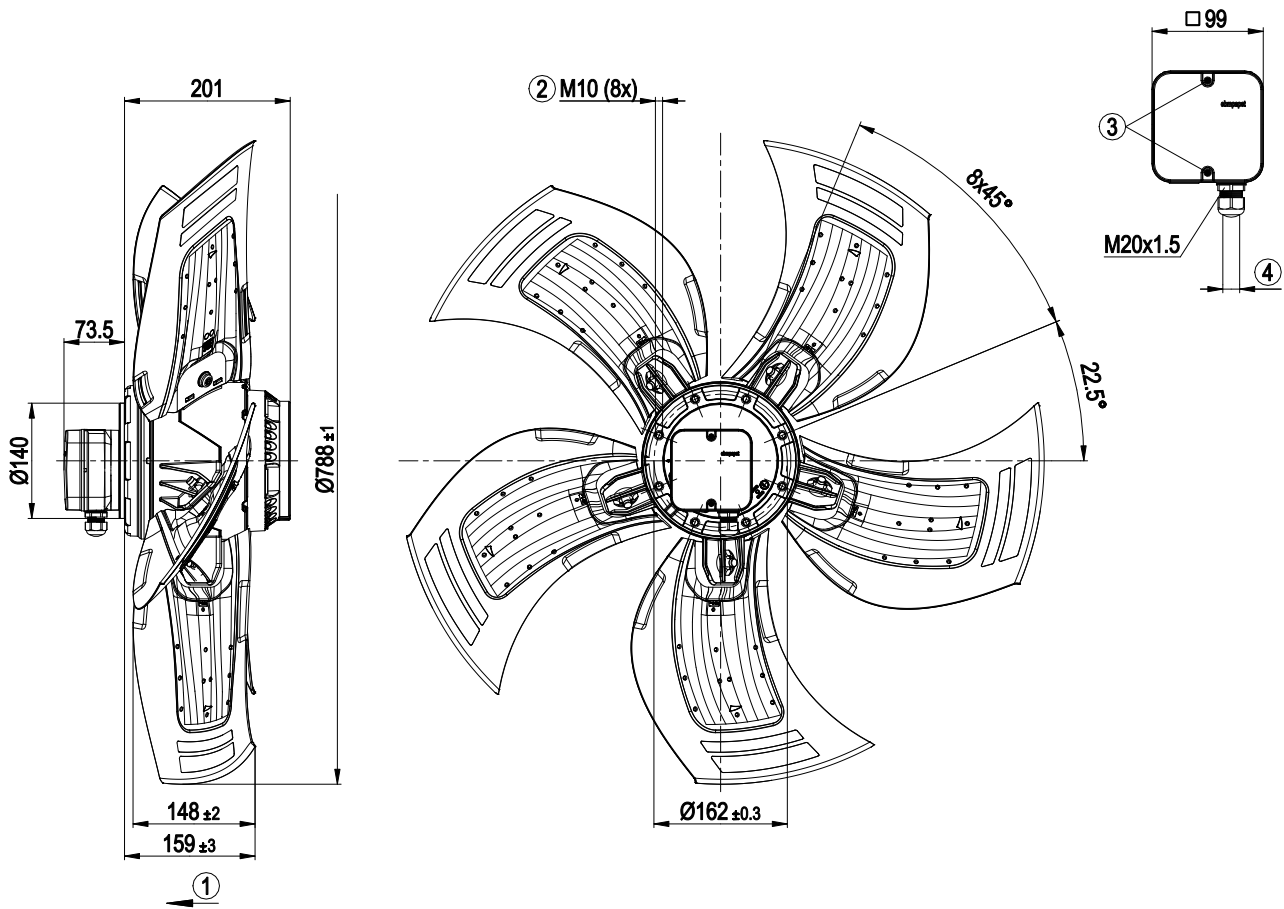


3. TECHNICAL DATA

3.1 Product drawing



All measures have the unit mm.

