

FUJI LOW-VOLTAGE INDUCTION MOTORS

» 3 Phase Premium Efficiency Motor [IE3 class] **2, 4, 6P** Output: 45 to 375 kW

» 3 Phase Standard Efficiency Motor [IE1 class] **2, 4P** Output: 400 to 450 kW **8P** Output: 30 to 250 kW



MLU1
SERIES
PREMIUM EFFICIENCY MOTOR



[FRAME NUMBER]

225S-355K

BRIGHTEN FUTURE WITH TECHNICAL BREAKTHROUGH.

FUJI LOW-VOLTAGE THREE - PHASE INDUCTION MOTOR

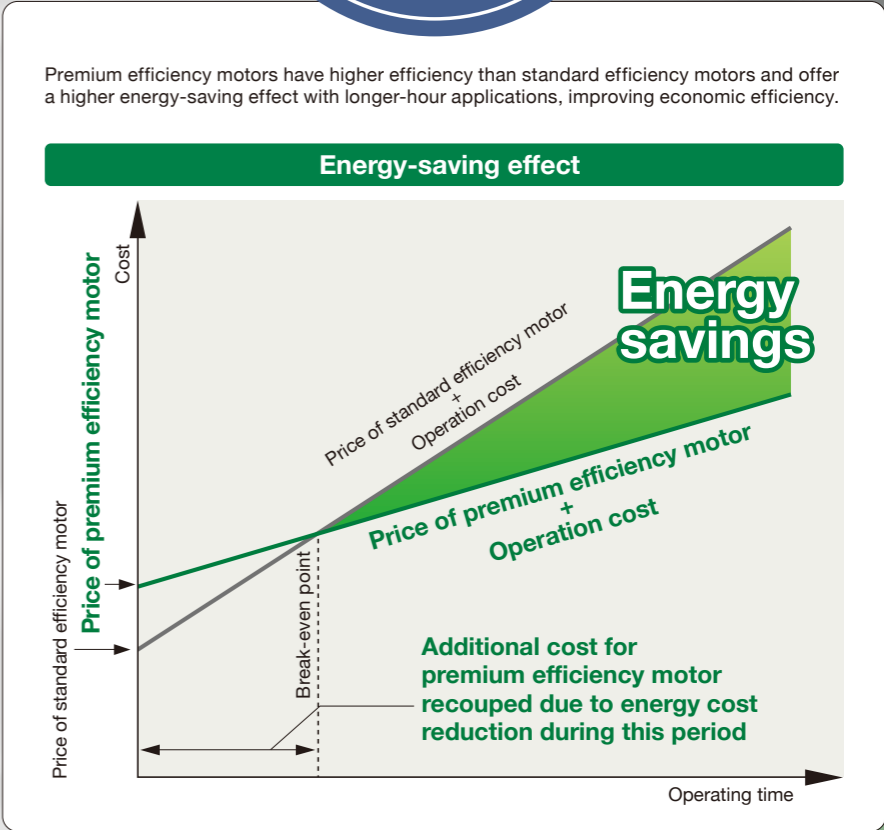
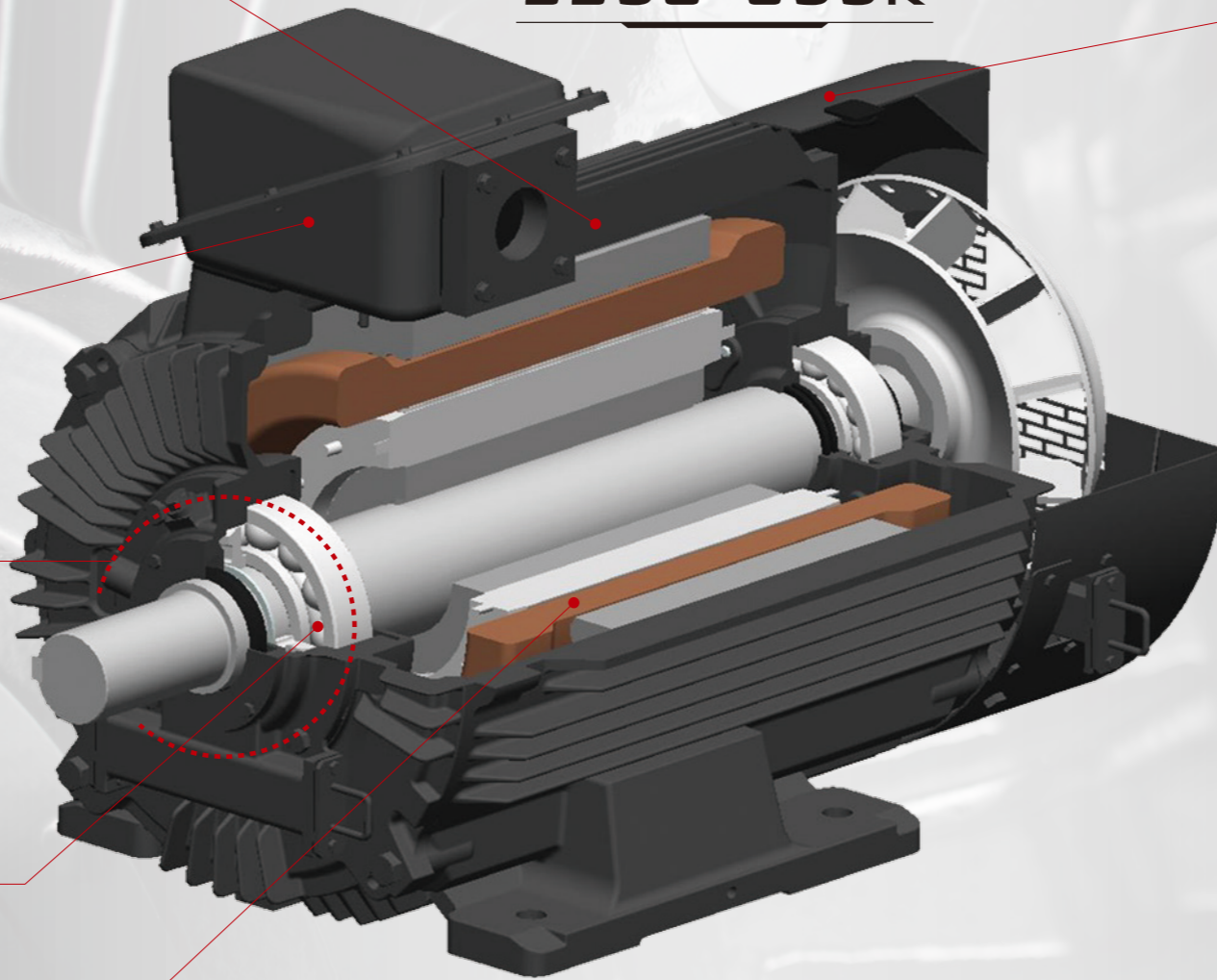


