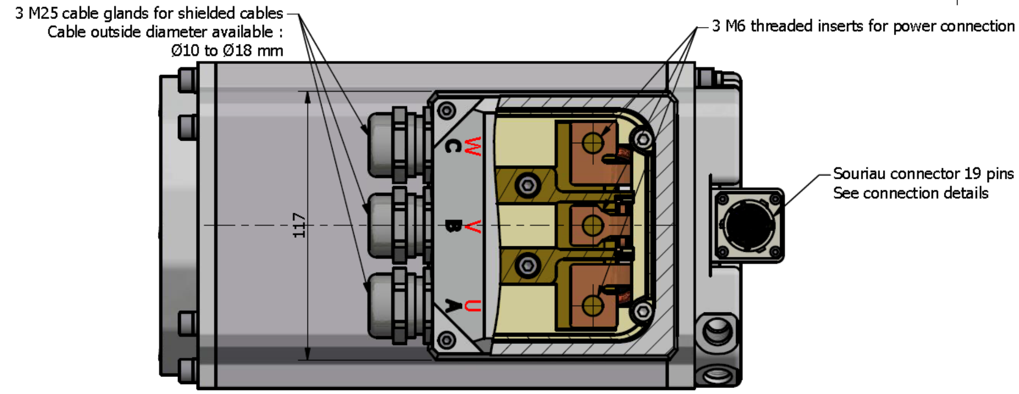
3.3.1. GVM142 outline drawings





F VIEW





SPLINE INTERFACE DATA	
ANSI B92.1	SAE A
Flat root side fit	Class 6
Number of teeth	9
Spline Pitch	16/32
Pressure angle	30°
Base diameter (Ref)	Ø12.373
Pitch diameter (Ref)	Ø14.288
Major diameter (Max)	Ø16.535
Form diameter (Max)	Ø15.977
Minor diameter (Min)	Ø12.929
Circular space width (Max actual)	2.586
Circular space width (Min effective)	2.494

Feedback connector pin out	
Pin	Function
A	VA
J	VDD
K	GND
E	VB
C	PTC Therm Disconnect
D	PTC Therm Disconnect
G	KTY Winding Therm (+)
H	KTY Winding Therm (-)

SAE interface data				
SAE choice	ØA	D	E	S
SAE A	Ø82.55 G7	Ø106.4	25	SAE A 9T 16/32 DP

Motor data				
Motor size	L1	L2	SAE A	Weight
GVM142-050	225 Max	80	X	16 kg
GVM142-075	250 Max	105	X	18.5 kg
GVM142-100	275 Max	130	X	20.5 kg

Drawing valid for : -

Folio : 1 / 1

Mass : -- Kg

General Tolerances DIN ISO 2768 mk

Drawn	28/10/14	SD	Visa

Modifications			
C	AM 24538 04/05/16 SD		
B	Update 16/10/15 SD		
A	Update 24/12/14 SD	D	AM 24636 18/01/17 TD

Scale 1 : 2

Parker
8 Avenue du Lac. CS30749
21007 DIJON CEDEX

GVM142 EHP SIN/COS

OUTLINE DRAWING

Format	F	E	S	G	I
A3		X			

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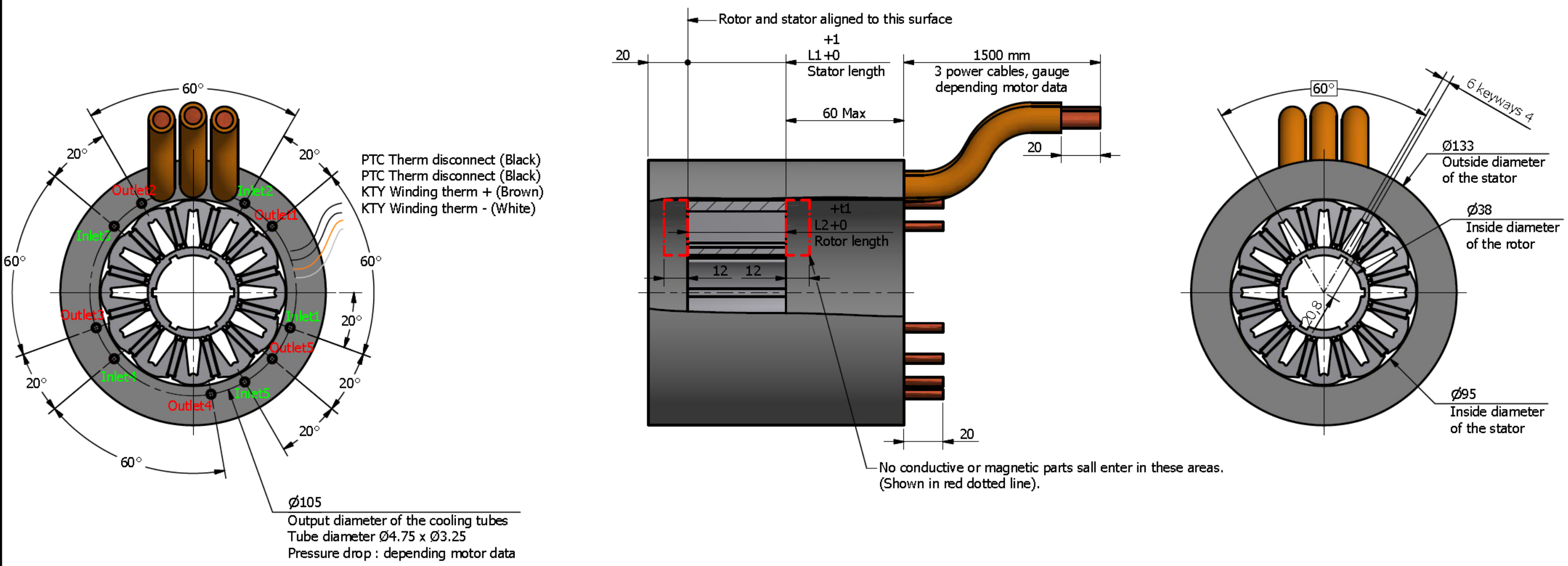
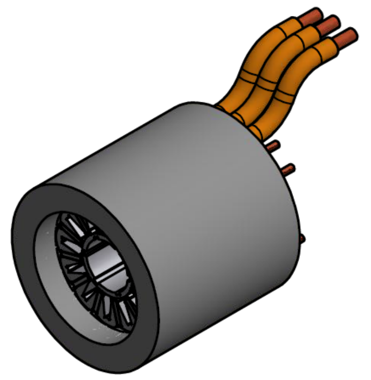




WARNING : PRELIMINARY DESIGN
OUTSIDE DIMENSIONS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE

THE MOTOR MUST BE SHRINKED IN THE HOUSING BY PARKER.
DIMENSIONS AND MATERIAL OF THE HOUSING MUST BE CHECKED BY PARKER.

To have the pressure drop given by Parker :
Connect all of the InletN in // to the cooling system input.
Connect all of the OutletN in // to the cooling system output.

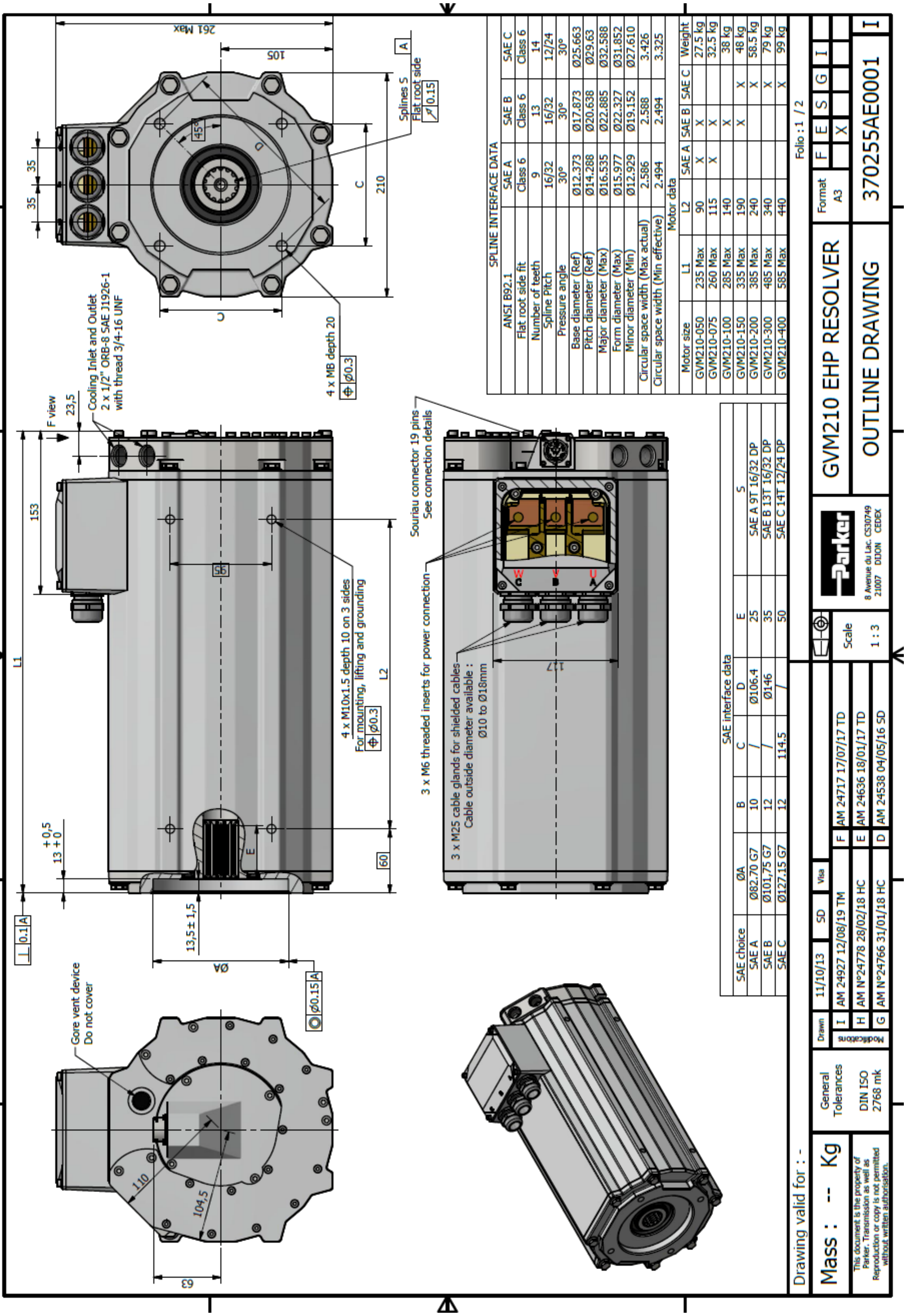
Motor data				
Motor size	L1	L2	t1	Weight
GVK142-050	50	50	0.5	6.5 kg
GVK142-075	75	75	1	8.5 kg
GVK142-100	100	100	1	10.5 kg
GVK142-150	150	150	1.5	14.5 kg
GVK142-200	200	200	2	18 kg

Drawing valid for : -

Folio : 1 / 1

Mass : -- Kg	General Tolerances DIN ISO 2768 mk	Drawn 20/01/15 SD Visa	Scale 1 : 2	Parker 8 Avenue du Lac. CS30749 21007 DIJON CEDEX	GVK142	Format A3 — F E (X) S G I
This document is the property of Parker. Transmission as well as Reproduction or copy is not permitted without written authorisation.		Modifications			OUTLINE DRAWING	140355E0007

3.3.2. GVM210 outline drawings



SPLINE INTERFACE DATA

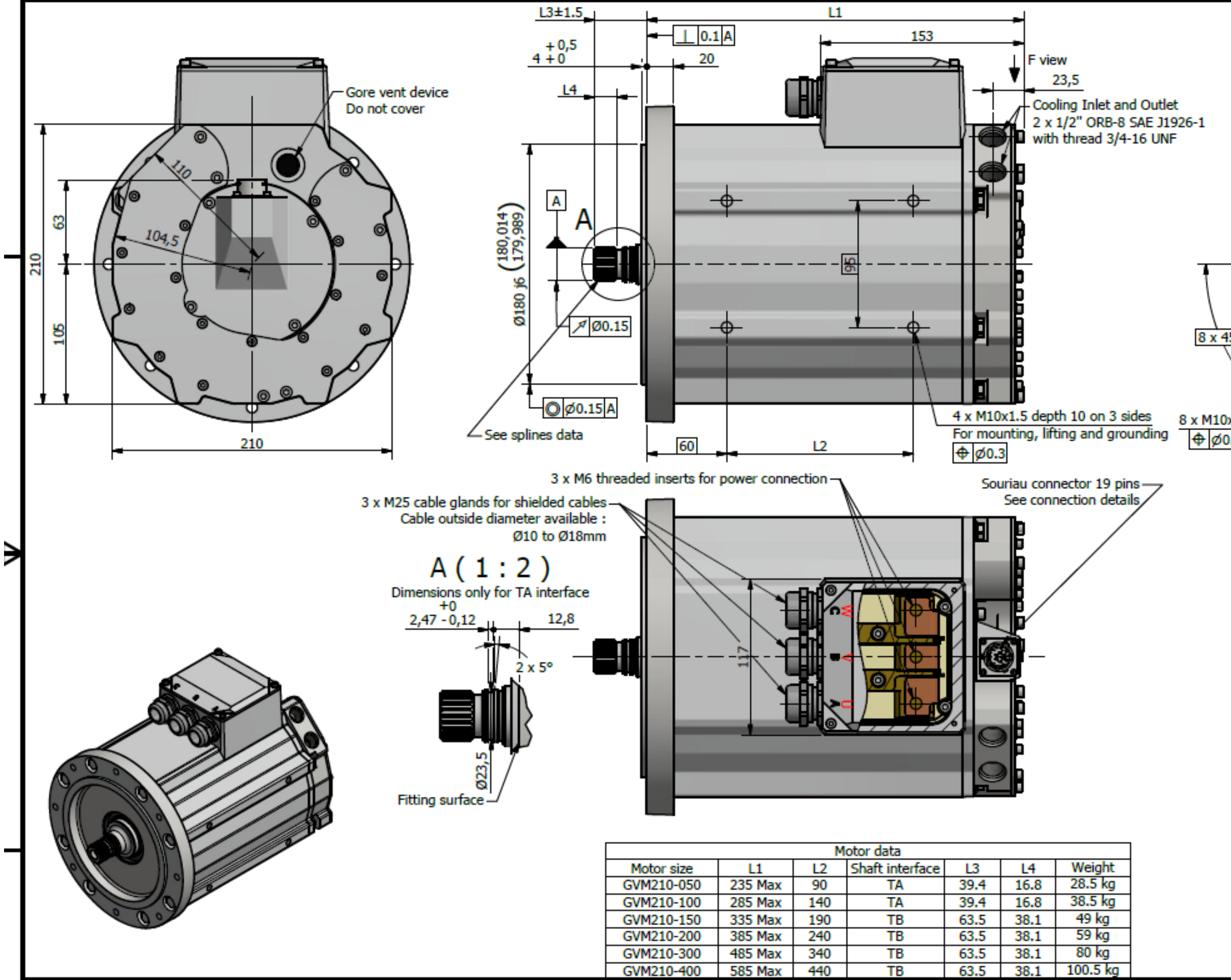
ANSI B92.1	SAE A	SAE B	SAE C
Flat root side fit	Class 6	Class 6	Class 6
Number of teeth	9	13	14
Spline Pitch	16/32	16/32	12/24
Pressure angle	30°	30°	30°
Base diameter (Ref)	Ø12.373	Ø17.873	Ø25.663
Pitch diameter (Ref)	Ø14.288	Ø20.638	Ø29.63
Major diameter (Max)	Ø16.535	Ø22.885	Ø32.588
Form diameter (Max)	Ø15.977	Ø22.327	Ø31.852
Minor diameter (Min)	Ø12.929	Ø19.152	Ø27.610
Circular space width (Max actual)	2.586	2.588	3.426
Circular space width (Min effective)	2.494	2.494	3.325

Motor data

Motor size	L1	L2	SAE A	SAE B	SAE C	Weight
GVM210-050	235 Max	90	X	X		27.5 kg
GVM210-075	260 Max	115	X	X		32.5 kg
GVM210-100	285 Max	140		X		38 kg
GVM210-150	335 Max	190		X	X	48 kg
GVM210-200	385 Max	240			X	58.5 kg
GVM210-300	485 Max	340			X	79 kg
GVM210-400	585 Max	440			X	99 kg