1	Direction of air flow "V"
2	Thread reach max. 18 mm
3	Tightening torque 1.5 ± 0.2 Nm
4	Cable diameter min. 7 mm, max. 14 mm, tightening torque 2 ± 0.3 Nm

3.2 Nominal data

Motor	M6D138-LA	
Phase	3~	3~
Nominal voltage / VAC	400	400
Connection	Δ	Y
Frequency / Hz	50	50
Type of data definition	ml	ml
Valid for approval / standard	CE	CE
Speed (rpm) / min ⁻¹	880	670
Power input / W	1940	1210
Current draw / A	3.9	2.23
Max. back pressure / Pa	160	92
Min. ambient temperature / °C	-40	-40
Max. ambient temperature / °C	60	60
Starting current / A	13	4.3

ml = Max. load · me = Max. efficiency · fa = Running at free air
 cs = Customer specs · cu = Customer unit

Subject to alterations

3.3 Data in accordance with ecodesign regulation EU 327/2011

	Actual	Request 2015
01 Overall efficiency η_{es} / %	35.5	35.2
02 Measurement category	A	
03 Efficiency category	Static	
04 Efficiency grade N	40.3	40
05 Variable speed drive	No	
06 Year of manufacture	The year of manufacture is specified on the rating plate on the product.	
07 Manufacturer	ebm-papst Mulfingen GmbH & Co. KG County court Stuttgart · HRA 590344 D-74673 Mulfingen	
08 Type	A6D800-AD01-01	
09 Power input P_e / kW	1.77	
09 Air flow q_v / m ³ /h	15030	
09 Pressure increase total p_{ts} / Pa	152	
10 Speed (rpm) n / min ⁻¹	900	
11 Specific ratio*	1.00	
12 Recycling/disposal	Information on recycling and disposal is provided in the operating instructions.	
13 Maintenance	Information on installation, operation and maintenance is provided in the operating instructions.	
14 Additional components	Components used to calculate the energy efficiency that are not apparent from the measurement category are detailed in the CE declaration.	

* Specific ratio = $1 + p_{ts} / 100\,000$ Pa

Data definition with optimum efficiency. The indicated efficiency values for obtaining conformity with the Ecodesign Directive EU 327/2011 were achieved with defined air conduction components (e.g. inlet nozzles). The dimensions are to be requested from ebmpapst. If other air guide geometries are used on the installation side, the ebmpapst evaluation loses its validity/conformity must be confirmed again. The product does not fall within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2019/1781 due to the exception specified in Article 2(2a) (motors completely integrated into a product).

3.4 Technical features

Mass	23.6 kg
Size	800 mm
Motor size	138
Surface of rotor	Cast in aluminium
Material of terminal box	PP plastic
Material of blades	Aluminium sheet insert, sprayed with PP plastic
Number of blades	5
Blade angle	0
Direction of air flow	V
Direction of rotation	Clockwise, seen on rotor
Type of protection	IP54
Insulation class	"F"
Humidity (F) / environmental protection class (H)	H2
Note ambient temperature	Occasional start-up between -40 °C and -25 °C is permissible. For continuous operation at ambient temperatures below -25 °C (e.g. refrigeration applications), a fan version with special low-temperature bearings must be used.
Mounting position	Any
Condensation drainage holes	On rotor and stator sides
Operation mode	S1
Motor bearing	Ball bearing
Touch current acc. IEC 60990 (measuring network Fig. 4, TN system)	<= 3.5 mA
Electrical connection	Terminal box
Motor protection	Thermal overload protector (TOP) brought out, basic insulation
Cable exit	Axial
Protection class	I (if protective earth is connected by customer)
Product conforming to standard	EN 60034-1 (2010); CE
Standard conformity	UKCA
Approval	VDE; EAC

⇒ Use the device in accordance with its protection type.

Notes on surface quality

The surfaces of the products conform to the generally applicable industrial standard. The surface quality may vary during the production period. Strength, dimensional stability and dimensional accuracy are not affected by this.

