



Built to the same rugged standards as the H40 Incremental Heavy Duty encoder, this unit features an absolute encoder output up to 13 bits of resolution. Designed to take the rigors of physically demanding environments, the H40 has a heavy-duty housing, a 100+ pound bearing, and internal shock absorbers. When you need absolute position in a really tough environment—the H40 absolute is what you need.

Electrical Specifications

Code: 12 or 13 bits NB or GC; excess gray and BCD available

Counts Per Shaft Turn: 4096 or 8192

Count Transition Accuracy:
± 1/2 bit maximum

Supply Voltage: 5–28 VDC

Current Requirements: 120 mA typical

Output Formats: Parallel: Gray Code, Natural Binary and Binary Coded Decimal; Serial: Serial Synchronous Interface (SSI) compatible; Analog: 4–20 mA, 0–10V

Voltage/Output: (see note 5)
28V/V: Line Driver, 5–28 VDC in, $V_{out} = V_{in}$
28V/5: Line Driver, 5–28 VDC in, $V_{out} = 5$ VDC
28V/OC: Open Collector, 5–28 VDC in OCout
SSI: 5–28 VDC in/5Vout (consult factory)

Protection Level: Reverse, overvoltage and output short circuit protection

Frequency Response: 100kHz
(1200 RPM for 12-bits, 600 RPM for 13-bits)

Output Termination Pinouts: see Table

Mechanical Specifications

Shaft Diameter: 5/8" nominal

Flats On Shaft:
Two flats, 0.75" long X 0.30" deep at 90°

Shaft Loading/Bearing Life:
Refer to Figure 1

Shaft Runout: 0.001" T.I.R. at mid-point of shaft

Starting Torque at 25° C: 10.0 in-oz (max)

Bearings: Class 52100 SAE high carbon steel

Shaft Material:
1070 carbon steel, 303 stainless steel optional

Enclosure: Die cast aluminum, hard anodized with optional sealed finish. Shaft seals and sealed bearings are standard to achieve environmental ratings.

Maximum RPM: 10,000 RPM
(see Frequency Response)

Coupling Windup: The H40 uses an internal coupling. Windup error (degrees) = $a \times 7.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ rad/sec}^2$ where a = angular acceleration in rad/sec^2

Weight: Approx 9 lbs

Environmental Specifications

Enclosure Rating: NEMA 4 X & 6 (IP66), outdoor Non-Hazardous locations, NEMA 4 X & 13 (IP66), indoor Non-Hazardous locations

Hazardous Area Rating: The optional Underwriters Laboratories listed version is for use in hazardous locations; NEMA Enclosure 7, Class 1, Group D, Division 1, NEC Class 2 circuits only

Temperature: Operating, 0° to 70° C; extended temperature testing available (see note 8, pg 64); 80° C max for UL and CEN approved units; storage; -25° to 90° C

Shock: 200 g's at 11msec

Vibration: 5 to 2000 Hz @ 20 g's

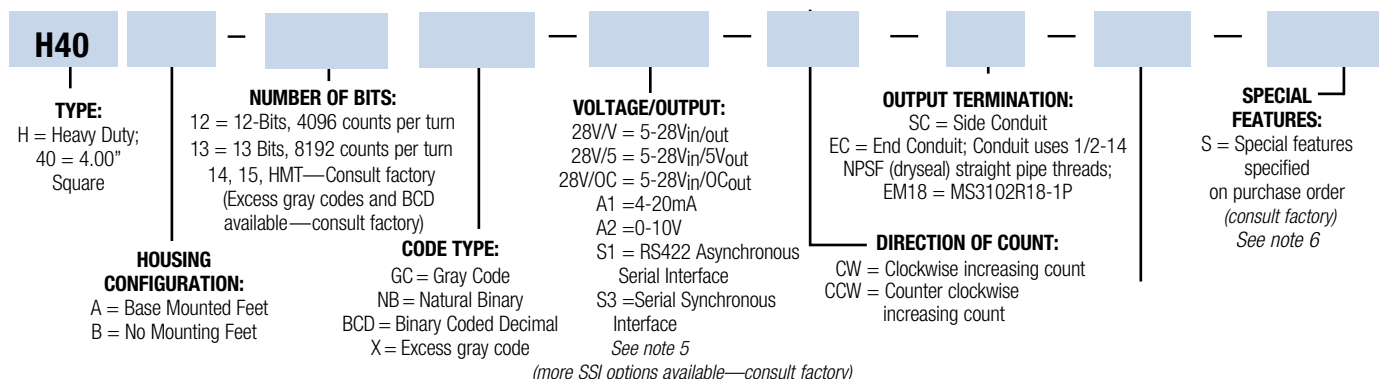
Humidity: 100% RH

NOTES & TABLES: All notes and tables referred to in the text can be found on the back of this page.

H40 Absolute Encoder Ordering Options

Use this diagram, working from left to right to construct your model number (example: H40A-12GC-28V/V-CW-SC-UL).

All notes and tables referred to can be found on the back of this page.



Notes

1. Mounting is usually done either using the D-style square flange mount, E- or G-style servo mounts, or one of the standard face mounts, F1 for example. Consult factory for additional face mount options.
 2. The shaft seal is recommended in virtually all installations. The most common exceptions are applications requiring a very low starting torque or those requiring operation at both high temperature and high speed.
 3. Non-standard index widths and multiple indices are available by special order. Consult factory.
 4. Complementary outputs are recommended for use with line driver type (source/sink) outputs. When used with differential receivers, this combination provides a high degree of noise immunity.
 5. **Output IC's:** Output IC's are available as either Line Driver (LD) or NPN Open Collector (OC) types. Open Collectors require pull-up resistors, resulting in higher output source impedance (sink impedance is similar to that of line drivers). In general, use of a Line Driver style output is recommended. Line Drivers source or sink current and their lower impedance mean better noise immunity and faster switching times.
- Warning:** Do not connect any line driver outputs directly to circuit common/OV, which may damage the driver. Unused outputs should be isolated and left floating. Our applications specialists would be pleased to discuss your system requirements and the compatibility of your receiving electronics with Line Driver type outputs.

