

## K50 INCREMENTAL

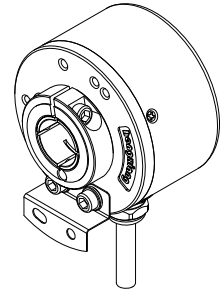
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### 1. K50 Incremental Optical Encoder (Blind Shaft/ Through Shaft)

#### 1.1 Introduction:

K50 is a rugged and versatile hollow blind shaft and through shaft design that is compact, durable, safe and commonly used in industrial automations.

K50-T



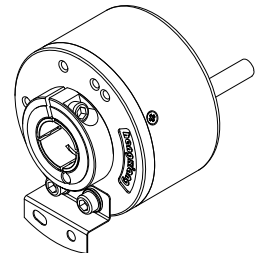
#### 1.2 Feature:

- Encoder external diameter Ø50mm、thickness 39mm、Diameter of shaft up to Ø15mm;
- The shaft has two installation options: encircling locking and top screw locking.
- Adopt non-contact photoelectric principle;
- Reverse polarity protection;
- Short circuit protection;
- Multiple electrical interfaces available;
- Resolution per turn up to 48000PPR.

#### 1.3 Application:

Textile, packaging, motor, elevator, CNC and other automation control fields.

K50-Q



#### 1.4 Connection:

- Radial cable (standard length 1M)
- Axial cable (standard length 1M)

#### 1.5 Protection:

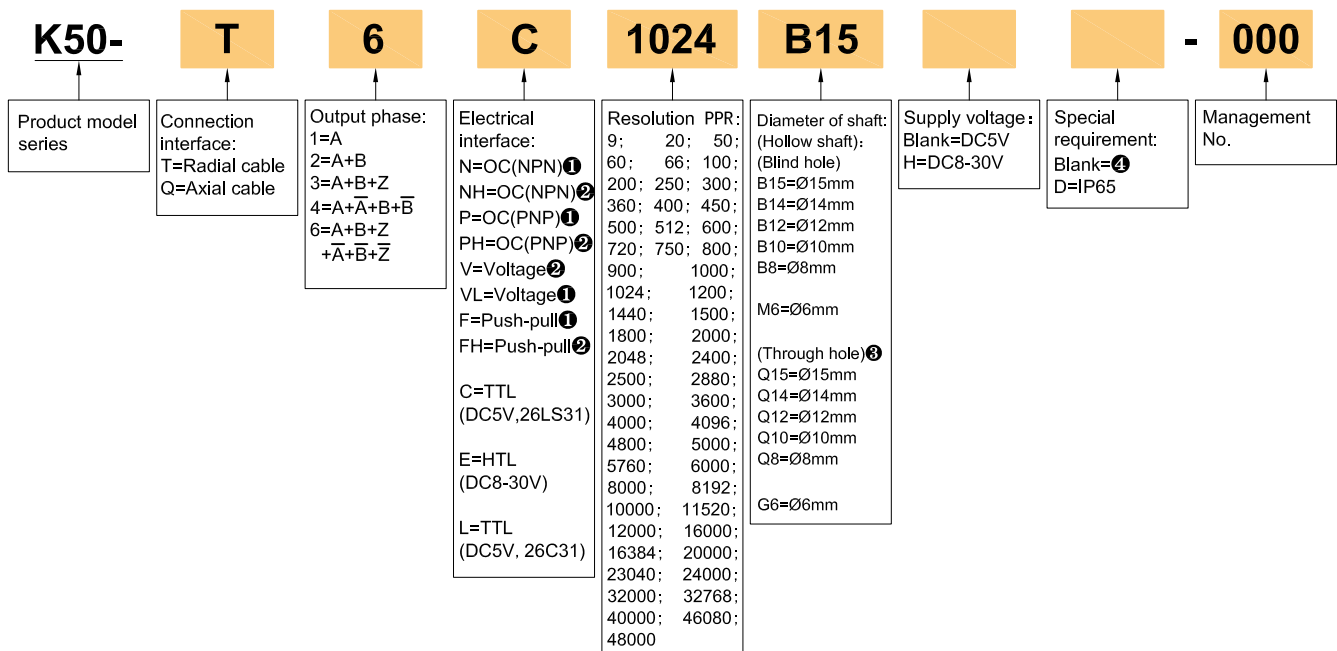
IP50 & IP65

#### 1.6 Weight:

About 200g

### 2. Model Selection Guide

#### 2.1 Model composition(select parameters)



#### 2.2 Note

- ①. Z signal is low level active.
- ②. Z signal is high level active.
- ③. Axial cable connection is not an option.
- ④. None indicated for IP50 and cable length of 1M, if need to change the length C+number, the longest is 100M (expressed by C100). For the specific length of use, pls refer to page 2 of the provision of output circuit.

