## Catalogue 2005

|  | ifm - The company | Profile <br> Internet service | 4- 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Position sensors | Proximity switches | Inductive sensors Capacitive sensors | $\begin{array}{r} 8-15 \\ 16-17 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | Actuator sensors | Inductive sensors for valves | 18-19 |
|  | Photoelectric sensors | Infrared / Red light sensors Laser sensors Fibre optics | $\begin{aligned} & 20-23-23 \\ & 24-25 \\ & 26-27 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Incremental and absolute encoders | Solid shafts and hollow shafts | 28-29 |
|  | Evaluation systems | Pulse processing and display | 30-31 |
|  | Power supplies | Transformer and switched-mode power supplies | 32-33 |
| Fluid sensors and diagnostic systems |  |  |  |
|  | Level sensors | Continuous and point level measurement | 34-35 |
| STEP | Flow sensors | Flow switches and transmitters i-step efector metris leakage monitor | $\begin{aligned} & 36-37 \\ & 38-39 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Pressure sensors | Pressure switches and transmitters | 40-43 |
|  | Temperature sensors | Temperature switches | 44-45 |
| STEP | Diagnostic systems | -step efector rolling element bearing monitor | 46-47 |
| Networking | Industrial communication | AS-interface | 48-51 |
|  |  |  |  |


| Connectors and <br> splitter boxes | Complete ifm product range | $52-55$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |



## Our quality philosophy

fm products stand for highest quality on the world market. We have worked hard for this: From the pro-duction-accompanying quality astesting This gives you as the user testing. This gives you as the user safety for your machines and equip. Our quality awareness is proen by the warranty of up to we grant on standard units.


Visit our website: www.ifm-electronic.com

## Familiar with your industry

You are offered standard solutions and concepts specially tailored to the requirements of your industry. This is backed by the knowledge of our engineers who always keep themselves up-to-date for you. Our corporate intranet and our worldwide application know-how are continuously updated.
Our special project service provides support with the creation of tenders and partial project planning.

All products from one supplier ifm stands for position and fluid sensors as well as networking and control systems for automation. More than 8,000 articles guarantee flexibility and compatibility.
They always provide a solution for They always provide a solution for your automation projects - from the accessories to the complete system.



## A success story

With our foundation in 1969 the introduction of newly developed proximity switches under the trade proximity switches under the trade stone for the success of the compastone for the success of the compa-
ny. In 2004 ifm electronic achieved a ny. In 2004 ifm electronic achieved a turnover of 300 million euros. With service approx. 65,000 customers worldwide.


We are always in close contact with you
fm is present on all important mar kets - worldwide in over 70 coun tries. Wherever you export - we are always close to you, In Germany alone over 100 engineers in seven branches give advice ifm production sites are located in Germany, Sweden and the USA. We support you with workshops and seminars you wir worldwide training centres in our worldwide training centres and in your plant.



Different connection options using cable, connector or terminals.
Modular efector $m$ units with increased sensing range.
Special application sensors for almost all application areas.
Cylindrical housings with a diameter of 4 to 34 mm and rectangular housings.
Wide range of fixing accessories and sockets.

## ntroduction

In all automated processes sensors are absolutely necessary to provide the PLC with information. They supply the necessary signals on positions, limits or serve as pulse pick-ups for counting tasks or for monitoring rotational speed. Inductive and capacitive proximity switches are nowadays indispensable for industrial usage. As compared to mechanical switches they offer ideal conditions: non-contact operation free from any wear and tear, high switdust and moisture Inductive sensors detect all metals without contact, capa citive sensors almost all solid and liquid media such as metal, glass, wood,

## Operating principle of inductive proximity switche

Inductive proximity switches take advantage of the physical effect of the change in the quality factor in a resonant circuit caused by eddy current osses in conductive materials. This is how it works: A LC tuned circuit generates a high frequency electromagnetic field. This field is radiated from the active face of the sensor. If a conductive material enters this field, eddy curents will be formed in accordance with the law of inductance which draw energy from the oscillator. This reduces the oscillation amplitude. The change is converted into a switching signal. The operating principle permits detection of all metals irrespective of whether they are moving or not.
The distance to the active face at which an electrically conductive material causes a change of signal in the sensor is called sensing range. The sensing range of an inductive proximity switch is defined by means of a target of mild steel ( Fe 360 ). If the switch is damped by other metals, e.g. aluminium or copper, this is reduced. Using correction factors the user can calculate the attainable sensing ranges.


Typical
application:
Positioning
application:
Positioning sen-
sing in automasing in automa-
tion technology
proximity swit-
ches operate
reliably and
reliably and
without wear.

## Modular sensors

A special series of inductive proximity switches are the application sensors efector ${ }_{m}$ ". The feature shared by these proximity switches is an increased sensing range. Due to a universal connection technology the switches can mounting time and ensure utilization of the increased sensing range All units have a permanent laser-etched type label. This allows clear identifica tion of the units even after many years.

Special sensor features
For special applications or application areas ifm electronic
offers proximity switches with special features.
Units for the machine tool industry, resistant to aggressive oils and lubricants aggressive oils and coolants, high moisture, hot chips, strong impacts and vibrations or temperature shocks are only some of the stresses the sensors are exposed to.
ifm modular units of the "coolant" range have been specially developed to co ifm modular units of the "coolant" range have been specially developed to cope
with these high stresses. High quality materials, modular design of completely prefabricated and tested functional components as well as continuous testing during and after production guarantee a maximum degree of reliability and set new standards.


## Units for use in electromagnetic fields for welding

Article ID begins with
Electromagnetic fields place very high demands on the sensors. Electromagnetic field immune inductive proximity switches from ifm electronic are specially designed to meet these requirements. Modern circuit technology and a new coil structure
netic field immune inductive proximity switches from ifm electronic are the optimum choice for use in welding systems. During welding these sensors guarantee a reliable function. The active face of these units is made of teflon ${ }^{\ominus}$ to protect them against weld slag. Sensors with a scratch-resistant, anti-adhesive and silicone-free coating of the metal sleeve provide a maximum of reliability.

IFW / IGW I
IIW / IM5
see remark
in headline
Article ID begins with
Increased temperature range $0 . . .100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ stainless steel sensors for the food industry

## d

IFT / IGT / IIT
see remark
in headline

## $K=1$ / units without correction factor

$\mathbf{K}=\mathbf{1} \quad$ No matter whether steel, aluminium, copper or other non-ferrous metals: The new " $K=1$ " sensors from ifm electronic, have the same sensing range on all metals as opposed to conventional proximity switches

## K=0 / units with selective metal detection "ferrous-only"

The ferrous-only switches detect only ferrous metals. Aluminium chips which build up on the active face during the process and lead to incorrect switching of conventional sensors are ignored due to this principle. Due to the special design, additional seals as well as a stainless steel cover as sensing face the sensor is resistant to oil and coolants and lubricants.