High efficiency
 Top-runner standards achieved
*Equivalent to efficiency class IE3 of JIS C 4034-30:2011



Energy saving
 Running cost greatly decreased

Improved workability
 Terminal box mounted at the top
 Easy to change cable outlet direction



Outdoor structure
 Splash water guard
 V-ring

Outdoor type
 Global standard protection rating: IP55

Easy maintenance
 Grease filling method adopted
 No need for bearing replacement
*Frame size 225S or larger

Long service life
 Longer service life for insulation system
*Comparison with conventional products of Fuji

Options

Grounding ring
 Destructive shaft voltages can occur in rare instances when operating the motor with an inverter due to bearing grease, wiring, and operating conditions. As a countermeasure, the motor can be ordered with a maintenance-free grounding ring (AEGIS® SGR). Please request this option when ordering.

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STANDARD SPECIFICATION

Outdoor

	Premium efficiency	Standard efficiency	
Housing structure	Totally-enclosed fan-cooled type	Totally-enclosed fan-cooled type	
Type	MLU1	MLA9	
Number of poles	2P, 4P, 6P	2P, 4P	8P
Output	45 to 375 kW	400 to 450kW	30 to 250kW
Frame size	225S to 355K	355K	225S to 355K
^{*1} Rated voltage and rated frequency	200/200 V and 400/400 V-50/60Hz	200/220 V and 400/440 V-50/60 Hz	
Time rating	S1 (continuous)	S1 (continuous)	
Protection rating	IP55	IP44	
^{*2} Starting method	45 to 55 kW: Δ - Δ starting 75 kW or larger: Direct-on-line starting	Direct-on-line starting	30 to 55 kW: Δ - Δ starting 75 kW or larger: Direct-on-line starting
^{*3} Thermal class	155 (F)	155 (F)	
Direction of rotation	CCW (counterclockwise as seen from load)	CCW (counterclockwise as seen from load)	
Ambient conditions	Temperature	-30°C to +40°C	
	Humidity	100% RH max. (no condensation)	
	Altitude	1,000 m max.	
	Other	No corrosive or explosive gas or vapor	
Terminal box	Mounting position (leg mounting type)	—	225S 250S or larger
	Port orientation (leg mounting type)	Top side	Left side as seen from load Top side
Lead wire	Material	Steel plate	
	System	Lug system	
Color of coating	^{*4} No. of wires	45 to 55 kW: 6 75 kW or larger: 3	30 to 55 kW: 6 75 kW or larger: 3
	Applicable	Munsell N1.2 (black)	Munsell N5 (gray)
Standard	Efficiency	JIS C 4213	JIS, JEC, JEM
		JIS C 4034-30:2011 (IE3-equivalent)	—

Note 1) The manufacturable range is up to 600 V.
 Note 2) Rated voltage and rated frequency (*1): output 132 kW or less: dual voltage, output over 132 kW: Single voltage specification (with 4P)
 Note 3) The starting method (*2) is based on 4P.
 Note 4) Temperature rise for insulation class (*3): frame size 225S: *B* rise
 Note 5) No. of lead wires (*4): Fuji's standard value For made-to-order products, specify the starting method and no. of lead wires.
 Note 6) If you wish to export products (motors as they are or installed in machines, equipment, etc.) to foreign countries, please contact us separately to obtain information about the high-efficiency regulations enforced and implemented in the respective countries.

