## JENNY S C I E N C E * movirg preiesell, within tight space

## Data Sheet LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$

Edition 20 February 2024
LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Linear Motor Axes
4 Types

$\mathbf{L x} \mathbf{c}, \mathrm{c}=$ compact
$\mathbf{L x u}, \mathrm{u}=$ universal
$\mathbf{L x s}, \mathrm{s}=$ shuttle
Lxe, e e exclusive

## Highlights

Compact dimensions, high precision
Positioning accuracy optical +/- $2 \mu \mathrm{~m}$, resolution $1 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ or $+/-500 \mathrm{~nm}$, resolution 100 nm

Positioning accuracy magnetic $+/-5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$, resolution $1 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ (for Lxu and Lxs only)

Modular system with strokes from $44-1600 \mathrm{~mm}$

Peak forces from 24N - 300N
High cycle rates with velocities up to $4 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ due to the linear motor

FORCETEQ ${ }^{\circledR}$ basic/pro force control, force limitation, force monitoring with XENAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Xvi servo controller

## Overview

The construction of the very compact LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxc (compact) types is based on the patented mono-bloc design. The linear motor coils are located in the mono-bloc and the magnets and the glass scale are on the slider. The magnets are moving while the coils remain stationary. No moving cables and cable chains result which translates into longer life span.

The Lxu (universal) types are real „allrounders". There are three mounting possibilities: mounting to the slider, to the ground plate or to the front face. Also interesting are the four long holes through the carriage slider. This allows for the direct back to back mounting of two Lxu sliders.

The two Lxs (shuttle) F60 and F120 models are designed for long travel distances up to

1600 mm as the main axis. The low-profile design with an "embedded" linear motor is advantageous. As a result, the height is reduced to only 38 mm for the Lxs F 60 and only 45 mm for the Lxs F120. The robust, widely spaced guides can accommodate high torque from cantilever axes.


LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxs 800F60, with multiple carriage slider for highly integrated machine concepts

The LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxe (exclusive) models have a protective cover that is passed through the carriage slider of the linear motor. The result is a flat and elegant geometry for easy cleaning. This Lxe series is predestined for medical and clean room applications.


LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxe 550F40, with protective cover

By using Jenny Science drive components, you can build your machines and devices more compactly and efficiently, while the FORCETEQ ${ }^{\circledR}$ force measurement technology ensures integrated quality control.

The result shows: Reduced space requirements, increased productivity, controlled quality, and decreased energy
costs.

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## 1 Code for LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Types



## 2 LINAX ${ }^{\text {® }}$ Lxc F08/F10/F40

2.1 External Dimensions LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxc

|  | LxC | LxC | LxC | LxC |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LINAX | L4F08 | 85F10 | 135F10 | 230F10 |
| L[mm | 78 | 144 | 194 | 290 |



|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LINAX | LxC | Lxc | Lxc |
|  | $\mathbf{8 0 F 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 6 F 4 0}$ | 272F40 |
| L[mm $]$ | 169 | 265 | 361 |

Lxc absolute zero point according to REFERENCE: Slider extended towards the connection cable


### 2.2 Dynamics LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxc

| LINAX ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | Stroke [mm] | Force [ N ] nom./peak | $\begin{gathered} \text { Speed } \\ \mathrm{v} \text {-max }[\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}] \end{gathered}$ | Acceleration $a-\max \left[m / s^{2}\right]$ | Min. travel Time/stroke [ms] | Weight Slider [g] | Weight <br> Geko [g] | Weight Total [g] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lxc 44F08 | 44 | 8/24 | 2.0 | 120 | 40 | 130 | 90 | 350 |
| Lxc 85F10 | 85 | 10/30 | 2.5 | 85 | 70 | 230 | 180 | 650 |
| Lxc 135F10 | 135 | 10/30 | 2.8 | 60 | 95 | 320 | - | 880 |
| Lxc 230F10 | 230 | 10/30 | 3.2 | 45 | 145 | 450 | - | 1200 |
| Lxc 80F40 | 80 | 40/114 | 2.0 | 100 | 60 | 520 | 335 | 1470 |
| Lxc 176 F 40 | 176 | 40/114 | 2.5 | 90 | 100 | 750 | 530 | 2150 |
| Lxc 272F40 | 272 | 40/114 | 2.8 | 75 | 140 | 1050 | - | 2800 |

### 2.2.1 Power Supply, Speed Lxc

Lxc F10 Power Supply, Force, Speed



N

### 2.3 Precision LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxc

### 2.3.1 Positioning Lxc

Standard resolution of optical measuring scale Repeatability

Optional optical measuring scale with high resolution Repeatability Linear expansion optical measuring scale

Reference

Mechanical zero point absolute

Correction table for positionerrors with Servo controller Xvi 48V8/75V8/75V8S
$1 \mu \mathrm{~m} /$ counter increment
$<+/-1.5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$

100 nm / counter increment
$<+/-400 \mathrm{~nm}$
$8.5 \mu \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{m} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Automatic calculation of the absolute position through the distance coded reference marks, max 10 mm , direction of reference can be selected. The reference has to be completed only once after powering on the logic power ( 24 V ). The absolute position will be stored until the logic power is turned off (XENAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Servo controller).

It is located 1.5 mm before the mechanical limit. This is where the slider is positioned on the right end while the cable case is in the front of the user.

The XENAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Servo controller offers the possibility to correlate the encoder position with the actual position.


