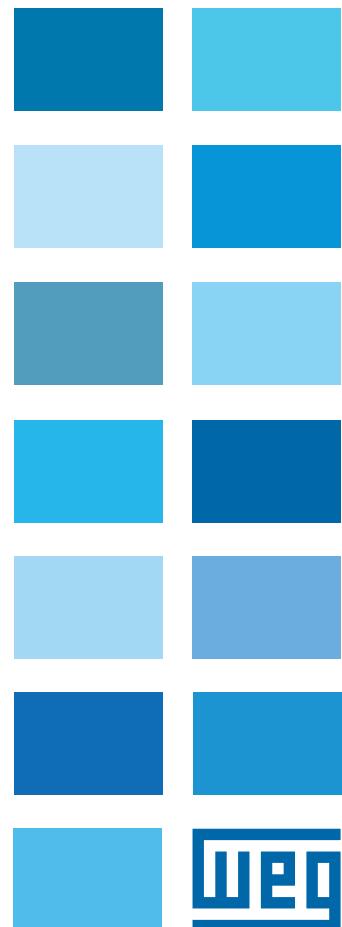
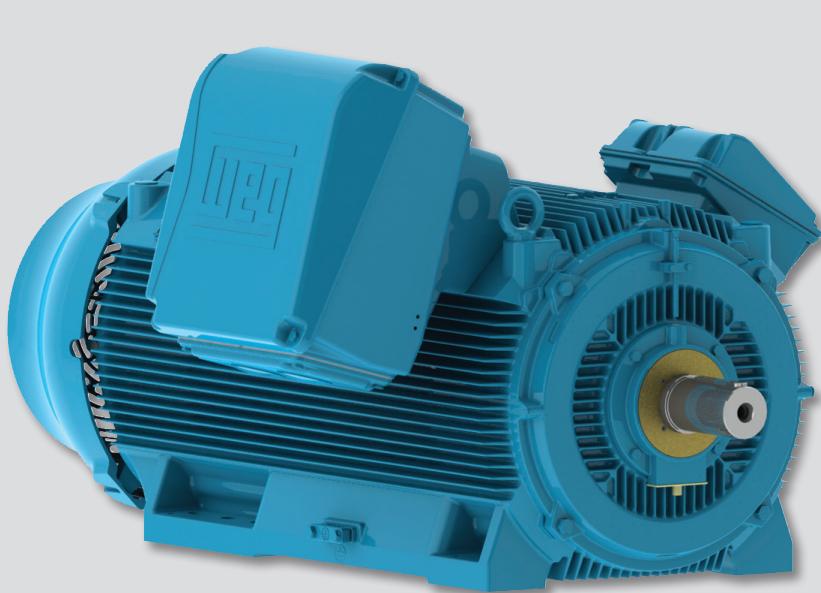


**HGF**

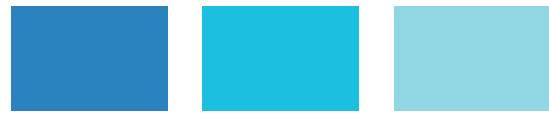
Low and High Voltage  
High Performance  
Electric Motor Range

*Technical Catalogue*  
**AUSTRALIA**



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The WEG HGF line of high performance electric motors is designed for heavy duty industrial applications.

WEG's innovative engineering using state of the art technology designed this high efficiency, reliable product, which will effectively improve your plant uptime, reducing total cost of ownership.





## 1. Introduction

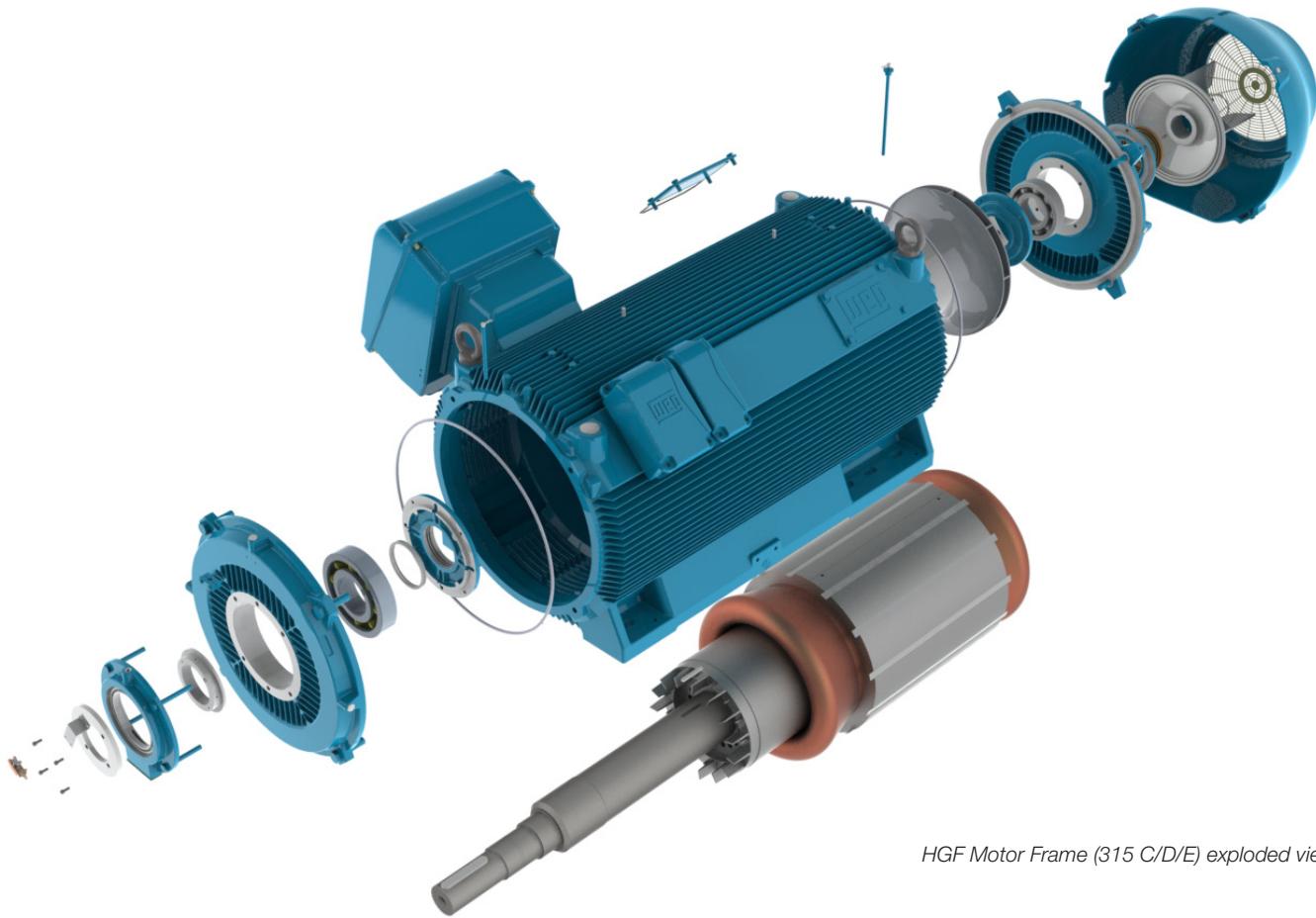
HGF are high performance, compact electric motors widely sought after for their high reliability.

The frame, made of high grade one piece cast iron with external fins, provides maximum heat dissipation, superior mechanical strength, increasing the motor operating lifetime. The compact footprint, with one of the best kW/kg ratios in the world, reduces real estate requirements, transport and logistics costs.

HGF motors are designed in accordance with IEC/AS 60034 and IEC/AS 60072 standards, and are available in IEC 315 to 630 frames in low and high voltage (up to 11 kV).

The cooling system consists of an internal and an external fan, assuring maximum performance through a better temperature balance inside the motor, thus eliminating hot spots. Rotors are made of die cast aluminum or copper bars.

They are easily adapted to different applications due to their flexible design and can be customized to meet virtually all customer needs.



HGF Motor Frame (315 C/D/E) exploded view

## Cast Iron Frame Construction

High mechanical and thermal performance



Suitable even for seismic conditions\*

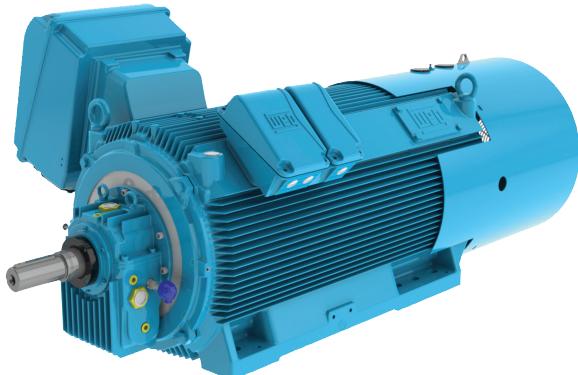
## Vertical Motors

Simple, robust design for high thrust applications



## Rolling Element or Sleeve Bearings

Maximum bearing life and low ongoing maintenance costs.



## Sunshield / Coalshield

Cover used within the mining industry, especially coal mining



## Cast Iron Fan Cover Design

Lower noise levels and higher mechanical strength



## Codifications

HGF 315, 355 and 400 sizes have two frame lengths available, with 3 foot hole distances as follows:

HGF 315L/A/B and HGF 315C/D/E  
HGF 355L/A/B and HGF 355C/D/E  
HGF 400L/A/B and HGF 400C/D/E

A single frame length is used for frames 450 to 630 and 5 foot hole distances (L/A/B/C/D) each.  
Frames are shown as: HGF 450, HGF 500, HGF 560 and HGF 630

\*Contact WEG for more information.

## Applications



## Market Segments

The WEG HGF Line features (but not limited to) the following market segments:

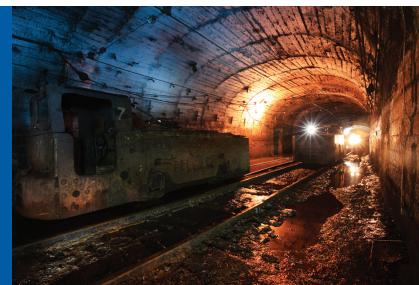
**Pulp and Paper**  
**Steel Industry**  
**Coal Mining**  
**Mining Ferrous Metals**  
**Mining Base Metals**  
**Mining Rare Earths**  
**Water & Sanitation**  
**Onshore Oil & Gas**  
**Offshore Oil & Gas**

**FPSO**  
**LNG**  
**Oil shale**  
**Petroleum**  
**Natural gas**  
**Other Petrochemicals**  
**Power Plants Nuclear**  
**Power Plants Hydro or Thermal**

## 2. Applicable Standards

Title	Applicable Standard
Rotating electrical machines, rating and performance	IEC 60034-1
Rotating electrical machines, Methods for determining losses and efficiency	IEC 60034-2
Dimensions and output series for rotating electrical machines	IEC 60072-1 e 2
Terminal markings and direction of rotation for rotating electrical machines	IEC 60034-8
Rotating electrical machines, Symbols for types of construction and erection	IEC 60034-7
Built-in thermal protection	IEC 60034-11
Rotating electrical machines, methods of cooling	IEC 60034-6
Rotating electrical machines, degrees of protection	IEC 60034-5
Rotating electrical machines, mechanical vibrations	IEC 60034-14
Rotating electrical machines, noise limits (1kW up to 5500kW)	IEC 60034-9
Rotating electrical machines, starting performance of induction cage motors up to 660V, 50Hz	IEC 60034-12
IEC standard voltages	IEC 60038
Rotating electrical machines, efficiency classes of single speed 3 phase cage induction motors	IEC 60034-30
<b>Non-Sparking Motors</b>	
Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres – Part 0: General Requirements	IEC 60079-0
Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres – Part 15: Type of Protection “N”	IEC 60079-15
<b>Inverter Applications</b>	
Rotating electrical machines, Guide for the design and performance of cage induction motors specifically designed for converter supply	IEC 60034-25
Rotating electrical machines, cage induction motors when fed from converters	IEC 60034-17
<b>Ex-t Standards</b>	
Explosive Atmosphere - Equipment dust ignition protection	IEC 60079-31
Explosive Atmosphere - General requirements	IEC 60079-0
<b>API 541 Motors</b>	
Form-wound squirrel cage induction motors – 500 horsepower and larger	API 541

\* Motors can be built to suit any international, local or customer standard.



