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ND001GB0803A





INCREMENTAL ENCODER GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Functioning Principle

The encoder is a rotational transducer to convert an angular movement into a series of electrical digital impulses. These generated impulses can be used to control angular or linear movements, if they are associated with a rack or endless screws. The electrical signals during rotation can be elaborated by numerical controls (CNC), programmable logic controls (PLC), control systems, etc. The main applications of these transducers are as follows: machine tools, working of the material, robots, retroaction systems on motors, measurament and control apparatus. In ELTRA's encoders the angular movement trasduction is carried out on the photoelectric scanning principle. The reading system is based on the rotation of a radial graduated disc formed by opaque windows alternated with transparent ones. This system is all illuminated in perpendicular way by an infrared light source, so the light projects the disk image on the receivers surface, which are covered by a grating called collimator, having the same step as the disk. The receivers work trasducing the light variations occuring with the disk shifting, converting them into their correspondig electrical variations.



Electrical signal raised to generate the squared impulses without any disturbances must be electronically processed. The reading system is always carried out in differential mode comparing two different signals nearly identical, but out of phase for 180 electrical degrees to increase the quality and the stability of the output signals. The reading is made on the two signals difference, eliminating the disturbances defined "shifted common way" because they are overlapped in an equal way on every type of wave.

Incremental encoders

The incremental encoder gives usually two types of squared waves that are out of phase for 90 electrical degrees, which are usually called channel A and channel B. The reading of only a channel gives the information in relation to the speed of rotation, while through the acquisition of second channel the sense of the rotation is given on the basis of the states sequence produced by the two signals. A further signal called Z or zero channel is also available, which gives the position of absolute zero on the encoder shaft. This signal is a squared impulse with the phase and the width centered on A channel.

2



Example of incremental windows A, B and Z on the optical disc

The incremental encoder precision depends from mechanical and electrical factors among which, the error in the grating division, the disc eccentricity, the bearings eccentricity, the error introduced by the reading electronics and the innacurancy of optic. The unit of measurement, to define the encoder precision is the electronical degree, which determines the division of the impulse generated by the encoder, inf act 360 electrical degrees correspond to the mechanical rotation of the shaft which is necessary to carry out a complete cycle.

To know how many mechanical degrees corresponds to electric 360° you need to apply the following formula:

Electrical
$$360^\circ = \frac{\text{Mechanic } 360^\circ}{n^\circ \text{ pulse / turn}}$$

The error of encoder division is given from the maximum shifting shown in electrical degrees, of two consecutive surges. This error exists in any encoder and is due to the above mentioned factors.

For Eltra encoders this error is included in electrical +/- 25°

Max. (in whatever condition declared) which corresponds to a shifting +/- 7% from the nominal value. Regarding the shifting between the two channels shifted by electrical 90° nominally, it differs by electrical +/-35° max, corresponding to more or less the +/- 10%.

More than the above mentioned traditional encoders there are also other ones making part of the same incremental family, but which integrates other electrical **INCREMENTAL** output signals. This is the case of the incremental SIGNAL encoders with integrated commutation signals which are usually used as retroaction on a motor. These supplementary signals carry out the simulation function for the hall phases generally present in the commutation motors (brushless type); they are usually made with magnetic sensors. In ELTRA's encoders COMMUTATION these commutation signals are optically generated and PHASES they are present in the form of three square waves that are shifted by electrical 120°. These signals are needed to the convertor that will pilot the motor in order to generate the correct phase voltages or the currents to supply the rotation. These commutation impulses can be repeated many times within one mechanical rotation because they depend directly to the number of poles in the connected motor, so we have phases of commutation for motors of 4, 6, or more poles.







Graphic representation of the A, B and Z incremental signals .

360°

180°± 25° max



Rotation sense- CLOCKWISE

Values expressed in

electrical degrees

Α

В

Ζ

3

90°± 35° max

Sinusoidal Encoder

This encoder is part of the incremental family, with the main difference that the output signals are not digital but analogue of sinusoidal form. It is mainly created to satisfy the need in the motorized field as sensor of retroaction for the motor. This encoder is used when one wants to increase the dynamic performance in comparison to other traditional systems. To ensure good motor piloting performance the encoder retroaction must be able to supply a high number of impulses especially when the velocity rotation is low. The use of the traditional incremental encoder with high impulses becomes problematic from many points of view; it is also difficult transmitting and processing the digital signals when the motor rotates at high speeds (6000rpm); in this case, in fact, the band-width necessary to the servomotor to treat the signal (for example an encoder of 10.000 imp/turn), should easily surpass the MHz threshold. On the other hand, the use of analogue signals allows to limit drastically the above mentioned inconveniences and to simulate efficiently an encoder of high impulses. This happens thanks to the interpolation method of the sine and cosine analogue signals for the calculation of the rotation angle. It is easy to obtain a high multiplication of the base sinusoids by getting , for example, from 1024 sin/turn an encoder more than 100.000 imp/turn.

The band-width necessary for the reception of the signal is enough if it is little higher than 100 KHz. The output signals from the encoder are formed by two sinusoids out of phase for 90 electrical degrees, which we will call sine and cosine (2408 sin/turn MAX) and by the analogue zero signal that is centered between the two above mentioned channels. Other two sinusoidal signals are integrated with a period of 360 mechanical degrees (1sin/turn) that carry out the function of the commutation signals. The drawing below clarifies the typical configuration and the relative phase desplacement..The outputs with 1 imp/turn resolution are very useful as you can get the absolute angular position in the same way as a resolver. The zero signal is also analogue and presents a form that can assimilate a part of the sinusoid. This can be easily squared to supply an impulse of reference with a variable opening angle. The fundamental data to define the precision of this encoder are the linearity of the single sinusoid (of the 2048 on turn) and the maximum deviation of any angle rotation in comparison to the real mechanical position. The max linearity error of one of these incremental sinusoid is 10%. The error refered to encoder/turn depends, obviously, to the number sin/turn of the encoder, for example the calculation of the linearity error of an 2048 sin/turn will be:

E.lin =
$$0.1x = \frac{360 \times 60 \times 60}{2048} \approx 63^{\circ}$$

The error of the deviation of the angle measured in comparison to the real one is generally produced by the above mentioned factors and is maintained within 10', taking care of the quality of the bearings and the disc centering on the shaft.

