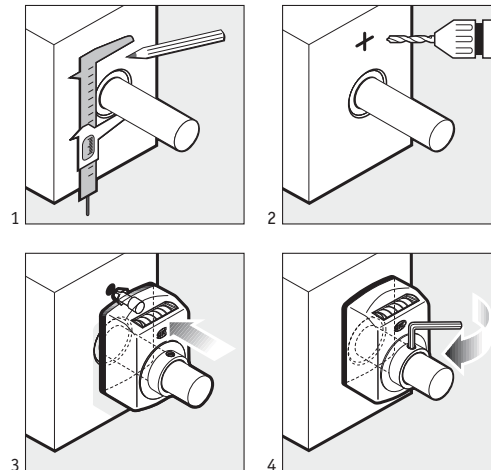


Mounting torque support

The radius of the shaft is added to the space measurement between the hollow shaft and torque shaft. This measurement is marked on the mounting surface with a slide gauge and scribe [1], then center-punched [2] and drilled (for the drilling diameter and depth refer to the technical drawings). After correct pre-drilling, stress-free mounting of the position indicator must be possible [3, 4].

Locking on the shaft

The set screw is screwed in and tightened for reliable locking on the shaft. If axial seals are used, the set screw must be screwed in until it is flush (if necessary provide a recess in the shaft).



Torque support (2 versions)

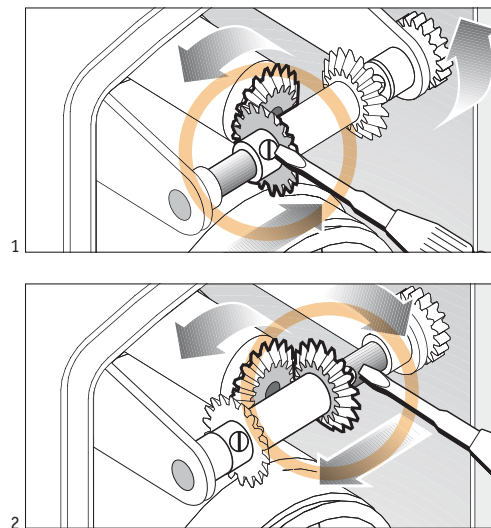
You have the choice between the pin [A] or umbrella [B] versions on almost all position indicators. The umbrella type torque pin is the optimum solution for compensating for installation tolerances.



Changing the counting direction

The counting direction can be subsequently changed on the position indicators DA05/1 and DA08. To this purpose carefully open the housing. Slacken the clamping screws of the bevel gears on the shaft, so that they can be moved. These must be subsequently firmly re-tightened. When moving the gears, ensure correct meshing and smooth running.

If the left gear wheel is engaged [1], the counting direction is positive in a clockwise direction; if the right gear wheel is engaged [2], the counting direction is positive in an anti-clockwise direction. The diagram shows a view from the rear.



Inch display: Advantages of the analog principle

While digital principles depend on the resolution, axial rotation has an infinite resolution. Theoretically the smallest of rotation dimensions can be divided into any required number of intermediate steps. This means that loss-free display of metric pitches is also possible in inches. The gear unit makes the conversions.

Example:

4 mm in inches; display value is $4/25.4 = 0.15$ (748). Although the last 3 digits "748" are not shown, they are "carried along" in the gear unit due to the analog measuring principle.

mm < > inch

Ambient conditions



Direct rotation:

Direct action via axle or spindle. The principle of action corresponds to that of a compound table or of linear guides.

Examples of use



E.g., compound tables, planing or dowel drilling machines ...

Benefits

- Direct display after x,y adjustment
- Easy mounting
- Precise positioning
- Flexible indication of values
- mm or inch



E.g., tooling in the lumber and metal industries



E.g., rewind cutting machines in the paper/foil industries



Indirect rotation:

Indirect action (offset) on racks via cogwheel or worm gear.










E.g., angle adjustment units on saws, rotary and milling tables

- Exact angle indication
- Variable diameters
- Variable mounting positions



E.g., end stop systems

Mechanical digital position indicators

							
	DA02	DA04	DA05/1	DA08	DA09S	DA10	DA10R/1
Page	14	16	22	22	18	20	23
Housing							
Plastic	•	•			•	•	•
Zinc die-cast			•	•	•		
Displays							
3 decades*	•						
4 decades*		•		•			
5 decades*			•	•	•	•	•
Digit height							
in mm, approximately	4	6	7	4,5	7	7	7
Hollow shaft							
Diameter (mm)	10	14	20	20	20	30	30
Dimensions							
WxHxD (mm), approx.	22x33x26	33x47x31	56x82x70	57x107x59	48x67,5x38,5	56x75x52	56x84x70

* Decade = digit ring with 10-division