

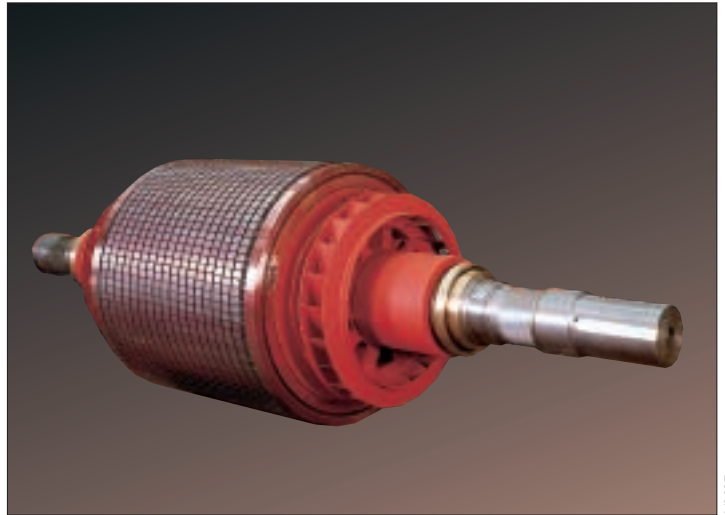
Squirrel-cage rotor

In the basic design, the deep-bar squirrel-cage winding consists of copper bars, brazed to short-circuiting rings. Depending on rotor stresses, either butt or grooved bar-to-ring joints are used.

The comparatively low resistance of the copper winding results in low current/heat losses and, consequently, in high efficiencies.

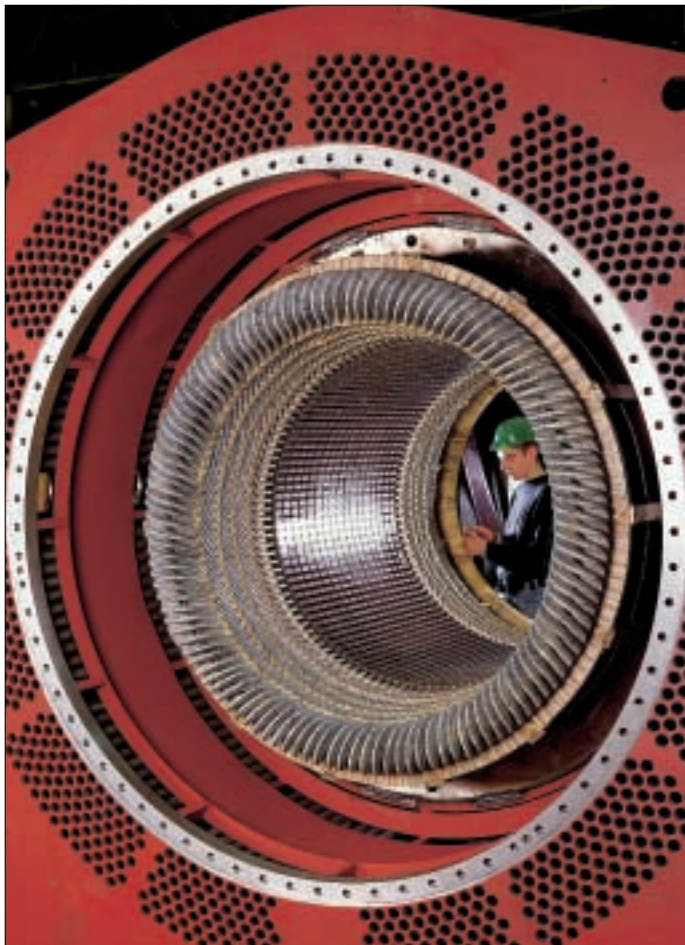
The copper bars are driven into the core slots and peened to ensure absolutely positive seating. This prevents any movement of the cage winding and makes for optimum heat transfer, essential for long acceleration or locked-rotor times.

For higher starting torques, or to meet the requirements of particular torque characteristics, special slot designs can be used.



Rotor with copper cage winding

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Endwinding

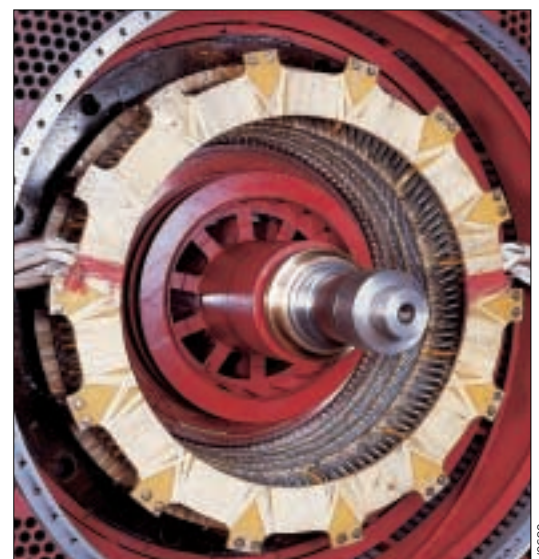
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Stator winding

The stator winding is a corded two-layer winding. It is connected in star, with the neutral being connected at the winding overhang. The three winding ends are brought out to the terminal box.

The terminal box can be shifted subsequently from left to right or vice versa, without any problems, even at site.

On request, all winding ends can be brought out. In that case, the neutral is formed in a separate terminal box.



Connecting side of endwinding

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