Setting display for increased sensing range of a proximity switch, can be used in an optimised manner.

Photoelectric proximity switch
Increased The M12 sensor with focussed, invisible light beam, plus a fixed range of 20 mm on almost all materials closes the gap between inductive sensors and photoelectric dif-
standard sensor.
nge of 20 mm is obtained when referred to the shade RAL 9005 (dark Alack, semi-gloss). Referred to the shade "Kodak white" it is 50 mm .

| Dimensions <br> ［mm］ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sensing } \\ & \text { range } \\ & {[\mathrm{mm}]} \end{aligned}$ | Material | Electrical design | Output function | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{b}} \\ & \text { [V] } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{f} \\ {[\mathrm{Hz}]} \end{gathered}$ | Connection | Order no. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Threaded tubular metal housing， 3 －wire，DC PNP，normally open or normally closed，connector version |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M5／L＝ 45 | 0.8 f | V2A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 2000 | M8 connector | IY5036 |
| M5／L＝ 41 | 1.5 nf | V2A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 1800 | M8 connector | IY5048 |
| $\mathrm{M} 8 \mathrm{~L}=40$ | 3 f | brass | 3－wire | no | $10 . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | 1000 | M8 connector | $1 E 5338$ |
| M8／L $=40$ | 5 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | $10 . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | 700 | M8 connector | $1 E 5340$ |
| M8／L＝ 62 | $2 f$ | brass | 3 －wire | no | $10 . . .36 \mathrm{DC}$ | 1000 | M12 connector | $1 E 5257$ |
| M8／L＝ 62 | 4 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | M12 connector | $1 E 5288$ |
| M12／L $=46$ | 4 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M8 connector | IFS210 |
| M12／L $=51$ | 7 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M8 connector | IFS211 |
| M12／L＝45 | 4 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFSS 204 |
| M12／L $=50$ | 7 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．． 36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFS205 |
| M12／L $=70$ | 4 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFSS212 |
| M12／L $=70$ | 7 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFS213 |
| $\mathrm{M} 18 / \mathrm{L}=46$ | 8 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 400 | M8 connector | IGS210 |
| $\mathrm{M} 18 / \mathrm{L}=52$ | 12 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 400 | M8 connector | IGS211 |
| M18／L $=46$ | 8 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 400 | M12 connector | IGS204 |
| M18／L $=51$ | 12 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGS205 |
| M18／L $=70$ | 8 f | bras | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 400 | M12 connector | IGS212 |
| M18／L $=70$ | 12 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGS213 |
| M30／L $=50$ | 15 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IIS204 |
| M30／L $=50$ | 22 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | HS205 |
| M30／L $=70$ | 15 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | HS210 |
| M30／L $=70$ | 22 nf | V4A | 3－wire | no | $10 . .36 \mathrm{DC}$ | 100 | M12 connector | IIS211 |
| M12／L $=45$ | 4 f | brass | 3 －wire | nc | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFS206 |
| M12／L $=50$ | 7 nf | brass | 3 －wire | nc | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFS207 |
| M18／L $=46$ | 8 f | brass | 3 －wire | nc | 10．．．36 DC | 400 | M12 connector | IGS206 |
| $\mathrm{M} 18 / \mathrm{L}=51$ | 12 nf | brass | 3 －wire | nc | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGS207 |


| Threaded tubular metal housing，3－wire，DC PNP，normally open，cable version |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M8／L＝ 35 | 1 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 750 | cable， 2 m | $1 E 5072$ |
| M8／L＝ 35 | 3 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 1000 | cable， 2 m | IE5343 |
| M8／L＝ 35 | 5 nf | bass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．30 DC | 700 | cable， 2 m | IE5345 |
| $\mathrm{M} 12 / \mathrm{L}=35$ | 2 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 1500 | cable， 2 m | IF5188 |
| $\mathrm{M} 12 / \mathrm{L}=35$ | 4 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 1500 | cable， 2 m | IF5249 |
| M12／L $=71$ | $2 f$ | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 800 | cable， 2 m | IF5297 |
| M12／L＝ 71 | 4 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 1500 | cable， 2 m | 1 IF5329 |
| $\mathrm{M} 18 / \mathrm{L}=38$ | $5 f$ | brass | 3 －wire | no | $18 . .36 \mathrm{DC}$ | 500 | cable， 2 m | 1 G 5221 |
| M18／L $=38$ | 8 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 18．．．36 DC | 200 | cable， 2 m | IG5285 |
| M18／L $=80$ | $5 f$ | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 500 | cable， 2 m | 165397 |
| M18／L $=80$ | 8 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | cable， 2 m | IG5398 |
| M30／L $=45$ | 10 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | $18 . .36 \mathrm{DC}$ | 300 | cable， 2 m | 115166 |
| M30／L $=45$ | 15 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 18．．．36 DC | 250 | cable， 2 m | 115346 |
| M30／L $=81$ | 10 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 250 | cable， 2 m | 115256 |
| M30／L＝ 81 | 15 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 250 | cable， 2 m | 115284 |
| Threaded tubular plastic housing， 3 －wire，DC PNP，normally open，cable version |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M8／L＝ 35 | 2 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 800 | cable， 2 m | 1E5099 |
| $\mathrm{M} 12 / \mathrm{L}=71$ | $2 f$ | plastic | 3 －wire | no | 10．．． 55 DC | 800 | cable， 2 m | 1 IF5313 |
| $\mathrm{M} 12 / \mathrm{L}=71$ | 4 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 400 | cable， 2 m | IF5345 |
| M18／L $=80$ | $5 f$ | plastic | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 500 | cable， 2 m | IG5399 |
| M18／L $=80$ | 8 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | cable， 2 m | 165401 |
| M30／L $=81$ | 10 f | plastic | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 250 | cable， 2 m | 115369 |
| M30／L $=81$ | 15 nf | plastic | 3－wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 250 | cable， 2 m | 115300 |


