

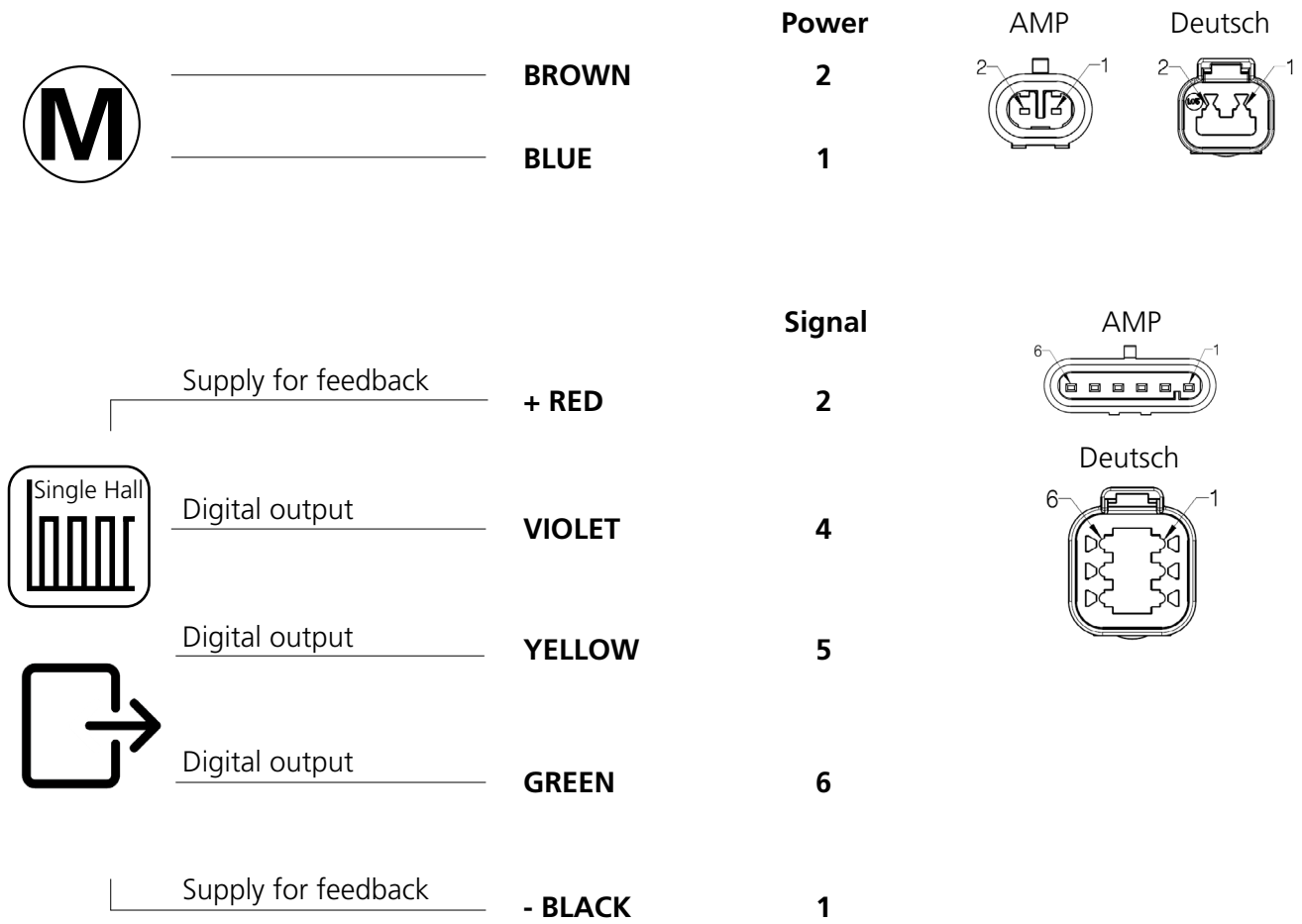
Actuator LA36  
With endstop reached and relative  
positioning - Single Hall


## Connection diagram




## Connection diagram

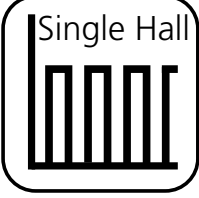
36XXXXXXXXK00XX-XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



 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.	
Brown	12 V DC $\pm$ 20 %, max. 26 A depending on load 24 V DC $\pm$ 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 $\pm$ 10 %, max. 10 A depending on load 48 V DC $\pm$ 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: Max. 40 mA during run and pause There will accure a higher inrush current
Black	Signal power supply GND (-)	
Green	Endstop reached out	Output voltage min. $V_{IN} - 2 V$ Source current max. 30 mA
Yellov	Endstop reached in	

Input/Output	Specification			Comments	
Violet	Hall A	Single Hall output (PNP)		<p>The Hall sensor signals are generated by the turning of the actuator gearing. These signals can be fed into a PLC (Programmable Logic Controller). In the PLC the quadrature signals can be used to register the direction and position of the piston rod.</p> <p>Output voltage min. <math>V_{IN} - 2 V</math>            Current output 12 mA            Max. 680 nF            Higher voltage on the motor can result in shorter pulses.</p>	
		Movement per single Hall count			
		Gear	Pitch		mm/count
	H	8 mm	0,110		
	H	12 mm	0,166		
	Hall B	H	16 mm		0,221
		G	16 mm		0,254
		F	16 mm		0,577
		F	20 mm		0,721
	<p>Input: Hall A, Hall B</p> <p>Processor</p> <p>Output:</p> <p>Hall Counts: 1 to 20</p> <p>Hall Pulses: 1 to 10</p> <p>A Hall pulse consists of two Hall counts.            A Hall count occurs every time the signal changes direction, either upwards or downwards.</p>				
White	Not to be connected				

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