SAE interface data

SAE choice	ØA	B	C	D	E	S
SAE A	Ø82.70 G7	10	/	Ø106.4	25	SAE A 9T 16/32 DP
SAE B	Ø101,75 G7	12	/	Ø146	35	SAE B 13T 16/32 DP
SAE C	Ø127.15 G7	12	114.5	/	50	SAE C 14T 12/24 DP



Motor data

Motor size	L1	L2	Shaft interface	L3	L4	Weight
GVM210-050	235 Max	90	TA	39.4	16.8	28.5 kg
GVM210-100	285 Max	140	TA	39.4	16.8	38.5 kg
GVM210-150	335 Max	190	TB	63.5	38.1	49 kg
GVM210-200	385 Max	240	TB	63.5	38.1	59 kg
GVM210-300	485 Max	340	TB	63.5	38.1	80 kg
GVM210-400	585 Max	440	TB	63.5	38.1	100.5 kg

SPLINE INTERFACE TA

ANSI B92.2M	INVOLUTE SPLINE
Flat root side fit	Class 6h
Number of teeth	24
Module	1.000
Pressure angle	30°
Pitch diameter (Ref)	Ø24.000
Base diameter (Ref)	Ø20.785
Major diameter	Ø25.00/Ø24.75
Minor diameter	Ø22.50/Ø22.26
Form diameter (Max)	Ø22.89
Circular tooth thickness (Max effective)	1.571
Circular tooth thickness(Min actual)	1.485
Pin diameter	2.12
Measurement over pins (Ref)	Ø27.479/Ø27.399

SPLINE INTERFACE TB

ANSI B92.1	INVOLUTE SPLINE
Flat root side fit	Class 5
Number of teeth	27
Spline pitch	16/32
Pressure angle	30°
Pitch diameter (Ref)	Ø42.863
Base diameter (Ref)	Ø37.12
Major diameter	Ø44.45/Ø44.32
Minor diameter	Ø39.27
Form diameter (Max)	Ø41.17
Circular tooth thickness (Max effective)	2.456
Circular tooth thickness(Min actual)	2.421
Pin diameter	3.048
Measurement over pins (Ref)	Ø47.460/Ø47.407

Drawing valid for : -

Folio : 1 / 2

Mass : - Kg

General Tolerances DIN ISO 2768 mk

Drawn 23/10/13 SD Visa

Modifications:

C	AM 24515 10/03/16 SD		
B	AM 24275 25/03/14 SD	E	AM 24927 12/08/19 TM
A	AM 24217 31/10/13 SD	D	AM 24717 17/07/17 TD

Scale 1 : 3

8 Avenue du Lac. CS30749 21007 DIJON CEDEX

GVM210 TRACTION RES

OUTLINE DRAWING

Format A3 — F E S G I — X

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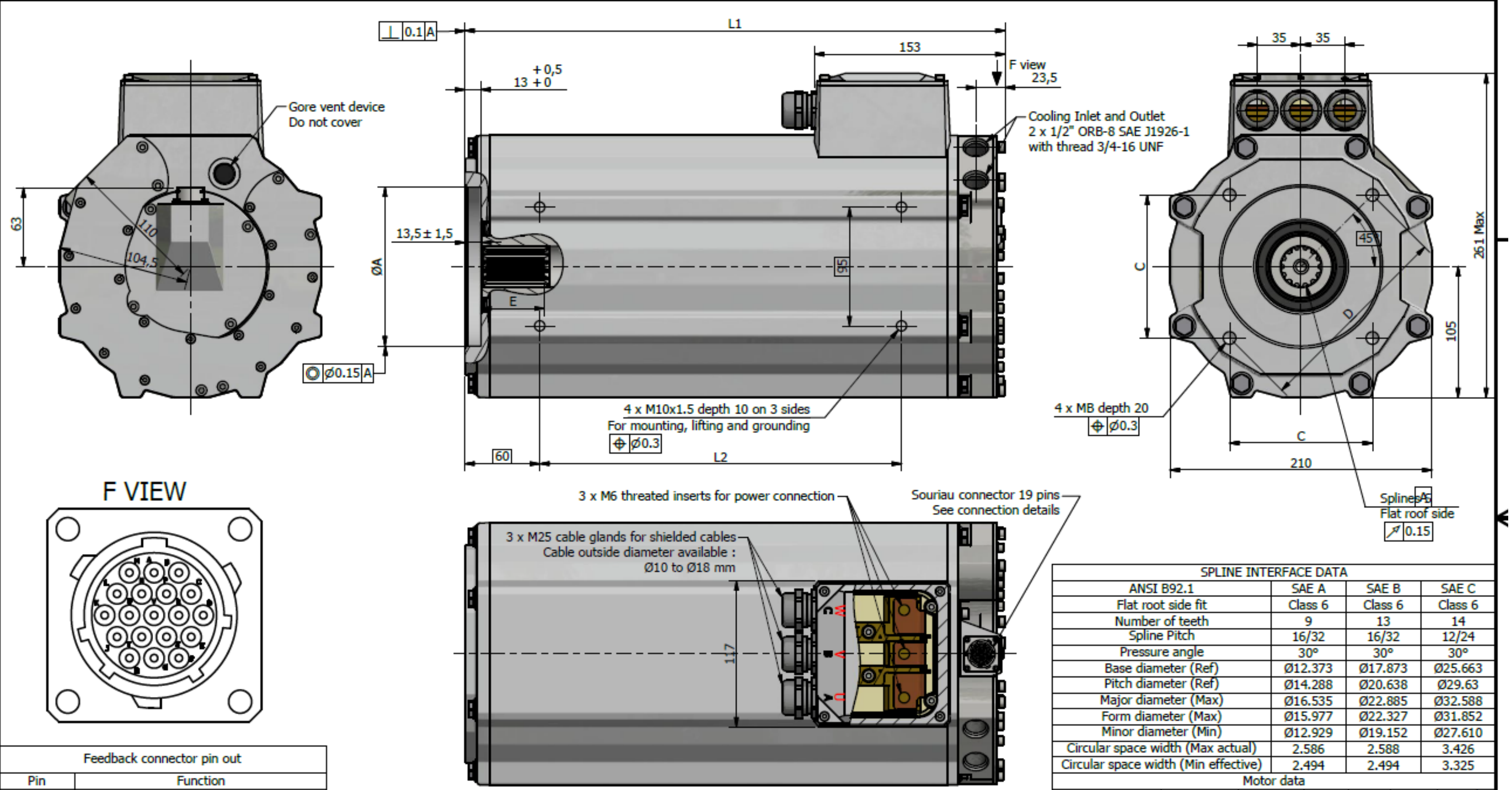

Feedback connector pin out

Pin	Function
A	VA
J	VDD
K	GND
E	VB
C	PTC Therm disconnect
D	PTC Therm disconnect
G	KTY Winding Therm (+)
H	KTY Winding Therm (-)

SAE interface data

SAE choice	ØA	B	C	D	E	S
SAE A	Ø82.70 G7	10	/	Ø106.4	25	SAE A 9T 16/32 DP
SAE B	Ø101,75 G7	12	/	Ø146	35	SAE B 13T 16/32 DP
SAE C	Ø127.15 G7	12	114.5	/	50	SAE C 14T 12/24 DP

SPLINE INTERFACE DATA

ANSI B92.1	SAE A	SAE B	SAE C
Flat root side fit	Class 6	Class 6	Class 6
Number of teeth	9	13	14
Spline Pitch	16/32	16/32	12/24
Pressure angle	30°	30°	30°
Base diameter (Ref)	Ø12.373	Ø17.873	Ø25.663
Pitch diameter (Ref)	Ø14.288	Ø20.638	Ø29.63
Major diameter (Max)	Ø16.535	Ø22.885	Ø32.588
Form diameter (Max)	Ø15.977	Ø22.327	Ø31.852
Minor diameter (Min)	Ø12.929	Ø19.152	Ø27.610
Circular space width (Max actual)	2.586	2.588	3.426
Circular space width (Min effective)	2.494	2.494	3.325

Motor data

Motor size	L1	L2	SAE A	SAE B	SAE C	Weight
GVM210-050	235 Max	90	X	X		27.5 kg
GVM210-075	260 Max	115	X	X		32.5 kg
GVM210-100	285 Max	140		X		38 kg
GVM210-150	335 Max	190		X	X	48 kg
GVM210-200	385 Max	240			X	58.5 kg
GVM210-300	485 Max	340			X	79 kg
GVM210-400	585 Max	440			X	99 kg

Drawing valid for : -

Folio : 1 / 1

Mass : --Kg

General Tolerances DIN ISO 2768 mk

Drawn 06/04/16 SD Visa

Modifications:
- C AM 24717 17/07/17 TD
- B AM 24636 18/01/17
- A Update 22/09/16 SD
- E AM N°24778 28/02/2018 HC
- D AM N°24766 31/01/18 HC

Scale 1 : 3

Parker
4 Bd Eiffel. CS 40090
21604 LONGVIC CEDEX

GVM210 EHP SIN-COS

OUTLINE DRAWING

Format A3

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	X			

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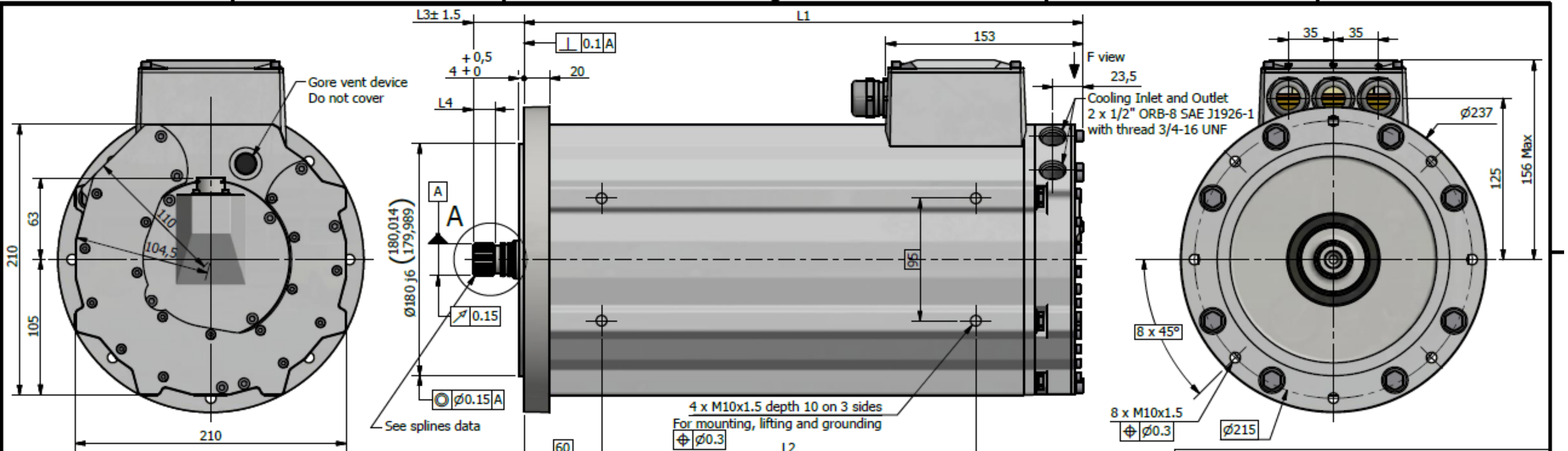

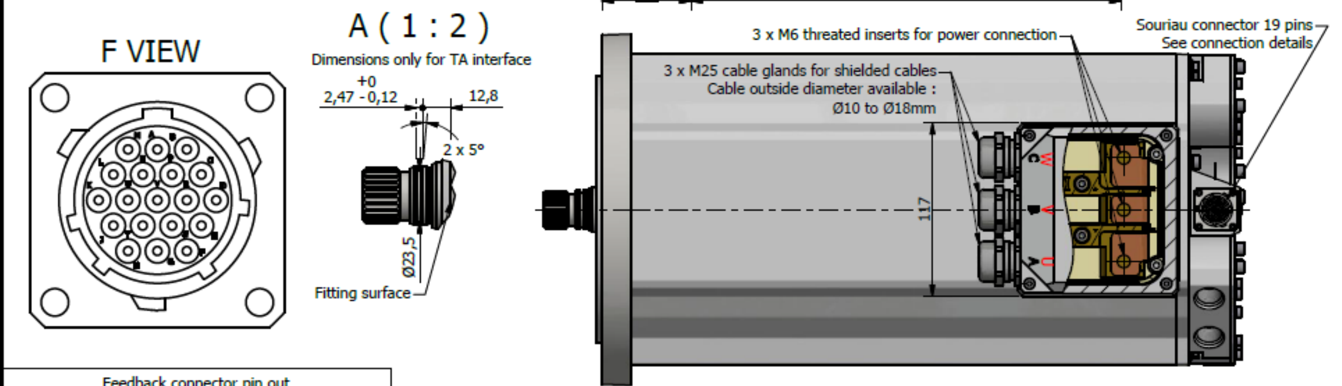

SPLINE INTERFACE TA	
ANSI B92.2M	INVOLUTE SPLINE
Flat root side fit	Class 6h
Number of teeth	24
Module	1.000
Pressure angle	30°
Pitch diameter (Ref)	Ø24.000
Base diameter (Ref)	Ø20.785
Major diameter	Ø25.00/Ø24.75
Minor diameter	Ø22.50/Ø22.26
Form diameter (Max)	Ø22.89
Circular tooth thickness (Max effective)	1.571
Circular tooth thickness(Min actual)	1.485
Pin diameter	2.12
Measurement over pins (Ref)	Ø27.479/Ø27.399

SPLINE INTERFACE TB	
ANSI B92.1	INVOLUTE SPLINE
Flat root side fit	Class 5
Number of teeth	27
Spline pitch	16/32
Pressure angle	30°
Pitch diameter (Ref)	Ø42.863
Base diameter (Ref)	Ø37.12
Major diameter	Ø44.45/Ø44.32
Minor diameter	Ø39.27
Form diameter (Max)	Ø41.17
Circular tooth thickness (Max effective)	2.456
Circular tooth thickness(Min actual)	2.421
Pin diameter	3.048
Measurement over pins (Ref)	Ø47.460/Ø47.407

Feedback connector pin out

Pin	Function
A	VA
J	VDD
K	GND
E	VB
C	PTC Therm disconnect
D	PTC Therm disconnect
G	KTY Winding Therm (+)
H	KTY Winding Therm (-)

Motor data

Motor size	L1	L2	Shaft interface	L3	L4	Weight
GVM210-050	235 Max	90	TA	39.4	16.8	28.5 kg
GVM210-100	285 Max	140	TA	39.4	16.8	38.5 kg
GVM210-150	335 Max	190	TB	63.5	38.1	49 kg
GVM210-200	385 Max	240	TB	63.5	38.1	59 kg
GVM210-300	485 Max	340	TB	63.5	38.1	80 kg
GVM210-400	585 Max	440	TB	63.5	38.1	100.5 kg

