

Wrist Unit **WU**



*WU-S/
WU-M*

2-axis rotary joint unit

Wrist Unit is now available

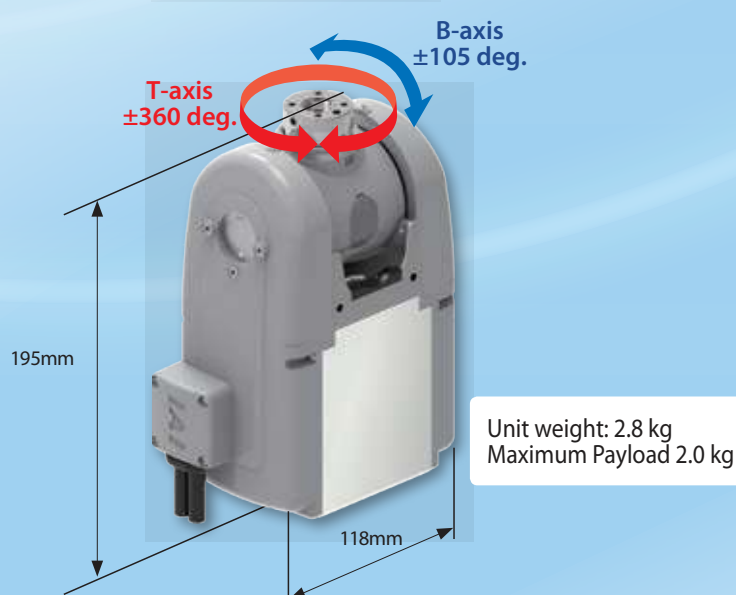
1 IAI's unique design makes the unit light and compact.

Equipped with a Battery-less Absolute Encoder as Standard

Compact S type

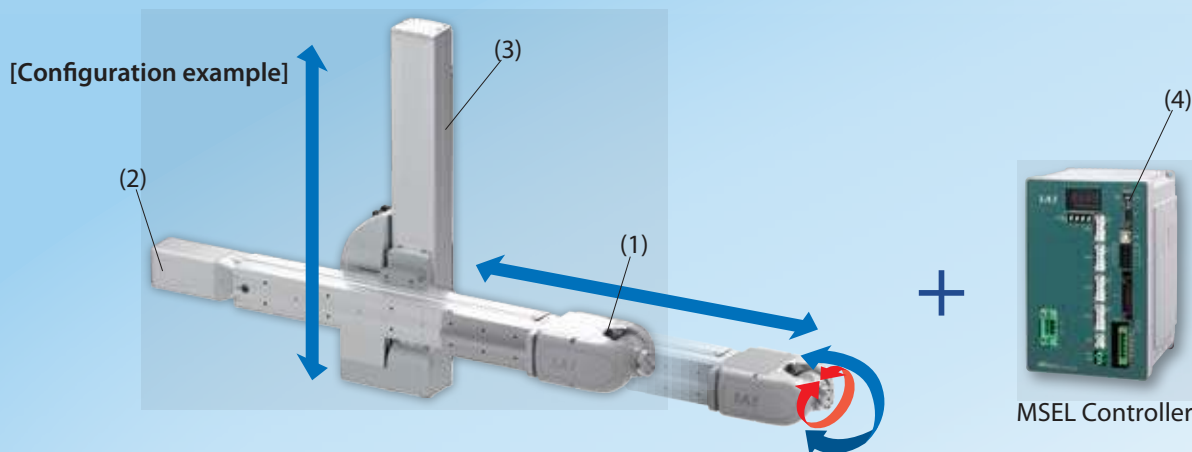


Medium M type



2 Ideal for cost reduction of equipment.
Low cost compared to 6-axis articulated robots.

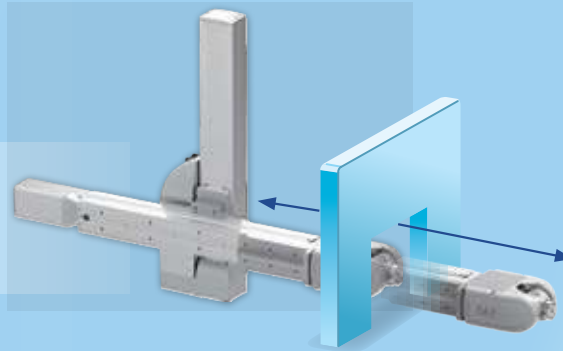
Diagonal approaches and tip swiveling, possible until now only with vertical articulated robots, can now be performed with the minimum required axis configuration.
Ideal for cost reduction of equipment.



(1) Wrist Unit:	WU-S	
(2) Table Type:	RCP6-TA6C	Stroke: 320 mm
(3) Slider Type:	RCP6-SA7R	Stroke: 300 mm
(4) Controller:	MSEL	

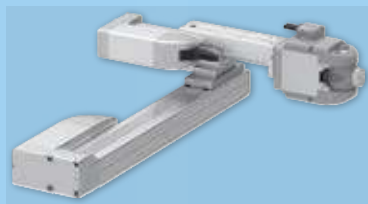
**Work in
tight
spaces**

Combination with a cartesian RoboCylinder makes it capable of avoiding obstacles and working in tight spaces.



**Flexible
combinations**

The combination pattern, number of axes and stroke can be freely selected according to the application.



3 Interpolation function with orthogonal axes is possible

**When connecting Wrist Unit
and 2-axis combination (*)**

(*) Mounted pulse motor actuators

MSEL



Wrist Unit
(for 2 axes)

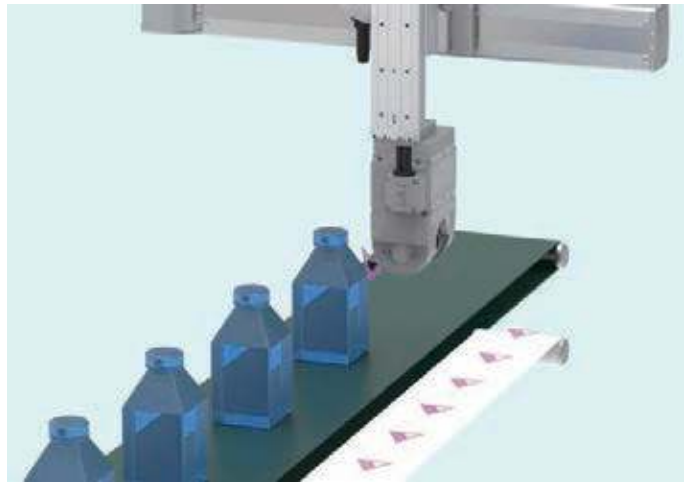


Single Axis/Cartesian
RoboCylinder (up to 2 axes)

Application Examples

■ Bottle labeling equipment

This device affixes labels to bottles. Adjusts the angle to the labeling surface on the B-axis and rotates the label on the T-axis to change the orientation.



■ Automotive connector inspection equipment

This device inspects the external view of connectors for automobiles, using a camera.

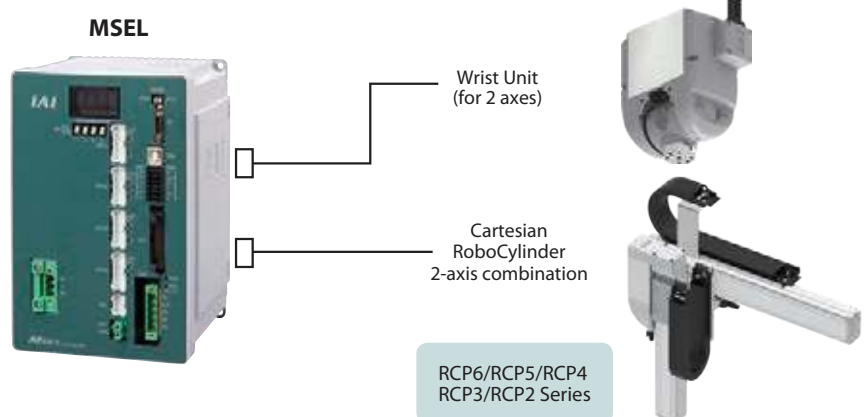
The Wrist Unit rotates the connector for inspection from various angles.





Controller connection example

"Wrist Unit + RoboCylinder 2-axis combination" can be controlled with a single MSEL controller.

Please refer to P.17 for more information.