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Graphic representation of the sin and cos commutation signals



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Incremental encoders Series of miniaturized encoders ø30 for application where the minimum size is required still maintainig excellent performance. - Resolutions up to 1000 imp/turn with zero -Different electronic configurations available with power supply up to 24 Vdc - Max. output frequency up to 100 Khz Output cable, eventual connector applied to the end of the cable - Different flanges available Speed rotation up to 3000 rpm Protection up to IP54 Ordering codes In case of particular Customer variant seperate with a full stop XXX EL 30 Ε 50 Ζ 5 Ν Х Ρ 4 3 Α Particular Customer variants **XXX =** indicated by a progressive EL = incremental encoder number from 001 to 999 30 = body dimension A = axial E = mod.EL30E **P** = output cable (standard length 0.5 m) H = mod.EL30H Type of flanges **| =** mod.EL30I 3 = 3000 max <u>R.P.M.</u> from 1 to 1000 imp./turn Resolutions N.B.: For impulse availability contact directly our offices **X =** IP54 Protection S = without zero impulse 4 = ø4g6 EL30E Zero impulse Shaft diameter Z = with zero impulse 6 = ø6q6 EL30H / 30I 5 Encoder power supply (Vdc) N = NPN 8 ÷ 24 **C** = NPN OPEN COLLECTOR Electronic output configuration **P** = PUSH PULL

US

L = LINE DRIVER

N.B.: For the optionals on the output configurations see the output incremental connections card



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Incremental Encoders



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EH-EL40A / B / C / E INCREMENTAL ENCODERS

Incremental encoders

Series of miniaturized encoders ø42 for general applications.

- Resolutions up to 2000 imp/turn with zero for EL series and up to 400 imp/turn for the EH series.
- Different electronic configurations available with power supply up
- to 28 Vdc for the EL series and up to 24 Vdc for the EH series Max output frequency up to 100 KHz for the EL series and up to
- 40KHz for the EH series
- Output cable, eventual connector applied to the end of the cable
- Different flanges available
- Speed rotation up to 6000 rpm
- Protection IP65



Ordering codes In case of particular Customer variant seperate with a full stop . XXX EL 40 A 500 Z 5/28 N 6 X Ρ R 6 Particular Customer variants XXX = indicated by a progressive EL = incremental encoder EL series number from 001 to 999 **EH =** incremental encoder EH series R = radial 40 = body dimension A = axial **A** = mod.EH-EL40A P = standard output cable 0.5 m **B** = mod.EH-EL40B Type of flanges **C** = mod.EH-EL40C **E** = mod.EH-EL40E **3 =** 3000 EH-EL40C / E <u>R.P.M.</u> **6 =** 6000 EL40A/B from $\mathbf{1}$ to $\mathbf{2000}$ imp./turn EL series X = standard IP54 Resolutions from 50 to 400 imp./turn EH series Protection S = optional IP65 N.B.: For impulse availability contact directly our offices S = without zero impulse 4 = ø 4 mm EH-EL40EZero Impulse Shaft diameter **Z** = with zero impulse (only EL series) 6 = ø 6 mm EH-EL40A/B/C5 ÷ 28= power supply for the EL series5 / 8 ÷ 24 = power supply for the EH series N = NPN **C** = NPN OPEN COLLECTOR Electronic output configuration N.B.: LINE DRIVER available only with 5 Vdc or 8 ÷ 24 Vdc power supply **P** = PUSH PULL **L** = LINE DRIVER (only the EL series)

N.B.: For the optionals on the output configurations see the output incremental connections card



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EH-EL40G / H / I INCREMENTAL ENCODERS

Incremental encoders

Series of miniaturized encoders ø42 for generic applications. - Resolutions up to 2000 imp/turn with zero for the EL series and up to 400 imp/turn for the EH series .

- Different electronic configurations available with power supply up to 28 Vdc for the EL series and up to 24 Vdc for the EH series
- Max output frequency up to 100 KHz for the EL series and up to 40KHz for the EH series
- Output cable, eventual connector applied to the end of the cable - Different flanges available
- Dillerent lianges available



N.B.: For the optionals on the output configurations see the output incremental connections card



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EH-EL53A / B **INCREMENTAL ENCODERS**

Incremental encoders

A series of encoders for the direct assembly on motors; the incorporated elastic joint allows the compensation of radial and axial slack.

- Resolutions up to 10000 imp/turn with zero for the EL series and up to 1024 imp/turn for the EH series
- Different electronic configurations available with power supply up to 28 Vdc for the EL series and up to 24 Vdc for the EH series
- Max output frequency up to 300 KHz for the EL series and up to 100KHz for the EH series.
- Output: cable and connector
- Different flanges available
- Speed rotation up to 6000 rpm
- Protection up to IP64



A = mod.EH-EL53A **B** = mod.EH-EL53B

53 = body dimension

EL = incremental encoder EL series

EH = incremental encoder EH series

from 1 to 10000 imp./turn EL series Resolutions from 40 to 1024 imp./turn EH series N.B.: For impulse availability contact directly our offices

S = without zero impulse Z = with zero impulse

5 ÷ 28 = power supply for the EL series 5 / 8 ÷ 24 = power supply for the EH series Encoder power supply (Vdc) N.B.: LINE DRIVER available only with 5 Vdc or 8 ÷ 24 Vdc power supply

Type of flanges

Zero Impulse



P = standard output cable 0.5 m series EH53

standard output cable 1.5 m series EL53

M = connector MS3106E 16S-1S or 18-1S only EL53 J = connector JMSP 1607 F or 1610 F only EI53

N = NPN

- **C** = NPN OPEN COLLECTOR
- **P** = PUSH PULL L = LINE DRIVER

6 = 6000

X = standard IP54 EH53 standard IP64 EL53

N.B.: For the optionals on the output configurations see the output incremental connections card

13

R.P.M.

Protection

Electronic output configuration



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EH-EL58B / C / H / T **INCREMENTAL ENCODERS**

Incremental encoders

Standard series of encoders ø58 for industrial environments with excellent mechanical resistance; possibility of high radial and axial load on the shaft. They can be assembled with flanges or servo fasteners.

- Resolutions up to 10000 imp/turn with zero for the EL series and up to1024 imp/turn for the EH series
- Different electronic configurations available with power supply up to 28 Vdc for the EL series and up to 24 Vdcfor the EH series
- Max output frequency up to 300 KHz for the EL series and up to 100KHz for the EH series
- Output : cable and connector
- Different flanges available



15

N.B.: For the optionals on the output configurations see the output incremental

connections card



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EH-EL63A / D / E **INCREMENTAL ENCODERS**

Incremental encoders

Standard series of encoders ø63 for industrial environments with excellent mechanical resistance; possibility of high radial and axial load on the shaft.

