# (̧) mayr ${ }^{\oplus}$ 

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## Safety brake systems for gravity-loaded axes

The operation of vertical axes represents a particular problem. Switching off the drive energy due to an error in the machine control or a power failure can lead to an axis crash. Unpredictable mechanical wear as a result of the design, due for example to EMERGENCY STOP brakings or to contamination of the friction linings caused by oil, drastically reduce the braking torque. Often, motor-integrated brakes are equipped with insufficient braking torque reserves.

The possibility of brake failure can therefore not be excluded. On linear motors, braking in EMERGENCY STOP situations or in the event of power failure is not possible, as no brake is integrated. In order to avoid critical situations, further measures must be taken to minimise any risks.

Dependent on the risk assessment with the risk parameters "Severity of injury", "Frequency and/or Time duration of exposure to danger" and "Possibility of danger prevention or damage limitation", different demands result on the selection of the safety components for protecting the machine operator

## ROBA-stop ${ }^{\oplus}$ brakes by mayr ${ }^{\circledR}$ prevent inadvertent dropping or crashing of vertical axes.

ㄱ Reliable safety protecting people in all operating modes
$\square$ Controlled operational safety due to an integrated function monitoring system
$\square$ Minimal braking distances due to short reaction times and high brake performance density
$\square$ Optimum adaptation for individual axes construction due to different brake concepts
] Economic and problem-free to retrofit pre-existing axes

during dangerous movement of the machine. In DIN EN ISO 13849 "Safety of Machinery - Safety-related Parts of Controls", the respective solution approaches are specified via additional parameters, such as the system structure (category) and the MTTF $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{d}}, \mathrm{B}_{10 \mathrm{~d}}, \mathrm{DC}, \mathrm{CCF}$ values. The safety-related quality of the SPR/CS (safety-related control components) is indicated as the Performance Level (PL). safety parameters of the brake according to ISO 13849-1.

For this reason, mayr ${ }^{\oplus}$ power transmission has developed different new brake systems, which increase the safetyrelated quality as part of the SPR/CS.
The safety brake product range
ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topsto ${ }^{\oplus}$, ROBA $^{\oplus}$-alphastop ${ }^{\oplus}$, ROBA $^{\oplus}$-pinionstop, ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-linearstop and ROBA-stop ${ }^{\oplus}$-M
fulfils the requirements for a safe holding and braking system and minimises the endangerment of people and machines. These brakes are used both as secure single brakes and in combination with a second brake as two-channel or redundant systems for protection against high risks.
Maximum safety via redundancy and diversity is achieved when using two different brake systems.

Additional measures are required to minimise the potential risk of a dropping load on vertical axes in areas where personnel might be endangered. These measures have been demanded by the Technical Committee for Mechanical Engineering, Production Systems and Steel Construction in their information sheet "Gravity loaded axes". mayr ${ }^{\text {D }}$ power transmission has developed various new brake systems which guard against all critical danger situations which can occur during operation of vertical axes.
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## ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\circledR}$

## Modular safety brake system for a A-bearing-side servomotor attachment

## Highlights and Advantages

$\square$ DGUV (German Social Accident Insurance) test certificate:
Braking device as "tried and tested component" in terms of the Category 1 acc. DIN EN ISO 13849-1
$\square$ The leading system on the market for vertical axes with rotatory drives
I The axis is held safely in any position, even with a dismantled servomotor, e.g. during machine maintenance

- Safe braking on EMERGENCY STOP and power failure

ㅁ Long lifetime even after frequent EMERGENCY STOP brakings

- Highest reliability due to decades of experience and a mayr construction which has been tried and tested millions of times
] Indication of the operating condition (open/closed) via an integrated condition monitoring
$\square$ Short, compact design
- Low rotational moments of inertia Low self-induced heat production even at $100 \%$ duty cycle


ROBA ${ }^{\text {en }}$-topstop ${ }^{\text {² }}$ with output shaft for direct mounting onto a gearbox with a hollow shaft.


Brake system with integrated, plug-in shaft coupling. Separate coupling and coupling housing are no longer necessary.
Very short design.

## Tested Safety



MF 13001
Sicherheit geprüft tested safety

Type 200/899.012.22

A voluntary prototype inspection has been carried out on the ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\text {² }}$ single circuit brake Type 899.012.22, Size 200. The "DGUV Test Prüf- und Zertifizierungsstelle Maschinen und Fertigungsautomation" (translation: "DGUV Testing and Certification Body, Machines and Manufacturing Automation") confirms that this braking equipment can be considered a "tried and tested component" in terms of category 1 acc. DIN EN ISO 13849-1.

Due to their adaptable flange dimensions, ROBA $^{\text {e }}$-topstop ${ }^{6}$ safety brakes can easily be integrated into pre-existing constructions between the servomotor and the counterflange. If necessary, the design can be easily adapted to any installation situation by changing the standard flanges.
Seven standard sizes for braking torques of 6 to 400 Nm are available for delivery at short notice.

## Brake designs:

$\square$ Single circuit brake with a bearing-supported output shaft: i.e. suitable for toothed belt drives

- Single circuit brake with an integrated plug-in shaft coupling
- Single circuit brake with a shaft coupling and an installed EAS ${ }^{\oplus}$-smartic ${ }^{\oplus}$ torque limiter
- Redundant dual circuit brake system with a bearing-supported output shaft
$\square$ Basic brake module for special brake configurations

| Content |  |
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| Order information - type key | 14 |
| Important guidelines | 15 |
| Simplified dimensioning / Technical explanations | 16 |
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| The catalogue contains basic information on |  |
| pre-selection and dimensioning (see page 15). |  |

## ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\oplus}$ - Designs

## ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\oplus}$ with shaft design



Type 899.000.0
Single circuit brake with bearing-supported clamping hub


Type 899.002._-
On the ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\text {© }}$ single circuit brake with bearingsupported output shaft and integrated, plug-in ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-ES shaft coupling, the servomotor can be mounted or dismantled in any shaft position. The shaft coupling compensates for shaft misalignment. To install this Type, a second bearing machine-side is necessary.

## Type 899.000.0_

This brake type can be integrated into existing drives without any additional constructive work, or can be retrofitted. The output-side brake flange connection dimensions and the shaft dimensions equal the servomotor connection dimensions.
A screw plug allows access to the clamping screw on the motor-side clamping hub construction. Radial forces can be absorbed by the ball bearing brake shaft, so that mounting belt pulleys and therefore operation in belt pulley drive systems is easily possible.

Type 899.002.
Single circuit brake with integrated shaft coupling


## Application Example

Due to its adapted flange dimensions, it was possible to integrate the ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\text {® }}$ with a minimum of effort into the pre-existing Z -axis of a handling system between the servomotor and gearbox, thereby ensuring increased safety.
Often, the integrated permanent magnet brakes integrated into servomotors are unable to provide sufficient safety. Wear or lubrication can mean that the nominal holding torque on the brakes falls below the permitted level. In EMERGENCY STOP situations, the brakes must take on very high friction work. High operating temperatures - not unusual in servomotors - can also lead to brake malfunctions or can reduce the braking torque.
ROBA ${ }^{*}$-topstop ${ }^{\oplus}$ safety brakes protect against all critical danger situations which can occur during operation of vertical axes. They guarantee full security, even when the servomotor is dismantled e.g. during maintenance work. Even then, the load is also held safely.
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ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\oplus}$ - Designs
ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\oplus}$ with plug-in coupling for mounting directly onto ball screw spindles

Types 899.011._ - and 899.012. -
The brake Types 899.01___ are specially conceived for direct installation onto ball screw spindles. A backlash-free, plug-in ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-ES Type series shaft coupling is integrated into the brake housing to compensate for axial, radial and angular shaft misalignment. This makes separate coupling housing and shaft couplings unnecessary.
The coupling hub to be mounted motor-side is offered in standard design as a ROBA ${ }^{\text {e }}$-ES clamping hub and as a ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-ES shrink disk hub. The output-side coupling hub is connected securely to the spindle shaft via a shrink disk-clamping connection.
The short brake construction length requires nearly no additional space in comparison to the usual clutch housing designs (see Fig. below).
For safety reasons, the braking torque is transferred directly via the shrink disk-clamping connection onto the spindle instead of via the coupling.


Type 899.1 ... -
Single circuit brake module without output flange
Type 899.3
Single circuit brake module with special output flange Example on page 13

Types 899.11_._ and 899.31_- -
The brake module Type series 899.1__._ and the brake Types 899.3 $\qquad$ were conceived for specific customertailored mounting situations.
Depending on the individual mounting conditions, these brakes can be mounted directly onto a pre-existing friction flange (Type 899.11_._ ) or can be delivered with a mounting flange specially adapted for the application (Type 899.31_._).
On Type 899.11_. . , the friction flange is not included in standard delivery. On Type 899.31 _ . . the special mounting flange is included in delivery. The brake module can be equipped with the standard clamping hub shaft and ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-ES shaft couplings or with special coupling constructions which can be optimally adapted for individual mounting conditions.


Upper Illustration: a typical servomotor attachment with a shaft coupling on an axis with a ball screw drive. The coupling housing ensures the necessary distance between machine and servomotor.

Lower Illustration: the same design; but this time with an additional brake. The ROBA ${ }^{\text {® }}$-topstop ${ }^{\text {* }}$ single circuit brake with integrated $R O B A^{\infty}-E S$ shaft coupling is especially conceived for mounting on a ball screw spindle. The coupling housing is much shorter, meaning that the total construction increases only minimally in length. The shaft coupling becomes a brake component.
The brake function also maintains its effect if the servomotor is dismantled. The axis dynamic remains, because the total mass moments of inertia increase minimally on this integrated construction.
The coupling housing can be ordered as part of the delivery Type 899.31_._ and produced according to the customer's request, or just the brake module can be delivered Type 899.11_....

ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\text {® }}$ single circuit brake


Fig. 1 Type 899.000.0
Single circuit brake with bearing-supported clamping hub shaft Optional key design possible.


| Technical Data |  |  |  | Size |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 100 | 120 | 150 | 175 | 200 | 230 | 260 |
| Braking torque ${ }^{17}$$\mathbf{M}_{\mathrm{N}}$ | Type 899.000.01 | Standard | [ Nm ] | 6 | 12 | 45 | 70 | 100 | 150 | 200 |
|  |  | Braking torque tolerance $-20 \% /+40 \%$ | [ Nm ] | 4.8/8.4 | $9.6 / 16.8$ | $36 / 63$ | 56/98 | 80/140 | 120/210 | 160/280 |
|  | Type 899.000.02 ${ }^{44}$ | Increased | [ Nm ] | 12 | 30 | 90 | 120 | 160 | 300 | 400 |
|  |  | Braking torque tolerance $-20 \% /+40 \%$ | [ Nm ] | $9.6 / 16.8$ | 24/42 | 72/126 | 96/168 | 128 / 224 | 240/420 | $320 / 560$ |
| Electrical power | Type 899.000.01 | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{N}}$ | [W] | 21 | 31.5 | 44 | 50 | 60 | 86 | 86 |
|  | Type 899.000.02 | $P_{0}{ }^{2}$ | [W] | 66 | 102 | 128 | 128 | 148 | 200 | 200 |
|  |  | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{H}}{ }^{3}$ | [W] | 16 | 26 | 32 | 32 | 38 | 50 | 50 |
| Maximum speed | Type 899.000.0 | $\mathrm{n}_{\text {mux }}$ | [rpm] | 6000 | 5000 | 4000 | 4000 | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 |
| Weight | Type 899.000.0_ | m | [kg] | 4.75 | 7.5 | 13 | 20 | 24 | 45 | 60 |
| Mass moment of inertia <br> Rotor + Hub with $\mathrm{d}_{\text {max }}$ | Type 899.000.0 | $J_{\text {R-H }}$ | $\begin{gathered} {\left[10^{-4}\right.} \\ \left.\mathrm{kgm}^{2}\right] \end{gathered}$ | 0.9 | 6.5 | 16 | 43 | 52 | 131 | 250 |


| Dimensions | 100 | Size |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 120 | 150 | 175 | 200 | 230 | 260 |
| A | 130 | 160 | 190 | 232 | 246 | 305 | 345 |
| a | 4 | 5 | 6.5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| B | 15 | 20 | 25 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 25 |
| $\mathrm{B}_{1}$ | 42 | 52 | 55 | 90 | 71 | 92 | 92 |
| b | 12 | 20 | 24 | 25 | 28 | 30 | 30 |
| C | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 75 | 75 |
| C | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 56 | 56 |
| D | 100 | 126 | 155 | 176 | 194 | 235 | 264 |
| L | 80 | 104 | 119 | 138.5 | 138.5 | 185 | 185 |
| Shaft$\varnothing d_{k 6} \times 1$ | $14 \times 30$ | $19 \times 40$ | $24 \times 50$ | $35 \times 79$ | $32 \times 58$ | $38 \times 80$ | $48 \times 82$ |
|  | $19 \times 40$ | $24 \times 50$ | $32 \times 58$ | - | $38 \times 80$ | $42 \times 110$ | $42 \times 110$ |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | $48 \times 110$ | $48 \times 110$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | - | $55 \times 110$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { (Shaft) } \\ \text { bore }{ }^{51} \\ \wp d_{1}{ }^{7} \times I_{1} \end{gathered}$ | $14 \times 45$ | $19 \times 55$ | $24 \times 68$ | $35 \times 90$ | $32 \times 90$ | - | $42 \times 110$ |
|  | $19 \times 45$ | $24 \times 55$ | $32 \times 68$ | - | $38 \times 90$ | - | $48 \times 110$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | - | $55 \times 110$ |
| m | 100 (115) | 130 | 165 | 200 | 215 | 265 | 300 |
| m | 100 (115) | 130 (115*) | 165 | 200 | 215 | 265 | 300 |
| s | 7/9 | 9 | 11 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 14.5 | 18 |
| s, | $4 \times \mathrm{M} 6 / 8$ | $4 \times \mathrm{M} 8$ | $4 \times \mathrm{M} 10$ | $4 \times \mathrm{M} 12$ | $4 \times \mathrm{M} 12$ | $4 \times \mathrm{M} 12$ | $4 \times$ M16 |
| SW | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 10 |
| $\mathrm{Z}_{15}{ }^{\text {6 }}$ | 80 | 110 | 130 | 114.3 | 180 | 230 | 250 |
|  | 95 | 95 | 110 | - | 130 | - | - |
| $Z_{1}{ }^{\text {FB }}$ | 80 | 110 | 130 | 114.3 | 180 | 230 | 250 |
|  | 95 | 95 | 110 | - | 130 | - | - |
| z | 3 | 3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| $z_{1}$ | 4 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 10 |

Correlation of bore diameters $\mathrm{d}_{1}$, dependent on respective transmittable torques (without key)

| Preferred Bore |  |  | Sizes |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | d, | 100 | 120 | 150 | 175 | 200 | 230 | 260 |
| Frictionallylocking transmittable torques (Clamping hub motor-side) $T_{A}[\mathrm{Nm}]$ | $\bigcirc 14$ | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\bigcirc 19$ | 40 | 64 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 024 |  | 81 | 150 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Ø 32 |  |  | 199 | - | 19 | - |  |
|  | $\bigcirc 35$ |  |  | - | 215 |  | - |  |
|  | $\bigcirc 38$ |  |  | - | - | 237 | 380 |  |
|  | 042 |  |  |  |  |  | 440 | 54 |
| Suitable for F7 <br> /k6 | 048 |  |  |  |  |  | 530 |  |
|  | $\bigcirc 55$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 845 |
| Table 1 <br> The transmittable torques for the clamping connection allow for the max. tolerance backlash on a solid shaft: <br> Tolerance k6 / bore (d, ): tolerance F7. <br> If the tolerance backlash is larger, the torque decreases. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1) Braking torque tolerance: $-20 \% /+40 \%$, <br> 2) Coil capacity on overexcitation <br> 3) Coil capacity at holding voltage <br> 4) Braking torque increased only with overexcitation (see operational instructions) <br> 5) The transmittable torques in bore $d_{1}$ are dependent on the diameter, see tables 1, page 6. <br> 6) On sizes 175: Tolerance field h7 <br> *) Optionally available with pitch circle $m_{1}=115$ <br> We reserve the right to make dimensional and constructional alterations. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\oplus}$ with output shaft and shaft coupling


Fig. 2 Type 899.001.
Single circuit brake with bearing-supported output shaft and with plug-in shaft coupling (clamping hub motor-side)

Optional key design possible.


Fig. 3 Type 899.002.
Single circuit brake with bearing-supported output shaft and with plug-in shaft coupling (shrink disk hub motor-side)
$\square$ Optional key design possible.


| Dimensions | Size |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 120 | 150 | 175 | 200 | 230 | 260 |
| $A^{\text {T }}$ | 160 | 190 | 232 | 246 | 305 | 345 |
| $\mathrm{a}_{1}$ | 20 | 20.5 | 16 | 16 | 32 | 23 |
| B | 12 | 14 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 25 |
| B, | 76 | 83 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| b | 20 | 24 | 25 | 28 | 30 | 30 |
| C | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 75 | 75 |
| $\mathrm{C}_{2}$ | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 56 | 56 |
| $\mathrm{D}^{\text { }}$ | 126 | 155 | 176 | 194 | 235 | 264 |
| L | 120 | 136 | 160 | 160 | 185 | 185 |
| Shaft | $19 \times 40$ | $24 \times 50$ | $35 \times 79$ | $32 \times 58$ | $38 \times 80$ | $48 \times 82$ |
|  | $24 \times 50$ | $32 \times 58$ | - | $38 \times 80$ | $42 \times 110$ | $42 \times 110$ |
|  | - | - | - | - | $48 \times 110$ | $48 \times 110$ |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | $55 \times 110$ |
| Bores \% $\square^{\text {a }} \mathrm{d}_{4}{ }^{\text {H7 }}$ | 15-28 | 19-35 | 20-45* | 20-45* | 28-50 | 35-55* |
|  | 15-28 | 19-38 | 20-45* | 20-45* | 28-50 | 35-60* |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Required } \\ \text { shaft length } \end{gathered} I_{3}$ | 40-50 | 50-58 | 58-80* | 58-80* | 80-110 | 80-110* |
| $\mathrm{m}^{n}$ | 130 | 165 | 200 | 215 | 265 | 300 |
| m | 130(115*) | 165 | 200 | 215 | 265 | 300 |
| $\mathbf{s}^{7}$ | 9 | 11 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 18 |
| s, | $4 \times \mathrm{M} 8$ | $4 \times \mathrm{M} 10$ | $4 \times \mathrm{M} 12$ | $4 \times \mathrm{M} 12$ | $4 \times$ M12 | $4 \times \mathrm{M} 16$ |
| SW | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 10 |


|  | Size |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dimensions | $\mathbf{1 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 0}$ |  |
| SW | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 |  |
| $\mathbf{Z}_{18}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 110 | 130 | 114.3 | 180 | 230 | 250 |  |
|  | 95 | 110 | - | 130 | - | - |  |
| $\mathbf{Z}_{1}{ }^{\text {Fb }}$ | 110 | 130 | 114.3 | 180 | 230 | 250 |  |
| $\mathbf{z}$ | 95 | 110 | - | 130 | - | - |  |
| $\mathbf{z}_{1}$ | 3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |  |
| 5 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 10 |  |  |

1) Braking torque tolerance: $-20 \% /+40 \%$,
2) Coil capacity on overexcitation
3) Coil capacity at holding voltage
4) Braking torque increased only with overexcitation (see operational instructions)
5) For further information on flexible coupling e.g. angle misalignments, spring stiffness or temperature resistance please see
ROBA ${ }^{\circ}$-ES catalogue K.940.V
6) The transmittable torques in bores $d_{3}$ and $d_{4}$ are dependent on the diameter, see tables 2 and 3 , page 9 .
7) See dimensions Fig. on the right on page 6.
8) On sizes 175: Tolerance field h 7