MODEL LIST

2, 4, 6P

MLU7044 For products with stock indication, please provide the part number code when placing orders.
 Part number code In stock (200-400/200-400, 220-440 V)
 *Those without a stock indication are made to order.

Frame size	Type	Output [kW]			Thermal class
		2P	4P	6P	
225S	MLU1220	55 MLU7044	—	—	155 (F)
	MLU122N	—	55 MLU7045	45 MLU7046	
	MLU1250	75	—	—	
	MLU125E	—	75	55	
	MLU1252	90	—	—	
	MLU125F	—	90	75	
	MLU1280	110	—	—	
	MLU128E	—	110	90	
	MLU1282	132	—	—	
	MLU128F	—	132	110	
	MLU1284	160	160	132	
	MLU1286	200	200	160	
250S	MLU1314	220,250	220,250	200,220	155 (F)
	MLU1316	300	300	250	
250M	MLU1350	315	315	—	155 (F)
	MLU1352	355	355,375	—	
	MLU1354	375	—	300,315	
	MLU1356	—	—	355,375	
280S	MLA9354	400	400	—	155 (F)
	MLA9356	450	450	—	

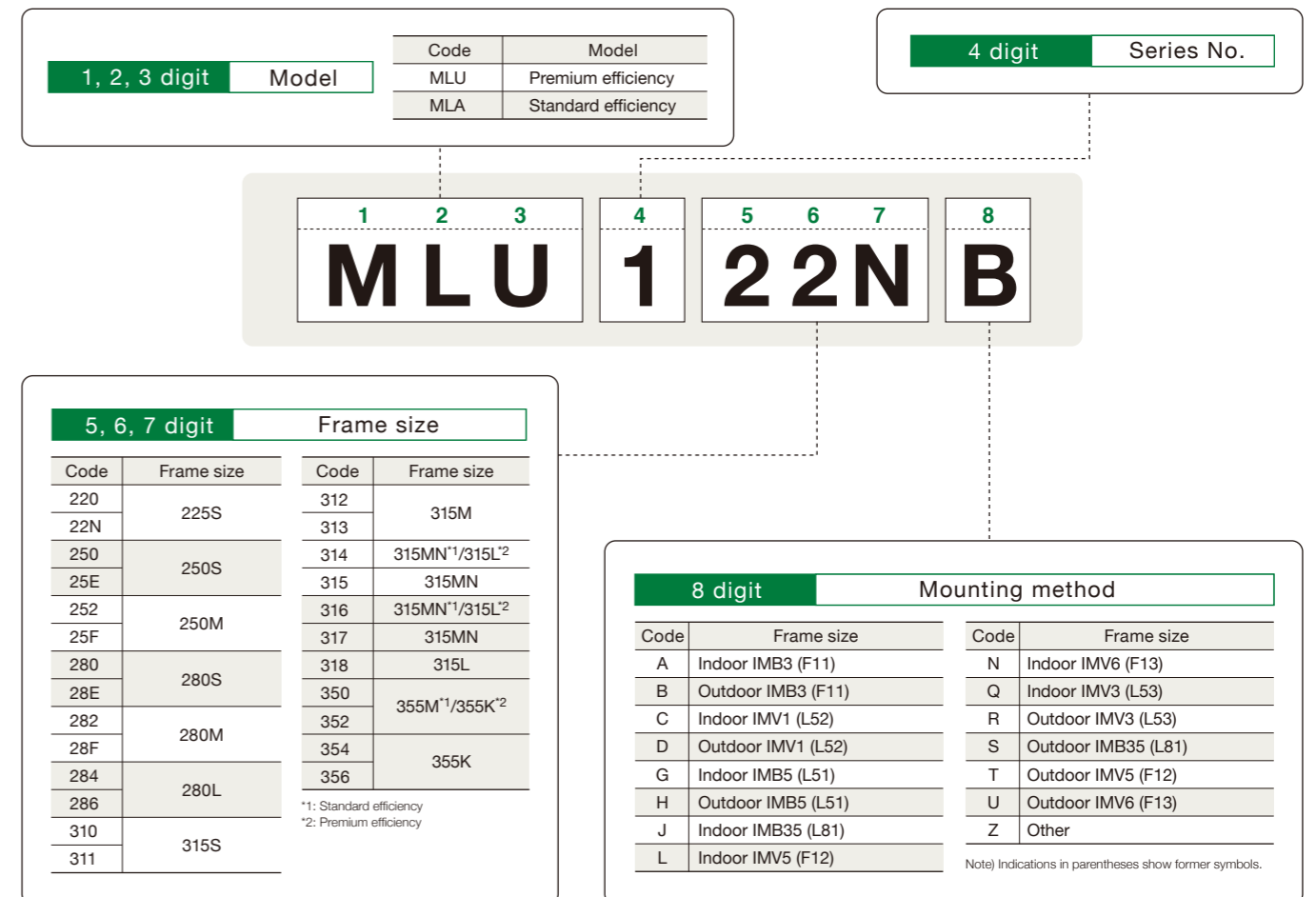
Note) The frame sizes marked with an asterisk (*) indicate Fuji's own designations.

