PE1

CYLINDRICAL PHOTOELECTRIC Sensor

■ FEATURES

- Easy installation, high-speed pulse generator, high-speed rotation control, and more.
- A wealth of models ideal for limit control, counting control, and other applications.
- Sensing distance of 5~100cm for Diffuse reflective models, 1M~3M for Retro reflective models and 10M~20M for Through beam models.
- Housing by PBT with strong structure and acid resisting or Copper with Nickel-plating available.

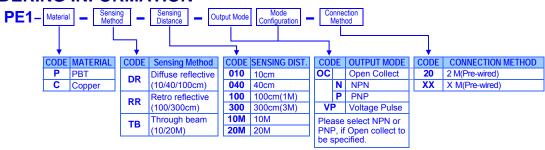
■ APPLICATIONS

RPM and Linear line speed detection

Counting Control

Limit Control

ORDERING INFORMATION



■ TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

		Diffuse	e reflective	Retro	reflective	Thro	ıgh beam	
Light source		Infrared LED						
Sensing distance		10cm/40cm/100cm			1M/3M		10M/20M	
Differential travel		10% max. of setting distance						
Standard sensing object		Non-glossy white paper: Opaque: 56mm diameter min.					r min.	
Sensitivity adjust.		One-turn potentiometer(VR)						
Directional angle			-		10 ~ 20°	1	0 ~ 20°	
Connection		DC 3 wire						
Indication		Operation indicator: red LED						
Control output mode		Open collect: NPN / PNP; Normal open						
Operation mode		Light ON or Dark ON selectable by switch						
Power supply		DC10~30V, ripple (p-p): 10% max.						
Current consumption		<30mA						
Load current		DC 30V, 100mA max.						
Protection circuits		Reverse polarity, short-circuit & Surge suppressor protection						
Response time		Operating or reset: 1ms max.						
Ambient temp.		Operating: -25°C~70°C; Storage: -30°C~80°C (Non-condensing)						
Ambient humidity		Operating: 35 to 95 % RH; Storage: 35 to 95 % RH						
Temp. influence		±10% max. of sensing distance at 23C in the temp. range of -25 to 70C						
Ambient illumination		Incandescent lamp: 5,000 lx max.						
		Sunlight: 10,000 lx max.						
Voltage influence		1% max. of sensing distance at rated voltage in rated voltage 15% range						
Insulation		$20 \text{ M}\Omega$ min. (at 500 VDC) between current-carrying parts and case						
resistance								
Dielectric strength		1,000 VAC for 1 min between current-carrying parts and case						
Vibration		10 to 55 Hz, 1.5-mm double amplitude for 2 hours each in X, Y, and Z						
Shock resistance		500 m/s2(about 50g) 3 times each in X, Y, and Z directions						
Protection		IEC 60529 IP67 [JEM IP67g (water-resistant, oil-resistant)]						
	Pre-wire	3C / 3.8 Ø * 2M PVC oil-resistant;						
Connectio	Plug con.	1						
n method	M18 con.	M18 connector available						
	Case		T; Yellow o		Copper	with Nic	kel-plating	
Materials	Sensing surface	Acrylic resin						
	Screw	ABS Copper with Nickel-plating						
	Bracket	Iron with Nickel-plating(sold separately)						
		non-man-mano-paunig(void coparatory)						
		Diffuse	reflective	Retro	reflective	Throu	gh beam	
Weight	Pre-wire	Cu:123q	PBT:86q	Cu:139q	PBT:102g	Cu:243q	PBT:165q	
,	Plug con.		PBT:89g	Cu:143g		Cu:250g	PBT:172g	
	M18 con.	Cu:66g	PBT:31g	Cu:82g	PBT:44q	Cu:129q	PBT:49q	
		1-0.009	. 2	- 3.0-9	. 2g	- 2209		

■ DESCRIPTION OF TECHNICAL

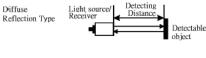
Sensing distance

The term of sensing distance generally refers to the distance range within which the photoelectric sensor can detect the detectable objects.

detectable objects.

In Diffuse reflective type, it denotes the maximum distance within which the sensor can stable operate with the standard sensing object.

▶ In Retro reflective and Through beam type, it denotes the maximum distance within which the sensor can be set stable.



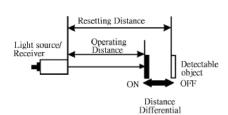
Light source/

Reflector Type Receiver Reflector

Separate
Type
Light source
Detecting
Distance
Receiver

Differential travel

The term of differential travel refers to the difference between operating and resetting distance.



Response time

Response time refers to the frequency of outputs from the sensor per second in response to the movement of each target when brought closer to the sensor.

Current consumption

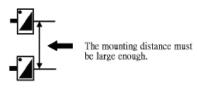
Current consumption refers to the maximum current consumed when the sensor is no output.

