

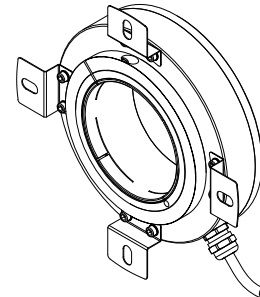
1. K130 Incremental Optical Encoder (Large diameter through shaft)

1.1 Introduction:

K130 is a large diameter through shaft encoder which can output incremental signals, various electrical interfaces and resolutions available, compact structure, sturdy and durable, widely used in industrial automation fields such as motors, elevators and CNC.

1.2 Feature:

- Encoder external diameter $\varnothing 130\text{mm}$, thickness 39mm, diameter of shaft up to $\varnothing 70\text{mm}$;
- Adopt shaft ring locking structure, fixed with flexible spring plate;
- Adopt non-contact photoelectric principle;
- Reverse polarity protection;
- Short circuit protection;
- Multiple electrical interfaces available;
- Resolution per turn up to 144000PPR.



1.3 Application:

Elevator, motor, packaging machinery, CNC and other automation control fields.

1.4 Connection:

- Radial cable (standard length 1M)

1.5 Protection:

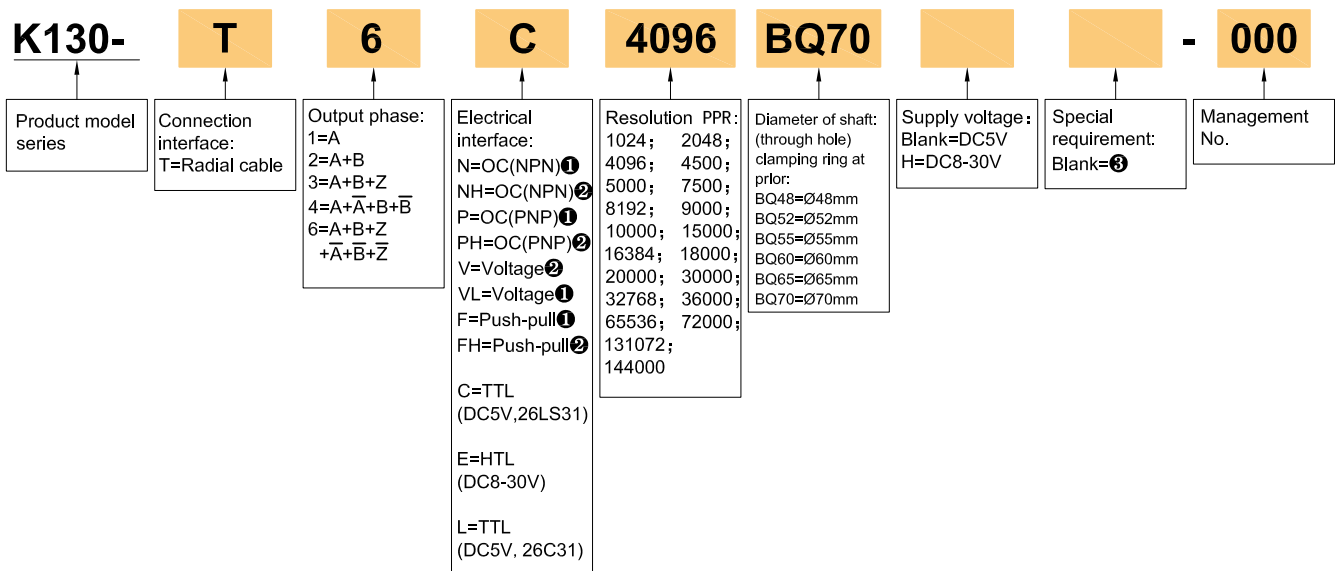
IP50

1.6 Weight:

About 1200g

2. Model Selection Guide

2.1 Model composition(select parameters)



2.2 Note

- Z signal is low level active.
- Z signal is high level active.
- None indicated for IP50 and cable length of 1M, if need to change the length C+number, the longest is 100M (expressed by C100). For the specific length of use, pls refer to page 2 of the provision of output circuit.