- They can be assembled with flange or servo-fasteners
- Resolutions up to 10000 imp/turn with zero for the EL series and up to 1024 imp/turn for the EH series
- Different electronic configurations available with power supply up to 28 Vdc for the EL series and up to 24 Vdc for the EH series
- Max output frequency up to 300 KHz for the EL series and up to 100Khz for the EH series
 Output : cable and connector
- Different flanges available
- Speed rotation up to 6000 rpm
- Protection up to IP66



Ordering Codes			
	In the case of particular Customer variant separate with a full stop		
EL 03 A 1000 Z 5/28 F EL = incremental encoder EL series EH = incremental encoder EH series 63 = body dimension A = mod.EH-EL63A D = mod.EH-EL63D Type of flanges E = mod.EH-EL63E	So S S Wi R . : XXX Special Customer variants XXX = indicated by a progressive number from 001 to 999 R = radial A = axial P = standard output cable 1.5 m M = connector MS3106E 16S-1S or 18-1S J = connector JMSP 1607 F or 1610 F		
from 40 to 1024 imp./turn EL series Resolutions N.B.:For impulse availability contact directly our offices	3 = 3000 with IP66 6 = 6000		
S = without zero impulse Z = with zero impulse Zero Impulse	X = standard IP54 S = optional IP66		
5 ÷ 28 = EL series power supply 5 / 8 ÷ 24 = EH series power supply N.B.: LINE DRIVER available only with 5 Vdc or 8 ÷ 24 Vdc power supply	$8 = \emptyset 8 \text{ mm}$ $9 = \emptyset 9.52 \text{ mm} (3/8")$ $10 = \emptyset 10 \text{ mm}$		
	N = NPN C = NPN OPEN COLLECTOR P = PUSH PULL L = LINE DRIVER N.B.: For the optionals on the output configurations see the output on incremental connections card		



60

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EH-EL63F / G / P INCREMENTAL ENCODERS

Incremental encoders

Standard series of encoders Ø63 for industrial environments with excellent mechanical resistance; possibility of high radial and axial load on the shaft. They can be assembled with flanges or servo fasteners.

- -Resolutions up to 10000 imp/turn with zero for the EL series and up to1024 imp/turn for the EH series
- Different electronic configurations available with power supply up to 28 Vdc for the EL series and up to 24 Vdc for the EH series
- Max output frequency up to 300 KHz for the EL series and up to 100 KHz for the EH series
- Output : cable and connector
- Different flanges available
- Speed rotation up to 6000 Rpm
- Protection up to IP66 for encoder mod.G







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Speed rotation of up to 6000 rpm





N008GB0803A

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80 mA

F=

RPM x Resolutions

60

RPM x Resolutions

60

IP66

400 g





EH-EL90A-R / 115A-R INCREMENTAL ENCODERS

Incremental encoders

Encoder series for grave environments with excellent mechanical resistance.

The 90 model has the possibility of mechanical assembly using flanges or servo-fastener; the 115 model has the compatible lattachment with tachimeter generator type REO-444

- attachment with tachimeter generator type REO-444. - Resolutions up to 10000 imp/turn with zero for EL series and up to 1024 imp/turn for the EH series
- Different electronic configurations available with power supply
- up to 28 Vdc for EL series and up to 24 Vdc for EH series
- Max output frequency up to 300 KHz for the EL series and up to 100 KHz for the EH series
- Output : cable and connector
- Different flanges available
- Speed rotation up to 6000 rpm
- Protection up to IP66 for mod.90A



Ordering codes			
	In case of particular Customer variant seperate with a full stop		
EL 90 A 1000 Z 5/28 N 1 EL = incremental encoder EL series EL = incremental encoder EL series Image: Comparison of the series Image: Compar	000 Z 5/28 N 10 X 6 M R . XXX Particular Customer variants indicated by a progressive numberfrom 001 to 999 R = radial A = axial P = standard output cable 1.5 m M = connector MS3106E 16S-1S or 18-1S		
from 1 to 10000 imp./turn EL series Resolutions from 40 to 1024 imp./turn EH series N.B. For impulse availability contact directly our offices S = without zero impulse Zero impulse Z = with zero impulse	J = connector JMSP 1607 F or 1610 F $3 = 3000 with IP66$ $6 = 6000$ $X = standard IP54$ $S = optional IP66 for mod. 90A$ Protection		
5 ÷ 28 = EL series power supply 5 / 8 ÷ 24 = EH series power supply N.B.: LINE DRIVER available only with 5 Vdc or 8 ÷ 24 Vdc power supply	8 = $\emptyset \ 8 \ mm$ EH-EL90 9		
N = NPN C = NPN OPEN COLLECTOR P = PUSH PULL configuration L = LINE DRIVER N.B.: For the optionals on output configurations see the output incremental connections card	Electronic output configuration Encoder power supplyr (Vdc) Zero Impulse Resolutions		
	N.B.: TO BE INDICATED ONLY IN THE MODELS OF DOUBLE ELECTRONICS (For further information contact our offices)		



·	/		
Resolutions	From 1 to 10000 impulses / turn		
Power supply	5 ÷ 28 Vdc N.B.: LINE DRIVER only with power supply 5 / 8÷24 Vdc		
urrent consumption without load	80 mA		
Max output curren	50 mA per channel 20 mA per channel with LINE DRIVER		
Electronic output configuration	NPN / NPN OPEN COLLECTOR / PUSH PULL / LINE DRIVER		
Max output frequency	Max 300 KHz F= $\frac{\text{RPM x Resolution}}{60}$		
Electronic Characteristics EH series			
Resolutions	From 40 to 1024 impulses / turn		
Power supply	5 Vdc / 8 + 24 Vdc N.B.: LINE DRIVER sonly with power supply 5 / 8+24 Vdc		
urrent consumption without load	50 mA bidirectional 100 mA bidirectional with zero		
Max commutable current	50 mA per channel 20 mA per channel withLINE DRIVER		
Electronic output configuration	NPN / NPN OPEN COLLECTOR / PUSH PULL / LINE DRIVER		