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## 3. Output Mode

Electrical interface	Output circuit	Output wave form
OC NPN open collector circuit	<p>DC5V: R=220Ω DC12V: R=470Ω</p> <p>Encoder</p> <p>Shield cable</p> <p>Power supply</p> <p>A/B/Z</p> <p>0V</p> <p>GND</p> <p>Transmission distance 50m Max</p> <p>Ic=20mA</p>	<p><math>T(360^\circ)</math></p> <p>a b c d</p> <p>A H L</p> <p>B H L</p> <p>Z H L</p> <p><math>a.b.c.d = \frac{1}{4} \pm 8^\circ</math></p> <p>Phase A is ahead of B by <math>\frac{1}{4} \pm 8^\circ</math>, viewing from shaft end, direction is clockwise rotation. (See dimensional drawings)</p> <p>CW direction →</p> <p>Z signal is low level active</p>
OC PNP open collector circuit	<p>Encoder</p> <p>Shield cable</p> <p>Power supply</p> <p>A/B/Z</p> <p>0V</p> <p>GND</p> <p>Transmission distance 50m Max</p> <p>Ic=20mA</p>	<p><math>T(360^\circ)</math></p> <p>a b c d</p> <p>A H L</p> <p>B H L</p> <p>Z H L</p> <p><math>a.b.c.d = \frac{1}{4} \pm 8^\circ</math></p> <p>Phase A is ahead of B by <math>\frac{1}{4} \pm 8^\circ</math>, viewing from shaft end, direction is clockwise rotation. (See dimensional drawings)</p> <p>CW direction →</p> <p>Z signal is low level active</p>
Push-pull	<p>Encoder</p> <p>Shield cable</p> <p>Power supply</p> <p>A/B/Z</p> <p>0V</p> <p>GND</p> <p>Transmission distance 50m Max</p> <p>L=Load</p>	<p><math>T(360^\circ)</math></p> <p>a b c d</p> <p>A H L</p> <p>B H L</p> <p>Z H L</p> <p><math>a.b.c.d = \frac{1}{4} \pm 8^\circ</math></p> <p>Phase A is ahead of B by <math>\frac{1}{4} \pm 8^\circ</math>, viewing from shaft end, direction is clockwise rotation. (See dimensional drawings)</p> <p>CW direction →</p> <p>Z signal is high level active</p>
Voltage	<p>Encoder</p> <p>Shield cable</p> <p>Power supply</p> <p>A/B/Z</p> <p>0V</p> <p>GND</p> <p>Transmission distance 2m Max</p> <p>L=Load</p> <p>R=2.2K</p>	<p><math>T(360^\circ)</math></p> <p>a b c d</p> <p>A H L</p> <p>B H L</p> <p>Z H L</p> <p><math>a.b.c.d = \frac{1}{4} \pm 8^\circ</math></p> <p>Phase A is ahead of B by <math>\frac{1}{4} \pm 8^\circ</math>, viewing from shaft end, direction is clockwise rotation. (See dimensional drawings)</p> <p>CW direction →</p> <p>Z signal is high level active</p>
TTL (DC5V)	<p>Encoder</p> <p>Shield cable</p> <p>Power supply</p> <p>A/B/Z</p> <p>0V</p> <p>GND</p> <p>Transmission distance 200m Max</p>	<p><math>T(360^\circ)</math></p> <p>a b c d</p> <p>PA H L</p> <p>NA H L</p> <p>PB H L</p> <p>NB H L</p> <p>PZ H L</p> <p>NZ H L</p> <p><math>a.b.c.d = \frac{1}{4} \pm 8^\circ</math></p> <p>Phase A is ahead of B by <math>\frac{1}{4} \pm 8^\circ</math>, viewing from shaft end, direction is clockwise rotation. (See dimensional drawings)</p> <p>CW direction →</p>
HTL (DC8-30V)	<p>Encoder</p> <p>Shield cable</p> <p>Power supply</p> <p>A/B/Z</p> <p>0V</p> <p>GND</p> <p>Transmission distance 200m Max</p>	<p><math>T(360^\circ)</math></p> <p>a b c d</p> <p>PA H L</p> <p>NA H L</p> <p>PB H L</p> <p>NB H L</p> <p>PZ H L</p> <p>NZ H L</p> <p><math>a.b.c.d = \frac{1}{4} \pm 8^\circ</math></p> <p>Phase A is ahead of B by <math>\frac{1}{4} \pm 8^\circ</math>, viewing from shaft end, direction is clockwise rotation. (See dimensional drawings)</p> <p>CW direction →</p>