The colour pigments of the paints used react perceptibly to UV light over the course of time. To prevent the formation of patches and fading, the product is to be protected against UV radiation. Changes in colour are not a reason for complaint and are not covered by the warranty. UV radiation in the frequency range and the intensity of natural solar radiation has no effect on the technical properties of the products.

3.5 Mounting data

Any further mounting data required can be taken from the product drawing or chapter 4.1 Connecting the mechanical system.

Strength class for mounting screws	8.8
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⇒ Secure the mounting screws against accidentally coming loose (e.g. by using self-locking screws).

3.6 Transport and storage conditions

Max. permissible ambient motor temp. (transp./ storage)	+80 °C
Min. permissible ambient motor temp. (transp./storage)	-40 °C

4. CONNECTION AND START-UP

4.1 Connecting the mechanical system



CAUTION
Cutting and crushing hazard when removing the fan from the packaging



→ Carefully remove the device from its packaging, holding it by the centre of the blades only. Make sure to avoid any shock.

→ Wear safety shoes and cut-resistant safety gloves.

CAUTION

Heavy load when taking out the device

Bodily harm, e.g. back injuries, are possible.

→ Two people should remove the device out of its packaging together.



CAUTION

The blades of the impeller could be damaged.

→ Set down the fan carefully on a soft surface. Make sure the blades are not subjected to load.

→ After installation, make sure the impeller moves easily and that the blades of the impeller are not deformed or bent and do not catch anywhere.



NOTE

Damage to device from vibration

Bearing damage, reduced service life

→ Forces or impermissibly high vibration levels must not be transmitted to the fan from system components.

→ If the fan is connected to air ducts, it should be isolated from vibrations, for example using compensators or similar elements.

→ Fasten the fan to the substructure without distorting it.

⇒ Check the device for transport damage. Damaged devices must no longer be installed.

⇒ Install the undamaged device according to your application.

⇒ Do not make any modifications, additions or renovations to the device. Replacing the terminal box is not permitted.



CAUTION

Possibility of damage to the device

Serious damage may result if the device slips during assembly.

→ Keep the device fixed in position at the installation location until all attachment screws have been tightened.

- The fan must not be strained on fastening.

4.2 Connecting the electrical system



DANGER

Electric voltage on the device

Electric shock

→ Always install a protective earth first.

→ Check the protective earth.



DANGER

Incorrect insulation

Risk of fatal injury from electric shock

→ Use only cables that meet the specified installation requirements for voltage, current, insulation material, load etc.

→ Route cables such that they cannot be touched by any rotating parts.



DANGER

Electrical load (>50 µC) between mains wire and protective earth connection after switching of the supply when switching multiple devices in parallel.

Electric shock, risk of injury

→ Make sure that sufficient protection against accidental contact is provided.

Before working on the electrical connection, the connections to the mains supply and PE must be shorted.

CAUTION

Electrical voltage

The fan is a built-in component and features no electrically isolating switch.

→ Only connect the fan to circuits that can be switched off with an all-pole separating switch.

→ When working on the fan, you must switch off the installation/machine in which the fan is installed and secure it from being switched on again.

NOTE

Water penetration into leads or wires

Water enters at the cable end on the customer's side and can damage the device.

→ Make sure that the cable end is connected in a dry environment.



Connect the device only to circuits that can be switched off using an all-pole disconnecting switch.

4.2.1 Prerequisites

- ⇒ Check that the data on the type plate match the connection data.
- ⇒ Before connecting the device, ensure that the supply voltage matches the operating voltage of the device.
- ⇒ Only use cables designed for current according to the type plate. For determining the cross-section, follow the basic principles in accordance with EN 61800-5-1. The protective earth must have a cross-section equal to or greater than the outer conductor cross-section.
We recommend the use of 105°C cables. Ensure that the minimum cable cross-section is at least AWG26/0.13 mm².

4.2.2 Residual current operated device



If the use of a residual current device (RCD) is required in your installation, only pulse current-sensitive and/or universal residual current devices (type A or B) are permissible. Residual current devices (RCD) cannot provide personal safety while operating the device, as is also the case with frequency converters.

