

Hollow shaft Encoder WDG 58 H



- **NEW: with 14 mm Hollow shaft**
- **Rugged industrial standard encoder**
- **Continuous hollow shaft**
- **Meets protection class IP 65**
- **Maximum mechanical and electrical safety**
- **High noise immunity**

Specifications

Available Pulses Per Revolution PPR:

4, 6, 10, 36, 50, 60, 100, 120, 125, 127, 150, 180, 200, 216, 240, 250, 254, 256, 300, 314, 360, 400, 500, 512, 600, 625, 720, 750, 768, 800, 810, 900, 1000, 1024, 1200, 1250, 1270, 1440, 1500, 1800, 2000, 2048, 2400, 2500, 3000, 3600, 4000, 4096, 5000

Mechanical Data

Housing

- Flange: Aluminium
 - Encoder body: Aluminium, powder coated

- Torque Support:

1. Spring plate Compensation: (Accessories) axial: max. 1,5 mm radial: max. 0,1 mm
 2. Cylinder pin Compensation: axial: max. 1 mm radial: max. 0,3 mm
 Operating speed: 3.000 rpm

Hollow shaft

- Material: Stainless steel
 - Diameter: 8, 10, 12 or 14 mm, H7
 - Loading on shaft-end: max. 60 N axial
 - Starting torque: approx. 1,6 Ncm at ambient temperature

Attachment:

permanently attached clamping ring

Bearings

- Type: 2 precision ball-bearings
 - Service life: 10⁹ revs. at 100% of full rated shaft load
 10¹⁰ revs. at 40% load
 10¹¹ revs. at 20% load

Weight:

approx. 220 g
 Shielded cable or connector

Optics

Light source: IR - LED
 Service life: typ. 100.000 hrs.
 Scanning: differential

Accuracy

Quadrature phasing: 90° ± 7,5%
 Pulse on/off ratio: 50% ± 7%

Environmental Data

Measured mounted and housing grounded.

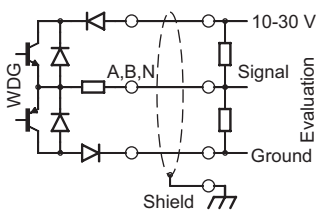
ESD (DIN EN 61000-4-2): 8 kV
 Burst (DIN EN 61000-4-4): 2 kV
 Protection rating: IP65 (EN 60529)
 Vibration: 50m/s² (10-2000 Hz) (DIN EN 60068-2-6):
 Shock: 1000m/s² (6 ms) (DIN EN 60068-2-27):
 Operating temperature: -20°C to +80°C
 Storage temperature: -30°C to +80°C

Customer-specific adaptations on request.

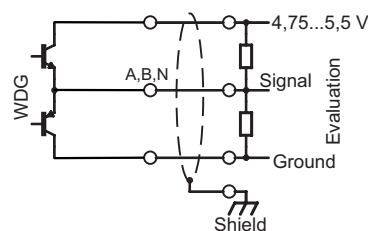
Electrical data:

	H24 / R24 G24 / I24	245	H05 / R05 G05 / I05
Design according to:	DIN VDE0160	DIN VDE0160	DIN VDE0160
Power supply:	10 - 30 VDC	10 - 30 VDC	4,75 - 5,5 VDC
Current consumption:	max. 70 mA	max. 70 mA	max. 70 mA
Channels:		see pulse diagram	
Output:	push-pull	push-pull	push-pull
Load:	max. 40 mA at 20 mA	max. 40 mA at 20 mA	max. 40 mA at 20 mA
Signal level:	H > U _s - 2,5 VDC L < 2,5 VDC	H > 2,5 VDC L < 1,2 VDC	H > 2,5 VDC L < 0,5 VDC
Pulse frequency:	max. 200 kHz	max. 200 kHz	max. 200 kHz
Circuit protection:	yes	no	no
Early-warning output:		conducting when operating	
(Only G24, I24, G05, I05)			
Cable length:	max. 100 m	max. 100 m	max. 100 m