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## 4. Electrical Parameter

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

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

## 5. Mechanical Specification

Diameter of shaft	Ø6mm(Top screw); Ø8mm; Ø10mm; Ø12mm; Ø14mm; Ø15mm(Optional)
Shaft material	Stainless steel
Starting torque	Less than $9.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{N} \cdot \text{m}$
Inertia moment	Less than $6.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$
Shaft load	Radial 40N; Axial 20N
Slew speed	$\leq 4000 \text{ rpm}$ ; IP65 $\leq 3000 \text{ rpm}$ ; IP65 $\leq 2000 \text{ rpm}$ (Through shaft)
Bearing Life	$1.5 \times 10^9$ revs at rated load(100000hrs at 2500RPM)
Shell	Aluminium alloy
Weight	About 200g

## 6. Environmental Parameter

Environmental temperature	Operating: $-20 \sim +90^\circ \text{C}$ (repeatable winding cable: $-10^\circ \text{C}$ ); Storage: $-25 \sim +95^\circ \text{C}$
Environmental humidity	Operating and storage: 35~85%RH(noncondensing)
Vibration(Endurance)	Amplitude 0.75mm, 5~55Hz, 2h for X,Y,Z direction individually
Shock(Endurance)	$490 \text{m/s}^2$ 11ms three times for X,Y,Z direction individually
Protection	IP50 & IP65

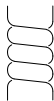
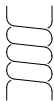


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**7. Wiring table****7.1 OC/Voltage/Push-pull (Wiring table for socket and cable connection)**

	Supply voltage		Incremental signal		
Wire color	Red	Black	White	Green	Yellow
Function	Up	0V	A	B	Z

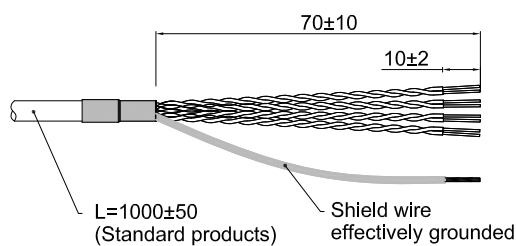
**7.2 TTL/HTL (Wiring table for socket and cable connection)**

	Supply voltage		Incremental signal					
Wire color	Red	Black	White	White/BK	Green	Green/BK	Yellow	Yellow/BK
Function	Up	0V	A+	A-	B+	B-	Z+	Z-
Twisted-paired cable								

Up=Supply voltage.