Max 100 KHz

F=

RPM x Resolution

60

Mechanical Characteristics		
Shaft diameter (mm)	ø8 /ø9.52(3/8") /ø 10g6 EH-EL90 ø10/ø11g6 EH-EL115	
Protection	IP54 Standard IP66 Optional per mod. 90A	
R.P.M. Max	6000 continuous 3000 with IP66	
Max shaft load	200 N (20 Kp) axial 200 N (20Kp) radial	
Shock	50 G per 11 msec (with flexible disc) 20 G per 11 msec (with glass disc)	
Vibrations	10G 10 ÷ 2000 Hz	
Bearings Life	10 ⁹ revolutions	
Bearings	n°2 Ball bearings	
Shaft material	Stainless steel AISI303	
Body material	Aluminium-UNI 9002/5	
Cover Material	Painted Aluminium	
Operating temperature	0° ÷ +60°C	
Storage temperature	-25° ÷ +70°C	
Weight	750 g	

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Resolutions	From 1 to 10000 impulses / turn		
Power supply	5 ÷ 28 Vdc N.B.: LINE DRIVER only with 5/8 ÷ 24 Vdc power supply		
Current consumption without load	80 mA		
Max output current	50 mA per channel 20 mA per channel with LINE DRIVER		
Electronic output configuration	NPN / NPN OPEN COLLECTOR / PUSH PULL / LINE DRIVER		
Max output frequency	Max 300 KHz F= RPM x Resolution 60		
Mechanical Characteristics			
Mechanical Characteristics			
Shaft Diameter (mm)	ø10 g6 (-0.014)		
R.P.M. Max	3000 continuous		
Shock	50 G per 11 msec (with flexible disc) 20 G per 11 msec (with glass disc)		
Vibrations	10G 10 ÷ 2000 Hz		
Max shaft load	200 N (20 Kp) axial 200 N (20 Kp) radial		
Bearings life	10 ⁹ revolutions		
Bearings	n°2 Ball bearings		
Shaft material	Stainless steel AISI303		
Body Material	AluminiumD11S - UNI 9002/5		

Operating temnperature	0° ÷ +60°C
Storage Temperature	-25° ÷ +70°C
Weight	1200 g

Flameproof encoders at EExdIIC T6 standard



CESI certified number: EX-97.D.015

EExd IIC T6

EEX: Electrical system for explosive and dangerous

- Anti explosion box.
 - Electrical system which can operate in dangerous areas except for the mines where "grisou" gas is present.
- Type of protection based on the special interstice designed to have the maximum security on the flameproof encoder (MESG) C= maximum security
- Maximum encoder surface temperature 85°C.



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Incremental Encoders





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RH200A / B / C RH-RM500A / B / C **Metric wheels series**

Metric wheels

Eltra metric wheels were studied for the industrial application, where the linear movement read are required (eg. continuous cutting machines of sheet metal, of wood, of textiles, of glass, etc). These wheels were studied to have a very precise reading and a high resistance to the stress which is typical of these machines. The body, entirely in aluminum, is assembled using an oscillating arm which is pivoted on the axial compact autolubrificant box which assure a long period of operation without any maintenance. The weight of the metric wheel maintains constantly the adherence with the material to be measured allowing the length and the speed to be read. The external surface of the wheel can be in aluminium with crossed knurl or in special anti-oil and anti-slip rubber.



Orderin	g codes	
		In case of particular Customer variant seperate with a full stop
RH 200 A 500 Z 5 I	<u>8 X 3 P R</u>	. XXX
RH = support RH200 - 500 RM = support RM500		Particular Customer variants indicated by a progressive number from 001 to 999
200 = wheel linear develop 200 mm	R=	radial axial
A = smooth B = knurled Type of wheel C = rubberized from 1 to 10000 imp./turn RM500 series from 40 to 1024 imp./turn RH200 / 500 series Resolutions	F = standa standal M = conner J = conner N.B.: Conner wheels	rd output cable 0.5 m for RH200 rd output cable 1.5 m for RH-RM500 ctor MS3106E 16S-1S or 18-1S ctor JMSP 1607 F or 1610 F ctors M and J are available only for the metric series RH-RM500
N.B.: For impulse availability contact directly our offices	3 = 3000	<u>R.P.M.</u>
S = without zero impulse Zero impulse Z = with zero impulse	X = standard IP54 F standard IP64 F S = optional IP66	RH200 RH - RM500 <u>Protection</u>
5 / 8 ÷ 24 = power supply RH200 / 500 series N.B.: LINE DRIVER available only with 5 Vdc or 8 ÷ 24 Vdc power supply	8 = ø 8 mm RH200 10 = ø 10 mm RH - RM500	<u>Shaft diameter</u>
	N = NPN C = NPN OPEN COLLECTOR P = PUSH PULL L = LINE DRIVER	Electronic output configuration
	N.B.: For the optionals on output configura connection card	ations see the output incremental

US



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ER A INCREMENTAL LINEAR SYSTEM SERIES





N013GB0803A





Electronic hand-wheel

Series of electronic hand wheels studied for the positioning

- on the numerical control machines with manual drive.
- Resolutions up to10000 imp/turn with zero
- Different electronic configurations available with power supply up to 28 Vdc
- Max output frequency up to 100 KHz
- Output : cable and connector
- Various flanges available



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EF 36K incremental encoder + commutation phases

Encoder incrementali Linea Motori

The encoders of the "36" series are applied in retroaction systems on AC servomotors; they integrate more than a traditional incremental encoder, the optic generation of "Hall effect phases".

