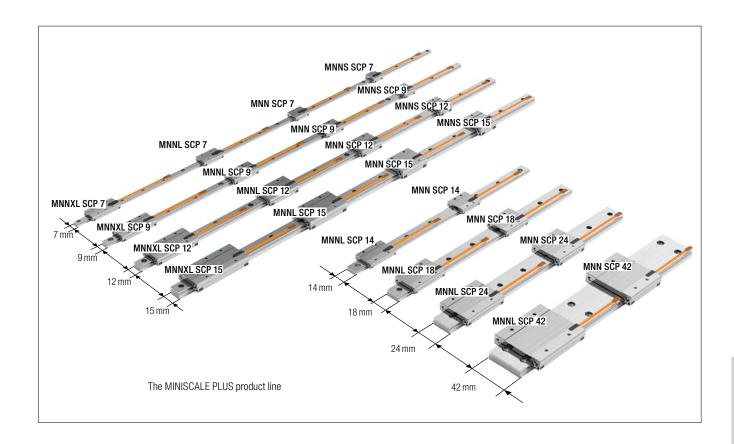
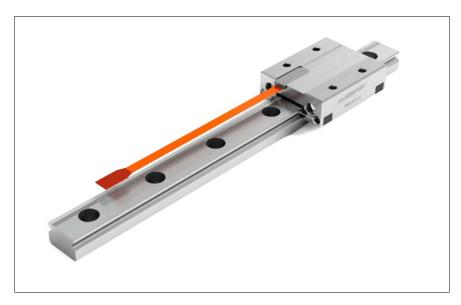
This extraordinary innovation combines «movement» with «measuring» in a highly integrated design. MINISCALE PLUS makes the most compact applications possible and simplifies assembly and installation significantly.

MINISCALE PLUS is based on our MINIRAIL guideways and is available for our entire product range.



#### 10.1 Product Characteristics



MINISCALE PLUS

#### Highly integrated, compact design

 The measuring sensor is integrated into the carriage and requires no additional installation space

#### Minimal design planning

• The costs of a separate distance measuring system are not required

#### Quick and easy installation

- MINISCALE PLUS is delivered ready-to-install
- No need for additional components and special mounting (as would be required for a glass scale, for example)
- Distance measurements do not have to be adjusted
- Mounting a measuring scale is not necessary

#### Consistently high level of accuracy

- Very smooth running with no rolling element pulsation
- The position measurement is performed directly at the point of friction
  This simplifies the controlling of micromovements and dynamic motions
- No hysteresis or positioning errors compared to recirculating ball screws with rotary encoders
- Measurement is carried out directly during the work process
   This reduces Abbe errors
- High Repeatability
- Immune to vibration and shock as a single assembly

#### High level of reliability and long service life

- MINISCALE PLUS is based on the successful MINIRAIL design.
- The dimensional scale is marked directly on the guideway. The sensor is perfectly integrated into the carriage and sealed

#### 10.2 Technical Information and Modifications

#### 10.2.1 Performance Parameters of MINISCALE PLUS

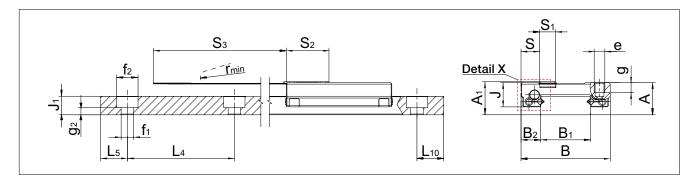
Max. acceleration	300 m/s <sup>2</sup>
Max. speed	5 m/s analog, 3.2 m/s digital
Preload classes	V1 Preload 0 to 0.03 C (C = dynamic load capacity)
Accuracy classes	G1
Materials - guideways, carriages, ball bearings - ball recirculation	Stainless, through-hardened steel POM
Areas of application - temperature range (1) - vacuum - humidity - cleanroom	-40 °C to +80 °C (-40 °F to +176 °F) On request 10 % to 70 % (non-condensing) Cleanroom class ISO 7 or ISO 6 (in accordance with ISO 14644-1)
Resolution	TTL output 0.1 µm
Accuracy (2)	1000 mm +/- 5 μm
Repeatability	Unidirectional +/- 0.1 µm Bidirectional +/- 0.2 µm
Dimensional scale	Pitch 100 μm  Max. length 1000 mm  Coefficient of expansion 11.7 x 10-6K-1
Supply voltage	5 V DC +/- 5 %
Current consumption	60 mA (analog) / 70 mA (digital)
Output signal	Analog: 1 Vpp (at 120 $\Omega$ ) Digital: TTL in accordance with RS 422 standard
Source format	Differential sin/cos analog signals with reference pulse or Differential, interpolated digital signals (A, B, R) The reference signal is synchronised with the incremental signals

