## HEIDENHAIN

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## Digital Readouts

## Linear Encoders

for Manually Operated Machine Tools

Digital readouts from HEIDANHAIN are used in a wide variety of applications, including machine tools, infeed axes (e.g. on saws and presses), measuring and inspecting equipment, dividing apparatuses, setting tools, and measuring stations for production control. In order to meet the requirements of these applications, many encoders from HEIDENHAIN can be connected to the digital readouts.

The main application for digital readouts, however, is on manually operated machine tools. Whether milling, drilling, boring or turning, the praxis-oriented cycles provide the operator with optimal support. Digital readouts show the current position quickly and clearly, enabling a significant increase in work productivity. The most important linear encoders for position capture on manually operated machine tools are also listed in this brochure.

You can find other encoders for connection to the digital readouts on the Internet under www.heidenhain.de, or in the Linear Encoders for NC-Controlled Machine Tools, Length Gauges, Angle Encoders and Rotary Encoders product brochures.


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## Digital Readouts from HEIDENHAIN

- Designed for the Real World

HEIDENHAIN digital readouts have universal application: In addition to standard tasks on milling, drilling and boring machines and lathes, they also offer ideal solutions for many applications on machine tools, measuring and testing equipment, and special machines-in fact all machines where axis slides are traversed manually.

Versatile, ergonomic, and well-planned Digital readouts from HEIDENHAIN are designed to be highly user-friendly. Typical features:

- Highly readable graphic display (alphanumeric display on the ND 200).
- Simple, logically arranged keypad helps you quickly master the available functions and enter positions reliably and rapidly.
- Ergonomically designed push-button keypad with symbols that withstand years of use.
- Splash-protected front panel prevents coolant from damaging your digital readout.
- Sturdy cast-metal housing built for the worst of day-to-day workshop conditions.



## - Operational Advantages

## Fast

HEIDENHAIN's digital readouts save time. The distance-to-go display feature allows the user to approach the next nominal position quickly and reliably, simply by traversing to a display value of zero. Reference points can be set wherever needed. This simplifies positioning, especially for workpieces with complicated dimensions.

When milling or boring hole patterns or rectangular pockets, the geometric data can be entered simply and quickly. The positions are approached directly using the distance-to-go display.

On lathes, the sum display feature for saddle and top slide contributes to more accurate positioning. If taper dimension data are not complete, the display will help the operator to calculate the angles.

The POSITIP is ideal for small-batch production, because repetitive machining sequences can be stored as programs and then used as often as required.


## Reliable

A highly readable display shows the measured positions with respect to the selected reference point. As a result, the probability of error is reduced and machining becomes more reliable.

The graphic positioning aid of the POSITIP and ND 780 improves the speed and reliability of the distance-to-go display. Input of geometric data is made easy with the graphic display function.

## Accurate

On older machine tools, precise machining in the range of $0.01 \mathrm{~mm}(0.0005 \mathrm{in}$.) is a matter of luck, since worn machine elements make exact dial and vernier settings impossible.
Linear encoders from HEIDENHAIN sense machine slide movement directly. The backlash caused by mechanical transfer elements such as lead screws, racks and gears therefore has no influence. By determining the slide position directly, you achieve higher machining accuracy and reduce scrap rates.


## Selection Guide

## ND 200 Series

Position and measured value displays for measuring devices, adjustment and testing equipment, automated tasks, as well as simple infeed and positioning tasks with

## one axis

- Switching inputs/outputs
- Special functions


## ND 780

Digital readout for milling, drilling and boring machines, as well as lathes, with up to

## three axes

- Monochrome flat-panel display
- Graphic support and help functions
- Dialog-supported user guidance

| Number of <br> axes | Display | Reference points | Features |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Length | 2 | - |
|  | Length, <br> Angle | 2 | • Sorting and tolerance check mode <br> - Minimum/maximum display |
|  | Length | 2 | • Sum/difference display <br> • Sorting and tolerance check mode |
|  | Length | 2 |  |


| Number of <br> axes | Display | Reference points/ <br> Tool data | Features |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Up to 3 | Length, <br> Angle | 10 reference points; <br> 16 tools | Miscellaneous: <br> - Distance-to-go display <br> Milling and drilling: <br> - Probing functions for KT edge finder <br> - Hole patterns (circular and linear patterns) <br> - Tool-radius compensation |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Turning: <br> - Radius/diameter display <br> - Separate and sum display |
|  |  |  |  |

## POSITIP 880

Digital readout for milling, drilling and boring machines with up to six axes, as well as lathes

- Color flat-panel display
- Graphic support and help functions
- Program memory
- Dialog-supported user guidance

| Number of axes | Display | Reference points/ Tool data | Features |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Up to 6 | Length, Angle | Milling and drilling: 99 reference points; 99 tools <br> Turning: <br> 1 reference point; 99 tools | Miscellaneous: <br> - Distance-to-go display with graphic positioning aid <br> - Programming of max. 999 program blocks per program <br> Milling and drilling: <br> - Probing functions for KT edge finder <br> - Hole patterns (circular and linear patterns) <br> - Roughing of rectangular pockets <br> - Tool-radius compensation <br> Turning: <br> - Turning with allowances <br> - Multipass cycles <br> - Taper calculator <br> - Radius/diameter display <br> - Separate and sum display |


|  | Encoder inputs | Switching inputs/ <br> outputs | Data interface | Model |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Page



| Encoder inputs | Switching inputs/ <br> outputs | Data interface | Model | Page |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\sim 1 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{PP}}$ | - For KT edge finder <br> - For edge finder with <br> contact triggering | RS-232-CN.24 | ND 780 | $\mathbf{1 8}$ |
| ${^{\sim}} }$ |  |  |  |  |



## Functions of the ND 200 Series

## Display freeze

A specific position value can be held in the display as long as desired. The true position value is counted internally until a fresh display value is called.

The Display Freeze feature operates in one of two modes:

- Frozen display - the display value is frozen by the first latching signal. Every further latch signal updates the display to the current measured value, and the display remains frozen at the new value.
- Frozen/concurrent display - the display freezes only as long as the latch signal is present. With the signal off, the display shows the current measured values.



## Minimum/maximum value storage

 The ND 281 B and ND 282B display units can store the minimum and maximum values from a series of measurements. When such a series is started - either via MOD key or through a switching input at the D-sub connection - the display stores the first measured value as the minimum and maximum values. Every 0.55 ms the display then compares the current measured value with the values in memory; it stores a new value if the measurement is greater than the stored maximum or less than the stored minimum value. At the same time the display also calculates and stores the difference (DIFF) of the MIN and MAX values.The minimum, the maximum, the difference between the two values, or the current measured value can be called either via the keypad or through a switching input of the D-sub connection. When a new series is started, the internal MIN/MAX/DIFF memory is automatically reset.

