

Reference Specifications

No: 01100220

S16 INCREMENTAL

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1. S16 Incremental Optical Encoder (Soild Shaft)

1.1 Introduction:

S16 is a micro-miniature solid shaft optical encoder with compact structure and high reliability, differential circuit output, which is commonly used in small equipment and space-constrained industrial automation fields.

1.2 Feature:

- Encoder external diameter Ø16mm, various shaft diameter available Ø2mm, Ø3mm, Ø4mm;
- · Adopt non-contact photoelectric principle;
- · Reverse polarity & output short circuit protection;
- Resolution per turn up to 11520PPR.

1.3 Application:

Bill counting machines, printers, micro motors, small instruments and other automation control fields.

1.4 Connection:

- Radial cable(standard length 0.5M);
- Axial cable(standard length 0.5M);
- · Radial alignment+plug(standard length 0.5M).

1.5 Protection:

- · Radial alignment+plug (IP50);
- · Radial & axial cable (IP65).

1.6 Weight. About 16g.

S16-J





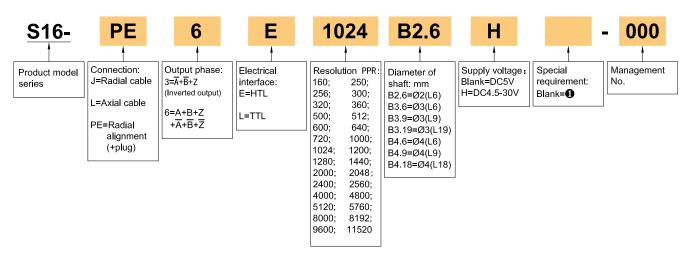


S16- PE



2. Model Selection Guide

2.1 Model composition(select parameters)

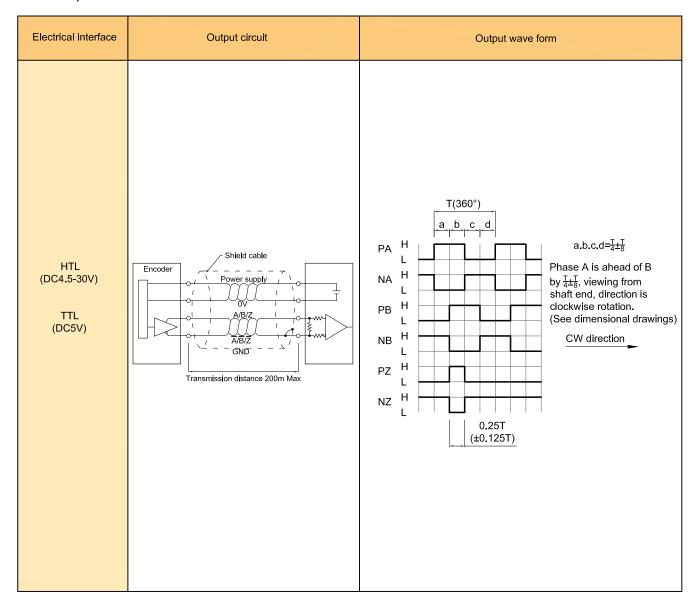


2. 2 Note

①. None indicated for IP50 and cable length of 0.5M, if need to change the length C+number, the longest is 50M (expressed by C50). For the specific length of use, pls refer to page 2 of the provision of output circuit.

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3. Output Mode



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4. Electrical Parameter

Parameter Output type Item		utput type	TTL	HTL					
Supply voltage			DC5V±5% DC4.5V-30V±5%						
Consumpt	ion current		100mA Max						
Allowable	ripple		≤3%rms						
Top respoi	nse frequen	су	300KHz 500KHz						
	Output Input								
Output	current	Output	≤±20mA						
capacity	Output	"H"	≥2.5V	≥Vcc-3 VDC					
voltage "L"		"L"	≤0.5V	≤ 1V Vpc					
Rise & Fall time			Less than 1us(Cable length: 2m)						
Accuracy			±0.8 arc-min						
Reverse polarity protection			V						
Short-circuit protection			- ~0						
Mark to space ratio			45% to 55%						
Phase shift between A & B			90°±10° (frequency in low speed)						
			90°±20° (frequency in high speed)						
GND			Not connect to encoder						

① Short-circuit to another channel, permitted for max 30s.