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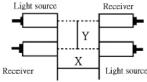
■ INSTALLATION PRECAUTIONS

Mutual Interference

In the case of mounting two or more Diffuse reflective sensor side by side, incorrect operation may occur due to mutual interference of mounting in close proximity. To move the mounting distance may be reduce the mutual interference.

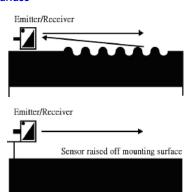


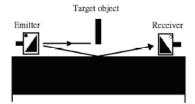
In the case of mounting two or more Through beam sensor side by side, alternate the sender and receive to reduce the mutual interference.



• Influence of the mounting surface

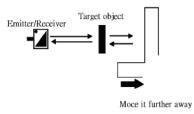
In the case of mounting sensor, it is maybe detecting unstable due to reflection from a rough surface. To raise or lower the sensor or alter the operating angle to ensure stable operation





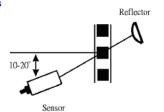
• Influence of the background

The background behind target objects may influence the stability of operation that is depending on its luminance and reflectively. Generally, a black background is a way to reduce the unstable operation.



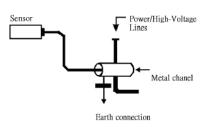
• Sensing object with high reflection

If the target to be detected is glossy and thus the surface reflection is great, install the sensor titled 10° to 20°, as shown in the figure to avoid false reflections from the target.



• Electric noise

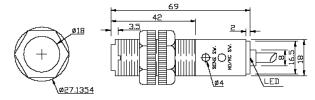
In the case of interference induced by the power lines, separate the wiring of the sensor from the power and high-voltage lines or place the sensor wires in an earth metal pipe. Otherwise the sensor may malfunction due to electric noise.



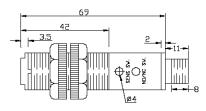
DIMENSIONS

PE1-P(PBT)

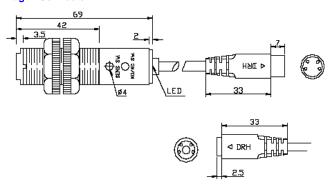
Pre-wire



M12 Connector

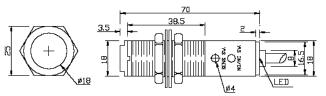


Plug in Connector

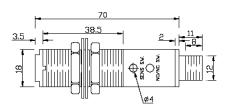


PE1-C(Copper)

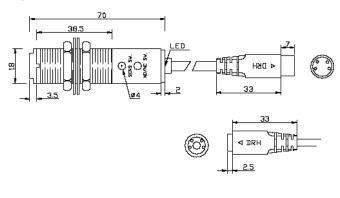
Pre-wire

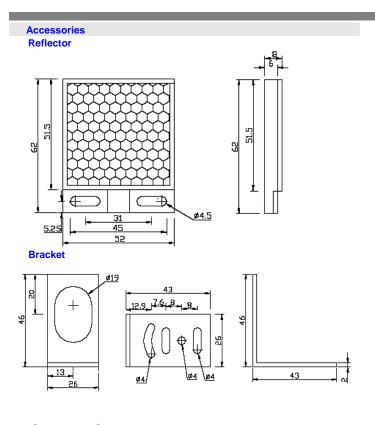


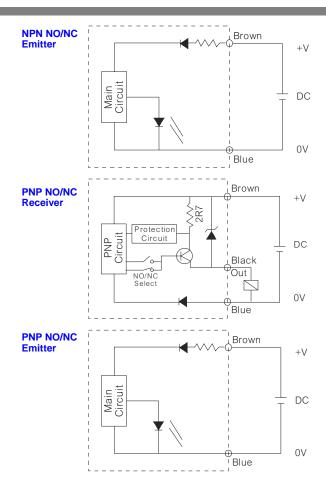
M12 Connector



Plug in Connector

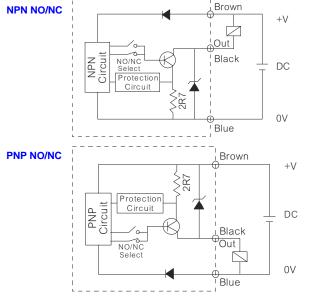




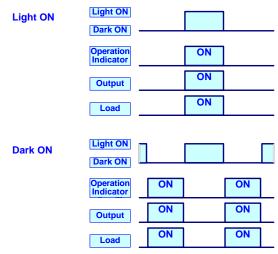


■ CONNECTION

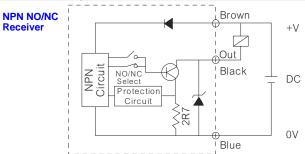




■ OPERATION MODE







■ SENSITIVITY ADJUSTMENT

