HEIDENHAIN

Rotary Encoders

02/2024

Rotary encoders from HEIDENHAIN serve as feedback devices for rotary motion and angular speed. When used in conjunction with mechanical measuring standards such as lead screws, they can also measure linear motion. Possible applications include electric motors, machine tools, printing machines, woodworking machines, textile machines, robots, and handling devices, as well as a wide variety of measuring, testing, and inspection devices.

The high quality of their sinusoidal incremental signals permits high interpolation factors for digital speed control.

Rotary encoders for separate shaft coupling

Electronic handwheel

Rotary encoders with mounted stator coupling

Visit *www.heidenhain.com* for more information about:

- Encoders for servo drives
- Sealed angle encoders
- Modular angle encoders with optical scanning
- Modular angle encoders with magnetic scanning
- Linear encoders for numerically controlled machine tools
- Exposed linear encoders
- Signal converters
- HEIDENHAIN controls, and
- Cables and connecting elements

Further information:

For detailed descriptions of all available interfaces, as well as general electrical information, please refer to the *Interfaces of HEIDENHAIN Encoders* brochure.

This brochure supersedes all previous editions, which thereby become invalid. The basis for ordering from HEIDENHAIN is always the current product documentation at the time the order is placed.

Standards (ISO, EN, etc.) apply only where explicitly stated in this brochure.

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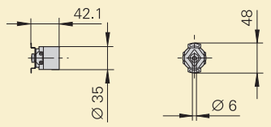
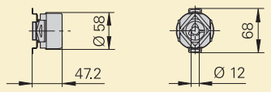
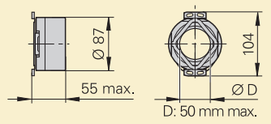
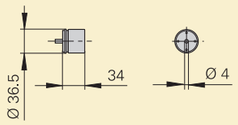
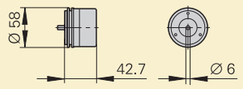
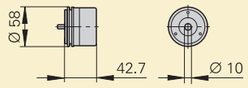
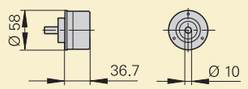
Rotary encoders	Absolute **Singleturn**			**Multiturn** (4096 revolutions)			Incremental		
Interface	EnDat	Fanuc Siemens	SSI	EnDat	Fanuc Siemens	SSI	⊓⊔ TTL	⊓⊔ HTL	∿ 1 V_{PP}
With mounted stator coupling									
ECN/EQN/ERN 1000 series 	**ECN 1023** Positions/rev: 23 bits EnDat 2.2/22 **ECN 1013** Positions/rev: 13 bits EnDat 2.2/01	–	–	**EQN 1035** Positions/rev: 23 bits EnDat 2.2/22 **EQN 1025** Positions/rev: 13 bits EnDat 2.2/01	–	–	**ERN 1020** 100 to 3600 lines **ERN 1070** 1000/2500/3600 lines[1]	**ERN 1030** 100 to 3600 lines	**ERN 1080** 100 to 3600 lines
ECN/EQN/ERN 400 series 	**ECN 425** Positions/rev: 25 bits EnDat 2.2/22 Available with functional safety **ECN 413** Positions/rev: 13 bits EnDat 2.2/01	**ECN 425 F** Positions/rev: 25 bits Fanuc αi **ECN 424 S** Positions/rev: 24 bits DRIVE-CLiQ Available with functional safety	**ECN 413** Positions/rev: 13 bits	**EQN 437** Positions/rev: 25 bits EnDat 2.2/22 Available with functional safety **EQN 425**[3] Positions/rev: 13 bits EnDat 2.2/01	**EQN 437 F** Positions/rev: 25 bits Fanuc αi **EQN 436 S** Positions/rev: 24 bits DRIVE-CLiQ Available with functional safety	**EQN 425**[3] Positions/rev: 13 bits	**ERN 420** 250 to 5000 lines **ERN 460**[2] 250 to 5000 lines	**ERN 430** 250 to 5000 lines	**ERN 480**[4] 1000 to 5000 lines
ECN/ERN 100 series 	**ECN 125** Positions/rev: 25 bits EnDat 2.2/22 **ECN 113** Positions/rev: 13 bits EnDat 2.2/01	–	–	–	–	–	**ERN 120** 1000 to 5000 lines	**ERN 130** 1000 to 5000 lines	**ERN 180** 1000 to 5000 lines

[1] Up to 36000 signal periods via integrated 5/10-fold interpolation (higher interpolation upon request)
[2] Supply voltage: DC 10 V to 30 V
[3] Also available with TTL or HTL signal transmission
[4] Available with mechanical fault exclusion; for deviating specifications and special mounting information, see the *Fault Exclusion* Customer Information document

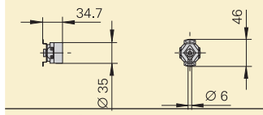
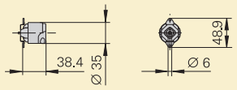
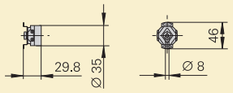
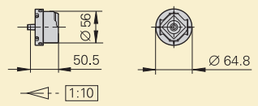
Rotary encoders for standard applications

Rotary encoders	Absolute **Singleturn**			′**Multiturn** (4096 revolutions)			Incremental			
Interface	EnDat	Fanuc Siemens	SSI	EnDat	Fanuc Siemens	SSI	⊓⊔ TTL	⊓⊔ HTL	∿ 1 V_{PP}	
For separate shaft coupling, with synchro flange										
ROC/ROQ/ROD 1000 series 	**ROC 1023** Positions/rev: 23 bits EnDat 2.2/22 **ROC 1013** Positions/rev: 13 bits EnDat 2.2/01	–	–	**ROQ 1035** Positions/rev: 23 bits EnDat 2.2/22 **ROQ 1025** Positions/rev: 13 bits EnDat 2.2/01	–	–	**ROD 1020** 100 to 3600 lines **ROD 1070** 1000/2500/3600 lines[2]	**ROD 1030** 100 to 3600 lines	**ROD 1080** 100 to 3600 lines	 48
ROC/ROQ/ROD 400 series with synchro flange 	**ROC 425** Positions/rev: 25 bits EnDat 2.2/22 Available with functional safety **ROC 413** Positions/rev: 13 bits EnDat 2.2/01	**ROC 425 F** Positions/rev: 25 bits Fanuc αi **ROC 424 S** Positions/rev: 24 bits DRIVE-CLiQ Available with functional safety	**ROC 413** Positions/rev: 13 bits	**ROQ 437** Positions/rev: 25 bits EnDat 2.2/22 Available with functional safety **ROQ 425** Positions/rev: 13 bits EnDat 2.2/01	**ROQ 437 F** Positions/rev: 25 bits Fanuc αi **ROQ 436 S** Positions/rev: 24 bits DRIVE-CLiQ Available with functional safety	**ROQ 425** Positions/rev: 13 bits	**ROD 426** 50 to 5000 lines[1] **ROD 466**[3] 50 to 5000 lines[2]	**ROD 436** 50 to 5000 lines	**ROD 486**[5] 1000 to 5000 lines	 52
ROC 425 for high accuracy 	**ROC 425** Positions/rev: 25 bits EnDat 2.2/01	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	 62
For separate shaft coupling, with clamping flange										
ROC/ROQ/ROD 400 series with clamping flange 	**ROC 425** Positions/rev: 25 bits EnDat 2.2/22 Available with functional safety **ROC 413** Positions/rev: 13 bits EnDat 2.2/01	**ROC 425 F** Positions/rev: 25 bits Fanuc αi **ROC 424 S** Positions/rev: 24 bits DRIVE-CLiQ Available with functional safety	**ROC 413** Positions/rev: 13 bits	**ROQ 437** Positions/rev: 25 bits EnDat 2.2/22 Available with functional safety **ROQ 425**[4] Positions/rev: 13 bits EnDat 2.2/01	**ROQ 437 F** Positions/rev: 25 bits Fanuc αi **ROQ 436 S** Positions/rev: 24 bits DRIVE-CLiQ Available with functional safety	**ROQ 425** Positions/rev: 13 bits	**ROD 420** 50 to 5000 lines	**ROD 430** 50 to 5000 lines	**ROD 480**[5] 1000 to 5000 lines	 64

[1] Up to 10000 signal periods via integrated 2-fold interpolation
[2] Up to 36000 signal periods via integrated 5/10-fold interpolation (higher interpolation upon request)
[3] Supply voltage: DC 10 V to 30 V
[4] Also available with TTL or HTL signal transmission
[5] Available with mechanical fault exclusion; for deviating specifications and special mounting information, see the *Fault Exclusion* Customer Information document

Rotary encoders for motors

These rotary encoders are described in the ***Encoders for Servo Drives*** brochure.

Rotary encoders	**Absolute** **Singleturn**			**Multiturn**			**Incremental**	
Interface	EnDat		Siemens	EnDat		Siemens	⊓⊔ TTL	∿ 1 V_{PP}
With integral bearing and mounted stator coupling								
ERN 1023 IP64 	–	–	–	–	–	–	**ERN 1023** 500 to 8192 lines Three signals for block commutation	–
ECN/EQN 1100 series 	**ECN 1123** Positions/rev: 23 bits EnDat 2.2/22 Available with functional safety	**ECN 1113** Positions/rev: 13 bits EnDat 2.2/01	–	**EQN 1135** Positions/rev: 23 bits 4096 revolutions EnDat 2.2/22 Available with functional safety	**EQN 1125** Positions/rev: 13 bits 4096 revolutions EnDat 2.2/01	–	–	–
ERN 1123 IP00 	–	–	–	–	–	–	**ERN 1123** 500 to 8192 lines Three signals for block commutation	–
ECN/EQN/ERN 1300 series IP40 **ECN/EQN/ERN 400** series IP64 	**ECN 1325** Positions/rev: 25 bits EnDat 2.2/22 EnDat 3/E30-R2 Available with functional safety **ECN 425** Positions/rev: 25 bits EnDat 2.2/22 Available with functional safety	**ECN 1313** Positions/rev: 13 bits EnDat 2.2/01 **ECN 413** Positions/rev: 13 bits EnDat 2.2/01	**ECN 1324S** Positions/rev: 24 bits DRIVE-CLiQ Available with functional safety	**EQN 1337** Positions/rev: 25 bits 4096 revolutions EnDat 2.2/22 EnDat 3/E30-R2 Available with functional safety **EQN 437** Positions/rev: 25 bits 4096 revolutions EnDat 2.2/22 Available with functional safety	**EQN 1325** Positions/rev: 13 bits 4096 revolutions EnDat 2.2/01 **EQN 425** Positions/rev: 13 bits 4096 revolutions EnDat 2.2/01	**EQN 1336S** Positions/rev: 24 bits 4096 revolutions DRIVE-CLiQ Available with functional safety	**ERN 1321** 1024 to 4096 lines **ERN 1326** 1024 to 4096 lines [1] Three TTL signals for block commutation **ERN 421** 1024 to 4096 lines	**ERN 1381** [2] 512 to 4096 lines **ERN 1387** [2] 2048 lines Z1 track for sine commutation **ERN 487** 2048 lines Z1 track for sine commutation

[1] 8192 signal periods via integrated 2-fold interpolation
[2] Available with mechanical fault exclusion; for restrictions on specifications and for special mounting information, see the *Fault Exclusion* customer information document

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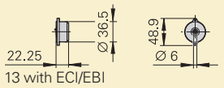
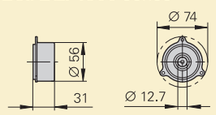
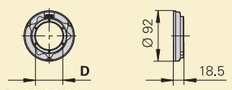
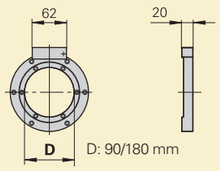
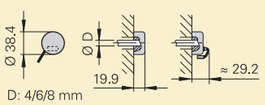
These rotary encoders are described in the ***Encoders for Servo Drives*** brochure.

Rotary encoders	**Absolute**						**Incremental**	
	Singleturn			**Multiturn**				
Interface	EnDat		Siemens	EnDat		Siemens	⊓⊔ TTL	∿ 1 V_{PP}
Without integral bearing								
ECI/EQI/EBI 1100 series 	**ECI 1118** Positions/rev: 18 bits EnDat 2.2/22	**ECI 1119** Positions/rev: 19 bits EnDat 2.2/22, EnDat 3/E30-R2 Available with functional safety	–	**EBI 1135** Positions/rev: 18 bits 65 536 revolutions (buffer battery backup) EnDat 2.2/22	**EQI 1131** Positions/rev: 19 bits 4096 revolutions EnDat 2.2/22, EnDat 3/E30-R2 Available with functional safety	–	–	–
ECI/EQI 1300 series 	**ECI 1319** Positions/rev: 19 bits EnDat 2.2/22 EnDat 3/E30-R2 Available with functional safety	**ECI 1319** Positions/rev: 19 bits EnDat 3/E30-R2 Available with functional safety	**ECI 1319 S** Positions/rev: 19 bits DRIVE-CLiQ Available with functional safety	**EQI 1331** Positions/rev: 19 bits 4096 revolutions EnDat 2.2/22 EnDat 3/E30-R2 Available with functional safety	**EQI 1331** Positions/rev: 19 bits 4096 revolutions EnDat 3/E30-R2 Available with functional safety	**EQI 1331 S** Positions/rev: 19 bits 4096 revolutions DRIVE-CLiQ Available with functional safety	–	–
ECI/EBI 100 series 	**ECI 119** Positions/rev: 19 bits EnDat 2.2/22 or EnDat 2.1/01	–	–	**EBI 135** Positions/rev: 19 bits 65 536 revolutions (buffer battery backup) EnDat 2.2/22	–	–	–	–
ECI/EBI 4000 series 	**ECI 4010** Positions/rev: 20 bits EnDat 2.2/22 Available with functional safety	–	**ECI 4090 S** Positions/rev: 20 bits DRIVE-CLiQ Available with functional safety	**EBI 4010** Positions/rev: 20 bits 65 536 revolutions (buffer battery backup) EnDat 2.2/22 Available with functional safety	–	–	–	–
ERO 1400 Series 	–	–	–	–	–	–	**ERO 1420** 512 to 1024 lines **ERO 1470** [1] 1000/1500 lines	**ERO 1480** 512 to 1024 lines

[1] Up to 37 500 signal periods via integrated 5/10/20/25-fold interpolation

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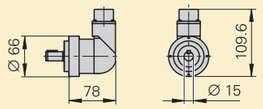
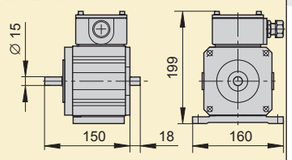
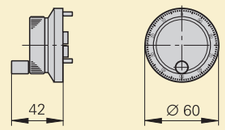
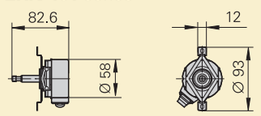
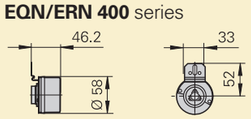
Rotary encoders for special applications

Rotary encoders	Absolute **Singleturn**		´**Multiturn** (4096 revolutions)		Incremental			
Interface	EnDat	SSI	EnDat	SSI	⊓⊔ TTL	⊓⊔ HTL	∿ 1 V_{PP}	
For high bearing loads								
ROD 600 	–	–	–	–	**ROD 620** 512 to 5000 lines	**ROD 630** 512 to 5000 lines	–	 **70**
ROD 1930 	–	–	–	–	–	**ROD 1930** 600 to 2400 lines	–	 **72** ***For more information, please refer to the respective Product Information document***
Electronic handwheel								
HR 1120 	–	–	–	–	**HR 1120** 100 lines	–	–	 **74**
For Siemens asynchronous motors								
ERN 401 series 	–	–	–	–	**ERN 421** 1024 lines	**ERN 431** 1024 lines	–	 ***For more information, please refer to the respective Product Information document***
EQN/ERN 400 series 	–	–	**EQN 425** Positions/rev: 13 bits EnDat 2.1/01	**EQN 425** Positions/rev: 13 bits	**ERN 420** 1024 lines	**ERN 430** 1024 lines	–	 ***For more information, please refer to the respective Product Information document***

Measuring principles

Measuring standards

HEIDENHAIN encoders with **optical scanning** use measuring standards consisting of periodic structures known as graduations. These graduations are applied to a carrier substrate made of glass or steel and are manufactured by means of various photolithographic processes. Graduations are made from the following materials:

- Extremely hard chromium lines on glass
- Matte-etched lines on gold-plated steel tape
- Three-dimensional structures on glass or steel substrates

The photolithographic manufacturing processes developed by HEIDENHAIN allow for typical grating periods ranging from 50 µm down to 4 µm.

These processes yield fine grating periods characterized by excellent edge definition and high homogeneity. In combination with the photoelectric scanning method, these characteristics are crucial for attaining high-quality output signals.

The master graduations are manufactured by HEIDENHAIN on custom-built, high-precision dividing engines.

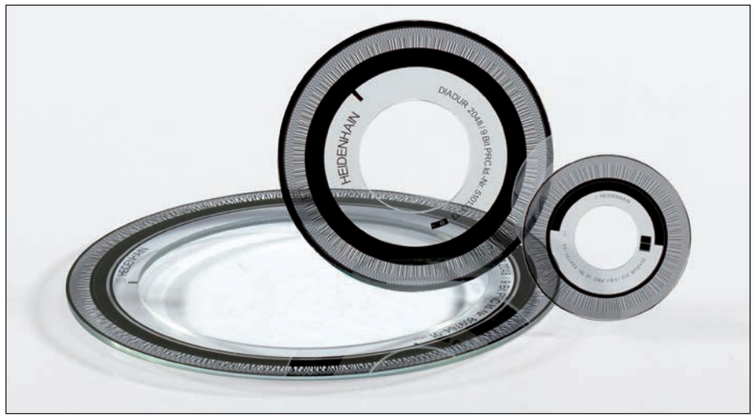
Encoders that use the **inductive scanning principle** employ metal graduations or copper/nickel-based graduation structures. These graduation structures are applied to a printed-circuit carrier material.

Measuring methods

In the **absolute measuring method**, the position value is available immediately upon encoder switch-on and can be requested by the downstream electronics at any time. There is therefore no need to search for the reference position by jogging the axes. The resulting absolute position information **is read from the circular scale**, which exhibits a code structure.

A separate incremental track is interpolated for the position value and is simultaneously used for generating an optional incremental signal.

In **singleturn encoders,** the absolute position information repeats itself with every revolution. **Multiturn encoders** can distinguish between additional revolutions.



Circular scales of absolute rotary encoders

In the **incremental measuring method**, the graduation consists of a periodic grating structure. Position information is obtained **through the counting** of individual increments (measuring steps) starting from a freely settable point of origin. Since position ascertainment requires an absolute reference, the circular scales have an additional track containing a **reference mark**.

The absolute position established by the reference mark is assigned to exactly one measuring step.

Thus, before an absolute reference can be established or the most recently selected reference point can be refound, this reference mark must first be traversed.

Circular scales of incremental rotary encoders

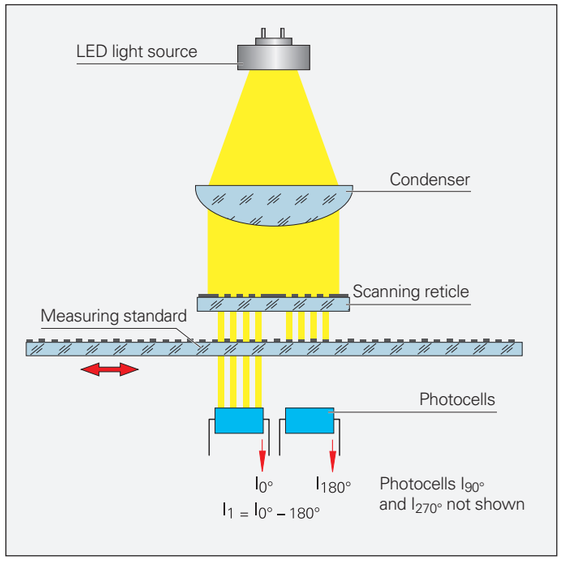
Scanning methods

Photoelectric scanning
Most HEIDENHAIN encoders utilize the photoelectric scanning principle. Photoelectric scanning is performed contact-free and thus does not induce wear. This method detects even extremely fine graduation lines down to a width of only a few micrometers and generates output signals with very small signal periods.

The ECN, EQN, ERN, ROC, ROQ, and ROD rotary encoders utilize the imaging scanning principle.

Put simply, the imaging scanning principle uses projected-light signal generation; for example, two gratings (a scale and a scanning reticle) with the same grating period are moved relative to each other. The carrier material of the scanning reticle is transparent. The graduation on the measuring standard can be applied to either a transparent surface or a reflective surface.

When parallel light passes through a grating structure, light and dark fields are projected at a certain distance. At the place where these fields are projected lies an index grating with the same grating period. When these two graduations move relative to each other, the incident light is modulated: If the gaps are aligned, light passes through. If the lines of one grating coincide with the gaps of the other, no light passes through. Photocells convert these light fluctuations into nearly sinusoidal electrical signals. In encoders that use the imaging scanning principle, workable mounting tolerances are attainable starting at a minimum grating period of 10 µm.



Photoelectric scanning according to the imaging scanning principle

The absolute rotary encoders that use this scanning principle have a single, large, and finely structured photosensor as opposed to a group of discrete photocells. The width of the photosensor's structures is identical to the width of the measuring standard's grating structure. A scanning reticle with a matching structure is therefore not needed.

Other scanning principles
ECI/EBI/EQI rotary encoders operate according to the inductive measuring principle. In this case, the graduation structures modulate the gain and phase of a high-frequency signal. By means of circumferential scanning, the position value is always generated based on the signals from the receiver coils that are evenly distributed along the circumference.

Accuracy

Rotary encoder accuracy is primarily determined by the following factors:

- The directional error of the radial grating
- The eccentricity of the circular scale relative to the bearing
- The radial runout of the bearing
- The error arising from connection via a shaft coupling; for rotary encoders with stator coupling, this error lies within the system accuracy
- The interpolation error that arises during signal processing in the integrated or external digitizing and interpolation electronics

The following applies to **incremental rotary encoders** with line counts of up to 5000:

The maximum direction error at 20 °C ambient temperature and slow rotation (sampling frequency between 1 kHz and 2 kHz) is within

$$\pm\frac{18° \text{ mech.} \cdot 3600}{\text{Line count } z} \text{ [arc seconds]}$$

which equals

$$\pm\frac{1}{20} \text{ grating period.}$$

In the case of ROD rotary encoders, the 6000 to 10 000 signal periods per revolution are generated via signal doubling. The line count must be considered in determining the system accuracy.

For **absolute rotary encoders**, the accuracy of the absolute position values is stated in the specifications of the respective encoder.

For absolute rotary encoders with **complementary incremental signals**, the accuracy depends on the line count:

Line count	Accuracy
512	±60 arc seconds
2048	±20 arc seconds
2048	±10 arc seconds (ROC 425 with high accuracy)

This accuracy information applies to incremental measurement signals at 20 °C ambient temperature and slow rotation.

Mechanical design types and mounting
Rotary encoders with stator coupling

The **ECN/EQN/ERN** rotary encoders feature integrated bearings and a mounted stator coupling. The stator coupling compensates for radial runout and alignment errors without significantly reducing the accuracy. The rotary encoder shaft is directly connected to the measured shaft. During angular acceleration of the shaft, the stator coupling must absorb only the torque resulting from friction within the bearing. The stator coupling permits a certain amount of axial motion in the measured shaft:

ECN/EQN/ERN 400:	±1 mm
ECN/EQN/ERN 1000:	±0.5 mm
ECN/ERN 100:	±1.5 mm

Mounting
The hollow shaft of the rotary encoder is slid onto the measured shaft and fastened on the rotor side by two screws or three eccentric clamps. Rotary encoders with a hollow through shaft can be clamped on the housing side as well. Particularly well suited for repeated mounting are the ECN/EQN/ERN 1300 series rotary encoders featuring a tapered shaft (see the *Encoders for Servo Drives* brochure). Stator-side mounting is performed on a plane surface without a centering collar.

Mechanical fault exclusion is possible for the ECN/EQN/ERN 400 series rotary encoders featuring a standard stator coupling and blind hollow shaft.

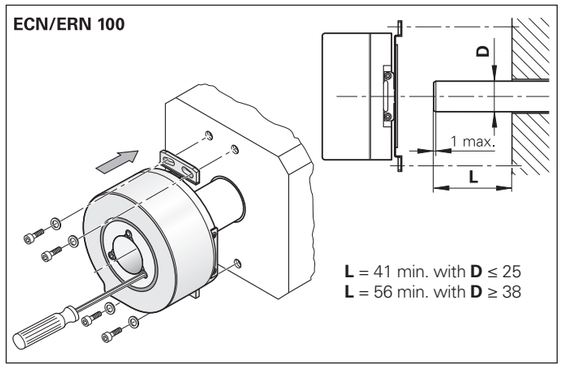
Dynamic applications require the highest possible natural frequencies f_N of the system's coupling (see also *General mechanical information)*. These natural frequencies can be attained through the shaft clamping on the flange side and a coupling with four screws. The ECN/EQN/ERN 1000 encoders offer an alternative with two screws and two washers.

Typical natural frequency f_N of the connection with stator-side coupling via four screws:

	Stator coupling	Cables	Flange socket	
			Axially	Radial
ECN/EQN/ERN 400	Standard	1550 Hz	1500 Hz	1000 Hz
ECN/ERN 100		1000 Hz	–	400 Hz
ECN/EQN/ERN 1000		1500 Hz[1)]	–	–

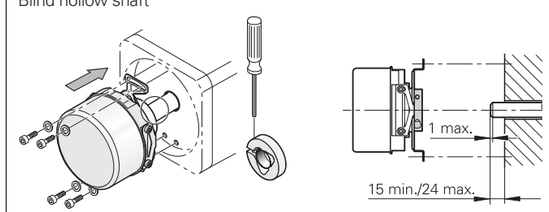
[1)] Also with fastening via two screws and washers

ECN/ERN 100

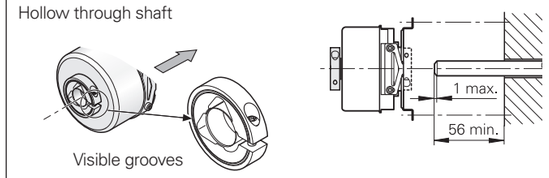


ECN/EQN/ERN 400 with standard stator coupling

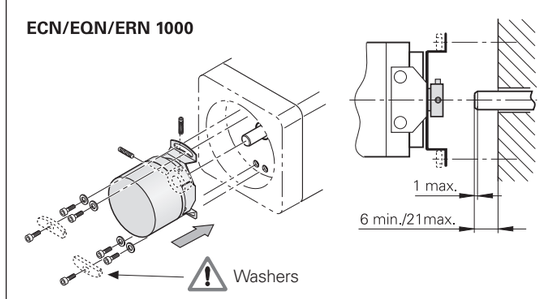
Blind hollow shaft



Hollow through shaft



ECN/EQN/ERN 1000



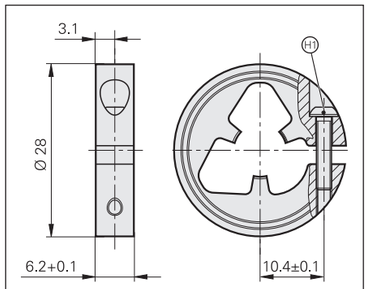
Mounting accessories

Clamping ring
For the ECN/EQN/ERN 400

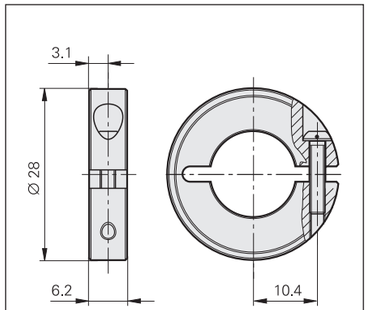
Through the use of a second clamping ring, the maximum mechanically permissible shaft speed of rotary encoders with a hollow through shaft can be increased by up to 12 000 rpm.
ID 540741-xx

In the case of safe, hollow-shaft connections, repeated fastening reduces the screw force. In order to maintain the required safety factor for friction-type connections, the maximum number of permissible screw tightening repetitions is limited to four. Beyond this number of repetitions, mechanical fault exclusion cannot be guaranteed. In such cases, new clamping rings must be ordered separately.

Clamping ring for 10 mm	ID 540741-06
Clamping ring for 12 mm	ID 540741-07



③ = X8 clamping screw with hexalobular socket; tightening torque: 1.1 Nm ±0.1 Nm



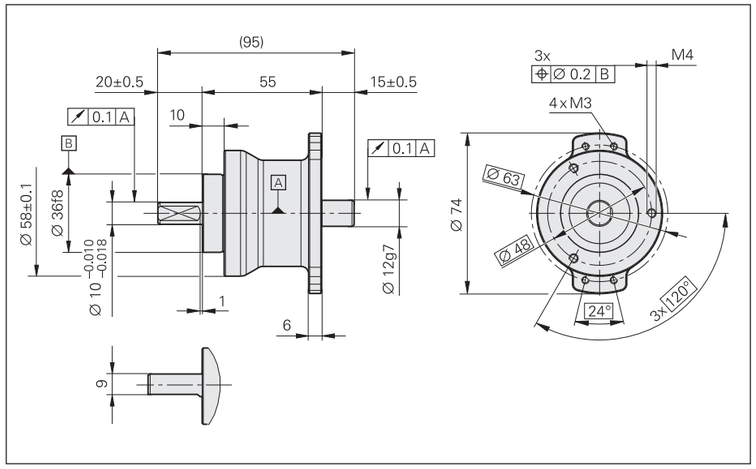
Service life
Unless otherwise specified, HEIDENHAIN encoders are designed for a service life of 20 years, equivalent to 40 000 operating hours under typical conditions (maximum permissible misalignment and radial runout in accordance with the required mating dimensions).

When **high shaft loads** are involved, such as with friction wheels, pulleys, or sprockets, HEIDENHAIN recommends mounting the ECN/EQN/ERN 400 with a bearing assembly.

Bearing assembly
For ECN/EQN/ERN 400
With blind hollow shaft
ID 574185-03

The bearing assembly is able to absorb large radial shaft loads and prevents overloading of the encoder bearing. On the encoder side, the bearing assembly features a shaft stub with a diameter of 12 mm, thus making it suitable for the ECN/EQN/ERN 400 encoders featuring a blind hollow shaft. The threaded holes for fastening the stator coupling are also already provided. The flange of the bearing assembly has the same dimensions as those of the clamping flange for the ROD 420/430 series. The bearing assembly can be fastened via the front-face threaded hole, via the mounting flange or via the mounting bracket. For more information, see page 21.

