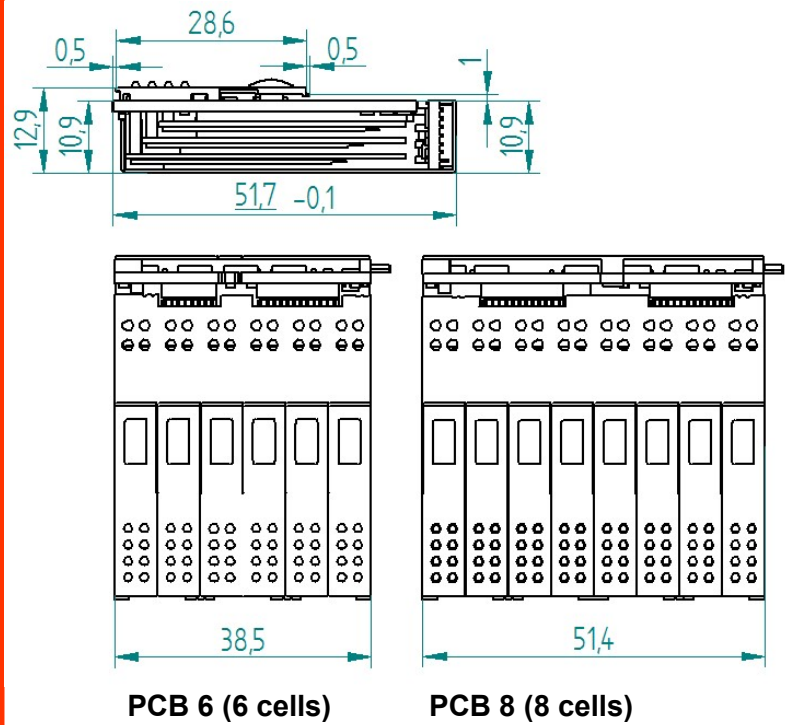
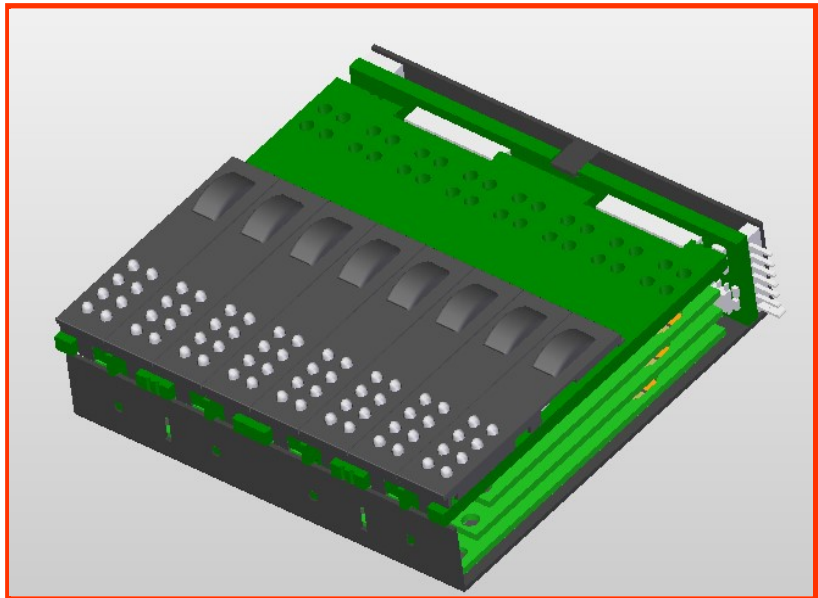


Braille-line

PCB 6
and
PCB 8

Dimensions



Description

Braille-line with 6 or 8 Braille-cells with 8 dots, driven by piezo-actuators (bending type). Drive electronic with active backplane. Flat tactile surface with none or one interaction button. Pcb with interaction switches and handling is included. Stackable to lines of 6, 8, 14, 16, 20, 22, 24, ...32, ...40, ...80 Braille-cells.

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Braille-line

PCB 6
and
PCB 8

Data

Dimension (w x d x h):	38,5 (51,4) x 51,7 x 12,9 (with cap)
Dot spacing:	2.45 mm
Dot stroke:	ca. 0.7 mm
Cell spacing:	6.42 mm
Tactile force:	min. 17 cN
Connector:	pin header, 1.27 mm pitch, 7 pol. pin 0.4 mmSQ
Drive electronic:	low-power electronic on active backplane (6 and 8 channel)
Power requirements:	3.3-5V +- 5 %, max. 10 mA 500 µA typ. for 40 Braille-cells (with static driven signals) 200 V +-5 % current limitable to 4 mA many simultaneous dot changes draws higher pulse current absolute max. rating 215 V static driven: 20 µA typ. max. 800 µA for 40 Braille-cells
Dot rising time:	50 ms
max. transition time	
clock & strobe:	125 ns
max clock speed:	500 kHz
Data sequence:	8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
Connector pinning	+200V
(top to bottom)	Data out (cursor key)
Input male connector:	Ground Clock Strobe Data in (braille pins) 5V (3,3V)
Environmental spec.:	temperature 10°C – 40°C humidity 10 - 90% RH non con-

Communication

The communication is done by reading and writing shift registers via clk, data in , data out and strobe.

Data are clocked in with the rising transition of the clk.

The content of the shift register is written to the output when a low level is applied to the strobe signal.

For the keys there is a separate input shift register. The key inputs are transferred to the input-shift register while strobe is high.

With strobe low they are clocked out at the rising transition of the clk.