### 2.3.2 Guidings of Slider Lxc

Cross roller bearings with are used for the LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxc linear motor axes. The cross roller bearings are installed in cages and are equipped with forced centering. This construction is very robust and reliable ( $>350$ Mio cycles with F08/F10). The LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxc linear motor axes have the following tolerances. These data is based on measures with linear motors free of load.

roll

| LINAX $^{\circledR}$ | Running Accuracy <br> horizontal EYX <br> $[\mu \mathrm{m}]$ | Running Accuracy <br> vertical EZX <br> $[\mu \mathrm{m}]$ | Tilt Error <br> QX (roll) <br> $[$ arcsec] | Tilt Error <br> QY (pitch) <br> $[\operatorname{arcsec}]$ | Tilt Error <br> QZ (yaw) <br> [arcsec] | Tolerance <br> Constr. height <br> $[\mathrm{mm}]$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lxc 44F08 | $\pm 5$ | $\pm 5$ | $\pm 15$ | $\pm 30$ | $\pm 20$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| Lxc 85F10 | $\pm 7$ | $\pm 7$ | $\pm 20$ | $\pm 35$ | $\pm 25$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| Lxc 135F10 | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 20$ | $\pm 40$ | $\pm 30$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| Lxc 230F10 | $\pm 12$ | $\pm 12$ | $\pm 20$ | $\pm 50$ | $\pm 35$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| Lxc 80F40 | $\pm 8$ | $\pm 8$ | $\pm 20$ | $\pm 30$ | $\pm 30$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| LXc 176F40 | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 20$ | $\pm 35$ | $\pm 35$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| Lxc 272F40 | $\pm 12$ | $\pm 12$ | $\pm 20$ | $\pm 40$ | $\pm 40$ | $\pm 0,1$ |

2.3.3 Typical measurement results LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxc 230F10 of series production

## Position accuracy


Tilt error

| QX roll: | $\pm 9.5$ | asec |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| QY pitch: | $\pm 10.3$ | asec |
| QZ yaw: | $\pm 9$ | asec |


2.4 Load parameters of Guides Lxc

| LINAX ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | Mx max [ Nm ] | Fy max [ N ] <br> Fz max [ $N$ ] | My $\max [\mathrm{Nm}]$ Mz max [Nm] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lxc 44F08 | 17 | 787 | 11 |
| Lxc 85F10 | 37 | 1722 | 43 |
| Lxc 135 F 10 | 47 | 2181 | 66 |
| Lxc 230F10 | 49 | 2296 | 95 |
| Lxc 80F40 | 129 | 4080 | 133 |
| Lxc 176 F 40 | 165 | 5236 | 230 |
| Lxc 272F40 | 186 | 5916 | 328 |

Besides adhering to the individual maximal loads, the following equation must comply if there are multiple
 forces and moments acting simultaneously on the linear motor:
$\frac{|\mathrm{Fy}|}{\text { Fy } \max }+\frac{|\mathrm{Fz}|}{\text { Fz max }}+\frac{|\mathrm{Mx}|}{\mathrm{Mx} \mathrm{max}^{\max }}+\frac{|\mathrm{My}|}{\mathrm{My}_{\max }}+\frac{|\mathrm{Mz}|}{\mathrm{Mz}_{\max }} \leq 1$
2.5 Dimensions LxC F08/10
2.5.4 Installation Dimensions LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxc 44F08


2.5.6 Installation Dimensions LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxc 135 F 10


2.5.7 Installation Dimensions LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxc 230F10


### 2.6 Dimensions Lxc F40

2.6.1 Installation Dimensions LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxc 80F40

2.6.2 Installation Dimensions LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxc 176F40

2.6.3 Installation Dimensions LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxc 272F40


## 3 LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxu F60

3.1 External Dimensions LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxu F60

| LINAX ${ }^{\text {® }}$ Lxu | L [mm] |
| :---: | :---: |
| Lxu 40F60 | 170 |
| Lxu 80F60 | 210 |
| Lxu 160F60 | 290 |
| Lxu 240F60 | 370 |
| Lxu 320F60 | 450 |

Lxs and Lxu
Rotary connector case in $90^{\circ}$ pattern Default cable connector directed to the right


Lxu absolute zero point according to REFERENCE: Slider extended towards the connection cable


### 3.2 Dynamics LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxu

3.2.1 Slider in Motion

| LINAX ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | Stroke <br> [mm] | Force [ N ] nom./peak | $\begin{gathered} \text { Speed } \\ \mathrm{v} \text {-max }[\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}] \end{gathered}$ | Acceleration a-max $\left[m / s^{2}\right]$ | Min. travel time/stroke [ms] | Weight Slider [g] | Weight comp. | Weight <br> Total [g] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lxu 40F60 | 40 | 60/180 | 2.0 | 120 | 40 | 950 | 360 | 1700 |
| Lxu 80F60 | 80 | 60/180 | 2.5 | 120 | 55 | 950 | 360 | 1900 |
| Lxu 160F60 | 160 | 60/180 | 3.0 | 120 | 80 | 950 | 590 | 2200 |
| Lxu 240F60 | 240 | 60/180 | 3.5 | 120 | 100 | 950 | 820 | 2500 |
| Lxu 320F60 | 320 | 60/180 | 3.8 | 120 | 115 | 950 | - | 2900 |

### 3.2.2 Ground Plate in Motion

| LINAX $^{\circledR}$ | Stroke <br> $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | Force $[\mathrm{N}]$ <br> nom./peak | Speed <br> v-max $[\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}]$ | Acceleration <br> a-max $\left[\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}\right]$ | Min. travel <br> time/stroke <br> $[\mathrm{ms}]$ | Weight <br> Ground Plate $[\mathrm{g}]$ | Weight <br> comp. | Weight <br> Total $[\mathrm{g}]$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lxu 40F60 | 40 | $60 / 180$ | 2.0 | 160 | 35 | 750 | 350 | 1700 |
| LXu 80F60 | 80 | $60 / 180$ | 2.5 | 120 | 55 | 950 | 350 | 1900 |
| LXu 160F60 | 160 | $60 / 180$ | 3.0 | 100 | 85 | 1250 | 590 | 2200 |
| LXu 240F60 | 240 | $60 / 180$ | 3.5 | 70 | 120 | 1550 | 820 | 2500 |
| Lxu 320F60 | 320 | $60 / 180$ | 3.8 | 65 | 145 | 1950 | - | 2900 |
| All values only valid with XENAX Xvi and 20\% s-Curve |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

3.2.3 Power Supply, Speed Lxu

Lxu Power Supply, Force, Speed


### 3.3 Precision LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxu

### 3.3.1 Positioning Lxu

Standard magnetic measuring scale
Repeatability

Optional optical measuring scale
Repeatability

Optional optical measuring scale with high resolution Repeatability

Linear expansion magnetic measuring scale

Linear expansion optical measuring scale

Correction table for positionerrors with servo controller Xvi 48V8/75V8/75V8S
$1 \mu \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{counter}$ increment
$<+/-5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$
$1 \mu \mathrm{~m} /$ counter increment
$<+/-2 \mu \mathrm{~m}$

100nm / counter increment
$<+/-500 \mathrm{~nm}$
$11 \mu \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{m} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$8.5 \mu \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{m} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ controller). cable case is in the front of the user.

