



RSF Elektronik

www.rsf.at

MSR 15 | MSS 15 INCREMENTAL MODULAR ANGLE ENCODERS





- Online signal stabilization
- Display of the signal quality directly at the scanning head via 3-coloured LED function
- Permanent control of the signals over the whole measuring range
- High quality of the signals due to singlefield scanning

SCANNING PRINCIPLE

The MSx 15 incremental modular angle encoders work with the imaging, photoelectric measuring principle and a **singlefield reflective scanning method**.

The regulated light of an infrared LED is collimated by a condenser lens and passes through the grid of the reticle. After being reflected from the graduation carrier, the infrared LED generates a periodic intensity distribution on the structured sensor.

The sensor generates high quality sinusoidal signals which are highly insensitive to possible contaminations.

The regulation of the LED ensures a constant signal amplitude, guaranteeing stability in the case of temperature fluctuations and with long-run operation.

REQUIREMENTS ON AN INCREMENTAL MODULAR ANGLE ENCODER

- CONTAMINATION RESISTANCE
- IMMUNITY AGAINST AGING AND TEMPERATURE CHANGES
- HIGH PERMISSIBLE ROTATIONAL SPEED (MSR 15)
- EASY MOUNTING
- SMALL DIMENSIONS
- NO MECHANICAL BACKLASH; NO FRICTIONAL FORCE
- REFERENCE MARK REPEATABLE FROM BOTH TRAVERSING DIRECTIONS

MSR 15 AND MSS 15 MEET ALL THESE REQUIREMENTS!

TERM EXPLANATIONS

Grating period

A grating is a continuous series of lines and spaces printed on the graduation carrier. The width of one line and one space is called the period of the grating. The lines and spaces are accurately placed on the scale.

Signal period

When scanning the grating, the encoder head produces sinusoidal signals with a period equal to the grating period.

Interpolation

The sinusoidal signal period can be electronically divided into equal parts. The interpolation circuitry generates a square-wave edge for each division.

Measuring step

The smallest digital counting step produced by an encoder.

Reference pulse (reference mark)

There is an additional track of marks printed next to the grating to allow a user to find an absolute position along the length of the scale. A one increment wide signal is generated when the encoder head passes the reference mark on the scale.

This is called a "true" reference mark since it is repeatable in both directions. Subsequent electronics use this pulse to assign a preset value to the absolute reference mark position.

Line rates

Number of the grating periods per rotation.

Error signal (\bar{U})

This signal appears when a malfunctioning encoder generates faulty scanning signals.

Online signal stabilization

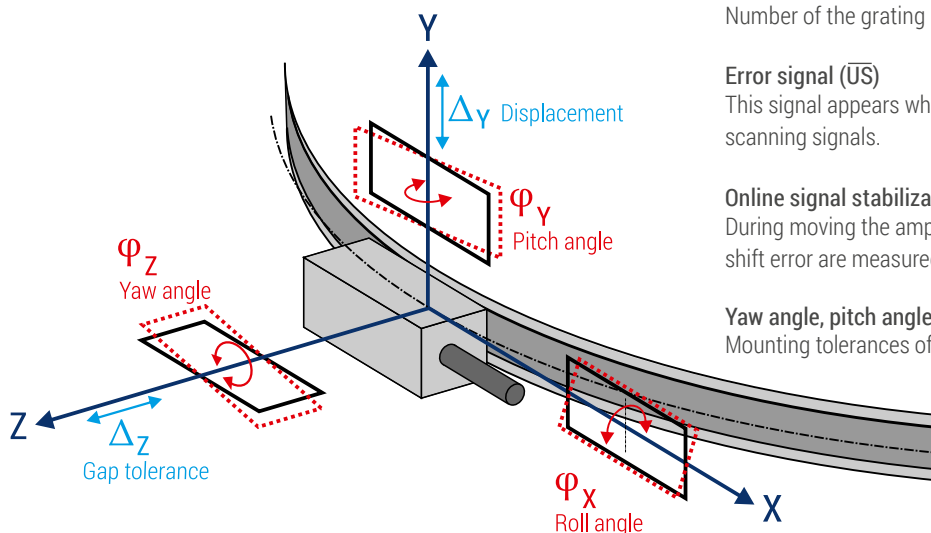
During moving the amplitude, offset-error, amplitude differences and phase shift error are measured and stabilized cyclically.

Yaw angle, pitch angle, roll angle, displacement, gap tolerance

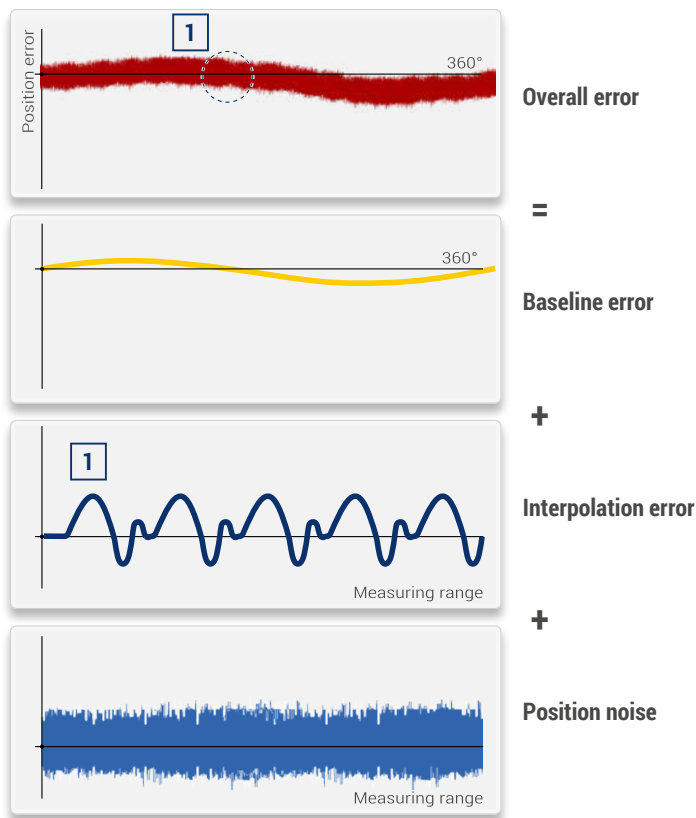
Mounting tolerances of the encoder head relative to the scale.

