Actuator LA36 With endstop reached and relative positioning - Dual Hall

Connection diagram





Connection diagram

36XXXXXXH00XX-XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

M		BROWN	Power 2 1		Deutsch
	Supply for feedback	+ RED	Signal 2		
	Digital output	YELLOW	5	Deur 6	tsch
	Digital output	GREEN	6		
	Digital output	VIOLET	4		
	Digital output	WHITE	3		
	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		
Brown	12 V DC \pm 20 %, max. 26 A depending on load 24 V DC \pm 10 %, max. 13 A depending on load 36 V DC \pm 10 %, max. 10 A depending on load 48 V DC \pm 10 %, max. 8 A depending on load				To extend actuator: Connect Brown to positive To retract actuator: Connect Brown to negative		
Blue	48 V DC ±	10 %, max.	8 A depending	To extend actuator: Connect Blue to negative To retract actuator: Connect Blue to positive			
Red	Signal power supply (+) 12 - 36 V DC			Current consumption:			
Black	Signal power supply GND (-)			Max. 40 mA during run and pause There will accure a higher inrush current			
		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 (Programmable Logic Controller). In the PLC the quadrature signals can be		
		Н	8 mm	0,221			
		н	12 mm	0,331	used to register the direction and position		
	Hall A	Н	16 mm	0,442	of the piston rod. Output voltage min. V _{IN} - 2 V Current output 12 mA Higher voltage on the motor can result in		
		G	16 mm	0,508			
		F	16 mm	1,155			
		F	20 mm	1,445	shorter pulses.		
Yellow	Hall Counts						
	Hall Pulses						
	12345678910A Hall pulse consists of two Hall counts. A Hall count occurs every time the signal changes direction, either upwards or downwards.						

Input/Output	Specification		Comments	
Violet	Endstop reached in	Output voltage min. VIN - Source current max. 30 m		
White	Endstop reached out	NOT potential free	A	

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