
2.

$\Leftrightarrow$






| Botón | Descripción |
| :---: | :--- |
|  | Acción Cierra Mano. |
|  | Acción Abre Mano. |
| $\mathbf{M 1}$ | Desplazamiento hasta la posición actual sin tener en cuenta la prioridad de <br> ejes, es decir, todos los motores se activarán simultáneamente. |
| $\mathbf{M 2}$ | Desplazamiento para recoger un objeto, es decir, en primer lugar se <br> desplazará en el plano XY y posteriormente Z. |
| Desplazamiento después de dejar un objeto, es decir, en primer lugar se |  |
| desplazará en el plano Z y posteriormente en el plano XY. |  |








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## Panel Contral Velleman KSRIO

modo trabajo:


## Contral

Puerto Comumicaciones


Manual / Automatico

Automati<ación




a.















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Projects\WindowsApplication1\bin\Debug\WindowsApplication1.exe.config
C:\Users\juanjo\AppData\Local\Temporary Projects\WindowsApplication1\bin\Debug\WindowsApplication1.exe
C:\Users\juanjo\AppData\Local\Temporary Projects\WindowsApplication1\bin\Debug\WindowsApplication1.pdb
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C:\Users\juanjo\AppDataLLocal\Temporary
Projects\WindowsApplication1\obj\Debug\WindowsApplication1.Form1.resources
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Projects\WindowsApplication1\obj\Debug\WindowsApplication1.Resources.resources
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C:\Users\juanjo\AppData\Local\Temporary Projects\WindowsApplication1\obj\Debug\WindowsApplication1.xml
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2012\Projects\prueba_arduino\WindowsApplication1\WindowsApplication1\obj\Debug\WindowsApplication1.vbpr oj.GenerateResource.Cache
C:\Users\juanjo\Documents\Visual Studio
2012\Projects\prueba_arduino\WindowsApplication1\WindowsApplication1\obj\Debug\WindowsApplication1.For m2.resources

Carbon Potentiometers CA
CE9


## CARBON - CA9

9 mm carbon potentiometers with plastic housing and Ingress Protection rating type IP 54 (high level of protection against dust and also against water splashing), according to IEC 60529. Plastic materials can be self-extinguishable according to UL 94 V-0 under request.

Through-hole and SMD configurations are available. Terminals and collector are normally manufactured in tinned brass, although versions with steel terminals are also available under request. Terminals for through-hole models can be provided straight or crimped, which helps hold the component to the PCB during soldering.

Tapers can be linear, log and antilog; special tapers can also be studied.

ACP's potentiometers can be adjusted from either the front or the back, both in the horizontal and the vertical adjustment types. Thumbwheels and shafts can be ordered either separately or already inserted in the potentiometer.

Potentiometers can be manufactured in a wide range of possibilities regarding:

- Resistance value.
- Tolerance.
- Tapers / variation laws.
- Pitch.
- Positioning of the wiper (standard is at 50\% rotation).
- Housing and rotor color.
- Mechanical life.
- Click effect (up to 20 detents available).
- Self-extinguishable plastic parts according to UL 94 V-0.


## Applications

9 mm potentiometers are mainly used in control applications, in different markets:

- Industrial: Timers and relays, dimmers, adjustment of output.
- Electronic appliances: volume regulation, temperature controls and function selection.
- Automotive: Lighting regulation (position adjustment and sensing for headlights), dimmers, seat heating controls.


## CERMET - CE9 P

9 mm cermet potentiometers with plastic housing and Ingress Protection rating type IP 54 (high level of protection against dust and also against water splashing), according to IEC 60529. Plastic materials (housing and rotor) are self-extinguishable according to UL 94 V-0 for ACP's cermet potentiometers.

Cermet potentiometers have better thermal stability, allow for higher thermal dissipation and withstand higher temperatures than carbon potentiometers.

Through-hole and SMD configurations are available. Terminals and collector are manufactured in tinned brass, although versions with steel terminals are also available under request. Terminals for throughhole models can be provided straight or crimped, which helps hold the component to the PCB during soldering.

Tapers can be linear, log and antilog; special tapers can also be studied.