	Bearing assembly
Permiss. shaft speed n	≤ 6000 rpm
Shaft load	Axial: 150 N; radial: 350 N
operating temperature	–40 °C to 100 °C
Protection EN 60529	IP64

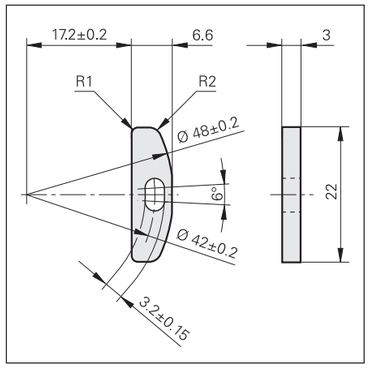


Rotary encoders for separate shaft coupling

Mounting accessories

Washer
For the ECN/EQN/ERN 1000

For increasing the natural frequency f_N when fastening with only two screws
ID 334653-01



Torque supports for ECN/EQN/ERN 400
In simpler applications with the ECN/EQN/ERN 400, the stator coupling can be replaced by torque supports. The following mounting kits are available:

Wire torque support
The stator coupling is replaced by a metal plate to which the included wire is fastened as a coupling.
ID 510955-01

Pin torque support
In place of a stator coupling, a "synchro flange" is fastened via screws. Torque support is provided by a pin mounted axially or radially on the flange. Alternatively, the pin can be inserted on the customer side. A guide on the encoder's flange is then used for the pin coupling.
ID 510861-01

General accessories

Screwdriver bit
- For HEIDENHAIN shaft couplings
- For ExN 100/400/1000 shaft clampings
- For ERO shaft clampings

Screwdriver
Adjustable torque; accuracy: ±6 %
0.2 Nm to 1.2 Nm ID 350379-04
1 Nm to 5 Nm ID 350379-05

Width across flats	Length	ID
1.5	70 mm	350378-01
1.5 (spherical head)		350378-02
2		350378-03
2 (spherical head)		350378-04
2.5		350378-05
3 (spherical head)		350378-08
4		350378-07
4 (with dog point)[1)]		350378-14
TX8	89 mm 152 mm	350378-11 350378-12
TX15	70 mm	756768-42

[1)] For DIN 6912 screws
(low head screw with pilot recess)

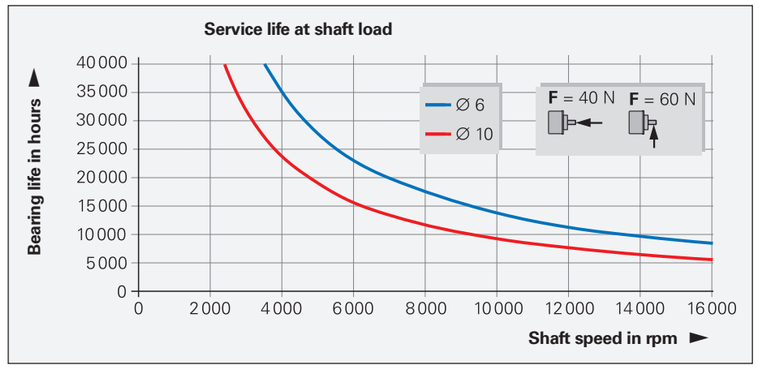
The **ROC/ROQ/ROD** rotary encoders feature an integral bearing and a solid shaft. The encoder shaft is connected to the measured shaft with a separate shaft coupling. This coupling compensates for axial movement and misalignment (radial and angular misalignment) between the rotary encoder and the drive shaft. Thus, the encoder bearing is not subjected to additional external loads, and its service life remains unaffected. Diaphragm and metal-bellows couplings are available for the rotor-side connection of ROD/RIC/RIQ rotary encoders (see page 24).

The ROC/ROQ/ROD 400 and ROD 600 series rotary encoders permit high bearing loads (see diagrams). The bearing service life L10h is calculated in accordance with DIN 281.

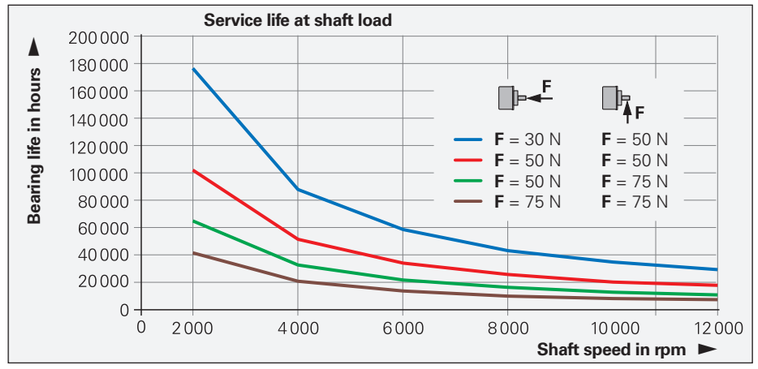
When high loads are involved, such as with friction wheels, pulleys, or sprockets, HEIDENHAIN recommends using an ECN/EQN/ERN 400 mounted to a bearing assembly. For very high bearing loads, the ROD 1930 is a suitable choice.

The shafts to be connected must be mounted with minimum relative offset to each other. For typical mounting tolerances, refer to the "Kinematic transfer error" on page 24.

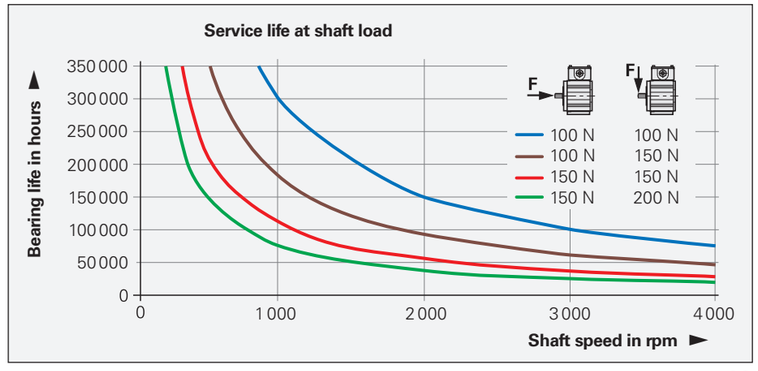
Bearing service life of ROC/ROQ/ROD 400
The expected service life of the encoder bearing depends on the shaft loading, the place where force is applied and the shaft speed. The Specifications state the maximum shaft loads permitted at the end of the shaft. The relationship between bearing life and maximum shaft load is shown in the diagram for 6 mm and 10 mm shaft diameters. Under an axial load of 10 N and a radial load of 20 N at the shaft end, the expected bearing service life at maximum shaft speed is greater than 40 000 hours.



Bearing life of the ROD 600
Rotary encoders of the ROD 600 series are designed for a long service life under high bearing loads.



Bearing service life of the ROD 1930
The ROD 1930 is designed for a long service life under very high bearing loads.

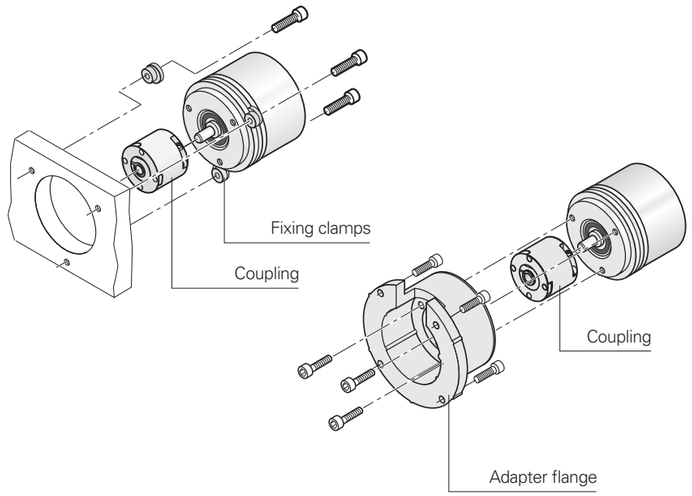


Rotary encoders with synchro flange

Mounting
- Via the synchro flange with three fixing clamps, or
- To an adapter flange via the fastening screw threads on the front face (for ROC/ROQ/ROD 400)

Mechanical fault exclusion is possible upon consultation with HEIDENHAIN in Traunreut, Germany.

Rotary encoders with synchro flange



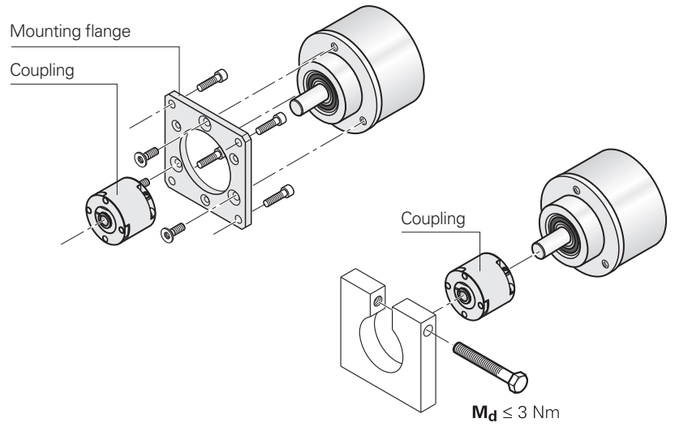
Rotary encoders with clamping flange

Mounting
- Via a mounting flange via the fastening threads on the front face, or
- Via clamping at the clamping flange, or
- With three fixing clamps (for encoders with an additional groove on the clamping flange)

Centering is performed via the centering collar on the synchro flange or via the clamping flange.

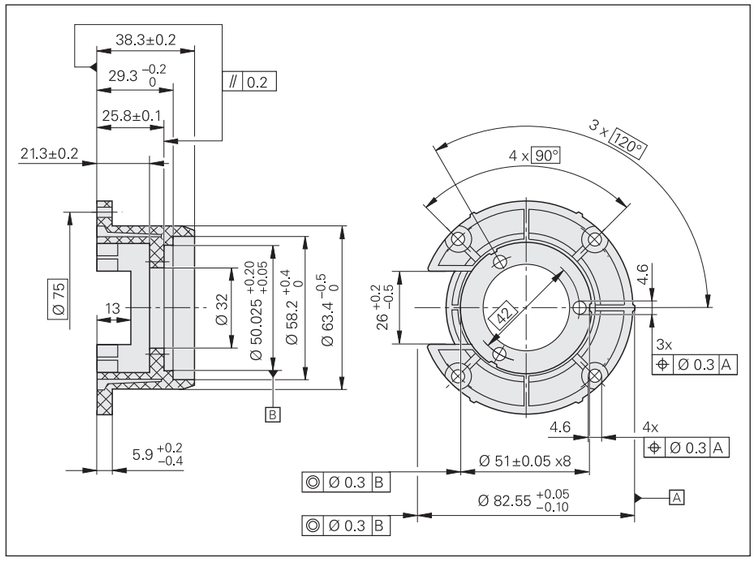
Mechanical fault exclusion is possible upon consultation with HEIDENHAIN in Traunreut, Germany.

ROC/ROQ/ROD 400 with clamping flange

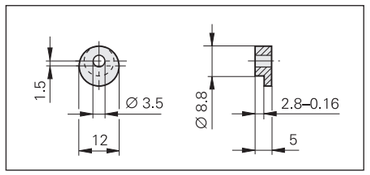


Mounting accessories

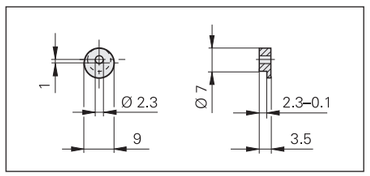
Adapter flange
(electrically non-conductive)
ID 257044-01



Fixing clamps
For the ROC/ROQ/ROD 400 series
(three per encoder)
ID 200032-01

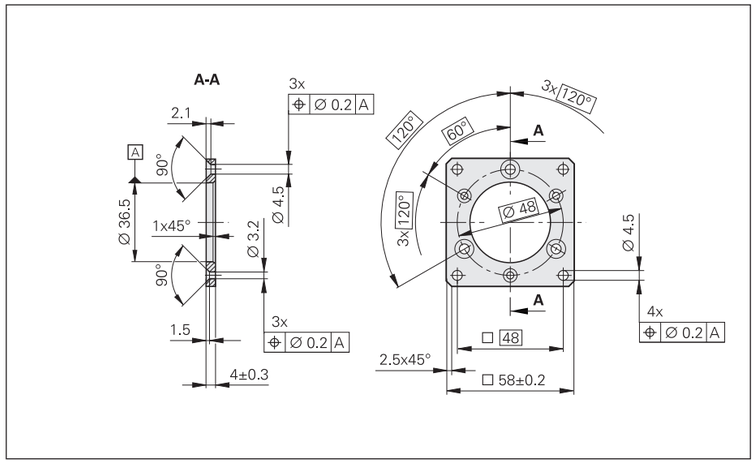


Fixing clamps
For the ROC/ROQ/ROD 1000 series
(three per encoder)
ID 200032-02

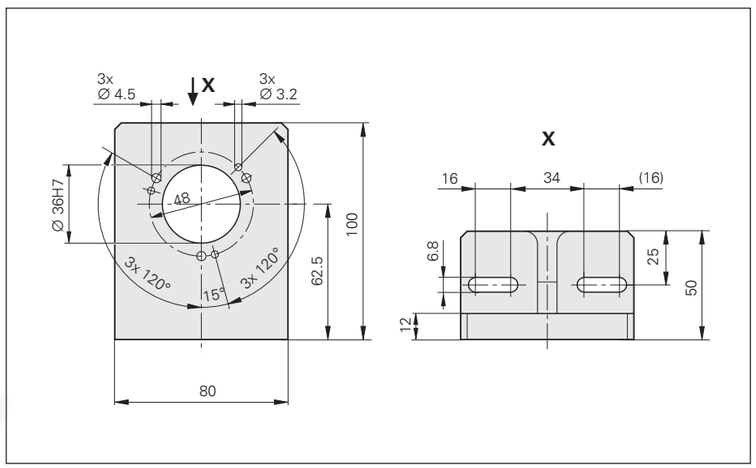


Mounting accessories

Mounting flange
ID 201437-01



Mounting bracket
ID 581296-01



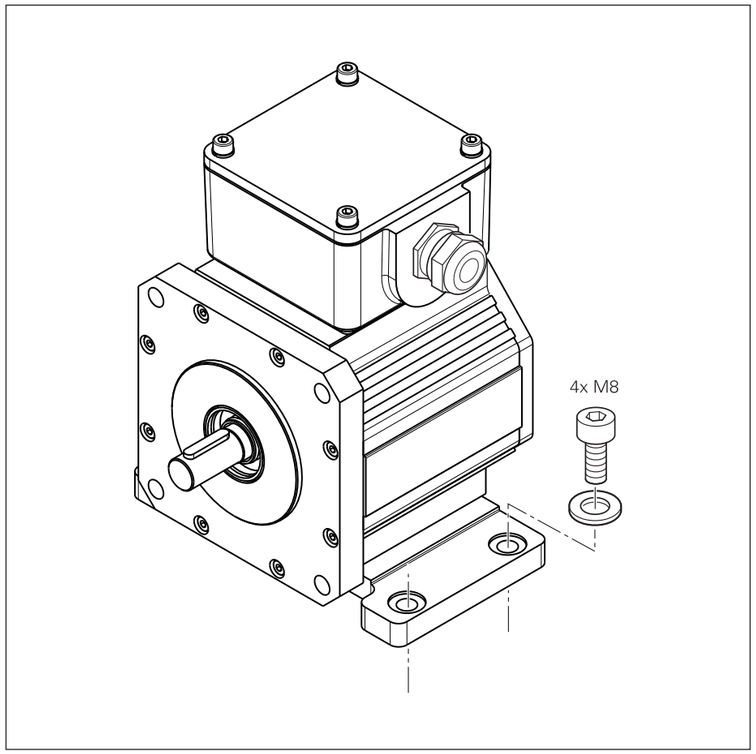
Rotary encoder with flange/base mounting

Mounting
- Via mounting flange, or
- Via base

Fastening is performed with four M8 screws.

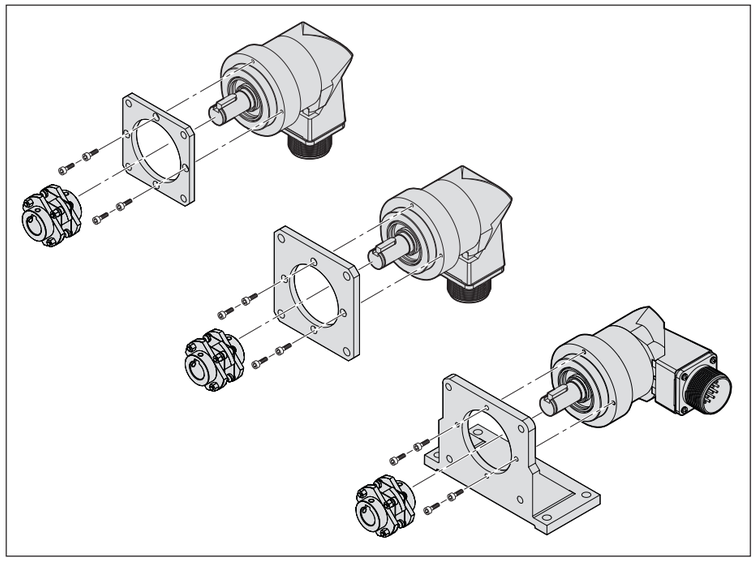
The terminal box can be mounted at any 90° orientation.

Shaft coupling
For optimum torque transmission, the encoder shaft is equipped with a key. The C19 and C 212 couplings, which are available as accessories, feature a matching keyway.



ROD 600 rotary encoders with clamping flange

Mounting
- To a mounting flange via the fastening threads on the front face

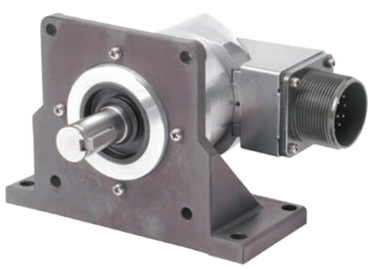


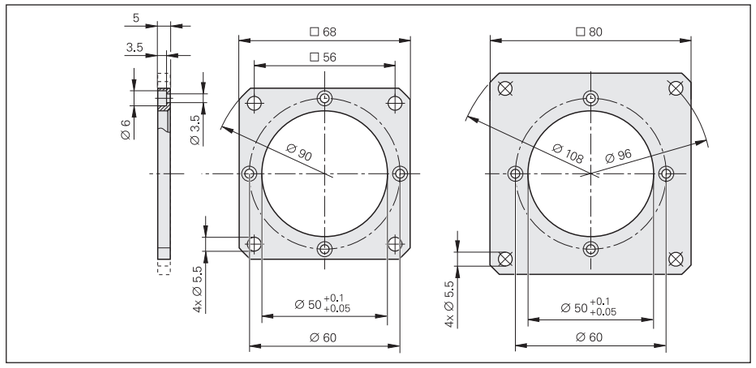
Mounting accessories

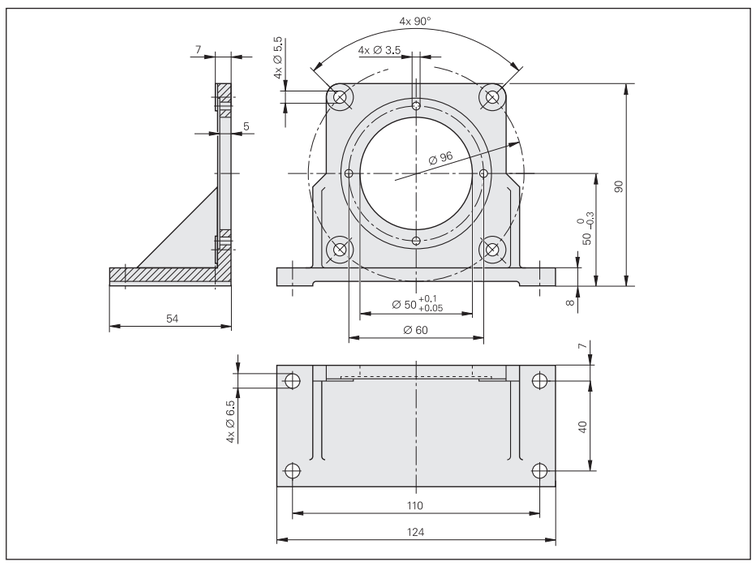
Mounting flange (small)
ID 728587-01

Mounting flange (large)
ID 728587-02

Mounting bracket
ID 728587-03







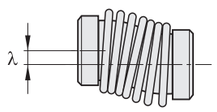
mm
Tolerancing ISO 8015
ISO 2768:1989-mH
≤ 6 mm: ±0.2 mm

Shaft couplings

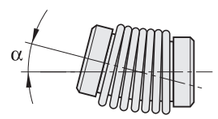
	ROC/ROQ/ROD 400				ROD 1930 ROD 600		ROC/ROQ/ ROD 1000
	Diaphragm coupling				Diaphragm coupling		Metal bellows coupling
	K 14	K 17/01 K 17/06	K 17/02 K 17/04 K 17/05	K 17/03	C 19	C 212	18 EBN 3
Hub bore	6/6 mm	6/6 mm 6/5 mm	6/10 mm 10/10 mm 6/9.52 mm	10/10 mm	15/15		4/4 mm
Galvanic isolation	–	✓	✓	✓	–	✓	–
Kinematic transfer error*	±6″	±10″			±13″		±40″
Torsional rigidity	500 $\frac{Nm}{rad}$	150 $\frac{Nm}{rad}$	200 $\frac{Nm}{rad}$	300 $\frac{Nm}{rad}$	1700 $\frac{Nm}{rad}$		60 $\frac{Nm}{rad}$
Torque	≤ 0.2 Nm	≤ 0.1 Nm		≤ 0.2 Nm	≤ 3.9 Nm	≤ 5 Nm	≤ 0.1 Nm
Radial offset λ	≤ 0.2 mm	≤ 0.5 mm			≤ 0.3 mm		≤ 0.2 mm
Angular error α	≤ 0.5°	≤ 1°			≤ 1.5°		≤ 0.5°
Axial offset δ	≤ 0.3 mm	≤ 0.5 mm			≤ 1.7 mm		≤ 0.3 mm
Moment of inertia (approx.)	$6 \cdot 10^{-6}$ kgm^2	$3 \cdot 10^{-6}$ kgm^2		$4 \cdot 10^{-6}$ kgm^2	$15 \cdot 10^{-6}$ kgm^2		$0.3 \cdot 10^{-6}$ kgm^2
Permiss. shaft speed	16000 rpm				20000 rpm	6000 rpm	12000 rpm
Tightening torque of clamping screws (approx.)	1.2 Nm				1.37 Nm		0.8 Nm
Mass	35 g	24 g	23 g	27.5 g	75 g		9 g

* In the case of typical mounting tolerances: Radial offset λ = 0.1 mm; angular error α = 0.09° (0.15 mm of error over 100 mm)

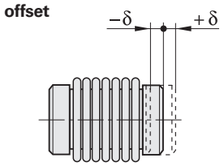
Radial offset



Angular error



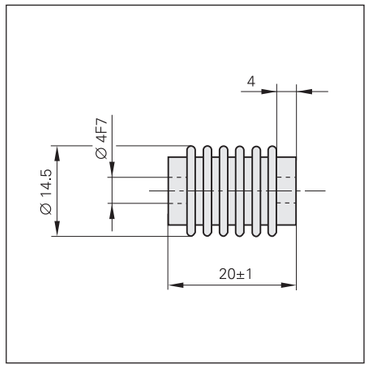
Axial offset



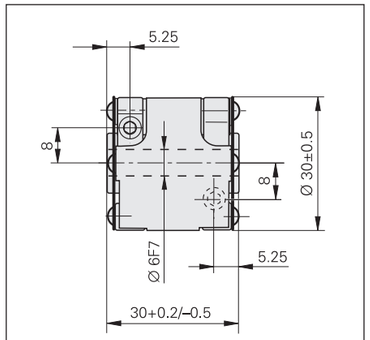
Mounting accessories

Screwdriver bit
Screwdriver
See page 18.

18 EBN 3 metal bellows coupling
For the ROC/ROQ/ROD 1000 series
with **4 mm shaft diameter**
ID 200393-02

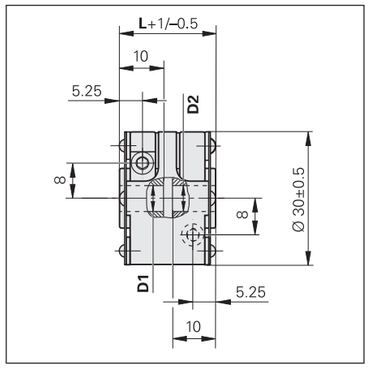


K 14 diaphragm coupling
For the ROC/ROQ/ROD 400 series
with **6 mm shaft diameter**
ID 293328-01



Recommended fit for the mating shaft: h6

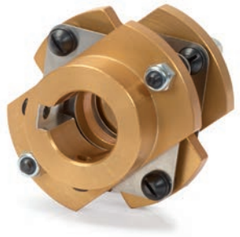
K 17 diaphragm coupling
With galvanic isolation
For the ROC/ROQ/ROD 400 series
with **6 mm or 10 mm shaft diameter**
ID 1246841-xx



K 17 Variant	D1	D2	L
01	Ø 6 F7	**Ø 6 F7**	22 mm
02	Ø 6 F7	**Ø 10 F7**	22 mm
03	Ø 10 F7	**Ø 10 F7**	30 mm
04	Ø 10 F7	**Ø 10 F7**	22 mm
05	Ø 6 F7	**Ø 9.52 F7**	22 mm
06	Ø 5 F7	**Ø 6 F7**	22 mm

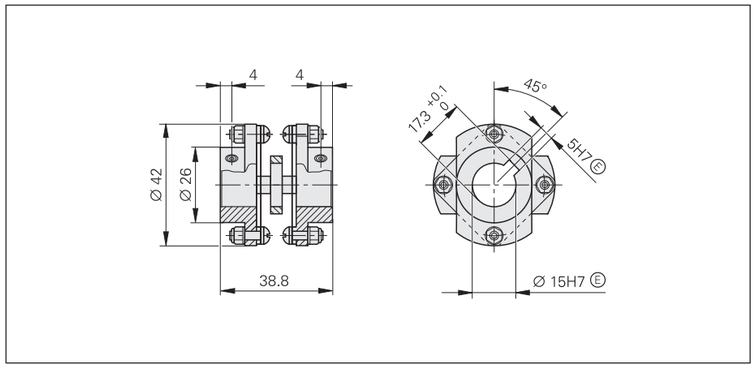
mm
Tolerancing ISO 8015
ISO 2768:1989-mH
≤ 6 mm: ±0.2 mm

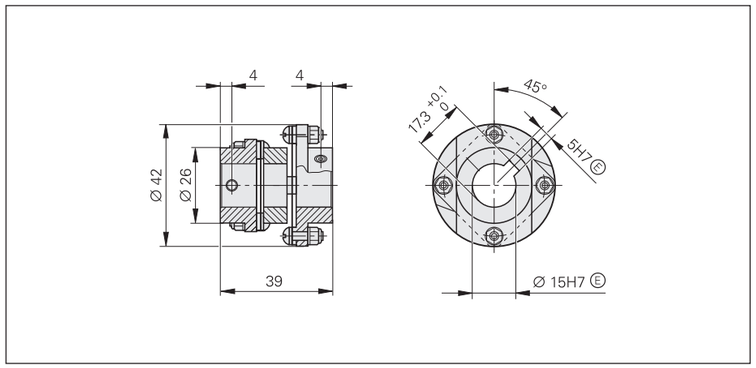
C 19 diaphragm coupling
For the ROD 1930 and ROD 600 rotary encoders with 15 mm shaft diameter and key
ID 731374-01



C 212 diaphragm coupling
With galvanic isolation

For the ROD 1930 and ROD 600 rotary encoders with 15 mm shaft diameter and key
ID 731374-02





mm
Tolerancing ISO 8015
ISO 2768:1989-mH
≤ 6 mm: ±0.2 mm

Certification by NRTL (Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory)
All rotary encoders in this brochure comply with the UL safety regulations for the USA and the CSA safety regulations for Canada.

Accelerations
During mounting and operation, encoders are subjected to various types of acceleration:

- **Vibration**
  The encoders are qualified on a test stand under the acceleration values stated in the specifications at frequencies of 55 Hz to 2000 Hz in accordance with EN 60068-2-6. However, if the application or mounting situation causes long-duration resonant vibration, then proper functioning of the encoder may be impaired, or the encoder itself may incur damage. **Thorough testing of the complete system is therefore required.**
- **Shock**
  The encoders are qualified on a test stand under the acceleration values stated in the specifications and under the exposure times in accordance with EN 60068-2-27 for non-repetitive, semi-sinusoidal shock. **Continuous shock loads** are therefore not covered and **must be tested in the application.**
- The **maximum angular acceleration** is 10^5 rad/s^2. This is the maximum permissible angular acceleration of the rotor without the encoder incurring damage. The actual attainable angular acceleration is within the same order of magnitude but can vary depending on the type of shaft connection (for deviating values for the ECN/ERN 100, see the *Specifications*). An adequate safety factor must be determined through system tests.

Deviating values for rotary encoders with functional safety are provided in the corresponding Product Information documents.

Air humidity
The max. permissible relative humidity is 75%. A relative humidity of 93% is temporarily permissible. Condensation is not permissible.

Magnetic fields
Magnetic fields > 30 mT can affect proper encoder functioning. Please contact HEIDENHAIN in Traunreut, Germany, as needed.

Natural frequencies
With the ROC/ROQ/ROD rotary encoders, the rotor and the shaft coupling together form an oscillation-capable spring-mass system. In the case of the ECN/EQN/ERN, this applies to the stator and stator coupling.

The **natural frequency f_N** should be as high as possible. In order for the highest possible natural frequency to be attained with the **ROC/ROQ/ROD rotary encoders**, a diaphragm coupling with a high torsional rigidity C must be used (see *Shaft couplings*).

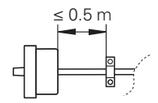
$$f_N = \frac{1}{2 \times \pi} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{C}{I}}$$

f_N: Natural frequency of the coupling in Hz
C: Torsional rigidity of the coupling in Nm/rad
I: Moment of inertia of the rotor in kgm^2

In conjunction with the stator coupling, the **ECN/EQN/ERN** rotary encoders form an oscillation-capable spring-mass system whose **natural frequency f_N** of the coupling in the direction of measurement should be as high as possible. The natural frequency of the coupling is influenced by the rigidity of the stator coupling and by the customer-side mounting situation. The stated typical natural frequencies may vary depending on the encoder variant (e.g., singleturn or multiturn), production tolerances, and differing mounting conditions. If radial and/or axial acceleration forces also come into play, then the rigidity of the encoder bearing and of the encoder stator has an effect as well. If such loads occur within your application, HEIDENHAIN recommends consulting with the main office in Traunreut.

HEIDENHAIN generally recommends determining the natural frequency of the stator coupling within the complete system.

Strain relief
Make sure to provide strain relief for the encoder connection cable.



Starting torque and operating torque
The starting torque is the torque required to put the rotor into motion from standstill. If the rotor is already rotating, then a certain operating torque is acting on the encoder. The starting torque and operating torque are influenced by various factors, such as the temperature, prior standstill time and the amount of wear on the bearing and seal.

The typical values stated in the specifications are mean values based on encoder-specific test series performed at room temperature and at a stabilized operating temperature. The typical operating torques are also based on constant shaft speeds. For applications in which the torque has a significant influence, HEIDENHAIN recommends consulting with the main office in Traunreut.

Protection from contact (EN 60529)
After completed installation of the encoder, any rotating parts must be sufficiently protected from unintentional contact during operation.

