

# L18T

## 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.

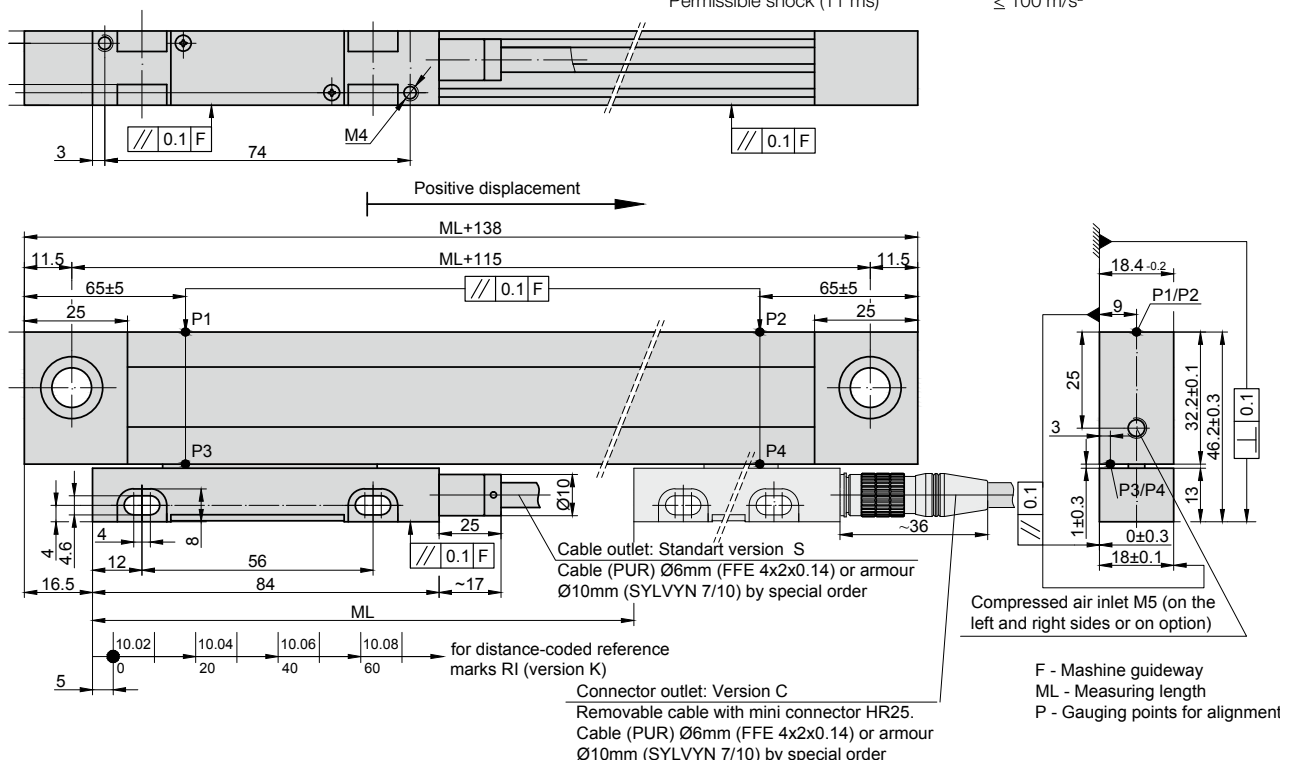
The photoelectric unit of the reading head generates sinusoidal micro-current or TTL square-wave (standard RS422) output signals.

Three versions of output signals are available:

- L18T-A - Sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 11  $\mu$ App, 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, x25, x50.

