



1961

1962

Company was founded



First Circular Grinding Machine 3E153



First Coordinate Measuring Machine BE-140K



High Precision Gear Processing Machine BE-62



Developed New Device for Encoder Inspection BE-178

1979

 $\overline{\mathsf{A}}$

1974





Established a Joint Venture with Brown & Sharpe USA



The National Science Prize for Encoders Development

1983

1991



ABOUT COMPANY

"Precizika Metrology" is the new name of former Lithuanian-American Joint Venture "Brown & Sharpe - Precizika". The company has proud history of old traditions in the leadership of design and production of metrological equipment. Its workforce has been involved for over fifty years in the supply of measuring technology and systems to automate factories as well as in the development of optical scale manufacturing technology.

In 2000 the production process was certified to fully meet the requirements of ISO 9002, in 2003 - ISO 9001.

The company's goal is to consistently supply high quality products and services to meet customer demands on a timely basis. The main company's products are the linear and angular glass scale gratings, the linear and rotary displacement measuring systems, the mechanical parts and components.

We are attentive to every Your inquiry and we are sure of that timely and right attitude along with sincere human attention leads us to long-lasting cooperation.





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PRECIZIKA METROLOGY



Closed Joint-stock company "Precizika Metrology" (former JV "Brown & Sharpe - Precizika") was founded in 1991 on the basis of Vilnius branch of Experimental Scientific Research Institute of Machine Tools, that was founded in 1961. Over the period of 50 years our team was engaged in the creation, production and implementation of precision machine tools, optoelectronic measuring systems and components, dividing machines, CMMs. In 1970-1990 our company produced more than half encoders and CMMs in all former USSR. Photoelectric linear and rotary position encoders produced by our company were widely used in the former USSR, some of them are operating until now in the machine tool and metalworking industries.

Since formation of Joint Venture "Brown & Sharpe - Precizika" in 1991 its major co-owner was one of the world's largest manufacturers of coordinate measuring machines (CMM) the US company "Brown & Sharpe", which in May 2001 became a part of a global engineering and technology group Hexagon (Sweden). In 2007 JV "Brown & Sharpe - Precizika" became an independent enterprise CJSC "Precizika Metrology" after internal reorganization of Hexagon group.

The company currently manufactures:

• photoelectric and magnetic linear position encoders;

- photoelectric rotary and angle encoders;
- glass scale gratings (linear and angular);

All new designs of linear and rotary encoders are based on flexible combination of classic and original principles of optical-mechanical design, using modern opto-electronic components and processor technology.

Precizika Metrology worldwide sales takes more than 98% of total revenue.

Quality and reliability is essential for all our products because they become integral part of sophisticated and valuable equipment. Our achievements are acknowledged by our world-known customers. Along with big companies we also satisfy needs of our smaller customers. They can get large number of customized solutions as the result of our cumulative competence and experience.

Precizika Metrology's constant research and development activities together with implementation of new technologies give more opportunities to us and our customers. These activities were many times awarded by scientific society and government of the Republic of Lithuania.

OPERATING PRINCIPLE OF ENCODERS

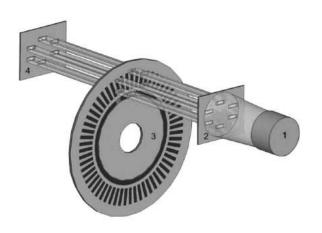
Photoelectric encoders are used to convert working parts (machine tools, robots, etc.) angular or linear displacements into electrical signals containing information about the magnitude and direction of the displacement. After further signal processing by the numeric control devices (processor complexes, digital read out devices), this information is used to control moving

parts of the equipment.

Photoelectric encoders operate on the principle of light modulation by passing it through a pair of scales. Then it hits light-sensitive detectors and is converted into sinusoidal signals, which are further processed by electronic circuits.



ROTARY ENCODERS

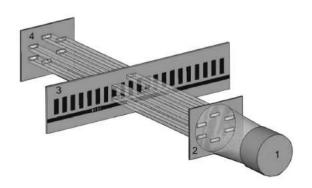


The encoder can be divided into three main assemblies: mechanical, optical and electronic.

Mechanical assembly provides rotation of encoder shaft relative to housing, protects optical and electronic assemblies from moisture, dust and vibration. Optical assembly consists of a light source – infrared light emitted diode (LED) (or LED and condensing lens for precision encoders), reticle and disc scale. Disc scale and reticle pair modulates the light passing through them. On the reticle lines are located in four sectors: the sectors in the pairs are shifted by half step of lines and between pairs shift is ¼ step of lines. Additional code sector is located on the reticle for reference signal generation. Each output signal of the encoder is formed by a pair of photodiodes and due to antiphase photodiodes connection the DC signal offset is compensated. Additional pair of photodiodes generates the reference position signal.

Four photodiodes arranged behind the disc and reticle generate two orthogonal current signals I1 and I2. Two photodiodes arranged behind the code sectors generate reference signal I0. Depending on the output signals required by the application the appropriate electronic block is built into the encoder, it translates photodiode current to four output signal types: 11 µA sine-wave current (version A,)1Vpp sine-wave voltage (version AV), TTL square-wave (version F) or HTL square-wave (version F).

LINEAR ENCODERS

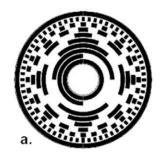


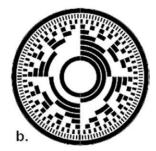
The encoder consists of optical-mechanical and electronic assemblies. Sealed linear encoder consists of scale fixed in the special aluminium housing, reticle with

light source (LED) and PCB. In the open type linear encoder (without protective housing) the scale is mounted on the object and fixed by special clamps or simply glued to the surface. The reticle assembly moves along the scale supported by ball bearings and is connected to measuring head housing via independent spring suspension. Sealing lips are mounted in the housing with scale for the protection of inner space of encoder from dust and moisture ingress (IP53). Measuring head is connected via cable to the CNC, DRO or other processing equipment. In some applications special protection is not necessary and then open versions of encoders can be used.

Optical assembly consists of light source - infrared light emitted diode (LED), reticle and scale. Scale and reticle pair modulates the light passing through them. On the reticle lines are located in four sectors: the sectors in the pairs are shifted by half step of lines and between pairs shift is 1/4 step of lines. Additional code sector is located on the reticle for reference signal generation. Each output signal of the encoder is formed by a pair of photodiodes and due to antiphase photodiodes connection the DC signal offset is compensated. Additional pair of photodiodes generates the reference position signal. Four photodiodes arranged behind the reticle generate two orthogonal current signals I1 and I2. Two photodiodes arranged behind the code sectors generate reference signal IO. Depending on the output signals required by the application the appropriate electronic block is built into the encoder, it translates photodiode current to four types output signals: 11 µA sine-wave current (version A), 1Vpp sine-wave voltage (version AV), TTL squarewave (version F) or HTL square-wave (version F).

ABSOLUTE ENCODERS



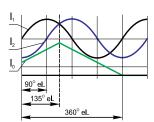


Absolute encoder is a device that provides absolute positional information. Absolute encoder generates a unique code for each position. The resolution is equal to 2^n (n= number of bit), encoder uses gray (a) or binary (b) coding, which is translatable into many different protocols.

This encoder type is normally used to monitor shaft position during power up and power down. Unlike incremental encoders, the encoded output lets you read the shaft position without moving the encoder.

Absolute optical encoders use optical-mechanical components similar to those of the incremental optical encoder but code disc, reticle and electronic processor are different. Code disc has many tracks depending on resolution and code.

Sine-wave current signal, version A ($\sim 11 \mu$ A); U = +5V±5%



I₂ lags I₁ for clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side)

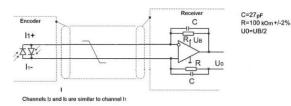
Output signals I_1 , I_2 amplitude at load $1k\Omega$: 7...16 μA

Value of reference signal I_0 at load 1k Ω : 2...8 μ A (useful part)

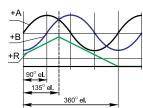
Phase difference between signals I_1 and I_2 : $90^{\circ} \pm 10^{\circ}$

Phase difference between signals I₁ and I₀:135°±60°

Recommended connection diagram



Sine-wave voltage signal, version AV ($\sim 1 \text{Vpp}$); U = $+5 \text{V} \pm 5\%$



B lags A for clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side)

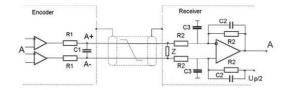
Output signals A, B amplitude at load 120 Ω : 0.6...1.2 V

Value of reference signal at load 120 Ω : 0.2...0.8 V (useful part)

Phase difference between signals A and B: $90^{\circ} \pm 10^{\circ}$

Phase difference between signals A and R: 135°±60°

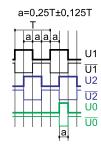
Recommended connection diagram



R1< 51 Ohm C1< 47 pF C3 = 100 pF R2=10 kOhm C2=27 pF

Z - Cable impedance = 120 Ohm Channels B and R are similar to channel A

TTL (\sqcap) square-wave signal, version F; U = +5V±5%



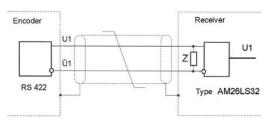
U2 lags U1 for clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side) Output signals level at current load 20mA:

 $\log "1" \ge 2.4V; \log "0" \le 0.5V$

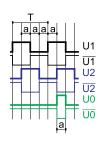
Maximum rise and fall time: 0.1...0.2 ms

Reference signal delay is no bigger than 0.1 μs

Recommended connection diagram



HTL (\sqcap) square-wave signal, version F; U = +(10...30V)±5%



U2 lags U1 with clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side)

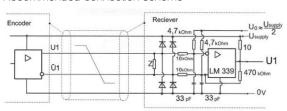
Output signals level at current load 20 mA:

 $\log "1" \ge (U - 2.0)V; \log "0" \le 0.5V$

Maximum rise and fall time: 0.3 ms

Reference signal delay is no bigger than 0.1 µs

Recommended connection scheme



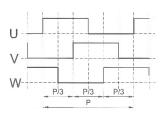
z- Cable impedance = 120 Ohm Channels U2 and U0 are similar to channel U1

SSI

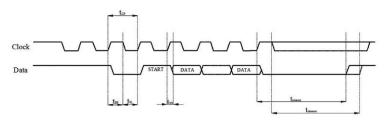


Interface	SSI Binary - Gray
Signals level	EIA RS 485
Clock frequency	160 Hz ÷ 4 MHz
n	Position bit
TTD	3,28 ms ÷ 1,2 ns

UVW



BISS C



	Min	Max		
tCP	100ns	2 x timeout, ns		
tSH	50ns	timeout, ns		
tSL	50ns			
tSD	10ns	50ns		
ttimeout	3,28 ms ÷ 100 ns			



ICONS EXPLAINED



Small sizes



Long distances (only for linear encoders)



Digital output signals



Analog output signals



SSI output signal protocol



BISS output signal protocol



Magnetic sensing head



Photoelectrical sender-receiver type sensing head



Photoelectrical reflective type sensing head



Magnetic field resistant



Absolute type



Incremental type



Vibration resistant



High resolutions



High precision



Easy to install



High IP Class



Mechanically and electronically adjustable (on request)



High temperature resistance



High rotation speed



Large number of lines on disc



Stainless steel housing (optionally for all rotary encoders with housing)



Single turn absolute encoder



Multi-turn absolute encoder



Distance coded reference mark



External air supply



Flexible "0" position selection



Integrated coupling



Programmable









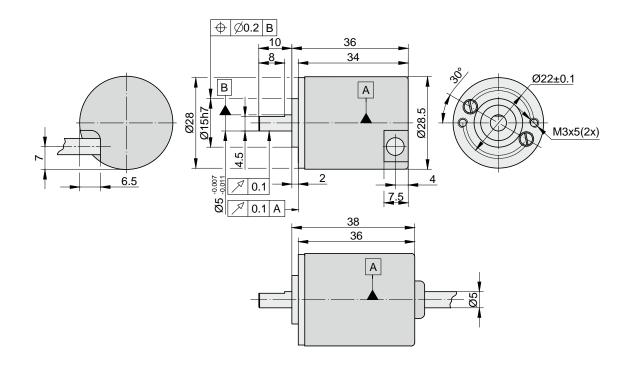
PHOTOELECTRIC ROTARY ENCODER

Photoelectric rotary encoder A28 is used to establish an informational link between the key machine components, industrial robots, comparators and DCC, NC or Digital Readout Units. It provides information about the value and direction of motion. The encoder is used in automatic control, on-line gauging, process monitoring systems, etc.

MECHANICAL DATA

Line number on disc (z)	60; 100; 200; 250; 360; 500; 1000; 1024; 1500; 2000; 2500
Number of output pulses per revolution	Z x k, where k=1,2,3,4,5,8,10
Maximum shaft speed	6000 rpm
Maximum shaft load: - axial - radial (at shaft end)	5N 10N
Accuracy (T ₁ -period of lines on disc in arc. sec)	±0.1T ₁ arc. sec
Starting torque at 20°C	≤ 0.015 Nm
Rotor moment of inertia	< 2 gcm ²

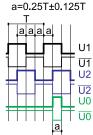
Protection (IEC 529) - for axial cable outlet - for radial cable outlet	IP54 IP64
Maximum weight without cable	0.045 kg
Operating temperature	-10+70 °C
Storage temperature	-30+80 °C
Maximum humidity (non-condensing)	98 %
Permissible vibration (55 to 2000 Hz)	≤ 100 m/s²
Permissible shock (11 ms)	≤ 300 m/s²





VERSION	A28-F∏ITTL
Supply voltage	+5 V ± 5%
Max. supply current (without load)	120 mA
Light source	LED
Incremental signals	Differential square - wave U1/U1 and U2/U2. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") ≤ 0.5 V - high (logic "1") ≥ 2.4 V
Reference signal	One differential square-wave U0/U0 per revolution. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") ≤ 0.5 V - high (logic "1") ≥ 2.4 V
Maximum operating frequency	(160 x k) kHz, k-interpolation factor

Direction of signals	U2 lags U1 for clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side)
Maximum rise and fall time	< 0.5 μs
Standard cable length	0.5 m; without connector
Maximum cable length	25 m
Output signals	a=0.25T±0.125T T

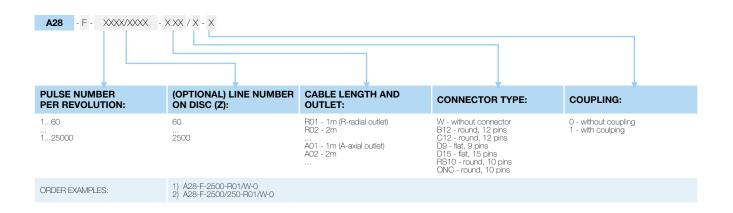


ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		D9 9-pin flat connector	D15 15-pin flat connector	RS10 10-pin round connector	ONC 10-pin round connector
DIGITAL READOUT DEVICES		CS3000			CS5000	
COUPLING	SC30					

Notes:

- 1. Maximum working rotation speed (with proper encoder counting) is limited by maximum operating frequency and maximum mechanical rotation speed.
- 2. If cable extension is used, power supply conductor cross-section should not be smaller than 0.5 mm2.





PHOTOELECTRIC ROTARY ENCODER





Photoelectric rotary encoder A36 is used to establish an informational link between the key machine components, industrial robots, comparators and DCC, NC or Digital Readout Units. It provides information about the value and direction of motion. The encoder is used in automatic control, on-line gauging, process monitoring systems, etc.

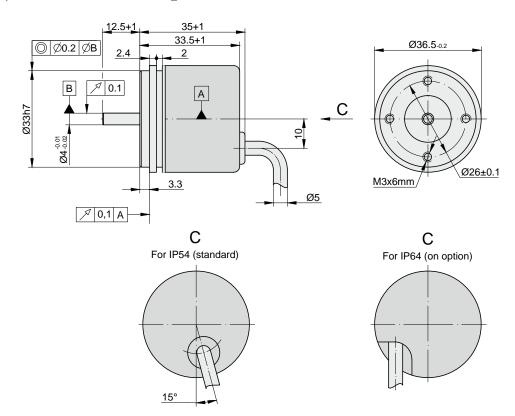
Three versions of output signals are available:

- A36-A sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx.
 11 μApp;
- A36-AV sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx.
 1 Vpp;
- A36-F square-wave signals TTL or HTL.

MECHANICAL DATA

Line number on disc (z)	100; 200; 250; 360; 500; 1000; 1024; 1500; 2000; 2500; 3600
Number of output pulses per revolution	Z x k, where k=1,2,3,4,5,8,10
Maximum shaft speed	10000 rpm
Maximum shaft load: - axial - radial (at shaft end)	5N 10N
Accuracy (T ₁ -period of lines on disc in arc. sec)	±0.1T ₁ arc. sec
Starting torque at 20°C	≤ 0.002 Nm

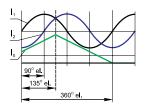
Rotor moment of inertia	< 2 gcm ²
Protection (IEC 529) - for axial cable outlet - for radial cable outlet	IP54 IP64
Maximum weight without cable	0.07 kg
Operating temperature	-10+70 °C
Storage temperature	-30+80 °C
Maximum humidity (non-condensing)	98 %
Permissible vibration (55 to 2000 Hz)	$\leq 100 \text{ m/s}^2$
Permissible shock (11 ms)	≤ 300 m/s²

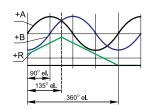


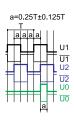


VERSION	A36-A ~ 11 μApp	A36-AV	A36-F □ TTL; □ HTL
Supply voltage	+5 V ± 5%	+5 V ± 5%	+5 V ± 5%; +(10 to 30) V
Max. supply current (without load)	80 mA	120 mA	120 mA
Light source	LED	LED	LED
Incremental signals	Two sinusoidal I $_1$ and I $_2$ Amplitude at 1 k Ω load: - I1 = 7-16 μ A - I2 = 7-16 μ A	Differential sine +AV-A and +B/-B Amplitude at 120 Ω load: - A = 0.6-1.2 V - B = 0.6-1.2 V	Differential square-wave U1/ $\overline{\text{U1}}$ and U2/ $\overline{\text{U2}}$. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") ≤ 0.5 V at U _p =+5 V - low (logic "0") ≤ 1.5 V at U _p =10 to 30 V - high (logic "1") ≥ 2.4 V at U _p =+5 V - high (logic "1") $\geq (U_p-2)$ V at U _p =10 to 30 V
Reference signal	One quasi-triangular I_0 peak per revolution. Signal magnitude at 1 kW load: I_0 = 2-8 μ A (usable component)	One quasi-triangular +R and its complementary -R per revolution. Signals magnitude at 120 W load - R = 0.2-0.8 V (usable component)	One differential square-wave U0/U0 per revolution. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") < 0.5 V at U_p =+5 V - low (logic "0") < 1.5 V at U_p =10 to 30 V - high (logic "1") > 2.4 V at U_p =+5 V - high (logic "1") > (U_p -2) V at U_p =10 to 30 V
Maximum operating frequency	(-3 dB) ≥ 160 kHz	(-3 dB) ≥ 180 kHz	(180 x k) kHz, k-interpolation factor
Direction of signals	$\rm I_2$ lags $\rm I_1$ for clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side)	+B lags +A for clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side)	U2 lags U1 with clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side)
Maximum rise and fall time	-	-	< 0.5 µs
Standard cable length	1 m, without connector	1 m, without connector	1 m, without connector
Maximum cable length	5 m	25 m	25 m

Output signals







Note:

- 1. Maximum working rotation speed (with proper encoder counting) is limited by maximum operating frequency and maximum mechanical rotation speed.
- 2. If cable extension is used, power supply conductor cross-section should not be smaller than 0.5 mm2

ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE	B12 12-pin round connector	C9 9-pin round connector	C12 12-pin round connector	D9 9-pin flat connector	D15 15-pin flat connector	RS10 10-pin round connector	ONC 10-pin round connector
DIGITAL READOUT DEVICES		CS3000			CS	5000	
COUPLING				SC30			
EXTERNAL INTERPOLATOR				NK			





















Absolute singleturn and multiturn (battery buffered) solid shaft rotary encoders are used for generation of coded output signals which provide information about controlled object absolute position.

In singleturn version rotary encoder AK36 has resolution from 9 up to 21 bit per revolution. Output signals interface is BiSS C or SSI. Operating principle is photoelectrical.

In multiturn version AK36 has singleturn resolution from

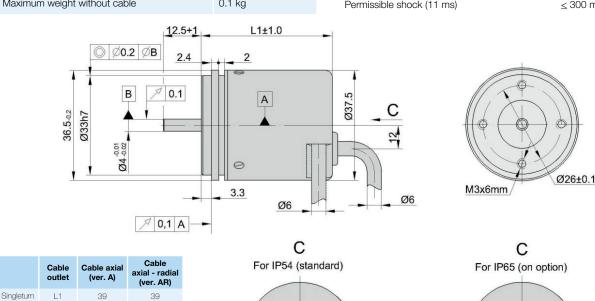
9 up to 21 bit per revolution with 12/16/20/24 bit resolution of multiturn counter on BiSS C interface. With SSI interface the encoder AK36 has resolution from 9 up to 21 bit per revolution with 9 up to 40 bit resolution of multiturn counter. Battery is placed inside of encoder. Operating principle is photoelectrical and magnetic.

Absolute encoder is intended to use in robotics industry, automated and automatizated lines in industry, control devices of equipment and machines, various control systems, precise machine tools and others.

MECHANICAL DATA

Maximum shaft speed	10000 rpm
Maximum shaft load: - axial - radial (at shaft end)	5N 10N
Starting torque at 20°C	≤ 0.002 Nm
Rotor moment of inertia	< 2 gcm ²
Protection (IEC 529) - Standart - Optional	IP54 IP64
Maximum weight without cable	0.1 kg

Operating temperature: - singleturn version - multiturn version	-20+80 °C -10+70 °C
Storage temperature: - singleturn version - multiturn version	-30+90 °C -20+80 °C
Maximum humidity (non-condensing)	98 %
Permissible vibration (55 to 2000 Hz)	$\leq 100 \text{ m/s}^2$
Permissible shock (11 ms)	≤ 300 m/s²



450

Cable outlet:

Version AR

Multitum

1.1

55

Cable outlet:

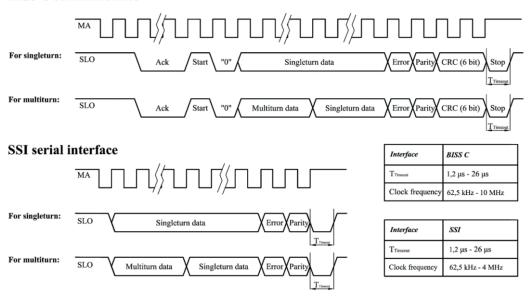
Version A



Resolution:	
Singleturn version: - with interface BiSS C - with interface SSI	9 21 bit 9 21 bit
Multiturn version: - single turn resolution with BiSS C - multiturn resolution with BiSS C - single turn resolution with SSI - multiturn resolution with SSI	9 21 bit 12/16/20/24 bit 9 21 bit 9 40 bit
Output code	Gray, binary
Data interface	SSL BISS C

Accuracy	± 30 arc sec
Supply voltage	$+5V \pm 5\%$
Light source	LED
Maximum operating frequency: - with interface BISS C - with interface SSI	10 MHz 4 MHz
Cable length (standard)	1 m
Standard cable length	1 m, without connector
Maximum cable length	25 m

BiSS C serial interface



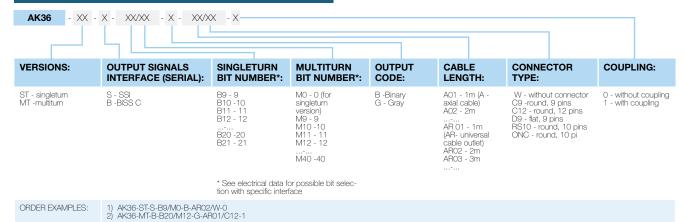
Note:

1. Error and parity bits should be determinated during order.

ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE	C9 9-pin round connector	C12 12-pin round connector	D9 9-pin flat connector
COUPLING		SC30	

ORDER FORM



Please confirm configuration options before ordering or contact Customer Service for assistance.

A42M

PHOTOELECTRIC MODULAR ROTARY ENCODER









Photoelectric rotary encoder A42M is used to establish an informational link between the key machine components, industrial robots, comparators and DCC, NC or Digital Readout Units. It provides information about the value and direction of the motion.

The encoder is used in automatic control, on-line gauging, process monitoring systems, etc.

The absence of bearings and lubricants makes the encoder suitable for use in vacuum environment or when zero starting torque is required.

The encoder consists of two assemblies: rotor/hub and scanning unit.

The hub unit includes the grating disc fixed to bushing made from stainless steel.

The scanning unit includes the base made of hard anodized aluminium.

The base supports light source, reticle, photodiodes and other electronic components.

The stator of the encoder is fixed to an object by means of screws. The hub is mounted directly on the shaft.

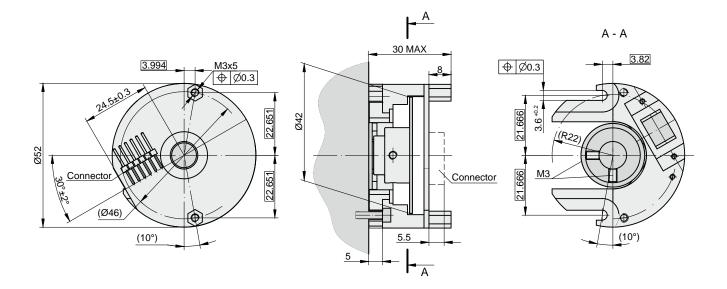
Three versions of output signals are available:

- A42M-A sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx.
 11 μApp;
- A42M-AV sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 1Vpp;
- A42M-F square-wave signals TTL.

MECHANICAL DATA

Line number on disc (z)	1000, 2500 (others on request)
Number of output pulses per revolution for A42M-F	Z x k, where k=1,2,5,10
Max. permissible mechanical rotation speed	20000 rpm
Accuracy (T ₁ .period of lines on disc in arc. sec.)	$\pm 0.1 T_1$ arc. sec.
Permissible axial shaft run out	0.05 mm
Hub inside diameter	10, 8, 6 mm
Rotor moment of inertia	< 22 gcm ²
1 lotor moment of mortia	< ZZ gom

Protection (IEC 529)	IP00
Max. weight: - rotor assembly - scanning unit	0.022 kg 0.04 kg
Operating temperature	-10+70 °C
Storage temperature	-30+85 °C
Maximum humidity (non-condensing)	98 %
Permissible vibration (55 to 2000 Hz)	\leq 100 m/s ²
Permissible shock (6 ms)	$\leq 1000 \text{ m/s}^2$



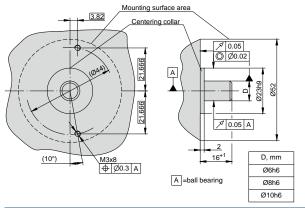


VERSION	A42M-A ~ 11 μApp	A42M-AV ~ 1Vpp	A42M-F ∏∐ TTL
Power supply	$+5 \text{ V} \pm 5\%/ < 80 \text{ mA}$	$+5 \text{ V} \pm 5\%/ < 120 \text{ mA}$	$+5 \text{ V} \pm 5\%/ < 120 \text{ mA}$
Light source	LED	LED	LED
Incremental signals	Two sinusoidal I ₁ and I ₂ Amplitude at 1 k Ω load: - I ₁ = 7-16 μ A - I ₂ = 7-16 μ A	Differential sine +AV-A and +BV-B Amplitude at 120 Ω load: - A = 0.6-1.2 V - B = 0.6-1.2 V	Differential square-wave U1/\overline{\text{U1}} and U2/\overline{\text{U2}}. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") < 0.5 V - high (logic "1") > 2.4 V
Reference signal	One quasi-triangular I_0 peak per revolution. Signal magnitude 1 k Ω load: - I_0 = 2-8 μA (usable)	One quasi-triangular +R and its complementary -R per revolution. Signals magnitude at 120 Ω load - R = 0.2-0.8 V (usable)	One differential square-wave U0/U0 per revolution. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") < 0.5 V - high (logic "1") > 2.4 V
Maximum operating frequency	$(-3 \text{ dB}) \ge 160 \text{ kHz}$	(-3 dB) ≥ 180 kHz	(160 x k) kHz, k-interpolation factor
Direction of signals	${\rm I_2}$ lags ${\rm I_1}$ for clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side)	+B lags +A for clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side)	U2 lags U1 with clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side)
Maximum rise and fall time	-	-	< 0.5 µs
Recommended max. cable length to subsequent electronics	5 m	25 m	25 m
Output signals	l ₁ l ₂ l ₀ 90° el. 135° el. 360° el.	+A +B +B 90° el. 135° el. 360° el.	a=0.25T±0.125T T a a a a U1 U1 U2 U2 U2 U0 U0 U0

Note:

- 1. Maximum working rotation speed (with proper encoder counting) is limited by maximum operating frequency and maximum mechanical rotation speed.
- If cable extension is used, power supply conductor cross-section should not be smaller than 0.5 mm².





PCB CONNECTOR

AC

Adapter Cable dia.
7 mm with PCB connector



ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE	B12 12-pin round connector	C9 9-pin round connector	C12 12-pin round connector	D9 9-pin flat con- nector	D15 15-pin flat connector	RS10 10-pin round connector	ONC 10-pin round connector
CONNECTOR FOR PCB			Adapter Cable	e dia. 7 mm with f	PCB connector		
DIGITAL READOUT DEVICES		CS3000			CS	5000	
EXTERNAL INTERPOLATOR				NK			



A75M

PHOTOELECTRIC MODULAR ROTARY ENCODER



Photoelectric rotary encoder A75M is used to establish an informational link between the key machine components, industrial robots, comparators and DCC, NC or Digital Readout Units. It provides information about the value and direction of the motion. The encoder is used in automatic control, on-line gauging, process monitoring systems, etc.