Protection rating (EN 60529)
The ingress of contamination can impair proper functioning of the encoder. Unless otherwise indicated, all of the rotary encoders have an IP64 rating (ExN/ROx 400: IP67) in accordance with EN 60529. These specifications apply to the housing, cable outlet, and flange socket versions when engaged.

The **shaft inlet** meets an IP64 rating. Splash water must not be allowed to have any harmful effect on the encoder's parts. If the protection rating of the shaft inlet is not sufficient (e.g., due to vertical mounting of the encoder), then the encoders should be additionally protected with labyrinth seals. Many encoders are also available with an IP66 rating for the shaft inlet. Depending on the application, the radial shaft seal rings used for sealing are subjected to wear due to friction.

Acoustic noise
Running noise can occur during operation. This is particularly true of encoders with integral bearing and multiturn rotary encoders (with gears). The intensity may vary depending on the mounting situation and shaft speed.

System tests
Encoders from HEIDENHAIN are usually integrated as components into complete systems. Such applications require **comprehensive testing of the complete system**, irrespective of the encoder's specifications.

The specifications provided in this brochure apply only to the encoder and not to the complete system. Any operation of the encoder outside of the specified range or outside of its proper and intended use is solely at the user's own risk.

Mounting
The work steps and dimensions to be followed during mounting apply only to the mounting instructions available for the encoder. All mounting-related information in this brochure is therefore only provisional and non-binding, and will not become the subject matter of a contract.

In addition, the machine manufacturer or designer must define the other required final mounting information for the given application (e.g., tightening torque, mechanical fault exclusion for screws needed or not). The stated tolerance ranges in the product's dimension drawing and mounting instructions must also be considered.

All provided information on screw connections assumes a mounting temperature of 15 °C to 35 °C.

For the fault exclusion design for functional safety, the following material properties and conditions for the mating surfaces are assumed:

	Aluminum	**Steel**
Material	Hardenable wrought aluminum alloy	Unalloyed hardened steel
Tensile strength R_m	≥ 220 N/mm^2	≥ 600 N/mm^2
Yield strength $R_{p0.2}$ or yield point R_e	Not relevant	≥ 400 N/mm^2
Shear strength τ_a	≥ 130 N/mm^2	≥ 390 N/mm^2
Interface pressure p_G	≥ 250 N/mm^2	≥ 660 N/mm^2
Modulus of elasticity E (at 20 °C)	70 kN/mm^2 to 75 kN/mm^2	200 kN/mm^2 to 215 kN/mm^2
Coefficient of expansion α_{therm} (at 20 °C)	≤ 25 · 10^{-6} K^{-1}	10 · 10^{-6}K^{-1} to 17 · 10^{-6}K^{-1}
Surface roughness Rz	≤ 16 µm	
Friction values	Mounting surfaces must be clean and free of grease. Use screws from HEIDENHAIN in their delivery condition.	
Tightening procedure	Use a signal-emitting torque wrench in accordance with DIN EN ISO 6789, with an accuracy of ±6%	
Mounting temperature	15 °C to 35 °C	

Screws with material bonding anti-rotation lock
Mounting screws and central screws from HEIDENHAIN (not included in delivery) feature a coating that, after hardening, provides a material bonding anti-rotation lock. As a result, these screws cannot be reused. The minimum shelf life of these unused screws is two years (storage at ≤ 30 °C and ≤ 65% relative humidity). Their expiration date is printed on the package.

Screw insertion and the application of tightening torque must therefore be completed within five minutes. The required strength is reached at room temperature after six hours. The lower the temperature, the longer the curing process will take. Curing temperatures below 5 °C are not permissible.

Screws with material bonding anti-rotation lock must not be used more than once. If a replacement becomes necessary, recut the threads and use new screws. On threaded holes, a chamfer is required in order to keep the adhesive coating from being scraped off.

Rotary encoders with bearing and functional safety may exert a torque of up to 1 Nm on the mating shaft. In addition, other forces and torques (e.g., from vibrational loads and angular acceleration) must be taken into account. The customer's mechanical elements must be designed for these loads (see also EN 61800-5-2 and EN ISO 13849).

The respective Product information documents describe any other requirements.

Modifications to the encoder
The proper functioning and accuracy of encoders from HEIDENHAIN are ensured only if the encoders have not been modified. Any modification, even a minor one, can impair the proper functioning, reliability, and safety of the encoders, and result in a loss of warranty. This also includes the use of any additional or non-prescribed locking varnishes, lubricants (e.g., for screws), or adhesives. If you are in doubt, we recommend that you consult with HEIDENHAIN in Traunreut, Germany.

Conditions for longer storage periods
For a storage period of twelve months or longer, HEIDENHAIN recommends the following:
- Leave the encoders in their original packaging
- The storage location should be dry, free of dust, and temperature-regulated. It should also be free of vibration, mechanical shock, and chemical environmental influences
- Every twelve months, rotate the shafts of the encoders with integral bearing at low speed and without axial or radial shaft loading so that the bearing lubrication becomes evenly redistributed (e.g., such as when first breaking in an encoder)

Parts subject to wear
Encoders from HEIDENHAIN are designed for a long service life. Preventive maintenance is not required. However, they do contain components that are subject to wear, depending on the application and how they are deployed. This especially applies to cables that are subjected to frequent flexing.

Other parts subject to wear are the bearings in encoders with integral bearing, the radial shaft seal rings in rotary encoders and angle encoders, and the sealing lips on sealed linear encoders.

In order to avoid damage from current flows, some rotary encoders are available with hybrid bearings. In general, these bearings exhibit greater wear at high temperatures than standard bearings.

Service life
Unless otherwise specified, HEIDENHAIN encoders are designed for a service life of 20 years, which is equivalent to 40 000 operating hours under typical operating conditions. The encoders' service life may be limited by the bearing service life, depending on the application. Starting at a continuous use temperature of 75 °C, the service life may be limited by the service life of the grease. Please contact HEIDENHAIN if you have any questions about the service life of the grease.

Temperature ranges
For encoders still in their packaging, a **storage temperature range** of –30 °C to 65 °C applies (HR 1120: –30 °C to 70 °C). The **operating temperature range** specifies the temperatures that a rotary encoder is permitted to reach during operation in the actual installation environment. Within this range, proper functioning of the rotary encoder is ensured. The operating temperature is measured at the defined measuring point (see dimension drawing) and must not be confused with the ambient temperature.

The temperature of the rotary encoder is influenced by the following factors:
- The mounting conditions
- The ambient temperature
- The encoder's susceptibility to self-heating

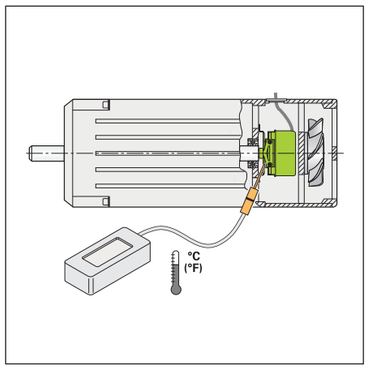
An encoder's susceptibility to self-heating depends both on its design characteristics (stator coupling / solid shaft, shaft sealing ring, etc.) and on its operating parameters (shaft speed, supply voltage). A temporary period of heightened self-heating can also occur after very long breaks in operation (of several months). Please allow for a two-minute break-in period at low shaft speeds. The greater susceptibility to self-heating that an encoder exhibits, the lower the ambient temperature needs to be in order to keep the encoder within its permissible operating temperature range.

This table shows the approximate self-heating values to be expected for the rotary encoders. In the worst case, the amount of self-heating may be affected by multiple operating parameters, such as a 30 V supply voltage and maximum shaft speed. Thus, if an encoder is being operated close to its maximum permissible specifications, then the actual operating temperature should be measured directly at the encoder. Suitable measures must then be taken (fan, heat sinks, etc.) to sufficiently reduce the ambient temperature so that the maximum permissible operating temperature will not be exceeded during continuous operation.

For high shaft speeds at the maximum permissible ambient temperature, special versions with a reduced protection rating are available (without a radial shaft seal ring and its concomitant frictional heat).

Self-heating at shaft speed n_{max}	
ECN/EQN/ERN 1000	≈ +10 K
ROC/ROQ/ROD *Solid shaft*	≈ +5 K With IP66 rating: ≈ +10 K
ECN/EQN/ERN 400/1300 *Tapered shaft*	≈ +5 K With IP66 rating: ≈ +10 K
ECN/EQN/ERN 400/1300 *Blind hollow shaft*	≈ +30 K With IP66 rating: ≈ +40 K
ECN/EQN/ERN 400 *Hollow through shaft*	≈ +40 K With IP66 rating: ≈ +50 K
ECN/ERN 100 *Hollow through shaft*	≈ +40 K With IP64 rating: ≈ +50 K
ROD 600	≈ +75 K

Typical self-heating values of a rotary encoder at maximum permissible shaft speed based on its design characteristics. The relationship between shaft speed and heat generation is nearly linear.



Measuring the actual operating temperature at the defined measuring point of the rotary encoder (see *Specifications*)

Safety-related position measuring systems

Functionally safe axes
Driven axes and moving parts can represent a significant hazard for humans. Particularly if the human interacts with the machine (e.g., during workpiece setup), it must be ensured that the machine does not make any uncontrolled movements. This requires position information about the axes in order for a safety function to be implemented. As an evaluating safety module, the control must be able to detect faulty position information and react accordingly.

Various safety strategies can be pursued depending on the topology of the axis and the evaluation capabilities of the controller. In a single-encoder system, for example, only one encoder per axis is evaluated for the safety function. However, on axes with two encoders, such as a linear axis with a rotary and a linear encoder, the two redundant position values can be compared with each other in the control. Safe fault detection can be ensured only if the two components (the control and encoder) are properly matched to each other. Please note that the safety designs of control manufacturers differ from one another. As a result, the requirements to be fulfilled by the connected encoders may partially differ as well.

Type-examined encoders
Encoders from HEIDENHAIN are used successfully on a variety of controls in widely differing safety designs. This particularly applies to type-examined encoders with EnDat and DRIVE-CLiQ interfaces. These encoders can be operated as single-encoder systems in conjunction with a suitable control in applications with the control category SIL 3 (according to EN 61508) or Performance Level “e” (according to EN ISO 13849). Unlike incremental encoders, absolute encoders always provide a safe absolute position value, including immediately after switch-on or a power failure. Reliable position transmission is based on two independently generated absolute position values and on error bits provided to the safe control. The purely serial data transmission also provides other benefits, including greater reliability, improved accuracy, diagnostic capabilities and reduced costs through simpler connection technology.

Standard encoders
In addition to encoders explicitly qualified for safety applications, standard encoders (e.g., with Fanuc interface or 1 V_{PP} signals) can also be used in safe axes. In such cases, the characteristics of the encoders must be matched to the requirements of the respective control. To this end, HEIDENHAIN can provide additional data about the individual encoders (failure rate, fault model as per EN 61800-5-2).

Further information:
The safety-related characteristic values are listed in the specifications of the encoders. These characteristic values are explained in the Technical Information document *Safety-Related Position Encoders*.

For the use of standard encoders in safety-related applications, HEIDENHAIN can also provide additional information about individual products (failure rate, fault model as per EN 61800-5-2).

Fault exclusion for the loosening of the mechanical connection
Irrespective of the interface, many safety designs require the safe mechanical connection of the encoder. The standard for electric motors, EN 61800-5-2, defines the loosening or loss of the mechanical connection between the encoder and motor as a fault that requires consideration. Because the controller may not be able to detect these errors, fault exclusion is required in many cases. The requirements for fault exclusion can result in additional constraints in the permissible limit values in the specifications. In addition, fault exclusions for the loosening of the mechanical coupling usually require additional measures during installation of the encoder or in the event of servicing (e.g., anti-rotation lock for screws). These factors must be considered for the selection of a suitable encoder or mounting mode.

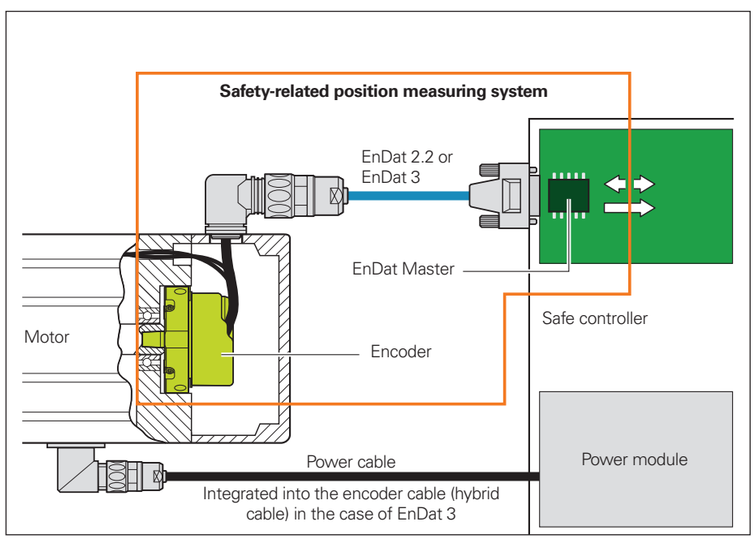
Further information:
Comply with the requirements described in the following documents to ensure correct and intended operation:
- Mounting Instructions
- Operating Instructions
- Product Information documents
- Customer information about fault exclusion
- Technical Information: *Safety-Related Position Measuring Systems* 596632

For implementation in a control with EnDat22:
- Specifications for Safe Control 533095

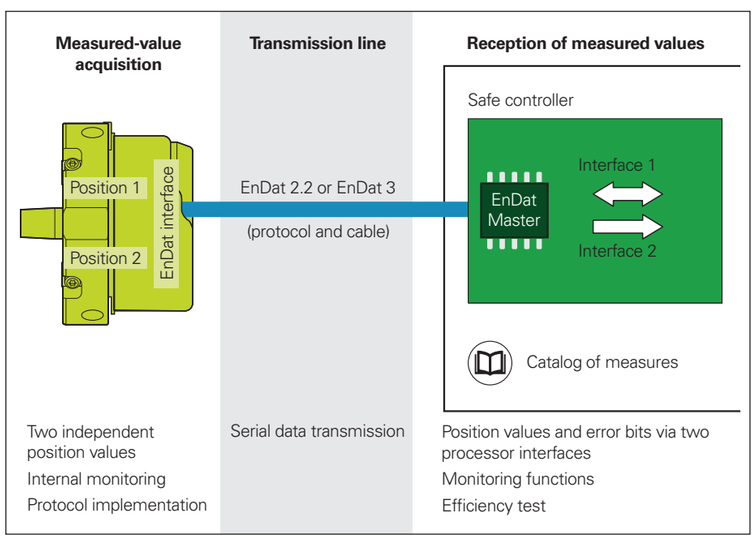
For implementation in a control with EnDat3:
- Application Conditions for Functional Safety 3000003

Service life as per ISO 13849
Unless otherwise specified, HEIDENHAIN encoders are designed for a service life of 20 years (as per ISO 13849), which is equivalent to 40 000 operating hours.

Bearing life
The bearing life L10mr as per ISO/TS 16281 at a temperature of 60 °C and maximum bearing loads (maximum permissible shaft offsets for encoders with an integrated stator coupling) is greater than $2 \cdot 10^{10}$ revolutions. Starting at a continuous use temperature of 75 °C, the service life of the grease is limited. Please contact HEIDENHAIN if you have any questions about the service life of the grease.



Functionally safe drive system with EnDat 2.2 or EnDat 3



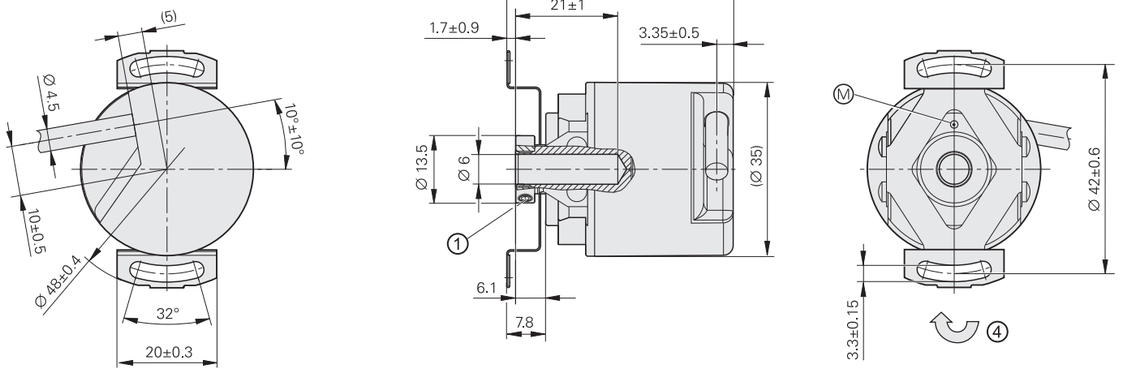
Safety-related position measurement system with EnDat 2.2 or EnDat 3

Functional Safety

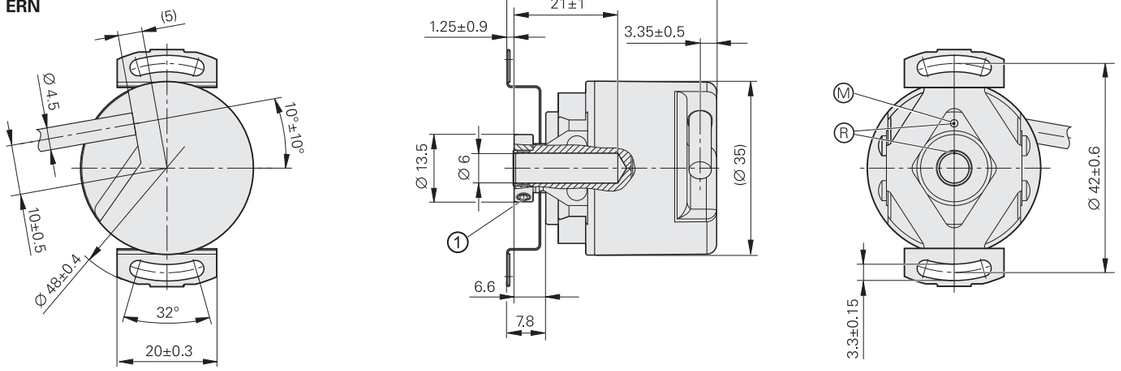
ECN/EQN/ERN 1000 series

Absolute and incremental rotary encoders
- **Stator coupling for plane surface**
- **Blind hollow shaft**

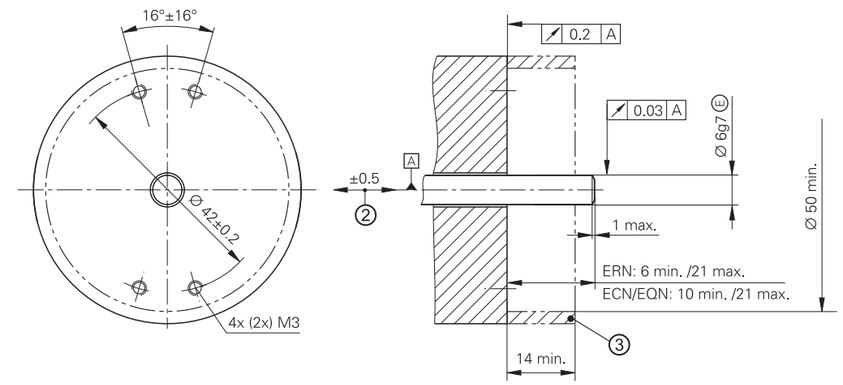
ECN/EQN



ERN



Required mating dimensions



mm
Tolerancing ISO 8015
ISO 2768:1989-mH
≤ 6 mm: ±0.2 mm

Ⓐ = Bearing of mating shaft
Ⓜ = Measuring point for operating temperature
Ⓡ = Reference mark position ±20°
1 = Two screws in clamping ring; tightening torque: 0.6 Nm ±0.1 Nm; width A/F: 1.5
2 = Compensation of mounting tolerances and thermal expansion; no dynamic motion permitted
3 = Ensure protection against contact (EN 60529)
4 = Incremental rotary encoders: Direction of shaft rotation for output signals according to interface description
Absolute rotary encoders: Direction of shaft rotation for ascending position values

	Incremental			
	ERN 1020	**ERN 1030**	**ERN 1080**	**ERN 1070**
Interface	⊓⊔ TTL	⊓⊔ HTLs	∿ 1 V_{PP} [1]	⊓⊔ TTL
Line counts*	100 200 **250** 360 400 **500** 720 900 **1000** **1024** 1250 1500 2000 **2048** **2500** **3600**			1000 2500 3600
Reference mark	One			
Integrated interpolation*	–			5fach / 10fach
Cutoff frequency –3 dB Scanning frequency Edge separation *a*	– ≤ 300 kHz ≥ 0.39 µs	– ≤ 160 kHz ≥ 0.76 µs	≥ 180 kHz – –	– ≤ 100 kHz ≥ 0.47 µs / – ≤ 100 kHz ≥ 0.22 µs
System accuracy	1/20 of grating period			
Electrical connection*	**Cable (1 m**/5 m) with or **without M23 coupling**			Cable (5 m) without connecting element
Supply voltage	DC 5 V ±0.5 V	DC 10 V to 30 V	DC 5 V ±0.5 V	DC 5 V ±0.25 V
Current consumption without load	≤ 120 mA	≤ 150 mA	≤ 120 mA	≤ 155 mA
Shaft	Blind hollow shaft (Ø 6 mm)			
Mech. permiss. shaft speed *n*	≤ 12 000 rpm			
Starting torque (typical)	0.001 Nm (at 20 °C)			
Moment of inertia of rotor	≤ 0.5 · 10^{-6} kgm^2			
Permiss. axial motion of measured shaft	±0.5 mm			
Vibration: 55 Hz to 2000 Hz **Shock:** 6 ms	≤ 100 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-6) ≤ 1000 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-27)			
Max. operating temp. [2]	100 °C	70 °C	100 °C	70 °C
Min. operating temp.	*Fixed cable:* –30 °C; *moving cable:* –10 °C			
Protection EN 60529	IP64			
Mass	≈ 0.1 kg			
Valid for ID	534909-xx	534911-xx	534913-xx	534912-xx

Bold: This preferred version is available on short notice.
* Please select when ordering
1) Limited tolerances: signal amplitude: 0.8 V_{PP} to 1.2 V_{PP}
2) For the correlation between the operating temperature and the shaft speed or supply voltage, see *General mechanical information*

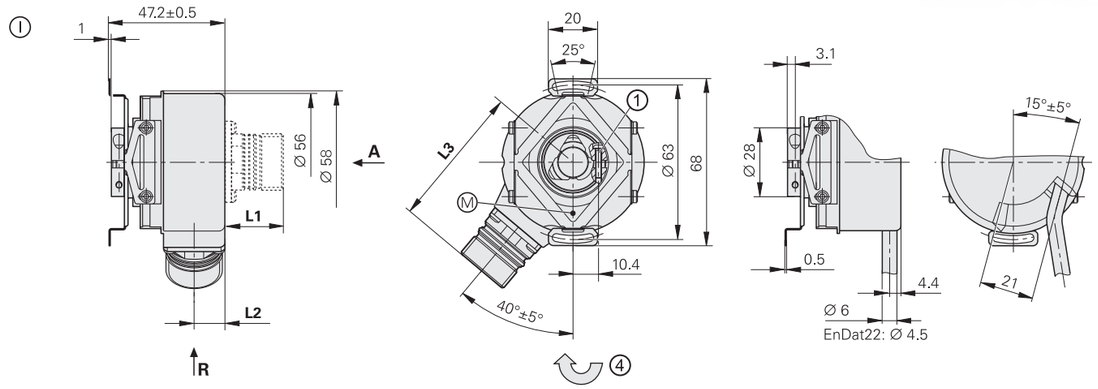
				
	Absolute			
	Singleturn		**Multiturn**	
	ECN 1023	**ECN 1013**	**EQN 1035**	**EQN 1025**
Interface	EnDat 2.2			
Ordering designation	EnDat22	EnDat01	EnDat22	EnDat01
Positions/revolution	8388608 (23 bits)	8192 (13 bits)	8388608 (23 bits)	8192 (13 bits)
Revolutions	–		4096 (12 bits)	
Code	Pure binary		Pure binary	
Elec. permiss. shaft speed Deviations[1]	≤ 12000 rpm for continuous position value	≤ 4000 rpm/≤ 12000 rpm ±1 LSB/±16 LSB	≤ 12000 rpm for continuous position value	≤ 4000 rpm/ ≤ 12000 rpm ±1 LSB/±16 LSB
Calculation time t_{cal} Clock frequency	≤ 7 µs ≤ 8 MHz	≤ 9 µs ≤ 2 MHz	≤ 7 µs ≤ 8 MHz	≤ 9 µs ≤ 2 MHz
Incremental signals	–	~ 1 V_{PP}[2]	–	~ 1 V_{PP}[2]
Line count	–	512	–	512
Cutoff frequency –3 dB	–	≥ 190 kHz	–	≥ 190 kHz
System accuracy	±60“			
Electrical connection	Cable (1 m) with M12 coupling	Cable (1 m) with M23 coupling	Cable (1 m) with M12 coupling	Cable (1 m) with M23 coupling
Supply voltage	DC 3.6 V to 14 V		DC 3.6 V to 14 V	
Power consumption (maximum)	*3.6 V:* ≤ 0.6 W *14 V:* ≤ 0.7 W		*3.6 V:* ≤ 0.7 W *14 V:* ≤ 0.8 W	
Current consumption (typical, without load)	*5 V:* 85 mA		*5 V:* 105 mA	
Shaft	Blind hollow shaft (Ø 6 mm)			
Mech. permiss. shaft speed *n*	12000 rpm			
Starting torque (typical)	0.001 Nm (at 20 °C)		0.002 Nm (at 20 °C)	
Moment of inertia of rotor	≈ 0.5 · 10^{-6} kgm^2			
Permiss. axial motion of measured shaft	±0.5 mm			
Vibration: 55 Hz to 2000 Hz **Shock:** 6 ms	≤ 100 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-6) ≤ 1000 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-27)			
Max. operating temp.	100 °C			
Min. operating temp.	*Fixed cable:* –30 °C; *moving cable:* –10 °C			
Protection EN 60529	IP64			
Mass	≈ 0.1 kg			
Valid for ID	606683-xx	606681-xx	606688-xx	606686-xx

[1] Speed-dependent deviations between absolute and incremental signals
[2] Limited tolerances: signal amplitude: 0.8 V_{PP} to 1.2 V_{PP}

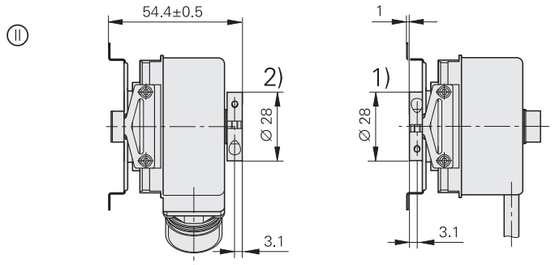
ECN/EQN/ERN 400 series

Absolute and incremental rotary encoders
- **Stator coupling for plane surface**
- **Blind hollow shaft or hollow through shaft**

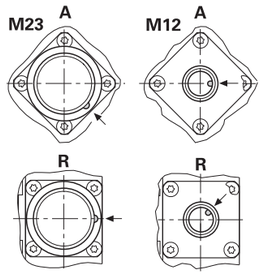
Blind hollow shaft



Hollow through shaft

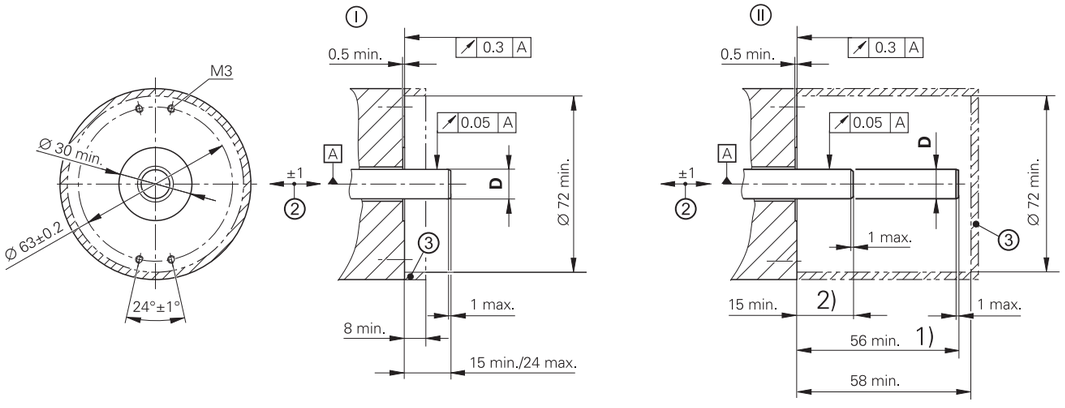


Connector coding
A = Axial, **R** = Radial



	Flange socket	
	M12	M23
L1	14	23.6
L2	12.5	12.5
L3	48.5	58.1

D
Ø 8g7 Ⓔ
Ø 12g7 Ⓔ



mm
Tolerancing ISO 8015
ISO 2768:1989-mH
≤ 6 mm: ±0.2 mm

Radial cable (can also be used axially)
Ⓐ = Bearing of mating shaft
Ⓜ = Measuring point for operating temperature
1 = Clamping screw with X8 hexalobular socket
2 = Compensation of mounting tolerances and thermal expansion; no dynamic motion permissible
3 = Ensure protection against contact (EN 60529)
4 = Incremental rotary encoders: Direction of shaft rotation for output signals according to interface description
Absolute rotary encoders: Direction of shaft rotation for ascending position values
1) = Clamping ring on housing side (delivery condition)
2) = Clamping ring on coupling side (optionally mountable)

	Incremental			
	ERN 420	**ERN 460**	**ERN 430**	**ERN 480**
Interface	⊓⊔ TTL		⊓⊔ HTL	∿ 1 V_{PP} [1]
Line counts*	250 500			–
	1000 1024 1250 2000 2048 2500 3600 4096 5000			
Reference mark	One			
Cutoff frequency –3 dB Output frequency Edge separation *a*	– ≤ 300 kHz ≥ 0.39 µs			≥ 180 kHz – –
System accuracy	1/20 of grating period			
Electrical connection*	• M23 flange socket, radial and axial (with blind hollow shaft) • Cable (1 m), free cable end			
Supply voltage	DC 5 V ±0.5 V	DC 10 V to 30 V	DC 10 V to 30 V	DC 5 V ±0.5 V
Current consumption without load	≤ 120 mA	≤ 100 mA	≤ 150 mA	≤ 120 mA
Shaft*	**Blind hollow shaft** or hollow through shaft (both available in Ø **8 mm** or Ø **12 mm**)			
Mech. permiss. shaft speed *n* [2]	≤ 6000 rpm/≤ 12 000 rpm [3]			
Starting torque (typical) at 20 °C	*Blind hollow shaft:* 0.01 Nm *Hollow through shaft:* 0.025 Nm (with IP66: 0.075 Nm)			
Moment of inertia of rotor	≤ 4.3 · 10^{-6} kgm^2			
Permiss. axial motion of measured shaft	±1 mm			
Vibration: 55 Hz to 2000 Hz **Shock:** 6 ms	≤ 300 m/s^2; *flange socket version:* 150 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-6); higher values upon request ≤ 2000 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-27)			
Max. operating temp. [2]	100 °C	70 °C	100 °C [4]	
Min. operating temp.	*Flange socket or fixed cable:* –40 °C; *moving cable:* –10 °C			
Protection EN 60529	*At housing:* IP67 (IP66 with hollow through shaft) *At shaft inlet:* IP64 (with Ø 12 mm: IP66 upon request)			
Mass	≈ 0.3 kg			
Valid for ID	385420-xx	385460-xx	385430-xx	385480-xx [5]