Automatic calculation of the absolute position through the distance coded reference marks, max 10 mm with optical and max 40 mm with magnetic measuring scale, direction of reference can be selected. The reference has to be completed only once after powering on the logic power ( 24 V ). The absolute position will be stored until the logic power is turned off (XENAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Servo

It is located 1.5 mm before the mechanical limit. This is where the slider is positioned on the right end while the

The XENAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ servo controller offers the possibility to correlate the encoder position with the actual position.


### 3.3.2 Guidings of Slider Lxu

Ball bearing guides are used for the LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxu linear motors. This guiding system is maintenance free for $20 \times 000 \mathrm{~km}$ or five years as stated by the supplier.


The LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxu linear motor axes have following tolerances as a standard. These data is based on measures with linear motors free of load.

| LINAX $^{\circledR}$ | Running Accuracy <br> horizontal EYX <br> $[\mu \mathrm{m}]$ | Running Accuracy <br> vertical EZX <br> $[\mu \mathrm{m}]$ | Tilt Error <br> QX (roll) <br> $[\operatorname{arcsec}]$ | Tilt Error <br> QY (pitch) <br> $[\operatorname{arcsec}]$ | Tilt Error <br> QZ (yaw) <br> $[\operatorname{arcsec}]$ | Tolerance <br> Constr. height <br> $[\mathrm{mm}]$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lxu 40F60 | $\pm 5$ | $\pm 4$ | $\pm 8$ | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 15$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| Lxu 80F60 | $\pm 5$ | $\pm 4$ | $\pm 8$ | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 20$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| Lxu 160F60 | $\pm 8$ | $\pm 5$ | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 20$ | $\pm 25$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| Lxu 240F60 | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 5$ | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 20$ | $\pm 30$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| Lxu 320F60 | $\pm 12$ | $\pm 6$ | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 20$ | $\pm 35$ | $\pm 0,1$ |

### 3.3.3 Typical measurement results LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxu 320F60

 of series productionPosition accuracy

| Resolution optical: | $1 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| Absolute accuracy: | $\pm 5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
|  |  |
| Repeatability forward: | $0.6 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Repeatability backward: | $0.7 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Repeatability bi-directional: | $1.2 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |



Tilt error

| QX roll: | $\pm 6.8 \mathrm{asec}$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| QY pitch: | $\pm 7.6 \mathrm{asec}$ |
| QZ yaw: | $\pm 15.2 \mathrm{asec}$ |



### 3.4 Stress Values of Guides Lxu

$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { LINAX }{ }^{\ominus} \text { Lxu } & \text { Mx max } & \text { Fy max }[\mathrm{N}] & \text { My max }[\mathrm{Nm}] \\ & {[\mathrm{Nm}]} & \text { Fz } \max [\mathrm{N}] & \text { Mz } \max [\mathrm{Nm}]\end{array}$

| Lxu xxF60 | 149 | 5400 | 211 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Besides adhering to the individual maximal loads, the following equation must comply if there are multiple forces and moments acting simultaneously on the linear motor:

$\frac{|\mathrm{Fy}|}{\text { Fy } \max }+\frac{|\mathrm{Fz}|}{\text { Fz max }}+\frac{|\mathrm{Mx}|}{\mathrm{Mx} \mathrm{max}_{\max }}+\frac{|\mathrm{My}|}{\mathrm{My} \mathrm{max}_{\max }}+\frac{|\mathrm{Mz}|}{\mathrm{Mz}_{\max }} \leq 1$
3.5 Installation Dimensions LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxu 40 Lxu 320


| Type | Stroke[mm] | L[mm] | A[mm] | B[mm] | Hole pattern |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lxu 40F60 | 40 | 170 | 80 | 40 | 2 |
| Lxu 80F60 | 80 | 210 | 160 | 120 | 1 |
| Lxu 160F60 | 160 | 290 | 240 | 200 | 1 |
| Lxu240F60 | 240 | 370 | 320 | 280 | 1 |
| Lxu 320F60 | 320 | 450 | 400 | 360 | 1 |

Cross table with Lxc F08/F10 Monoblock


Pin holes

Cantilever with Lxu F60 slider (back to back)


Cantilever with Ex F20


Cross table width Lxc F40 Monoblock


Application with Lxu front flange


## 4 LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxs $\mathbf{F 6 0}$

### 4.1 External Dimensions Lxs F60

| LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxs | L [mm] |
| :--- | :---: |
| Lxs 160F60 | 290 |
| Lxs 200F60 | 330 |
| Lxs 320F60 | 450 |
| Lxs 400F60 | 530 |
| Lxs 520F60 | 650 |
| Lxs 600F60 | 730 |
| Lxs 800F60 | 930 |
| Lxs 1000F60 | 1130 |
| Lxs 1200F60 | 1330 |
| Lxs 1600F60 | 1730 |

Lxs mechanical zero point according to REFERENCE: Carriage positioned 1.5 mm from the stop on the right, when viewed from the connector housing.

Lxs and Lxu
Rotatable connector housing in $90^{\circ}$ increments
Standard cable outlet to the right when viewed from the connector housing.

