



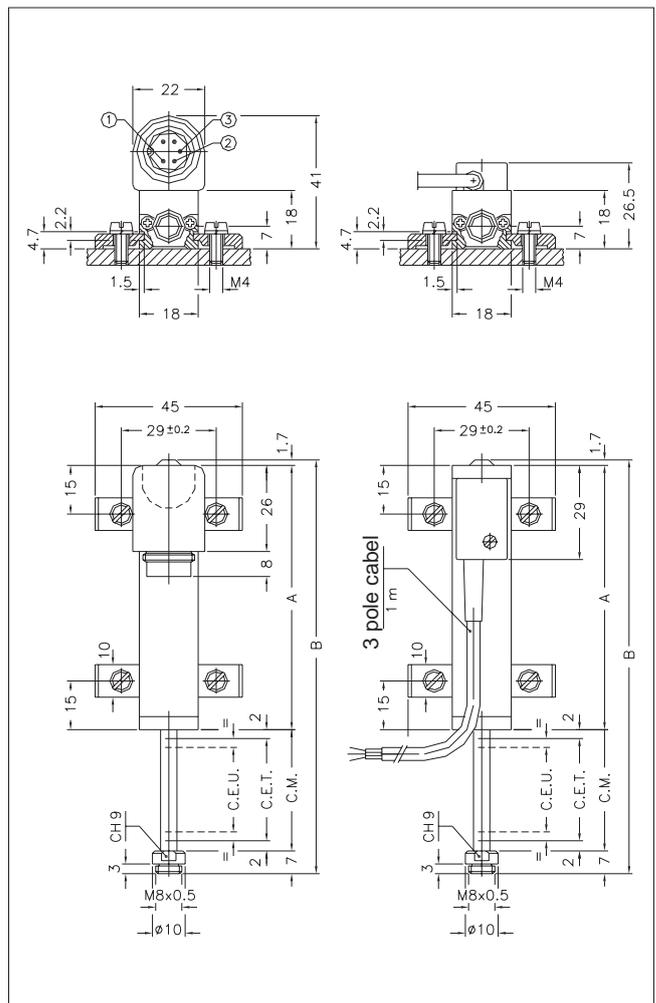
### Principal characteristics

- The transducer's compactness makes it suitable for installation in small spaces and for detecting small shifts.
- The joint with up-take of slack and M4 threading provides greater tolerances in movement.
- Installation is simplified by the lack of electrical signal variation at output outside theoretical electrical stroke.
- Ideal for small mechanical devices, valves, and test tools and benches.

### TECHNICAL DATA

Useful electrical stroke (C.E.U.)	25/50/75/100/125/150
Resolution	Infinite
Independent linearity (within C.E.U.)	see table
Displacement speed	≤ 5 m/s
Displacement force	≤ 1.2 N
Life	>25x10 <sup>6</sup> strokes, or 100x10 <sup>6</sup> operations, whichever is less (within C.E.U.)
Vibrations	5...2000Hz, A <sub>max</sub> = 0,75 mm a <sub>max</sub> = 20 g
Shock	50 g, 11ms.
Tolerance on resistance	± 20%
Recommended cursor current	< 0,1 μA
Maximum cursor current	10mA
Maximum applicable voltage	see table
Electrical isolation	>100MΩ a 500V=, 1bar, 2s
Dielectric strength	< 100 μA a 500V~, 50Hz, 2s, 1bar
Dissipation at 40°C (0W at 120°C)	see table
Actual Temperature Coefficient of the output voltage	< 1,5ppm/°C
Working temperature	-30...+100°C
Storage temperature	-50...+120°C
Case material	Anodised aluminium Nylon 66 G 25
Control rod material	Stainless steel AISI 303
Fixing	Brackets with variable longitudinal axis

### MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS



**Important:** all the data reported in the catalogue linearity, lifetime, temperature coefficient are valid for a sensor utilization as a ratiometric device with a max current across the cursor  $I_c \leq 0.1 \mu A$ .

