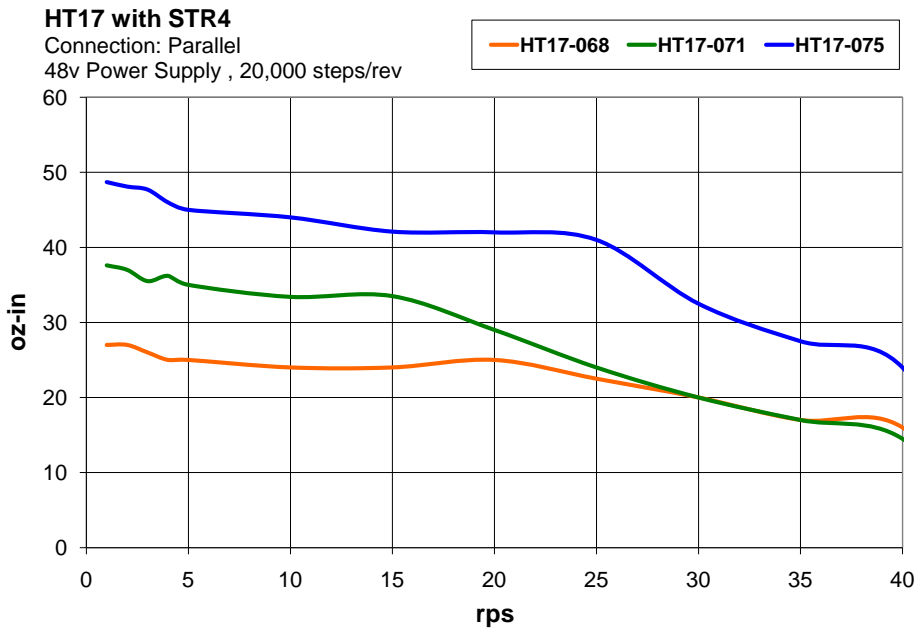
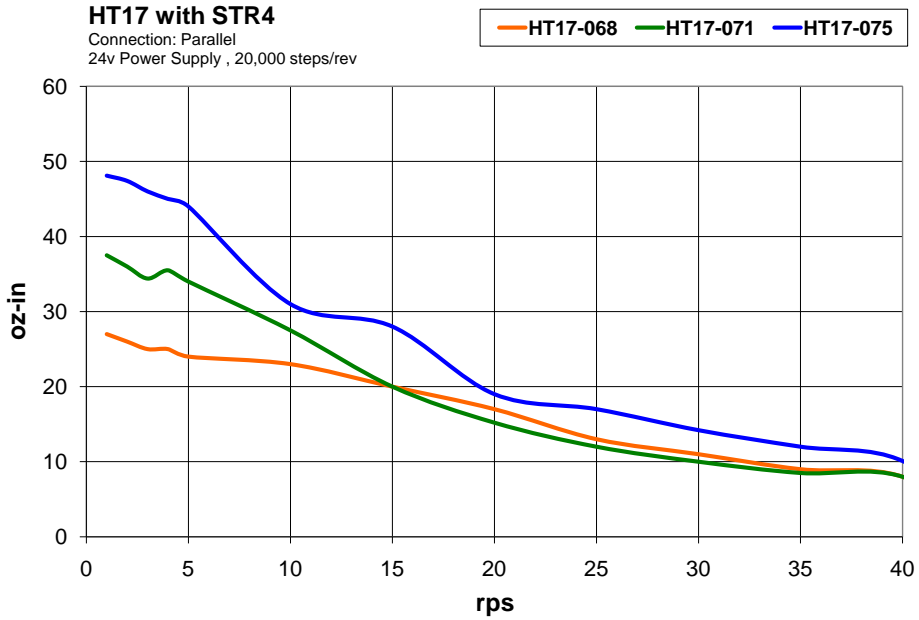
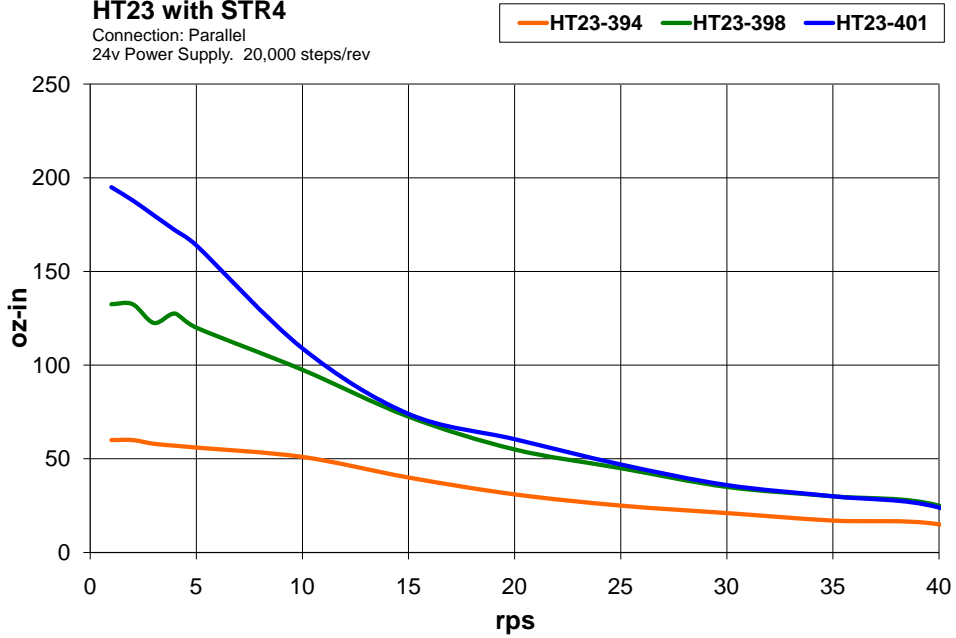