<sup>(1)</sup> The standard lubrication covers a temperature range from -20 °C to +80 °C. Lubricants for other temperatures are available upon request from SCHNEEBERGER.

 $<sup>^{(2)}</sup>$  The values apply to a room temperature of 20 °C (68 °F).



### 10.2.2 Dimension Tables, Load Capacities, and Moment Loads for Standard Width MINISCALE PLUS



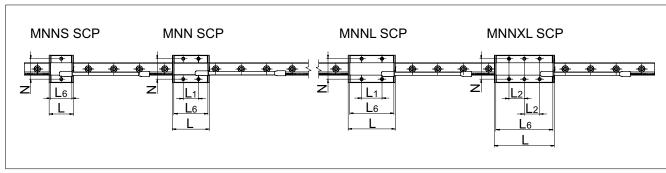


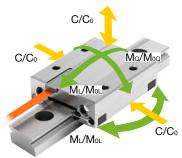
Please contact SCHNEEBERGER for applications with a single MINISCALE PLUS carriage type MNNS 7, 9, 12 or 15.

## Ē

Detail X

			Standard size 7				Standard size 9					
		Name	Guideway	MNNS SCP	MNN SCP	MNNL SCP	MNNXL SCP	Guideway	MNNS SCP	MNN SCP	MNNL SCP	MNNXL SCP
	Α	System height				3					0	
	A <sub>1</sub>	System height with sensor			9	.2			10			
	В	System width				7				2	0	
	B <sub>1</sub>	Rail width	7					9				
	B <sub>2</sub>	Distance between reference surfaces			Ę	5				5.	.5	
	J	Carriage height			6	.5				3	3	
	J <sub>1</sub>	Rail height	4.5					5.5				
	L	Carriage length (with wipers only for LUBE-S)		18.6	24.6	32.1	41.1		22	32	40	50
	L <sub>1</sub>	Longitudinal spacing of attachment holes		-	8	13	20		-	10	16	26
	L <sub>2</sub>	Longitudinal spacing of attachment holes		-	-	-	10		-	-	-	13
E	L <sub>4</sub>	Spacing of attachment holes	15					20				
l E	L <sub>5</sub> /L <sub>10</sub>	Position of first and last attachment hole	5					7.5				
us	L <sub>6</sub>	Carriage length (steel body)		16.1	22.1	29.6	38.6		19	29	37	47
ısic	N	Lateral attachment hole spacing		12			15					
Dimensions (mm)	е	Thread		M2				M3				
∣∺≣	f <sub>1</sub> Hole diameter		2.4				3.5					
	f <sub>2</sub>	Countersink diameter	4.2					6				
	g	Thread depth		2.5				3				
	<b>g</b> 2	Step drilling height	2.2				2					
	M <sub>1</sub>	Position of lubrication holes	3.1				3.8					
	0	Reference face height			2			3.1				
	S	Distance from sensor				.6			4.2			
	S1	Sensor width			5				5.5			
	S <sub>2</sub>	Sensor length				3.5				13		
	<b>S</b> 3	Length of the flexible printed circuit board				5				7		
	rmin	Permitted radius			2				2	2		
Load capacity (N)	Co	Static load capacity		935	1560	2340	3275		1385	2770	3880	5270
capac	С	Dynamic load capacity		645	925	1230	1550		1040	1690	2140	2645
	Moq	Permissible lateral static torque		3.4	5.6	8.4	11.8		6.5	12.9	18.1	24.5
Torque (Nm)	MoL	Permissible longitudinal static torque		1.6	4.3	9.3	18		2.8	10.2	19.4	35.1
≥ مً∣	Ma	Permissible lateral dynamic torque		2.3	3.3	4.4	5.6		4.8	7.9	9.9	12.3
	ML	Permissible longitudinal dynamic torque		1.1	2.5	4.9	8.5		2.1	6.2	10.7	17.6
Weights guideway (g/m), carriage (g)		216	9	13	18	23	309	16	24	31	40	

