H M photoelectrics

RP 74 Series



Model

Range



Through Beam

152 m / 498.7 ft

Diffused



3.04 m / 9.97 ft

Retroreflective



9.14 m / 29.99 ft

Clear Object Detection



1.2 m / 3.93 ft

RP 76 Series



Model

Range



Through Beam

28 m / 91.86 ft

Through Beam

Diffused



800 mm / 2.625 ft

Retroreflective



10 m / 32.81 ft

Background Suppression



300 mm / 11.81 in

RP 43 Series



Model

Range



22 m / 72.18 ft

Diffused

300 mm / 11.81 in

Retroreflective

13 m / 42.65 ft

Background Suppression



300 mm / 11.81 in

RP 32 Series



Model

Range

Through Beam

8.5 m / 27.89 ft

Diffused



400 mm / 15.75 in

Retroreflective



4 m / 13.12 ft

Clear Object Detection



0.5 m / 1.64 ft

EP Series



Model

Range



1.8 m / 5.906 ft

Diffused



200 mm / 7.87 in

Retroreflective



5 m / 16.4 ft

Convergent



16 mm / 0.629 in

MP Series



Model

Range



30 m / 98.43 ft



380 mm / 14.96 in

Retroreflective



5 m / 16.4 ft

Convergent

43 mm / 1.693 in

M18B Series



Model

Range



15 m / 49.21 ft

Diffused

500 mm / 1.64 ft

Retroreflective



3 m / 9.843 ft

Polarized Retroreflective



1 m / 3.28 in

www.htm-sensors.com

HIM electronics industries

8651 Buffalo Avenue, Niagara Falls, NY, 14304 (800) 644-1756 Fax:(888)283-2127 www.htm-sensors.com / custserv@htm-sensors.com

Distribution Boxes - Connector Type



- * Save time and cable
- * Very economical
- * Oil resistant
- * All port caps included
- * Hard shell connectors available

Description

4-6-8 port Cable Version

3 pole, 3 wire, AC Dual Key, with two dust covers and ten attachable molds (for ASTU & DSTU Models) 5 pole, 4 wire, earth connection, with two dust covers and ten attachable molds (ASTR & DSTR Models)

Technical Data

Application Class:

-15°C to +90°C

Materials:

Housing(ZV 3U):

PUR (Polyurethane), yellow

Contact: Receptacle Shell: Brass, gold over nickel plating

Insert:

Brass, Nickel-plated PUR (Polyurethane), black

O-Ring:

Viton

Electrical Data:

Contact Resistance:

 $<5m\Omega$

Current Rating:

4 Amps per outlet

Working Voltage:

12 Amp max. per box 60 VAC/75VDC

Insulation Resistance:

 $>10^{9}\Omega$

Mechanical Data:

Insertion Force:

≤2.0N, 0.45LBS

Withdrawal Force:

≥0.5N, 0.11LBS

Protection:

IP 65

Shock:

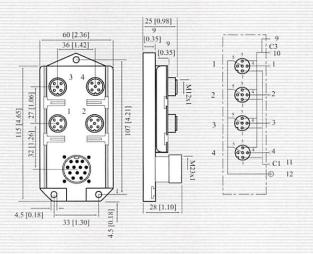
(only in fully locked position)

IEC-68-2-27 IEC-68-2-6 Vibration:

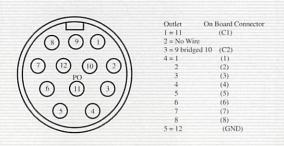
CE Conformity with Standards:

EN50082-1, EN50082-2 and IEC947-5-2

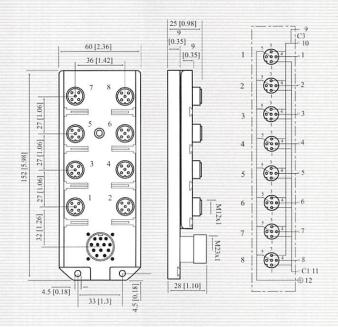
ALTR4-5/4XA-TZ12



Connector Diagram



DLTR8-5/4XA-TZ12



Distribution Boxes - Cable Type



Description

4-6-8 port Cable Version

3 pole, 3 wire, AC Dual Key, with two dust covers and ten attachable molds (for ASTU & DSTU Models)

5 pole, 4 wire, earth connection, with two dust covers and ten attachable molds (ASTR & DSTR Models)

Technical Data

Application Class: -15°C to +90°C

Materials:

Housing(ZV 3U): PUR (Polyurethane), yellow

Contact: Brass, gold over nickel plating

Receptacle Shell: Brass, Nickel-plated

Insert: PUR (Polyurethane), black

O-Ring: Viton

Electrical Data:

Contact Resistance: <5m

Current Rating: 4 Amps per outlet

12 Amp max. per box

Working Voltage: 250 VAC Insulation Resistance: >109

Mechanical Data:

Insertion Force: <2.0N, 0.45LBS Withdrawal Force: >0.5N, 0.11LBS

Protection: IP 68, NEMA 6P

(only in fully locked

position)

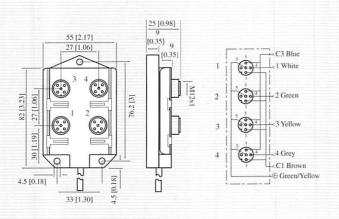
Shock: IEC-68-2-27 Vibration: IEC-68-2-6

CE Conformity with Standards:

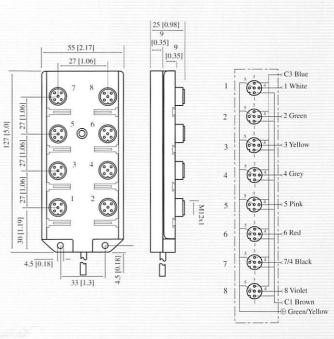
EN50082-1, EN50082-2 and

IEC947-5-2

ASTR4-5/4XA-3005



DSTR8-5/4XA-3205



Cable Box Selection Guide

FEATURE # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 DST R 8 4/3 P A 38 10 MODEL#

1. **DISTRIBUTION BOXES SHAPE:**

AST = Short A Shape and input ports on top

ALT = Long A Shape and input ports on top

DST = Short rectangle shape and input ports on top

DLT = Long rectangle shape and input ports on top

2. INPUT PORTS TYPE

R = Euro-style (R-series)

C = Pico-style

B = Euro-style (B-series)

Z = Mini-style

U = Micro-style

3. INPUT PORTS NUMBER

4 = 4 port distribution box

6 = 6 port distribution box

8 = 8 port distribution box

NUMBER OF POLES PER PORT 4.

3/3 = 3 pole 3 wire AC dual key

4/3 = 4 pole 3 wire

5/3 = 5 pole 3 wire

5/4 = 5 pole 4 wire

5. **OUTPUT FUNCTION:**

P = PNP

A = AC

N = NPN

U = AC/DC

D = NPN/PNP (one NPN and one PNP is bipolar)

6. WITH OR WITHOUT LED

A = Each input port with 1 LED (N.O.)