ACP's potentiometers can be adjusted from either the front or the back, both in the horizontal and the vertical adjustment types. Thumbwheels and shafts can be ordered either separately or already inserted in the potentiometer.

Potentiometers can be manufactured in a wide range of possibilities regarding:

- Resistance value.
- Tolerance.
- Tapers / variation laws.
- Pitch.
- Positioning of the wiper (the standard is at $50 \%$ ).
- Housing and rotor color.
- Mechanical life.
- Click effect (up to 20 detents available).


## Applications

9 mm cermet potentiometers are used in applications where either the operating temperature is high, or where the application requires product with excellent ohmic value stability:

- Electronic appliances: temperature controls.
- Automotive: climate controls, position sensors, seat heating controls.
- Industrial electronics: multimeters, oscilloscopes, time relays, measurement and test equipment.


## CA9 P PE9 畀 HOW TO ORDER

EXAMPLE: CA9MH2,5-10KA2020 SNP PI WT-9005-BA
EXAMPLE: CE9MH2,5-10KA2020 SNP PI WT-9005-BA-V0

| Standard features |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Extra features |  |  |  |  |  |  | Assembled accessory |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Series | Rotor | Model | Packg. | Ohm value | Taper | Tol. | Life | Track | Detents | Snap i | Housing | Rotor | Wiper | Lin. | Assembly | Ref \# | Color | Flam. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |  | 16 |  |  |
| CA9/CE9 | M | H2,5 |  | - 10K | A | 2020 |  |  |  | SNP |  |  | PI |  | WT | -9005 | -BA | -V0 |
| Standard configuration: |  |  | CA9 Through-hole |  |  |  |  | CA9 SMD |  |  |  |  |  |  | CE9 Through-hole and SMD |  |  |  |
| Dimensions: |  |  | 9 mm |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Protection: |  |  | IP 54 (dust-proof)On request: Self-extinguishable, to meet UL 94 V-0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Substrate: |  |  | Carbon technology |  |  |  |  | Carbon technology, special for high temperature |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cermet |  |  |  |
| Color: |  |  | Blue housing + white rotor |  |  |  |  | Brown housing + grey rotor |  |  |  |  |  |  | Brown housing + white rotor |  |  |  |
| Packaging: |  |  | Bulk |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wiper position: |  |  | at $50 \% \pm 15^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Terminals: |  |  | Straight, without crimping. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Marking: |  |  | Resistive value marked on housing. Others on request. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Customized products: A drawing is requested when ordering a customized product. Series, rotor, model and total resistive value are indicated before the code that includes all special specifications. Example: CA9PH2,5-10K CODE C00111.


## 6 - Resistance law / taper

| Lin - Linear | A |
| :--- | :---: |
| Log - Logarithmic | B |
| Antilog - Antilogarithmic | C |
| - Special tapers have codes assigned: | CODE YXXXXX |

7 - Tolerance

| $20 \%$ | $\pm 30 \%$ | $+50 \%,-30 \%$ | $\pm 10 \%$ | $\pm 5 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2020 | 3030 | 5030 | 1010 | 0505 |

8 - Operating Life (Cycles)
Standard (1.000 cycles) (leave blank)
Long life: LV + the number of cycles. ex: LV10 for 10.000 cycles. (others on request) LVXX: ex: LV10

## 9-Cut Track - Open circuit.

| Open circuit at beginning of track, fully CCW | PCI |
| :--- | :---: |
| Open circuit at end of track, fully CW | PCF |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ - Detents (DT) |  |
| One detent at the beginning | DTI |
| One detent at the end | DTF |
| X number of detents | XDT: 10DT |

Special detents are available on request: If you need to assign a voltage value to each detent, please inquire.