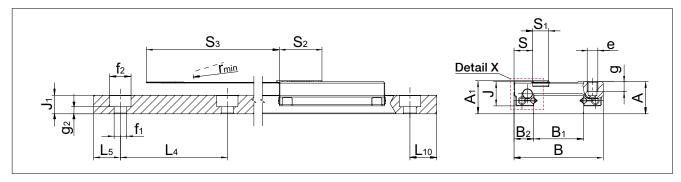




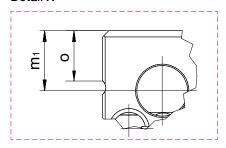
			Standard size 12				Star	ndard siz	e 15			
		Name	Guideway	MNNS SCP	MNN SCP	MNNL SCP	MNNXL SCP	Guideway	MNNS SCP	MNN SCP	MNNL SCP	MNNXL SCP
	Α	System height				0						
	A <sub>1</sub>	System height with sensor			1	3				I	6	
	В	System width			2	7				3	32	
	B <sub>1</sub>	Rail width	12					15				
	B <sub>2</sub>	Distance between reference surfaces	,		7	.5					.5	
	J	Carriage height			1	0				1	2	
	$J_1$	Rail height	7.5					9.5				
	L	Carriage length (with wipers only for LUBE-S)		23.9	36.4	46.4	58.9		31.7	43.7	58.7	73.7
	L <sub>1</sub>	Longitudinal spacing of attachment holes		-	15	20	30		-	20	25	40
	L <sub>2</sub>	Longitudinal spacing of attachment holes		-	-	-	15		-	-	-	20
Ε	L <sub>4</sub>	Spacing of attachment holes	25					40				
ᄩ	L5/L10	Position of first and last attachment hole	10					15				
Suc	L <sub>6</sub>	Carriage length (steel body)		20.9	33.4	43.4	55.9		28.7	40.7	55.7	70.7
1Sic	N	Lateral attachment hole spacing			2	.0				2	25	
Dimensions (mm)	е	Thread			M	13			M3			
∣≅	f <sub>1</sub>	Hole diameter	3.5					3.5				
	f <sub>2</sub>	Countersink diameter	6					6				
	g	Thread depth			3	.5					4	
	g <sub>2</sub>	Step drilling height	3					5				
	m <sub>1</sub>	Position of lubrication holes			4.						55	
	0	Reference face height			3						.9	
	S	Distance from sensor			6					8	.3	
	S1	Sensor width			5						.5	
	<b>S</b> 2	Sensor length			13						3.5	
	<b>S</b> 3	Length of the flexible printed circuit board			7						'5	
	r <sub>min</sub>	Permitted radius			2	2			2			
Load capacity (N)	Co	Static load capacity		1735	3900	5630	7800		3120	5620	8740	11855
Lo	С	Dynamic load capacity		1420	2510	3240	4070		2435	3680	5000	6200
	Moq	Permissible lateral static torque		10.6	23.8	34.4	47.6		23.7	42.7	66.4	90.1
Torque (Nm)	MoL	Permissible longitudinal static torque		3.6	16.3	32.9	61.8		9.4	28.1	65.5	118.6
Forque (Nm)	Ma	Permissible lateral dynamic torque		8.7	15.3	19.8	24.8		18.5	27.9	38.1	47.1
-	ML	Permissible longitudinal dynamic torque		3	10.4	18.9	32.2		7.3	18.4	37.6	62
Weight	t <b>s</b> guidev	vay (g/m), carriage (g)	598	29	47	63	81	996	56	81	114	146



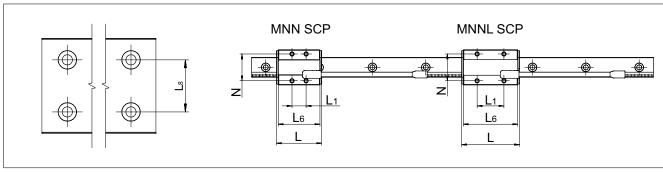
#### 10.2.3 Dimension Tables, Load Capacities and Moment Loads for Wider Width MINISCALE PLUS