3. Output Method

Electrical interface	Output circuit	Output wave form
<p>OC NPN open collector circuit</p>		<p>a.b.c.d=$\frac{T}{4} \pm 8$</p> <p>Phase A is ahead of B by $\frac{T}{4} \pm 8$, viewing from shaft end, direction is clockwise rotation. (See dimensional drawings)</p> <p>CW direction →</p> <p>Z signal is low level active</p>
<p>OC PNP open collector circuit</p>		<p>a.b.c.d=$\frac{T}{4} \pm 8$</p> <p>Phase A is ahead of B by $\frac{T}{4} \pm 8$, viewing from shaft end, direction is clockwise rotation. (See dimensional drawings)</p> <p>CW direction →</p> <p>Z signal is high level active</p>
<p>Push-pull</p>		<p>a.b.c.d=$\frac{T}{4} \pm 8$</p> <p>Phase A is ahead of B by $\frac{T}{4} \pm 8$, viewing from shaft end, direction is clockwise rotation. (See dimensional drawings)</p> <p>CW direction →</p> <p>Z signal is high level active</p>
<p>Voltage</p>		<p>a.b.c.d=$\frac{T}{4} \pm 8$</p> <p>Phase A is ahead of B by $\frac{T}{4} \pm 8$, viewing from shaft end, direction is clockwise rotation. (See dimensional drawings)</p> <p>CW direction →</p> <p>Z signal is high level active</p>
<p>TTL (DC5V)</p> <p>HTL (DC8-30V)</p>		<p>a.b.c.d=$\frac{T}{4} \pm 8$</p> <p>Phase A is ahead of B by $\frac{T}{4} \pm 8$, viewing from shaft end, direction is clockwise rotation. (See dimensional drawings)</p> <p>CW direction →</p>

4. Electrical Parameters

Parameter		Output type	OC	Voltage	Push-pull	TTL	HTL
Item							
Supply voltage			DC5V±5%; DC8V-30V±5%			DC5V±5%	DC8-30V±5%
Consumption current			100mA Max			120mA Max	
Allowable ripple			≤3%rms				
Top response frequency			100KHz			300KHz	500KHz
Output capacity	Output current	Input	≤30mA	Load resistance 2.2K	≤30mA	≤±20mA	≤±50mA
		Output	—		≤10mA		
	Output voltage	"H"	—	—	≥[(Supply voltage)-2.5V]	≥2.5V	≥V _{CC} -3 V _{DC}
		"L"	≤0.4V	≤0.7V(less than 20mA)	≤0.4V(30mA)	≤0.5V	≤1V V _{DC}
Load voltage			≤DC30V	—	—		
Rise & Fall time			Less than 2us(cable length: 2m)			Less than 1us(Cable length: 2m)	
Insulation strength			AC500V 60s				
Insulation resistance			10MΩ				
Mark to space ratio			45% to 55%				
Reverse polarity protection			✓				
Short-circuit protection			✓❶				
Phase shift between A & B			90°±10° (frequency in low speed)				
			90°±20° (frequency in high speed)				
GND			Not connect to encoder				

❶ Short-circuit to another channel or GND permitted for max.30s.

5. Mechanical Specifications

Diameter of shaft	Ø48mm; Ø52mm; Ø55mm; Ø60mm; Ø65mm; Ø70mm; material stainless steel
Starting torque	Less than $300 \times 10^{-3} \text{N}\cdot\text{m}$
Inertia moment	Less than $220 \times 10^{-6} \text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2$
Shaft load	Radial 90N; Axial 60N
Slew speed	$\leq 3000 \text{ rpm}$
Bearing Life	1.5×10^9 revs at rated load(100000hrs at 2500RPM)
Shell	Die cast aluminum
Weight	about 1200g

6. Environmental Parameters

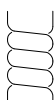



Environmental temperature	Operating: $-20 \sim +85^\circ\text{C}$ (repeatable winding cable: -10°C); Storage: $-25 \sim +90^\circ\text{C}$
Environmental humidity	Operating and storage: 35~85%RH(noncondensing)
Vibration(Endurance)	Amplitude 0.75mm,5~55Hz,2h for X,Y,Z direction individually
Shock(Endurance)	1960m/s^2 11ms three times for X,Y,Z direction individually
Protection	IP50

7. Wiring Table

7.1 OC/Voltage/Push-pull

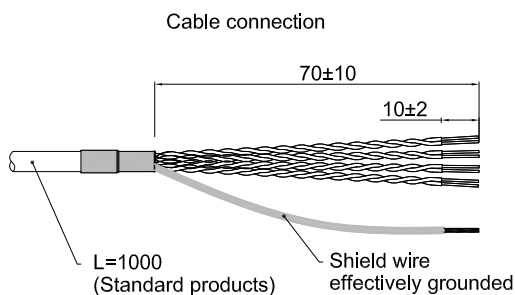
	Supply voltage		Incremental signal		
Wire color	Red	Black	White	Green	Yellow
Function	Up	Un	A	B	Z

7.2 TTL/HTL

	Supply voltage		Incremental signal					
Wire color	Red	Black	White	White/BK	Green	Green/BK	Yellow	Yellow/BK
Function	Up	Un	A+	A-	B+	B-	Z+	Z-
Twisted-paired cable								

Up=Supply voltage.