| SNAP IN P |  |  |  |  |  |  | SNP |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SNAP IN J |  |  |  |  |  |  | SNJ |  |  |
| Shorter tip of terminal, TPXX, where XX is tip length (under request) |  |  |  |  |  |  | TPXX, ex: TP25 |  |  |
| 12-Housing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Color: For colors other than standard: -See color chart below- |  |  |  |  |  |  | CJ-color, ex., red: CJ-RO |  |  |
| 13-Rotor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Color: For colors other than standard: -See color chart below- |  |  |  |  |  |  | RT-color; ex., blue: RT-AZ |  |  |
| * Self-extinguishable property, V0, for housing and rotor: <br> By default, carbon is non self-extinguishable, cermet is self-extinguishable: <br> (blank) For carbon: self-extinguishable property can be added. V0 means housing and rotor are V 0 if only the housing needs to be V 0 , then $\mathrm{CJ}-\mathrm{VO}$. If only rotor: RT-VO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 - Wiper |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wiper position (Standard: $50 \% \pm 15^{\circ}$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  | (leave blank) |  |  |
| Initial or CCW |  |  |  |  |  |  | PI |  |  |
| Final or CW |  |  |  |  |  |  | PF |  |  |
| Others: following clock positions; at 3 hours: P3H |  |  |  |  |  |  | PXH, ex: P3H |  |  |
| Wiper torque (Standard: $<2.5 \mathrm{Ncm}$, for detents: $<3.5$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  | (leave blank) |  |  |
| Low torque, < 1.5 Ncm |  |  |  |  |  |  | PGB |  |  |
| 15 - Linearity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not controlled |  |  |  |  |  |  | (leave blank) |  |  |
| Independent linearity controlled \& below $\mathrm{x} \%$, for example, 3\%: LN3\% |  |  |  |  |  |  | LNx\%; ex: LN3\% |  |  |
| Absolute linearity controlled \& below $\mathrm{x} \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | LAx\% |  |  |
| 16 - Potentiometers with assembled accessories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assembled from terminal side |  |  |  |  |  |  | WT |  |  |
| Assembled from collector side |  |  |  |  |  |  | WTI |  |  |
| Accessory Reference See list of shafts and thumbwheels available |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text {-XXXXX } \\ \text { Example: } 9010 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Non self-extinguishable. <br> (leave blank) <br> Self-extinguishable according to standard UL 94 <br> (-V0 in box 17 modifies only the accessory, please, note.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| For ordering spare accessories: <br> Accessory reference - color- flammability. <br> Ex. 9010-AZ-V0 is a blue self-extinguishable 9010 thumbwheel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Color chart for rotor, housing and accessories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Black ${ }^{(1)}$ | White | Neutral | Transp. | Red | Green | Yellow | Blue | Grey | Brown |
| NE | BA | IN | TA | RO | VE | AM | AZ | GS | MR |

Rotors are drawn in their standard positioning, 50\% of rotation. Alternative delivery positioning can be requested. Accessories in this catalogue are designed for the M rotor, unless otherwise stated.


All models shown here have the most common rotor for 9 mm potentiometers: the M rotor, which can be paired with any shaft or thumbwheel from this catalogue. Different rotors are available from the menu above.
(20.5

HS3,8


HSMD
V7,5


V10



VSMD WT-9002


## GANGED

GANGED: Set of potentiometers in a row that allows for simultaneous adjustment of all of them through one shaft. Recommended potentiometer model is H2,5. MTX2 (2 potentiometers), MTX4 (4), MTX6 (6), MTX8 (8).

| Model | MTX2 | MTX4 | MTX6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Shaft | 9048 | 9039,9051 | 9018 |



## Tapers

The standard taper is linear (A). Log (B) and Antilog (C) tapers are also available, as well as special tapers according to customer's specifications. For example, a special taper can be matched with a potentiometer with detents (click effect) to guarantee a value in a specific position - see "detents" section.-

REGULAR TAPERS
SPECIAL TAPERS



Rotation angle

The cut track is an area with very high resistive value, resulting in an open circuit. It is widely used in lighting applications. Mechanical life with cut track needs to be confirmed.
$\mathrm{PCI}=$ Cut at initial position, when the potentiometer is turned fully counter clockwise.
$\mathrm{PCF}=$ Cut at final position, when the potentiometer is turned fully clockwise.
Other positions are available on request.
PCl
PCF

## Potentiometers

## with detents

ACP's patented detent (DT) feature is especially suitable for control applications where the end used will turn a knob inserted in the potentiometer. Detents can be used to add a click feeling to the turning of the potentiometer or to control the position in which the wiper is placed, assuring a particular output value with a narrow tolerance.