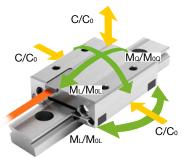


#### Detail X



				Wide size 14		1	Wide size 18	
		Name	Guideway	MNN SCP	MNNL SCP	Guideway	MNN SCP	MNNL SCP
	Α	System height		(	9		4.0	
	A <sub>1</sub>	System height with sensor	1	1	0		12	<u>'</u>
	В	System width	1	2	25		30	)
	B <sub>1</sub>	Rail width	14			18		
	B <sub>2</sub>	Distance between reference surfaces		5	.5		6	
	J	Carriage height		6	.8		8.8	5
	J <sub>1</sub>	Rail height	5.2			7		
	L	Carriage length (with wipers only for LUBE-S)		32.1	41.1		40	50
	L <sub>1</sub>	Longitudinal spacing of attachment holes		10	19		12	24
	L <sub>2</sub>	Longitudinal spacing of attachment holes		-	-		-	-
<u> </u>	L <sub>4</sub>	Spacing of attachment holes	30			30		
Dimensions (mm)	L <sub>5</sub> /L <sub>10</sub>	Position of first and last attachment hole	10			10		
) ડા	L <sub>6</sub>	Carriage length (steel body)		29.6	38.6		37	47
ioi	L <sub>8</sub>	Lateral attachment hole spacing	-			-		
eus	N	Lateral attachment hole spacing			9		21	
<u>E</u>	е	Thread	1,	M3			M3	
-	f <sub>1</sub>	Hole diameter	3.5			3.5		
	f <sub>2</sub>	Countersink diameter	6			6		
	g	Thread depth		2	.8		3	
	g <sub>2</sub>	Step drilling height	2			2.5		
	m <sub>1</sub>	Position of lubrication holes			.3		4.3	
	0	Reference face height			.2		3.	
	S	Distance from sensor			.2		5.8	
	S1	Sensor width	_		.5		5.5	
	S <sub>2</sub>	Sensor length			3.5		13.	
	<b>S</b> 3	Length of the flexible printed circuit board			'5		75	
	rmin	Permitted radius			2		2	
<u>ک</u> ج و ا	Co	Static load capacity		2340	3275		3880	5270
Load capacity (N)	С	Dynamic load capacity		1230	1550		2140	2645
43	Moq	Permissible lateral static torque		16.6	23.3		35.5	48.2
Torque (Nm)	MoL	Permissible longitudinal static torque	_	9.3	18		19.4	35.1
ا≨ق∣	Mα	Permissible lateral dynamic torque		8.7	11		19.6	24.2
Ľ.	ML	Permissible longitudinal dynamic torque		4.9	8.5		10.7	17.6
Weights guideway (g/m), carriage (g)		518	25	33	915	47	60	





				Wide size 24		Wide size 42			
		Name	Guideway	MNN SCP	MNNL SCP	Guideway	MNN SCP	MNNL SCP	
	А	System height		1	4		1	G	
	A <sub>1</sub>	System height with sensor		1	4		I	0	
	В	System width		4	-0		6	0	
	B <sub>1</sub>	Rail width	24			42			
	B <sub>2</sub>	Distance between reference surfaces			3			9	
	J	Carriage height		1	0		1	2	
	J <sub>1</sub>	Rail height	8.5			9.5			
	L	Carriage length (with wipers only for LUBE-S)		46.4	58.9		55.7	73.7	
	L <sub>1</sub>	Longitudinal spacing of attachment holes		15	28		20	35	
	L <sub>2</sub>	Longitudinal spacing of attachment holes		-	-		-	-	
<del>-</del>	L <sub>4</sub>	Spacing of attachment holes	40			40			
Dimensions (mm)	L5/L10	Position of first and last attachment hole	15			15			
્રા (	L <sub>6</sub>	Carriage length (steel body)		43.4	55.9		52.7	70.7	
ļ ig	L <sub>8</sub>	Lateral attachment hole spacing	-			23			
e e	N	Lateral attachment hole spacing			18			5	
<u>E</u>	е	Thread		M3			M4		
-	f <sub>1</sub>	Hole diameter	4.5			4.5			
	f <sub>2</sub>	Countersink diameter	8			8			
	g	Thread depth		3	.5		4	.5	
	<b>g</b> 2	Step drilling height	4			5			
	m <sub>1</sub>	Position of lubrication holes			75			.5	
	0	Reference face height			.9			.9	
	S	Distance from sensor			.8		8		
	S1	Sensor width			.5			.5	
	S <sub>2</sub>	Sensor length			3.5			3.5	
	<b>S</b> 3	Length of the flexible printed circuit board			5			5	
	rmin	Permitted radius			2			2	
(S)	Co	Static load capacity		5630	7800		8110	11855	
Load capacity (N)	С	Dynamic load capacity		3240	4070		4750	6200	
	Moq	Permissible lateral static torque		68.2	94.4		171.2	250.2	
Torque (Nm)	MoL	Permissible longitudinal static torque		32.9	61.8		56.8	118.6	
اَجَٰۃٍ	Ma	Permissible lateral dynamic torque		39.2	49.3		100.3	130.8	
Ľ	ML	Permissible longitudinal dynamic torque		18.9	32.2		33.3	62	
Weigh	<b>ts</b> guidev	vay (g/m), carriage (g)	1476	84	109	2828	169	231	