Drawing valid for : -

Folio : 1 / 1

Mass : --Kg

General Tolerances DIN ISO 2768 mk

Drawn 06/04/16 SD Visa

Modifications:
B AM 24717 17/07/17 TD
A Update 22/09/16 SD

Scale 1 : 3

Parker
4 Bd Eiffel. CS 40090
21604 LONGVIC CEDEX

GVM210 TRACTION SIN-COS

OUTLINE DRAWING

Format A3

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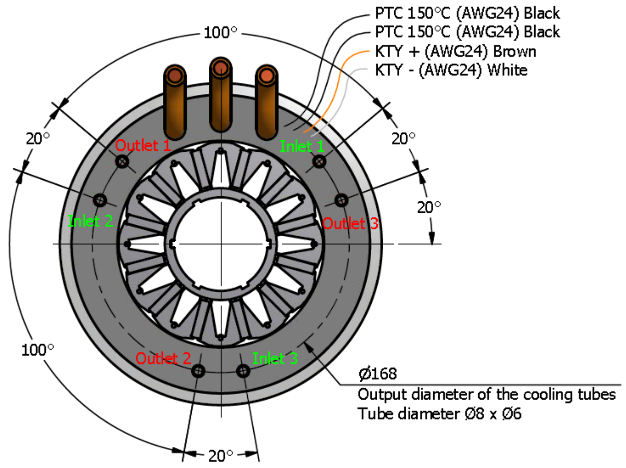
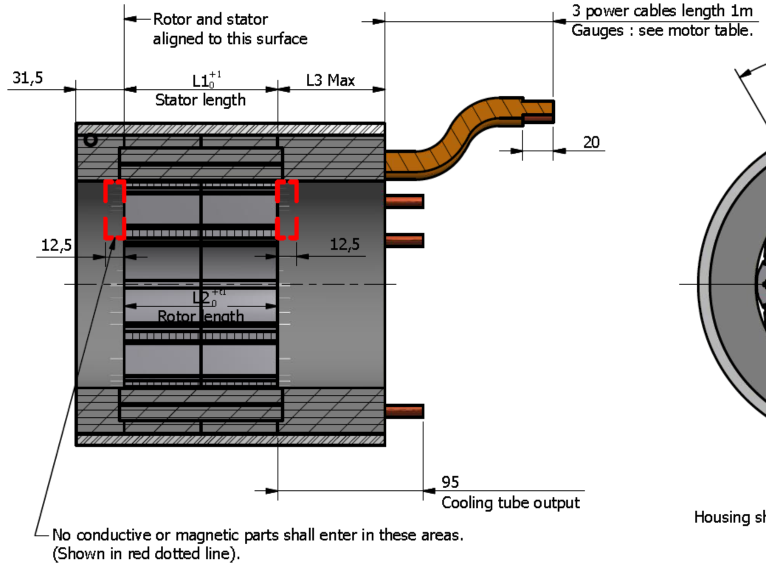
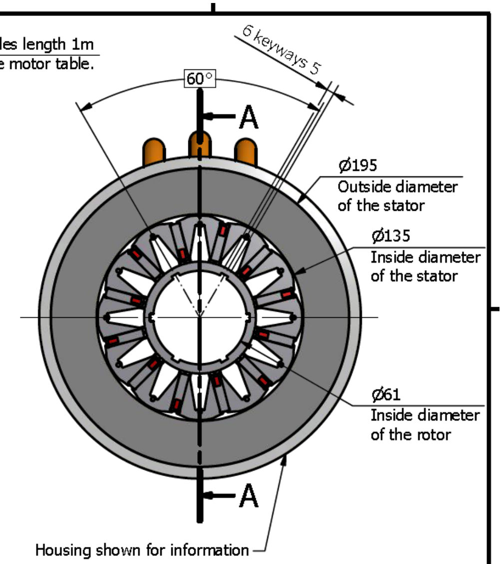
	X			

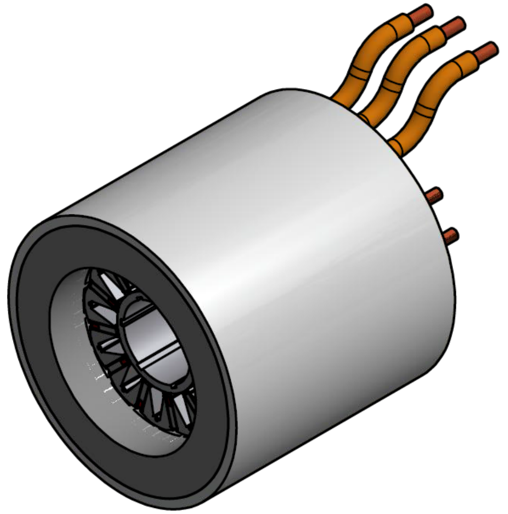
370255SE0002 B





A-A (1 : 3)





THE KIT MOTOR MUST BE SHRINKED IN THE HOUSING BY PARKER.
DIMENSIONS AND MATERIAL OF THE HOUSING
AND THE SHAFT MUST BE CHECKED BY PARKER

TO HAVE THE LOWEST PRESSURE DROP GIVEN BY PARKER :
CONNECT ALL OF THE Inlet N IN // TO THE COOLING SYSTEM INPUT
CONNECT ALL OF THE Outlet N IN // TO THE COOLING SYSTEM OUTPUT

KIT MOTOR DATA

Motor size	Motor winding	Phase gauge	L1	L2	L3	t1	Weight
GVK210-050	FRW	AWG 10	50	50	55	0.5	14 kg
GVK210-050	DPW	AWG 1	50	50	70	0.5	14 kg
GVK210-100	DQW	AWG 6	100	100	60	1	22 kg
GVK210-100	DPW	AWG 1/0	100	100	70	1	22 kg
GVK210-150	DQW	AWG 6	150	150	60	1.5	30 kg
GVK210-150	DPW	AWG 1/0	150	150	70	1.5	30 kg
GVK210-200	DPW	AWG 1/0	200	200	70	2	38.5 kg
GVK210-300	DPW	AWG 1/0	300	300	70	3	54.5 kg
GVK210-400	DPW	AWG 1/0	400	400	70	4	71 kg

Drawing valid for : -

Folio : 1 / 1

Mass : -- Kg

General Tolerances
DIN ISO 2768 mk

Drawn 19/06/15 SD Visa

Modifications

Scale 1 : 3

Parker
8 Avenue du Lac. CS30749
21007 DIJON CEDEX

GVK210

OUTLINE DRAWING

Format A3

F	E	S	G	I
	X			

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3.4. Motor mounting

3.4.1. Motor mounting environment

Ideally mount motors:

In a location away from, or shielded from other vehicle heat sources such as exhaust, or catalytic converters etc.

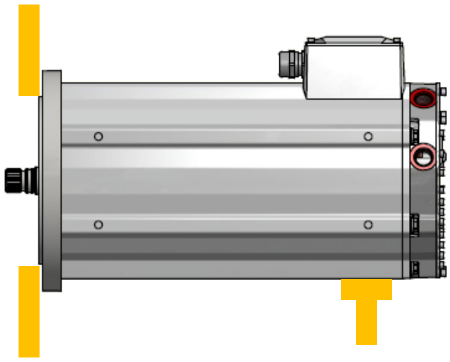
In a location that will benefit from air flow while the vehicle is in motion.

In location that is protected from flying rocks, debris, road salt, or other contaminants that could damage cabling and connections.

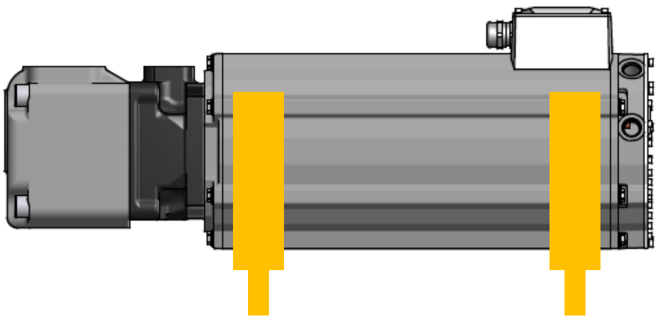
3.4.2. Motor mounting

For the screws tightening torque values, please see the board on page 71.

Traction mounting :



EHP mounting :



GVM motors have been designed for an horizontal mounting (see §4.2). Considering the above schematics, GVM motors have to be supported on their rear side.
For alternative mounting positions, please contact Parker.

⚠	GVM motors have been designed for being assembled on gearboxes or hydraulic pumps and cannot support any axial / radial additional load on the shaft.
⚠	Standard GVM motors dedicated to EHP applications have got a front lip seal able to provide an IP67 protection level which means that it cannot be put under pressure over 0.2 bar. For higher pressure (up to 5 bar) take the wet-spline coupling option for your GVM motor.

Mounting recommendation step by step:
- The mounting surfaces of the interfaces should be free from bumps and scratches, washed and lubricated with grease as detailed below before mounting.

- The coupling spline must be lubricated with a lithium molydisulfide grease, disulfide of molybdenum or similar lubricant.

- The mating motor spline should be free to float and find its own center:
    - Set up the equipment on the motor.
    - Set up the equipment assembling screws, but do not tighten.
    - Rotate the motor between 1000 and 1500 rpm and gradually tighten the screws.
    - Torque the mounting screws of the equipment at the nominal torque.

3.4.3. Frame recommendation

<ins>Warning</ins> : The user has the entire responsibility to design and prepare the support, the coupling device, shaft line alignment, and shaft line balancing.

Frame supporting the GVM must be even, sufficiently rigid and shall be dimensioned in order to avoid vibrations due to resonances.

3.4.4. Pulley/belt

<ins>Warning</ins> : The GVM motors are not designed to operate with pulley / belt systems.
By limiting the speed and/or using specific bearing assemblies, it can be possible in some cases to use pulley / belt systems. It is mandatory to raise a request with the factory before doing so.

3.5. Bearings

The bearings are greased for life.
The standard bearing life is calculated to reach 20.000h at maximum speed (GVM142 : 9800 rpm ; GVM210 : 8000rpm).
The bearings can support Shocks and Vibrations **<ins>or</ins>** Radial and Axial Load, it is actually not possible to cumulate both on the calculation side. They are able to support shocks and Vibrations level in accordance the value given page 9 (without axial or radial load) or to support axial an radial load depending on the mounting position (without shocks and vibrations) as you will find in the following chapter.
It is recommended to change it once the predicted lifetime is reached.
Please contact Parker in order to achieve this operation.

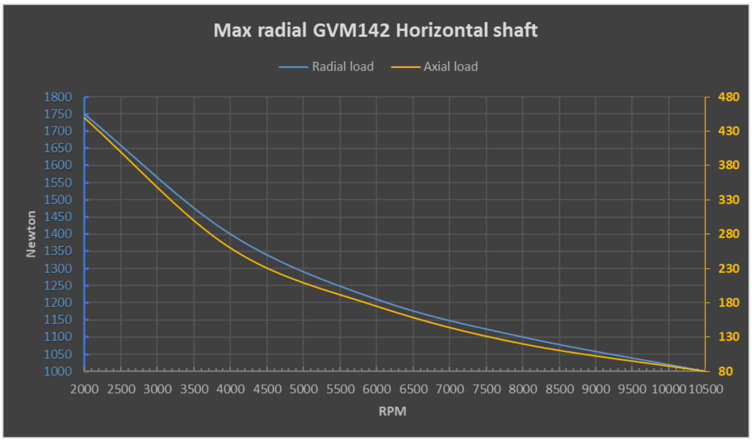
Other limitations can come from the winding or the drive
(cf: §3.1.4-Drive selection)

⚠	The bearing arrangement is made with 2 ball bearings (one on the shaft end + another on the rear). The rear bearing is blocked in axial translation and the front one is free in translation to avoid any stress from the shaft thermal expansion during the running. So, it is important not to block in translation the shaft expansion by any extra bearing or similar device.

3.5.1. Axial and Radial load

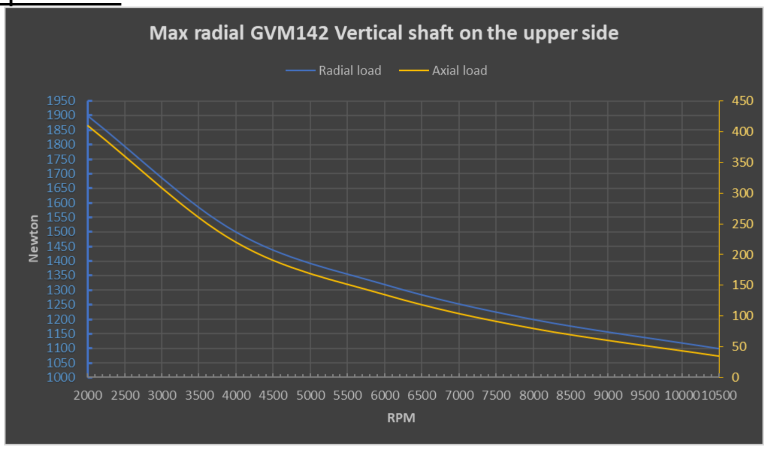
GVM142 Horizontal mounting

Lenght	rpm	Max radial Load Pump (N)	Max axial load (N)
GVM142-100	10500	1000	80
	8000	1100	120
	6000	1210	175
	4000	1400	260
	2000	1750	450
GVM142-75	10500	1000	80
	8000	1100	120
	6000	1210	175
	4000	1400	260
	2000	1750	450
GVM142-50	10500	1000	80
	8000	1100	120
	6000	1210	175
	4000	1400	260
	2000	1750	450



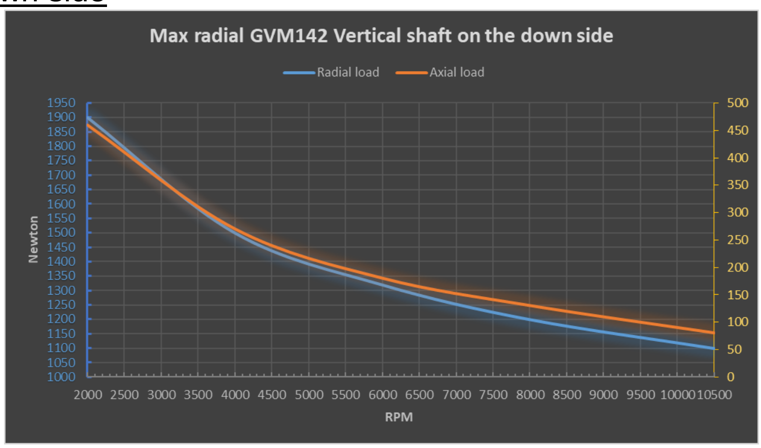
GVM142 Vertical Mounting – Shaft Upper side

Lenght	rpm	Max radial Load Pump (N)	Max axial load (N)
GVM142-100	10500	1100	35
	8000	1200	80
	6000	1320	135
	4000	1500	220
	2000	1900	410
GVM142-75	10500	1100	45
	8000	1200	90
	6000	1320	140
	4000	1500	230
	2000	1900	410
GVM142-50	10500	1075	55
	8000	1175	100
	6000	1300	150
	4000	1475	240
	2000	1850	430



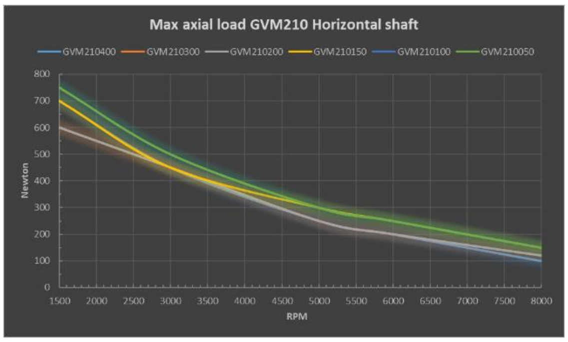
GVM142 Vertical Mounting – Shaft down side

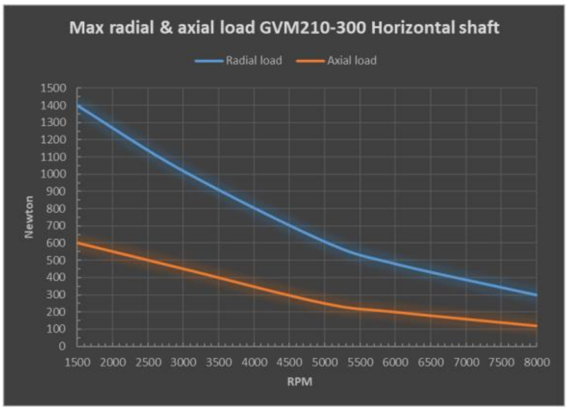
Lenght	rpm	Max radial Load Pump (N)	Max axial load (N)
GVM142-100	10500	1100	80
	8000	1200	130
	6000	1320	180
	4000	1500	270
	2000	1900	460
GVM142-75	10500	1100	80
	8000	1200	130
	6000	1320	180
	4000	1500	270
	2000	1900	460
GVM142-50	10500	1075	80
	8000	1175	130
	6000	1300	180
	4000	1475	270
	2000	1850	460

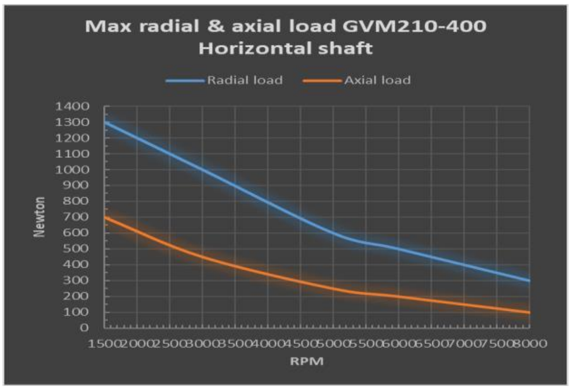


GVM210 Horizontal mounting

Lenght	rpm	Max radial Load Traction (N)	Max axial load Traction (N)	Max Radial Load Pump (N)	Max axial load Pump (N)
GVM210-400	8000	300	100	300	100
	6000	500	200	560	200
	5000	600	250	710	250
	3000	1000	450	1200	450
	1500	1300	700	1650	700
GVM210-300	8000	300	120	300	120
	6000	481	200	560	200
	5000	610	250	710	250
	3000	1020	450	1200	450
	1500	1400	600	1650	600
GVM210-200	8000	300	120	400	120
	6000	475	200	620	200
	5000	600	250	785	250
	3000	970	450	1270	450
	1500	1320	600	1700	750
GVM210-150	8000	300	150	400	150
	6000	460	250	640	250
	5000	575	300	790	300
	3000	930	450	1280	450
	1500	1250	700	1720	750
GVM210-100	8000	305	150	420	150
	6000	465	250	650	250
	5000	575	300	790	300
	3000	920	500	1270	500
	1500	1235	750	1700	750
GVM210-50	8000	275	150	430	150
	6000	410	250	650	250
	5000	510	300	790	300
	3000	800	500	1250	500
	1500	1050	750	1680	750

