Actuator LA36
With relative positioning Single Hall

Connection diagram





Connection diagram

36XXXXXXK00XX-XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

			Power	AMP	Deutsch
M		BROWN	2	2	2- [] -1
		BLUE	1		
			Signal	AN 6	ЛР
	Supply for feedback	+ RED	2		
Single Hall				Deu ⁻	tsch
	Digital output	VIOLET	4	6-	_1
					_\$a
	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.

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.	Single Hall			
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			
Blue	36 V DC ± 10 %, max. 10 A depending on load 48 V DC ± 10 %, max. 8 A depending on load	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 be accrued a higher inrush current			
Green	Not to be connected				
Yellow	Not to be connected				



Input/Output	Specification				Comments		
		Single Hall output (PNP) Movement per single Hall count		l count	The Hall sensor signals are generated by the turning of the actuator gearing.		
	Hall A	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	0,110			
		Н	12 mm	0,166	used to register the direction and position of the piston rod.		
	Hall B	Н	16 mm	0,221	Output voltage min. V_{IN} - 2 V Current output 12 mA Max. 680 nF		
		G	16 mm	0,254			
		F	16 mm	0,577	Higher voltage on the motor can result in		
		F	20 mm	0,721	shorter pulses.		
Violet	Input: Hall A Processor Hall B Processor Hall Counts Hall Pulses 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 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.						
White	Not to be connected						

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