### 3. Construction Details

#### Enclosure

As standard, HGF Motors are totally enclosed fan cooled machines (IC411), according to IEC 60034-6. They are built as standard for IM B3 mounting as per IEC 60034-7. Flange and vertical mounted versions are available as an option.

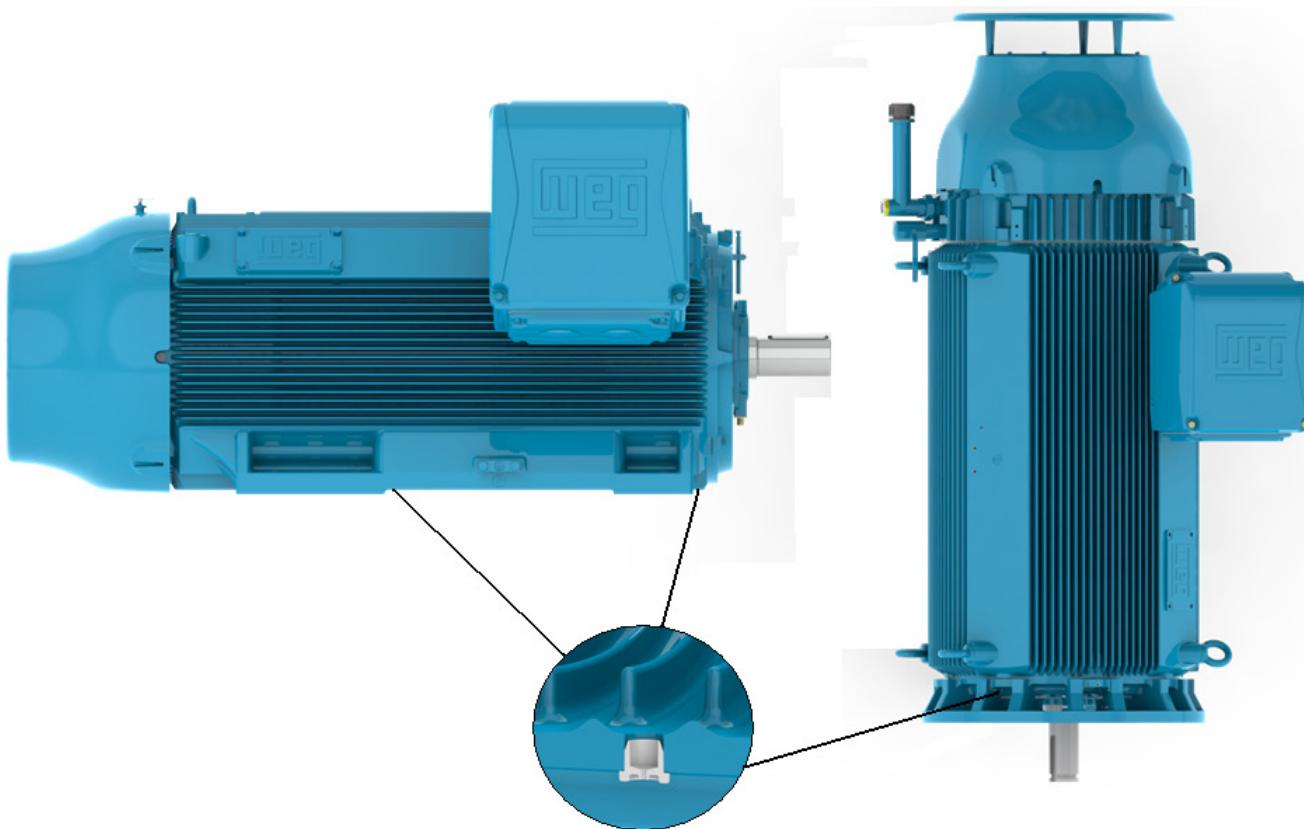


Figure 1- Drain positions for HGF Motors horizontal and vertical mounted.

The fastening and terminal box mounting bolts are Class 8.8 (ISSO 898/1), zinc plated. In the API 541 version, SAE 316 stainless steel fastening and terminal box mounting bolts are supplied.

Grounding lugs are supplied in the motor feet and are placed on both sides of the frame. The terminal boxes also have grounding lugs.

Non-sparking Ex n and API 541 motors have an earthing strap connecting the terminal box to the frame, as shown in figure 2.

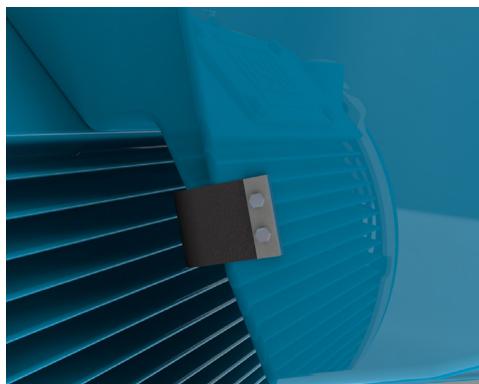


Figure 2 - Earthing strap used in Ex-n and API 541 motors.

### 4. Fan Cover

HGF motors of IEC frames 315L/A/B to 400C/D/E with anti-friction bearings without forced ventilation are supplied with cast iron fan cover as shown in figure 3.



Figure 3 -Cast Iron fan cover for anti-friction bearing motors

HGF Motors frames 450 to 630 and all motors fitted with sleeve bearings are supplied with steel fabricated fan covers, as shown in figure 4.



Figure 4 - Fabricated Steel fan cover

Made of FC-200 cast iron or pressed steel, the fan cover has an aerodynamic design, which results in a significant reduction of noise level and optimized air flow for improved heat dissipation. We recommend the use of a drip cover for outdoor vertical applications.

## 5. Terminal Box

Main and auxiliary terminal boxes are manufactured in FC-200 cast iron with generous internal space. They allow for 90° rotation, except when provided with lightning arrestor or surge capacitors. High Voltage main terminal boxes feature a pressure relief device.



Figure 5 - Standard Cast-iron HGF main terminal box

Low voltage motors are supplied with 6 leads mounted on a terminal block, allowing for direct on line (DOL) starting from the power grid or through Star/Delta starting (Consult WEG).

When motors are supplied with insulators the terminal box is made of fabricated steel.



Figure 6 - Terminal block for low voltage motors (IEC)

High voltage motors are supplied with 3 leads connected to insulators inside the terminal block. On request, high voltage motors may have an extra terminal box, on the opposite side of the main terminal box, to accommodate the neutral point (star point).

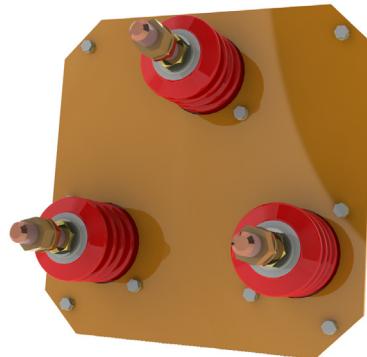


Figure 7 - Terminal block for high voltage motors (IEC)

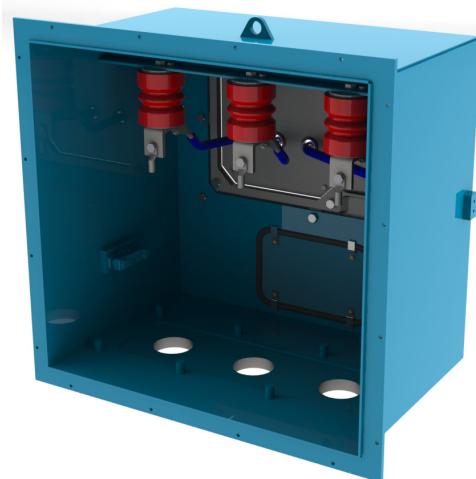


Figure 8 - High voltage terminal box

## 6. Stator Winding

The stator winding is made of high dielectric strength, class F insulation with 80K temperature rise, except when otherwise stated on the motor data sheet. Optionally, motors can be supplied with Class H insulation and /or lower temperature rise.

Low voltage motors are random wound with spike resistant wire and, from IEC frames 315 up to 450, are impregnated using the Continuous Resin Flow system, for superior dielectric strength. The percentage of retained solids is 2.5 times those of alternative impregnation systems, improving the motor's corona inception voltage.

High voltage motors are form wound and impregnated using an epoxy based VPI system, which minimises partial discharge.

Winding protection is achieved by 2 sets of 3-wire PT-100 per phase and 1 set of space heaters supplied as standard. Other accessories are available on request.

## 6.1 Winding and accessories

The accessories leads are brought out to the auxiliary terminal box with two segregated compartments for PT-100 and space heater connections.



Figure 9 - Auxiliary terminal box with segregated compartments

## 7. Name Plates

HGF motor nameplates are supplied in accordance with IEC 60034-1 requirements. Additional nameplates with accessories data are also supplied.

Nameplates are made of stainless steel SAE 304 and the information is laser engraved. The motor serial number and manufacturing date are included in the main nameplate.

All nameplates are firmly fixed to cast iron parts (frame or auxiliary terminal box lid) by stainless steel rivets.

### 7.1 Main Nameplate

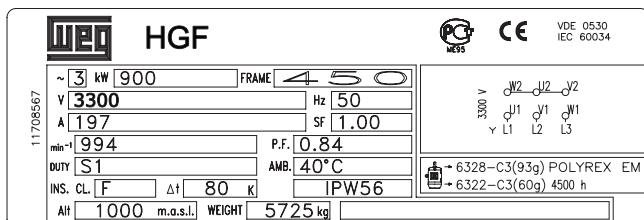


Figure 10 - Nameplate

### 7.2 Accessories Nameplate

a) PT-100

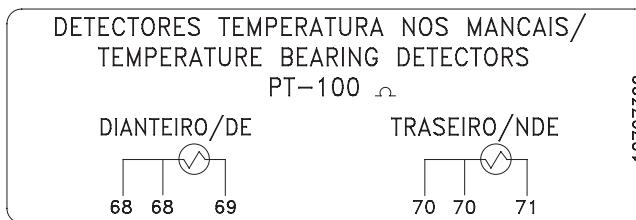


Figure 11 - Bearing PT-100 Nameplate

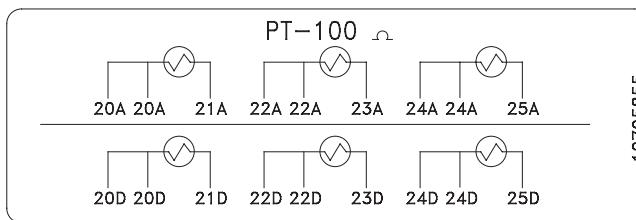


Figure 12 - Winding PT-100 Nameplate

b) Space Heater

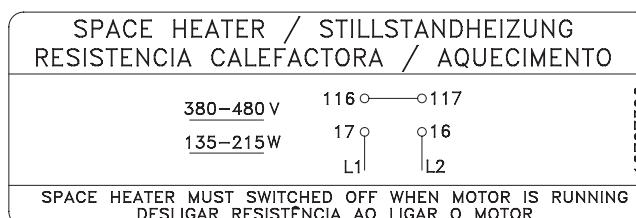


Figure 13 - Space Heater Nameplate

### 7.3 Warning Nameplates

HGF motors with rated voltage above 1000V are supplied with a safety warning nameplate.



