



Multiturn absolute rotary encoder

EVM78E-P

- Up to 30 Bit multiturn
- ATEX approval
- IECEx approval
- Flameproof enclosure
- Removable connection cap











Function

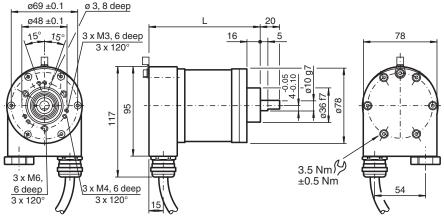
Absolute multiturn rotary encoders deliver an absolute step value for each angle setting. This device has a maximum basic resolution of 65536 steps per revolution (16 bits) and codes up to 16384 revolutions (14 bits). Thus the overall resolution amounts to 30 bits. On account of the high number of measuring steps resulting (more than 1 billion), this type of encoder can be used to divide very long linear distances into small measuring steps.

The device is designed for shaft assembly and is available in servo flange or clamping flange design.

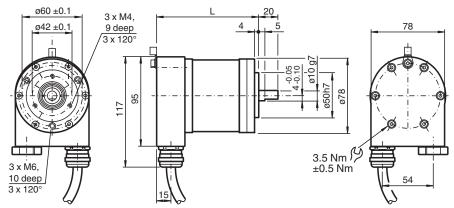
Dimensions

Encoder length L

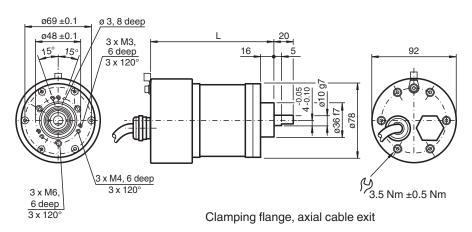
Version	Length L			
Radial cable exit	Clamping flange	134 mm		
	Servo flange	134 mm		
Axial cable exit	Clamping flange	150 mm		
	Servo flange	150 mm		

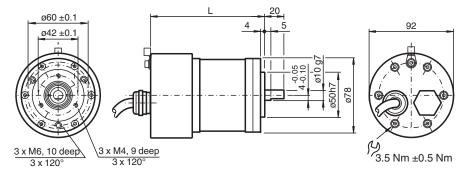


Clamping flange, cable exit radial



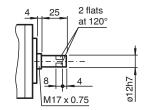
Servo flange, radial cable exit

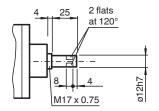




Servo flange, axial cable exit







Technical Data

General specifications

Technical Data Detection type photoelectric sampling Multiturn absolute rotary encoder Device type Functional safety related parameters $MTTF_d$ 180 a 7.7 E+9 at 3000 rpm L₁₀ **Electrical specifications** Operating voltage U_B 10 ... 30 V DC No-load supply current max. 270 mA at 10 V DC I_0 max. 115 mA at 24 V DC Time delay before availability Linearity ± 2 LSB at 16 Bit, ± 1 LSB at 13 Bit Output code binary code Code course (counting direction) programmable, cw ascending (clockwise rotation, code course ascending) cw descending (clockwise rotation, code course descending) Interface Interface type **PROFINET** Resolution Single turn up to 16 Bit Multiturn up to 14 Bit Overall resolution up to 30 Bit Transfer rate 100 MBit/s Cycle time ≤ 1 ms (IRT), ≤ 10 ms (RT) Connection Terminal compartment see ordering information Standard conformity DIN EN 60529, IP66 Degree of protection Climatic testing DIN EN 60068-2-78, no moisture condensation EN 61000-6-4:2007/A1:2011 Emitted interference Noise immunity EN 61000-6-2:2005 Shock resistance DIN EN 60068-2-27, 100 g, 3 ms Vibration resistance DIN EN 60068-2-6, 10 g, 10 ... 2000 Hz Approvals and certificates IECEx approval Equipment protection level Gb IECEx ITS 15.0061X ATEX approval Equipment protection level Gb ITS 15 ATEX 18372X **Ambient conditions** Operating temperature -40 ... 70 °C (-40 ... 158 °F) -40 ... 85 °C (-40 ... 185 °F) Storage temperature **Mechanical specifications** Material Combination 1 housing: anodized aluminum flange: anodized aluminum shaft: Stainless steel 1.4404 / AISI 316L housing: Stainless steel 1.4404 / AISI 316L flange: Stainless steel 1.4404 / AISI 316L Combination 2 (Inox) shaft: Stainless steel 1.4404 / AISI 316L approx. 2600 g (combination 1) approx. 3900 g (combination 2) Mass max. 3000 min -1 Rotational speed Moment of inertia 180 gcm² Starting torque ≤4 Ncm Shaft load Axial 60 N

Radial

80 N

Technical Data

General information

Use in the hazardous area see instruction manuals

Type Code

Structure of the type code

Е	V	M	7	8	Р	-	(1)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(4)	Р	В	(5)	-	(6)	(6)	(7)	(7)
E			Da	ita forr	nat															
F			Fth	nernet																

	Zalonot
V	Shaft version
V	Solid shaft

M	Funktional principle
М	Multiturn

78	Size
78	Housing diameter 78 mm

E	Option 1
E	Explosion Proof, Standard IP66

(1) (1)	Shaft diameter
01	Shaft Ø 10 mm x 20 mm
02	Shaft Ø 12 mm x 25 mm

(2)	Flange
1	Clamping flange
2	Servo flange

(3) (3)	Connection type
00	Terminal compartment with two M20 x 1.5 6H threads each, 17 mm thread depth, for cable glands
DR	Terminal compartment, 2 cable glands
KR	Terminal compartment, 1 cable gland, 1 stopping plug

(4)	Exit position
A	Axial
R	Radial

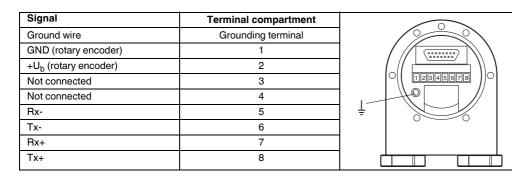
P	Option
Р	Profinet

В	Output Code
В	Binary

(5)	Housing material
N	Aluminum
1	INOX 1.4404 (AISI 316L)

(6) (6)	Multiturn: Number of bits and puls count
12	12 Bits, 4096 pulses
14	14 Bits, 16384 pulses

(7) (7)	Singleturn: Number of bits and puls count
13	13 Bits, 8192 Impulse
16	16 Bits, 65536 Impulse



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:

- 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.g. 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 guality 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

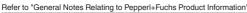
clamped with the strain

relief

clamp

Disadvantage: soldering shield on





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!



Do not remachine the drive shaft!



Avoid impact!



Do not remachine the housing!