B = Each input port with 1 LED (N.C.)

C = Each input port with 2 LEDs (Changeover)

Z = Without LED

7. **OUTPUT CONNECTION**

Number = PVC and irr-PVC cable specification

P = Pigtail

T = Quick Disconnect top

F = Quick disconnect beside

8. **OUTPUT CABLE LENGTH OR CONNECTOR PIN NUMBER:**

5 = 5M

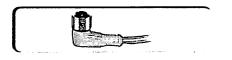
10 = 10M

7 = 7 pole connector 12 = 12 pole connector

9 = 9 pole connector 19 = 19 pole connector

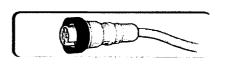
AC Micro Style Cables - U Series

1/2"-20 UN Thread Connection 3 - 5 Pin Models



Mini Style Cables - Z Series

7/8"-16 UN Thread Connection 2 - 5 Pin Models



3 Pin Connection



- ① = green
- (2) = red/black
- (3) = red/white



- ① = green
- (2) = red/black
- 3 = red/white

Female

4

4 Pin Connection



- 1 = red/black
- = red/white = red
- 4 = green
- 2 Male
- ① = red/black
- = red/white
- ③ = red

(1) = red/white

= red

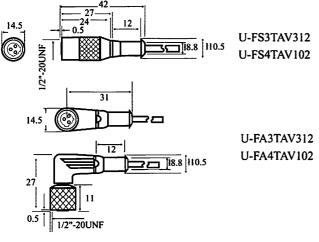
= green

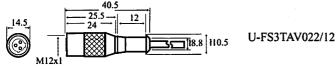
4 = green

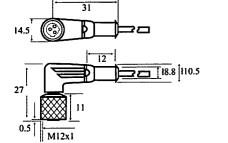
5 Pin Connection



- (1) = red/white
- = red
- 3 = green
- 4 = red/yellow
- Male
- 4 = red/yellow
- ⑤ = red/black (5) = red/black



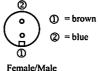




U-FA3TAV022/12

2 Pin Connection

3 Pin Connection





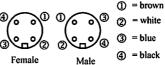




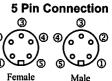
- (1) = brown
- 2 = yellow/green (black for /B models)
- 3 = blue

Male

4 Pin Connection



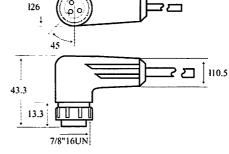




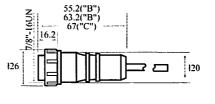
2 = blue = yellow/g

0 = black

- = brown = white (3)
- Z-FS2PAV032 Z-FS3PAV032 126 120 Z-FS3PAV032/B Z-FS4PAV022 9.5 35

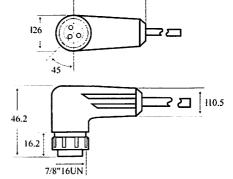


Z-FA2PAV032 Z-FA3PAV032 Z-FA3PAV032/B Z-FA4PAV022



35

Z-MS2PAV032 Z-MS3PAV032 Z-MS3PAV032/B Z-MS4PAV022



Z-MA2PAV032 Z-MA3PAV032 Z-MA3PAV032/B

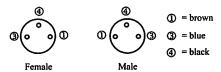
Z-MA3PAV022

Pico Style Cables - C Series

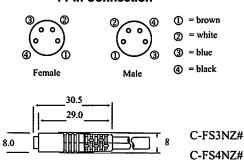
M8 x 1 Thread Connection 3 & 4 Pin Models

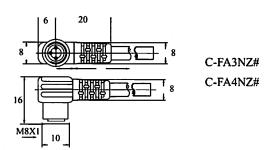


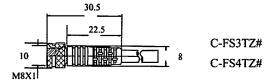
3 Pin Connection

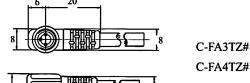


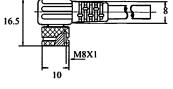
4 Pin Connection

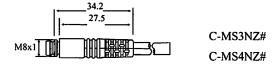






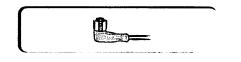




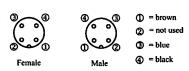


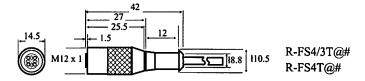
Euro Style Cables - R Series

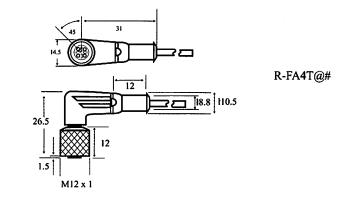
M12 x 1 Thread Connection 3 - 5 Pin Models

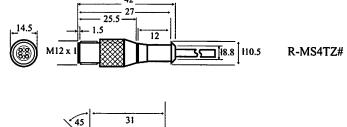


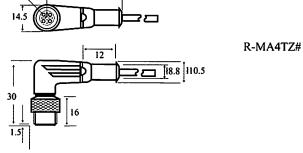
4 Pin Connection











Cable Selection Guide

FEATURE # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

MODEL # R MS 3 T Z V 06 2

1. CONNECTOR STYLE:

C = Pico Style R = DC Micro Style U = AC Micro Style Z = Mini Style

2. MALE / FEMALE TYPE

MS = Straight Male FS = Straight Female
MA = Right Angle Male FA = Right Angle Female

3. POLES OR CABLE EXITTYPE

2 = 2 Poles 3 = 3 Poles 4 = 4 Poles 5 = 5 Poles $Z = Cable Exit <math>0^{\circ}$ $E = Cable Exit <math>180^{\circ}$

4. CONSTRUCTION TYPE

T = with (Auto) Securing Safety Nut

5. OUTPUT FUNCTION OR CIRCUIT PROTECTION:

N = NPN with LED

P = PNP with LED

Z = without LED

A = AC

N/P = NPN or PNP with LED

6. MATERIAL

V = PVC U = PUR Y = PUR/PVCJ = SJTO

7. DIAMETER OF CABLE:

 $06 = (42x0.1 \text{mm})0.34\ 21 = (128x0.05 \text{mm})0.25$ 31 = (19x0.15 mm)0.34 $03 = (22x0.2 \text{mm})0.75\ 58 = (180x0.05 \text{mm})0.34$ 02 = (16x0.2 mm)0.50 $07 = (32x0.1 \text{mm})0.25\ 10 = (26x0.13 \text{mm})0.34$ 09 = (14x0.15 mm)0.34 $11 = (24x0.2 \text{mm})0.75\ 12 = (64x0.1 \text{mm})0.50$

8. CABLE LENGTH:

2 = 2m 3 = 3m 5 = 5m 10 = 10mOther lengths available upon request.