4.2 Dynamics LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxs F60

| LINAX $^{\circledR}$ | Stroke <br> $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | Force $[\mathrm{N}]$ <br> nom./peak | Speed <br> v-max $[\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}]$ | Acceleration <br> a-max $\left[\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}\right]$ | Min. travel <br> Time/stroke $[\mathrm{ms}]$ | Weight <br> Slider $[\mathrm{g}]$ | Weight <br> Total $[\mathrm{g}]$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lxs 160F60 | 160 | $60 / 180$ | 3.0 | 120 | 80 | 1000 | 2600 |
| LXs 200F60 | 200 | $60 / 180$ | 3.5 | 120 | 90 | 1000 | 2800 |
| LXs 320F60 | 320 | $60 / 180$ | 3.8 | 120 | 120 | 1000 | 3450 |
| LXs 400F60 | 400 | $60 / 180$ | 4.0 | 120 | 135 | 1000 | 3900 |
| LXs 520F60 | 520 | $60 / 180$ | 4.0 | 120 | 165 | 1000 | 4500 |
| LXs 600F60 | 600 | $60 / 180$ | 4.0 | 120 | 185 | 1000 | 5000 |
| LXs 800F60 | 800 | $60 / 180$ | 4.0 | 120 | 235 | 1000 | 6100 |
| LXs 1000F60 | 1000 | $60 / 180$ | 4.0 | 120 | 285 | 1000 | 7200 |
| LXs 1200F60 | 1200 | $60 / 180$ | 4.0 | 120 | 335 | 1000 | 8400 |
| LXs 1600F60 | 1600 | $60 / 180$ | 4.0 | 120 | 435 | 1000 | 10600 |
| All values only valid with XENAX ${ }^{\text {Xvi and 20\% S-Curve }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

4.2.1 Power Supply, Speed Lxs F60

## Lxs Power Supply, Force, Speed



Standard magnetic, resolution Repeatability Optional optical, resolution Repeatability
Optional optical high resolution Repeatability Length expansion magnetic measuring scale

Length expansion optical measuring scale

Reference:
Automatic calculation of the absolute position by crossing two distance-coded reference marks.

Position of mechanical zero point

Software-based correction of position errors. Mechanical pitch and roll errors result in additional position errors: The farther away from the scale, the greater the error.

### 4.3 Precision $\operatorname{LINAX}{ }^{\circledR}$ Lxs

### 4.3.1 Positioning Lxs

```
\(1 \mu \mathrm{~m} /\) increment
\(<+/-5 \mu \mathrm{~m}\)
\(1 \mu \mathrm{~m} /\) increment, available up to 1200 mm stroke <+/-2m
100 nm / increment, available up to 1200 mm stroke <+/-500nm
\(11 \mu \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{m} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\)
```


## $8.5 \mu \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{m} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Required maximum travel distance for reference: max 10 mm for the optical system
max 40 mm for the magnetic Lxs 160-600
$\max 60 \mathrm{~mm}$ for the magnetic Lxs 800-1600
The travel direction is selectable. The reference procedure only needs to be initiated once after turning on the logic power supply (24V). The absolute position is maintained as long as the logic power supply remains connected (XENAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Servocontroller).
1.5 mm away from the mechanical limit stop, with the carriage positioned at the right end when viewed from the connector housing side.

With an interferometer at the relevant measuring point, these position errors are captured in a tabular form. This correction table is then stored in the XENAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Xvi Servocontroller. The positions are corrected according to this table, with linear interpolation of the intermediate positions.

Measurement system $1 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ optical, relevant measurement point 150 mm above the scale


- Gray, position errors measured at the relevant point of the setup, measurement system $1 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ resolution optical
- Yellow, position errors measured at the same point with correction using the correction table


### 4.3.2 Guidings of Slider Lxs F60

In the LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxs linear motor axes, ball recirculating guides are used. These guides are maintenance-free for up to $20,000 \mathrm{~km}$ or 3 years. After that, they should be re-lubricated.


The LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxs linear motor axes are delivered with the following tolerances as standard. The specifications are based on an unloaded condition.

| LINAX ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | Running Accuracy <br> horizontal EYX <br> $[\mu \mathrm{m}]$ | Running Accuracy <br> vertical EZX <br> $[\mu \mathrm{m}]$ | Tilt Error <br> QX (roll) <br> [arcsec] | Tilt Error <br> QY (pitch) <br> [arcsec] | Tilt Error <br> QZ (yaw) <br> [arcsec] | Tolerance <br> Constr. height <br> [mm] |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lxs 160F60 | $\pm 5$ | $\pm 3$ | $\pm 5$ | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| LxS 200F60 | $\pm 5$ | $\pm 3$ | $\pm 5$ | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| Lxs 320F60 | $\pm 8$ | $\pm 4$ | $\pm 15$ | $\pm 20$ | $\pm 15$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| Lxs 400F60 | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 4$ | $\pm 15$ | $\pm 20$ | $\pm 15$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| Lxs 520F60 | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 4$ | $\pm 20$ | $\pm 20$ | $\pm 20$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| Lxs 600F60 | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 5$ | $\pm 20$ | $\pm 20$ | $\pm 20$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| Lxs 800F60 | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 7$ | $\pm 25$ | $\pm 25$ | $\pm 25$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| Lxs 1000F60 | $\pm 12$ | $\pm 8$ | $\pm 30$ | $\pm 25$ | $\pm 25$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| Lxs 1200F60 | $\pm 13$ | $\pm 9$ | $\pm 30$ | $\pm 25$ | $\pm 25$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| Lxs 1600F60 | $\pm 16$ | $\pm 12$ | $\pm 35$ | $\pm 30$ | $\pm 30$ | $\pm 0,1$ |

4.3.3 Typical measurement results LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxs 600 F 60 of series production

Position accuracy

| Resolution optical: | $1 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| Absolute accuracy: | $\pm 2.9 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
|  |  |
| Repeatability forward: | $0.7 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Repeatability backward: | $0.7 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Repeatability bi-directional: | $1.3 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |



Tilt error

| QX roll: | $\pm 4.7$ | asec |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| QY pitch: |  | $\pm 6.9$ |
| asec |  |  |
| QZ yaw: |  | $\pm 5.1$ |
|  |  | asec |



### 4.4 Load parameters of Guides Lxs

| LINAX® ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxs | Mx max <br> $[\mathrm{Nm}]$ | Fy max [N] <br> Fz max $[\mathrm{N}]$ | My max $[\mathrm{Nm}]$ <br> Mz max $[\mathrm{Nm}]$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lxs xxF60 | 243 | 5400 | 211 |

Besides adhering to the individual maximal loads, the following equation must comply if there are multiple forces and moments acting simultaneously on the linear motor:
$\frac{|\mathrm{Fy}|}{\text { Fy } \max }+\frac{|\mathrm{Fz}|}{\text { Fz max }}+\frac{|\mathrm{Mx}|}{\mathrm{Mx} \mathrm{max}^{\max }}+\frac{|\mathrm{My}|}{\mathrm{My} \mathrm{max}_{\max }}+\frac{|\mathrm{Mz}|}{\mathrm{Mz}_{\max }} \leq 1$

4.5 Installation Dimensions LINAX® ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxs 160 Lxs 1600


| Type | Stroke[mm] | L[mm] | A[mm] | B[mm] | Hole pattern |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lxs 160F60 | 160 | 290 | 240 | 200 | 1 |
| Lxs 200F60 | 200 | 330 | 240 | 200 | 2 |
| Lxs 320F60 | 320 | 450 | 400 | 360 | 1 |
| Lxs 400F60 | 400 | 530 | 480 | 440 | 1 |
| Lxs 520F60 | 520 | 650 | 560 | 520 | 2 |
| Lxs 600F60 | 600 | 730 | 640 | 600 | 2 |
| Lxs 800F60 | 800 | 930 | 880 | 840 | 1 |
| Lxs 1000F60 | 1000 | 1130 | 1040 | 1000 | 2 |
| Lxs 1200F60 | 1200 | 1330 | 1280 | 1240 | 1 |
| Lxs 1600F60 | 1600 | 1730 | 1680 | 1640 | 1 |

## Cross table with Lxc F08 / F10 Monoblock



Cantilever with Lxu F60 slider (back to back)


Cross table width Lxc F40 Monoblock


Application with Lxu front flange


## Cross table with Lxs F60 Base plate



## 5 LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxs ${ }^{120}$

### 5.1 External Dimensions Lxs F120

| LINAX ${ }^{\otimes}$ Lxs | L [mm] | Zero point <br> [mm] |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Lxs 080F120 | 243 | 20 |
| Lxs 200F120 | 363 | 40 |
| Lxs 400F120 | 563 | 20 |
| Lxs 520F120 | 683 | 40 |
| Lxs 600F120 | 763 | 40 |
| Lxs 800F120 | 963 | 40 |
| Lxs 1000F120 | 1163 | 40 |
| Lxs 1200F120 | 1363 | 40 |
| Lxs 1600F120 | 1763 | 40 |



Lxs and Lxu
Rotatable connector housing in $90^{\circ}$ increments Standard cable outlet to the right when viewed from the connector housing.


### 5.2 Dynamics LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxs F120

| LINAX ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | Stroke [mm] | Force [ N ] nom./peak | $\begin{gathered} \text { Speed } \\ \mathrm{v} \text {-max }[\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}] \end{gathered}$ | Acceleration $a-\max \left[\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}\right]$ | Min. travel Time/stroke [ms] | Weight Slider [kg] | Weight <br> Total [kg] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lxs 080F120 | 080 | 120/300 | 1.8/2.8/*3.8 | 100 | 58 | 2.30 | 4.70 |
| Lxs 200F120 | 200 | 120/300 | $1.8 / 2.8 / * 3.8$ | 100 | 108 | 2.30 | 5.90 |
| Lxs 400F120 | 400 | 120/300 | $1.8 / 2.8 / * 3.8$ | 100 | 179 | 2.30 | 7.80 |
| Lxs 520F120 | 520 | 120/300 | 1.8/2.8/*3.8 | 100 | 222 | 2.30 | 9.00 |
| Lxs 600F120 | 600 | 120/300 | 1.8/2.8/*3.8 | 100 | 250 | 2.30 | 9.80 |
| Lxs 800F120 | 800 | 120/300 | 1.8/2.8/*3.8 | 100 | 322 | 2.30 | 11.80 |
| Lxs 1000F120 | 1000 | 120/300 | 1.8/2.8/*3.8 | 100 | 393 | 2.30 | 13.70 |
| Lxs 1200F120 | 1200 | 120/300 | 1.8/2.8/*3.8 | 100 | 464 | 2.30 | 15.70 |
| Lxs 1600F120 | 1600 | 120/300 | 1.8/2.8/*3.8 | 100 | 607 | 2.30 | 19.60 |

All values are only valid with $\mathrm{XENAX}{ }^{\circledR}$ Xvi and a $20 \%$ S-Curve.

### 5.2.1 Power supply voltage versus speed Lxs F120



Standard magnetic, resolution
Repeatability
Optional optical, resolution
Repeatability

Optional optical high resolution
Repeatability
Length expansion magnetic measuring scale

Length expansion of optical stainless steel tape

Reference run:
Position of mechanical zero point

Software-based correction of position errors. Mechanical pitch and roll errors result in additional position errors: The farther away from the scale, the greater the error.

### 5.3 Precision LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxs F120

### 5.3.2 Absolute positioning Lxs F120

$1 \mu \mathrm{~m} /$ absolute
$<+/-4 \mu \mathrm{~m}$
$1 \mu \mathrm{~m} /$ absolute
$<+/-2 m$
$100 \mathrm{~nm} /$ absolute
<+/-500nm
$11 \mu \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{m} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$10.6 \mu \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{m} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Not required, as the position is available immediately after turning on with the absolute measurement system. Positioned 1.5 mm away from the mechanical end limit, the carriage is at the right end when viewed from the connector housing. The center of the carriage is aligned with a pinhole.