WU Series List

Type	Compact type		Medium type		
Model	WU-S		WU-M		
External view					
Axis combination	B-axis (wrist swing)	T-axis (wrist rotation)	B-axis (wrist swing)	T-axis (wrist rotation)	
Operation range	±100 deg.	±360 deg.	±105 deg.	±360 deg.	
Max. torque *1	0.65N·m	0.65N·m	1.65N·m	1.65N·m	
Max. allowable moment of inertia *2	0.0085kgm ²	0.0075kgm ²	0.015kgm ²	0.0165kgm ²	
Max. load weight	1kg		2kg		
Max. speed *3	Independent operation	750 deg/s	1200 deg/s	900 deg/s	1200 deg/s
	Simultaneous operation of the B- and T-axes	600 deg/s	600 deg/s	600 deg/s	600 deg/s
Max. acceleration/ deceleration	Without load torque *4	0.7 G (6865 deg/s ²)	0.7 G (6865 deg/s ²)	0.7 G (6865 deg/s ²)	0.7 G (6865 deg/s ²)
	With load torque *4	0.3 G (2942 deg/s ²)	0.3 G (2942 deg/s ²)	0.3 G (2942 deg/s ²)	0.3 G (2942 deg/s ²)
Motor type	28□ Pulse motor		35□ Pulse motor		
Unit weight	1.6kg		2.8kg		
Reference page	P.13		P.15		

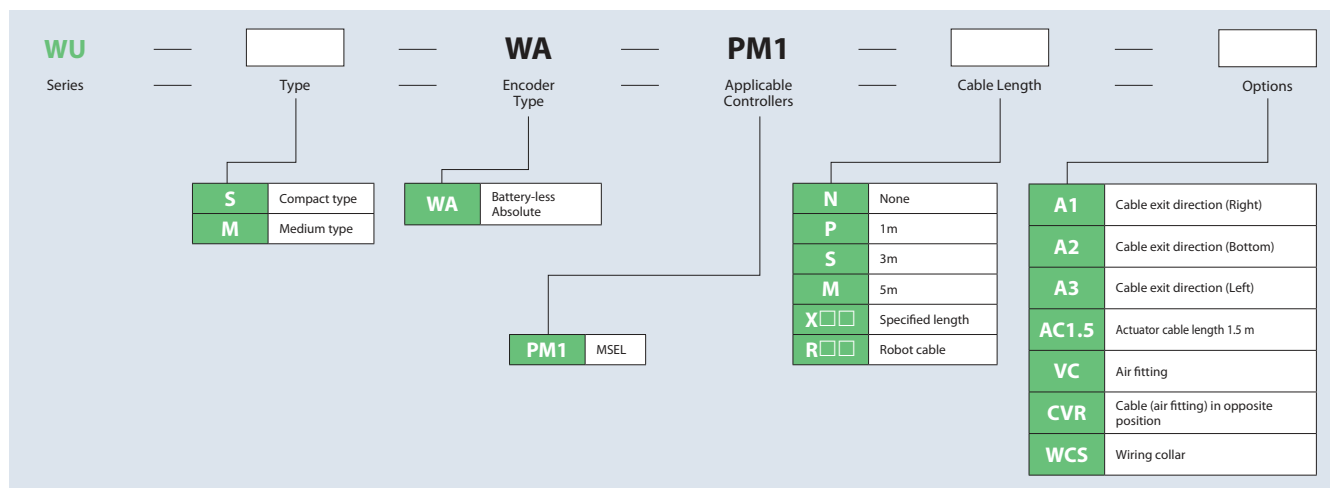
*1 Indicates the maximum torque at low speed. The output torque varies with the speed.

*2 Indicates the maximum moment of inertia in rotation. Value when the acceleration is 0.3 G.

*3 Maximum set speed with no load.

*4 When the rotational axes of the B-axis and T-axis are horizontal with respect to the floor surface or when the center of gravity of the transported object is offset from the rotational axis, the unit will be subject to load torque due to the weight of the object. The allowable moment of inertia decreases when load torque is present. Please refer to "Model Selection Process (P.7 on)" for more information.

Model Specification Items



Options

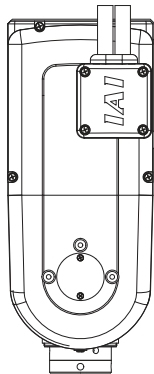
Cable exit direction

Model **A1 / A2 / A3**

Description Specify when changing the actuator cable exit direction.

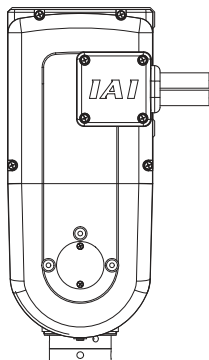
Top direction exit (standard)

■ No option specified (blank)



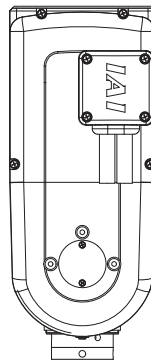
Exit to right side

■ Option specified: A1



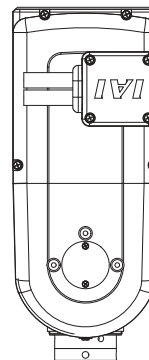
Exit to bottom

■ Option specified: A2



Exit to left side

■ Option specified: A3



Actuator cable length 1.5 m

Model **AC1.5**

Description This option extends the length of the actuator cable exiting the actuator body to 1.5 m. (Standard length is 0.2 m)
When this option is selected, the maximum cable length between the actuator and controller will be 18 m (X18, R18).

Air fitting

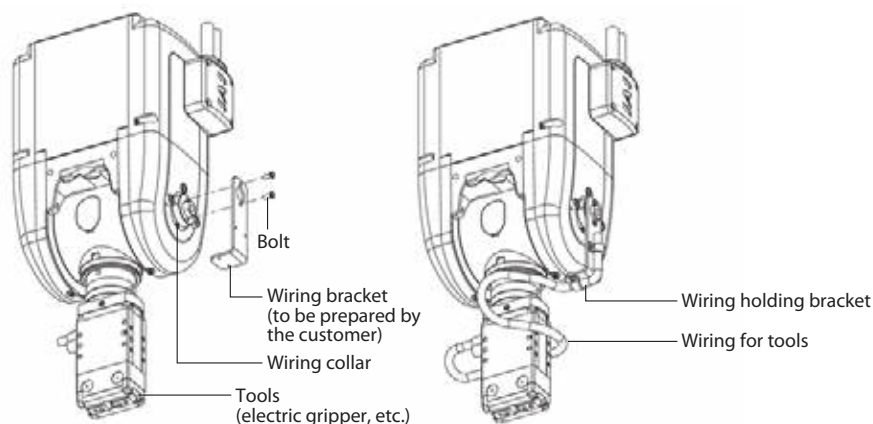
Model **VC**

Description This option allows attachment of an air fitting (ø6) for connecting pneumatic devices such as vacuum pads to the side of the main body. It is mounted on the same side as the actuator cable outlet. Please refer to the dimensions on the product pages. (WU-S: P.14, WU-M: P.16)

Wiring collar

Model **WCS**

Description When using electric grippers or similar wiring is made easy by using the wiring collar.
Use the wiring collar as the base to which the wiring bracket (to be prepared by the customer) is to be attached.
Please refer to the dimensions on the product pages. (WU-S: P.14, WU-M: P.16)



Cable (air fitting) in opposite position

Model **CVR**

Description This option allows the actuator cable outlet, air fitting, and wiring collar (optional) to be mounted on the other side (opposite position). Please refer to the dimensions on the product pages. (WU-S: P.14, WU-M: P.16)

Mounting Method

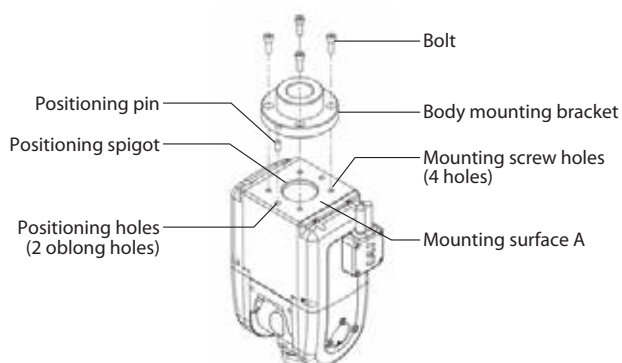
■ Body mounting method

The body mounting surface should be a machined surface or a plane with similar accuracy.

