

## APPLICATIONS

- CD50 sensors are cable displacement sensors. They are used to measure (in absolute or incremental mode) the displacement of a mobile object from its datum.
- Injection moulding machines.
- Forging machines and bending machines.
- Material testing machines.



## DESCRIPTION

A linear CD50 works according to the principle of a thread taut between a mobile element and a fixed element, fitted with a return spring drum. The drum then converts the linear displacement into an angle displacement. The shaft of the drum is fitted with a potentiometer, and operates an incremental encoder or an absolute encoder.

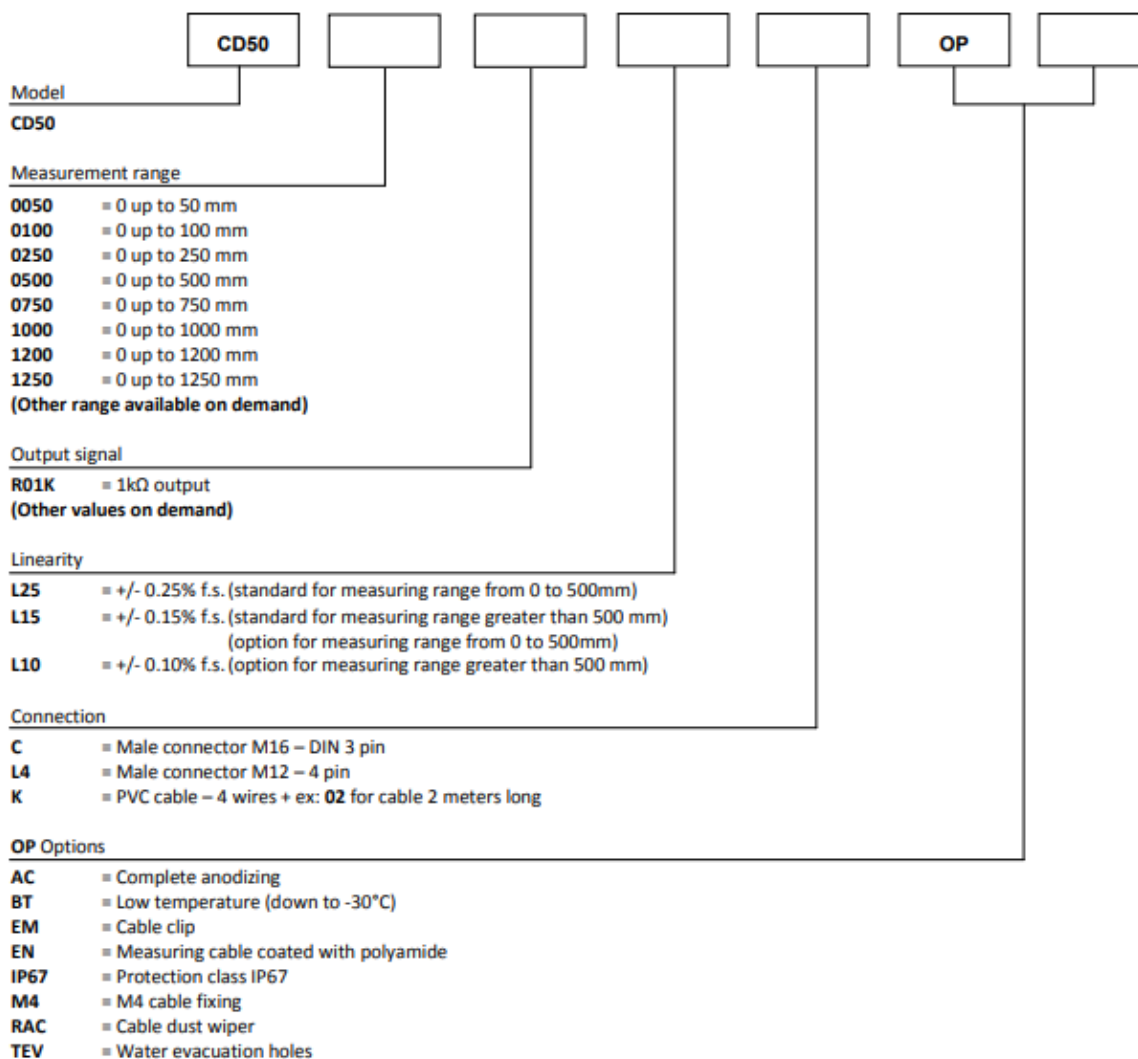
**CD50 POTENTIOMETRIC OUTPUT – Measurement range 0 up to 1250 MM**
**TECHNICAL FEATURES**