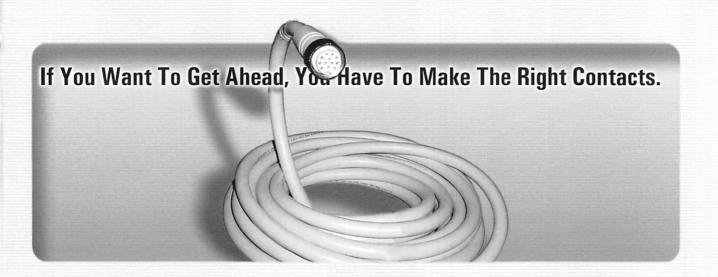
Part Number Legend

@=Z, without LED, @=P, PNP with LED, @=N, NPN with LED

#=V062, PVC, (42x0.1mm)0.34, 2m cable length #=Y062, PUR/PVC, (42x0.1mm)0.34, 2m cable length #=Y312, PVC(19x0.15mm)0.34, 2m cable length #=Y312, PUR/PVC(19x0.15mm)0.34, 2m cable length #=Y072, PVC, (32x0.1mm)0.25, 2m cable length

Double Ended Cables are also available.

Cables & Distribution Boxes



Cable Specifications

Application class: HNE acc. to DIN 40040

(-25°C/+90°C/ 75%rF)

Moulded body: TPU, self-extinguishing

PA6.6, self-extinguishing for locking plug or snap-in types (nickel-plated brass for

C-MS3(or 4) KZ models)

Nominal power: 4A

Locking Nut: Nickel-plated brass (where

applicable)

O-Ring: Viton (where applicable)

Protection: IP67 (IP65 for snap-in models)

Insulation Group: C acc. to VDE 0110

Insulation resistance: >109

Nominal voltage:

Pico Style:

60VAC/75VDC

10 - 30 VDC for LED models

Micro DC Style:

3+4 poles, 250VAC/300VDC 5+8 poles, 30VAC/36VDC (10-30VDC for LED models)

Micro AC Style:

300VAC

(250VAC for PG7 & PG9 models)

Mini Style:

CuZn,3 microns silver-plated and 0.25 microns gold-plated

Contact:

Pico Style:

CuZn, pre-nickled and 0.8 microns gold-plated

Micro DC Style:

CuSn (CuZn for PG models, right-angle males CuZn, 2-4UM CuSnZn for screw-lock models),

brass, pre-nickled and 0.3 microns gold-plated

8 poles=CuZn, pre-nickled and

0.8 microns gold-plated

(0.3 microns for right-angle models)

Micro AC Style:

CuZn, brass, pre-nickeled and

0.3 microns gold-plated (0.8 microns

gold-plated for 5 pole models)

PG7 & PG9 models:

CuZn, 2-4 m CuSnZn (OPTALLOY)

U-FS(A)3TAV022/12 models:

CuZn, brass,

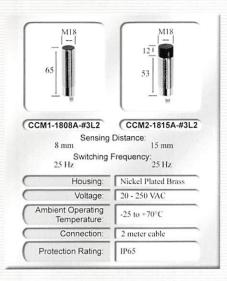
pre-nickeled, tin-plated and 0.3 microns

gold-plated

Mini Style:

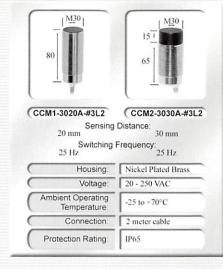
CuZn,3 microns silver-plated and 0.25 microns gold-plated

Capacitive Proximity Sensors - AC



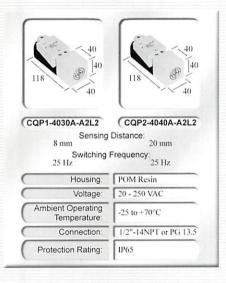
Capacitive Proximity Sensors are available in connector types.

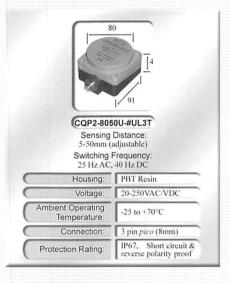
AC, DC, or AC/DC models are also available.

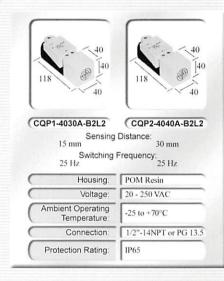


Plastic housings (POM resin) are also available.

Capacitive Square Plastic Body Proximity Sensors - AC









Mounting Brackets & Accessories

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Shielded Configuration:



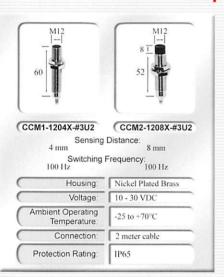
Shielded sensors have a straight-line electrical field. They scan for the presence of solids (e.g. wafers, components, PCB's, hybrids, cartons, bottles, plastic blocks and stacks of paper) at a distance. Shielded capacitive sensors can also detect liquids through a separating wall (glass or plastic up to a maximum of 4 mm thick).

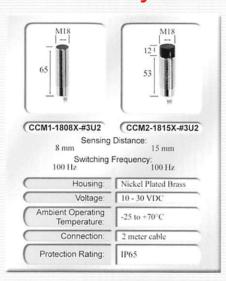
Non-shielded Configuration:

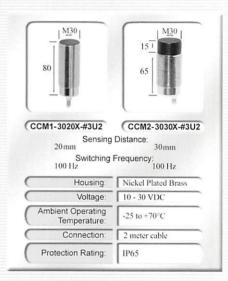


Non-shielded sensors have a spherical electrical field. They are designed to touch the product with their active surface. They are used to detect mainly bulk goods or liquids (e.g. granulate, sugar, flour, corn, sand, oil, water or pastes).

Capacitive Proximity Sensors - DC

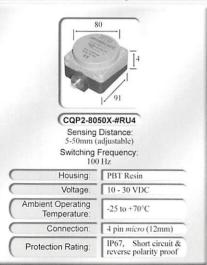






Plastic housings (POM resin) are also available for 12, 18 and 30mm.

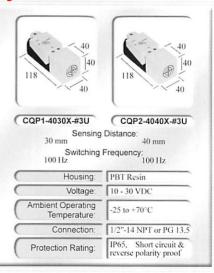
Capacitive Square Plastic Body Proximity Sensors



CQP1 & CQP2 Models

are available in
4 pin *Micro*, AC *Micro*,

Terminal or Cable Connections.



Capacitive Proximity Sensors

Capacitive Proximity Sensors detect all materials, including liquids, powders and metallic and non-metallic solids. These sensors are often used to control the levels of pellets, liquids and powders in production control.

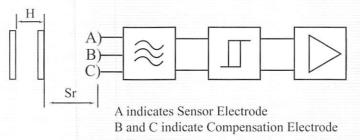
Like their inductive counterparts, they are manufactured in shielded and non-shielded configurations and are available in both AC and DC power formats. The shielded models are used to detect solid products such as cartons, stacks of paper, wood or liquids through the wall of a non-metallic container. The non-shielded models are used to detect liquids or powders where the product flows around the sensor. Shielded models have a shorter detection range since part of the field is lost in the shielding process.