- The main characteristics are:
- Interchangeability with the Size 15, saving time and money, as it necessary to have only one predisposition for the retromotor
- Easy mechanical assembly
- Contained dimensions
- Wide range of resolutions available



Signal configurations A INCREMENTAL В SIGNALS Ζ U COMMUTATION PHASES ۷ W N° POLES A/B/C/D/E/F Т 30° ± 1.5° 180° 4 20° ± 1.5° 120° 6 8 15° ± 1.5° 90°

General electronic characteristics		
Resolution (imp./turn)	from 1 to 1024	
Source and Sink current	15 mA per channel with Line Driver 30 mA per channel with other electronics	
Max output frequency	MAX 150KHz F= $\frac{\text{R.P.M. x Resolution}}{60}$	
"EF" Electronic characteristics		
Power supply	5Vdc ± 5%	
Electronics for incremental phases	LINE DRIVER	
Electronics for Hall effect phases	LINE DRIVER/ NPN OPEN COLLECTOR	
Current consumption without load	150 mA	

Mechanical Characteristics		
Hole diameter	ø8 / ø9.52 / ø10 H7	
R.P.M.	6000 MAX	
Shock Vibrations	50 G per 11 msec 5G 10 ÷ 500 Hz	
Bearings	nº 2 ball bearings	
Shaft material	Stainless Steel	
Body material	Aluminium	
Cover material	Aluminium	
Weight	50 g	
Protection	IP40	
Operating temp.	-10° ÷ +85°C	
Storage temp.	-25° ÷ +85°C	
Accessories	Flange for fixage on the predisposed motors "Resolver" size 15	

Cable colour		
COLOUR	FUNCTION	EF
RED	+Vdc	•
BLACK	0 Volt	•
GREEN	A	•
YELLOW	В	•
BLUE	Z	•
BROWN	Ā	•
ORANGE	В	•
WHITE	Z	•
GREY	U	•
VIOLET	V	•
GREY/ PINK	W	•
RED / BLUE	U	•
WHITE / GREEN	V	•
BROWN / GREEN	W	•





EL/EF/EW48C-P Incremental Encoders + commutation phases

Encoder EL/EF/EW48 C-P series

The encoders of the "48" series are applied in systems of retroaction on AC servomotors; they integrate, more than a traditional incremental encoder, the optic generation of "Hall effect phases". The main characteristics are :

- contained dimensions
- high temperatures resistance
- wide range of resolutions available
- easy assembly

Serie EL

Base version with incremental encoder. Availability of various electronic output configurations

Serie EF

Optic generation of the "commutation phases" integrated to the base version. The signals transmission happens in a parallel way.

Serie EW

Special version of the EF series with a simplification in the wiring, obtained through the sequential transmission of the incremental phases and those of commutation as in the graph below.







<i>/</i>				、、
ĺ.	Cable colour			
COLOUR	FUNCTION	EL	EF	EW
RED	+Vdc	•	•	•
BLACK	0 Volt	•	•	•
GREEN	A	•	•	•
YELLOW	В	•	•	•
BLUE	Z	٠	٠	•
BROWN	A	٠	٠	•
ORANGE	В	٠	٠	•
WHITE	Z	٠	٠	•
GREY	U		٠	
VIOLET	V		٠	
GREY/ PINK	W		٠	
RED/ BLUE	U		٠	
WHITE/ GREEN	V		٠	
BROWN/ GREEN	W		•	



N016GB0803A



EL / EF 49C-P EL incremental encoders / EF incremental encoders + commutation phases

Incremental encoders for motor

The encoders of the "49" series are applied on systems of retroaction on AC servomotors; they integrate more than a traditional incremental encoder, the optic generation of "Hall effect phases".

- The main characteristics are :
- Interchangeability with the Size 19 resolver, saving time and
- money, as it is necessary to have only one predisposition for the retromotor - Easy mechanical assembly
- Simplification of the wiring through the use of a connector kit
- Contained dimensions
- High temperatures resistance
- Wide range of resolutions available

Serie EL

Base version with incremental encoder

Availability of various electronic output configurations.

Serie EF

Optic generation of the "commutation phases" integrated to the base version. The transmission of signals happens in a parallel way.



			,
Ŕ	Cable c	olour	``````````````````````````````````````
COLOUR	FUNCTION	EL	EF
RED	+Vdc	•	•
BLACK	0 Volt	•	•
GREEN	A	•	•
YELLOW	В	•	•
BLUE	Z	•	•
BROWN	Ā	•	•
ORANGE	B	•	•
WHITE	Z	•	•
GRAY	U		•
VIOLET	V		•
GRAY/ PINK	W		•
RED / BLUE	Ū		•
WHITE / GREEN	\overline{V}		•
BROWN / GREEN	W		•

General el	ectronic characteristics
Resolution imp./turn	From 1 to 2048
Source and Sink current	15 mA per channel with Line Driver 30 mA per channel with other electronics
Max output frequency	MAX 150KHz F= R.P.M. x Resolution
EL" Ele	ctronic characteristics
Power Supply	5 Vdc / 8+24 Vdc
Available Electronics	NPN / NPN OPEN COLLECTOR / PUSH PULL / LINE DRIVER
Current consumption without load	100 mA
"EF" Elec	ctronic characteristics
Power supply	5Vdc ± 5%
Electronics for incremental phases	LINE DRIVER
Electronics for Hall effect phases	LINE DRIVER/ NPN OPEN COLLECTOR
Current consumption without load	150 mA
Mechar	nical Characteristics
Hole diameter	ø6 / ø8 / ø10 / ø12/ø12.7(1/2") H7
R.P.M.	6000 MAX
Shock Vibrations	50 G per 11 msec 5G 10 ÷ 500 Hz
Bearings	nº 2 ball bearings
Shaft material	Stainless Steel
cover material	Fe

100 g

IP40

-10° ÷ + 85°C -25° ÷ +85°C

Set of 3 servo fasteners ordering code: 94080001
 Flange for fixage on the predisposed motors "Resolver" size 19 version 01 and 14

(for dimensions see the back)

39

Weight

Protection

Operating temp.

Storage temp.