- 28V/V:**
Multi-voltage Line Driver (7272*): 100 mA source/sink. Input voltage 5 to 28 VDC +/- 5% standard (Note: $V_{out} = V_{in}$). This driver is TTL compatible when used with 5 volt supply. Supply lines are protected against overvoltage to 60 volts and reverse voltage. Outputs are short circuit protected for one minute. Supply current is 120 mA typical (plus load current). This is the recommended replacement for 3904R and 7406R open collector outputs with internal pullup resistors. It is also a direct replacement for any 4469, 88C30, 8830 or 26LS31 line driver
- 28V/5:**
Multi-voltage Line Driver (7272*): 100 mA source/sink. Input voltage 5 to 28 VDC +/- 5% standard, internally regulated with 5V (TTL compatible) logic out. Supply lines are protected against overvoltage to 60 volts and reverse voltage. Outputs are short circuit protected for one minute. Supply current is 90 mA typical (plus load current). **Note:** Limit encoder load to 2.5W max at ambient. Example at 12 VDC: $2.5W / (+12VDC \text{ minus } +5VDC) = 357 \text{ mA}$ total allowed current. Consult factory for your specific requirements.
- 28V/OC:**
NPN Open Collector (3904*, 7273*). Current sink of 80 mA max. Current sourced by external pull-up resistor. Output can be pulled up to voltage other than supply voltage (30 V max). Input voltage 5 to 28 VDC +/- 5% standard. Supply current is 120 mA typical. This replaces prior IC's with designations of 3904, 7406, 3302, 681 and 689.

6. Special -S at the end of the model number is used to define a variety of non-standard features such as special shaft lengths, voltage options, or special testing. Please consult the factory to discuss your special requirements.
7. Higher frequency response may be available. Please consult with the factory.
8. Extended temperature ratings are available in the following ranges:
-40 to 70°C, -40 to 85°C, -20 to 105°C and -40 to 105°C depending on the particular model. Some models can operate down to -55°C. Extended temperature ranges can affect other performance factors. Consult with factory for more specific information.
9. Mating straight plug receptacles may be ordered from the factory:
For M12 use MS3116F12-10S,
For M14 use MS3106F14S-6S
For M14/19 use MS3116J14-19S,
For M16 use MS3106F16S-1S
For M18 use MS3106F18-1S,
For M20 use MS3106F20-29S

* Products manufactured prior to April 2007 used the line driver IC number instead of voltage output in model number.

Options

Serial Synchronous Interface (SSI) SSI output provides effective synchronization in a closed-loop control system. A clock pulse train from a controller is used to clock out sensor data: one bit of position data is transmitted to the controller per one clock pulse received by the sensor. The use of a differential driver permits reliable transmission of data over long distances in environments that may be electrically noisy. The encoder utilizes a clock signal, provided by the user interface, to time the data transmission. Receiving electronics must include an appropriate receiver as well as line terminating resistors.

Features :

- Synchronous transmission • Transmission lengths to 1000 feet • Accepts clock rates from 100 KHz to 1.8 MHz

Data Transmission Sequence

1. Output driver of the encoder is a MAX 491 transceiver in transmit mode. The recommended receiver is a MAX 491 transceiver in receive mode.
2. Controller provides a series of pulses (or differential pulse pairs) on the CLOCK input lines.
3. On the first HIGH-to-LOW CLOCK transition, the encoder latches its data at the current position and prepares to transmit.
4. Controller reads data on the falling edge of the next 15 clock cycles.
5. The first bit is a START bit and is always HIGH.
6. Next comes 13 data bits beginning with the most significant bit (MSB) and ending with the parity bit. On 12 bit encoders, bit 13 is LOW. When parity is not ordered, parity is LOW.
7. After the last CLOCK HIGH-to-LOW transition, a minimum of 40 microseconds must pass before the beginning of the next CLOCK series.

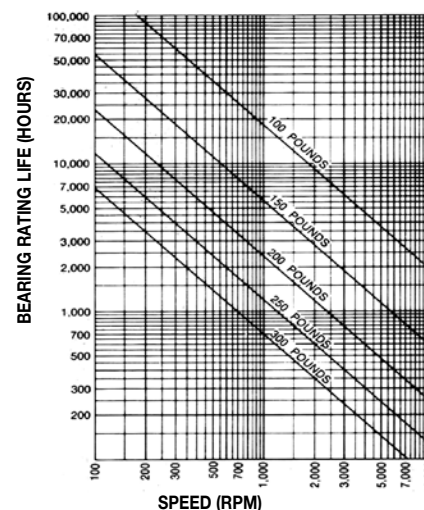
Interfacing Long Data Lines

Cable impedance can create a transmission delay, in effect, shifting the phase relationship between the clock pulse and the data. If this phase shift exceeds 180°, then the wrong bit position will be sampled by the receiver. As a result, the maximum allowable clock frequency is a function of the cable length. For 24 AWG, stranded, 3 pair cable (BEI part number 37048-003 or equivalent) the group delay is 1.36ns/ft. The table below shows the maximum transmission rate allowable as a function of cable length to ensure a phase shift of less than 90°.

CLOCK, Maximum (kHz) = 92,000 / Cable Length (ft)CW						
Cable Length (ft)	50	100	200	300	500	1000
Max Freq (kHz)	1800	900	500	300	200	100

Figure 1

Bearing Life vs. Speed at Various Radial Loads



SSI Timing