Figure 14 - Warning nameplate used in high voltage motors

## 8. Cooling System, Noise and Vibration Level

### 8.1 Cooling System

Motors are generally totally enclosed fan cooled - TEFC (IC411) according to IEC 60034-6.

Non-ventilated (TENV) and Air Over (TEAO) versions are available on request. Forced ventilation (IC416) is also available as an option. More information about forced cooling ventilation can be found in the Variable Frequency Drive section (See item 24)

### 8.2 Noise Level

Fans are manufactured in cast aluminum and are unidirectional for 2 pole motors and bidirectional for other speeds. Other fan materials are available on request.

Unidirectional motors must have their direction of rotation clearly stated on the Purchase Order.

Tables 1 and 2 show the no-load sound pressure levels in dB(A) measured at 50 and 60 Hz, for cast iron fan cover. Tables 3 and 4 show the sound pressure levels in dB(A) at 50 and 60 Hz, for steel fabricated fan cover.

#### Special lower noise motor designs are available on request.

Frame	Cast Iron Fan Cover No-Load Sound Pressure Levels dB(A) to 50 Hz			
	2 Poles	4 Poles	6 Poles	8 Poles
315L/A/B and 315C/D/E	75	75	73	71
355L/A/B and 355C/D/E	82	79	77	75
400L/A/B and 400C/D/E	85	79	77	75

Table 1 - Sound Pressure Levels 50Hz motors with cast iron fan cover

Frame	Cast Iron Fan Cover No-Load Sound Pressure Levels dB(A) to 60 Hz			
	2 Poles	4 Poles	6 Poles	8 Poles
315L/A/B and 315C/D/E	79	79	77	75
355L/A/B and 355C/D/E	86	83	81	79
400L/A/B and 400C/D/E	89	83	81	79

Table 2 - Sound Pressure Levels 60Hz motors with cast iron fan cover

Frame	Steel Fabricated Fan Cover No-load Sound Pressure Levels dB(A) to 50 Hz			
	IEC	2 Poles	4 Poles	6 Poles
315L/A/B and 315C/D/E	79	79	77	75
355L/A/B and 355C/D/E	86	83	81	79
400L/A/B and 400C/D/E	89	83	81	79
450	88	88	82	80
500	88	92	85	82
560	88	92	88	82
630	88	92	92	82

Table 3 - Sound Pressure Levels 50Hz motors with steel fan cover

Frame	Steel Fabricated Fan Cover No-load Sound Pressure Levels dB(A) to 60 Hz			
	IEC	2 Poles	4 Poles	6 Poles
315L/A/B and 315C/D/E	82	85	82	80
355L/A/B and 355C/D/E	86	88	85	82
400L/A/B and 400C/D/E	89	88	85	82
450	92	92	88	82
500	92	92	88	85
560	92	92	92	85
630	92	92	92	85

Table 4 - Sound Pressure Levels 60Hz motors for steel fan cover

Under load, IEC 60034-9 defines an increase in the Sound Power Levels as shown below

Shaft Height	2 Poles	4 Poles	6 Poles	8 Poles
H = 315	2	3	5	6
H > or = 355	2	2	4	5

Table 5 - Maximum power sound level increase under load according to IEC/AS 60034-9

Notes:

- These numbers apply to both 50 Hz and 60 Hz.
- The sound pressure level is measured with a sinusoidal supply. The increase in the sound pressure level with VFD varies with the switching frequency and may reach up to 11 dB(A).

## 9. Vibration Level

The vibration level of an electrical machine is dependant on its installation.

In order to evaluate the vibration of the motor itself, it is necessary to test it uncoupled according to the procedures described in IEC 60034-14. The acceptable vibration levels are defined by IEC 60034-14, for the uncoupled condition, and are classified in levels A and B, as per the table 6:

Vibration Level	Mounting	Displacement $\mu$	Velocity mm/s	Acceleration mm/s <sup>2</sup>
A	Free Suspension	45	2.8	4.4
	Rigid Mounting	37	2.3	3.6
B	Free Suspension	29	1.8	2.8
	Rigid Mounting	24	1.5	2.4

Table 6 - Vibration Levels - IEC

Level A applies to machines without special vibration requirements. Level B applies to machines with special vibration requirements (customer requested). All rotors are dynamic balanced with half key and comply to Level A (API 541 motors comply with vibration level B). Level B is available on request.

For condition monitoring the endshields have three M8 threaded holes where vibration sensors can be installed. The threaded holes are positioned as shown in figure 15.

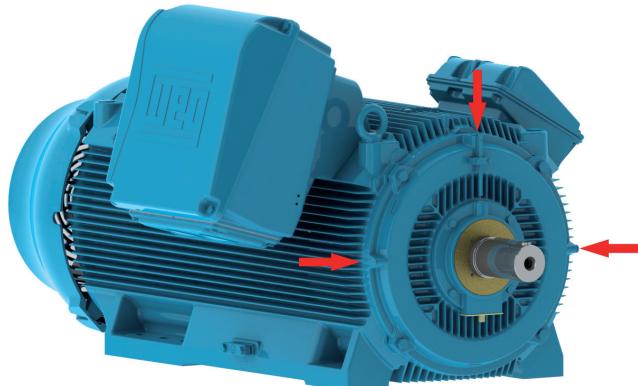


Figure 15 - Threaded holes position for vibration monitoring

On request, vibration sensors can be supplied.

## 10. Shaft Displacement Limits

According to IEC 60034-14 the shaft displacement measurement is only recommended for sleeve bearing machines with nominal speed in excess of 1200 rpm and with rated output above 1000 kW.

Sensor readings are influenced by mechanical factors and magnetic interferences of the shaft (runout).

The vibration of standard machines with sleeve bearings, considering the electrical and mechanical runout, shall not exceed the following limits:

Vibration Level	Speed Range (rpm)	Maximum displacement relative to the shaft ( $\mu$ m)	Runout ( $\mu$ m) (peak to peak)
A	> 1800	65	16
	$\leq$ 1800	90	23
B	> 1800	50	12.5
	$\leq$ 1800	65	16

Table 7 - Maximum displacement relative to the shaft

### 10.1 Limits for Standard Machines:

The limits of shaft displacement of standard machines with sleeve bearings, considering the electrical and mechanical runout, shall not exceed the following limits:

Synchronous Speed (rpm)	Maximum relative shaft displacement
	(peak to peak)
1801 - 3600	0.0028" (70 $\mu$ m)
$\leq$ 1800	0.0035" (90 $\mu$ m)

Table 8 - Maximum shaft displacement for standard machines

### 10.2 Limits for Special Machines:

The limits of shaft displacement of rigidly mounted special machines with sleeve bearing, considering the electrical and mechanical runout shall not exceed the following limits:

Synchronous Speed (rpm)	Maximum relative shaft displacement
	(peak to peak)
1801 - 3600	0.0020" (50 $\mu$ m)
1201 - 1800	0.0028" (70 $\mu$ m)
$\leq$ 1200	0.0030" (75 $\mu$ m)

Table 9 - Maximum shaft displacement for special machines

## 11. Shaft, Bearings and Loads

### 11.1 Shaft

The standard shaft material is high-tensile AISI 4140 and dimensions are in accordance with IEC 60072. All HGF motors have shaft with threaded center hole according to DIN 332 Part 4. The dimensions can be found in the Mechanical Data section of this catalogue.

Motors with standard shaft dimensions are supplied with type "A" key as per DIN 6885:1968. WEG can also supply, on request, motors with special shaft dimensions. A second shaft end extension and other shaft materials can also be supplied on request.

### 11.2 Bearings

Horizontal HGF Motors are supplied, as standard, with anti-friction ball bearings, with C3 clearance up to frame size IEC 500 for superior load capacity. Frames IEC 560 and 630 have a roller and a ball bearing arrangement.

All grease lubricated bearings are fitted with an efficient grease slinger system that ensures lower bearing temperature and superior lubrication performance. Relubrication can be done with the motor running. Bearings are fitted with Pt100 temperature sensors to ensure continuous temperature monitoring.

A taconite labyrinth seal arrangement effectively prevents the ingress of contaminants, even in harsh mining environments.

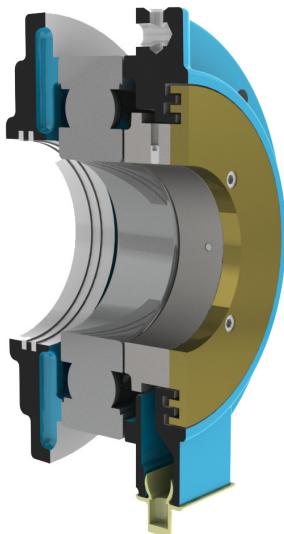


Figure 16 - Taconite Labyrinth Seal

HGF motors for vertical mounting can be supplied with two different bearing configurations:

- A standard version for low thrust loads with an antifriction ball bearing on drive end and an angular contact ball bearing on non-drive end
- A design for high thrust loads with grease lubricated ball bearings on drive end and oil lubricated spherical roller thrust bearing on non-drive end, comprising an oil bath system with natural or water cooling.



Figure 17 - High Thrust HGF vertical motor

HGF motors with grease lubricated bearings have a standard bearing life  $L_{10} > 40,000$  hours. Longer  $L_{10}$  bearing life, eg  $L_{10} > 100,000$ , are available on request.

HGF motors can also be supplied with sleeve bearings. This bearing configuration ensures low maintenance and superior  $L_{10}$  life.



Figure 17 - Sleeve Bearing

Table 10 identifies the standard bearing size for each frame.

	Frame	Number of poles	Bearing		
			DE	NDE	NDE API
Horizontal Mounting	315L/A/B and 315C/D/E	2	6314	6314	6314
		4 - 8	6320	6316	6320
	355L/A/B and 355C/D/E	2	6314	6314	6314
		4 - 8	6322	6320	6322
	400L/A/B and 400C/D/E	2	6315	6315	6315
		4 - 8	NU224	6320	*
	450	2	6220	6220	*
		4 - 8	6328	6322	*
	500	4 - 8	6330	6324	*
	560	4 - 8	NU 232 + 6236	NU232	-
Normal thrust vertical mounting	630	4 - 8	NU236 + 6236	NU232	-
	315 L/A/B and 315 C/D/E	2	6314	7314	-
		4 - 8	6320	7316	-
	355 L/A/B and 355 C/D/E	2	6314	7314	-
		4 - 8	6322	7319	-
	400 L/A/B and 400 C/D/E	4 - 8	6324	7319	-
High thrust vertical mounting	450	4 - 8	6328	7322	-
	500	4 - 8	6330	7324	-
	315L/A/B and 315C/D/E	4 - 8	6320	29320	-
	355L/A/B and 355C/D/E	4 - 8	6322	29320	-
	400L/A/B and 400C/D/E	4 - 8	6324	29320	-
Horizontal mountings with sleeve bearings	450	4 - 8	6328	29320	6328
	315 L/A/B and 315 C/D/E	2	9-80	9-80	9-80
		4 - 8	9-90	9-90	9-90
	355 L/A/B and 355 C/D/E	2	9-80	9-80	9-80
		4 - 8	9-100	9-100	9-100
	400 L/A/B and 400 C/D/E	2	9-80	9-80	9-80
		4 - 8	11-110	11-110	11-110
	450	2	9-80	9-80	9-80
		4 - 8	11-125	11-125	11-125
	500	4 - 8	11-125	11-125	11-125
	560	TBA			
	630	TBA			

Table 10 - Standard bearing configurations

Note: Motors in frame size IEC 400C/D/E or larger vertically mounted (normal thrust) are available under request.

As an option, horizontal mounted motors with high radial loads can be supplied with NU series roller bearings, as per table 11.

