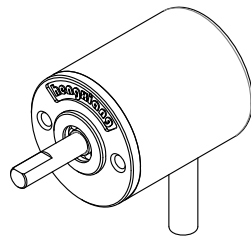


S25

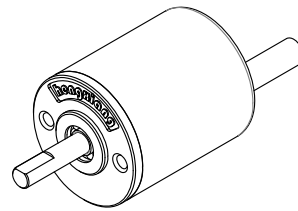
Specifications 1/4

■ Incremental Type (Solid shaft)

- Feature: small,compact configuration,durable
- Application: subminiature motor,small instrument,etc,for automation control
- External dimensions: external diameter Ø25mm,thickness 30mm,diameter of shaft Ø4mm (D type)
- Resolution: up to 2500P/R
- Supply voltage: DC5V; DC8-30V
- Protection: IP50
- Cable length: 1000mm
- Weight: about 50g



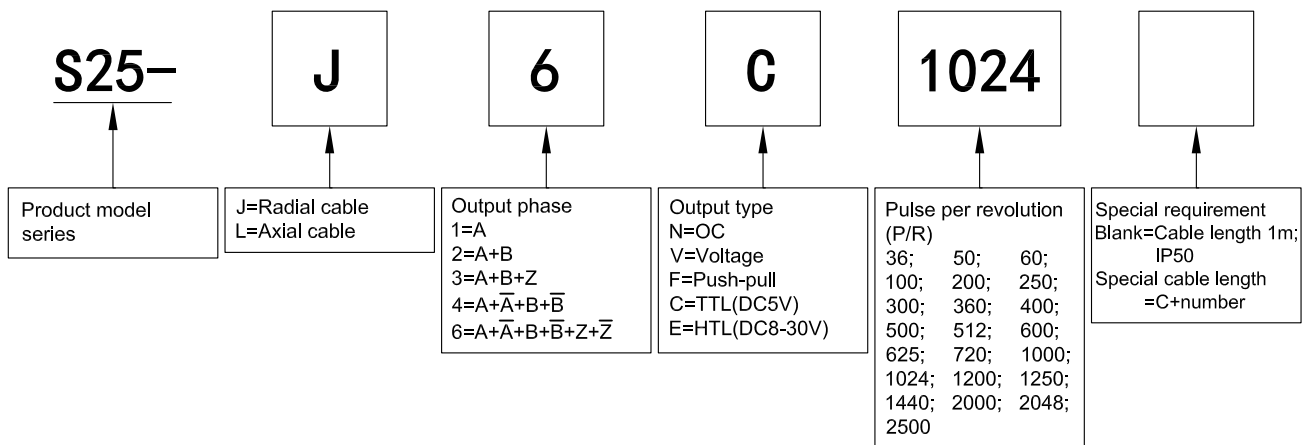
S25-J



S25-L

■ Model Guide

- Model form (filled required parameters in the box as following)
- Must choose supply voltage: DC5V;DC8-30V
- If need coupling,please purchase additionally (Please refer to accessory at specifications 4/4)



Output Mode

Output type	Output circuit	Output wave form	Connection
OC		<p> $a.b.c.d = \frac{T}{4} \pm \frac{T}{8}$ Phase A is ahead of B by $\frac{T}{4} \pm \frac{T}{8}$, rotation direction CW (Viewing from shaft end, direction is clockwise rotation) CW direction \rightarrow </p>	0=GND 1=red=DC5V; DC8-30V 2=black=OV 3=white=A 4=green=B 5=yellow=Z
Push-Pull		<p> $a.b.c.d = \frac{T}{4} \pm \frac{T}{8}$ Phase A is ahead of B by $\frac{T}{4} \pm \frac{T}{8}$, rotation direction CW (Viewing from shaft end, direction is clockwise rotation) CW direction \rightarrow </p>	
Voltage		<p> $a.b.c.d = \frac{T}{4} \pm \frac{T}{8}$ Phase A is ahead of B by $\frac{T}{4} \pm \frac{T}{8}$, rotation direction CW (Viewing from shaft end, direction is clockwise rotation) CW direction \rightarrow </p>	
TTL HTL		<p> $a.b.c.d = \frac{T}{4} \pm \frac{T}{8}$ Phase A is ahead of B by $\frac{T}{4} \pm \frac{T}{8}$, rotation direction CW (Viewing from shaft end, direction is clockwise rotation) CW direction \rightarrow </p>	