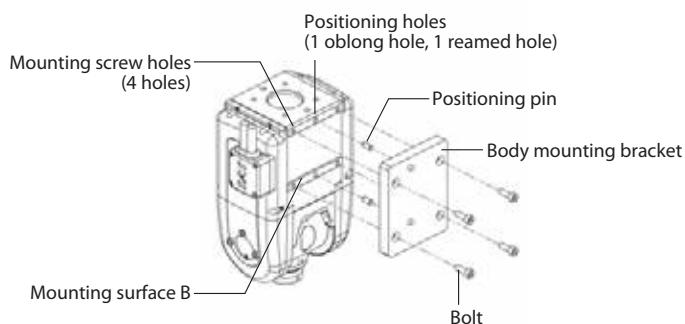
The actuator has screw holes and positioning holes for body mounting on the top (mounting surface A) and side (mounting surface B).

For details on positions and dimensions, refer to the product pages.

- (1) When using mounting surface A
(Thread depth WU-S: M4 through (screw depth: 6) /
WU-M: M5 through (screw depth: 10)

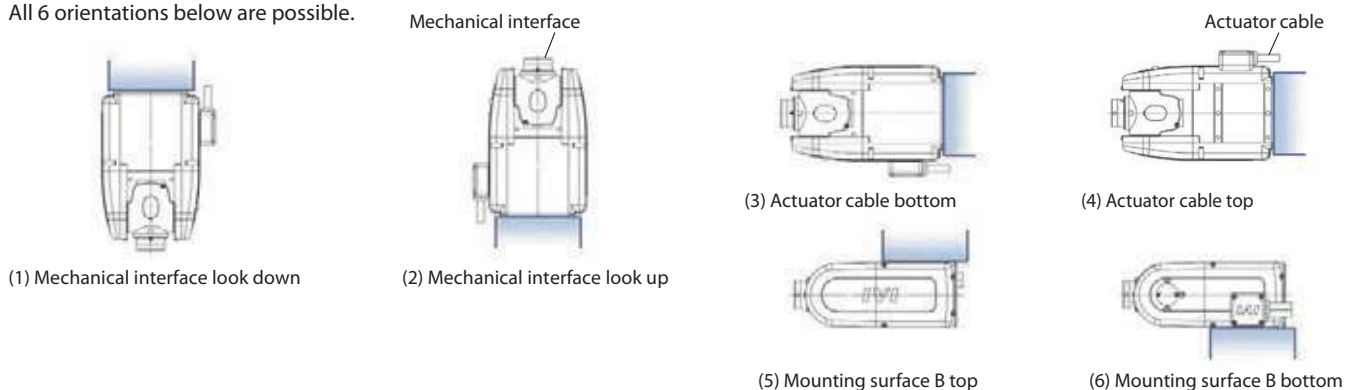


- (2) When using mounting surface B
(Thread depth WU-S: M4 depth 8 / WU-M: M5 depth 10)



■ Body installation orientation

All 6 orientations below are possible.

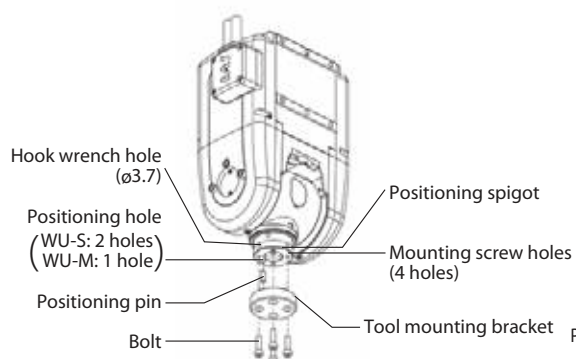


■ Tool mounting method

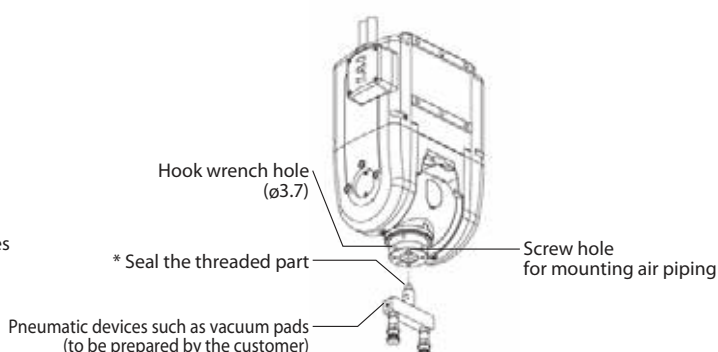
The unit has screw holes for bracket mounting to the body tip (mechanical interface), screw holes for air piping mounting, and positioning holes. Refer to the dimensions (WU-S: P.14, WU-M: P.16) for details regarding the position and dimensions.

Do not apply excessive force to the output shaft when tightening bolts or air piping threads. The mechanical interface has holes for a hook wrench. Use these to fix the output shaft in the rotating direction.

- (1) When using bracket mounting screws
(Thread depth WU-S: M4 depth 6 / WU-M: M4 through (screw depth: 6)



- (2) When using air piping mounting screws
Seal the threaded part of the air piping with sealing tape, etc.
(Thread depth WU-S: M6 through (screw depth: 4.5) /
WU-M: M6 through (screw depth: 4.5)

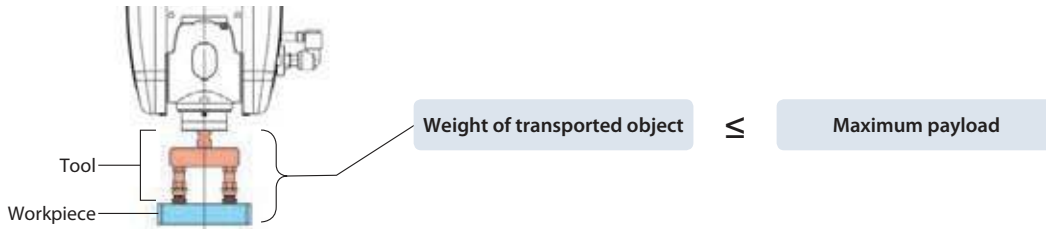


Model Selection Process

Follow steps 1 through 4. For a selection example, refer to the following pages.

Step 1

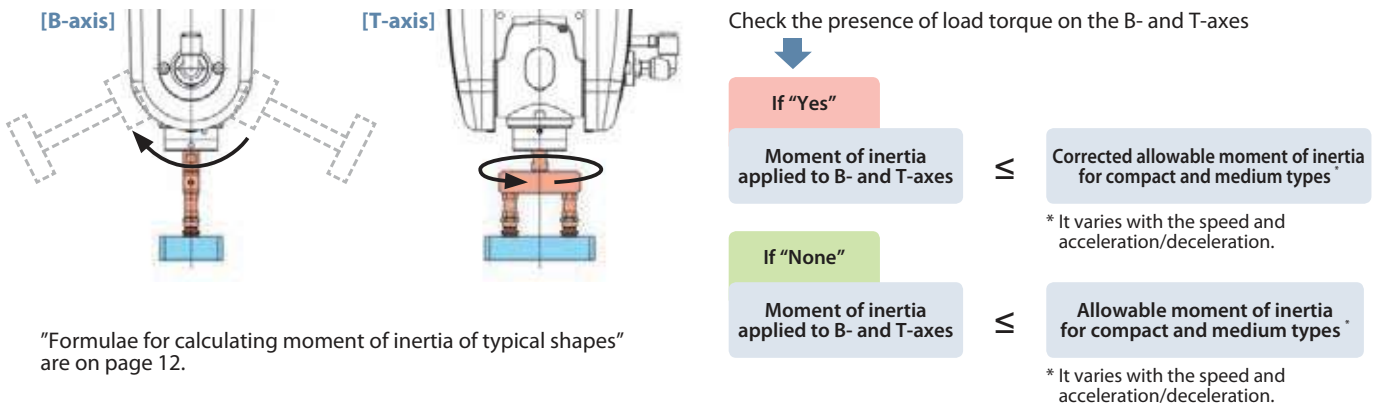
Check the weight of the transported object



Step 2

Check the moment of inertia

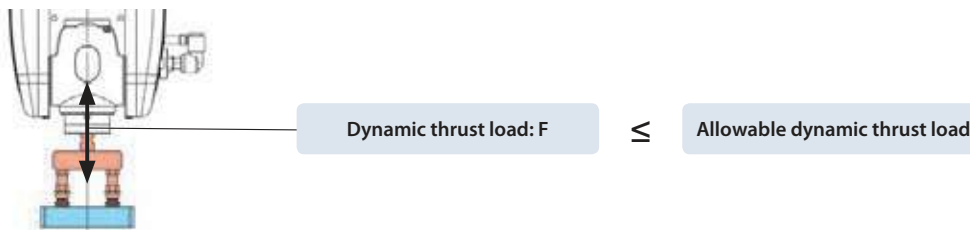
The allowable moment of inertia of the Wrist Unit decreases to the extent that load torque is applied to the B- and T-axes. First, calculate the load torque and obtain the corrected allowable moment of inertia.