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#### 10.2.4 MINISCALE PLUS Components and Working Method

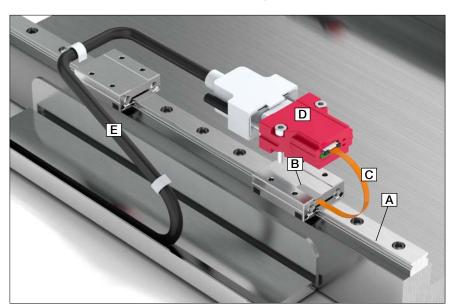
MINISCALE PLUS is an optical, incremental measuring system that consists of the MINIRAIL guide system and the following additional components:

- A Dimensional scale on the guide rail
- B Optical sensor on the carriage
- C Flexible Sensor Print (must not be exposed to dynamic loads)
- **D** Interface module

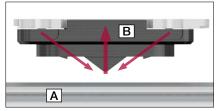
The control cable **E** with D-Sub 9 connector must be supplied by the customer and be a flexible cable where necessary.

There are various structural types of interface modules available. These are described in section "Interface module".

With a flexible flat cable (Flat Flex Cable, abbreviated: FFC), which is inserted between the flexible sensor print and the interface module, the interface module can be positioned flexibly. The FFC cables are suitable for dynamic loads. (You can find more information about this in section 10.2.8)



Axis with MINIRAIL, MINISCALE PLUS and interface module



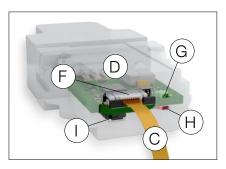
Sensor principle

- A Dimensional scale on guideway
- **B** Sensor in carriage

#### Dimensional scale and optical sensor

The high-precision dimensional scale is part of the hardened guideway's surface with a scale increment of 100  $\mu$ m. Two LEDs in the sensor illuminate the dimensional scale. Light-dark fields form because of the illumination of the various structured areas on the dimensional scale. These optical signals are detected by the sensor and converted into electrical signals. The raw signals supplied by the sensor are processed by the interface module.

The level of illumination provided by the LEDs is actively controlled. This can counteract the aging of the system and impurities on the dimensional scale are also compensated for.



Components of the interface module

#### Interface module

The raw signals are processed by the interface module and converted to standard output signals. Analog or digital interface modules are available.

Ensure the ZIF connector  ${\bf F}$  is accessible and the LED displays ( ${\bf G}$  and  ${\bf H}$ ) on the interface module are clearly visible. Unlike the analog interface, the digital interface includes a compensation key  ${\bf I}$ , which must also be accessible.

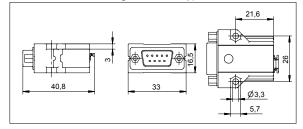
- C Flexible Sensor Print
- D Electronics (in various structural types)
- F ZIF connector
- G Green LED (operating voltage)
- H Red LED (error indicator)
- I Compensation key (only on digital interface module)



The interface modules are available in the following structural types:

With housing
With D-Sub 9 connector

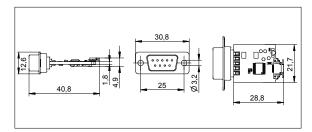
Order designation: MG (Standard)