All detection ranges given here are for a steel target which is equal to, or larger than the diameter of the sensor. Non-conductive products, such as wood or plastic, will be detected at a reduced detection range. The range at which a product is detected is directly related to the dielectric constant of the material; the greater the dielectric constant, the greater the detection range.

All capacitive models have an adjustable sensitivity that allows the calibration to be made in the field. This allows the sensitivity to be set for the target desired; for example, the sensitivity can be reduced to ignore a glass container but still detect the liquid inside the container. Similarly, the sensitivity can be reduced to ignore a build-up of a viscous product such as honey while still detecting the level when a large amount of the product reaches the sensor.

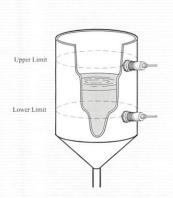
Sensitivity Adjustment

To adjust the sensitivity on a Capacitive Proximity Sensor, mount the sensor in the working position. Allow the target material to reach the position where detection should take place. If the material has not been detected, rotate the sensitivity potentiometer clockwise, with the screwdriver provided, until detection first occurs (LED will illuminate). Continue to rotate the potentiometer for another 1/4 turn. Remove the target material and ensure that the sensor turns OFF (LED will turn off). If the sensor turns OFF, leave the sensitivity at that position. If the sensor remains ON, decrease the sensitivity (counterclockwise rotation) until the sensor turns OFF. For best results, position the sensitivity potentiometer half way between these two points.



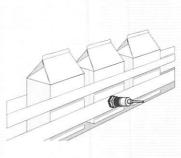
Inductive Switch Block Diagram

Applications for Capacitive Proximity Sensors



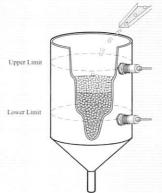
Liquid Level Control

Capacitive Proximity Sensors reliably detect liquid levels.



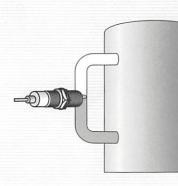
Carton Detection

The packaging industry relies on Capacitive sensors to detect paper and cardboard cartons.



Bin Level Control

Capacitive Sensors can detect liquids, powders, plastic pellets and pastes for level control.

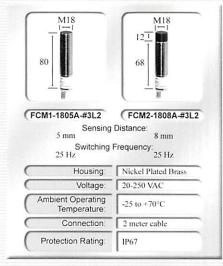


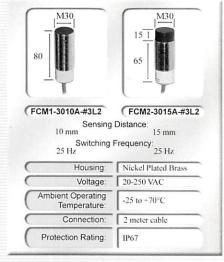
Resist Liquid Level

Use Capacitive Sensors to monitor resist liquid levels in pipes.

Inductive Proximity Sensors - AC

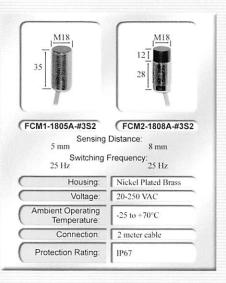






Plastic housings (POM resin) and connector models (3 pin, 1/2"-20 UNF or 4 pin M12) are also available.

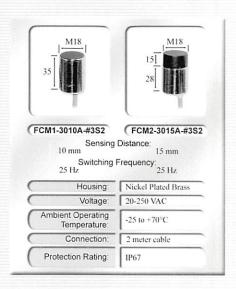
Short Body Types - AC



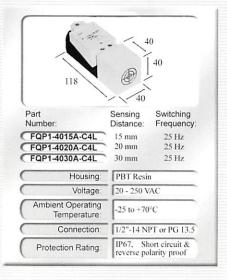
Call About Our

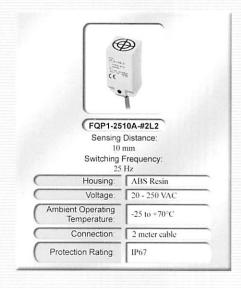
Extended Range AC Sensors:

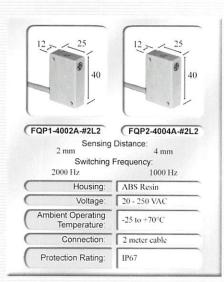
1-800-644-1756



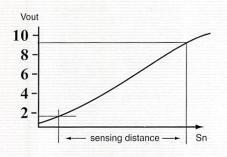
5 Way Rotatable Head Limit Switch Style & Square Plastic Proximity Sensors - AC







Inductive Analog Output Sensors - DC



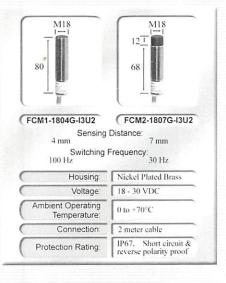
Measurement Range

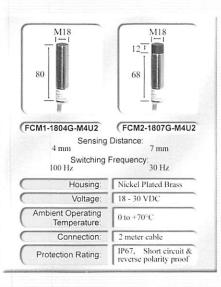
The measurement range determines over which sensing range a proportional output signal can be given. The measurement range is shown for operation of the analog sensor with a mild steel (ST 37) actuator. The sides of this actua-

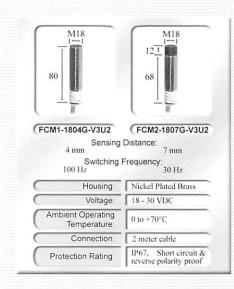
tor are equal in length to the diameter of the sensor being utilized. Actuation of an analog sensor with metals other than mild steel will result in a reduced measurement range.

Features:

Analog sensors give a signal output which is proportional to sensing distance. Analog sensors give both a voltage signal (0-10V) and a current signal (0-20mA). Analog sensors may be used for distance, thickness control of conveyor belts, detection of unevenness, positioning and continuous level control.







FCM1-1202G-V3U2

2.5 mm

100 Hz

Ambient Operating

Protection Rating:

Temperature: Connection:

Housing:

FCM2-1204G-V3U2

Nickel Plated Brass

18 - 30 VDC

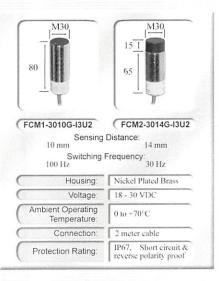
0 to +70°C

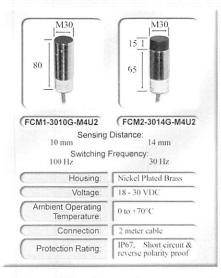
2 meter cable

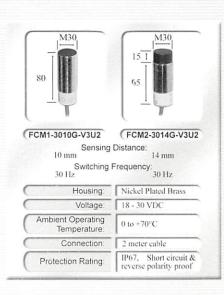
IP67. Short circuit &

Sensing Distance:

m Switching Frequency: 100 Hz







Weld Field Immune

Inductive Proximity Sensors

Weld Field Immunity

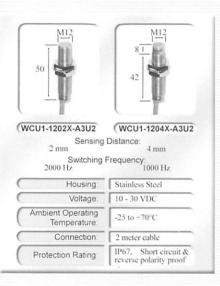
These proximity sensors have been designed specifically for use in weld field applications. The high currents used in resistance welders produce an inductive field strong enough to prevent standard proximity sensors from functioning. Weld field immunity is achieved through the use of a special core material and a specifically designed circuit that will not be saturated by the inductive field. The sensors have been designed to operate on machines utilizing either AC or DC resistance systems.