ΔDelta

ϕPhi



ACCURACY DEFINITION



The accuracy of an encoder is mainly determined by the baseline error of the scale unit, the interpolation error of the optoelectronic scanning and the position noise.

The baseline error is the error of the scale unit identified in a measurement room under optimum conditions, along a determined measuring length, without any interpolation error and position noise.

The indicated accuracy grade represents the maximum possible baseline error based on the entire circumference (MSR) resp. on the available measuring range (MSS).

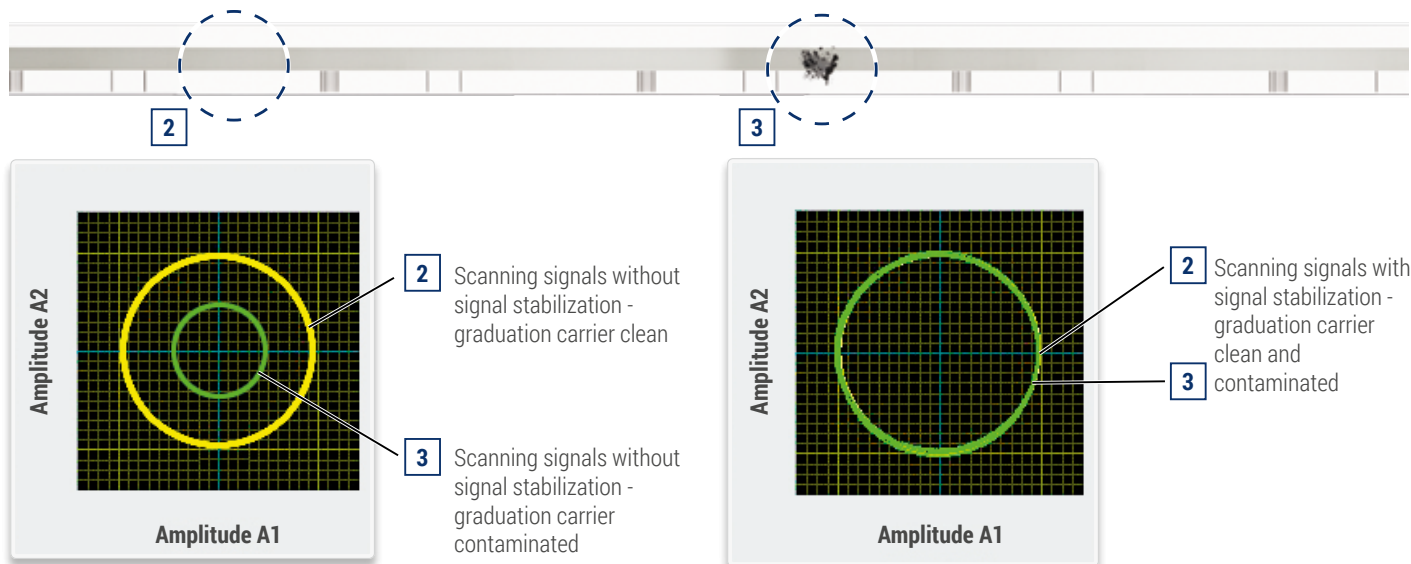
With modular angle encoders, an eccentric mounting of the graduation carrier additionally results in a measurement error according to the following formula:

$$\Delta\varphi = \pm \frac{412 \times e}{D}$$

- $\Delta\varphi$ = Measuring error due to eccentricity ["]
- E = Resulting eccentricity of the flange in [µm]
- D = Scanning diameter [mm]

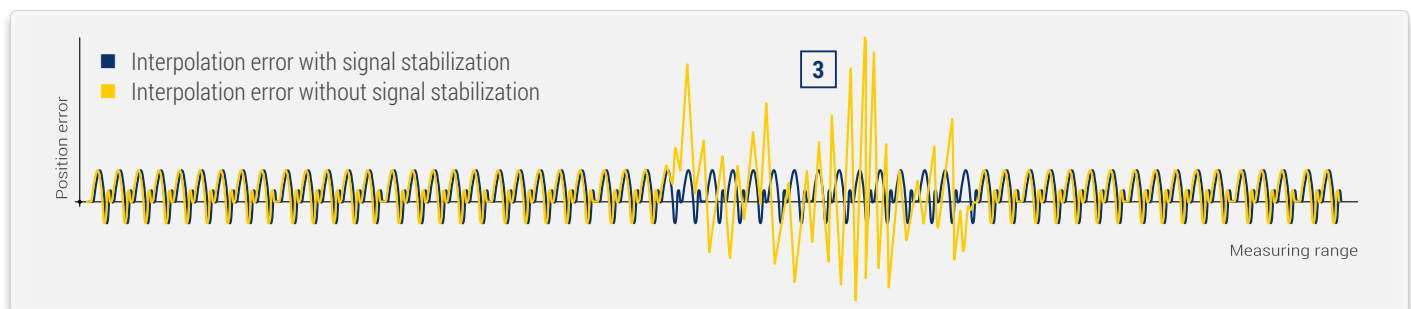
Effect of contamination on the quality and amplitude of scanning signal

Graduation carrier contaminated by fluids, dust, particles, fingerprints etc.

