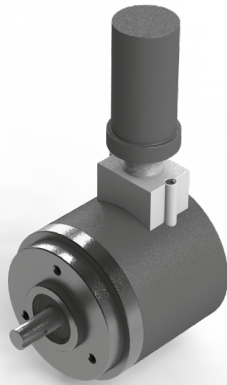


## Series 3000 standard incremental shaft encoder - WiFi



3	X	K	1	-	X	X	W	X	-	X	X	X	X
					Incremental Output					Resolution - ppr			
					13 = Quadrature								
<u>Protection</u>					33 = DeviceNet								
A = IP54					08 = XML RS232								
B = IP65													
C = IP66 Aluminum										Exit			
D = IP66 S. Steel										S = Radial			
										V = Axial			

### Technical Data

#### Encoder:

Operating Temp: -20C to +60C  
 Housing Material: Aluminum or St. Steel  
 Shaft Material: St. Steel  
 IP rating: IP54 up to IP66  
 Shaft load: Supports 'system' weight  
 Humidity: 98% permissible  
 Shock: 10mg (6msec)  
 Vibration: 5g (500Hz)  
 Max Resolution: 512 ppr  
 Shaft Speed: 3000 rpm or 2.5kHz (electrics)

#### Transmitter:

Operating Temp: -20C to +60C  
 Housing Material: Plastic  
 IP rating: IP66  
 Peak RF: 0 dBm, 1mW  
 WiFi Frequency: 2.4 GHz  
 Data Rate: 250 kbs

#### Battery Pack:

Operating Temp: -20C to +60C  
 Housing Material: Stainless Steel  
 IP rating: IP66  
 Humidity: 98% permissible  
 Type: Lithium Thyonide Chloride  
 Life Time: Max 1.5 years, 19,000 mAhrs  
     up to 100ppr 1 billion data transmissions  
     above 100 ppr 300 million data transmissions

#### Receiver Module:

- Click above for a full description of the outputs that can be generated from the receiver module.  
 - The default output protocol for incremental is the standard quadrature output.. This means the encoder can be replaced 1:1 with one in an existing system. The output is 5V pulses.

#### Function:

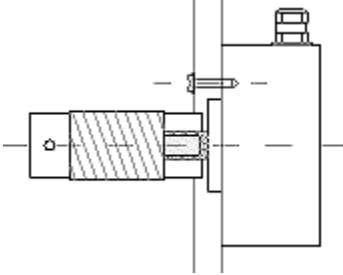
A low power incremental encoder output is fed into a 16 bit up-down counter. Every time the encoder shaft moves, a pulse edge triggers a data transmission to the distant module. Data is read 100 times per second. If the incremental encoder spins to fast, the data transmission jumps from one counter content to another. Every data transmission contains the full 16 bit counter value.

#### Identity:

Each encoder has a unique identity number in case multiple sensors are purchased. The ID numbers can be customer specified. As default, they be the serial number of the device, this way, there will never be conflicting identities on a system.

## Mounting Instructions

1. Just before installing encoder onto shaft, screw the battery pack in firmly to the transmitter housing (the clear part)
2. Mount the encoder mechanically as you would any other encoder.
3. On the safe side, plug in the receiver module into the PLC or computer and start reading the data in whatever format you have.
4. The battery can be 'hot-swapped' in the field for a new battery if it does run out.
5. *If you will NOT immediately use the encoder, do NOT connect the battery. Only connect the battery right before using.*



## Dimensions