## Sum/difference display

The ND 231 B has two length gauge inputs. The ND 231 B calculates the sum or difference of the two measured values and displays the result. The measured values from the two length gauges can also be displayed individually. The desired mode is selected either via keypad (in the operating parameters) or through the switching inputs.

## Sorting and tolerance check mode

 The ND 231 B, ND 281 B and ND 282Bcan inspect parts for compliance with tolerances and sort them into groups. To sort the parts, the display unit compares the displayed measured value with an upper and lower limit value previously entered with the keypad. The result of the evaluation (whether the measured value is below, above or within tolerance) is indicated in the status display with one of the symbols <, = or >. In addition, a corresponding signal is available at the switching outputs (D-sub). This information can also be output through the data interface.

## Angle display with the ND 281 B

The ND 281 B display unit can be switched by parameter to angle display. It presents angle values either in decimal degrees or in degrees, minutes, seconds. The angle display range can extend from $-\infty$ to $+\infty$, from $0^{\circ}$ to $360^{\circ}$ or from $-180^{\circ}$ to $+180^{\circ}$


Decimal degrees 31.864 Deg. Min. Sec 31.51 .50


## Functions of the ND 780 and POSITIP 880

- Convenient Setting of Reference Points


## Easy setup with probing functions

A very useful accessory for setting reference points is the HEIDENHAIN KT edge finder: Simply move the edge finder toward a side of the workpiece until the stylus deflects. The counter automatically stores the exact position, taking into account the direction of approach and the radius of the stylus. In milling machine mode, the ND 780 and POSITIP digital readouts offer the following probe functions:

- Workpiece edge as reference point
- Workpiece centerline as reference point
- Circle center as reference point

For electrically conductive workpieces, these functions are also possible on the ND 780 with an edge finder with contact triggering.

## Reference-point setting with the tool

The probe functions can also be carried out with the tool.



## -Tool Compensation

## Tool compensation with milling <br> machines

The digital readouts can save the data of the tools used: The ND 780 stores the diameter, and POSITIP also stores the length and axis. The POSITIP 880 features a tool table for 99 tools, in which the data of pre-set tools or tool data determined on the machine can be stored.

When positioning in distance-to-go mode, the readouts take the tool radius ( $\mathrm{R}+$ or R -) in the machining plane into account, and the POSITIP also considers the tool length $(\Delta \mathrm{L})$ in the spindle axis.

## Determining and storing tool compensation values on lathes

With the ND 780 ( 16 tools) and POSITIP (99 tools) readouts, you can store the dimensional data for the tools you insert in the turret or quick-change holder:

- Enter the tool position directly when turning the first diameter, or
- "Freeze" the current axis display value, retract the tool, measure the turned diameter and then enter that value.


## Changing reference points

If you change the workpiece or the reference point, you can set the new reference point without having to change the stored tool-offset values. The tool data are automatically referenced to the new reference point.


## Functions of the ND 780 and POSITIP 880

- Distance-To-Go Display and Contour Monitoring

Distance-to-go display for turning and milling
The distance-to-go display feature of the ND 780 and POSITIP simplifies your work considerably. You enter the next nominal position, and the display shows you the distance remaining to the target position. You simply traverse to the display value zero.

The displays for milling can also compensate the cutter radius. You can machine your parts directly from the drawing dimensions without having to do any calculations, and there's no need to remember complicated numbers.

On POSITIP, the distance-to-go display is enhanced by a graphic positioning aid: As you traverse to zero, a square cursor moves into a target fork. If you prefer (e.g. for turning), POSITIP can show the absolute position value instead of the graphic.

## POSITIP's distance-to-go display

 With POSITIP, oversizes can be taken into consideration when turning. Simply enter the oversize value and traverse to the display value zero using distance-to-go.

## POSITIP:

Contour monitoring for overseeing manual 2-D operations
Particularly for 2-D milling and turning, the contour monitoring function shows you whether you are moving the tool within the tolerances that you set. The magnify function makes this possible even for relatively narrow tolerances while a second window provides you with an overall view of the workpiece.


## - Hole Patterns and Rectangular Pockets

Automatic calculation of bolt hole patterns for milling and drilling
When the ND 780 and POSITIP readouts are in milling mode, you can produce bolt hole circles (full circles and circle segments) and linear hole patterns without much manual calculation.

Simply enter the geometric dimensions and the number of holes from the drawing, and the display calculates the coordinates of the individual holes in the working plane. You need only traverse "to zero" and drill-the display then shows you the next position. The graphic display is a particularly useful feature: it lets you verify your input of the programmed bolt-hole pattern before machining.

## Milling and roughing out rectangular pockets

POSITIP aids you in milling and roughing out rectangular pockets. The display unit calculates from your input the required positioning steps, and you simply traverse to the zero position value.


D:0| T:1 |F: 0| 0:00| MM $1+\Delta|马|$

| LINEAR PATTERN | Select the pattern type (ARRAY or FRRME). |
| :---: | :---: |
| -TYPE |  |
| ARRAT |  |
| FIRST HOLE |  |
| y | 0000 |
| Y 15.000 | 0000 |
| HOLES PER ROW- | $\bigcirc 000$ |
| 4 |  |
| ARRAY FRRME | HELP |



## Functions of the ND 780 and POSITIP 880

- Features for Working with Lathes


## Radius/diameter display

In lathe mode, the ND 780 and POSITIP 880 show the X -axis positions as either radius or diameter values. You can switch between views with a keystroke.

## Sum display of longitudinal axes

 In lathe mode, the ND 780 and POSITIP 880 can display the positions of the saddle and the top slide either separately or as the sum of both values.- If you select separate displays, the position values are referenced to the datum for each individual axis. If only the saddle is moved, the displayed value for the top-slide axis remains unchanged.
- If sum display is selected, the counter adds both values. You can now read the absolute position of the tool in relation to the workpiece datum - without having to calculate!


## Taper turning made easy

If taper dimensions do not include the angle, POSITIP and the ND 780 will help with the calculations. Simply enter the taper ratio or the two diameters and the length. POSITIP and the ND 780 will immediately display the correct angle for the top slide.
TAPER CALCULATOR
DIAMETER 1
25.000

## DIAMETER 2 <br> 10.000

LENGTH $\quad 50.000$
¢ ANGLE $8.531^{\circ}$


## Programming Function of the POSITIP

## - Small-Batch Production Made Easy

POSITIP's programming functions allow you to save repetitive machining steps. Thus, for example, you can save all of the machining sequences required for a smallbatch workpiece as a program. In the programming mode of operation, the distance-to-go display will guide you step-by-step to the programmed positions.

