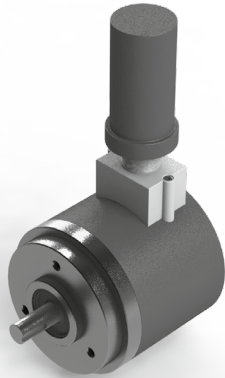


Series 3000 absolute shaft encoder - WiFi



3	X	K	1	-	X	X	W	X	-	A	X	X	X
											<u>Resolution</u>		
					<u>Output</u>					A007 = 7 bit			
					06 = 4...20 mA					A010 = 10 bit			
<u>Protection</u>				33 = DeviceNet				V= Axial					
A = IP54				08 = XML RS232				S = Radial					
B = IP65				57 = ModBUS									
C = IP66 Aluminum													
D = IP66 S. Steel													

Technical Data

Encoder:

Operating Temp:	-20C to +60C
Housing Material:	Aluminum or St. Steel
Shaft Material:	St. Steel
IP rating:	IP54 up to IP66
Shaft load:	Supports 'system' weight
Humidity:	98% permissible
Shock:	10mg (6msec)
Vibration:	5g (500Hz)
Shaft Speed:	3000 rpm

Transmitter:

Operating Temp:	-20C to +60C
Housing Material:	Clear Makrolon (plastic)
IP rating:	IP66
Humidity:	98% permissible
WiFi Frequency:	2.4 GHz
Data Rate:	250 kbs

Battery Pack:

Operating Temp:	-20C to +60C
Housing Material:	To match encoder
IP rating:	IP66
Humidity:	98% permissible
Type:	Lithium Thyonide Chloride
Life Time:	About 10 years
	1 data transmission per 20 s

Receiver Module:

- Click above for a full description of the outputs that can be generated from the receiver module.
- The default output protocol is RS232, which can be read and viewed with the Hyper Terminal in windows and also with the most common data acquisition software packages such as Labview, Daisy, WonderWare, WinWedge and Excel.
- Other outputs can be DeviceNet, ModBus, 4...20 mA

Function:

The 7 or 10 bit position from the encoder is transmitted to a distant module. As standard, the module is updated every two seconds in order for the system to have a lifetime of 10 years.

Identity:

Each encoder has a unique identity number in case multiple sensors are purchased. The ID numbers can be customer specified. As default, they be the serial number of the device, this way, there will never be conflicting identities on a system.

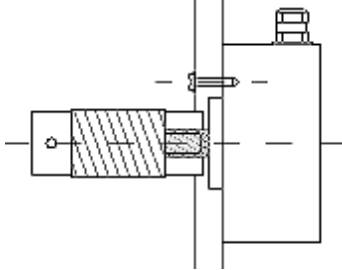
Certifications

IP 54 or 65 or 66

Not intrinsically safe

Mounting Instructions

1. Just before installing encoder onto shaft, screw the battery pack in firmly to the transmitter housing (the clear part)
2. Mount the encoder mechanically as you would any other encoder.
3. On the safe side, plug in the receiver module into the PLC or computer and start reading the data in whatever format you have.
4. The battery can be 'hot-swapped' in the field for a new battery if it does run out.
5. *If you will NOT immediately use the encoder, do NOT connect the battery. Only connect the battery right before using.*



Dimensions