## Torque-Speed Curves



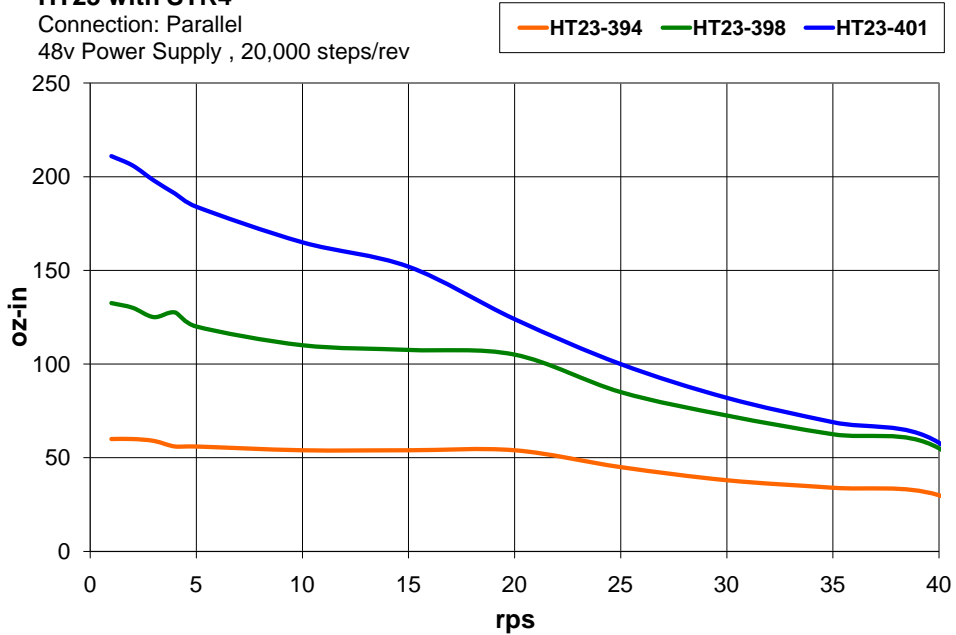
## HT23 with STR4

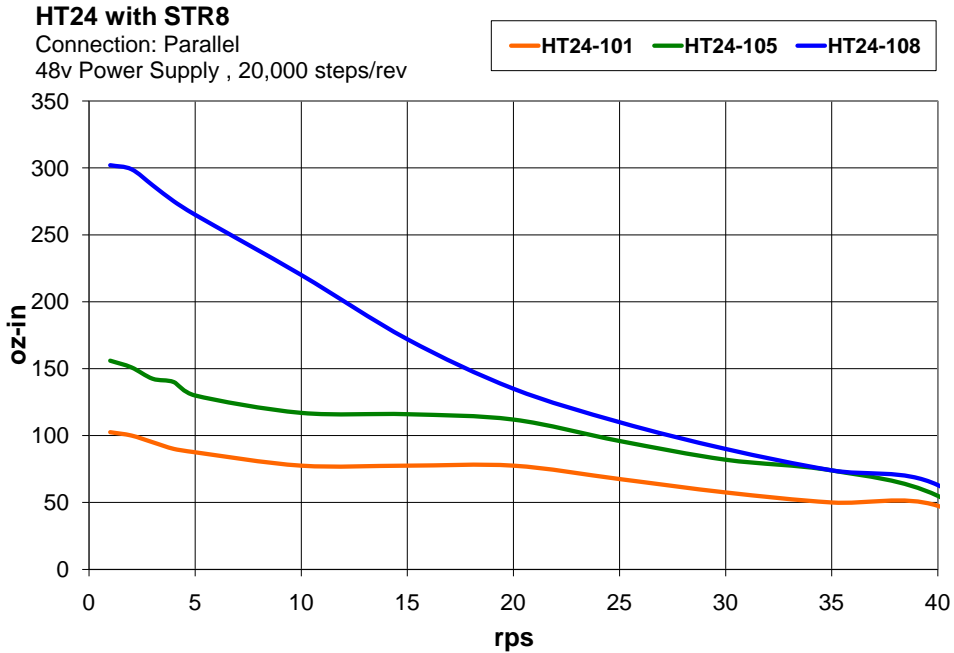