Step 3

Check the allowable dynamic thrust load

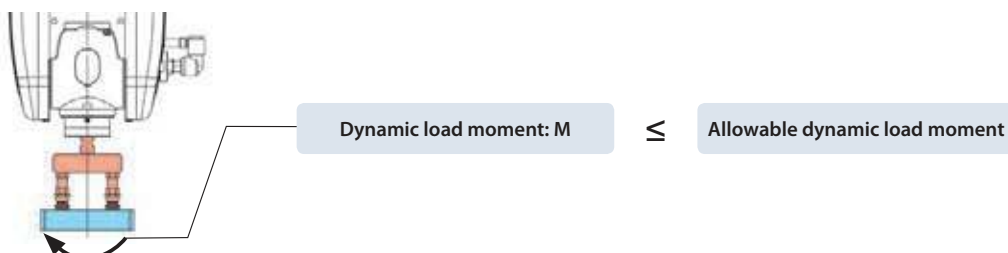
Make sure that the thrust load (load perpendicular to the mounting surface) does not exceed the allowable dynamic thrust load.



Step 4

Check the allowable dynamic load moment

Make sure that the load moment does not exceed the allowable dynamic moment.



Reference Data

Model Selection Example: Automotive Connector Inspection Equipment

The model selection example given is based on the application example "Automotive connector inspection equipment" (P. 3).

Automotive connector inspection equipment



[Overview]

This device inspects the external view of connectors for automobiles, using a camera. The Wrist Unit rotates the connector for inspection from various angles.

Step 1 Check the weight of the transported object

<Weight of transported object = weight of tool + weight of workpiece>

	Maximum load weight
WU-S: Compact type	1kg
WU-M: Medium type	2kg

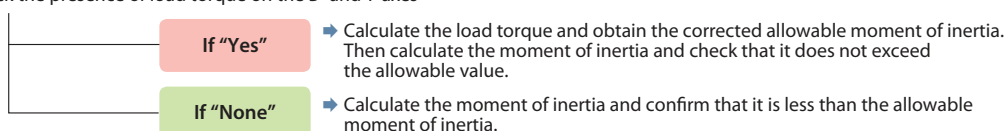
Transported object =

Piping/vacuum pad 0.02[kg]	+	Connector 0.013[kg]	= 0.033[kg]
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Both WU-S (compact) and WU-M (medium) can be used

Step 2 Check the moment of inertia

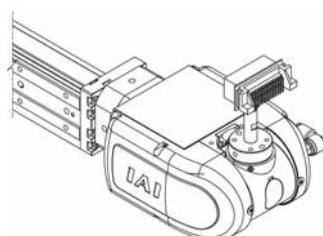
Check the presence of load torque on the B- and T-axes



Conditions in which load torque is applied

Installation orientation	Presence of load torque				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
B-axis	Yes	Yes	None	Yes	Yes
T-axis	None	Yes	None	None	Yes

Automotive connector inspection equipment [example]



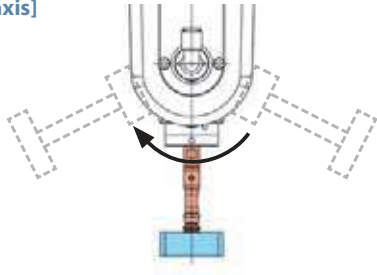
As the current example of the "automotive connector inspection equipment" corresponds to these, the B-axis and T-axis are calculated and confirmed as described below.

1 [B-axis] Load torque "Yes"

2 [T-axis] Load torque "None"

1. Check B-axis

[B-axis]



Load torque "Yes"

Moment of inertia applied on B-axis

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Corrected allowable moment of inertia for compact and medium types*

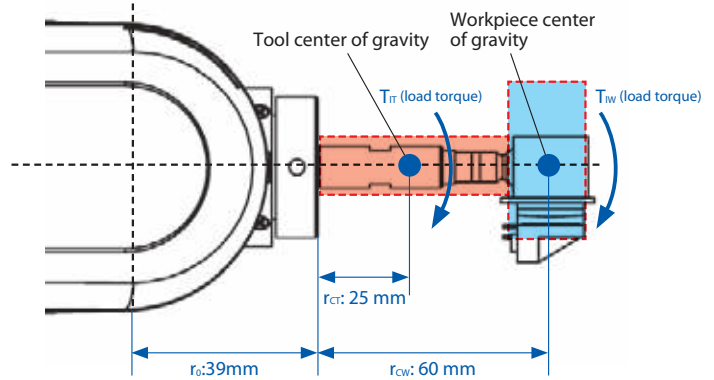
* It varies with the speed and acceleration/deceleration.

(1) Calculating load torque T_l

T_{lr} : Load torque due to tool weight [N·m]
 T_{lw} : Load torque due to workpiece weight [N·m]
 m_r : Tool weight [kg]
 m_w : Workpiece weight [kg]
 g : Acceleration of gravity [m/s^2]
 r_o : Mounting surface distance [mm]
 r_{cr} : Tool center mass location [mm]
 r_{cw} : Workpiece center mass location [mm]

$$\begin{aligned} T_l &= T_{lr} + T_{lw} \\ &= m_r \cdot g (r_o + r_{cr}) \times 10^{-3} + m_w \cdot g (r_o + r_{cw}) \times 10^{-3} \\ &= 0.02 \times 9.8 \times (39 + 25) \times 10^{-3} + 0.013 \times 9.8 \times (39 + 60) \times 10^{-3} \\ &= 0.025 [\text{Nm}] \end{aligned}$$

Calculation result



(2) Calculating the allowable moment of inertia correction factor C_j

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

T_{\max} : Output torque (right table) [Nm]
 T_l : Load torque calculation result (1)

[Operating conditions of the Wrist Unit]

B-axis rotation Speed: **600** [deg/s]
 Acceleration: **0.3** [G]

First, calculate with the value for the compact type (S)

$$\begin{aligned} C_j &= \frac{T_{\max} - T_l}{T_{\max}} \\ &= \frac{0.58 - 0.025}{0.58} \end{aligned}$$

=0.96 Calculation result

Output torque by speed [Nm]

WU-S: Compact type

Speed deg./s	B-axis	T-axis
0	0.65	0.65
150	0.65	0.65
300	0.62	0.62
450	0.6	0.6
600	0.58	0.58
750	0.52	0.52
900	0.45	0.45
1050	0.45	0.45
1200	0.45	0.45

WU-M: Medium type

Speed deg./s	B-axis	T-axis
0	1.65	1.65
150	1.65	1.65
300	1.65	1.65
450	1.65	1.65
600	1.58	1.58
750	1.36	1.36
900	1.14	1.14
1050	0.96	0.96
1200	0.79	0.79

(3) Calculating the corrected allowable moment of inertia J_{li}

$$J_{li} = J_{\max} C_j \text{ (kgm}^2\text{)}$$

J_{\max} : Allowable moment of inertia (right table) [kgm²]
 C_j : Allowable moment of inertia correction factor calculation result (2)

$$J_{li} = 0.008 \times 0.96$$

=0.0077 Calculation result

Allowable moment of inertia by speed/acceleration [kgm²]

WU-S: Compact type

Speed deg./s	B-axis Acceleration/deceleration 0.3G	T-axis 0.3G
0	0.008	0.0035
150	0.008	0.0035
300	0.008	0.0035
450	0.008	0.0035
600	0.008	0.0035
750		0.0035
900		0.0035
1050		0.0035
1200		0.0025

WU-M: Medium type

Speed deg./s	B-axis Acceleration/deceleration 0.3G	T-axis 0.3G
0	0.0150	0.0126
150	0.0150	0.0126
300	0.0118	0.0072
450	0.0055	0.0054
600	0.0055	0.0054
750		0.0054
900		0.0036
1050		0.0036
1200		0.0036

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

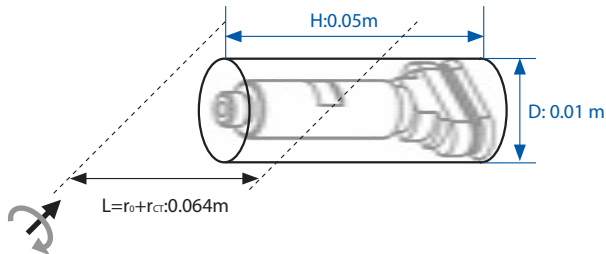
Using the Formulae for calculating moment of inertia of typical shapes (P.12), calculate the moment of inertia of the tool and workpiece to be used and make sure they do not exceed the corrected allowable moment of inertia (4) ≤ (3) obtained in (3).

