## Absolute Rotary Encoder

## E6C-N

## Ideal for Stepping Motor Tripping

 Detection and Position Control of Loaders or Unloaders■ No need to reset origin point at power-up

- IP50 certification
- Ideal for packaging, plastics, electronics assembly, robotic and semiconductor applications
- Measures rotations and retains data after a power interruption

- Compact encoder head (45 mm diameter x 50 mm length)
■ Hollow-shaft model absorbs the vibration of a driving axis


## Ordering Information

ABSOLUTE ROTARY ENCODERS

| Item | Part number |
| :--- | :--- |
| Shaft model with cable | E6C-NN5C |
| Hollow-shaft model with cable | E6C-NN5CA |
| Shaft model with connector | E6C-NN5C-C |
| Hollow-shaft model with connector | E6C-NN5CA-C |

ACCESSORIES (ORDER SEPARATELY)

| Item | Remarks | Part number |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Coupling | --- | E69-C06B |
| Coupling | Metal construction | E69-C06M |
| Flange | --- | E69-FCA |
| Flange | --- | E69-FCA-02 |
| Mounting Bracket | Provided with E69-FCA02 Flange | E69-2 |

## Specifications

## RATINGS/CHARACTERISTICS

| Power supply voltage |  | $12 \mathrm{VDC}^{-10 \%}$ to $24 \mathrm{VDC}^{+10 \%}$, ripple (p-p): $5 \%$ max. (see note 1) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current consumption |  | 80 mA max. |
| Resolution | Single-rotation absolute | $500 \mathrm{P} / \mathrm{R}$ |
|  | Multi-rotation absolute | -128 to 127 rotations (see note 6) |
| Rotational limitation at power failure |  | $\pm 80^{\circ}$ (see note 2) |
| Output | Output code | Binary code |
|  | Alarm output | Counter Overflow Output (see note 3) |
|  | Output configuration | NPN open-collector output |
|  | Output capacity | Applied voltage: 30 VDC max. <br> $I_{\text {sink: }} 10 \mathrm{~mA}$ max. (with 30-mA Counter Overflow Output) Residual voltage: 0.4 V max. |
|  | Logic | Negative logic output |
|  | Rotational direction | Clockwise, as viewed from the face of the shaft. |
| Input | Input signal | Single-rotation data reset and multi-rotation data reset (see note 4) |
|  | Input current | 1 mA max. |
|  | Input logic | L active, normally open |
|  | Input time | 100 ms max . |
| Max. response frequency |  | 12.5 kHz |
| Rise and fall times of output |  | $1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ max. |
| Starting torque |  | $30 \mathrm{gf} \cdot \mathrm{cm}(2.94 \mathrm{mN} \cdot \mathrm{m})(2.17 \mathrm{mft} \cdot \mathrm{lbf})$ max. |
| Moment of inertia |  | $1.5 \times 10^{-6} \mathrm{~kg} \cdot \mathrm{~m}^{2}\left(15 \mathrm{~g} \cdot \mathrm{~cm}^{2}\right)\left(0.21 \mathrm{lb} / \mathrm{in}^{2}\right)$ max. |
| Shaft loading | Radial | $3 \mathrm{kgf}(29.4 \mathrm{~N})$ (6.6 lbf) |
|  | Thrust | 2 kgf (19.6N) (4.4 lbf) |
| Max. permissible rotation |  | 1,500 rpm |
| Ambient temperature | Operating | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(14^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.131^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ with no icing (see note 5) |
|  | Storage | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-13^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.149^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |
| Ambient humidity |  | $35 \%$ to $85 \%$ with no condensation |
| Insulation resistance |  | $20 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ min. (at 100 VDC ) between carry parts and case |
| Dielectric strength |  | 500 VAC, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between carry parts and case |
| Vibration resistance |  | Destruction: 10 to $500 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1.0-\mathrm{mm}$ single amplitude or $150 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ (15G) for $11 \mathrm{~min}, 3$ times each in $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$, and Z directions |
| Shock resistance |  | Destruction: $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ (100G) 3 times each in $X, Y$, and $Z$ directions |
| Enclosure rating |  | IEC IP50 |
| Housing material | Mechanism | PPS resin |
|  | Case | ABS resin |
| Weight |  | 400 g max. (with 2-m cable) |

Note: 1. When the power supply is turned off, all data output is turned off and no data can be input.
2. At the time of power failure, no multi-rotation detection is performed, and multi-rotation data is compensated by comparing the data values immediately before and after the power fails. The accuracy of multi-rotation data will be affected if the power fails and there is a rotation exceeding $\pm 80^{\circ}$ of the position at the time of power failure. Be sure that the rotation is within the specified range.
3. Counter Overflow Output will turn ON if the multi-rotation counter exceeds a range between -128 and 127 rotations. This error flag will be reset if the count returns to a value within the above range.
4. If single- and multi-rotation data reset signals are input, single-rotation data will be reset to address 0 and independently, multirotation data will be reset to rotation 0 .
5. Be sure that the equipment connected to the Encoder shaft is within the rated operating range.
6. Multi-rotation absolute negative values are expressed with 2's complements. Refer to the list of codes provided.