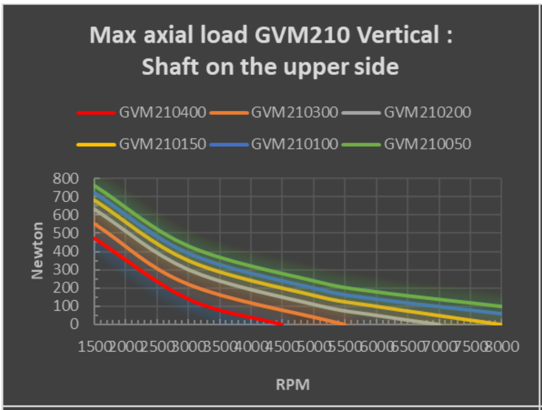


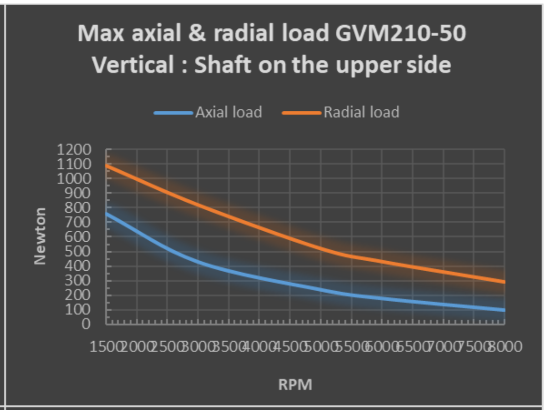


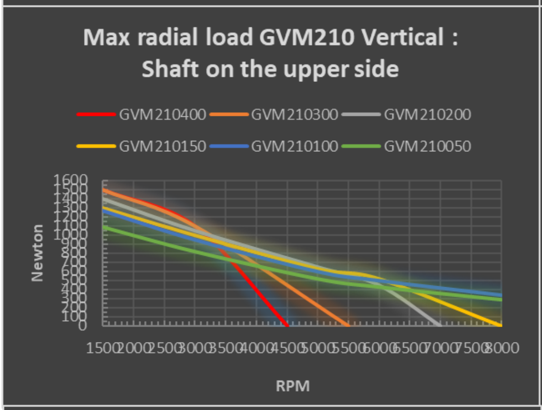


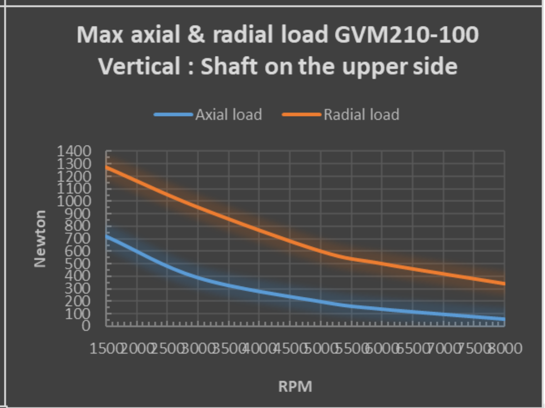
GVM210 Vertical Mounting – Shaft Upper side

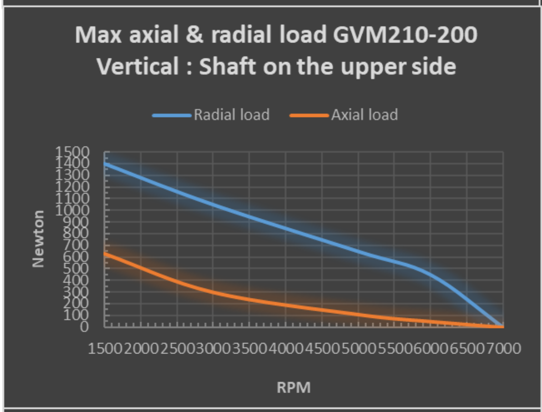
Lenght	rpm	Max radial Load Traction (N)	Max axial load Traction (N)	Max Radial Load Pump (N)	Max axial load Pump (N)
GVM210-400	8000	Without load : 11000 h	Without load : 11000 h	Without load : 11000 h	Without load : 11000 h
	6000	Without load : 14500 h	Without load : 14500H	Without load : 15000 h	Without load : 15000 h
	4500	0	0	0	0
	3000	1100	140	1400	140
	1500	1500	470	1850	470
GVM210-300	8000	Without load : 14000 h	Without load : 14000 h	Without load : 14000 h	Without load : 14000 h
	6000	Without load : 18600 h	Without load : 18600 h	Without load : 19000 h	Without load : 19000 h
	5500	0	0	0	0
	3000	1100	220	1400	220
	1500	1500	550	1850	550
GVM210-200	8000	Without load : 18200 h	Without load : 18200 h	Without load : 19000 h	Without load : 19000 h
	7000	0	0	0	0
	6000	450	50	720	70
	5000	650	110	900	130
	3000	1050	300	1400	320
	1500	1400	630	1850	650
GVM210-150	8000	0	0	500	30
	6000	520	100	720	100
	5000	630	160	900	160
	3000	1000	350	1400	350
	1500	1300	680	1850	680
GVM210-100	8000	340	60	480	60
	6000	500	140	700	150
	5000	600	200	850	200
	3000	950	390	1350	390
	1500	1270	720	1800	720
GVM210-50	8000	290	100	480	100
	6000	430	180	700	180
	5000	520	240	850	240
	3000	820	430	1300	430
	1500	1090	760	1750	760

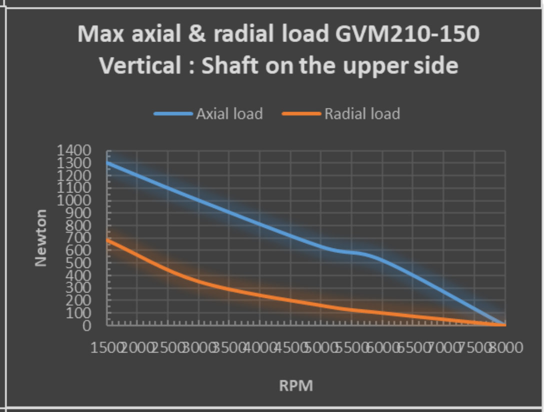

Max axial load GVM210 Vertical : Shaft on the upper side
GVM210400
GVM210300
GVM210200
GVM210150
GVM210100
GVM210050
Newton
RPM

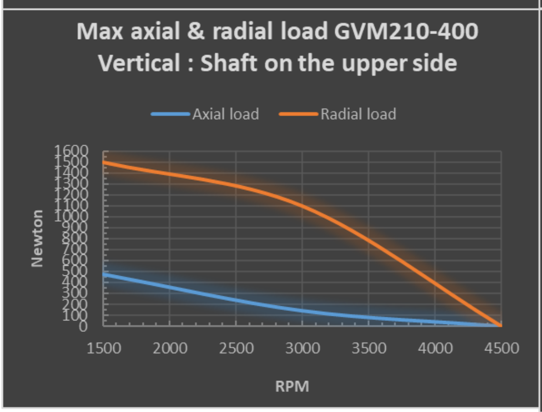

Max axial & radial load GVM210-50 Vertical : Shaft on the upper side
Axial load
Radial load
Newton
RPM

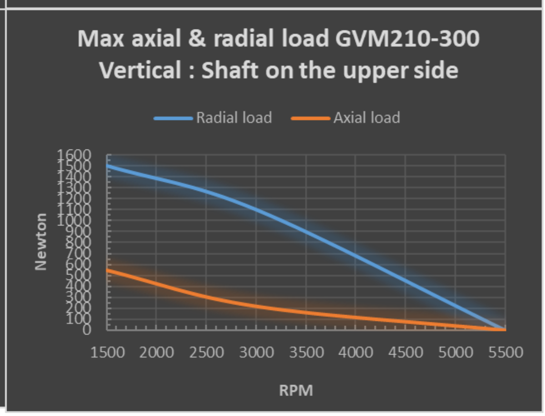

Max radial load GVM210 Vertical : Shaft on the upper side
GVM210400
GVM210300
GVM210200
GVM210150
GVM210100
GVM210050
Newton
RPM


Max axial & radial load GVM210-100 Vertical : Shaft on the upper side
Axial load
Radial load
Newton
RPM


Max axial & radial load GVM210-200 Vertical : Shaft on the upper side
Radial load
Axial load
Newton
RPM

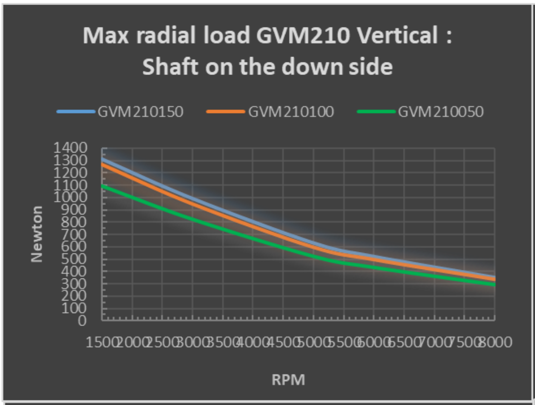

Max axial & radial load GVM210-150 Vertical : Shaft on the upper side
Axial load
Radial load
Newton
RPM

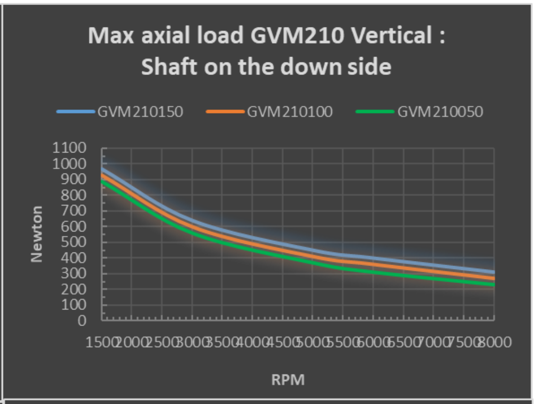

Max axial & radial load GVM210-400 Vertical : Shaft on the upper side
Axial load
Radial load
Newton
RPM

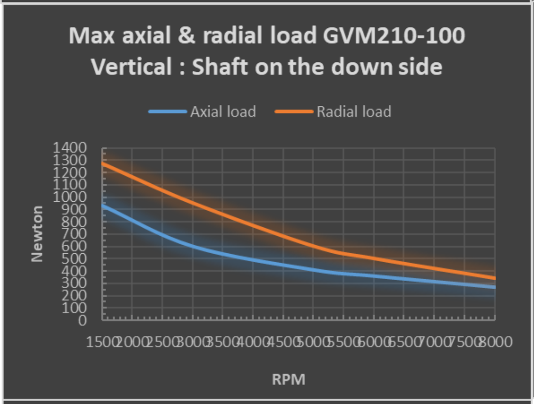

Max axial & radial load GVM210-300 Vertical : Shaft on the upper side
Radial load
Axial load
Newton
RPM

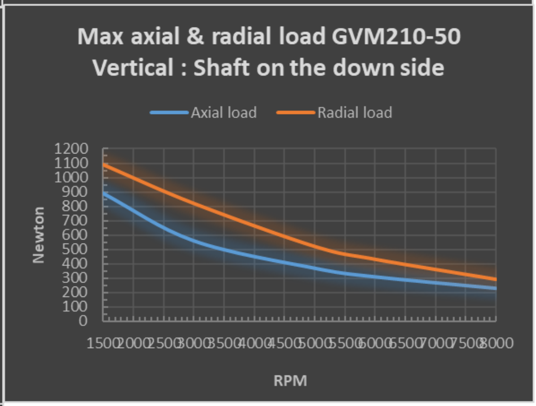
GVM210 Vertical Mounting – Shaft down side

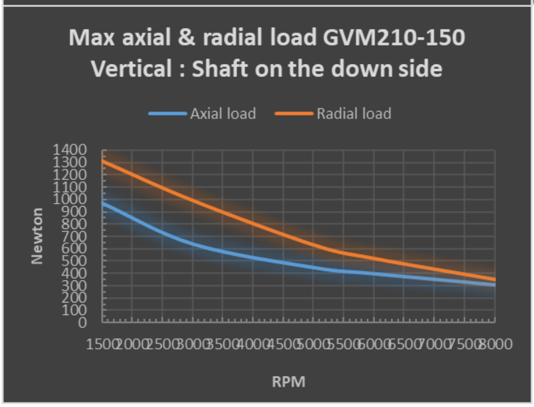
Lenght	rpm	Max radial Load Traction (N)	Max axial load Traction (N)	Max Radial Load Pump (N)	Max axial load Pump (N)	
GVM210-400	8000					Minimum pre-load not guaranteed
	6000					
	5000					
	3000					
	1500					
GVM210-300	8000					
	6000					
	5000					
	3000					
	1500					
GVM210-200	8000					
	7000					
	6000					
	5000					
	3000					
	1500					
GVM210-150	8000	350	310	500	310	Minimum pre-load guaranteed
	6000	520	400	720	400	
	5000	630	450	900	450	
	3000	990	640	1400	640	
	1500	1310	970	1850	670	
GVM210-100	8000	340	270	480	270	
	6000	500	360	700	360	
	5000	600	410	850	410	
	3000	950	600	1350	600	
	1500	1270	930	1800	930	
GVM210-50	8000	290	230	470	230	
	6000	430	310	690	310	
	5000	520	370	840	370	
	3000	820	560	1300	560	
	1500	1090	890	1750	890	


Max radial load GVM210 Vertical : Shaft on the down side
GVM210150
GVM210100
GVM210050
Newton
RPM
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400
1500 2000 2500 3000 3500 4000 4500 5000 5500 6000 6500 7000 7500 8000


Max axial load GVM210 Vertical : Shaft on the down side
GVM210150
GVM210100
GVM210050
Newton
RPM
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100
1500 2000 2500 3000 3500 4000 4500 5000 5500 6000 6500 7000 7500 8000


Max axial & radial load GVM210-100 Vertical : Shaft on the down side
Axial load
Radial load
Newton
RPM
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400
1500 2000 2500 3000 3500 4000 4500 5000 5500 6000 6500 7000 7500 8000


Max axial & radial load GVM210-50 Vertical : Shaft on the down side
Axial load
Radial load
Newton
RPM
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200
1500 2000 2500 3000 3500 4000 4500 5000 5500 6000 6500 7000 7500 8000


Max axial & radial load GVM210-150 Vertical : Shaft on the down side
Axial load
Radial load
Newton
RPM
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400
1500 2000 2500 3000 3500 4000 4500 5000 5500 6000 6500 7000 7500 8000

3.6. Cooling

3.6.1. General recommendations

	Danger: It is compulsory to start the cooling system before starting the motor.
	Danger: The Inlet temperature and the water flow have to be monitored to avoid any damage.
	Caution: When motor is no more running, the cooling system has to be stopped 10 minutes after the motor shut down.
	Danger: If the water flow stops, the motor can be damaged or destroyed causing accidents.

3.6.2. Additives for water as cooling media

Please refer to motor technical data for coolant flow rates.

The absolute inlet pressure of the cooling liquid must not exceed **5 bars**.

Caution: To avoid the corrosion of the motor cooling system (aluminum or copper), the water must have anti-corrosion additive (as Glycol).

