

HEIDENHAIN



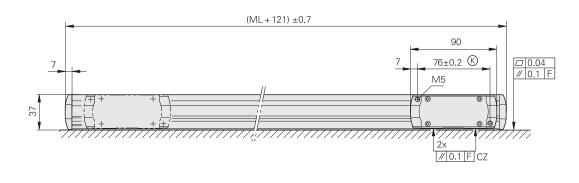
Product Information

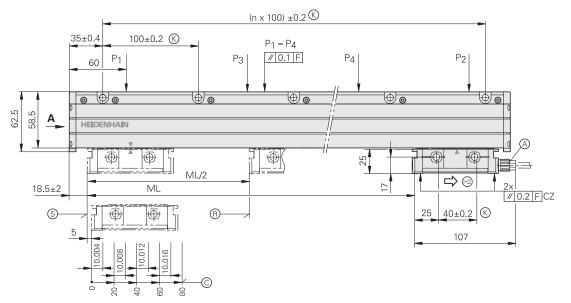
LF 185 LF 485 Incremental Linear Encoders

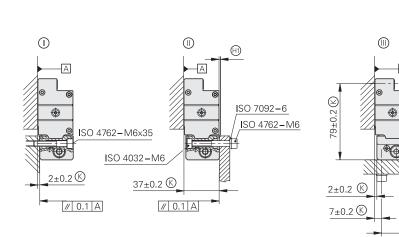
September 2011

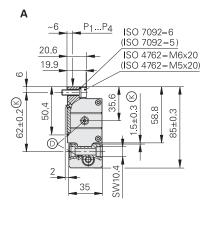
LF 185

- Incremental linear encoder for measuring steps to 0.1 µm
- Thermal behavior similar to steel or cast iron
- Improved vibration resistance, high rigidity in measuring direction
- Horizontal mounting possible









mm Tolerancing ISO 8015 ISO 2768 - m H < 6 mm: ±0.2 mm

- ⊙, ©,
- = Mounting options
- F = Machine guideway
- P = Gauging points for alignment
- \bigotimes = Required mating dimensions
- \bigcirc = Compressed air inlet usable at either end
- = Beginning of measuring length (ML)
- Reference mark position on LF 185
- \bigcirc = Reference-mark position on LF 185C
- (1) = No mounting/aligning surface such as on the LS and LC
- Image: Direction of scanning unit motion for output signals in accordance with interface description

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ISO 7090-5

ISO 4762-M5

25±0.2 🛞

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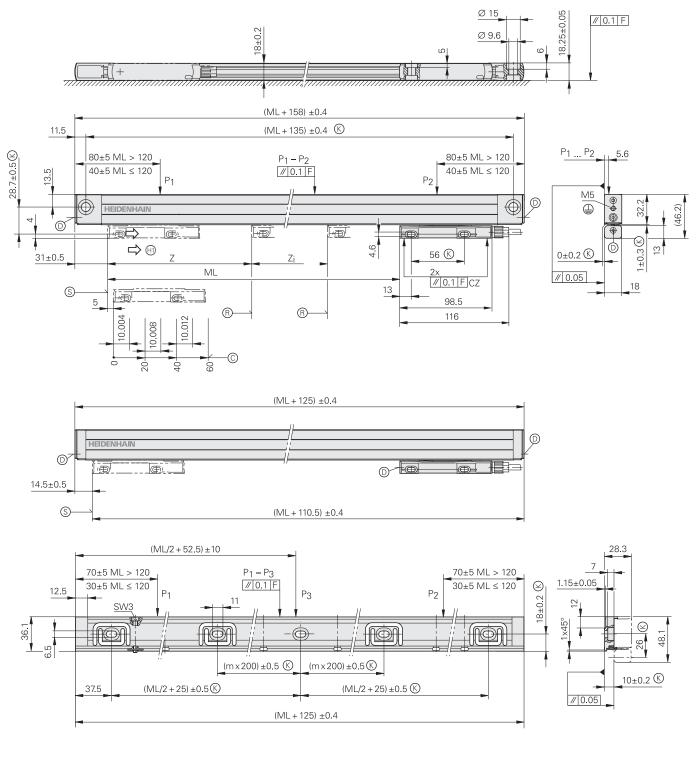