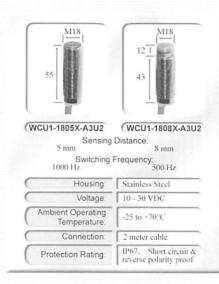
STAINLESS STEEL HOUSINGS WITH PTFE SENSING FACES

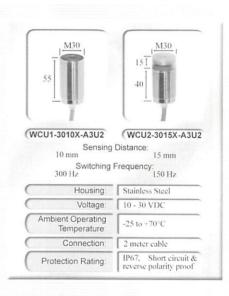
- Designed for applications in welding facilities with strong DC and AC magnetic fields.
- * Manufactured according to Annex E of IEC 947-5 electric weld fields



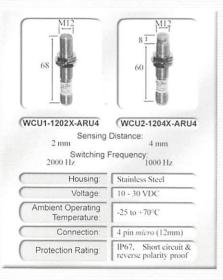
- Immune to high welding currents.
- High switching frequency and conforms with nominal sensing ranges
- Rugged construction stands up to tough industrial environments

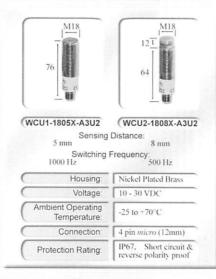


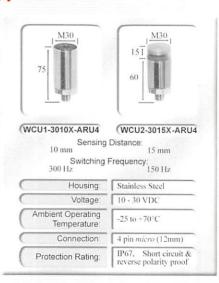




Weld Field Immune Connector Types







Metal Face

Inductive Proximity Sensors

Our 0.5 mm thick metal face inductive proximity sensors are made of total stainless steel housings from stainless steel stock..no two piece welds, no ultra thin foils... no short cuts. This provides a higher level of protection for more reliable operation and longer life in harsh environments.

Robust Electrical Design

- * AC/DC, 2 wire or DC 2, 3, 4 wire
- * Short circuit protection
- * Overload protection
- * Reverse polarity protection
- * Radio frequency protection
- * Transient noise protection
- * False pulse protection
- * Epoxy potted for protection against mechanical shock and vibration

Stainless Steel Barrel

- * Impact and abrasion resistant
- * Chemical and cutting fluid resistance
- IP67
- * 12mm, 18mm, and 30mm diameters

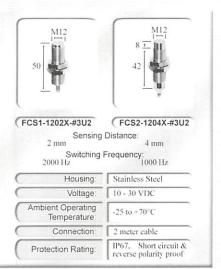


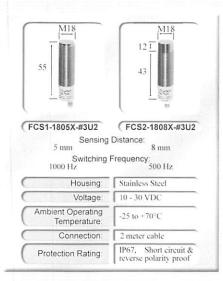
Output Connect Mode

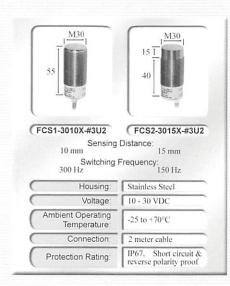
- * PVC cable, 2 meter length
- * Euro QD for DC Types
- * Micro QD models available

Stainless Steel Face

- Superior strength against impact from abrasion resistant stainless steel
- * Superior chemical and cutting
- fluid resistance
- Leakproof Sensing face is 20 mil thick

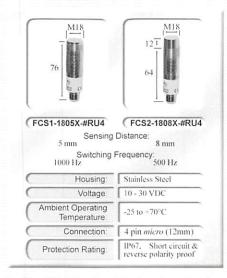


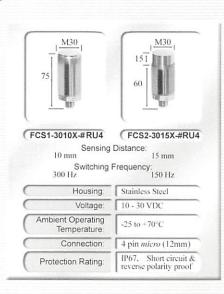




Metal Face Connector Types







Speed Detectors

Feature:

The speed detector is a self contained device incorporating an impulse generator for the detection of rotational speed.

The speed detector is noncontact and works on the principle of an inductive proximity switch. Speed is monitored to check that it does not fall below a minimum preset value. This minimum value is adjustable. The unit contains a fixed time duration override circuit for the start up period, as well as an indicator to show the output state.

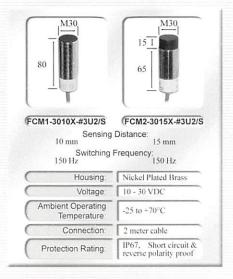
When the supply voltage is switched on, the output circuit is on for the start up override period. If the desired set speed is reached by the end of the start up period then the circuit remains on. If the set minimum speed is not reached by the end of the start up override period, or if the speed subsequently falls below the set minimum value, then the output is switched off.

Cancellation of this state is achieved by disconnecting the supply voltage.

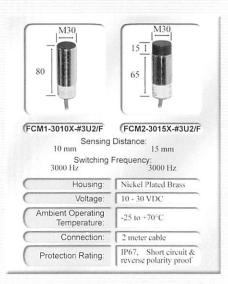
Functional Instruction and Adjustment

Front Diagram	Condition	Functional Instruction and Adjustment
120 3000	The green LED on the front turns on.	Turn the potentiometer to the point required. The speed range is 120 rpm to 3000 rpm.
0.5 10		The time delay is 0.5 seconds to 10 seconds. Turn the potentiometer to the point required.

Inductive Speed Detectors - DC

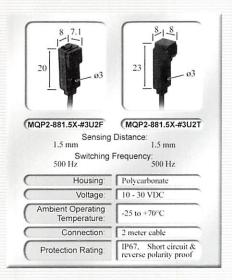


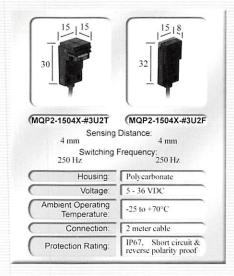
Slower Speed (6 - 150 targets/min.)

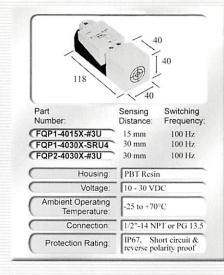


Faster Speed (120 - 3000 targets/min.)