<b>Measurement Range</b>	0 up to 1250 mm
<b>Output signal</b>	1k $\Omega$ Potentiometer (other values on demand)
<b>Resolution</b>	Quasi infinite (depends on the operating system)
<b>Material</b>	Body and cover – aluminum (RohS) Measuring cable – inox 316L
<b>Cable diameter</b>	0,51 mm
<b>Detection element</b>	Multi-turn Hybrid potentiometer
<b>Connection</b>	Male connector M16 – DIN 3 pin Male connector M12 – 4 pin PVC cable – 4 wires
<b>Standard linearity</b>	+/- 0,25% PE – stroke $\leq$ 500 mm +/- 0,15% PE – stroke >500 mm +/- 0,10% PE – stroke >500 mm
<b>Protection class</b>	IP54 ( option IP67)
<b>Max.Velocity</b>	10 M/S
<b>Max. Acceleration</b>	40M/S <sup>2</sup> (before cable deformation)
<b>Weight</b>	$\approx$ 700 g
<b>Operating temperature</b>	-20° to +80 °C
<b>Storage temperature</b>	-30° to +80°C

**CABLE FORCES**

Measurement range in mm	Min. pull-out force	Max. pull-out force
50	= 6,40 N	= 6,50 N
100	= 6,30 N	= 6,50 N
250	= 6,00 N	= 6,50 N
500	= 5,50 N	= 6,50 N
750	= 5,00 N	= 6,50 N
1000	= 4,50 N	= 6,50 N
1200	= 4,00 N	= 6,50 N
1250	= 4,00 N	= 6,50 N

### ORDERING REFERENCE



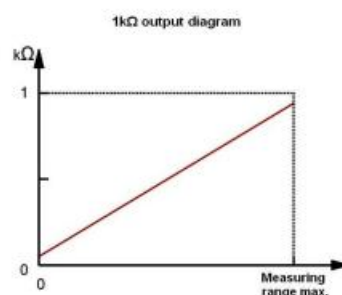
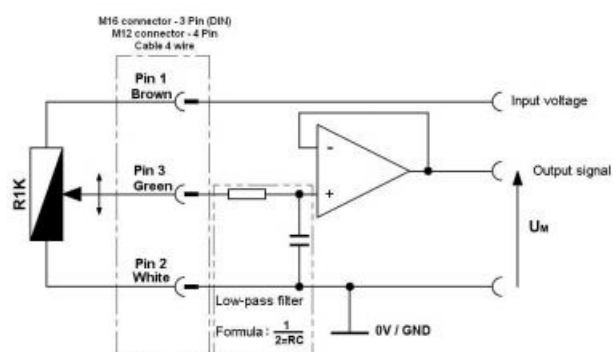
Reference example: CD50-0750-U010-L15-K02-OP-AC-EM

## ELECTRICAL FEATURES

**Potentiometric version 1 K $\Omega$**  : (other values on demand)

Temperature drift ..... +/-50 ppm/°C

**Example of wiring diagram with input stage :**

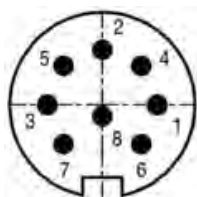


To ensure a good linearity, wire the potentiometer as a voltage divider and never as a rheostat.  
The input resistance of the operating system must be very high (greater than 10M $\Omega$ )

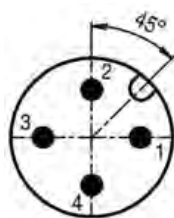
## CONNECTION

Male connector M16 3 pin (DIN)	Male connector M121 4 pin	PVC cable 4 wire	R01K
1	1	Brown	Input voltage +
5	2	White	Input voltage GDN
3	3	Green	Signal +