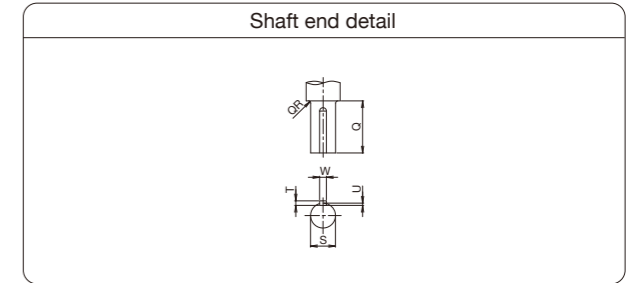
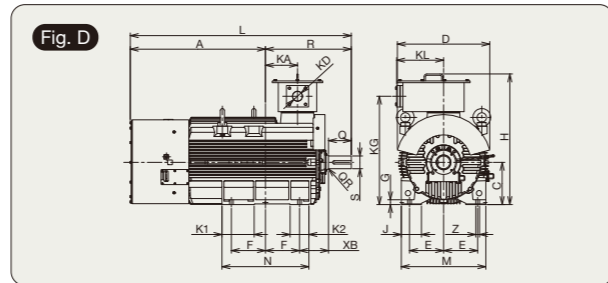
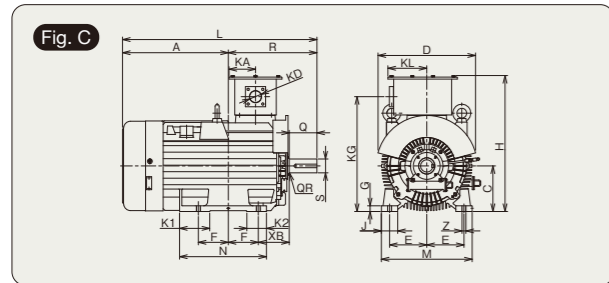
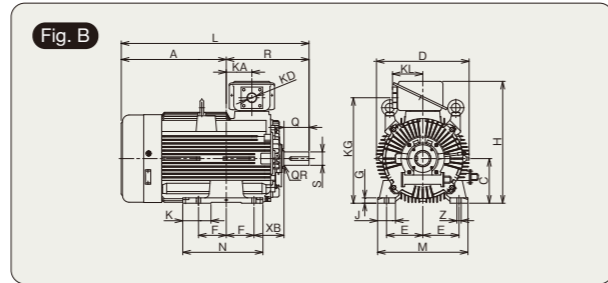
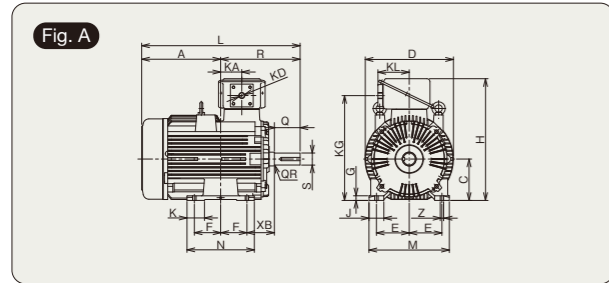
8P

Frame size	Type	Output [kW]	Thermal class
		8P	
225S	MLA9221	30	155 (F)
250S	MLA9250	37	
	MLA9251	37	
250M	MLA9252	45	
	MLA9253	45	
280S	MLA9280	55	
	MLA9281	55	
280M	MLA9282	75	
	MLA9283	75	
315S	MLA9310	90	
	MLA9311	90	
315M	MLA9312	110	
	MLA9313	110	
	MLA9314	132	
315MN*	MLA9315	132	
	MLA9316	150	
	MLA9317	150	
315L	MLA9318	160	
355M*	MLA9350	185	
	MLA9352	200	
355K*	MLA9354	220	
	MLA9356	250	

Note) The frame sizes marked with an asterisk (*) indicate Fuji's own designations.