Points

Calculations can be made easier by positing simplified shapes for transported objects such as tools and workpieces.

(1) Moment of inertia of piping/vacuum pad: J_{BT}

Calculation when simplified to cylinder



P.12 formula 2.(5) used

m_r : Cylinder weight 0.02 [kg]
 D : Cylinder diameter 0.01 [m]
 H : Cylinder length 0.05 (m)

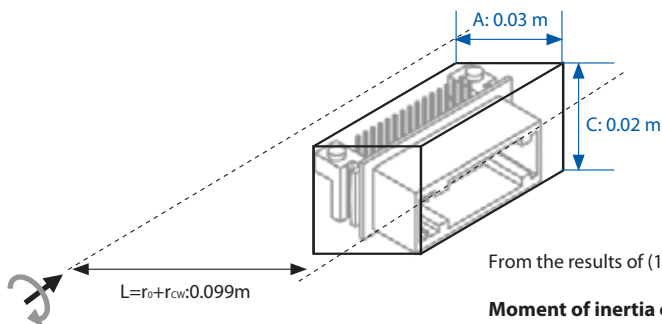
$$J_{BT} = \frac{m_r \left(\frac{D^2}{4} + \frac{H^2}{3} \right)}{4} + m_r (r_o + r_{ct})^2$$

$$= \frac{0.02 \times \left(\frac{0.01^2}{4} + \frac{0.05^2}{3} \right)}{4} + 0.02 \times (0.039 + 0.025)^2$$

$$= 8.62 \times 10^{-5}$$

(2) Moment of inertia of connector: J_{BW}

Calculation when simplified to cuboid



P.12 formula 2.(6) used

m_w : Cuboid weight 0.013 [kg]
 A : One side of cuboid 0.03 [m]
 C : One side of cuboid 0.02 [m]

$$J_{BW} = \frac{m_w (A^2 + C^2)}{12} + m_w (r_o + r_{cw})^2$$

$$= \frac{0.013 \times (0.03^2 + 0.02^2)}{12} + 0.013 \times (0.039 + 0.06)^2$$

$$= 1.28 \times 10^{-4}$$

From the results of (1) and (2)

Moment of inertia of transported object around B-axis

$$= J_{BT} + J_{BW}$$

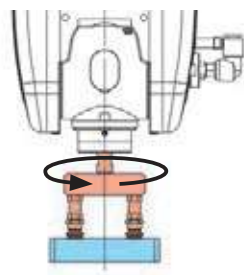
$$= 8.62 \times 10^{-5} + 1.28 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$= 2.1 \times 10^{-4}$$

Usable, as it is less than the corrective allowable moment of inertia obtained in (3)

2. Checking T-axis

[T-axis]



Load torque "None"

Moment of inertia applied on T-axis

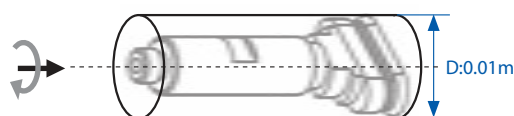
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Allowable moment of inertia for compact and medium types *

* It varies with the speed and acceleration/deceleration.

If load torque is not applied, using the Formulae for calculating moment of inertia of typical shapes (P.12), calculate the moment of inertia of the tool and workpiece to be used and make sure they do not exceed the corrected allowable moment of inertia.

(1) Moment of inertia of piping/vacuum pad: J_{TT}



P.12 formula 1.(1) used

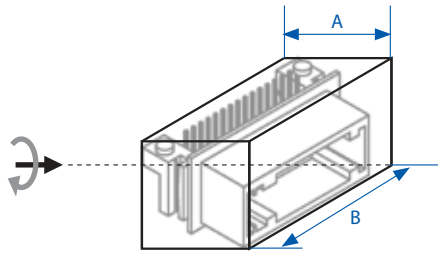
m_r : Cylinder weight 0.02 [kg]
 D : Cylinder diameter 0.01 [m]

$$J_{TT} = \frac{m_r \times D^2}{8}$$

$$= \frac{0.02 \times 0.01^2}{8}$$

$$= 2.50 \times 10^{-7}$$

(2) Moment of inertia of the connector: J_{rw}



P.12 formula 1.(3) used

$$J_{rw} = \frac{m_w(A^2 + B^2)}{12}$$

$$= \frac{0.013 \times (0.03^2 + 0.05^2)}{12}$$

$$= 3.68 \times 10^{-6}$$

m_w : Cuboid weight 0.013 [kg]
A: One side of cuboid 0.03 [m]
B: One side of cuboid 0.05 [m]

From the results of (1) and (2)

Moment of inertia of transported object around T-axis

$$= J_{rt} + J_{rw}$$

$$= 2.50 \times 10^{-7} + 3.68 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$= 3.9 \times 10^{-6} [\text{kgm}^2]$$

From the allowable moment of inertia (table below), we see that WU-S (compact) can be used

[Operating conditions of the Wrist Unit]

T-axis rotation speed: 600 [deg/s]
Acceleration: 0.3 [G]

■ Allowable moment of inertia by speed/acceleration [kgm^2]

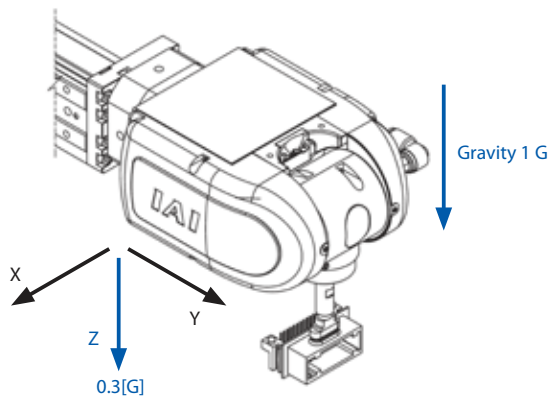
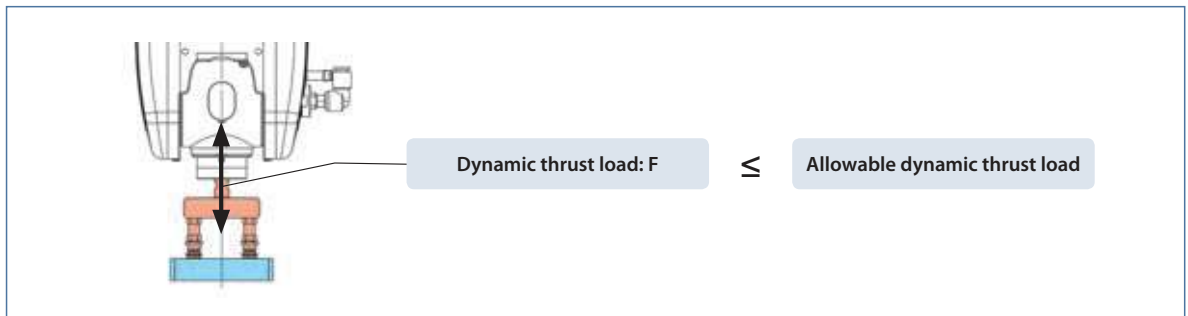
WU-S: Compact type

Speed deg./s	B-axis Acceleration/deceleration		T-axis Acceleration/deceleration	
	0.3G	0.7G	0.3G	0.7G
0	0.0085	0.0065	0.0075	0.0035
150	0.0085	0.0065	0.0075	0.0035
300	0.0085	0.005	0.0065	0.0035
450	0.0085	0.005	0.0065	0.0025
600	0.0085	0.005	0.0065	0.0025
750		0.005	0.0065	0.0025
900			0.0065	0.0025
1050			0.0065	0.0025
1200			0.0065	0.0025

