

Range

Analyze the application to make sure that the proper encoder will be selected for the machine.

To do this, bear in mind the following considerations

■ Linear

Installation

Consider the physical length of the installation and the space available for it.

These aspects are crucial to determine the type of linear encoder to use (type of profile).

Accuracy

Each linear encoder comes with a graph showing its accuracy along its measuring length.

Signal

Consider the following variables for selecting the type of signal: Resolution, cable length and compatibility.

Resolution

The resolution of the control of machine-tools depends on the linear encoder.

Cable length

The length of the cable depends on the type of signal.

Speed

The speed requirements for the application must be analyzed before choosing the linear encoder.

Shock and Vibration

Fagor linear encoders withstand vibrations of up to 20 g and shocks of up to 30 g.

Alarm signal

Models SW / SOW / SSW and GW / GOW / GSW offer the alarm signal AL.

■ Angular

Installation

This point considers the physical dimensions of the installation and the space available for it.

It is essential to determine its type of shaft: Hollow or solid.

Accuracy

Each encoder comes with a graph showing its accuracy along its measuring length.

Alarm signal

Models H-D200, H-D90, S-D170, S-1024-D90 and S-D90 offer the alarm signal AL.

■ Rotary

Installation

This point considers the physical dimensions of the installation and the space available for it.

It is essential to determine its type of shaft: Hollow or solid.



Linear

Series	Section	Measuring lengths
L Long		400 mm to 60 m
G Wide		140 mm to 3 040 mm
S Reduced		70 mm to 1 240 mm
SV Reduceds		70 mm to 2 040 mm

Angular

Series	Section	Type of shaft
H-D200		Hollow shaft
H-D90		Hollow shaft
S-D170		Solid shaft
S-1024-D90		Solid shaft
S-D90		Solid shaft

Rotary

Series	Section	Type of shaft
H		Hollow shaft
S		Solid shaft



Accuracy	Signals	Pitch Resolution up to	Model	Page
$\pm 5 \mu\text{m}$	$\sim 1 \text{ Vpp}$	$0.1 \mu\text{m}$	LP / LOP	38 and 39
	\sqcap TTL	$1 \mu\text{m}$	LX / LOX	
$\pm 5 \mu\text{m}$ and $\pm 3 \mu\text{m}$	$\sim 1 \text{ Vpp}$	$0.1 \mu\text{m}$	GP / GOP / GSP	40 and 41
	\sqcap TTL	$1 \mu\text{m}$	GX / GOX / GSX	
	\sqcap TTL	$0.5 \mu\text{m}$	GY / GOY / GSY	
	\sqcap TTL	$0.1 \mu\text{m}$	GW / GOW / GSW	
	\sqcap TTL	$0.05 \mu\text{m}$	GZ / GOZ / GSZ	
$\pm 5 \mu\text{m}$ and $\pm 3 \mu\text{m}$	$\sim 1 \text{ Vpp}$	$0.1 \mu\text{m}$	SP / SOP / SSP	42 and 43
	\sqcap TTL	$1 \mu\text{m}$	SX / SOX / SSX	
	\sqcap TTL	$0.5 \mu\text{m}$	SY / SOY / SSY	
	\sqcap TTL	$0.1 \mu\text{m}$	SW / SOW / SSW	
	\sqcap TTL	$0.05 \mu\text{m}$	SZ / SOZ / SSZ	
$\pm 5 \mu\text{m}$ and $\pm 3 \mu\text{m}$	$\sim 1 \text{ Vpp}$	$0.1 \mu\text{m}$	SVP / SVOP / SVSP	44 and 45
	\sqcap TTL	$1 \mu\text{m}$	SVX / SVOX / SVSX	
	\sqcap TTL	$0.5 \mu\text{m}$	SVY / SVOY / SVSY	
	\sqcap TTL	$0.1 \mu\text{m}$	SVW / SVOW / SVSW	
	\sqcap TTL	$0.05 \mu\text{m}$	SVZ / SVOZ / SVSZ	

Accuracy	Signals	Model	Page
$\pm 2''$ (arc-seconds)	$\sim 1 \text{ Vpp}$	HP-D200 / HOP-D200	46
	\sqcap TTL	H-D200 / HO-D200	
$\pm 5'', \pm 2,5''$ (arc-seconds)	$\sim 1 \text{ Vpp}$	HP-D90 / HOP-D90	47
	\sqcap TTL	H-D90 / HO-D90	
$\pm 2''$ (arc-seconds)	$\sim 1 \text{ Vpp}$	SP-D170 / SOP-D170	48
	\sqcap TTL	S-D170 / SO-D170	
$\pm 5''$ (arc-seconds)	$\sim 1 \text{ Vpp}$ (dual feedback)	SP/SOP 18000-1024-D90	49
	\sqcap TTL (dual feedback)	S/SO 18000-1024-D90 S/SO 90000-1024-D90	
$\pm 5'', \pm 2,5''$ (arc-seconds)	$\sim 1 \text{ Vpp}$	SP-D90 / SOP-D90	50
	\sqcap TTL	S-D90 / SO-D90	

Accuracy	Signals	Model	Page
$\pm 1/10$ of the pitch	$\sim 1 \text{ Vpp}$	HP	52 and 53
	\sqcap TTL	H / HA	
$\pm 1/10$ of the pitch	$\sim 1 \text{ Vpp}$	SP	52 and 53
	\sqcap TTL	S	