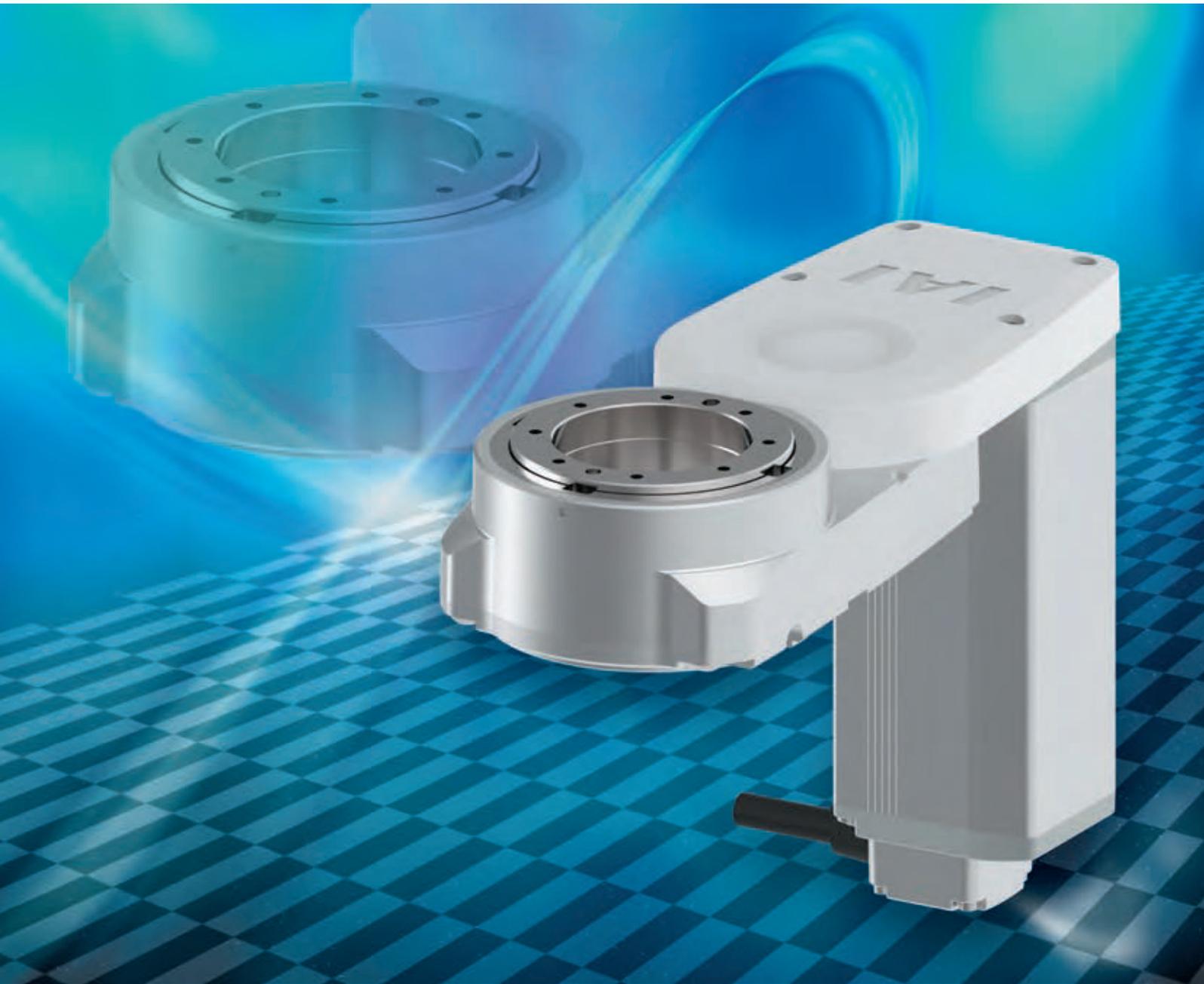


Hollow Shaft Rotary Type **RCP6-RTFML**



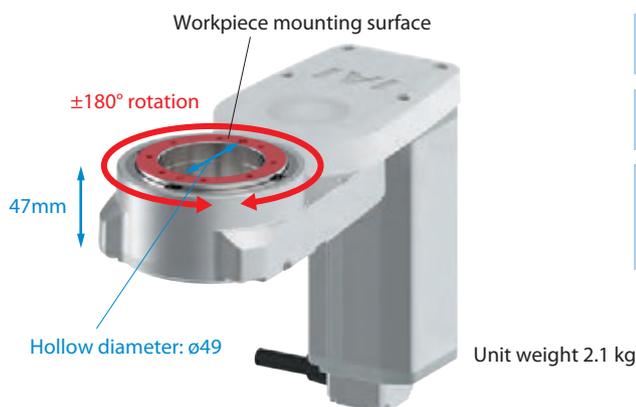
# Slim and lightweight RCP6-RTFML Rotary with large-diameter hollow shaft of $\varnothing 49$ , suitable for combined axes, is now available



# 1

## $\varnothing 49$ large-diameter hollow shaft Thin type with rotation part 47mm thickness, with unit weight of 2.1 kg

Wiring can be passed through the hollow section, reducing the design and assembly processes.



Large-diameter hollow shaft

Slim and lightweight