## Multi-rotation Absolute Value Codes

Note that by replacing values 1 and 0 of a positive value with each other and adding 1 , a negative value is expressed.

| Multi-rotation absolute value | Code |
| :--- | :--- |
| 10 | 00001010 |
| 9 | 00001001 |
| 8 | 00001000 |
| 7 | 00000111 |
| 6 | 00000110 |
| 5 | 00000101 |
| 4 | 00000100 |
| 3 | 00000011 |
| 2 | 00000010 |
| 1 | 00000001 |
| 0 | 00000000 |
| -1 | 1111111 |
| -2 | 1111110 |
| -3 | 1111101 |
| -4 | 11111100 |
| -5 | 11111011 |
| -6 | 11111010 |
| -7 | 1111001 |
| -8 | 11111000 |
| -9 | 11110111 |
| -10 | 11110110 |
| -11 | 11110101 |

## Operation

- CONNECTION

E6C-NN5C $\square$ - Cable Specifications

| Cable color: Gray |  |  |  | Cable color: Black |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lead wire color | Signal name | Description |  | Lead wire color | Signal name | Description |  |
| Brown | ABS0 | Single-rotation absolute data | $2^{0}$ | Brown | TKNO | Multi-rotation absolute data | $2^{0}$ |
| Orange | ABS1 |  | $2^{1}$ | Orange | TKN1 |  | $2^{1}$ |
| Yellow | ABS2 |  | $2^{2}$ | Yellow | TKN2 |  | $2^{2}$ |
| Green | ABS3 |  | $2^{3}$ | Green | TKN3 |  | $2^{3}$ |
| Blue | ABS4 |  | $2^{4}$ | Blue | TKN4 |  | $2^{4}$ |
| Purple | ABS5 |  | $2^{5}$ | Purple | TKN5 |  | $2^{5}$ |
| Gray | ABS6 |  | $2^{6}$ | Gray | TKN6 |  | $2^{6}$ |
| White | ABS7 |  | $2^{7}$ | White | TKN7 |  | $2^{7}$ |
| Pink | ABS8 |  | $2^{8}$ | Pink | COF | Counter overflow |  |
| Light blue | ARST | Single-rotation data reset |  | Light blue | TRST | Multi-rotation d |  |
| Black | GND | 0 V (see note) |  | Black | GND | 0 V (see note) |  |
| Red | $V_{C C}$ | 12 to 24 VDC (see note) |  | Red | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | 12 to 24 VDC |  |
| --- | SHIELD | Shield |  | --- | SHIELD | Shield |  |

Note: It is recommended that both $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ lines and GND lines be connected.

E6C-NN5C $\square$ - C Connector Specifications

| Cable color: Gray |  |  |  | Cable color: Black |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pin | Signal name | Description |  | Pin | Signal name | Description |  |
| A1 | ABS0 | Single-rotation absolute data | $2^{0}$ | B1 | TKN0 | Multi-rotation absolute data | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 2^{0} \\ \hline 2^{1} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| A2 | ABS1 |  | $2^{1}$ | B2 | TKN1 |  |  |
| A3 | ABS2 |  | $2^{2}$ | B3 | TKN2 |  | $2^{2}$ |
| A4 | ABS3 |  | $2^{3}$ | B4 | TKN3 |  | $2^{3}$ |
| A5 | ABS4 |  | $2^{4}$ | B5 | TKN4 |  | $2^{4}$ |
| A6 | ABS5 |  | $2^{5}$ | B6 | TKN5 |  | $2^{5}$ |
| A7 | ABS6 |  | $2^{6}$ | B7 | TKN6 |  | $2^{6}$ |
| A8 | ABS7 |  | $2^{7}$ | B8 | TKN7 |  | $2^{7}$ |
| A9 | ABS8 |  | $2^{8}$ | B9 | COF | Counter overflow al |  |
| A10 | ARST | Single-rotation d | eset | B10 | TRST | Multi-rotation data res |  |
| A11 | GND | 0 V (see note) |  | B11 | GND | 0 V (see note) |  |
| A12 | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {cc }}$ | 12 to 24 VDC (s |  | B12 | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {cc }}$ | 12 to 24 VDC (see n |  |
| A13 | SHIELD | Shield |  | B13 | SHIELD | Shield |  |

Note: It is recommended that both $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ lines and GND lines be connected.

## Terminal Arrangement



## INPUT CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



## OUTPUT CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



Note: The output of each bit shares the same circuit.

## OUTPUT MODE

Rotational Direction: Clockwise, as viewed from the face of the shaft.