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

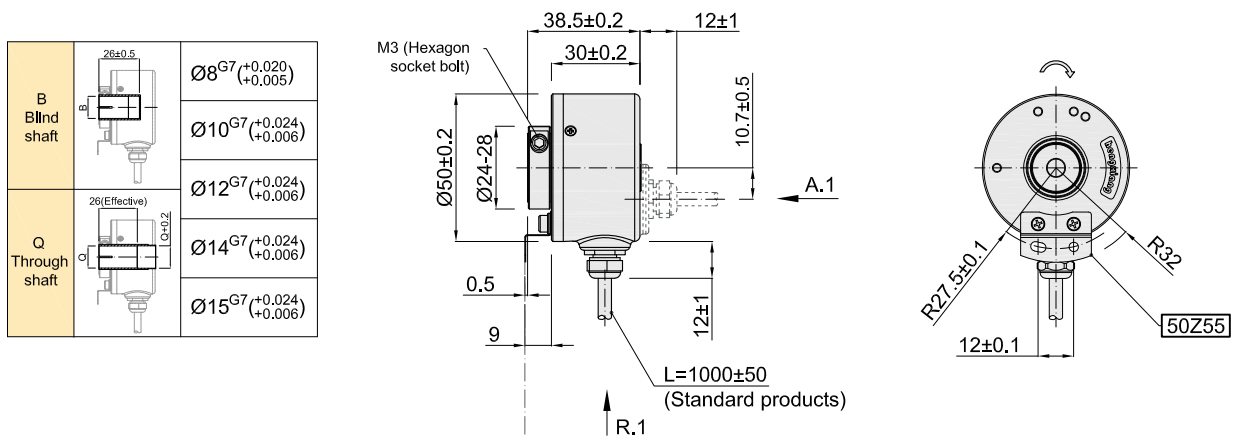
Cable connection



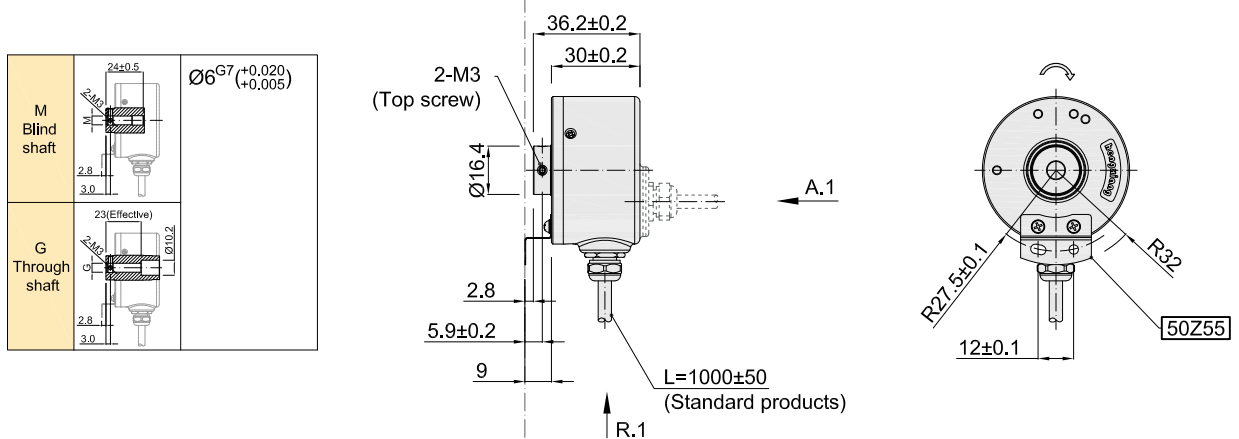
Unit: mm

## 8. Basic Dimension

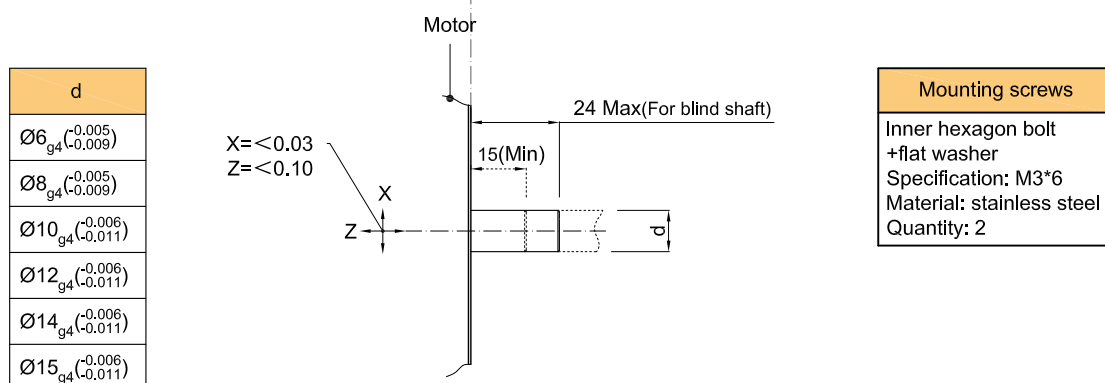
### 8.1 Buckle locking type (B shaft-blind hole/Q shaft-through hole)



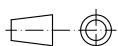
### 8.2 Top screw locking type (M shaft-Blind hole/G shaft-through hole)



### 8.3 Installation requirements



Unit: mm



 = Shaft rotation direction of incremental signal output

R.1 = Radial cable (standard length 1M)

A.1 = Axial cable (standard length 1M)

**50Z55** = Standard spring plate (For other sizes, please refer to page 7 for optional accessories)

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## 9. Accessories (Spring plate options)

(Standard) 50Z55	
(Optional) 50T55	
(Optional) 50T60	
(Optional) 76T69	

Unit: mm

## 10. Caution

### 10.1 Caution for operation

- The working temperature shall not exceed the storage temperature.
- The working humidity shall not exceed the storage humidity.
- Do not use where the temperature changes dramatically and have fog.
- Do not close to corrosive and flammable gas.
- Keep away from dust, salt and metal powder.
- Keep away from places where you will use water, oil, or medicine.
- Undue vibration and shock will impact the encoder.

### 10.2 Caution for Installation

- Electrical components should not be subjected to excessive pressure, etc., and electrostatic assessment of the installation environment should be conducted.
- Do not close the cable of the motor power to the encoder.
- The FG wire of the motor and mechanical device should be grounded.
- The shielding wire must be effectively grounded since the shielding is not connected to the encoder.

### 10.3 Caution for wiring

- Use the encoder under the specified supply voltage. Please note that the supply voltage range may drop due to the wiring length.
- Do not put the encoder wiring and other power lines through the same duct, and do not use them by bundling in parallel.
- Please use twisted pair wires for the signal and power wires of encoder.
- Please do not apply excessive force to the cable of encoder, or it will may be damaged.

### 10.4 About vibration

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