With an interferometer at the relevant measuring point, these position errors are captured in a tabular form. This correction table is then stored in the XENAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Xvi Servocontroller. The positions are corrected according to this table, with linear interpolation of the intermediate positions.

Measurement system $1 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ optical, relevant measurement point 150 mm above the scale


- Gray, position errors measured at the relevant point of the setup, measurement system $1 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ resolution optical
- Yellow, position errors measured at the same point with correction using the correction table


### 5.3.3 Carriage guide Lxs F120

The LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxs linear motor axes utilize robust 4row ball recirculating guides. These guides are maintenance-free for up to $20,000 \mathrm{~km}$ or 5 years. After that, they should be re-lubricated.


The LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxs linear motor axes are delivered with the following tolerances as standard. The specifications are based on an unloaded condition.

| LINAX ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | Running Accuracy horizontal EYX [ $\mu \mathrm{m}$ ] | Running Accuracy vertical EZX [ $\mu \mathrm{m}$ ] | Tilt Error QX (roll) [arcsec] | Tilt Error QY (pitch) [arcsec] | Tilt Error QZ (yaw) [arcsec] | Tolerance Constr. height [mm] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lxs 080F120 | $\pm 4$ | $\pm 2$ | $\pm 4$ | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 5$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| Lxs 200F120 | $\pm 5$ | $\pm 3$ | $\pm 5$ | $\pm 15$ | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| Lxs 400F120 | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 4$ | $\pm 15$ | $\pm 30$ | $\pm 15$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| Lxs 520F120 | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 4$ | $\pm 20$ | $\pm 30$ | $\pm 20$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| Lxs 600F120 | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 5$ | $\pm 20$ | $\pm 30$ | $\pm 20$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| Lxs 800F120 | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 7$ | $\pm 25$ | $\pm 35$ | $\pm 25$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| Lxs 1000F120 | $\pm 12$ | $\pm 8$ | $\pm 30$ | $\pm 35$ | $\pm 25$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| Lxs 1200F120 | $\pm 13$ | $\pm 9$ | $\pm 30$ | $\pm 35$ | $\pm 25$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| Lxs 1600F120 | $\pm 16$ | $\pm 12$ | $\pm 35$ | $\pm 40$ | $\pm 30$ | $\pm 0,1$ |

### 5.3.4 Typical measurement results LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxs 600F120 of series production

Position accuracy absolute at relevant measuring point

| Resolution optical: | $1 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| Absolute accuracy: | $\pm 2.9 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
|  |  |
| Repeatability forward: | $0.6 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Repeatability backward: | $0.7 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Repeatability bi-directional: | $1.2 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |



Tilt error

| QX roll: | $\pm 2.4$ | asec |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| QY pitch: | $\pm 13.3 \mathrm{asec}$ |  |
| QZ yaw: | $\pm 11.1$ | asec |



### 5.4 Load parameters of Guides Lxs F120

LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxs $\quad$ Mx max $\quad$ Fy max [ N$] \quad$ My max [ Nm ]
$[\mathrm{Nm}] \quad \mathrm{Fz} \max [\mathrm{N}] \quad \mathrm{Mz} \max [\mathrm{Nm}]$
$\begin{array}{llll}L x s \\ x x F 120 & 444 & 8220\end{array}$

Besides adhering to the individual maximal loads, the following equation must comply if there are multiple forces and moments acting simultaneously on the linear motor:

5.5 Installation dimensions LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxs 080F120 -Lxs 1600F120


| Typ | Stroke [mm] | L[mm] | A[mm] | B[mm] |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lxs 080F120 | 080 | 243 | 200 | 120 |
| Lxs 200F120 | 200 | 363 | 320 | 280 |
| Lxs 400F120 | 400 | 563 | 520 | 440 |
| Lxs 520F120 | 520 | 683 | 640 | 600 |
| Lxs 600F120 | 600 | 763 | 720 | 680 |
| Lxs 800F120 | 800 | 963 | 920 | 880 |
| Lxs 1000F120 | 1000 | 1163 | 1120 | 1080 |
| Lxs 1200F120 | 1200 | 1363 | 1320 | 1280 |
| Lxs 1600F120 | 1600 | 1763 | 1720 | 1680 |

Cantilever with Lxu F60 carriage (back to back)


Portal with Lxu face flange


Cross table with Lxs F60/120 base plate


Cantilever with Ex F20


Mounting Rxhq $\mathbf{1 1 0}$


## 6 LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxe F40

### 6.1 External Dimensions LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxe F40

| LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxe | L [mm] |
| :--- | :---: |
| Lxe 250F60 | 386 |
| Lxe 400F60 | 536 |
| Lxe 550F60 | 686 |
| Lxe 800F60 | 936 |
| Lxe 1000F60 | 1136 |



Lxe
Cable outlet to the left or right Default cable outlet to the right

Lxe absolute zero point according to REFERENCE:
Slider extended towards the connection cable


| LINAX ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 6.2 Dynamics LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxe |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Stroke [mm] | Force [ N ] nom./peak | $\begin{gathered} \text { Speed } \\ \mathrm{v} \text {-max }[\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}] \end{gathered}$ | Acceleration $\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{max}\left[\mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}\right]$ | Min. travel Time/stroke [ms] | Weight <br> Slider [g] | Weight <br> Total [g] |
| Lxe 250F40 | 250 | 40/114 | 3.5 | 75 | 120 | 980 | 3080 |
| Lxe 400F40 | 400 | 40/114 | 4.0 | 75 | 155 | 980 | 3850 |
| Lxe 550F40 | 550 | 40/114 | 4.0 | 75 | 190 | 980 | 4620 |
| Lxe 800F40 | 800 | 40/114 | 4.0 | 75 | 255 | 980 | 5900 |
| Lxe 1000F40 | 1000 | 40/114 | 4.0 | 75 | 305 | 980 | 6930 |