Detents can be light or strong, or even a combination of different feelings. They can be evenly distributed along the angle (standard) or tailored to match customers' request. They can also be combined with special tapers: constant value areas, open circuit zone, different slopes, etc. One common example is a potentiometer with detents and matching non-overlapping voltage values in specific angular positions, used to feed in a voltage value to a microprocessor:

## Example of 5DT with control of value in each DT.




Other examples of potentiometers with detents:
20DT

| Number of standard detents (evenly distributed) already available. | 1 (Initial, final or central), 2 DT (initial and <br> final), $3,4,5,6,7,8,10,20$. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Maximum number of detents for feeling only | 20 |
| Maximum number of detents when the voltage value in each detent is controlled and non-overlapping. | 10 |

Our patented design with two wipers has improved the performance of these potentiometers, giving them more stable electrical parameters, improved reliability and Contact Resistance Variation (CRV) as well as narrower tolerances for detent positioning.

For potentiometers with detents, mechanical life is also 1.000 cycles if no additional cycles are mentioned. Please, indicate the number of cycles needed with LV (number of cycles), for example: LV07, for 7.000 cycles.

By default, terminals are always straight, as shown on the "models" section. ACP can provide crimped terminals (with snap in, "SNP" or "SNJ") to better hold the component to the PCB during the soldering operation.

SNP


SNJ


Also, there is an option of having shorter terminal tips:
Standard Terminal


Possibilities
for insertion
of accessories
Accessories can be mounted on potentiometers through either the front side (WT) or the collector side (WTI). For the specific angular position of shafts with planes, a drawing with the exact position is requested.

## WT Front side

## WTI Collector side

WT Front side
WTI Collector side


## Shafts

Shafts are available in different colors (color chart in "how to order" section) and with self-extinguishable property, according to UL 94 V-0, under request. ACP can study special shaft designs.
Shafts can be sold separately or delivered already mounted on the potentiometer at ACP.
When a shaft is mounted on a potentiometer, the distance from the top of the potentiometer to the top of the shaft is marked with "L" in the table below, as shown in the drawings:



9010
9018
(IT)

(\%3.6


9019
9020




9053
9054


9055
9056


## 9059

9063


9064
9067


9070
9071


## Thumbwheel

Thumbwheels are available in different colors (color chart in "how to order" section) and with self-extinguishable property according to UL 94 V-0, under request.
Thumbwheels can be mounted on the potentiometers at ACP or sold separately. ACP can study special thumbwheel designs.
9002
9041




## Packaging

## Bulk packaging:

| Potentiometer model | With shaft or thumbwheel inserted? | Pieces per small box ( $150 \times 100 \times 70$ ) | Pieces per bigger box ( $250 \times 150 \times 70$, CG on description) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{H} 2,5-\mathrm{H} 3,8-\mathrm{H} 5 \\ \text { HS3,8 - V7,5 - V10 } \\ \text { VK10 - VR10 - VSMD } \end{gathered}$ | None, only potentiometers. | 500 | 1.500 |
|  | 9002 | 250 | 1.000 |
|  | 9004, 9005, 9006, 9009, 9010, 9018, 9039, 9041, 9047, 9048, 9051, 9053, 9054, 9055, 9056, 9059, 9060, 9061, 9063, 9064, 9067, 9070. | 200 | 1.000 in general |
|  | 9071, 9072 | 400 | 1.250 |
| MTX2 | 9048 | 150 | To be determined. |
| MTX4 | 9039, 9051 | 75 | To be determined. |
| MTX6 | 9018 | 50 | To be determined. |
| MTX8 | 9056 | 40 | To be determined. |


| Tape \& Reel packaging: | With thumbwheel inserted? | 13" Reel (Standard), with 24 mm width tape | 15" Reel, with 24 mm width tape |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VSMD | None, only potentiometers. | 900 pcs per reel, 12 mm step between cavities. | 1.250 pcs per reel, 12 mm step between cavities. |
|  | 9002 | 700 pcs per reel, 12 mm step between cavities. | To be determined. |
| HSMD |  | To be determined. | To be determined. |

The 13 " reel is the standard. For the 15 " reel, T\&R15 is added to the description.