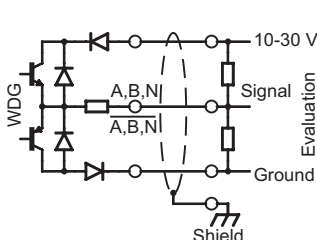
Output circuit G24/H24 (HTL):



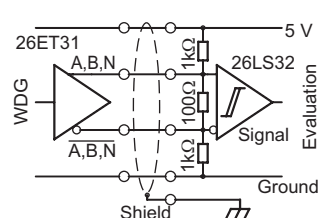
Output circuit G05/H05 (TTL):



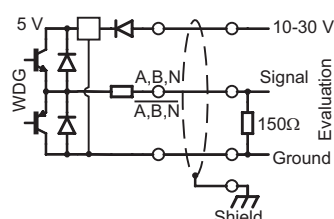
Output circuit I24/R24 (HTL):



Output circuit I05/R05 (RS422 TTL compatible):



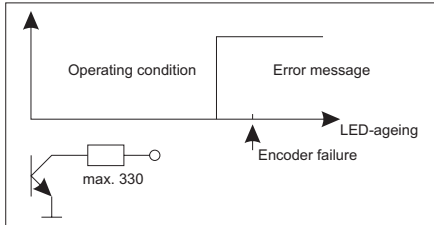
Output circuit 245:



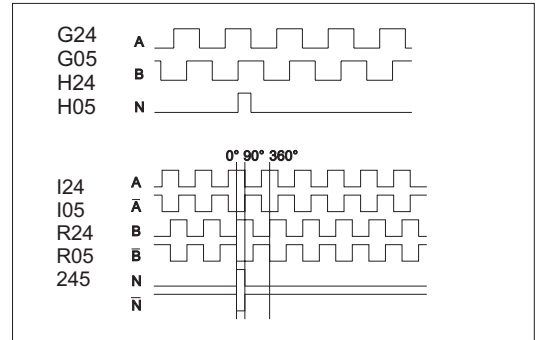
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Early Warning Output

Each shaft encoder is supplied with an early warning output, which indicates the impending failure of the encoder signals. This warning is triggered when the LED intensity is about 10% of its original value. The encoder will still function for more than 1000 hours and the encoder can therefore be changed at a scheduled maintenance interval.

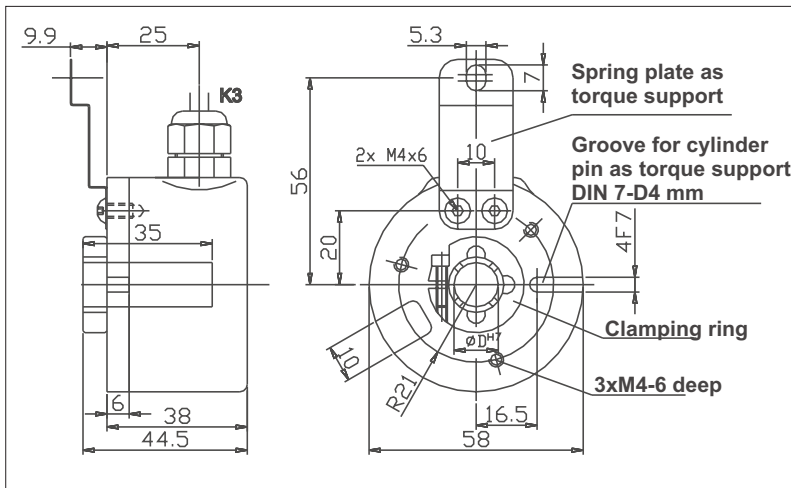


Pulse diagram



View from shaft end, rotating clockwise.

Cable connection:



Dimensional drawing WDG 58 H with K3. Dimensional specifications in mm.