| Dimensions <br> ［mm］ | Sensing range ［mm］ | Material | Electrical design | Output function | $\begin{aligned} & U_{b} \\ & {[V]} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} f \\ {[\mathrm{~Hz}]} \end{gathered}$ | Connection | Order |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Threaded tubular metal housing， 2 －wire，DC PNP／NPN，normally open，connector version |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M12／L $=45$ | 4 f | brass | 2－wire | no | 10．．30 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFSS200 |
| M12／L $=50$ | 7 nf | brass | 2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFS201 |
| M18／L $=46$ | 8 f | brass | 2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGS200 |
| $\mathrm{M} 18 / \mathrm{L}=51$ | 12 nf | brass | 2 －wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 250 | M12 connector | IGS201 |


| （ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ eaded tubular metal housing， 2 －wire，DC PNP／NPN，normally open／normally closed programmable，connector versio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M8／L＝ 69 | 1 f | brass | 2－wire | no／nc | 5．．．36 DC | 2700 | M12 connector | IE5203 |
| M8／L＝ 69 | 2 nf | brass | 2－wire | no／nc | 5．．．36 DC | 2000 | M12 connector | 1E5298 |
| M12／L＝83 | 2 f | bras | 2－wire | o／nc | 10．．． 55 DC | 1100 | M12 connector | IF5598 |
| M12／L $=83$ | 4 nf | brass | 2－wire | no／nc | 10．．．55 DC | 150 | M12 connector | IF5647 |
| M18／L＝70 | $5 f$ | brass | 2－wire | no／nc | 10．．． 55 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IG5595 |
| M18／L＝76 | 8 nf | brass | 2－wire | no／nc | 10．．． 55 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IG559 |
| M30／L $=78$ | $10 ¢$ | brass | 2－wire | no／nc | 10．．．55 DC | 450 | M12 connector | 115490 |
| M30／L $=78$ | 15 nf | brass | 2－wire | no／nc | 10．．． 55 DC | 200 | M12 connector | 115492 |




| M12／L $=71$ | 2 f | brass | 2 －wire | no／nc | 10．．． 55 DC | 1100 | cable， 2 m | IF5645 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M12／L | 4 nf | brass | 2－wire | no／nc |  |  |  |  |


| M12／L＝71 | 4 nf | brass | 2－wire | no／nc | 10．．． 55 DC | 1500 | cable， 2 m | If6646 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  |  | brass | 2wrer |  | 1．．．55 DC | ， | cabe， 2 m |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M18／L $=80$ | 8 nf | brass | 2－wire | no／nc | $10 . .55 \mathrm{DC}$ | 300 | cable， 2 m | 165596 |
| M $30 / \mathrm{L}=81$ | 10 f | brass | 2－wire | no／nc | $10 . . .55 \mathrm{DC}$ | 450 | cable， 2 m | 115489 |



## Threaded tubular housing， 2 －wire， $\mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC}$ ，normally open

| M8／L＝ 80 | $5 f$ | brass | 2 －wire | no | 20．．． 250 | 25／50 | cable， 2 m | 1 G 0011 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M8／L＝80 | 8 nf | brass | 2－wire | no | 20．．． 250 | 25／50 | cable， 2 m | IG0012 |
| M30／L $=81$ | $10 ¢$ | brass | 2－wire | no | 20．．． 250 | 25／50 | cable， 2 m | 10011 |
| M30／L $=81$ | 15 nf | brass | 2－wire | no | 20．．． 250 | 25／50 | cable， 2 m | 110012 |
| $\mathrm{M} 18 / \mathrm{L}=80$ | 5 f | plastic | 2－wire | $\bigcirc$ | 20．．． 250 | 25／50 | cable， 2 m | IG0005 |
| M18／L $=80$ | 8 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no | 20．．． 250 | 25／50 | cable， 2 m | IG0006 |
| M30／L $=81$ | 10 f | plastic | 2 －wire | no | 20．．． 250 | 25／50 | cable， 2 m | 110005 |
| M30／L $=81$ | 15 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no | 20．．． 250 | 25／50 | cable， 2 m | 110006 |

Smooth tubular plastic housing， 3 －wire，DC PNP

| $\varnothing 20 / L=77$ | 10 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | cable， 2 m | IA5082 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\varnothing 20 / L=92$ | 10 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | terminal | IA5062 |
| $\varnothing 20 / L=92$ | 10 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | nc | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | terminal | IA5063 |
| $\varnothing 20 / L=92$ | 10 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IA5127 |
| Ø $34 / \mathrm{L}=82$ | 20 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 60 | cable， 2 m | IB5096 |
| $\varnothing 34 / L=98$ | 30 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no／nc | 10．．36 DC | 350 | terminal | IB5133 |
| ø $34 / \mathrm{L}=98$ | 20 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no／nc | 10．．．36 DC | 350 | terminal | IB5063 |

## Tubular plastic housing， 2 －wire，DC PNP／NPN，normally open／normally closed programmable

| M8／L $=50$ | 2 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no／nc | 5．．．36 DC | 2000 | cable， 2 m | $1 E 5202$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M12／L＝71 | 4 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no／nc | 10．．． 55 DC | 1500 | cable， 2 m | 1 IF5597 |
| M18／L $=80$ | 8 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no／nc | 10．．． 55 DC | 300 | cable， 2 m | 165533 |
| M30／L $=81$ | 15 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no／nc | 10．．． 55 DC | 200 | cable， 2 m | 115436 |
| $\varnothing 20 / L=92$ | 10 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no／nc | 10．．． 55 DC | 300 | terminal | IA5122 |
| $\varnothing 20 / L=77$ | 10 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no／nc | 10．．． 55 DC | 300 | cable， 2 m | IA5108 |
| $\varnothing 34 / L=98$ | 20 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no／nc | 10．．． 55 DC | 300 | terminal | IB5124 |