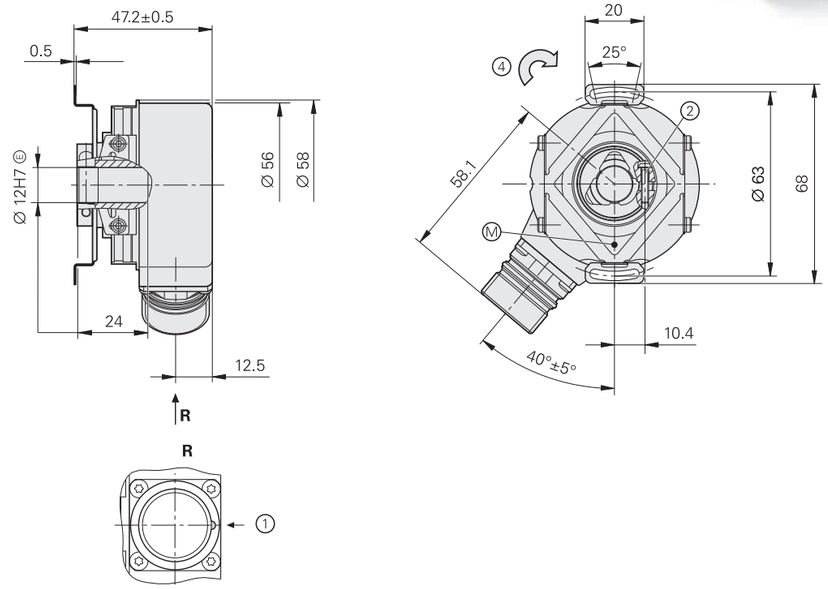
Bold: This preferred version is available on short notice.
* Please select when ordering
1) Limited tolerances: signal amplitude: 0.8 V_{PP} to 1.2 V_{PP}
2) For the relationship of operating temperature to shaft speed and supply voltage, see *General mechanical information*
3) With two shaft clampings (only with hollow through shaft)
4) 80 °C for ERN 480 with 4096 or 5000 lines
5) Available with mechanical fault exclusion; for deviating specifications and special mounting information, see the *Fault Exclusion* Customer Information document

	Absolute					
	Singleturn			**Multiturn**		
	ECN 425 Functional Safety	**ECN 413**		**EQN 437** Functional Safety	**EQN 425**	
Interface*	EnDat 2.2	EnDat 2.2	SSI	EnDat 2.2	EnDat 2.2	SSI
Ordering designation	EnDat22	EnDat01	SSI39r1	EnDat22	EnDat01	SSI41r1
Positions/revolution	33554432 (25 bits)	8192 (13 bits)		33554432 (25 bits)	8192 (13 bits)	
Revolutions	–			4096		
Code	Pure binary		Gray	Pure binary		Gray
Elec. permiss. shaft speed Deviations[1]	≤ 12000 rpm for continuous position value	*512 lines:* ≤ 5000/12000 rpm ±1 LSB/±100 LSB *2048 lines:* ≤ 1500/12000 rpm ±1 LSB/±50 LSB	≤ 12000 rpm ±12 LSB	≤ 12000 rpm for continuous position value	*512 lines:* ≤ 5000/10000 rpm ±1 LSB/±100 LSB *2048 lines:* ≤ 1500/10000 rpm ±1 LSB/±50 LSB	≤ 12000 rpm ±12 LSB
Calculation time t_{cal} Clock frequency	≤ 7 µs ≤ 8 MHz	≤ 9 µs ≤ 2 MHz	≤ 5 µs –	≤ 7 µs ≤ 8 MHz	≤ 9 µs ≤ 2 MHz	≤ 5 µs –
Incremental signals	Without	~ 1 V_{PP}[2]		Without	~ 1 V_{PP}[2]	
Line counts*	–	**512** 2048	512	–	**512** 2048	512
Cutoff frequency –3 dB Output frequency	– –	*512 lines:* ≥ 130 kHz; *2048 lines:* ≥ 400 kHz –		– –	*512 lines:* ≥ 130 kHz; *2048 lines:* ≥ 400 kHz –	
System accuracy	±20"	*512 lines:* ±60"; *2048 lines:* ±20"		±20"	*512 lines:* ±60"; *2048 lines:* ±20"	
Electrical connection*	• **M12 flange socket**, radial • Cable (1 m) with M12 coupling	• **M23 flange socket**, radial • Cable (1 m) with M23 coupling or free cable end		• **M12 flange socket**, radial • Cable (1 m) with M12 coupling	• **M23 flange socket**, radial • Cable (1 m) with M23 coupling or free cable end	
Supply voltage	DC 3.6 V to 14 V		DC 4.75 V to 30 V	DC 3.6 V to 14 V	DC 3.6 V to 14 V	DC 4.75 V to 30 V
Power consumption (maximum)	*3.6 V:* ≤ 0.6 W *14 V:* ≤ 0.7 W		*5 V:* ≤ 0.8 W *10 V:* ≤ 0.65 W *30 V:* ≤ 1 W	*3.6 V:* ≤ 0.7 W *14 V:* ≤ 0.8 W		*5 V:* ≤ 0.95 W *10 V:* ≤ 0.75 W *30 V:* ≤ 1.1 W
Current consumption (typical, without load)	*5 V:* 85 mA		*5 V:* 90 mA *24 V:* 24 mA	*5 V:* 105 mA		*5 V:* 120 mA *24 V:* 28 mA
Shaft*	**Blind hollow shaft** or hollow through shaft (both available in ∅ **8 mm** or ∅ **12 mm**)					
Mech. permiss. shaft speed *n*[3]	≤ 6000 rpm/≤ 12000 rpm[4]					
Starting torque (typical) at 20 °C	*Blind hollow shaft:* 0.01 Nm; *hollow through shaft:* 0.025 Nm (with IP66: 0.075 Nm)					
Moment of inertia of rotor	≤ $4.3 \cdot 10^{-6}$ kgm^2					
Permiss. axial motion of measured shaft	±1 mm					
Vibration: 55 Hz to 2000 Hz **Shock:** 6 ms	≤ 300 m/s^2; *flange socket version:* ≤ 150 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-6); higher values upon request ≤ 2000 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-27)					
Max. operating temp.[3]	100 °C					
Min. operating temp.	*Flange socket or fixed cable:* –40 °C; *moving cable:* –10 °C					
Protection EN 60529	*At housing:* IP67 (IP66 with hollow through shaft) *At shaft inlet:* IP64 (with ∅ 12 mm: IP66 upon request)					
Mass	≈ 0.3 kg					
Valid for ID	683644-xx[5]/1178024-xx[5] [6]	1065932-xx	1132405-xx/1353129-xx[6]	683646-xx[5]/1178025-xx[5] [6]	1109258-xx	1132407-xx/1353131-xx[6]

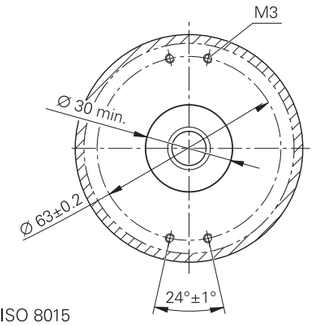
Bold: This preferred version is available on short notice.
* Please select when ordering
[1] Speed-dependent deviations between absolute value and incremental signal
[2] Limited tolerances: signal amplitude: 0.8 V_{PP} to 1.2 V_{PP}
[3] For the relationship of operating temperature to shaft speed and supply voltage, see *General mechanical information*
[4] With two shaft clampings (only with hollow through shaft)
[5] Also available with functional safety; for dimensions and specifications, see the Product Information document
[6] Successor variants

EQN 425

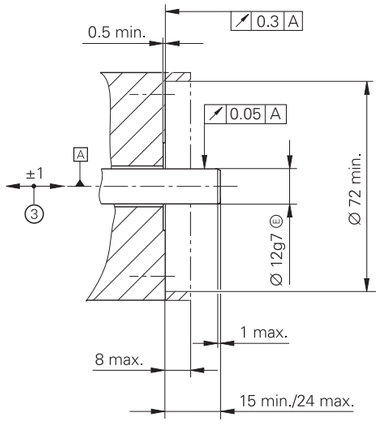
Rotary encoder for absolute position values with blind hollow shaft
- **Stator coupling for plane surface**
- **EnDat interface**
- **Additional incremental signals with TTL or HTL levels**



Required mating dimensions



mm
Tolerancing ISO 8015
ISO 2768:1989-mH
≤ 6 mm: ±0.2 mm



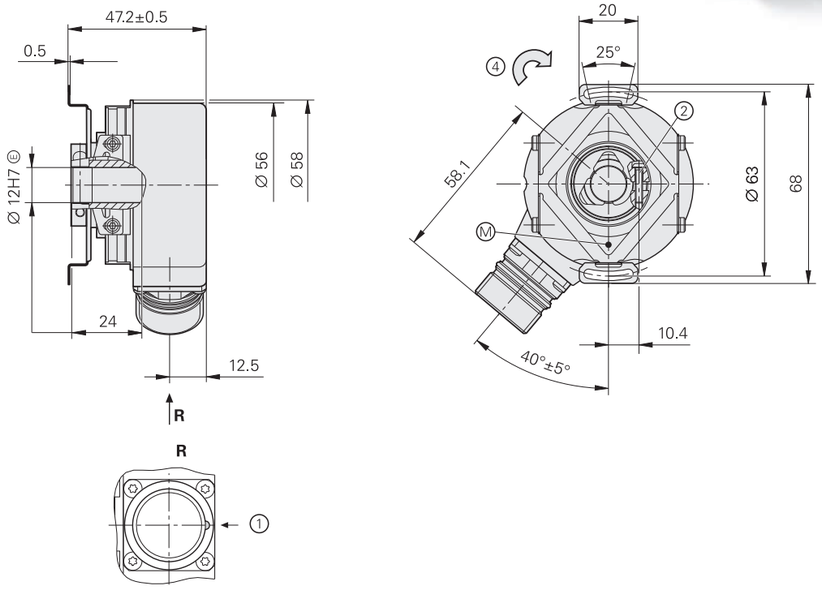
Ⓐ = Bearing of mating shaft
Ⓜ = Measuring point for operating temperature
1 = Connector coding
2 = Clamping screw with X8 hexalobular socket; tightening torque: 1.1 Nm ±0.1 Nm
3 = Compensation of mounting tolerances and thermal expansion; no dynamic movement permitted
4 = Direction of shaft rotation for ascending position values

	Absolute **EQN 425 multiturn**					
Interface	EnDat 2.2					
Ordering designation*	EnDatH			EnDatT		
Positions/revolution	8192 (13 bits)					
Revolutions	4096 (12 bits)					
Code	Pure binary					
Calculation time t_{cal} Clock frequency	≤ 9 µs ≤ 2 MHz					
Incremental signals	HTL			TTL		
Signal periods*	512	1024	2048	512	2048	4096
Edge separation *a*	≥ 2.4 µs	≥ 0.8 µs	≥ 0.6 µs	≥ 2.4 µs	≥ 0.6 µs	≥ 0.2 µs
Output frequency	≤ 52 kHz	≤ 103 kHz	≤ 205 kHz	≤ 52 kHz	≤ 205 kHz	≤ 410 kHz
System accuracy[1]	±60“	±60“	±20“	±60“	±20“	±20“
Electrical connection	17-pin M23 radial flange socket (male)					
Cable length[2]	≤ 100 m (with HEIDENHAIN cable)					
Supply voltage	DC 10 V to 30 V			DC 4.75 V to 30 V		
Power consumption (max.)[3]	See *Power consumption* diagram			*At 4.75 V:* ≤ 900 mW *At 30 V:* ≤ 1100 mW		
Current consumption (typical, without load)	*At 10 V:* ≤ 56 mA *At 24 V:* ≤ 34 mA			*At 5 V:* ≤ 100 mA *At 24 V:* ≤ 25 mA		
Shaft	Blind hollow shaft (Ø 12 mm)					
Mech. permiss. shaft speed n[4]	≤ 6000 rpm					
Starting torque (typical)	0.01 Nm (at 20 °C)					
Moment of inertia of rotor	$4.3 \cdot 10^{-6}$ kgm^2					
Permiss. axial motion of measured shaft	≤ ±1 mm					
Vibration: 10 Hz to 2000 Hz **Shock:** 6 ms	≤ 150 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-6) ≤ 2000 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-27)					
Max. operating temp.[4]	100 °C					
Min. operating temp.[4]	–40 °C					
Protection EN 60529	*Housing:* IP67 *Shaft exit:* IP64					
Mass	≈ 0.30 kg					
Valid for ID	1042545-xx			1042540-xx		

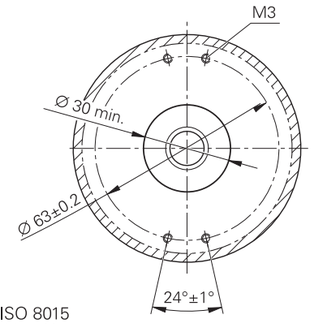
* Please select when ordering
1) For absolute position value; accuracy of the incremental signal upon request
2) For HTL signals, the maximum cable length depends on the output frequency (see the *Cable length for HTL* diagrams)
3) See *General electrical information* in the *Interfaces of HEIDENHAIN Encoders* brochure
4) For the relationship of operating temperature to shaft speed and supply voltage, see *General mechanical information*

EQN 425

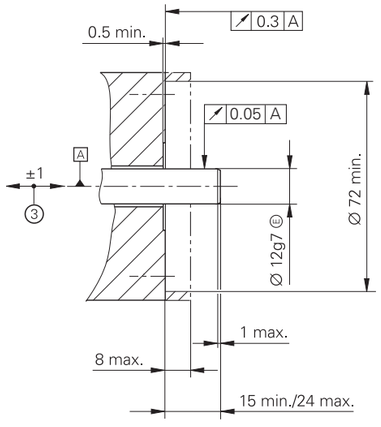
Rotary encoder for absolute position values with blind hollow shaft
- **Stator coupling for plane surface**
- **SSI interface**
- **Additional incremental signals with TTL or HTL levels**



Required mating dimensions



mm
Tolerancing ISO 8015
ISO 2768:1989-mH
≤ 6 mm: ±0.2 mm



Ⓐ = Bearing of mating shaft
Ⓜ = Measuring point for operating temperature
1 = Connector coding
2 = Clamping screw with X8 hexalobular socket; tightening torque: 1.1 Nm ±0.1 Nm
3 = Compensation of mounting tolerances and thermal expansion; no dynamic movement permitted
4 = Direction of shaft rotation for ascending position values

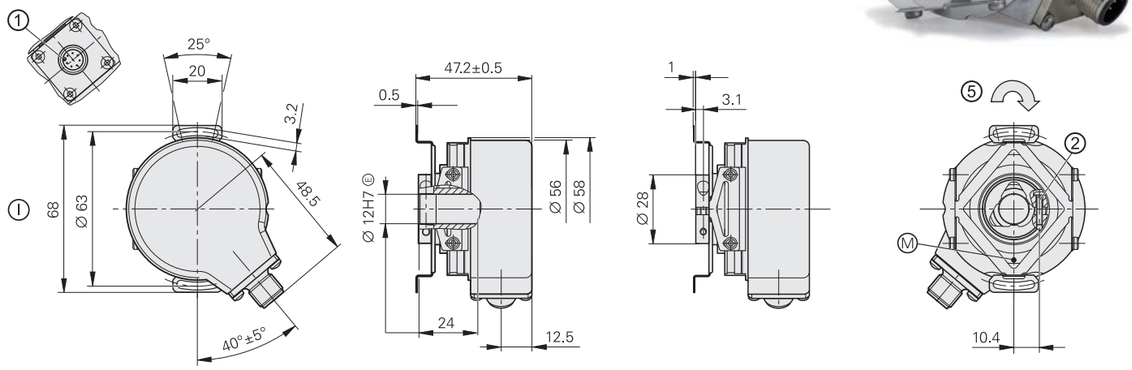
	Absolute **EQN 425 multiturn**					
Interface	SSI					
Ordering designation*	SSI41H			SSI41T		
Positions/revolution	8192 (13 bits)					
Revolutions	4096 (12 bits)					
Code	Gray					
Calculation time t_{cal} Clock frequency	≤ 5 µs ≤ 1 MHz					
Incremental signals	HTL[5]			TTL		
Signal periods*	512	1024	2048	512	2048	4096
Edge separation *a*	≥ 2.4 µs	≥ 0.8 µs	≥ 0.6 µs	≥ 2.4 µs	≥ 0.6 µs	≥ 0.2 µs
Output frequency	≤ 52 kHz	≤ 103 kHz	≤ 205 kHz	≤ 52 kHz	≤ 205 kHz	≤ 410 kHz
System accuracy[1]	±60“	±60“	±20“	±60“	±20“	±20“
Electrical connection	12-pin M23 radial flange socket (male)			17-pin M23 radial flange socket (male)		
Cable length[2]	≤ 100 m (with HEIDENHAIN cable)					
Supply voltage	DC 10 V to 30 V			DC 4.75 V to 30 V		
Power consumption (max.)[3]	See *Power consumption* diagram			*At 4.75 V:* ≤ 900 mW *At 30 V:* ≤ 1100 mW		
Current consumption (typical, without load)	*At 10 V:* ≤ 56 mA *At 24 V:* ≤ 34 mA			*At 5 V:* ≤ 100 mA *At 24 V:* ≤ 25 mA		
Shaft	Blind hollow shaft (Ø 12 mm)					
Mech. permiss. shaft speed n[4]	≤ 6000 rpm					
Starting torque (typical)	0.01 Nm (at 20 °C)					
Moment of inertia of rotor	$4.3 \cdot 10^{-6}$ kgm^2					
Permiss. axial motion of measured shaft	≤ ±1 mm					
Vibration: 10 Hz to 2000 Hz **Shock:** 6 ms	≤ 150 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-6) ≤ 2000 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-27)					
Max. operating temp.[4]	100 °C					
Min. operating temp.[4]	–40 °C					
Protection EN 60529	*Housing:* IP67 *Shaft outlet:* IP64					
Mass	≈ 0.30 kg					
Valid for ID	1065029-xx			1042533-xx		

* Please select when ordering
1) For absolute position value; accuracy of the incremental signal upon request
2) For HTL signals, the maximum cable length depends on the output frequency (see the *Cable length for HTL* diagrams)
3) See *General electrical information* in the *Interfaces of HEIDENHAIN Encoders* brochure
4) For the relationship of operating temperature to shaft speed and supply voltage, see *General mechanical information*
5) HTLs upon request

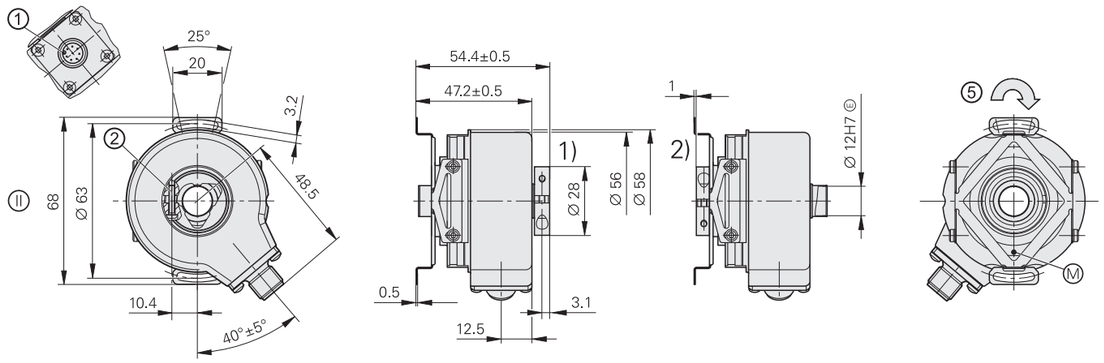
ECN/EQN 400 F/S series

Absolute rotary encoders
- **Stator coupling for plane surface**
- **Blind hollow shaft or hollow through shaft**
- **Fanuc Serial Interface or Siemens DRIVE-CLiQ interface**

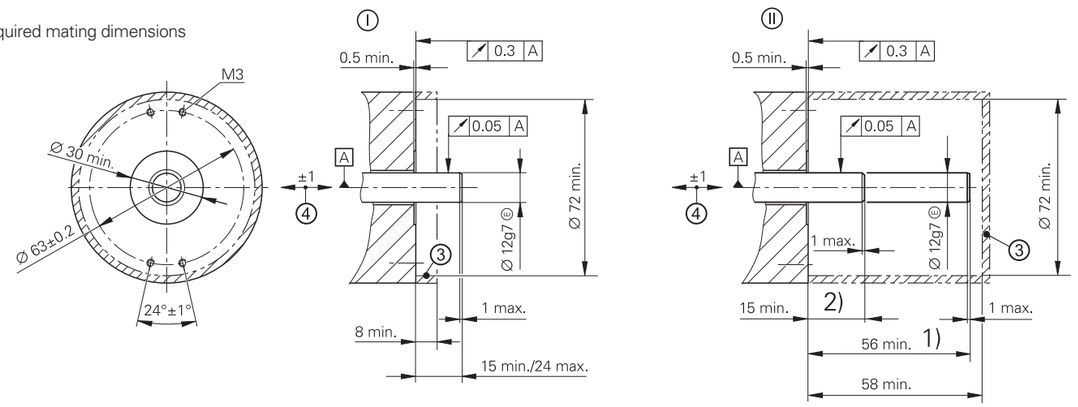
Blind hollow shaft



Hollow through shaft



Required mating dimensions



mm
Tolerancing ISO 8015
ISO 2768:1989-mH
≤ 6 mm: ±0.2 mm

A = Bearing of mating shaft
M = Measuring point for operating temperature
1 = Connector coding
2 = Clamping screw with X8 hexalobular socket; tightening torque: 1.1 Nm ±0.1 Nm
3 = Ensure protection against contact (EN 60529)
4 = Compensation of mounting tolerances and thermal expansion; no dynamic motion permissible
5 = Direction of shaft rotation for ascending position values
1) = Clamping ring on housing side (delivery condition)
2) = Clamping ring on coupling side (optionally mountable)

DRIVE-CLiQ is a registered trademark of Siemens AG.

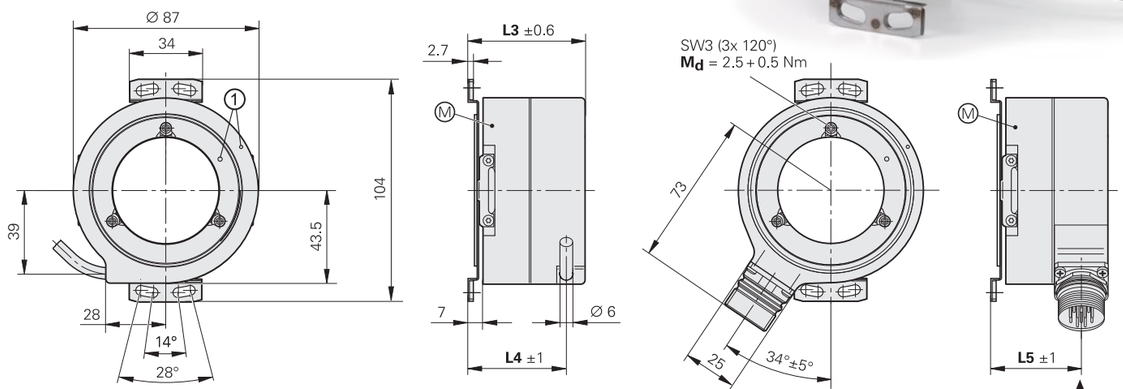
	Absolute			
	Singleturn	Functional Safety	**Multiturn**	Functional Safety
	ECN 425 F	**ECN 424 S**	**EQN 437 F**	**EQN 436 S**
Interface	Fanuc Serial Interface (αi Interface)	DRIVE-CLiQ	Fanuc Serial Interface (αi Interface)	DRIVE-CLiQ
Ordering designation	Fanuc05[1)]	DQ01	Fanuc06[1)]	DQ01
Positions/revolution	α*i:* 33554432 (25 bit) α: 8388608 (23 bit)	16777216 (24 bits)	33554432 (25 bits)	16777216 (24 bits)
Revolutions	8192 via revolution counter	–	α*i:* 4096	4096
Code	Pure binary			
Elec. permiss. shaft speed	≤ 15000 rpm for continuous position values			
Calculation time t_{cal}	≤ 5 µs	≤ 8 µs[2)]	≤ 5 µs	≤ 8 µs[2)]
System accuracy	±20“			
Electrical connection	M12 flange socket, radial			
Cable length	≤ 30 m	≤ 95 m[3)]	≤ 30 m	≤ 95 m[3)]
DC supply voltage	3.6 V to 14 V	10 V to 36 V	3.6 V to 14 V	10 V to 36 V
Power consumption (maximum)	*5 V:* ≤ 0.7 W *14 V:* ≤ 0.8 W	*10 V:* ≤ 1.4 W *36 V:* ≤ 1.5 W	*5 V:* ≤ 0.75 W *14 V:* ≤ 0.85 W	*10 V:* ≤ 1.4 W *36 V:* ≤ 1.5 W
Current consumption (typical, without load)	*5 V:* 90 mA	*24 V:* 37 mA	*5 V:* 100 mA	*24 V:* 43 mA
Shaft*	Blind hollow shaft or hollow through shaft (Ø 12 mm); with DRIVE-CLiQ, also available with blind hollow shaft (Ø 10 mm)			
Mech. permiss. shaft speed n[4)]	≤ 6000 rpm/≤ 12000 rpm [5)]			
Starting torque (typical) at 20 °C	*Blind hollow shaft:* 0.01 Nm *Hollow through shaft:* 0.025 Nm (with IP66: 0.075 Nm)			
Moment of inertia of rotor	≤ 4.6 · 10^{-6} kgm^2			
Permiss. axial motion of measured shaft	±1 mm			
Vibration: 55 Hz to 2000 Hz **Shock:** 6 ms	≤ 150 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-6) ≤ 2000 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-27)			
Max. operating temp.[4)]	100 °C			
Min. operating temp.	–30 °C			
Protection EN 60529	*At housing:* IP67 (IP66 with hollow through shaft); *At shaft inlet:* IP64 (with DQ01 (Ø 12 mm), available with blind hollow shaft, Fanuc06, Mit03-4, IP66 upon request)			
Mass	≈ 0.3 kg			
Valid for ID	1081302-xx	1036798-xx[6)]	1081301-xx	1036801-xx[6)]

* Please select when ordering
1) Optimized for Fanuc machine tool controls
2) Calculation time TIME_MAX_ACTVAL
3) See the *Interfaces of HEIDENHAIN Encoders* brochure; with n_{EN} = 1 (including adapter cable)
4) For the relationship of operating temperature to shaft speed and supply voltage, see *General mechanical information*
5) With two shaft clampings (only with hollow through shaft)
6) Also available with functional safety; for dimensions and specifications, see the Product Information document

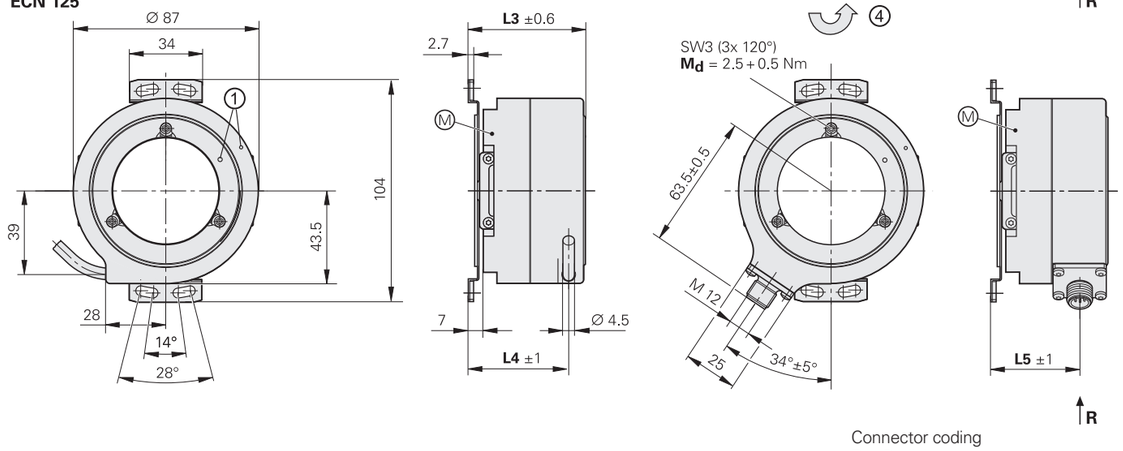
ECN/ERN 100 series

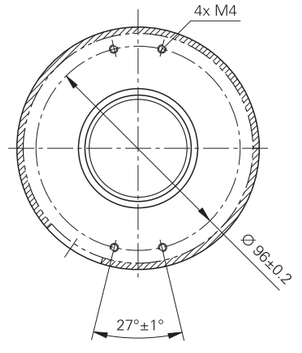
Absolute and incremental rotary encoders
- **Stator coupling for plane surface**
- **Hollow through shaft**

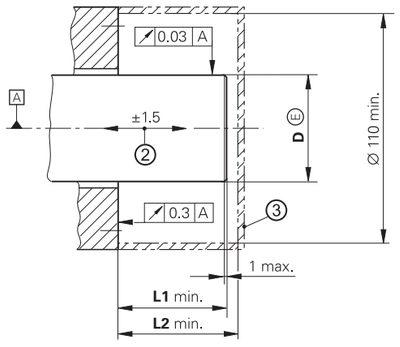
ERN 1x0/ECN 113



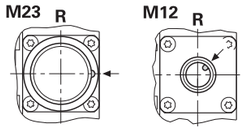
ECN 125







Connector coding
R = Radial



D	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5
Ø 20h7	41	43.5	40	32	26.5
Ø 25h7	41	43.5	40	32	26.5
Ø 38h7	56	58.5	55	47	41.5
Ø 50h7	56	58.5	55	47	41.5

mm
Tolerancing ISO 8015
ISO 2768:1989-mH
≤ 6 mm: ±0.2 mm

Radial cable (can also be used axially)
A = Bearing
M = Measuring point for operating temperature
1 = ERN: reference mark position ±15°; ECN: zero position ±15°
2 = Compensation of mounting tolerances and thermal expansion; no dynamic motion permitted
3 = Ensure protection against contact (EN 60529)
4 = Incremental rotary encoders: Direction of shaft rotation for output signals according to interface description
Absolute rotary encoders: Direction of shaft rotation for ascending position values