Frame	Number of poles	Roller bearing
		DE
315L/A/B and 315C/D/E	4 - 8	NU320
355L/A/B and 355C/D/E	4 - 8	NU3222
400L/A/B and 400C/D/E	4 - 8	NU324
450	4 - 8	NU328
500	4 - 8	NU330
560 and 630	Under request	

Table 11 - NU series roller bearings

## 12. Axial Locating Bearing

HGF motors horizontally mounted in frame sizes up to IEC 500 have anti-friction drive end ball bearings located axially. When vertically mounted, or when fitted with a roller bearing, the non-drive end bearing is axially located.

As an option, vertically mounted motors can have the drive end bearing located.

## 13. Transport Shaft Locks

All motors are shipped with a shaft locking device to prevent bearing damage during transportation. This device must be fitted at all times during transport.

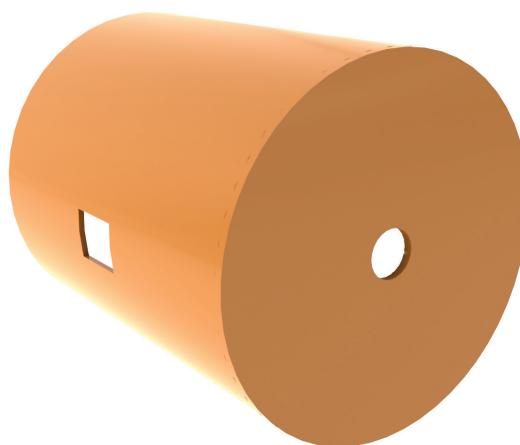


Figure 19 - Shaft locking device - rolling element bearings

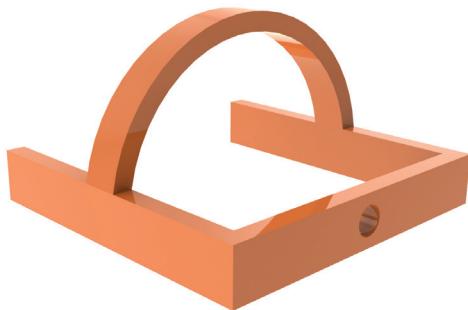


Figure 20 - Shaft locking device - sleeve bearings

## 14. Insulated Bearing

HGF motors in IEC frames 400 and above are supplied with insulated non-drive end bearing housing. This prevents bearing damage due to shaft currents. As an option, insulated bearings can be supplied in IEC frames 315 to 355.



Figure 21 - Insulated endshield

A non-drive end insulated bearing housing and drive end shaft brush are mandatory when motors are VFD driven. VFD operation must always be clearly informed on the customers RFQ and Purchase Order.

Non-sparking "Ex n" motors have the non-drive end bearing insulated regardless of starting method. However they are not fitted with a shaft grounding brush. The same applies to Class 1 Div 2 motors.

API 541 motors have both bearing housings insulated and the drive end fitted with an earthing strap.

Vertically mounted motors for high axial thrust or motors fitted with sleeve bearings, have their NDE-bearing always insulated.

## 15. Lubrication - rolling element bearings

Bearing life depends on its type and size, on the axial and radial thrusts applied to it, environmental conditions (temperature and cleanliness), speed and grease life. Bearing life is, therefore, correlated to its correct application, maintenance and lubrication. By adhering to the prescribed grease type, quantity and lubrication intervals the designed bearing lifetime can be achieved. HGF motors are fitted with grease nipples for on the run bearing lubrication. The grease quantity and lubrication interval are specified on the nameplate and are shown on the tables below.

It is important to stress that excessive lubrication may also result in high bearing temperature which may affect bearing life.

Table 12 shows the standard greases and their main lubricating characteristics. Other compatible greases can be used, as specified in the motor installation manual. Always check the motor name plate for grease type

The use of greases not recommended by WEG may compromise bearing life.

Frame	Number of poles	Lubricant	Lubricant specification
IEC			
315L/A/B and 315C/D/E	2 - 8	Polyrex EM103	Grease with mineral oil and polyurea thickener, ISO VG 115
355L/A/B and 355C/D/E	2 - 8		
400L/A/B and 400C/D/E	2 - 8		
450	4 - 8	ISOFLEX NBU 15	Grease with synthetic oil and barium complex thickener, ISO VG 21
	2		
500	4 - 8	Stamina RL2	Grease with mineral oil and barium complex
560	4 - 8		
630	4 - 8		

Table 12 - Recommended greases. Always check motor nameplate for grease type.

The lubrication interval shown in the tables below are calculated considering ambient temperature of 40°C and horizontal mounting.

### Important:

Operation in abnormal conditions, such as high ambient temperature, high altitude, axial or radial loads above those indicated in table 13 will result in changed lubrication intervals, different from those listed here. Contact WEG for more information.

Always check the grease type on motor nameplate prior to regreasing the motor as it may differ from table 12.

	Lubrication Interval - anti friction bearings									
	Frame	Number of poles	Bearing	Grease (g)	50 Hz	60Hz	Bearing	Grease (g)	50 Hz	
					(h)	(h)			(h)	
Horizontal Mounting	315L/A/B and 315C/D/E	2	6314	27	3100	2100	6314	27	3100	2100
		4 - 8	6320	50	4500	4500	6316	34	4500	4500
	355L/A/B and 355C/D/E	2	6314	27	3100	2100	6314	27	3100	2100
		4 - 8	6322	60	4500	4500	6319	45	4500	4500
	400L/A/B and 400C/D/E	2	6315	30	2700	1800	6315	30	2700	1800
		4 - 8	6324	72	4500	4500	6319	45	4500	4500
	450	2	6220	31	2500	1400	6220	31	3000	1800
		4	6328	93	4500	3300	6322	60	4500	4500
		6 - 8				4500				
	500	4	6330	104	4200	2800	6324	72	4500	4500
		6 - 8			4500	4500				
	560	4	NU 232 + 6236	110	1300	800	NU232	70	1800	1000
		6		135	3600	2500			4400	3100
		8		160	4300	4300			4500	4500
	630	4	NU 236 + 6236	110	1300	800	NU232	70	1800	1000
		6		135	3600	2500			4400	3100
		8		160	4300	4300			4500	4500
Normal thrust vertical mounting	315 L/A/B and 315 C/D/E	2	6314	27	1700	1200	7314	27	1700	1200
		4	6320	50	4200	3200	7316	34	4500	4500
		6 - 8			4500	4500			4500	4500
	355 L/A/B and 355 C/D/E	2	6314	27	1700	1200	7314	27	1700	1200
		4	6322	50	3600	2700	7319	45	4500	3600
		6 - 8			4500	4500			4500	4500
	400 L/A/B and 400 C/D/E	4	6324	72	3200	2300	7319	45	4500	3600
		6			4500	4300			4500	4500
		8			4500	4500			4500	4500
	450	4	6328	93	2400	1700	7322	60	3500	2700
		6			4100	3500			4500	4500
		8			4500	4500			4500	4500
	500	4	6330	104	2100	1300	7324	72	3100	2200
		6			3800	3100			4500	4200
		8			4500	4200			4500	4500
Horizontal Mounting - Roller bearings	315 L/A/B and 315 C/D/E	4	NU 320	50	4300	2900	Contact WEG			
		6 - 8			4500	4500				
	355 L/A/B and 355 C/D/E	4	NU 322	60	3500	2200				
		6 - 8			4500	4500				
	400 L/A/B and 400 C/D/E	4	NU 324	72	2900	1800				
		6 - 8			4500	4500				
	450	4	NU 328	93	2000	1400				
		6			4500	3200				
		8			4500	4500				
	500	4	NU 330	104	1700	1000				
		6			4100	2900				
		8			4500	4500				

Table 13 - Lubrication Interval – rolling element bearings

## 16. Lubrication Vertically mounted / high axial thrust

Vertically mounted motors subject to high axial thrust require oil lubrication to ensure proper oil film and heat dissipation.

As standard, the non-drive end bearing is designed for oil bath lubrication system.

Table 14 illustrates the oil type to be used, it also specifies the lubrication intervals relative to the axial loads.

Frame	Number of poles	Lubricant	Lubricant specification
IEC			
315L/A/B and 315C/D/E	4 - 8	FUCHS Renolin DTA 40 / Mobil SHC 629	Mineral Oil ISO VG 150 with anti foaming and antioxidant
355L/A/B and 355C/D/E			
400L/A/B and 400C/D/E			
450			

Table 14 - Standard lubricant information

The drive end bearing is grease lubricated and follows the same recommendations as table 13.

Frame	Poles	Bearings	50 Hz	60 Hz	Thrust Bearing	Oil Qty (L)	50 Hz and 60 Hz (h)	
			(h)	(h)				
Vertical High thrust bearings	315L/A/B and 315C/D/E	6320	4200	3200	29320	20	8000	
			4500	4500				
			3600	2700				
	355L/A/B and 355C/D/E	6322	4500	4500	29320	26		
			3200	2300				
			4500	4300				
	400L/A/B and 400C/D/E	6324	4500	4500	29320	37		
			2400	1700				
			4100	3500				
	450	6328	4500	4500	29320	45		
			2400	1700				
			4100	3500				

Table 15 - Lubrication interval – high thrust bearings

## 17. Lubrication - Sleeve bearing

Sleeve bearings require less maintenance with longer lubrication intervals and ensure a longer bearing life, provided the motors are operated correctly using recommended lubricants.

Table 16 shows the type of sleeve bearing, amount of oil to be used and recommended lubrication intervals.

Poles	Frame	Bearing	50 and 60 Hz (h)	Oil Qty (L)	Lub	Lubricant spec.			
	IEC								
Sleeve Bearing	2	315L/A/B and 315C/D/E	9-80	8000	2.8	Fuchs Renolin DTA 10			
		355L/A/B and 355C/D/E							
		400L/A/B and 400C/D/E							
		450							
	4,6 and 8	315L/A/B and 315C/D/E	9-90	8000	2.8	Fuchs Renolin DTA 10			
		355L/A/B and 355C/D/E	9-100						
		400L/A/B and 400C/D/E	11-110						
		450	11-125						
		500							

Table 16 - Lubrication interval – Sleeve bearings  
(Always check the motor nameplate for oil type)

## 18. Bearing Thrust

The maximum applicable radial and axial loads for the standard bearing configuration are shown in tables 17-24. They consider bearing L10 life of 40,000 hours. The maximum radial load figures consider axial load as zero. Conversely, the maximum axial load figures consider radial load as zero.

The following points are considered in determining the maximum thrust allowed:

- Normal operating conditions;
- AISI shaft material;
- 2-pole motors: parabolic torque load (examples are fans, centrifugal pumps, centrifugal compressors, mixers, etc);
- Other than 2-pole motors: constant torque load (reciprocating compressors, hoists, cranes, reciprocating pumps, conveyor belts, etc)
- If there is any doubt about load torque requirements, please contact your nearest WEG office.
- The figures consider anti-frictional ball bearings, standard for horizontal mounted motors up to IEC 500.

### 18.1 Radial Loads

The load values indicated in tables 17-20 show maximum loads when the load being applied to the shaft end (L) are at half way along (L/2) the shaft.