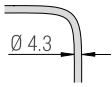


Effect of contamination on the interpolation error

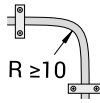
Graduation carrier contaminated by fluids, dust, particles, fingerprints etc.



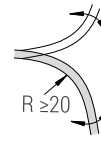
SHIELDING, PIN ASSIGNMENT



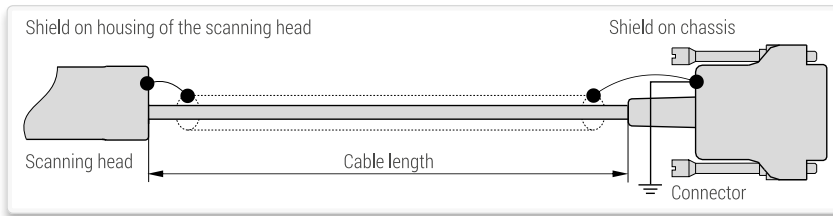
Shielded PUR-cable;
Drag chain qualified.



Bending radius fixed mounting



Bending radius continuous flexing

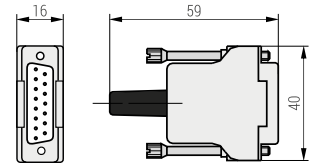
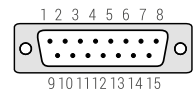


15-pin D-sub

| Pin | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|------------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Sinusoidal voltage signals 1 Vpp | Test** | 0 V Sensor | Occupied | RI- | A2- | A1- | V+ Sensor | V+ | 0 V | nc | nc | RI+ | A2+ | A1+ | nc |
| Square-wave signals via line driver | Test* | 0 V Sensor | US | RI | T2 | T1 | V+ Sensor | V+ | 0 V | nc | nc | RI | T2 | T1 | nc |

- * Test = **analog signal switch-over for set-up.**
By applying +5 V to the test pin, the test signals (sinusoidal micro-current signals 11 µApp) are switched to the output connector.
- ** Test = **analog signal switch-over for set-up.**
By applying +5 V to the test pin, the NOT corrected test signals (1 Vpp) are switched to the output connector.
- Sensor: the sensor pins are bridged in the chassis with the particular power supply.
- The shield is connected with the chassis.
- Pins or wires marked "occupied" or "nc" must not be used by the customer.

Pin assignment (view on pins)



Mass: 28 g

OUTPUT SIGNALS

SINUSOIDAL VOLTAGE SIGNALS 1 Vpp

(drawing shows "positive counting direction")

Power supply: +5V ±10 %, max. 160 mA (unloaded)

Track signals (differential voltage A1+ to A1- resp. A2+ to A2-):

Signal amplitude 0.6 Vpp to 1.2 Vpp; typical 1 Vpp

(with terminating impedance $Z_0 = 120 \Omega$ between A1+ to A1- resp. A2+ to A2-).

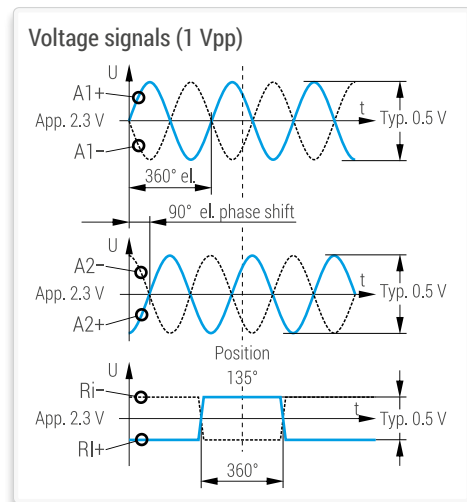
Reference mark (differential voltage RI+ to RI-):

Square-wave pulse with an amplitude of 0.8 up to 1.2 V; typical 1 V

(with terminating impedance $Z_0 = 120 \Omega$ between RI+ to RI-)

Advantage:

- High traversing speed with long cable lengths possible.



SQUARE-WAVE SIGNALS

(drawing shows "positive counting direction")

With the integrated interpolation electronics (for times -1, -5, -10, -20, -25, -50, -100 or -200) the photoelement output signals are converted into two square-wave signals that have a phase shift of 90°.

The output signals are „differential“ via line driver (RS 422). One measuring step reflects the measuring distance between two edges of the square-wave signals.

The controls/DRO's must be able to detect each edge of the square-wave signals. The minimum edge separation a_{min} is listed in the technical data and refers to a measurement at the output of the interpolator (inside the scanning head). Propagation-time differences in the line driver, the cable and the line receiver reduce the edge separation.

Propagation-time differences:

Line driver: max. 10 ns

Cable: 0.2 ns/m

Line receiver: max. 10 ns (referred to the recommended line receiver circuit)

To prevent counting errors, the controls/DRO's must be able to process the resulting edge separation.