4.2.3 Voltage control



NOTE

Excessive current may occur with speed control using transformers or electronic voltage regulators (e.g. phase angle control). In addition, depending on how the unit is installed, noise and vibration can occur with phase angle control. Vibrations can lead to bearing damage, which can lead to premature failure.

Heating-up of the motor when using voltage control must be checked by the customer following installation in the end device.

4.2.4 Frequency inverter

Please use a frequency converter only after consultation with ebm-papst.



For operation with frequency converters, fit sinusoidal filters that work on all poles (phase-phase and phase-earth) between the frequency converter and the motor. During operation with frequency converters, an all-pole sine filter protects the motor against high-voltage transients that can destroy the winding insulation system, and against harmful bearing currents.

Heating-up of the motor when using a frequency converter must be checked by the customer following installation in the end device.

4.3 Connection in terminal box

4.3.1 Preparing connection lines for the connection

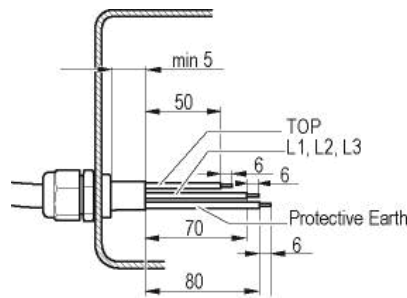
Strip the cable just enough so that the screwed cable gland is tight and the terminals are relieved of strain. Tightening torque, see chapter 3.1 Product drawing.



NOTE

Tightness and strain relief depend on the cable used.

→ The user must check this.



4.3.2 Connecting cables with terminals

- ⇒ Remove the cap from the screwed cable gland. Remove the cap only in those places where cables are inserted.
- ⇒ Insert the line(s) (not included in the standard scope of delivery) into the terminal box.
- ⇒ First connect the "PE" (protective earth) connection.
- ⇒ Connect the lines to the corresponding terminals.
- ⇒ Connect the thermal overload protector (TOP).
Use a screwdriver to do so.
During the connection work, ensure that no cables splice off.
- ⇒ Seal the terminal box.

4.3.3 Cable routing

No water may penetrate along the cable in the direction of the cable gland.



NOTE

Damage caused by moisture penetration.

Moisture can penetrate into the terminal box if water is constantly present at the cable glands.

- To prevent the constant accumulation of water at the cable glands, the cable should be routed in a U-shaped loop (siphon) wherever possible.
- If this is not possible, a drip edge can be produced by fitting a cable tie directly in front of the cable gland for example.

Fans installed lying flat

Make sure that the cable is routed in the form of a loop (water trap).

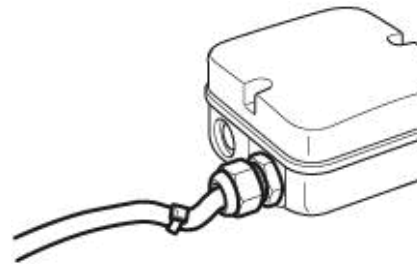


Fig. 2: Fan installed lying flat, cable routed as a water trap.

Fans installed in upright position

When routing the cable, ensure that the screwed cable glands are arranged at the bottom. The cables must always be routed downwards.

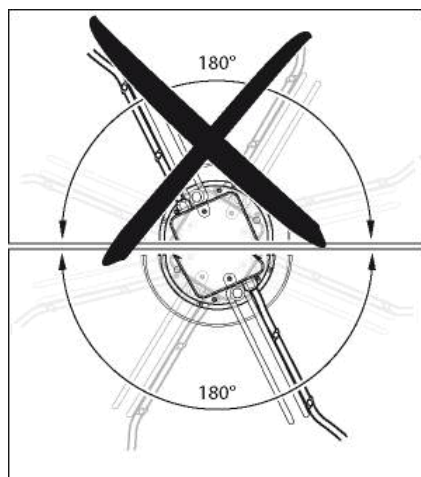


Fig. 3: Cable routing for fans installed upright.

4.3.4 Motor protection

CAUTION

Voltage

The device is a built-in component with no isolating switch.