## VSMD-T\&R



These are standard features; other specifications and out of range values can be studied on request.

|  | CA9 Through-hole | CA9 SMD | CE9 Through-hole and SMD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Range of resistance values* Lin (A) Log (B) Antilog (C) | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \Omega \leq R n \leq 5 M \Omega \\ & 1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega \leq R n \leq 2 \mathrm{M} 2 \Omega \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \Omega \leq R n \leq 1 \mathrm{M} \Omega \\ & 1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega \leq R \mathrm{Rn} \leq 1 \mathrm{M} \Omega \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100 \Omega \leq R n \leq 5 \mathrm{M} \Omega \\ 1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega \leq R n \leq 2 \mathrm{M} 2 \Omega \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \text { Tolerance }^{\star} & \\ & R n<100 \Omega: \\ 100 \Omega \leq R n \leq 100 \mathrm{~K} \Omega \\ & 100 \mathrm{~K}<\mathrm{Rn} \leq 1 \mathrm{M} \Omega: \\ 1 \mathrm{M} \Omega<R n \leq 5 \mathrm{M} \Omega: \\ & R \mathrm{n}>5 \mathrm{M} \Omega: \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} +50 \%,-30 \% \text { (out of range) } \\ \pm 20 \% \\ \pm 20 \% \\ \pm 30 \% \\ +50 \%,-30 \% \text { (out of range) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 30 \% \\ & \pm 40 \% \\ & \pm 50 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 20 \% \\ & \pm 20 \% \\ & \pm 30 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| Variation laws | Lin (A), Log (B), Antilog (C). Other tapers available on request |  |  |
| Residual resistance | Lin (A), Log (B), Antilog | Minimum value $2 \Omega$ | $\leq 2 \Omega$ |
| CRV - Contact Resistance Variation (dynamic) | $\leq 3 \% \mathrm{Rn}$ |  |  |
| CRV - Contact Resistance Variation (static) | $\leq 5 \% \mathrm{Rn}$ |  |  |
| Maximum power dissipation** <br> Lin (A) <br> Log (B), Antilog (C) | $\begin{gathered} \text { at } 50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ 0.15 \mathrm{~W} \\ 0.10 \mathrm{~W} \end{gathered}$ |  | at $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. 0.5 W <br> 0.20W |
| Maximum voltage Lin (A) Log (B), Antilog (C) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 150VDC } \\ & \text { 200VDC } \end{aligned}$ |  | 200VDC |
| Operating temperature | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ on request) |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ on request) |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Temperature coefficient } \\ & \qquad 100 \Omega \leq R n \leq 10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega \\ & 10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega<\mathrm{Rn} \leq 5 \mathrm{M} \Omega \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +200 /-300 \mathrm{ppm} \\ & +200 /-500 \mathrm{ppm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +200 /-500 \mathrm{ppm} \\ & +200 /-1000 \mathrm{ppm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 100 \mathrm{ppm} \\ & \pm 100 \mathrm{ppm} \end{aligned}$ |

* Out of range ohm values and tolerances are available on request, please, inquire.
** Dissipation of special tapers will vary, please, inquire.

Mechanical
Specifications

| CA9 Through-hole | CE9 Through-hole and SMD |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Resistive element | Carbon technology | Carbon technology | Cermet |
| Angle of rotation (mechanical) |  | $240^{\circ} \pm 5^{\circ}$ |  |
| Angle of rotation (electrical) |  | $220^{\circ} \pm 20^{\circ}$ |  |
| Wiper standard delivery position |  | $50 \% \pm 15^{\circ}$ |  |
| Max. stop torque | 5 Ncm |  |  |
| Max. push/pull on rotor |  | 40 N |  |
| Wiper torque ${ }^{\star}$ |  | Potentiometers with detents: $<2.5 \mathrm{Ncm}$ |  |
| Mechanical life | 1.000 cycles (many more available on request, please, inquire) |  |  |

* Stronger or softer torque feeling is available on request.