Example:

$a_{min} = 100 \text{ ns}$, 10 m cable

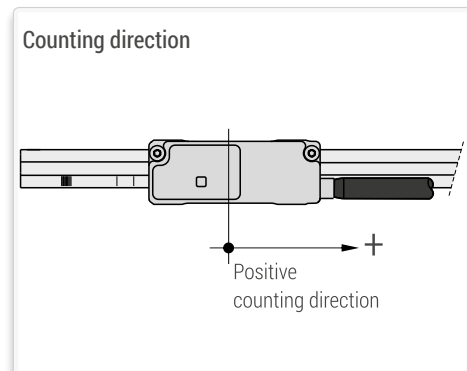
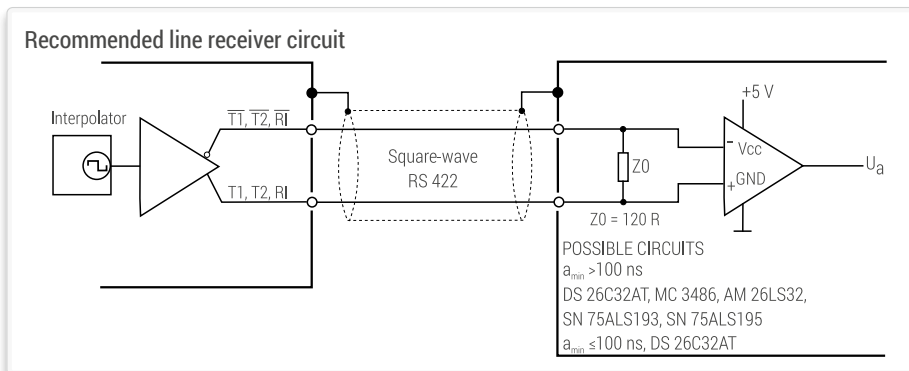
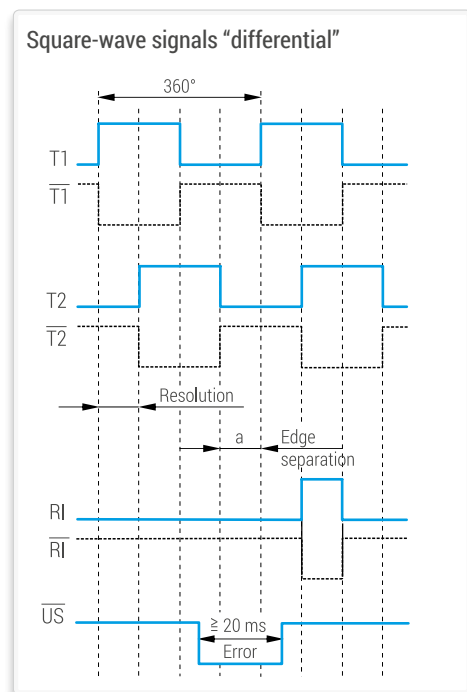
$100 \text{ ns} - 10 \text{ ns} - 10 \times 0.2 \text{ ns} - 10 \text{ ns} = 78 \text{ ns}$

Power supply: +5V ±10%, max. 160 mA (unloaded)

Advantages:

- Noise immune signals.

- No further subdividing electronics necessary.



MSR 15 TECHNICAL DATA

SCANNING HEAD

| Model | AK MSR 15 1 Vpp | AK MSR 15 TTLx1u | AK MSR 15 TTLx5 | AK MSR 15 TTLx10 | AK MSR 15 TTLx20 | AK MSR 15 TTLx25 | AK MSR 15 TTLx50 | AK MSR 15 TTLx100 | AK MSR 15 TTLx200 |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| System resolution [°] | Dep. on external interpolation | 360° / (Lines × 4) | 360° / (Lines × 20) | 360° / (Lines × 40) | 360° / (Lines × 80) | 360° / (Lines × 100) | 360° / (Lines × 200) | 360° / (Lines × 400) | 360° / (Lines × 800) |
| Signal form | ~ 1 Vpp | | | | | | | | |
| Integrated interpolation | -- | Times 1 | Times 5 | Times 10 | Times 20 | Times 25 | Times 50 | Times 100 | Times 200 |
| Max. output frequency | 400 kHz | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Edge separation a _{min} [ns] | -- | 300 | 300 | 300 | 200 | 200 | 100 | 100 | 50 |
| Scanning diameter [mm] | Max. rotational speed [rpm] | Max. rotational speed [rpm] | Max. rotational speed [rpm] | Max. rotational speed [rpm] | Max. rotational speed [rpm] | Max. rotational speed [rpm] | Max. rotational speed [rpm] | Max. rotational speed [rpm] | Max. rotational speed [rpm] |
| 50.00 | 6000 | 6000 | 2400 | 1200 | 900 | 700 | 700 | 360 | 360 |
| 59.93 | 5000 | 5000 | 2000 | 1000 | 750 | 600 | 600 | 300 | 300 |
| 75.06 | 4000 | 4000 | 1600 | 800 | 600 | 450 | 450 | 240 | 240 |
| 99.96 | 3050 | 3050 | 1200 | 600 | 450 | 350 | 350 | 180 | 180 |
| 103.88 | 2900 | 2900 | 1150 | 570 | 430 | 340 | 340 | 170 | 170 |
| 114.17 | 2650 | 2650 | 1050 | 500 | 400 | 320 | 320 | 160 | 160 |
| 150.38 | 2000 | 2000 | 800 | 400 | 300 | 240 | 240 | 120 | 120 |
| 200.35 | 1500 | 1500 | 600 | 300 | 220 | 180 | 180 | 90 | 90 |
| 228.77 | 1300 | 1300 | 500 | 260 | 200 | 160 | 160 | 80 | 80 |
| 249.85 | 1200 | 1200 | 480 | 240 | 180 | 140 | 140 | 70 | 70 |
| 299.81 | 1000 | 1000 | 400 | 200 | 150 | 120 | 120 | 60 | 60 |
| 350.23 | 870 | 870 | 340 | 170 | 130 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 50 |

Permissible vibration: 150 m/s² (55 to 2000 Hz)

Mass: Scanning head AK: 17 g
Cable: 25 g/m
D-sub connector: 28 g

RoHS-conformity:

MSR 15 encoders comply with the guideline of the RoHS-directive 2011/65/EU and also with the delegated directive 2015/863/EU on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment.