The GVM motors can be water cooled. Corrosion inhibitors must be added to the water to avoid the corrosion. The complete cooling system must be considered to choose the right additive, this includes: the different materials in the cooling circuit, the chiller manufacturer recommendations, the quality of the water…
The right additive solution is the responsibility of the user. Some additives like TYFOCOR or GLYSANTIN G48 correctly used have demonstrated their ability to prevent corrosion in a closed cooling circuit

For example : Glysantin G48 recommendations are :

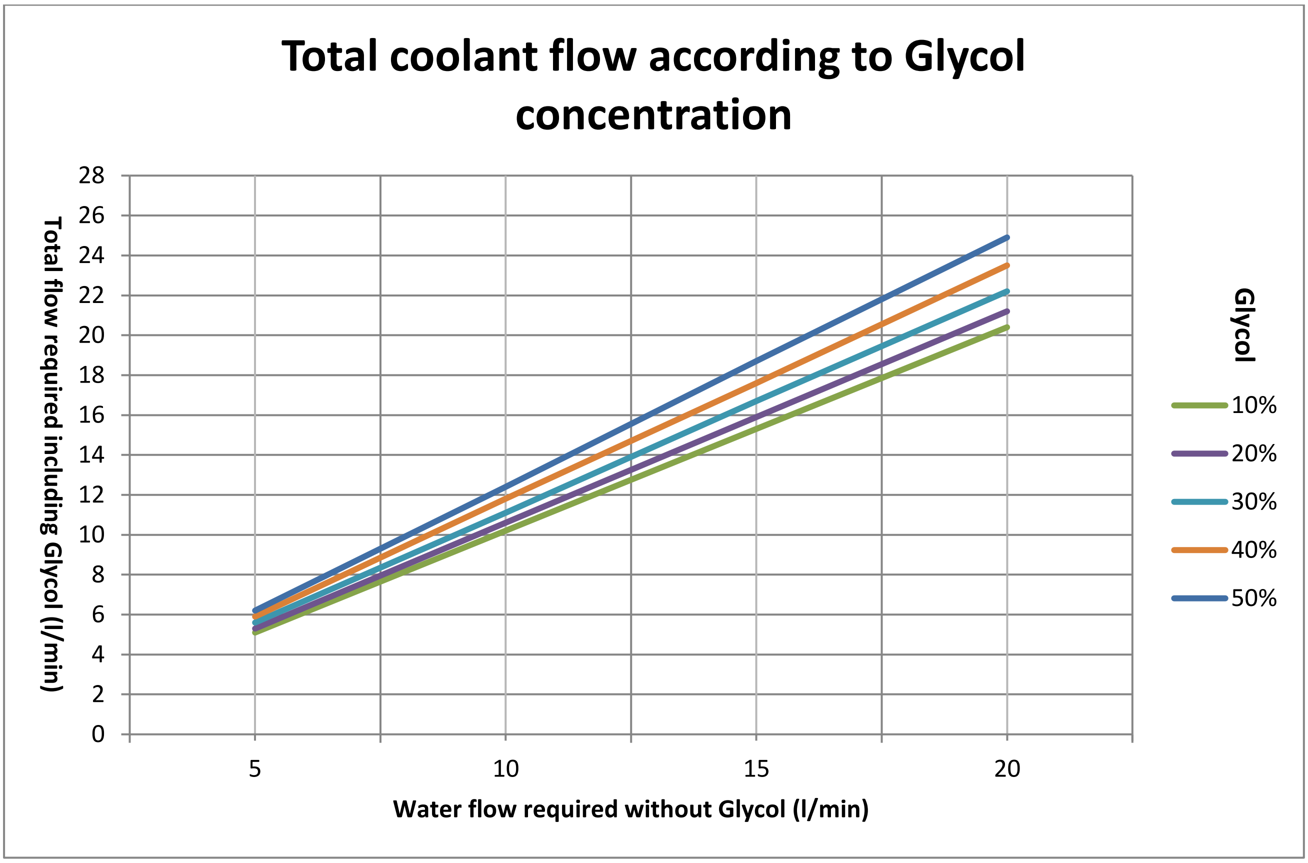
- Water hardness: 0 to 20°dH (0 – 3.6 mmol/l)
- Chloride content: max. 100ppm
- Sulphate content: max. 100ppm

Caution: The water quality is very important and must comply with supplier recommendations. The additive quantity and periodic replacement must respect the same supplier recommendations.

Caution: The additive choice must take into account the complete cooling system (chiller or water exchanger recommendations…).

Select carefully the materials of all the cooling system parts (chiller, exchanger, hoses, adapters and fittings) because the difference between material galvanic potential can generate corrosion.

3.6.3. Flow rating according to glycol concentration



Use of the graph above - Example
If the motor needs **10 l/min** with **0%** glycol,
If application needs **20%** glycol, the water flow must be **10,6 l/min**,
If application needs **40%** glycol, the water flow must be **11,8 l/min**.

Main formulas

$$Flow\_rate = \frac{Power\_dissipation * 60}{\Delta\theta° * C_p}$$

With: *Flow rate* [l/min]
Power_dissipation [W]
$\Delta\theta°$ Gradient inlet-outlet [°C]
Cp thermal specific capacity of the water as coolant [J/kg°K]
(***Cp*** depends on the % glycol concentration please see below)

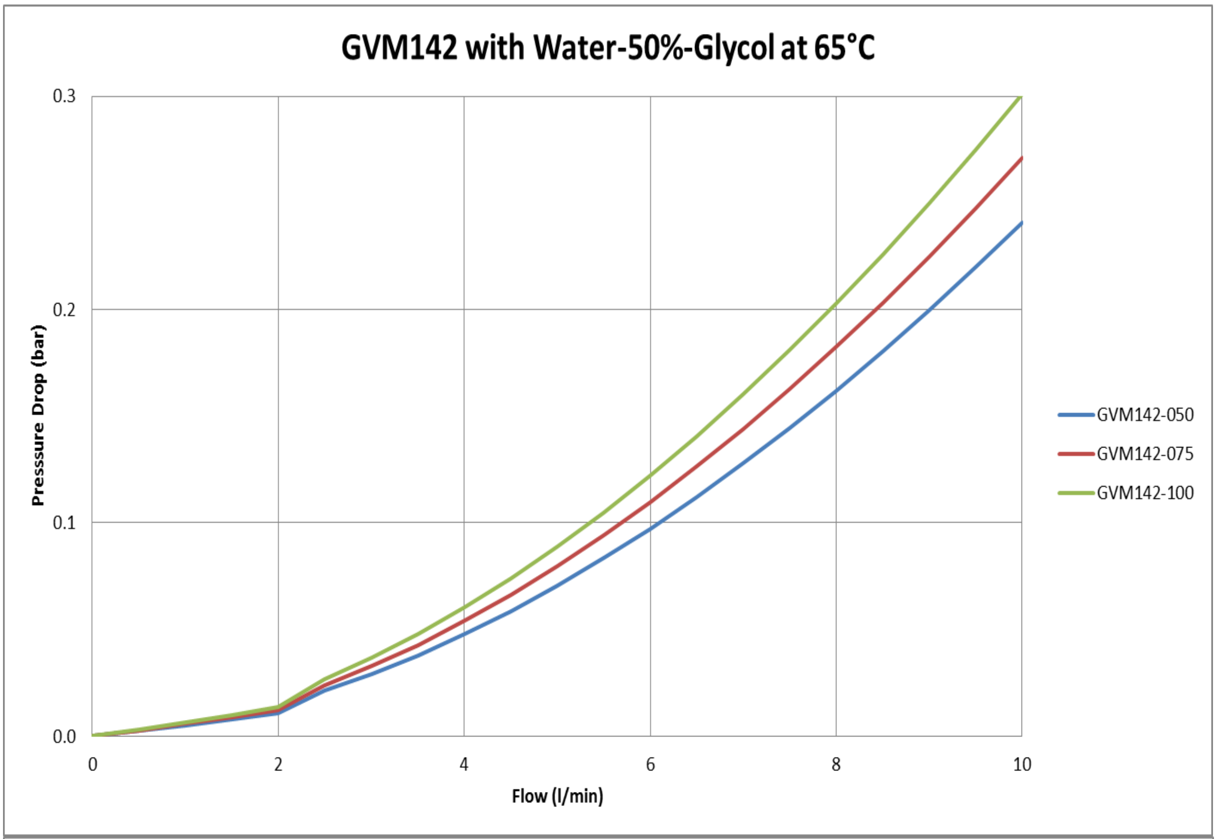
Thermal specific capacity *Cp* according to % glycol concentration and temperature
We have considered an average temperature of the coolant of 30°C.

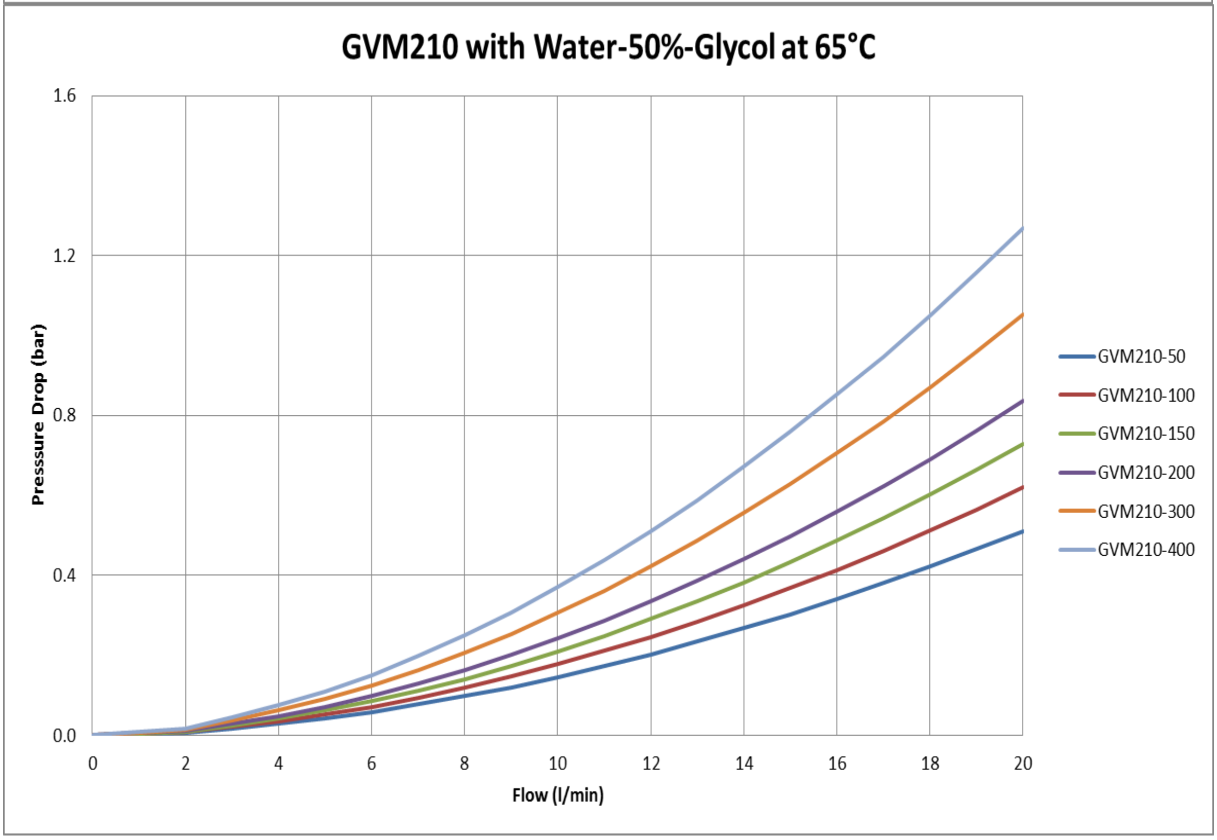
Glycol concentration [%]	Average temperature of the water as coolant [°C]	Thermal specific capacity of the water ***Cp*** [J/kg°K]
0	30	4100
30	30	3700
40	30	3500
50	30	3300

3.6.4. GVM Internal Pressure Drop

These values do not take into account the customer cooling connection.

With Water-Glycol 50% - input at 65 °C :





3.6.5. Chiller selection

This section describes how to choose the chiller. The chiller is able to extract the heat from the motor losses with the water circulation.

The motor losses (= power to extracted by the chiller) depend on the efficiency and motor power :

$$Pc = \left(\frac{1}{\rho} - 1 \right) . Pn$$

With Pc : Power to evacuate by the chiller (kW)
Pn : Motor rated power (kW)
ρ : Motor efficiency at rated power (%)

Refer to the respective torque motor data sheet for nominal power, efficiency and water flow. Chiller pump must provide water flow through motor and pipe pressure drop. Inlet temperature must be lower than **65°C**.

Example
Motor : GVM210-050-QQW (see §3.2.1)
Rated power = 21.2 kW
Efficiency = 95,3%
Water flow = 1,51 l/min

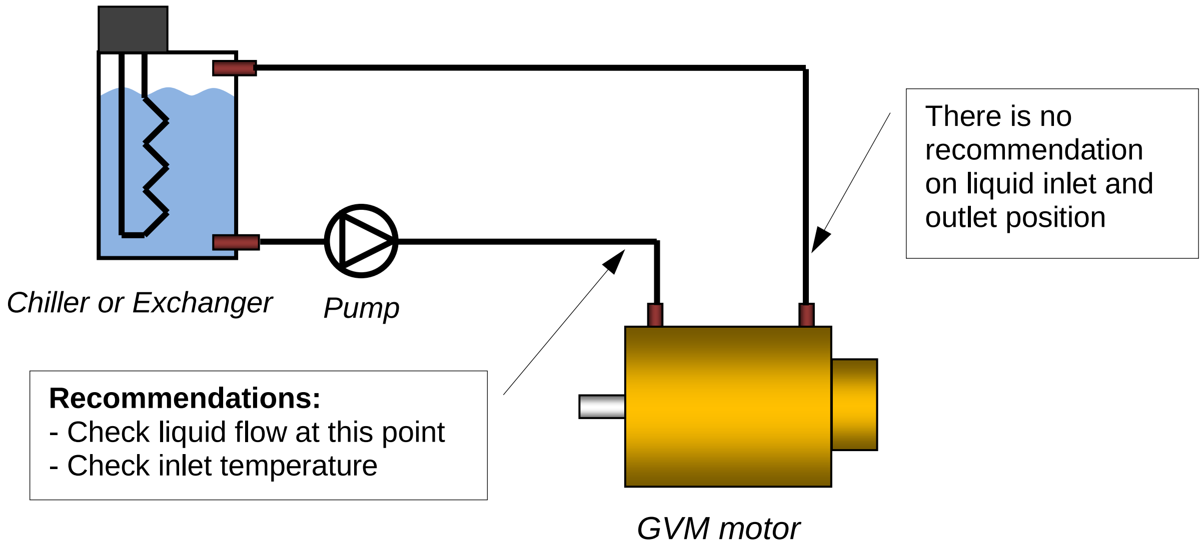
$$Pc = \left(\frac{1}{0{,}953} - 1 \right) * \ 21{,}2 = \textbf{\textit{1,04 kW}}$$

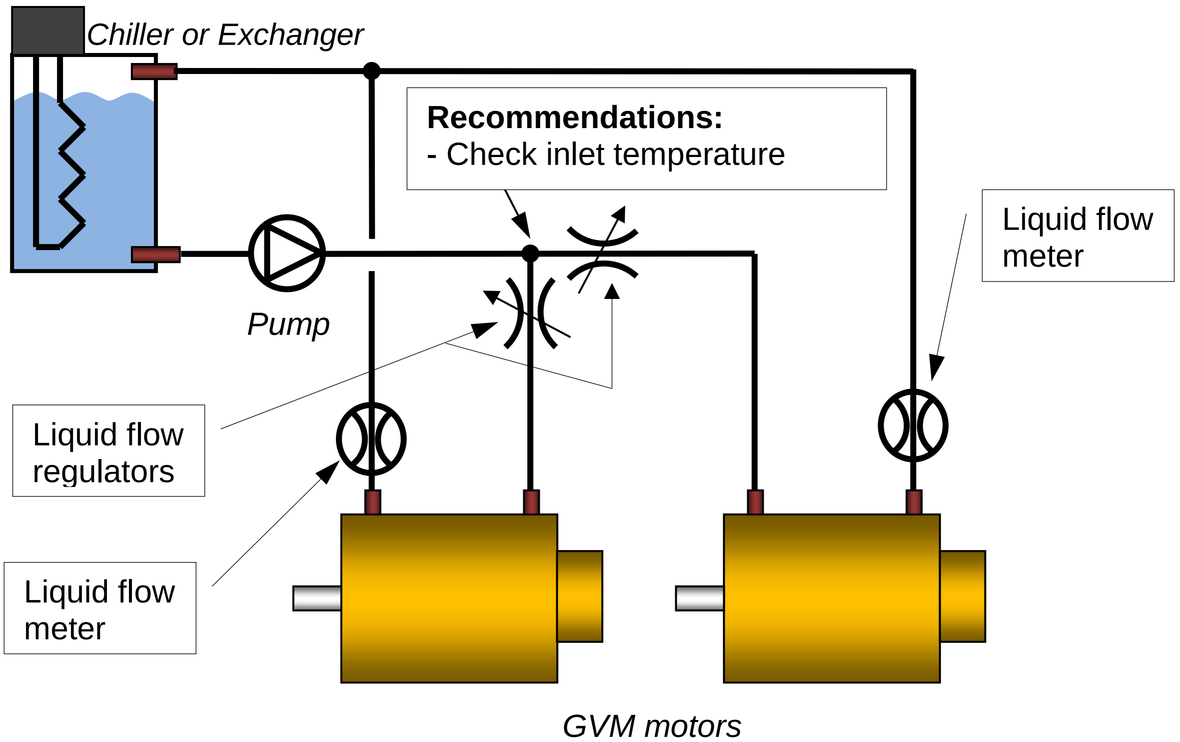
So, the chiller must extract 1,04 kW and have a water flow of 1,51 l/min for a GVM210-050-QQW

