Rotary Measuring Technology Incremental hollow shaft encoder



High resolution Type ENI 58HA





- Only 42 mm clearance needed
- Very easy mounting. The encoder is mounted directly on the drive shaft without couplings. This saves up to 30 % cost and 60 % clearance compared to shaft versions
- Resolution up to 36000 ppr (internally interpolated)
- Many variations
- Temperature and ageing compensation
- · Short-circuit proof outputs

- Reverse connection protection for voltage supply
- RS 422 or push-pull output
- IP 66
- Alarm output (optional)
- (Ex) available as explosion proof zone 2 and 22

Mechanical characteristics:

Speed without sealing:	max. 12000 min ⁻¹
Speed with sealing ¹⁾ :	max. 6000 min ⁻¹
Rotor moment of inertia:	approx. 6 x 10 ⁻⁶ kg m ²
Starting torque without sealing:	< 0.01 Nm
Starting torque with sealing:	< 0.05 Nm
Weight:	approx. 0.4 kg
Protection acc. to EN 60 529 without sealing:	IP 40
Protection acc. to EN 60 529 with sealing:	IP 66
Working temperature without sealing:	-20 °C +85 °C ²⁾³⁾
Working temperature with sealing:	-20 °C +80 °C ²⁾³⁾
Operating temperature without sealing:	-20 °C +90 °C ²⁾⁴⁾
Operating temperature with sealing:	-20 °C +85 °C ²⁾⁴⁾
Shaft:	stainless steel, H7
Shock resistance acc. to DIN-IEC 68-2-27	2000 m/s ² , 6 ms
Vibration resistance acc. to DIN-IEC 68-2-6:	100 m/s ² , 102000 Hz
1)	

Pulse rates available at short notice:

7200, 8000, 8192, 9000, 10000, 18000, 20000, 24000, 25000, 36000

Other pulse rates on request

Electrical characteristics:

Output circuit:	RS 422 (TTL-compatible)	Push-pull
Supply voltage:	5 V (±5 %) or 10 30 V DC	10 30 V DC
Power consumption (no load)	not available	typ. 90 mA /
without inverted signal:		max. 135 mA
Power consumption (no load)	typ. 70 mA /	typ. 115 mA/
with inverted signals:	max. 120 mA	max.160 mA
Permissible load/channel:	max. ±20 mA	max. ±30 mA
Pulse frequency:	max. 800 kHz	max. 600 kHz
Signal level high:	min. 2.5 V	min. U _B – 2.5 V
Signal level low:	max. 0.5 V	max. 2.0 V
Rise time tr	max. 200 ns	max. 1 μs
Fall time tf	max. 200 ns	max. 1 μs
Short circuit proof outputs:1)	yes ²⁾	yes
Reverse connection protection at U _B :	5 V: no;	yes
	10 30 V: yes	
Conforms to CE requirements acc. to EN 61000-	6-1, EN 61000-6-4 and EN 61000-6-3	

¹⁾ If supply voltage correctly applied

2) Only one channel allowed to be shorted-out:
(If UB=5 V, short-circuit to channel, 0 V, or +UB is permitted) (If UB=5-30 V, short-circuit to channel or 0 V is permitted)

¹⁾ For continuous operation max. 3000 min⁻¹ ventilated

²⁾ Non-condensing

^{3) 70 °}C with Cable

^{4) 80 °}C with Cable

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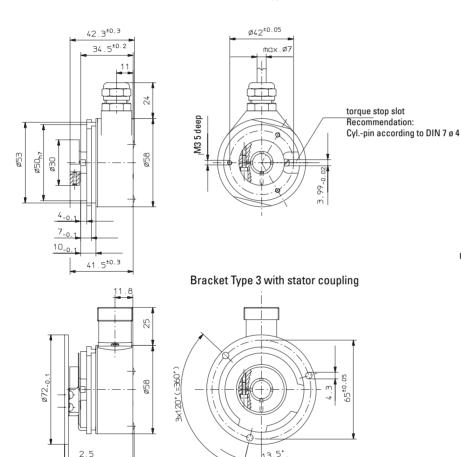
Terminal assignment

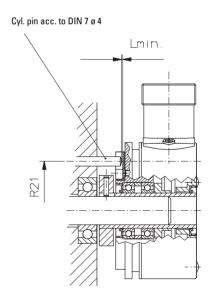
Signal:	0 V	0 V	+U _B	+U _B	Α	A	В	B	0	0	Shield
		Sensor ²⁾		Sensor ²⁾							
12 pin plug; Pin:	10	11	12	2	5	6	8	1	3	4	PH ¹⁾
Cable-Colour:	WH	GY PK	BN	RD BU	GN	YE	GY	PK	BU	RD	

¹⁾ PH = Shield is attached to connector housing

Dimensions

Bracket Type 1





Note: minimum insertion depth 1.5 x $D_{hollow shaft}$

45^{±0.3}

Mounting advice:

- The brackets and shafts of the encoder and drive should not both be rigidly coupled together at the same time.
- When mounting a hollow shaft encoder, we recommend using a torque stop pin or a stator coupling.
- 3) When mounting the encoder ensure that the dimension Lmin. is larger than the maximum axial play of the drive.

 Otherwise there is a danger that the device could mechanically seize up.

Sensor cables are connected to the supply voltage internally if long feeder cables are involved they can be used to adjust or control the voltage at the encoder

⁻ If sensor cables are not in use, they have to be insulated or 0 V_{Sensor} has to be connected to 0 V and $U_{BSensor}$ has to be connected to U_{R}

Using RS 422 outputs and long cable distances, a wave impedance has to be applied at each cable end.
 Insulate unused outputs before initial startup.

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