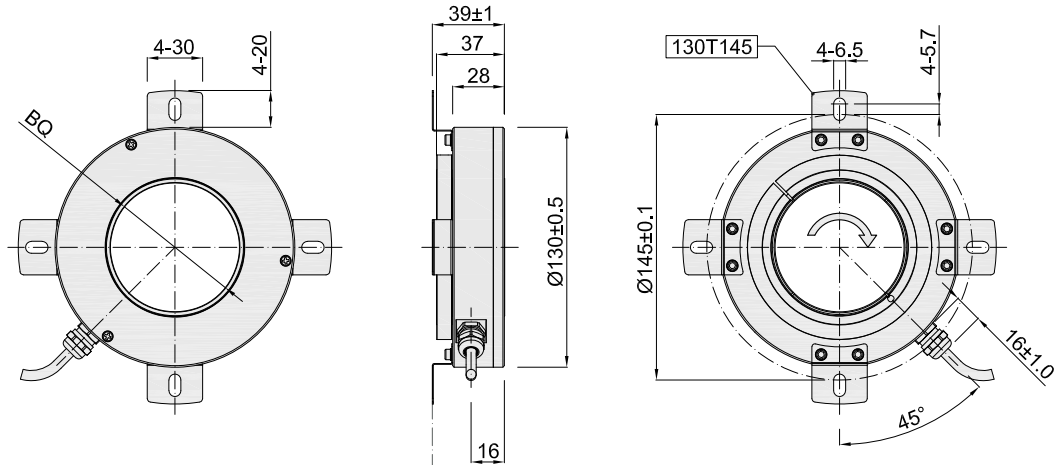
Shield wire is not connected to the internal circuit of encoder.



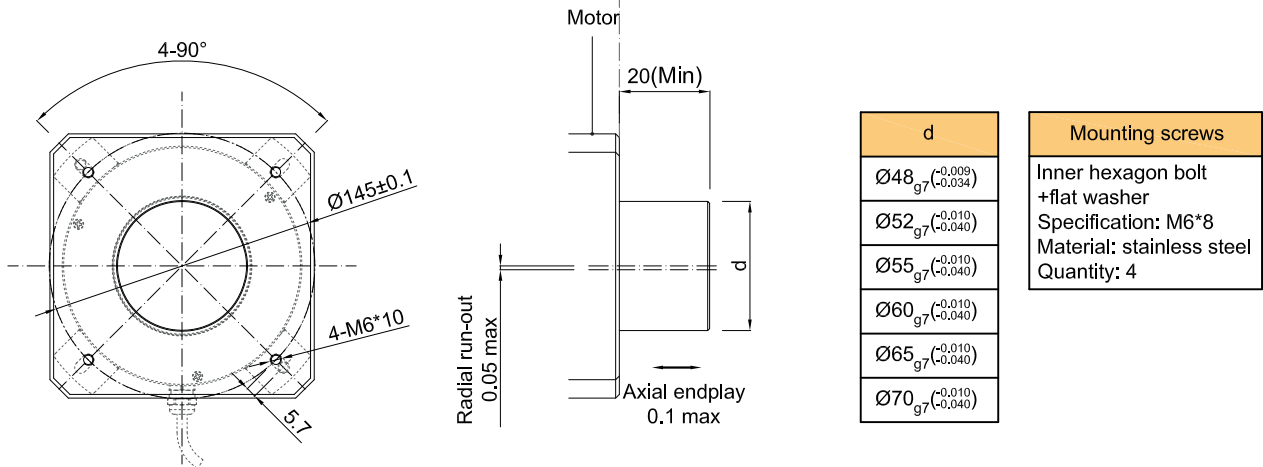
8. Basic Dimensions

8.1 Dimensions

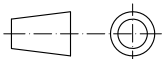
BQ(Shaft)
Ø48 ^{G7} (+0.034/+0.009)
Ø52 ^{G7} (+0.040/+0.010)
Ø55 ^{G7} (+0.040/+0.010)
Ø60 ^{G7} (+0.040/+0.010)
Ø65 ^{G7} (+0.040/+0.010)
Ø70 ^{G7} (+0.040/+0.010)



8.2 Mounting shaft requirements



Unit: mm



↻ = Shaft rotation direction of the incremental signal output

130T145 = Install spring plate model (standard)

About vibration

Vibration act on encoder always cause wrong pulse, so we should pay attention to working place. More pulse per revolution, narrower groovy spacing of grating, more effect to encoder by vibration, when rev is low or stop, vibration act on shaft or main body would cause grating vibrating, so encoder might make wrong pulse.

9. Spring plate options

<p>Standard model 130T145</p>			
<p>Optional model 130T160</p>			