Permissible shock: 750 m/s² (8 ms)

Permissible temperature:

- 20 °C to +70 °C (storage)
- 0 °C to +70 °C (operation)

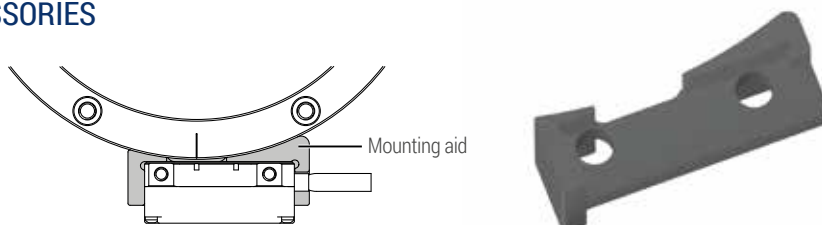
Protection EN 60529: Scanning head AK: IP 40
(complete encoder in mounted condition: IP00)

GRADUATION CARRIER

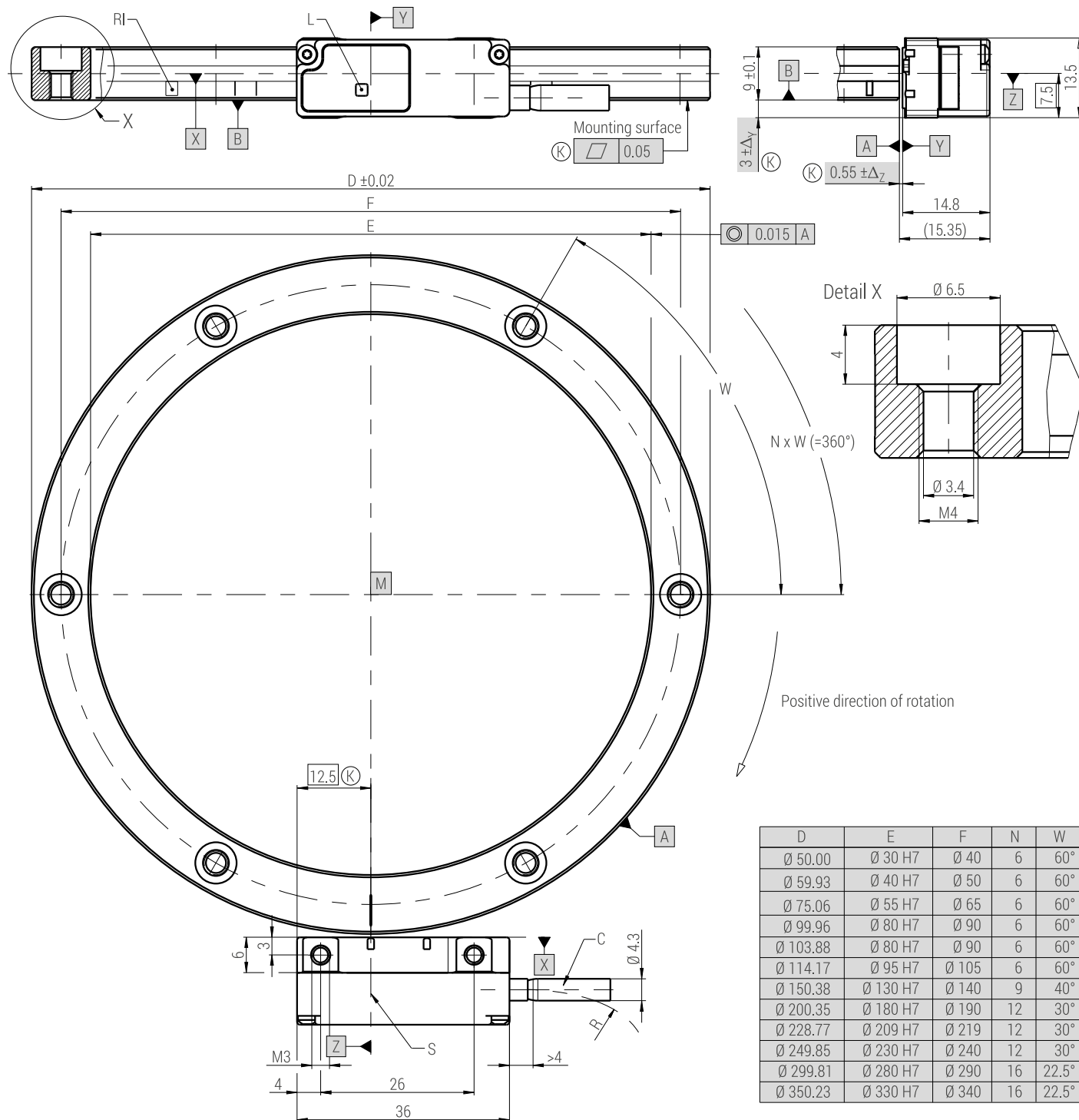
| Model | TTR MSR 15 S: Steel drum with incremental track for mounting with three-point centering TTR MSR 15 A: Aluminum drum with incremental track for mounting with three-point centering | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Baseline error | ±10" | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coefficient of expansion | Steel: $\alpha \approx 16 \times 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$ Aluminum: $\alpha \approx 23.4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reference mark | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One reference mark at 0°-position (S) Distance-coded on request | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scanning diameter [mm] | 50.00 | 59.93 | 75.06 | 99.96 | 103.88 | 114.17 | 150.38 | 200.35 | 228.77 | 249.85 | 299.81 | 350.23 | |
| Inside diameter [mm] | 30 | 40 | 55 | 80 | 80 | 95 | 130 | 180 | 209 | 230 | 280 | 330 | |
| Lines | 3960 | 4740 | 5928 | 7884 | 8192 | 9000 | 11 844 | 15 768 | 18 000 | 19 656 | 23 580 | 27 540 | |
| Interpolation error (typical) | ±1.23" | ±1.03" | ±0.82" | ±0.62" | ±0.59" | ±0.54" | ±0.41" | ±0.31" | ±0.27" | ±0.25" | ±0.21" | ±0.18" | |
| Moment of inertia [10 ⁻³ kgm ²] | S A | ~ 0.03 ~ 0.01 | ~ 0.07 ~ 0.02 | ~ 0.15 ~ 0.05 | ~ 0.39 ~ 0.13 | ~ 0.50 ~ 0.17 | ~ 0.58 ~ 0.20 | ~ 1.49 ~ 0.51 | ~ 3.70 ~ 1.27 | ~ 5.24 ~ 1.79 | ~ 7.30 ~ 2.49 | ~ 12.80 ~ 4.37 | ~ 21.25 ~ 7.26 |
| Mass [kg] | S A | ~ 0.08 ~ 0.03 | ~ 0.10 ~ 0.03 | ~ 0.13 ~ 0.05 | ~ 0.19 ~ 0.06 | ~ 0.23 ~ 0.08 | ~ 0.21 ~ 0.07 | ~ 0.30 ~ 0.10 | ~ 0.41 ~ 0.14 | ~ 0.44 ~ 0.15 | ~ 0.51 ~ 0.17 | ~ 0.61 ~ 0.21 | ~ 0.73 ~ 0.25 |

OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

Mounting aid:



MSR 15 DIMENSIONS, MOUNTING TOLERANCES



- M = Rotary axis
- RI = Reference mark
- S = Optical centerline and mark for 0° position
- (K) = Required mating dimensions
- RI = Reference mark(s)
- C = Cable
- L = LED function display
- R = Bending radius: stat. R > 10 mm, dyn. R > 20 mm

Permissible position deviation of the scanning head relative to the flange
Reference plane A|B
 Δ_y = Displacement, ± 0.5
 Δ_z = Gap tolerance, ± 0.15
 φ_z = ± 1.00 mrad or $\pm 0.06^\circ$ (yaw angle)
 φ_y = ± 1.50 mrad or $\pm 0.09^\circ$ (pitch angle)
 φ_x = ± 4.00 mrad or $\pm 0.23^\circ$ (roll angle)

mm

 Tolerancing ISO 8015
 ISO 2768 - m H
 < 6 mm: ± 0.2 mm

MSS 15 TECHNICAL DATA

SCANNING HEAD

| Model | Output signals | Measuring step [°] | Integrated interpolation | Max. circumferential speed at scanning diameter D [m/s] | Max. output frequency [kHz] |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--|
| AK MSS 15 1Vpp | ~ | Depending on external interpolation | -- | 10.00 | 250 |
| | | | | | Edge separation a_{min} |
| AK MSS 15 TTLx1u | ⏏ | 360° / (LPR × 4) | Times 1 | 10.00 | 500 ns |
| AK MSS 15 TTLx5 | ⏏ | 360° / (LPR × 20) | Times 5 | 6.40 | 300 ns |
| AK MSS 15 TTLx10 | ⏏ | 360° / (LPR × 40) | Times 10 | 3.20 | 300 ns |
| AK MSS 15 TTLx20 | ⏏ | 360° / (LPR × 80) | Times 20 | 2.40 | 200 ns |
| AK MSS 15 TTLx25 | ⏏ | 360° / (LPR × 100) | Times 25 | 1.92 | 200 ns |
| AK MSS 15 TTLx50 | ⏏ | 360° / (LPR × 200) | Times 50 | 1.92 | 100 ns |
| AK MSS 15 TTLx100 | ⏏ | 360° / (LPR × 400) | Times 100 | 0.96 | 100 ns |
| AK MSS 15 TTLx200 | ⏏ | 360° / (LPR × 800) | Times 200 | 0.96 | 50 ns |

Interpolation error (typical):
±(60)ⁿ / D

Permissible vibration:
150 m/s² (40 to 2000 Hz)

Permissible shock:
750 m/s² (8 ms)

Permissible temperature:

- -20 °C to +70 °C (storage)
- 0 °C to +70 °C (operation)

Mass: Scanning head AK: 17 g
Cable: 25 g/m
D-sub connector: 28 g

Protection EN 60529: Scanning head AK: IP 40
(complete encoder in mounted condition: IP00)

RoHS-conformity:

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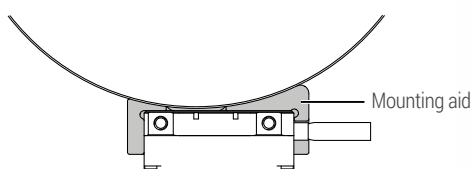
GRADUATION CARRIER

| | |
|---|---|
| Model | MB MSS 15: Steel tape scale with adhesive tape (SK) |
| Coefficient of expansion | $\alpha \approx 10 \times 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$ |
| Possible scanning diameter | > 75 mm to ≤ 1000 mm (at larger diameters MS 15 applicable) ≤ 75 mm on request |
| Accuracy of the grating (based on neutral axis) | ±15 µm/m |
| Theoretical lines per revolution (360°) | $LPR = 78.5398 \times D + 33.1942$ (round down result to integer)* |
| Reference mark | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Standard: One reference mark at any position within the measuring range ▪ On request: Additional or distance-coded reference marks |
| Mass | 20 g/m (SK) |