WU-M: Medium type

Speed deg./s	B-axis Acceleration/deceleration		T-axis Acceleration/deceleration	
	0.3G	0.7G	0.3G	0.7G
0	0.0150	0.0145	0.0165	0.0126
150	0.0150	0.0145	0.0165	0.0126
300	0.0150	0.0127	0.0165	0.0090
450	0.0099	0.0045	0.0126	0.0063
600	0.0090	0.0036	0.0108	0.0054
750		0.0036	0.0099	0.0054
900		0.0036	0.0099	0.0045
1050			0.0081	0.0045
1200			0.0081	0.0045

Step 3 Check the allowable dynamic thrust load



$$F = (m_t + m_w) \cdot (a + g) \cdot 9.8 [\text{N}]$$

m_t : Tool weight 0.02 [kg]
 m_w : Workpiece weight 0.013 [kg]
 g : Acceleration of gravity 1.0 [G]
 a : Travel acceleration of Z-axis 0.3 [G]

$$F = (0.02 + 0.013) \times (0.3 + 1.0) \times 9.8$$

$$= 0.033 \times 1.3 \times 9.8$$

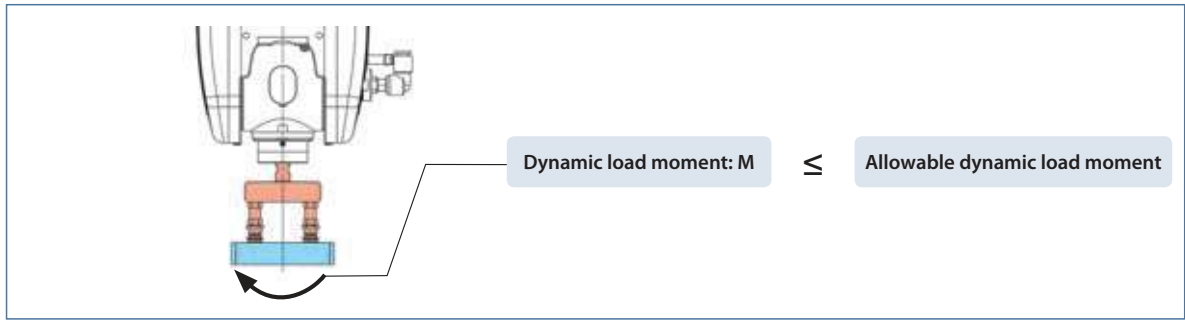
$$= 0.42 [\text{N}]$$

From the allowable dynamic thrust load (table below), we see that WU-S (compact) can be used

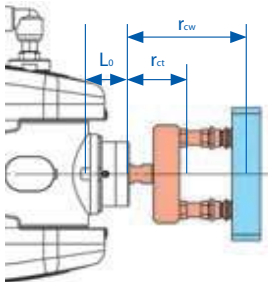
■ Allowable dynamic thrust load

	Allowable thrust load
WU-S: Compact type	330N
WU-M: Medium type	450N

Step 4 Check the allowable dynamic load moment



$$M = m_T \cdot a \cdot 9.8 (L_0 + r_{CT}) \times 10^{-3} + m_W \cdot a \cdot 9.8 (L_0 + r_{CW}) \times 10^{-3} \text{ [Nm]}$$



m_T : Tool weight 0.02 [kg]
 m_W : Workpiece weight 0.013 [kg]
 a : Travel acceleration of X-axis 0.3 [G]
 L_0 : Load center of mass position
 WU-S (Compact) 17.5 [mm]
 WU-M (Medium) 21.5 [mm]
 r_{CT} : Tool center mass location 25 [mm]
 r_{CW} : Workpiece center mass location 60 [mm]

$$\begin{aligned}
 M &= 0.02 \times 0.3 \times 9.8 \times (17.5 + 25) \times 10^{-3} \\
 &\quad + 0.013 \times 0.3 \times 9.8 \times (17.5 + 60) \times 10^{-3} \\
 &= 0.025 + 0.030 \\
 &= 0.055 \text{ [Nm]}
 \end{aligned}$$

From the allowable dynamic moment (table below), we see that WU-S (compact) can be used

Allowable dynamic load moment

	Allowable dynamic load moment
WU-S: Compact type	1.4Nm
WU-M: Medium type	4.2Nm

WU-S (compact) can be used, as seen from the results of steps 1 to 4

Formulae for calculating moment of inertia of typical geometrical 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)

$$\text{<Formula> } I = M \times D^2 / 8$$

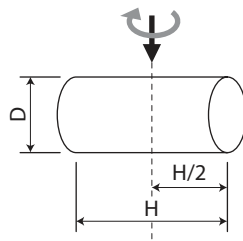
Moment of inertia of cylinder: I (kg·m²)
 Cylinder weight: M (unit: kg)
 Cylinder diameter: D (m)



(2) Moment of inertia of cylinder 2

$$\text{<Formula> } I = M \times (D^2 / 4 + H^2 / 3) / 4$$

Moment of inertia of cylinder: I (kg·m²)
 Cylinder weight: M (kg)
 Cylinder diameter: D (m)
 Cylinder length: H (m)

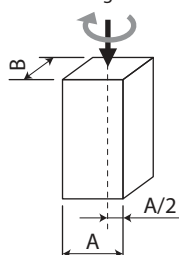


(3) Moment of inertia of cuboid 1

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

$$\text{<Formula> } I = M \times (A^2 + B^2) / 12$$

Moment of inertia of cuboid: I (kg·m²)
 First side of cuboid: A (m)
 Second side of cuboid: B (m)



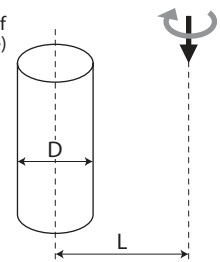
2. When the center of the object is offset from the rotational axis

(4) Moment of inertia of cylinder 3

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

$$\text{<Formula> } I = M \times D^2 / 8 + M \times L^2$$

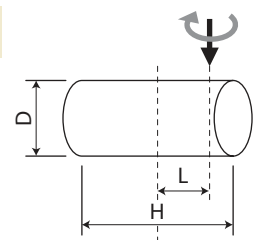
Moment of inertia of cylinder: I (kg·m²)
 Cylinder weight: M (kg)
 Cylinder diameter: D (m)
 Distance from rotational axis to center: L (m)



(5) Moment of inertia of cylinder 4

$$\text{<Formula> } I = M \times (D^2 / 4 + H^2 / 3) / 4 + M \times L^2$$

Moment of inertia of cylinder: I (kg·m²)
 Cylinder weight: M (kg)
 Cylinder diameter: D (m)
 Cylinder length: H (m)
 Distance from rotational axis to center: L (m)

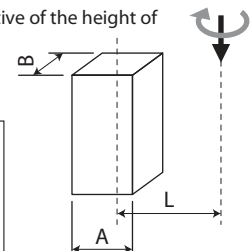


(6) Moment of inertia of cuboid 2

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

$$\text{<Formula> } I = M \times (A^2 + B^2) / 12 + M \times L^2$$

Moment of inertia of cuboid: I (kg·m²)
 Cuboid weight: M (kg)
 First side of cuboid: A (m)
 Second side of cuboid: B (m)
 Distance from rotational axis to center: L (m)



WU-S

Battery-less Absolute

Compact type

24V Pulse Motor

Model Specification Items

WU Series

S Type

WA Encoder Type

PM1 Applicable Controllers

Cable Length

Options

S: Compact Type

WA: Battery-less Absolute

PM1: MSEL

N: None
P: 1m
S: 3m
M: 5m
X□: Specified Length
R□: Robot Cable

Refer to Options table below.

* Does not include a controller

* Please refer to P.4 for more information about the model specification items.



* Please refer to P.6 for more information on the installation method and orientation.



When making a selection, it is necessary to calculate the moment of inertia of the operating conditions and to use a model that allows that moment of inertia. Calculate the moment of inertia of the transported object for the B- and T-axes respectively. Please refer to "Model Selection Process (P.7 on)" for more information.

(Note 1) Shows maximum set speed with no load.

(Note 2) When the rotational axes of the B-axis and T-axis are horizontal with respect to the floor surface or when the center of gravity of the transported object is offset from the rotational axis, the unit will be subject to load torque due to the weight of the object. The allowable moment of inertia decreases when load torque is present. Please refer to "Model Selection Process (P.7 on)" for more information.