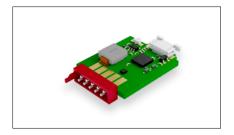




Without housing
With D-Sub 9 connector

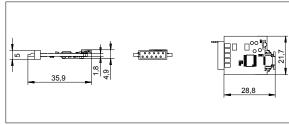
Order designation: OG

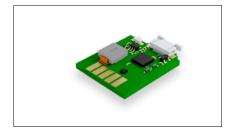




Without housing
With Micro Match connector
(for plug-in assembly on
an electronics board)

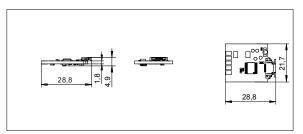
Order designation: MM





Without housing
Without connector
With solder terminals

Order designation: NL



For customers with expertise in electronics, it is also possible to assemble their own digital interface module and integrate it into their own electronics, in consultation with SCHNEEBERGER.

Order designation: KI

#### 10.2.5 Signal Processing

Further information about signal processing is available from the download section of our website www.schneeberger.com.

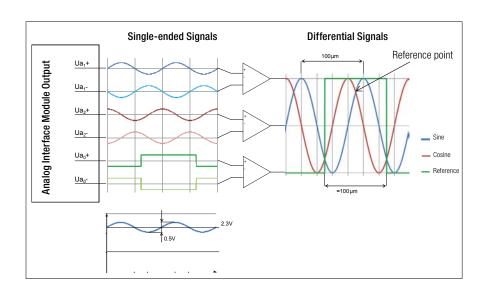
#### Analog output format:

Differential, sin/cos analog signals with reference pulse 1 Vpp (at 120  $\Omega$ ).

The incremental signals sine and cosine are shifted  $90^{\circ}$  and correlated with the markings on the encoded scale. An electrical signal period ( $360^{\circ}$ ) corresponds precisely to the scale increment of the dimensional scale, which is  $100 \, \mu m$ .

The reference pulse always marks electronically the same section of the path of the sine and cosine signals. The point of intersection of the two signals within the reference pulse therefore marks a precisely defined position on the dimensional scale.

The sine signal either lags behind the cosine signal or occurs before it, depending on the direction of movement.



#### Digital output format:

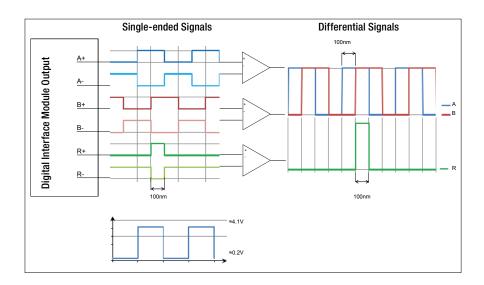
Differentially interpolated digital signals with reference pulse (A, B, R) TTL signal (RS422).

The digital interface module both processes the raw signal and interpolates the processed analog signal. The interpolation achieves a resolution of 100 nm.

The digital signal waveform consists of an A and B signal. The spacing between the two edges of signals A and B correspond exactly to a distance of 100 nm. The 100 µm increments of the encoder scale are consequently divided into 1000 sections of 100 nm by means of interpolation. The A signal either lags behind the B signal or occurs before it, depending on the direction of movement.

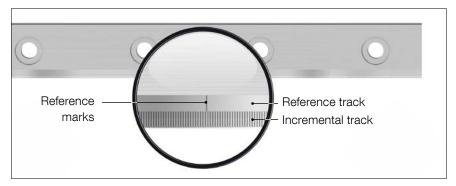
The reference pulse is as wide as the spacing between the two signal edges of signals A and B (100 nm).

The edges of the incremental and reference signals are synchronised.



#### 10.2.6 Reference Marks

Incremental measuring systems cannot determine the exact position when switched on. For this reason the reference track is added alongside the incremental track. One or multiple reference points can be marked on the reference track.

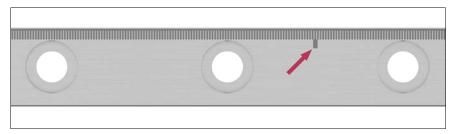


MINISCALE PLUS guideway with dimensional scale

#### Standard version

The following reference position is defined as standard for all sizes:

• Referencing in the centre of the second and third fixing hole



Standard position of the reference marks for all sizes

#### Special versions

Any number of reference marks can be chosen at any position along the reference track. It is necessary for the reference marks to be synchronised with the dimensional scale. Specifically this means that the reference marks can only be placed in multiples of 0.1 mm, since the pitch of the dimensional scale is 0.1 mm. A minimum distance of 1.5 mm between the reference marks should be maintained. Aditionally, the distance between the end of the incremental track and the reference mark must be at least 2 mm.

