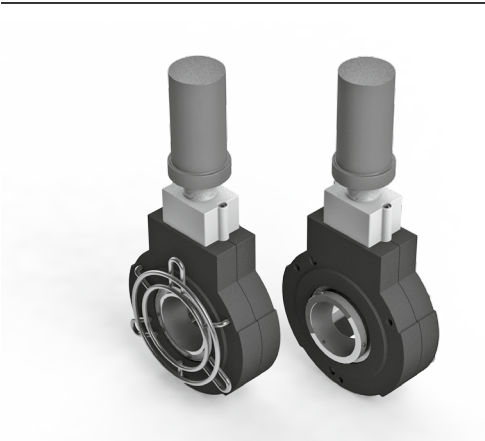


Series 14 absolute hollow shaft encoder - WiFi



1 4 X X - X X W S - A X X X

Shaft Size	Absolute Output	Resolution
12 = 12 mm	06 = 4...20 mA*	A007 = 7 bits
14 = 14 mm	33 = DeviceNet	A010 = 10 bit
20 = 20 mm	08 = XML RS232	
25 = 25 mm		
30 = 30 mm	*4...20mA span is based on a load of 250 ohms on the receiver	
40 = 40 mm		
B1 = 1"		

Technical Data

Encoder:

Operating Temp: -20C to +60C
 Housing Material: Die Cast Aluminum
 Shaft Material: Aluminum
 IP rating: IP64
 Shaft load: Supports 'system' weight
 Humidity: 98% permissible
 Shock: 10mg (6msec)
 Vibration: 5g (500Hz)
 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
 1 data transmission per 20 s

Receiver Module:

- Click above for a full description of the outputs that can be generated from the receiver module.
- The default output protocol is RS232, which can be read and viewed with the Hyper Terminal in windows and also with the most common data acquisition software packages such as Labview, Daisy, WonderWare, WinWedge and Excel.
- Other outputs can be DeviceNet, ModBus, 4...20 mA

Function:

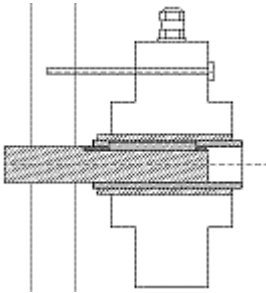
The 7 or 10 bit position from the encoder is transmitted to a distant module. As standard, the module is updated every two seconds in order for the system to have a lifetime of 5 years.

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

