## Rotary Measuring Technology Incremental shaft encoder



## Heavy duty Type 9000



- Designed for heavy duty
- IP 66
- Tight connector (also unplugged IP 67)
- Highly flexible, chemical resistant PURcable (stands up under constant trailing at -20 °C up to 70 °C)
- Temperature and ageing compensation
- Precision graduation at high resolution
- Large temperature range

- Short-circuit proof outputs
- (Ex) available as explosion proof zone 2 and 22

Applications: steel industry forestry, road and wood industry

## Mechanical characteristics:

Speed:	max. 6000 min <sup>-1</sup>
Rotor moment of inertia:	appr. 15 x 10 <sup>-6</sup> kgm <sup>2</sup>
Starting torque:	< 0,05 Nm
Radial load capacity of shaft*:	140 N
Axial load capacity of shaft:*:	70 N
Weight:	appr. 1,2 kg
Protection acc. to EN 60 529:	IP 66
Working temperature:	-20° C +85 °C <sup>1)</sup>
Operating temperature:	-20° C +90 °C <sup>1)</sup>
Shaft:	stainless steel
Shock resistance acc. to DIN-IEC 68-2-27	1000 m/s2, 6 ms
Vibration resistance acc. to DIN-IEC 68-2-6:	100 m/s <sup>2</sup> , 102000 Hz

<sup>\*</sup>View also diagrams on page 21

## Pulse rates available at short notice:

10, 20, 25, 30, 50, 60, 100, 120, 125, 127, 150, 180, 200, 216, 240, 250, 254, 256, 300, 314, 360, 375, 400, 500, 512, 600, 625, 720, 745, 750, 762, 800, 900, 927, 1000, 1024, 1250, 1270, 1400, 1500, 1800, 2000, 2048, 2250, 2400, 2500, 3000, 3600, 4000, 4096, 5000

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)	-	typ. 55 mA /
without inverted signal:		max. 125 mA
Power consumption (no load)	typ. 40 mA /	typ. 80 mA/
with inverted signals:	max. 90 mA	max.150 mA
Permissible load/channel:	max. ±20 mA	max. ±30 mA
Pulse frequency:	max. 300 kHz	max. 300 kHz
Signal level high:	min. 2,5 V	min. U <sub>B</sub> -2,5 V
Signal level low:	max. 0,5 V	max. 2,0 V
Rise time t <sub>r</sub>	max. 200 ns	max. 1 μs
Fall time t <sub>f</sub>	max. 200 ns	max. 1 μs
Short circuit proof outputs:1)	yes <sup>2)</sup>	yes
Reverse connection protection at U <sub>R</sub> :	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	

<sup>1)</sup>When supply voltage correctly applied

(when U<sub>B</sub> = 10 ... 30 V short-circuit to channel or 0 V is permitted.)

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<sup>1)&</sup>lt;sub>80</sub> °C with cable

 $<sup>^{2)}</sup>$ Only one channel at a time: (when  $U_B = 5$  V, short-circuit to channel, 0 V, or  $+U_B$  is permitted.)

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## **Terminal assignment**

Signal:	0 V	0 V	+U <sub>B</sub>	+U <sub>B</sub>	Α	Ā	В	B	0	0	Shield
		Sensor <sup>2)</sup>		Sensor <sup>2)</sup>							
12 pin plug: Pin:	10	11	12	2	5	6	8	1	3	4	PH <sup>1)</sup>
Colour:	WH	WH	BN	BN	GN	YE	GY	PK	BU	RD	
	0,5 mm <sup>2</sup>		0,5 mm <sup>2</sup>								

<sup>1)</sup>PH = Shield is attached to connector housing

Insulate unused outputs before initial startup.

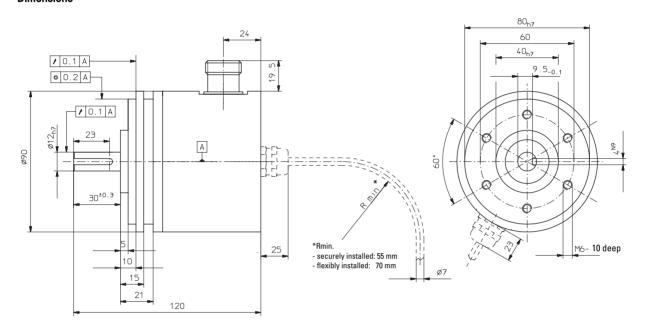
nection type of 3 or 5

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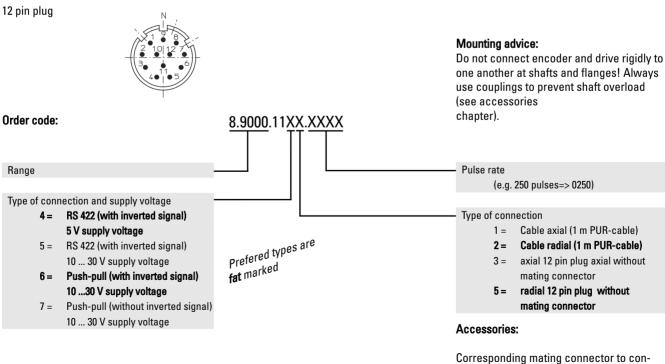
#### Dimensions

Stock types



## Top view of mating side, male contact base:

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<sup>2)</sup>The sensor cables are connected to the supply voltage internally if long feeder cables are involved they can be used to adjust or controll the voltage at the encoder

<sup>-</sup> If the sensor cables are not in use, they have to be insulated or 0 VSensor has to be connected to 0 V and  $U_{BSensor}$  has to be connected to  $U_{B}$ 

<sup>-</sup> Using RS 422 outputs and long cable distances, a wave impedance has to be applied at each cable end.