| Dimensions <br> ［mm］ | Sensing range $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | Material | Electrical design | Output function | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{b}} \\ & \text { [V] } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{f} \\ {[\mathrm{Hz}]} \end{gathered}$ | Connection | Order no. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Smooth tubular plastic housing，2－wire， $\mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC}$ ，normally open |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ø20／L＝77 | 10 nf | plastic | 2 －wire | no | 20．．． 250 | 25／70 | cable， 2 m | IA0004 |
| ø 34／L＝82 | 20 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no | 20．．． 250 | 25／50 | cable， 2 m | IB0004 |
| ø 34／L $=82$ | 30 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no | 20．．． 250 | 25／50 | cable， 2 m | IB0026 |
| Smooth tubular plastic housing，2－wire，AC／DC，normally open／normally closed programmable |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\varnothing 20 / L=92$ | 10 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no／nc | 20．．． 250 | 25／70 | terminal | IA0032 |
| $\varnothing 34 / \mathrm{L}=98$ | 20 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no／nc | 20．．． 250 | 25／50 | terminal | IB0016 |
| Rectangular housing， 3 －wire DC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $40 \times 12 \times 26$ | 2 f | plastic | 3－wire | no | 10．．． 36 DC | 1400 | cable， 2 m | IN5121 |
| $40 \times 12 \times 26$ | 4 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 1300 | cable， 2 m | IN5129 |
| $40 \times 12 \times 26$ | 2 f | plastic | 3 －wire | no | 10．．． 36 DC | 1400 | M8 connector | IN5230 |
| $40 \times 12 \times 26$ | 4 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 1300 | M8 connector | IN5212 |
| $28 \times 10 \times 16$ | 2 f | plastic | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 800 | M8 connector | IS5035 |
| $28 \times 10 \times 16$ | 4 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no | 10．．． 36 DC | 2000 | M8 connector | IS5071 |
| $28 \times 10 \times 16$ | 2 f | plastic | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 800 | cable， 2 m | IS5001 |
| $28 \times 10 \times 16$ | 4 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no | 10．．． 36 DC | 2000 | cable， 2 m | IS5070 |
| $60 \times 36 \times 10$ | 8 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | M8 connector | IW5064 |
| $60 \times 36 \times 10$ | $5 \dagger$ | plastic | 3 －wire | no | 10．．． 36 DC | 400 | cable， 2 m | IW5051 |
| $60 \times 36 \times 10$ | 8 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | cable， 2 m | IW5058 |
| $40 \times 40 \times 66$ | 15 f | plastic | 3 －wire | no | $10 . .36 \mathrm{DC}$ | 300 | M12 connector | IM5057 |
| $40 \times 40 \times 66$ | 35 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IM5053 |
| $40 \times 40 \times 66$ | $20 \mathrm{f}, \mathrm{K}=1$ | plastic | 4 －wire | no + nc | 10．．．36 DC | 200 | M12 connector | IM5067 |
| $40 \times 40 \times 66$ | 20 f | plastic | 4－wire | no＋nc | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IM5068 |
| $40 \times 40 \times 66$ | 35 nf | plastic | 4 －wire | $\mathrm{no}+\mathrm{nc}$ | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IM5066 |
| $40 \times 40 \times 120$ | 15 f | plastic | 3 －wire | no／nc | 10．．． 36 DC | 350 | terminal block | IM5020 |
| $40 \times 40 \times 120$ | 20 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no／nc | 10．．．36 DC | 350 | terminal block | IM5019 |
| $40 \times 40 \times 120$ | 30 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no／nc | 10．．． 36 DC | 100 | terminal block | IM5046 |
| $90 \times 60 \times 40$ | 40 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no／nc | 10．．．36 DC | 15 | terminal block | IC5005 |
| $105 \times 80 \times 40$ | 60 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no／nc | 10．．． 36 DC | 4 | terminal block | ID5005 |
| $92 \times 80 \times 40$ | 50 f | plastic | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 70 | M12 connector | ID5055 |
| $105 \times 80 \times 40$ | 60 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 4 | M12 connector | ID5046 |
| $92 \times 8040$ | 50 f | plastic | 4 －wire | $\mathrm{no}+\mathrm{nc}$ | 10．．． 36 DC | 70 | M12 connector | ID5058 |


| Rectangular plastic housing， 2 －wire，DC PNP／NPN，normally open／normally closed programmable |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $28 \times 10 \times 16$ | $2 f$ | plastic | 2－wire | no／nc | 5．．． 36 | 2000 | cable， 2 m | 155026 |
| $40 \times 12 \times 26$ | $2 f$ | plastic | 2－wire | no／nc | 10．．．55 DC | 1300 | cable， 2 m | IN5207 |
| $40 \times 12 \times 26$ | 4 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no／nc | $10 . . .55 \mathrm{DC}$ | 1200 | cable， 2 m | IN5208 |
| $40 \times 40 \times 121$ | $15 ¢$ | plastic | 2－wire | no／nc | 10．．．55 DC | 350 | terminal | IM5037 |
| $40 \times 40 \times 121$ | 20 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no／nc | 10．．．55 DC | 300 | terminal | IM5038 |
| Rectangular housing，2－wire AC／DC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $40 \times 12 \times 26$ | 2 f | plastic | 2－wire | no | 20．．．250 | 25／50 | cable， 2 m | IN0073 |
| $40 \times 12 \times 26$ | 4 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no | 20．．．250 | 25／50 | cable， 2 m | IN0081 |
| $40 \times 40 \times 120$ | 15 f | plastic | 2－wire | no／nc | 20．．．250 | $20 / 55$ | terminal block | IM0011 |
| $40 \times 40 \times 120$ | 20 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no／nc | 20．．．250 | $20 / 55$ | terminal block | Ім0010 |
| $90 \times 60 \times 40$ | 40 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no／nc | 20．．．250 | 10 | terminal block | IC0003 |
| $105 \times 80 \times 40$ | 60 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no／nc | 20．．．250 | 4 | terminal block | ID0013 |
| $120 \times 80 \times 30$ | 50 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no | 20．．． 250 | 25／35 | able | ID001 |


