

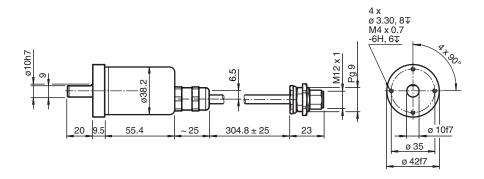
Multiturn absolute encoder JVM42H-01YYYA0BN-1212

- Sturdy construction
- Highly shock / vibration and soiling resistant
- Increased shaft load capacity
- CAN bus with SAE J1939 protocol
- Stainless steel housing
- IP69K
- Very small housing

Heavy-duty encoder



Dimensions



Technical Data

General specifications		
Detection type		magnetic sampling
Device type		Multiturn absolute encoder
Nominal ratings		
Linearity error		± 0.35 °
Indicators/operating means		
LED green		Power on
Electrical specifications		
Operating voltage	U _B	10 30 V DC
Output code		binary code
Code course (counting direction)		adjustable
Interface		
Interface type		J1939
Resolution		
Single turn		12 Bit
Multiturn		12 Bit
Overall resolution		24 Bit

Technical Data Transfer rate 250 kBit/s Cycle time 500 μs Standard conformity ISO 11898 Connection Cable 304 mm cable with M12 connector for rear/screw mounting Standard conformity Degree of protection IEC/EN 60529 Climatic testing DIN EN 60068-2-3, 95 %, no moisture condensation EN 61000-6-4:2007 Emitted interference EN 61000-6-2:2005 Noise immunity Shock resistance DIN EN 60068-2-27, 300 g, 6 ms Vibration resistance DIN EN 60068-2-6, 30 g, 55 ... 2000 Hz **Ambient conditions** Operating temperature -40 ... 85 °C (-40 ... 185 °F) Storage temperature -40 ... 85 °C (-40 ... 185 °F) Relative humidity 98 %, no moisture condensation **Mechanical specifications** Flange servo flange 42 mm with 4 x Threading M4 Shaft dimensions Øxl 10 mm x 20 mm Degree of protection IP65 / IP67 / IP68 / IP69k Material Housing stainless steel 1.4404 / AISI 316L stainless steel 1.4404 / AISI 316L Flange Shaft Stainless steel 1.4412 / AISI 440B, additional shaft seal material PTFE-23 Mass approx. 350 g Rotational speed max. 6000 min -1 Moment of inertia 30 gcm² < 5 Ncm Starting torque Shaft load Axial 270 N Radial 270 N

Accessories

	V15S-TEE-V15	T-Splitter M12 socket to M12 plug / M12 socket 5-pin A-coded
3	V15S-YEE-V15	Y-Splitter M12 socket to M12 plug / M12 socket 5-pin A-coded



This absolute rotary encoder provides a position value corresponding to the shaft position on its integrated J1939 interface. The rugged miniature encoders are based on magnetic sampling.

Connection

Electrical connection

Signal	5-pin, M12 x 1 connector
CAN GND	1
+V _S	2
GND	3
CAN-High	4
CAN-Low	5
Shielding	Housing
Pinout	2 (4

Example of the transmit commands

Command	Identifier	Data	Comments
Read request Direction	18EA2000	01 EF 00 00 00 00 00 00	
	10=1000		
Read request Node	18EA2000	08 EF 00 00 00 00 00 00	
Write	00EF2000	01 01 00 00 00 FF FF FF	When you change direction it will give you a different positional
Direction		(CCW increase position)	value. You will then need to set your preset value.
Write	00EF2000	04 A8 61 00 00 FF FF FF	The preset value should be received at positional value
PRESET		(value 25.000)	18FFAA20.
Write	00EF2000	FA 73 61 76 65 FF FF FF	The settings saved in non-volatile memory
Save			