9 - Sizes 175 and 200: Over a shaft length of 60 mm , only possible with a bored elastomeric element (max. through hole Ø$\varnothing 38 \mathrm{~mm}$ )
Size 260: Over a shaft length of 85 mm , only possible with a bored elastomeric element (max. through hole Ø$\oslash 48 \mathrm{~mm}$ )
2) Optionally available with pitch circle $m_{1}=115$
your reliable partner
ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\oplus}$ with integrated shaft coupling


Fig. 4
Type 899.011._ Single circuit brake with plug-in shaft coupling (Clamping hub motor-side)


Fig. 5
Type 899.012. _ Single circuit brake with plug-in shaft coupling (Shrink disk hub motor-side)

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| Technical Data |  |  |  |  | Size |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 120 | 150 | 175 | 200 | 230 | 260 |
| Braking torque ${ }^{11}$$\mathbf{M}_{\mathrm{N}}$ | Type 899.01_.-1 | Standard |  | [ Nm ] | 12 | 45 | 70 | 100 | 150 | 200 |
|  |  | Braking torque tolerance$-20 \% /+40 \%$ |  | [ Nm ] | 9.6/16.8 | $36 / 63$ | 56/98 | 80/140 | 120/210 | $160 / 280$ |
|  | Type 899.01_. $2^{44}$ | Increased |  | [ Nm ] | 30 | 90 | 120 | 160 | 300 | 400 |
|  |  | Braking torque tolerance$-20 \% /+40 \%$ |  | [ Nm ] | $24 / 42$ | 72/126 | 96/168 | 128/224 | 240/420 | $320 / 560$ |
| Electrical power | Type 899.01_- 1 |  | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{N}}$ | [W] | 31.5 | 44 | 50 | 60 | 86 | 86 |
|  | Type 899.01_. 2 |  | $\mathrm{P}_{0}{ }^{21}$ | [W] | 102 | 125 | 128 | 148 | 200 | 200 |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{H}}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | [W] | 26 | 32 | 32 | 38 | 50 | 50 |
| Maximum speed | Type 899.01_.-1 |  | $\mathrm{n}_{\text {max }}$ | [ rpm ] | 5000 | 4000 | 4000 | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 |
| Size of Flexible Coupling ${ }^{5}$ (ROBA ${ }^{\text {e }}$-ES) |  |  |  | [-] | 24 | 28 | 38 | 38 | 42 | 48 |
| Nominal and maximum torques flexible coupling ${ }^{5}$ ) | Type 899.01_3_ 92 Sh A |  | $T_{\text {Ker }} / T_{\text {kmax }}$ | [ Nm ] | 35/70 | 95/190 | 190/380 | 190/380 | 265/530 | $310 / 620$ |
|  | Type 899.01_2_ 98 Sh A |  | $T_{\text {Kex }} / T_{\text {Kmax }}$ | [ Nm ] | $60 / 120$ | 160/320 | 325 / 650 | 325/650 | 450 / 900 | $525 / 1050$ |
|  | Type 899.01_1_64 ShD |  | $T_{\text {ief }} / T_{\text {Kmax }}$ | [ Nm ] | $75 / 150$ | 200/400 | 405/810 | 405/810 | $560 / 1120$ | $655 / 1310$ |
| Weight | Type 899.01 _- |  | m | [kg] | 7.5 | 14 | 23 | 27 | 45 | 60 |
| Mass moment of inertia$\qquad$ | Type 899.011. - |  | $J_{\text {R+H }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} {\left[10^{-4}\right.} \\ \left.\mathrm{kgm}^{2}\right] \end{array}$ | 7.5 | 18.5 | 60 | 67 | 137 | 235 |
|  | Type 899.012.- |  | $J_{\text {B+H }}$ |  | 8.5 | 21.5 | 70 | 77 | 151 | 250 |


| Dimensions | Size |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 120 | 150 | 175 | 200 | 230 | 260 |
| A | 160 | 190 | 232 | 246 | 305 | 345 |
| $\mathrm{a}_{1}$ | 20 | 20.5 | 16 | 16 | 32 | 23 |
| $\mathrm{B}_{2}$ | 12 | 14 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 25 |
| $\mathrm{B}_{3}$ | 76 | 83 | 90 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| b | 20 | 24 | 25 | 28 | 30 | 30 |
| C | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 75 | 75 |
| $\mathrm{C}_{2}$ | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 56 | 56 |
| D | 126 | 155 | 176 | 194 | 235 | 264 |
| $L_{2}$ | 120 | 136 | 160 | 160 | 185 | 185 |
|  | 15-28 | 19-38 | 20-45 | 20-45 | 28-50 | 35-60 |
|  | 15-28 | 19-35 | 20-45* | 20-45* | 28-50 | 35-55* |
|  | 15-28 | 19-38 | 20-45* | 20-45* | 28-50 | 35-60* |
| Requiredshaft length $\mathrm{I}_{2}$ | 25-52 | 30-60 | 35-75 | 35-75 | 40-80 | 40-80 |
|  | 40-50 | $50-5858-80 * 58-80 * 80-110 \cdot 80-110^{*}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 130 | 165 | 200 | 215 | 265 | 300 |
| $\mathrm{m}_{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} 130 \\ \left(115^{\circ}\right) \end{gathered}$ | 165 | 200 | 215 | 265 | 300 |
| s | 9 | 11 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 18 |
| $s_{1}$ | $4 \times \mathrm{M} 8$ | $4 \times \mathrm{M} 104 \times \mathrm{M} 124 \times \mathrm{M} 124 \times \mathrm{M} 124 \times \mathrm{M} 16$ |  |  |  |  |
| SW | 5 | 6 | 4×M12 <br> 6 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| SW ${ }_{1}$ | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| $\mathrm{Z}_{16}{ }^{7}$ | 110 | 130 | 114.3 | 180 | 230 | 250 |
|  | 95 | 110 | - | 130 | - | - |
| $\mathrm{Z}_{1}{ }^{\text {fa }}$ | 110 | 130 | 114.3 | 180 | 230 | 250 |
|  | 95 | 110 | - | 130 | - | - |
| $z$ | 3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| $z_{1}$ | 5 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 10 |

1) Braking torque tolerance $-20 \% /+40 \%$
2) Coil capacity on overexcitation
3) Coil capacity at holding voltage
4) Braking torque increased only with overexcitation (see operational instructions)
5) For further information on flexible coupling e.g. angle misalignments, spring stiffness or temperature resistance please see
ROBA"-ES catalogue K. $940 . \mathrm{V}$
6) The transmittable torques in bores $\mathrm{d}_{2}, d_{3}$ und $\mathrm{d}_{4}$ are dependent on the diameter, see tables 2 and 3.
7) On sizes 175: Tolerance field h7
) - Sizes 175 and 200: Over a shaft length of 60 mm , only possible with a bored elastomeric element (max. through hole Ø 038 mm )

- Size 260: Over a shaft length of 85 mm , only possible with a bored elastomeric element (max, through hole $\varnothing 48 \mathrm{~mm}$ )
") Optionally available with pitch circle $\mathrm{m}_{1}=115$
We reserve the right to make dimensional and constructional alterations.

Correlation of bore diameters $d_{2} / d_{3} / d_{4}$, dependent on respective transmittable torques (without key)

| Preferred Bore |  |  | Sizes |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\mathrm{d}_{2} / \mathrm{d}_{4}$ | 120 | 150 | 175 | 200 | 230 | 260 |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {A }}$ | [ Nm ] | 015 | 56 | - | - | - | - | - |
|  |  | $\bigcirc 16$ | 62 | - | - | - | - | - |
|  |  | $\bigcirc 19$ | 81 | 141 | - | - | - | - |
|  |  | 020 | 87 | 153 | 197 | 197 | - | - |
|  |  | 022 | 100 | 177 | 228 | 228 | - | - |
|  |  | 024 | 120 | 203 | 261 | 261 | - | - |
|  |  | 025 | 125 | 216 | 279 | 279 | - | - |
|  |  | $\bigcirc 28$ | 135 | 256 | 332 | 332 | 300 | - |
|  |  | 030 | - | 282 | 368 | 368 | 350 | - |
|  |  | 032 | - | 308 | 405 | 405 | 400 | - |
|  |  | 035 | - | 343 | 460 | 460 | 500 | 450 |
|  |  | $\bigcirc 38$ | - | 373 | 513 | 513 | 600 | 500 |
|  |  | 040 | - | - | 547 | 547 | 680 | 600 |
|  |  | 042 | - | - | 577 | 577 | 730 | 720 |
|  |  | 045 | - | - | 617 | 617 | 790 | 850 |
|  |  | 048 | - | - | - | - | 850 | 1000 |
|  |  | $\bigcirc 50$ | - | - | - | - | 880 | 1180 |
|  |  | $\bigcirc 52$ | - | - | - | - | - | 1270 |
|  |  | O 55 | - | - | - | - | - | 1353 |
|  |  | $\bigcirc 58$ | - | - | - | - | - | 1428 |
|  |  | 060 | - | - | - | - | - | 1471 |

The transmittable torques for the shrink disk connection allow for the max. olerance backlash on a:

- solid shaft: tolerance $\mathrm{k} 6 /$ bores $\varnothing \mathrm{d}_{2}$ and $\emptyset \mathrm{d}_{4}$ : Tolerance k6 (table 2), -solid shaft: tolerance k 6 / bore $\varnothing \mathrm{d}_{3}$ : Tolerance F7 (table 3)
If the tolerance backlash is larger, the torque decreases.

