

### 3.3.3 CONNECTING MOTOR

MR-S12 is classified into the following 5 types depending on the capacity and motors have some limitations respectively for L and M axes.

| Type of amplifier | L axis drive motor | M axis drive motor |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| MR-S12-13A- □     | HA053/13           | HA053/13           |
| MR-S12-33A- □     | HA23/33            | HA23/33            |
| MR-S12-40A- □     | HA40/43            | HA40/43            |
| MR-S12-80B- □     | HA80/83            | HA40/43            |
| MR-S12-80A- □     | HA80/83            | HA80/83            |
| MR-S12-100B- □    | HA100              | HA80/83            |
| MR-S12-100A- □    | HA100              | HA100              |

- (1) The L axis motor always has a larger capacity than the M axis motor. For example, MR-S12-80B- □ means the amplifier for L axis corresponding to HA80 and "B" suffixed to 80 indicates the amplifier having M axis is 1 rank below L axis, i.e. corresponding to HA40. In the same manner, MR-S12-80A- □ having suffix "A" means that the amplifier corresponds to HA80, the same as the L axis.

MR-S12- □ □

└ Alphabet A, B ... Indicates the capacity of the M axis.  
A: The same capacity as the L axis  
B: 1 rank below the L axis

└ Arabic numeral .. Indicates the capacity of the L axis.  
Corresponds to HA\*\*.

- (2) When MR-S12-80B- □ is used, if HA40 motor is used on L axis and HA80 on M axis by mistake, there is the danger that HA40 on L axis is demagnetized.
- (3) Feedback connector of the L axis motor is LCN2 (semi-closed) and MCN2 (semi-closed) for the M axis motor.
- (4) Typical examples of wrong wiring are shown on the next page.