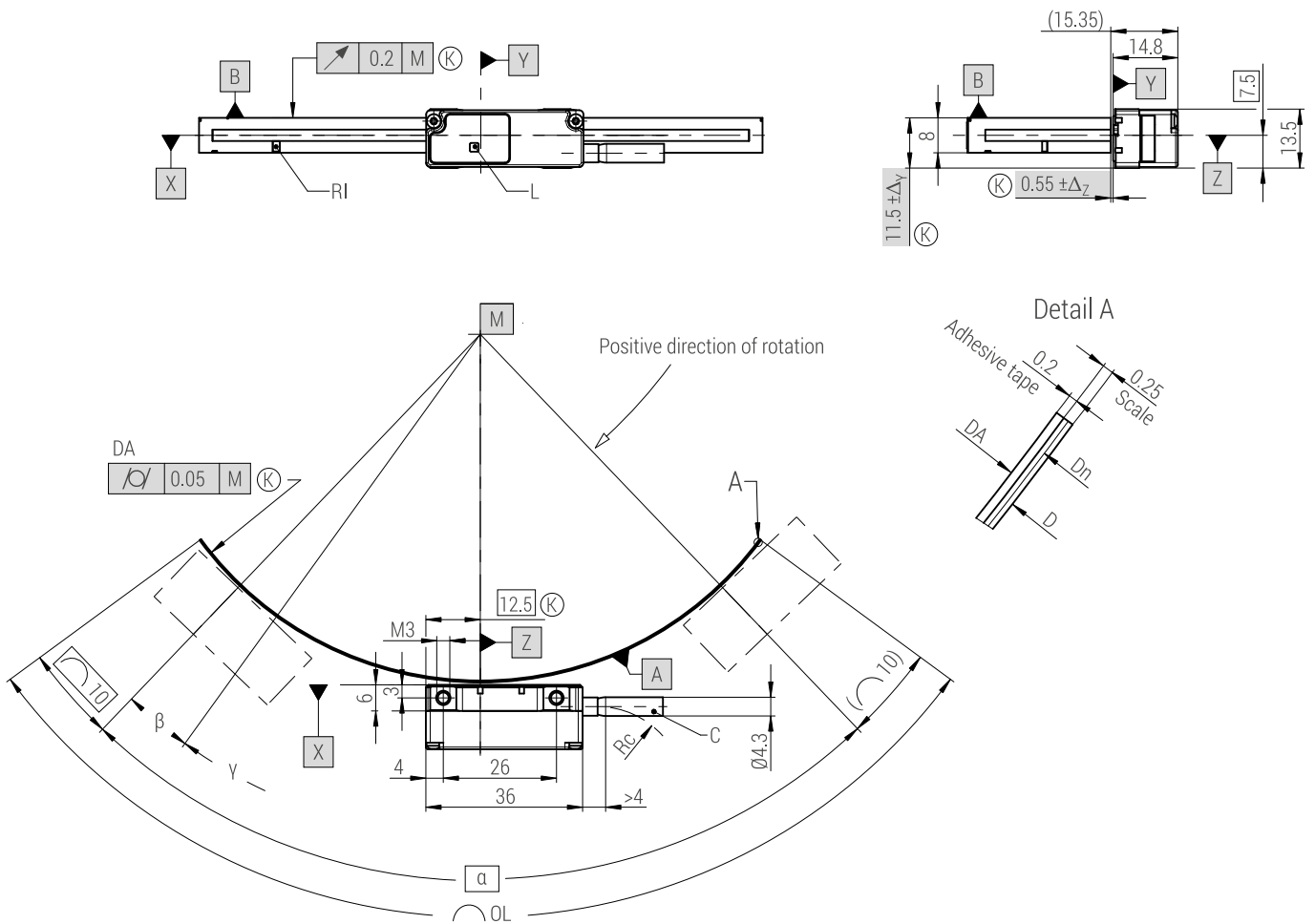
* Deviations of the scanning diameter influence the accuracy.

OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

Mounting aid:



MSS 15 DIMENSIONS, MOUNTING TOLERANCES



M = Rotary axis
 OL = Length of tape
 α = Measuring range [°]
 D = Scanning diameter
 DA = Mating diameter
 Dn = Neutral axis
 (K) = Required mating dimensions
 RI = Reference mark(s)
 β = Any position of the reference mark
 from the beginning of measuring range [°]
 γ = Additional reference mark [°]
 C = Cable
 L = LED function display
 Rc = Bending radius: stat. Rc \geq 10 mm, dyn. Rc \geq 20 mm

Permissible position deviation of the scanning head to the scale tape
 Reference plane A | B
 Δ_y = Displacement, ± 0.5
 Δ_z = Gap tolerance, ± 0.15
 φ_Z = ± 1.00 mrad or $\pm 0.06^\circ$ (yaw angle)
 φ_Y = ± 1.50 mrad or $\pm 0.09^\circ$ (pitch angle)
 φ_X = ± 4.00 mrad or $\pm 0.23^\circ$ (roll angle)

Calculations:

$$D = DA + 0.9$$

Overall length

$$OL = 20 + (D - 0.25) \times \pi \times \alpha / 360^\circ$$

(round up result to integer)

mm



Tolerancing ISO 8015
 ISO 2768 - m H
 < 6 mm: $\pm 0,2$ mm

ACCESSORY: EXTERNAL TESTING DEVICE PWT 101

Even though the MSx 15 angle encoders allow large mechanical mounting tolerances, it is recommended to control the function of counting signals and reference impulse.