### MECHANICAL DATA

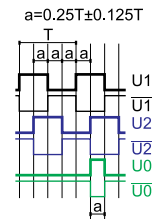
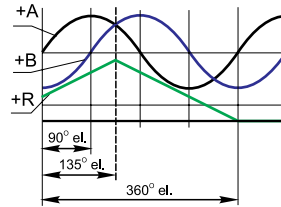
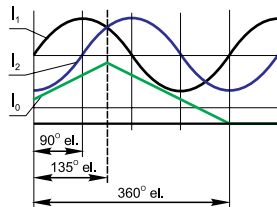
Measuring lengths (ML), mm	70; 120; 170; 220; 270; 320; 370; 420; 470; 520; 620; 720; 820; 920; 1020; 1140; 1240; (other intermediate lengths on request)	Max. traversing speed: -when interpolation factor is 1,2,5,10 -when interpolation factor is 25 -when interpolation factor is 50	1 m/s 0.5 m/s 0.4 m/s
Accuracy grades to any metre within the ML (at 20°C):	$\pm 10$ ; $\pm 5$ ; $\pm 3 \mu$ m (optional)	Required moving force with sealing lips	< 3 N
Grating period	20 $\mu$ m; 40 $\mu$ m (optional)	Protection (IEC 529) -without compressed air -with compressed air (optional)	IP53 IP64
Reference marks (RI): -standard for ML $\leq$ 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	Weight	0.4 kg + 0.8 kg/m
		Operating temperature	0...+50°C
		Storage temperature	-20...+70°C
		Permissible vibration (40 to 2000 Hz)	$\leq 30 \text{ m/s}^2$
		Permissible shock (11 ms)	$\leq 100 \text{ m/s}^2$



## ELECTRICAL DATA

VERSION	L18T-A $\sim 11 \mu\text{App}$	L18T-AV $\sim 1 \text{Vpp}$	L18T-F $\square$ TTL
Power supply	+5 V $\pm$ 5% / < 90 mA	+5 V $\pm$ 5% < 120 mA	+5 V $\pm$ 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 $\mu\text{m}$ (after 4-fold dividing in subsequent electronics)
Incremental signals	Two sinusoidal $I_1$ and $I_2$ Amplitude at 1 k $\Omega$ load: - $I_1 = 7\text{-}16 \mu\text{A}$ - $I_2 = 7\text{-}16 \mu\text{A}$	Differential sine +A/-A and +B/-B Amplitude at 120 $\Omega$ 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") $\leq 0.5 \text{ V}$ - high (logic "1") $\geq 2.4 \text{ V}$
Reference signal	One quasi-triangular $I_0$ peak per revolution. Signal magnitude at 1 k $\Omega$ load: - $I_0 = 2\text{-}8 \mu\text{A}$ (usable component)	One quasi-triangular +R and its complementary -R per revolution. Signals magnitude at 120 $\Omega$ load - R = 0.2-0.8 V (usable component)	One differential square-wave $U0/\overline{U0}$ 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	50x kHz, when interpolation factor is 1, 2, 5, 10 1000 kHz when interpolation factor is 25, 50
Direction of signals	$I_2$ 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



Note: If cable extension is used the power supply conductor section should not be smaller than 0.5 mm<sup>2</sup>.

## ACCESSORIES

<b>CONNECTORS FOR CABLE</b>	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
<b>DIGITAL READOUT DEVICES</b>	CS3000				CS5000			
<b>EXTERNAL INTERPOLATOR</b>	NK							

## ORDER FORM

OUTPUT SIGNALS AND RESOLUTION:	MEASURING LENGTH:	REFERENCE MARKS:	ACCURACY:	COMPRESSED AIR:	CABLE OR CONNECTOR OUTLET:	CABLE LENGTH:	CONNECTOR TYPE:
A - Sinusoidal AV - Sinusoidal F01 - TTL 0.1 $\mu\text{m}$ F02 - TTL 0.2 $\mu\text{m}$ F05 - TTL 0.5 $\mu\text{m}$ F10 - TTL 1.0 $\mu\text{m}$ F25 - TTL 2.5 $\mu\text{m}$ F50 - TTL 5.0 $\mu\text{m}$	0070 - 70 mm 0520 - 520 mm .... 1240 - 1240 mm	N - none RI S - standard M - every 50 mm K - distance coded Ln/XXX - n RI with 50-fold steps /XXX distance of the first RI from the beginning of ML, mm	05 - $\pm 5 \mu\text{m}$ 10 - $\pm 10 \mu\text{m}$	0 - without compressed air 1 - with compressed air	S - version S (cable outlet) C - version C (connector outlet)	01 - 1m 02 - 2m 03 - 3m ... CP01 - 1m armoured CP02 - 2m armoured CP03 - 3m armoured ...	W - without connector B12 - round, 12 pins C9 - round, 9 pins C12 - round, 12 pins D9 - flat, 9 pins D15 - flat, 15 pins RS10 - round, 10 pins ONC - round, 10 pins
ORDER EXAMPLE:	1) L18T-A-1240-K-05-1-C-03/C9						