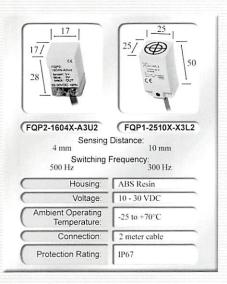
Square Plastic Body Proximity Sensors

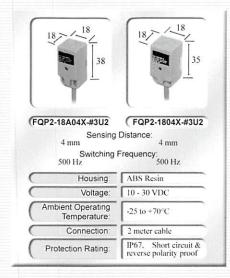


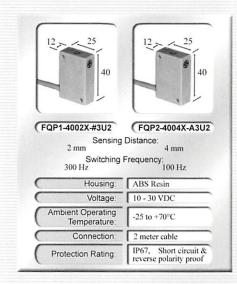




Rectangular Plastic Body Proximity Sensors - DC







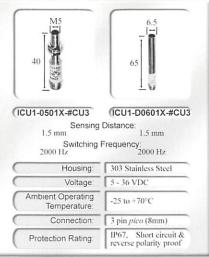
Rectangular Metal Body Proximity Sensors - DC

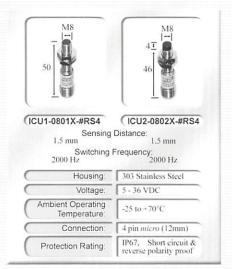


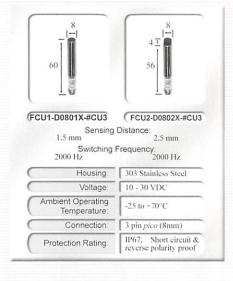


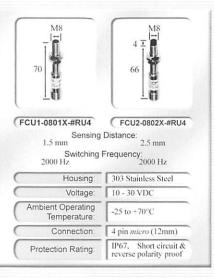


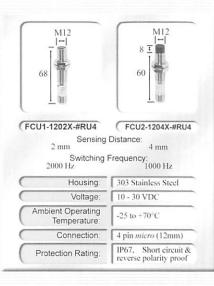
Inductive Stainless Steel Connector Types - DC

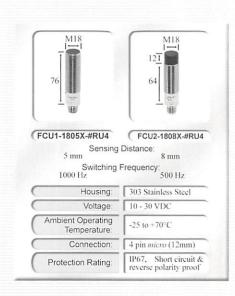


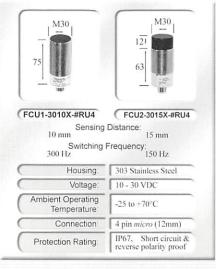












Wold Fleid Immune
Inductive Proximity Sensors

Check out our

See Page 15



Page 14

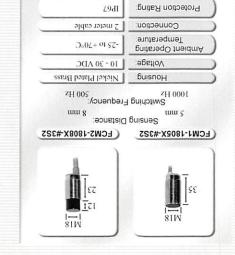
Inductive Short Body Proximity Sensors - DC

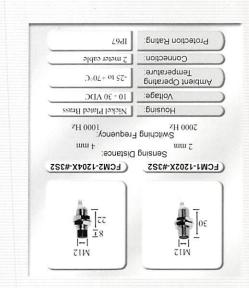


-25 to +70°C

Protection Rating:

Ambient Operating





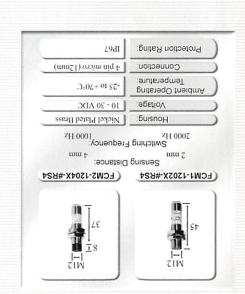


Protection Rating:

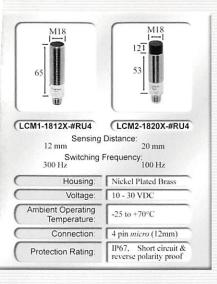
Connection:

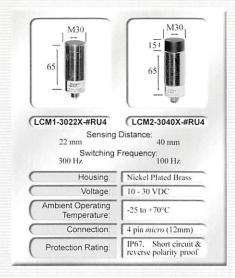
4 pin micro (12mm)











Cushioned Sensor Mounts



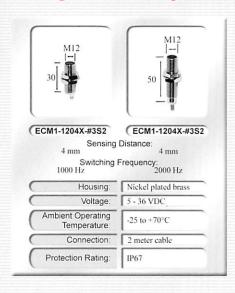
When accidental collisions can't be avoided, cusioned sensor mounts can protect your sensors from harm.

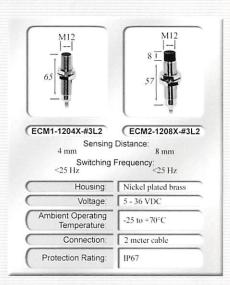
> Ask us how by calling our Toll Free Number:

> > 800-644-1756

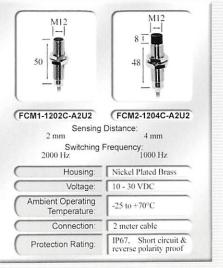
Extended Range Proximity Sensors - DC

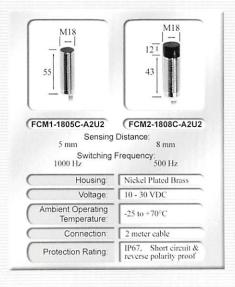


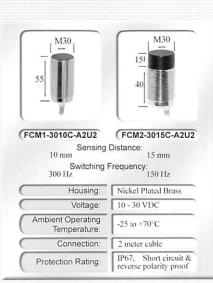




Inductive Two Wire Sensors - DC



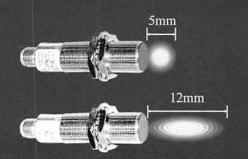




Long Range Proximity Sensors

Standard 18mm diameter proximity sensor.

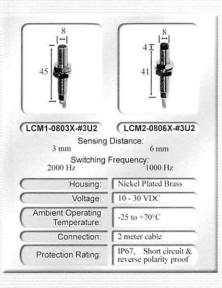
Long Range 18mm diameter proximity sensor

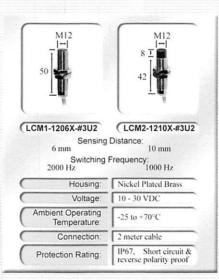


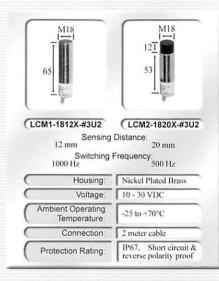
Available Shielded and Unshielded. Maximum Sensing Range up to 40 mm.