You can combine working steps into a program by either keying the program in step by step or by simply saving the actual positions while machining the first workpiece (teach-in programming).

POSITIP also allows you to generate program-section repeats and subprograms. If you are machining point patterns, you can program incremental positioning steps and then repeat them as often as necessary (program-section repeat). If you need to run the same program sequence at separate locations on the workpiece, you can write a subprogram and call it as needed. This saves you work at the keyboard and reduces inputting errors. Fixed cycles such as Bolt Hole Circle, Linear Hole Pattern or Rectangular Pocket (boring, milling) or Multipass (turning) keep your programs short and save you programming time. In the course of your work, POSITIP presents each nominal position in the proper sequence. You need only move from one position to the next.
Example of a POSITIP program:
Multiple-recess turning on one
workpiece
000 BEGIN PGM 40 MM
001 $\quad$ X+80.000


## ND 200 Series

- Universal Digital Readouts for One Axis

The ND 200 series readouts are designed for use with one linear encoder, angle encoder, length gauge or rotary encoder. For simple positioning tasks, such as infeed for a circular saw or press travel, as well as for measuring and inspection stations, the ND 221 B is an ideal choice. Numerical position displays make it possible to transfer the measuring results via an RS 232-C interface to a PC or printer. For measuring tasks with special requirements, such as sorting and tolerance checking or minimum/maximum display in a measurement series, HEIDENHAIN recommends the ND 281 B (RS-232-C interface) or the ND 282B (BCD data output). The switching inputs and outputs of these two models permit operation also in simple automated environments.


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ND 281 B


|  | ND 221 B Length display | ND 281 B Length and angle display | ND 282 B Length display | ND 231B <br> Sum/difference display |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Encoder inputs | 1 x ( $11 \mu \mathrm{APP}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \times \sim 1 \mathrm{VPP} \text { or } \\ & 1 \mathrm{x} \simeq 11 \mu \text { App, selectable } \end{aligned}$ | $1 \mathrm{x} \sim 11 \mu \mathrm{~A}_{\text {PP }}$ | $2 \mathrm{~N} \sim 11 \mu \mathrm{APP}$ |
| Input frequency | Max. 100 kHz | 1 Vpp: Max. 500 kHz <br> $11 \mu A_{\text {pp: }}$ : Мax. 100 kHz | Max. 50 kHz | Max. 100 kHz |
| Signal period | From $0.128 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ to $12800 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |  |  |  |
| Line count | - | 1800 to 180000 per $360^{\circ}$ | - |  |
| Subdivision factor | Up to 1024-fold |  | Up to 200-fold | Up to 1024-fold |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Display step }{ }^{1 /} \\ & \text { Length } \end{aligned}$ | 0.000001 mm to 0.5 mm |  |  |  |
| Angle | - | $0.1^{\circ}$ to $0.000002^{\circ}$ or $1^{\prime \prime}$ | - |  |
| Display | Position values (9 decades plus sign); REF, inch, datum 1/datum 2, SET datum setting |  |  |  |
| Status display | Scaling factor (SCL) | PRINT, MIN/MAX/DIFF/ACTL, START, sorting (< = >), scaling factor (SCL) |  | PRINT, sorting (< = >), scaling factor (SCL) |
| Features | - REF reference mark evaluation for distance-coded or single reference marks <br> - Fast zero reset <br> - 2 reference points |  |  |  |
|  | - | - Sorting and tolerance check mode <br> - Minimum/maximum value storage |  | - Sorting and tolerance check mode <br> - Sum/difference display |
| Axis error compensation | Linear and nonlinear over 64 points |  |  |  |
| Data interface | RS-232-CN. 24 |  | BCD | RS-232-CN. 24 |
| Transfer rates | 110 to 38400 baud |  | $0.2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ to $25.6 \mu \mathrm{~s}^{2 /}$ | 110 to 38400 baud |
| Switching outputs for tasks in automation | - | - Zero crossover <br> - Switching points 1 and 2 <br> - Sorting signals „<" and „ <br> - Errors |  |  |
| Switching inputs for tasks in automation | - | - Zero reset, preset <br> - Measured value output, display freeze if necessary (pulse or contact) <br> - Pass over reference point <br> - Inhibit reference pulse X1 |  |  |
|  |  | - External MIN/MAX selection <br> - MIN, MAX or DIFF display <br> - Start measurement series |  | - X1 or X2 display <br> - Sum display <br> - Difference display <br> - Inhibit reference pulse X2 |
|  |  | - | Deactivate BCD | - |
| Power supply unit | 100 Vac to $240 \mathrm{Vac}(-15 \%$ to $+10 \%$ ), 50 Hz to $60 \mathrm{~Hz}( \pm 2 \mathrm{~Hz})$; power consumption: 8 W |  |  |  |
| Operating temperature | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.113{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |  |  |  |
| Protection IEC 60529 | IP 40, front panel IP 54 |  |  |  |
| Weight | $1.5 \mathrm{~kg}(3.3 \mathrm{lb})$ |  |  |  |

- Adaptable Readout for up to Three Axes

The ND 780 digital readout is especially suited for use on milling, drilling and boring machines and lathes with up to three axes.

The ND 780 readout features conversational programming to assist you with positioning tasks and to explain the display's special functions. It is equipped with a monochrome flat screen for position values, dialog and input displays, graphic functions and graphic positioning support.

The distance-to-go display feature for positioning tasks allows you to approach the next position quickly and reliably by simply traversing to the display value zero.

The functions for each application are easily activated via parameter entry. Special functions are available for producing hole patterns (linear patterns and circular patterns). Reference points can be determined quickly and accurately with a KT 130 edge finder. The ND 780 readout supports you with special probing functions.