The absence of bearings and lubricants makes the encoder suitable for use in vacuum environment or when zero starting torque is required.

The encoder consists of two assemblies: rotor/hub and scanning unit.

The hub unit includes the grating disc fixed to bushing

made from stainless steel.

The scanning unit includes the base made of hard anodized aluminium.

The base supports light source, reticle, photodiodes and other electronic components.

The stator of the encoder is mounted to an object by means of screws. The hub is mounted directly on the shaft.

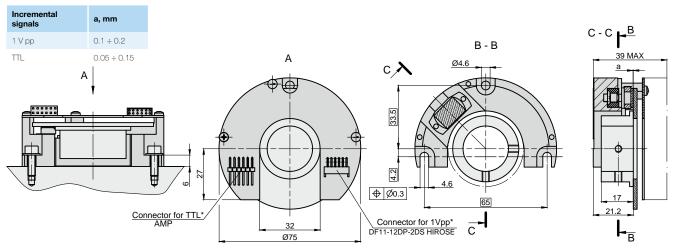
Two versions of output signals are available:

- A75M-AV sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 1Vpp;
- A75M-F square-wave signals TTL.

MECHANICAL DATA

Line number on disc (z)	512; 2048 (others on request)
Number of output pulses per revolution for A75M-F	Z x k, where k= 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10
Max. permissible mechanical rotation speed	16000 rpm
Accuracy $(T_{1}$ period of lines on disc in arc. sec.)	±0.1T ₁ arc. sec.
Permissible axial shaft run out	±0.05 mm
Rotor moment of inertia: - with shaft Ø 20 mm - with shaft Ø 30 mm	26x10 ⁻⁶ kgm ² 35x10 ⁻⁶ kgm ²

Protection (IEC 529)	IP00
Max. weight	0.2 kg
Operating temperature	0+85 °C
Storage temperature	-30+85 °C
Maximum humidity (non-condensing)	98 %
Permissible vibration (55 to 2000 Hz)	\leq 100 m/s ²
Permissible shock (6 ms)	≤ 1000 m/s²



^{*} only one mounted connector depending on signal version

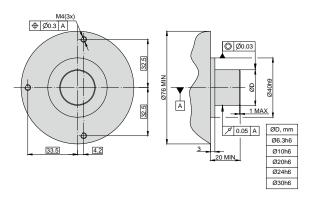


VERSION	A75M-AV ~ 1V App	A75M-F Г∐ TTL
Power supply	+5 V ± 5%/ < 120 mA	+5 V ± 5%/ < 120 mA
Light source	LED	LED
Incremental signals	Differential sine +A/-A and +B/-B Amplitude at 120 Ω load: - A = 0.6-1.2 V - B = 0.6-1.2 V	Differential square-wave U1/U1 and U2/U2. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") ≤ 0.5 V - high (logic "1") ≥ 2.4 V
Reference signal	One quasi-triangular +R and its complimentary -R per revolution. Signal magnitude at 120 Ω load: - R = 0.20.8 V (usable)	One differential square-wave $U0/\overline{U0}$ per revolution. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") $\leq 0.5 \text{ V}$ - high (logic "1") $\geq 2.4 \text{ V}$
Maximum operating frequency	(-3 dB) ≥ 180 kHz	(160 x k) kHz, k - interpolation factor
Direction of signals	+B lags +A for clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side)	U2 lags U1 for clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side)
Maximum rise and fall time	-	< 0.5 µs
Recommended max. cable length to subsequent electronics	25 m	25 m
Output signals	+A +B +R 90° el. 135° el. 360° el.	a=0.25T±0.125T T a a a a a U1 U1 U2 U2 U2 U0 u0

Note:

- 1. Maximum working rotation speed (with proper encoder counting) is limited by maximum operating frequency and maximum mechanical rotation speed.
- 2. If cable extension is used, power supply conductor cross-section should not be smaller than 0.5 mm².

MOUNTING DIMENSIONS



PCB CONNECTOR

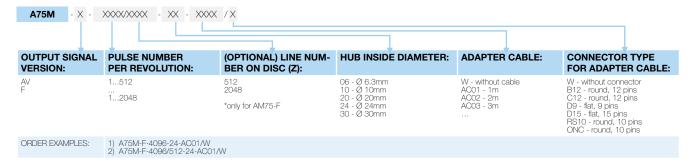
AC

Adapter cable dia. 6 mm with PCB connector



ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE	B12 12-pin round connector	C12 12-pin round connector	D9 9-pin flat connector	D15 15-pin flat connector	RS10 10-pin round connector	ONC 10-pin round connector						
CONNECTOR FOR PCB		Adapter Cable dia. 6 mm with PCB connector										
DIGITAL READOUT DEVICES	CS	\$3000	CS5000									





PHOTOELECTRIC ABSOLUTE ROTARY ENCODER



Absolute single turn rotary encoder AK50 is designed to be used in rotary tool changers, it features 8 bit gray or binary code outputs with arbitrary zero position, direction and resolution selection (set via switches), diagnostic facilities (status LED).

Encoder has the following features:

Protection (IEC 529):

- housing

- shaft

Ability to set arbitrary reference position (accessible via switch).

Maximum shaft speed without counting loss for 8 bit

Maximum shaft load:
- axial 80 N
- radial (at shaft end) 100 N

Starting torque at 20 °C 3 Ncm

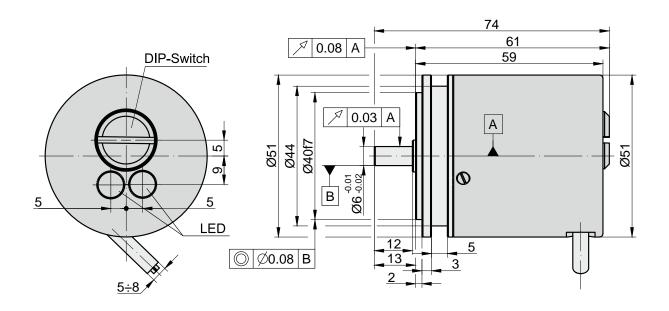
Rotor moment of inertia 20 gcm²

IP66 IP65 User selectable number of indexed positions accessible via switch (example: when used in a tool turret with different number of tools) with maximum of 256.

Following diagnostic facilities are provided via two bicolour LEDs:

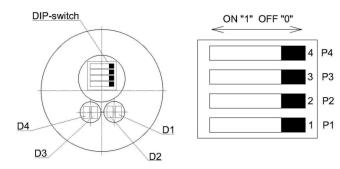
- 1. Power supply failure
- 2. Internal failure (illumination failure, parity error)
- 3. Reference position indication

Maximum weight without cable	0.3 kg
Operating temperature	-20+80 °C
Storage temperature	-30+90 °C
Maximum humidity (non-condensing)	98 %
Permissible vibration (55 to 2000 Hz)	$\leq 100 \text{ m/s}^2$
Permissible shock (11 ms)	$\leq 1000 \text{ m/s}^2$



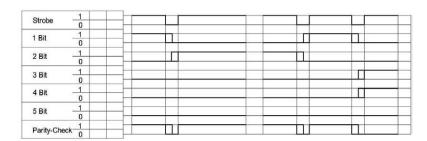


Accuracy	±120 arc. sec
Resolutio	2 ⁸ (256)
Code:	Gray, Binary, Other (custom)
Output signals interface	Parallel
Light source	LED
Supply voltage: - standard - optional	+24 (825) V± 5% +5 V± 5%
Maximum supply current	50 mA
Output signal levels	TTL/HTL
Maximum cable length	25 m



P1, P2, P3, P4 - operating mode and first setting switches;

- D1 green LED for indication of counting origin on code disc;
- D2 yellow LED for indication of specified counting origin;
- D3 red LED for indication of encoder failure:
- incorrect supply voltage,
- counting error,
- LED failure;
- D4 green LED for indication of proper encoder operating



Switches position depending on tool number in tool changer

Tool number in tool changer	Switch P1 position	Switch P2 position
8	0	0
12	0	1
16	1	0
24	1	1

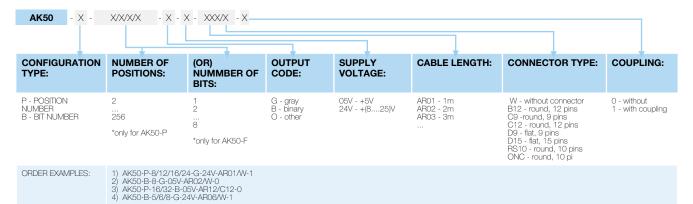
Encoder code full truth table (24 positions)

Fatia		Indexing position of turret																						
Function	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Strobe	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1 Bit	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
2 Bit	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
3 Bit	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
4 Bit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5 Bit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Parity-check	<u>1</u>	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
	⊃ −	—																					-	_ C_

ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE	B12 12-pin round connector	C9 9-pin round connector	C12 12-pin round connector	D9 9-pin flat connector	D15 15-pin flat connector	RS10 10-pin round connector	ONC 10-pin round connector	

COUPLING SC30





PHOTOELECTRIC ROTARY ENCODER





The photoelectric rotary encoder A58 is used to establish an informational link between the key machine components, industrial robots, comparators and DCC, NC or Digital Readout Units. It provides information about the value and direction of the motion. The encoder is used in automatic control, on-line gauging, process monitoring systems, etc.

Three versions of output signals are available:

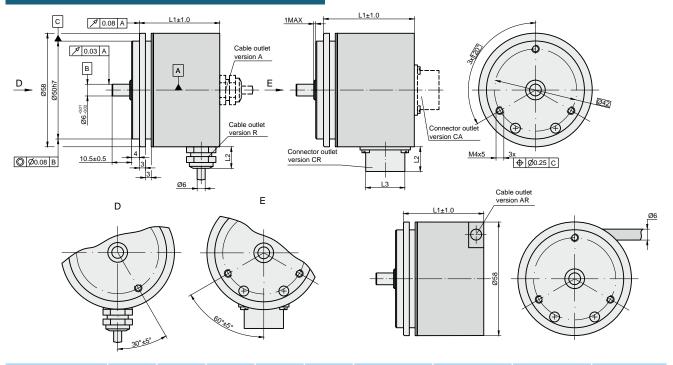
- A sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 11 μApp;
- AV sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 1 Vpp;
- F square-wave signals TTL or HTL.

MECHANICAL DATA

Line number on disc (z)	100; 250; 500; 600; 800; 1000; 1024; 1125; 1250; 1500; 2000; 2048; 2500; 3000; 3600; 4000; 5000; 9000; 10800
Pulse number per shaft revolution for A58-F	Z x k, where k=1,2,3,4,5,8,10
Maximum shaft speed	12000 rpm
Maximum shaft load: - axial - radial (at shaft end)	40 N 60 N

Accuracy (T ₁ -period of lines on disc in arc. sec)	±0.1T ₁ arc. sec
Starting torque at 20°C	≤ 0.01 Nm
Rotor moment of inertia	< 15 gcm ²
Protection (IEC 529)	IP64
Maximum weight without cable	0.25 kg
Operating temperature	-10+70 °C
Storage temperature	-30+80 °C
Maximum humidity (non-condensing)	98 %
Permissible vibration (55 to 2000 Hz)	$\leq 100 \text{ m/s}^2$
Permissible shock (11 ms)	$\leq 1000 \text{ m/s}^2$

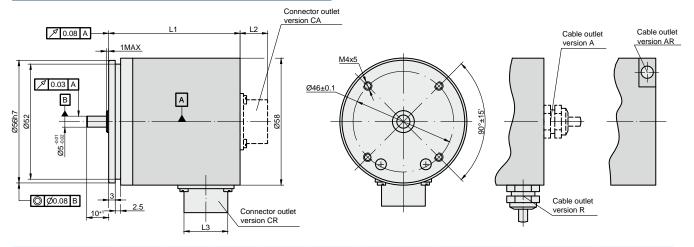
A58M



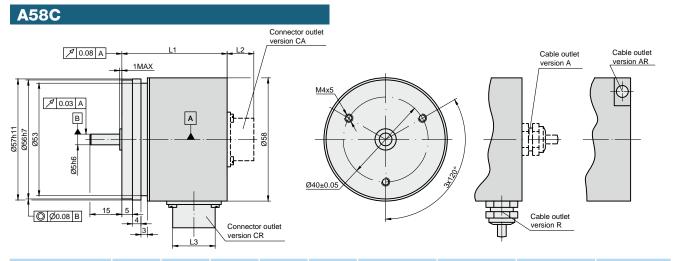
Connector type / cable outlet	ONC axial	RS10 axial	C12, C9 axial	ONC radial	RS10 radial	C12, C9 radial	Cable axial (ver. A)	Cable radial (ver. R)	Cable axial-radial (ver. AR)
L1	41 mm	41 mm	41 mm	54 mm	53 mm	53 mm	41 mm	41 mm	43 mm
L2	16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	12 mm	12 mm	=
L3	M24	M14	M23	M24	M14	M23	-	-	-



A58B

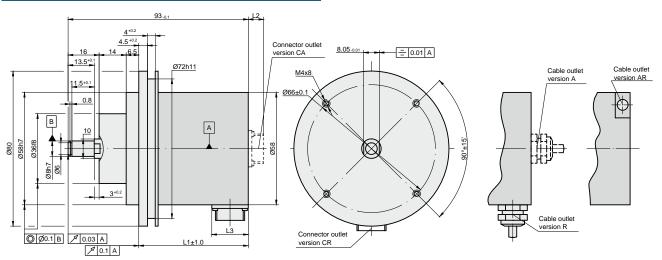


Connector type / cable outlet	ONC axial	RS10 axial	C12, C9 axial	ONC radial	RS10 radial	C12, C9 radial	Cable axial (ver. A)	Cable radial (ver. R)	Cable axial-radial (ver. AR)
L1	44.5 mm	44.5 mm	44.5 mm	57.5 mm	56.5 mm	56.5 mm	44.5 mm	44.5 mm	46.6 mm
L2	16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	12 mm	12 mm	ē
13	M24	M14	M23	M24	M14	M23	-	_	



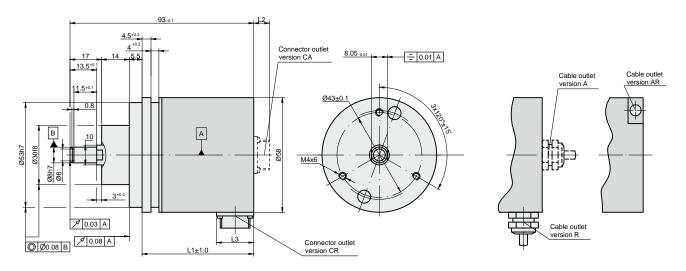
Connector type / cable outlet	ONC axial	RS10 axial	C12, C9 axial	ONC radial	RS10 radial	C12, C9 radial	Cable axial (ver. A)	Cable radial (ver. R)	Cable axial-radial (ver. AR)
L1	47 mm	47 mm	47 mm	60 mm	59 mm	59 mm	47 mm	47 mm	49 mm
L2	16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	12 mm	12 mm	-
L3	M24	M14	M23	M24	M14	M23	=	-	-

A58C2



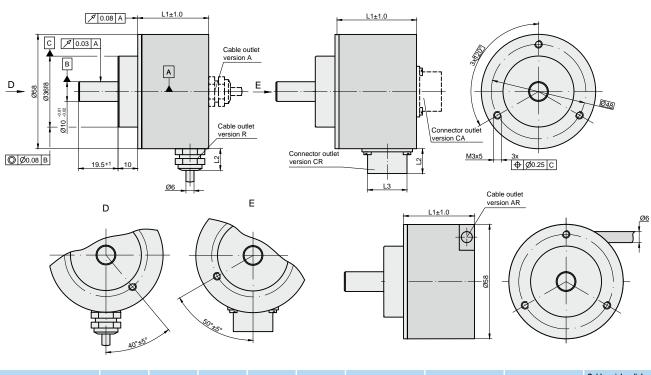
Connector type / cable outlet	ONC axial	RS10 axial	C12, C9 axial	ONC radial	RS10 radial	C12, C9 radial	Cable axial (ver. A)	Cable radial (ver. R)	Cable axial-radial (ver. AR)
L1	44.5 mm	44.5 mm	44.5 mm	-	56.5 mm	56.5 mm	44.5 mm	44.5 mm	46.5 mm
L2	16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	12 mm	12 mm	-
L3	M24	M14	M23	M24	M14	M23	-	-	-

A58C3



Connector type / cable outlet	ONC axial	RS10 axial	C12, C9 axial	ONC radial	RS10 radial	C12, C9 radial	Cable axial (ver. A)	Cable radial (ver. R)	Cable axial-radial (ver. AR)
L1	50 mm	50 mm	50 mm	-	62 mm	62 mm	50 mm	50 mm	52 mm
L2	16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	12 mm	12 mm	=
L3	M24	M14	M23	M24	M14	M23	-	-	-

A58D



Connector type / cable outlet	ONC axial	RS10 axial	C12, C9 axial	ONC radial	RS10 radial	C12, C9 radial	Cable axial (ver. A)	Cable radial (ver. R)	Cable axial-radial (ver. AR)
L1	37.5 mm	37.5 mm	37.5 mm	-	49.5 mm	49.5 mm	37.5 mm	37.5 mm	39.5 mm
L2	16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	12 mm	12 mm	-
L3	M24	M14	M23	M24	M14	M23	-	-	-



VERSION	A58-A \sim 11 μApp	A58-AV	A58-F □ TTL; □ HTL
Supply voltage (U _p)	+5 V ±5%	+5 V ±5%	+5 V ±5%; +(10 to 30) V
Max. supply current (without load)	80 mA	120 mA	120 mA
Light source	LED	LED	LED
Incremental signals	Two sinusoidal I $_1$ and I $_2$ Amplitude at 1 k Ω load: - I $_1$ = 7-16 μ A - I $_2$ = 7-16 μ A	Differential sine +AV-A and +BV-B Amplitude at 120 Ω load: - A = 0.6-1.2 V - B = 0.6-1.2 V	Differential square-wave U1/ $\overline{\rm U1}$ and U2/ $\overline{\rm U2}$. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") \leq 0.5 V at $\rm U_p$ =+5 V - low (logic "0") \leq 1.5 V at $\rm U_p$ =10 to 30 V - high (logic "1") \geq 2.4 V at $\rm U_p$ =+5 V - high (logic "1") \geq ($\rm U_p$ -2) V at $\rm U_p$ =10 to 30 V
Reference signal	One quasi-triangular I_0 peak per revolution. Signal magnitude at 1 k Ω load: - I_0 = 2-8 μ A (usable component)	One quasi-triangular +R and its complementary -R per revolution. Signals magnitude at 120Ω load - R = $0.2\text{-}0.8$ V (usable component)	One differential square-wave U0/U0 per revolution. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: $ low (logic "0") < 0.5 \text{ V at } U_p = +5 \text{ V} \\ - low (logic "0") < 1.5 \text{ V at } U_p = 10 \text{ to } 30 \text{ V} \\ - high (logic "1") > 2.4 \text{ V at } U_p = 10 \text{ to } 30 \text{ V} \\ - high (logic "1") > (U_p - 2) \text{ V at } U_p = 10 \text{ to } 30 \text{ V} \\ \end{aligned} $
Maximum operating frequency	(-3 dB) ≥ 160 kHz	(-3 dB) ≥ 180 kHz	(160 x k) kHz, k-interpolation factor
Direction of signals	$\rm I_2$ lags $\rm I_1$ for clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side)	+B lags +A for clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side)	U2 lags U1 with clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side)
Maximum rise and fall time	-	-	< 0.5 µs
Standard cable length	1 m, without connector	1 m, without connector	1 m, without connector
Maximum cable length	5 m	25 m	25 m
Output signals	l,	+A +B	a=0.25T±0.125T T aaaaa J

Note:

1. Maximum working rotation speed (with proper encoder counting) is limited by maximum operating frequency and maximum mechanical rotation speed.

90° el.

135° el.

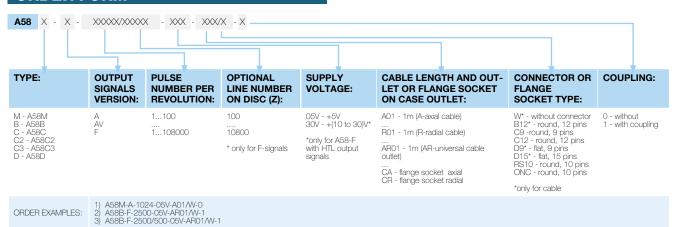
2. If cable extension is used, power supply conductor cross-section should not be smaller than 0.5 mm².

90° el.

135° el.

ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE	B12 12-pin round connector	C9 9-pin round connector	C12 12-pin round connector	D9 9-pin flat connector	D15 15-pin flat connector	RS10 10-pin round connector	ONC 10-pin round connector	
CONNECTORS ON HOUSING	C9 9-pin round connector		C12 12-pin round co	onnector	RS10 10-pin round connector		ONC 10-pin round connector	
DIGITAL READOUT DEVICES		CS3000		CS5000				
COUPLING			SC30					
EXTERNAL INTERPOLATOR				NK				



AK58M, AK58B, AK58C, AK58C2, AK58C3, AK58D

AK58

PHOTOELECTRIC ABSOLUTE ROTARY ENCODER









Absolute singleturn and multiturn (battery buffered) solid shaft rotary encoders are used for generation of coded output signals which provide information about controlled object absolute position.

In singleturn version rotary encoder AK58 has resolution from 9 up to 21 bit per revolution. Output signals interface is BiSS C or SSI. Operating principle is photoelectrical.

In multiturn version AK58 has singleturn resolution from 9 up to 21 bit per revolution with 12/16/20/24 bit resolution

of multiturn counter on BiSS C interface. With SSI interface the encoder AK58 has resolution from 9 up to 21 bit per revolution with 9 up to 40 bit resolution of multiturn counter. Battery is placed inside of encoder. Operating principle is photoelectrical and magnetic.

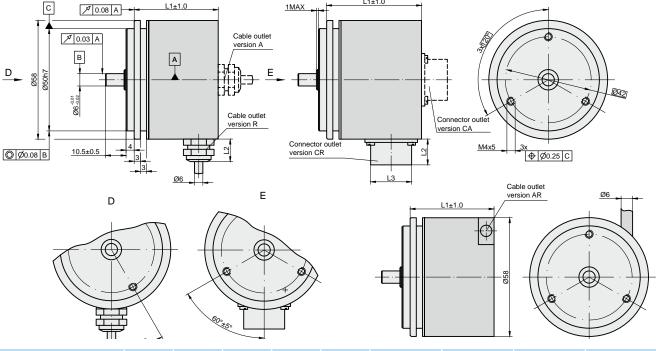
Absolute encoder is intended to use in robotics industry, automated and automatizated lines in industry, control devices of equipment and machines, various control systems, precise machine tools and others.

MECHANICAL DATA

Maximum shaft speed	12000 rpm				
Maximum shaft load: - axial - radial (at shaft end)	10 N (40 N for AK58C2, AK58C3, AK58D) 20 N (60 N for AK58C2, AK58C3, AK58D)				
Starting torque at 20°C	≤ 0.01 Nm				
Rotor moment of inertia	<15 gcm2				

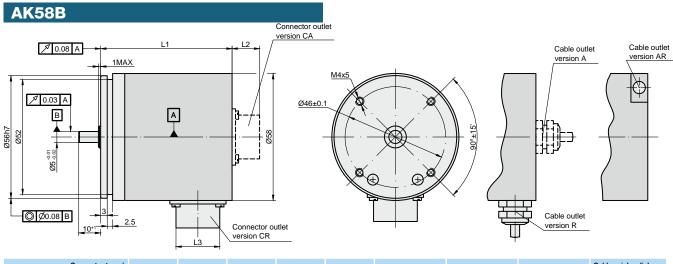
F	Protection (IEC 529):	IP65
Ν	Maximum weight without cable	0.3 kg
(Operating temperature	-10+70 °C
5	Storage temperature	-30+80 °C
Ν	Maximum humidity (non-condensing)	98 %
F	Permissible vibration (55 to 2000 Hz)	\leq 100 m/s ²
F	Permissible shock (11 ms)	$\leq 1000 \text{ m/s}^2$

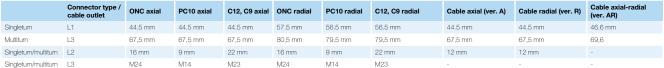
AK58M

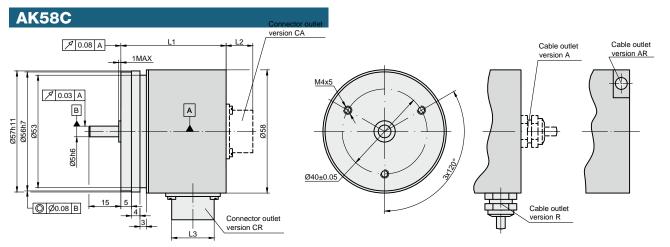


	Connector type / cable outlet	ONC axial	PC10 axial	C12, C9 axial	ONC radial	PC10 radial	C12, C9 radial	Cable axial (ver. A)	Cable radial (ver. R)	Cable axial-radial (ver. AR)
Singletum	L1	41 mm	41 mm	41 mm	54 mm	53 mm	53 mm	41 mm	41 mm	43 mm
Multitum	L3	64 mm	64 mm	64 mm	77 mm	76 mm	76 mm	64 mm	64 mm	66
Singletum/multitum	L2	16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	12 mm	12 mm	-
Singletum/multitum	13	M24	M14	M23	M24	M14	M23		-	_



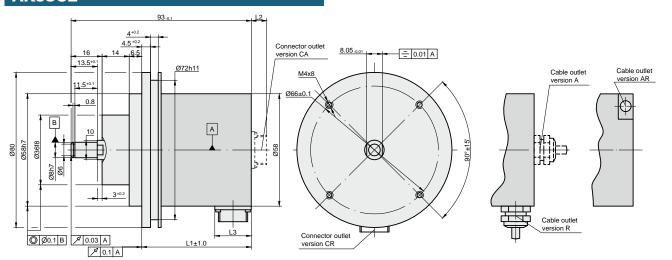






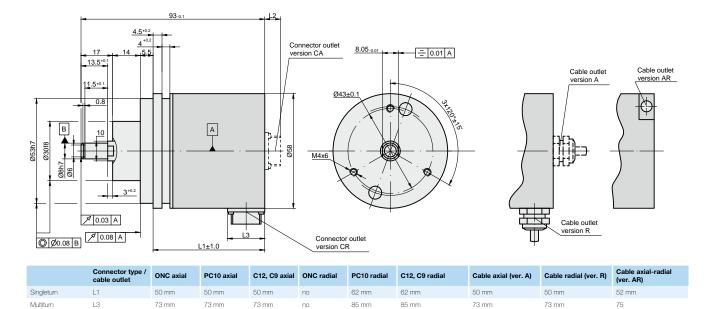
	Connector type / cable outlet	ONC axial	PC10 axial	C12, C9 axial	ONC radial	PC10 radial	C12, C9 radial	Cable axial (ver. A)	Cable radial (ver. R)	Cable axial-radial (ver. AR)
Singletum	L1	47 mm	47 mm	47 mm	60 mm	59 mm	59 mm	47 mm	47 mm	49 mm
Multiturn	L3	70 mm	70 mm	70 mm	83 mm	82 mm	82 mm	70 mm	70 mm	72
Singletum/multitum	L2	16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	12 mm	12 mm	÷
Singletum/multitum	L3	M24	M14	M23	M24	M14	M23	-	-	-

AK58C2



	Connector type / cable outlet	ONC axial	PC10 axial	C12, C9 axial	ONC radial	PC10 radial	C12, C9 radial	Cable axial (ver. A)	Cable radial (ver. R)	Cable axial-radial (ver. AR)
Singleturn	L1	44.5 mm	44.5 mm	44.5 mm	no	56.5 mm	56.5 mm	44.5 mm	44.5 mm	46.5 mm
Multiturn	L3	67,5 mm	67,5 mm	67,5 mm	no	79,5 mm	79,5 mm	67,5 mm	67,5 mm	69,5 mm
Singleturn/multiturn	L2	16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	12 mm	12 mm	•
Singletum/multitum	1.3	M24	M14	M23	M24	M14	M23	=	_	_

AK58C3



9 mm

M14

22 mm

M23

12 mm

12 mm

AK58D

Singleturn/multiturn L2

Singletum/multitum L3

16 mm

M24

9 mm

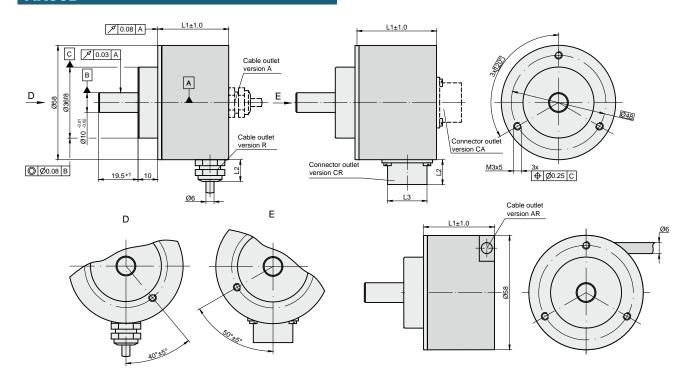
M14

22 mm

M23

16 mm

M24



	Connector type / cable outlet	ONC axial	PC10 axial	C12, C9 axial	ONC radial	PC10 radial	C12, C9 radial	Cable axial (ver. A)	Cable radial (ver. R)	Cable axial-radial (ver. AR)
Singletum	L1	37.5 mm	37.5 mm	37.5 mm	no	49.5 mm	49.5 mm	37.5 mm	37.5 mm	39.5 mm
Multiturn	L3	60,5 mm	60,5 mm	60,5 mm	no	72,5 mm	72,5 mm	60,5 mm	60,5 mm	62,5 mm
Singleturn/multiturn	L2	16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	12 mm	12 mm	-
Singletum/multitum	1.2	MOA	M14	MOO	MOA	M14	M22			



Resolution:

Singleturn version:

with interface BISS Cwith interface SSI9 ... 21 bit12/16/20/24 bit

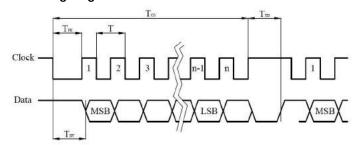
Multiturn version:

- single turn resolution with BiSS C
- multiturn resolution with BiSS C
- single turn resolution with SSI
- multiturn resolution with SSI
- multiturn resolution with SSI
- multiturn resolution with SSI

Output code Gray, binary

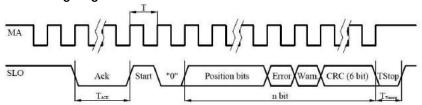
Data interface	SSI, BISS C
Accuracy	± 30 arc sec
Supply voltage	5V ± 5%
Light source	LED
Maximum operating frequency - with interface BiSS C - with interface SSI	10 MHz 4 MHz
Cable length (standard)	1 m, without connector
Maximum cable length	25 m

SSI timing diagram



Interface	SSI Binary - Gray
Signals level	EIA RS 485
Clock frequency	62,5 kHz ÷ 4 MHz
n	Position bit
Тто	3,28 ms ÷ 1,2 ns

BiSS timing diagram



Interface	BiSS C unidirectional
Signals level	EIA RS 485
Clock frequency	62,5 kHz ÷ 10 MHz
n bit	(9÷20)+2+6
Тто	3,28 ms ÷ 100 ns

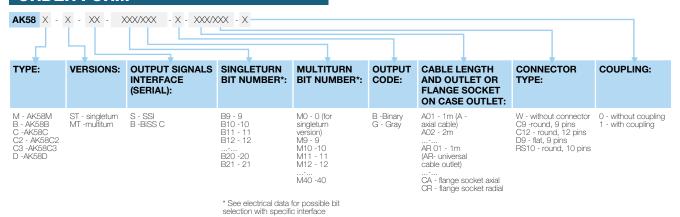
ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS ON HOUSING C9 9-pin round connector C9 9-pin round connector C12 12-pin round connector RS10 10-pin round connector 10-pin round connector	CONNECTORS FOR CABLE	B12 12-pin round connector	C9 9-pin round connector	C12 12-pin round connector	D9 9-pin flat connector	D15 15-pin flat connector	RS10 10-pin round connector	ONC 10-pin round connector
CONNECTORS ON HOUSING C9 Quality round connector C12 12-pin round connector 10-pin round connector								
	CONNECTORS ON HOUSING						onnector	10-pin round

COUPLING SC30

ORDER FORM

ORDER EXAMPLES:



Please confirm configuration options before ordering or contact Customer Service for assistance.

