

# A58 PHOTOELECTRIC ROTARY ENCODER

(A58-A, A58-AV, A58-F)



The photoelectric rotary encoder **A58** is used to establish an informational link between the key components of machines, industrial robots, comparators and DCC, NC or Digital Readout units. It gives information about the value and direction of the motion components. The encoder is used in automatic control, on-line gauging, in process monitoring systems, etc.

The encoder consists of three parts: mechanical, optical and electronic.

The case of the encoder is fixed to an object by means of screws. The shaft of the encoder is connected with an object shaft by virtue of a compensating coupling.

The encoder has three versions by its output signals:

**A58-A** - sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 11  $\mu$ A<sub>pp</sub>;

**A58-AV** - sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 1 V<sub>pp</sub>;

**A58-F** - square-wave signals TTL or HTL.

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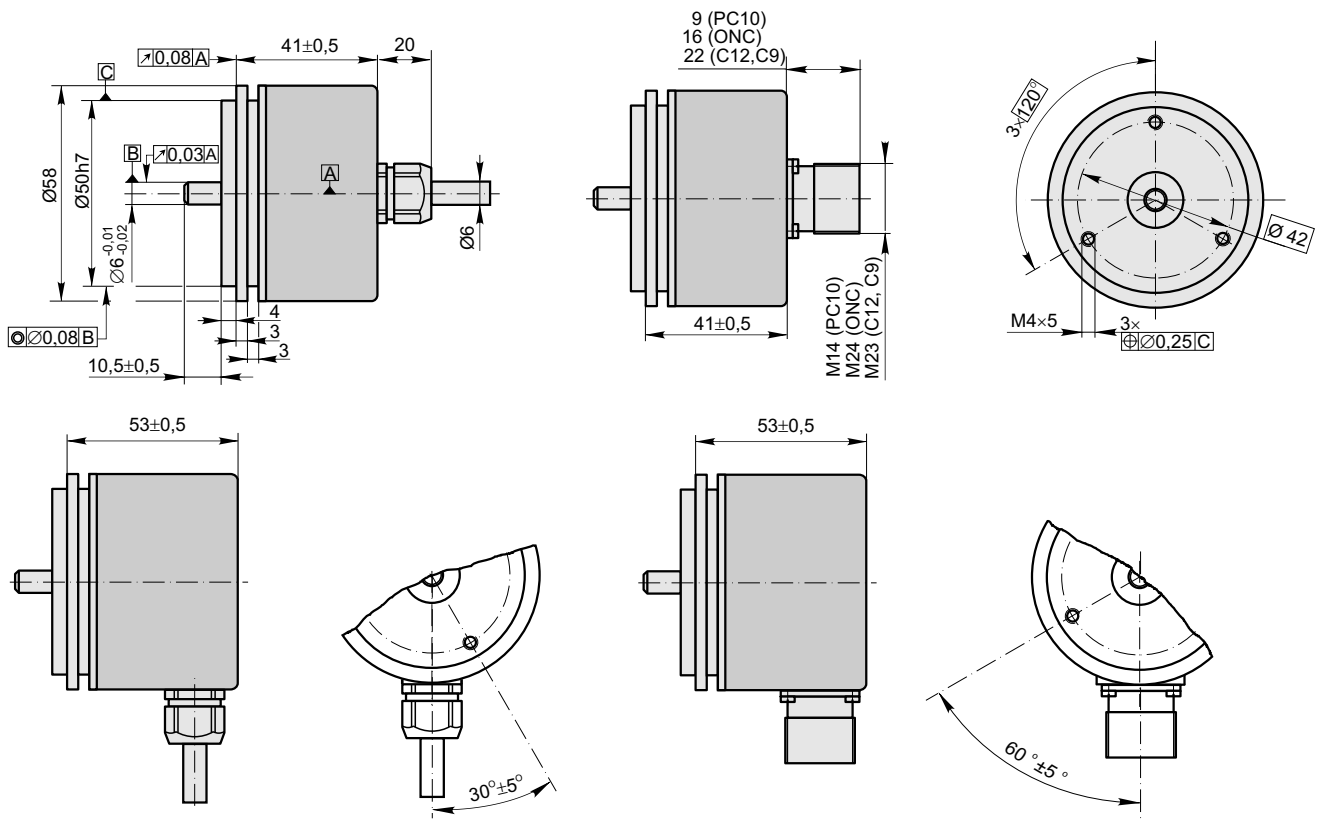
## ■ Mechanical Data

- Line number on disc (Z):
 

100	250	500	600	800	1000		
	1024	1125	1250	1500	2000	2048	
	2500	3000	3600	4000	5000	9000	10800
- Pulse number per shaft revolution for **A58-F**: Z x k, where k=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10
- Maximum shaft speed: 12000 rpm
- Maximum shaft load:
 

- axial	10 N
- radial (at shaft end)	20 N
- Accuracy (T<sub>1</sub>-period of lines on disc in arc. sec.)  $\pm 0.1T_1$  arc. sec