| Dimensions <br> ［mm］ | Sensing range ［mm］ | Material | Electrical design | Output function | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{b}} \\ & {[\mathrm{~V}]} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{f} \\ {[H z]} \end{gathered}$ | Connection | Order no. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| efector m ＂ C ＂－series resistant against agressive oils and coolants Threaded tubular metal housing，3－wire DC PNP，IP 68，connector version |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M12／L $=45$ | $2 f$ | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFC239 |
| M12／L $=60$ | $2 f$ | bras | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFC243 |
| M12／L $=70$ | $2 f$ | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFC241 |
| M12／L $=45$ | 4 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFC204 |
| M12／L $=60$ | 4 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFC229 |
| M12／L＝70 | 4 f | brass | 3－wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFC237 |
| M12／L $=50$ | 4 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFC240 |
| M12／L＝60 | 4 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFC244 |
| M12／L $=70$ | 4 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFC242 |
| M12／L $=50$ | 7 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFC205 |
| M12／L $=60$ | 7 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFC230 |
| M12／L $=70$ | 7 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFC238 |
| M18／L $=46$ | $5 f$ | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 400 | M12 connector | IGC226 |
| M18／L $=60$ | $5 f$ | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 400 | M12 connector | IGC230 |
| M18／L $=70$ | $5 f$ | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 400 | M12 connector | IGC228 |
| M18／L $=46$ | 8 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 400 | M12 connector | IGC204 |
| M18／L $=60$ | 8 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 400 | M12 connector | IGC221 |
| M18／L $=70$ | 8 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 400 | M12 connector | IGC224 |
| M18／L $=51$ | 8 nf | brass | 3－wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGC227 |
| M18／L $=60$ | 8 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGC231 |
| M18／L $=70$ | 8 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGC229 |
| M18／L $=51$ | 12 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGC205 |
| M18／L $=60$ | 12 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．36 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGC220 |
| M18／L＝70 | 12 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGC225 |
| M30／L $=50$ | 10 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IIC212 |
| M30／L $=60$ | 10 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IIC216 |
| M30／L＝ 70 | 10 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IIC214 |
| M30／L $=50$ | 15 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IIC200 |
| M30／L $=60$ | 15 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IIC206 |
| M30／L $=70$ | 14 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IIC210 |
| M30／L $=50$ | 15 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IIC213 |
| M30／L $=60$ | 15 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IIC217 |
| M30／L $=70$ | 15 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IIC215 |
| M30／L $=50$ | 22 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IIC201 |
| M30／L＝ 60 | 22 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IIC207 |
| M30／L＝ 70 | 22 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IIC211 |
| M12／L $=45$ | 4 f | brass | 3 －wire | nc | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFC207 |
| M12／L $=50$ | 7 nf | brass | 3 －wire | nc | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFC208 |
| M18／L $=46$ | 8 f | brass | 3 －wire | nc | 10．．．36 DC | 400 | M12 connector | IGC207 |
| M18／L $=51$ | 12 nf | brass | 3 －wire | nc | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGC208 |
| efector m ＂ C ＂－series resistant against agressive oils and coolants with ceramic sensing face Threaded tubular metal housing， 3 －wire DC PNP normally open，IP 68，connector version |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M12／L $=45$ | 4 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFC206 |
| M18／L＝46 | 8 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 400 | M12 connector | IGC206 |
| efector $m$＂ C ＂－series resistant against agressive oils and coolants with ceramic sensing face Threaded tubular metal housing，3－wire DC PNP and 2 －wire DC PNP／NPN normally open，IP 68，connector version |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M12／L $=70$ | 4 f | brass | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 500 | M12 connector | IFC210 |
| M18／L $=70$ | 8 f | brass | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 400 | M12 connector | IGC210 |


| Dimensions <br> ［mm］ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sensing } \\ & \text { range } \\ & {[\mathrm{mm}]} \end{aligned}$ | Material | Electrical design | Output function | $\begin{aligned} & U_{b} \\ & {[V]} \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{[\mathrm{Hz}]}{\mathrm{f}}$ | Connection | Order no. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| efector m ＂ C ＂－series resistant against agressive oils and coolants Threaded tubular metal housing，2－wire DC PNP／NPN normally open，IP 68，connector version |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M12 $/ \mathrm{L}=45$ | 4 f | brass | 2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFC200 |
| M12／L $=50$ | 7 nf | brass | 2－wire | no | 10．．30 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFC201 |
| M18／L $=46$ | 8 f | brass | 2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 400 | M12 connector | IGC200 |
| $\mathrm{M} 18 / \mathrm{L}=51$ | 12 nf | brass | 2－wire | no | 10．．． 30 DC | 250 | M12 connector | IGC201 |

## efector $m$＂$C$＂－series quadronorm，resistant against agressive oils and coolants with optical setting aid（ 2 LED） Threaded tubular metal housing， 2 －wire DC PNP／NPN normally open／normally closed，IP 68 ，connector version

$\begin{array}{llllllllll}\mathrm{M} 12 / \mathrm{L}=60 & 4 \mathrm{f} & \text { brass } & \text { 2－wire } & \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc} & 10 \ldots 36 \mathrm{DC} & 700 & \text { M12 connector } & \text { IFC234 }\end{array}$



efector $m$＂C＂－series ferrous only，resistant against agressive oils and coolants
Threaded tubular metal housing， 3 －wire DC PNP，IP 68 ，connector version，detects only ferrous materials（ $\mathrm{K}=0$ ）

| $\mathrm{M} 12 / \mathrm{L}=70$ | 3 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | $10 . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | 25 | M12 connector | IFC211 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{M} 18 / \mathrm{L}=70$ | $5 f$ | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 25 | M12 connector | IGC211 |
| $\mathrm{M} 12 / \mathrm{L}=70$ | 3 f | brass | 3 －wire | nc | $10 . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | 25 | M12 connector | IFC213 |
| $\mathrm{M} 18 / \mathrm{L}=70$ | $5 \dagger$ | brass | 3－wire | nc | $10 . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | 25 | M12 connector | IGC215 |

## Threaded tubular metal housing， $\mathbf{3}$－wire DC PNP，IP 67 ，connector version，weld field immune

| $\mathrm{M} 12 / \mathrm{L}=60$ | $2 f$ | brass | 3－wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 1000 | M12 connector | IF5670 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M12／L $=60$ | 4 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 1000 | M12 connector | IF5675 |
| $\mathrm{M} 18 / \mathrm{L}=60$ | 5 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IG5667 |
| M $30 / \mathrm{L}=60$ | 10 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 250 | M12 connector | 115503 |


| M12／L $=60$ | $2 f$ | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10． 36 DC | 1000 | M12 connector |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M12／L $=60$ | 4 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 1000 | M12 connector | IF5751 |
| $\mathrm{M} 18 / \mathrm{L}=60$ | $5 f$ | bras | 3 －wire | no | 10．．． 36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IG5647 |
| M $30 / \mathrm{L}=60$ | 10 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 250 | M12 connector | 115711 |


| Rectangular plastic housing，4－wire DC PNP，IP 67，connector version，weld field immune |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $40 \times 40 \times 66$ | 20 f | plastic | 4－wire | no +nc | 10．．．36 DC | 200 | M12 connector | IM5067 |
| $40 \times 40 \times 66$ | 35 nf | plastic | 4 －wire | no + nc | 10．．．36 DC | 250 | M12 connector | IM5097 |