TYPE NUMBER NOMENCLATURE



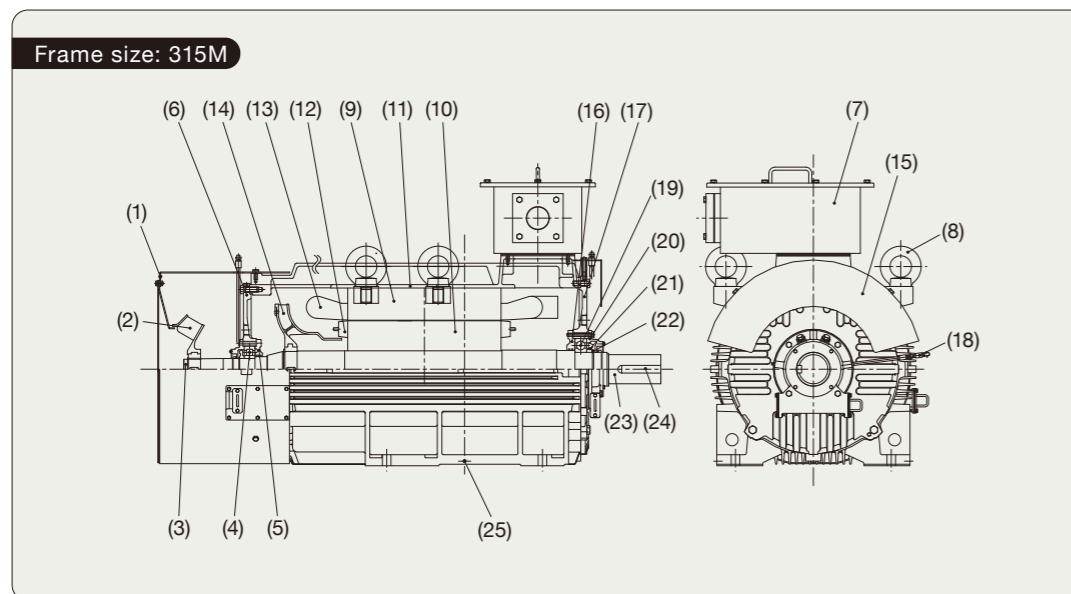
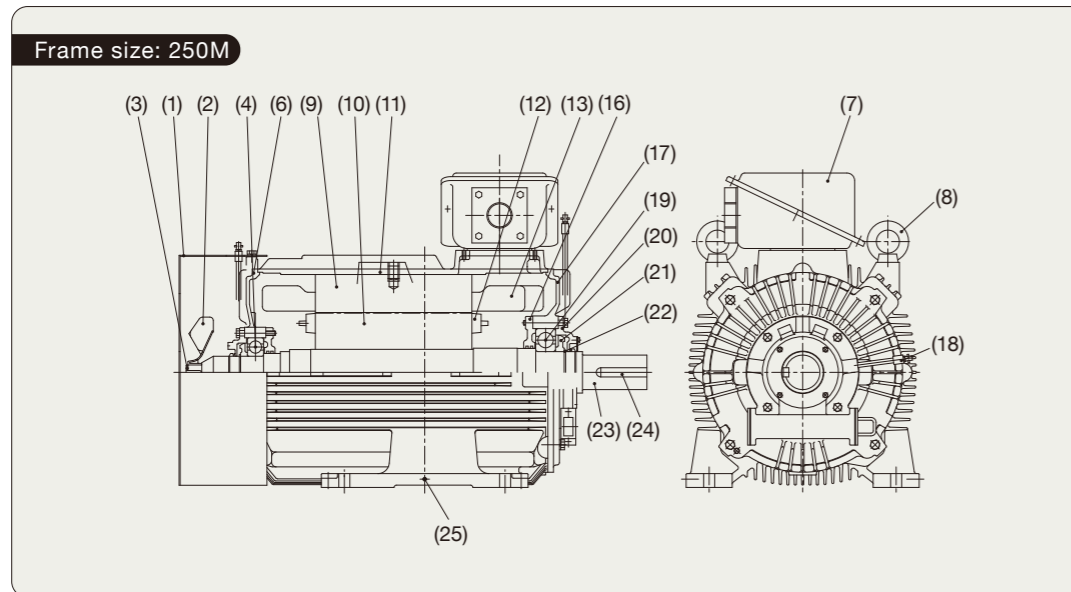


Premium efficiency

Frame size	Type	Output [kW]			Drawing No.	A	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	K1	K2	KA	KD	KG	KL	L	M	N	R	XB	Z	Shaft end						Bearing				Approximate mass [kg]
		2P	4P	6P																								Q	QR	S	T	U	W	Operation side		Opposite operation side		
																																		2P	4P-6P	2P	4P-6P	
225S	1220B	55	—	—	A	429	225	476	178	143	25	642	80	95	—	—	115	G2 1/2	550	170	831	436	366	402	149	18.5	110	1	55m6	10	6	16	6312ZZC3	—	6312ZZC3	—	400	
	1220B	—	55	45								662															—	—	115	G2 1/2	570	170	861	436	366	432	140	2
250S	1250B	75	—	—	B	250	519	203	155.5	30	683	—	100	—	158	120	143.5	G2 1/2	591	170	1013	506	449	433.5	168	24	110	1	55m6	10	6	16	6314C3	—	6314C3	—	590	
	125EB	—	75	55																							1052	—	—	143.5	G2 1/2	591	170	1052	506	449	463.5	140
250M	1252B	90	—	—	B	250	519	203	174.5	30	658	—	100	—	158	120	162.5	G2 1/2	591	170	1013	506	449	452.5	168	24	110	1	55m6	10	6	16	6314C3	—	6314C3	—	620	
	125FB	—	90	75																							683	—	—	162.5	G2 1/2	591	170	1052	506	449	482.5	140
280S	1280B	110	—	—	C	280	628	228.5	184	45	861	—	160	—	225	225	155.5	G2 1/2	735	230	1142	630	570	509.5	190	24	110	1	55m6	10	6	16	6314C3	—	*2	—	920	
	128EB	—	110	90																							831	—	—	155.5	G2 1/2	735	230	1194	560	533	544	170
280M	1282B	132	—	—	C	280	628	228.5	209.5	30	831	—	125	—	225	225	181	G2 1/2	735	230	1142	630	570	509.5	190	24	110	1	55m6	10	6	16	6314C3	—	*2	—	940	
	128FB	—	132	110																							831	—	—	181	G2 1/2	705	230	1194	560	533	569.5	170
280L	1284B	160	—	—	C	280	628	228.5	228.5	45	861	—	160	—	225	225	200	G2 1/2	735	230	1372	630	800	528.5	190	24	110	1	55m6	10	6	16	6314C3	6320	*2	NU314	1250	
	1284B	—	160	132																							125		—	—	200	G2 1/2					735	230
	1286B	200	—	—																																	1300	
315L	1314B	—	200	160	D	1008	315	689	254	254	45	975	—	150	—	240	140	239	*1	808	350	1618	730	900	610	216	28	170	1	65m6	11	7	18	6314C3	6222	*2	NU314	1550
		220	—	—																																		
355K	1350B	—	—	—	D	987	355	778	305	355	55	1059	—	190	—	360	250	375	*1	893	460	1736	810	950	749	254	28	140	1	65m6	11	7	18	6316C3	6222	*2	NU314	2000
		300	—	—																																		
	1352B	355	—	—																								140	1	65m6	11	7	18					2100
	1354B	—	—	300,315																								210	2.5	100m6	16	10	28					2100
	1356B	—	—	355,375																								210	2.5	100m6	16	10	28					2300
		—	—	355,375																								210	2.5	100m6	16	10	28					2300