Actuator Specifications

Model	Axis configuration	Operation range (deg.)	Max. speed ^(Note 1) (deg/s)		Max. payload (kg)	Max. acceleration/deceleration (G)	
			Independent operation	Simultaneous operation of the B- and T-axes		Without load torque ^(Note 2)	With load torque ^(Note 2)
WU-S-WA-PM1- ① - ②	B-axis (wrist swing)	±100	750	600	1	0.7 G (6865 deg/s ²)	0.3 G (2942 deg/s ²)
	T-axis (wrist rotation)	±360	1200	600		0.7 G (6865 deg/s ²)	0.3 G (2942 deg/s ²)

Legend: ① Cable length ② Options

*1 G ≈ 9807 deg/s²

Cable Length <per axis *1>

Type	Cable code
Standard type	P(1m)
	S(3m)
	M(5m)
Specified length	X06(6m) to X10(10m)
	X11(11m) to X15(15m)
	X16(16m) to X20(20m) *2
Robot cable	R01(1m) to R03(3m)
	R04(4m) to R05(5m)
	R06(6m) to R10(10m)
	R11(11m) to R15(15m)
	R16(16m) to R20(20m) *2

Cable between actuator and controller.

*1 Required for both B- and T-axes. Select the cable length in the model name to have 2 cables attached.

*2 When actuator cable length change "AC1.5" is selected as an option, 18 m (X18, R18) will be the maximum length.

Options

Name	Option code	Reference page
Cable exit direction (Right)	A1	See P.5, P.14
Cable exit direction (Bottom)	A2	See P.5, P.14
Cable exit direction (Left)	A3	See P.5, P.14
Actuator cable length 1.5 m	AC1.5	See P.5, P.14
Cable (air fitting) in opposite position	CVR	See P.5, P.14
Air fitting	VC	See P.5, P.14
Wiring collar	WCS	See P.5, P.14

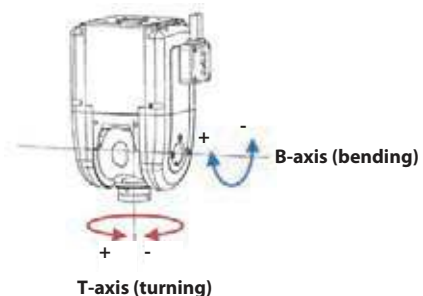
Actuator Specifications

Item	Description	
	B-axis (wrist swing)	T-axis (wrist rotation)
Drive system	Pulse motor + timing belt	Pulse motor + timing belt + bevel gear
Positioning repeatability	±0.015 deg.	±0.15 deg.
Lost motion	0.06 degrees	0.4 degrees
Allowable dynamic thrust load *1	330N	
Allowable dynamic load moment *1	1.4N-m	
Unit weight	1.6kg	
Brake retaining torque *2	0.96N-m	0.96N-m
Ambient operating temperature, humidity	0~40°C, 85% RH or less (Non-condensing)	

*1 Using the unit with a load exceeding the values above leads to reduced service life and/or damage.

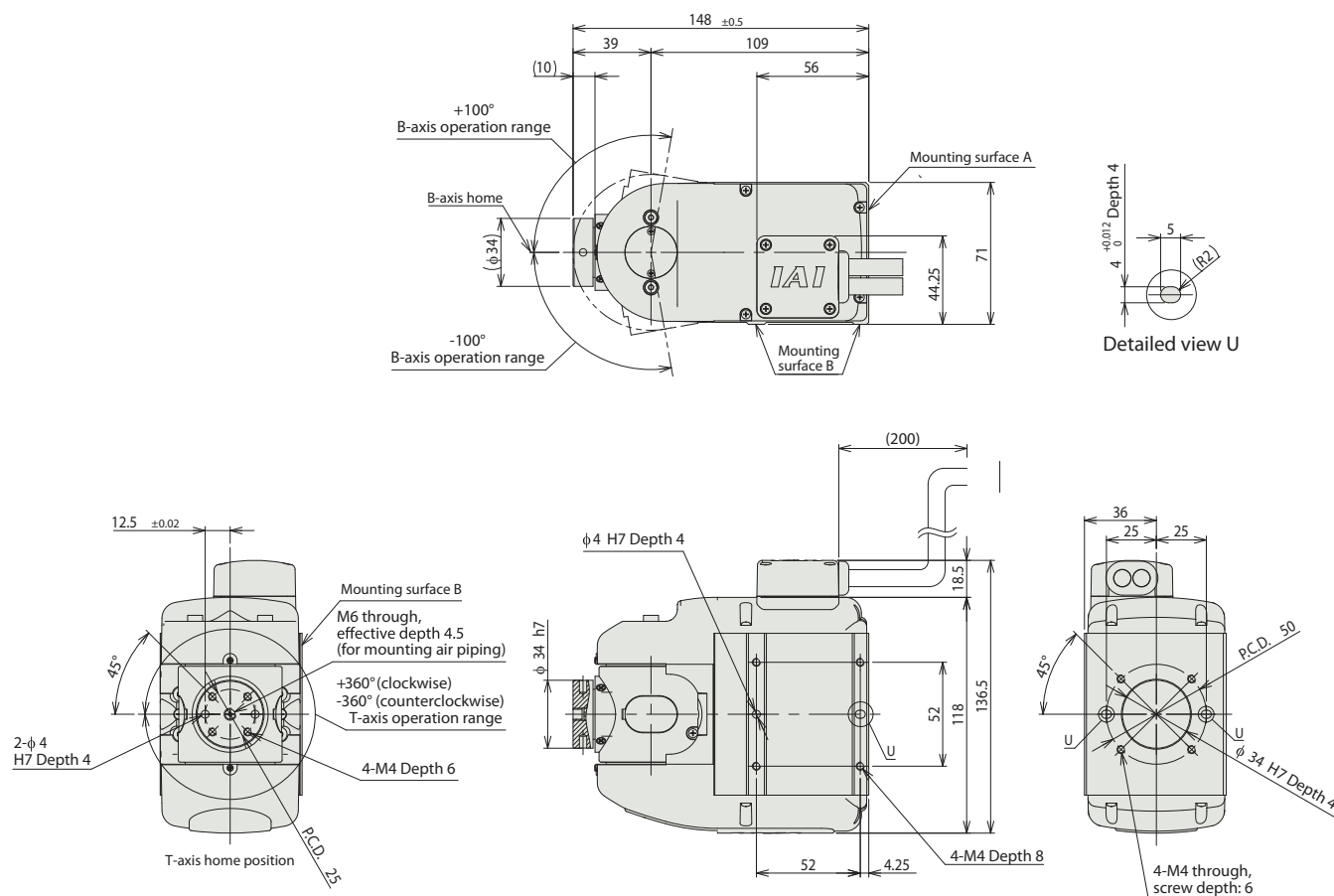
*2 Equipped with brake as standard.

Name and Coordinates of Each Axis



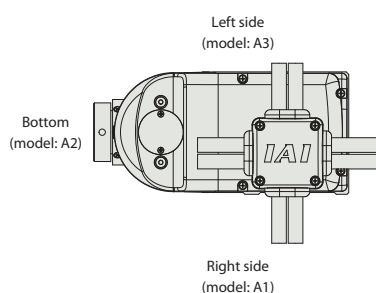
Dimensions

CAD drawings can be downloaded from our website.
www.robocylinder.de

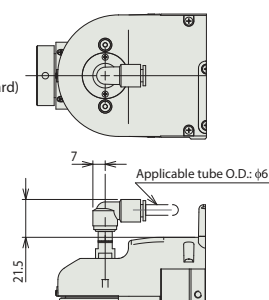


Options

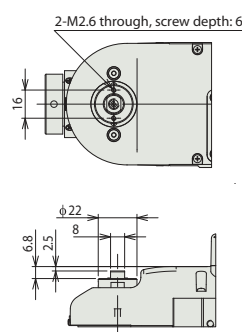
■ Cable exit direction



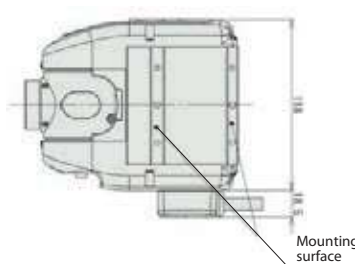
■ Air fitting (model: VC)



■ Wiring collar (model: WCS)



■ Cable (air fitting) opposite position (model: CVR)



Applicable Controllers

Name	External view	Max. number of connectable axes	Power supply voltage	Positioner	Pulse-train	Program	Control method Network * selection	Maximum number of positioning points	Reference page
MSEL-PC/PG		4	Single phase 100 to 230 V AC	—	—	●	<div> DeviceNet EtherCAT PROFINET CC-Link EtherNet/IP MODBUS </div>	30000	See P.17

WU-M

Battery-less Absolute

Medium type

24V Pulse Motor

Model Specification Items

WU

Series

M

Type

M: Medium Type

WA

Encoder Type

WA: Battery-less Absolute

PM1

Applicable Controllers

PM1:MSEL

Cable Length

N: None

P: 1m

S: 3m

M: 5m

X□□: Specified Length

R□□: Robot Cable

Options

Refer to Options table below.