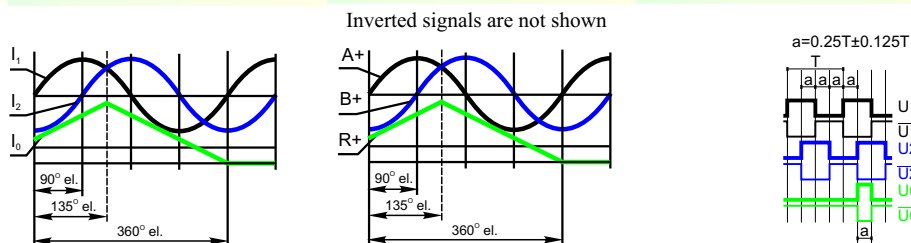
- Starting torque at 20°C  $\leq 0.01$  Nm
- Moment of inertia of rotor  $< 15$  gcm<sup>2</sup>
- Protection (IEC 529) IP64
- Maximum weight without cable 0.25 kg
- Operating temperature -10...+70 °C
- Storage temperature -30...+80 °C
- Maximum humidity (without condensation of moisture) 98 %
- Permissible vibration (55 to 2000 Hz)  $\leq 100$  m/s<sup>2</sup>
- Permissible shock (11 ms)  $\leq 1000$  m/s<sup>2</sup>



## Electrical Data

Version	A58-A $\sim 11 \mu\text{A}_{pp}$	A58-AV $\sim 1 \text{V}_{pp}$	A58-F $\square$ TTL; $\square$ HTL
• Power supply ( $U_p$ )	+5 V $\pm 5\%$	+5 V $\pm 5\%$	+5 V $\pm 5\%$ ; +(10 to 30) V
• Maximum consumed current (without load)	80 mA	120 mA	120 mA
• Light source	LED	LED	LED
• Incremental signals	Two sinusoidal $I_1$ and $I_2$ . Amplitude at 1 k $\Omega$ load: - $I_1 = 7-16 \mu\text{A}$ - $I_2 = 7-16 \mu\text{A}$	Two sinusoidal A+ and B+ and their inverted A- and B- Amplitude at 120 $\Omega$ load: - A = 0.6-1.2 V - B = 0.6-1.2 V	Square-wave $U1$ , $U2$ and their inverted $\overline{U1}$ , $\overline{U2}$ . Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low ("0" logic) $\leq 0.5 \text{V}$ at $U_p=+5 \text{V}$ - low ("0" logic) $\leq 1.5 \text{V}$ at $U_p=10$ to 30 V - high ("1" logic) $\geq 2.4 \text{V}$ at $U_p=+5 \text{V}$ - high ("1" logic) $\geq (U_p-2) \text{V}$ at $U_p=10$ to 30 V
• Reference signal	One quasi-triangle $I_0$ peak per revolution. Signal magnitude at 1 k $\Omega$ load: - $I_0 = 2-8 \mu\text{A}$ (usable component)	One quasi-triangle R+ and its inverted R- per revolution. Signal magnitude at 120 $\Omega$ load: - R = 0.2-0.8 V (usable component)	One square-wave $U0$ and its inverted $\overline{U0}$ per revolution. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low ("0" logic) $\leq 0.5 \text{V}$ at $U_p=+5 \text{V}$ - low ("0" logic) $\leq 1.5 \text{V}$ at $U_p=10$ to 30 V - high ("1" logic) $\geq 2.4 \text{V}$ at $U_p=+5 \text{V}$ - high ("1" logic) $\geq (U_p-2) \text{V}$ at $U_p=10$ to 30 V
• Maximum operating frequency	(-3dB cutoff) $\geq 160 \text{kHz}$	(-3dB cutoff) $\geq 180 \text{kHz}$	(160 x k) kHz, k - interpolation factor
• Direction of signals	$I_2$ lags $I_1$ with clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side)	B+ lags A+ with clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side)	$U2$ lags $U1$ with clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side)
• Maximum rising and falling time			$< 0.5 \mu\text{s}$
• Standard cable length	1 m, without connector	1 m, without connector	1 m, without connector
• Maximum cable length	5 m	25 m	25 m

Note: 1. Maximum working rotation speed (with proper counting of encoder) is limited by maximum operating frequency and maximum mechanical rotation speed. 2. If cable extension is used the power supply conductor section should be not smaller than 0.5 mm<sup>2</sup>.

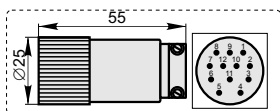


## Accessories

### Connectors

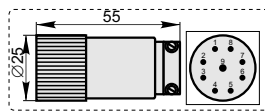
#### C12

12-pin round connector for A58-AV and A58-F



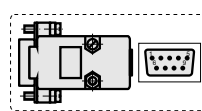
#### C9

9-pin round connector for A58-A



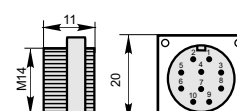
#### D9

9-pin flat connector for all version of A58



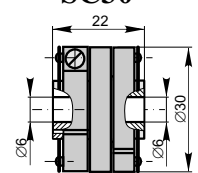
#### RS10

10-pin round connector for all version of A5



### Coupling

#### SC30



• Cable armour  $\downarrow$  10

## Order form

A58 - X - XXXXX - XXX - XXX / X - X

Version by output signals:  
A, AV or F

Pulse number per revolution:  
100...  
10800...

Power supply:  
05V - +5V  
30V - +(10 to 30) V\*  
\*only for A58-F with HTL output signals

Cable length and outlet:  
A01 - 1m (A-axial outlet)  
A02 - 2m  
R03 - 3m (R-radial outlet)  
... - ...

Type of connector:  
W - without connector  
D9 - flat, 9 pins  
C9 - round, 9 pins  
C12 - round, 12 pins  
RS10 - round, 10 pins

Coupling:  
0 - without coupling  
1 - with coupling

or  
CA - connector on housing axial  
CR - connector on housing radial