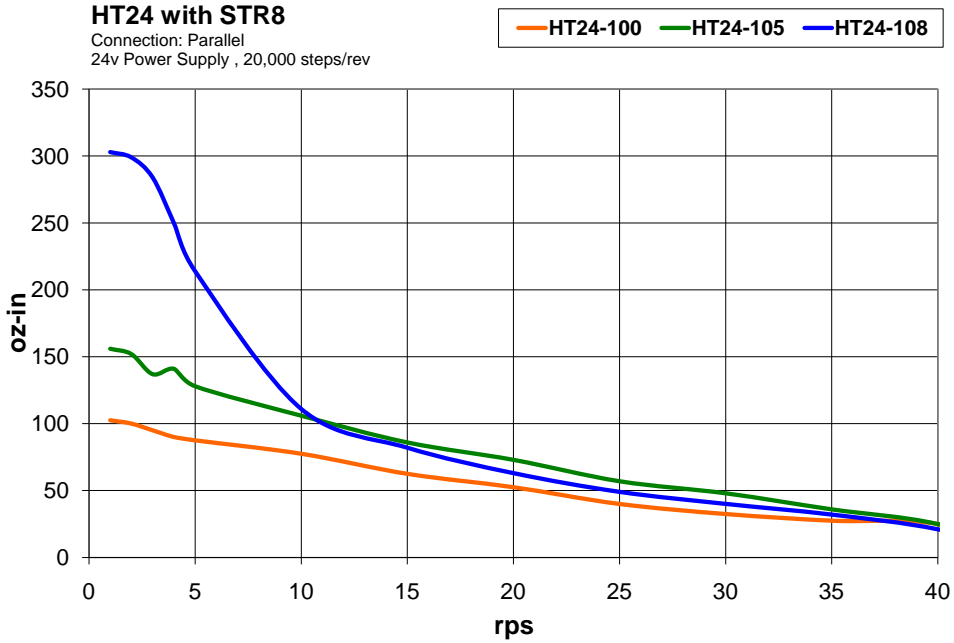
Connection: Parallel  
24v Power Supply, 20,000 steps/rev