Specifications	LF 185									
Measuring standard Coefficient of linear expansion	SUPRADUR phase grating on steel, grating period 8 μ m $\alpha_{therm} \approx 10 \times 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$									
Accuracy grade*	± 3 μm; ± 2 μm									
Measuring length ML* in mm	140 240 340 440 540 640 740 840 940 1040 1140 1240 1340 1440 1540 1640 1740 1840 2040 2240 2440 2640 2840 3040									
Incremental signals	∼ 1 V _{PP}									
Signal period	4 µm									
Reference marks* LF 185 LF 185C	One reference mark at midpoint; other reference mark positions upon request Distance-coded									
Cutoff frequency –3 dB	≥ 250 kHz									
Power supply Without load	5 V ± 5 %/< 150 mA									
Electrical connection	Separate adapter cable (1 m/3 m/6 m/9 m) connectable to mounting block									
Cable length	≤ 150 m (with HEIDENHAIN cable)									
Traversing speed	≤ 60 m/min									
Required moving force	\leq 4 N									
Vibration 55 Hz to 2000 Hz Affecting the:	<i>Housing:</i> ≤ 150 m/s ² (EN 60068-2-6) <i>Housing:</i> ≤ 150 m/s ² (EN 60068-2-6)									
Shock 11 ms Acceleration	\leq 300 m/s ² (EN 60068-2-27) \leq 100 m/s ² in measuring direction									
Operating temperature	0 °C to 50 °C									
Protection EN 60529	IP 53 when installed according to instructions in the brochure IP 64 with sealing air via DA 300									
Weight	0.8 kg + 4.6 kg/m measuring length									

* Please select when ordering

LF 485

- Incremental linear encoder for measuring steps to 0.1 µm
- Thermal behavior similar to steel or cast iron
- Improved vibration resistance, high rigidity in measuring direction
- For limited installation space



mm Tolerancing ISO 8015 ISO 2768 - m H < 6 mm: ±0.2 mm

- F = Machine guideway
- P = Gauging points for alignment
- © = Required mating dimensions
- \bigcirc = Compressed air inlet \bigcirc = Peteropeo mark position
- - $z_i = ML 50$ | $z_i = ML 70$
- \bigcirc = Reference mark position on LF 485 C \bigcirc = Reginning of measuring longth (A41)
- $\$ = Beginning of measuring length (ML) $\$ = Direction of scanning unit for output signals

in accordance with interface description

Mounting spar

ML	m
50 500	0
550 900	1
950 1 320	2
1 420 1 720	3
1820 2020	4



Specifications	LF 485								
Measuring standard Coefficient of linear expansion	SUPRADUR phase grating on steel, grating period 8 μm $\alpha_{therm} \approx$ 10 x 10 $^{-6}$ K $^{-1}$								
Accuracy grade*	± 5 μm; ± 3 μm								
Measuring length ML* in mm	Mounting spar* recommended 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 550 600 650 700 750 800 900 1000 1120 1220								
Incremental signals	\sim 1 V _{PP}								
Signal period	4 µm								
Reference marks* LF 485 LF 485C	<i>ML 50 mm:</i> One reference mark at midpoint <i>ML 100 to 1000 mm:</i> Two, each 25 mm from beginning and end of the measuring length <i>From 1120 mm ML:</i> Two, each 35 mm from the beginning and end of the measuring length Distance coded								
Cutoff frequency –3 dB	≥ 250 kHz								
Power supply Without load	5 V ± 5 %/< 150 mA								
Electrical connection	Separate adapter cable (1 m/3 m/6 m/9 m) connectable to mounting block								
Cable length	\leq 150 m (with HEIDENHAIN cable)								
Traversing speed	≤ 60 m/min								
Required moving force	≤ 4 N								
Vibration 55 Hz to 2000 Hz Affecting the:	Housing with mounting spar: \leq 150 m/s ² (EN 60068-2-6) Housing: \leq 150 m/s ² (EN 60068-2-6)								
Shock 11 ms Acceleration	\leq 300 m/s ² (EN 60068-2-27) \leq 100 m/s ² in measuring direction								
Operating temperature	0 °C to 50 °C								
Protection EN 60529	IP 53 when installed according to instructions in the brochure IP 64 with sealing air via DA 300								
Weight	0.2 kg + 0.6 kg/m measuring length								

* Please select when ordering

Advantages of the New LF

Design

The **measuring standard**, manufactured in the SUPRADUR process, is responsible for the high accuracy and repeatability of the LF 185 and LF 485 linear encoders. Their steel **graduation carrier**, which is directly connected with the steel fastening element, gives the LF linear encoders a defined thermal behavior. In their coefficient of linear expansion $\alpha_{therm} = 10 \times 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$ they correspond to most of the materials used in machine manufacturing.

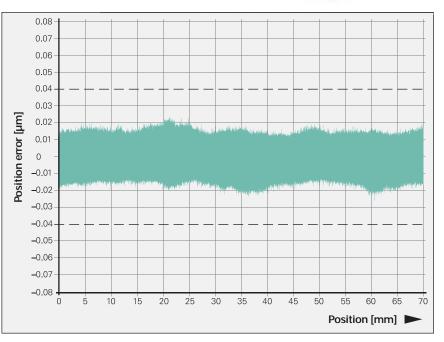
High accuracy

From a grating period of 8 µm, the interferential measuring principle of the LF generates scanning signals with a signal period of 4 µm. The scanning signals are largely free of harmonics and can be highly interpolated. Thanks to their high accuracy and high resolution, they are particularly well suited for precision machine tools such as jig boring machines, grinding machines and linear motors on machine tool. These applications require very small position error within a signal period. It is of critical importance both for accuracy of a positioning movement as well as for velocity control during the slow, even traverse of an axis, and therefore for surface quality and the quality of the machined part. With the LF 185 and LF 485, the position error within one signal period at any point on the measuring length is less than 0.04 $\mu\text{m},$ which represents 1% of the signal period.