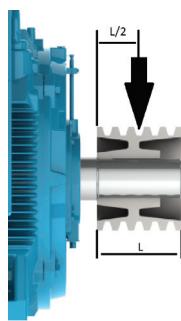


Figure 22 - Radial load position on shaft

50 Hz - Radial load in kN								
Frame	2 Poles		4 Poles		6 Poles		8 Poles	
IEC	L/2	L	L/2	L	L/2	L	L/2	L
315L/A/B and 315C/D/E	2	2	6	5	6	6	7	7
355L/A/B and 355C/D/E	1	1	5	5	7	6	7	7
400L/A/B and 400C/D/E	-	-	6	5	7	7	8	8
450	-	-	7	7	9	8	9	9
500	-	-	8	7	9	9	10	9

60 Hz - Radial load in kN								
Frame	2 Poles		4 Poles		6 Poles		8 Poles	
IEC	L/2	L	L/2	L	L/2	L	L/2	L
315L/A/B and 315C/D/E	2	2	5	5	6	5	7	6
355L/A/B and 355C/D/E	1	1	5	4	6	4	7	6
400L/A/B and 400C/D/E	-	-	5	5	6	6	8	6
450	-	-	7	6	8	8	9	9
500	-	-	7	6	9	5	10	10

Table 17 and 18 - Maximum radial load for ball bearings (no axial thrust)

50 Hz - Radial load in kN						
Frame	4 Poles		6 Poles		8 Poles	
IEC	L/2	L	L/2	L	L/2	L
315L/A/B and 315C/D/E	25	12	25	12	25	12
355L/A/B and 355C/D/E	28	14	18	7	17	7
400L/A/B and 400C/D/E	32	16	20	8	17	8
450	35	23	35	23	25	10
500	33	21	38	14	37	14
560	27	25	29	27	29	26
630	14	7	14	7	20	10

Table 19 - Maximum radial load for roller bearings (no axial thrust)

60 Hz - Radial load in kN						
Frame	4 Poles		6 Poles		8 Poles	
IEC	L/2	L	L/2	L	L/2	L
315L/A/B and 315C/D/E	25	12	25	12	25	12
355L/A/B and 355C/D/E	30	15	20	8	19	7
400L/A/B and 400C/D/E	32	16	23	12	19	8
450	33	22	24	9	24	9
500	26	17	21	17	21	17
560	24	23	26	25	26	24
630	28	18	22	11	36	18

Table 20 - Maximum radial load for roller bearings (no axial thrust)

Note:

**Roller bearings require a minimum radial load to ensure correct operation. They are not recommended for direct coupling.**

## 18.2 Axial Thrusts - Horizontal mounting (Standard Bearings)

The maximum axial thrusts (in kN) of horizontally mounted motors are shown in table 21.

Maximum Axial Thrust in the Shaft End			
Frame	Poles	Horizontal mounting	
		Horizontal Mounting (Ball bearings)	
IEC		Pulling or Pushing (kN)	
		2	
		4	
		6	
315L/A/B and 315C/D/E		8	
		2	
		4	
		6	
355L/A/B and 355C/D/E		7	
		2	
		4	
		6	
400L/A/B and 400C/D/E		7	
		2	
		4	
		6	
450		7	
		2	
		4	
		6	
500		7	
		4	
		6	

Table 21 - Maximum axial thrust applicable to horizontally mounted HGF motors

### 18.3 Axial Thrusts - Vertical mounting

HGF motors when vertically mounted can be supplied as Normal or High Thrust.

#### 18.3.1 Normal Thrust

This is the basic configuration fitted with angular contact ball bearing. The thrust bearing is located at the non-drive end, the maximum axial thrust is shown in the Table 22.

Maximum Axial Thrust in the Shaft End			
Frame	Poles	Pulling (N)	Momentaneous pushing (N)
IEC			
315L/A/B and 315C/D/E	2	*	*
	4	8000	5000
	6	8000	6000
	8	8000*	6000
355L/A/B and 355C/D/E	2	9000	*
	4	9000	6000
	6	9000	7000
	8	*	7000
400L/A/B and 400C/D/E	2	*	*
	4	10000	7000
	6	10000	7000 and 5000
	8	10000	7000 and 5000
450	2	*	*
	4	8000	7000
	6	8000	7000
	8	8000	7000
500	4	6000	5000
	6	6000	5000
	8	6000	5000

Table 22 - Maximum axial thrust applicable to HGF Normal Thrust motors.

(\*) For more information contact your nearest WEG office

#### 18.3.2 High Thrust

High axial thrust is available for motors up to 1800 rpm.

The NDE-bearing, lubricated by oil bath, has been designed to provide a rugged yet simple system with better thermal performance resulting in lower bearing operating temperatures.

The standard bearing life for high thrust, as per table 23, is 12,000 hours or more.

As an option, a non-reverse ratchet system and water cooling (Cooling Coil – CC) can be supplied.

For mineral oil lubrication, table 23 shows the maximum allowed axial thrust per frame size.

Frame	Maximum Continuous down Thrust		
	1800 RPM	1200 RPM	900 RPM
IEC	N	N	N
315L/A/B and 315C/D/E	45000	59000	65000
355L/A/B and 355C/D/E			
400L/A/B and 400C/D/E	50000	57000	61000
450	450		

Table 23 - Maximum continuous down thrust.

- maximum momentaneous up thrust is 30% of these values-
- all bearings are naturally cooled
- for higher loads/speeds please contact you nearest WEG Office

The HGF High Thrust line is designed to operate with different degrees of lubrication and cooling, with mineral (MO) or synthetic oil (SO). To increase the bearing life (12,000h) divide the maximum axial thrust values of table 23 by the derating factor shown in table 24.

Thrust derating factors		
L10h Life	Life in years	Factor
12,000	1.4	1.00
18,000	2.0	1.15
22,000	2.5	1.24
26,000	3.0	1.32
35,000	4.0	1.47
40,000	4.5	1.55
44,000	5.0	1.61
53,000	6.0	1.71
62,000	7.0	1.83
70,000	8.0	1.92
75,000	8.5	1.98
88,000	10.0	2.11
100,000	11.4	2.22

Table 24 - Thrust derating factors.

Higher L10h Life models are available as a special design.

## 19. Mounting

HGF mounting configuration complies with IEC 60034-7. Standard mountings and their variations are shown in figure 23.

A number code is used to define the mounting and terminal box position. The terminal box position is defined as viewed from the motor drive end shaft. Motors are deisgned to suit the requested mounting.

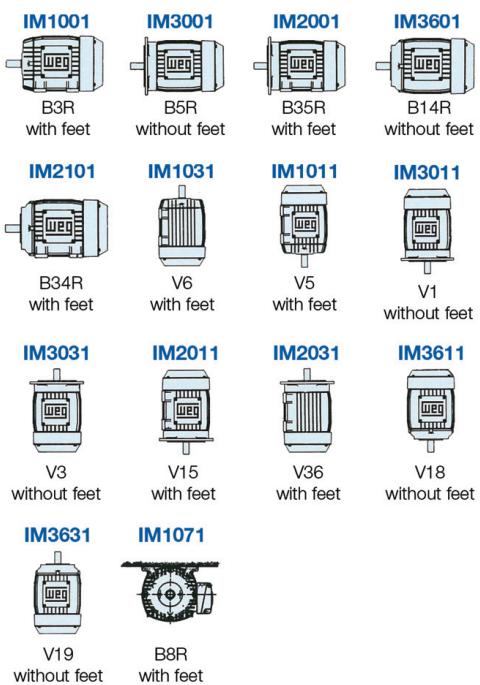


Figure 23 - \*Non defined mountings by IEC 60034-7

- B3R Terminal box on right side of the frame viewed from motor D.E.
- B3L Terminal box on left side of the frame viewed from motor D.E.
- B3T Terminal box on top of the frame.

## 20. Degree of Protection and Painting

### 20.1 Degree of Protection

In accordance to IEC 60034-5, the degree of protection of a rotating electrical machine consists of the letters IP followed by two characteristic numerals with the following meaning:

- a) First characteristic numeral: referred to protection of people against live parts and contact with moving parts (other than smooth rotating shafts and the like) inside the enclosure and protection of the machine against ingress of solid and foreign objects.
- b) Second characteristic numeral: protection of machines against harmful effects due to ingress of water.

HGF motors are supplied with IP55 degree of protection which means:

- a) First characteristic numeral 5: dust-tight machine. The enclosure provides full protection against ingress of dust.

- b) Second characteristic numeral 5: machine protected against heavy seas. Water from heavy seas or water projected in powerful jets shall not enter the machine in harmful quantities.

### 20.2 Other Degree of Protection

HGF motors can be supplied to suit different degrees of protection:

- IP56 for optimal protection against water;
- IP65 for optimal protection against dust.
- IP66 for optimal dust and water protection

### 20.3 Paint

HGF motors up to IEC frame 400 are painted according to WEG 214P paint plan (WEG code). This paint plan withstands a minimum 1000 (one thousand) hours salt spray test according to ASTM B117-03, and can be exposed to severe indoor and outdoor industrial environments, containing SO<sub>2</sub>, vapor and solid contaminants, high humidity and alkalis and solvents splashes.

HGF motors from IEC frames 450 and above are painted according to 212P paint plan (WEG code). This paint plan withstands a minimum 3000 (three thousand) hours salt spray and can be exposed to indoor and outdoor harsh marine and industrial marine environments containing high humidity.

A description of these paint plans and other options are shown below:

#### 214P paint plan - standard up to IEC 400

Primer: one coat with 75 to 105 µm epoxy paint

Finishing: one coat with 70 to 100 µm polyurethane paint.

#### 212P paint plan - standard from IEC 450 and up

Primer: one coat with 75 to 105 µm epoxy paint

Intermediate: one coat with 100 to 140 µm epoxy paint

Finishing: one coat with 70 to 100 µm polyurethane paint.

As an option the following painting plans can be supplied:

#### 212E paint plan

This paint plan withstands a minimum 3000 (three thousand) hours salt spray and is suitable for indoor harsh marine or industrial marine environments, containing high humidity and alkalis and solvents splashes. This paint plan is recommended for use in pulp and paper, mining, and petrochemical industries.

Primer: one coat with 75 to 105 µm epoxy paint  
 Intermediate: one coat with 100 to 140 µm epoxy paint  
 Finishing: one coat with 100 to 140 µm epoxy paint.

### 213E paint plan

This paint plan withstands a minimum 3000 (three thousand) hours salt spray and is suitable for indoor or outdoor harsh marine or industrial marine environments, containing high humidity.

This paint plan is recommended to off-shore oil platforms.

Primer: one coat with 65 to 90 µm silicate ethyl paint

Intermediate: one coat with 35 to 50 µm epoxy paint

Finishing: one coat with 240 to 340 µm polyurethane paint.

### 20.4 Tropicalized Painting

High humidity can result in premature insulation deterioration. Any ambient with up to 95% relative humidity does not require additional protection, other than space heaters to avoid water condensation inside the motor.

However, for ambients with relative humidity above 95%, an epoxy paint is applied on all internal motor components. This is called tropic-proof painting.

## 21. Voltage Frequency

As per IEC 60034-1, the combination of voltage and frequency variations are classified as Zone A or Zone B as shown in figure 24.

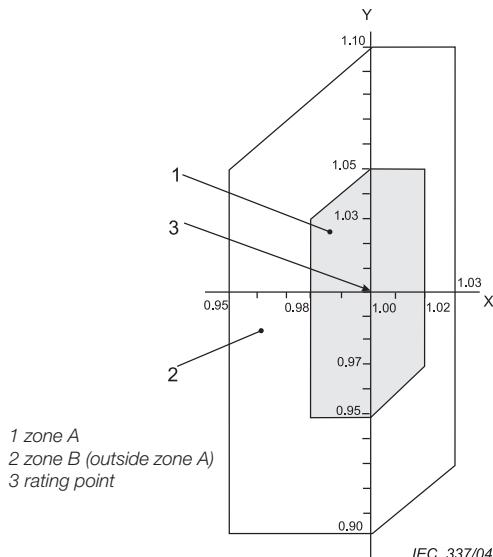


Figure 24 - Rated voltage and frequency limits for electric motors.

IEC 60034-1 states an electric motor must be suitable to perform its main function (supply torque) continuously in Zone A. However, under this condition the motor may operate at a temperature rise above its rated value, due to power supply voltage and frequency variation.

The motor must also be suitable to perform its main function (supply torque) in Zone B, however significant performance changes will occur. Temperature rise will also be higher than Zone A. Long term operation within Zone B is not recommended.

