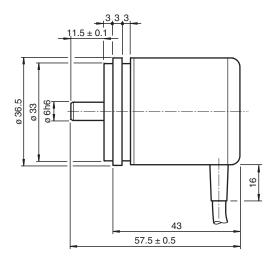
# Multiturn absolute encoder

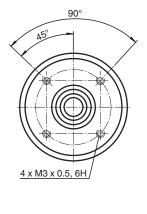
# CVM36M-\*\*\*\*\*

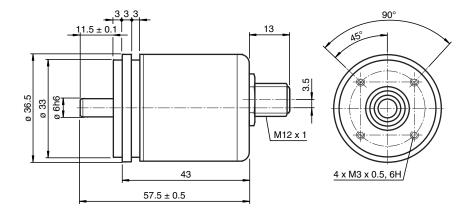


- Very small housing
- High climatic resistance
- Up to 25 Bit multiturn
- Galvanically isolated CAN interface
- Surge and reverse polarity protection
- 2 limit switches
- 8 cam switches

# CANOPER







# **Technical Data**

Release date: 2022-04-21 Date of issue: 2022-12-12 Filename: t42976\_eng.pdf

| General specifications    |       |                            |
|---------------------------|-------|----------------------------|
| Detection type            |       | magnetic sampling          |
| Device type               |       | Multiturn absolute encoder |
| Electrical specifications |       |                            |
| Operating voltage         | $U_B$ | 10 30 V DC                 |

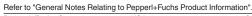
Refer to "General Notes Relating to Pepperl+Fuchs Product Information"

|     |            | _ |              |     |
|-----|------------|---|--------------|-----|
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|     |            |   | <i>[ -  </i> | 7 . |
|     |            |   |              |     |

| Power consumption                | $P_0$          | approx. 2 W  |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--|
| Time delay before availability   | t <sub>v</sub> | < 250 ms   |
| Linearity                        |                | ± 0.36 °   |
| Output code                      |                | binary code  |
| Code course (counting direction) |                | adjustable   |
| Interface                        |                |  |
| Interface type                   |                | CANopen  |
| Resolution                       |                |  |
| Single turn                      |                | up to 13 Bit ( hysteresis: 0.1 $^{\circ}$ )  |
| Multiturn                        |                | up to 12 Bit   |
| Overall resolution               |                | up to 25 Bit   |
| Transfer rate                    |                | max. 1 MBit/s  |
| Standard conformity              |                | DSP 406, CLASS 2   |
| Connection                       |                |  |
| Connector                        |                | M12 connector, 5 pin   |
| Cable                            |                | Ø6 mm, 4 x 2 x 0.14 mm <sup>2</sup> , 1 m  |
| Standard conformity              |                |  |
| Degree of protection             |                | acc. DIN EN 60529  |
| Connection side                  |                | cable models: IP54 connector models: IP65  |
| Shaft side                       |                | IP65   |
| Climatic testing                 |                | DIN EN 60068-2-3, 98 %, no moisture condensation   |
| Emitted interference             |                | EN 61000-6-4:2007  |
| Noise immunity                   |                | EN 61000-6-2:2005  |
| Shock resistance                 |                | DIN EN 60068-2-27, 100 g, 6 ms   |
| Vibration resistance             |                | DIN EN 60068-2-6, 10 g, 10 1000 Hz   |
| Ambient conditions               |                |  |
| Operating temperature            |                | cable, flexing: -5 70 °C (-23 158 °F),<br>cable, fixed: -30 70 °C (-22 158 °F)<br>connector models: -30 85 °C (-22 185 °F) |
| Storage temperature              |                | cable models: -30 70 °C (-22 158 °F) connector models: -30 85 °C (-22 185 °F)  |
| Relative humidity                |                | 98 % , no moisture condensation  |
| Mechanical specifications        |                |  |
| Material                         |                |  |
| Housing                          |                | nickel-plated steel  |
| Flange                           |                | Aluminum   |
| Shaft                            |                | Stainless steel  |
| Mass                             |                | approx. 150 g , with cable   |
| Rotational speed                 |                | max. 12000 min <sup>-1</sup>   |
| Moment of inertia                |                | 30 gcm <sup>2</sup>  |
| Starting torque                  |                | < 3 Ncm  |
| Shaft load                       |                |  |
| Axial                            |                | 20 N   |
| Radial                           |                | 40 N   |