1) AK58M-ST--S-B9/M0-B-AR02/W-0 2) AK58D-MT-B-B20/M12-G-AR01/C12-1



PROGRAMMABLE PHOTOELECTRIC INCREMENTAL ROTARY ENCODER



The programmable photoelectric incremental rotary encoder AP58 is used to establish an informational link between the key machine components, industrial robots, comparators and NC or DRO units.

The encoder is used in automatic control, on-line gauging, process monitoring systems, etc.

The AP58 programmable incremental encoder can be programmed to set desired pulse number per revolution from 1 to 65536. This function makes it an universal in-

cremental encoder that perfectly suits specific needs in many applications and machines.

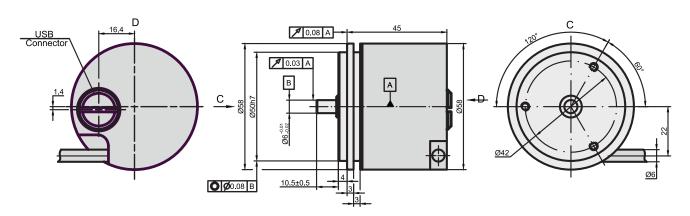
The programming tool consists of a USB cable and Windows compatible software.

The program is supplied for free and can be found on Precizika Metrology web-site and installed in any PC fitted with a Windows operating system (Windows XP or later).

MECHANICAL DATA

Pulse number per shaft revolution	from 1 to 65536
Maximum shaft speed: Maximum shaft load:	12000 rpm
- axial - radial (at shaft end)	10 N 20 N
Accuracy (T1-period of lines on disc in arc. sec.)	±0.1T ₁ arc. sec
Starting torque at 20°C	≤ 0.01 Nm
Rotor moment of inertia	< 15 gcm
Protection (IEC 529)	IP64

Maximum weight without cable	0.25 kg
Operating temperature	-10+70 °C
Storage temperature	-30+80 °C
Maximum humidity (non-condensing)	98 %
Permissible vibration (55 to 2000 Hz)	\leq 100 m/s ²
Permissible shock (11 ms)	≤ 1000 m/s²

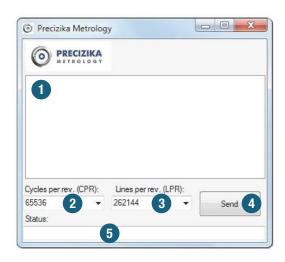


Encoder type	L1	Other dimensions
A58M	45 mm	See A58 series data sheet
A58B	48,5 mm	See A58 series data sheet
A58C	51 mm	See A58 series data sheet
A58C2	48,5 mm	See A58 series data sheet
A58C3	54 mm	See A58 series data sheet
A58D	41.5 mm	See A58 series data sheet



SOFTWARE

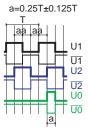
- 1. List of encoders connected for multi-programming
- Number of Cycles Per Revolution (CPR) in the drop-down menu
- Number of lines Per Revolution (LPR) in the drop-down menu
- 4. Program the encoder according to desired parameters
- 5. Current operation status indication field



ELECTRICAL DATA

VERSION	AP58-F □ TTL; □ HTL
Power supply - Max. supply current (without load)	$+5 \text{ V} \pm 5 \text{ %; } + (10 \text{ to } 30) \text{ V}$
Light source	LED
Incremental signals	Differential square-wave U1/ $\overline{U1}$ and U2/ $\overline{U2}$. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") < 0.5 V at U _p =+5 V - low (logic "0") < 1.5 V at U _p =10 to 30 V - high (logic "1") > 2.4 V at U _p =+5 V - high (logic "1") > 0.4 V at U _p =10 to 30 V - high (logic "1") > 0.4 V at U _p =10 to 30 V
Reference signal	One differential square-wave $U0/\overline{U0}$ per revolution.
Maximum operating frequency	< 2 MHz
Direction of signals	U2 lags U1 for clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side)
Maximum rise and fall time	< 0.5 µs
Standard cable length	1m, without connector
Maximum cable length	25m

Output signals



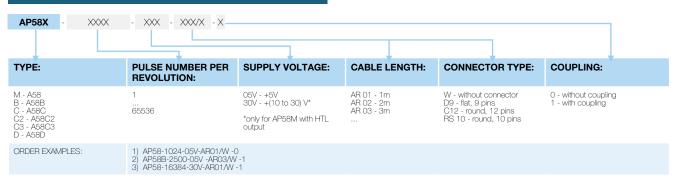
Note:

- 1. Maximum working rotation speed (with proper encoder counting) is limited by maximum operating frequency and maximum mechanical rotation speed.
- 2. If cable extension is used, power supply conductor cross-section should not be smaller than 0.5 mm².

ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE	B12	C12	D9	D15	RS10	ONC
	12-pin round	12-pin round	9-pin flat con-	15-pin flat con-	10-pin round	10-pin round
	connector	connector	nector	nector	connector	connector

COUPLING SC30



A58H







The encoder A58H is used to measure angular position of the key machine components, industrial robots, comparators, rotary tables, servo drives and to establish an informational link with DCC, NC or Digital Readout Units.

The encoder has integrated stator coupling so it can be fixed directly onto shaft. Mounting adapter is available on request.

The encoder is used in automatic control, on-line gauging, process monitoring systems, etc.

The case of encoder is mounted via four screws M3 or through adapter.

Encoder is coupled via sleeve coupling, backing screws are provided on both sides of the coupling.

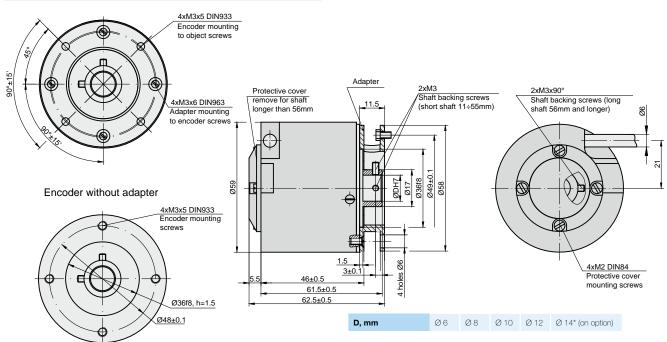
Three versions of output signals are available:

- A58H-A sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx.
 11 μApp;
- A58H-AV sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 1 Vpp;
- A58H-F square-wave signals (TTL) with integrated subdividing electronics for interpolation x1, x2, x3, x4, x5, x8, x10.

MECHANICAL DATA

100 ;250; 500; 600; 800; 1000; 1024; 1125; 1250; 1500; 2000; 2048; 2500; 3000; 3600; 4000; 5000; 9000; 10800
Z x k, where k=1,2,3,4,5,8,10
10000 rpm
±0.03 mm 0.05 mm
$\pm 0.1 T_1$ arc. sec $\pm 0.05 T_1$ arc. sec ± 12.0 arc. sec

Starting torque at 20°C	≤ 0.025 Nm
Rotor moment of inertia	$< 1.5 x 10^{-4} \text{ kgm}^2$
Protection (housing) (IEC 529)	IP64
Protection (shaft side) (IEC 529)	IP64
Maximum weight without cable	0.35 kg
Operating temperature	-10+70 °C
Storage temperature	-30+80 °C
Maximum humidity (non-condensing)	98 %
Permissible vibration (55 to 2000 Hz)	$\leq 100 \text{ m/s}^2$
Permissible shock (11 ms)	\leq 300 m/s ²





VERSION	A58H-A ~ 11 μApp	A58H-AV	A58H-F □□ TTL; □□ HTL
Supply voltage (U _p)	+5 V ± 5%	+5 V ± 5%	$+5 \text{ V} \pm 5\%$; $+(10 \text{ to } 30) \text{ V}$
Max. supply current (without load)	80 mA	120 mA	120 mA
Light source	LED	LED	LED
Incremental signals	Two sinusoidal I, and I, Amplitude at 1 kΩ load: - I1 = 7-16 μA - I2 = 7-16 μA	Differential sine +A/-A and +B/-B Amplitude at 120 Ω load: - A = 0.6-1.2 V - B = 0.6-1.2 V	Differential square-wave U1/ $\overline{\rm U1}$ and U2/ $\overline{\rm U2}$. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") ≤ 0.5 V at U _p =+5 V - low (logic "0") ≤ 1.5 V at U _p =10 to 30 V - high (logic "1") ≥ 2.4 V at U _p =10 to 30 V - high (logic "1") $\geq (U_p-2)$ V at U _p =10 to 30 V
Reference signal	One quasi-triangular I, peak per revolution. Signal magnitude at 1 k Ω load: - I $_0$ = 2-8 μ A (usable component)	One quasi-triangular +R and its complementary -R per revolution. Signals magnitude at 1200 load - R = 0.2-0.8 V (usable component)	One differential square-wave UO/U0 per revolution. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") < 0.5 V at U_p =+5 V - low (logic "0") < 1.5 V at U_p =10 to 30 V - high (logic "1") > 2.4 V at U_p =15 V - high (logic "1") > (U_p -2) V at U_p =10 to 30 V
Maximum operating frequency	$(-3 \text{ dB}) \ge 160 \text{ kHz}$	$(-3 \text{ dB}) \ge 180 \text{ kHz}$	(160 x k) kHz, k-interpolation factor
Direction of signals	l, lags I, for clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side)	+B lags +A for clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side)	U2 lags U1 with clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side)
Maximum rise and fall time	-	-	< 0.5 µs
Standard cable length	1 m, without connector	1 m, without connector	1 m, without connector
Maximum cable length	5 m	25 m	25 m
Output signals Note:	l ₁ l ₂ l ₀ 90° el. 135° el. 360° el.	+A +B +R 90° el. 135° el. 360° el.	a=0.25T±0.125T a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a

Note:

- Maximum working rotation speed (with proper encoder counting) is limited by maximum operating frequency and maximum mechanical rotation speed.
- If cable extension is used, power supply conductor cross-section should not be smaller than 0.5 mm².

MOUNTING REQUIREMENTS ADAPTER √ 0.3 A Ø 0.05 A ØDg7 11 min for one side fixation Α 56 min for both side fixation _±0.03 56 max for version with L. mm protective cover 1 MAX 11 min for version without protective cover **ACCESSORIES** C9 C12 D9 D15 RS10 ONC CONNECTORS FOR CABLE 12-pin round 9-pin flat con-15-pin flat 9-pin round 12-pin round 10-pin round 10-pin round connector connector nector connector connector connector connector **DIGITAL READOUT DEVICES** CS3000 CS5000 **EXTERNAL INTERPOLATOR** NK **ORDER FORM** - XX - XXX - XXX - X $\times\!\!\times\!\!\times\!\!\times\!\!\times\!\!\times\!\!\times\!\!\times$

A58H1









PHOTOELECTRIC ROTARY ENCODER

The encoder A58H1 is used to measure angular position of the key machine components, industrial robots, comparators, rotary tables, servo drives and to establish an informational link with DCC, NC or Digital Readout Units. The encoder has external flexible coupling.

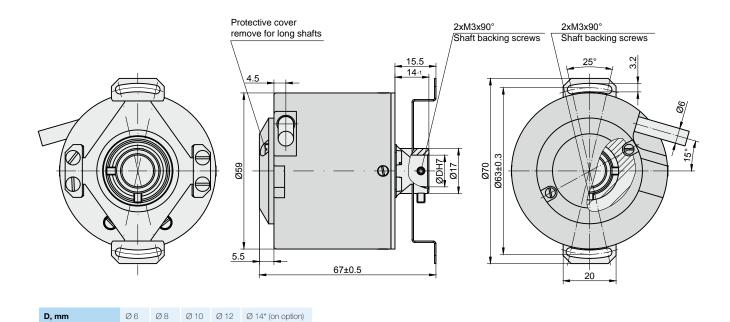
The encoder is used in automatic control, on-line gauging, process monitoring systems, etc.

Three versions of output signals are available:

- A58H1-A sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 11 µApp;
- A58H1-AV sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 1 Vpp;
- A58H1-F square-wave signals (TTL) with integrated subdividing electronics for interpolation x1, x2, x3, x4, x5, x8, x10.

MECHANICAL DATA	
Line number on disc (z)	100;250;500; 600;800;1000; 1024;1125;1250; 1500;2000;2048; 2500;3000;3600; 4000;5000;9000; 10800
Pulse number per shaft revolution for A58H1-F	Z x k, where k=1,2,3,4,5,8,10
Maximum shaft speed	10000 rpm
Permissible motion of shaft: - axial - radial (at shaft end)	±0.03 mm 0.05 mm
Accuracy (T ₁ -period of lines on disc in arc. sec)	±0.1T ₁ arc. sec
Starting torque at 20°C	< 0.025 Nm

Rotor moment of inertia	$< 1.5 x 10^{-4} \text{ kgm}^2$
Protection (housing) (IEC 529)	IP64
Protection (shaft side) (IEC 529)	IP64
Maximum weight without cable	0.3 kg
Operating temperature	-10+70 °C
Storage temperature	-30+80 °C
Maximum humidity (non-condensing)	98 %
Permissible vibration (55 to 2000 Hz)	$\leq 100 \text{ m/s}^2$
Permissible shock (11 ms)	\leq 300 m/s ²



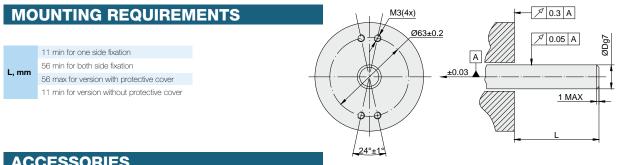
*For one side fixation from encoder flange side



VERSION	A58H1-A ~ 11 μApp	A58H1-AV	A58H1-F □ TTL; □ HTL	
Supply voltage (U _p)	+5 V ± 5%	+5 V ± 5%	$+5 \text{ V} \pm 5\%$; $+(10 \text{ to } 30) \text{ V}$	
Max. supply current (without load)	80 mA	120 mA	120 mA	
Light source	LED	LED	LED	
Incremental signals	Two sinusoidal I, and I, Amplitude at 1 k Ω load: - I1 = 7-16 μ A - I2 = 7-16 μ A	Differential sine +A/-A and +B/-B Amplitude at 120 Ω load: - A = 0.6-1.2 V - B = 0.6-1.2 V	Differential square-wave U1/ $\overline{\text{U1}}$ and U2/ $\overline{\text{U2}}$. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") $\leq 0.5 \text{ V}$ at $\text{U}_p = +5 \text{ V}$ - low (logic "0") $\leq 1.5 \text{ V}$ at $\text{U}_p = 10 \text{ to } 30 \text{ V}$ - high (logic "1") $\geq 2.4 \text{ V}$ at $\text{U}_p = +5 \text{ V}$ - high (logic "1") $\geq (\text{U}_p - 2) \text{ V}$ at $\text{U}_p = 10 \text{ to } 30 \text{ V}$	
Reference signal	One quasi-triangular I, peak per revolution. Signal magnitude at 1 k Ω load: - I $_0$ = 2-8 μ A (usable component)	One quasi-triangular +R and its complementary -R per revolution. Signals magnitude at 1200 load - R = 0.2-0.8 V (usable component)	One differential square-wave U0/U0 per revolution. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") < 0.5 V at U_p =+5 V - low (logic "0") < 1.5 V at U_p =10 to 30 V - high (logic "1") > 2.4 V at U_p =10 to 30 V - high (logic "1") > (U_p -2) V at U_p =10 to 30 V	
Maximum operating frequency	(-3 dB) ≥ 160 kHz	(-3 dB) ≥ 180 kHz	(160 x k) kHz, k-interpolation factor	
Direction of signals	I, lags I, for clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side)	+B lags +A for clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side)	U2 lags U1 with clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side)	
Maximum rise and fall time	-	-	< 0.5 µs	
Standard cable length	1 m, without connector	1 m, without connector	1 m, without connector	
Maximum cable length	5 m	25 m	25 m	
Output signals	I ₁ I ₂ I ₀ 90° el. 135° el. 360° el.	+A +B +R 90° el. 135° el. 360° el.	a=0.25T±0.125T T a a a a a U1 U1 U2 U2 U2 U2 U0 U0 U0	

Note:

- 1. Maximum working rotation speed (with proper encoder counting) is limited by maximum operating frequency and maximum mechanica rotation speed.
- If cable extension is used, power supply conductor cross-section should not be smaller than 0.5 mm².



ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE	B12 12-pin round connector	C9 9-pin round connector	C12 12-pin round connector	D9 9-pin flat connector	D15 15-pin flat connector	RS10 10-pin round connector	ONC 10-pin round connector
DIGITAL READOUT DEVICES		CS3000			CS	5000	
EXTERNAL INTERPOLATOR				NK			



A58HE









The encoder A58HE is used to measure angular position of the key machine components, industrial robots, comparators, rotary tables, servo drives and to establish an informational link with DCC, NC or Digital Readout Units.

The encoder has integrated stator coupling so it can be fixed directly on the object shaft. Mounting adapter - similar to adapter of encoder A58H - is available on request.

The encoder is used in automatic control, on-line gauging, process monitoring systems, etc.

MECHANICAL DATA

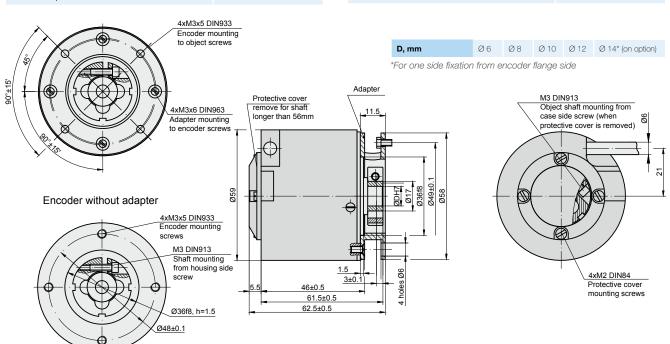
The case of encoder is mounted via four screws M3 or through adapter. The encoder is coupled via shaft collar.

Three versions of output signals are available:

- A58H-A sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx.
 11 μApp;
- A58H-AV sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 1 Vpp;
- A58H-F square-wave signals (TTL or HTL) with integrated subdividing electronics for interpolation x1, x2, x3, x4, x5, x8, x10.

Line number on disc (z)	100; 250; 500; 600; 800; 1000; 1024; 1125; 1250; 1500; 2000; 2048; 2500; 3000; 3600; 4000; 5000; 9000; 10800	
Pulse number per shaft revolution for A58-F	Z x k, where k=1,2,3,4,5,8,10 (k - interpolation factor)	
Maximum shaft speed	10000 rpm	
Permissible motion of shaft: - axial - radial (at shaft end)	±0.03 mm 0.05 mm	
Accuracy (T_1 -period of lines on disc in arc. sec) - on option for z < 5000 - on option for z > 5000	±0.1T ₁ arc. sec ±0.05T ₁ arc. sec ±12.0 arc. sec	

Starting torque at 20°C	≤ 0.025 Nm		
Rotor moment of inertia	$< 1.5 x 10^{-4} \text{ kgm}^2$		
Protection (housing) (IEC 529)	IP64		
Protection (shaft side) (IEC 529)	IP64		
Maximum weight without cable	0.35 kg		
Operating temperature	0+70 °C		
Storage temperature	-30+80 °C		
Maximum humidity (non-condensing)	98 %		
Permissible vibration (55 to 2000 Hz)	≤ 100 m/s ²		
Permissible shock (11 ms)	\leq 300 m/s ²		





VERSION	A58HE-A ~ 11 μApp	A58HE-AV ∼ 1 Vpp	A58HE-F □ TTL; □ HTL		
Supply voltage (U _P)	+5 V ± 5%	+5 V ± 5%	$+5 \text{ V} \pm 5\%$; $+(10 \text{ to } 30) \text{ V}$		
Max. supply current (without load)	80 mA	120 mA	120 mA		
Light source	LED	LED	LED		
Incremental signals	Two sinusoidal I, and I, Amplitude at 1 k Ω load: - I1 = 7-16 μ A - I2 = 7-16 μ A	Differential sine +A/-A and +B/-B Amplitude at 120 Ω load: - A = 0.6-1.2 V - B = 0.6-1.2 V	Differential square-wave U1/ $\overline{\rm U1}$ and U2/ $\overline{\rm U2}$. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") ≤ 0.5 V at U _p =+5 V - low (logic "0") ≤ 1.5 V at U _p =10 to 30 V - high (logic "1") ≥ 2.4 V at U _p =+5 V - high (logic "1") $\geq (U_p-2)$ V at U _p =10 to 30 V		
Reference signal	One quasi-triangular I, peak per revolution. Signal magnitude at 1 k Ω load: -I $_0$ = 2-8 μ A (usable component)	One quasi-triangular +R and its complementary -R per revolution. Signals magnitude at 120Ω load - R = 0.2-0.8 V (usable component)	One differential square-wave U0/U0 per revolution. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") < 0.5 V at U_p =+5 V - low (logic "0") < 1.5 V at U_p =10 to 30 V - high (logic "1") > 2.4 V at U_p =10 to 30 V - high (logic "1") > (U_p -2) V at U_p =10 to 30 V		
Maximum operating frequency	(-3 dB) ≥ 160 kHz	(-3 dB) ≥ 180 kHz	(160 x k) kHz, k-interpolation factor		
Direction of signals	l ₂ lags l ₁ for clockwise rotation	+B lags +A for clockwise rotation	U2 lags U1 with clockwise rotation		
Maximum rise and fall time			< 0.5 µs		
Standard cable length	1 m, without connector	1 m, without connector	1 m, without connector		
Maximum cable length	5 m	25 m	25 m		
Output signals	l ₂ l ₀ 90° et. 360° et.	+A +B +R 90° el. 360° el.	a=0.25T±0.125T T a a a a U1 U2 U2 U2 U0 U0 U0		

Note:

OUTPUT SIG-NAL VERSION:

ORDER EXAMPLES:

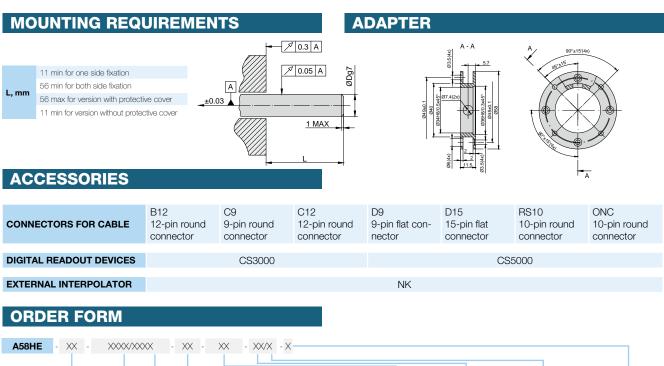
A AV F PULSE NUMBER PER

REVOLUTION:

1...100

1...108000

- 1. Maximum working rotation speed (with proper encoder counting) is limited by maximum operating frequency and maximum mechanical rotation speed.
- If cable extension is used, power supply conductor cross-section should not be smaller than 0.5 mm².



SUPPLY VOLTAGE:

05V - +5V 30V - +(10 to 30) V*

*only for A58H-F with HTL output CONNECTOR TYPE:

W - without connector B12 - round, 12 pins C9 -round, 9 pins C12 - round, 12 pins D9 - flat, 9 pins D15 - flat, 15 pins B10 - round, 10 pins ONC - round, 10 pins ADAPTER:

W - without adapter S - with adapter

CABLE LENGTH:

ARO3 - 3m

SHAFT HOLE DIAMETER:

6, 8, 10, 12,14* mm

*with additional hub for shaft mounting, for one side fixation from flange side

OPTIONAL LINE NUMBER ON

*only for A58HE-F

1) A58HE-AV-1024-6-05V-AR01/W-W 2) A58HE-F-4000-8-30V-AR06/C12-S 3) A58HE-F-4000/500-8-30V-AR06/C12-S

DISC (Z):

100

10800

A58HM

PHOTOELECTRIC ROTARY ENCODER



The encoder A58HM is used to measure angular position of the key machine components, industrial robots, comparators, rotary tables, servo drives and to establish an informational link with DCC, NC or Digital Readout Units. The encoder has integrated stator coupling so it can be fixed directly onto object shaft. Mounting adapter - similar to adapter of encoder A58H - is available on request.

The encoder is used in automatic control, on-line gauging, process monitoring systems, etc.

The housing of the encoder is fixed to an object by

means of four screws M3 or through adapter.

The fixation to object shaft is made by two screws M3.

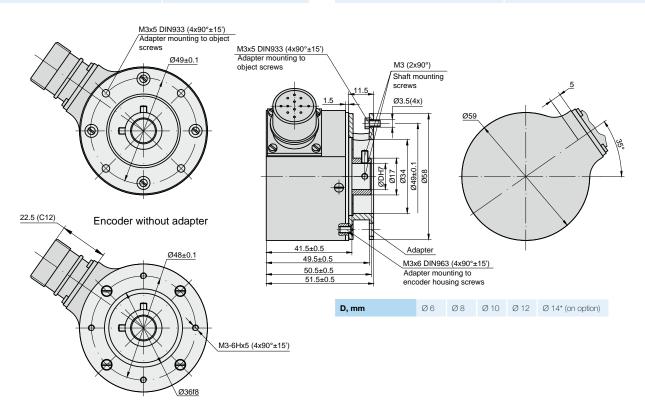
Three versions of output signals are available:

- A58HM-A sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx.
 11 μApp;
- A58HM-AV sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx.
 1 Vpp;
- A58HM-F square-wave signals (TTL or HTL) with integrated subdividing electronics for interpolation x1, x2, x3, x4,x5, x8, x10.