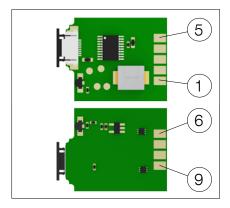
#### Restrictions:

- The attachment holes on guideways of type 7 and 9 are located on the reference track. The reference marks must therefore be BETWEEN the attachment holes for both of these sizes.
- When specifying the reference mark(s), ensure they can be seen by the carriage's sensor.

#### 10.2.7 Analog (1VSS) and Digital (TTL) Interface Module Pin Connections

# 5 9

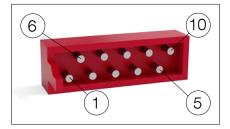
Pin connections of D-Sub 9 connector at the interface module



Pin connections at the interface module with solder terminals

#### Male 9-pin D-Sub connector or solder terminals:

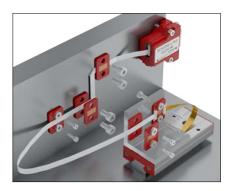
Pin	Analog Signal	Digital Signal	Description
1	Ua1-	A -	Quadrature signal
2	OV	OV	Ground
3	Ua2-	B -	Quadrature signal
4	ERR NOT	ERR NOT	Error signal (Low = Error)
5	Ua0 -	R-	Reference signal
6	Ua1 +	A +	Quadrature signal
7	+ 5V DC	+ 5V DC	Supply voltage
8	Ua2 +	B +	Quadrature signal
9	Ua0 +	R +	Reference signal



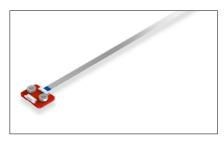
Pin connections of Micro Match connector at the interface module

#### Male 10-pin Micro Match connector:

Pin	Analog Signal	Digital Signal	Description
1	nc	nc	
2	Ua1 +	A +	Quadrature signal
3	+ 5V DC	+ 5V DC	Supply voltage
4	Ua2 +	B+	Quadrature signal
5	Ua0 +	R +	Reference signal
6	Ua1 -	A -	Quadrature signal
7	OV	OV	Ground
8	Ua2 -	B -	Quadrature signal
9	ERR NOT	ERR NOT	Error signal (Low = Error)
10	Ua0 -	R -	Reference signal



Installation example with FFC extension



FFC cable with adapter

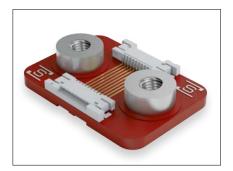
#### 10.2.8 Extensions

Wherever the interface module cannot be mounted directly at the sensor, the extension kit can be used. A flexible flat cable (Flat Flex Cable, abbreviated: FFC) is used between the sensor print and the interface module.

This offers the following benefits:

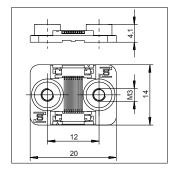
- By moving the interface module, the mass of the moving system can be reduced by moving the interface module to a non-moving location.
- The shielded FFC cable included in the extension set is also designed to be dynamically loaded. The minimum recommended bending radius is 10 mm. In contrast, the flexible sensor print can only be installed statically.
- The FFC cable provides a low push force. This can be a benefit wherever a cable that can be used in a cable carrier is too rigid.
- The FFC cable can also be folded once during installation.

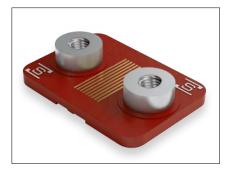
FFC cables are available in three lengths: 250 mm, 400 mm and 600 mm. An adapter board is delivered with the FFC extension cable.



#### Adapter

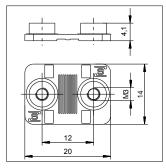
It is used for the electrical connection between the sensor print and the extension cable. Two ZIF connectors are available on the adapter for this purpose.





#### Clamp plate

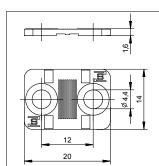
Can be used for stress relief or to guide the FFC cable. Two M3 spacer sleeves are installed on the board.