3.6.6. Liquid cooling diagram

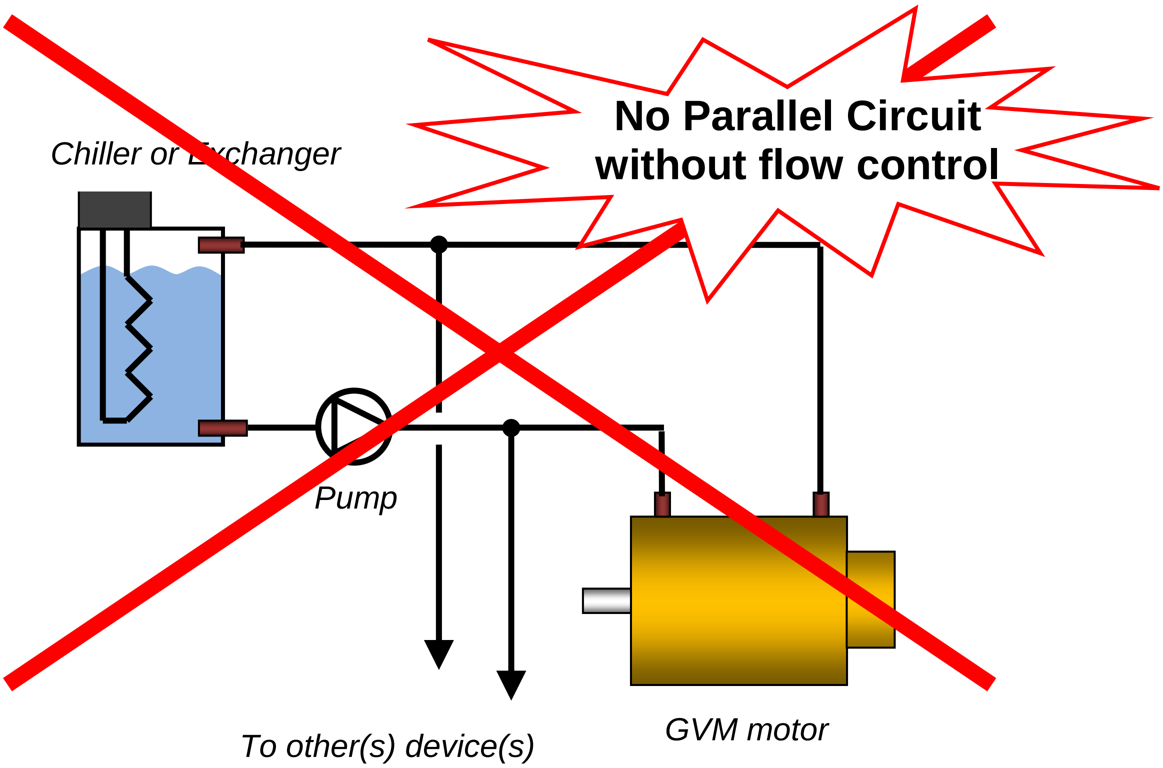
Recommendation: The use of a filter allows reducing the presence of impurities or chips in the liquid circuit in order to prevent any obstruction.

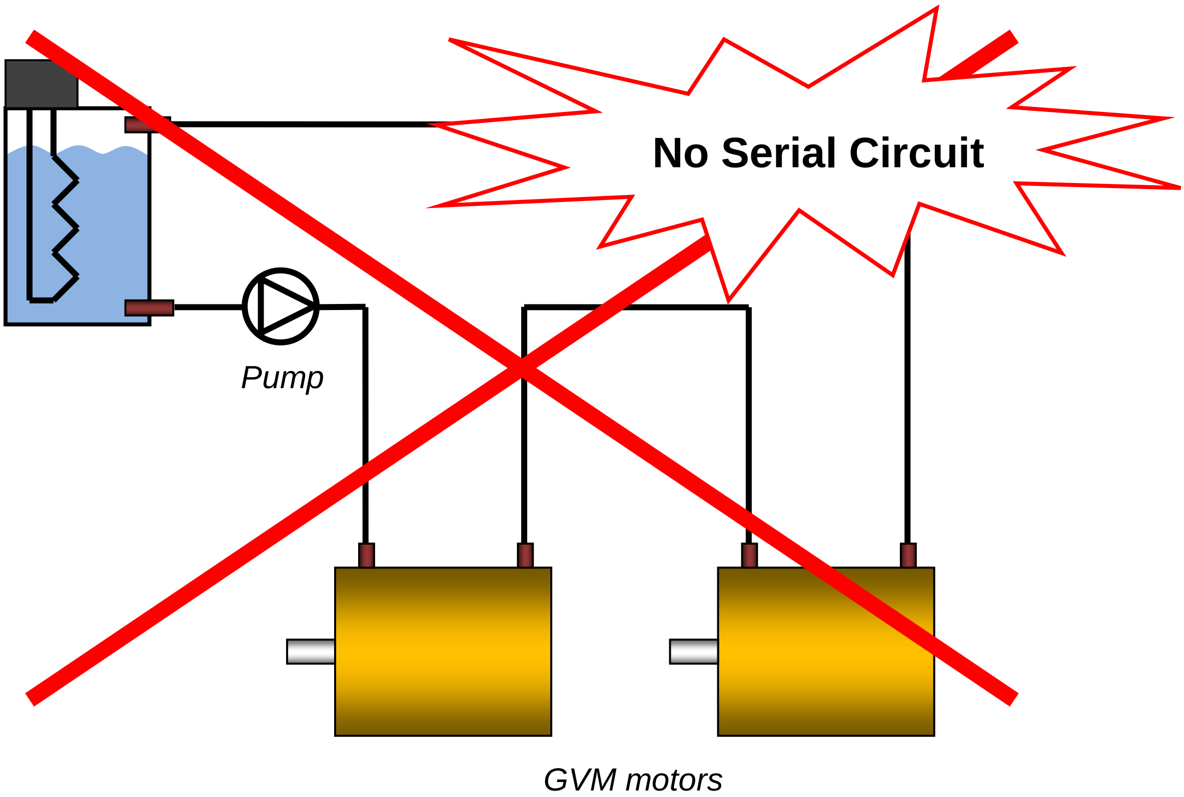
This section shows typical liquid cooling diagram:





Any other cooling circuit system is fully under customer responsibility.


No Parallel Circuit
without flow control
Chiller or Exchanger
Pump
To other(s) device(s)
GVM motor


No Serial Circuit
Pump
GVM motors

3.6.7. Coolant Connections :

GVM142 : Coolant inlet / outlet are ORB-4 SAE J1926-1 with thread 7/16-20 UNF
GVM210 : Coolant inlet / outlet are ORB-8 SAE J1926-1 with thread 3/4-16 UNF

These parts can be provided by Parker as follows :

2 options are available for the GVM fittings :

Male Stud Connector

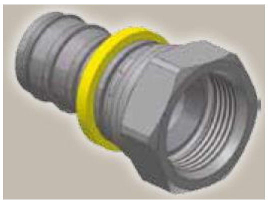
GVM142 : 4F50MXS(S)
GVM210 : 8F50MXS(S)

Male Stud Elbow

GVM142 : 4C50MXS(S)
GVM210 : 8C50MXS(S)

For hoses and their fittings, we advise to use the following :

Push-Lok Fittings



GVM142 : 30682-4-4-SM
GVM210 : 36882-8-8-SM

Push-Lok Hose

With water-glycol up to 85°C :
GVM142 : 801-4-XXX-RL
GVM210 : 801-8-XXX-RL
Where "XXX" stands for the hose colour

Assembly Instructions :

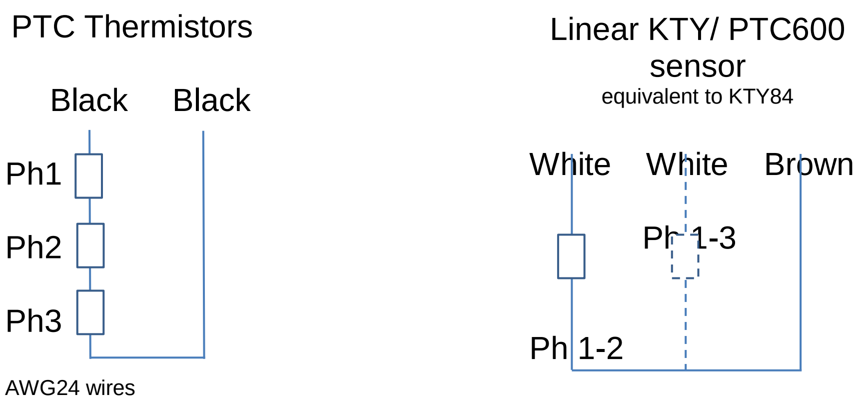
1. Cut the hose right angled with a sharp knife. If necessary, it is possible to use a lubricant (water/soap solution with 5% fluid soap and 95% water) for easy assembly.

2. Insert fitting into hose until first barb is in hose. Place ent of fitting against a flat object and grip hose approximately 2cm from end and push with a steady force until end of hose is covered by yellow plastic collar.

3.7. Thermal Protection – Positive Temperature Coefficient sensors

Protection against thermal overloading of the motor is provided by three PTC thermistors and two linear temperature sensors equivalent to KTY84 / PTC600 (one is a redundant spare ; only one is connected) built into the stator winding as standard. Globally, the thermal sensors, due to their thermal inertia, are unable to follow very fast winding temperature variations. They achieve their thermal steady state after a few seconds.

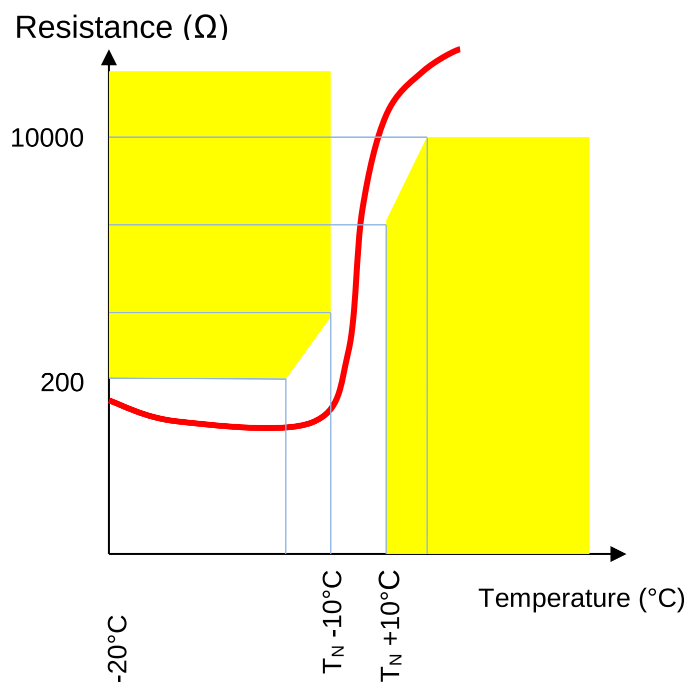
	Warning: To protect correctly the motor against very fast overload, please refer to 3.1.7. Peak current limitations



3.7.1. Alarm tripping with PTC thermistors:

The thermal probes (PTC thermistors) fitted in the servomotor winding trip the electronic system between 150° and 165° C. When the rated tripping temperature is reached, the PTC thermistor resistance changes very quickly. This resistance can be monitored by the drive to protect the motor. As for linear sensor, some delay exists due to the sensor thermal time constant.

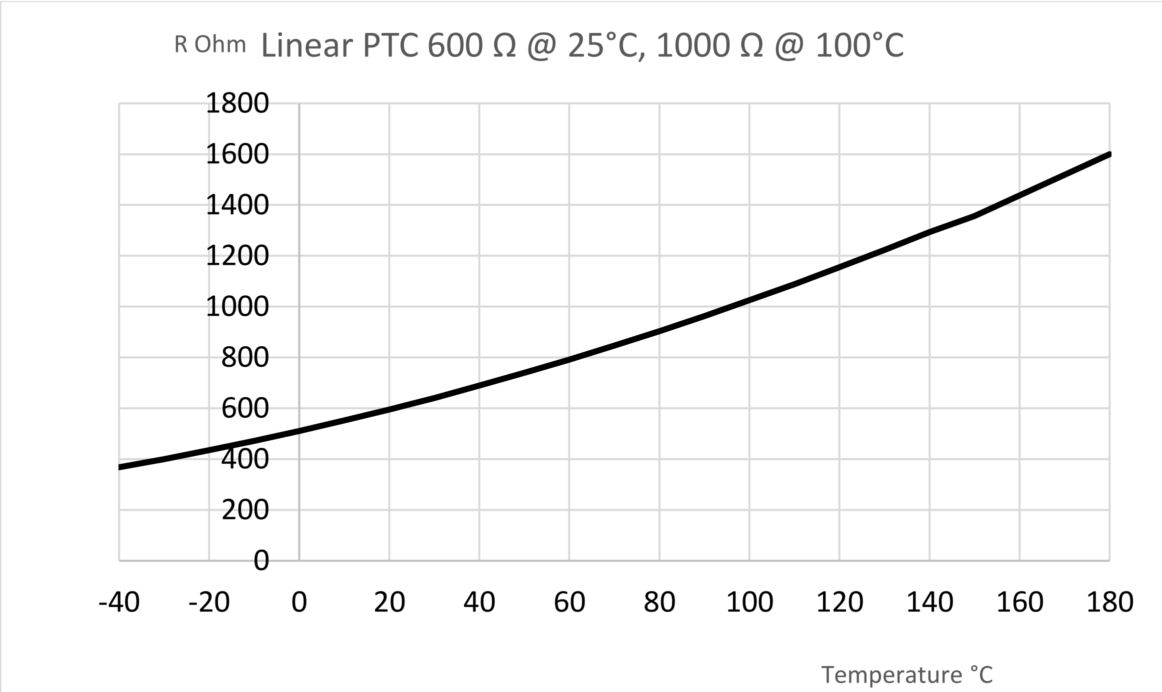
The graph and tab below shows the PTC thermistor resistance as a function of temperature
 (T_N is the thermistor nominal temperature)



3.7.2. Temperature measurement with Linear Positive Temperature Coefficient sensors :

Motor temperature can also be continuously measured by the drive using an LPTC thermal sensor - KTY84 / PTC600(or equivalent) built in to the stator winding. KTY84/PTC600 sensors change their resistance according to an approximately linear characteristic. The required temperature limits for alarm and tripping can be set in the drive.