MECHANICAL DATA

Line number on disc (z)	100; 250; 500; 600; 800; 1000; 1024; 1125; 1250; 1500; 2000; 2048; 2500; 3000; 3600; 4000; 5000; 9000; 10800
Pulse number per shaft revolution for A58-F	$Z \times k$, where k=1,2,3,4,5,8,10 (k - interpolation factor)
Maximum shaft speed	10000 rpm
Permissible motion of shaft: - axial - radial (at shaft end)	±0.03 mm 0.05 mm
Accuracy (T_1 -period of lines on disc in arc. sec) - on option for z < 5000 - on option for z > 5000	±0.1T, arc. sec ±0.05T, arc. sec ±12.0 arc. sec

Starting torque at 20°C	≤ 0.025 Nm
Rotor moment of inertia	< 1.5x10 ⁻⁴ kgm ²
Protection (housing) (IEC 529)	IP64
Protection (shaft side) (IEC 529)	IP64
Maximum weight without cable	0.35 kg
Operating temperature	0+70 °C
Storage temperature	-30+80 °C
Maximum humidity (non-condensing)	98 %
Permissible vibration (55 to 2000 Hz)	$\leq 100 \text{ m/s}^2$
Permissible shock (11 ms)	\leq 300 m/s ²





VERSION	A58HM-A ~ 11 μApp	A58HM-AV ∼ 1 Vpp	A58HM-F □ TTL; □ HTL	
Supply voltage (U _p)	+5 V ± 5%	+5 V ± 5%	+5 V ± 5%; +(10 to 30) V	
Max. supply current (without load)	80 mA	120 mA	120 mA	
Light source	LED	LED	LED	
Incremental signals	Two sinusoidal I, and I, Amplitude at 1 k Ω load: - I1 = 7-16 μ A - I2 = 7-16 μ A	Differential sine +A/-A and +B/-B Amplitude at 120 Ω load: - A = 0.6-1.2 V - B = 0.6-1.2 V	Differential square-wave U1/ $\overline{U1}$ and U2/ $\overline{U2}$. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic 90) ≤ 0.5 V at U _p =+5 V - low (logic 90) ≤ 1.5 V at U _p =10 to 30 V - high (logic 91) ≥ 2.4 V at U _p =+5 V - high (logic 91) $\geq (U_p-2)$ V at U _p =10 to 30 V	
Reference signal	One quasi-triangular I $_{0}$ peak per revolution. Signal magnitude at 1 k Ω load: $_{0}$ = 2-8 μA (usable component)	One quasi-triangular +R and its complementary -R per revolution. Signals magnitude at 120Ω load - R = 0.2-0.8 V (usable component)	One differential square-wave U0/U0 per revolution. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") < 0.5 V at U_p =+5 V - low (logic "0") < 1.5 V at U_p =10 to 30 V - high (logic "1") > 2.4 V at U_p =10 to 30 V - high (logic "1") > (U_p -2) V at U_p =10 to 30 V	
Maximum operating frequency	(-3 dB) ≥ 160 kHz	(-3 dB) ≥ 180 kHz	(160 x k) kHz, k-interpolation factor	
Direction of signals	l ₂ lags l ₁ for clockwise rotation	B lags A for clockwise rotation	U2 lags U1 with clockwise rotation	
Maximum rise and fall time		-	< 0.5 µs	
Standard cable length	1 m, without connector	1 m, without connector	1 m, without connector	
Maximum cable length	5 m	25 m	25 m	
Output signals	I ₁ I ₂ I ₀ 90° el. 135° el. 360° el.	+A +B +R 90° el. 135° el. 360° el.	a=0.25T±0.125T T a a a a a U1 U1 U2 U2 U2 U2 U0 a	

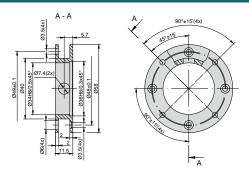
Note:

- 1. Maximum working rotation speed (with proper encoder counting) is limited by maximum operating frequency and maximum mechanical rotation speed.
- 2. If cable extension is used, power supply conductor cross-section should not be smaller than 0.5 mm².



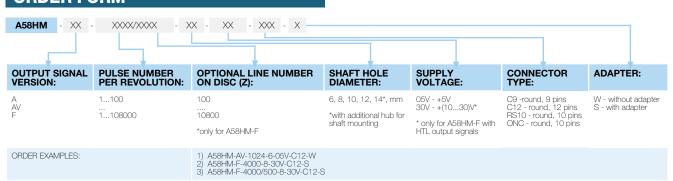
#0.03 A #0.05 A 1 MAX 11 MIN 20 MAX

ADAPTER



ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE	C9 9-pin round connector	C12 12-pin round connector	RS10 10-pin round connector	ONC 10-pin round connector
DIGITAL READOUT DEVICES	000	2000	000	5000
DIGITAL READOUT DEVICES	USS	3000	USC	5000
EXTERNAL INTERPOLATOR		N	IK	



A90H

PHOTOELECTRIC ANGLE ENCODER







Photoelectric angle encoder A90H is used to measure angular position of the key machine components, industrial robots, comparators, rotary tables and to establish an informational link with DCC, NC or Digital Readout Units. It provides information about the value and direction of motion. The encoder is used in automatic control, on-line gauging, process monitoring systems, etc.

Three versions of output signals are available:

A90H-A - sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 11

- A90H-AV sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 1 Vpp;
- A90H-F square-wave signals (TTL) with integrated subdividing electronics for interpolation x1, x2, x5, x10, x20, x25, x50 and 100.

The modification with distance-coded reference marks is available.

The encoder has two coupling versions: P- via shaft collar and H – via central screw.

MECHANICAL DATA

Line number on disc (z)	18000
Number of output pulses per revolution for A90H-F	Z x k, where k = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 20, 25, 50, 100
Reference signal: - standard (S) - distance-coded (K)	one per shaft revolution 36 per shaft revolution
Permissible mech. speed	≤ 3000 rp
Max. operating speed (depends on number of output pulses)	600 to 1000 rpm
Accuracy grades	±5.0 arc. sec; ±7.5 arc. sec
Starting torque at 20°C	≤ 0.08 Nm

- axial - radial	0.02 mm ±0.02 mm
Rotor moment of inertia	$< 0.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kgm}^2$
Protection (IEC 529)	IP64
Maximum weight without cable	1.2 kg
Operating temperature	0+70 °C
Storage temperature	-30+85 °C
Maximum humidity (non condensing)	98 %

 $\leq 100 \text{ m/s}^2$

 $\leq 300 \text{ m/s}^2$

MOUNTING TYPE P (CLAMP)

Cable outlet: Standart version S Cable (PUR) Ø6mm (FFE 4x2x0.14) Connector outlet: Version C Removable cable with mini connector HR25. Cable (PUR) Ø6mm (FFE 4x2x0.14)

20

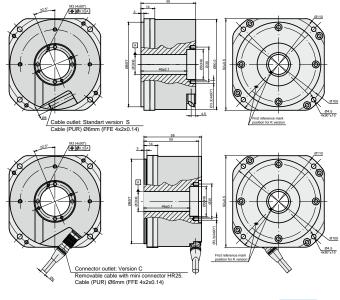
22

MOUNTING TYPE H (SCREW)

Permissible vibration (55 to 2000 Hz)

Permissible shock (5 ms)

Permissible shaft run out:



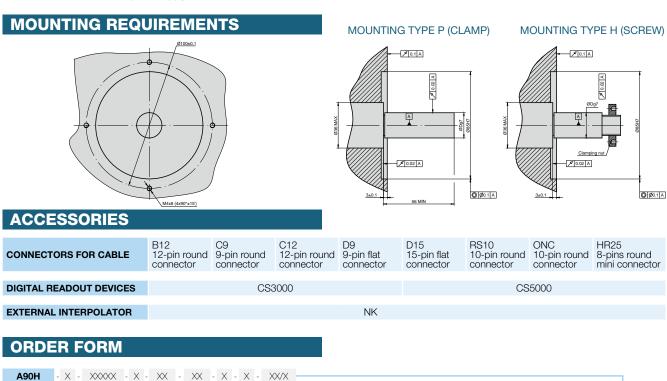
22



VERSION	A90H-A ~ 11 μApp	A90H-AV	A90H-F □ TTL
Supply voltage (U _P)	+5 V ± 5%	+5 V ± 5%	+5 V ± 5%;
Max. supply current (without load)	100 mA	120 mA	150 mA
Light source	LED	LED	LED
Incremental signals	Two sinusoidal I, and I, Amplitude at 1 k Ω load: I, = 716 μ A - I, = 716 μ A	Differential sine +A/-A and +B/-B Amplitude at 120 Ω load: - A = 0.61.2 V - B = 0.61.2 V	Differential square-wave U1/U1 and U2/U2. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") ≤ 0.5 V - high (logic "1") ≥ 2.4 V
Reference signal	One quasi-triangular I $_0$ peak per revolution. Signal magnitude at 1 k Ω load: - I $_0$ = 28 μ A (usable component)	One quasi-triangular +R and its complementary -R per revolution. Signals magnitude at 120Ω load - R = 0.20.8 V (usable component)	One differential square-wave U0/U0 per revolution. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") < 0.5 V - high (logic "1") > 2.4 V
Maximum operating frequency	(-3 dB) ≥ 160 kHz	(-3 dB) ≥ 180 kHz	160-2500 kHz (depends on interpolation factor)
Direction of signals	$\rm I_2$ lags $\rm I_1$ for clockwise rotation (viewed from encoder mounting side)	+B lags +A for clockwise rotation (viewed from encoder mounting side)	U2 lags U1 with clockwise rotation (viewed from encoder mounting side)
Maximum rise and fall time	-	-	< 0.2 µs
Standard cable length	1 m, without connector	1 m, without connector	1 m, without connector
Maximum cable length	5 m	25 m	25 m
Output signals	I ₁ I ₂ I ₀ 90° eL 135° el 360° el.	+A +B +R 90° el. 135° el. 360° el.	a=0.25T±0.125T T a a a a a U1 U1 U2 U2 U2 U2 U0 U0

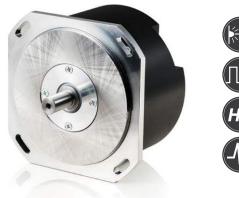
Note:

- 1. Maximum working rotation speed (with proper encoder counting) is limited by maximum operating frequency and maximum mechanical rotation speed.
- 2. If cable extension is used, power supply conductor cross-section should not be smaller than 0.5 mm².



A110

PHOTOELECTRIC ANGLE ENCODER







Photoelectric angle encoder A110 is used to establish an informational link between the key machine components, industrial robots, comparators and DCC, NC or Digital Readout Units. It provides information about the value and direction of motion. The encoder is used in automatic control, on-line gauging, process monitoring systems, etc.

Three versions of output signals are available:

A110-A - sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx.
 11 μApp;

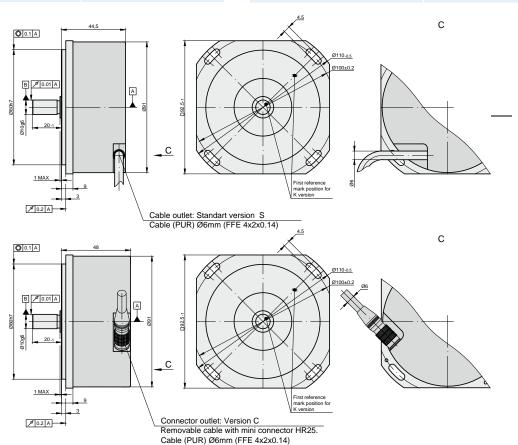
- A110-AV sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 1 Vpp;
- A110-F square-wave signals (TTL), with integrated subdividing electronics for interpolation x1, x2, x5, x10, x20, x25, x50 and x100.

The modification with distance-coded reference marks is available.

MECHANICAL DATA

Line number on disc (z)	18000
Number of output pulses per revolution for A110	Z x k, where k = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 20, 25, 50, 100.
Reference signal: - standard (S) - distance-coded (K)	one per shaft revolution 36 per shaft revolution
Maximum shaft speed	5000 rpm
Maximum shaft load: - axial - radial (at shaft end)	10 N 10 N

Accuracy	±7.5; ±5.0 arc. sec
Starting torque at 20°C	$\leq 0.01Nm$
Rotor moment of inertia	$< 20 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kgm}^2$
Protection (IEC 529)	IP64
Maximum weight without cable	0.7 kg
Operating temperature	0+50 °C
Storage temperature	-30+80°C
Maximum humidity (non condensing)	98 %
Permissible vibration	≤ 100 m/s ²
Permissible shock (6 ms)	≤ 300 m/s²





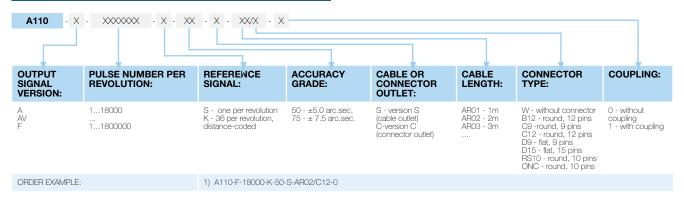
VERSION	A110-A ~ 11 μApp	A110-AV ~ 1 Vpp	A110-F □ TTL		
Supply voltage (U _P)	+5 V ± 5%	+5 V ± 5%	+5 V ± 5%;		
Max. supply current (without load)	80 mA	120 mA	120 mA		
Light source	LED	LED	LED		
Incremental signals	Two sinusoidal I $_1$ and I $_2$ Amplitude at 1 k Ω load: - I1 = 7-16 μ A - I2 = 7-16 μ A	Differential sine +A/-A and +B/-B Amplitude at 120 Ω load: - A = 0.6-1.2 V - B = 0.6-1.2 V	Differential square-wave U1/ $\overline{U1}$ and U2/ $\overline{U2}$. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") \leq 0.5 V - high (logic "1") \geq 2.4 V		
Reference signal	One quasi-triangular I $_0$ peak per revolution. Signal magnitude at 1 k Ω load: - I $_0$ = 2-8 μ A (usable component)	One quasi-triangular +R and its complementary -R per revolution. Signals magnitude at 120Ω load - R = 2-8 V (usable component)	One differential square-wave UO/UO per revolution. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") < 0.5 V - high (logic "1") > 2.4 V		
Maximum operating frequency	(-3 dB) ≥ 160 kHz	(-3 dB) ≥ 180 kHz	$(160 \times k)$ kHz, k-interpolation factor		
Direction of signals	$\rm I_{_2}lags~I_{_1}$ for clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side)	+B lags +A for clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side)	U2 lags U1 with clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side)		
Maximum rise and fall time	-	-	< 0.5 µs		
Standard cable length	1 m, without connector	1 m, without connector	1 m, without connector		
Maximum cable length	5 m	25 m	25 m		
Output signals	l ₁ l ₂ l ₃₅₀ el. 3600 el.	+A +B +R 90° el. 135° el. 360° el.	a=0.25T±0.125T T a a a a U1 U1 U2 U2 U2 U0 U0		

Note:

- 1. Maximum working rotation speed (with proper encoder counting) is limited by maximum operating frequency and maximum mechanical rotation speed.
- 2. If cable extension is used, power supply conductor cross-section should not be smaller than 0.5 mm².

ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE		C9 9-pin round connector	C12 12-pin round connector	D9 9-pin flat connector	D15 15-pin flat connector	RS10 10-pin round connector		HR25 8-pins round mini connector
DIGITAL READOUT DEVICES		CS3000 CS5000						
DIGITAL READOUT DEVICES		C55000						
COUPLING		SC70						
EXTERNAL INTERPOLATOR	NK							



A170

PHOTOELECTRIC ANGLE ENCODER









Precision photoelectric angle encoder A170 is used for precise angular displacement measurement of rotary tables, dividers, comparators, antennas and other high precision equipment. It provides information about the value and direction of motion. The encoder is used in automatic control, on-line gauging, process monitoring systems, etc.

The stainless steel case of the encoder is mounted using screws. The angle encoder is connected to the motor shaft or spindle via coupling, available optionally.

Three versions of output signals are available:

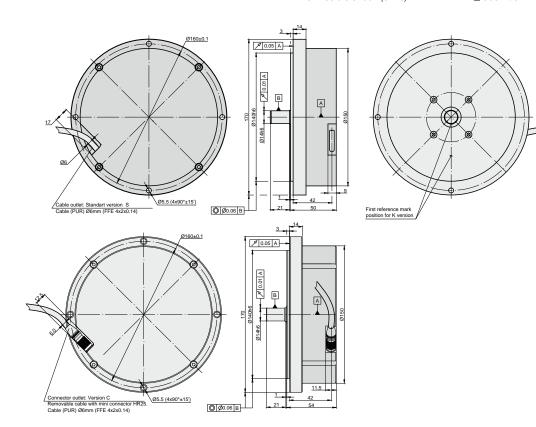
- A170-A sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx.
 11 μApp;
- A170-AV sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 1 Vpp;
- A170-F square-wave signals (TTL) with integrated subdividing electronics for interpolation x1, x2, x5, x10, x20, x25, x50 and x100.

The modification with distance-coded reference marks is available

MECHANICAL DATA

Line number on disc (Z)	18000, 36000
Number of output pulses per revolution for A170-F	Z x k, where k = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 20, 25, 50, 100
Reference signal: - standard (S) - distance-coded (K) for z = 18000 - distance-coded (K) for z = 36000	One per shaft revolution 36 per shaft revolution 72 per shaft revolution
Permissible mech. speed	≤ 1000 rpm
Max. operating speed (depends on number of output pulses)	300 to 500 rpm
Accuracy	±2.5; ±5.0 arc. sec

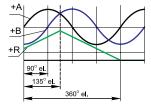
Permissible shaft load: - axial - radial	≤ 30 N ≤ 30 N
Starting torque at 20°C	≤ 0.012 Nm
Rotor moment of inertia	$< 3.7 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kgm}^2$
Protection (IEC 529)	IP64
Maximum weight without cable	3.5 kg
Operating temperature	0+70 °C
Storage temperature	-30+85°C
Maximum humidity (non condensing)	98 %
Permissible vibration	\leq 100 m/s ²
Permissible shock (6 ms)	< 300 m/s ²

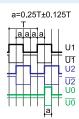




VERSION	A170-A ~ 11 μApp	A170-AV ~ 1 Vpp	A170-F ∏ TTL
Supply voltage (U _P)	+5 V ± 5% 100 mA max.	+5 V ± 5% 120 mA max.	+5 V ± 5%; 150 mA max.
Light source	LED	LED	LED
Incremental signals	Two sinusoidal I, and I $_2$ Amplitude at 1 k Ω load: - I1 = 716 μ A - I2 = 716 μ A	Differential sine +A/-A and +B/-B Amplitude at 120 Ω load: - A = 0.61.2 V - B = 0.61.2 V	Differential square-wave U1/\overline{U1} and U2/\overline{U2}. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") ≤ 0.5 V - high (logic "1") ≥ 2.4 V
Reference signal	One quasi-triangular I_0 peak per revolution. Signal magnitude at 1 k Ω load: $-I_0=28~\mu\text{A}~\text{(usable component)}$	One quasi-triangular +R and its complementary -R per revolution. Signals magnitude at 120Ω load - R = 28 V (usable component)	One differential square-wave U0/U0 per revolution. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") < 0.5 V - high (logic "1") > 2.4 V
Maximum operating frequency	(-3 dB cutoff) ≥ 160 kHz	(-3 dB cutoff) ≥ 180 kHz	(160-2500 kHz (depends on interpolation factor)
Direction of signals	${\rm I_2}$ lags ${\rm I_1}$ for clockwise rotation (viewed from encoder mounting side)	+B lags +A for clockwise rotation (viewed from encoder mounting side)	U2 lags U1 with clockwise rotation (viewed from encoder mounting side)
Maximum rise and fall time		-	< 0.5 µs
Standard cable length	1 m, without connector	1 m, without connector	1 m, without connector
Maximum cable length	5 m	25 m	25 m
Output signals	<u>'</u>	+A	a=0.25T±0.125T T

I₁
I₂
I₀
90° el.
135° el.
360° el.



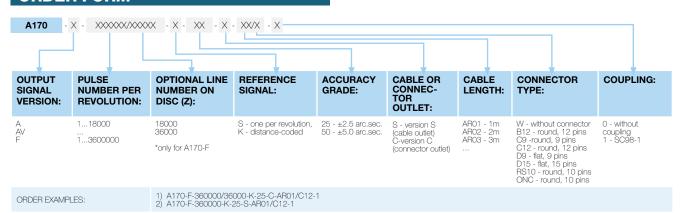


Note:

- 1. Maximum working rotation speed (with proper encoder counting) is limited by maximum operating frequency and maximum mechanical rotation speed.
- 2. If cable extension is used, power supply conductor cross-section should not be smaller than 0.5 mm².

ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE	B12 12-pin round connector	C9 9-pin round connector	C12 12-pin round connector	D9 9-pin flat connector	D15 15-pin flat connector	RS10 10-pin round connector	ONC 10-pin round connector	HR25 8-pins round mini connector	
DIGITAL READOUT DEVICES		CS3000				CS5000			
COUPLING		SC98-1				SC98-2			
EXTERNAL INTERPOLATOR					NK				



A170H

PHOTOELECTRIC ANGLE ENCODER









Precision photoelectric angle encoder A170H is used for precise angular displacement measurement of rotary tables, dividers, comparators, antennas and other high precision equipment.

It provides information about the value and direction of the motion. The encoder is used in automatic control, on-line gauging, process monitoring systems, etc.

The encoder has a rigid stainless steel construction and shaft collar coupling. Encoder is coupled via shaft collar.

Three versions of output signals are available:

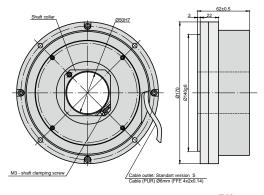
- A170H-A sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 11 μApp;
- A170H-AV sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 1 Vpp;
- A170H-F square-wave signals (TTL) with integrated subdividing electronics for interpolation x1, x2, x5, x10, x20, x25, x50 and x100.

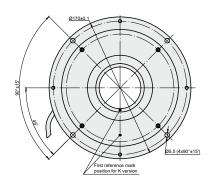
The modification with distance-coded reference marks is available.

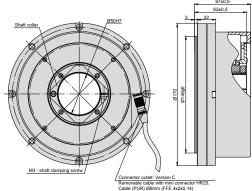
MECHANICAL DATA

Line number on disc (Z)	18000, 36000
Number Number of output pulses per revolution for A170-F	Z x k, where k = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 20, 25, 50, 100
Reference signal:	one per shaft revolution 36 per shaft revolution 72 per shaft revolution
Permissible mech. speed	≤ 1000 rpm
Max. operating speed (depends on number of output pulses)	300 to 500 rpm
Permissible shaft load: - axial - radial	0,02 mm 0,02 mm
Accuracy	±2.5; ±5.0 arc. sec

Starting torque at 20°C	$\leq 0.5Nm$
Rotor moment of inertia	< 0.9×10 ⁻³ kgm
Protection (IEC 529)	IP64
Maximum weight without cable	4.1 kg
Operating temperature	0+70 °C
Storage temperature	-30+85°C
Maximum humidity (non condensing)	98 %
Permissible vibration	$\leq 100 \text{ m/s}^2$
Permissible shock (6 ms)	\leq 300 m/s ²







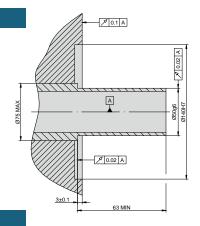


VERSION	A170H-A ~ 11 μApp	A170H-AV	A170H-F □ TTL	
Supply voltage (U _p)	+5 V ± 5%	+5 V ± 5%	+5 V ± 5%;	
Max. supply current (without load)	100 mA	120 mA	150 mA	
Light source	LED	LED	LED	
Incremental signals	Two sinusoidal I, and I, Amplitude at 1 kΩ load: - I1 = 716 μΑ - I2 = 716 μΑ	Differential sine +AV-A and +B/-B Amplitude at $120~\Omega$ load: - A = 0.61.2 V - B = 0.61.2 V	Differential square-wave U1/ $\overline{\rm U1}$ and U2/ $\overline{\rm U2}$. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") \leq 0.5 V - high (logic "1") \geq 2.4 V	
Reference signal	One quasi-triangular I_0 peak per revolution. Signal magnitude at 1 k Ω load: $-I_0=28~\mu A$ (usable component)	One quasi-triangular +R and its complementary -R per revolution. Signals magnitude at 120Ω load - R = 0.20.8 V (usable component)	One differential square-wave U0/U0 per revolution. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") < 0.5 V - high (logic "1") > 2.4 V	
Maximum operating frequency	(-3 dB cutoff) ≥ 160 kHz	(-3 dB cutoff) ≥ 180 kHz	160-2500 kHz (depends on interpolation factor)	
Direction of signals	I ₂ lags I ₁ for clockwise rotation (viewed from encoder mounting side)	+B lags +A for clockwise rotation (viewed from encoder mounting side)	U2 lags U1 with clockwise rotation (viewed from encoder mounting side)	
Maximum rise and fall time	-	-	< 0.5 µs	
Standard cable length	1 m, without connector	1 m, without connector	1 m, without connector	
Maximum cable length	5 m	25 m	25 m	
Output signals	I ₁ I ₂ I ₀ 90° et. 360° et.	+A +B +R 90° el. 135° el. 360° el.	a=0.25T±0.125T T a a a a U1 U1 U2 U2 U2 U2 U0 U0 U0	

Note:

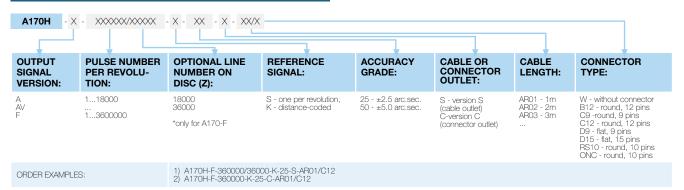
- 1. Maximum working rotation speed (with proper encoder counting) is limited by maximum operating frequency and maximum mechanical rotation speed.
- 2. If cable extension is used, power supply conductor cross-section should not be smaller than 0.5 mm².





ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE	B12 12-pin round connector	C9 9-pin round connector	C12 12-pin round connector	D9 9-pin flat connector	D15 15-pin flat connector	RS10 10-pin round connector	ONC 10-pin round connector	HR25 8-pins round mini connector
DIGITAL READOUT DEVICES		CS3000				CS	5000	
EXTERNAL INTERPOLATOR					NK			



AM36









MAGNETIC ABSOLUTE ROTARY ENCODER

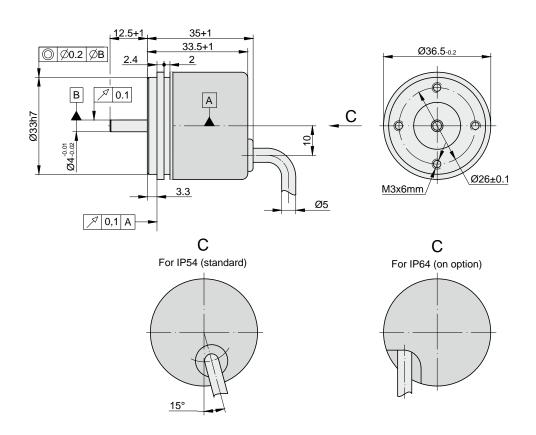
Absolute magnetic rotary encoder AM36 is used for information about rotary movements transfer to electronic units when working in the fields of metal working, industry automatisation, robotics industry, equipment control, measuring equipment and others.

Encoder has magnetic operation device and case. Incorporated to case special integrated circuit receives magnetic device rotation and transfers it to output signals.

MECHANICAL DATA

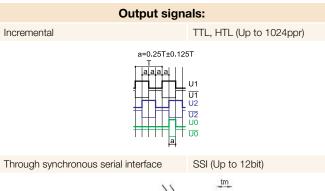
Maximum shaft speed	10000 rpm
Maximum shaft load: - axial - radial (at shaft end)	5 N 10 N
Starting torque at 20°C	< 0.002 Nm
Rotor moment of inertia	< 2 gcm2
Protection (IEC 529)	up to IP64

Maximum weight without cable	0.07 kg
Operating temperature	-10+70 °C
Storage temperature	-30+80 °C
Maximum humidity (without condensation of moisture)	98 %
Permissible vibration (55 to 2000 Hz)	< 100 m/s2
Permissible shock (11 ms)	< 300 m/s2





Supply voltage: - standard - optional	+5V±5% +(1030)V±5%
Accuracy	±0.3 arc. degree
Resolution	212 (4096)
Code	binary
Maximum operating frequency, kHz	300
Standard cable length	1 m
Maximum cable length	25 m

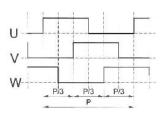




Clock frequency - 20kHz \div 4 MHz; TTD - 25 ns \div 15 ns

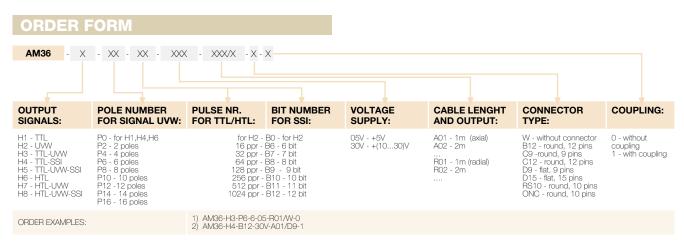
Commutation

UVW (pole number 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16)



ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE	B12 12-pin round connector	C9 9-pin round connector	C12 12-pin round connector	D9 9-pin flat connector	D15 15-pin flat connector	RS10 10-pin round connector	ONC 10-pin round connector
COUPLING				SC30			



Other output options are available by request

AM58M, AM58B, AM58C, AM58C2

AM58

MAGNETIC ABSOLUTE ROTARY ENCODER



Absolute magnetic rotary encoder AM58 is used for information about rotary movements transfer to electronic units when working in the fields of metal working, industry automatisation, robotics industry, equipment control, measuring equipment and others.

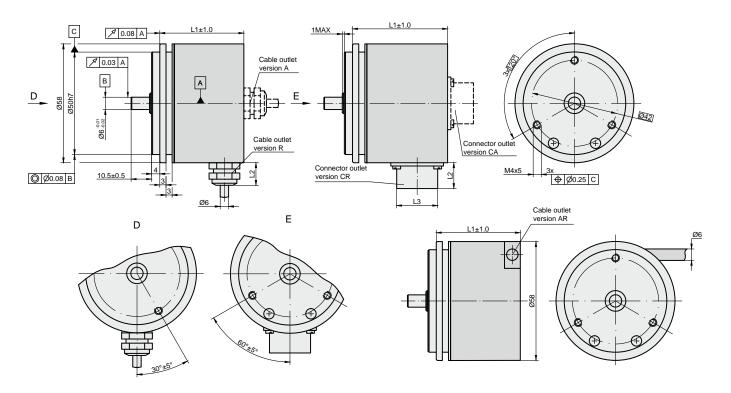
Encoder has magnetic operation device and case. Incorporated to case special integrated circuit receives magnetic device rotation and transfers it to output signals.

