

The company under the name JSC "Precizika Metrology" began work after the change of name of the Lithuanian - American Joint Venture "Brown & Sharpe - Precizika". The company has a proud history of old traditions in the leadership of design and production of metrological equipment. Its workforce has been involved for over fifty years in the supply of measuring technology and systems to automate factories as well as in the development of optical scale manufacturing technology.

In 2000, the production process was certified to fully meeting the requirements of EN ISO 9002:1994, in 2003 – EN ISO 9001:2000. The company's goal is to consistently supply high quality products and services to meet customer demands on a timely basis. The company's main products are linear and angular glass scale gratings, and the linear and rotary displacement measuring systems. JSC "Precizika Metrology" represents worldwide known companies and suppliers of measuring equipment, CNC centers, executes installation and services of them, trains the users, and executes upgrading of used CMM and manual cutting machine-tools.

**-37** 

PHOTOELECTRIC LINEAR ENCODER





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The precision sealed linear encoder L37 is used to convert linear displacements of key machine components into electrical signals containing information about the value and direction of the displacements.

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 (cooling liquid, lubricants and chips), the encoder has two rows of sealing lips. Filtered air can be supplied into the housing of the encoder for extra protection from dust. The photoelectric unit of the reading head generates sinusoidal micro-current or

Characteristic feature of encoder is a rigid housing that provides better resistance to vibration and higher protection grade due two pairs

Reference mark can be selected by magnet, which moves in horizontal groove on the front side of encoder (optional).

















#### **RECOMMENDED APPLICATIONS**







MACHINES

ELECTRONIC



MEDICAL EQUIPMENT



MILLING / BORING / DRILLING CNC MACHINES



RETROFOTTING



TURNING MACHINES

& CENTERS

LABORATORY

EQUIPMENT

HIGH-PRECISION MACHINE TOOLS



3D PRINTING



REPLACEMENT



COORDINATE MEASURING MACHINES

1 m/s (shortly 2 m/s)

#### **MECHANICAL DATA**

Measuring lengths (ML), mm

170; 220; 270; 320; 370; 420; 470; 520; 620; 720; 820; 920; 1020: 1140: 1240: 1340: 1440: 1540; 1640; 1740; 1840; 1940; 2040; 2140; 2240; 2340; 2440; 2540; 2640; 2740; 2840; 2940; 3040; 3140; 3240 (other intermediate lengths on request)

Accuracy grades to any metre within the ML (at 20 °C):
- for ML from 170 up to 2040 mm

or ML from 2040 up to 3240 mm

Grating period

- standard for ML ≤ 1020 mm - standard for ML > 1140 mm - optional

Reference marks (RI):

35mm from both ends of ML 45mm from both ends of ML one RI at any location, two or more RI's separated by distanc es of (n x 50 mm)

±5; ±3 (optional) ±10 μm

20 μm; 40 μm

- distance-coded

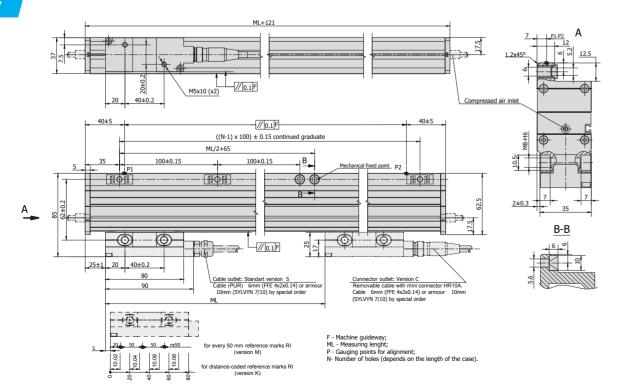
see drawing standard - one magnet (RI) in ML middle - selection by magnets

Max. traversing speed:
- when interpolation factor is 1,2,5,10

- when interpolation factor is 25 - when interpolation factor is 50

Required moving force with sealing lips < 5 N Protection (IEC 529): - without compressed air - with compressed air (optional) IP64 Weight 0.4 kg + 2.8 kg/m 0...+50 °C Operating temperature -20...+70 °C Storage temperature Permissible vibration (40 to 2000 Hz)  $\leq$  150 m/s  $^2$ Permissible shock (11 ms)  $\leq$  300 m/s  $^2$ 

L37



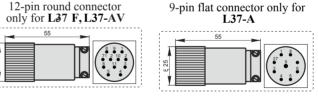
# **ELECTRICAL DATA**

VERSION	L37-A ~11 μApp	L37-AV ~ 1 V pp	L37-F Tit; TiHTL
Power supply	$+5 V \pm 5\%$ / < 90 mA	$+5 \text{ V} \pm 5\% < 120 \text{ mA}$	+5 V ± 5%/ < 120 mA;+12V±5%/ < 130mA
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 µm (after 4-fold dividing in subsequent electronics)
Incremental signals	Two sinusoidal I1 and I2 Amplitude at 1 k $\Omega$ load: -11 = 7-16 $\mu$ A - I2 = 7-16 $\mu$ 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 $\overline{\text{U1}}$ and U2/ $\overline{\text{U2}}$ . Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") $\leq$ 0,5 V at Up=+5V - high (logic "1") $\geq$ 2,4 V at Up=+5V - low (logic "0") $\leq$ 1,5 V at Up=+12V (HTL) - high (logic "1") $\geq$ (Up-2) V at Up=+12V (HTL)
Reference signal	One quasi-triangular $I_0$ . Signal magnitude at 1 k $\Omega$ load: $-I_0 = 28 \ \mu\text{A (usable component)}$	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/U0 per revolution. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low (logic "0") $\leq$ 0.5 V at Up=+5V - high (logic "1") $\geq$ 2.4 V at Up=+5V - low (logic "0") $\leq$ 1,5 V at Up=+12V (HTL) - high (logic "1") $\geq$ (Up-2)V at Up=+12V(HTL)
Maximum operating frequency	50 kHz (v=1 m/s) 100 kHz (v=2 m/s shortly)	50 kHz (v=1 m/s) 100 kHz (v=2 m/s shortly)	$(50 \times k)$ kHz for $k = 1, 2, 5, 10$ 1000 kHz for $k = 25, 50$ , where $k$ - interpolation factor
Direction of signals (displacement from left to right)	l <sub>2</sub> lags l <sub>1</sub>	B+ lags A+	$\rm U_{_2}$ lags $\rm U_{_1}$
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	<u> ,</u>	+A	a=0.25T±0.125T T

## **ACCESORIES**

## **CONNECTORS**

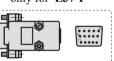
C12



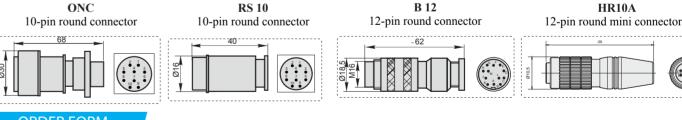
135° el.

D9 D15 9-pin flat connector for all L37 15-pins flat connector for connection to DRO types CS3000 and CS5500 only for L37-F

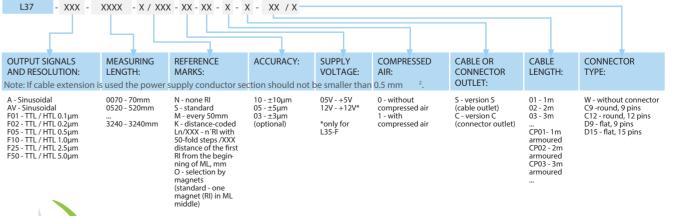




#### **FLANGE SOCKETS**



## **ORDER FORM**





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