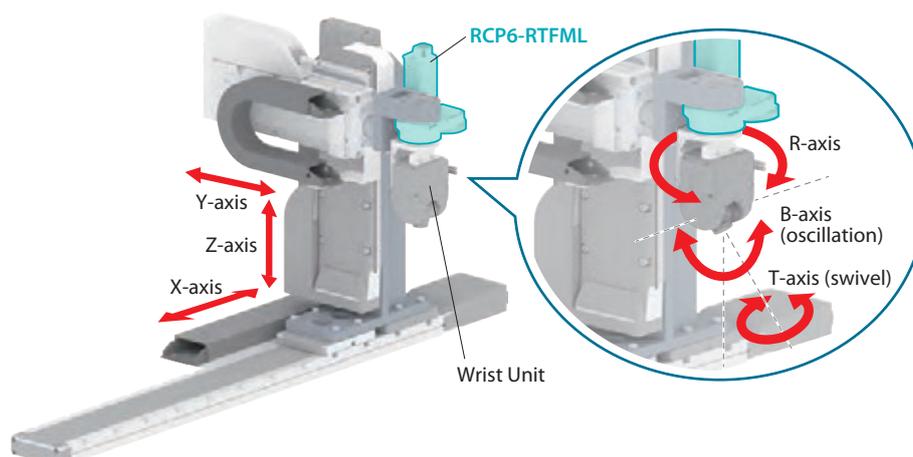
Reducing design process  
Reducing assembly process

# 2

## Can be combined with Cartesian axis, Gripper or Wrist Unit

It can be used as a shaft for rotating grippers and Wrist Units.

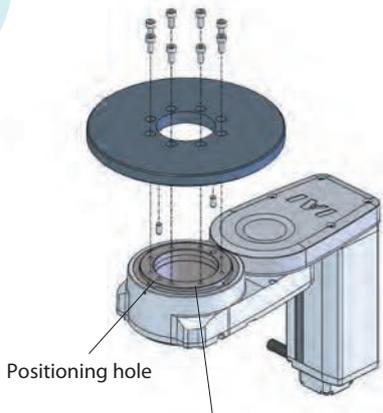
It can be combined with Cartesian 3-axis and Wrist Unit rotational 2-axis to enable movement with 6 axes of freedom.



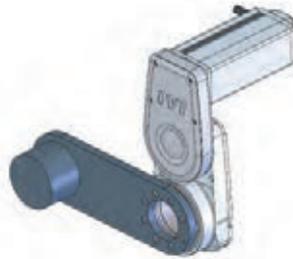
# 1

# 3

Tables and jigs can be directly mounted on the rotating section. Brake option can also be selected, and horizontal use is possible as well.



