

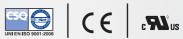




## MAIN FEATURES

Incremental linear system based on magnetic principle without wear thanks to no-contact technology. Thanks to high IP rating ETMA is suitable for harsh environment applications such as marble and glass working machines, washing systems machines.

- · 0,01 mm max resolution (after quad eval)
- · Power supply up to +28 VDC with several electronic interfaces available
- · Up to 4 m/s travel speed
- · IP 67 as protection grade
- · Cable output, connector available on cable end







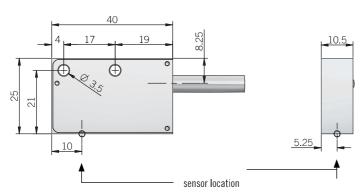


ORDERING CODE	ETMA	1	Z	5	P	S	PR3	. XXX
	SERIES							
	magnetic incremental linear sensor ETMA							
		<b>SOLUTION</b> 0,1 mm 1						
		0,04 mm 2						
			RO PULSE					
		without zer						
		with zer	ro pulse Z	R SUPPLY				
	(with L	. electronic						
	(with L or PC electron		e) 8 24 <sup>†</sup>	V DC 8/24				
				/ DC 5/28				
			ELEU	TRONIC IN	sh-pull P			
		(AEIC-	7272) pro	tected pusl	h-pull PC			
				lin	e driver L			
		power sup	ply 5/28 V	- output R		- DATINO		
				t	NCLOSUR	IP 67 S		
							UT TYPE	
						ble length	3 m PR3	
	pr	referred cal	ble lenght	3/6/10/	' 20 m, oth	ers on requ		<u>.</u>
								VARIANT

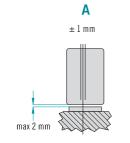


custom version XXX

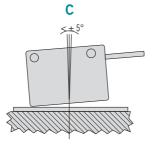
## ETMA 1 / 2

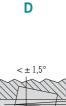


## **Mechanical tolerances**



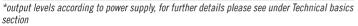


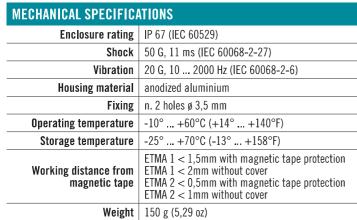




dimensions in mm

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS		
Resolution	ETMA1 = 0,1 mm (0,025 mm after quad eval) ETMA2 = 0,04 mm (0,01 mm after quad eval)	
Zero pulse	ETMA1 = every 5 mm ETMA2 = every 2 mm	
Power supply	5 = 4,5 5,5 V DC 5/28 = 4,75 29,4 V DC 8/24 = 7,6 25,2 V DC (reverse polarity protection)	
Current consumption without load	30 mA max	
Max load current	20 mA / channel	
Output type *	push-pull line driver HTL / RS-422	
Linearity error	± 0,025 mm (ETMA 1) ± 0,01 mm (ETMA 2)	
Travel speed	4 m/s	
Electromagnetic compatibility		







CONNECTIONS			
Function	Cable output Push-pull	Cable output Line driver	
+V DC	red	red	
0 V	black	black	
Ch. A	green	green	
Ch. A-	/	brown	
Ch. B	yellow	yellow	
Ch. B-	/	orange	
Ch. Z	blue	blue	
Ch. Z-	/	white	
<u>+</u>	shield	shield	





# **MAGNETIC TAPE**

## MAIN FEATURES

- · Magnetic tape to be used with ETMA
- · Easy mounting due to premounted double side adhesive
- · 2 mm or 5 mm pole pitch
- · High pole accuracy
- · Available in reels up to 50 m











# **EBM**



dimensions in mm

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS		
Operating temperature	-40° +100°C (-40° +212°F)	
Accuracy	± 0,04 mm/m	
Linear expansion coefficient	17* 10 <sup>-6</sup> m/K	
Bending radius	100 mm min	

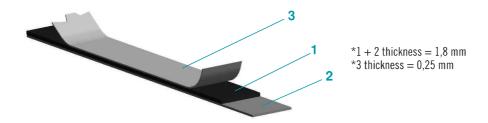




## **GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS**

As shown in the figure below, Eltra magnetic tape is composed by three layers:

- 1 a flexible magnetic tape made of ferrite bonded into a nitrile rubber matrix;
- 2 a stainless steel tape used to create a shield against any external magnetic fluxes and other external agents. Furthermore it's glued to the upper layer in order to give the correct mechanical consistency to the magnetic tape;
- 3 a steel tape, magnetically transparent and with the function to protect mechanically the magnetic layer; it is the most rigid part and therefore is supplied separately due to transport and application needs. It must be sticked on layer 1 by the user.



To prevent damage from possible internal stresses in the magnetic tapee rolled up with magnetic layer facing outwards, with a minimum internal diameter of 300 mm.

## TIPS TO STICK ON THE MAGNETIC TAPE

## Fixing pressure.

The magnetic tape is adhesive. Therefore it is important optimum contact between surfaces for right use. A good pressure must be uniformly applied to guarantee a perfect result.

#### Glueing temperature.

In order to guarantee optimal sticking it is recommended a surface temperature between 20 °C and 35 °C. Maximum adhesion is obtained after 72 hours at temperature of 21 °C. Please do not apply magnetic tape when surface temperature is lower than 10 °C.

#### Application materials.

Magnetic tape must be placed on dry, smooth and clean surfaces. Surfaces must be cleaned with aqueous solution, Matallic surfaces like brass, copper etc. must be protected to prevent possible oxidation.

Null effect chemicals	Medium effec chemicals	Strong effect chemicals
motor oil	JP-4 fuel	aromatic hydrocarbons (benzene, toluene, xylene, trichloroethylene, freon 10)
transmission oil	gasoline	ketones (acetone)
ATF (automatic transmission fluid)	heptane	mineral acids (hydrochloric, sulphuric, nitric, pho- sphoric, boric)
hydraulic oil	alcohols	
kerosene		
antifreeze		
detergents, disinfectants (Clorox®)		
turpentine		
water		
salt spray		