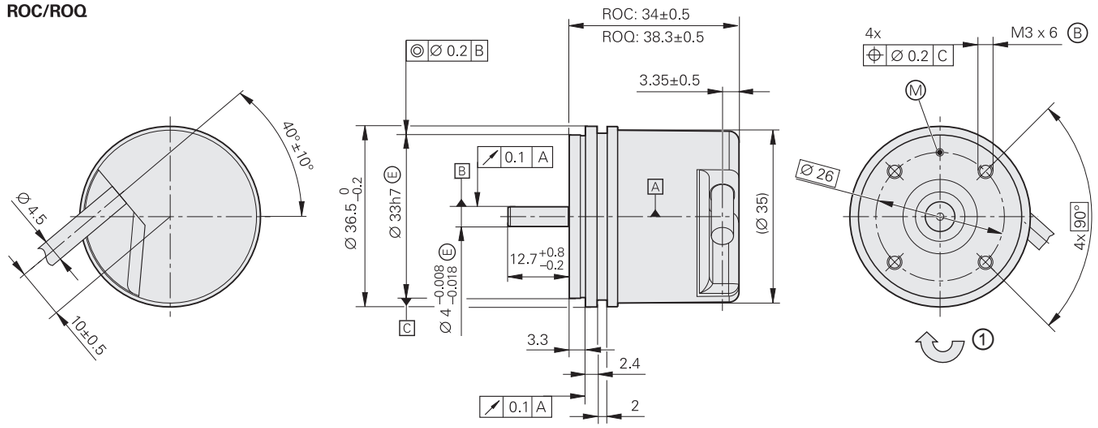
	Absolute		**Incremental**		
	Singleturn				
	ECN 125	**ECN 113**	**ERN 120**	**ERN 130**	**ERN 180**
Interface	**EnDat 2.2**	**EnDat 2.2**	⊓⊔ TTL	⊓⊔ HTL	∿ 1 V_{PP} [2]
Ordering designation	EnDat22	EnDat01	–		
Positions/revolution	33 554 432 (25 bits)	8192 (13 bits)	–		
Code	Pure binary		–		
Elec. permiss. shaft speed Deviations [1]	n_{max} for continuous position value	≤ 600 rpm/n_{max} ±1 LSB/±50 LSB	–		
Calculation time t_{cal} Clock frequency	≤ 7 µs ≤ 16 MHz	≤ 9 µs ≤ 2 MHz	–		
Incremental signals	Without	∿ 1 V_{PP} [2]	⊓⊔ TTL	⊓⊔ HTL	∿ 1 V_{PP} [2]
Line counts*	–	2048	1000 **1024** 2048 2500 3600 **5000**		
Reference mark	–	–	One		
Cutoff frequency –3 dB Output frequency Edge separation *a*	– – –	≥ 400 kHz (typ.) – –	– ≤ 300 kHz ≥ 0.39 µs		≥ 180 kHz (typ.) – –
System accuracy	±20″		1/20 of grating period		
Electrical connection*	• **M12 flange socket**, radial • Cable (1 m/5 m) with M12 coupling	• **M23 flange socket**, radial • Cable (1 m/5 m) with or without M23 coupling	• **M23 flange socket**, radial • **Cable (1 m**/5 m) with or **without M23 coupling**		
Supply voltage	DC 3.6 V to 14 V		DC 5 V ±0.5 V	DC 10 V to 30 V	DC 5 V ±0.5 V
Power consumption (max.)	*3.6 V:* ≤ 620 mW/*14 V:* ≤ 720 mW		–		
Current consumption without load	*5 V:* ≤ 85 mA (typical)		≤ 120 mA	≤ 150 mA	≤ 120 mA
Shaft*	Hollow through shaft (Ø 20 mm, Ø **25 mm,** Ø 38 mm, Ø **50 mm**)				
Mech. permiss. shaft speed *n* [3]	*Ø > 30 mm:* ≤ 4000 rpm; *Ø ≤ 30 mm:* ≤ 6000 rpm				
Starting torque (typical) at 20 °C	*Ø > 30 mm:* 0.2 Nm *Ø ≤ 30 mm:* 0.15 Nm				
Moment of inertia of rotor/ angular acceleration [4]	*Ø 50 mm:* 220 · 10^{-6} kgm^2/≤ 5 · 10^4 rad/s^2; *Ø 38 mm:* 350 · 10^{-6} kgm^2/≤ 2 · 10^4 rad/s^2 *Ø 25 mm:* 96 · 10^{-6} kgm^2/≤ 3 · 10^4 rad/s^2; *Ø 20 mm:* 100 · 10^{-6} kgm^2/≤ 3 · 10^4 rad/s^2				
Permiss. axial motion of measured shaft	±1.5 mm				
Vibration: 55 Hz to 2000 Hz **Shock:** 6 ms	≤ 200 m/s^2; *flange-socket version:* ≤ 100 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-6) ≤ 1000 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-27)				
Max. operating temp. [3]	100 °C (85 °C with ERN 130)				
Min. operating temp.	*Flange socket or fixed cable:* –40 °C; *moving cable:* –10 °C				
Protection EN 60529	IP64				
Mass	0.6 kg to 0.9 kg, depending on the hollow-shaft version				
Valid for ID	810801-xx	810800-xx	589611-xx	589612-xx	589614-xx

Bold: This preferred version is available on short notice. * Please select when ordering
1) Speed-dependent deviations between absolute value and incremental signal
2) Limited tolerances: signal amplitude: 0.8 V_{PP} to 1.2 V_{PP}
3) For the relationship between shaft speed and operating temperature, see *General mechanical information*
4) At room temperature, calculated; mating shaft material: 1.4104

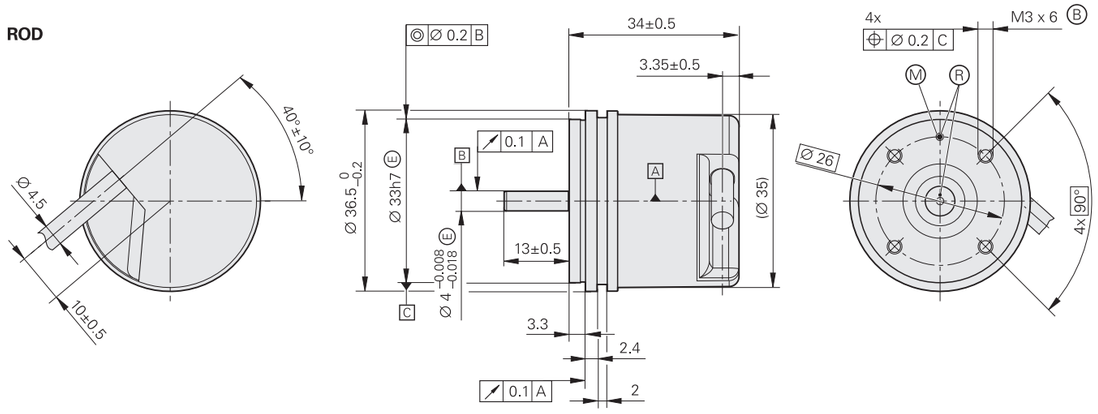
ROC/ROQ/ROD 1000 series

Absolute and incremental rotary encoders
- **Synchro flange**
- **Solid shaft for separate shaft coupling**

ROC/ROQ



ROD



	Incremental				
	ROD 1020	**ROD 1030**	**ROD 1080**	**ROD 1070**	
Interface	⊓⊔ TTL	⊓⊔ HTLs	∿ 1 V_{PP} [1]	⊓⊔ TTL	
Line counts*	100 200 **250** 360 400 **500** 720 900 **1000** **1024** 1250 1500 2000 **2048** **2500** **3600**			**1000** **2500** **3600**	
Reference mark	One				
Integrated interpolation*	–			5fach	10fach
Cutoff frequency –3 dB Scanning frequency Edge separation *a*	– ≤ 300 kHz ≥ 0.39 µs	– ≤ 160 kHz ≥ 0.76 µs	≥ 180 kHz – –	– ≤ 100 kHz ≥ 0.47 µs	– ≤ 100 kHz ≥ 0.22 µs
System accuracy	1/20 of grating period				
Electrical connection	**Cable (1 m**/5 m) with or **without M23 coupling**			Cable (5 m) without connecting element	
Supply voltage	DC 5 V ±0.5 V	DC 10 V to 30 V	DC 5 V ±0.5 V	DC 5 V ±5%	
Current consumption without load	≤ 120 mA	≤ 150 mA	≤ 120 mA	≤ 155 mA	
Shaft	Solid shaft (Ø 4 mm)				
Mech. permiss. shaft speed *n*	≤ 12 000 rpm				
Starting torque (typical)	0.001 Nm (at 20 °C)				
Moment of inertia of rotor	≤ 0.5 · 10^{-6} kgm^2				
Shaft load	*Axial:* 5 N *Radial:* 10 N at shaft end				
Vibration: 55 Hz to 2000 Hz **Shock:** 6 ms	≤ 100 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-6) ≤ 1000 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-27)				
Max. operating temp.[2]	100 °C	70 °C	100 °C	70 °C	
Min. operating temp.	*Fixed cable:* –30 °C; *moving cable:* –10 °C				
Protection EN 60529	IP64				
Mass	≈ 0.09 kg				
Valid for ID	534900-x	534901-xx	534904-xx	534903-xx	

Bold: This preferred version is available on short notice.
* Please select when ordering
[1] Limited tolerances: signal amplitude: 0.8 V_{PP} to 1.2 V_{PP}
[2] For the relationship of operating temperature to shaft speed and supply voltage, see *General mechanical information*

mm
Tolerancing ISO 8015
ISO 2768:1989-mH
≤ 6 mm: ±0.2 mm

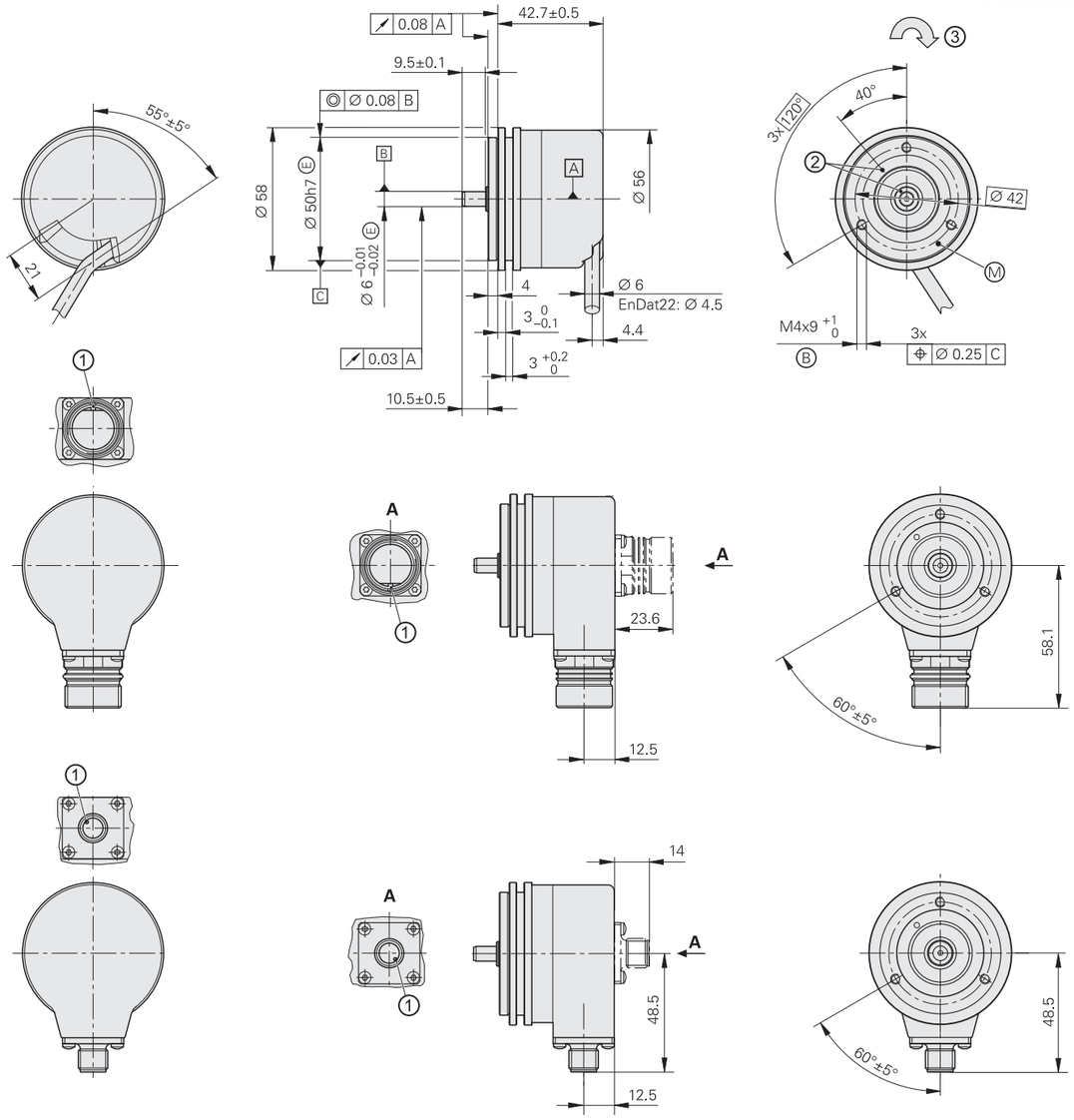
Radial cable (can also be used axially)
Ⓐ = Bearing
Ⓑ = Fastening thread
Ⓜ = Measuring point for operating temperature
Ⓡ = Reference mark position ±20°
1 = Incremental rotary encoders: Direction of shaft rotation for output signals according to interface description
Absolute rotary encoders: Direction of shaft rotation for ascending position values

	**Absolute**			
	Singleturn		**Multiturn**	
	ROC 1023	**ROC 1013**	**ROQ 1035**	**ROQ 1025**
Interface	EnDat 2.2			
Ordering designation	EnDat22	EnDat01	EnDat22	EnDat01
Positions/revolution	8388608 (23 bits)	8192 (13 bits)	8388608 (23 bits)	8192 (13 bits)
Revolutions	–		4096 (12 bits)	
Code	Pure binary		Pure binary	
Elec. permiss. shaft speed Deviations[1)]	≤ 12000 rpm for continuous position value	≤ 4000 rpm/≤ 12000 rpm ±1 LSB/±16 LSB	≤ 12000 rpm for continuous position value	≤ 4000 rpm/≤ 12000 rpm ±1 LSB/±16 LSB
Calculation time t_{cal} Clock frequency	≤ 7 µs ≤ 8 MHz	≤ 9 µs ≤ 2 MHz	≤ 7 µs ≤ 8 MHz	≤ 9 µs ≤ 2 MHz
Incremental signals	–	~ 1 V_{PP}[2)]	–	~ 1 V_{PP}[2)]
Line count	–	512	–	512
Cutoff frequency –3 dB	–	≥ 190 kHz	–	≥ 190 kHz
System accuracy	±60“			
Electrical connection	Cable (1 m) with M12 coupling	Cable (1 m) with M23 coupling	Cable (1 m) with M12 coupling	Cable (1 m) with M23 coupling
Supply voltage	DC 3.6 V to 14 V		DC 3.6 V to 14 V	
Power consumption (maximum)	*3.6 V:* ≤ 0.6 W *14 V:* ≤ 0.7 W		*3.6 V:* ≤ 0.7 W *14 V:* ≤ 0.8 W	
Current consumption (typical, without load)	*5 V:* 85 mA		*5 V:* 105 mA	
Shaft	Solid shaft (Ø 4 mm)			
Mech. permiss. shaft speed *n*	12000 rpm			
Starting torque (typical)	0.001 Nm (at 20 °C)		0.002 Nm (at 20 °C)	
Moment of inertia of rotor	≈ 0.5 · 10^{-6} kgm^2			
Shaft load	*Axial:* 5 N *Radial:* 10 N at shaft end			
Vibration: 55 Hz to 2000 Hz **Shock:** 6 ms	≤ 100 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-6) ≤ 1000 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-27)			
Max. operating temp.	100 °C			
Min. operating temp.	*Fixed cable:* –30 °C; *moving cable:* –10 °C			
Protection EN 60529	IP64			
Mass	≈ 0.09 kg			
Valid for ID	606693-xx	606691-xx	606696-xx	606694-xx

[1)] Speed-dependent deviations between absolute and incremental signals
[2)] Limited tolerances: signal amplitude: 0.8 V_{PP} to 1.2 V_{PP}

ROC/ROQ/ROD 400 series

Absolute and incremental rotary encoders
- **Synchro flange**
- **Solid shaft for separate shaft coupling**



mm
Tolerancing ISO 8015
ISO 2768:1989-mH
≤ 6 mm: ±0.2 mm

Radial cable (can also be used axially)
A = Bearing
B = Fastening thread
M = Measuring point for operating temperature
1 = Connector coding
2 = ROD reference mark position for shaft and flange ±30°
3 = Incremental rotary encoders: Direction of shaft rotation for output signals according to interface description
Absolute rotary encoders: Direction of shaft rotation for ascending position values

	Incremental			
	ROD 426	**ROD 466**	**ROD 436**	**ROD 486**
Interface	TTL		HTL	1 V_{PP} [1]
Line counts*	50 100 150 200 250 360 **500** 512 720			–
	1000 1024 1250 1500 1800 **2000 2048 2500 3600 4096 5000**			
	6000 [2] 8192 [2] 9000 [2] 10000 [2]		–	
Reference mark	One			
Cutoff frequency –3 dB Scanning frequency Edge separation *a*	– ≤ 300 kHz/≤ 150 kHz [2] ≥ 0.39 µs/≥ 0.25 µs [2]			≥ 180 kHz – –
System accuracy	1/20 of grating period			
Electrical connection*	• **M23 flange socket**, radial and axial • **Cable (1 m**/5 m) with or **without M23 coupling**			
Supply voltage	DC 5 V ±0.5 V	DC 10 V to 30 V	DC 10 V to 30 V	DC 5 V ±0.5 V
Current consumption without load	≤ 120 mA	≤ 100 mA	≤ 150 mA	≤ 120 mA
Shaft	Solid shaft (Ø 6 mm)			
Mech. permiss. shaft speed *n*	≤ 16000 rpm			
Starting torque (typical)	0.01 Nm (at 20 °C)			
Moment of inertia of rotor	≤ 2.7 · 10^{-6} kgm^2			
Shaft load [3]	*Axial:* ≤ 40 N; *radial:* ≤ 60 N at shaft end			
Vibration: 55 Hz to 2000 Hz **Shock:** 6 ms	≤ 300 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-6) ≤ 2000 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-27)			
Max. operating temp. [4]	100 °C	70 °C	100 °C [5]	
Min. operating temp.	*Flange socket or fixed cable:* –40 °C; *moving cable:* –10 °C			
Protection EN 60529	IP67 at housing; IP64 at shaft inlet (IP66 upon request)			
Mass	≈ 0.3 kg			
Valid for ID	376846-xx	376866-xx	376836-xx	376886-xx [6]

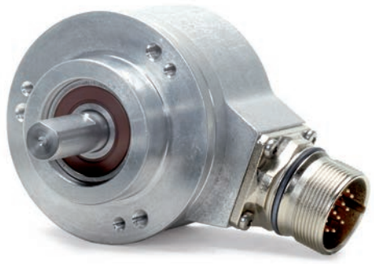
Bold: This preferred version is available on short notice.
* Please select when ordering
1) Limited tolerances: signal amplitude: 0.8 V_{PP} to 1.2 V_{PP}
2) Signal periods; generated by integrated 2-fold interpolation (TTL x 2)
3) See also *Mechanical design types and mounting*
4) For the relationship of operating temperature to shaft speed and supply voltage, see *General mechanical information*
5) 80 °C for ROD 486 with 4096 or 5000 lines
6) Available with mechanical fault exclusion; for deviating specifications and special mounting information, see the *Fault Exclusion* Customer Information document

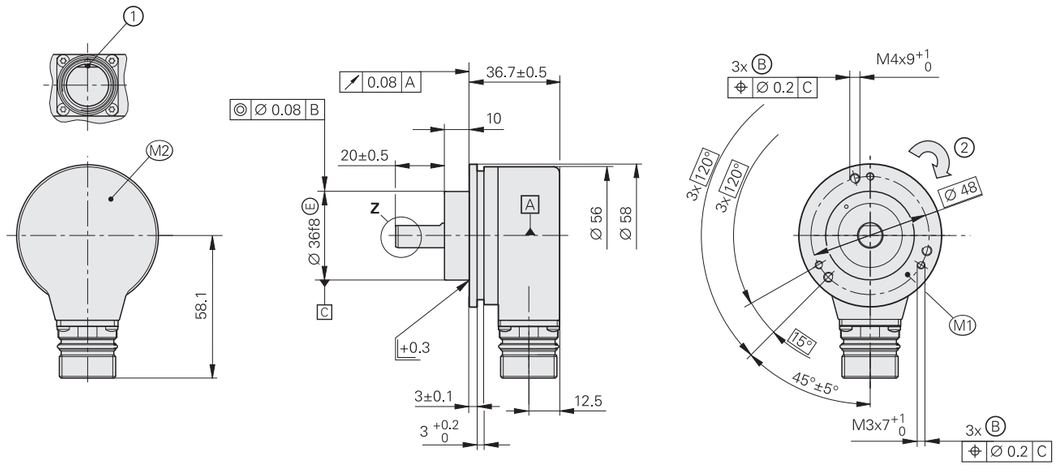
		**Absolute**					
		Singleturn			**Multiturn**		
		ROC 425 Functional Safety	**ROC 413**		**ROQ 437** Functional Safety	**ROQ 425**	
Interface*		EnDat 2.2	EnDat 2.2	SSI	EnDat 2.2	EnDat 2.2	SSI
Ordering designation		EnDat22	EnDat01	SSI39r1	EnDat22	EnDat01	SSI41r1
Positions/revolution		33554432 (25 bits)	8192 (13 bits)		33554432 (25 bits)	8192 (13 bits)	8192 (13 bits)
Revolutions		–			4096		
Code		Pure binary		Gray	Pure binary		Gray
Elec. permiss. shaft speed Deviations[1]		≤ 15000 rpm for continuous position value	*512 lines:* ≤ 5000/12000 rpm ±1 LSB/±100 LSB *2048 lines:* ≤ 1500/12000 rpm ±1 LSB/±50 LSB	12000 rpm ±12 LSB	≤ 15000 rpm for continuous position value	*512 lines:* ≤ 5000/10000 rpm ±1 LSB/±100 LSB *2048 lines:* ≤ 1500/10000 rpm ±1 LSB/±50 LSB	12000 rpm ±12 LSB
Calculation time t_{cal} Clock frequency		≤ 7 µs ≤ 8 MHz	≤ 9 µs ≤ 2 MHz	≤ 5 µs –	≤ 7 µs ≤ 8 MHz	≤ 9 µs ≤ 2 MHz	≤ 5 µs –
Incremental signals		Without	~ 1 V_{PP}[2]		Without	~ 1 V_{PP}[2]	
Line counts*		–	**512** 2048	512	–	**512** 2048	512
Cutoff frequency –3 dB		–	*512 lines:* ≥ 130 kHz; *2048 lines:* ≥ 400 kHz		–	*512 lines:* ≥ 130 kHz; *2048 lines:* ≥ 400 kHz	
System accuracy		±20“	*512 lines:* ±60“; *2048 lines:* ±20“		±20“	*512 lines:* ±60“; 2048 lines: ±20“	
Electrical connection*		• **M12 flange socket**, radial • Cable (1 m) with M12 coupling	• **M23 flange socket**, axial or radial • Cable (1 m/5 m) with or without M23 coupling		• **M12 flange socket**, radial • Cable (1 m) with M12 coupling	• **M23 flange socket**, axial or radial • Cable (1 m/5 m) with or without M23 coupling	
Supply voltage		DC 3.6 V to 14 V	DC 3.6 V to 14 V	DC 4.75 V to 30 V	DC 3.6 V to 14 V	DC 3.6 V to 14 V	DC 4.75 V to 30 V
Power consumption (maximum)		*3.6 V:* ≤ 0.6 W *14 V:* ≤ 0.7 W		*5 V:* ≤ 0.8 W *10 V:* ≤ 0.65 W *30 V:* ≤ 1 W	*3.6 V:* ≤ 0.7 W *14 V:* ≤ 0.8 W		*5 V:* ≤ 0.95 W *10 V:* ≤ 0.75 W *30 V:* ≤ 1.1 W
Current consumption (typical, without load)		*5 V:* 85 mA		*5 V:* 90 mA *24 V:* 24 mA	*5 V:* 105 mA		*5 V:* 120 mA *24 V:* 28 mA
Shaft		Solid shaft (Ø 6 mm)					
Mech. permiss. shaft speed *n*		≤ 15000 rpm			≤ 12000 rpm		
Starting torque (typical)		0.01 Nm (at 20 °C)					
Moment of inertia of rotor		≤ 2.7 · 10^{-6} kgm^2					
Shaft load		*Axial:* ≤ 40 N; *radial:* ≤ 60 N at shaft end (see also *Mechanical design types and mounting)*					
Vibration: 55 Hz to 2000 Hz **Shock:** 6 ms		≤ 300 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-6) *ROC/ROQ:* ≤ 2000 m/s^2; *RIC/RIQ:* ≤ 1000 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-27)					
Max. operating temp.[3]		100 °C					
Min. operating temp.		*Flange socket or fixed cable:* –40 °C; *moving cable:* –10 °C					
Protection EN 60529		IP67 at housing; IP64 at shaft inlet (IP66 upon request)					
Mass		≈ 0.35 kg					
Valid for ID		683639-xx[4]/1322268-xx[4] [5]	1109254-xx	1131750-xx/1353113-xx[5]	683641-xx[4]/1322273-xx[4][5]	1109256-xx	1131752-xx/1353117-xx[5]

Bold: This preferred version is available on short notice.
* Please select when ordering
[1] Speed-dependent deviations between absolute value and incremental signal
[2] Limited tolerances: signal amplitude: 0.8 V_{PP} to 1.2 V_{PP}
[3] For the relationship of operating temperature to shaft speed and supply voltage, see *General mechanical information*
[4] Also available with functional safety; for dimensions and specifications, see the Product Information document
[5] Successor variants

ROQ 425

Rotary encoder for absolute position values with solid shaft for separate shaft coupling
- **EnDat interface**
- **Additional incremental signals with TTL or HTL levels**





mm
Tolerancing ISO 8015
ISO 2768:1989-mH
≤ 6 mm: ±0.2 mm

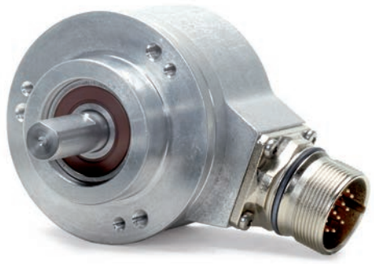
Ⓐ = Bearing
Ⓑ = Fastening thread
M1 = Measuring point for operating temperature
M2 = Measuring point for vibration, see also D 774714
1 = Connector coding
2 = Direction of shaft rotation for ascending position values

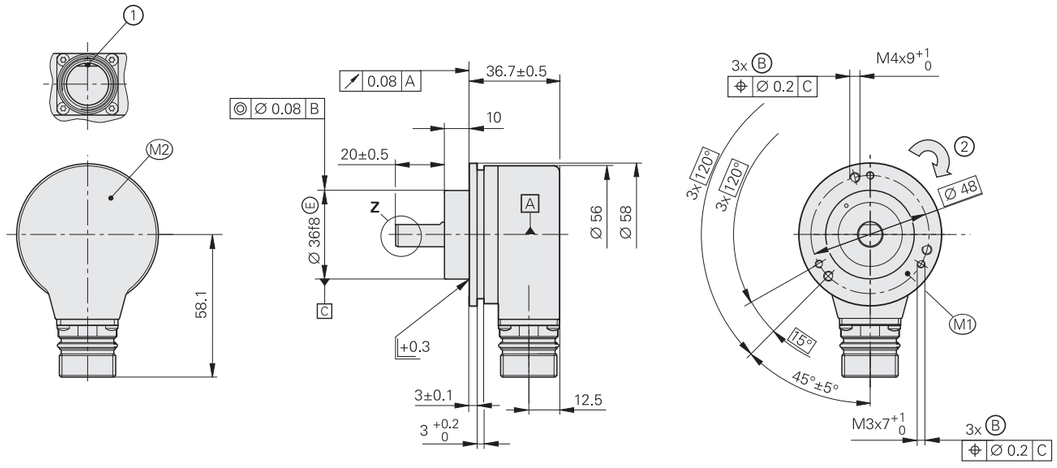
	Absolute **Multiturn** **ROQ 425**					
Interface	EnDat 2.2					
Ordering designation*	EnDatH			EnDatT		
Positions/revolution	8192 (13 bits)					
Revolutions	4096 (12 bits)					
Code	Pure binary					
Calculation time t_{cal} Clock frequency	≤ 9 µs ≤ 2 MHz					
Incremental signals	HTL			TTL		
Signal periods*	512	1024	2048	512	2048	4096
Edge separation *a*	≥ 2.4 µs	≥ 0.8 µs	≥ 0.6 µs	≥ 2.4 µs	≥ 0.6 µs	≥ 0.2 µs
Output frequency	≤ 52 kHz	≤ 103 kHz	≤ 205 kHz	≤ 52 kHz	≤ 205 kHz	≤ 410 kHz
System accuracy[1]	±60“	±60“	±20“	±60“	±20“	±20“
Electrical connection	17-pin M23 radial flange socket (male)					
Cable length[2]	≤ 100 m (with HEIDENHAIN cable)					
Supply voltage	DC 10 V to 30 V			DC 4.75 V to 30 V		
Power consumption (max.)[3]	See *Power consumption* diagram			*At 4.75 V:* ≤ 900 mW *At 30 V:* ≤ 1100 mW		
Current consumption (typical, without load)	*At 10 V:* ≤ 56 mA *At 24 V:* ≤ 34 mA			*At 5 V:* ≤ 100 mA *At 24 V:* ≤ 25 mA		
Shaft	Solid shaft (Ø 10 mm) with flat					
Mech. permiss. shaft speed *n*[4]	≤ 12 000 rpm					
Starting torque (typical)	0.025 Nm (at 20 °C)					
Moment of inertia of rotor	$2.7 \cdot 10^{-6}$ kgm^2					
Shaft load	*Axial:* ≤ 40 Nm *Radial:* ≤ 60 Nm at shaft end (see also *Mechanical design types and mounting)*					
Vibration: 10 Hz to 2000 Hz **Shock:** 6 ms	≤ 150 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-6) ≤ 1000 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-27)					
Max. operating temp.[4]	100 °C					
Min. operating temp.	–40 °C					
Protection EN 60529	*Housing:* IP67 *Shaft exit:* IP66					
Mass	≈ 0.30 kg					
Valid for ID	1042530-xx			1042529-xx		

* Please select when ordering
1) For absolute position value; accuracy of the incremental signal upon request
2) For HTL signals, the maximum cable length depends on the output frequency (see the *Cable length for HTL* diagrams)
3) See *General electrical information* in the *Interfaces of HEIDENHAIN Encoders* brochure
4) For the relationship of operating temperature to shaft speed and supply voltage, see *General mechanical information*

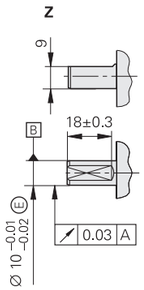
ROQ 425

Rotary encoder for absolute position values with solid shaft for separate shaft coupling
- **SSI interface**
- **Additional incremental signals with TTL or HTL levels**