Cable connection, 2 m shielded cable

Circuit	H24, H05 G24, G05 Colour	R24, R05 I24, I05, 245 Colour
Negative	white	white
Positive	brown	brown
A	green	green
B	yellow	yellow
N	grey	grey
Early-warning-Output*	pink	pink
A inv.	-	red
B inv.	-	black
N inv.	-	violet
Shield	braiding	braiding

K3: radial, shield not connected (Standard)

L3: radial, shield connected with encoder housing

* Early-warning output only for G24, I24, G05, I05, 245

Cable

The connecting cable is a flexible 7-pin control cable (9-pin with complementary/inverted outputs) with the following properties :

Core:	stranded copper wire
Cross-section:	0.34 mm ² for power lines 0.14 mm ² for signal lines
Cable cross section:	Circuit G05, G24: 6.3 mm Circuit I05, I24: 8.3 mm
Shield:	Tinned braided copper Stranded filter wire for simple connection
Outer sheath:	light-grey PVC, 0.6 mm
Bending radius:	
6 - pin:	single bending: min. 31.5 mm repeated bending: min. 94.5 mm
9 - pin:	single bending: min. 41.5 mm repeated bending: min. 124.5 mm

Line resistance	
for 0.14 mm ² :	max. 148 /km
0.34 mm ² :	max. 57 km
Operating capacity	
Core/Core:	140 nF/km
Core/shield:	approx. 155 nF/km
Service Life	

The useful life of the bearings is stated in the number of revolutions. The life can be converted into hours using the following formula:

$$\text{Life in hours} = \frac{\text{Number of Revolutions}}{\text{RPM} \times 60}$$

Protection from Noise Interference:

We recommend for the effective fault clearance of the complete system:

For the normal application sufficed putting the protection of the encoder cable on earth potential, and taking care that the complete system is grounded low-impedantly merely (e.g. Braided copper) in a single place from encoder and output electronics.

In every case the encoder cables separate protectedly and locally should be transferred by pieces of equipment and components producing strength current lines and disturbances.

Interference sources like engines, solenoid valves are provided.

In definite applications and in dependence of the earthing concept and the actually available interference fields of the complete area it can be necessary to take up further-reaching fault clearance measures.

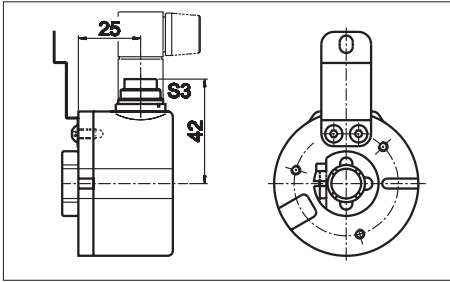
E.g. the capacitive coupling of the shield, the installation of a HF lock in the encoder cable or the installation of the transient protective diodes, is part of this.

If these or any other measures are necessary, please contact us.

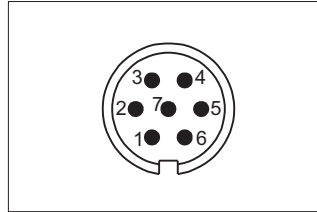
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Connector:

Connector, 7-pin



S3: radial



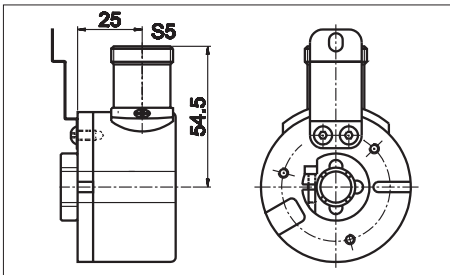
Pin arrangement on encoder.