Sensor side view

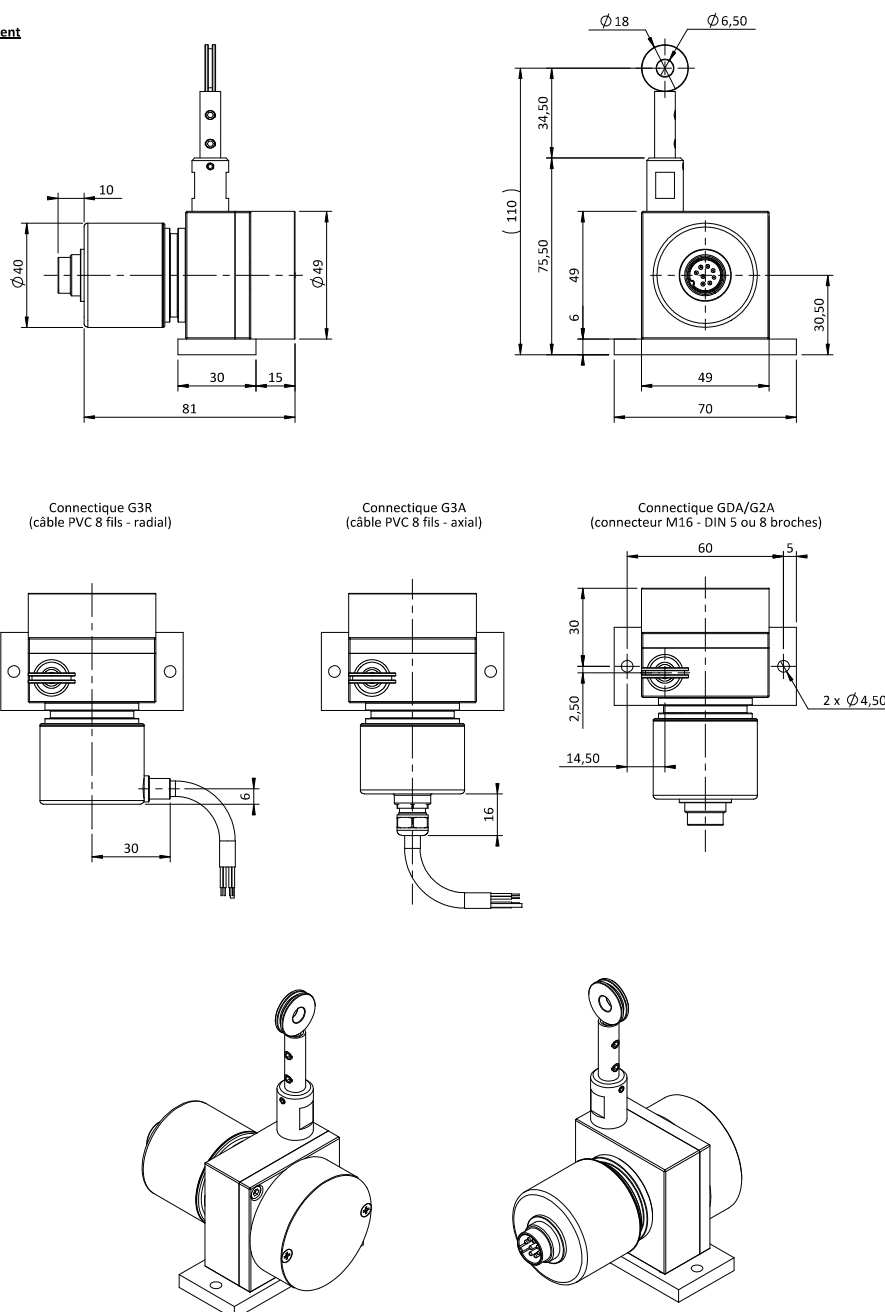


Sensor side view



## DIMENSIONAL DRAWING

### Encombrement

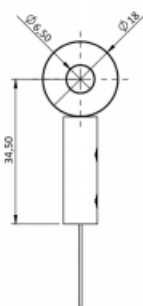


### OPTIONS

#### Cable attachment with a lug :

##### **Standard**

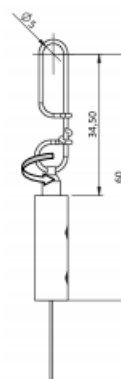
The attachment lug is fixed with a M6 screw or a clevis.



#### Cable attachment with a clip :

##### **OP-EM**

This fastening system allows a rotation about its axis.  
The clip is fixed with a M4 screw or a clevis.



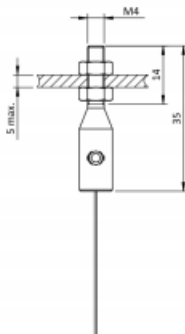
#### Cable attachment with a M4 threaded rod:

##### **OP-M4**

The rod attachment uses a threaded rod with 2 nuts (provided).  
The required thickness of the plate does not exceed 5 mm.

##### **Caution**

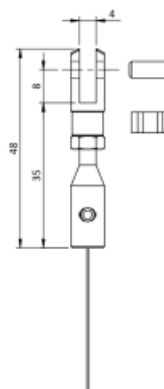
Never screw the threaded rod into a fixed nut, a twist of the measurement cable would damage it.



#### Cable attachment with a clevis :

##### **OP-CP**

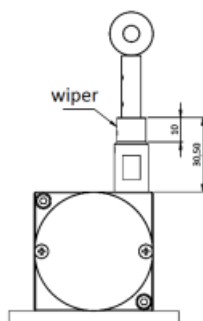
The attachment of the clevis is done using a pin (provided).



#### Cable dust wiper:

##### **OP-RAC**

The dust wiper cleans the cable in dusty or humid environments.



#### Water evacuation holes:

##### **OP-TEV**

The holes allow the natural flow of fluids out of the sensor in order to avoid their accumulation in the system.