| Rectangular teflon coated plastic housing，4－wire DC PNP，IP 67，weld field immune，correction factor＝ 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $40 \times 40 \times 66$ | $20 f$ | plastic | 4 －wire | $\mathrm{no}+\mathrm{nc}$ | $10 . .36 \mathrm{DC}$ | 200 | M12 connector | IM5073 |
| $40 \times 40 \times 66$ | 35 nf | plastic | 4 －wire | $\mathrm{no}+\mathrm{nc}$ | 10．．． 36 DC | 250 | M12 connector | IM5098 |
| efector m ＂W＂－series weld field immune，correction factor $=\mathbf{1}$ ，same sensing range for all metals Threaded tubular teflon coated metal housing， 3 －wire DC PNP，IP 67，normally open，connector version |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M12／L $=65$ | $3 f$ | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 4000 | M12 connector | IFW200 |
| M12／L $=65$ | 8 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 4000 | M12 connector | IFW201 |
| M18／L $=65$ | 5 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．． 30 DC | 2000 | M12 connector | IGW200 |
| M18／L $=65$ | 12 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | $10 . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | 2000 | M12 connector | IGW201 |
| M30／L $=65$ | 10 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．． 30 DC | 1000 | M12 connector | IIW200 |
| M30／L $=65$ | 22 nf | brass | 3 －wire | no | $10 . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | 1000 | M12 connector | IIW201 |


| Dimensions <br> ［mm］ | Sensing range ［mm］ | Material | Electrical design | Output function | $\begin{aligned} & U_{b} \\ & {[V]} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{f} \\ {[\mathrm{Hz}]} \end{gathered}$ | Connection | Order no. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| efector m ＂ S ＂－series for industrial applications with optical setting aid（2 LED） Threaded tubular metal housing，3－wire DC PNP or 2－wire DC PNP／NPN，normally open，connector version |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M12／L $=70$ | 4 f | brass | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 500 | M12 connector | IFS208 |
| M12／L＝ 70 | 7 nf | brass | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 500 | M12 connector | IFS209 |
| M18／L＝70 | $8 f$ | brass | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 400 | M12 connector | IGS208 |
| M18／L $=70$ | 12 nf | brass | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．． 30 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGS209 |
| efector m photoelectric M12 proximity switch with 50 mm sensing range Threaded tubular metal housing， 3 －wire DC PNP，normally open，connector version |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{M} / \mathrm{L}=66$ | 25 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | 12．．30 DC | 2500 | M8 connector | JAC200 |
| M12／L $=63$ | 50 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．30 DC | 1600 | M12 connector | JAC201 |
| efector $m$＂ T ＂－series for food and hygienic applications，IP 68 \＆IP 69 K ，temperature range $0 . . .100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Threaded tubular stainless steel housing， 3 －wire DC PNP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M12／L $=45$ | 4 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．． 36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IfT203 |
| M12／L $=50$ | 7 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFT200 |
| M12／L $=70$ | 4 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．． 36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFT216 |
| M12／L $=70$ | 7 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFT217 |
| M18／L $=46$ | 8 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．． 36 DC | 500 | M12 connector | IGT203 |
| M18／L $=51$ | 12 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGT200 |
| M18／L $=70$ | 8 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 400 | M12 connector | IGT219 |
| M18／L $=70$ | 12 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGT220 |
| M30／L $=50$ | 14 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | 117205 |
| M30／L $=50$ | 22 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．． 36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | 117200 |
| M30／L $=70$ | 14 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IIT212 |
| M30／L $=70$ | 22 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．． 36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | 117213 |
| M12／L $=56$ | 3.5 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | cable， 6 m | IFT206 |
| M12／L＝61 | 7 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．． 36 DC | 700 | cable， 6 m | IFT208 |
| M18／L $=57$ | 8 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 400 | cable， 6 m | IGT206 |
| M18／L＝ 62 | 12 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | cable， 6 m | IGT208 |
| M30／L $=59$ | 14 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | cable， 6 m | 117209 |
| M30／L $=59$ | 22 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | cable， 6 m | 117207 |
| M12／L $=45$ | 3.5 f | V4A | 3 －wire | nc | 10．．． 36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFT204 |
| M12／L $=50$ | 7 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | nc | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFT201 |
| M18／L $=46$ | 8 f | V4A | 3 －wire | nc | 10．．．36 DC | 500 | M12 connector | IGT204 |
| M18／L $=51$ | 12 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | nc | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGT201 |
| efector $m$＂ T ＂－series for food and hygienic applications，IP 68 \＆IP 69 K ，temperature range $0 . . .100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Threaded tubular stainless steel housing， 3 －wire DC PNP and 2 －wire DC PNP／NPN normally open with optical setting aid（2 LED） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M12／L $=70$ | $3.5 \dagger$ | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 500 | M12 connector | IfT205 |
| M12／L $=70$ | 7 nf | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFT202 |
| M18／L $=70$ | $5 \dagger$ | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．． 30 DC | 500 | M12 connector | IGT205 |
| M18／L $=70$ | 12 nf | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGT202 |
| M30／L $=70$ | 14 f | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．． 36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | 117204 |
| M30／L $=70$ | 22 nf | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | 117202 |
| efector $m$＂$T$＂－series for food and hygienic applications，IP 68 \＆IP 69 K ，temperature range $0 . . .100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Smooth tubular stainless steel housing， 3 －wire DC PNP and 2 －wire DC PNP／NPN，normally open with optical setting aid（2 LED） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\varnothing_{12} / L=70$ | 7 nf | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．30 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFT210 |
| $\varnothing 12 / L=79$ | 7 nf | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 700 | cable， 6 m | IFT211 |
| ø18／L $=70$ | 12 nf | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGT211 |
| $\varnothing 18 / L=81$ | 12 nf | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 300 | cable， 6 m | IGT212 |
| efector m photoelectric M12 proximity switch with 50 mm sensing range，temperature range $0 . . .100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Threaded tubular metal housing，3－wire DC PNP，normally open，connector version |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M12／L $=63$ | 50 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．． 30 DC | 1600 | M12 connector | JAT201 |

efector mphotolectric M12 proximity switch with 50 mm sensing range
Threaded tubular metal housing， 3 －wire DC PNP，normally open，connector version