You can easily switch between radius and diameter display in the Lathe mode. The readout also offers support for lathes with separate top slide:The sum display feature allows you to display the saddle and top slides together or separately. To set a reference point, touch the workpiece and freeze the tool position. Then retract and measure the workpiece.


|  | Milling, drilling and boring machine applications | Lathe applications |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Axes | Up to 3 axes from A to Z | Up to 3 axes from $A$ to $Z$ and $Z_{0}, Z_{S}$ |
| Encoder inputs | $\sim 1 \mathrm{~V}$ Pp or $3 \mathrm{x} \sim 11 \mu \mathrm{App}$; 15-pin D-sub connector (automatic detection of interface) |  |
| Input frequency | $\leq 100 \mathrm{kHz}$ |  |
| Signal period | $2 \mu \mathrm{~m}, 4 \mu \mathrm{~m}, 10 \mu \mathrm{~m}, 20 \mu \mathrm{~m}, 40 \mu \mathrm{~m}, 100 \mu \mathrm{~m}, 10240 \mu \mathrm{~m}, 12800 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |  |
| Line count | Any |  |
| Subdivision factor | Up to 1024-fold |  |
| Display step ${ }^{1 /}$ | Linear axis: 1 mm to 0.0001 mm <br> Angular axis: $1^{\circ}$ to $0.0001^{\circ}\left(00^{\circ} 00^{\prime} 01^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |  |
| Display | Monochrome flat screen for position values, dialog and input displays, graphic functions and graphic positioning support |  |
| Status display | Operating mode, REF, reference-point number, tool number, inch, scale, feed-rate display, stopwatch |  |
|  | Tool compensation R+, R- | Radius/diameter display Separate or sum display for $Z$ and $Z_{0}$ |
| Features | - 10 reference points <br> - 16 tools <br> - REF reference mark evaluation for distance-coded and single reference marks <br> - Distance-to-go display with nominal position input in absolute or incremental values <br> - Scaling <br> - mm/inch switching <br> - HELP: On-screen operating instructions <br> - INFO: Stopwatch, calculator |  |
|  | - Calculation of positions for hole patterns (circular and linear patterns) <br> - Tool-radius compensation <br> - Probing function for reference-point acquisition with the KT edge finder: „Edge," „Centerline" and "Circle center" <br> - INFO: Cutting-data calculator | - Freezing the tool position value for retraction <br> - Probing functions for reference-point setting with the tool <br> - INFO: Taper calculator |
| Error compensation | Axis error: Linear and nonlinear over up to 200 points Backlash compensation: For linear measurement via spindle and rotary encoder |  |
| Data interface | RS-232-C/V. 24300 to 115200 baud <br> - For output of measured values and parameters <br> - For input of parameters, remote control of keys and commands |  |
| Switching input | - Two inputs (pulse or contact) to measured value output <br> - 1 input for KT edge finder <br> - 1 input for edge finder with contact triggering |  |
| Accessories | KT edge finder | - |
|  | Tilting base, handle, tilt/swivel mount, pivot arm |  |
| Power supply unit | Primary-clocked power supply 100 Vac to $240 \mathrm{Vac}(-15 \%$ to $+10 \%), 48 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 52 Hz |  |
| Power consumption | 30 W |  |
| Operating temperature | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.113{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |  |
| Protection IEC 60529 | IP 40, front panel IP 54 |  |
| Weight | $2.6 \mathrm{~kg}(5.7 \mathrm{lb})$ |  |

## POSITIP 880

- Programmable Readout for up to Six Axes

The POSITIP 880 is a versatile digital readout, designed primarily for milling machines, boring machines and lathes with up to six axes. In addition to the features offered by the ND series of displays, POSITIP offers advanced capabilities. It supports all operations with straightforward interactive menus on its large, easy-to-read color flat screen. And it does it on big machines as well: Since the POSITIP 880 permits the connection of a separate display and control unit, you can have all position values and functions available at a second position.

## Diverse functions-ease of operation

 Soft keys enable POSITIP to offer a wide range of functions such as zero reset or entry in absolute or incremental dimensions. The functions of all soft keys are identified either with words (in the language of your country) or with easily understood symbols. Each operating mode, work step and screen display has individualized on-screen operating instructions, often with graphic illustrations, which can be called simply by pressing the HELP key. The INFO feature gives you additional on-screen support, such as a pocket calculator, a stopwatch, a cutting data calculator for milling and a taper calculator for settings on the top slide for turning. User parameters are available for setting the radius/diameter switching as well as the separate/sum display of two axes.
## Programs for small-batch production

The programming capabilities of POSITIP make it ideal for small-batch production on conventional machine tools: up to 999 program blocks per program can be stored in its memory. Programs can be created either by keying them in step-by-step or generating them through actual position capture (teach-in programming). The subprogramming capability lightens your work load: repetitive machining sequences only have to be entered once. Fixed cycles such as Bolt Hole Circle, Linear Hole Pattern or Rectangular Pocket (boring, milling) or Multipass (turning) keep your programs short and save you programming time.


|  | Milling, drilling and boring machine applications | Lathe applications |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Axes | Up to 6 axes from A to Z | Up to 6 axes from $A$ to $Z$ and $Z_{O}, Z_{S}$ |
| Encoder inputs | $\sim 1 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{PP},} 6 \mathrm{\sim} \sim 11 \mu \mathrm{App}^{\text {or EnDat }} 2.1$ (automatic detection of interface) |  |
| Input frequency | $\leq 100 \mathrm{kHz}$ |  |
| Signal period | $0.128 \mu \mathrm{~m}, 2 \mu \mathrm{~m}, 4 \mu \mathrm{~m}, 10 \mu \mathrm{~m}, 20 \mu \mathrm{~m}, 40 \mu \mathrm{~m}, 100 \mu \mathrm{~m}, 10240 \mu \mathrm{~m}, 12800 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |  |
| Line count | Any |  |
| Subdivision factor | Up to 1024-fold |  |
| Display step ${ }^{1 /}$ | Linear axis: 1 mm to $0.005 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ Angular axis: $0.01^{\circ}$ to $0.0001^{\circ}\left(00^{\circ} 00^{\prime} 01^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |  |
| Display | Color flat screen for position values, dialog and input displays, graphic functions and graphic positioning support |  |
| Status display | Operating mode, REF, distance-to-go, inch, scale, feed-rate display |  |
|  | Reference point number <br> Tool number and axis <br> Tool compensation R+, R-, RO | Tool number <br> Radius/diameter display <br> Sum display |
| Features | - REF reference mark evaluation for distance-coded or single reference marks <br> - Distance-to-go display with nominal position input in absolute or incremental values <br> - Scaling <br> - Contour monitoring with zoom function <br> - Any axis combinations <br> - HELP: On-screen operating instructions <br> - INFO: Stopwatch, calculator |  |
|  | - 99 reference points, 99 tools <br> - Calculation of positions for hole patterns (circular and linear patterns) <br> - Tool-radius compensation <br> - Probing function for reference-point acquisition with the KT edge finder: „Edge," „Centerline" and „Circle center" <br> - Positioning aids for milling and roughing rectangular pockets <br> - INFO: Cutting-data calculator | - 1 reference point, 99 tools <br> - Freezing the tool position values for retraction <br> - Oversize allowance <br> - INFO: Taper calculator |
| Programming | 999 program blocks per program; subprogramming with rotating and mirroring; Teach-in (actual-position capturing) |  |
| Cycles | Line segments, circular arcs, chamfers, circular and linear hole patterns, rectangular pockets | Line segments, circular arcs, chamfers, multipass |
| Error compensation | Linear and nonlinear over 128 points |  |
| Data interfaces <br> Serial <br> Parallel | RS-232-C/V. 24300 to 115200 baud <br> - For output of programs, measured values and parameters <br> - For loading of programs and parameters <br> Centronics for output of measured values |  |
| Switching inputs/outputs | Via IOB 89 external input/output unit |  |
| Accessories | KT edge finder | - |
|  | Tilting base, tilt/swivel mount, mounting arm, second display unit |  |
| Power supply unit | 100 Vac to $240 \mathrm{Vac}(-5 \%$ to $+10 \%), 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to $60 \mathrm{~Hz}( \pm 2 \mathrm{~Hz})$, power consumption: 35 W |  |
| Operating temperature | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(32{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.113{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |  |
| Protection IEC 60529 | IP 40, front panel IP 54 |  |
| Weight | 3.2 kg (7.1 lb) |  |