Almost 3 X Normal Sensing Range

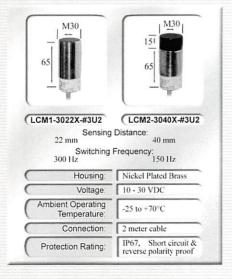
Inductive Long Range Proximity Sensors - DC

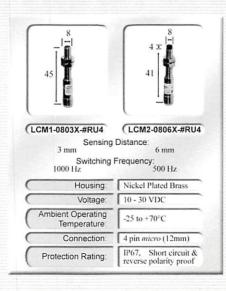


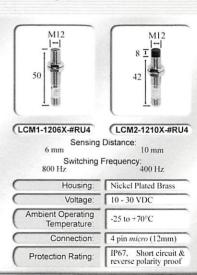




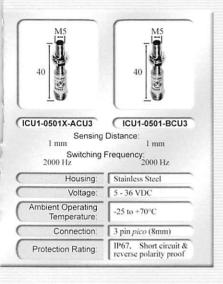
Long Range Connector Types - DC

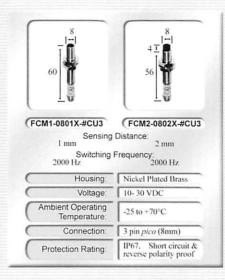


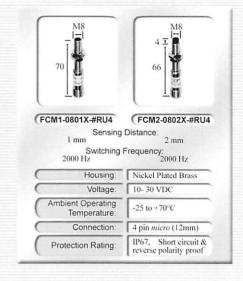


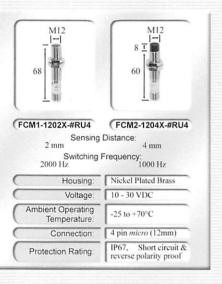


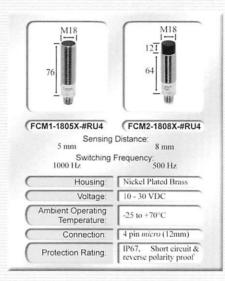
Inductive Connector Types - DC*

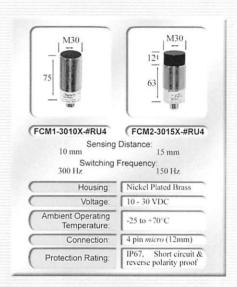












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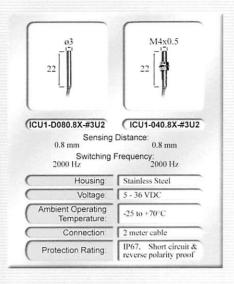


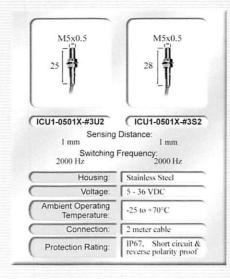
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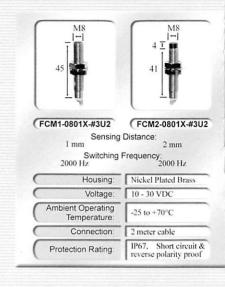
See what's new at HTM. New products and Trade Shows are listed on our News page.

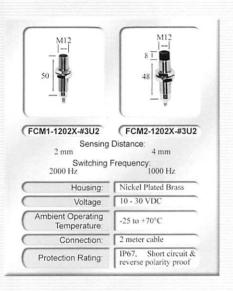
www.htm-sensors.com

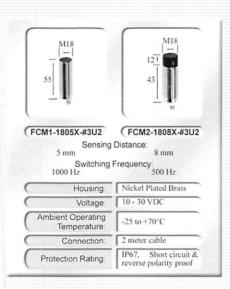
Inductive Proximity Sensors - DC*

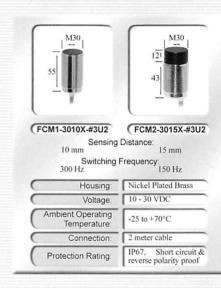












When It Comes To Performance, Don't Just Guess.

- * The perfect tool for field diagnostics.
- * Convenient pocket size tester can go anywhere.
- * Two color LED Red (PNP) & Green (NPN)



- * Works with proximity & photoelectric sensors.
- * Very affordable price
- * 18 Volt (DC) power supply.
- * Two 9 Volt batteries included!

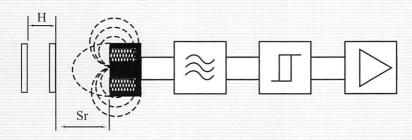
Put Your Sensors To the Test!

* Our DC Inductive Proximity Sensors are available in plastic (POM resin) housings.

Inductive Proximity Sensors

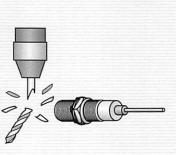
he inductive sensor's circuit consists of a coil of copper wire wrapped on a ferrite core and a transistorized ircuit. A small amount of energy is supplied to the coil and the transistorized circuit uses this coil to produce n oscillation. The inductive sensors operate on a "kill oscillator" principle. When the conductive material metals) are brought into the Radio Frequency field, eddy current losses draw energy from the coil to run along ne surface of the metal (skin effect). Since there is little energy in the coil, the amplitude of the oscillation lecreases as more of the target metal enters the field. When enough metal enters the field, the losses become so reat that the circuit is unable to keep the oscillator running. When the oscillation is killed, a detector produces n output signal that is used to operate a relay or to switch another electronic circuit.

Since the signal is Radio Frequency, ferrous metal is not attracted to the sensor head. These new generation proximity sensors resemble their ancestors mostly in the operating principal only. With the development of stable integrated circuits, the oscillator driver and amplifier can now be located in the detector head itself. This removes the troublesome shielded cable from the circuit and drastically improves the detector's noise immunity. The only wire used with the detector is now the power supply and a low impedance output signal that does not have to be shielded since it is not in the detectors circuit.



Inductive Switch Block Diagram

Applications for Inductive Proximity Sensors



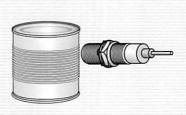
Broken Tool Detection

Inductive Proximity Sensors are ideal for detecting broken drill bits, tooling or other moving parts that can otherwise go unnoticed and slow down production.



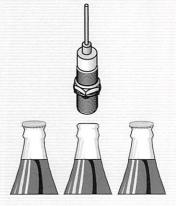
Cam Follower

The high switching speed of our inductive sensors allows you to monitor any variation in cam or gear rotation speed.



Part & Product Detection

Inductive Sensors can be used for detecting any metal part or product to allow for perfect positioning in filling, labelling or batch counting applications



Bottle Cap Detection

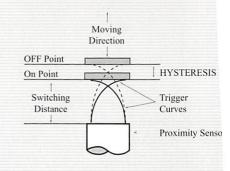
Use Inductive Sensors to ensure quality control in packaged or bottled food and drink production.

Hysteresis

Hysteresis is the travel of the target between the "switch-on" point and the "switch-off" point. This distance is required to allow the switch to properly detect the target, and reduces the possibility of false trips.

Current Source and Current Sink

DC Proximity Sensors are made to interface with solid state controllers such as Programmable Controllers (PLCs). The inputs described in the instruction manuals of these devices often ask for a Current Source or Current Sink input.



NPN type sensors are designed to be a Current Sink device. Current from the controller is supplied to the sensor and it wi "sink" the current to ground when the sensor is activated.

PNP type sensors are designed to be a Current Source device. Current is supplied from the sensor as a "source" to the controller when the sensor is activated.