|  | Preferred Bore |  |  | Sizes |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{d}_{3}$ | 120 | 150 | 175 | 200 | 230 | 260 |
| Frictionallylocking transmittable torques Clamping hub | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{H}}$ |  | 015 | 34 | - | - | - | - | - |
|  |  |  | 016 | 36 | - | - | - | - | - |
|  |  |  | 019 | 43 | 79 | - | - | - | - |
|  |  |  | 020 | 45 | 83 | 83 | 83 | - | - |
|  |  |  | 022 | 50 | 91 | 91 | 91 | - | - |
|  |  |  | $\bigcirc 24$ | 54 | 100 | 100 | 100 | - | - |
|  |  |  | 025 | 57 | 104 | 104 | 104 | - | - |
|  |  |  | O28 | 63 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 208 | - |
|  |  |  | Q 30 | - | 124 | 124 | 124 | 228 | $-$ |
|  |  | [ Nm ] | ¢ 32 | - | 133 | 133 | 133 | 248 | - |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Suitable for F7 } \\ & \text { / k6 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 035 | - | 145 | 145 | 145 | 280 | 350 |
|  |  |  | 038 | - | - | 158 | 158 | 315 | 390 |
|  |  |  | 040 | - | - | 166 | 166 | 340 | 420 |
|  |  |  | 042 | - | - | 174 | 174 | 365 | 455 |
|  |  |  | $\bigcirc 45$ | - | - | 187 | 187 | 404 | 505 |
|  |  |  | 048 | - | - | - | - | 442 | 560 |
|  |  |  | $\bigcirc 50$ | - | - | - | - | 470 | 600 |
| Table 3 |  |  | Q 52 | - | - | - | - | - | 640 |
|  |  |  | $\bigcirc 55$ | - | - | - | - | - | 705 |

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ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\oplus}$ with integrated shaft coupling


Fig. 6
Type 899.111._ Brake module without output flange with plug-in shaft coupling (Clamping hub motor-side)


Fig. 7
Type 899.112. _ Brake module without output-side flange with plug-in shaft coupling (Shrink disk hub motor-side)
your reliable partner


| Dimensions | Size |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 120 | 150 | 175 | 200 | 230 | 260 |
| A | 160 | 190 | 232 | 246 | 305 | 345 |
| $\mathrm{a}_{1}$ | 20 | 20.5 | 16 | 16 | 32 | 23 |
| b | 20 | 24 | 25 | 28 | 30 | 30 |
| C | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 75 | 75 |
| $\mathrm{C}_{2}$ | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 56 | 56 |
| D | 126 | 155 | 176 | 194 | 235 | 264 |
| L | 84 | 94 | 107.5 | 107.5 | 133 | 133 |
| Bores ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 15-28 | 19-38 | 20-45 | 20-45 | 28-50 | 35-60 |
|  | 15-28 | 19-35 | 20-45* | 20-45* | 28-50 | 35-55* |
|  | 15-28 | 19-38 | 20-45* | 20-45* | 28-50 | 35-60* |
| Required  <br> shaft length $I_{2}$ <br> $I_{2}$ $I_{3}$ | 25-52 | 30-60 | 35-75 35-75 |  | 40-80 | 40-80 |
|  | 40-50 | 50-58 58-80* |  | $58-80 \cdot 80-110^{\circ} 80-110$ |  |  |
| $\mathrm{I}_{4}$ | 36 | 42 | 52.5 | 52.5 | 52 | 52 |
| $\mathrm{I}_{5}$ | 7 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 16 |
| M | $8 \times \mathrm{M} 5$ | $8 \times \mathrm{M6}$ | $8 \times \mathrm{M6}$ | $8 \times \mathrm{M} 8$ | $8 \times \mathrm{M} 8$ | $8 \times \mathrm{M} 10$ |
| $\mathrm{m}_{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} 130 \\ \left(115^{\circ \prime}\right) \end{gathered}$ | 165 | 200 | 215 | 265 | 300 |
| $\mathrm{m}_{2}$ | 122 | 154 | 185 | 200 | 248 | 280 |
| $\mathrm{r}^{7}$ | 83 | 106 | 135 | 140 | 165 | 195 |
| s, | $4 \times \mathrm{M} 8$ | $4 \times \mathrm{M} 10$ | $4 \times \mathrm{M} 12$ | $4 \times \mathrm{M} 12$ | $4 \times \mathrm{M} 12$ | $4 \times$ M16 |
| SW | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| SW ${ }_{1}$ | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| $\mathrm{SW}_{2}$ | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| Z ${ }^{\text {Fb }}$ | 110 | 130 | 114.3 | 180 | 230 | 250 |
| 2 | 95 | 110 | - | 130 | - | - |
| $\mathrm{Z}_{2}{ }^{\text {17 }}$ | 111 | 141 | 170 | 186 | 229 | 256 |
| $z_{1}$ | 5 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 10 |
| $\mathbf{z}_{2.003}$ | 5.5 | 5.5 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| $\alpha_{1}$ | $30^{\circ}$ | $31^{\circ}$ | $30^{\circ}$ | $30^{\circ}$ | $30^{\circ}$ | $30^{\circ}$ |
| $a_{2}$ | $60^{\circ}$ | $59^{\circ}$ | $60^{\circ}$ | $60^{\circ}$ | $60^{\circ}$ | $60^{\circ}$ |

1) Braking torque tolerance: $-20 \% /+40 \%$,
2) Coil capacity on overexcitation
3) Coil capacity at holding voltage
4) Braking torque increased only with overexcitation
(see operational instructions)
5) For further information on flexible coupling e.g. angle misalignments, spring stiffness or temperature resistance please see
ROBA ${ }^{\circ}$-ES catalogue K. $940 . \mathrm{V}$
6) The transmittable torques in bores $\mathrm{d}_{2}, \mathrm{~d}_{3}$ und $\mathrm{d}_{4}$ are dependent on the diameter, see tables 4 and 5 .
7) Maximum bore in flange (customer-side) at least 4 mm smaller than $\varnothing r$.
") - Sizes 175 and 200: Over a shaft length of 60 mm , only possible with a bored elastomeric element (max. through hole Ø $\varnothing 38 \mathrm{~mm}$ )

- Size 260: Over a shaft length of 85 mm , only possible with a bored
elastomeric element (max. through hole Ø 048 mm )
") Optionally available with pitch circle $\mathrm{m}_{1}=115$

Correlation of bore diameters $\mathrm{d}_{2} / \mathrm{d}_{3} / \mathrm{d}_{4}$, dependent on respective transmittable torques (without key)
Preferred Bore Sizes

$\begin{array}{llllllll}d_{2} / d_{4} & 120 & 150 & 175 & 200 & 230 & 260\end{array}$ O $15 \quad 56$ | 016 | 62 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 019 | 81 | 1 |
|  | 20 | 81 |

Frictionally locking transmittable
torques
Shrink disk hub

Suitable for H6 / k6

## Table 4

The transmittable torques for the shrink disk connection allow for the max. tolerance backlash on a:

- solid shaft: Tolerance $k 6 /$ bores $\emptyset d_{2}$ and $\emptyset d_{4}$ : Tolerance $\mathrm{H6}$ (table 4). solid shaft: Tolerance k6 / bore Ø $\mathrm{d}_{3}$ : Tolerance F7 (table 5).
If the tolerance backlash is larger, the torque decreases.

|  | Preferred Bore |  | Sizes |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\mathrm{d}_{3}$ | 120 | 150 | 175 | 200 | 230 | 260 |
| Frictionallylocking transmittable torques Clamping hub | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{n}}[\mathrm{Nm}]$ | $\bigcirc 15$ | 34 | - | - | - | - | - |
|  |  | $\bigcirc 16$ | 36 | - | - | - | - | - |
|  |  | 019 | 43 | 79 | - | - | - | - |
|  |  | $\bigcirc 20$ | 45 | 83 | 83 | 83 | - | - |
|  |  | 022 | 50 | 91 | 91 | 91 | $-$ | - |
|  |  | 024 | 54 | 100 | 100 | 100 | - | - |
|  |  | O25 | 57 | 104 | 104 | 104 | - | - |
|  |  | $\bigcirc 28$ | 63 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 208 | - |
|  |  | 030 | - | 124 | 124 | 124 | 228 | - |
|  |  | O 32 | - | 133 | 133 | 133 | 248 | $\cdots$ |
| Suitable for F7 / k6 |  | 035 | - | 145 | 145 | 145 | 280 | 350 |
|  |  | O 38 | - | - | 158 | 158 | 315 | 390 |
|  |  | O 40 | - | - | 166 | 166 | 340 | 420 |
|  |  | 042 | - | - | 174 | 174 | 365 | 455 |
|  |  | O 45 | - | - | 187 | 187 | 404 | 505 |
|  |  | 048 | - | - | - | - | 442 | 560 |
|  |  | $\bigcirc 50$ | - | - | - | - | 470 | 600 |
| Table 5 |  | $\bigcirc 52$ | - | - | - | - | - | 640 |
|  |  | $\emptyset 55$ | - | - | - | - | - | 705 |

We reserve the right to make dimensional and constructional alterations.

## ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\oplus}$ - Examples: Further options as special designs

ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\oplus}$ single circuit brake with a bearing-supported output shaft, a hand release lever and protection IP65


A hand release lever is available for the ROBA ${ }^{\circ}$-topstop ${ }^{\text {² }}$ single circuit brake standard design as a special accessory. Please note that the hand release prevents the safety brake from functioning during operation. With hand release lever, only Protection IP54 possible. Size 200 (Type $899 . \ldots$ _._2) hand release not possible.

Another option is the extended Protection IP65:
=> Protection motor-side: NBR flat seal with high oil resistance
$\Rightarrow$ Protection output-side: NBR O-ring in the brake flange
$\Rightarrow$ Protection IP65 is only valid from the outside. Entry via the shaft (from the front) is not part of this protection!
Voltage: 104 V
Output side: $\emptyset d=24 / \varnothing Z=130$
Motor side: $\varnothing d_{1}=24 / \varnothing Z_{1}=130$
Electrical connection: Standard configuration
(see order extensions on page 14: Electrical connection 2)
Fig. 8: $899.000 .01 / 104 v / \varnothing Z=130 / \varnothing Z_{1}=130 / \varnothing d=24 / \varnothing d_{1}=130 / 2 / 1 / 1$
ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\oplus}$ dual circuit brake with a bearing-supported output shaft


This dual circuit brake with bearing-supported clamping hub shaft is equipped with two independent brake circuits. Every brake circuit can be controlled separately electrically and the data are requested separately.
Using this homogenous redundant brake system, in connection with the respective diagnosis and testing measures, a Performance Level acc. DIN EN ISO 13849 is possible.