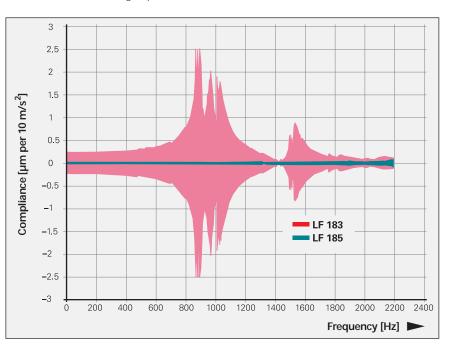
Dynamic behavior

The linear encoders LF 185 and LF 485 are characterized by their **high rigidity** in the measuring direction. This is a very important prerequisite for high-quality path accuracies on a machine tool. In addition, the low mass of components moved contributes to their excellent dynamic behavior. In particular, the LF 185 was significantly improved over its predecessor LF 183 in its compliance (see illustration). Particularly on linear motors, high rigidity in measuring direction is decisive for dynamic control behavior. The concomitant higher natural frequency of the encoder allows a **greater bandwidth** of the position and velocity control loop.









Design changes

The designs of the LF 185 and LF 485 linear encoders have been oriented to the corresponding LS or LC linear encoders. This provides a number of benefits:

The LF 185 and LF 485 feature the same mounting dimensions as the corresponding linear encoders of the LS and LC series. They can therefore be readily exchanged mechanically. Compared with the LS 487 and LC 415, the LF 485 has only a slightly shorter 20 mm measuring length.

LF 185 and LF 485 have a pluggable electric connection. The separately ordered adapter cable is available in various lengths and versions. It corresponds to the adapter cable for the LS linear encoders. The connection provides an IP 67 degree of protection.

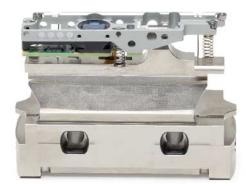
The end blocks and mounting blocks are coated with nickel to improve electrical conductivity. This facilitates grounding the device and therefore increases reliability. It also improves rust resistance.

The mounting holes on the mounting block are provided with O-rings to facilitate mounting. They prevent loosening of the fastening nut. On the LF 485, the shipping brace also serves a mounting aid.

The LF 485 has a significantly reduced overall height compared with the LF 483. In its dimensions, the scanning unit is dimensionally identical with the equally slim LS 487 and LC 415. The housing dimensions and the position of its mounting holes remain identical to the LF 481, so that the LC 485 can be mounted unaltered to existing geometries, but also replace the LS 487 or LC 415.

Thanks to their identical dimensions, the LF 485 can use the same mounting spar as the LS 400/LC 400.

Conductive scanning unit





Uniform overall height

Shipping brace



Electrical Connection

Adapter cables	Cable Ø	ID	
With M23 coupling (male)		6 mm	360645-xx
Without connector		6 mm	354319-xx
With 15-pin D-sub connector		6 mm	360974-xx

Available cable lengths: 1 m/3 m/6 m/9 m

PUR connecting cable12-pin: $[4(2 \times 0.1)]$	ID	
Complete with M23 connector (female) and M23 coupling (male)		298 401-xx
Complete with M23 connector (female) and D-sub connector (female) for IK 220		310199-xx
With one connector (female)		309777-xx
Cable without connectors, Ø 8 mm		244 957-01

Pin Layout

12-pin coupling, M23				12-pin connector, M23			15-pin D-sub connector, female, for HEIDENHAIN controls and IK 220						
		D		8 12 1 1 6 5					$ \begin{array}{c} $				
	Power supply			Incremental signals			6		Other signals				
	12	2	10	11	5	6	8	1	3	4	7/9	/	/
A	1	9	2	11	3	4	6	7	10	12	5/8/13/14/15	/	/
	U _P	Sensor UP	0V	Sensor 0V	A+	A–	B+	B-	R+	R-	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant
	Brown/ Green	Blue	White/ Green	White	Brown	Green	Gray	Pink	Red	Black	/	Violet	Yellow

Cable shield is connected to the housing; U_P = power supply

Sensor: The sensor line is connected internally to the respective power supply Vacant pins or wires must not be used!

HEIDENHAIN

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For More Information

 Catalog: Linear Encoders for Numerically Controlled Machine Tools

www.heidenhain.de