Tapped mounting hole \* The bolts, positioning pins, mounting brackets and the like should be prepared by the customer.



Reducing design process  
Reducing parts  
Reducing assembly process

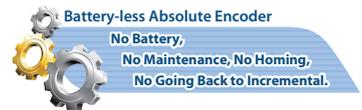
# 4

Cross roller bearings provide high rigidity and high load  
Timing belt drive system produces no backlash

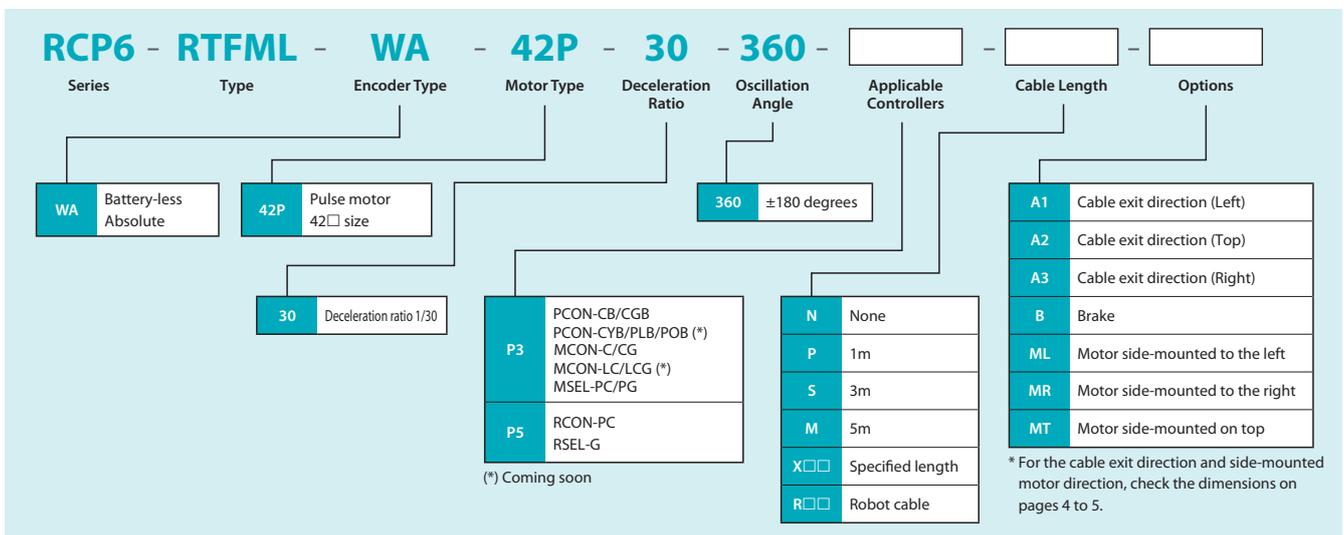
# 5

Equipped with a Battery-less Absolute Encoder as standard

No battery maintenance is required since there is no battery. Homing operation is not required at startup or after emergency stop or malfunction. This reduces your operation time, resulting in reduced production costs.



## Model Specification Items







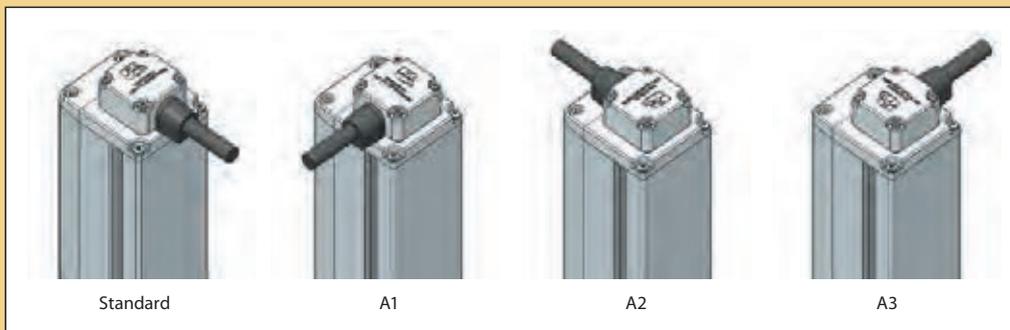


## Options

## Cable Exit Direction

**Model** A1 / A2 / A3

**Description** The mounting direction of the actuator pigtail to be mounted on the actuator body can be specified. For the direction, check the dimensions on pages 4 to 5.