MECHANICAL DATA

Maximum shaft speed	12000 rpm
Maximum shaft load: - axial - radial (at shaft end)	10 N 20 N
Starting torque at 200C	< 0.01 Nm
Rotor moment of inertia	< 15 gcm2
Protection (IEC 529):	up to IP67

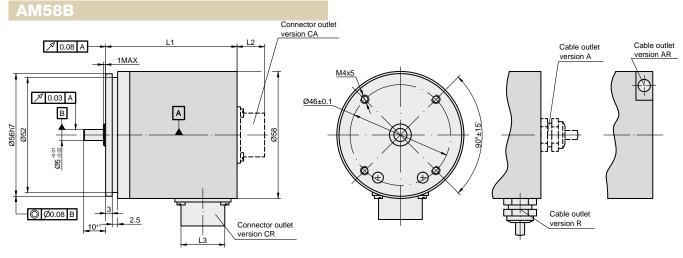
Maximum weight without cable	0.25 kg
Operating temperature	-25+85 °C
Storage temperature	-40+125 °C
Maximum humidity (non-condensing)	98 %
Permissible vibration (55 to 2000 Hz)	< 100 m/s2
Permissible shock (11 ms)	< 1000 m/s2

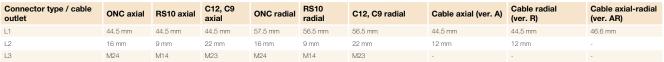
AM58M

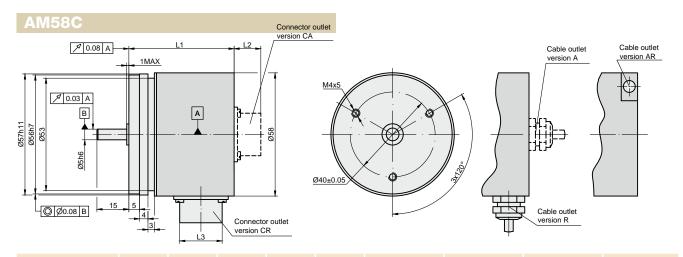


Connector type / cable outlet	ONC axial	RS10 axial	C12, C9 axial	ONC radial	RS10 radial	C12, C9 radial	Cable axial (ver. A)	Cable radial (ver. R)	Cable axial-radial (ver. AR)
L1	41 mm	41 mm	41 mm	54 mm	53 mm	53 mm	41 mm	41 mm	43 mm
L2	16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	12 mm	12 mm	=
L3	M24	M14	M23	M24	M14	M23	-	-	-



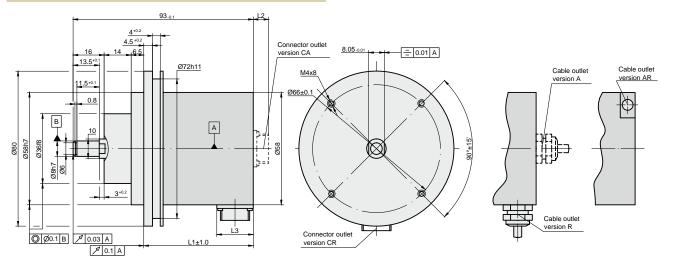






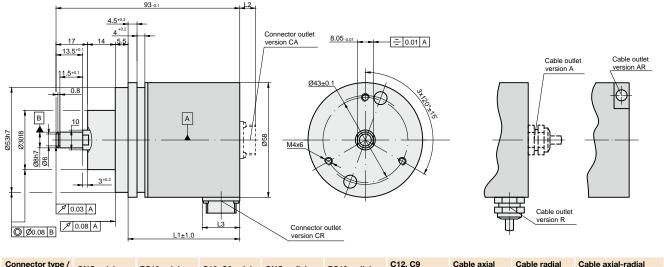
Connector type / cable outlet	ONC axial	RS10 axial	C12, C9 axial	ONC radial	RS10 radial	C12, C9 radial	Cable axial (ver. A)	(ver. R)	(ver. AR)
L1	47 mm	47 mm	47 mm	60 mm	59 mm	59 mm	47 mm	47 mm	49 mm
L2	16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	12 mm	12 mm	ē
L3	M24	M14	M23	M24	M14	M23	-	-	-

AM58C2



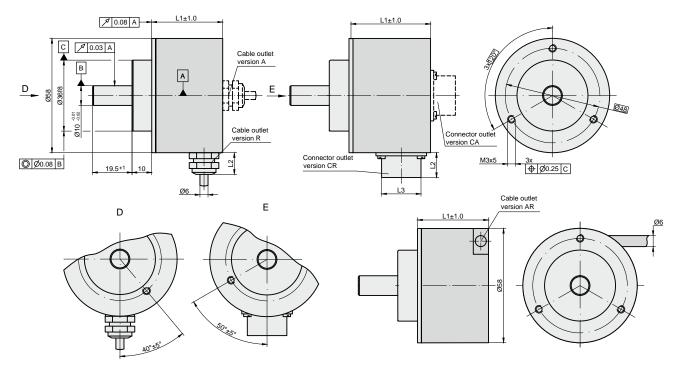
Connector type / cable outlet	ONC axial	RS10 axial	C12, C9 axial	ONC radial	RS10 radial	C12, C9 radial	Cable axial (ver. A)	Cable radial (ver. R)	Cable axial-radial (ver. AR)
L1	44.5 mm	44.5 mm	44.5 mm	-	56.5 mm	56.5 mm	44.5 mm	44.5 mm	46.5 mm
L2	16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	12 mm	12 mm	=
L3	M24	M14	M23	M24	M14	M23	-	-	-

AM58C3



	nector type / e outlet	ONC axial	RS10 axial	C12, C9 axial	ONC radial	RS10 radial	C12, C9 radial	Cable axial (ver. A)	Cable radial (ver. R)	Cable axial-radial (ver. AR)
L1		50 mm	50 mm	50 mm	-	62 mm	62 mm	50 mm	50 mm	52 mm
L2		16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	12 mm	12 mm	-
L3		M24	M14	M23	M24	M14	M23	-	-	-

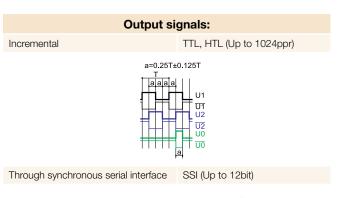
AM58D

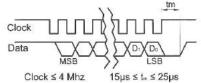


Connector type / cable outlet	ONC axial	RS10 axial	C12, C9 axial	ONC radial	RS10 radial	C12, C9 radial	Cable axial (ver. A)	Cable radial (ver. R)	Cable axial-radial (ver. AR)
L1	37.5 mm	37.5 mm	37.5 mm	-	49.5 mm	49.5 mm	37.5 mm	37.5 mm	39.5 mm
L2	16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	16 mm	9 mm	22 mm	12 mm	12 mm	÷
L3	M24	M14	M23	M24	M14	M23	-	-	=



Supply voltage: - standard - optional	+5V±5% +(1030)V±5%
Accuracy	±0.3 arc. degree
Resolution	212 (4096)
Code	binary
Maximum operating frequency, kHz	300
Standard cable length	1 m
Maximum cable length	25 m

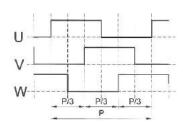




Clock frequency - 20kHz \div 4 MHz; TTD - 25 ns \div 15 ns

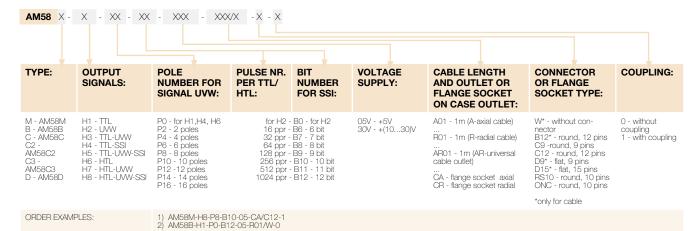
Commutation

UVW (pole number 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16)



ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE	B12 12-pin round connector	C9 9-pin round connector	C12 12-pin round connector	D9 9-pin flat connector	D15 15-pin flat connector	RS10 10-pin round connector	ONC 10-pin round connector
CONNECTORS ON HOUSING	C9 9-pin round connector		C12 12-pin round co	onnector	RS10 10-pin round connector		ONC 10-pin round connector
COUPLING	SC30						
EXTERNAL INTERPOLATOR				NK			



L18







The sealed linear encoder L18 is used to convert linear displacements of key machine components into electrical signals containing information about the value and direction of the displacement.

The encoder consists of a glass scale installed into a rigid hollow housing and a ball-bearing-guided reading head. To be able to work in harsh environments (lubricants and chips), the encoder has sealing lips.

Filtered air can be supplied into the housing of the encoder for extra protection.

The photoelectric unit of the reading head generates sinusoidal micro-current or TTL square-wave (standard RS422) output signals.

Three versions of output signals are available:

- L18-A Sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx.
 11 μApp, require external subdividing electronics.
- L18-AV Sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx.
 1 Vpp, require external subdividing electronics.
- L18-F Square-wave, with integrated subdividing electronics for interpolation x1, x2, x5, x10, x 25, x50.

MECHANICAL DATA

Measuring lengths (ML), mm

70; 120; 170; 220; 270; 320; 370; 420; 520; 620; 720; 820; 920; 1020; 1140; 1240 (other intermediate lengths on request)

Accuracy grades to any metre within the ML (at 20°C)

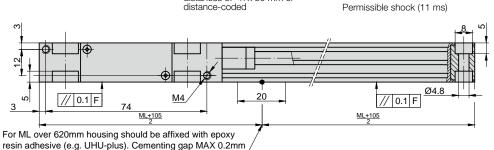
 ± 10 ; ± 5 ; ± 3 µm (optional) 20 µm; 40 µm (optional)

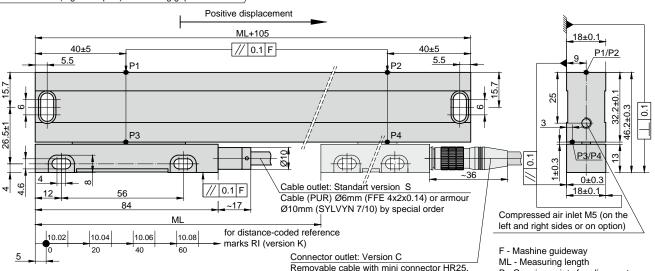
Grating period

Reference marks (RI): -standard for ML ≤ 1020 mm -standard for ML > 1140 mm -optional

35mm from both ends of ML 45mm from both ends of ML one RI at any location, or two or more RI's separated by distances of n x 50 mm or Max. traversing speed:
-when interpolation factor is 1,2,5,10
-when interpolation factor is 25 1 m/s 0.5 m/s -when interpolation factor is 50 0.4 m/s Required moving force with sealing lips < 3 N Protection (IEC 529) -without compressed air -with compressed air (optional) IP53 IP64 Weight 0.4 kg + 0.8 kg/mOperating temperature 0...+50°C -20...+70°C Storage temperature Permissible vibration (40 to 2000 Hz) \leq 30 m/s² $\leq 100 \text{ m/s}^2$

P - Gauging points for alignment





Cable (PUR) Ø6mm (FFE 4x2x0.14) or armour

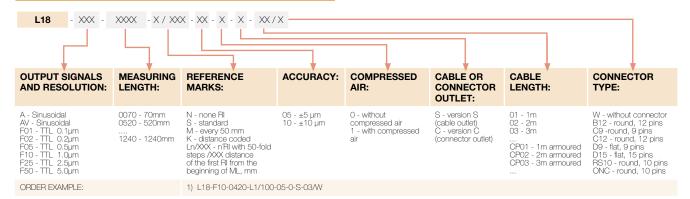


VERSION	L18-A ~ 11 μApp	L18-AV	L18-F □ TTL
Power supply	+5 V ± 5% / < 90 mA	+5 V ± 5% < 120 mA	+5 V ± 5% / < 120 mA
Light source	LED	LED	LED
Resolution	Depends on external subdividing electronics	Depends on external subdividing electronics	5; 2.5; 1; 0.5; 0.2; 0.1 µm (after 4-fold dividing in subsequent electronics)
Incremental signals	Two sinusoidal I $_{\rm l}$ and I $_{\rm 2}$ Amplitude at 1 k Ω load: - I1 = 7-16 μA - I2 = 7-16 μA	Differential sine +A/-A and +B/-B Amplitude at 120 Ω load: - A = 0.6-1.2 V - B = 0.6-1.2 V	Differential square-wave U1/ $\overline{\text{U1}}$ and U2/ $\overline{\text{U2}}$. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") \leq 0.5 V - high (logic "1") \geq 2.4 V
Reference signal	One quasi-triangular I_0 peak per revolution. Signal magnitude at 1 k Ω load: $I_0=2\text{-8 }\mu\text{A (usable component)}$	One quasi-triangular +R and its complementary -R per revolution. Signals magnitude at 120Ω load - R = 0.2-0.8 V (usable component)	One differential square-wave U0/U0 per revolution. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") < 0.5 V - high (logic "1") > 2.4 V
Maximum operating frequency	50 kHz	50 kHz	50xk kHz, when interpolation factor is 1, 2, 5, 10 1000 kHz when interpolation factor is 25, 50
Direction of signals	$\rm I_2 lags I_1$ at reading head displacement from left to right	B+ lags A+at reading head displacement from left to right	U2 lags U1 at reading head displacement from left to right
Standard cable length	3 m, without connector	3 m, without connector	3 m, without connector
Maximum cable length	5 m	25 m	25 m
Output signals	l ₁ l ₂ l ₀ 90° el. 135° el. 360° el.	+A +B +R 90° el. 360° el.	a=0.25T±0.125T T a=a U1 U1 U2 U2 U2 U0 U0 U0

Note: If cable extension is used the power supply conductor section should not be smaller than 0.5 mm².

ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE	B12 12-pin round connector	C9 9-pin round connector	C12 12-pin round connector	D9 9-pin flat connector	D15 15-pin flat connector	RS10 10-pin round connector	ONC 10-pin round connector	HR25 8-pins round mini connector
DIGITAL READOUT DEVICES		CS3	3000			CS	5000	
EXTERNAL INTERPOLATOR					NK			



L18B





PHOTOELECTRIC LINEAR ENCODER

The sealed linear encoder L18B is used to convert linear displacements of key machine components into electrical signals containing information about the value and direction of the displacement.

The encoder consists of a glass scale installed into a rigid hollow housing and a ball-bearing-guided reading head. To be able to work in harsh environments (lubricants and chips), the encoder has sealing lips.

The photoelectric unit of the reading head generates sinusoidal micro-current or TTL square-wave (standard

RS422) output signals.

Max traversing speed:

Permissible shock (11 ms)

Three versions of output signals are available:

- L18B-A Sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx.
 11 μApp, require an external subdividing electronics.
- L18B-AV Sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 1 Vpp, require external subdividing electronics.
- L18B-F Square-wave signals, with integrated subdividing electronics for interpolation x1, x2, x5, x10, x25, x50

MECHANICAL DATA

Measuring lengths (ML), mm

70; 120; 170; 220; 270; 320; 370; 420; 470; 520; 620; 720; 820; 920; 1020; 1140; 1240; 1340; 1440; 1540; 1640; 1740; 1840; 1940; 2040; 2140; 2240; 2340; 2440; 2540; 2640; 2740; 2840; 2940; 3040; 3140; 3240 (other intermediate lengths on request)

Accuracy grades to any metre within the ML (at 20°C):

- for ML 70 to 2040 - for ML 2040 to 3240 ±10; ±5 μm ±10 μm

Grating period

20 μm; 40 μm (optional)

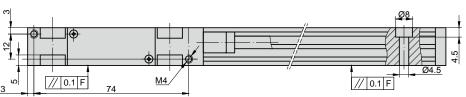
Reference marks (RI):
-standard for ML ≤ 1020 mm
-standard for ML > 1140 mm
-optional

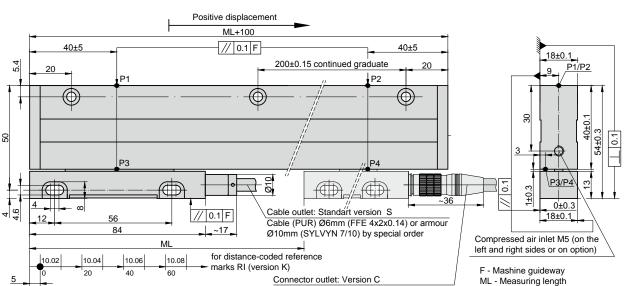
35mm from both ends of ML 45mm from both ends of ML one RI at any location, or two or more RI's separated by distances of n x 50 mm or distance-coded

-	when interpolation factor is 1,2,5,10	1 m/s
	-when interpolation factor is 25 -when interpolation factor is 50	0.5 m/s 0.4 m/s
	Required moving force with sealing lips	< 3 N
-	Protection (IEC 529) -without compressed air -with compressed air (optional)	IP53 IP64
١	Weight	0.4 kg + 1.0 kg/m
(Operating temperature	0+50°C
5	Storage temperature	-20+70°C
	Permissible vibration (40 to 2000 Hz)	\leq 30 m/s ²

≤ 100 m/s²

P - Gauging points for alignment





Removable cable with mini connector HR25

Cable (PUR) Ø6mm (FFE 4x2x0.14) or armour Ø10mm (SYLVYN 7/10) by special order



VERSION	L18B-A ~ 11 μApp	L18B-AV ∼ 1 Vpp	L18B-F □ TTL
Power supply	+5 V ± 5% / < 90 mA	+5 V ± 5% < 120 mA	+5 V ± 5% / < 120 mA
Light source	LED	LED	LED
Resolution	Depends on external subdividing electronics	Depends on external subdividing electronics	5; 1; 2.5; 0.5; 0.2; 0.1 µm (after 4-fold dividing in subsequent electronics)
Incremental signals	Two sinusoidal I $_1$ and I $_2$ Amplitude at 1 k Ω load: - I1 = 7-16 μ A - I2 = 7-16 μ A	Differential sine +A/-A and +B/-B Amplitude at 120 Ω load: - A = 0.6-1.2 V - B = 0.6-1.2 V	Differential square-wave U1/ $\overline{U1}$ and U2/ $\overline{U2}$. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") ≤ 0.5 V - high (logic "1") ≥ 2.4 V
Reference signal	Quasi-triangular I $_0$, Signal magnitude at 1 k Ω load: $-I_0 = 2\text{-}8~\mu\text{A}$	Quasi-triangular +R and its complementary -R. Signals magnitude at 120Ω load - R = 0.2-0.8 V	One differential square-wave U0/U0 per revolution. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") < 0.5 V - high (logic "1") > 2.4 V
Maximum operating frequency	50 kHz	50 kHz	50xk kHz, when interpolation factor is 1, 2, 5, 10 1000 kHz when interpolation factor is 25, 50
Direction of signals	$\rm I_2 lags I_1$ at reading head displacement from left to right	B+ lags A+at reading head displacement from left to right	U2 lags U1 at reading head displacement from left to right
Standard cable length	3 m, without connector	3 m, without connector	3 m, without connector
Maximum cable length	5 m	25 m	25 m
Output signals	l ₁ l ₂ l ₀ 90° el. 135° el. 360° el.	+A +B +R 90° et. 135° et. 360° et.	a=0.25T±0.125T T a a a a a U1 U1 U2 U2 U2 U0 U0

Note: If cable extension is used the power supply conductor section should not be smaller than 0.5 mm².

ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE			C12 12-pin round connector	D9 9-pin flat connector	D15 15-pin flat connector	RS10 10-pin round connector	ONC 10-pin round connector	HR25 8-pins round mini connector
DIGITAL READOUT DEVICES	CS3000			CS5000				
EXTERNAL INTERPOLATOR	NK							



L18C





PHOTOELECTRIC LINEAR ENCODER

The sealed linear encoder L18C is used to convert linear displacements of key machine components into electrical signals containing information about the value and direction of the displacement.

The encoder consists of a glass scale installed into a rigid hollow housing and a ball-bearing-guided reading head. To be able to work in harsh environments (lubricants and chips), the encoder has sealing lips. Filtered air can be supplied into the housing of the encoder for extra protection.

The photoelectric unit of the reading head generates sinusoidal micro-current or TTL square-wave (standard RS422) output signals.

Two versions of output signals are available:

- L18C-A sinusoidal signals, with amplitude not smaller than 15 µApp, require an external subdividing electronics.
- L18C-F square-wave signals (TTL), with integrated subdividing electronics for interpolation x1, x2, x5, x10, x25, x50.

MECHANICAL DATA

70; 120; 170; 220; 270; 320; 370; 420; 470; 520; 620; 720; 820; 920; 1020; 1140; 1240; 1340; 1440; 1540; 1640; 1740; 1840; 1940; 2040; 2140; 2240; 2340; 2440; 2540; 2640; 2740; 2840; 3040; 3140; 3240 Measuring lengths (ML), mm Max. traversing speed: -when interpolation factor is 1 m/s -when interpolation factor is 25 0.5 m/s -when interpolation factor is 50 0.4 m/s Required moving force with sealing lips (other intermediate lengths on request) < 3 NAccuracy grades to any metre within the ML (at 20°C):
- for ML 70 to 2040
- for ML 2040 to 3240 Protection (IEC 529) -without compressed air -with compressed air (optional) IP53 ±10; ±5 μm ±10 µm 0.4 kg + 1.0 kg/m20 µm; 40 µm (optional) Grating period Operating temperature 0...+50°C Reference marks (RI): middle of ML±2 mm 40±2 mm from left end of ML -standard S1 -standard S2 Storage temperature -20...+70°C 40±2 mm from right end of ML one RI at any location, or two or more RI's separated by distances of n x 50 mm Permissible vibration (40 to 2000 $< 30 \text{ m/s}^2$ -optional Permissible shock (11 ms) $\leq 100 \text{ m/s}^2$ Ø8 Ø4.5 (n holes) // 0.1 F // 0.1 F Positive displacement ML+90 40±5 // 0.1 F 40±5 ML+30 18±0.1 L1 P1/P2 8

60

84

// 0.1 F

~17

Connector outlet: Version C Removable cable with mini connector HR25 Cable (PUR) Ø6mm (FFE 4x2x0.14) or armour Ø10mm (SYLVYN 7/10) by special order

Cable (PUR) Ø6mm (FFE 4x2x0.14) or armour

Ø10mm (SYLVYN 7/10) by special order

Cable outlet: Standart version S

left and right sides or on option) F - Mashine guideway ML - Measuring length

Compressed air inlet M5 (on the

3

±0.3

P - Gauging points for alignment

\P3/P4

0±0.3

18±0.1

40±0.1

54±0.3 43±0..

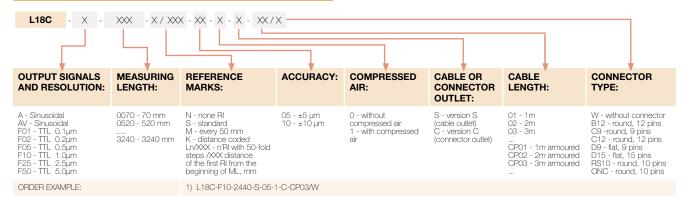


VERSION	L18C-A ~ 11 μApp	L18C-AV \sim 1 Vpp	L18C-F ∏ TTL
Power supply	+5 V ± 5% / < 90 mA	+5 V ± 5% < 120 mA	+5 V ± 5% / < 120 mA
Light source	LED	LED	LED
Resolution	Depends on external subdividing electronics	Depends on external subdividing electronics	5; 1; 2.5; 0.5; 0.2; 0.1 μm (after 4-fold dividing in subsequent electronics)
Incremental signals	Two sinusoidal I $_1$ and I $_2$ Amplitude at 1 k Ω load: - I1 = 7-16 μ A - I2 = 7-16 μ A	Differential sine +A/-A and +B/-B Amplitude at 120 Ω load: - A = 0.6-1.2 V - B = 0.6-1.2 V	Differential square-wave U1/ $\overline{U1}$ and U2/ $\overline{U2}$. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") \leq 0.5 V - high (logic "1") \geq 2.4 V
Reference signal	Quasi-triangular I $_0$. Signal magnitude at 1 k Ω load: $-I_0 = 28~\mu\text{A}$	Quasi-triangular +R and its complementary -R. Signals magnitude at 120Ω load - R = 0.2-0.8 V	One differential square-wave U0/U0 per revolution. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") < 0.5 V - high (logic "1") > 2.4 V
Maximum operating frequency	50 kHz	50 kHz	50xk kHz, when interpolation factor is 1, 2, 5, 10 1000 kHz when interpolation factor is 25, 50
Direction of signals	$\rm I_2 lags I_1$ at reading head displacement from left to right	B+ lags A+at reading head displacement from left to right	U2 lags U1 at reading head displacement from left to right
Standard cable length	3 m, without connector	3 m, without connector	3 m, without connector
Maximum cable length	5 m	25 m	25 m
Output signals	l ₁ l ₂ l ₀ 90° el. 135° el. 360° el.	+A +B +R 90° el. 135° el. 360° el.	a=0.25T±0.125T T a a a a a U1 U1 U2 U2 U2 U2 U0 U0 U0

Note: If cable extension is used the power supply conductor section should not be smaller than 0.5 mm².

ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE	B12 12-pin round connector	C9 9-pin round connector	C12 12-pin round connector	D9 9-pin flat connector	D15 15-pin flat connector	RS10 10-pin round connector	ONC 10-pin round connector	HR25 8-pins round mini connector
DIGITAL READOUT DEVICES	CS3000			CS5000				
EXTERNAL INTERPOLATOR					NK			



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PHOTOELECTRIC LINEAR ENCODER





The sealed linear encoder L18T is used to convert linear displacements of key machine components into electrical signals containing information about the value and direction of the displacement. The difference from encoder L18 series is that it has the other housing fixation and more stable thermal behaviour.

The encoder consists of a glass scale installed into a rigid hollow housing and a ball-bearing-guided reading head. To be able to work in harsh environments (lubricants and chips), the encoder has sealing lips. Filtered air can be supplied into the housing of the encoder for extra protection.

The photoelectric unit of the reading head generates sinusoidal micro-current or TTL square-wave (standard RS422) output signals.

Three versions of output signals are available:

- L18T-A Sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 11 µApp, require external subdividing electronics.
- L18T-AV Sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 1 Vpp, require external subdividing electronics.
- L18T- F Square-wave, with integrated subdividing electronics for interpolation x1, x2, x5, x10, x 25, x50.

MECHANICAL DATA

70; 120; 170; 220; 270; 320; 370; 420; 470; 520; 620; 720; 820; 920; 1020; 1140; 1240; (other intermedi-Measuring lengths (ML), mm ate lengths on request)

Accuracy grades to any metre within the ML (at 20°C):

 ± 10 ; ± 5 ; ± 3 µm (optional)

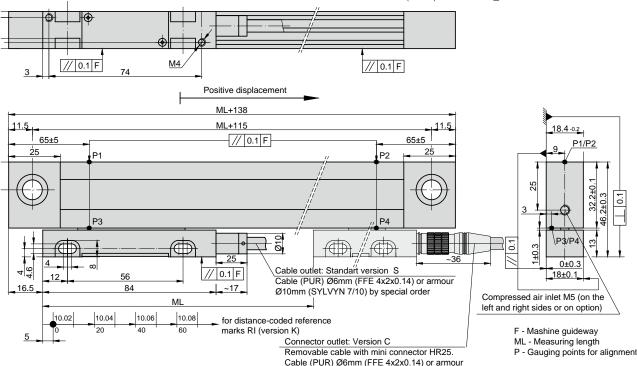
Grating period

Reference marks (RI): -standard for ML \leq 1020 mm -standard for ML > 1140 mm -optional

20 µm; 40 µm (optional)

35mm from both ends of ML 45mm from both ends of ML one RI at any location, or two or more RI's separated by distances of n x 50 mm or distance-coded

Max. traversing speed: -when interpolation factor is 1,2,5,10 -when interpolation factor is 25 -when interpolation factor is 50	1 m/s 0.5 m/s 0.4 m/s
Required moving force with sealing lips	< 3 N
Protection (IEC 529) -without compressed air -with compressed air (optional)	IP53 IP64
Weight	0.4 kg + 0.8 kg/m
Operating temperature	0+50°C
Storage temperature	-20+70°C
Permissible vibration (40 to 2000 Hz)	\leq 30 m/s ²
Permissible shock (11 ms)	≤ 100 m/s ²



Ø10mm (SYLVYN 7/10) by special order

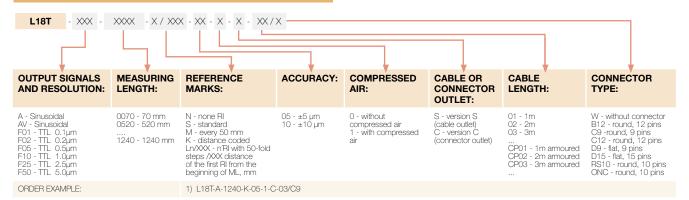


VERSION	L18T-A ~ 11 μApp	L18T-AV ∼ 1 Vpp	L18T-F ∏∐ TTL
Power supply	+5 V ± 5% / < 90 mA	+5 V ± 5% < 120 mA	+5 V ± 5% / < 120 mA
Light source	LED	LED	LED
Resolution	Depends on external subdividing electronics	Depends on external subdividing electronics	5; 2.5; 1; 0.5; 0.2; 0.1 μm (after 4-fold dividing in subsequent electronics)
Incremental signals	Two sinusoidal I $_{\rm l}$ and I $_{\rm 2}$ Amplitude at 1 k Ω load: - I1 = 7-16 $\mu\rm A$ - I2 = 7-16 $\mu\rm A$	Differential sine +A/-A and +B/-B Amplitude at 120 Ω load: - A = 0.6-1.2 V - B = 0.6-1.2 V	Differential square-wave U1/ $\overline{\rm U1}$ and U2/ $\overline{\rm U2}$. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") \leq 0.5 V - high (logic "1") \geq 2.4 V
Reference signal	One quasi-triangular I_0 peak per revolution. Signal magnitude at 1 k Ω load: $I_0=2\text{-8 }\mu\text{A (usable component)}$	One quasi-triangular +R and its omplementary -R per revolution. Signals magnitude at 120Ω load - R = 0.2-0.8 V (usable component)	One differential square-wave U0/U0 per revolution. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") $< 0.5 \text{ V}$ - high (logic "1") $> 2.4 \text{ V}$
Maximum operating frequency	50 kHz	50 kHz	50xk kHz, when interpolation factor is 1, 2, 5, 10 1000 kHz when interpolation factor is 25, 50
Direction of signals	$\rm I_2 lags I_1$ at reading head displacement from left to right	B+ lags A+at reading head displacement from left to right	U2 lags U1 at reading head displacement from left to right
Standard cable length	3 m, without connector	3 m, without connector	3 m, without connector
Maximum cable length	5 m	25 m	25 m
Output signals	l ₁ l ₀ 90° el. 135° el. 360° el.	+A +B +R 90° el. 135° el. 360° el.	a=0.25T±0.125T T

Note: If cable extension is used the power supply conductor section should not be smaller than $0.5\ mm^2$.

ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE	B12 12-pin round connector	C9 9-pin round connector	C12 12-pin round connector	D9 9-pin flat connector	D15 15-pin flat connector	RS10 10-pin round connector	ONC 10-pin round connector	HR25 8-pins round mini connector
DIGITAL READOUT DEVICES		CS3000			CS5000			
EXTERNAL INTERPOLATOR	NK							



L23







Modular sealed photoelectric linear encoder L23 has measuring length up to 20 meters and more on special order.

The encoder is used to convert linear displacements of machine key components into electrical signals containing information about the value and direction of the displacement.

The encoder operates in reflected from metal band light

beam. Metal band with made on its surface grating scale is fixed in rigid aluminium housing with double protection lips.

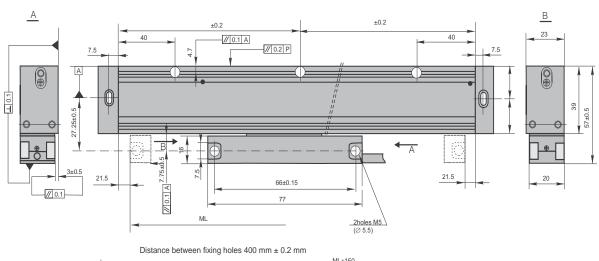
The encoder consists of several separate modules with length up to 3,0 m, which are jointed together, and reading head.

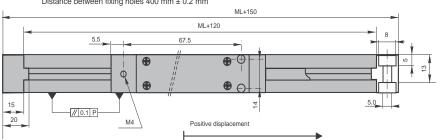
The standard encoder has three square-wave TTL output signals: 2 main signals, shifted by 90 degrees and one reference signal.

MECHANICAL DATA

Measuring lengths (ML), mm	250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 50020000 (more on option)
Accuracy grades to any metre within the ML (at 20°C)	±10; ±5; ±3 μm
Grating period (T)	400; 40; 20 μm
Max. traversing speed: - when T=400 μm and resolution 100, 50, 10 μm - when T=40 μm and: - resolution 10, 5 μm - resolution 1 μm - when T=20 μm and: - resolution 5 μm - resolution 0,5 μm	120 m/min 80 m/min 25 m/min 60 m/mi 12 m/min

Reference marks (RI): - N - M - P (optional)	without reference mark every 50 mm RI number and place
Required moving force	< 4 N
Protection (IEC 529) -without compressed air -with compressed air	IP54 IP64
Weight	0.4 kg + 2.8 kg/m
Operating temperature	0+50°C
Storage temperature	-20+70°C
Permissible vibration (102000 Hz)	\leq 100 m/s ²
Permissible shock (11 ms)	\leq 150 m/s ²
Coefficient of thermal expansion	10.6x10 ⁻⁶ °C

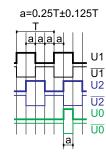






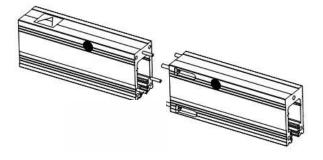
VERSION	L23-F □ TTL
Supply voltage (U _p)	+5V±5%/ 65 mA; +12V±5%/ 65mA
Light source	LED
Resolution	100, 50; 10; 5; 1; 0.5 µm (after 4-fold in subsequent electronics)
Incremental signals	Differential square-wave U1/U1 and U2/U2
Reference signal	Differential square-wave U0/U0
Signal levels at load current 20 mA:	- low (logic "0") < 0.5 V at Up=+5V - high (logic "1") > 2.4 V at Up=+5V - low (logic "0") < 1.5 V at Up=+12V (HTL) - high (logic "1")>(Up-2) V at Up=+12V (HTL)
Direction of signals	U2 lags U1 (displacement from left to right and head position down)
Standard cable length	4 m armoured, without connector
Maximum cable length	25 m

Output signals



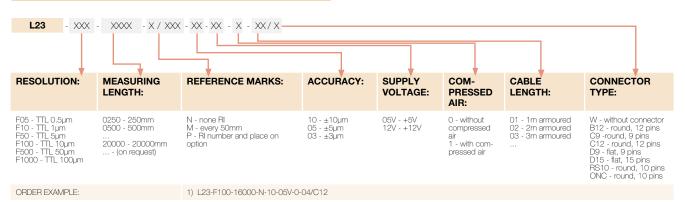
Note: If cable extension is used the power supply conductor section should not be smaller than 0.5 mm².

MODULE CONNECTION PRINCIPLE



ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE	B12 12-pin round connector	C9 9-pin round connector	C12 12-pin round connector	D9 9-pin flat connector	D15 15-pin flat connector	RS10 10-pin round connector	ONC 10-pin round connector
DIGITAL READOLIT DEVICES		C\$3000		C:\$5000			



LK24

PHOTOELECTRIC ABSOLUTE LINEAR ENCODER





The sealed absolute photoelectric encoder LK24 is used to convert linear displacements of key machine components into electrical signals containing information about components absolute position.

The encoder consists of a glass scale installed into a rigid hollow housing and a ball-bearing guided reading head. To be able to work in harsh environments (lubri-

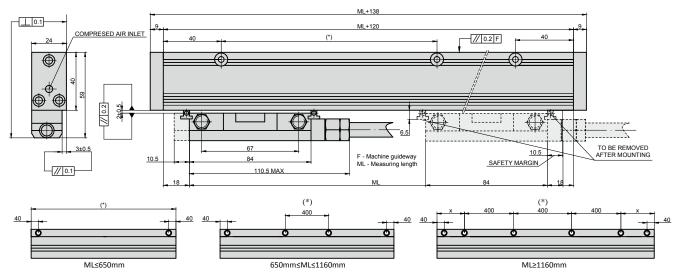
cants and chips), the encoder has double level sealing lips. Filtered air can be supplied into the housing of the encoder for extra protection.

The encoder has two versions of serial interface SSI or BiSS C. On option third encoder version is available: with 2 analog sinusoidal signals with phase shift 90° and amplitude approx. 1Vpp.

MECHANICAL DATA

Measuring lengths (ML), mm	70, 120, 170, 220, 270, 320, 370, 420, 470, 520, 570, 620, 720, 770, 820, 920, 1024, 1140, 1240, 1340, 1440, 1540, 1640, 1740, 1840, 2040, 2240, 2440, 2640, 2840, 3040, 3240
Incremental signal	sine wave 1 Vpp (optional)
Resolution 1Vpp	up to 0.1µm (depending on CNC division factor)
Serial interface	SSI or BiSS
Resolution absolute measure	1 μm, 0.1 μm
Accuracy grades to any metre within the ML (at 20°C) - standard version - high accuracy version	± 3 µm ± 1 µm
Grating period (T)	20 μm
Max. traversing speed:	120 m/min
Max. acceleration	30 m/s
Required moving force	<4N; ≤2.5N on request

Power supply	$+5V \pm 5\%$
Current consumption with load	max 340 mA (with R=120 Ω)
Protection (EN 60529) -without compressed air -with compressed air	IP54 IP64
Weight	0.4 kg + 2.8 kg/m
Operating temperature	0+50°C
Storage temperature	-20+70°C
Permissible humidity (non condensed)	2080 %
Permissible vibration (552000 Hz)	\leq 100 m/s ²
Permissible shock (11 ms)	\leq 150 m/s ²
Weight	0.42 kg +1,32kg/m
Standard cable length/max. cable length	2.0/25.0 (100 m if power supply is min. 5V)
Electrical protections	from inversion of power supply polarity; from short circuit on output port

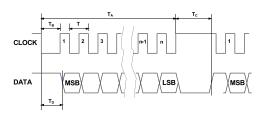


(*) Add holes at 40mm from cut ends, when the first hole at constant step is at a distance X>175mm.

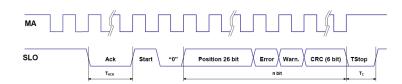


OUTPUT SIGNALS

SSI Version



BiSS C Version



Interface	SSI Binary - Gray
Signals level	EIA RS 485
Clock frequency	0.1 ø 1.2 MHz
n	Position bit
T _c	10 ø 20 μs

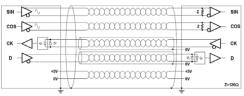
Interface	BiSS C unidirectional
Signals level	EIA RS 485
Clock frequency	0.1 ø 4 MHz
n	26 + 2 + 6 bit
T _c	12 ø 20 µs

CABLE

Serial output



Analog output + Serial output



Encoder is supplied with flexible cable, which is consisted of shielded twisted pairs of wires (for informational signals SSI-BiSS).

Cable for serial output:

- 6-wire shielded cable, Ø=7 mm, PVC external sheath, with low friction coefficient, oil-resistant, suitable for continuous movements
- conductors section: power supply 0.25 mm2, signals 0.25 mm2
- cable's bending radius should not be lower than 35 mm.

In case of cable extension, it is necessary to guarantee:

- electrical connection between the body of the connectors and the cables shield;
- minimum power supply voltage of 5 V to the head.

Cable for analog output + serial output:

- 10-wire shielded cable, \emptyset =7.1 mm, PUR external sheath.
- conductors section: power supply 0.35 mm2, signals 0.10 mm2
- cable's bending radius should not be lower than 45 mm.

ACCESSORIES

B12 C9 C12 D9 D15 **CONNECTORS FOR CABLE** 9-pin flat 15-pin flat 12-pin round 9-pin round 12-pin round connector connector connector connector connector



L35

PHOTOELECTRIC LINEAR ENCODER





The precision sealed linear encoder L35 is used to convert linear displacements of key machine components into electrical signals containing information about the value and direction of the displacements.

The encoder consists of a glass scale installed into a rigid hollow housing and a ball-bearing-guided reading head. To be able to work in harsh environments (cooling liquid, lubricants and chips), the encoder has two rows of sealing lips. Filtered air can be supplied into the housing of the encoder for extra protection from dust.

Characteristic feature of encoder is a rigid housing that provides better resistance to vibration and higher protection grade due two pairs of sealing lips.

Reference mark can be selected by magnet, which moves in horizontal groove on the front side of encoder (optional).

Three versions of output signals are available:

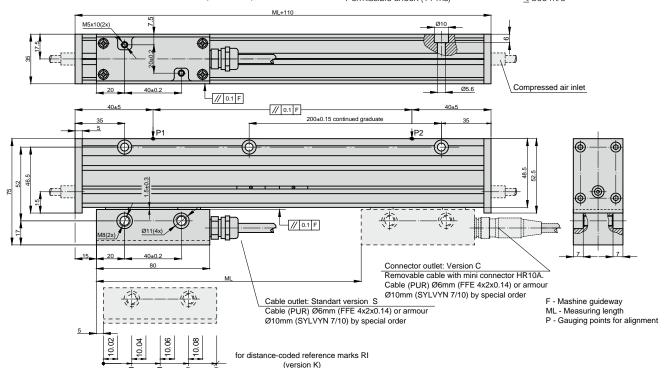
- L35-A sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 11 μApp.
- L35-AV- sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx.
 1 Vpp.
- L35-F square-wave signals, type TTL or HTL (standard RS422) with integrated subdividing electronics for interpolation x1, x2, x5, x10, x25, x50.

MECHANICAL DATA

 $\begin{array}{c} \text{Measuring lengths (ML), mm} & 170; \ 220; \ 270; \ 320; \ 370; \ 420; \\ 470; \ 520; \ 620; \ 720; \ 820; \ 920; \\ 1020; \ 1140; \ 1240; \ 1340; \ 1440; \\ 1540; \ 1640; \ 1740; \ 1840; \ 1940; \\ 2040; \ 2140; \ 2240; \ 2340; \ 2340; \ 2440; \\ 2540; \ 2640; \ 2740; \ 2840; \ 2940; \\ 3040; \ 3140; \ 3240 \\ \text{(other intermediate lengths on request)} \\ \\ \text{Accuracy grades to any metre within the ML (at 20°C):} \\ \text{ML (at 20°C):} \\ \text{- for ML from 170 up to 2040 mm} \\ \text{- for ML from 2040 up to 3240 mm} \\ \text{- for ML from 2040 up to 3240 mm} \\ \text{- Standard for ML } \\ \text{- 1020 mm} \\ \text{- standard for ML } \\ \text{- 1140 mm} \\ \end{array}$

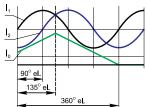
35mm from both ends of ML 45mm from both ends of ML one RI at any location, two or more RI's separated by distances of $(n \times 50 \text{ mm})$

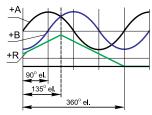
see drawing standard - one magnet (RI) in - distance-coded - selection by magnets ML middle Max. traversing speed:
-when interpolation factor is 1,2,5,10 1 m/s (shortly 2 m/s) -when interpolation factor is 25 -when interpolation factor is 50 0.5 m/s 0.4 m/s Required moving force with sealing lips < 5 NProtection (IEC 529): -without compressed air IP54 IP64 -with compressed air (optional) 0.4 kg + 2.8 kg/m Weiaht 0...+50°C Operating temperature Storage temperature -20...+70°C Permissible vibration (40 to 2000 Hz) $\leq 150 \text{ m/s}^2$ ≤ 300 m/s² Permissible shock (11 ms)

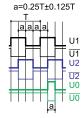




VERSION	L35-A ~ 11 μApp	L35-AV	L35-F Г∐ TTL; Г∐ HTL
Power supply	+5 V ± 5% / < 90 mA	+5 V ± 5% < 90 mA	+5 V ± 5%/ < 120 mA;+12V±5%/ < 130mA
Light source	LED	LED	LED
Resolution	Depends on external subdividing electronics	Depends on external subdividing electronics	5; 2.5; 1; 0.5; 0.2; 0.1 µm (after 4-fold dividing in subsequent electronics)
Incremental signals	Two sinusoidal I1 and I2 Amplitude at 1 k Ω load: - I1 = 7-16 μ A - I2 = 7-16 μ A	Differential sine +AV-A and +B/-B Amplitude at 120 Ω load: - A = 0.6-1.2 V - B = 0.6-1.2 V	Differential square-wave U1/ $\overline{\text{U1}}$ and U2/ $\overline{\text{U2}}$. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") \leq 0,5 V at Up=+5V - high (logic "1") \geq 2,4 V at Up=+5V - low (logic "0") \leq 1,5 V at Up=+12V (HTL) - high (logic "1") \geq (Up-2) V at Up=+12V (HTL)
Reference signal	One quasi-triangular I $_0$. Signal magnitude at 1 k Ω load: - I $_0$ = 2-8 μ A (usable component)	One quasi-triangular +R and its complementary -R per revolution. Signals magnitude at 120Ω load - R = 0.2-0.8 V (usable component)	One differential square-wave U0/U0 per revolution. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") \leq 0.5 V at Up=+5V - high (logic "1") \geq 2.4 V at Up=+5V - low (logic "0") \leq 1,5 V at Up=+12V (HTL) - high (logic "1") \geq (Up-2)V at Up=+12V(HTL)
Maximum operating frequency	50 kHz (v=1 m/s) 100 kHz (v=2 m/s shortly)	50 kHz (v=1 m/s) 100 kHz (v=2 m/s shortly)	$(50 \times k)$ kHz for k =1, 2, 5, 10 1000 kHz for k = 25, 50, where k- interpolation factor
Direction of signals (displacement from left to right)	I ₂ lags I ₁	B+ lags A+	$\rm U_2 lags U_1$
Standard cable length	3 m, without connector	3 m, without connector	3 m, without connector
Maximum cable length	5 m	25 m	25 m
Output signals	<u>',</u>	+A	a=0.25T±0.125T T a ala al



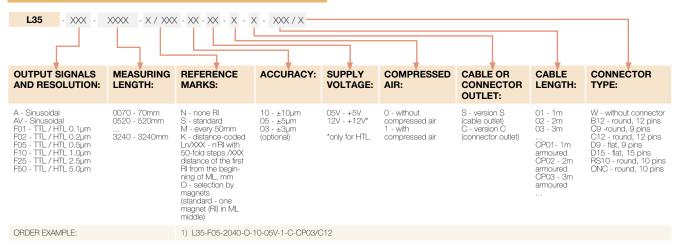




Note: If cable extension is used the power supply conductor section should not be smaller than 0.5 mm².

ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE			C12 12-pin round connector		D15 15-pin flat connector	RS10 10-pin round connector	ONC 10-pin round connector	HR10A 12-pins round mini connector
DIGITAL READOUT DEVICES	CS3000			CS5000				
EVTERNAL INTERPOLATOR					NIK			



K

PHOTOELECTRIC LINEAR ENCODER





The precision sealed linear encoder L35T is used to convert linear displacements of key machine components into electrical signals containing information about the value and direction of the displacements.

The encoder consists of a glass scale installed into a rigid hollow housing and a ball-bearing-guided reading head. To be able to work in harsh environments (cooling liquid, lubricants and chips), the encoder has two rows of sealing lips. Filtered compressed air can be supplied into the housing of encoder for extra protection

Characteristic feature of encoder is a rigid housing that provides better resistance to vibration and higher protection grade due two pairs of sealing lips.

Mounting of encoder on the object is made through two end housings with built-in devices to enhance the thermal stability.

Reference marks can be selected by magnet, which moves in horizontal groove on the front side of encoder (optional).

Three versions of output signals are available:

- L35T-A sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 11 µApp.
- L35T-AV -sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 1 Vpp.
- L35T-F square-wave signals, type TTL or HTL (standard RS422) with integrated subdividing electronics for interpolation x1, x2, x5, x10, x25, x50.

MECHANICAL DATA

170; 220; 270; 320; 370; 420; 470; 520; 620; 720; 820; 920; 1020; 1140; 1240; 1340; 1440; 1540; 1640; 1740; 1840; 1940; 2040; 2140; 2240; 2340; 2440; 2540; 2640; 2740; 2840; 2940; 3040; 3440; 3240 Measuring lengths (ML), mm 3040; 3140; 3240 (other intermediate lengths on

Accuracy grades to any metre within the ML (at 20°C):
- for ML from 170 up to 2040 mm

or ML from 2040 up to 3240 mm

Grating period

Reference marks (RI): - standard for ML \leq 1020 mm - standard for ML > 1140 mm

optional

±5; ±3; ±2 µm (optional) ±10 µm

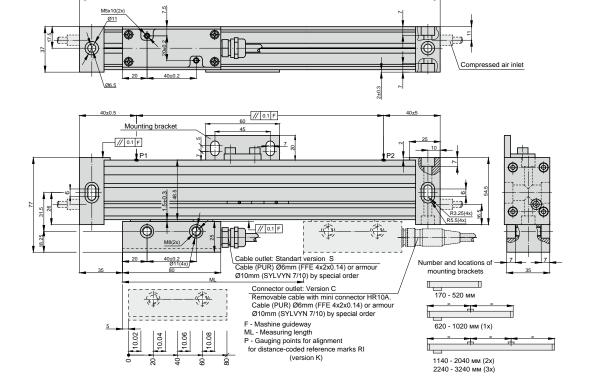
20 μm; 40 μm

35mm from both ends of ML 45mm from both ends of ML one RI at any location, two or more RI's separated by distances of (n x 50 mm)

see drawing standard - one magnet (RI) in distance-coded - selection by magnets ML middle Max. traversing speed:
- when interpolation factor is 1,2,5,10
- when interpolation factor is 25 1 m/s (shortly 2 m/s) 0.5 m/s 0.4 m/s - when interpolation factor is 50 < 5 N Required moving force with sealing lips Protection (IEC 529): without compressed air IP54 **IP64** with compressed air (optional) 0.4 kg + 2.8 kg/m Weight 0...+50°C Operating temperature Storage temperature -20...+70°C Permissible vibration (40 to 2000 Hz)

 \leq 150 m/s²

< 300 m/s²



Permissible shock (11 ms)



VERSION	L35T-A ~ 11 μApp	L35T-AV 1 Vpp	L35T-F 「□ TTL; 「□ HTL
Power supply	+5 V ± 5% / < 90 mA	+5 V ± 5% < 90 mA	+5 V ± 5%/ < 120 mA;+12V±5%/ < 130mA
Light source	LED	LED	LED
Resolution	Depends on external subdividing electronics	Depends on external subdividing electronics	5; 2.5; 1; 0.5; 0.2; 0.1 µm (after 4-fold dividing in subsequent electronics)
Incremental signals	Two sinusoidal I1 and I2 Amplitude at 1 k Ω load: - I1 = 7-16 μ A - I2 = 7-16 μ A	Differential sine +AV-A and +B/-B Amplitude at 120 Ω load: - A = 0.6-1.2 V - B = 0.6-1.2 V	Differential square-wave U1/ $\overline{\text{U1}}$ and U2/ $\overline{\text{U2}}$. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") \leq 0,5 V at Up=+5V - high (logic "1") \geq 2,4 V at Up=+5V - low (logic "0") \leq 1,5 V at Up=+12V (HTL) - high (logic "1") \geq (Up-2) V at Up=+12V (HTL)
Reference signal	One quasi-triangular I $_{\rm o}$. Signal magnitude at 1 k Ω load: - I $_{\rm o}$ = 2-8 μ A (usable component)	plementary -R per revolution. Signals tion. Signal levels at	
Maximum operating frequency	50 kHz (v=1 m/s) 100 kHz (v=2 m/s shortly)	50 kHz (v=1 m/s) 100 kHz (v=2 m/s shortly)	$(50 \times k)$ kHz for k =1, 2, 5, 10 1000 kHz for k = 25, 50, where k- interpolation factor
Direction of signals (displacement from left to right)	l ₂ lags l ₁	B+ lags A+	U ₂ lags U ₁
Standard cable length	3 m, without connector	3 m, without connector	3 m, without connector
Maximum cable length	5 m	25 m	25 m
Output signals	I ₁	+A +B +R 90° el.	a=0.25T±0.125T T a a a a a U1 U1 U2 U2 U2

Note: If cable extension is used the power supply conductor section should not be smaller than 0.5 mm².

360° el

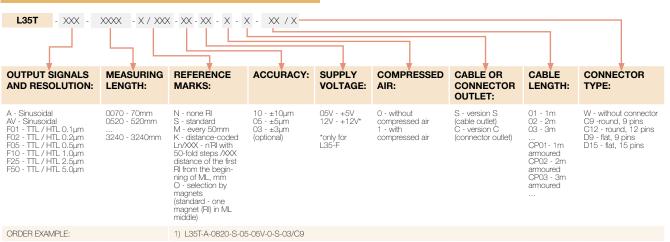
135° el.

ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE	B12 12-pin round connector	C9 9-pin round connector	C12 12-pin round connector	D9 9-pin flat connector	D15 15-pin flat connector	RS10 10-pin round connector	ONC 10-pin round connector	HR10A 12-pins round mini connector
DIGITAL READOUT DEVICES	CS3000			CS5000				
EXTERNAL INTERPOLATOR					NK			

135° el.

360° el.



NEW

PHOTOELECTRIC LINEAR ENCODER





The precision sealed linear encoder L37 is used to convert linear displacements of key machine components into electrical signals containing information about the value and direction of the displacements.

The encoder consists of a glass scale installed into a rigid hollow housing and a ball-bearing-guided reading head. To be able to work in harsh environments (cooling liquid, lubricants and chips), the encoder has two rows of sealing lips. Filtered air can be supplied into the housing of the encoder for extra protection from dust. The photoelectric unit of the reading head generates sinusoidal micro-current or square-wave output signals.

Characteristic feature of encoder is a rigid housing that provides better resistance to vibration and higher protection grade due two pairs of sealing lips.

Reference mark can be selected by magnet, which moves in horizontal groove on the front side of encoder (optional).

Three versions of output signals are available:

- L37-A sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 11 µApp, require an external subdividing electronics.
- L37-AV- sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 1 Vpp, require an external subdividing electronics.
- L37-F square-wave signals, type TTL or HTL (standard RS422) with integrated subdividing electronics for interpolation x1, x2, x5, x10, x25, x50.

MECHANICAL DATA

170; 220; 270; 320; 370; 420; 470; 520; 620; 720; 820; 920; 1020; 1140; 1240; 1340; 1440; 1540; 1640; 1740; 1840; 1940; 2040; 2140; 2240; 2340; 2440; 2540; 2640; 2740; 2840; 2940; 3040; 3440; 3240 Measuring lengths (ML), mm

Accuracy grades to any metre within the ML (at 20°C):
- for ML from 170 up to 2040 mm

or ML from 2040 up to 3240 mm

Grating period

- Reference marks (RI):
 standard for ML ≤ 1020 mm
 standard for ML > 1140 mm
- optional

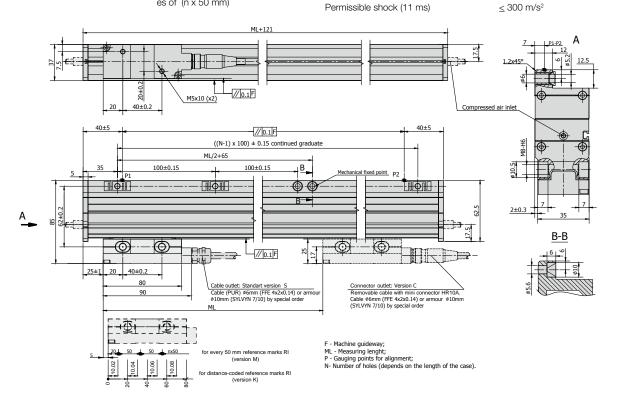
3040; 3140; 3240 (other intermediate lengths on

 ± 5 ; ± 3 (optional) $\pm 10~\mu m$

20 μm; 40 μm

35mm from both ends of ML 45mm from both ends of ML one RI at any location, two or more RI's separated by distances of (n x 50 mm)

see drawing standard - one magnet (RI) in ML middle distance-coded - selection by magnets Max. traversing speed:
- when interpolation factor is 1,2,5,10
- when interpolation factor is 25 1 m/s (shortly 2 m/s) 0.5 m/s 0.4 m/s - when interpolation factor is 50 Required moving force with sealing lips < 5 NProtection (IEC 529): without compressed air IP54 - with compressed air (optional) **IP64** 0.4 kg + 2.8 kg/m Weight 0...+50°C Operating temperature Storage temperature -20...+70°C Permissible vibration (40 to 2000 Hz) \leq 150 m/s²





VERSION	L37-A ~ 11 μApp	L37-AV	L37-F Г∐ TTL; Г∐ HTL		
Power supply	+5 V ± 5% / < 90 mA	+5 V ± 5% < 120 mA	+5 V ± 5%/ < 120 mA;+12V±5%/ < 130mA		
Light source	LED	LED	LED		
Resolution	Depends on external subdividing electronics	Depends on external subdividing electronics	5; 2.5; 1; 0.5; 0.2; 0.1 µm (after 4-fold dividing in subsequent electronics)		
Incremental signals	Two sinusoidal I1 and I2 Amplitude at 1 k Ω load: - I1 = 7-16 μ A - I2 = 7-16 μ A	Differential sine +AV-A and +B/-B Amplitude at 120 Ω load: - A = 0.6-1.2 V - B = 0.6-1.2 V	Differential square-wave U1/ $\overline{\text{U1}}$ and U2/ $\overline{\text{U2}}$. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") \leq 0,5 V at Up=+5V - high (logic "1") \geq 2,4 V at Up=+5V - low (logic "0") \leq 1,5 V at Up=+12V (HTL) - high (logic "1") \geq (Up-2) V at Up=+12V (HTL)		
Reference signal	One quasi-triangular I $_0$. Signal magnitude at 1 k Ω load: - I $_0$ = 2-8 μ A (usable component)	One quasi-triangular +R and its complementary -R per revolution. Signals magnitude at 120Ω load - R = 0.2-0.8 V (usable component)	One differential square-wave U0/U0 per revolution. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: low (logic "0") \leq 0.5 V at Up=+5V high (logic "1") \geq 2.4 V at Up=+5V low (logic "0") \leq 1,5 V at Up=+12V (HTL) high (logic "1") \geq (Up-2)V at Up=+12V(HTL)		
Maximum operating frequency	50 kHz (v=1 m/s) 100 kHz (v=2 m/s shortly)	50 kHz (v=1 m/s) 100 kHz (v=2 m/s shortly)	$(50 \times k)$ kHz for k =1, 2, 5, 10 1000 kHz for k = 25, 50, where k- interpolation factor		
Direction of signals (displacement from left to right)	l ₂ lags l ₁	B+ lags A+	$\mathrm{U_2} \mathrm{lags} \mathrm{U_1}$		
Standard cable length	3 m, without connector	3 m, without connector	3 m, without connector		
Maximum cable length	5 m	25 m	25 m		
Output signals	I ₁	+A +B +R 90° el.	a=0.25T±0.125T T a a a a a U1 U1 U2 U2		

Note: If cable extension is used the power supply conductor section should not be smaller than $0.5\ mm^2$.