- Connect the device to a suitable tripping device.
- Only connect the device to circuits which can be de-energised with an all-pole disconnection switch.
- When working on the device, the system/machine in which the device is installed must be secured so as to prevent it from being switched back on.

NOTE

Lack of motor protection

Without motor protection, the motor can overheat and suffer damage.

- Connect up the thermal overload protector installed in the coil.

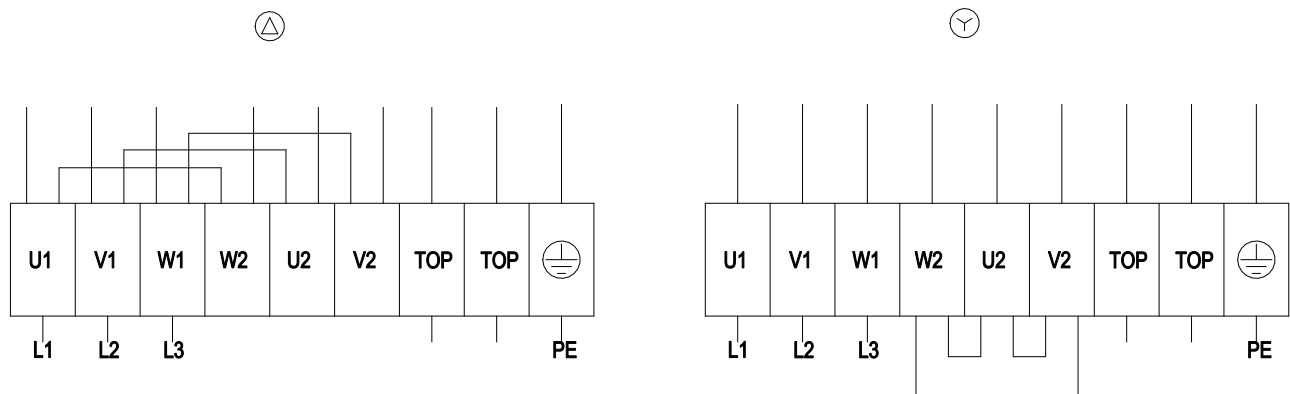
The motors are equipped with thermal overload protectors to protect the devices.

Check to make sure that the thermal overload protector is correctly connected before each operation.

Failure to connect up the thermal overload protector correctly will invalidate your warranty claim.

	U	I
AC	250 V	2.3 A

4.4 Connection screen



Δ	Delta-connection
Y	Star connection
L1	= U1 = black
L2	= V1 = blue
L3	= W1 = brown
W2	yellow
U2	green
V2	white
TOP	2 x grey
PE	green / yellow

4.5 Open additional screwed cable glands

You have the ability to break a second cable gland opening through on the terminal box.

WARNING

In event of a fault, the screwed cable gland is under electrical voltage

Electric shock

→ Do not use metal cable glands for plastic terminal boxes.

- ⇒ Screw the cable gland into the pre-cut thread using a screwdriver. When doing so, note the tightening torques, see chapter 3.1 Product drawing.
- ⇒ Remove the plastic tab that falls off when the wire is pressed through into the terminal box.

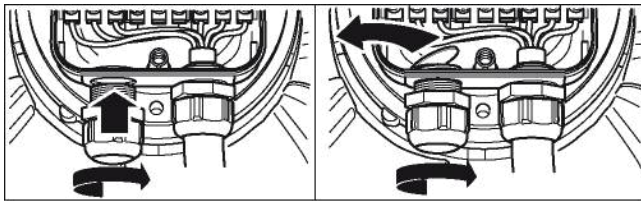


Fig. 4: Screenshot of a terminal box showing the process of opening a screwed cable gland.



NOTE

Tightness and strain relief depend on the cable used.

→ The user must check this.

4.6 Checking the connections

- ⇒ Make sure that the power is off (all phases).
- ⇒ Secure it from being switched on again.
- ⇒ Check the correct fit of the connection lines.
- ⇒ Screw the terminal box cover closed again. Terminal box tightening torque, see chapter 3.1 Product drawing.
- ⇒ Make sure that the terminal box is correctly closed and sealed and that all screws and screwed cable glands are properly tightened.