The following typical test results are given at $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $50 \% \pm 25 \% \mathrm{RH}$.
CA9 Through-hole and SMD
CE9 Through-hole and SMD

|  | Test conditions | Typical variation of nominal resistance | Test conditions | Typical variation of nominal resistance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Damp heat | 500 h . at $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $95 \% \mathrm{RH}$ | +5\%, -2\% | 500 h . at $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $95 \% \mathrm{RH}$ | $\pm 2 \%$ |
| Thermal cycles | 16 h at $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, plus 2 h at $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm 2.5 \%$ | 16 h at $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, plus 2 h at $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm 2 \%$ |
| Load life | 1.000 h . at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | +0\%; -6\% | 1.000 h . at $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm 2 \%$ |
| Mechanical life | 1.000 cycles at 10 c.p.m. and at $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm 3 \%$ | 1.000 cycles at 10 c.p.m. and at $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm 3 \%$ |
| Soldering effect | 2 seconds at $350^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm 1 \%$ | 2 seconds at $350^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm 1 \%$ |
| Storage (3 years) | 3 years at $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm 3 \%$ | 3 years at $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\pm 1 \%$ |

results


CE9 Through-hole and SMD


## For temperatures out of range

The normal operation temperature for a carbon ACP potentiometer is $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. When the temperature goes up to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the following variations should be observed:


Representation of the typical variation of nominal resistance (with $95 \%$ confidence) throughout the ohm value range:

CA9 Through-hole and SMD




Resistance


CE9 Through-hole and SMD






- Featuring Unitrode L293 and L293D
Products Now From Texas Instruments
- Wide Supply-Voltage Range: 4.5 V to 36 V
- Separate Input-Logic Supply
- Internal ESD Protection
- Thermal Shutdown
- High-Noise-Immunity Inputs
- Functional Replacements for SGS L293 and SGS L293D
- Output Current 1 A Per Channel (600 mA for L293D)
- Peak Output Current 2 A Per Channel (1.2 A for L293D)
- Output Clamp Diodes for Inductive Transient Suppression (L293D)


## description

The L293 and L293D are quadruple high-current half-H drivers. The L293 is designed to provide bidirectional drive currents of up to 1 A at voltages from 4.5 V to 36 V . The L293D is designed to provide bidirectional drive currents of up to $600-\mathrm{mA}$ at voltages from 4.5 V to 36 V . Both devices are designed to drive inductive loads such as relays, solenoids, dc and bipolar stepping motors, as well as other high-current/high-voltage loads in positive-supply applications.


All inputs are TTL compatible. Each output is a complete totem-pole drive circuit, with a Darlington transistor sink and a pseudo-Darlington source. Drivers are enabled in pairs, with drivers 1 and 2 enabled by 1,2EN and drivers 3 and 4 enabled by $3,4 \mathrm{EN}$. When an enable input is high, the associated drivers are enabled and their outputs are active and in phase with their inputs. When the enable input is low, those drivers are disabled and their outputs are off and in the high-impedance state. With the proper data inputs, each pair of drivers forms a full-H (or bridge) reversible drive suitable for solenoid or motor applications.

On the L293, external high-speed output clamp diodes should be used for inductive transient suppression.
$A V_{C C 1}$ terminal, separate from $V_{C C 2}$, is provided for the logic inputs to minimize device power dissipation.
The L293and L293D are characterized for operation from $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

## block diagram



NOTE: Output diodes are internal in L293D.

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS
AVAILABLE OPTIONS

| $\mathrm{T}_{\mathbf{A}}$ | PACKAGE |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | PLASTIC <br> DIP <br> (NE) |
| $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | L293NE <br> L293DNE |

_- Unitrode Products
二 from Texas Instruments
AVAILABLE OPTIONS

| $\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{A}}$ | PACKAGED DEVICES |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | SMALL <br> OUTLINE <br> (DWP) | PLASTIC <br> DIP <br> (N) |
|  | L293DWP <br> L293DDWP | L293N <br> L293DN |

The DWP package is available taped and reeled. Add the suffix TR to device type (e.g., L293DWPTR).