* Does not include a controller

* Please refer to P.4 for more information about the model specification items.



* Please refer to P.6 for more information on the installation method and orientation.



When making a selection, it is necessary to calculate the moment of inertia of the operating conditions and to use a model that allows that moment of inertia. Calculate the moment of inertia of the transported object for the B- and T-axes respectively. Please refer to "Model Selection Process (P.7 on)" for more information.

(Note 1) Shows maximum set speed with no load.

(Note 2) When the rotational axes of the B-axis and T-axis are horizontal with respect to the floor surface or when the center of gravity of the transported object is offset from the rotational axis, the unit will be subject to load torque due to the weight of the object. The allowable moment of inertia decreases when load torque is present. Please refer to "Model Selection Process (P.7 on)" for more information.

Actuator Specifications

Model	Axis configuration	Operation range (deg.)	Max. speed ^(Note 1) (deg/s)		Max. payload (kg)	Max. acceleration/deceleration (G)	
			Independent operation	Simultaneous operation of the B- and T-axes		Without load torque ^(Note 2)	With load torque ^(Note 2)
WU-M-WA-PM1-①-②	B-axis (wrist swing)	±105	900	600	2	0.7 G (6865 deg/s ²)	0.3 G (2942 deg/s ²)
	T-axis (wrist rotation)	±360	1200	600		0.7 G (6865 deg/s ²)	0.3 G (2942 deg/s ²)

Legend: ① Cable length ② Options

*1 G = 9800 deg/s²

Cable Length <per axis *1>

Type	Cable code
Standard type	P(1m)
	S(3m)
	M(5m)
Specified length	X06(6m) to X10(10m)
	X11(11m) to X15(15m)
	X16(16m) to X20(20m) *2
Robot cable	R01(1m) to R03(3m)
	R04(4m) to R05(5m)
	R06(6m) to R10(10m)
	R11(11m) to R15(15m)
	R16(16m) to R20(20m) *2

Cable between actuator and controller.

*1 Required for both B- and T-axes. Select the cable length in the model name to have 2 cables attached.

*2 When actuator cable length change "AC1.5" is selected as an option, 18 m (X18, R18) will be the maximum length.

Options

Name	Option Code	Reference page
Cable exit direction (Right)	A1	See P.5, P.16
Cable exit direction (Bottom)	A2	See P.5, P.16
Cable exit direction (Left)	A3	See P.5, P.16
Actuator cable length 1.5 m	AC1.5	See P.5, P.16
Cable (air fitting) in opposite position	CVR	See P.5, P.16
Air fitting	VC	See P.5, P.16
Wiring collar	WCS	See P.5, P.16

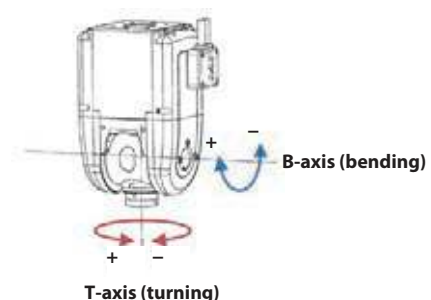
Actuator Specifications

Item	Description	
	B-axis (wrist swing)	T-axis (wrist rotation)
Drive system	Pulse motor + timing belt	Pulse motor + timing belt + bevel gear
Positioning repeatability	±0.015 deg.	±0.15 deg.
Lost motion	0.06 degrees	0.4 degrees
Allowable dynamic thrust load *1	450N	
Allowable dynamic load moment *1	4.2N-m	
Unit weight	2.8kg	
Brake retaining torque *2	2.8N-m	2.8N-m
Ambient operating temperature/humidity	0~40°C, 85% RH or less (Non-condensing)	

*1 Using the unit with a load exceeding the values above leads to reduced service life and/or damage.

*2 Equipped with brake as standard.

Name and Coordinates of Each Axis





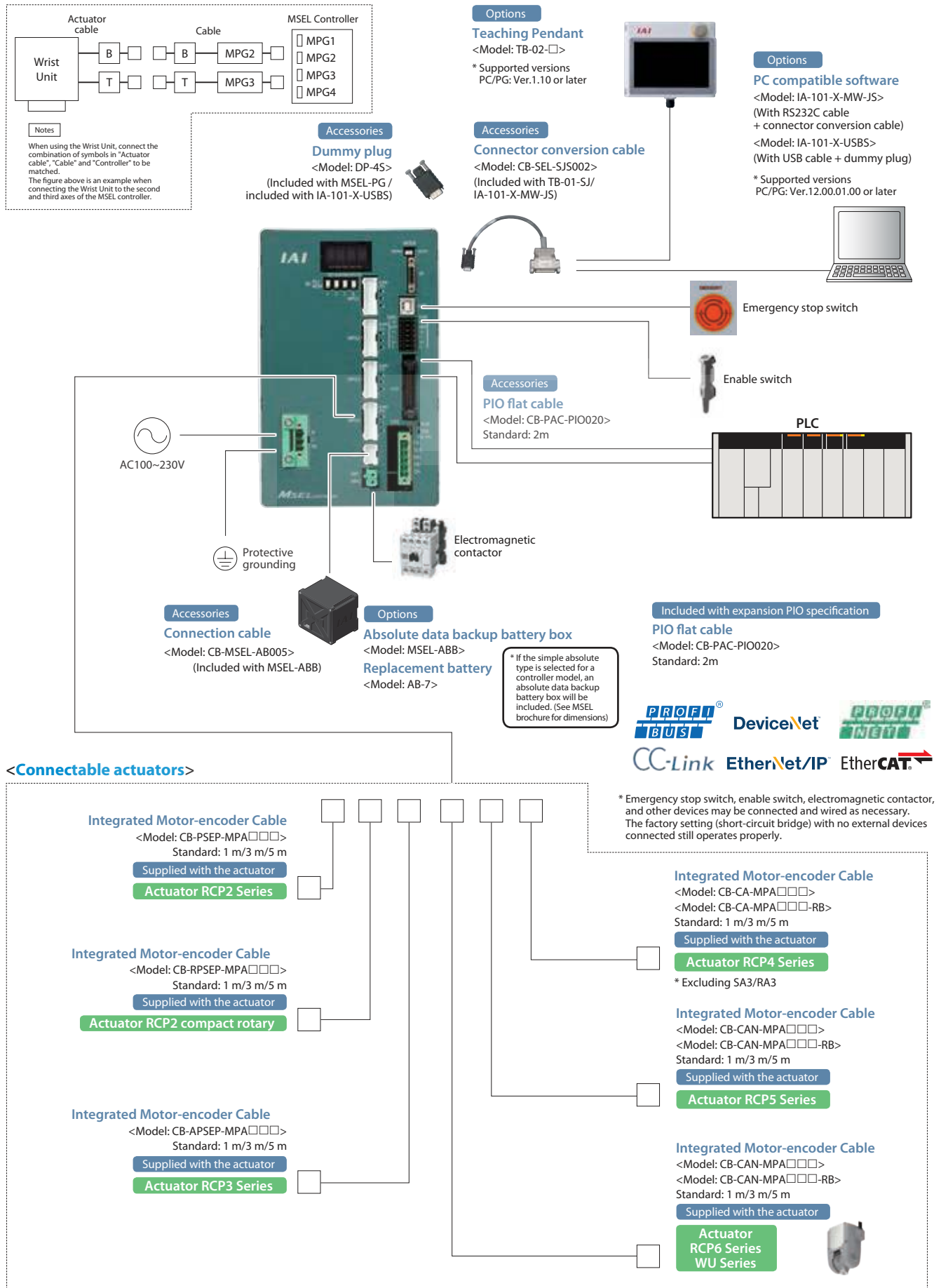
List of Models

Type name	PC	PG
Type	Standard type	Safety category type
Max. number of controlled axes	4	
No. of positions	30000 points	
Power supply	Single-phase 100~230VAC	
Safety category	B	3 ¹

Model Specification Items



System Configuration



WU Wrist Unit
Catalogue No. 0717-E



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



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