360° el

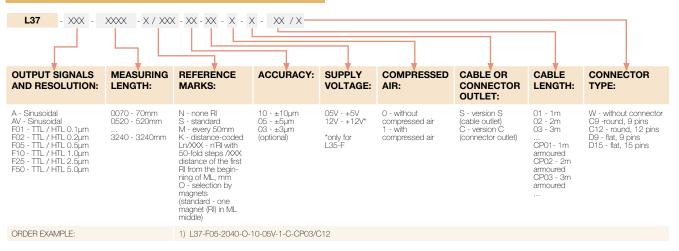
135° el.

ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE	B12 12-pin round connector	C9 9-pin round connector	C12 12-pin round connector	D9 9-pin flat connector	D15 15-pin flat connector	RS10 10-pin round connector		HR10A 12-pins round mini connector
DIGITAL READOUT DEVICES	CS3000			CS5000				
EXTERNAL INTERPOLATOR	NK							

135° el.

360° el.



L50

PHOTOELECTRIC LINEAR ENCODER



Modular photoelectric sealed linear encoder L50 has measuring length from 3240 mm up to 30040 mm.

The encoder is used to convert linear displacements of key machine components into electrical signals containing information about the value and direction of the displacement.

The encoder determines position by detecting light reflected of a metal band. Metal band with 40 μm pitch scale is fixed in rigid aluminium housing with protection lips.

The encoder consists of several separate rigid modules with length

up to 2.0 m, which are joined together, and reading head.

Two versions of output signals are available:

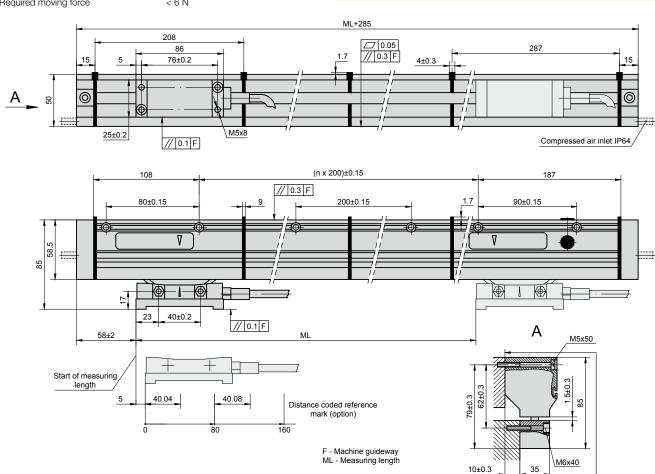
- L50-AV Sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 1 Vpp, require external
- \bullet subdividing electronics. Resolution 0.1 μm is possible with respective external electronics.
- L50-F Square-wave signals, with integrated subdividing electronics for interpolation x1, x2, x5, x10.

MECHANICAL DATA

Measuring lengths (ML), mm	from 3240 up to 30040 (length of each module with steps 200 mm)
Accuracy grades to any metre within the ML (at 20°C)	±10 μm/m
Grating period	40 μm
Reference marks (RI): - C - P - E	at coded distance 80 mm at constant step 50 mm selectable through magnet
Max. traversing speed	1 m/min
Required moving force	< 6 N

Protection (IEC 529): -without compressed air -with compressed air	IP53 IP64
Weight	1.8 kg + 3.3 kg/m
Operating temperature	0+50°C
Storage temperature	-20+70°C
Permissible vibration (102000 Hz)	\leq 100 m/s ²
Permissible shock (11 ms)	\leq 300 m/s ²
Coefficient of thermal expansion	10.6 x 10 ⁻⁶ °C
Operating temperature Storage temperature Permissible vibration (102000 Hz) Permissible shock (11 ms)	0+50°C -20+70°C ≤ 100 m/s² ≤ 300 m/s²

// 0.1

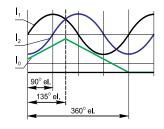


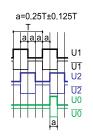


ELECTRICAL DATA

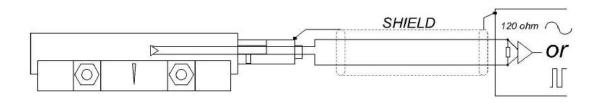
VERSION	L50-AV ∼ 1Vpp	L50-F □ TTL
Power supply	+5 V ±5% /100 mA (120 Ω)	$+5$ V $\pm5\%$ /150 mA (120 Ω)
Light source	LED	LED
Resolution	Up to 0.1 μm depending on external subdividing electronics	10; 5; 1; 0.5 μm (after 4-fold dividing on subsequent electronics)
Incremental signals	Differential sine +A/-A and +B/-B Amplitude at 120 Ω load: - I, = 0.61.2 V - I ₂ = 0.61.2 V	Differential square-wave U1/ $\overline{\rm U1}$ and U2/ $\overline{\rm U2}$. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") \leq 0.5 V - high (logic "1") \geq 2.4 V
Reference signal	Quasi-triangular R Magnitude at 120 Ω load: - R = 0.25-0.8V (usable part)	One differential square-wave U0/U0 per revolution. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") \leq 0.5 V - high (logic "1") \geq 2.4 V
Direction of signals	B lags A at reading head displacement from left to right	U2 lags U1 at reading head displacement from left to right
Electrical protection	inversion of power supply polarity and short circuit on output po	ort
Cable length (standard)	4 m	4 m
Maximal cable length (total with extension cable)	150 m	50 m

Output signals





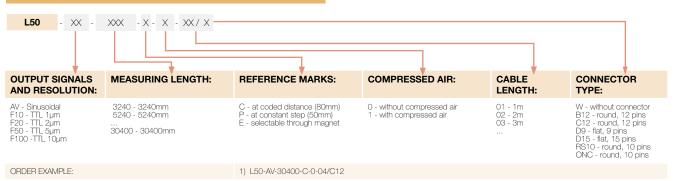
CABLE CONNECTION



ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE	B12	C12	D9	D15	RS10	ONC
	12-pin round	12-pin round	9-pin flat con-	15-pin flat con-	10-pin round	10-pin round
	connector	connector	nector	nector	connector	connector

DIGITAL READOUT DEVICES CS3000 CS5000









Non contact magnetic linear encoder MT has measuring length up to 50 m.

The encoder is used to convert linear displacements of key machine components into electrical signals containing information about the value and direction of the displacement.

Encoder consists of metal based magnetic band MP, reading head and protective steel cover CV. The length of magnetic band could be up to 50 m. Encoder could be supplied with external zero signal actuator (magnet), which allows usage one of many reference marks made on magnetic band.

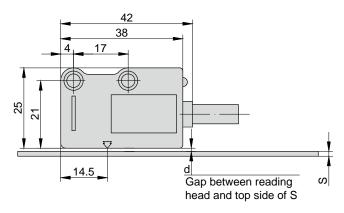
Zero signal actuator is not necessary in the case when the magnetic band with reference marks made according customer requirements (MP200Z) is used. Encoder also could be supplied with protective aluminium support

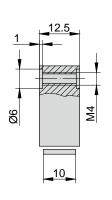
SP (instead protective cover CV), which is mounted on machine for magnetic band protection.

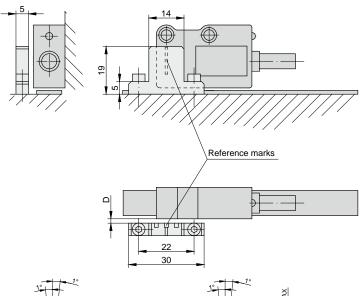
The encoder has two versions of output signals:

- MT-F Square-wave signals, with integrated subdividing electronics for interpolation.
- MT-AV Sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 1 Vpp, which require external subdividing electronics.

MECHANICAL DATA







	MPx00	MPx00+CV	MPx00+SP
S(mm)	1.3	1.6	2.1
d(mm) MT P	0.1 ÷ 0.5	Not available	Not available
d(mm) MT M	0.3 ÷ 1.5	1.2 MAX	0.7 MAX
d(mm) MT H	0.3 ÷ 3.5	3.2 MAX	2.7 MAX

	D(N	MM)
MTP (MP100)	Not available	Not available
MTM (MP200)	1.5 nom.	2.5 MAX
MTH (MP500)	1 nom.	2 MAX



MT-F PARAMETERS

Measuring length (ML)	up to 50 m (max. 20 m with MP500)
Repeatability	±1 increment
Max. measuring frequency	300 kHz
Power supply	(5 28) DC ±5%, V
Current consumption without load	60 mA max.
Current consumption with load	140 max. (with 5V and R=120 Ω); 115 max (with 12V and R=1.2k Ω) ; 90 max (with 28V and R=1.2k Ω), mA
Phase shift between signals	90° ±5°
Protection (IEC 529)	IP67
Operating temperature	0+50 °C
Storage temperature	20+80 °C
Permissible humidity	100% non-condensing
Permissible vibration (552000 Hz)	300 m/s ²
Permissible shock (11 ms)	1000 m/s ²
Output signal shape	Square-wave TTL pulses
Output signals	6 - two main + one zero signal and their complementary
Output scheme	Line driver (TTL optional)
Weight of reading head	40 g
Standard cable length	2.0 m
Max. cable length of head	10.0 m
Max. cable length of encoder (2 m of head + adapter)	100.0 m
Electrical protections	from inversion of power supply polarity; from short circuit on output port

READING HEAD MODIFICATIONS

READING HEAD	MTP-F	MTM-F	MTH-F
Reference (zero) signal *	Constant pitch every 1 mm (version C)	Constant pitch every 2 mm (version C) With external actuator (version E) Reference marks made on magnetic band according customer requirements (version Z)	Constant pitch every 5 mm (version C) With external actuator (version E) Reference marks made on magnetic band according customer require- ments (version Z)
Pole pitch	1+1 mm	2+2 mm	5+5 mm
Accuracy **	±10 µm	±15 μm	±40 μm
Resolution (after x4 in CNC)	0,5; 1; 5; 10 μm	1; 5; 10; 25; 50; 100; 500; 1000 µm	1; 5; 10; 25; 50; 100 µm
Max. traversing speed	0.6 (MTP-F05); 1,2 (MTP-F10) m/s	1.2 (MTM-F10); 12 (MTM-F100) m/s	6 (MTM-F50); 12 (MTM-F100) m/s

Note: For heavy working conditions the special version of encoder is available (see data sheet for models CMT and PCMT).

^{*}Version C - without reference signal Version E - zero signal is generated when external zero actuator acts to reference mark, which is made on magnetic band.

It is possible to use several actuators.

Version Z - zero signal is generated when reference mark is acted by actuator incorporated into reading head.
**The smaller is the gap between reading head and magnetic band the better is accuracy of encoder.

MT - AV

Measuring length (ML)	up to 50 m (20 m with MP500)
Repeatability	±1 increment
Max. traversing speed	12 m/s
Power supply	(5 28) DC ±5%, V
Current consumption without load	90 mA max.
Current consumption with load	110 mA max. (for 5V and R=120 Ω)
ØPhase shift between signals	90° ±5°
Protection (IEC 529)	IP67
Operating temperature	0+50 °C
Storage temperature	-20+80 °C
Permissible humidity	100% non-condensing
Permissible vibration (102000 Hz)	300 m/s ²
Permissible shock (11 ms)	1000 m/s ²
Output signal shape	Sine-wave
Output signals	Two main + one zero (square-wave pulse)
Output scheme	Line driver; TTL
Weight of reading head	40 g
Standard cable length	2.0 m
Max. cable length of head	10.0 m
Max. cable length of encoder (2 m of head + adapter)	100.0 m
Electrical protections	from inversion of power supply polarity; from short circuit on output port

READING HEAD MODIFICATIONS

READING HEAD	MTP-AV	MTM-AV	MTH-AV
Reference (zero) signal	Constant pitch every 1 mm (version C)	Constant pitch every 2 mm (version C) With external actuator (version E) Reference marks made on magnetic band according customer requirements (version Z)	Constant pitch every 2 mm (version C) With external actuator (version E) Reference marks made on magnetic band according customer requirements (version Z)
Pole pitch	1+1 mm	2+2 mm	5+5 mm
Accuracy	±10 µm	±15 µm	±40 μm
Resolution (depending on external interpolator)	up to 0,1 μm	up to 0,5 μm	up to 1 µm
Max. measuring frequency	12 kHz	6 kHz	2.4 kHz

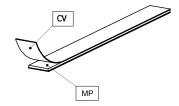
MAGNETIC BAND

Accuracy (at 20°C)	±30 (standard); ±15 (optional) µm/m
Width	10 mm
Thickness	1.3 mm
Length	50 m max. (20 m max for MP 500)
Thermal expansion coefficient	10,5 x 10 ⁻⁶ °C ⁻¹ (at 20°C±0,1°C)
Bend radius	130 mm min.
Weight of magnetic band	65 g/m
Weight of protective cover	25 g/m
Operating temperature	0+70 °C
Storage temperature	-20+80 °C



PROTECTIVE BAND CV

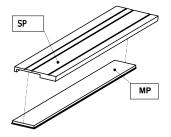
Stainless steel cover CV (width 10 mm, thickness 0,3 mm) for magnetic band MP protection is glued on magnetic band (excluding MP100)



PROTECTIVE SUPPORT SP

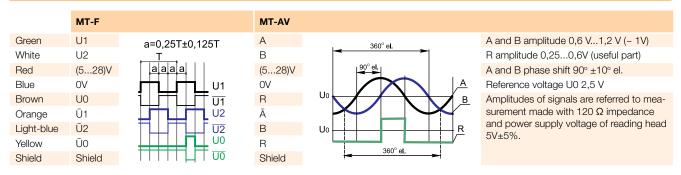
Aluminium protective support SP for magnetic band MP protection. Fixed on machine surface and holds magnetic band. It is not possible to use the support SP if the magnetic band is already covered by stainless steel band CV.





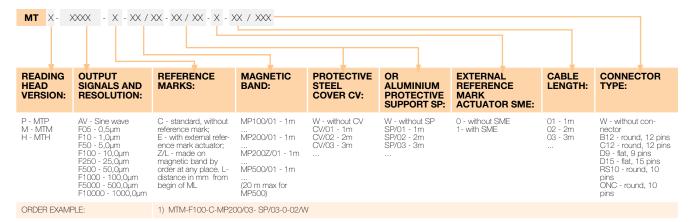
MAGNETIC BAND	MP100	MP200/MP200Z	MP500/MP500Z
Pole pitch	1+1 mm	2+2 mm	5+5 mm
Reference mark position	-	on request from left or right at pitches of 4 mm or multiples	on request from left or right at pitches of 10 mm or multiples
	Note: With MP100 magnetic band, it is not possible to use any protective cover (CV or SP)	Note: Magnetic bang MP200Z is used only with reading head MTMxxxZ	Note: Magnetic bang MP500Z is used only with reading head MTXxxxZ

COLOR OF CABLE WIRES AND OUTPUT SIGNALS



ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE	B12 12-pin round connector	C12 12-pin round connector	D9 9-pin flat connector	D15 15-pin flat connector	RS10 10-pin round connector	ONC 10-pin round connector
DIGITAL READOUT DEVICES		CS3000			CS5000	



CMT

MAGNETIC LINEAR ENCODER





Non contact magnetic linear encoder CMT has measuring length up to 50 m.

The encoder is used to convert linear displacements of key machine components into electrical signals containing information about the value and direction of the displacement.

The encoder is intended to use in particular heavy conditions. It is protected against products of technological processes and mechanical actions.

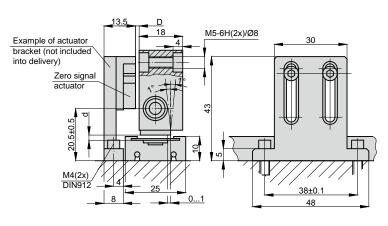
Encoder consists of metal based magnetic band MP, reading head and profile rail PS with protective band. The length of magnetic band could be up to 50 m.

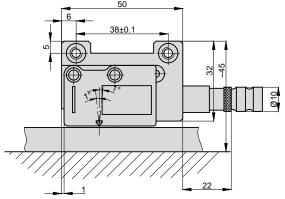
Encoder could be supplied with external zero signal actuator (magnet), which allows usage one of many reference marks made on magnetic band. Zero signal actuator is not necessary if the magnetic band with reference marks made according customer requirements (MP200Z) is used. The reading head has LED, which indicates the reference mark passage by head.

Two versions of output signals are available:

- CMT Square-wave signals, with integrated subdividing electronics for interpolation.
- CMT Sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 1 Vpp, which require external subdividing electronics.

MECHANICAL DATA





Gap "d" between magnetic tape (protective) cover and reading head:

- for CMTM- d = 0.3...0.7 mm;
- for CMTH d = 0.3...2.2 mm;
- for CMTP d = 0.1...0.3 mm

Warning: To get the best accuracy distance d must be the lowest possible (in the indicated range).

	D(MM)	
CMTP (MP100)	Not available	Not available
CMTM (MP200)	1.5 nom.	2.5 MAX
CMTH (MP500)	1 nom.	2 MAX



CMT-F PARAMETERS

Measuring length (ML)	up to 50 m (20 m with MP500)
Repeatability	± 1 increment
Max. measuring frequency	300 kHz
Power supply	(5 28) DC ±5%, V
Current consumption without load	60 mA max.
Current consumption with load	140 max. (with 5V and R=120 Ω); 115 max (with 12V and R=1.2k Ω) ; 90 max (with 28V and R=1.2k Ω), mA
Phase shift between signals	90° ±5°
Protection (IEC 529)	IP67
Operating temperature	0+50 °C
Storage temperature	-20+80 °C
Permissible humidity	100% non-condensing
Permissible vibration (552000 Hz)	300 m/s ²
Permissible shock (11 ms)	1000 m/s ²
Output signal shape	Square-wave TTL pulses
Output signals	6 - two main + one zero signal and their complementary
Output scheme	Line driver (TTL optional)
Weight of reading head	40 g
Standard cable length	2.0 m
Max. cable length of head	10.0 m
Max. cable length of encoder (2 m of head + adapter)	100.0 m
Electrical protections	From inversion of power supply polarity; from short circuit on output port

READING HEAD MODIFICATIONS

READING HEAD	CMTP-F	СМТМ-F	СМТН-F
Reference (zero) signal *	Constant pitch every 1 mm (version C)	Constant pitch every 2 mm (version C) With external actuator (version E) Reference marks made on magnetic band according customer requirements (version Z)	Constant pitch every 5 mm (version C) With external actuator (version E) Reference marks made on magnetic band according customer requirements (version Z)
Pole pitch	1+1 mm	2+2 mm	5+5 mm
Accuracy **	±10 µm	±15 μm	±40 μm
Resolution (after x4 in CNC)	0,5; 1; 5; 10 μm	1; 5; 10; 25; 50; 100; 500; 1000 µm	1; 5; 10; 25; 50; 100 μm
Max. traversing speed	0.6 (CMTP-F05); 1,2 (CMTP-F10) m/s	1.2 (CMTM-F10); 12 (CMTM-F100) m/s	6 (CMTH-F50); 12 (CMTH-F100) m/s

^{*}Version C - without reference signal

Version E - zero signal is generated when external zero actuator acts to reference mark, which is made on magnetic band.

It is possible to use several actuators.

Version Z-zero signal is generated when reference mark is acted by actuator incorporated into reading head

 $^{^{**}}$ The smaller is the gap between reading head and magnetic band the better is accuracy of encoder.

CMT - AV

Measuring length (ML)	up to 50 m (20 m with MP500)
Repeatability	±1 increment
Max. measuring frequency	300 kHz
Power supply	(5 28) DC ±5%, V
Current consumption without load	60 mA max.
Current consumption with load	140 max. (with 5V and R=120 Ω); 115 max (with 12V and R=1,2k Ω) 90 max (with 28V and R=1,2k Ω) mA
Phase shift between signals	90° ±5°
Protection (IEC 529)	IP67
Operating temperature	0+50 °C
Storage temperature	20+80 °C
Permissible humidity	100% non-condensing
Permissible vibration (102000 Hz)	300 m/s ²
Permissible shock (11 ms)	1000 m/s²
Output signal shape	Sine-wave
Output signals	Two main + one zero (square-wave pulse)
Output scheme	Line driver; TTL
Weight of reading head	100 g
Standard cable length	2.0 m
Max. cable length of head	10.0 m
Max. cable length of encoder (2 m of head + adapter)	100.0 m

READING HEAD MODIFICATIONS

READING HEAD	CMTP-AV	CMTM-AV	CMTH-AV
Reference (zero) signal	Constant pitch every 1 mm (version C)	Constant pitch every 2 mm (version C) With external actuator (version E)	Constant pitch every 5 mm (version C) With external actuator (version E)
Pole pitch	1+1 mm	2+2 mm	5+5 mm
Accuracy	±10 μm	±15 μm	±40 μm
Resolution (depending on external interpolator)	up to 0,1 μm	up to 0,5 μm	up to 1 μm
Max. measuring frequency	12 kHz	6 kHz	2.4 kHz

MAGNETIC BAND

Accuracy (at 20°C)	±30 (standard); ±15 (optional) μm/m
Width	10 mm
Thickness	1.3 mm
Length	50 m max. (20 m max for MP 500)
Thermal expansion coefficient	10,5 x 10 ⁻⁶ °C ⁻¹ (at 20°C±0,1°C)
Bend radius	80mm min.
Weight of magnetic band	65 g/m
Weight of protective cover	25 g/m
	<u> </u>
Operating temperature,	0+70 °C

Note: In order to ensure the accuracy of encoder magnetic band must be longer than ML by 80 mm (40 mm from each side)

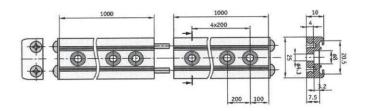


PROFILE RAIL PS

Length of one module (standard)	1 m
Length	1 50 m (pitch 1 m)
Width and height	25x10 mm
Material	aluminium

Profile rail PS with protective band SB is used for support of magnetic band with width 10 mm. Profile rail is easy mounted and has not adhesive joints. The lengths of more than 1 m are obtained by joining together several rail modules.





PROTECTIVE BAND SB

Length (standard)	1 m
Length	profile rail + 36 mm
Adhesive tape	not required with PS
Material	stainless steel

MAGNETIC BAND MODIFICATIONS

MAGNETIC BAND	BAND MP100 MP200/MP200Z		MP500/MP500Z	
Pole pitch	1+1 mm	2+2 mm	5+5 mm	
Reference mark position	-	on request from left or right at pitches of 4 mm or multiples	on request from left or right at pitches of 10 mm or multiples	
	Note: With MP100 magnetic band, it is not possible to use any protective cover (CV or SP)	Note: Magnetic bang MP200Z is used only with reading head MTMxxxZ	Note: Magnetic bang MP500Z is used only with reading head MTXxxxZ	

COLOR OF CABLE WIRES AND OUTPUT SIGNALS

	CMT-F		CMT-AV		
Green	U1	a=0,25T±0,125T	Α	, 360° el.	A and B amplitude 0,6 V1,2 V (~ 1V)
White	U2	T	В	300 ci.	R amplitude 0,250,6V (useful part)
Red	(528)V	aaaa	(528)V	90° el.	A and B phase shift 90° ±10° el.
Blue	OV		OV		Reference voltage U0 2,5 V
Brown	U0	i	R	U ₀ B	Amplitudes of signals are refetred to mea-
Orange	Ū1	U2	Ā		surement made with 120 Ω impedance
Light-blue	Ū2	$\overline{\Box}$	В	U ₀ R	and power supply voltage of reading head 5V±5%.
Yellow	Ū0	U0	R	0000	JV±J70.
Shield	Shield		Shield	360° el. ➤	

ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE	B12 12-pin round connector	C12 12-pin round connector	D9 9-pin flat connector	D15 15-pin flat connector	RS10 10-pin round connector	ONC 10-pin round connector
DIGITAL READOUT DEVICES	CS3000			CS5000		



PCMT-F

MAGNETIC LINEAR ENCODER





The encoder is used to convert linear displacements of key machine components into electrical signals containing information about the value and direction of the displacement.

The encoder is intended to use in particular heavy conditions. It is protected against products of technological processes and mechanical actions.

Encoder consists of metal based magnetic band MP, reading head and profile rail PS with protective band. The length of magnetic band could be up to 50 m (MP500 up to 20 m).

Encoder could be supplied with external zero signal actuator (magnet), which allows usage one of many

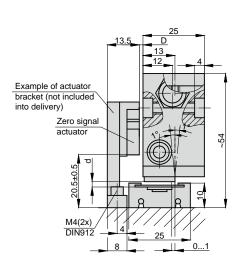
reference marks made on magnetic band. Zero signal actuator is not necessary if the magnetic band with reference marks made according customer requirements (MP200Z) is used. The

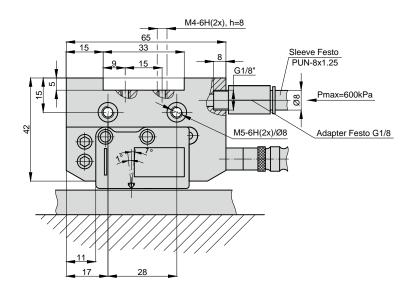
reading head has LED, which indicates the reference mark passage through head. In encoder PCMT the compressed air (P = 600 kPa) is blowed into case of head to clean the rail surface from small fragments.

Two versions of output signals are available:

- PCMT-F Square-wave signals, with integrated subdividing electronics for interpolation.
- PCMT-AV Sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 1 Vpp, which require external subdividing electronics.

MECHANICAL DATA





Gap "d" between magnetic tape (protective) cover and reading head:

- for PCMTM- d = 0.3...0.7 mm;
- for PCMTH d = 0.3...2.2 mm;
- for PCMTP d = 0.1...0.3 mm

Warning: To get the best accuracy distance d must be the lowest possible (in the indicated range).

	D _(MM)	
PCMTP (MP100)	Not available	Not available
PCMTM (MP200)	1.5 nom.	2.5 MAX
PCMTH (MP500)	1 nom.	2 MAX



PCMT-F PARAMETERS

Measuring length (ML)	up to 50 m (20 m with MP500)
Repeatability	±1 increment
Max. measuring frequency	300 kHz
Power supply	(5 28) DC ±5%, V
Current consumption without load	60 mA max.
Current consumption with load	140 max. (with 5V and R=120 Ω); 115 max (with 12V and R=1.2k Ω) ; 90 max (with 28V and R=1.2k Ω), mA
Phase shift between signals	90° ±5°
Protection (IEC 529)	IP67
Operating temperature	0+50 °C
Storage temperature	-20+80 °C
Permissible humidity	100% non-condensing
Permissible vibration (552000 Hz)	300 m/s ²
Permissible shock (11 ms)	1000 m/s ²
Output signal shape	Square-wave TTL pulses
Output signals	6 - two main + one zero signal and their complementary
Output scheme	Line driver (TTL optional)
Weight of reading head	150 g
Standard cable length	2.0 m
Max. cable length of head	10.0 m
Max. cable length of encoder (2 m of head + adapter)	100.0 m
Electrical protections	from inversion of power supply polarity; from short circuit on output port

READING HEAD MODIFICATIONS

READING HEAD	PCMTP-F	PCMTM-F	PCMTH-F
Reference (zero) signal *	Constant pitch every 1 mm (version C)	Constant pitch every 2 mm (version C) With external actuator (version E) Reference marks made on magnetic band according customer requirements (version Z)	Constant pitch every 5 mm (version C) With external actuator (version E) Reference marks made on magnetic band according customer requirements (version Z)
Pole pitch	1+1 mm	2+2 mm	5+5 mm
Accuracy **	±10 μm	±15 μm	±40 µm
Resolution (after x4 in CNC)	0,5; 1; 5; 10 µm	1; 5; 10; 25; 50; 100; 500; 1000 µm	1; 5; 10; 25; 50; 100 μm
Max. traversing speed	0.6 (PCMTP-F05); 1,2 (PC- MTP-F10) m/s	1.2 (PCMTM-F10); 12 (PCMTM-F100) m/s	6 (PCMTH-F50); 12 (PCMTH-F100) m/s

^{*}Version C - without reference signal

Version E - vero signal is generated when external zero actuator acts to reference mark, which is made on magnetic band. It is possible to use several actuators.

Version Z - zero signal is generated when reference mark is acted by actuator incorporated into reading head

^{**}The smaller is the gap between reading head and magnetic band the better is accuracy of encoder.