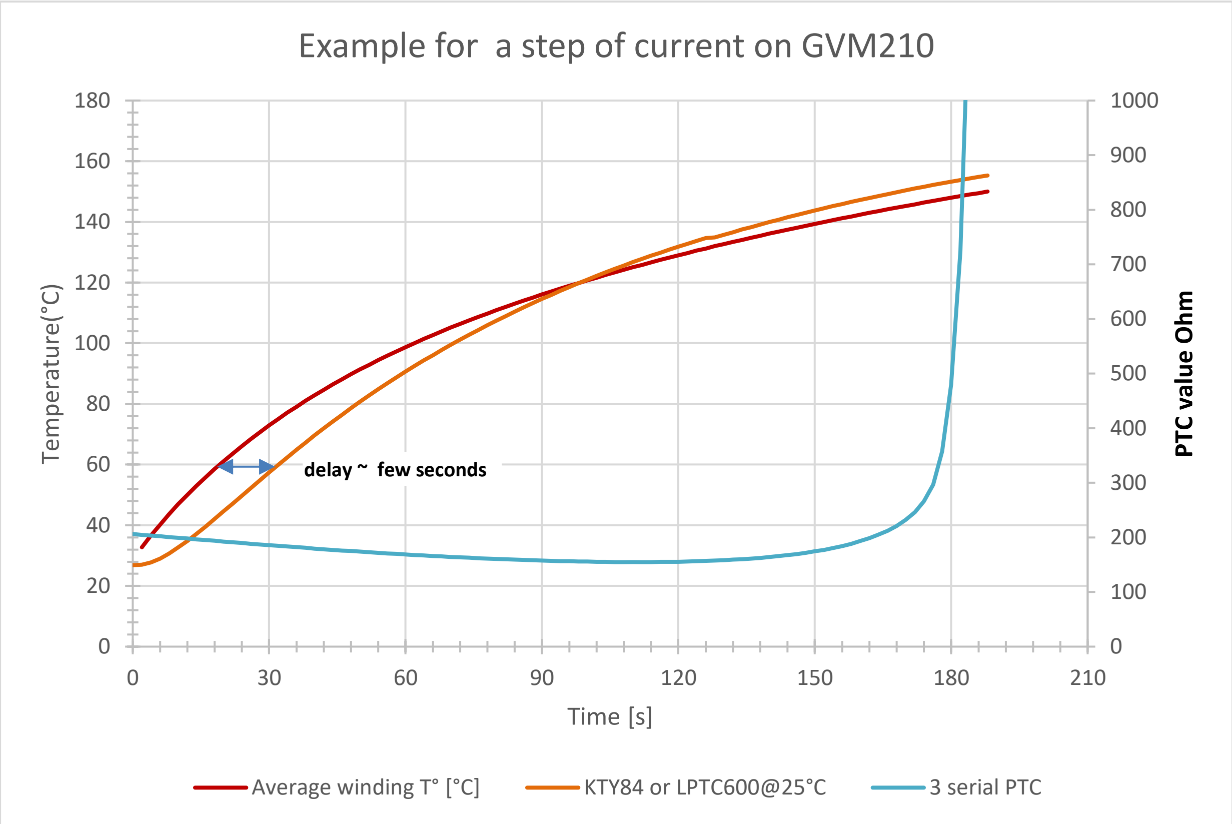
The graph below shows the typical characteristics of the resistance vs temperature, for a current of 5 mA:



°C	°F	(Ω)		
		MIN	TYP	MAX
-20	-4	378	398	418
-10	14	414	435	456
0	32	452	475	498
10	50	493	517	541
20	68	537	562	587
25	77	560	585	610
30	86	582	608	634
40	104	629	656	683
50	122	678	706	734
60	140	733	761	789
70	158	788	817	846
80	176	846	875	904
90	194	907	937	967
100	212	970	1000	1030
110	230	1030	1064	1098
120	248	1094	1132	1170
130	266	1162	1204	1246
140	284	1228	1274	1320
150	302	1290	1341	1392
160	320	1346	1402	1458
170	338	1396	1457	1518
175	347	1421	1483	1545

With resistance measurement, we can find the correspondant winding temperature with the following formula :

$T°C = -0.00006*R^2+0.2919*R-128$


Example for a step of current on GVM210
Temperature(°C)
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
PTC value Ohm
0
30
60
90
120
150
180
210
Time [s]
delay ~ few seconds
Average winding T° [°C]
KTY84 or LPTC600@25°C
3 serial PTC

3.8. Power electrical connection

3.8.1. Cables sizes

In every country, you must respect all the local electrical installation regulations and standards.

Cable selection depends on the cable construction, so refer to the cable technical documentation to choose wire sizes

Some drives have cable limitations or recommendations; please refer to the drive technical documentation for any further information.

Cable selection

At standstill, the current must be limited at 80% of the low speed current I_o and the cable has to support the peak current for a long period. So, if the motor works at standstill, the current to select the right wire size is
$\sqrt{2} \times 0.8\ Io \cong$ **$1{,}13 \times I_o$**.

Conversion Awg/kcmil/mm² :

Awg	kcmil	mm²
	500	253
	400	203
	350	177
	300	152
	250	127
0000 (4/0)	212	107
000 (3/0)	168	85
00 (2/0)	133	67.4
0 (1/0)	106	53.5
1	83.7	42.4
2	66.4	33.6
3	52.6	26.7
4	41.7	21.2
5	33.1	16.8
6	26.3	13.3
7	20.8	10.5
8	16.5	8.37
9	13.1	6.63
10	10.4	5.26
11	8.23	4.17
12	6.53	3.31
14	4.10	2.08
16	2.58	1.31
18	1.62	0.82
20	1.03	0.52
22	0.63	0.32
24	0.39	0.20
26	0.26	0.13

3.8.2. Motor cable length

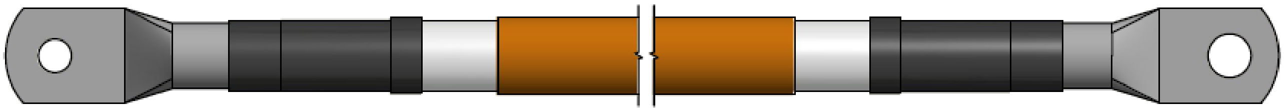
For motors windings which present low inductance values or low resistance values, the own cable inductance, respectively own resistance, in case of large cable length can greatly reduce the maximum speed of the motor. Please contact PARKER for further information.

Caution: It might be necessary to fit a filter at the servo-drive output if the length of the cable exceeds 5 m. Consult us.

3.8.3. Mains supply connection diagrams

	Caution: A bad tightening on the cable or a too small cable section can generate an overheating and damage the motor.

Parker can provide High Power cables, to be placed between the motor and the drive, with standard lengths of 1, 2, 3 or 4 meters.



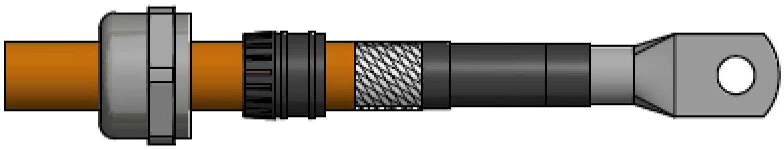
Depending on the rated motor current, indicated on the motor datasheet, 2 cable cross-sections can be proposed as follows :

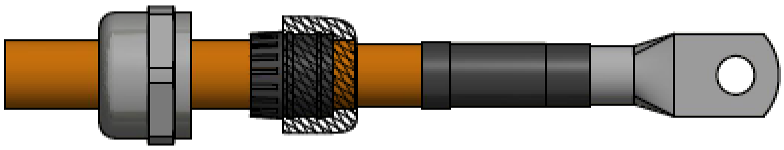
Depending on the required cable length (1, 2, 3 or 4m), the “x” letter of the part number is to be replaced by 1, 2, 3 or 4.

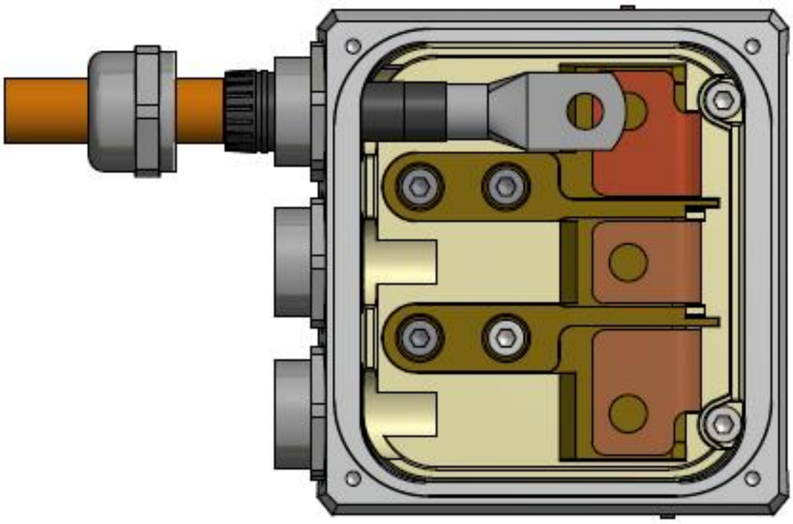
The minimum bending radius is 4 times the cable diameter, for the CBM250 = 40 mm ; for the CBM500 = 60 mm.
Please note that you can use the same type of cables between the drive and the battery (modifying the terminal on the battery side)

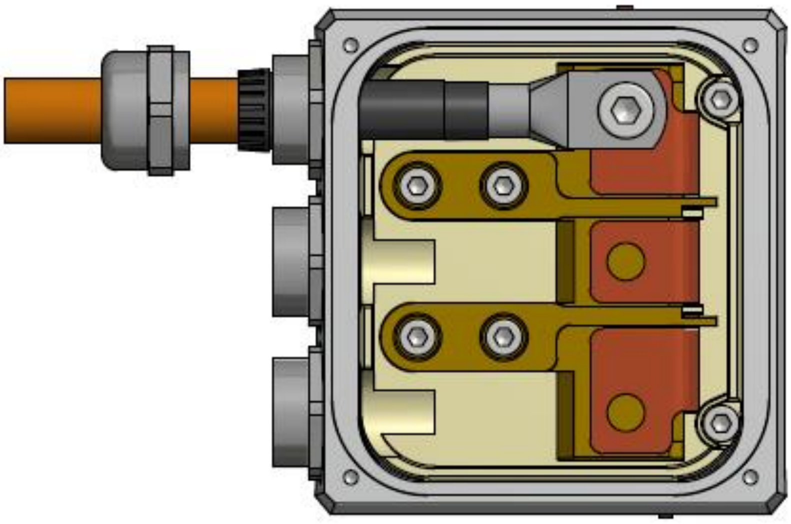
3.8.3.1. Motor connection

For Parker High Power cables, please follow the next 5 steps :

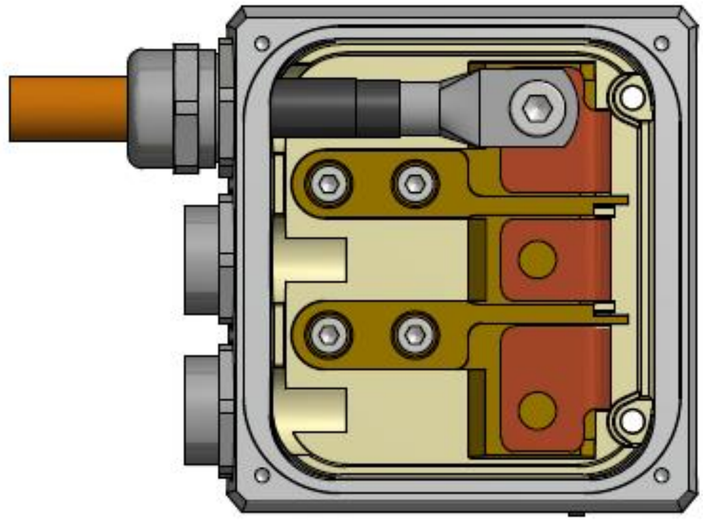






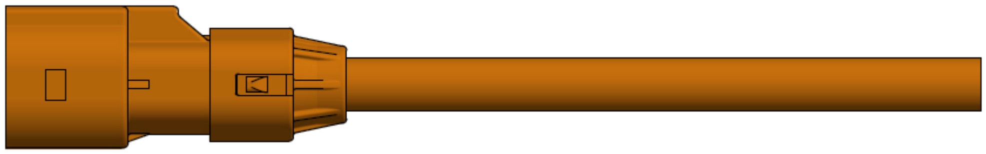


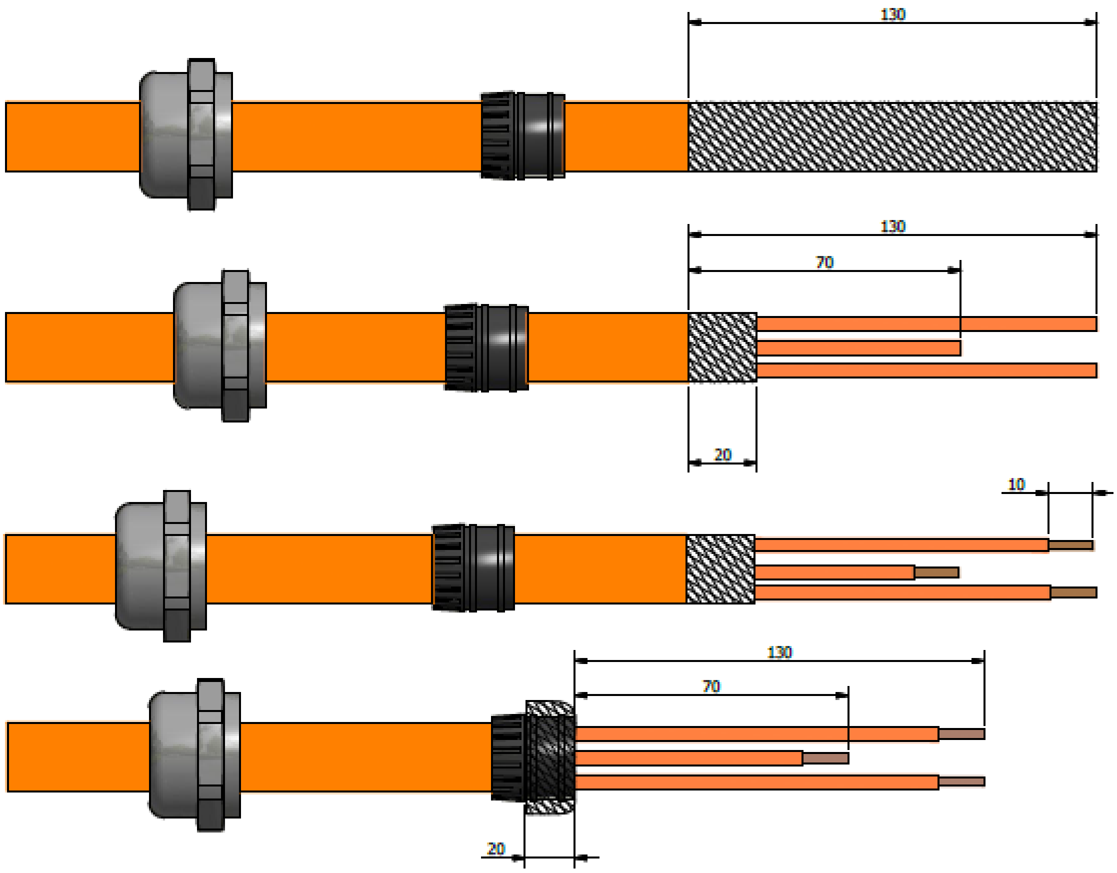
Please use M6 x 10 to fix the terminals (tightening torque : see p71)

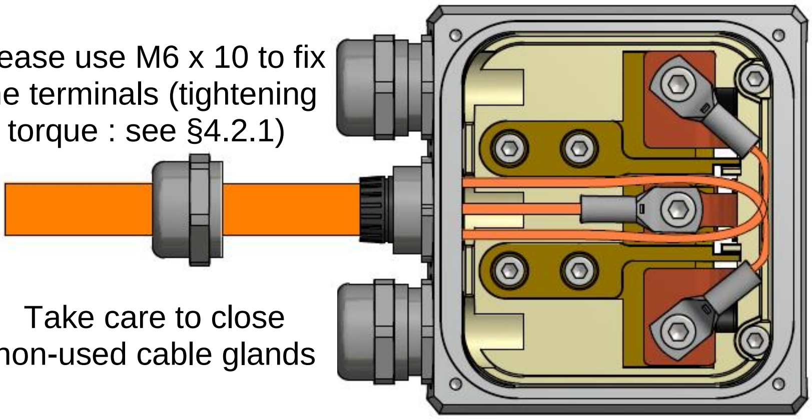


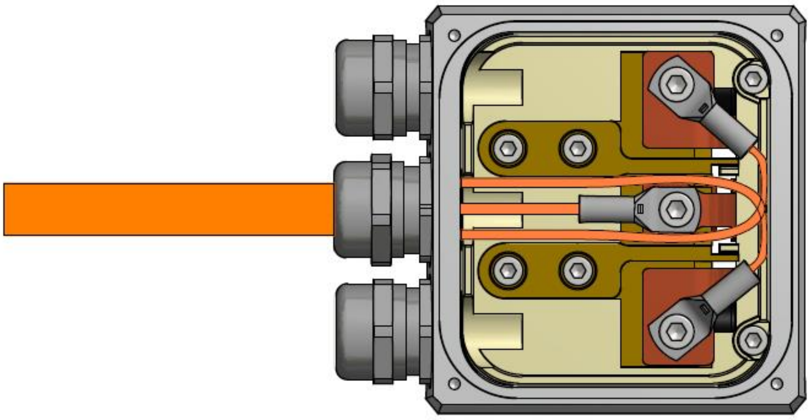
For the specific case of High Voltage Low Power drives :
Parker can supply 4 meter length Power cable which part number is HVLP-D-M-CABLE.