Accessories

A



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VIOLET

GRAY/ PINK

RED / BLUE

WHITE / GREEN

BROWN / GREEN

V

W

U

V

W

EH-EF80C / P / K INCREMENTAL ENCODERS

Incremental Encoders for Motors The encoders of the "80" series are applied in retroaction systems on AC servomotors; they integrate, more than a traditional incremental encoder, the optic generation of "Hall effect phases". The main characteristics are: - contained dimensions - high temperatures resistance - wide range of resolutions available - easy assembly Serie EH Base version with incremental encoder. Availability of various electronic output configurations Serie EF Optic generation of the "Hall phases" Integrates to the base version The transmission of signals happens in a parallel way. General electronic characteristics Resolutions from 200 to 2048 (imp./turn) Signal configurations not electronically multiplied 15 mA per channel with Line Driver Source and Sink 40 mA per channel with other electronics current 100 KHz F= R.P.M. x Resolutions Α Max output frequency 60 INCREMENTAL B SIGNALS "EH"Electronic characteristics Ζ Power supply 5 / 8 ÷ 24 Vdc Available NPN / NPN OPEN COLLECTOR / PUSH U Electronics PULL / LINE DRIVER HALL EFFECT v Current consumption PHASES 100 mA without load W "EF"Electronic characteristics ٠Ė Power supply 5Vdc ± 5% Electronics for incremental phases LINE DRIVER Nº POLES A/B/C/D/E/F Т LINE DRIVER/ Electronics for 30° ± 1.5° 180° Δ Hall effect phases NPN OPEN COLLECTOR 20° ± 1.5° 120° 6 Current consumption 200 mA 15° ± 1.5° 90° without load 8 Mechanical Characteristics Cable colour Through hole diamete EH/EF80P (mm) FUNCTION COLOUR EH EF ø8 / ø10 / ø14 / 15H7 RED +Vdc • Blind hole diameter Ø8 EG6 / Ø10 G6 N B · In the case of 80Cmod BLACK 0 Volt • EH / EF80C (mm) ø 15 max insertion motor GREEN А • • Protection IP54 - Standard YELLOW • • В R.P.M. 3000 Ζ • • BLUE 10G 10 ÷ 2000 Hz Vibrations BROWN A • • 10⁹ revolutions Bearings life ORANGE В • WHITE n°2 ball bearings Z • • Bearings GRAY U Shaft Material Aluminium

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•

•

Cover Material

Operating

Temperature

Storage

Temperature

Weight

41

Special plastic reinforced with fibre glass

-10° ÷ +85°C

-25° ÷ +85°C

250 g

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N018GB0803A





IN019GB0803A









FEL53B

Application of incremental encoder at a high resolution or with a connector



FEAM53B

Application with multiturn absolute encoder





Model One turn of coil (mm) Application with inc	FE2000 120	FE5000 220	FE8000	Linearity	+/- 0,05% full-scale
One turn of coil (mm) Application with inc	120	220	220		
Application with inc			220	Velocity Max.	50 m/min
	cremental en	coder			
Resolution	Impulses	Impulses	Impulses	Protection	IP54 standard For encoder protection see the concerning techr
1 mm 0.4 mm	120 300	220 550	220 550	Vibrations	10G 10 ÷ 2000 Hz
0,1 mm	1200	2200	2200	Cover material	Aluminium
For other resolutions co	ntact our offices	directly			
pplication with mul	ltiturn absolu	ite encoder		Wire material	Stainless steel
Resolution turns	Impulses	Impulses	Impulses	Operating Temperature	0° ÷ +60°C
1 mm 0,4 mm 0,1 mm	120 300 1200	220 550 2200	220 550 2200	Storage Temperature	-25° ÷ +70°C
B.: The resolutions split w resolutions and numbe	<i>v</i> ith output codes er of turn	result being indipe	ndent between	Weight	$ \begin{array}{c} \sim 500 \text{g} - \text{FE2000} \\ \sim 1100 \text{ g} - \text{FE5000} \\ \sim 1300 \text{ g} - \text{FE8000} \end{array} $
N° Turns	Turns	Turns	Turns		
	32	32	64		
For other resolutions co	ntact our offices	directly			

N.B.: For the characteristics of the encoders, refer to the technical cards of the following models:

- -for EH30M see encoder EH38
- -for EL53B see encoder EL53
- for EAM53B see encoder EAM58

PV000GB0803A



Various products



Various products



Eltra

Various products

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Generality

1 - A flexible magnetic belt made of plastic material.

2 - This is a magnetised steel belt with the characteristic of creating a shield against any external magnetic fields of a certain level; apart from this, as it is in contact (glued) to the upper plastic layer, it is essential for supplying the correct mechanical consistency to the magnetic belt.

3 - This last part of the belt is the least flexible part. It is in fact supplied separately (for transport and application reasons) and is glued to layer 1 by the user. This is a steel belt transparent to the magnetic flow, with the function of mechanically protecting the magnetic belt.



N.B.: To prevent damage from possible internal tensions in the magnetic belt, keep the band rolled up with the magnetic part facing outwards with a minimum internal diameter of 300 mm.

Measures to adopt when applying the magnetic tape

Pressure for fixing

The magnetic belt is adhesive and it is therefore important that the contact with the surface to be glued is optimum for correct application. For this to take place, good pressure must be applied uniformly to guarantee perfect adhesion between the surfaces.

Gluing temperature

For the adhesive to adhere in an optimum way, it is preferable for the temperature of the material in which the magnetic belt is placed to be between 20° C and 37° C. Maximum adhesion is obtained after 72 hours at a temperature of 21° C. We recommend against applying the magnetic belt if the temperature of the gluing surface is lower than 10° C.

Application materials

For the magnetic belts to adhere correctly, they must be placed in dry, smooth and clean places. The surfaces should be cleaned with a solution of alcohol and water at 50% or heptane. In the case of materials such as brass, copper etc. the surface must be protected to prevent possible oxidisation.

Chemical agents and the behaviour of the magnetic tape

Chemicals, showing no or only a small effect	Chemicals, showing small to medium effect	Chemicals, showing strong effects
Formic acid	Acetone	Benzene
Cotton seed oil	Acetylene	Lacquer solvent
Formaldehyde 40%	Ammonia	Nitrobenzene
Glycerol 93°C	Gasoline	Nitric acid 70%
N-hexane	Vapor	Red Nitric acid
Iso-octane	Acetic acid 20%	Nitric acid 37%, 93°C
Linseed raw oil	Kerosene	Turpentine
Lactic acid	Acetic acid 30%, glacial acid	Carbon tetrachloride
Mineral oil	Isopropyl ether	Tetrahydrofuran
Soybean oil	Oleic acid	Toluene
	Sea water	Trichlorethylene
	Stearic acid 70%	Dimethylbenzene

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PV005GB0803A





Potentiometer EP series

Encoders with output signal of potentiometric type. The potentiometer is in a robust cover and is supported by two bearings; it assures excellent life, speed and precision properties.