4.7 Switch on device

The device is not to be switched on until it has been installed properly and in accordance with its intended use, including the required protective devices and professional electrical connection. This also applies to devices which have already been equipped with plugs and terminals or similar connectors by the customer.



WARNING

Hot motor housing

Fire hazard

→ Ensure that no combustible or flammable materials are located close to the fan.

- ⇒ Inspect the device for visible external damage and the proper function of the protective features before switching it on.
- ⇒ Check the air flow paths of the fan for foreign objects and remove any that are found.
- ⇒ Apply the nominal voltage to the voltage supply.



NOTE

Damage to device by vibrations

Bearing damage, reduced service life

- The fan must operate free of vibrations throughout its speed control range.
- Strong vibrations can result from improper handling, imbalance resulting from damage during transport, or component-induced or structural resonances.
- When putting the fan into service, determine the speed ranges with excessive vibration levels and also any resonance frequencies that may be present.
- When regulating the speed, pass through resonance ranges as quickly as possible or find another remedy.
- Operation at excessive vibration levels can lead to premature failure.

4.8 Switching off the device

- ⇒ Disconnect the device from the supply voltage at the main switch for the supply line.
- ⇒ When disconnecting, be sure to disconnect the earth wire connection last.

5. MAINTENANCE, MALFUNCTIONS, POSSIBLE CAUSES AND REMEDIES

Do not perform any repairs on your device. Return the device to ebmpapst for repair or replacement.



WARNING

Terminals and connections have voltage even with a unit that is shut off

Electric shock

→ Wait five minutes after disconnecting the voltage at all poles before opening the device.

CAUTION

The motor restarts automatically when operating voltage is applied, e.g. after a power failure.

Danger of injury

- Keep out of the danger zone of the device.
- When working on the device, switch off the mains supply voltage and secure the latter from being switched on again.
- Wait until the device stops.
- Insert the brought-out thermal overload protector into the control circuit so that the cooled off motor does not switch on independently after a fault.



NOTE

If the device is not operated for a lengthy period in installed condition in a dry environment, it is to be started up and operated at full speed for one hour at least every four months. If the device is not operated for a lengthy period in installed condition in a damp environment (e.g. outdoors), it is to be started up and operated at full speed for at least two hours once a month to move the bearings and allow any condensate that may have ingressed to evaporate.

Malfunction/error	Possible cause	Possible remedy
-------------------	----------------	-----------------

Impeller running roughly	Imbalance in rotating parts	Clean the device; if imbalance is still evident after cleaning, replace the device. If you have attached any weight clips during cleaning, make sure to remove them afterwards.
Motor does not turn	Mechanical blockage	Switch off, de-energise, and remove mechanical blockage.
	Mains supply voltage faulty	Check mains supply voltage, restore power supply.
	Faulty connection	De-energise, correct connection, see connection diagram.
	Thermal overload protector responded	Allow motor to cool off, locate and rectify cause of error, if necessary cancel restart lock-out
	Unacceptable operating point	Check operating point
Overtemperature of motor	Ambient temperature too high	Lower ambient temperature if possible
	Insufficient cooling	Improve cooling



If you have any other problems, contact ebmpapst.

5.1 Cleaning

To ensure a long service life, the fans have to be regularly checked for proper operation and degree of soiling. The frequency of the checks is to be adapted to the occurrence of soiling.



DANGER Risk of injury from rotating fan.

→ Only clean when not in motion. Interrupt the power supply, secure against renewed switch-on. Secure against start-up, prevent air flow.

- ⇒ Dirt deposits on the motor housing could lead to overheating of the motor.
- ⇒ Dirt on the impeller can cause vibration which would shorten the service life of the fan.
- ⇒ Severe vibration could destroy the fan.
- ⇒ In such cases immediately switch off and clean the fan.
- ⇒ The preferred method of cleaning is dry cleaning, e.g. using compressed air.
- ⇒ Use is never to be made of corrosive cleaning agents!