6.2.1 Power Supply, Speed Lxe

Lxe Power Supply, Force, Speed
N


|  | 6.3 Precision LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxe |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 6.3.1 Positioning Lxe |
| Standard resolution of optical measuring scale | $1 \mu \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{counter}$ increment |
| Repeatability | $<+/-2 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Optional optical measuring scale with high resolut | $100 \mathrm{~nm} /$ counter increment |
| Repeatability | <+/-500nm |
| Linear expansion optical measuring scale | $8.5 \mu \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{m} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Reference | Automatic calculation of the absolute position through the distance coded reference marks, max 10 mm , direction of reference can be selected. The reference has to be completed only once after powering on the logic power ( 24 V ). The absolute position will be stored until the logic power is turned off (XENAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Servo controller). |
| Mechanical zero point absolute | 1.5 mm before the mechanical limit. This is where the slider is positioned on the right end while the cable case is in the front of the user. |
| Correction table for positionerrors with servo controller Xvi 48V8/75V8/75V8S | The XENAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ servo controller offers the possibility to correlate the encoder position with the actual position. |

### 6.3.2 Guidings of Slider Lxe

For the LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxe linear motor axis, ball bearing guides are used. This guiding system is maintenance free for $20 \times 000 \mathrm{~km}$ or five years as stated by the supplier. The LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxe linear motor axes have following tolerances as a standard. These data is based on measures with linear motors free of load.

| LINAX ${ }^{\text {® }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Running Accuracy <br> horizontal EYX <br> $[\mu \mathrm{m}]$ | Running Accuracy <br> vertical EZX <br> $[\mu \mathrm{m}]$ | Tilt Error <br> QX (roll) <br> $[$ arcsec] | Tilt Error <br> QY (pitch) <br> [arcsec] | Tilt Error <br> QZ (yaw) <br> [arcsec] | Tolerance <br> Constr. height <br> $[\mathrm{mm}]$ |
| Lxe 250F40 | $\pm 8$ | $\pm 5$ | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 15$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| Lxe 400F40 | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 8$ | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 20$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| Lxe 550F40 | $\pm 12$ | $\pm 8$ | $\pm 20$ | $\pm 20$ | $\pm 25$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| Lxe 800F40 | $\pm 14$ | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 25$ | $\pm 25$ | $\pm 25$ | $\pm 0,1$ |
| Lxe 1000F40 | $\pm 16$ | $\pm 10$ | $\pm 25$ | $\pm 25$ | $\pm 30$ | $\pm 0,1$ |

### 6.4 Stress Values of Guides Lxe

| LINAX $^{\circledR}$ Lxe | $M_{\max }$ <br> $[\mathrm{Nm}]$ | Fy max $[\mathrm{N}]$ <br> $\mathrm{Fz} \max [\mathrm{N}]$ | My max $[\mathrm{Nm}]$ <br> $\mathrm{Mz} \max [\mathrm{Nm}]$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lxe xxF40 | 205 | 5400 | 194 |

Besides adhering to the individual maximal loads, the following equation must comply if there are multiple forces and moments acting simultaneously on the linear motor:

6.5 Dimensions LINAX® ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxe

6.5.1 Installation Dimensions LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxe 250F40

6.5.2 Installation Dimensions LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxe 400F40

6.5.3 Installation Dimensions LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxe 550F40

6.5.4 Installation Dimensions LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxe 800F40

6.5.5 Installation Dimensions LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxe 1000F40


7 Weight Compensation
In case of power interruption the motor of the LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ linear motors becomes powerless. If the axis is mounted vertically, the slider falls downwards. The optional available weight compensation can prevent this. If the XENAX® Xvi Servo Controller is connected and the logic power remains under power (e.g. emergency stop) the coils are shorted. The linear motor which acts as generator brakes the drive. The weight compensation will avoid that the slider is moving constantly downwards.

When compared to a simple brake, a further great advantage of the weight compensation is the relief of the vertical linear motor. With the weight compensation the motor operates weightlessly and heats much less. This savings in energy can be re-used for higher dynamics.

### 7.1 Weight Compensation STEP CAD Data

CAD drawings can be downloaded as .STEP files from http://www.jennyscience.ch.

保 compensation for the compact Lxc 44F08 linear motor axis is available in the version with spring force and with compressed air

The weight compensation with spring force can be equipped with 4 different springs for external payloads of $0-200 \mathrm{~g}, 200-400 \mathrm{~g}, 400-600 \mathrm{~g}$ and $600-900 \mathrm{~g}$.

### 7.2 Weight Compensation Lxc 44F08



### 7.3 Weight Compensation Lxc 85F10,

## Lxc 80F40, Lxc 176 F40

The weight compensation is mounted on the right side and is based on air pressure while there is no air consumption. With a customary air pressure regulator e.g. Festo "VRPA" the compensation force can be adjusted until the weight of the slider and the payload are fully compensated. If there is power interruption the slider remains in position or moves slowly upward depending on the adjustment of the air pressure regulator. The weight compensation for the Lxc 85F10 can also be mounted on the right side.
7.4 Weight Compensation Lxu 40F60, Lxu 80F60, Lxu 160F60

This weight compensation for the Lxu axis is also based on air pressure, while there is no air consumption. The air connection of weight compensation is located on the connector case to save room and to keep cables one-sided. With a customary air pressure regulator e.g. Festo "VRPA" the compensation force can be adjusted until the slider holds position or moves upwards in case of power interruption.

Effective direction of weight compensation with moving ground plate.

Effective direction of the weight compensation with moving the slide.


## 8 Front Flange Connections LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxu

There can be mounted a further Lxu or a Lxc linear motor axis on the front of the LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxu. If the front plate is removed, the front flange Lxu can be mounted with 4 screws and 2 centering pins. These front flanges can be rotated, mounted and centred in a 90 pattern
(except from ELAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ ).


