



General

In contrast to incremental rotary encoder, absolute encoders supply unambiguous code information in each angle position. The advantage of this method is that even after a power failure, the actual position is sent to the evaluation electronics. Measurement errors caused by missing pulses and cumulative errors are also eliminated.

- Single-turn: 4096 measurement increments per 360 ° (optional: 8192)
- Multi-turn: 4096 measurement increments per 360 ° (optional: 8192) with max. 4096 revolutions
- Permissible shaft load 250 N (axial and radial)

Design

The flange and housing consist of anodised aluminium. A 12 mm ball bearing with a sealing ring is used for the shaft bearing. Three different flange versions are available with GEL 153/157/159 (singleturn) and GEL 152/154/158 (multiturn).

Measurement principle

The encoder works on the optical measuring principle. The code disk is scanned via GaAlAs diodes. By using a special opt-array with a reference transistor (this keeps the load of the LED controllable) and ASICs developed by the company it has been possible to further improve long-term reliability.

Code types

The encoders supply their information in the Gray code.

Technical data

Electrical data	
Sensor system	GaAlAs diode photo-array, photo-transistor array
Measurement increment deviation	$\leq \pm 2' 38''$
Parallel outputs	ground-switching, positive-switching
Serial outputs (SSI)	RS 422 / 485
Output frequency	max. 10 kHz
Output code	Gray
Operating voltage range	+ 11 V ... + 30 V DC
Operating current	single-turn: 50 mA, typical, max. 70 mA multi-turn: 60 mA, typical, max. 80 mA
EMC, electromagnetic compatibility	EN 61000-6-2, EN 61000-6-4
Mechanical data	
Operating speed	3000 rpm max. (continuous) 4000 rpm max. (short term) at max. shaft load and -20°C ... +60°C operating temperature, higher values are possible at low load.
Angle acceleration	10^5 rad/s^2 max.
Operating torque	$\leq 5 \text{ Ncm}$ at a speed of 1000 rpm 8 Ncm at a speed of 1000 rpm (GEL 154/157)
Starting torque	$\leq 1 \text{ Ncm}$, 4 Ncm (GEL154/157)
Permissible shaft load	250 N axial and radial
Bearing life	10^9 revolutions
Weight	approx. 0.5 kg (GEL 153 /157 /159) approx. 0.7 kg (GEL 152 /154 /158)
Ambient data	
Operating temperature	-20°C ... +60°C (optionally -40°C ... +85°C)
Storage temperature range	-25°C ... +70°C
Permissible relative humidity	85 % without condensation
Shock resistance	200 m/s^2 ; 11 ms (DIN IEC 68)
Vibration resistance	5 Hz ... 1000 Hz; 100 m/s^2 (DIN IEC 68)
Protection type (DIN 40050)	GEL 152/153/158/159 IP 65 (Nilos ring) GEL 154/157 IP 66 (sealing ring)

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Available versions Input and output circuits

Available versions Single-turn encoders

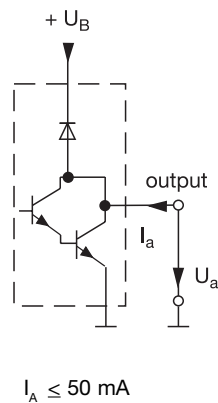
Type	Output circuit	Scope of delivery contains
GEL 153 G 4096 A 05	0 (ground-switching)	37-pole D-sub-miniature mating connector
GEL 157 G 4096 A 05		
GEL 159 G 4096 A 05		
GEL 153 G 4096 A 25	2 (positive-switching)	
GEL 157 G 4096 A 25		
GEL 159 G 4096 A 25		

Available versions Multi-turn encoders

Type	Output circuit	Scope of delivery contains
GEL 152 G 4096 N 05	0 (ground-switching)	25-pole D-sub-miniature mating connector
GEL 154 G 4096 N 05		
GEL 158 G 4096 N 05		
GEL 152 G 4096 N 25	2 (positive-switching)	
GEL 154 G 4096 N 25		
GEL 158 G 4096 N 25		