PCMT - AV

Measuring length (ML)	up to 50 m (20 m with MP500)
Repeatability	±1 increment
Max. measuring frequency	300 kHz
Power supply	(5 28) DC ±5%, V
Current consumption without load	60 mA max.
Current consumption with load	140 max. (with 5V and R=120 Ω); 115 max (with 12V and R=1,2k Ω) 90 max (with 28V and R=1,2k Ω) mA
Phase shift between signals	90° ±5°
Protection (IEC 529)	IP67
Operating temperature	0+50 °C
Storage temperature	20+80 °C
Permissible humidity	100% non-condensing
Permissible vibration (102000 Hz)	300 m/s ²
Permissible shock (11 ms)	1000 m/s ²
Output signal shape	Sine-wave
Output signals	Two main + one zero (square-wave pulse)
Output scheme	Line driver; TTL
Weight of reading head	100 g
Standard cable length	2.0 m
Max. cable length of head	10.0 m
Max. cable length of encoder (2 m of head + adapter)	100.0 m

READING HEAD MODIFICATIONS

READING HEAD	PCMTP-AV	PCMTM-AV	PCMTH-AV
Reference (zero) signal	Constant pitch every 1 mm (version C)	Constant pitch every 2 mm (version C) With external actuator (version E)	Constant pitch every 2 mm (version C) With external actuator (version E)
Pole pitch	1+1 mm	2+2 mm	5+5 mm
Accuracy	±10 μm	±15 μm	±40 μm
Resolution (depending on external interpolator)	up to 0,1 μm	up to 0,5 μm	up to 1 µm
Max. measuring frequency	12 kHz	6 kHz	2.4 kHz

MAGNETIC BAND

Accuracy (at 20°C)	±30 (standard); ±15 (optional) µm/m
Width	10 mm
Thickness	1.3 mm
Length	50 m max. (20 m max for MP 500)
Thermal expansion coefficient	10,5 x 10 ⁻⁶ °C ⁻¹ (at 20°C±0,1°C)
Bend radius	80mm min.
Weight of magnetic band	65 g/m
Operating temperature,	0+70 °C
Storage temperature	-20+80 °C

Note: In order to ensure the accuracy of encoder magnetic band must be longer than ML by 80 mm (40 mm from each side)

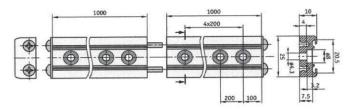


PROFILE RAIL PS

Length of one module (standard)	1 m
Length	1 50 m (pitch 1 m)
Width and height	25x10 mm
Material	aluminium

Profile rail PS with protective band SB is used for support of magnetic band with width 10 mm. Profile rail is easy mounted and has not adhesive joints. The lengths of more than 1 m are obtained by joining together several rail modules.





PROTECTIVE BAND SB

Length (standard)	1 m
Length	profile rail + 36 mm
Adhesive tape	not required with PS
Material	stainless steel

MAGNETIC BAND MODIFICATIONS

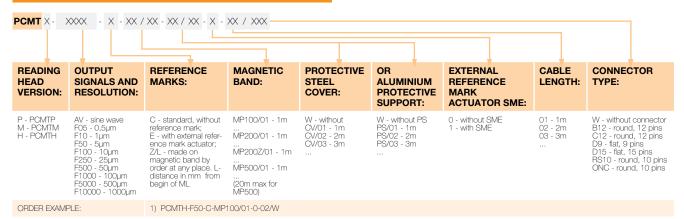
MAGNETIC BAND	MP100	MP200/MP200Z	MP500/MP500Z
Pole pitch	1+1 mm	2+2 mm	5+5 mm
Reference mark position	-	on request from left or right at pitches of 4 mm or multiples	on request from left or right at pitches of 10 mm or multiples
	Note: With MP100 magnetic band, it is not possible to use any protective cover (CV or SP)	Note: Magnetic bang MP200Z is used only with reading head MTMxxxZ	Note: Magnetic bang MP500Z is used only with reading head MTXxxxZ

COLOR OF CABLE WIRES AND OUTPUT SIGNALS

	PCMT-F		PCMT-AV		
Green	U1	a=0,25T±0,125T	Α	360° el	A and B amplitude 0,6 V1,2 V (~ 1V)
White	U2		В	200	R amplitude 0,250,6V (useful part)
Red	(528)V	aaaa	(528)V	90° el.	A and B phase shift 90° ±10° el.
Blue	OV		OV	U ₀ A	Reference voltage U0 2,5 V
Brown	U0	┧ ╒	R	OU B	Amplitudes of signals are referred to mea-
Orange	Ū1	U2	Ā		surement made with 120 Ω impedance
Light-blue	Ū2	$\overline{\qquad}$ $\overline{\qquad}$ $\overline{\qquad}$ $\overline{\qquad}$	В	U0 R	and power supply voltage of reading head 5V±5%.
Yellow	Ū0	U0	R	360° el.	JV ± J /0.
Shield	Shield		Shield	 	

ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE	B12 12-pin round connector	C12 12-pin round connector	D9 9-pin flat connector	D15 15-pin flat connector	RS10 10-pin round connector	ONC 10-pin round connector
DIGITAL READOUT DEVICES		CS3000			CS5000	





MAGNETIC ABSOLUTE LINEAR ENCODER



Non contact absolute magnetic linear encoder MK has measuring length up to 30 m.

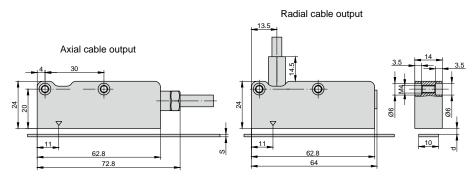
The encoder is used to convert linear displacements of key machine components into electrical signals containing information about components absolute position.

Encoder consists of metal based magnetic band MP, reading head and protective steel cover CV. Encoder

also could be supplied with protective aluminium support SP (instead protective cover CV), which is mounted on machine for magnetic band protection.

The encoder has two versions of serial interface SSI or BiSS C. On option third encoder version is available: with 2 analog sinusoidal signals with phase shift 90° C and amplitude approx. 1Vpp.

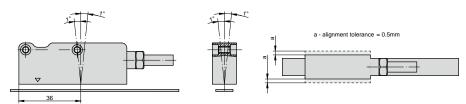
MECHANICAL DATA



Value, mm	MP200A	MP200A +CV	MP200A +SP
S	1.3	1.6	2.1
d	0.3 ÷ 1.0	0.7 MAX	0.2 MAX

- s thickness
- d distance between reading head and magnetic band MP or protective cover CV (protective support SP)

Permissible tolerances for reading head mounting



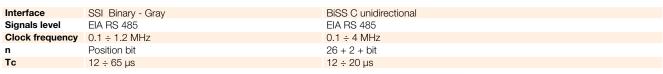
MK PARAMETERS

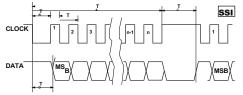
Pole pitch	2+2 mm
Measuring length (ML)	up to 30 m
Incremental signal	since wave 1Vpp (optional)
Resolution 1Vpp	up to 1µm (depending on CNC division factor)
Repeatability	± 1 increment
Signal period	2 mm
Serial interface	SSI or BiSS
Resolution absolute position	500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1 μm
Accuracy	± 15 μm
Max. traversing speed	300 m/min
Power supply	(5 28 V) DC ± 5%
Current consumption with load	150 mA max. (with R=120 Ω)

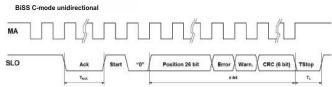
Protection (EN 60529)	IP67
Operating temperature	0+50 °C
Storage temperature	-20+70 °C
Permissible humidity	100%
Permissible vibration (552000 Hz)	200 m/s ²
Permissible shock (11 ms)	1000 m/s ²
Weight of reading head	80 g
Electrical protections	from inversion of power supply polarity and from short circuit on output port
Standard cable length / max. cable length	2.0 / 25.0 m (100 m if power supply is 5V)



OUTPUT SIGNALS



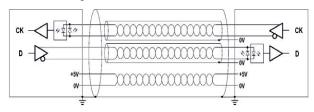




CABLE

Cable for serial output:

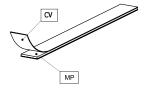
- 6-wire shielded cable, \varnothing =7 mm, PVC external sheath, with low friction coefficient, oil-resistant, suitable for continuous movements
- conductors section: supply 0.25 mm2, signals 0.25 mm2
- cable's bending radius should not be lower than 35 mm.



NOTE: Encoder is supplied with flexible cable, that consists of twisted pair of wires (for informational signals SSI-BiSS).

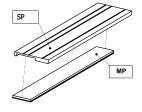
PROTECTIVE BAND CV

Stainless steel cover CV (width 10 mm, thickness 0,3 mm) for magnetic band MP protection is glued on magnetic band.



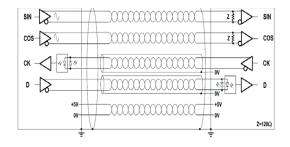
PROTECTIVE SUPPORT SP

Aluminium protective support SP for magnetic band MP protection. Fixed on machine surface and holds magnetic band. It is not possible to use the support SP if the magnetic band is already covered by stainless steel band CV.



Cable for analog output + serial output:

- 10-wire shielded cable, \emptyset = 7.1 mm, PUR external sheath. Inside the cable, a further shield for the twisted pair of the digital signals (SSI-BiSS) is presented.
- -conductors section: supply 0.35 mm2, signals 0.10 mm2
- cable's bending radius should not be lower than 45 mm. In case of cable extension, it is necessary to guarantee:
- electrical connection between the body of the connectors
- electrical connection between the body of the connectors and the cables shield;
- minimum power supply voltage of 5 V to the head.



MAGNETIC BAND MP200A

Pole pitch	2+ 2 mm
Accuracy (at 20 °C)	±20; ±80 μm/m
Width	10 mm
Thickness	1,3 mm
Length	30 m max.
Bend radius	80 mm min.
Weight of magnetic band	65 g/m
Weight of protective cover	25 g/m
Operating temperature	0+70 °C
Storage temperature	20+80 °C

ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE	B12 12-pin round connector	C12 12-pin round connector	D9 9-pin flat connector	D15 15-pin flat connector	RS10 10-pin round connector	ONC 10-pin round connector	
DIGITAL READOUT DEVICES	CS3000			CS5000			

ORDER FORM



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ENCODER COUPLINGS

Coupling is a device which connects two shafts with for purpose of transmissioning motion. Coupling compensates geometrical misalignments and axial motion of connected shafts, enables the encoder work within specified accuracy and prevents excessive bearing load.

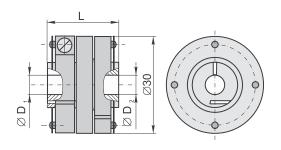
Permissible shaft misalignments must be kept within limits as shown in the table below.



MECHANICAL DATA

Coupling model	SC30	SC70	SC98-1	SC98-2
Kinematic accuracy (with parallel offset ≤ 0.05 mm and angular misalignment $\leq 0.09^o)$	±10 arc sec	±2 arc sec	±0.5 arc sec	±1 arc sec
Torsional rigidity	150 Nm/rad	4000 Nm/rad	6000 Nm/rad	4000 Nm/rad
Permissible torque	0.1 Nm	0.5 Nm	1 Nm	1 Nm
Moment of inertia (approx.)	3×10 ⁻⁶ kgm ²	2×10 ⁻⁴ kgm ²	2×10 ⁻⁴ kgm	1.7×10 ⁻⁴ kgm ²
Permissible radial misalignment	<_0.2 mm	≤ 0.3 mm	≤ 0.3 mm	≤ 0.3 mm
Permissible angular error	≤ 1°	≤ 0.5°	≤ 1°	≤ 2°
Permissible axial misalignment	≤ 0.2 mm	≤ 0.2 mm	≤ 0.2 mm	≤ 0.2 mm
Permissible shaft speed	16000 rpm	3000 rpm	1000 rpm	1000 rpm
Weight	0.027 kg	0.22 kg	0.25 kg	0.21 kg
Encoder compatibility	A28, A36, AK36, AM36 AK50, A58M, A58B, A58C, A58C2, A58C3, A58D, AK58M, AK58B, AK58C, AK58C2, AK58C3, AK58D, AP58, AM58M, AM58B, AM58C, AM58C2, AM58C3, AM58D.	A110	A170	A170

SC30



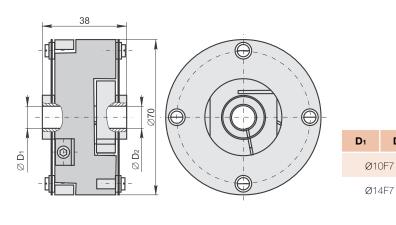


D ₁	D ₂				
Ø4H7, Ø5H7,	Ø6H7, Ø7H7,				
Ø8H7, Ø10H7, Ø1/4",					
Ø5/16	", Ø3/8"				





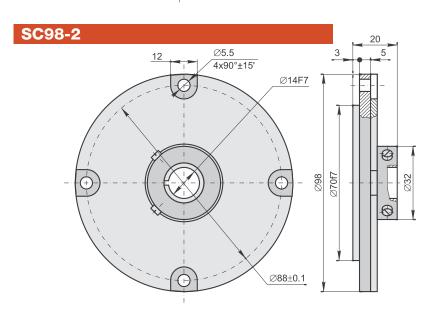
SC70





SC98-1











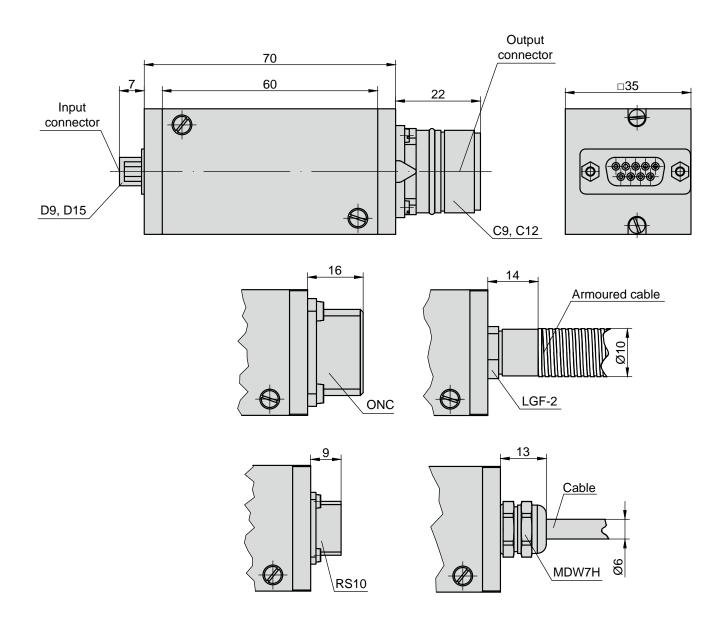
EXTERNAL INTERPOLATOR

The Interpolation and Digitizing electronics interpolates up to 10-fold and convert the sinusoidal scanning signals from photoelectric encoders to square-wave pulses with TTL levels.

Possible interpolation factor: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10.

Under the cover the unit has commutation switch that allows to Customer to change interpolation factor (see table below)..







MECHANICAL DATA

Input signals: -Incremental signals -Reference signal	7-16 mA 2-8 mA
Output signals	TTL(RS422) compatible
Operating voltage	5 V
Max input frequency	50 kHz
Possible input connector / cable	C9, D9, D15, ONC, RS10 / cable, armoured cable
Possible output connector / cable	C12, D9, D15, ONC, RS10 / cable, armoured cable
Signal interpolation: - NK-1 - NK-2 - NK-3 - NK-4 - NK-5 - NK-8	1 - fold 2 - fold 3 - fold 4 - fold 5 - fold 8 - fold 10 - fold

The positions of switches depending on interpolation factor and linear/rotary encoder reference mark width

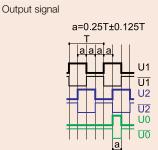
Reference mark width T/4

Sw	itch	es	pos	Internalation					
1	2	3	4	5	6	Interpolation factor			
0	f	1	f	1	f	1			
1	đ	0	1	1	0	2			
0	f	1	1	f	0	3			
g	f	ı	1	0	1	4			
0	f	0	1	0	1	5			
g	f	1	ı	đ	1	8			
g	đ	0	g	ı	f	10			

Reference mark width T/2

Switches position						Interpolation
1	2	3	4	5	6	factor
đ		0	f		f	1
f			đ			2
đ		8	0	1	0	3
đ	0	đ	0	0		4
đ		0	0			5
đ		0		đ	0	8
đ		0	0		đ	10

Encoder compatibility



L37, L50, MT, CMT, PCMT

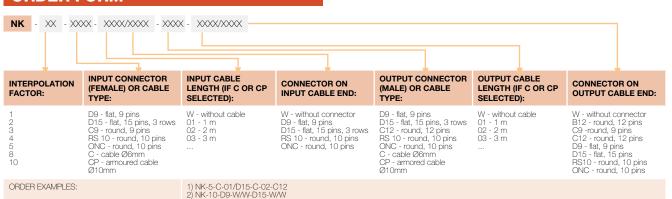
A28, A36, A42M, A75M, A58M, A58B, A58C, A58C2, A58C3, A58D, A58H, A58H1, A58HE,

A58HM, A90H, A110, A170, A170H, AM36, AM58M, AM58B, AM58C, AM58C2, AM58C3, AM58D, L18, L18B, L18C, L18T, L23, L35, L35T,

ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE	B12 12-pin round connector	C9 9-pin round connector	C12 12-pin round connector	D9 9-pin flat connector	D15 15-pin flat connector	RS10 10-pin round connector	ONC 10-pin round connector
CONNECTORS ON HOUSING	C9 9-pin round connector		C12 12-pin round connector	D9 9-pin flat connector	D15 15-pin flat connector	RS10 10-pin round connector	ONC 10-pin round connector
CABLE		Cable ø6 mm		Armoured cable ø6 mm			

DIGITAL READOUT DEVICES CS3000 CS5000





TWO AND THREE AXIS READOUT DEVICES



TECHNICAL DATA

Input standard	RS 422
Power supply for encoders	+5 V DC
Resolution of linear encoders	0.5;1; 2; 5; 10; 20; 50 µm; 0.1; 0.2; 0.5; 1; 5; 10 mm
Resolution of rotary encoder	1° - 0,0001°
LED green display, 7 digit and sign	14 mm height
Maximum input signals frequency	100 kHz
Power supply	DC 8-30 V/0.8A Power supply adapter: - input: AC 100V ~ 240V, 50Hz/60Hz - output: DC 8~30 V; 0,8A
Power consumption	5 W
Overall dimensions	214 x 139 x 29.5 mm
Weight	0.9 kg
Operation temperature range	0 °C - +50 °C

FEATURES

Measuring in millimeters or inches (inch/mm)

Radius calculation (1/2)

Measuring in relative or absolute coordinate system (INC/ABS)

Entering or setting zero values for the selected axis

Memory for last position after switch off

Linear movement measurement (by means of linear encoders)

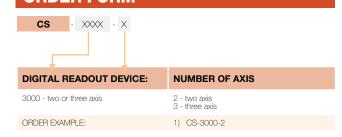
Rotary movement measurement (by means of rotary encoders)

Movement direction indication

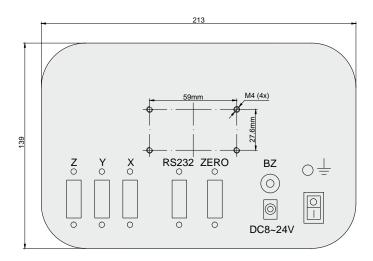
Error correction: linear compensation

Serial interface RS232

ORDER FORM



MECHANICAL DATA



COMPATIBLE WITH:

A28, AP58, A36, A42M, A75M, A58M, A58B, A58C, A58C2, A58C3, A58D, A58H, A58H1, A58HE, A58HM, A90H, A110, A170, A170H, L18, L18B, L18C, L18T, L23, LK24, L35, L35T, L37, L50, MT, CMT, PCMT, MK.



CS 5000-2, CS 5000-3

CS 5000

ADVANCED TWO AND THREE AXIS READOUT DEVICES



TECHNICAL DATA

Input standard	RS 422
Power supply for encoders	+5 V DC
Resolution of linear encoders	0.1; 0.2; 0.5; 1; 2; 5; 10; 20; 50 μm;
Resolution of rotary encoder	1° - 0,0001°
LED green display, 7 digit and sign	14 mm height
Maximum input signals frequency	500 kHz
Power supply	AC 85V ~ 230V
Power consumption	5 W
Overall dimensions	295 x 182 x 30.5 mm
Weight	2.6 kg
Operation temperature range	0 °C - +50 °C

FEATURES

Measuring in millimeters or inches (inch/mm)

Measuring system calibration in relation to reference point (REF)

Radius calculation (1/2)

Measuring in relative or absolute coordinate system (INC/ABS)

Entering or setting zero values for the selected axis Linear movement measurement (by means of linear encoders)

Rotary movement measurement (by means of rotary encoders)

Memory for last position after switch off

Entering shrinkage rate

Setting 999 datum systems in SMD mode

Movement direction indication

Machining modes:

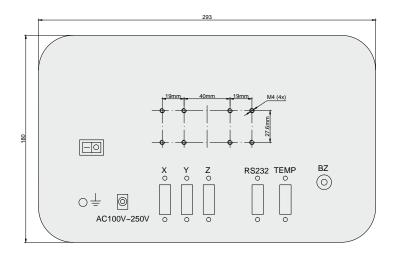
- holes drilling along circle
- holes drilling along oblique line

Error correction: linear compensation

Inside calculator

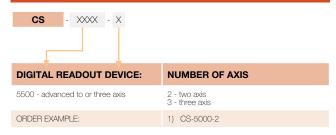
Serial interface RS232

MECHANICAL DATA



COMPATIBLE WITH:

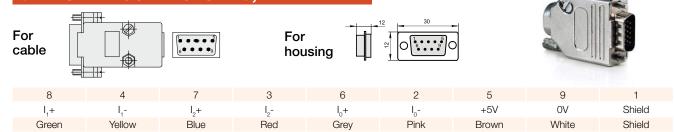
A28, AP58, A36, A42M, A75M, A58M, A58B, A58C, A58C2, A58C3, A58D, A58H, A58H1, A58HE, A58HM, A90H, A110, A170, A170H, L18, L18B, L18C, L18T, L23, LK24, L35, L35T, L37, L50, MT, CMT, PCMT, MK.



ENCODER ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

FOR ~ 11 μA

9-PINS FLAT CONNECTOR D9, MALE



^{*}External shield is connected to connector housing. Internal shield is connected to 0V. When connector is placed on encoder housing the internal shield is missing.

9-PINS ROUND CONNECTOR C9, MALE



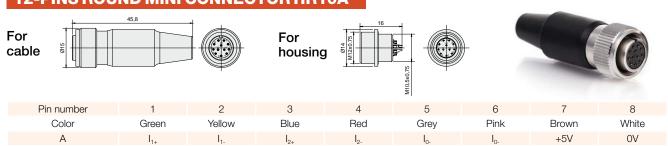
^{*}External shield is connected to connector housing. Internal shield is connected to pin 9. When connector is placed on encoder housing the internal shield is missing.

10-PINS ROUND CONNECTOR ONC, MALE

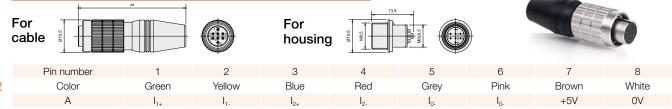


^{*}External shield is connected to connector housing. Internal shield is connected to 0V. When connector is placed on encoder housing the internal shield is missing.

12-PINS ROUND MINI CONNECTOR HR10A



8-PINS ROUND MINI CONNECTOR HR25





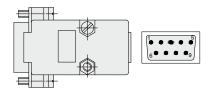
ENCODER ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

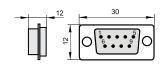
FOR ~ 1Vpp; TTL; HTL

9-PINS FLAT CONNECTOR D9, MALE

For cable

For housing







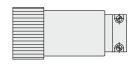
Pin number	8	4	7	3	6	2	5	9	1
Color	Pink	Grey	White	Brown	Yellow	Green	Red	Blue	Shield
AV (~ 1V)	A+	A-	B+	B-	R+	R-	+5V	OV	Shield
TTL U = +5V	U1	Ū1	U2	Ū2	UO	Ū0	+5V	OV	Shield
HTL U = +(1030)V	U1	Ū1	U2	Ū2	UO	Ū0	+(1030)V	OV	-

^{*}External shield is connected to connector housing. Internal shield is connected to 0V. When connector is placed on encoder housing the internal shield is missing.

12-PINS ROUND CONNECTOR C12, MALE

For cable

For housing







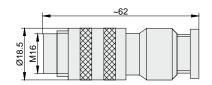




Pin number	5	6	8	1	3	4	12	10	2	11
Color	Pink	Grey	White	Brown	Yellow	Green	Red	Blue	Black	Violet
AV (~ 1V)	A+	A-	B+	B-	R+	R-	+5V	OV	Sensor +5V	Sensor 0V
TTL U = +5V	U1	Ū1	U2	Ū2	UO	Ū0	+5V	OV	Sensor +5V	Sensor 0V
HTL U = +(1030)V	U1	Ū1	U2	Ū2	UO	Ū0	+(1030)V	OV	Sensor +(1030)V	Sensor 0V

^{*}External shield is connected to connector housing. Internal shield is connected to OV. When connector is placed on encoder housing the internal shield is missing.

12-PINS ROUND CONNECTOR B12, MALE







Pin number	С	D	Е	L	G	Н	K	В	А
Color	Pink	Grey	White	Brown	Yellow	Green	Red	Blue	shield
AV (~ 1V)	A+	A-	B+	B-	R+	R-	+5V	OV	shield
TTL U = +5V	U1	Ū1	U2	Ū2	UO	Ū0	+5V	OV	shield
HTL U = +(1030)V	U1	Ū1	U2	Ū2	UO	Ū0	+(1030)V	OV	shield

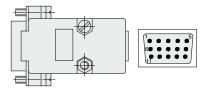
^{*}External shield is connected to connector housing. Internal shield is connected to OV.

ENCODER ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

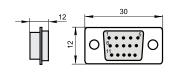
FOR ~ 1Vpp; TTL; HTL

15-PINS FLAT CONNECTOR D15, MALE

For cable



For housing





Pin number	3	13	4	14	5	15	1	2	6
Color	Pink	Grey	White	Brown	Yellow	Green	Red	Blue	Shield
TTL U = +5V	U1	Ū1	U2	Ū2	UO	ŪO	+5V	OV	Shield

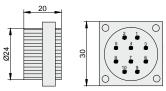
^{*}External shield is connected to connector housing. Internal shield is connected to 0V. When connector is placed on encoder housing the internal shield is missing.

10-PINS ROUND CONNECTOR ONC, MALE

For cable



For housing





$U = +5V \pm 5\%$

Pin number	1	2	3	4	10	9	5	6	7
Color	Pink	Grey	White	Brown	Yellow	Green	Red	Blue	Shield
TTL U = +5V	U1	Ū1	U2	Ū2	U0	ŪO	+5V	OV	Shield

^{*}External shield is connected to connector housing. Internal shield is connected to 0V. When connector is placed on encoder housing the internal shield is missing.
**For encoder A58B voltage supply +5V is on pin 8.

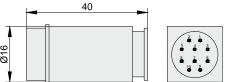
U = +5 and +15V

Pin number	1	2	3	4	10	9	8	5	6	7
TTL U= 5/15V	U1	Ū1	U2	Ū2	UO	Ū0	+5V	+15V	OV	Shield

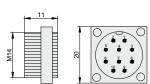
^{*}External shield is connected to connector housing. Internal shield is connected to 0V. When connector is placed on encoder housing the internal shield is missing.

10-PINS ROUND CONNECTOR RS10, MALE

For cable



For housing





Pin number	5	8	3	6	10	1	2	9	4
Color	Pink	Grey	White	Brown	Yellow	Green	Red	Blue	Shield*
TTL U = +5V	U1	Ū1	U2	Ū2	U0	ŪO	+5V	OV	Shield

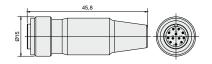
^{*}External shield is connected to connector housing. Internal shield is connected to 0V. When connector is placed on encoder housing the internal shield is missing.
**For voltage supply +(10...30)V is used pin 7.



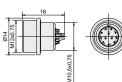
12-PINS ROUND MINI CONNECTOR HR10A

For cable

For housing







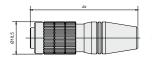


Pin number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Color	Pink	Grey	White	Brown	Yellow	Green	Red	Blue
AV	A+	A-	B+	B-	R+	R-	+5V	OV
TTL	U_{1+}	U ₁₋	U_{2+}	U_{2-}	U ₀₋	U_{0-}	+5V	OV
HTL	U ₁₊	U ₁₋	U_{2+}	U ₂₋	U ₀₋	U ₀₋	+1030V	OV

8-PINS ROUND MINI CONNECTOR HR25

For cable

For housing











Pin number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Color	Pink	Grey	White	Brown	Yellow	Green	Red	Blue
AV	A+	A-	B+	B-	R+	R-	+5V	OV
TTL	U_{1+}	U ₁₋	U_{2+}	$U_{2 ext{-}}$	U ₀₋	U ₀₋	+5V	OV
HTL	U ₁₊	U ₁₋	U_{2+}	\bigcup_{2-}	U _{o-}	U ₀₋	+1030V	OV

CABLE LENGTHS

Maximal encoder (linear of rotary) cable length depending on output signal type is:

- sine-wave current signal A ($\sim 11 \, \mu A$) 5 m;
- sine-wave voltage signal AV (~ 1V) 25 m;
- square-wave signal F (TTL) 25 m;
- square-wave signal F (HTL) 25 m.

The encoders can be equipped with additional prolonging cable (diameter 7 mm) with different cable connectors ONC, RS10, D9, C9, C12, B12 depending on customer requirements. This cable has an additional sensor circuits U and 0V. Linear encoder cable can be protected by metal hose with additional plastic cover (IP64) type SYLVIN. Metal hose has diameter of 10 mm.

2010 GENERAL PRODUCT CATALOG	

"Precizika Metrology" is the new name of former Lithuanian-American Joint Venture "Brown & Sharpe - Precizika". The company has proud history of old traditions in the leadership of design and production of metrological equipment. Its workforce has been involved for over fifty years in the supply of measuring technology and systems to automate factories as well as in the development of optical scale manufacturing technology.

In 2000 the production process was certified to fully meet the requirements of ISO 9002, in 2003 - ISO 9001.

The company's goal is to consistently supply high quality products and services to meet customer demands on a timely basis. The main company's products are the linear and angular glass scale gratings, the linear and rotary displacement measuring systems, the mechanical parts and components.

We are attentive to every Your inquiry and we are sure of that timely and right attitude along with sincere human attention leads us to long-lasting cooperation.

Žirmūnų str. 139,LT-09120 Vilnius, Lithuania sales@precizika.lt Tel.: +370 (5) 236 3683

Fax.: 370 (5) 236 3609