## FUNCTION TABLE

(each driver)

| INPUTS $\dagger$ |  | OUTPUT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{A}$ | EN |  |
| $H$ | $H$ | $H$ |
| L | $H$ | $L$ |
| $X$ | $L$ | $Z$ |

$H$ = high level, $L=$ low level, $X=$ irrelevant, $Z=$ high impedance (off)
$\dagger$ In the thermal shutdown mode, the output is in the high-impedance state, regardless of the input levels.

## logic diagram


schematics of inputs and outputs (L293)


## schematics of inputs and outputs (L293D)



## absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) $\dagger$

Supply voltage, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC} 1}$ (see Note 1) ..... 36 V
Output supply voltage, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ ..... 36 V
Input voltage, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}$ ..... 7 V
Output voltage range, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}$ ..... 3 V
Peak output current, $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{O}}$ (nonrepetitive, $\mathrm{t} \leq 5 \mathrm{~ms}$ ): L293 ..... $\pm 2 \mathrm{~A}$
Peak output current, $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{O}}$ (nonrepetitive, $\mathrm{t} \leq 100 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ ): L293D ..... $\pm 1.2 \mathrm{~A}$
Continuous output current, IO: L293 ..... $\pm 1 \mathrm{~A}$
Continuous output current, IO: L293D ..... $\pm 600 \mathrm{~mA}$
Continuous total dissipation at (or below) $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ free-air temperature (see Notes 2 and 3 ) ..... 2075 mW
Continuous total dissipation at $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ case temperature (see Note 3) ..... 5000 mW
Maximum junction temperature, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$ ..... $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Lead temperature $1,6 \mathrm{~mm}$ ( $1 / 16 \mathrm{inch}$ ) from case for 10 seconds ..... $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Storage temperature range, $T_{\text {stg }}$ ..... $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$\dagger$ Stresses beyond those listed under "absolute maximum ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
NOTES: 1. All voltage values are with respect to the network ground terminal.
2. For operation above $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ free-air temperature, derate linearly at the rate of $16.6 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
3. For operation above $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ case temperature, derate linearly at the rate of $71.4 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Due to variations in individual device electrical characteristics and thermal resistance, the built-in thermal overload protection may be activated at power levels slightly above or below the rated dissipation.

## recommended operating conditions

|  |  | MIN | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supply voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC} 1}$ | 4.5 | 7 | V |
|  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC} 2}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC} 1}$ | 36 |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}} \quad$ High-level input voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC} 1} \leq 7 \mathrm{~V}$ | 2.3 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC} 1}$ | V |
|  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC} 1} \geq 7 \mathrm{~V}$ | 2.3 | 7 | V |
| VIL Low-level output voltage |  | -0.3 $\dagger$ | 1.5 | V |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}} \quad$ Operating free-air temperature |  | 0 | 70 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

$\dagger$ The algebraic convention, in which the least positive (most negative) designated minimum, is used in this data sheet for logic voltage levels.
electrical characteristics, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC} 1}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC} 2}=24 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| PARAMETER |  |  | TEST CONDITIONS |  | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VOH | High-level output voltage |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { L293: } \mathrm{I} \mathrm{OH}=-1 \mathrm{~A} \\ & \text { L293D: } \mathrm{IOH}=-0.6 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC} 2}-1.8$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC} 2}{ }^{-1.4}$ |  | V |
| VOL | Low-level output voltage |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { L293: } \mathrm{I} \mathrm{OL}=1 \mathrm{~A} \\ & \text { L293D: } \mathrm{IOL}=0.6 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1.2 | 1.8 | V |
| VOKH | High-level output clamp voltage |  | L293D: $\mathrm{IOK}=-0.6 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC} 2}+1.3$ |  | V |
| VOKL | Low-level output clamp voltage |  | L293D: $\mathrm{IOK}=0.6 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |  | 1.3 |  | V |
| IIH | High-level input current | A | V I $=7 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  | 0.2 | 100 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  | EN |  |  |  | 0.2 | 10 |  |
| IIL | Low-level input current | A | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=0$ |  |  | -3 | -10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  | EN |  |  |  | -2 | -100 |  |
| ICC1 | Logic supply current |  | $\mathrm{l}=0$ | All outputs at high level |  | 13 | 22 | mA |
|  |  |  | All outputs at low level |  | 35 | 60 |  |
|  |  |  | All outputs at high impedance |  | 8 | 24 |  |
| ICC2 | Output supply current |  |  | $\mathrm{I}=0$ | All outputs at high level |  | 14 | 24 | mA |
|  |  |  |  |  | All outputs at low level |  | 2 | 6 |  |
|  |  |  | All outputs at high impedance |  |  | 2 | 4 |  |  |

