Actuator LA36
With relative positioning Dual Hall

## **Connection diagram**





## **Connection diagram**

36XXXXXXH00XX-XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

			Power	AMP	Deutsch
		BROWN	2	2	2- <b>[]</b> -1
		- BLUE	1		
			Signal	6- F	ИР
Dual Hall	Supply for feedback	+ RED	2	Deutsch	
	Digital output				
		- YELLOW	5		50
	Digital output	– GREEN	6		_50
			-		
	Supply for feedback	BLACK	1		



A Hall pulse consists of two Hall counts.

A Hall count occurs every time the signal changes direction, either upwards or downwards.

If you wish to use the endstop reached, you will have to keep power on the Brown, Blue, Red and Black wires, otherwise the signal will be lost.

## I/O specifications

Input/Output	Specification	Comments	
Description	The actuator can be equipped with Dual Hall that gives a relative positioning feedback signal when the actuator moves.	Dual Hall THE STATE OF THE STA	
Brown	12 V DC ± 20 %, max. 26 A depending on load 24 V DC ± 10 %, max. 13 A depending on load	To extend actuator: Connect Brown to positive To retract actuator: Connect Brown to negative To extend actuator: Connect Blue to negative To retract actuator: Connect Blue to positive	
Blue	36 V DC ± 10 %, max. 10 A depending on load 48 V DC ± 10 %, max. 8 A depending on load		
Red	Signal power supply (+) 12 - 36 V DC	Current consumption:  Max. 40 mA during run and pause  There will accure a higher inrush current	
Black	Signal power supply GND (-)		

Input/Output	Specification			Comments			
		Hall output (PNP) Movement per each Hall count		count	The Hall sensor signals are generated by the turning of the actuator gearing.		
Green	Hall B	Gear	Pitch	mm/count	These signals can be fed into a PLC		
		Н	8 mm	0,221	(Programmable Logic Controller). In the PLC the quadrature signals can be used to register the direction and position of the piston rod.		
		Н	12 mm	0,331			
		Н	16 mm	0,442			
	Hall A	G	16 mm	0,508	Output voltage min. V <sub>IN</sub> - 2 V Current output 12 mA		
		F	16 mm	1,155	Higher voltage on the motor can result in		
		F	20 mm	1,445	shorter pulses.		
Yellow	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Hall Counts				10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20		
	Hall Pulses Hall Pulses						
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  A Hall pulse consists of two Hall counts.  A Hall count occurs every time the signal changes direction, either upwards or downwards.						
Violet	Not to be connected						
White	Not to be connected						

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