## Mounting

## Mounting the ND 200

The readouts of the ND 200 series are easily stackable. Adhesive plug-in feet (supplied with the readout) prevent the stacked units from being moved out of place.

You can secure the readouts from below by using M4 screws.

## Mounting the ND 780 and POSITIP 880

There are several possibilities for mounting the ND 780 and POSITIP 880 readouts:

- M4 screw on the housing base
- Tilting base
- Mounting frame (for ND 780)
- Tilt/swivel mount
- Mounting arm with tilt/swivel mount

Tilting base (accessory)
For ND 780: Id. Nr. 281619-01
For POSITIP 880: Id. Nr. 382892-01
The tilting base can be used to tilt the readout forward and backward by up to $20^{\circ}$. It can be attached with M5 screws.


Mounting frame (accessory for ND 780) Id. Nr. 532811-01

For simple mounting of the ND 780 in a housing or operating panel.


Tilting base
for ND 780


Tilt/swivel mount (accessory)
For ND 780: Id. Nr. 520011-01
For POSITIP: Id. Nr. 382891-01
The mount permits tilting and rotation of the readout. It can be attached to a machine element or mounting arm with M8 screws.

## Mounting arm (accessory)

Id. Nr. 382 929-01
Use the mounting arm to easily place the display at a conveniently operatable position. It can be attached to the machine and swiveled by either a yoke or a hexagonal head screw. The display is attached to the mounting arm via its own tilt/swivel mount.

Handle (accessory for ND 780)
Id. Nr. 520012-01
The handle is attached to the base of the ND 780, and is used to easily swivel the readout.


## Encoders

## Supported encoders

Linear and angle encoders from HEIDENHAIN with various interfaces can be attached to the ND 780, POSITIP and the ND 200 series (see the table)

## Setting up the encoder

The versatile readouts from HEIDENHAIN can be adapted to the encoder and the respective operating conditions. The
following values can be set via parameters:

- Signal period of the linear encoder
- Line count of the angle or rotary encoder
- Desired display step (resolution)
- Counting direction
- Angle display, etc.


## Connection of rotary encoders

Rotary encoders can also be connected to the readouts in order to measure linear distances via lead screw and rotary encoder combinations, or for measuring angles on rotary tables with worm gears. You must take into consideration that the errors of the mechanical transfer elements (spindle-pitch error, reversal error, etc.) directly influence the positioning accuracy. The spindle pitch and line count of the encoder must be chosen such that they result in a signal period available for selection.

## Signal period for lead screw and rotary encoder combination for linear

 measurementSpindle pitch: 10 mm
Line count of the encoder: 1000 lines
Theoretical signal period:
$10 \mathrm{~mm}: 1000$ lines $=0.01 \mathrm{~mm}=10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$

Line count for angular measurement with rotary encoder via a worm gear Gear ratio 9:1
Line count of the encoder:
e.g. 1000 lines

Theoretical line count for angular measurement (any value possible): $9 \times 1000$ lines $=9000$ lines

| Model | Connectable encoders | Interface | Connecting element |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ND 281 | Incremental linear, angle or rotary encoders | $\sim 1 \mathrm{VPP}$ | Connector (female) 12-pin M23 |
|  |  | $\sim 11 \mu A_{\text {PP }}$ | Connector (female) 9-pin M23 |
| ND 221 ND 231 ND 282 | Incremental linear encoders | $\sim 11 \mu A_{\text {PP }}$ | Connector (female) 9-pin M23 |
| ND 780 | Incremental linear and angle encoders | $\sim_{11} \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{PP}}$ | D-sub connector 15-pin |
| POSITIP 880 | Incremental linear, angle or rotary encoders | $\sim_{1} \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{PP}}$ | D-sub connector 15-pin |
|  | Absolute linear, angle or rotary encoders | EnDat 2.1 |  |



## Absolute encoders

With the absolute encoders from HEIDENHAIN, the position value is available from the encoder immediately upon switchon, and can be called at any time by the readout. There is no need to move the axes to find the reference position. The absolute position information is read directly from the scale graduation, and is output serially as an absolute position value via the bidirectional EnDat interface.

## Incremental encoders

Incremental linear and angle encoders from HEIDENHAIN output two sinusoidal signals phase-shifted by $90^{\circ}$ as measuring signals, as well as one or more referencemark signals. The readout often subdivides the sinusoidal measuring signal in order to achieve measuring steps smaller than the signal period.

Incremental measurement means counting while measuring. In order to attain an absolute reference, a reference mark is applied to the scale. When the reference mark is traversed, a signal associated with exactly one measuring step is generated. In this manner, the association between the position and the display value specified by the reference-point setting is reestablished by traversing the reference marks in each axis.

To speed and simplify the referencing procedure, many HEIDENHAIN scales (and graduated disks of angle encoders) have distance-coded reference marks. On these position encoders, the absolute position is already available after traversing two neighboring reference marks. For example, on linear encoders this distance is at most 20 mm (LS, LF) or $80 \mathrm{~mm}(L B)$, and for angle encoders the amount rotated is at most $20^{\circ}$.



Sinusoidal measuring signals


Traverse with distance-coded reference marks

## Interfaces

## - Encoders

The ND and POSITIP readouts feature
universal interfaces for connecting encoders from HEIDENHAIN.

Pin layout for ND 200 series $\sim 11 \mu$ APP

| Mating connector: <br> 9-pin M23 connector (male) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Power supply |  |  |  | Incremental signals |  |  |  |  |  |
| 「- | 3 | 4 | Housing | 9 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  | $U_{\text {P }}$ | OV | External shield | Inside shield | $\mathbf{I}_{1+}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{2}+$ | $\mathrm{I}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{0+}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{0}$ |

Shield on housing; $\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{P}}=$ power supply voltage
Vacant pins or wires must not be used!

