

LMH2 Series

Direct print resistance board

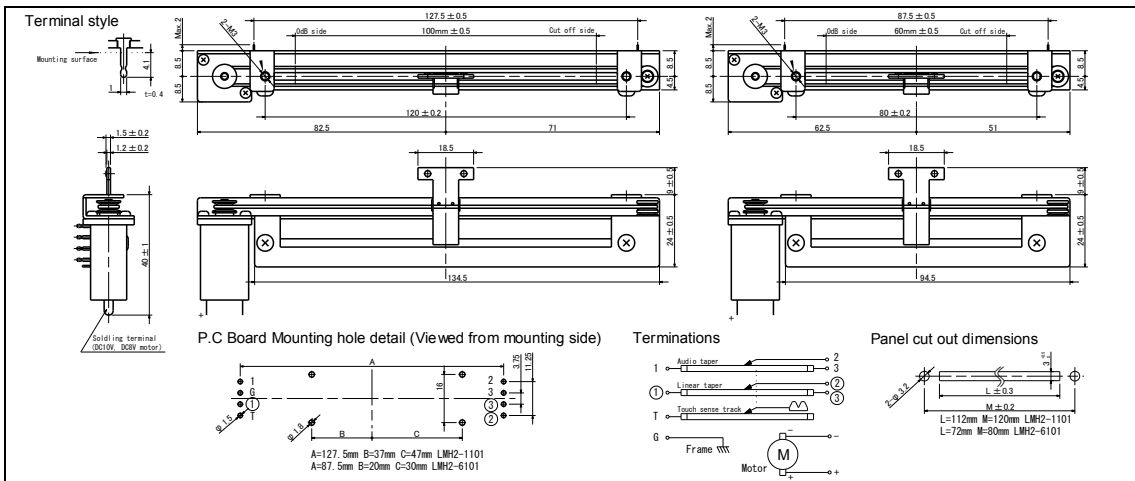
Long sliding life

Protection against dust

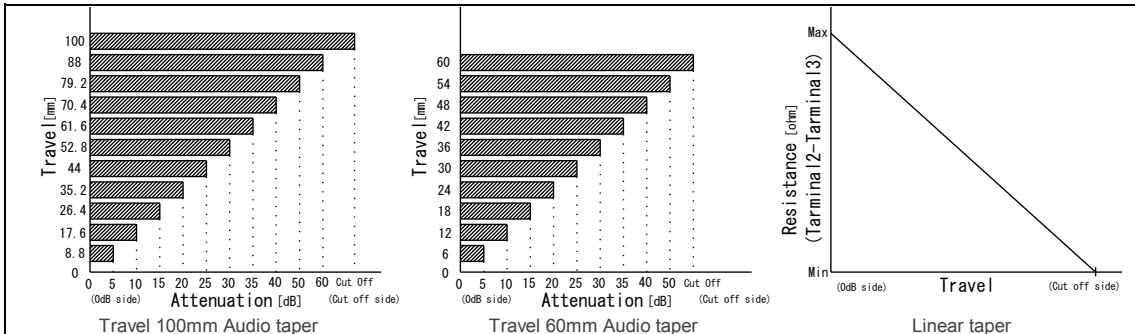
Horizontal style Control-bar design.



Dimensions



Output Law



The products and their specifications are subject to change without notice.
TOKYO KO-ON DENPA CO., LTD. www.tkd-corp.com EDF-201305

PROFADER™

Model number

LMH2 - 1101 - B

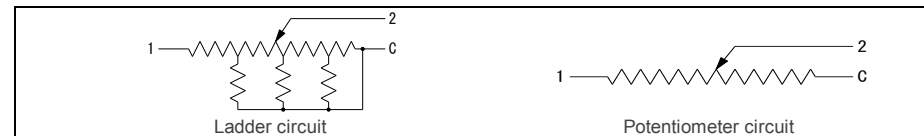
Product type	Travel
	1101: 100mm
	6101: 60mm

Taper
B: Linear taper
A: Linear + Audio taper

10K - M8V

Total resistance DC-motor
M8V: 8V DC motor (MABUCHI)
10V: 10V DC motor (MINEBEA)

Circuit method



Electrical specifications

	LMH2-1101-B	LMH2-6101-B	LMH2-1101-A	LMH2-6101-A
Circuit (Unbalanced)	1		2	
Total resistance (1-C)(1-3)	5k, 10kohm			
Total resistance tolerance	20%			
Taper	Linear (Potentiometer circuit)		Linear (Potentiometer circuit), Audio (Ladder circuit)	
Linearity	±5% (Linear taper)			
Residual resistance	50ohm or less (Linear taper)			
Touch sense track Contact resistance	30ohm or less			
Attenuation accuracy	-		0~20dB: ±3.0dB (Audio taper)	
Insertion loss	-		0.5dB or less (Audio taper)	
Cut off (15Hz)	-		95dB Min. (Audio taper)	
Voltage proof	1 Min. at AC500V			
Insulation resistance	50Mohm or more at DC100V			
Max rating	DC20V (0.2W)			
Sliding noise level	47mV or less (by JIS C 6443)			
Sliding life	100,000 Cycles Min. (18cycles/min, Sliding noise level: Less than 100mV)			

Mechanical specifications

	LMH2-1101	LMH2-6101
Stroke length	100mm±0.5mm	60mm±0.5mm
Operating force	0.1~0.3N	
Strength of Nut-Attached	100Ncm	
Attached Parts	M3 screw (Length: Panel thickness + 3~5mm)	
Stopper strength	30N	
Push-pull strength	30N	

General specifications

	LMH2 Series
Temp.range	8V DC motor: -10 to +50 degs.C (Operating), -15 to +60 degs.C (Storage) 10V DC motor: -10 to +70 degs.C (Operating), -15 to +75 degs.C (Storage)
Relative humidity	90%RH (No condensation)

Note

* Solder heat resistance: 350deg C max, 5sec max, 2 times. (Manual soldering only)

* Please take care during soldering that the smoke from the solder does not flow inside a fader.

* If the flux sticks to a resistor board, it may cause a trouble with the fader.

* Move to one end in Control-bar on the occasion of knob wearing, and can break into it slowly.