## 22. Ambient x Altitude

According to IEC 60034-1, the rated motor output power of an S1 duty motor is the continuous duty operation at the following ambient conditions (unless otherwise specified)

- With temperature varying between -20°C to +40°C
- With altitudes up to 1000 meters above sea level

For other ambient temperatures and conditions the derating figures of table 22 must be applied in order to calculate the new maximum motor power (Pmax).

Electric motors are installed in many different environments, where the ambient temperature may vary widely. The mining industry, however, sets forth a more demanding requirement; the suitability to operate at higher ambient temperatures, usually around 45 or 55°C.

**WEG HGF mining motors are designed with low temperature rise, high temperature grease, low bearing temperature and high grade insulation, and hence are mechanically and electrically sound to operate at ambient temperatures of 55°C at SF=1.0. HGF mining motors are available on request.**

T (°C)	Altitude (m)									
	1000	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500	4000	4500	5000	
10								0.97	0.92	0.88
15							0.98	0.94	0.90	0.86
20					1.00	0.95	0.91	0.87	0.83	
25				1.00	0.95	0.93	0.89	0.85	0.81	
30			1.00	0.96	0.92	0.90	0.86	0.82	0.78	
35		1.00	0.95	0.93	0.90	0.88	0.84	0.80	0.75	
40	1.00	0.97	0.94	0.90	0.86	0.82	0.80	0.76	0.71	
45	0.95	0.92	0.90	0.88	0.85	0.81	0.78	0.74	0.69	
50	0.92	0.90	0.87	0.85	0.82	0.80	0.77	0.72	0.67	
55	0.88	0.85	0.83	0.81	0.78	0.76	0.73	0.70	0.65	
60	0.83	0.82	0.80	0.77	0.75	0.73	0.70	0.67	0.62	
65	0.79	0.76	0.74	0.72	0.70	0.68	0.66	0.62	0.58	
70	0.74	0.71	0.69	0.67	0.66	0.64	0.62	0.58	0.53	
75	0.70	0.68	0.66	0.64	0.62	0.60	0.58	0.53	0.49	
80	0.65	0.64	0.62	0.60	0.58	0.56	0.55	0.48	0.44	

Table 25 - Derating factors for ambient temperature and altitudes

## 23. WISE® Insulation System

### 23.1 Spike Resistant Wire

The industry has traditionally utilized 2 types of wire insulation: grade 2 (8 layers of standard enamel) and grade 3 (12 layers of standard enamel). This technology no longer meets the demands of modern drives, which created the need for advances in wire insulation. With the support of its chemical division, WEG has developed its own inverter rated enamel, resulting in the superior dielectric and mechanical properties of WEG's insulation.

Spike-resistant wire is a new technology developed as a result of studies on the effect of modern IGBT drives on AC motors. The secret is in the enamelling process, which ensures superior insulation in order to protect all turns against rapid voltage rise times ( $dV/dt$ ).

**Benefits:** *Guaranteed performance with latest drives, reliability, longer life expectancy*

All HGF motors are supplied with WISE® (WEG insulation system evolution) insulation which includes spike-resistant enameled wire 200°C rated. The WISE® insulation system ensures long motor life.

The high voltage spikes and  $dV/dt$  generated by IGBT drives can reduce the life of a standard insulation by as much as 75%. Different to mains operation, where voltage surges may occur once in a while, VSD spikes can be impressed onto motor insulation thousands of times per second. A proper insulation system must be rated for use under continuous stress.

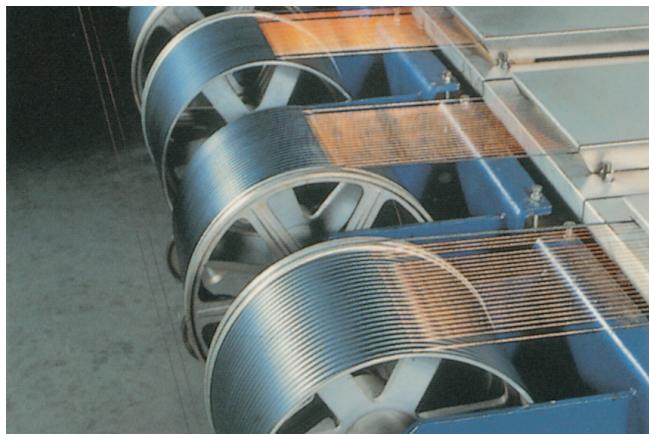


Figure 25 - spike resistant wire

WEG's WISE® insulation system is capable of withstanding voltage impulses of 1,600V peak and  $5,200V/\mu s$  at a repetition rate of 5,000 times per second (5kHz), far superior to today's industry standard. The WISE® insulation standard in all WEG HGF motors, is the result of WEG's extensive research of the effects of drives on electric motors.

No doubt the benefits of this superior insulation are also invaluable for applications where voltage surges are a concern. For more information consult our technical papers.

### 23.2 Insulation class and temperature rise

The temperature inside the enclosure of an electric machine increases during operation. The temperature rise is defined at the design stage and is normally kept within the limits of class B temperature rise.

The ambient temperature considered in the design is 40°C according to IEC 60034-1 standard. The insulation material is normally rated Class F (155°C) – see table 26.

Thermal Reserve	25°C	155°C material class limit
Hottest - coldest point	10°C	
Temperature Rise	80K	
Ambient temperature	40°C	

Table 26 Rise Temperature ratings

Overheating must be avoided to ensure a longer motor life.

### 23.3 Thermal protection

Continuous duty motors must be protected from overload by a device embedded into the motor insulation or an independent protection system (usually a thermal overload relay with setting equal to or below the motor service factor times its rated current).

Service factor	Relay setting current
1.0 up to 1.15	$In \times SF$
$\geq 1.15$	$(In \times SF) - 5\%$

Table 27 - Overload relay setting

HGF motors are fitted, with 2 sets of 3-wire Pt-100 in each phase and 1 set of 3-wire Pt-100 in each bearing.

#### PT-100 (RTD's)

These are temperature detectors (usually made of platinum, nickel or copper) whose operating principle is based on variation of electrical resistance with temperature. These calibrated resistances vary linearly with temperature, allowing continuous monitoring of motor heating process through an RTD relay with high precision rate and response sensitivity.

The same detector can be used for alarm (with operation above the regular operating temperature) and trip (usually set to the maximum temperature of the insulation class).

Recommended Settings		
	Alarm	Trip
Winding	145°C	155°C
Rolling-element Bearing	90°C	110°C

Table 28 - Recommended thermal protection settings for HGF range.

#### Thermistor (PTC)

These are semi-conductor type thermal protectors with hyperbolic resistance variation when its set temperature is reached. This abrupt resistance increase blocks the PTC current, making the PTC relay operate, tripping the motor circuit breaker.

Thermistors are of small dimensions, do not wear and have quicker response time if compared to other thermal protectors. They do not, however, allow continuous motor temperature monitoring. Together with their relays, thermistors and RTD's provide full protection against overheating caused by single phasing, overload, under or over-voltage or frequent reversing operations.

WEG RPW - PTCE05 is an electronic relay intended to interface with PTC signals. For more information refer to our website [www.weg.net.au](http://www.weg.net.au).

#### Bimetallic thermal protectors

These are silver-contact thermal sensors, normally closed, that operate at a certain temperature. When their temperature decreases below a set point, they return to the original shape, allowing the silver contact to close again.

Bimetallic thermal protectors are series-connected with the main contactor coil, and they can be used either as alarm or trip. There are also other types of thermal protectors such as PT-1000 and KTY. Please contact WEG for more information. Please note: Heaters must only be turned on when the motor is de-energized.

#### 23.4 Protection based on operating current

Motor overload results in gradual temperature increase, to which RTD's, PTC's and bimetallic sensors offer suitable protection. However, to protect motors against short-circuit and locked rotor currents fuses must be used. This type of protection is highly effective for locked rotor conditions. Alternatively electro-magnetic motor protection circuit breakers (MPCB's) can be used.

#### 23.5 Space heaters

The use of space heaters is recommended in two situations:

- Motors installed in environments with relative air humidity up to 95% in which the motor may remain idle for periods greater than 24 hours;
- Motors installed in environments with relative air humidity greater than 95%, regardless of the operating duty. It should be highlighted that in this situation it is strongly recommended that an epoxy paint, known as tropicalized painting, be applied to the internal components of the motor.

The supply voltage for space heaters must be specified in the purchase order. For all frame sizes, HGF motors can be provided with space heaters suitable for 110-127 V, 220-240 V and 380-480 V. As an option, dual voltage heaters of 110-127 / 220-240 V can be supplied for all motor frame sizes.

Space heater power rating depends on the size of the motor as indicated in table 28:

Frame	Power Rating (W)
315 to 450	180
500	250
560	300
630	350

Table 29 - Space heater power rating

## 24. Applications with Variable Frequency Drives

#### Consideration regarding Rated Voltage

The stator winding is designed and tested to withstand the voltage impulse and transients inherent to VSD's. Different grades of insulation are used according to motor rated voltage and inverter-generated dV/dt. Refer to details in tables 30 & 31.

#### 24.1 Low Voltage Motors

Motor rated voltage	Peak voltage on motor terminals	dV/dt (*) on motor terminals	Rise Time*	Time between consecutive pulses
	(phase to phase)	(phase to phase)		
VNOM ≤ 460 V	≤1600V	≤5200 V/μs	≥0.1 μs	≥6 μs
460 V < VNOM ≤ 575 V	≤1800V	≤6500 V/μs		
575 V < VNOM ≤ 690 V	≤2200V	≤7800 V/μs		

Table 30 - Low Voltage Motors VFD driven criteria

#### 24.2 High Voltage Motors

Motor rated voltage	Source Type	Coil insulation (phase to phase)		Main insulation (phase to ground)	
		Peak voltage on motor terminals	dV /dt (*) on motor terminals	Peak voltage on motor terminals	dV /dt (*) on motor terminals
690 V < VNOM ≤ 4160 V	Power Grid	≤5900V	≤500 V/μs	≤3400 V	≤500 V/μs
	PWM (**)	≤9300V	≤2700 V/μs	≤5400 V	≤2700 V/μs
4160 V < VNOM ≤ 6660 V	Power Grid	≤9300V	≤500 V/μs	≤5400 V	≤500 V/μs
	PWM (**)	≤12700V	≤1500 V/μs	≤7400 V	≤1500 V/μs

Table 31 - High voltage HGF motors criteria

\*\* Reinforced insulation for VFD operation.

## Notes to low and high voltage motors:

- 1 – To minimise insulation stress it is recommended that the switching frequency is set to 5 kHz or below.
- 2 – If the above conditions are met (including the switching frequency) there is no need for filters.
- 3 – These criteria have been extracted from IEC 60034-17 and IEC 60034-25.

## 24.3 Torque restrictions on variable frequency drive (VFD) applications

When driving constant torque loads, self-ventilated variable frequency driven motors have their torque limited at sub-rated frequency due to ventilation reduction. The following derating factor must be applied (refer to figure 26 and IEC 60034-17).