## ORIGIN RESET ENSURES EASY ORIGIN SETTING AFTER ENCLOSED MOUNTING

In addition to the conventional reset function for multi-rotation data, a reset function for single-rotation data is available. This feature ensures easy origin setting of the E6C-N afterenclosed mounting and saves the number of steps required for the reset operation.


## DATA STORED WITH NO BACKUP POWER SUPPLY

Multi-rotation data is stored in the non-volatile built-in memory at the time of power failure, eliminating the need for a conventional backup power supply and simplifying the system configuration. Multi-rotation detection is, however, not possible at the time of power failure, and multi-rotation data is compensated according to the rotational operation within $\pm 80^{\circ}$ of the position at the time of power failure.


Note: Data: Single-rotation, Multi-rotation data

## Dimensions

Unit: mm (inch)

## E6C-NN5C (WITH CABLE)

## E6C-NN5C-C (WITH CONNECTOR)



E6C-NN5CA (WITH CABLE)
E6C-NN5CA-C (WITH CONNECTOR)


Unit: mm (inch)

## ACCESSORIES (ORDER SEPARATELY)

Couplings


Note: Material is glass-reinforced PBT

Flanges

## E69-FCA



Note: Material is SPCC, $\mathrm{t}=3.2$

## E69-C06M (Metal Construction)



Note: Material is super duralumin

## E69-FCA-02



Note: Material is SPCC, $\mathrm{t}=3.2$

Mounting Dimensions


## Servo Mounting Bracket

## E69-2 (Set of three)



Note: A set of E69-2 Servo Mounting Brackets is provided with the E69-FCA-02 Flange.

## Installation

## CONNECTION EXAMPLE

Connection with CPM1A


Wiring between E6C-NN5C and CPM1A

| E6C-NN5C output signal |  |  | CPM1A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Single-rotation data | Cable cover color (gray) | Brown (20) | 00000 |
|  |  | Orange (21) | 00001 |
|  |  | Yellow ( $\mathbf{2}^{2}$ ) | 00002 |
|  |  | Green (2 ${ }^{3}$ ) | 00003 |
|  |  | Blue (24) | 00004 |
|  |  | Purple (25) | 00005 |
|  |  | Gray ( $2^{6}$ ) | 00006 |
|  |  | White ( $2^{7}$ ) | 00007 |
|  |  | Pink ( $2^{8}$ ) | 00008 |
| Multi-rotation data | Cable cover color (black) | Brown (20) | 00100 |
|  |  | Orange (21) | 00101 |
|  |  | Yellow (2²) | 00102 |
|  |  | Green ( $2^{3}$ ) | 00103 |
|  |  | Blue (24) | 00104 |
|  |  | Purple (25) | 00105 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Code }+=0 \\ &-==1 \end{aligned}$ |  | Gray (26) | 00106 |
|  |  | White ( $2^{7}$ ) | 00107 |

## Output Timing



DM Setting


Ladder Program Example


## Precautions

## MOUNTING

## To Avoid Damage or Malfunction

- Do not use the E6C-N at a voltage exceeding the rated voltage range.
- Be sure to wire the lines of the E6C-N separately from power lines-tension lines in a separate, shielded conduit.
- Do not make mistakes in wiring, such as mistakes in polarity.
- Be sure that the E6C-N is turned off when wiring, or the output circuit may be damaged if an active output line comes in contact with the power line.


## CORRECT USE

- If the power supply has surge voltage, connect a surge absorber in parallel to the power supply to absorb the surge voltage.
- To protect the E6C-N from noise interference, be sure that each wire connected to the E6C-N is as short as possible.
- The E6C-N may output a pulse signal when the E6C-N is turned on or off. Turn on each device connected to the E6C-N one second after turning on the E6C-N and turn each device off one second before turning off the E6C-N.

The E6C-N consists of high-precision components. Handle the E6C-N with care:

- Keep E6C-N free of water or oil drops.
- Do not short-circuit the load, or the E6C-N may be damaged.
- If the E6C-N is mounted with a cable wired, do not pull the cable with a force exceeding $3 \mathrm{kgf}(29.4 \mathrm{~N})$.
- The torque required to tighten each screw must be $5 \mathrm{kgf} \bullet \mathrm{cm}$ $(0.49 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m})$ maximum. Excessive tightening torque may damage the E6C-N.
- Do not impose excessive loads on the shaft, or the shaft may be damaged.
- Do not directly connect the shaft to chains, timing belts, or gears. Be sure to connect the shaft through appropriate bearings and couplings.
- If there is a difference in angle between the shaft and the other shaft connected, an excessive load that may damage the shaft will be imposed on the shaft. Be sure that the shaft is connected properly.
- When inserting the shaft to a coupling, do not strike the shaft or coupling with a hammer or impose any other shock to the shaft or coupling.
- When connecting or disconnecting the coupling to or from the shaft, do not excessively bend, press, or pull the coupling.


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