Pin layout for ND 281 ~ $1 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{PP}}$


Shield on housing; $\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{P}}=$ power supply voltage
Sensor: The sensor line is connected in the encoder with the corresponding power line

Pin layout for ND 780 and PT $880 \sim 1 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{PP}} / \sim 11 \mu \mathrm{~A}_{\mathrm{PP}} /$ EnDat 2.1

| Mating connector: 15-pin D-sub connector (female) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Power supply |  |  |  |  | Incremental signals |  |  |  |  |  | Absolute position values |  |  |  |
| - | 1 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 13 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 8 | 14 | 15 |
| $\widetilde{\mathbf{V V}_{P P}}$ | $U_{\text {P }}$ | Sensor Up | OV | Sensor OV | - | A+ | A- | B+ | B- | R+ | R- | - | - | - | - |
| $11 \mu A_{P P}$ |  |  |  |  | Inside shield | $\mathrm{I}_{1+}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{2+}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{0+}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{0-}$ | - | - | - | - |
| EnDat |  |  |  |  | Inside shield | A+ | A- | B+ | B- | - | - | DATA | $\overline{\text { DATA }}$ | CLOCK | $\overline{\text { CLOCK }}$ |

[^0]Sensor: The sensor line is connected in the encoder with the corresponding power line

## - RS-232-CN. 24

The ND and POSITIP readouts feature serial data interfaces as prescribed in the international standards RS-232-C of the EIA and the equivalent V .24 of the CCITT.
The interfaces provide serial data output in ASCII code.


| Signal | Signal level <br> "1" $\mathbf{~ A c t i v e ~}$ | Signal level <br> "0" $=$ Not active |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TXD, RXD | -3 V to -15 V | +3 V to +15 V |
| RTS, CTS +3 V to +15 V -3 V to -15 V <br> DSR, DTR  . |  |  |


|  |  | ND 200 | ND 780 | POSITIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Data format |  | - Start bit <br> - 7 data bits <br> - Parity bit (even) <br> - 2 stop bits | Adjustable (default values bold): <br> - Start bit <br> - 7/8 data bits <br> - Parity bit (none/even/odd) <br> - $\mathbf{1 / 2}$ stop bits |  |
| Data transfer |  | Output of measured values | - Output of measured values <br> - Read and output programs and parameters |  |
| Measured value output |  |  |  |  |
| Start | Keyboard | MOD | "Export" soft key |  |
|  | Interface | CTRL B | CTRL B | CTRL B |
|  | External input | Pulse or contact (at D-sub connection EXT or X10) |  | Pulse or contact (at IOB 89 external input/output unit) |
|  | Edge finder | - | At deflection | - |
| Interrupt/continue |  | DC3/DC1 |  |  |
| Connecting cable |  |  |  |  |

## Interfaces

- BCD


## BCD data interface (ND 282B)

All data in BCD code is transmitted as parallel output.
After a latch command, the ND stores the current measured value in its internal buffer. This latch command is released either

- at the ND by pressing the MOD key until the PRINT indicator blinks (only for "slow" data output),
- externally through a latch command at the $\mathbf{D}$-sub or the BCD connection (pulse or contact), or
- internally through a periodic clock (concurrent data output). The clock time is adjustable from 0.2 to $25.6 \mu \mathrm{~s}$.

A data strobe at the BCD output indicates to the connected electronics that the measured value is stable (ready message).

## There are two selectable data output

 speeds:- slow - the display value is output after 8 to 21.5 ms (depending on the selected mode of operation), and
- fast - the measured value referenced to datum 1 will be output after $0.6 \mu$ s; MIN/MAX/DIFF values cannot be output.


## Signal level

Output (TTL):
$U_{L} \leq 0.4 \mathrm{~V}$ at $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}} \leq 6 \mathrm{~mA}$
$\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{H}} \geq 3.8 \mathrm{~V}$ at $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{H}} \leq 2.6 \mathrm{~mA}$
Latch signal (pulse or contact)
$U_{H} \geq 3.8 \mathrm{~V}$ at $I_{\max } \leq 6 \mathrm{~mA}$
$\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{L}} \leq 0.9 \mathrm{~V}$ at $\mathrm{I}_{\max } \leq 6 \mathrm{~mA}$
orTTL level (internal pull-up resistor: $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ )


## Connection of several NDs with BCD

 data interface to one subsequent unit The BCD output of the ND 282B display unit has a three-state function. Through its separate D-sub input, all data lines of an ND can be switched to high impedance in order to deactivate its BCD output. This makes it possible to specify exactly which one display unit will transmit the measured values to the subsequent electronics.

## - Switching Inputs

All switching inputs respond either to contact or pulse.
Exception: The switching inputs for transmitting measured values over the data interface are separate for contact and pulse (see "Interfaces").

The switching input $E$ is active when a Low signal $U_{L}$ is applied (contact or pulse to 0 V ).

## Signal level

$-0.5 \mathrm{~V} \leq \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{L}} \leq 0.9 \mathrm{~V}$ at $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}} \leq 6 \mathrm{~mA}$ $3.9 \mathrm{~V} \leq U_{H} \leq 15.0 \mathrm{~V}$

## Functions of the switching inputs

To find the functions available with the various display units, see the tables beginning on page 16 .

## Zero reset/preset

Each axis can be set by an external signal to the display value zero or, with the ND 200 series, to a value stored in a parameter (SET).

## Activating or deactivating REF mode

(ND 200 series)
After switch-on or a power interruption, the display unit can be switched externally to REF mode. The next signal then deactivates REF mode (switchover function).


## Ignoring the reference mark signal

 (reference pulse inhibitor; ND 200 series) When the input is active, the display unit ignores all reference mark signals. This feature is typically used for linear measurement via rotary encoder and leadscrew; at a certain position, a cam switch reactivates reference signal reception.
## External MIN/MAX selection Switching the MIN/MAX/DIFF/ACTL display

The Minimum/Maximum display feature in a series of measurements can be activated externally for the ND 200 series (the Low signal must remain on at the switching input).

The keyboard of the ND is nonfunctional during this time. The MIN/MAX/DIFF/ACTL display and the START of a new measurement series are controlled externally via additional switching inputs.

## Additional inputs for the ND 231 B

The ND 231 B has two encoder inputs. Having two switching inputs makes it possible to control which encoder is used for position display; two further switching inputs control the display of the sum or difference from the two encoders.