| ［mm］ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { range } \\ & {[\mathrm{mm}]} \end{aligned}$ |  | ． |  | ［V］ | ［Hz］ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| efector $m$＂$S$＂－series for industrial applications with optical setting aid（2 LED） Threaded tubular metal housing，3－wire DC PNP or 2－wire DC PNP／NPN，normally open，connector version |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{M} 12 / \mathrm{L}=70$ | 4 f | brass | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 500 | M12 connector | IFS208 |
| $\mathrm{M} 12 / \mathrm{L}=70$ | 7 nf | brass | 3／2－wire | no | $10 . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | 500 | M12 connector | IFS209 |
| $\mathrm{M} 18 / \mathrm{L}=70$ | 8 f | brass | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 400 | M12 connector | IGS208 |
| $\mathrm{M} 18 / \mathrm{L}=70$ | 12 nf | brass | 3／2－wire | no | $10 . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | 300 | M12 connector | IGS209 |
| efector m photoelectric M12 proximity switch with 50 mm sensing range Threaded tubular metal housing， 3 －wire DC PNP，normally open，connector version |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M8／L＝ 66 | 25 | brass | 3 －wire | no | $12 . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | 2500 | M8 connector | JAC200 |
| M12／L $=63$ | $50 f$ | brass | 3 －wire | no | $10 . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | 1600 | M12 connector | JAC201 |
| efector m ＂ T ＂－series for food and hygienic applications，IP 68 \＆IP 69 K ，temperature range $0 . . .100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Threaded tubular stainless steel housing，3－wire DC PNP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M12／L $=45$ | 4 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IfT203 |
| $\mathrm{M} 12 / \mathrm{L}=50$ | 7 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFT200 |
| M12／L $=70$ | 4 f | V4A | 3－wire | no | $10 . . .36 \mathrm{DC}$ | 700 | M12 connector | IFT216 |
| M12／L $=70$ | 7 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFT217 |
| M18／L＝ 46 | 8 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 500 | M12 connector | IGT203 |
| $\mathrm{M} 18 / \mathrm{L}=51$ | 12 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGT200 |
| M18／L $=70$ | 8 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | $10 . . .36 \mathrm{DC}$ | 400 | M12 connector | IGT219 |
| M18／L $=70$ | 12 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGT220 |
| M30／L $=50$ | 14 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | 117205 |
| M30／L $=50$ | 22 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | $10 . .36 \mathrm{DC}$ | 100 | M12 connector | 117200 |
| M30／L $=70$ | 14 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | 117212 |
| M30／L $=70$ | 22 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IIT213 |
| M12／L $=56$ | 3.5 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | cable， 6 m | IFT206 |
| M12／L $=61$ | 7 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | $10 . .36 \mathrm{DC}$ | 700 | cable， 6 m | IFT208 |
| M18／L $=57$ | 8 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 400 | cable， 6 m | IGT206 |
| M18／L $=62$ | 12 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | cable， 6 m | IGT208 |
| M30／L $=59$ | 14 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | cable， 6 m | IIT209 |
| M30／L $=59$ | 22 nf | V4A | 3－wire | no | $10 . .36 \mathrm{DC}$ | 100 | cable， 6 m | 117207 |
| M12／L $=45$ | 3.5 f | V4A | 3 －wire | nc | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFT204 |
| $\mathrm{M} 12 / \mathrm{L}=50$ | 7 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | nc | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFT201 |
| M18／L $=46$ | 8 f | V4A | 3 －wire | nc | 10．．．36 DC | 500 | M12 connector | IGT204 |
| M18／L $=51$ | 12 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | nc | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGT201 |
| efector m ＂T＂－series for food and hygienic applications，IP 68 \＆IP 69 K ，temperature range $0 . . .100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> Threaded tubular stainless steel housing， 3 －wire DC PNP and 2 －wire DC PNP／NPN normally open with optical setting aid（2 LED） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M12／L $=70$ | 3.5 f | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 500 | M12 connector | IFT205 |
| $\mathrm{M} 12 / \mathrm{L}=70$ | 7 nf | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | $10 . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | 700 | M12 connector | IFT202 |
| $\mathrm{M} 18 / \mathrm{L}=70$ | 5 f | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | $10 . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | 500 | M12 connector | IGT205 |
| $\mathrm{M} 18 / \mathrm{L}=70$ | 12 nf | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | $10 . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | 300 | M12 connector | IGT202 |
| M30／L $=70$ | 14 f | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IIT204 |
| M30／L $=70$ | 22 nf | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | 117202 |
| efector $m$＂ T ＂－series for food and hygienic applications，IP 68 \＆IP 69 K ，temperature range $0 . . .100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Smooth tubular stainless steel housing， 3 －wire DC PNP and 2 －wire DC PNP／NPN，normally open with optical setting aid（2 LED） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ø12／L $=70$ | 7 nf | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFT210 |
| $\varnothing 12 / \mathrm{L}=79$ | 7 n | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | $10 . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | 00 | cable， 6 m | IFT211 |
| Ø18／L＝ 70 | 12 nf | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGT211 |
| ø18／L $=81$ | 12 nf | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 300 | cable， 6 m | IGT212 |
| efector m photoelectric M12 proximity switch with 50 mm sensing range，temperature range $0 . . .100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Threaded tubular metal housing， 3 －wire DC PNP，normally open，connector version |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{M} 12 / \mathrm{L}=63$ | 50 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 1600 | M12 connector | JAT201 | efector m＂T＂－series for food and hygienic applications，IP $68 \&$ IP 69 K ，temperature range $0 . . .100^{\circ}$