■ Electrical Characteristics

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											
Allowable ripple		≤3%rms											
Top response frequency		100KHz				200KHz				300KHz			
Output capacity	Output current	Input	≤30mA		Load resistance 2.2K	≤30mA		≤±20mA		≤±50mA			
		Output	—			≤10mA							
	Output voltage	"H"	—		—		≥[(Supply voltage)-2.5V]		≥2.5V		≥V _{CC} -3 V _{DC}		
		"L"	≤0.4V		≤0.7V(less than 20mA)		≤0.4V(30mA)		≤0.5V		≤1V V _{DC}		
	Load voltage	≤DC30V		—		—		—		—			
Rise & Fall time		Less than 2us(cable length: 2m)				Less than 1us (Cable length: 2m)				≤100ns			
Insulation strength		AC500V 60s											
Insulation resistance		10MΩ											
Mark to space ratio		45% to 55%											
Phase shift between A & B		90°±10° (frequency in low speed)											
		90°±20° (frequency in high speed)											
Origin motion		Low level available		High level available		Low level available		—					
GND		not connect to encoder											

■ Mechanical Characteristics

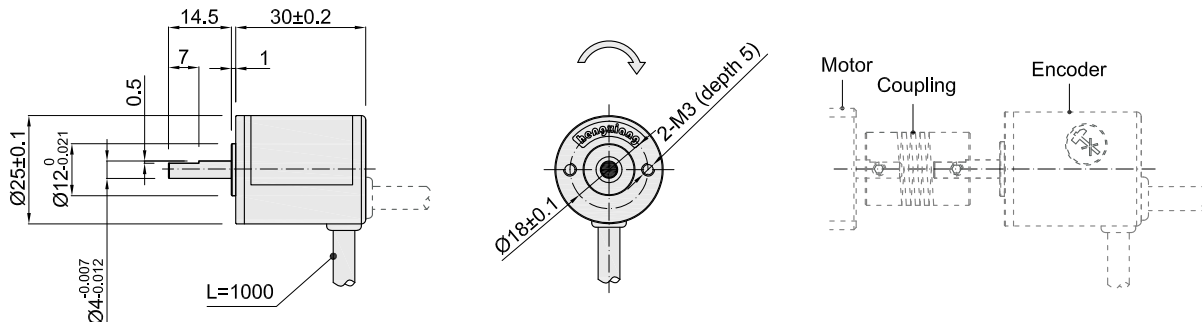
Shaft	∅4mm D type(stainless steel)
Starting torque	Less than 1mN·m
Inertia moment	Less than 1×10 ⁻⁷ kg·m ²
Shaft load	Radial 10N; Axial 5N
Slew speed	≤5000 rpm
Bearing Life	1.5X10 ⁹ revs at rated load(100000hrs at 2500RPM)
Shell	Aluminium alloy
Weight	about 50g

■ Environmental Specifications

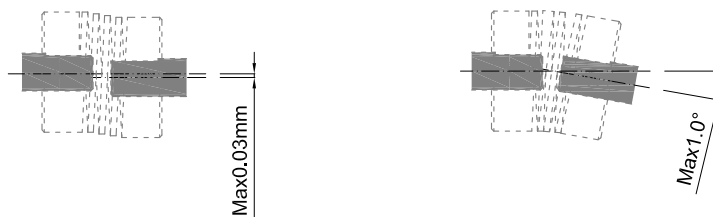
Environmental temperature	Operating: -20~+80°C(repeatable winding cable: -10°C); Storage: -25~+85°C
Environmental humidity	Operating and storage: 35~85%RH(noncondensing)
Vibration(endure)	Amplitude 0.75mm, 10~55Hz, 2h for X,Y,Z direction individually
Shock(endure)	49m/s ² 11ms three times for X,Y,Z direction individually
Protection	IP50

S25 Specifications 4/4

Basic Dimensions

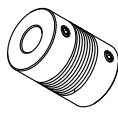
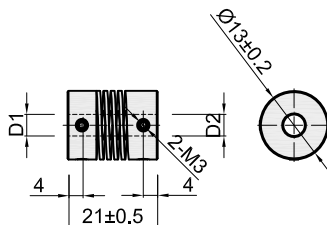


Assembling requirement

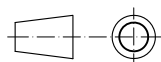


Notice : The radial runout of motor shaft should be less than 0.03mm, and the angle should be less than 1.0°.

Accessory(Need purchase additionally)

H series oldham coupling 4H4 No:8700013 4H6 No:8700006			Model	D1	D2
			4H4	$\text{Ø}4^{+0.01}_{+0.03}$	$\text{Ø}4^{+0.01}_{+0.03}$
			4H6		$\text{Ø}6^{+0.01}_{+0.03}$
material:			aluminium alloy		

Unit: mm



 = Rotate direction of signal output shaft

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.