

# Series 08 incremental intrinsically safe hollow shaft encoder - WiFiEx





Shaft Size

**Incremental Output** 

Resolution - ppr

10 = 10 mm

13 = Standard Quadrature

12 = 12 mm 33 = DeviceNet

08 = XML RS232



#### **Technical Data**

Encoder:

Operating Temp: -20C to +49C Housing Material: Stainless Steel Shaft Material: Stainless Steel

IP rating: IP66M

Shaft load: Supports 'system' weight

Humidity: 98% permissible Shock: 10mg (6msec) Vibration: 5g (500Hz) Max Resolution: 256 ppr

Max Speed: 3000 rpm or 2.5kHz (electrics)

Transmitter:

Operating Temp: -20C to +49C Housing Material: Plastic **IP66** IP rating:

Peak RF: 0 dBm, 1mW

Frequency: 2.4 GHz 124 channels

Data Rate: 250 kbs

Battery Pack:

Operating Temp: -20C to +49C Housing Material: Stainless Steel

IP66 IP rating:

98% permissible Humidity:

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.

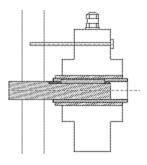


## **Certifications**

IP66/X7 IECEX ATEX

## **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**

