ADVANCED MICRO CONTROLS INC.
20 GEAR DRIVE, PLYMOUTH INDUSTRIAL PARK, TERRYVILLE, CT 06786
TEL: (860) 585-1254 FAX: (860) 584-1973

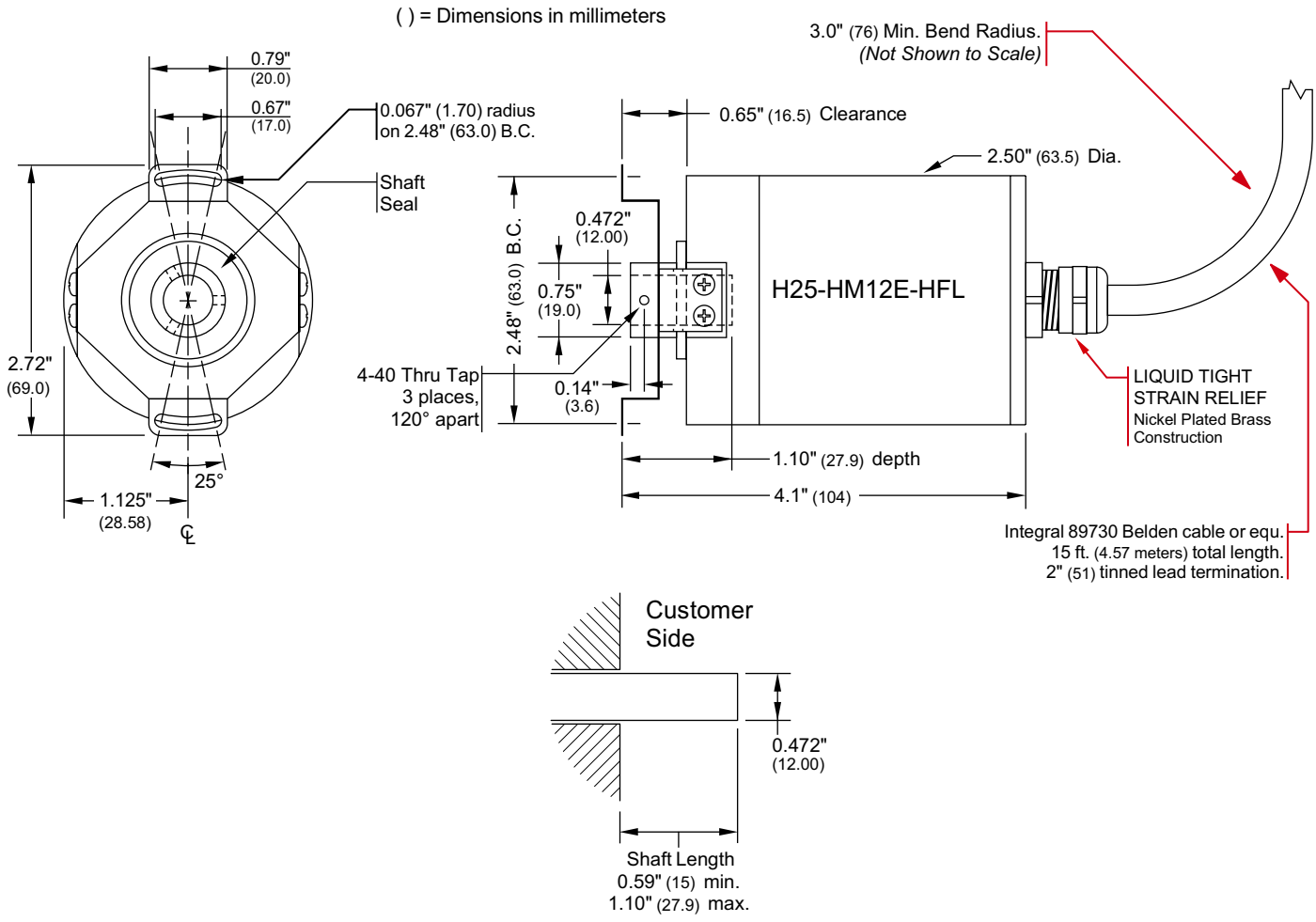
H25-HM12E-HFL Specification Sheet

SHEET # 940-2T851

DESCRIPTION

The H25-HM12E-HFL is one of AMCI's single turn, size 25 resolver transducers. Designed to mount to a motor with a 12 mm shaft and a 63 mm bolt circle pattern, this transducer uses a flexible stator coupler and blind shaft to minimize its mounting depth. The H25-HM12E-HFL is a bolt-in replacement for encoders that use a stator coupler to mount to the motor. With a shaft seal and its high temperature integral cable, the H25-HM12E-HFL is IP67 rated, which means it will survive the harshest industrial applications, including washdowns and temporary immersions.

DIMENSIONAL DRAWING



H25S-FS-HFL Specification Sheet

SPECIFICATIONS

ELECTRICAL

Input Voltage:	7.0 V
Input Freq:	5000 Hz
Primary:	Rotor
Input Current:	20.0 mA Max.
Output Voltage:	6.65 V Nom.
Trans. Ratio (TR):	0.95 ± 5%
Accuracy:	± 12 min. (max error)

MECHANICAL

Shaft Loading:	Radial: 40 lbs. max†.
	Axial: 20 lbs. max†.
Starting Torque:	2.0 oz.in. @ 25°C
Moment of Inertia:	$6.00X10^{-4}$ oz-in-sec² max.
Weight:	1.3 lb.

† Bearing life rated at $2X10^{9}$ revolutions min. at maximum shaft load.

ENVIRONMENTAL

Shock:	50 g's for 11 mSec
Vibration:	15 g's to 2000 Hz
Operating Temp:	-20 to 125°C
Enclosure:	IP 67
	Power Coated
	Aluminum Body
	303 Stainless Steel Shaft
	Nitrile Shaft Seal

Extending the Integral Cable

The figure below shows the resolver designations of the transducer and the suggested way of extending the integral cable. If you follow the figure, the wiring to your controller will follow AMCI's published wiring diagrams.

Notes:

1) All cable junctions must be made in a grounded junction box to prevent noise from being injected into the cable.
2) Treat the cable shields as signal carrying conductors in all junction boxes. Keep the shields isolated from earth ground and keep them separate from each other. These practices will prevent ground loops and noise cross-talk between cable pairs.
3) Keep the splices as short as possible in the junction boxes.