NOTE

Damage to the device during cleaning

Malfunction possible

- Do not clean the device using a water jet or high-pressure cleaner.
- Do not use any acid, alkali or solvent-based cleaning

agents.

→ Do not use any pointed or sharp-edged objects for cleaning

- ⇒ Completely remove any cleaning agents used.
- ⇒ Immediately switch off and replace the device if severe corrosion is apparent at load-bearing or rotating parts.
- ⇒ Repairs to load-bearing or rotating parts are not permissible!
- ⇒ Operate the fan for 2 hours at maximum speed to permit the evaporation of any water which may have ingressed.
- ⇒ If cleaning does not eliminate vibration, the fan may have to be re-balanced. In such cases please contact ebmpapst.
- ⇒ The fan is provided with maintenance-free ball bearings. The lifetime lubrication of the ball bearings is designed for a service life of 40,000 hours.
- ⇒ Please contact ebmpapst if bearing replacement is required after this period.
- ⇒ Adapt the maintenance intervals to the dust pollution occurring.

5.2 Safety test

What has to be tested?	How to test?	Frequency	Which measure?
Check the protective casing against accidental contact for damage and to ensure that it is intact	Visual inspection	At least every 6 months	Repair or replacement of the device
Check the device for damage to blades and housing	Visual inspection	At least every 6 months	Replacement of the device
Mounting the connection lines	Visual inspection	At least every 6 months	Fasten
Mounting of protective earth connection	Visual inspection	At least every 6 months	Fasten
Check the insulation of the wires for damage	Visual inspection	At least every 6 months	Replace wires
Tightness of screwed cable gland	Visual inspection	At least every 6 months	Retighten, replace if damaged
Condensate discharge holes for clogging, as necessary	Visual inspection	At least every 6 months	Open bore holes
Weld seams for crack formation	Visual inspection	At least every 6 months	Replace device
Abnormal bearing noise	acoustic	At least every 6 months	Replace device



5.3 Disposal

For ebm-papst, environmental protection and resource preservation are top priority corporate goals.

ebm-papst operates an environmental management system which is certified in accordance with ISO 14001 and rigorously implemented around the world on the basis of German standards.

Right from the development stage, ecological design, technical safety and health protection are fixed criteria.

The following section contains recommendations for ecological disposal of the product and its components.

5.3.1 Country-specific legal requirements



NOTE

Country-specific legal requirements

Always observe the applicable country-specific legal regulations with regard to the disposal of products or waste occurring in the various phases of the life cycle. The corresponding disposal standards are also to be heeded.

5.3.2 Disassembly

Disassembly of the product must be performed or supervised by qualified personnel with the appropriate technical knowledge.

The product is to be disassembled into suitable components for disposal employing standard procedures for motors.



WARNING

Heavy parts of the product may drop off. Some of the product components are heavy. These components could drop off during disassembly.

This can result in fatal or serious injury and material damage.

→ Secure components before unfastening to stop them falling.

5.3.3 Component disposal

The products are mostly made of steel, copper, aluminium and plastic.

Metallic materials are generally considered to be fully recyclable.

Separate the components for recycling into the following categories:

- Steel and iron
- Aluminium
- Non-ferrous metal, e.g. motor windings
- Plastics, particularly with brominated flame retardants, in accordance with marking
- Insulating materials
- Cables and wires
- Electronic scrap, e.g. circuit boards

Only ferrite magnets and not rare earth magnets are used in external rotor motors from ebm-papst Mulfingen GmbH & Co. KG.

⇒ Ferrite magnets can be disposed of in the same way as normal iron and steel.

Electrical insulating materials on the product, in cables and wires are made of similar materials and are therefore to be treated in the same manner.

The materials concerned are as follows:

- Miscellaneous insulators used in the terminal box
- Power lines
- Cables for internal wiring
- Electrolytic capacitors

Dispose of electronic components employing the proper procedures for electronic scrap.



→ Please contact ebm-papst for any other questions on disposal.