## With Brake

**Model** B

**Description** This is used to prevent the output shaft from moving during power outages or when the servo is OFF. When using the output shaft horizontally, it is possible to prevent workpieces and the like from falling due to the rotation of the output shaft.

## Side-mounted Motor Direction

**Model** MT / ML / MR

**Description** The side-mounting direction of the motor unit can be specified. The top side-mounted direction is MT, left is ML and right is MR. For the direction, check the dimensions on pages 4 to 5.



# Selection Method

The following conditions must be satisfied before operating the unit. Determine the compatibility by calculating Conditions 1 and 2.

### Condition 1

Check the moment of inertia

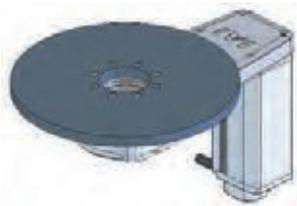
- (1) Without load torque
- (2) With load torque

\*The confirmation method for moment of inertia differs depending on whether load torque is present.

#### (1) Without load torque

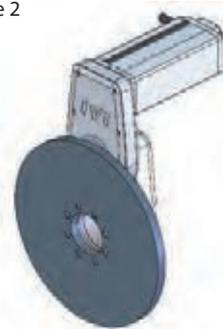
When used as shown in the images below, the unit will not be subject to load torque due to gravity. In this case, calculate only the moment of inertia of the loaded object and make sure that it does not exceed the allowable moment of inertia. Using the formulae of typical shapes (page 10), calculate the moment of inertia of the tool and workpiece to be used.

Example 1



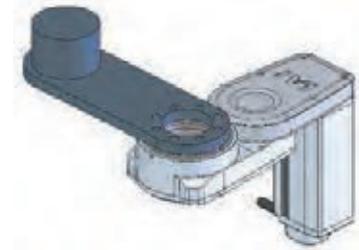
Load center mass location: Rotary shaft center  
 Body installation: Rotary shaft upward or downward

Example 2



Load center mass location: Rotary shaft center  
 Body installation: Rotary shaft horizontal

Example 3



Load center mass location: Offset from rotary shaft center  
 Body installation: Rotary shaft upward or downward

### [Allowable Moment of Inertia by Speed/Acceleration]

Speed (deg/s)	Acceleration/deceleration	
	0.3G	0.7G
0	0.080	0.054
100	0.080	0.054
200	0.072	0.036
300	0.063	0.032
400	0.059	0.032
500	0.050	0.027
600	0.041	0.018
700	0.018	0.009
800	0.014	0.005

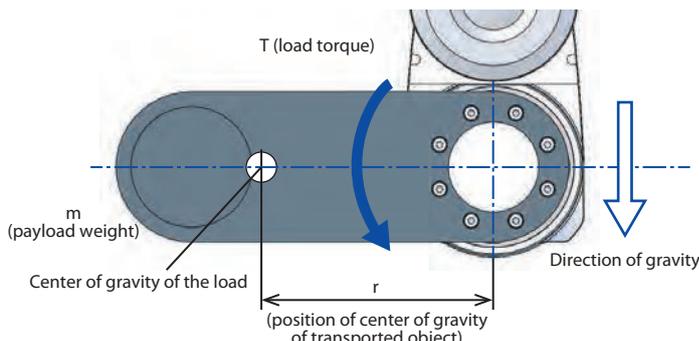
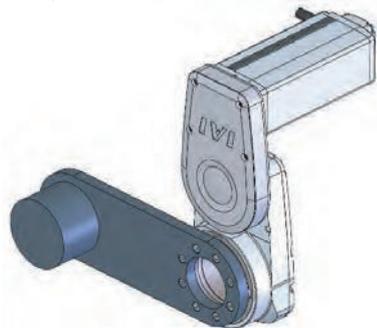
(Unit is kg·m<sup>2</sup>)

(2) With load torque

When used as shown in the image below, the unit will be subjected to load torque due to gravity, reducing the allowable moment of inertia accordingly.