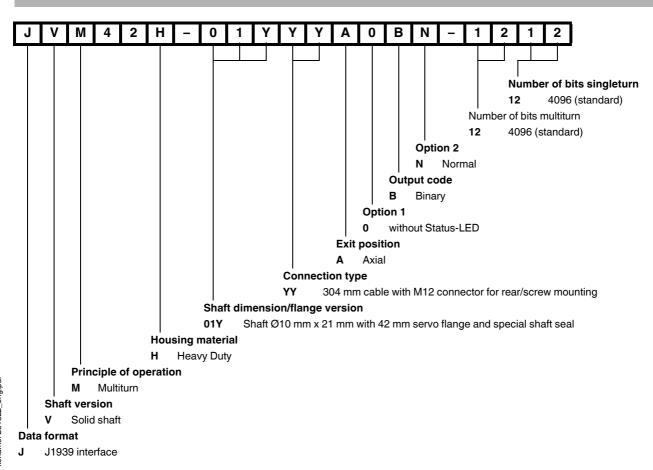
If you change the node number, you will need to cycle power (after you save your settings) for the node number to change. Once you cycle power, you will need to enter the new node number in your identifier. You can confirm everything is saved in non-volatile memory by cycling power.

Receive:

18FFAA20: Positional and speed data

18EA2000: Read response

Order code



Installation

Anti-interference measures

The use of highly sophisticated microelectronics requires a consistently implemented anti-interference and wiring concept. This becomes all the more important the more compact the constructions are and the higher the demands are on the performance of modern machines.

The following installation instructions and proposals apply for "normal industrial environments". There is no ideal solution for all interfering environments.

When the following measures are applied, the encoder should be in perfect working order:

Multiturn absolute encoder

- Termination of the serial line with a 120 Ω resistor (between Receive/Transmit and Receive/Transmit) at the beginning and
 end of the serial line (e. q. the control and the last encoder).
- The wiring of the encoder should be laid at a large distance to energy lines which could cause interferences.
- Cable cross-section of the screen at least 4 mm².
- Cable cross-section at least 0,14 mm².
- The wiring of the screen and 0 V should be arranged radially, if and when possible.
- Do not kink or jam the cables.
- · Adhere to the minimum bending radius as given in the data sheet and avoid tensile as well as shearing load.

Operating instructions

Every encoder manufactured by Pepperl+Fuchs leaves the factory in a perfect condition. In order to ensure this quality as well as a faultless operation, the following specifications have to be taken into consideration:

- Avoid any impact on the housing and in particular on the encoder shaft as well as the axial and radial overload of the encoder shaft
- The accuracy and service life of the encoder is guaranteed only, if a suitable coupling is used.
- The operating voltage for the encoder and the follow-up device (e. g. control) has to be switched on and off simultaneously.
- Any wiring work has to be carried out with the system in a dead condition.
- The maximum operating voltages must not be exceeded. The devices have to be operated at extra-low safety voltage.

Notes on connecting the electric screening

The immunity to interference of a plant depends on the correct screening. In this field installation faults occur frequently. Often the screen is applied to one side only, and is then soldered to the earthing terminal with a wire, which is a valid procedure in LF engineering. However, in case of EMC the rules of HF engineering apply.

One basic goal in HF engineering is to pass the HF energy to earth at an impedance as low as possible as otherwise energy would discharge into the cable. A low impedance is achieved by a large-surface connection to metal surfaces.

The following instructions have to be observed:

- Apply the screen on both sides to a "common earth" in a large surface, if there is no risk of equipotential currents.
- The screen has to be passed behind the insulation and has to be clamped on a large surface below the tension relief.
- In case of cable connections to screw-type terminals, the tension relief has to be connected to an earthed surface.
- If plugs are used, metallised plugs only should be fitted (such as sub D plugs with metallised housing). Please observe the direct connection of the tension relief to the housing.

Advantage: metalised connector,

shield

clamped with the strain

relief

clamp

Disadvantage: soldering shield on



Safety instructions

Please observe the national safety and accident prevention regulations as well as the subsequent safety instructions in these operating instructions when working on encoders.

If failures cannot be remedied, the device has to be shut down and has to be secured against accidental operation.

Repairs may be carried out only by the manufacturer. Entry into and modifications of the device are not permissible.

Tighten the clamping ring only, if a shaft has been fitted in the area of the clamping ring (hollow shaft encoders). Tighten all screws and plug connectors prior to operating the encoder.

Do not stand on the encoder!



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Do not remachine the drive shaft!



Avoid impact!



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Multiturn absolute encoder



Do not remachine the housing!