Note 1) The standard mounting method is IMB3 (F11: frame mounting). Please contact us for other mounting methods.
 Note 2) Dimensional tolerance: height of rotating shaft C ≤ 250 mm: ± 0.05 mm, C > 250 mm: ± 0.1 mm, shaft end key groove (W) dimensional tolerance: average class (N9).
 Note 3) The 2-pole models are for direct connection only.
 Note 4) Bearing nos. beginning with *63* represent a single row deep groove ball bearing, *NU* a cylindrical roller bearing, *ZZ* a grease-filled shielded ball bearing and *C3* a bearing with the radial gap of C3.

Note 5) *1: Please contact us for the individual dimensions. *2: NU314MCCG50
 Note 6) The dimensions are subject to change. Please request dimensional outline drawings for designing.



No.	Part name	No.	Part name
(1)	Fan cover	(14)	Internal fan
(2)	External fan	(15)	Air guide
(3)	C-shaped retaining ring for securing external fan	(16)	Inner end cover on operation side
(4)	Bearing opposite operation side	(17)	Bracket on operation side
(5)	Inner end cover opposite operation side	(18)	Grease inlet
(6)	Bracket opposite operation side	(19)	Bearing on operation side
(7)	Terminal box	(20)	Outer end cover on operation side
(8)	Hanger bolt	(21)	Rotating disk
(9)	Stator iron core	(22)	C-shaped retaining ring for shaft
(10)	Rotor iron core	(23)	Shaft
(11)	Stator frame	(24)	Shaft end key
(12)	Rotor conductor	(25)	Grounding screw
(13)	Stator winding		

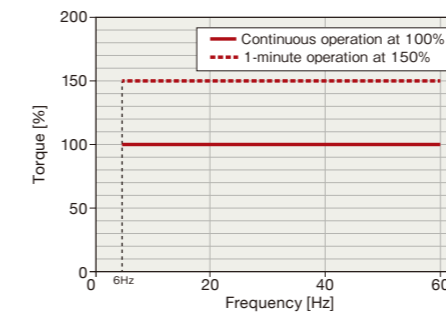
Consider the following points for speed control by using an inverter to drive a premium efficiency motor.

- Increase of the generated loss and starting characteristics
- Decrease of the cooling capacity in a low-speed region
- Bearing service life and mechanical strength in a high-speed region of 60 Hz or higher
- Generation of surge voltage

1. Allowable torque characteristics

The output voltage of an inverter contains a harmonic component. This causes a higher generated loss of the motor than when it is driven by a sine wave as in a commercial power supply, leading to a temperature rise of the motor. Meanwhile, the motor is cooled by its own fan mounted on the shaft. However, the air volume of the fan decreases when the rotational speed is reduced, which causes a decrease in the cooling capacity of the motor. Accordingly, pay attention to the motor temperature when using the product at a low rotational speed.

Fig. 1 Representative 4P models (frame size 225S or larger)



Note 1) The above torque characteristics are based on operation in combination with Fuji inverters.
 Note 2) The torque at 100% is the allowable torque [N·m] when each output is 60 Hz.

2. Starting characteristics

Unlike when using a commercial power supply, inverter driving is restricted by the inverter current. Generally, the starting torque is lower than when driven by a commercial power supply. This torque can be increased to some extent by adjusting the amount of torque boost in the V/F pattern. When an even higher starting torque is required, it is necessary to increase the capacity of the inverter and motor.

3. Noise

- 1) Generally, inverter driving involves higher electromagnetic noise than when using a commercial power supply because of the effect of the inverter. When used at a frequency higher than the commercial frequency, the ventilation sound increases as the rotational speed increases.
- 2) Please contact us for details of noise reduction measures, which include use of a low-noise inverter and provision of a noise-reduction reactor between the inverter and the motor.

4. Vibration

- 1) When the operation frequency for inverter driving is different from the commercial power frequency, resonance with the enclosure is generated at a certain rotational speed band, and this may result in a larger vibration. If this happens, measures such as improving the foundation of the motor installation or of the coupling may be required.
- 2) When used at a frequency higher than the commercial power frequency, vibration increases as the speed increases.