First, calculate the load torque and obtain the corrected allowable moment of inertia. Then calculate the moment of inertia and check that it does not exceed the corrected allowable moment of inertia. A calculation example is shown below.

Example



Load: Offset from rotary shaft center  
 Body installation: Rotary shaft horizontal

(Step 1) Calculating the load torque T

$$T = mgr \times 10^{-3} \text{ [N}\cdot\text{m]}$$

- m: Mass of transported object [kg]
- g: Gravitational acceleration [m/s<sup>2</sup>]
- r: Center of gravity of the transported object [mm]

(Step 2) Calculating the allowable moment of inertia correction factor C<sub>j</sub>

$$C_j = \frac{T_{\max} - T}{T_{\max}}$$

T<sub>max</sub>: Output torque [N·m]

\* Refer to the table below for the value of output torque T<sub>max</sub>.

[Output Torque by Speed T<sub>max</sub>]

Speed (deg/s)	Output torque (N·m)
0	5.2
100	5.2
200	4.3
300	3.7
400	3.0
500	2.6
600	2.1
700	1.7
800	1.4

# Operating Conditions

(Step 3) Calculating the corrected allowable moment of inertia  $J_{tl}$

$$J_{tl} = J_{max} \times C_j \text{ [kg}\cdot\text{m}^2\text{]}$$

$J_{max}$ : Allowable moment of inertia [kg·m<sup>2</sup>]

\* Refer to the table below for the value of allowable moment of inertia  $J_{max}$ .

**[Allowable Moment of Inertia by Speed/Acceleration  $J_{max}$ ]**

Speed (deg/s)	Acceleration/deceleration	
	0.3G	0.7G
0	0.080	0.054
100	0.080	0.054
200	0.072	0.036
300	0.063	0.032
400	0.059	0.032
500	0.050	0.027
600	0.041	0.018
700	0.018	0.009
800	0.014	0.005

(Unit is kg·m<sup>2</sup>)

(Step 4) Checking the moment of inertia of the transported object

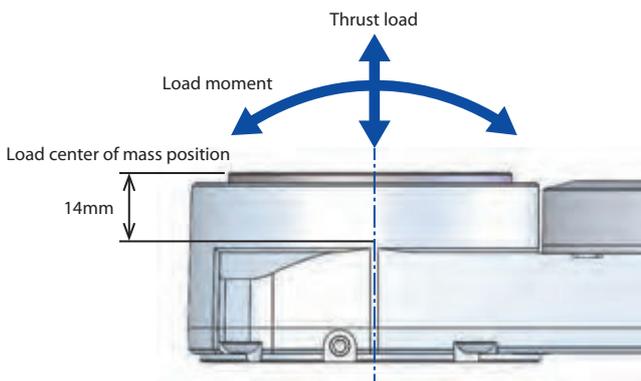
Using the "Formulae for calculating moment of inertia of typical shapes" on page 10, calculate the moment of inertia of the loaded object and make sure it does not exceed the corrected allowable moment of inertia obtained in step 3.

**Condition 2**

Check the load moment and thrust load

Make sure that the load moment and thrust load applied to the output shaft are within the allowable values. If the allowable values are exceeded, this may lead to shortened product life or failure.