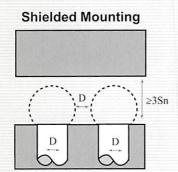
Mounting

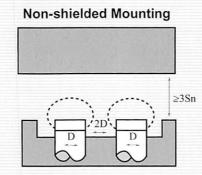
Because of possible interference of the electromagnetic fields generated by the oscillators, minimum spacing is required between adjacent or opposing "active surfaces" of proximity switches.

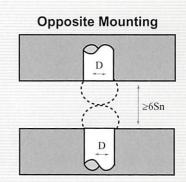
Shielded Mounting: The "active surface" may be flush with the metal in which the switch is mounted.

Non-shielded Mounting: The "active surface" must have a free zone in which no metal is present.

Opposite Mounting: When mounting proximity switches in this manner where the "active surfaces" are opposite each other, there must be a minimum distance between them.







Proximity Sensor Specifications

AC Models	Brass or Plastic Housing	
Supply voltage	20 to 250 VAC	
Voltage drop	< 8 VAC at 400 mA	
Max. load	400 mA	
Max. leakage	1.8 mA	
No load current	5 mA	
Surge current (inrush protection)	5A (20 ms)	
Response time ON/OFF	10ms/10ms	
Switching frequency	25 Hz	
Short circuit protection	No	
Hysteresis	< 15%	
Repeat accuracy	< 1% full range	
Temperature range	-25° to +70°C	
Temperature drift	< 10% full range	
Protection rating	IP67	

DC Models	Brass or Plastic Housing	Stainless Stee Housing
Supply voltage	10 to 30 VDC	5 to 36 VDC
Voltage drop	< 3 V	< 1 V
Max. load	100 mA	200 mA
Max. leakage	< 0.01 mA	
No load current	< 10 mA	
Response time ON/OFF	0.1 ms/0.1 ms	
Frequency response	as rated on each sensor	
Short circuit protection	Yes	
Hysteresis	< 15%	
Repeat accuracy	< 1% full range	
Temperature range	-25° to +70°C	
Temperature drift	< 10% full range	
Protection rating	IPO	57

PROXIMITY CONTROL TECHNOLOGY

ductive and Capacitive Proximity Sensors are devices that will make an electrical change in a circuit as a result of aterial approaching the sensor head. Inductive sensors are metal sensing devices, whereas capacitive types detect all aterial including liquids, powders and pastes.

dvances in integrated circuits and solid-state technology have allowed design engineers to overcome previous problems in develop both inductive and capacitive proximity sensors that can perform in industrial environments for many years ith few problems.

Jormal Operating Distance

The Normal Operating Distance, or Sensing Range, is defined as the distance between the detector and the target when the hange (switching) in the logic state of the proximity switch occurs. This distance and the tests associated in obtaining his distance are outlined in CENELEC EN 50010 Standards. From this standard, the target for establishing the Normal Operating Distance is an iron (FE 37) square, 1mm thick. For cylindrical switches the size is as shown in the table to the right.

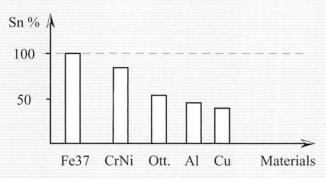
Diameter (mm)	Nominal Distance SN (mm)	Fe 37 Actuator (mm)
8	1	□ 8x1
8	2	□ 8x1
12	2	☐ 12x1
12	4	☐ 12x1
18	5	□ 18x1
18	8	□ 24x1
30	10	□ 30x1
30	15	☐ 45x1

Correction Factor

nductive Sensors: When using inductive proximity sensors with non-ferrous metals it is necessary to apply a correction actor to the operating distance (sensing range) as follows:

Aluminum	Distance	x. 0.45
Brass	Distance	x. 0.50
Chrome Nickel Alloy	Distance	x. 0.85
Copper	Distance	x. 0.40

Capacitive Sensors: Capacitive sensors have an adjustable detection range, and are dependant upon the type of material be be sensed (shown below).

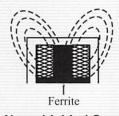


Shielded & Non-shielded

Shield Sensor

Shielded construction includes a metal band which surrounds the ferrite core and coil arrangement. This helps to direct the electro-magnetic field to the front of the sensor.

Non-shielded sensors do not have this metal band, therefore they can be side sensitive.



Non-shielded Senor

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www.htm-sensors.com

MODEL SELECTION GUIDE

FEATURE # 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

MODEL # F C M 1 12 02 N A 3 U 2

1. TYPE:

F: Inductive C: Capacitive L: Long Range E: Extended Range

I: 5-36 VDC W: Weld Field Immune T: High Temperature (-25°C - +100°C

2. HOUSINGS:

C: Cylindrical Q: Square

3. HOUSING MATERIAL:

M: Chrome plated brass U: Stainless Steel P: Plastic S: Stainless Steel Face

4. MOUNTING:

1: Shielded 2: Non-shielded

5. HOUSING STYLE:

Numeral only: threaded body diameter D + Numeral: smooth body diameter

6. SENSING DISTANCE:

Range in millimeters (eg. 02: 2mm)

7. OUTPUT FUNCTION:

N: NPN P: PNP A: AC C: 2 wire DC G: Analog U: AC/DC

8. OUTPUT:

A: Normally Open B: Normally Closed C: AC or AC/DC (NO or NC selectable)

S: Changeover (NO and NC)
1: Current Output (0-20 mA)
V: Voltage Output (0-10 VDC)

M: Both Current & Voltage Output (0-20mA/0-10 VDC)

9. CONNECTION:

2: 2 wire 3: 3 wire 4: 4 wire 5: 5 wire

C: Connector (8mm Pico Series) R: Connector (12mm Micro Series)

B: Connector (4 pin Micro AC) U: Connector (3 pin Micro AC)

Z: Mini

10: PROTECTION:

S: Short body short circuit protected L: No short circuit protection

U: Short circuit protected

11. CABLE LENGTH OR NUMBER OF CONNECTOR PINS:

Cable Type: 2 = 2 meters, 5 = 5 meters

Connector Type: 2 = 2 pin, 3 = 3 pin, 4 = 4 pin, 5 = 5 pin

Part Number Legend:

In place of: "X" use N to signify NPN
P to signify PNP
"#" use A to signify Normally Open (NO)

B to signify Normally Closed (NC)

S to signify Changeover

"&" use C to signify 3 pin Pico connector

R to signify 4 pin Micro connector

"*" use T to signify Top sensing
M to signify Middle sensing



electronics

Proximity Sensors, Cables & Boxes







Quick Disconnect



Short Body



Extra Long Range (3 x Standard Range)



Stainless Steel Body



Stainless Steel Face



Weld Field





Rectangular Plastic Body



Plastic Body



Rectangular Metal Body



Rotatable Head



Distribution



Pico Cables



Micro Cables



Mini Cables