#### Base plate

Can be used as a base or for clamping the cable.



#### 10.2.9 Lubrication

#### General

Lubrication is a design element and must therefore be defined during the development phase of a machine or application. If the lubrication is specified after design and construction is complete, this is likely to lead to operational difficulties. A carefully thought out lubrication concept is therefore a sign of a state-of-the-art and well devised design.

Parameters to be taken into account in selecting the lubricant include:

• Operating conditions (speed, acceleration, stroke, load, installation orientation)

 External influences (temperature, aggressive media or radiation,

contamination, humidity, vacuum, cleanroom)

 Relubrication (Period of time, amount, compatibility)

 Compatibility (with other lubricants, with corrosion protection and with

integrated materials such as plastic)

Technical and economic considerations determine the lubricant used.

The guideways should be kept free of cutting oils or water-soluble coolants as they thin or wash off the lubricant. In addition, coolants tend to stick when drying out. Lubricants with solid additives are not suitable.

Additional important information on lubrication is given in chapter 16.3.4.



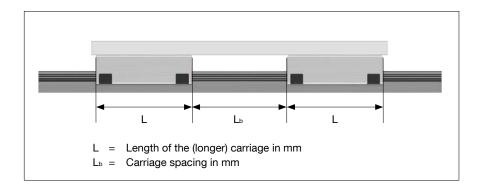
## 11 MINISCALE PLUS Options

### 11.1 Push Force Defined (VD)

Demanding applications may only be possible if the guideway has a defined push force. These parameters can be defined by SCHNEEBERGER according to customer specifications. Carriages and guideways are then matched and delivered as a set.

## 11.2 Height-matched Carriages (HA)

In accuracy class G1, the maximum height deviation of the carriages is  $\pm 10~\mu m$ . This tolerance can be too large for certain configurations, for example when the distances among the individual carriages is too small, i.e. when the carriage spacing  $L_{\rm b}$  is smaller than the carriage length L. In such cases, the tolerances can be reduced on a customer-specific basis.



## 12 MINISCALE PLUS Accessories

#### 12.1 MINISCALE PLUS Counter and Position Indicator

For simple applications, experimental or prototype setups, we recommend the USB counters from Heilig & Schwab GmbH & Co. KG. The following counters can be ordered directly from Heilig & Schwab GmbH & Co. KG (www.heilig-schwab.de).



1-axis USB counter

#### 12.1.1 1-axis USB Counter

The USB counter allows a MINISCALE PLUS or similar incremental encoder with TTL, 1 Vpp, or 11 µAss signal output to be connected directly to a computer using a USB interface.

With the included driver software, the USB counter can be guickly and easily integrated into your application.



3-axis USB counter

#### 12.1.2 3-axis USB Counter

The USB counter allows three MINISCALE PLUS or similar incremental encoders with TTL, or 1 Vpp signal output to be connected directly to a computer using a USB interface. Every counter input additionally has a latch signal input at its disposal.

With the included driver software, the USB counter can be quickly and easily integrated into your application.



Digital display program "UCount basic"

#### 12.1.3 Digital display program "UCount basic"

UCount basic is a digital display program for the evaluation of linear and angle sensors, which are connected to a computer (PC, laptop or tablet) via USB counters from Heilig & Schwab GmbH & Co. KG. Alternatively, the counters can also be connected to the computer via WLAN.

- Simple operation and clear presentation of all functions
- Meter display of up to 9 signal inputs
- Meter stop function
- Audible meter monitoring (threshold value)
- Calculation functions (addition, subtraction)
- Measuring functions (spacing, angle, included angle, radius)
- Correction function (linear correction, step-by-step (SBS) correction, parallelism correction)
- Reference point administration
- Expandable based on customer preference

#### System requirements:

- PC, laptop or tablet
- Windows Operating System, 32 or 64-bit version
- USB or WLAN interface



## 12 MINISCALE PLUS Accessories

## 12.2 ESD Wrist Strap Set

MINISCALE PLUS is sensitive to electrostatic discharge! The electronics can be damaged if precautions are not taken against ESD. ESD regulations should therefore be observed when handling ESD-vulnerable parts (EN 100015-1). This includes wearing an ESD wrist strap, as depicted below, to avoid electrostatic discharge during installation.



ESD wrist strap set