Ordering codes EP A 103/10 P R XXX **EP =** eltra potentiometer **A** = mod. EP A with shaft ø 10 Type of shaft **B** = mod. EP B with toothed shaft 502 / 1 = 5 Kohm / 1 turn (mod.A) 502 / 3 = 5 Kohm / 3 turn (mod.B) 103 / 1 = 10 Kohm / 1 turn (mod.A) Resistivity value per n° turns 103 / 3 = 10 Kohm / 3 turn (mod.B) 103 / 10 = 10 Kohm / 10 turn (mod.A) P = output cable (standard length 1.5m) A = axial R = radial In the case of particular Customer variant - seperate with a full stop XXX = Particular Customer variants indicated by a progressive number from 001 to 999



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Various Products



EMB Signal splitting adapter

Electronic Characteristics

Working voltage for INPUTS and OUTPUTS	5 Vdc / 8+24 Vdc
Current consumption without load	70 mA
Max output current per channel	20 mA for LINE DRIVER 40 mA PUSH PULL
Max input current per channel	10 mA
Max operating frequency	100 Khz
Current absorbed in maximum operating conditions (A)	$I \text{ max=} \begin{array}{c} 0,12 \ (Vx1+Vx2+Vxn+Vx4) \\ \hline Vx4 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\$
Operating temperature	0° + +50°C
Fixing on frame	DIN 46277 / 3 (OMEGA)





The EMB board

This board is used when it is necessary to adapt the electronic characteristics of the encoder and controlling apparatus connected between them. The main functions of the EMB are the splitting of

The main functions of the EMB are the splitting of the input signals and the adaptation of the output stages.

It happens often, for example, that you have an encoder with an output of 5 Vdc and a control that accepts data only from 24 Vdc or the case in which the encoder has the same voltage of the control by a different electronics.

The possibilities offered by the EMB are many so the different solutions are checked at the confirmation of the order (see back the ordering code where the various options of the board are described).

It is important that on the board there may be present a maximum of two different voltages and that the board must be supplied only by the X4 connector, with the higher voltage of those present on the board. It is possible moreover to obtain a maximum of eight outputs, with a particular assembly of many boards situated on one a only support to reduce the wiring.

An example can clarify the typical application of such a board:

An encoder with 5Vdc line driver output must be linked at the same time to a control with the push-pull input of 24Vdc and to an instrument with line driver input at 5Vdc.

The board to be ordered will have this code :

EMB5L8/24P5L where EMB**5L** indicates the input at 5Vdc line driver on the X1 connector, EMB5L**8/24P** Indicates that the first output on the X2 connector has a push-pull electronic and is supplied with voltages from 8 to 24 Vdc, EMB5L8/24P**5L** indicates that the second output on the X3 connector has a 5Vdc line driver electronics.

The power supply of this board will be of 24 Vdc to link on the X4 connector.





EMD Encoder signal selector

Electronic Characteristics

Power supply	5 Vdc / 8+24 Vdc
Current consumption without load	150 mA
Max output current per channel	20 mA per LINE DRIVER 40 mA PUSH PULL
Max input current per channel	10 mA
Max output frequency	100 Khz
Operating temperature	0° ÷ +40°C
Logic input levels in1 AND in2 (Vdc)	"0" = 5 ÷ 24 "1" = 0 ÷ 3
Clean contact characteristics	Vmax = 125 Vac / 60 Vdc Imax = 0.5A Vmin = 5 Vdc Imin = 1mA
Fix on frame	GUIDA DIN 46277 / 3 (OMEGA) GUIDA DIN 46277 / 2





The EMD board

This board is used when it is necessary to carry out a selection function between a maximum of three inputs. The EMD board accepts in input the signals coming from three encoders and supplies in output the signals of one of these electronically selected

The selection happens suppling opportunely inputs in1 and in2, according to the working diagram (see back side).

The electronic typologies of the output and of the encoders to be connected, must be included in the ones described in the ordering code, the only condition posed, is that the electronics of the encoders connected are the same. The EMD, moreover, supplies three clean contacts usually open that close themselves when the respective input is selected.

An example is needed to understand better the use of this board.

We must realize a reading through an instrument of the three encoders (or other sensors with compatible characteristics), in a sequential mode; we choose the encoders to commute making sure that they have the same electronics output, for example line-driver at 5 Vdc.

The instrument, instead, can acquire the data even with another electronics for example push-pull at 24 Vdc. The EMD board will provide, in this case, to realize the

commutation function of the connected encoders and to adapt the electronics of these with the one required from the instrument.

The ordering code will be: EMD5L8/24P,

Where **5L**, indicates that the inputs are set for linedriver encoder at 5 Vdc, and **8/24P** indicates that the outputs is with push-pull electronics and with a power supply from 8 to 24 Vdc.

The board must be supplied with the highest voltage of those requested: in this case 8/24 Vdc. The commutation of the encoder happens through a command of logic type at the inputs called in1 and in2 on the Xn terminal board.

The logic level "1" is obtained connecting to the abovementioned inputs a voltage included between +5 and +24 Vdc.

For the "0" level, instead, the voltage must be between 0 and +3 Vdc. The combination of the logic levels present on in1 and in2 configurates the terminal board of output in 4 different mode described in the tabel on the following page.



Various Products





Elastic joints

The ELTRA elastic precision joints are essential elements for the transmission of the rotational motion to the encoder shaft. The joints are in aluminium alloy, (type D11S A.A.2011) and are composed by a cylindrical body, on which there is a helicoidal groove.

The main charachteristics are:

-Torsional rigidity.

-Capacity of supporting slight disadjustments of the shaft

-Capacity of absorbing small axial shift of the shaft

The ELTRA elastic joints have also a perfect balancing of the rotating body, they have not critical points subject to breakage and are completely frictionless. They transmit perfectly, moreover, the rotational motion, even if is present axial shafts, disadjustments or dissallignments of the shafts; these joints do not require any type of maintenance.

The internal drain permits the coupling with distance between the shafts from a minimum of 0.5 mm to maximum of 6.12 mm (See quota 'F').

NOTE: The elastic joint can be supplied with different coupling diameters between them, for example d1=8 mm, d2=10 mm. In this case the identification code becomes G25 A 8/10 to place before the smallest hole diameter.