Z



mm
Tolerancing ISO 8015
ISO 2768:1989-mH
≤ 6 mm: ±0.2 mm

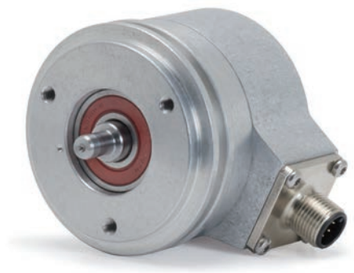
A = Bearing
B = Fastening thread
M1 = Measuring point for operating temperature
M2 = Measuring point for vibration, see also D 774714
1 = Connector coding
2 = Direction of shaft rotation for ascending position values

	Absolute **Multiturn** **ROQ 425**					
Interface	SSI					
Ordering designation*	SSI41H			SSI41T		
Positions/revolution	8192 (13 bits)					
Revolutions	4096 (12 bits)					
Code	Pure binary					
Calculation time t_{cal} Clock frequency	≤ 9 µs ≤ 2 MHz					
Incremental signals	HTL[5]			TTL		
Signal periods*	512	1024	2048	512	2048	4096
Edge separation *a*	≥ 2.4 µs	≥ 0.8 µs	≥ 0.6 µs	≥ 2.4 µs	≥ 0.6 µs	≥ 0.2 µs
Output frequency	≤ 52 kHz	≤ 103 kHz	≤ 205 kHz	≤ 52 kHz	≤ 205 kHz	≤ 410 kHz
System accuracy[1]	±60“	±60“	±20“	±60“	±20“	±20“
Electrical connection	12-pin M23 radial flange socket (male)			17-pin M23 radial flange socket (male)		
Cable length[2]	≤ 100 m (with HEIDENHAIN cable)					
Supply voltage	DC 10 V to 30 V			DC 4.75 V to 30 V		
Power consumption (max.)[3]	See *Power consumption* diagram			*At 4.75 V:* ≤ 900 mW *At 30 V:* ≤ 1100 mW		
Current consumption (typical, without load)	*At 10 V:* ≤ 56 mA *At 24 V:* ≤ 34 mA			*At 5 V:* ≤ 100 mA *At 24 V:* ≤ 25 mA		
Shaft	Solid shaft (Ø 10 mm) with flat					
Mech. permiss. shaft speed *n*[4]	≤ 12 000 rpm					
Starting torque (typical)	0.025 Nm (at 20 °C)					
Moment of inertia of rotor	$2.7 \cdot 10^{-6}$ kgm^2					
Shaft load	*Axial:* ≤ 40 Nm *Radial:* ≤ 60 Nm at shaft end (see also *Mechanical design types and mounting)*					
Vibration: 10 Hz to 2000 Hz **Shock:** 6 ms	≤ 150 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-6) ≤ 1000 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-27)					
Max. operating temp.[4]	100 °C					
Min. operating temp.	–40 °C					
Protection EN 60529	*Housing:* IP67 *Shaft exit:* IP66					
Mass	≈ 0.30 kg					
Valid for ID	1065028-xx			1042524-xx		

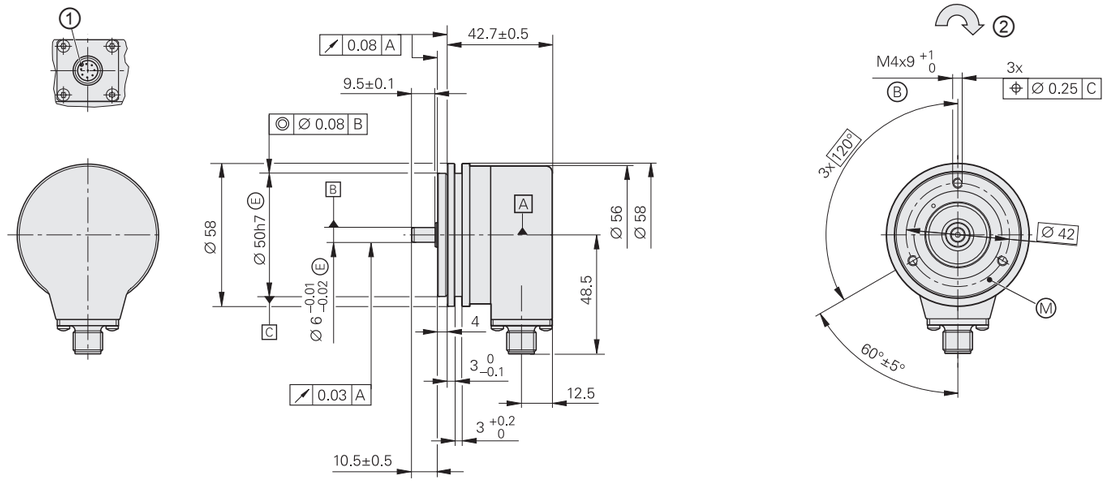
* Please select when ordering
1) For absolute position value; accuracy of the incremental signal upon request
2) For HTL signals, the maximum cable length depends on the output frequency (see the *Cable length for HTL* diagrams)
3) See *General electrical information* in the *Interfaces of HEIDENHAIN Encoders* brochure
4) For the relationship of operating temperature to shaft speed and supply voltage, see *General mechanical information*
5) HTLs upon request

ROC/ROQ 400 F/S series

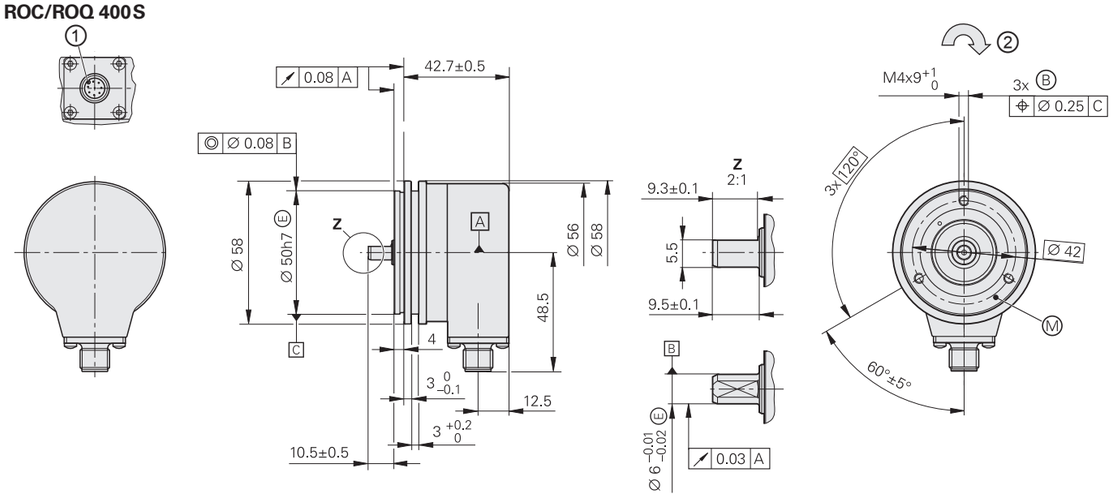
Absolute rotary encoders
- **Synchro flange**
- **Solid shaft for separate shaft coupling**
- **Fanuc Serial Interface or Siemens DRIVE-CLiQ interface**



ROC/ROQ 400 F



ROC/ROQ 400 S



mm
Tolerancing ISO 8015
ISO 2768:1989-mH
≤ 6 mm: ±0.2 mm

A = Bearing
B = Fastening thread
M = Measuring point for operating temperature
1 = Connector coding
2 = Direction of shaft rotation for ascending position values

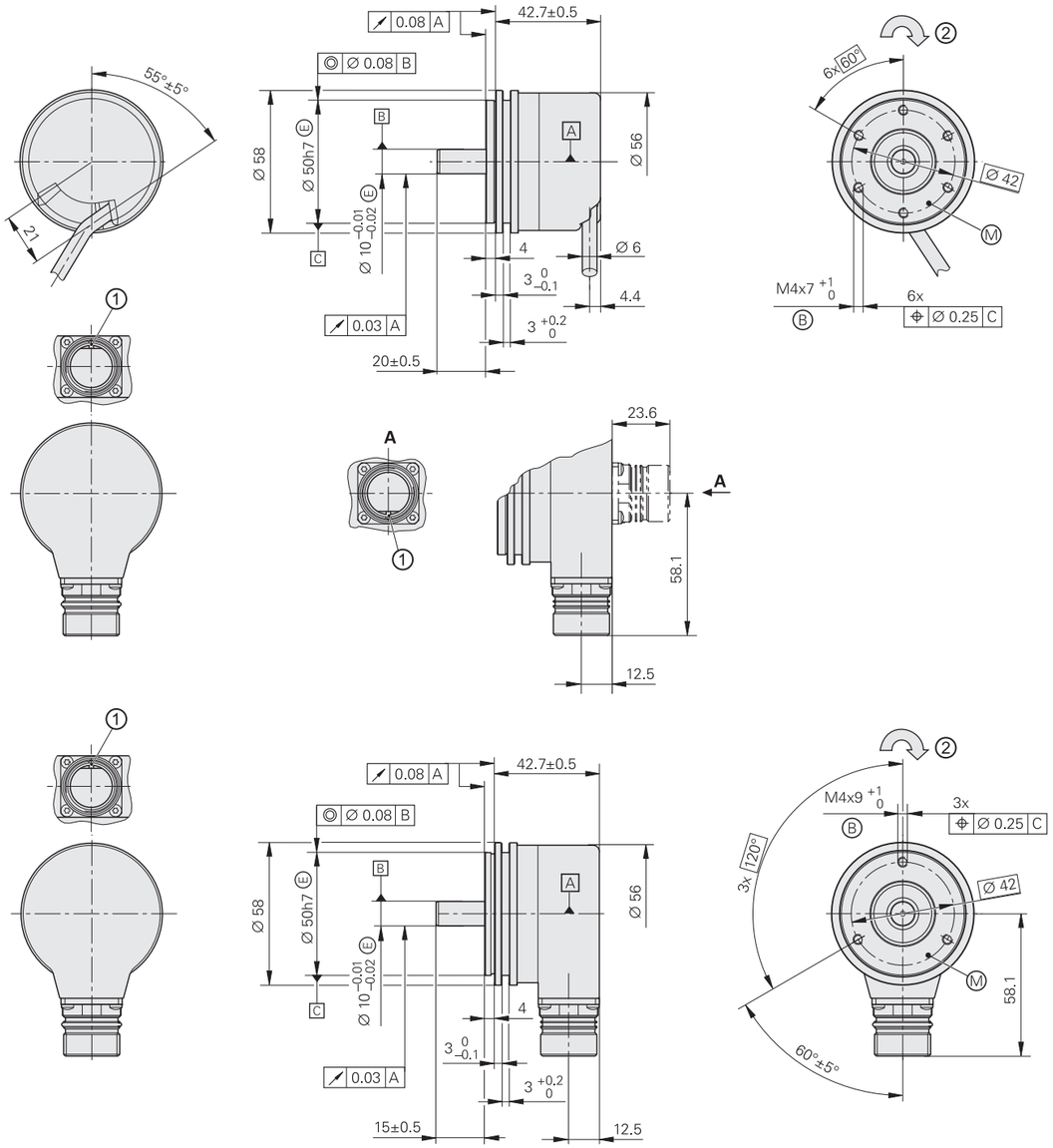
DRIVE-CLiQ is a registered trademark of Siemens AG.

	Absolute			
	Singleturn	Functional Safety	**Multiturn**	Functional Safety
	ROC 425F	**ROC 424S**	**ROQ 437F**	**ROQ 436S**
Interface	Fanuc Serial Interface (αi Interface)	DRIVE-CLiQ	Fanuc Serial Interface (αi Interface)	DRIVE-CLiQ
Ordering designation	Fanuc05[1]	DQ01	Fanuc06[1]	DQ01
Positions/revolution	α*i:* 33554432 (25 bits) α*:* 8388608 (23 bits)	16777216 (24 bits)	33554432 (25 bits)	16777216 (24 bits)
Revolutions	8192 via revolution counter	–	α*i:* 4096	4096
Code	Pure binary			
Elec. permiss. shaft speed	≤ 15000 rpm for continuous position values			
Calculation time t_{cal}	≤ 5 µs	≤ 8 µs[2]	≤ 5 µs	≤ 8 µs[2]
System accuracy	±20″			
Electrical connection	M12 flange socket, radial			
Cable length	≤ 30 m	≤ 95 m[3]	≤ 30 m	≤ 95 m[3]
DC supply voltage	3.6 V to 14 V	10 V to 36 V	3.6 V to 14 V	10 V to 36 V
Power consumption (maximum)	*5 V:* ≤ 0.7 W *14 V:* ≤ 0.8 W	*10 V:* ≤ 1.4 W *36 V:* ≤ 1.5 W	*5 V:* ≤ 0.75 W *14 V:* ≤ 0.85 W	*10 V:* ≤ 1.4 W *36 V:* ≤ 1.5 W
Current consumption (typical, without load)	*5 V:* 90 mA	*24 V:* 37 mA	*5 V:* 100 mA	*24 V:* 43 mA
Shaft	Solid shaft (Ø 6 mm) for ROC 424S and ROQ 436S with flat			
Mech. permiss. shaft speed *n*[4]	≤ 15000 rpm		≤ 12000 rpm	
Starting torque (typical)	0.01 Nm (at 20 °C)			
Moment of inertia of rotor	≤ 2.9 · 10^{-6} kgm^2			
Shaft load	*Axial:* 40 N; *radial:* 60 N at shaft end (see also *Mechanical design types and mounting*)			
Vibration: 55 Hz to 2000 Hz **Shock:** 6 ms	≤ 300 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-6) ≤ 2000 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-27)			
Max. operating temp.[4]	100 °C			
Min. operating temp.	–30 °C			
Protection EN 60529	IP67 at housing; IP64 at shaft inlet			
Mass	≈ 0.35 kg			
Valid for ID	1081305-xx	1036789-xx[5]	1081303-xx	1036786-xx[5]

1) Optimized for Fanuc machine tool controls
2) Calculation time TIME_MAX_ACTVAL
3) See the *Interfaces of HEIDENHAIN Encoders* brochure; with n_{EN} = 1 (including adapter cable)
4) For the relationship of operating temperature to shaft speed and supply voltage, see *General mechanical information*
5) Also available with functional safety; for dimensions and specifications, see the Product Information document

ROC 425 series

Absolute rotary encoders
- **Steel synchro flange**
- **High accuracy**
- **Solid shaft for separate shaft coupling**
- **Version with stainless steel housing**



mm
Tolerancing ISO 8015
ISO 2768:1989-mH
≤ 6 mm: ±0.2 mm

Radial cable (can also be used axially)
A = Bearing
B = Fastening thread
M = Measuring point for operating temperature
1 = Connector coding
2 = Direction of shaft rotation for ascending position values

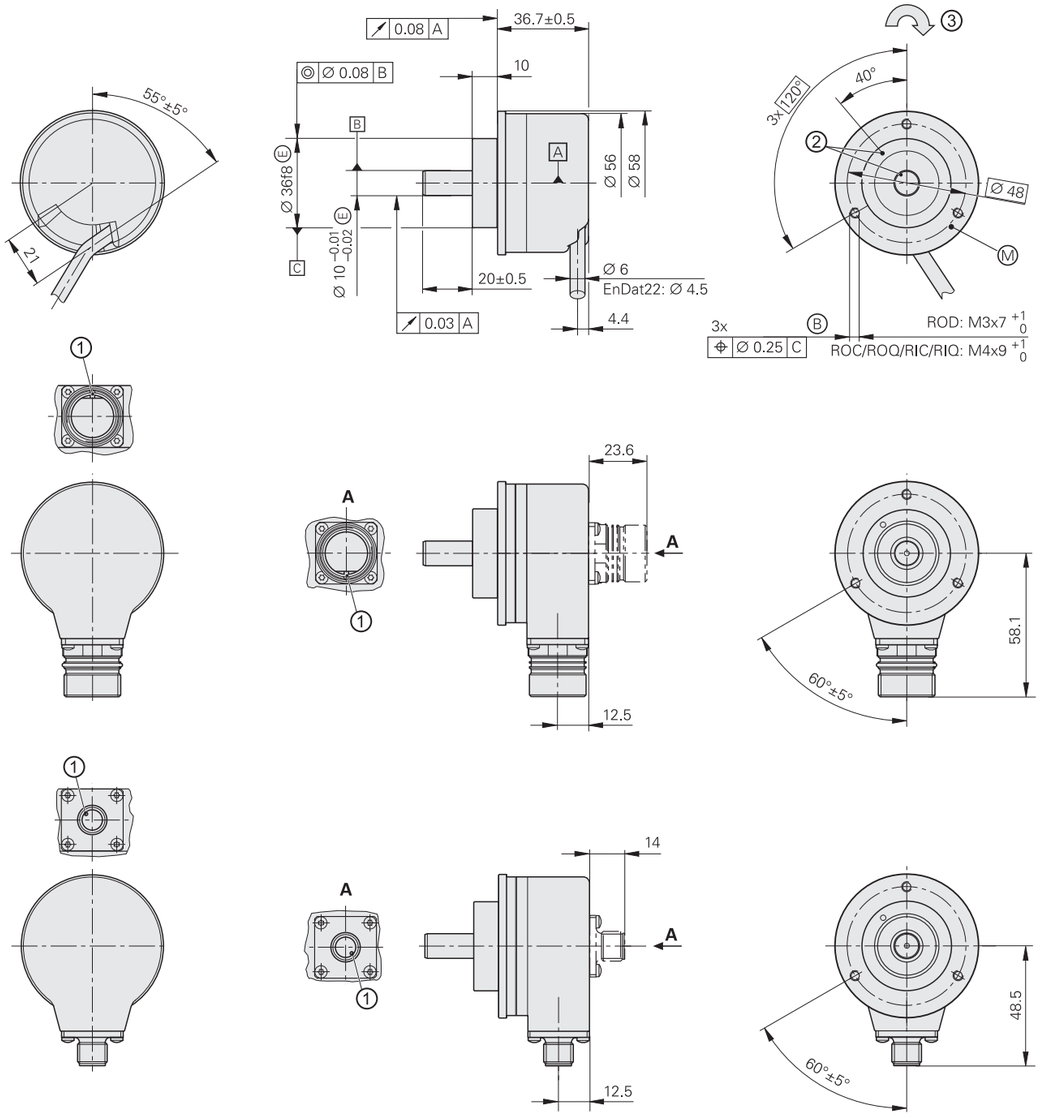
Stainless steel version	Material
Shaft	1.4104
Flange, housing, flange socket	1.4301 (V2A)

	Absolute Singleturn	
	ROC 425, steel	**ROC 425, stainless steel**
Interface	EnDat 2.2	
Ordering designation	EnDat01	
Positions/revolution	33 554 432 (25 bits)	
Revolutions	–	
Code	Pure binary	
Elec. permiss. shaft speed Deviations[1]	≤ 1500/15 000 rpm ±1200 LSB/±9200 LSB	
Calculation time t_{cal} Clock frequency	≤ 9 µs ≤ 2 MHz	
Incremental signals	~ 1 V_{PP}	
Line count	2048	
Cutoff frequency –3 dB	≥ 400 kHz	
System accuracy	±10″	
Electrical connection*	• **M23 flange socket**, axial or radial • Cable (1 m/5 m) with or without M23 coupling	M23 flange socket, radial
Supply voltage	DC 3.6 V to 14 V	
Power consumption (maximum)	*3.6 V:* ≤ 0.6 W *14 V:* ≤ 0.7 W	
Current consumption (typical, without load)	*5 V:* 85 mA	
Shaft	Solid shaft (Ø 10 mm), length 20 mm	Solid shaft (Ø 10 mm), length 15 mm
Mech. permiss. shaft speed *n*	≤ 12 000 rpm	
Starting torque (typical)	0.025 Nm (at 20 °C)	0.025 Nm (at 20 °C)
Moment of inertia of rotor	≤ 2.1 · 10^{-6} kgm^2	
Shaft load	*Axial:* ≤ 40 N; *radial:* ≤ 60 N at shaft end (see also *Mechanical design types and mounting*)	
Vibration: 55 Hz to 2000 Hz **Shock:** 6 ms	≤ 300 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-6) ≤ 2000 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-27)	
Max. operating temp.[3]	80 °C	
Min. operating temp.	*Flange socket or fixed cable:* –40 °C; *moving cable:* –10 °C	
Protection EN 60529	IP67 at housing; IP66 at shaft inlet	
Mass	≈ 0.50 kg	≈ 0.55 kg
Valid for ID	638726-xx / 1350876-xx[4]	1080335-xx

Bold: This preferred version is available on short notice.
* Please select when ordering
1) Speed-dependent deviations between absolute value and incremental signal
2) Limited tolerances: signal amplitude: 0.8 V_{PP} to 1.2 V_{PP}
3) For the relationship of operating temperature to shaft speed and supply voltage, see *General mechanical information*
4) Successor variants

ROC/ROQ/ROD 400 series

Absolute and incremental rotary encoders
- **Clamping flange**
- **Solid shaft for separate shaft coupling**



mm
Tolerancing ISO 8015
ISO 2768:1989-mH
≤ 6 mm: ±0.2 mm

Radial cable (can also be used axially)
Ⓐ = Bearing
Ⓑ = Fastening thread
Ⓜ = Measuring point for operating temperature
1 = Connector coding
2 = ROD reference mark position on shaft and flange ±15°
3 = Incremental rotary encoders: Direction of shaft rotation for output signals according to interface description
Absolute rotary encoders: Direction of shaft rotation for ascending position values

	Incremental		
	ROD 420	**ROD 430**	**ROD 480**
Interface	⊓⊔ TTL	⊓⊔ HTL	∿ 1 V_{PP} [1]
Line counts*	50 100 150 200 250 360 **500** 512 720		–
	1000 1024 1250 1500 1800 **2000 2048 2500 3600 4096 5000**		
Reference mark	One		
Cutoff frequency –3 dB Output frequency Edge separation *a*	– ≤ 300 kHz ≥ 0.39 µs		≥ 180 kHz – –
System accuracy	1/20 of grating period		
Electrical connection*	• **M23 flange socket**, radial and axial • **Cable (1 m**/5 m) with or **without M23 coupling**		
Supply voltage	DC 5 V ±0.5 V	DC 10 V to 30 V	DC 5 V ±0.5 V
Current consumption without load	≤ 120 mA	≤ 150 mA	≤ 120 mA
Shaft	Solid shaft (Ø 10 mm)		
Mech. permiss. shaft speed *n*	≤ 16000 rpm		
Starting torque (typical)	0.01 Nm (at 20 °C)		
Moment of inertia of rotor	≤ 2.1 · 10^{-6} kgm^2		
Shaft load [2]	*Axial:* ≤ 40 N; *radial:* ≤ 60 N at shaft end		
Vibration: 55 Hz to 2000 Hz **Shock:** 6 ms	≤ 300 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-6) ≤ 2000 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-27)		
Max. operating temp. [3]	100 °C (80 °C for ROD 480 with 4096 or 5000 lines)		
Min. operating temp.	*Flange socket or fixed cable:* –40 °C *Moving cable:* –10 °C		
Protection EN 60529	IP67 at housing; IP64 at shaft inlet (IP66 upon request)		
Mass	≈ 0.3 kg		
Valid for ID	376840-xx	376834-xx	376880-xx [4]

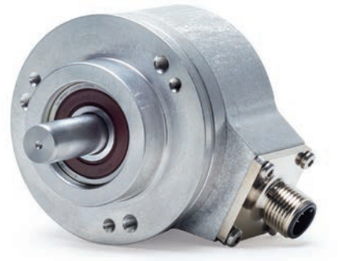
Bold: This preferred version is available on short notice.
* Please select when ordering
1) Limited tolerances: signal amplitude: 0.8 V_{PP} to 1.2 V_{PP}
2) See also *Mechanical design types and mounting*
3) For the relationship of operating temperature to shaft speed and supply voltage, see *General mechanical information*
4) Available with mechanical fault exclusion; for deviating specifications and special mounting information, see the *Fault Exclusion* Customer Information document

	Absolute					
	Singleturn			**Multiturn**		
	**ROC 425** Functional Safety	**ROC 413**		**ROQ 437** Functional Safety	**ROQ 425**	
Interface*	EnDat 2.2	EnDat 2.2	SSI	EnDat 2.2	EnDat 2.2	SSI
Ordering designation	EnDat22	EnDat01	SSI39r1	EnDat22	EnDat01	SSI41r1
Positions/revolution	33554432 (25 bits)	8192 (13 bits)		33554432 (25 bits)	8192 (13 bits)	
Revolutions	–			4096		
Code	Pure binary		Gray	Pure binary		Gray
Elec. permiss. shaft speed Deviations[1]	≤ 15000 rpm for continuous position value	*512 lines:* ≤ 5000/12000 rpm ±1 LSB/±100 LSB *2048 lines:* ≤ 1500/12000 rpm ±1 LSB/±50 LSB	12000 rpm ±12 LSB	≤ 15000 rpm for continuous position value	*512 lines:* ≤ 5000/10000 rpm ±1 LSB/±100 LSB *2048 lines:* ≤ 1500/10000 rpm ±1 LSB/±50 LSB	12000 rpm ±12 LSB
Calculation time t_{cal} Clock frequency	≤ 7 µs ≤ 8 MHz	≤ 9 µs ≤ 2 MHz	≤ 5 µs –	≤ 7 µs ≤ 8 MHz	≤ 9 µs ≤ 2 MHz	≤ 5 µs –
Incremental signals	Without	~ 1 V_{PP}[2]		Without	~ 1 V_{PP}[2]	
Line counts*	–	**512** 2048	512	–	**512** 2048	512
Cutoff frequency –3 dB	–	*512 lines:* ≥ 130 kHz; *2048 lines:* ≥ 400 kHz		–	*512 lines:* ≥ 130 kHz; *2048 lines:* ≥ 400 kHz	
System accuracy[1]	±20“	*512 lines:* ±60“; *2048 lines:* ±20“		±20“	*512 lines:* ±60“; *2048 lines:* ±20“	
Electrical connection*	• **M12 flange socket**, radial • Cable (1 m) with M12 coupling	• **M23 flange socket**, axial or radial • Cable (1 m/5 m) with or without M23 coupling		• **M12 flange socket**, radial • Cable (1 m) with M12 coupling	• **M23 flange socket**, axial or radial • Cable (1 m/5 m) with or without M23 coupling	
Supply voltage	DC 3.6 V to 14 V	DC 3.6 V to 14 V	DC 4.75 V to 30 V	DC 3.6 V to 14 V	DC 3.6 V to 14 V	DC 4.75 V to 30 V
Power consumption (maximum)	*3.6 V:* ≤ 0.6 W *14 V:* ≤ 0.7 W		*5 V:* ≤ 0.8 W *10 V:* ≤ 0.65 W *30 V:* ≤ 1 W	*3.6 V:* ≤ 0.7 W *14 V:* ≤ 0.8 W		*5 V:* ≤ 0.95 W *10 V:* ≤ 0.75 W *30 V:* ≤ 1.1 W
Current consumption (typical, without load)	*5 V:* 85 mA		*5 V:* 90 mA *24 V:* 24 mA	*5 V:* 105 mA		*5 V:* 120 mA *24 V:* 28 mA
Shaft	Solid shaft (Ø 10 mm)					
Mech. permiss. shaft speed *n*	≤ 15000 rpm			≤ 12000 rpm		
Starting torque (typical)	0.01 Nm (at 20 °C)					
Moment of inertia of rotor	≤ 2.3 · 10^{-6} kgm^2					
Shaft load	*Axial:* ≤ 40 N; *radial:* ≤ 60 N at shaft end (see also *Mechanical design types and mounting*)					
Vibration: 55 Hz to 2000 Hz **Shock:** 6 ms	≤ 300 m/s^2; (EN 60068-2-6); higher values upon request *ROC/ROQ:* ≤ 2000 m/s^2; *RIC/RIQ:* ≤ 1000 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-27)					
Max. operating temp.[3]	100 °C					
Min. operating temp.	*Flange socket or fixed cable:* –40 °C; *moving cable:* –10 °C					
Protection EN 60529	IP67 at housing; IP64 at shaft inlet (IP66 upon request)					
Mass	≈ 0.35 kg					
Valid for ID	683640-xx[4]/1322269-xx[4] [5]	1109255-xx	1131751-xx/1353114-xx[5]	683642-xx[4]/1322274-xx[4] [5]	1109257-xx	1131753-xx/1353118-xx[5]

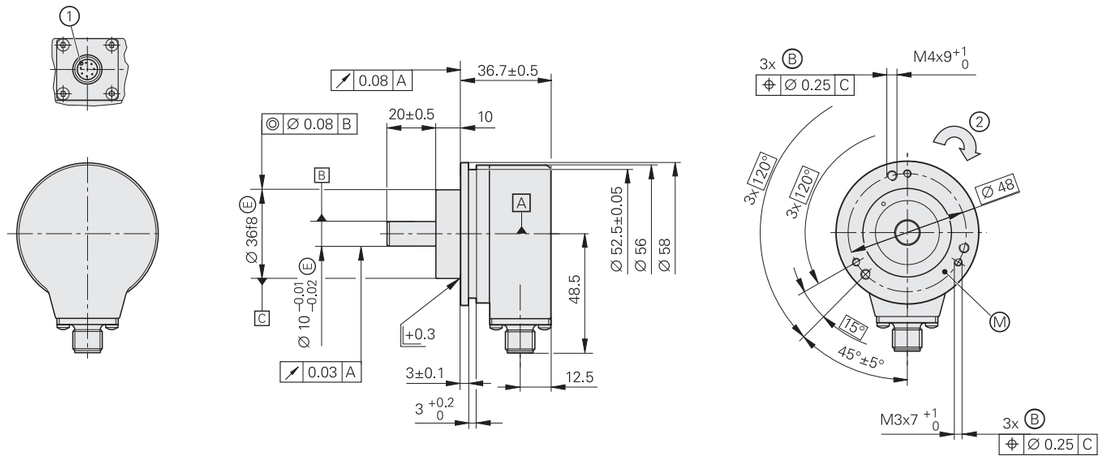
Bold: This preferred version is available on short notice.
* Please select when ordering
[1] Speed-dependent deviations between absolute value and incremental signal
[2] Limited tolerances: signal amplitude: 0.8 V_{PP} to 1.2 V_{PP}
[3] For the relationship of operating temperature to shaft speed and supply voltage, see *General mechanical information*
[4] Also available with functional safety; for dimensions and specifications, see the Product Information document
[5] Successor variants

ROC/ROQ 400 F/S series

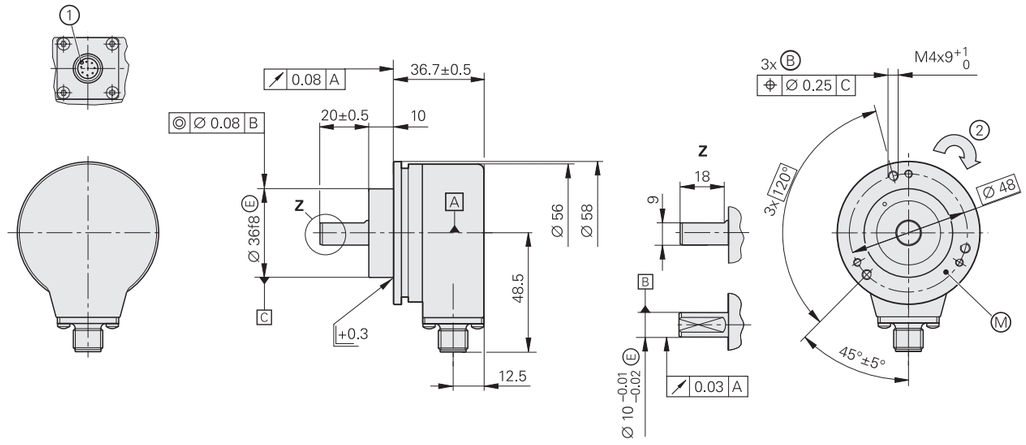
Absolute rotary encoders
- **Clamping flange with additional slot for fastening with fixing clamps**
- **Solid shaft for separate shaft coupling**
- **Fanuc Serial Interface or Siemens DRIVE-CLiQ interface**



ROC/ROQ 400 F



ROC/ROQ 400 S



mm
Tolerancing ISO 8015
ISO 2768:1989-mH
≤ 6 mm: ±0.2 mm

Ⓐ = Bearing
Ⓑ = Fastening thread
Ⓜ = Measuring point for operating temperature
1 = Connector coding
2 = Direction of shaft rotation for ascending position values

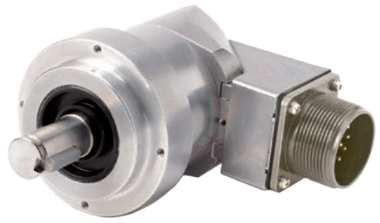
DRIVE-CLiQ is a registered trademark of Siemens AG.