Voltage: 104 V
Output side: $\oslash d=24 / \oslash Z=130$
Motor side: $\varnothing d_{4}=24 / \varnothing Z_{1}=130$
Electrical connection: Standard configuration
(see order extensions on page 14: Electrical connection 2)

Fig. 9: 899.200.01/104V/ØZ=130/øZ $=130 / \varnothing d=24 / \varnothing d_{4}=24 / 2 / 0 / 0$

ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\oplus}$ single circuit brake with integrated ROBA ${ }^{\ominus}$-ES shaft coupling and EAS ${ }^{\ominus}$-smartic ${ }^{\ominus}$ torque limiter


This ROBA ${ }^{\text {º }}$-topstop ${ }^{\text {² }}$ single circuit brake has an integrated ROBA ${ }^{\text {º }}$-ES shaft coupling and additionally an EAS ${ }^{\oplus}$-smartic ${ }^{\text {® }}$ safety clutch. If the set limit torque is exceeded, the EAS ${ }^{\oplus}$-smartic ${ }^{\text {® }}$ clutch disengages and the drive torque drops immediately.
The overload must be recognised machine-side, so that the brake can be switched and the axis can be held safely. Reliable overload protection and a securely-held axis offer maximum protection for people and machines.
Voltage: 104 V
Output side: $\emptyset d_{2}=15 / \emptyset Z=130$
Motor side: $\oslash d_{5}=24 / \oslash Z_{1}=130$
Electrical connection: Standard configuration
(see order extensions on page 14: Electrical connection 2)

Fig. 10: Special Type 899.013.21 SO / 104V/øZ=130/øZ $=130 / \varnothing d_{2}=15 / \varnothing d_{5}=24$

## ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\oplus}$ - Examples

ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\oplus}$ single circuit brake with integrated ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-ES shaft coupling and shaft connection


This ROBA ${ }^{\infty}$-topstop ${ }^{\text {® }}$ single circuit brake is mounted directly onto a gearbox. The gearbox input side is adapted to the brake module interface. The special shaft bearing is located in the gearbox. It carries the input pinion. The ROBA ${ }^{\infty}$-ES shaft coupling is integrated into the brake module. The respective centering diameter and screw-on pitch circles for the servomotor are mounted in the housing flange.

Voltage: 24 V
Output side: $\varnothing d=20$
Motor side: $\emptyset d_{4}=24 / \emptyset Z_{1}=110$
Electrical connection:

- special configuration without terminal box
- without release monitoring
- with mounted plug

Fig. 11: Special Type 899.102.21 SO $/ 24 \mathrm{~V} / \varnothing \mathrm{Z}_{1}=110 / \varnothing \mathrm{d}=20 / \varnothing \mathrm{d}_{4}=24$
ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\oplus}$ single circuit brake with integrated ROBA $^{\oplus}$-ES shaft coupling
and special friction flange


The ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\text {® }}$ single circuit brake with integrated ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-ES shaft coupling is conceived for mounting onto a ball screw spindle. The special friction flange is adapted to the machine tool. The ball screw spindle bearing is integrated into this special flange, and at the same time serves as the friction surface for the brake. This compact construction is only minimally longer than a construction without the brake.
The friction flange can be included in the delivery on request and is produced according to customer specifications. The brake can however also be delivered without a friction flange (Type 899.112.22 SO).
Voltage: 104 V
Output side: $\oslash \mathrm{d}_{2}=15 / \varnothing Z=130$
Motor side: $\varnothing d_{4}=24 / \varnothing Z_{+}=130$
Electrical connection: Standard configuration
(see order extensions on page 14: Electrical connection 2)

Fig. 12: Special Type 899.312.22 SO $/ 104 \mathrm{~V} / \varnothing \mathrm{Z}=130 / \varnothing \mathrm{Z}_{1}=130 / \varnothing d_{2}=15 / \varnothing \mathrm{d}_{4}=24$

ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\oplus}$ single circuit brake with a bearing-supported output shaft and special friction flange


The ROBA ${ }^{\text {en }}$-topstop ${ }^{\text {² }}$ single circuit brake with special friction flange is tailored for application with a bearing-supported output shaft and deep groove ball bearing in two rows for the absorption of high axial forces, e.g. in case of pulley or attachment of a pinion with spur toothing.

## Voltage: 24 V

Output side: $\oslash d=40 / \oslash Z=200$
Motor side: $\varnothing d_{1}=38 / \varnothing Z_{1}=180$
Electrical connection:

- special configuration with rectangular cable outlet on the left side
- release monitoring

Fig. 13: Special Type 899.300.01 SO / 24 V / $\varnothing Z=200 / \varnothing Z_{1}=180 / \varnothing d=40 / \varnothing d_{1}=38$

## ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\oplus}$ - Order Example



## Order Extensions

| 1 | Electrical Connection | Hand release | Protection |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Terminal box | without 0 | Basic protection IP54 | 0 |
|  | Terminal <br> (without release monitoring) <br> Cable outlet, right side | with 1 | Extended protection IP65 ${ }^{3 /}$ <br> Protection IP65 is only valid from the outside - <br> Entryia shat (from the front is not pat ot | 1 |
| 2 | Standard configuration <br> (Terminal box <br> Terminal <br> Release monitoring with proximity switch Cable outlet, right side) | - with hand release, only Protection IP54 possible <br> - Size 200 (Type 899. $\qquad$ 2) hand release not possible | (i) <br> protection! <br> => Protection motor-side: <br> NBR flat seal with high oil resistance <br> => Protection output-side: <br> NBR O-ring in the brake flange |  |
| $\nabla$ |  | $\nabla$ |  | $\nabla$ |
| - | / | - | / | - |

## Order Example

- ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\oplus}$ single circuit brake with shaft design - Nominal torque -

Electrical connection: Standard configuration - without hand release - Protection IP54
Order Number: $120 / 899.000 .01 / 24 \mathrm{~V} / \varnothing Z=110 / \emptyset Z_{1}=110 / \emptyset \mathrm{d}=24 / \emptyset \mathrm{d}_{1}=24 / 2 / 0 / 0$
ROBA $^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\oplus}$ single circuit brake module with shrink disk hub - max. braking torque Electrical connection: Standard configuration - without hand release - Protection IP54
Order Number: $150 / 899.112 .22 / 104 \mathrm{~V} / \emptyset \mathrm{Z}_{1}=130 / \emptyset \mathrm{d}_{2}=25 / \emptyset \mathrm{d}_{4}=32 / 2 / 0 / 0$


The order extensions do not apply to all types. Please contact mayr ${ }^{\text {b }}$ power transmission.

## (LR 108927-1) Certified for the American and Canadian market

## On request ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\oplus}$ brakes can also be delivered with UL approval.

1) Permitted Voltage tolerance according to DIN IEC 60038: $\pm 10 \%$
2) Type 899.3 _... is the basic Type 899.1 _ . . with special output flange according to the customer's request. Special output flange is included in delivery.
3) See Fig. 8 on page 12, 'Further Options'. Dimension sheet available on request
4) Size 100 only on Type 899.000 .0
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## ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\oplus}$ - General

## The catalogue contains basic information on pre-selection and dimensioning.

For detailed information on selection, brake dimensioning, electrical connection, installation and initial operation, please see the Installation and Operational Instructions B.8.8.

If you have any questions regarding the selection and dimensioning, please contact our headquarters.

## Intended Use

## General Guidelines

mayr-brakes have been developed, manufactured and tested in compliance with the DIN VDE 0580 standard and in accordance with the EU Low Voltage Directive as electromagnetic components. During installation, operation and maintenance of the product, the requirements for the standard must be observed.
ROBA ${ }^{\text {® }}$-topstop ${ }^{\text {® }}$ brakes by mayr ${ }^{\text {® }}$ prevent inadvertent dropping or crashing of gravity-loaded axes.

- ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\oplus}$ brakes are intended for use in industrial machines and systems with electrical drives.
- For applications in, for example, defence technology or medical products, please contact mayr.
- Not suitable for operation in areas where there is a danger of explosion
- Not suitable for applications with combustion engines

The brakes must only be used in the situations for which they are ordered and confirmed. Using them for any other purpose is not allowed.

## Guidelines on ROBA ${ }^{\circ}$-topstop ${ }^{\circ}$

- Only for use as holding brake with a limited number of EMERGENCY STOP braking actions. Not suitable for cyclic STOP braking actions in cycle operation. With designs featuring a microswitch, please observe the switching frequency
- Please observe the correct dimensioning of speed braking torque, friction work and switching frequency in case of EMERGENCY STOP for safe holding of the load torque and safe compliance of the required braking distance and overtravel time.
- The switching times stated in the catalogue can only be achieved using the respective correct electrical wiring. This also refers to the protection circuit for brake control and the response delay times of all control components.
- Temperatures over $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ on the brake housing when the machine is in use may influence the switching times and braking torque levels. The brake and the achieved braking torque must be tested in the application.
- Application in clean environments (penetration of coarse dust and liquids such as oils can have a negative effect on the braking function).
- Application in enclosed buildings (In tropical regions, in high humidity with long downtimes and sea climates only after taking special measures).
- Intended for motor-side mounting onto synchronous and asynchronous servomotors.


## Electrical control

For safe function of the system, an aligned control system and the correct electrical wiring are necessary. Please find detailed informations in theInstallation and Operational Instruction B.8.8.
The design of the control unit depends on the application and is determined by the possible hazard risk.

## Secure Control acc. EN ISO 13849-1

In order to safeguard against hazardous situations, which can occur for example during operation of vertical axes, the ROBA $^{\infty}$-topstop ${ }^{\oplus}$ must be combined with a safe control.