Lxu-Lxc F08/F10


Lxu-Elax flat


Lxu-Lxu
Lxu-Lxc F40


Lxu-Elax upright


If the LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ linear motor axes are mounted on a ground plate, it has to have a flatness of 0.01 mm over a length of 200 mm . If the flatness is out of this
tolerance, the LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ linear motor axis can be distorted when screwed to the ground plate which might cause the guidings to seize. This increases the wear and tear, reduces the lifespan and might even destroy the guiding system

These same conditions hold true for components that are mounted on the slider of the LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ linear motor axis. The contact surface has to have a flatness of 0.01 mm over a length of 200 mm .

Before mounting the ground plate or the slider, please test how smooth the slider can be moved by hand. After tightening the screws, move the slider again by hand. There should not be any noticeable changes in smoothness, otherwise the contact surfaces have to be revised.

The typical POWER supply is 24 V DC. For the stronger LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ F40 / F60 axes with high masses ( $>2 \mathrm{~kg}$ ) or high dynamics ( $>1.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ ) a POWER supply of 48 V or 72 V DC is applicable. The current consumption per axis can be up to 8 A and 18 A peak per axis. Depending on mass in motion, profile and power supply voltage.

For a fuse protection of the power supply it must be considered that a short peak current of 8 A can be reached for the rotating field adjustment.

For a detailed calculation of the required power supply in your application, please contact our support https://www.jennyscience.ch/en/contact.

## 9 Installation, Important Instructions

### 9.1 Flatness for Mounting on Ground Plate



### 9.2 Flatness for Mounting on Slider



### 9.3 Flatness Practical Test

### 9.4 Power Supply

| LINAX ${ }^{\text {® }}$ TYP | I commutation [A] | $\mathrm{Imax}^{\text {[ }}$ ] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LINAX ${ }^{\text {® }}$ LxC $\mathbf{F 0 8}$ | 6.1 | 7.0 |
| LINAX ${ }^{\text {® }}$ Lxc F10 | 5.5 | 9.2 |
| LINAX ${ }^{\text {® }}$ Lxc/e F40 | 6.0 | 10.9 |
| LINAX ${ }^{\text {® }}$ Lxs/u $\mathbf{F 6 0}$ | 8.0 | 15.7 |
| LINAX ${ }^{\text {® }}$ Lxs $\mathbf{F 1 2 0}$ | 8.0 | 18.0 |

### 9.5 Earthing concept



## Important

- The $\mathbf{0}$ volt connection of the logic supply (pin 1 ) and the 0 volt connection of the power supply (pin 3) have to be connected to the ground/chassis star point of the switch cabinet.
- The base plate of the Lxs/Lxu motors must be connected to the GND/chassis star point of the switch cabinet.
- The XENAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ servo controller must be screwed onto a
conductive background, which is connected to the GND/chassis star point of the switch cabinet. The motor cable must be connected to the shield clamp.


## Note

If the $L x s / L x u$ is mounted on a non-conductive base plate (e.g. granite), the protective earth must be connected directly to the motor.


## 10 Maintenance, Lifespan

### 10.1 Lubrication of LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxc Types


155.00.10 Dosage pistole for lubrication 155.00.11 Cartridge with standard lubricant

### 10.2 Lifespan Expectations LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxc Types



### 10.3 Lubrication of LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lxu, Lxs, Lxe Types

For the Lxu, Lxs and Lxe types we use ball bearing guides with integrated permanent lubrication. For the older LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ models re-lubrication was completed with a lubricant filled syringe in order to refill the internal lubrication reservoir. Depending on dynamics the re-lubrication was suggested every 12 months.

The most recent used guiding carriages are maintenance free and no re-lubrication is necessary. The reservoir at the inside of the carriages lubricates all the balls automatically. Even for short-stroke applications lubrication is ensured.

## Long term lubrication system integrated!



### 10.4 Lifespan Expectations Lxu, Lxs, Lxe Types

### 10.5 Lifespan Extending Measures

- Program trajectories with curve profile instead of trapezoidal profiles (XENAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ servo controller, default Scurve profile $=20 \%$ ).
- Dynamics should only be as high as necessary.
- Movements which are not cycle time relevant can be executed slower.
- Prevent that dirt particles get into guiding rails and guiding carriages.
- Clean and lubricate guiding beams every 12 months.
10.6 Cleaning Glass Scale

After mechanical mounting or if there is visible dirt, the class scale should be cleaned thoroughly. Please do not touch glass scale afterwards.

If there is error „54, LINAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ measuring head signal too weak" the glass scale is contaminated and signal errors might occur. Use cotton swab or lint-free cloth with thin fluid and de-greasing detergent.
E.g. cleaning alcohol from drugstore or pharmacy.


## 11 Safety, Environment

### 11.1 Safety with XENAX ${ }^{\circledR}$ Servocontroller

EN 61000-6-2:2005
Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC), Immunity for industrial environments

EN 61326-3-1
IFA:2012
EN 61326-1, EN 61800-3, EN 50370-1

EN 61000-6-3:2001
Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC), Emission standard for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments

EN 61326-1, EN61800-3, EN50370-1
IFA:2012

Storage and transport

Operating temperature
Operating humidity
Cooling

Protection

EMC Immunity Testing, Industrial Class A

Immunity for Functional Safety Functional safety of power drive systems Electrostatic discharges ESD, Electromagnetic Fields, Fast electric transients Bursts, radio frequency common mode

EMC Emissions Testing, Residential Class B

Radiated EM Field, Interference voltage Functional safety of power drive systems

### 11.2 Environment Conditions

No storage outside. Storage rooms have to be wellventilated and dry. Storage temperature from $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ bis $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ environment, after $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ performance reduction 10-90\% non-condensing
No external cooling needed.
Dynamics can possibly be increased by mounting the slider case on a thermoconductive ground plate. IP 40