Pin arrangement

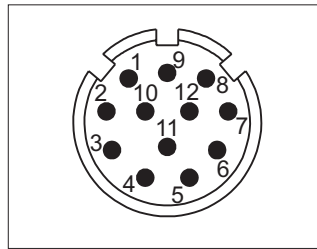
Circuit Function	H24, H05, G24, G05 Pin
Negative	1
Positive	2
A	3
B	4
N	5
Early-warn. output*	6
N.c.	7

Connector housing electrically connected to encoder housing.

Connector, 12-pin



S5: radial



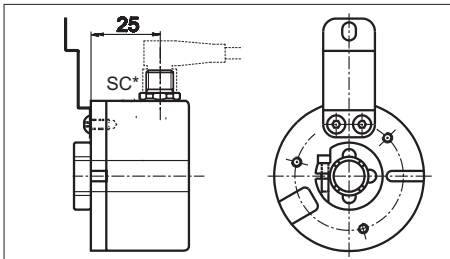
Pin arrangement on encoder.

Pin arrangement

Circuit Function	H24, H05, G24, G05 Pin	R24, R05, I24, I05, 245 Pin
Negative	10	10
Positive	12	12
A	5	5
B	8	8
N	3	3
Early-warn Output*	11	11
A inv.	-	6
B inv.	-	1
N inv.	-	4
n.c.	1,2,4, 6,7,9	2,7,9

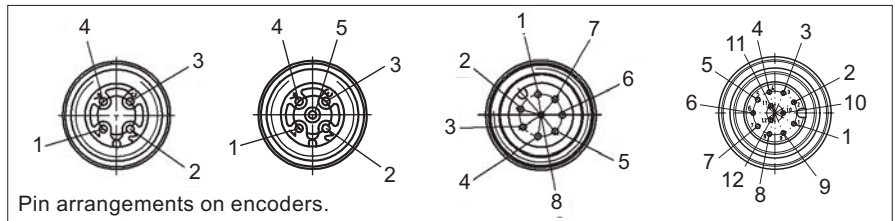
Connector housing electrically connected to encoder housing.

Sensor-connector, 4-, 5-, 8-, 12-pin:



SC: radial

All dimensions in mm.



Pin arrangements on encoders.

4-pin

Circuit Function	H24, H05 Pin
Negative	3
Positive	1
A	2
B	4

5-pin

Circuit Function	H24, H05 Pin
Negative	3
Positive	1
A	4
B	2
N	5

8-pin

Circuit Function	H24, H05, R24, R05 Pin
Negative	1
Positive	2
A	3
B	4
N	5
A inv.	6
B inv.	7
N inv.	8

12-pin

Circuit Function	G/H24, G/H05, 245 I/R24, I/R05 Pin
Negative	3
Positive	1
A	4
B	6
N	8
Early-warn Output*	5*
A inv.	9
B inv.	7
N inv.	10
N.c.	2/11/12

*Early-warning output only for G24, I24, G05, I05, 245

Accuracy

Shaft encoders have three defined types of accuracy. In each case the accuracy is given as a % of the pulse length, which consists of a pulse and a pause.

The partition error is defined as the deviation of any pulse edge from its exact geometric position and as standard is a max 12%.

 The pulse/pause ratio describes the ratio of the pulse/pause deviation from the pulse length. The accuracy value has been given for each encoder and as standard amounts to a max $\pm 7.5\%$.

The phase displacement describes the accuracy of two successive edges. The accuracy is given for each encoder and as standard amounts to a max. 7.5% of a pulse length.

Maximum Output Frequency

The maximum output frequency is given for the various encoders. For limiting factors such as cable lengths and diameters, please see the section on cable lengths. When designing the electronic evaluation circuitry for maximum frequencies and noise suppression, tolerances should be taken into account in order to provide a safety margin so as to handle maximum output frequencies which may occur in the specific application.

 The maximum occurring frequency f_{max} can be calculated using the following formula:

$$f(\max) \text{ in Hz} = \frac{(\max \text{ shaft speed in RPM}) \times (\text{pulses per revolution PPR})}{60}$$

60