The combination of "safe brake" and "safe control" can contribute towards fulfilling the harmonized standard EN ISO 13849-1 on the Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC.
For safe control, a brake control module specially developed for such applications, is available. According to SIL 3 Level, two brake circuits can be supplied. For detailed information please see pages 20 and 21.

## Additional Supply and Control Modules

For controlling the ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\text {¹ }}$, additional suitable supply and control modules are available.
For overview and functions, please see page 22.

## Available quickly as PDF download.

We would be happy to mail you a printed version of the Operational Instruction B.8.8 on request.
These documents are also available as PDF download on our website www.mayr.com.
your reliable partner

## ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\oplus}$ - Brake Dimensioning

1. Dimensioning the brake static holding torque according to the system load torque (The carriage is held safety in the holding position via the brake)
$\mathbf{M}_{\mathrm{N}-20 \mathrm{~S}}>\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{L}} \times \mathrm{S}$
2. Checking the braking distance (stopping distance) by taking the following into account:
(Guaranteeing the required minimum braking distance for the protection of people or from collisions)

- All rotatory mass inertias (motor, brake, drive elements, etc.)
- All translationally moved masses and loads
- Inclination of the gravity-loaded axis
- Transmissions via gear, spur gear and toothed belt levels as well as via spindle pitches
- Path feed speed and direction from which the axis is braked
- All system times such as proximity switch response time, controls processing time and brake connection time $t_{1} / t_{11}$-times
- Total efficiency of the input axis

The following applies:
Total braking distance < required braking distance x safety factor

T During the system running times, the input speed might increase depending on the total efficiency and load. Please take this into account when calculating the friction power.
3. Taking the inspection and test torques into account
$\mathbf{M}_{\text {Test }}<\mathbf{M}_{\mathrm{N}-20 \%} \times 0.9$
4. Inspection of thermic load Q,
$Q_{r}=\frac{J \times n^{2}}{182.4} \times \frac{M_{N}}{M_{v}}$

| $\mathbf{M}_{V}=\mathbf{M}_{N}-\mathbf{M}_{L}$ | $(-)$ is valid if load is braked during downward movement |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $M_{N-20 \%}$ | $[\mathrm{Nm}]$ | Brake minimum braking torque ( $=$ braking torque $-20 \% \times$ braking torque) <br> see tables Technical Data, pages $6-11$ |
| $Q_{r}$ | $[\mathrm{~J} /$ braking $]$ | Friction work present per braking |
| $S$ | $[-1$ | Recommended safety factor min. $1.5-2$ depending on the application |
| $J$ | $\left[\mathrm{kgm}^{2}\right]$ | Total mass moment of inertia referring to the brake |
| $M_{N}$ | $[\mathrm{Nm}]$ | Brake nominal torque (see tables Technical Data, pages 6-11) |
| $M_{\text {Test }}$ | $[\mathrm{Nm}]$ | Test torque as e.g. cyclic brake test (see operational instructions) |
| $M_{V}$ | $[\mathrm{Nm}]$ | Delaying torque |
| $M_{L}$ | $[\mathrm{Nm}]$ | Load torque on system |

The permitted friction work $Q_{r z i}$ per braking action with $1-3$ switchings (reduction of the friction work after several switchings), see table 11 (page 19).
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## ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\oplus}$ - Technical Explanations / Parameters

## Permitted Motor Attachments / Breakdown Torques

The permitted breakdown torques of the motor screwed onto the brake module include the static and dynamic loads " $F$ " of motor weight, mass acceleration and influences caused through shocks and vibrations, multiplied by the motor centre of gravity clearance "!".
$M_{k}=F \times I_{s} \leq M_{k \text { rut }}$.

| Permitted <br> Breakdown Torque | 100 | $\mathbf{1 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 5}$ | 200 | $\mathbf{2 3 0}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 6 0}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{M}_{\mathrm{k} \text { zal }}$ | $[\mathrm{Nm}]$ | 25 | 45 | 90 | 135 | 200 |

Table 6


## Permitted Outer Acceleration and Deceleration Torques on the Brake

|  |  | Types |  |  | Size |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 100 | 120 | 150 | 175 | 200 | 230 | 260 |
| 1 | Max. permitted acceleration and deceleration torque on the servomotor on the brake | all Types | $\mathrm{M}_{\text {Bescoth }}$ | [ Nm ] | 15 | 40 | 100 | 150 | 200 | 300 | 500 |
| 2 | *) <br> Max. dynamic braking torque by the motor on the brake (servomotor with holding brake) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { all Types } \\ & \text { except } \\ & 899.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{M}_{\text {Brems }}$ | [ Nm ] | 7.5 | 15 | 35 | 60 | 80 | 120 | 200 |
| 3 | Max. dynamic braking torque by the motor on the brake (servomotor with holding brake) | $\begin{aligned} & 899.200 .01 \\ & 899 . \quad . \quad 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{M}_{\text {Brems }}$ | [ Nm ] | No | er br | g tor | *I) perm | d thro | h mo | brake |

Table 7
${ }^{\text {}}$ I) This restriction applies when the ROBA ${ }^{\text {- }}$-topstop ${ }^{*}$ brake and all further braking torques, such as for as example the motor during brake operation (eddy current operation) and/or the motor brake engage at the same time. The brake times overlap and the braking torque adds up.
If it is certain that the brake times do not overlap, a braking torque via the holding brake in the servomotor (see point 1 in the table) can be permitted.
${ }^{*}$ II) No other braking torque is permitted.
If it is certain that the brake times do not overlap, a braking torque via the holding brake in the servomotor (see point 1 in the Table) can be permitted.

## Permitted Shaft Loads

Max. radial forces on the bearing applicable for:
Type 899.000.0_ and Type 899.200.01

| ROBA ${ }^{\text {- }}$-topstop ${ }^{\text {² }}$ brake |  | Size |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 100 | 120 | 150 | 175 | 200 | 230 | 260 |
| Distance " $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{A}}$ " (Fig. 15) | [mm] | 20 | 22.5 | 30 | 40 | 40 | 55 | 55 |
| Max. perm. radial force ${ }_{„} \mathrm{~F}_{\mathrm{R}}$ " with a distance $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | [ N$]$ | 250 | 600 | 1000 | 1500 | 1500 | 2000 | 3000 |
| The permitted forces refer to a max. speed of | [rpm] | 6000 | 5000 | 4000 | 4000 | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 |
| Nominal service lifetime | [h] | 30000 | 30000 | 25000 | 25000 | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 |

## Table 8

The values refer to purely radial forces.
The permitted forces are applicable for shaft dimensions according to the catalogue, with a force of application for radial forces in the centre of the output shaft.


Fig. 15

## ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\oplus}$ - Switching Times

The switching times are only valid for the braking torques stated in the catalogue and can only be achieved using the respective correct electrical wiring. This also refers to the protection circuit for brake control and the response delay times of all control components.
According to directive VDI 2241, the switching times are measured at a sliding speed of $1 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ with reference to a mean friction radius. The brake switching times are influenced by the temperature, by the air gap between the armature disk and the coil carrier, which depends on the wear status of the linings, and by the type of voltage-limiting components.
These values stated in the table are mean values which refer to the nominal air gap and the nominal torque on a warm brake.
Typical switching time tolerances are $\pm 20 \%$.
Please Observe: DC-side switching
When measuring the DC-side switching times ( $\mathrm{t}_{11}$ - time), the inductive switch-off voltage peaks are according to VDE 0580 limited to values smaller than 1200 volts. If other voltage-limiting components are installed, this switching time $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{t}}$, and therefore also switching time $\mathrm{t}_{1}$ increase.

| Switching times Type 899. $\qquad$ |  |  |  | Size 100120150175200230260 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Braking torque Standard |  |  | [ Nm ] | 6 | 12 | 45 | 70 | 100 | 150 | 200 |
| Connection time | DC-side switching | $t_{1}$ | [ms] | 65 | 55 | 80 | 85 | 90 | 160 | 200 |
|  | AC-side switching | $t_{1}$ | [ms] | 350 | 300 | 400 | 450 | 600 | 700 | 800 |
| Response delay on connection | DC-side switching | $\mathrm{t}_{11}$ | [ms] | 50 | 40 | 50 | 50 | 55 | 70 | 75 |
|  | AC-side switching | $t_{11}$ | [ms] | 300 | 250 | 350 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 650 |
| Separation time (release) |  | $\mathrm{t}_{2}$ | [ms] | 70 | 80 | 150 |  | 200 | 230 | 250 |

Table 9: Switching times Type 899. braking torque Standard (without overexcitation)


Diagram 1:
Switching times Type 899. __ . . 1, brake operation with coil nominal voltage

## Keys

$\begin{array}{ll}\mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{B}^{\prime}}=\text { Braking torque } & \mathbf{t}_{\mathbf{1}}=\text { Connection time } \\ \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{2}}=\text { Load torque } & \mathbf{t}_{11}=\text { Response delay on connection }\end{array}$

| Switching times Type 899. $\qquad$ |  |  |  | Size100120150175200230260 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Braking torque Increased |  |  | [ Nm ] | 12 | 30 | 90 | 120 | 160 | 30 | 400 |
| Connection time | DC-side switching | $t_{1}$ | [ms] | 40 | 40 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 10 | 120 |
|  | AC-side switching | $t_{1}$ | [ms] | 200 | 160 | 50 |  | 30 |  | 40 |
| Response delay on connection | DC-side switching | $\mathrm{t}_{11}$ | [ms] | 25 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 35 |
|  | AC-side switching | $t_{11}$ | [ms] | 17 | 125 |  |  |  |  | 30 |
| Separation time (release) |  | $\mathrm{t}_{2}$ | [ms] | 60 | 60 | 100 | 100 | 15 |  |  |

Table 10: Switching times Type 899. _ ._. 2, brake operation with braking torque Increased (with overexcitation)


Switching times Type 899. _ _ . . 2, brake operation with overexcitation voltage
$t_{2}=$ Separation time
$t_{0}=$ Overexcitation time
$\mathbf{U}_{\mathrm{H}}=$ Holding voltage
$\mathbf{U}_{\mathrm{N}}=$ Coil nominal voltage
$U_{0}^{N}=$ Overexcitation voltage

On brake operation with overexcitation voltage, at least 2.5 times the brake separation time $\mathrm{t}_{2}$ must be selected as overexcitation time $\mathrm{t}_{0}: \mathrm{t}_{0} \geq \mathbf{2 . 5 \times \mathrm { t } _ { 2 }}$
It is possible to reduce the connection times $\left(\mathrm{t}_{1} / \mathrm{t}_{4}\right)$ by $20-50 \%$ using suitable wiring.
Please contact mayr ${ }^{\circ}$ power transmission.

## ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\oplus}$ - Friction Power / Friction Work

$$
\text { For safety reasons, the ROBA }{ }^{\oplus} \text {-topstop }{ }^{\star} \text { safety brake is only to be used as a holding brake with a possible number }
$$ of dynamic EMERGENCY STOP braking actions.

Not suitable for cyclic STOP braking actions in cycle operation.
When using the ROBA ${ }^{\top}$-topstop ${ }^{\text {¹ }}$ safety brake in gravity-loaded axes, the number of dynamic EMERGENCY STOP braking actions should not exceed approx. 2000 times within the total application timeframe.

For dynamic EMERGENCY STOP braking actions, the following maximum switching work values are possible:
a) The switching work values stated in the table are valid for a max. switching frequency of 1-3 switchings (= individual events) per hour.

| Permitted Switching Work $Q_{\text {r zul }}$ per Braking |  |  |  | Speed |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Size | Type |  | $15001 / \mathrm{min}$ | 3000 1/min | 4000 1/min | 5000 1/min | 6000 1/min |
| $\mathbf{Q}_{\mathrm{r} \text { rul. }}$ | 100 | 899._._1 Standard | [J/braking] | 7000 | 5500 | 4000 | 3000 | 2000 |
|  |  | 899._..._2 Increased |  | 4500 | 3000 | 2000 | 1000 | 800 |
|  | 120 | 899._.... 1 Standard |  | 9000 | 4500 | 1500 | 1000 | - |
|  |  | 899._...2 2 Increased |  | 6000 | 2500 | 700 | 400 | - |
|  | 150 | 899..... 1 Standard |  | 11000 | 6000 | 2000 | - | - |
|  |  | 899._._2 2 Increased |  | 7500 | 3500 | 1000 | - | - |
|  | 175 | 899._... 1 Standard |  | 15000 | 7500 | 4500 | - | - |
|  |  | 899._...2 Increased |  | 9000 | 4500 | 2400 | - | - |
|  | 200 | 899..... 1 Standard |  | 22000 | 9000 | - | - | - |
|  |  | 899._... 2 Increased |  | 15000 | 6000 | - | - | - |
|  | 230 | 899._...-1 Standard |  | 27000 | 11000 | - | - | - |
|  |  | 899.....2 2 Increased |  | 16000 | 6500 | - | - | - |
|  | 260 | 899..... 1 Standard |  | 32000 | 14000 | - | - | - |
|  |  | 899...... 2 Increased |  | 18000 | 6500 | - | - | - |

Table 11: Permitted switching work $Q_{\text {rrut }}$ at a max. switching frequency of 1-3 switchings (= individual events) per hour
b) For a switching frequency of up to 10 switchings per hour a factor of 0.5 for the stated switching work values must be taken into account (Example: Size 120 / Type 899._._. $2 /$ speed $=1500 \mathrm{rpm}=>$ permitted switching work $Q_{r \text { rul }}=3000 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{braking}$ action).
c) Special dimensioning is necessary for higher speeds. Please contact mayr ${ }^{8}$ power transmission.

## Friction Work up to Rotor Replacement

| Permitted friction work $Q_{r \text { ges }}$ up to rotor replacement |  | Size |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 100 | 120 | 150 | 175 | 200 | 230 | 260 |
| $Q_{\text {rges }}$ | $\left[10^{\circ} \mathrm{J}\right]$ | 17 | 28 | 65 | 100 | 180 | 240 | 300 |

Table 12: Friction work $Q_{r \text { ges }}$ up to rotor replacement

Due to operating parameters such as sliding speed, pressing or temperature the wear values can only be considered guideline values.

## ROBA $^{\oplus}$-SBCplus

## The safe brake control - for use up to PLe and SIL CL3

## Application

The safe brake control ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-SBCplus is used to control and monitor two ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$ stop safety brakes, especially in applications, which have to fulfill requirements regarding personal protection according to the standards for functional reliability, such as for example ISO 13849 and IEC 62061.

Characteristics:


- Input voltage power circuit 24/48 VDC
- Connection for up to 2 brakes up to $4.5 \mathrm{~A} / 24$ VDC or 2.25 A/48 VDC (108 W)
- Output voltage (holding voltage) can be selected as $6,8,12,24,48$ VDC
$\rightarrow$ Power reduction, temperature reduction, electricity costs reduction
- Overexcitation time configurable
- Feedback inputs release monitoring for proximity switch or microswitch
- Monitoring for plausibility of the feedback
$\rightarrow$ Error diagnostics of the brake
- Status and error outputs for feedback to the control
- No mechanic contacts for controlling and monitoring
$\rightarrow$ High reliability, no wear, independent of cycle frequency and cycle rate
- Fast ("DC-side") or slow ("AC-side") switch-off possible
- Galvanic separation between the control part and the power part
$\rightarrow$ Prevention of EMC issues
- Four integrated functions:

Contactor, 24 VDC fast-acting rectifier, safety relay, spark quenching

- Safe holding voltage and overexcitation time
- Safety functions are programmed into the ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-SBCplus and only have to be parameterised
$\rightarrow$ Plausibility check integrated and must not be programmed and validated
- Applicable up to PLe and SIL CL3,

Type examination
TUV Süd
(German Technical Inspectorate)


## Maximum switching reliability

The brake control must safely interrupt the current in the magnetic coil on switching off the brake. The ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}-$ SBCplus module works with wear-free electronic semiconductors and thus achieves almost unlimited switching frequencies and switching reliability.

## Safe inner configuration

Amongst other things, the internal diagnostics inspections for short circuits, earth short-circuits and line breaks as well as safe overexcitation for releasing the brake and switching to reduced holding voltage when the brake is opened are the components required for "fail-safe" inner configuration.

## Numerous safety functions

Numerous safety functions permit comprehensive error diagnostics. The brake voltage is monitored. An excessively high voltage could dangerously extend the drop-out time on switch-off, if, for example, this were to cause a vertical axis to drop to an unpermittedly low level. The monitoring of the switching times, which influence the braking distance, is therefore another component of error diagnostics.

## Safe switching condition monitoring

The signal evaluation of the release monitoring with plausibility check permits a switching condition monitoring of the brake. The plausibility is controlled as follows: If voltage is applied, the brake must be opened after a defined time and vice versa. The switching condition monitoring can be used to reliably prevent the drive starting up against a closed brake. In this way, creeping errors, such as gradually increasing wear, which affects the switching times, can be detected.
your reliable partner
ROBA $^{\oplus}$-SBCplus

## Technical Data

Electrical connection
Supply voltage logic
Supply voltage power

## Inputs:

Safe inputs
Standard inputs
Monitoring times

## Outputs:

Supply voltage S11
Acknowledgement outputs

Test pulse outputs
Power outputs
Continuous operation
Continuous operation
Overexcitation
Overexcitation

24 VDC -15 \% / +20 \% 24 VDC or 48 VDC $\pm 10$ \%
$4(Y 10-Y 23)$
4 (S35, S36, Y1, Y2)
$30 \mathrm{~ms} . . .4000 \mathrm{~ms}$

24VDC, 0.1 A
24VDC, 0.1 A
O3 fault message
O4 Status circuit 1
O5 Status circuit 2
TO, T1, 24 VDC, 0.1 A
O1, O2
$24 \mathrm{VDC} / 2 \times 4.5 \mathrm{~A}$ max. $48 \mathrm{VDC} / 2 \times 2.25$ A max. 24 VDC/ $2 \times 6.5$ A max. $48 \mathrm{VDC} / 2 \times 3.25$ A max.

Reduced voltages Overexcitation times Cycle frequency Ambient temperature Protection
Installation into control cab.
Dimension
Connection terminal Clamping terminals per connection
$6 / 8 / 12 / 16 / 24 \mathrm{VDC} \pm 10 \%$ $100 \mathrm{~ms} . .2500 \mathrm{~ms}$ $4 /$ min max.
$0-45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
IP20
IP54
$45 \times 100 \times 120 \mathrm{~mm}$
$0.20-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}, 24-12$ AWG

2

## Certification:

Type examination tested by TÜV (German Technical Inspectorate), CE

## Parameterisation:

- On delivery, the device is completely parameterised for the respective ROBA-stop ${ }^{\circ}$ brake
- Only due to the correct parameterisation, a diagnostic coverage DC of 60\% can be assumed for the brake without additional measures via the feedback of the release monitoring signal.