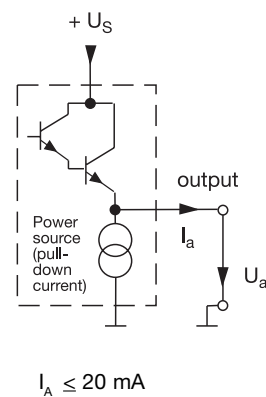
Output circuit 0

Open Collector
Darlington
(ground-switching)



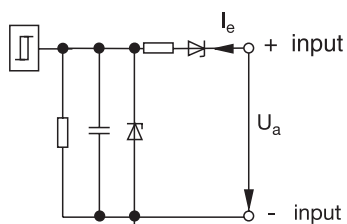
Output circuit 2

Open Emitter
Darlington
(positive-switching)



Input circuit E1

Function active „high” input

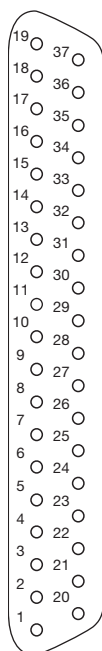


log 0 < 6 V DC
log 1 = 11 ... 24 V DC

Multi-turn encoder

Connection assignment 37-pole, sub-miniature connector (IP 30)

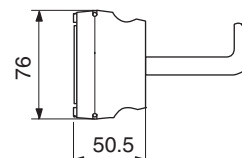
Soldered side
(socket part)



1	<i>Bit 1</i>	lowest significant bit LSB
to	<i>Bit 24</i>	most significant bit MSB
25	<i>Bit 25</i>	MSB with option 8192 increments / revolution
26	<i>Not occupied</i>	
27	<i>Not occupied</i>	
28	<i>Not occupied</i>	
29	<i>Not occupied</i>	
30	<i>Not occupied</i>	
31	<i>Latch</i>	Input circuit E1
32	<i>Enable</i>	Input circuit E1
33	<i>CW/CCW</i>	CW: with $-U_B = 0$ V connected (Pol 25) CCW: with $+U_B = +11 \dots 30$ V DC connected (Pol 24) or not connected
34	<i>0 V</i>	Reference potential
35	<i>Signal voltage</i>	5 ... 30 V ($+U_S$) only with output circuit 2
36	<i>Supply voltage</i>	11 ... 30 V ($+U_B$)
37	<i>Supply voltage</i>	0 V ($-U_B$) jumpered with Pole 34

DB 37S

depth of
connector
approx. 15

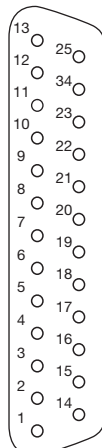


CCW = Rising code with clockwise rotation of the shaft
CCW = Rising code with counter-clockwise rotation of the shaft

Single-turn encoder

Connection assignment 25-pole, sub-miniature connector (IP 30)

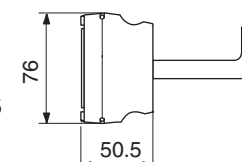
Soldered side
(socket part)



1	<i>Bit 1</i>	least significant bit LSB
2	<i>Bit 2</i>	
3 to	<i>Bit n</i>	
10		
11	<i>Bit 11</i>	
12	<i>Bit 12</i>	most significant Bit MSB
13	<i>Bit 13</i>	MSB with option 8192 increments / revolution
bis		
18	<i>Not occupied</i>	
19	<i>Latch</i>	input circuit E1
20	<i>Enable</i>	input circuit E1
21	<i>CW/CCW</i>	CW: with $-U_B = 0$ V connected (Pol 25) CCW: with $+U_B = +11 \dots 30$ V DC connected (Pol 24) or not connected
22	<i>0 V</i>	reference potential
23	<i>Signal voltage</i>	5 ... 30 V ($+U_S$) only with output circuit 2
24	<i>Supply voltage</i>	11 ... 30 V ($+U_B$)
25	<i>Supply voltage</i>	0 V ($-U_B$) jumpered with contact 22

DB 25S

depth of
connector
approx. 15



CCW = Rising code with clockwise rotation of the shaft
CCW = Rising code with counter-clockwise rotation of the shaft