The signals can be controlled directly via the integrated LED function control or connected to an oscilloscope and checked for conformity with signal specifications. The last mentioned method requires some effort.

The PWT 101 is a testing device for checking the function of RSF Elektronik encoders. At encoders with pin assignment according to RSF Elektronik standard (see page 04) the pinout adapter PA2 must be used additionally. At alternative pin assignments other pinout adapters could be necessary.

Thanks to its compact dimensions and robust design, the PWT 101 is ideal for mobile use. A 4.3-inch touchscreen provides for display and operation.



AVAILABLE FUNCTIONS

The performance range of the PWT 101 can be expanded by firmware update. Appropriate firmware files that can be imported to the PWT 101 through a memory card (not included in delivery) will be made available at www.heidenhain.de.



STATUS DISPLAY VIA LED FUNCTION

| STATUS DISPLAY AT THE SCANNING HEAD | INFORMATION | NOTE |
|--|---|--|
| Without external test box | | |
| Function-control main track | | |
| ▪ LED displays GREEN | Counting signals very good | After successful mounting |
| ▪ LED blinks GREEN | Counting signals good | At mounting not allowed → allowed during operation |
| ▪ LED blinks RED | Counting signals out of tolerance → error | Check mounting, clean scale |
| Function-control reference impulse RI | | |
| ▪ LED blinks RED | RI out of tolerance | Only by passing the reference mark Check mounting, clean scale |
| ▪ LED blinks BLUE | RI within tolerance | |
| With external test box | | |
| Function-control main track | | |
| ▪ LED displays GREEN | Scanning head supplied with power | Evaluation of counting signals via LED not active |
| Function-control reference impulse RI | | |
| ▪ LED blinks RED | RI out of tolerance | Only by passing the reference mark Check mounting, clean scale |
| ▪ LED blinks BLUE | RI within tolerance | |

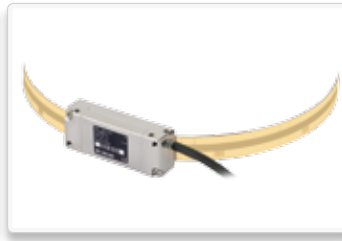
FURTHER PRODUCTS



MCR 15 | MCS 15

Absolute modular angle encoders with small dimensions

- Diverse serial interfaces
- Status display directly at the scanning head via LED function
- Easy mounting as a result of large mounting tolerances
- High insensitivity against contaminations
- Possible drum diameter: 50.00 mm to 350.23 mm (outside)
- Steel tape scale from \varnothing 75 mm



MSR 20

Modular angle encoders with steel tape scale

- Segment version
- Grating period: 40 μ m
- Accuracy of the grating (stretched): $\pm 15 \mu$ m/m
- High permissible circumferential speed
- Integrated subdividing: up to times 100
- Possible diameter: Steel tape scale from \varnothing 50 mm



MSR 45

Modular angle encoders with steel tape scale - various versions

- Full-circle or segment version
- Grating period: 200 μ m
- Accuracy of the grating (stretched): $\pm 30 \mu$ m/m
- High permissible rotational speed resp. circumferential speed
- Integrated subdividing: up to times 100
- Possible diameter: Full-circle from \varnothing 146.99 mm
Segment from \varnothing 150 mm



MC 15

Absolute linear encoders with status display

- Interface: EnDat 2.2 (others on request)
- Status display directly at the scanning head via LED function
- Easy mounting as a result of large mounting tolerances
- High insensitivity against contaminations
- Max. measuring length
Steel tape scale: 10 000 mm



MS 15

Open linear encoders with integrated mounting control

- Easy mounting; no test box or oscilloscope needed
- Quality of the scanning signals is directly visible at the scanning head via a tricolored LED function
- Two independent switch tracks for individual special functions
- Position of reference mark selectable by customer
- High insensitivity against contamination
- High permissible traversing speed
- Integrated subdividing: up to times 200
- Max. measuring length: steel tape scale: 20 000 mm



MS 25

Exposed scanning linear encoders with integrated mounting control

- Easy mounting; no test box or oscilloscope needed
- Quality of the scanning signals is directly visible at the scanning head via a tricolored LED function
- Two independent switch tracks for individual special functions
- Position of reference mark selectable by customer
- High insensitivity against contamination
- High permissible traversing speed
- Integrated subdividing: up to times 200
- Max. measuring length
Glass scale: 3140 mm
Steel tape scale: 20 000 mm



MS 45

Open linear encoders with integrated mounting control

- Easy mounting; no test box or oscilloscope needed
- Quality of the scanning signals is directly visible at the scanning head via a tricolored LED function
- Flat dimensions
- Easy mounting due to large mounting tolerances
- High insensitivity against contamination
- High permissible traversing speed
- Integrated subdividing: up to times 100
- Max. measuring length: steel tape scale: 30 000 mm

DISTRIBUTION CONTACTS

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| AUSTRIA <i>Corporate Head Quarters</i> | RSF Elektronik Ges.m.b.H. | A-5121 Tarsdorf 93 | ☎ +43 62 78 81 92-0 FAX +43 62 78 81 92-79 | e-mail: info@rsf.at internet: www.rsf.at |
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