# **Accessories**

| er. | 9108, 6 | Measuring wheel                         |
|-----|---------|---|
| (F) | 9109, 6 | Measuring wheel for shaft diameter 6 mm |



# **Accessories** 9110, 6 Measuring wheel for shaft diameter 6 mm 9113, 6 Measuring wheel for shaft diameter 6 mm V15-G-PG9 Female connector M12 straight A-coded 5-pin, for cable diameter 6 - 8 mm, field-attachable

# **Function**

This absolute rotary encoder provides a position value corresponding to the shaft position on its integrated CAN bus interface. The rugged miniature series Cxx36M encoders are based on magnetic sampling.

The integrated CAN-bus interface supports all CANopen functions. Thus the following modes can be programmed to either enabled or disabled:

- Polled Mode
- Cyclic Mode
- Sync Mode

# Connection

| Signal          | Wire end  | 5-pin, M12 x 1 connector |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| CAN GND         | green     | 1                        |
| +V <sub>S</sub> | red       | 2                        |
| GND             | yellow    | 3                        |
| CAN-High        | white     | 4                        |
| CAN-Low         | brown     | 5                        |
| Shielding       | Shielding | Housing                  |
| Pinout          |           | 2 ( 5 4                  |

# **Programming**

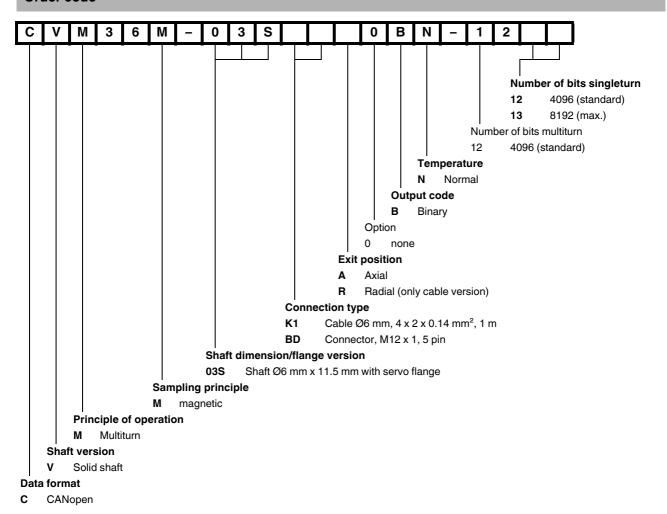
# **Programmable CAN operating modes**

| Mode        | Explanation  |
|-------------|--|
| Polled mode | The connected host requests the current actual position value via a remote transmission request telegram. The absolute encoder reads in the current position, calculates all parameters that have been set and sends back the process actual value through the same CAN identifier.  |
| Cyclic mode | The absolute encoder sends the current actual process value cyclically, without being prompted by the host. The cycle time can be programmed in milliseconds for values between 1 ms and 65536 ms.   |
| Sync mode   | After the sync telegram has been received by the host, the absolute encoder sends the current actual process value. If multiple nodes should respond to the sync telegram, the individual nodes report one after the other according to their CAN identifier. There is no programming of an offset time. The sync counter can be programmed so that the rotary encoder does not transmit until after a defined number of sync telegrams. |

## Programmable rotary encoder parameters

| Parameter                  | Explanation  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Operating parameter        | The direction of rotation (complement) can be specified by parameter as the operating parameter. This parameter determines the direction of rotation in which the output code will ascend or descend.                      |
| Resolution per revolution  | The "Resolution" parameter is used to program the rotary encoder so that a desired number of steps can be implemented in reference to one revolution.  |
| Preset value               | The preset value is the desired position value that must be achieved for a specific physical setting of the axis. The preset value parameter is used to set the actual position value to the desired actual process value. |
| Min. and max. limit switch | A total of two positions can be programmed. The absolute encoder sets one bit to high state in the 32 Bit actual process value if a value falls outside the range between these two positions.                             |
| Cam                        | 8 freely programmable cams can be set within the overall resolution. This produces the functionality of a mechanical cam shifting mechanism.   |

#### 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:

- Termination of the serial line with a 120  $\Omega$  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 mm<sup>2</sup>.
- Cable cross-section at least 0,14 mm<sup>2</sup>.
- 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.



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!



Do not remachine the drive shaft!



Avoid impact!



Do not remachine the housing!