## - Switching Outputs of the ND 200 Series

Certain measured value display units of the ND 200 series feature freely definable trigger points that can be used through the switching outputs for tasks in automation.

## Switching outputs of the ND 200 series

The ND 200 series displays have opencollector outputs that switch to 0 V (active = Low).

## Delay of signal output:

tv $\leq 22 \mathrm{~ms}$; when additional features are active (such as for measurements in a series) the delay time may increase.


## Signal level

$U_{L} \leq 0.4 \mathrm{~V}$ at $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}} \leq 100 \mathrm{~mA}$
$\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{H}} \leq 32 \mathrm{~V}$ at $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{H}} \leq 10 \mu \mathrm{~A}$
Trigger points (ND 200 series)
When the measured value reaches trigger points defined by parameter, the corresponding output becomes active. Up to two trigger points can be defined. There is a separate output for the "zero" trigger point (see "Zero crossover").


## Sorting limits

When the measured value exceeds the limits defined via parameters, the corresponding outputs become active.

## Switching signal for errors

The ND 200 series displays constantly monitor the measuring signals, the input frequency, the data output, etc. for errors, and report errors as they occur with error messages. If an error occurs that may distort the measurement or corrupt the data, the display activates a switching output. This makes it possible to monitor proper function during automated processes.

## Zero crossover

At the display value „zero," the corresponding output becomes active. The minimum signal duration is 180 ms .


## Switching Outputs of the POSITIP 880

## - IOB 89 External Input/Output Unit

The POSITIP 880 features switching functions which you can define as you wish. The IOB 89 external input/output unit is necessary to output the switching signals.
Id. Nr. 532884-01
The IOB 89 input/output unit is attached to a standard NS 35 rail (DIN 46227 or EN 50022). It is connected to the POSITIP 880 via the AMI (auxiliary machining interface). LEDs show the status of the inputs and outputs.

Accessories:
Connecting cable complete with connector, between IOB 89 and POSITIP 880
ld. Nr. 532856-xx
Signal level of the switching outputs
$U_{L} \leq 1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ at $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}} \leq 100 \mathrm{~mA}$
$U_{H} \leq 24 \mathrm{~V}$ at $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{H}} \leq 0.3 \mathrm{~mA}$

## Delay of signal output

tv $\leq 10 \mathrm{~ms}$
The switching outputs can be configured on the POSITIP 880 when the IOB 89 is connected, and assigned to any axes. The following functions are possible:

## Output of the traverse direction

The output switches with each change of the direction of traverse.

## Switch-off ranges

The switch-off ranges are located symmetrically around the display value 0 . They can be assigned to the axes in any manner. In the distance-to-go display mode (traverse to 0), switch-off signals are generated for any target position.

## Trigger points

The output switches at the programmed position. The algebraic sign is taken into account. (See the diagram for Trigger points of the ND 200 series)

## Readiness

This permanently available output is at LOW level when the POSITIP 880 cannot operate the IOB (e.g, not switched on, cable interrupted, etc.).

|  | IOB $\mathbf{8 9}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{8}$ switching inputs | $\bullet$ <br> $\bullet$ <br> Z Sero axes 1 to 6 <br> Start data output (contact or pulse) |
| $\mathbf{9}$ switching outputs | 8 freely definable switching outputs <br> 1 switching output ready for POSITIP 880 |
| Power supply | Device: $24 \mathrm{Vdc} \pm 20 \% /$ Inax. 1 A <br> Inputs: 5 V or $24 \mathrm{Vdc} \pm 20 \% / \mathrm{min} .0 .25 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Cable lengths | Max. 10 m to the POSITIP 880 |
| Storage temperature <br> Operating temperature | -20 to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-4{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.158^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ <br> 0 to $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.113^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |



## Linear Encoders

- for Manually Operated Machine Tools

For typical applications on manual machine tools such as milling machines or lathes,
display steps of $\mathbf{1 0 ~ \mu \mathrm { m }}$ or $5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ are sufficient. Such display steps are provided by the LS 388C and LS 603 linear encoders with an accuracy grade of better than $\pm 10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ per meter traverse.

Jig boring machines, grinding machines, and measuring and inspection tasks normally require display steps of $\mathbf{1} \mu \mathrm{m}$ and better. Linear encoders for these more stringent requirements typically feature accuracy grades of $\pm 5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ per meter traverse.

These linear encoders, such as LS 487 or LS 186, are described in the Linear Encoders for NC-Controlled Machine Tools brochure.

For limited installation space, for example on the slide of a lathe, the linear encoders may be the best solution.

The linear encoders with full-sized scale housing function as universal linear encoders under normal mounting conditions.

## Linear encoders for large traverses

On large boring or milling machines, but also on lathes with long Z axes, traverse ranges can extend three meters and more. HEIDENHAIN has the proper linear encoders for such special applications.

The LB 382 with full-sized scale housing makes measuring lengths of up to 30040 mm possible. The housing is assembled from sections and mounted on the machine, and the single steel scale tape is then pulled into its slot. The LB 382 is listed in the Linear Encoders for NCControlled Machine Tools brochure.

The LIM 581 magnetic linear encoder is intended for reduced accuracy requirements. For measuring lengths up to $\mathbf{2 8 0 4 0} \mathbf{~ m m}$, the housing is assembled on the machine from sections and a single scale tape is inserted.

| Recommended measuring step | Model | Accuracy grade | Measuring lengths | Dimensions | For more information |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $10 \mu \mathrm{~m}, 5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | LS 388C ~ $\mathbf{1 V}_{\mathrm{PP}}$ Slimline linear encoder for limited installation space | $\pm 10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | Up to 1240 mm |  | Page 33 |
|  | LS 603 C ~ $11 \mu$ APP Universal linear encoder | $\pm 10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | Up to 3040 mm |  |  |
| $10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | LIM 581 ~ $1 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{PP}}$ Linear encoder for traverse path up to $\mathbf{2 8} \mathbf{~ m}$ | $\pm 100 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | Up to 28040 mm |  | LIM 500 Product Information |
| $1 \mu \mathrm{~m}, 0.5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | LS 487C ~ $\mathbf{1 V}_{\mathrm{PP}}$ Slimline linear encoder for limited installation space | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 5 \mu \mathrm{~m} \\ & \pm 3 \mu \mathrm{~m} \end{aligned}$ | Up to 1240 mm Only with mounting spar: Up to 2040 mm |  | Linear Encoders for NC-Controlled Machine Tools brochure |
|  | LS $186 \mathrm{C} \sim 1 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{PP}}$ Universal linear encoder | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 5 \mu \mathrm{~m} \\ & \pm 3 \mu \mathrm{~m} \end{aligned}$ | Up to 3040 mm |  |  |
| $10 \mu \mathrm{~m}, 5 \mu \mathrm{~m}, 1 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | LB 382C~1 $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{PP}}$ <br> Linear encoder for traverse path up to 30 m | $\pm 5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | Up to 30040 mm |  |  |




