

Position indicators are mechanical measuring devices which indicate and monitor the movement of a machine component along a linear shaft or threaded lead spindle.

They are used to move and give a read out of values such as lengths [m, mm], forces [N], volumes [l], revolutions [rpm], etc.

Position indicators are split into the following categories:

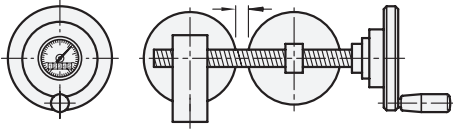
Operating principle of the measuring mechanism

- Energized by a weighted pendulum and gravity (gravity drive) for connecting to a horizontal spindle
 - EN 000.3
 - EN 000.8
- Self-energized, direct or indirect, stationary system to be connected in any required position
 - EN 000.9
 - EN 000.13
 - EN 953
 - EN 954
 - EN 955
- Drive, direct and contact-free
 - EN 9053
 - EN 9054

Type of read out

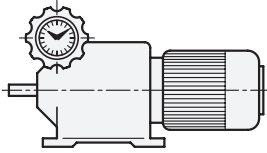
- Analog (EN 000.8 / EN 000.9)
- Digital / analog (EN 000.3 / EN 000.13)
- Digital (EN 953 / EN 954 / EN 955)
- Digital, electronic, LCD display (EN 9053 / EN 9054)

The movement is in most cases initiated by control systems. There is an extensive range of handwheels and hand knobs available which can be used for incorporating position indicators in their hubs.



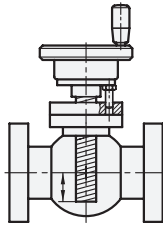
Handwheel with position indicator EN 000.3
Operating principle, digital and analog read out

Application example:
Lining of rollers (rolls) in mechanical engineering
(printing machines, straightening machines)



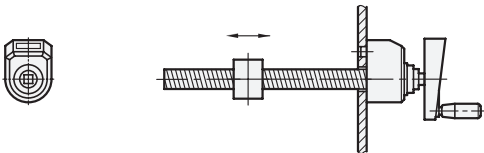
Handwheel with position indicator EN 000.8
Operating principle gravity drive, analog read out

Application example:
Regulating rpm speed on steplessly adjustable gear boxes



Handwheel with position indicator EN 000.9 / EN 000.13
Operating principle stationary system, digital and analog read out

Application example:
Valve adjustment with vertical adjustment spindle



Crank handle with position indicators EN 953 / EN 954 / EN 955 / EN 9053 / EN 9054 / EN 9153
Operating principle stationary system (direct driven), digital read out

Application example:
Positioning of machine parts