## Application Example



If the brake control ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-SBCplus is not used, safe disconnection must be guaranteed customer-side. For generation of the DC voltage required for the magnetic coils, the following mayr ${ }^{6}$-DC modules are available.

| DC voltage module | Mains/input voltage | Mains/output voltages ratio | Output voltages | Certification |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Half-wave rectifier Type 024.000.6 | Up to 600 VAC | $\mathrm{VDC}=0.45 \times \mathrm{VAC}$ | Up to 270 VDC <br> Level dependent on the mains voltage | UL |
| Bridge rectifier Type 025.000.6 | Up to 230 VAC | $\mathrm{VDC}=0.9 \times \mathrm{VAC}$ | Up to 207 VDC <br> Level dependent on the mains voltage | UL |
| ROBA $^{\text {e }}$-switch Type 017._00.2 | 100 to 500 VAC | Excitation voltage $V D C=0.9 \times V A C$ | 90 to 450 VDC <br> Level dependent on the mains voltage hing time | UL |
|  |  | Holding voltage $\mathrm{VDC}=0.45 \times \mathrm{VAC}$ | 45 to 225 VDC <br> Level dependent on the mains voltage |  |
| ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-switch <br> Type 017.110.2 <br> (with integrated DC-side <br> switch-off) | 100 to 500 VAC | Excitation voltage $V D C=0.9 \times V A C$ | 90 to 450 VDC <br> Level dependent on the mains voltage hing time | UL |
|  |  | Holding voltage $\mathrm{VDC}=0.45 \times \mathrm{VAC}$ | 45 to 225 VDC <br> Level dependent on the mains voltage |  |
| ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-switch 24 V <br> Type 018.100.2 <br> (with integrated DC-side switch-off) | 24 VDC | Excitation voltage <br> Mains = output | 24 VDC <br> hing time | UL |
|  |  | Selectable holding voltage | 6 VDC, 8 VDC, 12 VDC, 16 VDC |  |
| ROBA $^{\oplus}$-multiswitch Type 019.100.2 Size 10 | 100 to 275 VAC | Excitation voltage constant/independentof the mains voltage | 90 VDC | UL |
|  |  | Selectable switching time |  |  |
|  |  | Holding voltage constant/independentof the mains voltage | 52 VDC |  |
| ROBA $^{\oplus}$-multiswitch Type 019.100.2 Size 20 | 200 to 500 VAC | Excitation voltage constant/independentof the mains voltage | 180 VDC | UL |
|  |  | $\downarrow$ Selectable switching time |  |  |
|  |  | Holding voltage constant/independentof the mains voltage | 104 VDC |  |

## Product Summary

## Torque Limiters/Overload Clutches

$\square$ EAS $^{\oplus}$-Compact ${ }^{\oplus} /$ EAS $^{\oplus}-$-NC/EAS ${ }^{\oplus}$-smartic ${ }^{\text {® }}$
Positive locking and completely backlash-free torque limiting clutches

- EAS ${ }^{\text {® }}$-reverse

Reversing, re-engaging torque limiter
$\square E A S^{\oplus}$-element clutch/EAS ${ }^{\oplus}$-elements
Load-disconnecting protection against high torques

- EAS ${ }^{\oplus}$-axial

Exact limitation of tensile and compressive forces

- EAS ${ }^{*}-\mathbf{S p} /$ EAS $^{*}-\mathbf{S m} /$ EAS $^{*}-\mathbf{Z r}$

Load-disconnecting torque limiting clutches with switching function

$\square$ ROBA $^{\text {es }}$-slip hub
Load-holding, frictionally locked torque limiting clutches

- ROBA ${ }^{-}$-contitorque

Magnetic continuous slip clutches

- EAS $^{*}$-HSC/EAS ${ }^{*}$-HSE

High-speed safety clutches for high-speed applications

## Shaft Couplings

smartflex ${ }^{\circledR} /$ primeflex
Perfect precision couplings for servo and stepping motors
ROBA ${ }^{\text {º }}$-ES
Backlash-free and damping for vibration-sensitive drives
ROBA ${ }^{\text {® }}$-DS/ROBA ${ }^{\text {- }}$-D
Backlash-free, torsionally rigid all-steel couplings
ROBA ${ }^{\circledR}$-DSM


Cost-effective torque-measuring couplings

## Electromagnetic Brakes/Clutches

ROBA-stop ${ }^{\oplus}$ standard
Multifunctional all-round safety brakes
$\lrcorner$ ROBA-stop ${ }^{\oplus}$-M motor brakes
Robust, cost-effective motor brakes

- ROBA-stop-S

Water-proof, robust monoblock brakesROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-duplostop ${ }^{\oplus} /$ ROBA $^{\oplus}$-twinstop ${ }^{\oplus}$ /ROBA-stop ${ }^{\oplus}$-silenzio ${ }^{\text {® }}$
Doubly safe elevator brakes
ROBA ${ }^{\circ}$-diskstop ${ }^{\text {® }}$
Compact, very quiet disk brakes

- ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-topstop ${ }^{\text {® }}$

Brake systems for gravity loaded axes
ROBA ${ }^{\text {- }}$-linearstop
Backlash-free brake systems for linear motor axes

- ROBA ${ }^{*}$-guidestop

Backlash-free holding brake for profield rail guides

- ROBATIC ${ }^{\oplus} /$ ROBA $^{\oplus}$-quick/ROBA ${ }^{\oplus}$-takt

Electromagnetic clutches and brakes, clutch brake units


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- tendo ${ }^{\text {® }}$-PM

Permanent magnet-excited DC motors


## Headquarters

Chr. Mayr GmbH + Co. KG
Eichenstraße 1, D-87665 Mauerstetten
Tel.: +49 83 41/8 04-0, Fax: +4983 41/80 4421
www.mayr.com, E-Mail: public.mayr@mayr.com
Q mayr
your reliable partner

## Service Germany/Austria

## Baden-Württemberg

Esslinger Straße 7
70771 Leinfelden-Echterdingen
Tel.: 07 11/78 262640
Fax: 07 11/78 262639

## Kamen

Herbert-Wehner-Straße 2
59174 Kamen
Tel.: 023 07/24 2679
Fax: 023 07/24 2674

## Bavaria

Industriestraße 51
82194 Gröbenzell
Tel.: $08142 / 5019808$

North
Schiefer Brink 8
32699 Extertal
Tel.: 0 5754/9 2077
Fax: $05754 / 92078$

## Chemnitz

Bornaer Straße 205
09114 Chemnitz
Tel.: 03 71/4 741896
Fax: 0371/4741895

Rhine-Main
Kohilhäuser Str. 3-5
36043 Fulda
Tel.: 06 61/96 210215

## Franken

Unterer Markt 9
91217 Hersbruck
Tel.: 091 51/81 4864
Fax: $09151 / 816245$

## Austria

Pummerinplatz 1, TIZ I, A27
4490 St. Florian, Austria
Tel.: 072 24/2 20 81-12
Fax: 072 24/2 208189

## Branch office

## China France

Mayr Zhangjiagang
Power Transmission Co., Ltd.
Fuxin Road No.1298, Yangshe Town
215637 Zhangjiagang
Tel.: 05 12/58 91-75 67
Fax: 05 12/58 91-75 66 info@mayr-ptc.cn

## Japan

Mayr Japan LLC
Higano Nihonbashi Building 2F,
1-1-9 Nihonbashi Kakigara-cho,
Chuo-ku Tokyo, 103-0014 Japan
Tel.: 03/35 27-29 00
Fax: 03/35 27-26 61
public.mayr@mayr.co.jp

## Singapore

TradeHub 21

Mayr France S.A.S.
Z.A.L. du Minopole

Rue Nungesser et Coli 62160 Bully-Les-Mines
Tel.: 03.21.72.91.91
Fax: 03.21.29.71.77
contact@mayr.fr

Mayr Transmission (S) PTE Ltd. Mayr Kupplungen AG
No. 8 Boon Lay Way Unit 03-06, Tobeläckerstraße 11
Singapore 609964
Tel.: $0065 / 65601230$
Fax: $0065 / 65601000$
info@mayr.com.sg

## Great Britain

Mayr Transmissions Ltd. Valley Road, Business Park Keighley, BD21 4LZ West Yorkshire Tel.: 015 35/66 3900 Fax: 015 35/66 3261 sales@mayr.co.uk

## Switzerland

8212 Neuhausen am Rheinfall
Tel.: 0 52/6 740870
Fax: 052/6740875 info@mayr.ch

Italy
Mayr Italia S.r.I.
Viale Veneto, 3
35020 Saonara (PD)
Tel.: 049/879 1020
Fax: 049/879 1022
info@mayr-italia.it

## USA

Mayr Corporation
10 Industrial Avenue
Mahwah
NJ 07430
Tel.: 2 01/4 45-72 10
Fax: 2 01/4 45-80 19
info@mayrcorp.com

Representatives

## Australia

Drive Systems Pty Ltd.
8/32 Melverton Drive
Hallam, Victoria 3803
Australien
Tel.: 0 3/97 964800
info@drivesystems.com.au

South Korea
Mayr Korea Co. Ltd.
15, Yeondeok-ro 9beon-gil
Seongsan-gu
51571 Changwon-si
Gyeongsangnam-do. Korea
Tel.: 0 55/2 62-40 24
Fax: 0 55/2 62-40 25
info@mayrkorea.com

## India

National Engineering
Company (NENCO)
J-225, M.I.D.C.
Bhosari Pune 411026
Tel.: 0 20/27 130029
Fax: 0 20/27 130229
nenco@nenco.org

## Taiwan

German Tech
Component Co., Ltd.
No.10-3, Ln. 358, Sec. 1,
Hemu Rd., Shengang Dist., 429012 Taichung City
Tel.: +886 (4) 25150566
Fax: +886 (4) 25152413
abby@zfgta.com.tw

## Netherlands

Groneman BV
Amarilstraat 11
7554 TV Hengelo OV
Tel.: 074/2 551140
Fax: 074/2 551109
aandrijftechniek@groneman.nl

## Czech Republic

BMC - TECH s.r.o.
Hviezdoslavova 29 b 62700 Brno
Tel.: 05/45 226047
Fax: 05/45 226048 info@bmc-tech.cz

## Poland

Wamex Sp. z o.o.
ul. Pozaryskiego, 28
04-703 Warszawa
Tel.: 0 22/6 159080
Fax: 0 22/8 156180
wamex@wamex.com.pl

Turkey
Representative Office Turkey
Kucukbakkalkoy Mah.
Brandium Residence R2
Blok D:254
34750 Atasehir - Istanbul, Turkey
Tel.: 02 16/2 322044
Fax: 02 16/5044172
info@mayr.com.tr

## More representatives:

Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hongkong, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico,New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand

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