5. Mechanical Specification

Diameter of shaft	Ø2mm, Ø3mm, Ø4mm available (Stainless steel material)			
Starting torque	<0.005Nm at 25°C			
Inertia moment	Less than 0.3×10 ⁻⁶ kg⋅m²			
Shaft load	Radial 2N; Axial 2N			
Allowable max speed	<12000 rpm (Shaft speed)			
Bearing Life >1.9x10 ¹⁰ revolutions at rated load				
Shell	Aluminium alloy			
Weight	About 16g			

6. Environmental Parameter

Environmental temperature Operating: -20~+80°C; Storage: -20~+85°C		
Environmental humidity Operating and storage: 35~95%RH(noncondensing)		
Vibration(Endurance)	10~2000Hz/10G	
Shock(Endurance)	100G 11ms	
Protection of shell	Alignment IP50; cable IP65	

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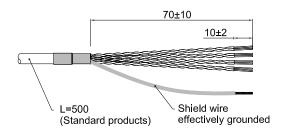
7. Wiring Table

7.1 TTL & HTL (cable connection table)

	Supply voltage		Incremental signal							
Wire color	Red	Black	White	White/BK	Green	Green/BK	Yellow	Yellow/BK		
Function	Up	0V	A+	A-	B+	B-	Z+	Z-		
Twisted-paired cable										

Up=Supply voltage.

Shield wire is not connected to the internal circuit of encoder.

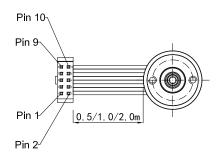


7.2 TTL & HTL (Alignment + plug connection table)

Plug definiton					Connector model number: CEI PN:9203-2721-10					
i lag dominion	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Differential output	NC	Up	ov	NC	Α	A-	В	B-	Z-	Z
Inverted output	A-	NC	NC	NC	NC	OV	NC	B-	Up	Z

Up=Supply voltage.

Shield wire is not connected to the internal circuit of encoder.

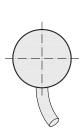


Unit: mm

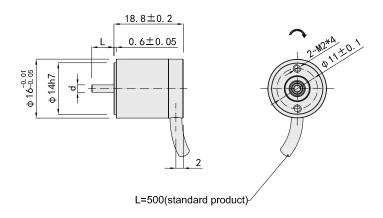
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8. Basic Dimension

8.1 S16-J

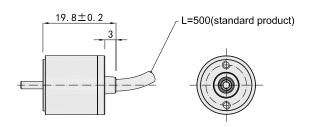


Shaft	d	Н
B2. 6	φ 2 ^{-0.006} _{-0.016}	6
B3. 6	ф 3 ^{-0. 006} -0. 016	6
B3. 9	ф 3 ^{-0. 006} -0. 016	9
B3. 19	ф 3 ^{-0. 006}	19
B4. 6	φ 4 ^{-0.006} -0.016	6
B4. 9	φ 4 ^{-0.006} -0.016	9
B4. 18	φ 4 ^{-0.006} -0.016	18

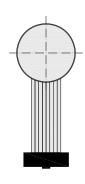


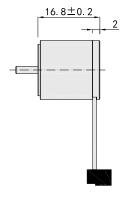
8.2 S16-L (other dimensions are the same as S16-J)

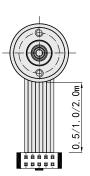




8.3 S16-PE (other dimensions are the same as S16-J)







Unit: mm



= Shaft rotation direction of the incremental signal output

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9 Caution

9 1 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.

9. 2 Caution for wiring

- Use the encoder under the specified supply voltage. Please note that the supply voltage range may drop due to the wiring length.
- Do not put the encoder wiring and other power lines through the same duct, and do not use them by bundling in parallel.
- Please use twisted pair wires for the signal and power wires of encoder.
- Please do not apply excessive force to the cable of encoder, or it will may be damaged.



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