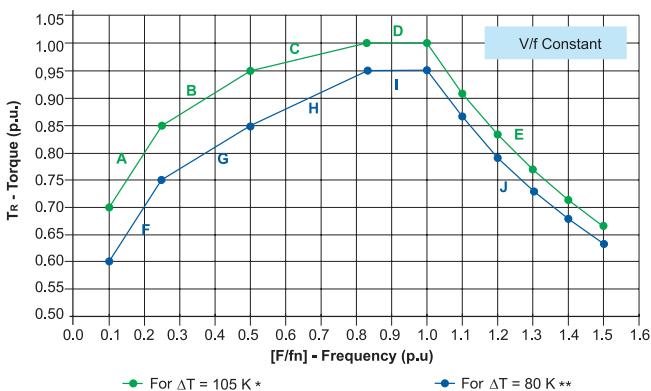


Figure 26 - Derating curve for constant torque

Derating to limit temperature rise to maximum temperature of insulation system*		
Interval	Limited by	Apply this equation
A	0.10 ≤ f/fn < 0.25	TR = (f/fn) + 0.60
B	0.25 ≤ f/fn < 0.50	TR = 0.40(f/fn) + 0.75
C	0.50 ≤ f/fn < 0.83	TR = 0.15(f/fn) + 0.87
D	0.83 ≤ f/fn ≤ 1.0	TR = 1.0
E	f/fn > 1.0	TR = 1/(f/fn)

Derating to keep temperature rise equal to mains operation**		
Interval	Limited by	Apply this equation
F	0.10 ≤ f/fn < 0.25	TR = (f/fn) + 0.50
G	0.25 ≤ f/fn < 0.50	TR = 0.40(f/fn) + 0.65
H	0.50 ≤ f/fn < 0.83	TR = 0.30(f/fn) + 0.70
I	0.83 ≤ f/fn ≤ 1.0	TR = 0.95
J	f/fn > 1.0	TR = 0.95/(f/fn)

Table 32 - Torque derating for constant torque operation below rated speed

(\*) When the top green curve is applied the motor temperature rise may reach the maximum temperature of its insulation material. For example, for class F motors, the temperature rise will be limited at 105 K. This curve can only be used for class F insulation and class B temperature rise motors in order to ensure that, when driven by frequency drive, the temperature rise remains within class F limits (below 105 K rise).

(\*\*) When the lower blue curve is applied the motor temperature rise with a variable frequency drive will be the same as when driven by sinusoidal supply. In other words, class F insulation motors with class B temperature rise will remain with class B temperature rise(≤ 80 K) even when driven by variable frequency drives, which increase motor losses due to harmonics.

## 24.4 Bearing Currents

Common mode voltage, high dV/dt and high speed switching frequencies, inherent to any PWM drive, can generate shaft currents which circulate or discharge through the motor bearings. This electric current may also circulate through the driven load bearings. Left unchecked, the motor and/or driven equipment bearings may fail prematurely. There are three distinct mechanisms which may result in these destructive bearing currents, each requires specific mitigation measures.

This phenomenon is more noticeable in larger frame sizes (315 and above), and is less likely to occur in small motors. IEC 60034-17 recommends special bearing protection devices for motors of frame size 315 and above. Other entities, e.g. CSA and GAMBICA, suggest similar measures from frame 280.

WEG offers the use of an insulated bearing housing and shaft grounding brush, as well as proper Motor and Variable Speed Drive earthing recommendations, which effectively prevents PWM drive-induced bearing damage. When VSD use is specified by the customer, these additional protective devices are supplied as standard from 280 frame.

In all cases it is essential that the user adheres to the motor and VSD supplier's recommendations, especially with regards to installation, cabling and grounding. For a comprehensive guide, please refer to the WEG Technical Guide - *Induction motors fed by PWM frequency converters*, available from all WEG offices.

The use of an insulated bearing housing rather than insulated bearing provides many advantages such as the ability to use standard bearings throughout the motor life. This significantly decreases maintenance and logistic costs.

## 24.5 Mechanical speed

HGF line motors either VFD or DOL driven, shall not exceed 120% of momentaneous synchronous speed, unless otherwise stated in the motor datasheet

## 24.6 Forced Ventilation Kit

Where independent cooling is required HGF line motors can be supplied with a forced ventilation unit, as shown in figures 27 & 28.

This unit comprises of an independant electric motor providing a constant air flow over the motor fins regardless of the motor speed.



Figure 27 - Forced ventilation Unit – cast iron fan cover (Up to frame size 400)



Figure 28 - Forced ventilation Unit – steel fan cover (For frame size 450 and above)

### Non-reverse ratchet

Some applications do not allow rotation in both directions. One way to meet this requirement is to install a non-reverse ratchet which restricts the shaft in only one direction.

### Encoder

Encoders can be fitted to motors with either forced ventilation or with shaft mounted cooling fan (TEFC). The following encoder models are available:

- Kübler - Model 5020 - 1024ppr (hollow shaft)
- Hubner Berlin - HOG 10 - 1024ppr (hollow shaft)
- Dynaphar - HS35 - 1024ppr (hollow shaft)

Other models can be supplied on request.

**Note:** The encoders described above are 1024 ppr. 2048 pulses per revolution are available on request.



Figure 29 - Dynapar HS35 Encoder

### Lightining arrestors

High voltage HGF terminal boxes can be fitted with 1 set of lightning arrestors per phase. This equipment is manufactured according to IEC60099-4 standard and classified according to its voltage class: 3 kV, 6 kV, 9 kV or 12 kV.



Figure 30 - Surge arrestor

## 25. Special Accessories

HGF motors can be fitted with a wide range of accessories to suit any special requirement.

The following accessories are the most common and are available on request.

## Surge Capacitors

High voltage HGF motors can be supplied with 1 set of surge capacitors per phase. They are assembled in the main terminal box and are recommended for installations subject to voltage surges or atmospheric discharges. The capacitors are enclosed by a stainless steel box with the following features:

- Capacitance – 0.5 µF
- Rated voltage – up to 7.2 kV
- Voltage Class – 15 kV

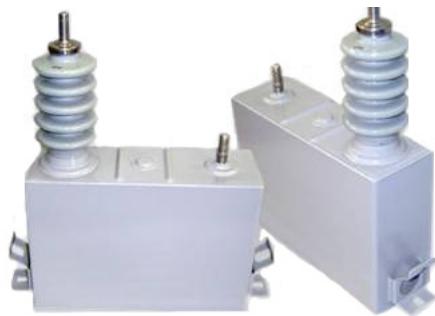


Figure 31 - Typical capacitor to HGF motors

## Interchangeability solution

Drop in replacement solutions are available in the HGF motor line, which may be supplied with an intermediate base or extended feet for a complete interchangeability solution.

If a motor in frame size immediately higher (shaft height) than the standard is required (e.g. frame size 315 with shaft height of frame size 355), a motor with extended feet is supplied.

If a motor in two shaft heights immediately higher (e.g. frame size 315 with shaft height of frame size 400) is required, the motor is generally supplied with an intermediate steel base.

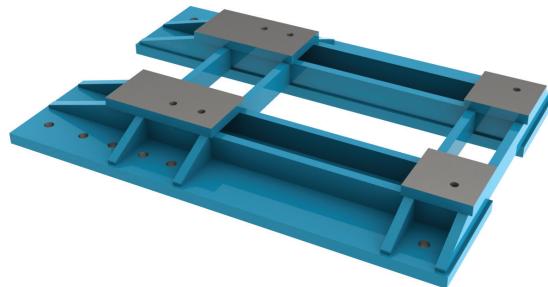
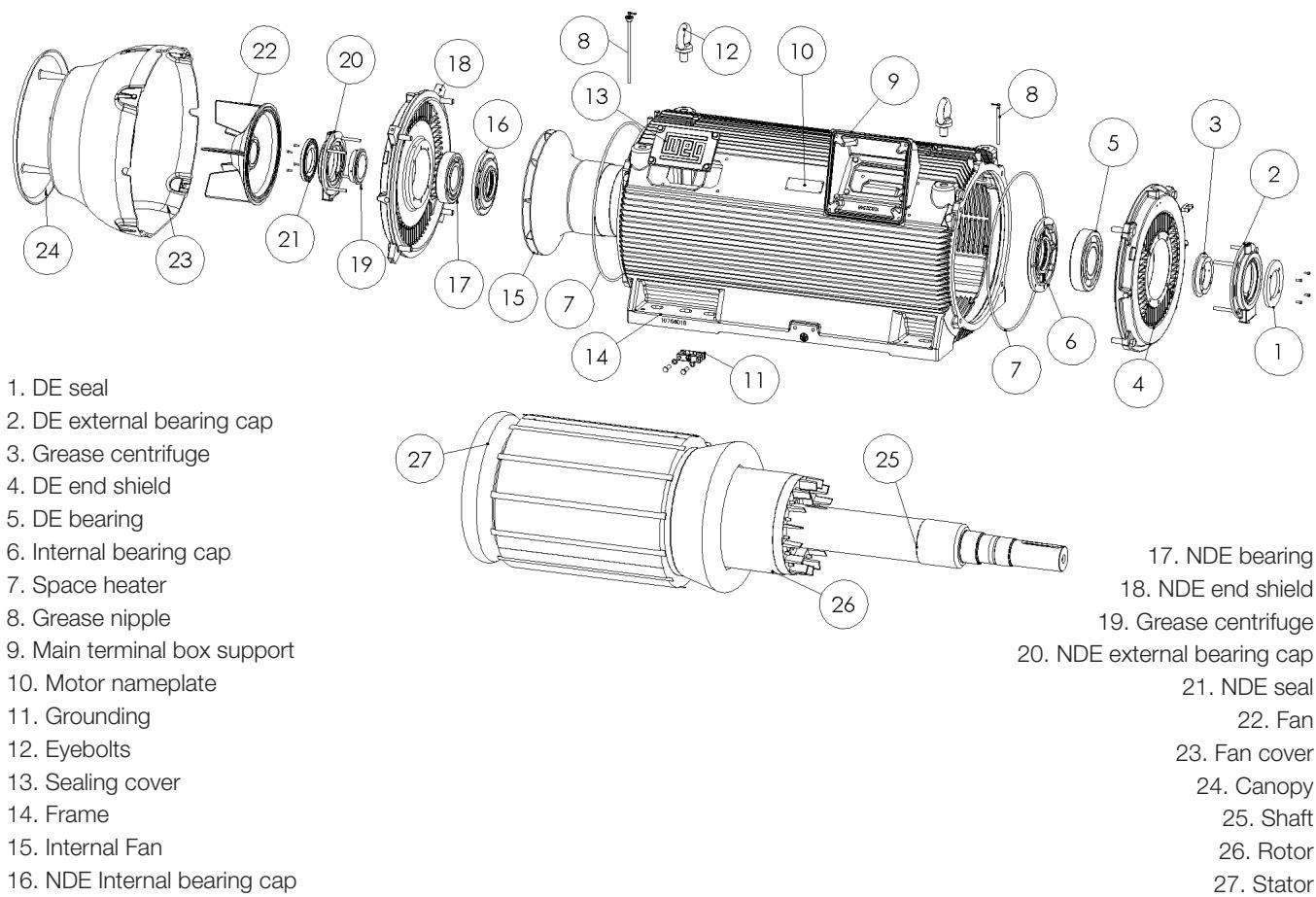


Figure 32 - Intermediate steel base plate

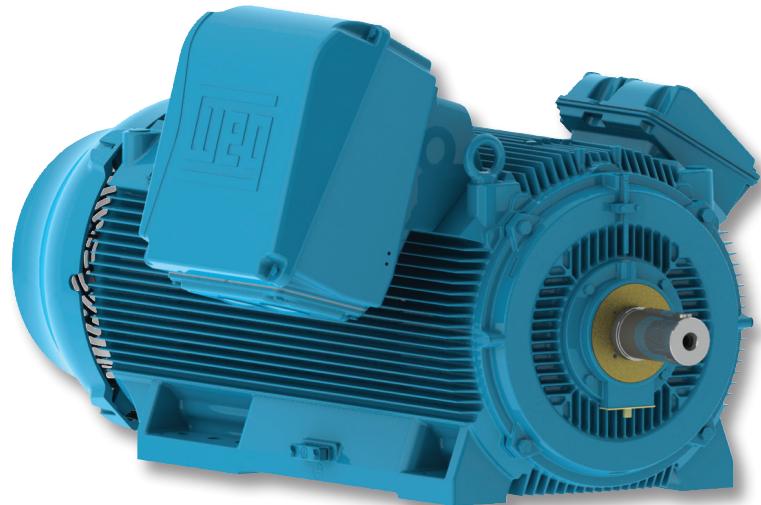
## 26. Exploded View

The exploded view below shows the main components of the HGF motor line. Information about the terminal boxes (main terminal box and accessory terminal boxes) are given in the specific dimensional table.