## HT23 with STR4

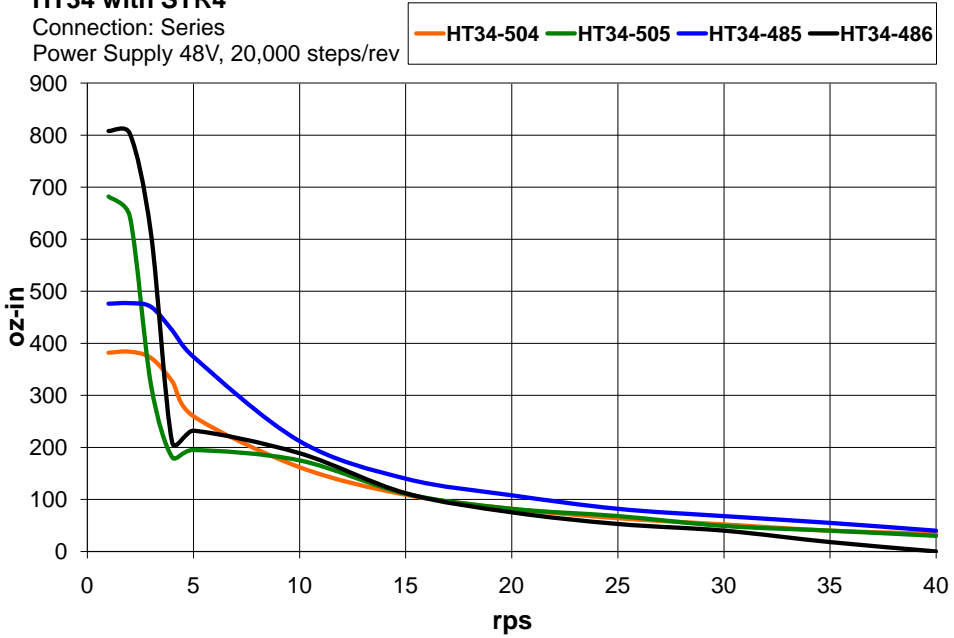
Connection: Parallel  
48v Power Supply, 20,000 steps/rev