* Please indicate when ordering
${ }^{1)}$ For position capture


## Dimensions

LS 388C


Dimensions in mm
$\square ®$
Tolerancing ISO 8015
ISO $2768-\mathrm{mH}$
$<6 \mathrm{~mm}: \pm 0.2 \mathrm{~mm}$
(5) = Beginning of measuring length (ML)
© = Reference mark position
$\mathrm{F}=$ Machine guideway
$P=$ Gauging points for alignment
$\mathbb{\circledR}=$ Required mating dimensions


B


| Dimensions in mm | © 1, 11, |
| :---: | :---: |
| -- ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) = Mounting options |
| Tolerancing ISO 8015 | P O = Machine guideway |
| ISO $2768-\mathrm{mH}$ | (®) = Required mating dimensions |
| $<6 \mathrm{~mm}$ : $\pm 0.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ | (1) = Compressed air inlet |
|  | $\oplus$ ( ${ }^{(1)}$ Reference mark position on LS 603 |
|  | (c) = Reference mark position on LS 603C |
|  | (5) = Beginning of measuring length (ML) |

## Mounting Guidelines

## LS 388C

The LS 388C slimline linear encoder should be fastened to a machined surface.

The encoder is mounted so that the sealing lips are directed downward or away from splashwater.

## Mounting

It is surprisingly simple to mount the LS 388C: You need only align the scale unit at several points along the machine guideway. Stop surfaces or stop pins can also be used to align the scale.

Use the mounting gauge to easily and quickly set the gap between the scale housing and the scanning unit. Ensure that the lateral tolerances are also maintained.

Accessories

## Mounting gauge

Id. Nr. 528753-01


## LS 603

The LS 603 full-size linear encoder is fastened to a machined surface only at its ends with its mounting blocks. Measuring lengths over $620 \mathrm{~mm}(24.4 \mathrm{in})$ require support brackets to improve vibration behavior.
The inclined arrangement of the sealing lips permits universal mounting with vertical or horizontal scale housing with equally high protection rating.

## Mounting

When mounting the LS 603, the shipping brace already sets the proper gap between the scale unit and the scanning unit. You need only align the scale unit at several points along the machine guideway.


## Electrical Connection

Pin layout for LS 388C

| 12-pin M23 coupling |  |  |  | 12-pin M23 connector$\square$ |  |  | Incremental signals |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Power supply |  |  |  | Incremental signals |  |  |  |  |  | Other signals |  |  |
| ■ | 12 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 7 | / |
| , 2 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 12 | $\begin{gathered} \hline 5 / 8 / \\ 13 / 15 \end{gathered}$ | 14 | - |
|  | $U_{P}$ | Sensor Up | $0 \mathrm{~V}$ | Sensor 0V | A+ | A- | B+ | B- | R+ | R- | Vacant | Vacant | Vacant |
| 已 | Brown/ Green | Blue | White/ Green | White | Brown | Green | Gray | Pink | Red | Black | / | Violet | Yellow |

Shield on housing; Up = power supply voltage
Sensor: The sensor line is connected internally with the corresponding power line.

Pin layout for LS 603

| 9-pin M23 connector |  |  |  |  |  | 15-pin D-sub connector |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pow | pply |  |  | Incremental signals |  |  |  |  |  |
| - $\square^{-\square}$ | 3 | 4 | Housing | 9 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  | 1 | 2 | / | 13 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 12 |
|  | UP | OV | External shield | Inside shield | $\mathrm{l}_{1}+$ | $\mathrm{I}_{1}$ - | $\mathrm{I}_{2}+$ | $\mathrm{I}_{2}$ - | $\mathrm{I}_{0}+$ | $\mathrm{I}_{0}$ - |
| $\bullet \leqslant$ | Brown | White | / | White/ Brown | Green | Yellow | Blue | Red | Gray | Pink |

Shield on housing; $\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{P}}=$ power supply voltage
Vacant pins or wires must not be used!

## Connecting Elements and Cables

| Adapter cable |  | LS 388C | LS 603 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adapter cable with M23 connector (male) Cable diameter: 6 mm for ND 200 or for extension |  | $344228-x x$ | 310573-xx |
| Armored adapter cable with M23 connector (male) Cable diameter: 10 mm for ND 200 or for extension |  | $344451-x x$ | $310731-x x^{11}$ |
| Adapter cable with D-sub connector (15-pin) Cable diameter: 6 mm for ND 780 and PT 880 |  | 360974-xx | 579563-xx |
| Armored adapter cable with D-sub connector (15-pin) Cable diameter: 10 mm for ND 780 and PT 880 |  | 539878-xx | $368605-x x^{11}$ |

Available cable lengths: $1 \mathrm{~m} / 3 \mathrm{~m} / 6 \mathrm{~m} / 9 \mathrm{~m}$
${ }^{1)}$ Available cable lengths: $1 \mathrm{~m} / 3 \mathrm{~m} / 6 \mathrm{~m}$

| PUR connecting cable $\boldsymbol{\varnothing} \mathbf{8 m m}$ 12-pin: $\left[4\left(2 \times 0.14 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right)+\left(4 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right)\right]$ 9-pin: $\left[3\left(2 \times 0.14 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right)+\left(2 \times 1.0 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right)\right]$ |  | LS 388C 12-pin | $\text { LS } 603$ 9-pin |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Complete with M23 coupling (female) and M23 connector (male) |  | 298400-xx | 309774-xx |
| Armored cable, complete with M23 coupling (female) and M23 connector (male) |  | - | 309775-xx |
| Complete with M23 coupling (female) and D-sub connector (female) |  | 309783-xx | 368 172-xx |
| With one connector with M23 coupling (female) |  | 298402-xx | 309780-xx |
| Cable only | k | 244957-01 | 244955-01 |


| Connecting element |  |  | LS 388C | LS 603 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mating element on connecting cable to connector on encoder cable For connecting cable, diameter 8 mm | $=\square \quad \square$ | M23 coupling (female) | 291698-02 | 291698-01 |
| Connector on cable for connection to subsequent electronics For connecting cable, diameter 8 mm | $=-\square=\square$ | M23 connector (male) | 291697-08 | 291697-04 |

CS Serbia and Montenegro $\rightarrow$ BG

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[^0]:    Shield on housing; $\mathbf{U P}_{\mathbf{p}}=$ power supply voltage