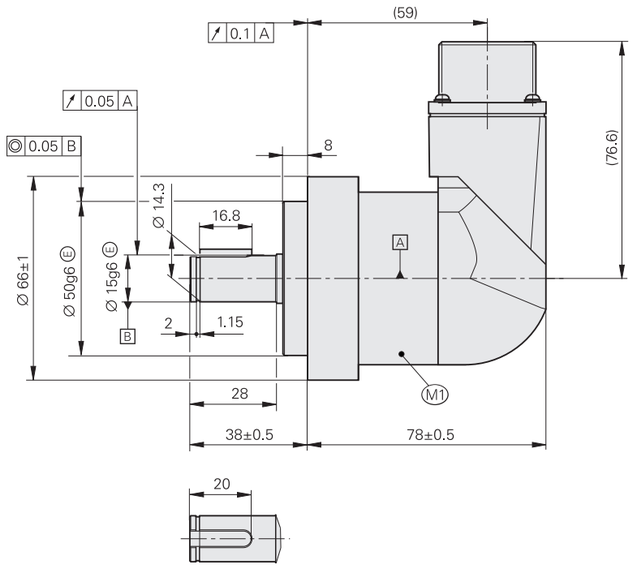
	Absolute			
	Singleturn	Functional Safety	**Multiturn**	Functional Safety
	ROC 425F	**ROC 424S**	**ROQ 437F**	**ROQ 436S**
Interface	Fanuc Serial Interface (αi Interface)	DRIVE-CLiQ	Fanuc Serial Interface (αi Interface)	DRIVE-CLiQ
Ordering designation	Fanuc05[1]	DQ01	Fanuc06[1]	DQ01
Positions/revolution	α*i:* 33554432 (25 bits) α*:* 8388608 (23 bits)	16777216 (24 bits)	33554432 (25 bits)	16777216
Revolutions	8192 via revolution counter	–	α*i:* 4096	4096
Code	Pure binary			
Elec. permiss. shaft speed	≤ 15000 rpm for continuous position values			
Calculation time t_{cal}	≤ 5 µs	≤ 8 µs[2]	≤ 5 µs	≤ 8 µs[2]
System accuracy	±20“			
Electrical connection	M12 flange socket, radial			
Cable length	≤ 30 m	≤ 95 m[3]	≤ 30 m	≤ 95 m[3]
DC supply voltage	3.6 V to 14 V	10 V to 36 V	3.6 V to 14 V	10 V to 36 V
Power consumption (maximum)	*5 V:* ≤ 0.7 W *14 V:* ≤ 0.8 W	*10 V:* ≤ 1.4 W *36 V:* ≤ 1.5 W	*5 V:* ≤ 0.75 W *14 V:* ≤ 0.85 W	*10 V:* ≤ 1.4 W *36 V:* ≤ 1.5 W
Current consumption (typical, without load)	*5 V:* 90 mA	*24 V:* 37 mA	*5 V:* 100 mA	*24 V:* 43 mA
Shaft	Solid shaft (Ø 10 mm) for ROC 424S and ROQ 436S with flat			
Mech. permiss. shaft speed *n*[4]	≤ 15000 rpm		≤ 12000 rpm	
Starting torque (typical)	0.01 Nm (at 20 °C)			
Moment of inertia of rotor	≤ 2.9 · 10^{-6} kgm^2			
Shaft load	*Axial:* 40 N; *radial:* 60 N at shaft end (see also *Mechanical design types and mounting*)			
Vibration: 55 Hz to 2000 Hz **Shock:** 6 ms	≤ 300 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-6) ≤ 2000 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-27)			
Max. operating temp.[4]	100 °C			
Min. operating temp.	–30 °C			
Protection EN 60529	IP67 at housing; IP64 at shaft inlet			
Mass	≈ 0.35 kg			
Valid for ID	1081306-xx	1036790-xx[5]	1081304-xx	1036792-xx[5]

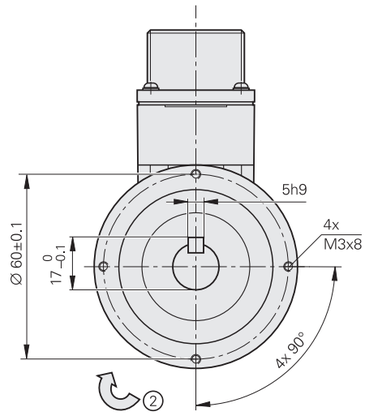
1) Optimized for Fanuc machine tools
2) Calculation time TIME_MAX_ACTVAL
3) See the *Interfaces of HEIDENHAIN Encoders* brochure; with n_{EN} = 1 (including adapter cable)
4) For the relationship of operating temperature to shaft speed and supply voltage, see *General mechanical information*
5) Also available with functional safety; for dimensions and specifications, see the Product Information document

ROD 600 series

- **Incremental rotary encoders with sturdy design**
- **Clamping flange**
- **Solid shaft for separate shaft coupling**







mm
Tolerancing ISO 8015
ISO 2768:1989-mH
≤ 6 mm: ±0.2 mm

A = Encoder bearing
M1 = Measuring point for operating temperature
1 = Connector coding
2 = Direction of shaft rotation for output signals according to interface description

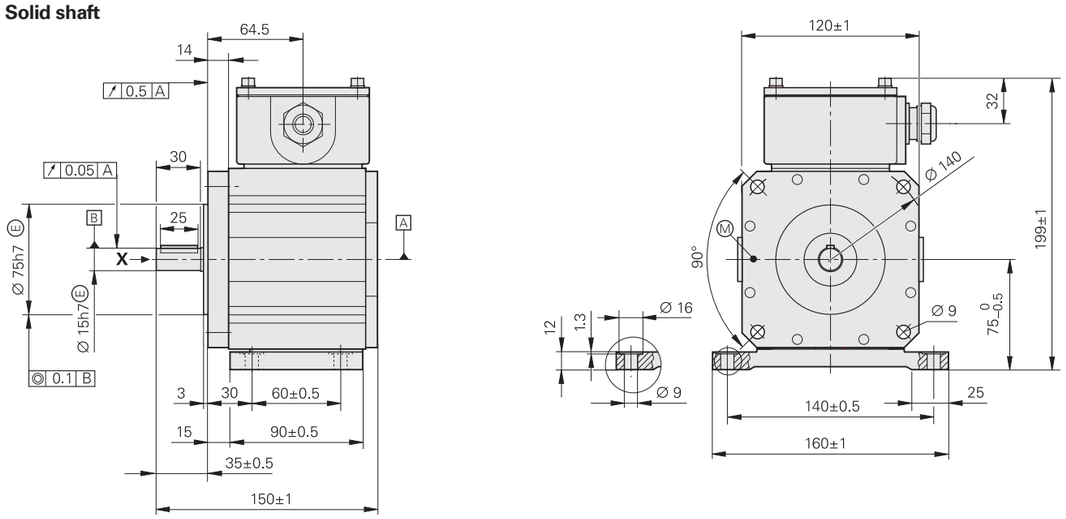
	Incremental	
	ROD 620	**ROD 630**
Incremental signals	⊓⊔ TTL	⊓⊔ HTL
Line counts*	512 1000 1024 2048 5000	
Reference mark	One	
Scanning frequency Edge separation *a*	≤ 300 kHz ≥ 0.39 µs	
System accuracy	±1/20 of grating period	
Electrical connection	Flange socket 1¼"; 18UNEF 17-pin, radial[2)]	
Supply voltage Current consumption without load	DC 5 V ±0.5 V ≤ 120 mA	DC 10 V to 30 V ≤ 150 mA
Shaft	Solid shaft (Ø 15 mm) with key	
Mech. permiss. shaft speed *n*	≤ 12 000 rpm	
Starting torque (typical)	0.05 Nm (at 20 °C)	
Moment of inertia of rotor	≤ 11 · 10^{-6} kgm^2	
Shaft load	*Axial:* 75 N *Radial:* 75 N at shaft end	
Vibration: 55 Hz to 2000 Hz **Shock:** 6 ms	≤ 200 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-6) ≤ 2000 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-27)	
Max. operating temp.[1)]	85 °C	
Min. operating temp.	–20 °C	
Relative humidity	≤ 93 % (40 °C/4 d as per EN 60068-2-78); without condensation	
Protection EN 60529	IP66	
Mass	≈ 0.8 kg	
Valid for ID	1145260-xx	1145261-xx

* Please select when ordering
1) Self-heating during operation of the rotary encoder at room temperature and a shaft speed of 6000 rpm: approx. +50 K
2) Compatible mating connector: ID 1094831-01, cable only: ID 816317-xx

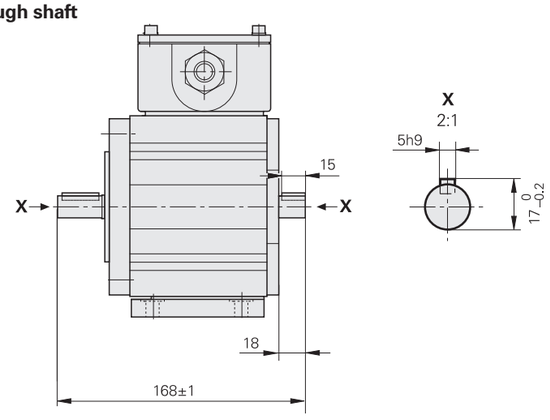
ROD 1930

Incremental rotary encoders
- **For fastening with flange or base**
- **Solid shaft with key for separate shaft coupling**

Solid shaft



Solid through shaft



mm
Tolerancing ISO 8015
ISO 2768:1989-mH
≤ 6 mm: ±0.2 mm

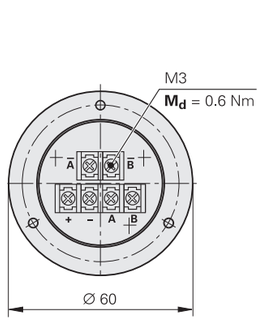
A = Bearing
M = Measuring point for operating temperature
1 = Direction of shaft rotation for output signals according to interface description

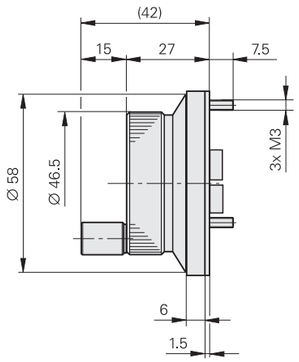
	Incremental **ROD 1930**	
Interface*	⊓⊔ HTL	⊓⊔ HTLs
Line counts*	600 1024 1200 2400	
Reference mark	–	One
Output frequency Edge separation *a*	≤ 160 kHz ≤ 0.76 µs	
System accuracy	±1/10 of grating period	
Electrical connection	Terminal box with screw terminals	
Supply voltage	DC 10 V to 30 V	
Current consumption (typical, without load)	*15 V:* 60 mA	
Shaft*	Solid shaft or solid through shaft (Ø 15 mm) with key	
Mech. permiss. shaft speed	≤ 4000 rpm	
Starting torque (typical) at 20 °C	*Solid shaft:* 0.05 Nm *Solid through shaft:* 0.15 Nm	
Moment of inertia of rotor	$2.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ kgm^2	
Permissible angular acceleration	≤ $4 \cdot 10^4$ rad/s^2	
Shaft load[1)]	*Axial:* ≤ 150 N *Radial:* ≤ 200 N at shaft end	
Vibration: 25 Hz to 200 Hz **Shock:** 6 ms	≤ 100 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-6) ≤ 1000 m/s^2 (EN 60068-2-27)	
Operating temperature[2)]	–20 °C to 70 °C	
Protection EN 60529	IP66	
Mass	≈ 4.5 kg	
Valid for ID	*Solid shaft:* 1043373-xx *Solid through shaft:* 1043377-xx	

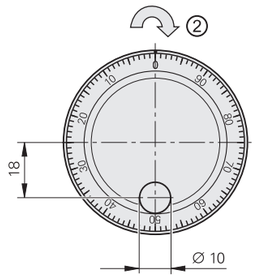
* Please select when ordering
1) See also *Mechanical design types and mounting*
2) Special versions upon request (e.g., with water jacket)

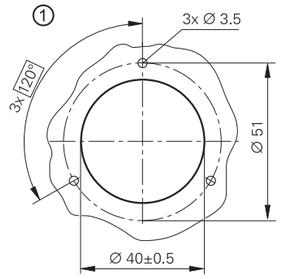
HR 1120

Electronic handwheel
- **Version for integration**
- **With mechanical detent**









mm
Tolerancing ISO 8015
ISO 2768:1989-mH
≤ 6 mm: ±0.2 mm

1 = Cutout for mounting
2 = Direction of output signals as per the interface description

	Incremental **HR 1120**
Interface	⊓⊔TTL
Line count	100
Output frequency	≤ 5 kHz
Switching times	t_+/t_- ≤ 100 ns
Electrical connection	Via M3 screw terminals
Cable length	≤ 30 m
Supply voltage	DC 5 V ±0.25 V
Current consumption without load	≤ 160 mA
Detent	Mechanical 100 detent positions per revolution Detent positions defined within the LOW level of U_{a1} and U_{a2}
Mech. permiss. shaft speed	≤ 200 rpm
Torque	≤ 0.1 Nm (at 25 °C)
Vibration: 10 Hz to 200 Hz	≤ 20 m/s^2
Max. operating temp.	60 °C
Min. operating temp.	0 °C
Protection EN 60529	IP00; IP40 when mounted No condensation permitted
Mass	≈ 0.15 kg
Valid for ID	687617-xx

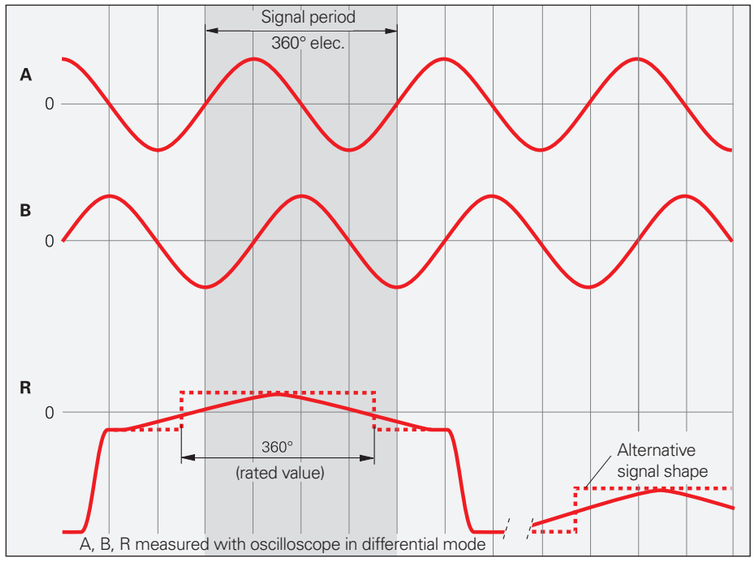
Interfaces

∿ 1 V_{PP} incremental signals

HEIDENHAIN encoders with the ∿ 1 V_{PP} interface provide voltage signals that are highly interpolatable.

The sinusoidal **incremental signals** A and B are phase-shifted by 90° elec. and have a typical amplitude of 1 V_{PP}. The illustrated sequence of output signals, with B lagging A, applies to the direction of motion shown in the dimension drawing.

The **reference mark signal** R has a unique assignment to the incremental signals. The output signal may be lower next to the reference mark.

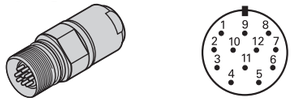


Further information:
For detailed descriptions of all available interfaces, as well as general electrical information, please refer to the *Interfaces of HEIDENHAIN Encoders* brochure.

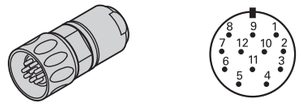
To adapt encoders to the interface of the downstream electronics, HEIDENHAIN offers signal converters. For information about this, please refer to the *Signal Converters* Product Overview.

Pin layout

12-pin M23 coupling



12-pin M23 connector



	Supply voltage				Incremental signals						Other signals		
	12	**2**	**10**	**11**	**5**	**6**	**8**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**9**	**7**	**/**
	U_P	**Sensor**[1] U_P	**0 V**	**Sensor**[1] 0 V	**A+**	**A–**	**B+**	**B–**	**R+**	**R–**	**Vacant**	**Vacant**	**Vacant**
	Brown/ Green	Blue	White/ Green	White	Brown	Green	Gray	Pink	Red	Black	/	Violet	Yellow

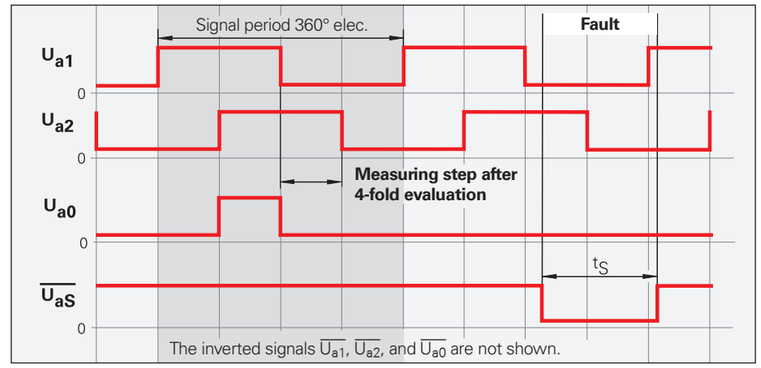
Cable shield connected to housing; **U_P** = Power supply voltage
Sensor: The sense line is connected in the encoder with the corresponding power line.
Vacant pins or wires must not be used!
[1] **LIDA 2xx:** Vacant

TTL incremental signals

HEIDENHAIN encoders with the TTL interface incorporate electronics that digitize sinusoidal scanning signals with or without interpolation.

The **incremental signals** are output as the square-wave pulse trains U_{a1} and U_{a2} with a 90° elec. phase shift. The **reference mark signal** consists of one or more reference pulses U_{a0}, which are gated with the incremental signals. In addition, the integrated electronics generate the **inverted signals** $\overline{U_{a1}}$, $\overline{U_{a2}}$, and $\overline{U_{a0}}$ for noise-immune transmission. The illustrated sequence of output signals—with U_{a2} lagging U_{a1}—applies to the direction of motion shown in the dimension drawing.

The **fault detection signal** $\overline{U_{aS}}$ indicates malfunctions such as supply line breakage, failure of the light source, etc.

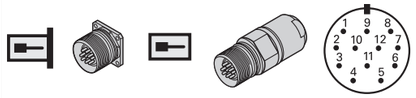


The distance between two successive edges of the incremental signals U_{a1} and U_{a2} through 1-fold, 2-fold, or 4-fold evaluation is one **measuring step.**

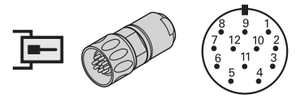
Further information:
For detailed descriptions of all available interfaces, as well as general electrical information, please refer to the *Interfaces of HEIDENHAIN Encoders* brochure.

ERN and ROD pin layouts

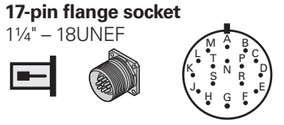
12-pin M23 flange socket or coupling



12-pin M23 connector



17-pin flange socket
1¼" – 18UNEF



	Supply voltage				Incremental signals						Other signals	
M23	**12**	**2**	**10**	**11**	**5**	**6**	**8**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**7**	**9**
1¼"	**H**	**F**	**K**	**M**	**A**	**N**	**C**	**R**	**B**	**P**	**S**	**D/E/G/J/L/T**
	U_P	**Sensor** U_P	**0 V**	**Sensor** 0 V	**U_{a1}**	**$\overline{U_{a1}}$**	**U_{a2}**	**$\overline{U_{a2}}$**	**U_{a0}**	**$\overline{U_{a0}}$**	**$\overline{U_{aS}}$**[1]	**Vacant**[2]
	Brown/ Green	Blue	White/ Green	White	Brown	Green	Gray	Pink	Red	Black	Violet	Yellow

Shield lies on housing; **U_P** = Power supply voltage
Sensor: The sense line is connected in the encoder with the corresponding power line.
[1] **ERO 14xx:** Vacant [2] **Exposed linear encoders:** Switchover: TTL/11 µA_{PP} for PWT

HR pin layout

Screw-terminal connection

	Supply voltage		Incremental signals			
Connection	**+**	**–**	**A**	**A**	**B**	**B**
Signal	**U_P** 5 V	**U_N** 0 V	**U_{a1}**	**$\overline{U_{a1}}$**	**U_{a2}**	**$\overline{U_{a2}}$**

A shielded cable with a cross section of at least 0.5 mm² is recommended when connecting the handwheel to the voltage supply.

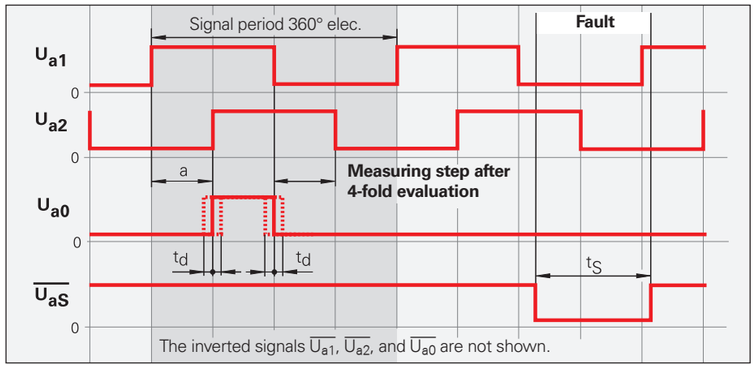
The handwheel is connected via screw terminals. The wires must be provided with the appropriate ferrules.

⊓⊔ HTL, HTLs incremental signals

HEIDENHAIN encoders with the ⊓⊔ HTL interface contain electronics that digitize sinusoidal scanning signals with or without interpolation.

The **incremental signals** are output as the square-wave pulse trains U_{a1} and U_{a2} with a 90° elec. phase shift. The **reference mark signal** consists of one or more reference pulses U_{a0}, which are gated with the incremental signals. In addition, the integrated electronics generate the **inverted signals** $\overline{U_{a1}}$, $\overline{U_{a2}}$, and $\overline{U_{a0}}$ for noise-immune transmission (not with HTLs). The illustrated sequence of output signals—with U_{a2} lagging U_{a1}—applies to the direction of motion shown in the dimension drawing.

The **fault detection signal** $\overline{U_{aS}}$ indicates a malfunction such as failure of the light source, etc.



The distance between two successive edges of the incremental signals U_{a1} and U_{a2} through 1-fold, 2-fold, or 4-fold evaluation is one **measuring step.**

Further information:

For detailed descriptions of all available interfaces, as well as general electrical information, please refer to the *Interfaces of HEIDENHAIN Encoders* brochure.

Power and current consumption

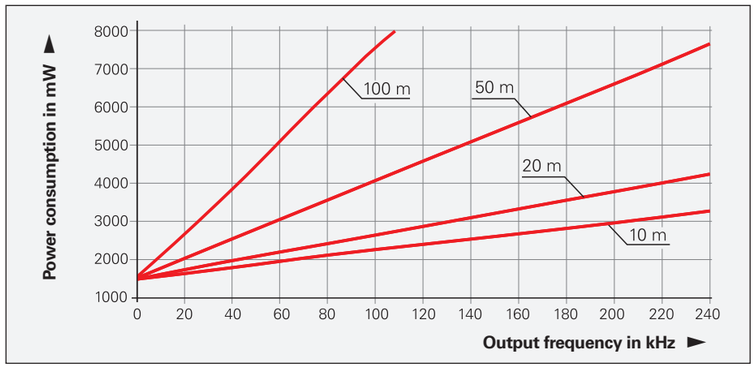
For encoders with a wide supply voltage range, the current consumption exhibits a nonlinear relationship to the supply voltage. It is determined using the calculation described in the *Interfaces of HEIDENHAIN Encoders* brochure.

For the rotary encoders with additional HTL output signals, the power consumption also depends on the output frequency and cable length. The power consumption values for the HTL and HTLs interfaces therefore be read off separately from the diagrams.

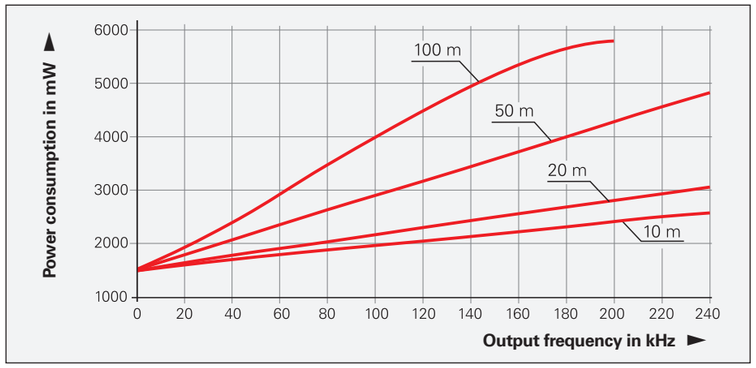
The maximum permissible output frequency is shown in the specifications. This frequency occurs at the maximum permissible shaft speed. The output frequency for any shaft speed is calculated using the following formula:

$f = (n/60) \cdot z \cdot 10^{-3}$

Where
f = Output frequency in kHz
n = Shaft speed in rpm
z = Number of signal periods per 360°



Power consumption (maximum) for the HTL interface and supply voltage U_P = 30 V

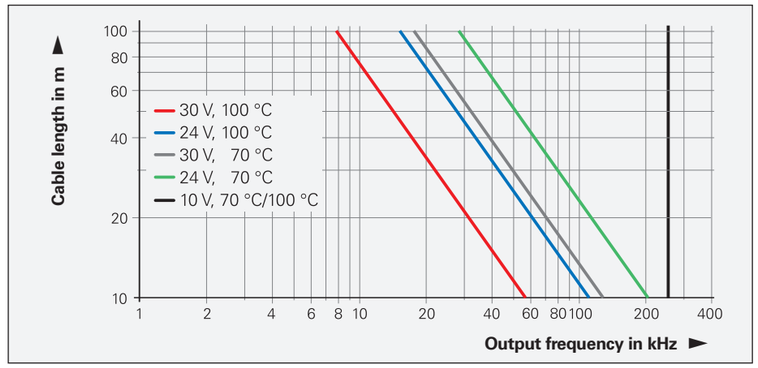


Power consumption (maximum) for the HTLs interface and supply voltage U_P = 30 V

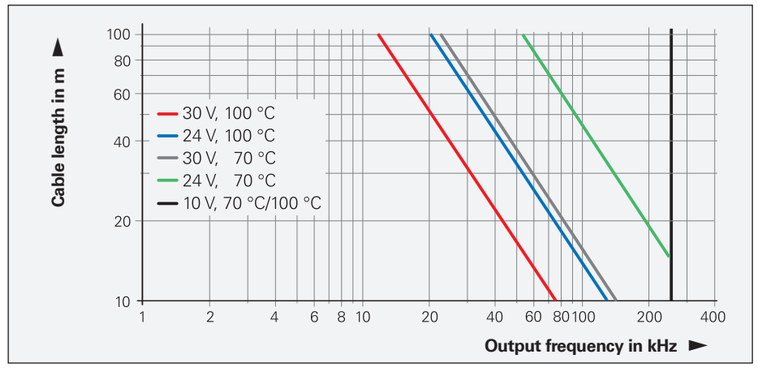
Cable length for HTL

For those rotary encoders with additional HTL output signals, the maximum permissible cable length may vary depending on several criteria:
- Output frequency
- Supply voltage
- operating temperature

The diagrams show these relationships separately for the HTL and HTLs interfaces. At a supply voltage of DC 10 V, there are no limitations on cable length.



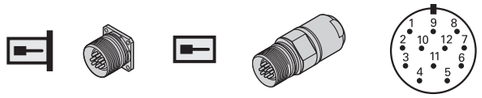
Maximum permissible cable length for the HTL interface



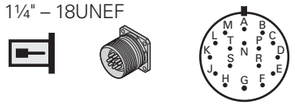
Maximum permissible cable length for HTLs interface

Pin layout

12-pin M23 flange socket or coupling



17-pin flange socket
1¼" – 18UNEF

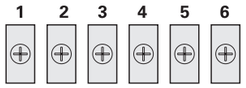


	Supply voltage				Incremental signals						Other signals	
M23	**12**	**2**	**10**	**11**	**5**	**6**	**8**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**7**	**9**
1¼"	**H**	**F**	**K**	**M**	**A**	**N**	**C**	**R**	**B**	**P**	**S**	**D/E/G/J/L/T**
HTL	**U_P**	**Sensor** U_P	**0 V**	**Sensor** 0 V	**U_{a1}**	**$\overline{U_{a1}}$**	**U_{a2}**	**$\overline{U_{a2}}$**	**U_{a0}**	**$\overline{U_{a0}}$**	**$\overline{U_{aS}}$**	**Vacant**
HTLs*						**0 V**		**0 V**		**0 V**		
	Brown/ Green	Blue	White/ Green	White	Brown	Green	Gray	Pink	Red	Black	Violet	Yellow

Shield lies on housing; **U_P** = Power supply voltage
Sensor: The sense line is connected in the encoder with the corresponding power line.
* Only with 12-pin flange socket or M23 coupling

ROD 1930 pin layout

Screw-terminal connection



	Supply voltage		Incremental signals			
Connection	**1**	**2**	**3**	**$\overline{4}$**	**5**	**$\overline{6}$**
HTL	**U_P**	**U_N** 0V	**U_{a1}**	**$\overline{U_{a1}}$**	**U_{a2}**	**$\overline{U_{a2}}$**
HTLs				**U_{a2}**	0 V	**U_{a0}**

For connection, a shielded cable with a cross section of at least 0.5 mm^2 is recommended for the power supply. The connection is performed via screw terminals. The wires must be provided with the appropriate ferrules.