Construction data and characteristics Standard Twisting Type of De L d1 = d2Α В Μ Е F material joints moment 20 + 0.1 + 0.012 G 20 A 6 ø20 ø6H7 7 6 8 M3 6 0,25 Nm + 0.015 0 **25** ^{+ 0.} G 25 A 8 ø25 ø8H7 7 8 11 Μ4 9 0,4 Nm **25** + 0.1 - 0.1 ø9.52H7^{+0.015} G 25 A 9 ø25 7 11 Μ4 8 9 0,4 Nm Aluminium **25** + 0.1 ø10H7 + 0.015 G 25 A 10 ø25 7 11 M4 8 9 0,4 Nm NOTE: OUR TECHNICIAN IS AT YOUR DISPOSAL **30** + 0.1 - 0.1 ø10H7 + 0.015 8 G 30 A 10 ø25 14 M4 9 12 0,4 Nm FOR ANY REQUEST FOR **NO-STANDARD HOLES** NOTE FOR THE INSTALLER: In order to assure the correct function, we suggest that the shafts be inserted on the joint respecting the distance "E"as shown in the above diagram. _____ Joint dimensions











INSTALLATION AND OPERATION PRECAUTIONS

·	Installation and operation precautions
	The encoder must be used with respect for its qualifications, which are defined as an impulse generator and not as a safety device.
	The personnel assigned to assembling and installing the device must be qualified and follow the instructions in the technical manual.
	The personnel assigned to assembling and installing the device must be qualified and follow the instructions in the technical manual.
	Make sure that the mechanical coupling of the encoder shaft is made with the appropriate elastic joints, especially in the case of accentuated axial or radial movements.
	Make sure that the environment of use is free of corrosive agents (acids, etc.) or, at any rate, substances that are not compatible with the device's mechanical characteristics. In addition, the IP protection grade must be appropriate for the environment of use.
	Verify the ground connection of the device's body, in the event that it is not possible to provide for an additional external connection.
	Before putting it into operation, verify the voltage range applicable to the device, protecting it from exceeding the stated technical specifications.
	Install the power supply and signal cables in such a way as to avoid capacitive or inductive interference that could cause the device to malfunction and far from power lines.
	The wiring of the cables must be carried out in a POWER-OFF condition.
	We recommend that you absolutely avoid making mechanical or electrical modifications for safety reasons and because they will void the warranty.
	Principal product warranty conditions
Replacements o department of El RGA number fro to remove all par Any malfunction warranty.	or repairs whether under the warranty or at the customer's expense must be performed in the service Itra S.r.I. or by explicitly authorized personnel. Before sending material for repair, you must obtain an m our sales office. During the repair process in our service department, Eltra S.r.I. will be authorized ts that the customer added to the product. Is due to a failure to observe these usage and installation precautions will lead to the voiding of the

Repairs will not extend the product warranty. We also exclude compensation for any type of damage or injury due to the use, or suspension of use, of the transducer.

Note: For additional information, we refer you to the Conditions of Sale that can be consulted on our web site, <u>www.eltra.it</u> or requested from our office.



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OUTPUT CONFIGURATIONS AND CONNECTIONS INCREMENTAL ENCODERS

NPN and NPN OPEN COLLECTOR Electronics

It is composed of an only transistor of NPN type and of a resistor of pull-up configuration, which fixes the output voltage to that of power supply when the transistor is in the quiescent position. It is circuitly similar to the logics of TTL type and for this reason is considered to be compatible to them. When it is used correctly it shows low levels of saturations towards the 0 Vdc and practically null towards the positive. The manner is influenced in proportional way by the increase of the cable length, by the frequency of impulses to be transmitted and by the increase of the load, thus the ideal application should keep these considerations in mind. The open collector variant is different for the lack of the pull-up resistor, freeing, in such way, the transistor collector from the tie of the encoder power supply, allowing to obtain output signals with different voltage.





PNP and PNP OPEN COLLECTOR electronics

The most important considerations are the same carried out for the NPN electronics. The main differences are in the transistor, which is of pnp type and is constrained to the positive; the resistor, if present, is of the pull-down type connected, therefore, between the output and the zero volt.



PUSH-PULL electronics

It is used to increase the performance with respect to preceeding electronics. Infact the major limitations of the npn or pnp electronics, can depend on the use of the resistor which presents a much higher impedance than a transistor in closing. To overcome these inconveniences in the push-pull type elctronics, another transistor of a complimentary is inserted, so that the output is of low impedance, for commutations whether towards the positive or towards zero. This solution increases the frequency



performance, favouring long connections and optimal data transmission, even at high velocities. The levels of signal saturation are contained, but sometimes higher, in comparison to the preceeding logics. The PUSH PULL electronics is, in any case, indifferently applicable also to receivers for npn or pnp electronics.

LINE DRIVER electronics

It is used when the operative evironments is particularly subjected to electrical disturbances or in presence of high distances between the encoder and the reception system. The transmission and the reception of the data happens on two complementary channels, so the disturbances are limited (the disturbances are caused to cables or adjacent apparatus); these interferences are known as "common way disturbances", as their generation is refered to a common point, which is the mass of the system. The transmission and reception in line-driver, instead, happens in a "differential" way, or rather from the differences of the



voltages present on the complementary channels of trasmission and, therefore, it is insensitive to common way disturbances. This type of transmission is used in 5 Vdc systems and is also known as RS422 compatible, further more power supplies up to 24 Vdc are available where the hard conditions of use need them (long cables, elevated disturbances, etc.).

DIFFERENTIAL electronics type

It is used in the sinusoidal line-driver analogic encoders where is necessary a transmission of a signal without disturbances. Like to the line-driver electronics, for digital signals are generated two signals out of phase for 180 electrical degrees. This electronics presents an impedance of typical line of about 120 Ohm, created on purpose, to be balanced by the input resistance of the receiver that must have an equal load impedance; it is normally realized through a termination resistance of 120 Ohm connected in parallel between the complementary signals.



Protection for output stages

Exist two different mode to protect an electronic circuit from short circuit: the first uses passive element (fuses, non linear resistors, etc.) and the other uses active parts (transistor, etc.). The Eltra encoders can be equipped with these two levels of protection against short circuits.

Passive protection

The passive solution is the cheapest solution and is direct to cover accidental short circuits, which happen with limited repetitions. The component which carries out the protection is called PTC and is a resistor that, if crossed by a superior current to the one prearranged, increases its resitance to limit the increase of the current itself. The use limitations of this protection are to be found in the speed of the intervention which is rather low, which can bring about a progressive delay in the components to be protected. This protection is, therefore, effective for a limited number of short circuits and is available for the npn, pnp and push-pull electronics. Another factor to consider is given to the fall of introduced voltage which increases at the increase of the load.

Active protection

The second solution is based on an integrated electronic circuit on the output stage, which follows in every moment the temperature reached by the element to be protected. This characteristic allows at the protection to be very efficient and fast in the intervention on repetitive and permanent short circuits and it is specifically indicated for heavy use. It is only available for line-driver and push-pull electronics.









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