5. High-speed operation

When a motor is driven in a high-speed region of over 60 Hz, the bearing service life may be reduced for reasons such as increased vibration, which limits the maximum speed. In addition, noise, strength, service life, etc. may pose problems with power transmission mechanisms such as the coupling, belt, chain and gear. Please contact their respective manufacturers for details.

6. Surge voltage

When a 400-V-class motor is driven by a PWM inverter that uses a high-speed switching device such as an IGBT, surge voltage may be generated depending on the power voltage, cable length and installation condition. This surge voltage may cause the motor insulation to deteriorate. The maximum value for the motor terminal voltage is 1300 V line voltage. If a surge voltage exceeding this value is generated, reduce the surge voltage by fitting an AC reactor, surge suppression filter, etc. on the inverter output side.

7. Electrolytic corrosion of bearings

When an inverter is used to drive the motor, electrolytic corrosion may be developed on rare occasions depending on the bearing grease, wiring, load and operation conditions. If any measure to deal with electrolytic corrosion is required, please consult us in advance.

[Reference] JEM-TR 169
 Supplement to the application guide for low-voltage three-phase squirrel-cage induction motors for general purposes driven by inverters

To achieve an energy-saving effect by improving the efficiency, which is the biggest feature of premium efficiency motors, it is necessary to study products from various perspectives including their selection, operation and maintenance.

- Motor characteristics (starting current, rotational speed, load factor)
- Motor installation environment (dimensions, mount)
- Peripheral devices (magnetic switch, thermal overload relay)

1. Starting current

Losses of various parts have been reduced as much as possible in order to improve the motor efficiency. For that purpose, the resistance of various parts (winding, rotor) has been reduced, which makes the starting current inclined to be higher than that of conventional standard efficiency motors.

2. Rotational speed

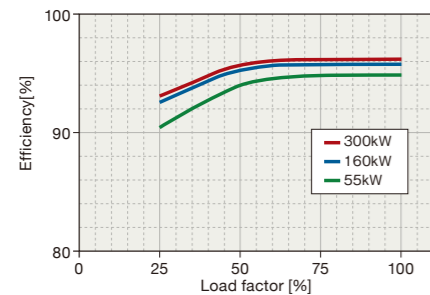
The generated loss of the motor is reduced as compared with conventional standard efficiency motors and the rotational speed is inclined to be slightly higher (slip is inclined to be smaller). For square reduction loads such as pumps and fans, attention must be paid because the power requirement may be increased in proportion to the increase of the rotational speed, leading to increased power consumption.

(*Square reduction load: load that varies in proportion to the square of the rotational speed)

3. Load factor and efficiency

As shown in Fig. 2, motor efficiency reaches its maximum at a load factor of approximately 75 to 100% The energy-saving effect can be maximized by selecting so that the motor load factor is between 75 and 100%. If the load factor is extremely low, the motor capacity must be reconsidered. If there is any load variation or rotational speed variation, you are recommended to fit an inverter for optimized control according to the rotational speed and load.

Fig. 2 Graph representing the relationship between the load factor and efficiency (representative model)



Note) Generally, a larger motor capacity offers higher motor efficiency.

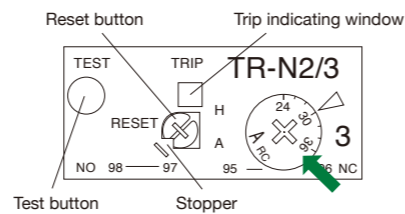
4. Motor peripheral devices

1) The peripheral devices may require reconsideration due to an increase of the magnetic switch, starter or motor starting current. When using devices from other manufacturers for replacement, please contact the respective manufacturers.

2) Thermal overload relay

As with Item 1, the setting of the thermal overload relay shown in Fig. 3 may require reconsideration due to an increase of the starting current.

Fig. 3 Thermal overload relay setting



5. Other

1) Motor mass

To improve efficiency, premium efficiency motors are inclined to be heavier than conventional standard efficiency motors. In particular, when using a motor installed on a moving object or with a mount that is not robust, take appropriate measures separately.

2) Notes on use

The descriptions in this catalog are intended to help the user select a model. In actual use, please read the "Instruction Manual" that comes with the motor carefully to ensure correct use.

3) Star-delta starting

For star-delta starting, be sure to install a model with a magnetic switch (3-contact type) on the primary side.

4) Outdoor type structure

The leg mounting type and flange mounting type have different waterproof structures. Please order a type that is appropriate for the mounting method. For use in an environment subject to explosive gas or dust, choose an explosion-proof type.

1. To place an order, please provide the following information.

For motors of other than the Fuji standard types, you will need to provide details of your requirements.