## 27. Product Range at a glance

### Low & High Voltage



### Product Range

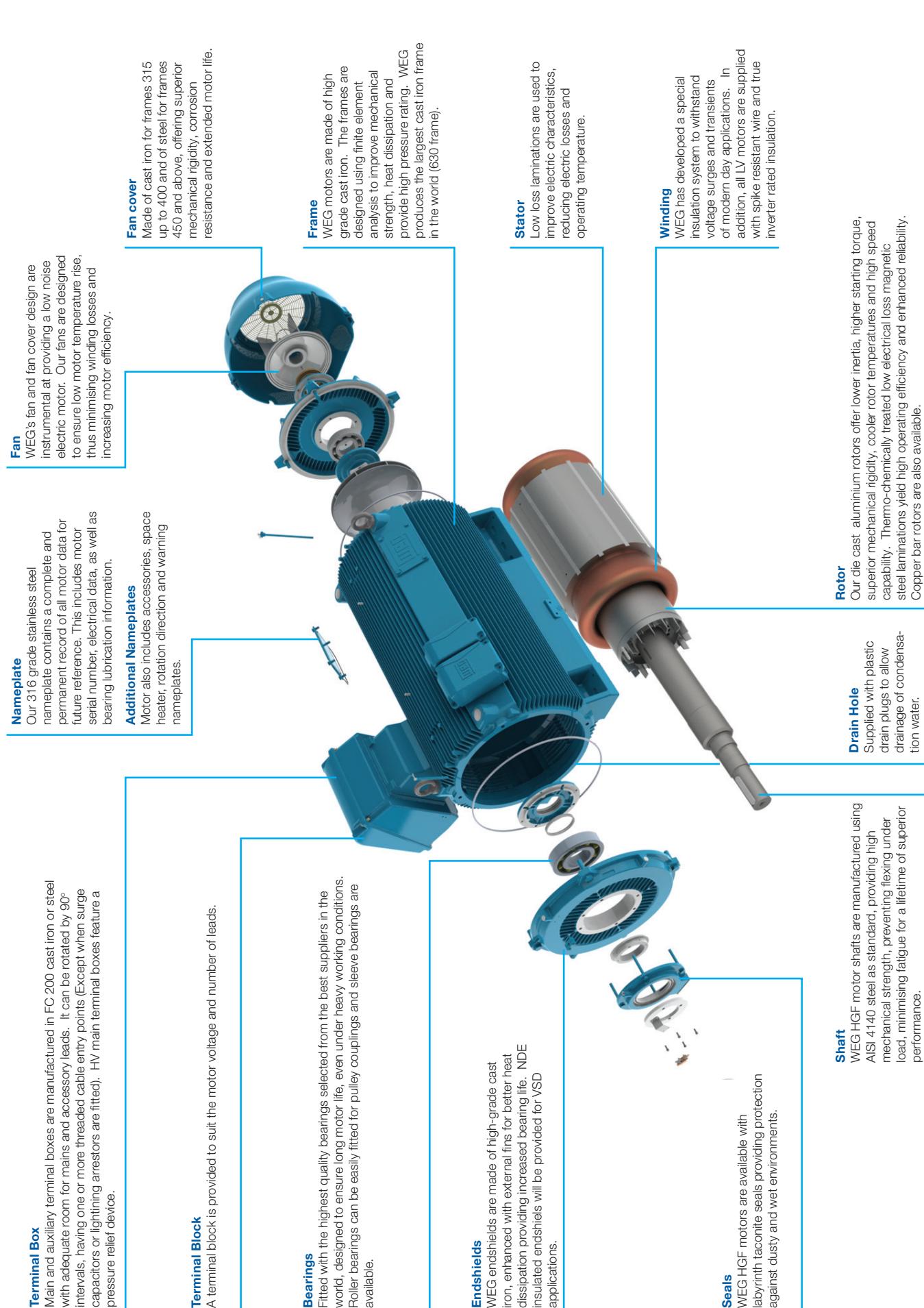
Frames	315 to IEC630 or NEMA equivalent
Voltage	380V to 11,000V
Frequency	50 or 60Hz
Operating Speeds	2, 4, 6, 8, 10 & 12 poles
Ambient Temperature	<b>40 degrees standard</b> 60 degrees on request
IP Grades	IP55, IP56, IP65, IP66
Mounting	Any (B3R)
Starting Method	Any
Direction of Rotation	Unidirectional or both
VSD	Yes
Derating required	Yes, refer to WEG
Construction	High Grade FC-200 Cast Iron
Winding	Tropicalised with WISE® Spike-Resistant Wire
Fan Material	Aluminium or Fabricated Steel
Thermal Protection	2 sets of winding RTD's 1 set of bearing RTD
Heaters	Supplied as standard

### Optional Features

Shaft	Double shaft extension Variable length or diameter
Flanges	Standard FF flanges Oversized or under sized
Bearings	Ball, roller, angular contact (thrust) bearings, oil lubricated or sleeve bearings
Terminal box	Standard right-hand side mounted (B3R) Also left or top mounted on request
Rotor	Die cast aluminium or copper bar
Vibration sensors	SPM or MEPA
Insulation Class	H
Thermal protection	Winding & bearing PTC or RTD
Fan Material	Cast Iron

\*Denotes standard features with off-the-shelf product

## 28. H Line Features and Benefits

















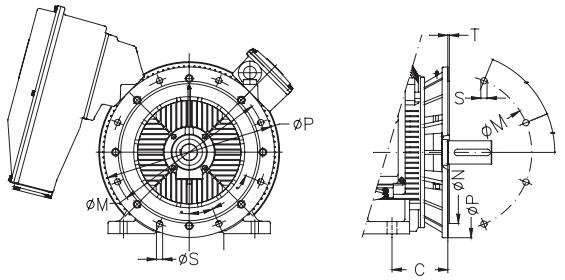




## Flange dimensions

IEC Frame	Flange dimensions (mm)						No. of holes
	Flange	C	ØM	ØN	ØP	T	
315	FF-600	216	600	550	660	6	24
355	FF-740	254	740	680	800	6	24
400	FF-940	280	940	880	1000	6	28
450	FF-1080	315	1080	1000	1150	6	28
500	FF-1180	375	1180	1120	1100	6	28
560	FF-1180	400	1180	1120	1250	6	28
630	FF-1500	450	1500	1400	1600	8	28
							12

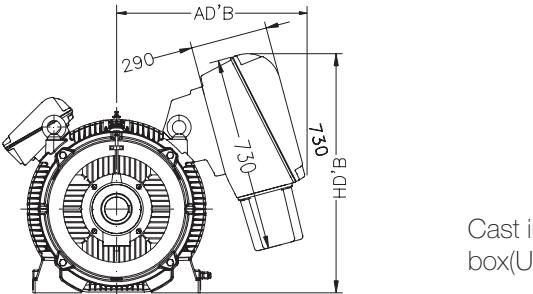
## Flange dimensions



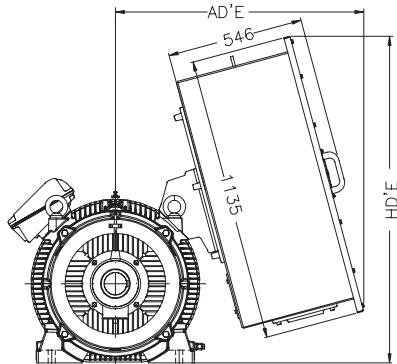
## Terminal box dimensions

IEC Frame	Terminal box dimensions (mm)											
	AD'A	HD'A	AD'B	HD'B	AD'C	HD'C	AD'D	HD'D	AD'E	HD'E	AD'F	HD'F
315	710	905	850	920	920	980	970	1020	1170	1065	1290	1375
355	740	965	880	985	950	1050	1005	1085	1200	1130	1320	1445
400	780	1050	915	1070	990	1030	1045	1170	1270	1215	1360	1540
450	820	1245	965	1185	1030	1250	1085	1295	1320	1330	1400	1640
500	855	1215	1010	1265	1070	1330	1130	1350	1370	1415	1440	1720
560	915	1375	1070	1385	1130	1460	1185	1480	1430	1540	1500	1850
630	965	1480	1140	1500	1175	1560	1250	1580	1500	1645	1545	1950

## Standard Terminal box dimensions

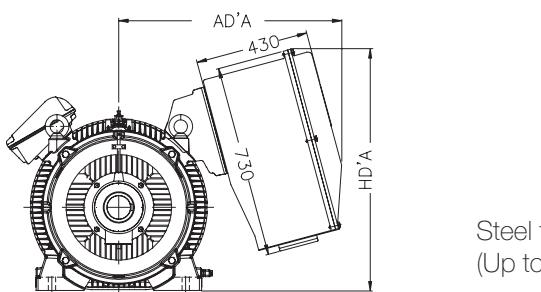


Cast iron terminal box (Up to 6.9 kV)

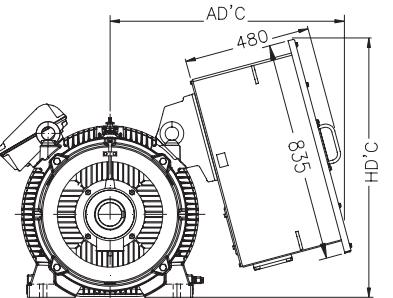


Steel terminal box (Up to 11 kV)

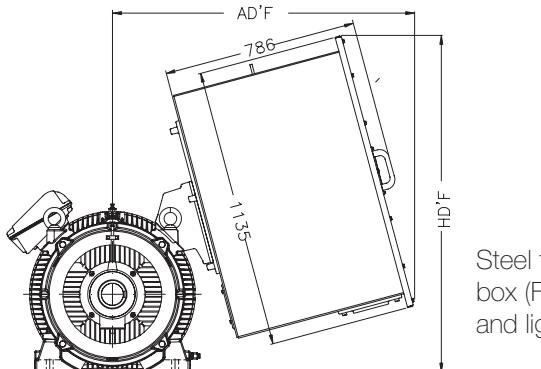
## Optional Oversized Terminal box dimensions



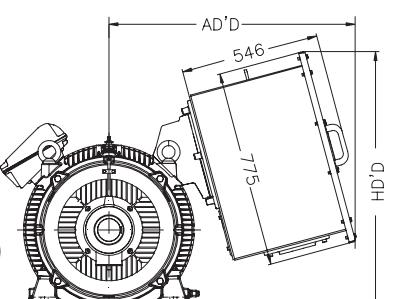
Steel terminal box (Up to 5 kV)



Steel terminal box (Up to 1 kV)



Steel terminal box (For capacitors and lighting arrestors)



Cast iron terminal box (Up to 1 kV)

Manage your equipment effectively with WEG.



HV Motors to 50,000kW



MAF (WRIM) Line to 50,000kW



Synchronous Motors /Generators to 60,000kW

#### **CFW11 Variable Frequency Drive**

0.75 to 550kW, 380-480V with Internal PLC functionality (soft PLC) and Optimal Flux

#### **CFW08 "Wash Duty" "IP66" Variable Frequency Drive**

0.75 to 15kW, 220-240V and 380-480V with IP66 protection rating

#### **CFW11 "IP54" Variable Frequency Drive**

0.75 to 110kW, 380-480V with Internal PLC functionality (soft PLC) and Optimal Flux



**Optimal FLUX**



#### **AFW11 Modular Drive**

Power range from 300 to 3,000kW, 380 to 690V, available in kits for easy cubicle configuration and assembly



#### **SSW7000 Medium Voltage Soft Starter**

Power range from 1,120 to 2,500kW, 2.3 to 6.9kV. Line and by-pass contactor built-in.



#### **MVV01 Medium Voltage Drive**

Power range from 400 to 6,000kW, 2.3 to 6.6kV, the most efficient medium voltage drive on the market