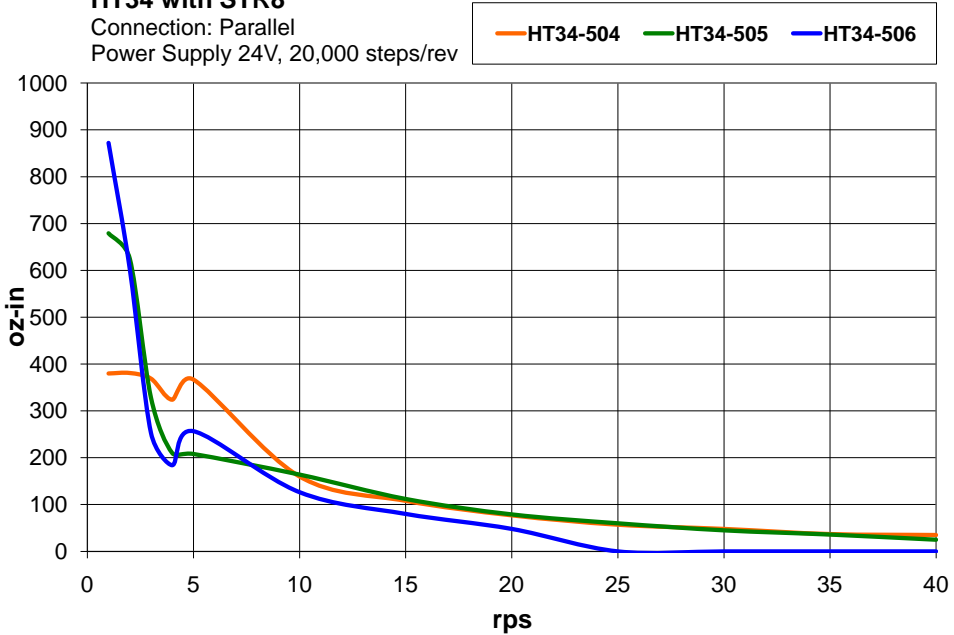
## HT34 with STR4

Connection: Series  
Power Supply 48V, 20,000 steps/rev



## HT34 with STR8

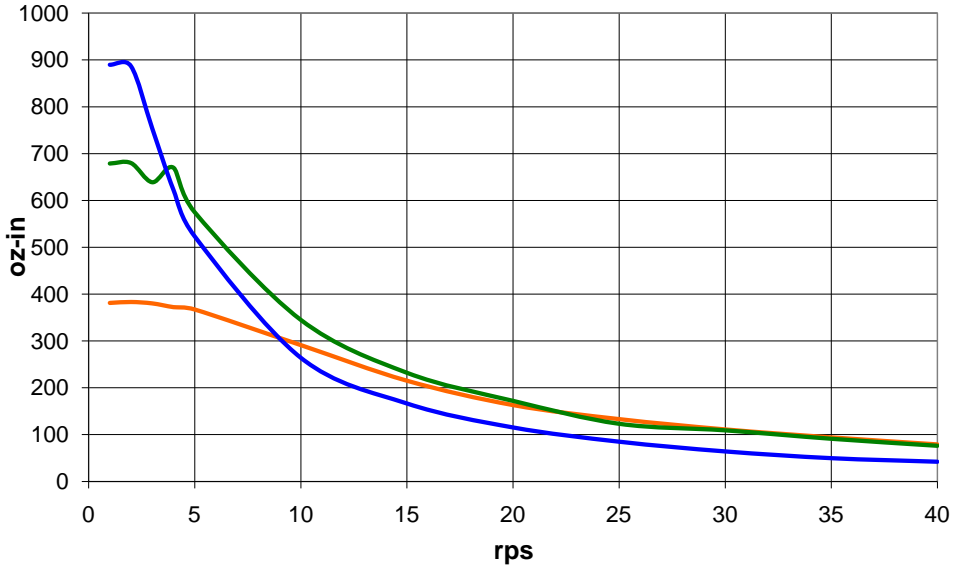
Connection: Parallel  
Power Supply 24V, 20,000 steps/rev