1	Voltage _____ V Frequency: <input type="checkbox"/> 50Hz, <input type="checkbox"/> 60Hz, <input type="checkbox"/> 50/60Hz Class of rating: <input type="checkbox"/> S1 (Cont. MCR), <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Ambient temperature at altitude up to 1000m: <input type="checkbox"/> 40°C, <input type="checkbox"/> _____°C,	
2	Rotor: <input type="checkbox"/> Squirrel-cage Enclosure and Degree of protection: <input type="checkbox"/> TEFC, IP55, <input type="checkbox"/> TEFC, IP44, <input type="checkbox"/> _____	
3	Quantity, required x Item No.	x
4	Application	
5	Output	kW
6	No. of poles/Syn. speed	/ min ⁻¹
7	Mounting-Type of construction: IM B 3 (Horizon.), IM V 1 (Verti.)	B3 V1
8	Location-Installation	Indoor Outdoor
9	Insulation class	155(F)
10	Temperature rise limit of winding with resist. method [k]	"B" rise (80) "F" rise (105)
11	Starting method For Star-delta (Δ-Δ) starting: Load torque during run-up assumed as a quadratic function of speed	DOL Δ-Δ
12	Terminal box: (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Flexible leads, <input type="checkbox"/> Fixed terminals, <input type="checkbox"/> _____ (2) Cable entry opening: <input type="checkbox"/> Hole, <input type="checkbox"/> Pipe thread, <input type="checkbox"/> _____ (3) External cable spec: No. of cables & cores, conductor mm ² , Overall dia/inner sheath dia (4) Location of box	<input type="checkbox"/> cable, <input type="checkbox"/> core, <input type="checkbox"/> mm ² _____/_____/_____ Left Right Top
13	Coupling method Beltting data: Belt type-qty. Pulley PD-width [mm] and mass [kg] are required. When the motor's shaft extension is directly mounted on the shaft with the blower's impeller, please provide data of the impeller (including drawings showing size, mass and moment of inertia).	Direct con. single shaft ext.
14	Vertical mounting: Normal/Momentary design ext. thrust force in <input type="checkbox"/> N	Down. Up
15	Bearings: Grease anti-friction	Yes
16	Accessories: <input type="checkbox"/> Shaft ext. key	
17	Painting: <input type="checkbox"/> Fuji std. practice	Yes
18	Characteristics (*): <input type="checkbox"/> Fuji design	Yes
19	Permissible load <input type="checkbox"/> J [kg·m ²]	
20	Direction of rotation: seen from drive end of motor	CCW CW
21	Direction of rotation of motor fan	Bi(both) Uni(one)
22	Fuji motor type/Frame No.	/
23	Applicable standard	
24	Attached dwg No. for reference	
Remarks		

Note: (*) Guaranteed values are subject to tolerances per standards. There are no upper limits on tolerance for locked-rotor torque.
Remarks (1) Test: Characteristics are determined with the Equivalent circuit method. (2) Materials: Japanese standards. (3) Threads and dimensions: Metric.

2. When using the product for any of the following applications, please contact us in advance.

- (1) Use on vital equipment*1 or equipment that may affect human safety and have a serious impact on the maintenance of public functions*2 requires special consideration.*3 Be sure to contact us in advance. Using the product without giving special consideration may lead to serious accidents.
- (2) Notify us in advance when using the product for clean rooms, food processing machines, etc. Use of a standard product as it is without subjecting it to special treatment may result in a leakage of grease or oil through the joint between a bearing shield and frame or shaft penetration. Special consideration is required for use in an environment where oil should be avoided.
- (3) Bearings are not subjected to treatment against electrolytic corrosion. If directly connected with the load, electrolytic corrosion may occur due to the shaft voltage. For use in applications that may involve electrolytic corrosion, measures such as use of isolation coupling are required.

*1: Operating room devices, life-support systems (artificial dialysis, incubators, etc.), toxic and other gas and smoke extraction systems, equipment made compulsory by various laws and regulations such as the Fire Service Act and Building Standards Act, various safety systems and other equivalent systems
*2: Systems for air, train, maritime and other traffic control and equipment to control such systems, systems for controlling nuclear power stations, communication control equipment and other equivalent systems
*3: Have adequate discussions with device designers on the installation, operation and management of the product and construction in advance with regards to a backup system available for use in the event of product failure

 Notes on safety

[1] The descriptions in this catalog are intended for assisting with model selection. Before actual use, read the "Instruction Manual" carefully to ensure correct use.

[2] These products are not designed or manufactured for use in vital devices or systems.

When considering products mentioned in this material for special applications such as nuclear power control, aerospace, medical care or traffic devices or systems for these purposes, inquire our sales representative. For use in any equipment where failure of the products may lead to life-threatening consequences or serious damage, be sure to provide a safety system.

 Notes on adoption of premium efficiency motors

Premium efficiency motors feature lower generated loss and generally have slightly higher rotational speeds than standard efficiency motors. If the load is a pump or blower and a standard efficiency motor is replaced with a premium efficiency motor, the rotational speed is increased, resulting in increased motor output. Despite the high motor efficiency, increased output may cause increased power consumption. The resistance (primary and secondary) has been lowered for reducing copper loss and the starting current is inclined to increase, which may require changing of the breaker.

 Fuji Electric Co., Ltd.

Gate City Ohsaki, East Tower, 11-2,
Osaki 1-chome, Shinagawa-ku,
Tokyo 141-0032, Japan
Phone: +81-3-5435-7190 Fax: +81-3-5435-7475
URL: www.fujielectric.com/