To connect the motor, please follow the 7 next steps.







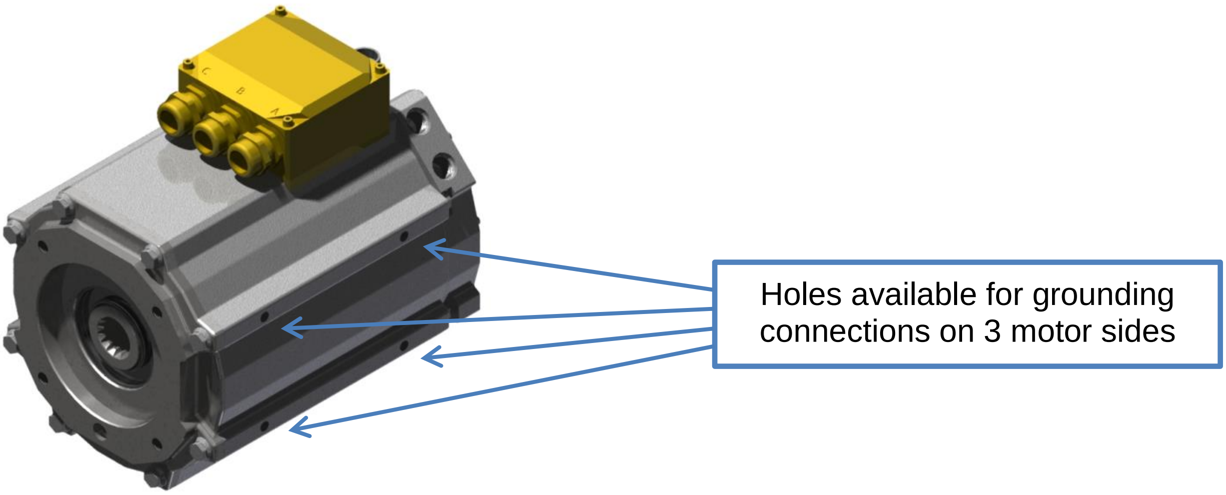


As previously, Parker can provide 4 meter length power cable to take place between the drive and the battery (with 2 interlock wires) which part number is HVLP-B-D-CABLE.

⚠	For High Voltage Low Power drives with multi core thin cables, the plastic insulator must not be damaged neither removed to insure insulation and safety protection.

3.8.3.2. Vehicle chassis (ground) connection

Use one of the fitting holes for vehicle chassis connection as on the picture below.



⚠	In every country, you must respect all the local electrical installation regulations and standards to determine the vehicle chassis (ground) cable size.

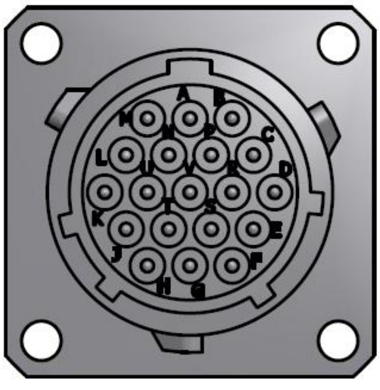
3.9. Feedback system

3.9.1. Resolver

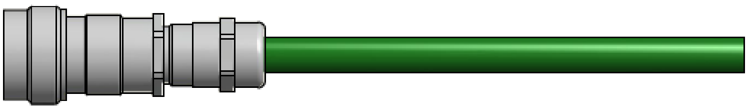
A resolver determines the rotor position.
Its signals are processed by the drive in order to control the stator currents, the speed and the position.

Resolver 2 poles transformation ratio = 0.5 – code A

	GVM142	**GVM210**
Parker part number	220005P1002	220005P1003
Electrical specification	Values @ 8 kHz	
Polarity	2 poles	
Input voltage	7 Vrms	
Input current	86mA maximum	56mA maximum
Zero voltage	20mV maximum	
Encoder accuracy	± 10' maxi	
Ratio	0,5 ± 5 %	
Output impedance (primary in short circuit whatever the position of the rotor)	Typical 100 + 240j Ω	Typical 95 + 180j Ω
Dielectric rigidity (50 – 60 Hz)	500 V – 1 min	
Insulation resistance	≥ 100MΩ	
Rotor inertia	~30 g.cm²	~123 g.cm²
Operating temperature range	-55 to +155 °C	

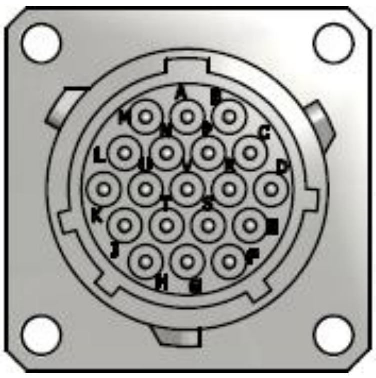
Resolver connector	**PIN**	**Signal**
	A	Ref Sin (-) S2
	B	Sin (+) S4
	J	Ref (+) R1
	K	Ref (-) Ground R2
	E	Ref Cos (-) S1
	F	Cos (+) S3
	C	PTC Therm Disconnect
	D	PTC Therm Disconnect
	G	Equivalent KTY Winding Therm
	H	Equivalent KTY Winding Therm
	L,M,N,P,R,S,T,U,V	Not Connected

In this case, Parker can provide Resolver Sensor cables, to be placed between the motor and the drive, with standard lengths of 1, 2, 3 or 4 meters ; its part number is built as follows "CBFRE0H0-SRX-000-00x0-00" where "x" is the length in meter.

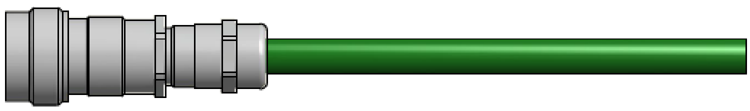


3.9.2. Sin-Cos Encoder (low voltage application)

Parker part number	220285P0002
Electrical specification	Values @ 500 Hz
Input voltage	5 Vrms ± 5%
Input current	20 mA maximum
Encoder accuracy	± 0,5° maxi
Internal serial impedance	720 Ω

Sin-Cos Encoder connector	PIN	Signal
	A	VA (Sin)
	J	VDD
	K	GND
	E	VB (Cos)
	C	PTC Therm Disconnect (+)
	D	PTC Therm Disconnect (-)
	G	PTC Therm Disconnect
	H	PTC Therm Disconnect
	L,M,N,P,R,S,T,U,V	Not Connected

In this case, Parker can provide Encoder Sensor cables, to be placed between the motor and the drive, with standard lengths of 1, 2, 3 or 4 meters ; its part number is built as follows "CBFSC0H0-SRX-000-00x0-00" where "x" is the length in meter.



	In case of SinCos encoder, take care to connect the cable shield to the vehicle chassis. In any case the motor housing must be at the same potential than the drive body.

4. COMMISSIONING, USE AND MAINTENANCE

4.1. Reception, handling, storage

4.1.1. Equipment delivery

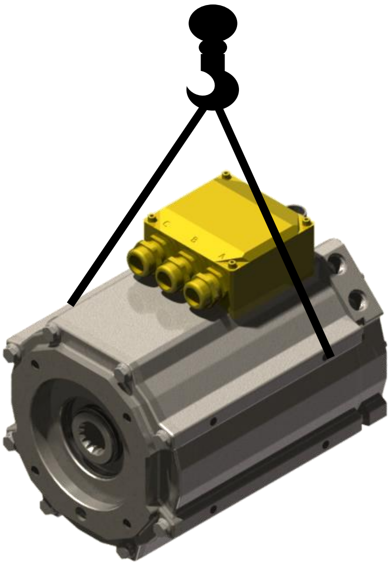
All the GVM motors are strictly controlled during manufacturing, prior to shipping.
Upon receipt it, it is necessary to verify the motor condition and confirm it has not been damaged during transit. Remove it carefully from its packaging. Verify that the data written on the label are the same as the ones on the acknowledgement of order, and that all documents or necessary accessories for user are present in the packaging.

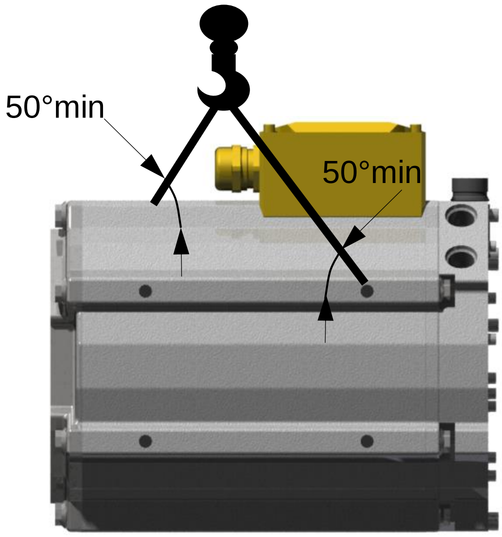
	Warning : In case of damaged material during the transport, the recipient must **immediately** make representations to the carrier through a registered mail within 24 h.

4.1.2. Handling

The GVM motors are equipped with threaded holes on its housing for handling.

	DANGER: Only use the threaded holes the GVM motors are equipped with for handling operations. Never use cables, connectors, input/output of cooling circuit, or any other inappropriate lifting device.





	DANGER: Choose the correct slings for the motor weight. The two slings must be the same length and a minimum angle of 50° has to be respected between the motor axis and the slings.

4.1.3. Storage

Before being mounted, the motor has to be stored in a dry place, without rapid or significant temperature variations in order to avoid condensation.
If the GVM motor has to be stored for a long time, verify that the shaft end and the flange are coated with corrosion proof product.
After a long storage duration (more than 3 month), run the motor at low speed in both directions, in order to blend and spread the bearing grease.
The motor is delivered with caps for the water inlet and outlet to protect the cooling circuit. Keep them on place until the motor commissioning.

4.2. Installation

4.2.1. Mounting

Vehicle frame must be even, sufficiently rigid and shall be dimensioned in order to avoid vibrations due to resonance. Before tightening the motor's fittings, the foundation surface must be cleaned and checked in order to detect any excessive height difference between the fitting locations. In any case we recommend using shims to compensate small irregularities.

⚠	Caution: The user bears the entire responsibility for the preparation of the foundation.

The table below gives the average tightening torques required regarding the fixing screw diameter. These values are valid for both motor's feet and flange bolting.

Screw diameter	Tightening torque
M2 x 0.35	0.35 N.m
M2.5 x 0.4	0.6 N.m
M3 x 0.5	1.1 N.m
M3.5 x 0.6	1.7 N.m
M4 x 0.7	2.5 N.m
M5 x 0.8	5 N.m
M6 x1	8.5 N.m
M7 x 1	14 N.m
M8 x 1.25	20 N.m

Screw diameter	Tightening torque
M9 x 1.25	31 N.m
M10 x 1.5	40 N.m
M11 x 1.5	56 N.m
M12 x 1.75	70 N.m
M14 x 2	111 N.m
M16 x 2	167 N.m
M18 x 2.5	228 N.m
M20 x 2.5	329 N.m
M22 x 2.5	437 N.m
M24 x 3	564 N.m

⚠	Warning: After 15 days, check all tightening torques on all screws and nuts.

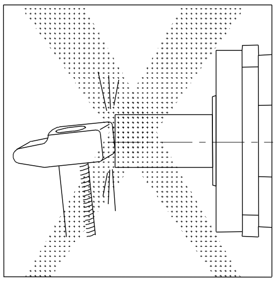
4.2.2. Preparation

Once the motor is installed, it must be possible to access to the wiring, and read the manufacturer's plate. Air must be able to circulate freely around the motor for cooling purposes.
Clean the shaft using a cloth soaked in white spirit or alcohol. Pay attention that the cleaning solution does not get on to the bearings.

The motor must be in a horizontal position during cleaning or running.

	Caution: Do not step on the motor, the connector or the terminal box
	Caution: Always bear in mind that some parts of the surface of the motor can reach or exceed 100°C

4.2.3. Mechanical assembly



The operational life of motor bearings largely depends on the care and attention given to this operation.

- Carefully check the alignment of the motor shaft with the driven machine to avoid vibrations, irregular rotations or applying too much strain on the shaft.

- Prohibit any impact on the shaft or press fitting which could mark the bearing tracks.

- In the event that the front bearing block is sealed by a lip seal which rubs on the rotating section, we recommend that you lubricate the seal with grease to extend its operational life.

	Warning : The user has the entire responsibility to prepare the support, the coupling device, shaft line alignment, and shaft line balancing.
	Warning : Parker will not be responsible for any motor shaft fatigue due to excessive strain on the shaft, a bad alignment or bad shaft line balancing .

4.3. Electrical connection

	Warning : Check that the power to the electrical inverter is safely off prior to make any connections.
	Warning : The wiring must comply with the inverter commissioning manual, with recommended cables, the standard and the local regulations
	Warning : The GVM motor must be grounded by connecting to an unpainted section of the motor.
	Warning : Do not open the terminal box under voltage or when the motor is rotating.
	Danger : After 15 days, check all tightening torques on cable connection. Bad connections can lead to overheating and fire.

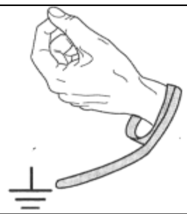
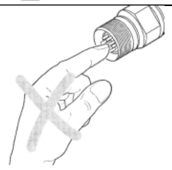
4.3.1. Cable connection

Please, read **§3.8 "Electrical connection"** to have information about cable and terminal box.
A lot of information are already available in the inverter documentations.

4.3.2. Resolver / Encoder / Thermistor cable handling

	Danger: before any intervention the drive must be stopped in accordance with the procedure.

	Caution: It is forbidden to disconnect the Encoder cable under voltage (high risk of damage and sensor destruction).

	Warning: Always wear an antistatic wrist strap during encoder handling.
	Warning: Do not touch encoder contacts (risk of damage due to electrostatic discharges ESD).

4.4. Maintenance Operations

Generality

<u>DANGER:</u> The installation, commissioning and maintenance operations must be performed by qualified personnel, in conjunction with this documentation.

The qualified personnel must know the safety local regulations.

They must be authorized to install, commissioning and operate in accordance with established practices and standards.

Please contact PARKER for technical assistance.

Operation	Periodicity	Section number
Cooling water quality inspection	Every year	§3.6
Check all tightening torques on all screws in the terminals box	Every year	§4.2
Check the bearings	Every year	§3.5
Clean the motor	Every year	
Inspect and lubricate shaft seals	Every year	§4.2.3
Inspect and lubricate shaft splines	Every year	
Inspect coolant fittings, and hoses	Every year	§3.6
Inspect power and feedback cables	Every year	§4.3

4.5. Troubleshooting

We provide hereunder a symptom list in regard with their possible cause. This is not an exhaustive list so in case of trouble, please refer to the associated inverter manual (the diagnostic board indications will help you investigating).

You note that the motor does not turn by hand when the motor is not connected to the drive.	• Check if the phases are not in short circuit. • Check if the rotor is externally blocked mechanically in rotation.
You have difficulty starting the motor or making it run	• If there is a thermal protector, check it and its connection and how it is set in the drive. • Check the servomotor insulation (in doubt, measure when the motor is hot and cold. The minimum insulation resistance measured under 500VDC max is 50 MΩ : - Between phase wire and housing, - Between thermal protector and housing, - Between resolver winding and housing.
You find that the motor speed is drifting	• Adjust the inverter offset.
You notice that the motor is racing	• Check the speed set-point of the inverter. • Check you are well and truly in speed regulation (and not in torque regulation). • Check the (feedback device) setting
You notice vibrations	• Check the (feedback device) connections, the earth connections (carefully) and the earthing of the earth wire, the setting of the inverter. • Check the stability of the secondary voltages. • Check the rigidity of the frame and motor support. • Check motor fixing on its base. • Check the balancing. • Check the alignment between motor and load.
You find that the motor is too noisy	Several possible explanations : - Unsatisfactory mechanical balancing, - Defective coupling, - Loosening of several pieces, - Poor adjustment of the inverter of the position loop: check rotation with the loop open. - Low drive switching frequency.