

Exposed Linear Encoders



Exposed linear encoders are designed for use on machines and installations that require especially high accuracy of the measured value.

Typical applications include:

- Measuring and production equipment in the semiconductor industry
- PCB assembly machines
- Ultra-precision machines
- High-accuracy machine tools
- Measuring machines and comparators, measuring microscopes, and other precision measuring devices
- Direct drives

Design Types

Series	Main features	Accuracy grade	Measuring lengths	
LIP 300	• for very high accuracy • scale of glass ceramic or glass • interferential scanning principle for small signal periods	$\pm 0.5 \mu\text{m}$	70 to 270 mm	
LIP 400	• for very high accuracy • scale of glass ceramic or glass • interferential scanning principle for small signal periods	$\pm 1 \mu\text{m}$	70 to 420 mm	
LIP 500	• for very high accuracy • scale of glass ceramic or glass • interferential scanning principle for small signal periods	$\pm 1 \mu\text{m}$	70 to 1440 mm	
LIF	• for very high accuracy	$\pm 3 \mu\text{m}$	70 to 1020 mm	

	• with PRECIMET adhesive film • interferential scanning principle for small signal periods • limit switches and homing track			
<u>LIDA 200</u>	• for high traversing speeds and large measuring lengths • steel scale tape drawn into aluminium extrusion or to mounting surface	$\pm 30 \mu\text{m}$	to 10 000 mm	
<u>LIDA 400</u>	• for high traversing speeds and large measuring lengths • steel scale tape drawn into aluminium extrusion or to mounting surface • limit switches	$\pm 5 \mu\text{m}$ $\pm 15 \mu\text{m}$	140 to 30 040 mm 240 to 6040 mm	
<u>LIDA 500</u>	• for very limited installation space • small scanning head • simple installation	$\pm 5 \mu\text{m}$	70 to 1020 mm	
<u>PP</u>	• for two-coordinate measurement • common scanning point for both coordinates • interferential scanning principle for small signal periods	$\pm 2 \mu\text{m}$	68 mm x 68 mm	