Item	Description
Allowable dynamic thrust load	600N
Allowable dynamic load moment	30N·m



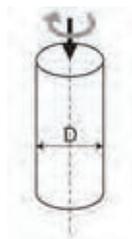
● Formulae for calculating moment of inertia of typical shapes

1. When the rotational axis passes through the center of the object

(1) Moment of inertia of cylinder 1

\* The same formula can be applied irrespective of the height of the cylinder (also for circular plate)

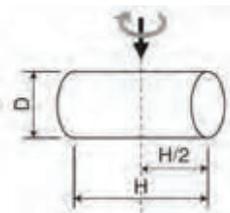
<Formula>  $I = M \times (D \times 10^{-3})^2 / 8 \text{ [kg}\cdot\text{m}^2]$



Moment of inertia of cylinder: I (kg·m<sup>2</sup>)  
 Cylinder mass: M (kg)  
 Cylinder diameter: D (mm)

(2) Moment of inertia of cylinder 2

<Formula>  $I = M \times \{(D \times 10^{-3})^2 / 4 + (H \times 10^{-3})^2 / 3\} / 4 \text{ [kg}\cdot\text{m}^2]$

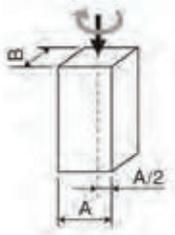


Moment of inertia of cylinder: I (kg·m<sup>2</sup>)  
 Cylinder mass: M (kg)  
 Cylinder diameter: D (mm)  
 Cylinder length: H (mm)

(3) Moment of inertia of cuboid 1

\* The same formula can be applied irrespective of the height of the cuboid (also for rectangular plate)

<Formula>  $I = M \times \{(A \times 10^{-3})^2 + (B \times 10^{-3})^2\} / 12 \text{ [kg}\cdot\text{m}^2]$



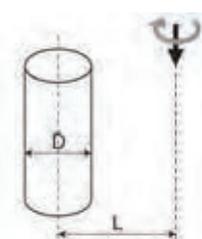
Moment of inertia of cuboid: I (kg·m<sup>2</sup>)  
 Cuboid mass: M (kg)  
 One side of cuboid: A (mm)  
 Second side of cuboid: B (mm)

2. When the center of the object is offset from the rotational axis

(4) Moment of inertia of cylinder 3

\* The same formula can be applied irrespective of the height of the cylinder (also for circular plate)

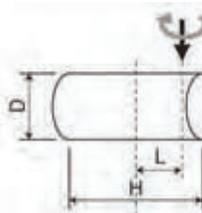
<Formula>  $I = M \times (D \times 10^{-3})^2 / 8 + M \times (L \times 10^{-3})^2 \text{ [kg}\cdot\text{m}^2]$



Moment of inertia of cylinder: I (kg·m<sup>2</sup>)  
 Cylinder mass: M (kg)  
 Cylinder diameter: D (mm)  
 Distance from rotational axis to center: L (mm)

(5) Moment of inertia of cylinder 4

<Formula>  $I = M \times \{(D \times 10^{-3})^2 / 4 + (H \times 10^{-3})^2 / 3\} / 4 + M \times (L \times 10^{-3})^2 \text{ [kg}\cdot\text{m}^2]$

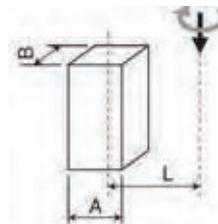


Moment of inertia of cylinder: I (kg·m<sup>2</sup>)  
 Cylinder mass: M (kg)  
 Cylinder diameter: D (mm)  
 Cylinder length: H (mm)  
 Distance from rotational axis to center: L (mm)

(6) Moment of inertia of cuboid 2

\* The same formula can be applied irrespective of the height of the cuboid (also for rectangular plate)

<Formula>  $I = M \times \{(A \times 10^{-3})^2 + (B \times 10^{-3})^2\} / 12 + M \times (L \times 10^{-3})^2 \text{ [kg}\cdot\text{m}^2]$



Moment of inertia of cuboid: I (kg·m<sup>2</sup>)  
 Cuboid mass: M (kg)  
 One side of cuboid: A (mm)  
 Second side of cuboid: B (mm)  
 Distance from rotational axis to center: L (mm)

**RCP6 Series  
Hollow Rotary Type  
Catalogue No. 0219-E**

The information contained in this catalog  
is subject to change without notice for the  
purpose of product improvement



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