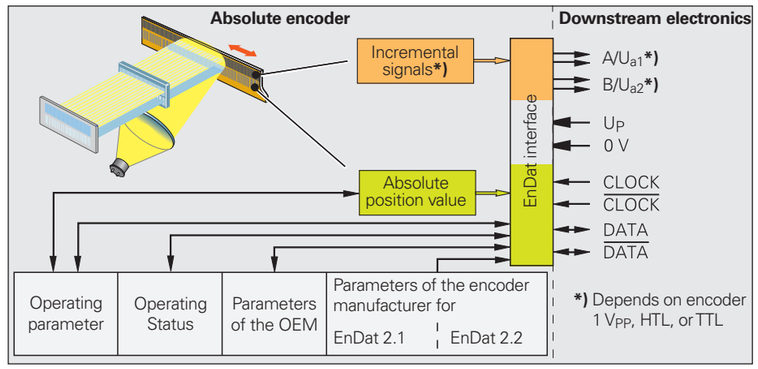
Position values EnDat

The EnDat interface is a digital, **bidirectional** interface for encoders. It is capable of outputting **position values**, reading information stored in the encoder, updating this information, and storing new information. Because the interface uses **serial transmission**, only **four signal lines** are required. The data (DATA) are transmitted in **synchronism** with the CLOCK signal from the downstream electronics. The type of transmission (position values, parameters, diagnostics, etc.) is selected via mode commands sent to the encoder by the downstream electronics. Some functions are available only with EnDat 2.2 mode commands.

Further information:
For detailed descriptions of all available interfaces, as well as general electrical information, please refer to the *Interfaces of HEIDENHAIN Encoders* brochure.

Ordering designation	Command set	Incremental signals
EnDat01 EnDatH EnDatT	EnDat 2.1 or EnDat 2.2	1 V_{PP} HTL TTL
EnDat21		–
EnDat02	EnDat 2.2	1 V_{PP}
EnDat22	EnDat 2.2	–

Versions of the EnDat interface



Integrated temperature evaluation
Rotary encoders with EnDat 2.2 feature an internal temperature sensor integrated into the encoder electronics. The digitized temperature value is transmitted purely serially via the EnDat protocol. Please bear in mind that this temperature measurement and transmission is not safe in terms of functional safety.

With regard to the internal temperature sensor, these rotary encoders support the two-stage cascaded signaling of a temperature exceedance. This signaling consists of an EnDat warning and an EnDat error message.

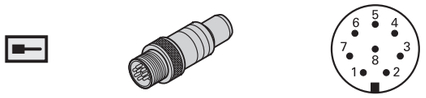
In compliance with the EnDat specification, when the temperature reaches the warning threshold for the temperature exceedance of the internal temperature sensor, an EnDat warning is issued (EnDat memory area "Operating status," word 1 "Warnings," bit 2^1 "Temperature exceeded"). This warning threshold for the internal temperature sensor is stored in the EnDat memory area "Operating parameters," word 6 "Trigger threshold warning bit for excessive temperature," and can be individually adjusted. A device-specific default value is saved here before shipping. The temperature measured by the internal temperature sensor is higher by a device-specific and application-specific amount than the temperature at measuring point M1 in accordance with the dimension drawing.

The encoders feature a further, albeit non-adjustable, trigger threshold of the internal temperature sensor, which, when exceeded, triggers an EnDat error message (the EnDat memory area "Operating status," word 0 "Error messages," bit 2^2 "Position," and in additional data 2 "Operating status error sources," bit 2^6 "Temperature exceeded"). This threshold may vary depending on the encoder and is stated in the specifications.

HEIDENHAIN recommends adjusting the warning threshold based on the application such that this threshold is sufficiently below the trigger threshold for the "Temperature exceeded" EnDat error message. Compliance with the operating temperature at measuring point M1 is required for adherence to the encoder's proper and intended use.

Pin layout

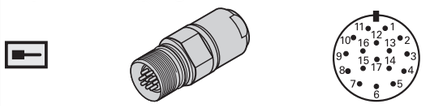
8-pin M12 coupling



	Supply voltage				Serial data transmission			
	8	**2**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**7**	**6**
	U_P	**Sensor** U_P	**0 V**	**Sensor** 0 V	**DATA**	**$\overline{\text{DATA}}$**	**CLOCK**	**$\overline{\text{CLOCK}}$**
	Brown/Green	Blue	White/Green	White	Gray	Pink	Violet	Yellow

Cable shield connected to housing; **U_P** = Power supply voltage
Sensor: The sense line is connected in the encoder with the corresponding power line.
Vacant pins or wires must not be used!

17-pin M23 coupling



	Supply voltage					Incremental signals[1]				Serial data transmission			
	7	**1**	**10**	**4**	**11**	**15**	**16**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**17**	**8**	**9**
	U_P	**Sensor** U_P	**0 V**	**Sensor** 0 V	**Internal shield**[2]	**A+**	**A–**	**B+**	**B–**	**DATA**	**$\overline{\text{DATA}}$**	**CLOCK**	**$\overline{\text{CLOCK}}$**
	Brown/ Green	Blue	White/ Green	White	/	Green/ Black	Yellow/ Black	Blue/ Black	Red/ Black	Gray	Pink	Violet	Yellow

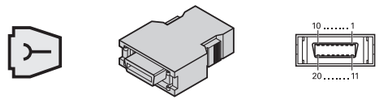
Cable shield connected to housing; **U_P** = Power supply voltage
Sensor: The sense line is connected in the encoder with the corresponding power line.
Vacant pins or wires must not be used!
[1] Only with EnDat01 and EnDat02
[2] Vacant with ECN/EQN 10xx and ROC/ROQ 10xx

Fanuc pin layout

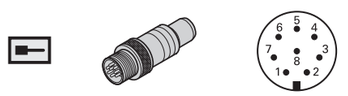
Fanuc pin layout
HEIDENHAIN encoders with the code letter F after the model designation are optimized for connection to Fanuc machine-tool controls with the
Fanuc Serial Interface (α Interface)
- Ordering designation: Fanuc02 normal and high speed, two-pair transmission

Fanuc Serial Interface (αi Interface)
- Ordering designation: Fanuc05 high speed, one-pair transmission
  Incorporates the α Interface (normal and high speed, two-pair transmission)
- Ordering designation: Fanuc06
  high speed, one-pair transmission

20-pin Fanuc connector



8-pin M12 coupling



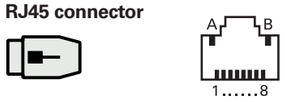
	Supply voltage					Serial data transmission			
	9	**18/20**	**12**	**14**	**16**	**1**	**2**	**5**	**6**
	8	**2**	**5**	**1**	**–**	**3**	**4**	**7**	**6**
	U_P	**Sensor** U_P	**0 V**	**Sensor** 0 V	**Shield**	**Serial Data**	**$\overline{\text{Serial Data}}$**	**Request**	**$\overline{\text{Request}}$**
	Brown/ Green	Blue	White/ Green	White	–	Gray	Pink	Violet	Yellow

Cable shield connected to housing; **U_P** = Power supply voltage
Sensor: The sense line is connected in the encoder with the corresponding power line.
Vacant pins or wires must not be used!

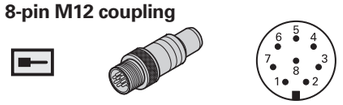
Siemens pin layout

Siemens pin layout
HEIDENHAIN encoders with the code letter S after the model designation are suitable for connection to Siemens controls with the **DRIVE-CLiQ interface**
- Ordering designation: DQ01

RJ45 connector



8-pin M12 coupling



	Supply voltage		Serial data transmission			
			Send data		Data was received	
	A	**B**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**2**
	1	**5**	**7**	**6**	**3**	**4**
	U_P	**0 V**	**TXP**	**TXN**	**RXP**	**RXN**

Cable shield connected to housing; **U_P** = Power supply voltage

Integrated temperature evaluation
Rotary encoders with the DRIVE-CLiQ interface include an internal temperature sensor integrated into the encoder electronics. The digitized temperature value is transmitted purely serially via the DRIVE-CLiQ interface. Please bear in mind that neither the temperature measurement nor the transmission of the temperature value is safe in terms of functional safety.

The temperature measured by the internal temperature sensor is higher by a device-specific and application-specific amount than the temperature at measuring point M1 in accordance with the dimension drawing.

Upon reaching a trigger threshold for the internal temperature sensor, these rotary encoders issue an "Alarm 405" error message. This threshold may vary depending on the encoder and is stated in the specifications. During operation, it is recommended that the temperature be kept adequately below the error-message threshold.

Compliance with the operating temperature at measuring point M1 is required for adherence to the encoder's proper and intended use.

SSI position values

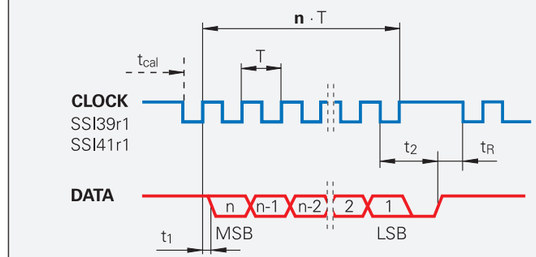
The **position value** is transmitted, starting with the most significant bit (MSB), over the data lines (DATA) in synchronism with a clock signal (CLOCK) provided by the control. The SSI standard data word length for singleturn encoders is 13 bits, and for multiturn encoders, 25 bits. In addition to the absolute position values, **incremental signals** can transmitted as well. For a description of the signals, see *1 V_{PP} incremental signals*.

The following **functions** can be activated via programming inputs:
- **Direction of rotation**
- **Zero reset** (setting to zero)

Data transmission

T = 1 to 10 µs
t_{cal} See *Specifications*
$t_1 \leq$ 0.4 µs (without cable)
t_2 = 17 to 20 µs
$t_R \geq$ 5 µs
n = Data word length
13 bits for ECN/ROC
25 bits for EQN/ROQ

$\overline{\text{CLOCK}}$ and $\overline{\text{DATA}}$ not shown



Pin layout

17-pin M23 coupling

	Supply voltage					Incremental signals				Serial data transmission				Other signals	
	7	**1**	**10**	**4**	**11**	**15**	**16**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**17**	**8**	**9**	**2**	**5**
	U_P	**Sensor** U_P	**0 V**	**Sensor** 0 V	**Internal shield**	**A+**	**A–**	**B+**	**B–**	**DATA**	**$\overline{\text{DATA}}$**	**CLOCK**	**$\overline{\text{CLOCK}}$**	**Dir. of rotation**	**Zero reset**
	Brown/ Green	Blue	White/ Green	White	/	Green/ Black	Yellow/ Black	Blue/ Black	Red/ Black	Gray	Pink	Violet	Yellow	Black	Green

Shield lies on housing; **U_P** = Power supply voltage
Sensor: With a 5 V supply voltage, the sense line is connected in the encoder with the corresponding power line.
Vacant pins or wires must not be used!

Further information:
For detailed descriptions of all available interfaces, as well as general electrical information, please refer to the *Interfaces of HEIDENHAIN Encoders* brochure.

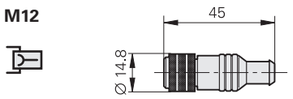
Cables and connecting elements

General information

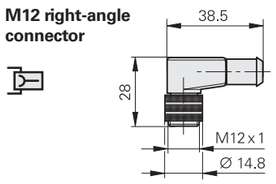
Plastic-insulated connector:
connecting element with coupling ring, available with male or female contacts (see symbols).

Symbol

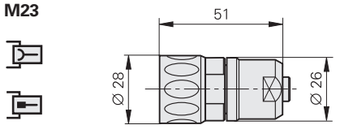
M12



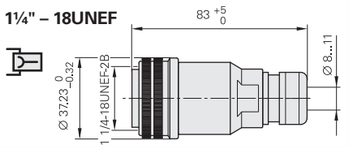
M12 right-angle connector



M23



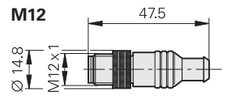
1¼" – 18UNEF



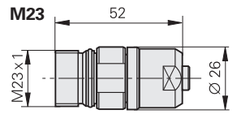
Plastic-insulated coupling: Connector with external thread; deliverable with male or female contacts (see symbols).

Symbol

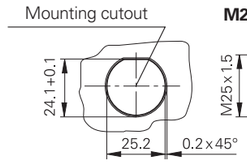
M12



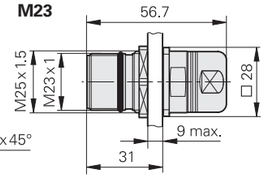
M23



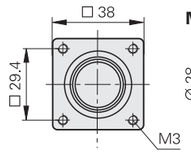
Mounted coupling with central fastening



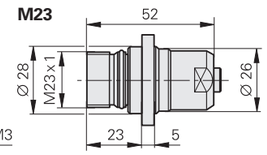
M23



Mounted coupling with flange



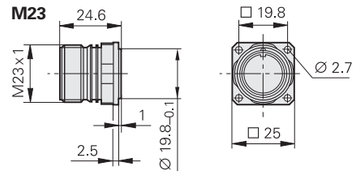
M23



Flange socket with external thread; is permanently mounted on a housing, available with male or female contacts

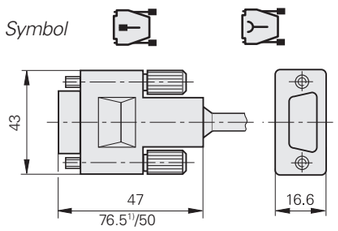
Symbol

M23



D-sub connector for HEIDENHAIN controls and evaluation electronics.

Symbol



[1] Interface electronics integrated into the connector

The **pin numbering** on connectors is in the direction opposite to that on couplings or flange sockets, regardless of whether the connecting elements have:

Male contacts or 

Female contacts 

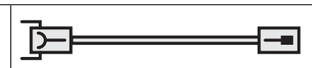
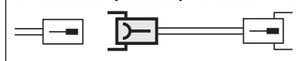
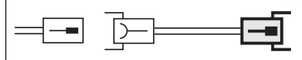
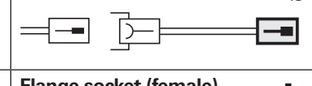
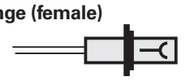
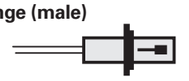
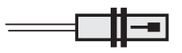
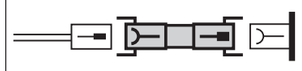
When engaged, the connecting elements have an IP67 **rating** (D-sub connector: IP50 as per EN 60529). When not connected, there is no protection.

Accessories for M23 flange sockets and M23 mounted couplings

Threaded dust cap made of metal
ID 219926-01

Accessory for M12 connecting element Insulation spacer
ID 596495-01

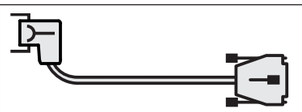
1 V_{PP}, TTL, HTL connecting cables — 12-pin M23

	1 V_{PP}, ⊓⊔ TTL, ⊓⊔ HTL	
PUR connecting cables	**12-pin:** 4(2 x 0.14 mm²) + (4 x 0.5 mm²); A_P = 0.5 mm²	**Ø 8 mm**
With connector (female) and coupling (male)		298401-xx
With connector (female) and connector (male)		298399-xx
With connector (female) and 15-pin D-sub connector (female) for TNC		310199-xx
With connector (female) and 15-pin D-sub connector (male) (for PWM 20/EIB 74x)		310196-xx
With connector (female) and stripped cable end		309777-xx
Cable only, Ø 8 mm		816317-xx
Mating element on connecting cable; fits encoder connector	**Connector (female)** for cable Ø 8 mm 	291697-05
Connector on connecting cable for connection to the downstream electronics	**Connector (male)** for cable Ø 8 mm Ø 6 mm 	291697-08 291697-07
Coupling on connecting cable	**Coupling (male)** for cable Ø 4.5 mm Ø 6 mm Ø 8 mm 	291698-14 291698-03 291698-04
Flange socket for installation in the downstream electronics	**Flange socket (female)** 	315892-08
Mounted couplings	**With flange (female)** Ø 6 mm Ø 8 mm 	291698-17 291698-07
	With flange (male) Ø 6 mm Ø 8 mm 	291698-08 291698-31
	With central fastening (male) Ø 6 to 10 mm 	741045-01
1 V_{PP}/11 µA_{PP} adapter connector For converting 1 V_{PP} to 11 µA_{PP}; 12-pin M23 connector (female) and 9-pin M23 connector (male)		364914-01

A_P: Cross section of power supply lines

EnDat connecting cables

8-pin M12 17-pin M23

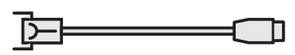
		EnDat without incremental signals		**EnDat** with incremental signals **SSI**
PUR connecting cables	**8-pin:** (4 x 0.14 mm²) + (4 x 0.34 mm²); A_P = 0.34 mm² **17-pin:** (4 x 0.14 mm²) + 4(2 x 0.14 mm²) + (4 x 0.5 mm²); A_P = 0.5 mm²			
	Cable diameter	6 mm	3.7 mm	8 mm
With connector (female) and coupling (male)		368330-xx	801142-xx	323897-xx *340302-xx*
With right-angle connector (female) and coupling (male)		373289-xx	801149-xx	–
With connector (female) and 15-pin D-sub connector (female) for TNC (position inputs)		533627-xx	–	332115-xx
With connector (female) and 25-pin D-sub connector (female) for TNC (speed inputs)		*641926-xx*	–	*336376-xx*
With connector (female) and 15-pin D-sub connector (male), for IK 215, PWM 20, EIB 74x, etc.		524599-xx	801129-xx	324544-xx
With right-angle connector (female) and 15-pin D-sub connector (male), for IK 215, PWM 20, EIB 74x, etc.		722025-xx	801140-xx	–
With connector (female) and stripped cable end		634265-xx	–	309778-xx 309779-xx[1]
With right-angle connector (female) and unstripped cable end		606317-xx	–	–
Cable without connectors		–	–	816322-xx

Italics: Cable with layout for "speed encoder" input (MotEnc EnDat)
[1] Without incremental signals
A_P: Cross section of power supply lines

Fanuc and Siemens connecting cables

		Cables	**Fanuc**
PUR connecting cables for M23 connecting element			
With 17-pin M23 connector (female) and Fanuc connector (2 x 2 x 0.14 mm²) + (4 x 1 mm²); A_P = 1 mm²		Ø 8 mm	534855-xx
With 17-pin M23 connector (female) and 20-pin Mitsubishi connector (2 x 2 x 0.14 mm²) + (4 x 0.5 mm²); A_P = 0.5 mm²		Ø 6 mm	–
With 17-pin M23 connector (female) and 10-pin Mitsubishi connector (2 x 2 x 0.14 mm²) + (4 x 1 mm²); A_P = 1 mm²		Ø 8 mm	–
Cable without connectors (2 x 2 x 0.14 mm²) + (4 x 1 mm²); A_P = 1 mm²		Ø 8 mm	816327-xx

		Cables	**Fanuc**
PUR connecting cables for M12 connectors (1 x 4 x 0.14 mm²) + (4 x 0.34 mm²); A_P = 0.34 mm²			
With 8-pin M12 connector (female) and Fanuc connector		Ø 6 mm	646807-xx
With 8-pin M12 connector (female) and 20-pin Mitsubishi connector		Ø 6 mm	–
With 8-pin M12 connector (female) and 10-pin Mitsubishi connector		Ø 6 mm	–

		Cables	**Siemens**
PUR connecting cables for M12 connector 2(2 x 0.17 mm²) + (2 x 0.24 mm²); A_P = 0.24 mm²			
With 8-pin M12 connector (female) and 8-pin M12 coupling (male)		Ø 6.8 mm	822504-xx
With 8-pin M12 connector (female) and RJ45 Siemens connector (IP67) Cable length: 1 m		Ø 6.8 mm	1094652-01
With 8-pin M12 connector (female) and RJ45 Siemens connector (IP20)		Ø 6.8 mm	1093042-xx

A_P: Cross section of power supply lines

Signal converters

Signal converters from HEIDENHAIN adapt the encoder signals to the interface of the downstream electronics. They are used when the downstream electronics are unable to directly process the output signals of HEIDENHAIN encoders or when additional interpolation of the signals is necessary.

Input signals of the signal converters
HEIDENHAIN signal converters can be connected to encoders with 1 V_{PP} sinusoidal signals (voltage signals) or 11 μA_{PP} sinusoidal signals (current signals). Encoders with the EnDat or SSI serial interface can be connected to various signal converters as well.

Output signals of the signal converters
The signal converters are available with the following interfaces to the downstream electronics:
- TTL square-wave pulse trains
- EnDat 2.2
- DRIVE-CLiQ
- Fanuc Serial Interface
- Mitsubishi high speed interface
- Yaskawa serial interface
- Profibus

Interpolation of the sinusoidal input signals
In addition to performing signal conversion, the signal converter also interpolates the sinusoidal encoder signals. This permits finer measuring steps, resulting in higher control quality and superior positioning behavior.

Generation of a position value
Various signal converters feature an integrated counter function. Starting from the last set reference point, an absolute position value is generated and output to the downstream electronics when the reference mark is crossed.

Plug design

Cable design

Top-hat rail design

Outputs		Inputs		Design – IP rating	Interpolation[1] or subdivision	Model
Interface	**Status**	**Interface**	**Status**			
⊓⊔TTL	1	∿ 1 V_{PP}	1	Box design – IP65	5/10-fold	**IBV 101**
					20/25/50/100-fold	**IBV 102**
					Without interpolation	**IBV 600**
					25/50/100/200/400-fold	**IBV 660 B**
				Plug design – IP40	5/10-fold	**IBV 3171**
					20/25/50/100-fold	**IBV 3271**
		∿ 11 μA_{PP}	1	Box design – IP65	5/10-fold	**EXE 101**
					20/25/50/100-fold	**EXE 102**
⊓⊔TTL/ ∿ 1 V_{PP} (adjustable)	2	∿ 1 V_{PP}	1	Box design – IP65	2fach	**IBV 6072**
					5/10-fold	**IBV 6172**
					5/10-fold and 20/25/50/100-fold	**IBV 6272**
EnDat 2.2	1	∿ 1 V_{PP}	1	Box design – IP65	≤ 16 384-fold subdivision	**EIB 192**
				Plug design – IP40	≤ 16 384-fold subdivision	**EIB 392**
			2	Box design – IP65	≤ 16384-fold subdivision	**EIB 1512**
DRIVE-CLiQ	1	EnDat 2.2	1	Box design – IP65	–	**EIB 2391 S**
				Cable design – IP65	–	**EIB 3392 S**
Fanuc Serial Interface	1	∿ 1 V_{PP}	1	Box design – IP65	≤ 16 384-fold subdivision	**EIB 192 F**
				Plug design – IP40	≤ 16 384-fold subdivision	**EIB 392 F**
			2	Box design – IP65	≤ 16 384-fold subdivision	**EIB 1592 F**
Mitsubishi high speed interface	1	∿ 1 V_{PP}	1	Box design – IP65	≤ 16 384-fold subdivision	**EIB 192 M**
				Plug design – IP40	≤ 16 384-fold subdivision	**EIB 392 M**
			2	Box design – IP65	≤ 16 384-fold subdivision	**EIB 1592 M**
Yaskawa serial interface	1	EnDat 2.2	1	Plug design – IP40	–	**EIB 3391 Y**
PROFIBUS DP	1	EnDat 2.2	1	Top-hat rail design	–	**PROFIBUS gateway**
PROFINET IO	1	EnDat 2.2	1	Top-hat rail design	–	**PROFINET gateway**

[1] Switchable

Testing and inspection devices, and diagnostics

HEIDENHAIN encoders provide all of the information needed for setup, monitoring and diagnostics. The type of information available depends on whether the encoder is incremental or absolute and on which interface is being used.

Incremental encoders have 1 V_{PP}, TTL or HTL interfaces. TTL and HTL encoders monitor their signal amplitudes internally and generate a simple fault-detection signal. With 1 V_{PP} signals, an analysis of the output signals is possible only with external testing devices or through the use of computation resources in the downstream electronics (**analog diagnostic interface**).

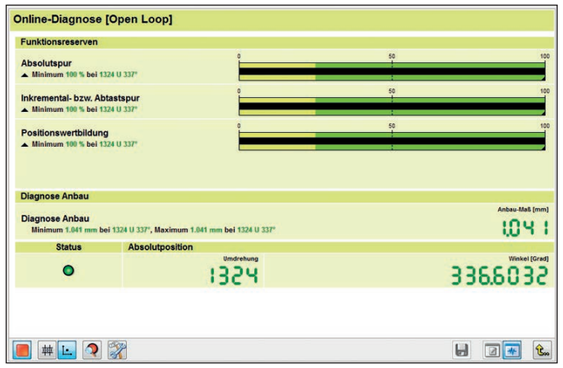
Absolute encoders employ serial data transmission. Depending on the interface, additional 1 V_{PP} incremental signals can be output. The signals are extensively monitored within the encoder. The monitoring results (particularly valuation numbers) can be transmitted to the downstream electronics along with the position values via the serial interface (**digital diagnostic interface**). The following information is available:

- Error message: position value is not reliable
- Warning: an internal functional limit of the encoder has been reached
- Valuation numbers:
  - Detailed information about the encoder's function reserve
  - Identical scaling for all HEIDENHAIN encoders
  - Cyclic reading capability

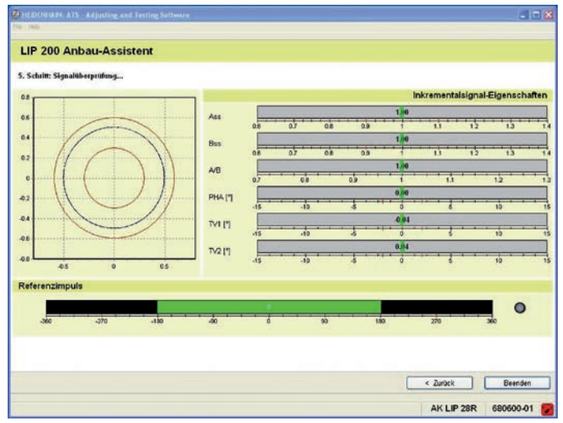
This enables the downstream electronics to evaluate the current status of the encoder with little effort, even in closed-loop mode.

For the analysis of these encoders, HEIDENHAIN offers the appropriate PWM inspection devices and PWT testing devices. Based on how these devices are integrated, a distinction is made between two types of diagnostics:

- Encoder diagnostics: the encoder is connected directly to the testing or inspection device, thereby enabling a detailed analysis of encoder functions.
- Monitoring mode: the PWM inspection device is linked into the closed control loop (via suitable testing adapters if needed). This enables real-time diagnosis of the machine or equipment during operation. The available functions depend on the interface.



Diagnostics with the PWM 21 and ATS software

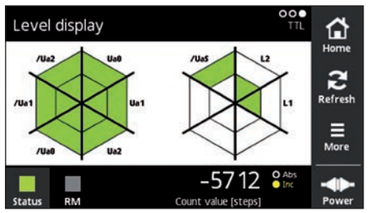


Initial setup with the PWM 21 and ATS software

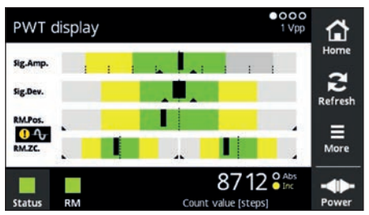
Overview		PWM 21		PWT 101
Interface	**Output signals**	**Encoder diagnostics**	**Monitoring mode**	**Encoder diagnostics**
EnDat 2.1	Position value Incremental signals	Yes Yes	No Yes	Yes Yes
EnDat 2.2	Position value Valuation numbers	Yes Yes	Yes Yes[1)]	Yes Yes
DRIVE-CLiQ	Position value Valuation numbers	Yes Yes	No No	No[7)] No[7)]
Fanuc	Position value Valuation numbers	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes[8)] Yes[8)]
Mitsubishi	Position value Valuation numbers	Yes Yes[5)]	Yes Yes[1) 5)]	Yes[8)] Yes[8)]
Panasonic	Position value Valuation numbers	Yes Yes	Yes Yes[1)]	Yes[8)] Yes[8)]
Yaskawa	Position value Valuation numbers	Yes Yes[6)]	No[7)] No[7)]	Yes[8)] Yes[8)]
SSI	Position value Incremental signals	Yes Yes	No Yes	No No
1 V_{PP}	Incremental signals	Yes	Yes	Yes
11 μA_{PP}	Incremental signals	Yes	Yes	Yes
TTL	Incremental signals Scanning signals	Yes Yes[4)]	Yes No	Yes Yes[4)]
HTL	Incremental signals	Yes[2)]	No	No[7)]
Commutation	Block commutation Sinusoidal commutation	Yes[2)] Yes	No Yes	Yes[3)] Yes

1) Information must be requested by the control and transmitted
2) Via corresponding signal adapters
3) Only for encoders with block commutation (see encoder documentation)
4) If supported by the encoder (PWT function)
5) Not available for encoders with the ordering designation Mitsu01
6) Not available for the EIB 3391Y
7) This function is currently not available
8) Two-pair transmission is required (for more information, see the documentation for the *PWT 100/PWT 101*)

PWT 101
The PWT 101 is a testing device for the functional testing and adjustment of absolute and incremental HEIDENHAIN encoders. Thanks to its compact and rugged design, the PWT 101 is ideal for portable use.



Level display



PWT display

Testing device	PWT 101
Area of application	• Functional testing of absolute and incremental HEIDENHAIN encoders
Encoder input only for HEIDENHAIN encoders	• EnDat • Fanuc Serial Interface • Mitsubishi high speed interface • Panasonic serial interface • Yaskawa serial interface • 1 V_{PP} with Z1 track • 1 V_{PP} • 11 μA_{PP} • TTL
Display	4.3-inch touchscreen
Supply voltage	DC 24 V Power consumption: max. 15 W
Operating temperature	0 °C to 40 °C
Protection EN 60529	IP20
Dimensions	≈ 145 mm × 85 mm × 35 mm
Languages	German, English, French, Italian, Spanish, Japanese, Korean, Chinese (simplified), Chinese (traditional)

PWM 21
The PWM 21 phase-angle measuring unit, in conjunction with the included ATS adjusting and testing software, serves as an adjusting and testing package for the diagnosis and adjustment of HEIDENHAIN encoders.

See the *PWM 21/ATS Software* Product Information document to find out more.

	PWM 21
Encoder input	• EnDat 2.1 or EnDat 2.2 (absolute value with or without incremental signals) • DRIVE-CLiQ • Fanuc Serial Interface • Mitsubishi high speed interface • Yaskawa serial interface • Panasonic serial interface • SSI • 1 V_{PP}/TTL/11 μA_{PP} • HTL (via signal adapter)
Interface	USB 2.0
Supply voltage	AC 100 V to 240 V or DC 24 V
Dimensions	258 mm × 154 mm × 55 mm

	ATS
Languages	German or English (selectable)
Functions	• Position display • Connection dialog • Diagnostics • Mounting wizard for EBI/ECI/EQI, LIP 200, LIC 4000 and others • Additional functions (if supported by the encoder) • Memory contents
System requirements and recommendations	PC (dual-core processor > 2 GHz) RAM > 2 GB Operating system: Windows 7, 8, and 10 (32-bit/64-bit) 500 MB of free hard drive space

HEIDENHAIN

Mastering nanometer accuracy

HEIDENHAIN

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