switching characteristics, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC} 1}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC} 2}=24 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS | L293NE, L293DNE |  |  | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | MIN | TYP | MAX |  |
| tPLH Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output from A input | $\mathrm{CLL}_{\mathrm{L}}=30 \mathrm{pF}, \quad$ See Figure 1 |  | 800 |  | ns |
| tPHL Propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output from A input |  |  | 400 |  | ns |
| t 7 LH Transition time, low-to-high-level output |  |  | 300 |  | ns |
| tTHL Transition time, high-to-low-level output |  |  | 300 |  | ns |

switching characteristics, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC} 1}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC} 2}=24 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



TEST CIRCUIT


NOTES: A. $C_{L}$ includes probe and jig capacitance.
B. The pulse generator has the following characteristics: $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}} \leq 10 \mathrm{~ns}, \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}} \leq 10 \mathrm{~ns}, \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{w}}=10 \mu \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{PRR}=5 \mathrm{kHz}, \mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{O}}=50 \Omega$.

Figure 1. Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

APPLICATION INFORMATION


Figure 2. Two-Phase Motor Driver (L293)

## QUADRUPLE HALF-H DRIVERS

APPLICATION INFORMATION


Figure 3. Two-Phase Motor Driver (L293D)

## APPLICATION INFORMATION



| EN | 3A | M1 | 4A | M2 |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| H | H | Fast motor stop | H | Run |
| H | L | Run | L | Fast motor stop |
| L | X | Free-running motor <br> stop | X | Free-running motor <br> stop |

$\mathrm{L}=$ low, $\mathrm{H}=$ high, $\mathrm{X}=$ don't care

Figure 4. DC Motor Controls (connections to ground and to supply voltage)


| EN | $\mathbf{1 A}$ | $\mathbf{2 A}$ | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| $H$ | $L$ | $H$ | Turn right |
| $H$ | $H$ | $L$ | Turn left |
| $H$ | $L$ | $L$ | Fast motor stop |
| $H$ | $H$ | $H$ | Fast motor stop |
| $L$ | $X$ | X | Fast motor stop |

$\mathrm{L}=$ low, $\mathrm{H}=$ high, $\mathrm{X}=$ don't care

Figure 5. Bidirectional DC Motor Control

## APPLICATION INFORMATION



D1-D8 = SES5001
Figure 6. Bipolar Stepping-Motor Control

## mounting instructions

The Rthj-amp of the L293 can be reduced by soldering the GND pins to a suitable copper area of the printed circuit board or to an external heatsink.

Figure 9 shows the maximum package power $\mathrm{P}_{\text {TOT }}$ and the $\theta_{\mathrm{JA}}$ as a function of the side $l$ of two equal square copper areas having a thickness of $35 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ (see Figure 7). In addition, an external heat sink can be used (see Figure 8).

During soldering, the pin temperature must not exceed $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and the soldering time must not be longer than 12 seconds.
The external heatsink or printed circuit copper area must be connected to electrical ground.

## APPLICATION INFORMATION



Figure 7. Example of Printed Circuit Board Copper Area (used as heat sink)


Figure 8. External Heat Sink Mounting Example

$$
\left(\theta_{\mathrm{JA}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}\right)
$$

## APPLICATION INFORMATION



Figure 9

MAXIMUM POWER DISSIPATION
VS
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE


Figure 10

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