### HT34 with STR8

Connection: Parallel

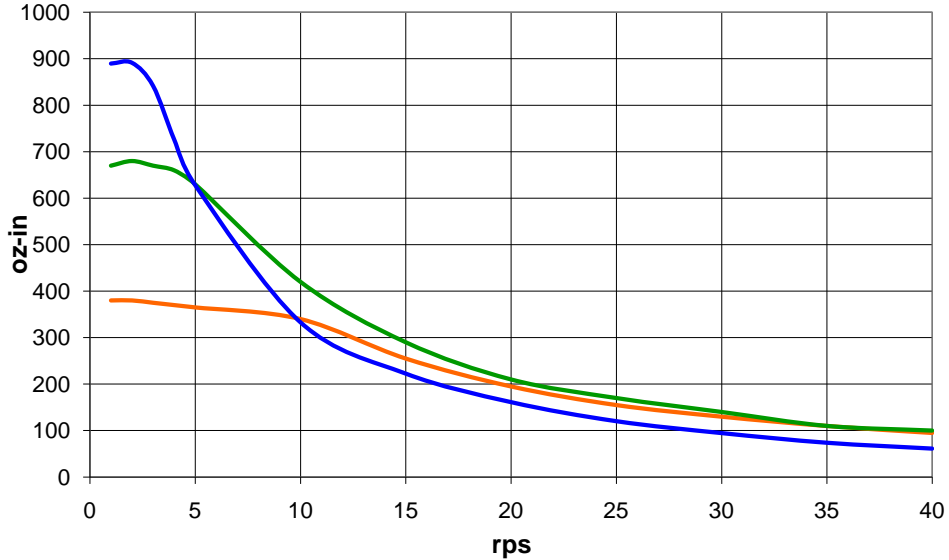
Power Supply 48V, 20,000 steps/rev



### HT34 with STR8

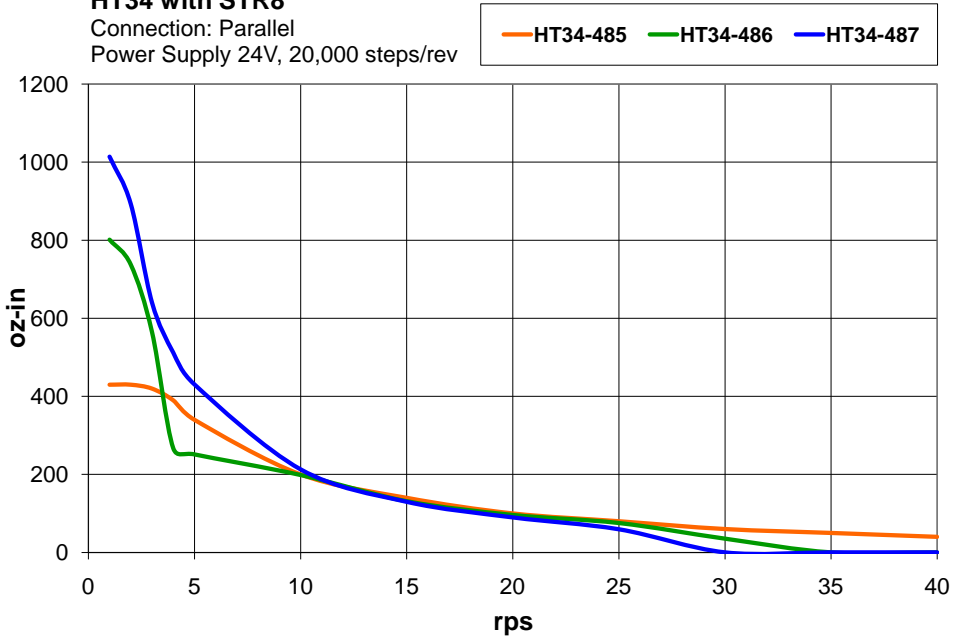
Connection: Parallel

Power Supply 60V, 20,000 steps/rev



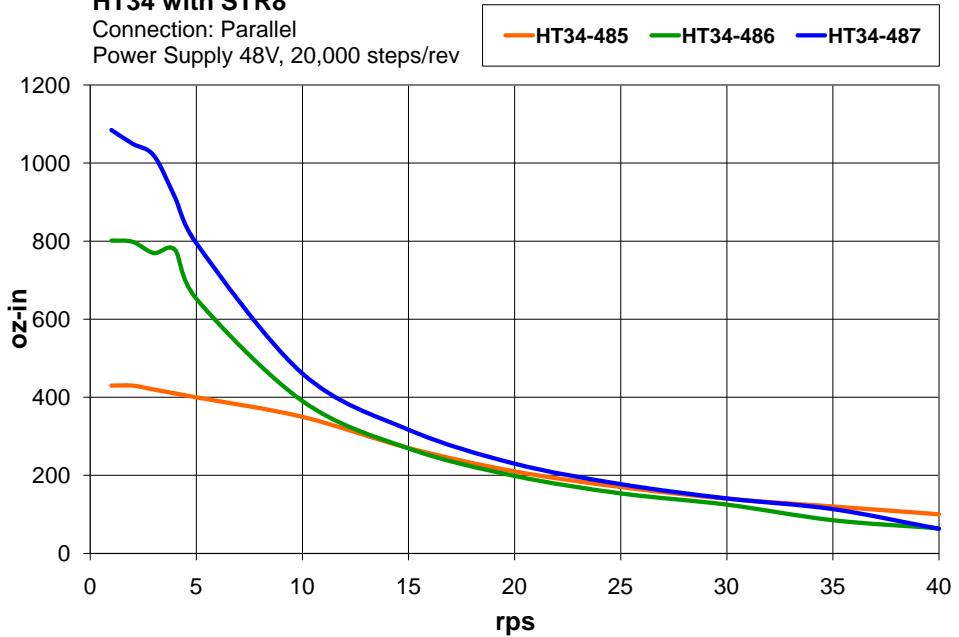
## HT34 with STR8

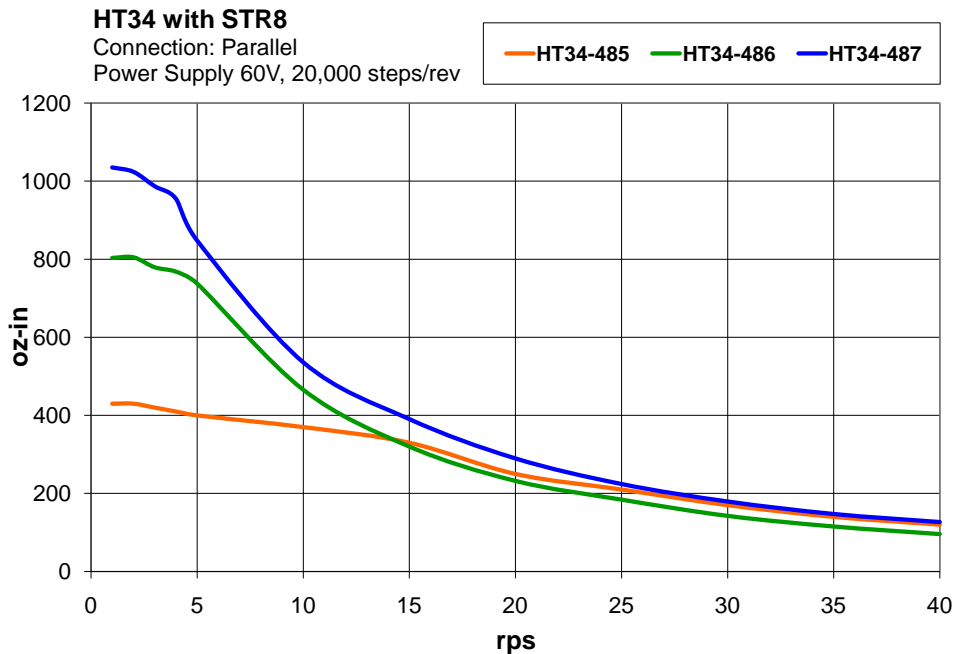
Connection: Parallel  
Power Supply 24V, 20,000 steps/rev



## HT34 with STR8

Connection: Parallel  
Power Supply 48V, 20,000 steps/rev





## Motor Heating

Step motors convert electrical power from the driver into mechanical power to move a load. Because step motors are not perfectly efficient, some of the electrical power turns into heat on its way through the motor. This heating is not so much dependent on the load being driven but rather the motor speed and power supply voltage. There are certain combinations of speed and voltage at which a motor cannot be continuously operated without damage.

We have characterized the recommended motors in our lab and provided curves showing the maximum duty cycle versus speed for each motor at commonly used power supply voltages. Please refer to these curves when planning your application.

Please also keep in mind that a step motor typically reaches maximum temperature after 30 to 45 minutes of operation. If you run the motor for one minute then let it sit idle for one minute, that is a 50% duty cycle. Five minutes on and five minutes off is also 50% duty. However, one hour on and one hour off has the effect of 100% duty because during the first hour the motor will reach full (and possibly excessive) temperature.