Threaded tubular stainless steel housing， 3 －wire DC PNP

| ［mm］ | range ［mm］ |  |  |  | ［v］ | ［ Hz$]$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| efector $m$＂ S ＂－series for industrial applications with optical setting aid（2 LED） Threaded tubular metal housing， 3 －wire DC PNP or 2－wire DC PNP／NPN，normally open，connector version |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M12／L＝ 70 | 4 f | brass | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 500 | M12 connector | IFS208 |
| M12／L $=70$ | 7 nf | brass | 3／2－wire | no | $10 . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | 500 | M12 connector | IFS209 |
| M18／L $=70$ | 8 f | brass | 3／2－wire | no | $10 . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | 400 | M12 connector | IGS208 |
| M18／L $=70$ | 12 nf | brass | 3／2－wire | no | $10 . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | 300 | M12 connector | IGS209 |
| efector m photoelectric M12 proximity switch with 50 mm sensing range Threaded tubular metal housing，3－wire DC PNP，normally open，connector version |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M8／L＝ 66 | 25 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | $12 . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | 2500 | M8 connector | JAC200 |
| M12／L $=63$ | $50 f$ | brass | 3 －wire | no | $10 . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | 1600 | M12 connector | JAC201 |
| efector m＂T＂－series for food and hygienic applications，IP 68 \＆IP 69 K ，temperature range $0 . . .100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Threaded tubular stainless steel housing， 3 －wire DC PNP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M12／L $=45$ | 4 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IfT203 |
| M12／L $=50$ | 7 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFT200 |
| M12／L $=70$ | 4 f | V4A | 3 －wi | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | FT216 |
| M12／L $=70$ | 7 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFT217 |
| M18／L $=46$ | 8 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．． 36 DC | 500 | M12 connector | IGT203 |
| M18／L＝51 | 12 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGT200 |
| M18／L $=70$ | 8 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | $10 . . .36 \mathrm{DC}$ | 400 | M12 connector | IGT219 |
| M18／L $=70$ | 12 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGT220 |
| M30／L $=50$ | 14 f | V4A | 3－wire | no | 10．．． 36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IIT205 |
| M30／L $=50$ | 22 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | $10 . .36 \mathrm{DC}$ | 100 | M12 connector | IIT200 |
| M30／L＝ 70 | 14 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．． 36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IIT212 |
| M30／L $=70$ | 22 nf | V4A | 3－wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IIT213 |
| M12／L＝56 | 3.5 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | cable， 6 m | IFT206 |
| M12／L＝61 | 7 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | $10 . .36 \mathrm{DC}$ | 700 | cable， 6 m | IFT208 |
| M18／L $=57$ | 8 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 400 | cable， 6 m | IGT206 |
| M18／L $=62$ | 12 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | cable， 6 m | IGT208 |
| M30／L $=59$ | 14 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | cable， 6 m | IIT209 |
| M30／L＝ 59 | 22 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．． 36 DC | 100 | cable， 6 m | IIT207 |
| M12 $/ \mathrm{L}=45$ | 3.5 f | V4A | 3 －wire | nc | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFT204 |
| M12／L $=50$ | 7 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | nc | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFT201 |
| M18／L $=46$ | 8 f | V4A | 3 －wire | nc | $10 . . .36 \mathrm{DC}$ | 500 | M12 connector | IGT204 |
| M18／L $=51$ | 12 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | nc | 10．．． 36 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGT201 |
| efector m ＂ T ＂－series for food and hygienic applications，IP 68 \＆IP 69 K ，temperature range $0 . . .100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Threaded tubular stainless steel housing， 3 －wire DC PNP and 2 －wire DC PNP／NPN normally open with optical setting aid（2 LED） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M12／L $=70$ | $3.5 \dagger$ | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | $10 . . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | 500 | M12 connector | IfT205 |
| $\mathrm{M} 12 / \mathrm{L}=70$ | 7 nf | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFT202 |
| M18／L＝70 | 5 f | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | $10 . . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | 500 | M12 connector | IGT205 |
| M18／L＝70 | 12 nf | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGT202 |
| M30／L $=70$ | 14 f | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IIT204 |
| M30／L $=70$ | 22 nf | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IIT202 |
| efector m ＂ T ＂－series for food and hygienic applications，IP 68 \＆IP 69 K ，temperature range $0 . . .100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Smooth tubular stainless steel housing，3－wire DC PNP and 2－wire DC PNP／NPN，normally open with optical setting aid（2 LED） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\varnothing 12 / L=70$ | 7 nf | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | $10 . . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | 700 | M12 connector | IFT210 |
| $\varnothing 12 / L=79$ | 7 nf | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 700 | cable， 6 m | IFT211 |
| ø18／L $=70$ | 12 nf | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGT211 |
| $\varnothing 18 / L=81$ | 12 nf | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 300 | cable， 6 m | IGT212 |
| efector m photoelectric M12 proximity switch with 50 mm sensing range，temperature range $0 . . .100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Threaded tubular metal housing， 3 －wire DC PNP，normally open，connector version |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M12／L $=63$ | 50 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 1600 | M12 connector | JAT201 |

efector $m$＂T＂－series for food and hygienic applications，IP $68 \&$ IP $69 K$ ，temperature range $0 . . .100{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Threaded tubular stainless steel housing， 3 －wire DC PNP and 2 －wire DC PNP／NPN normally open with optical setting aid（2 LED）

| ［mm］ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { range } \\ & \text { [mm] } \end{aligned}$ |  | ， |  | ［v］ | ［Hz］ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| efector $m$＂ S ＂－series for industrial applications with optical setting aid（2 LED） Threaded tubular metal housing， 3 －wire DC PNP or 2－wire DC PNP／NPN，normally open，connector version |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{M} 12 / \mathrm{L}=70$ | 4 f | brass | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 500 | M12 connector | IFS208 |
| M12／L＝70 | 7 nf | brass | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．30 DC | 500 | M12 connector | IFS209 |
| M18／L＝70 | 8 f | brass | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．30 DC | 400 | M12 connector | IGS208 |
| M18／L $=70$ | 12 nf | bras | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGS209 |
| efector m photoelectric M12 proximity switch with 50 mm sensing range Threaded tubular metal housing， 3 －wire DC PNP，normally open，connector version |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M8／L＝ 66 | 25 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | $12 . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | 2500 | M8 connector | JAC200 |
| M12／L $=63$ | 50 f | brass | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 1600 | M12 connector | JAC201 |
| efector m ＂ T ＂－series for food and hygienic applications，IP 68 \＆IP 69 K ，temperature range $0 . . .100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Threaded tubular stainless steel housing， 3 －wire DC PNP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M12／L $=45$ | 4 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IfT203 |
| M12／L $=50$ | 7 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFT200 |
| M12／L $=70$ | 4 f | V4A | 3 －wir | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | FT216 |
| M12／L $=70$ | 7 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFT217 |
| M18／L $=46$ | 8 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 500 | M12 connector | IGT203 |
| M18／L＝51 | 12 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGT200 |
| M18／L $=70$ | 8 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 400 | M12 connector | IGT219 |
| M18／L $=70$ | 12 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGT220 |
| M30／L $=50$ | 14 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IIT205 |
| M30／L $=50$ | 22 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IIT200 |
| M30／L＝ 70 | 14 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IT212 |
| M30／L $=70$ | 22 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IT213 |
| M12／L $=56$ | 3.5 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | cable， 6 m | IFT206 |
| M12／L＝61 | 7 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | cable， 6 m | IFT208 |
| M18／L $=57$ | 8 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 400 | cable， 6 m | IGT206 |
| M18／L $=62$ | 12 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | cable， 6 m | IGT208 |
| M30／L $=59$ | 14 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | cable， 6 m | IT209 |
| M30／L $=59$ | 22 nf | V4A | 3 －wir | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | cable， 6 m | IT207 |
| M12／L $=45$ | 3.5 f | V4A | 3 －wire | nc | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFT204 |
| M12／L $=50$ | 7 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | nc | 10．．．36 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFT201 |
| M18／L $=46$ | 8 f | V4A | 3 －wire | nc | 10．．．36 DC | 500 | M12 connector | IGT204 |
| M18／L $=51$ | 12 nf | V4A | 3 －wire | nc | 10．．．36 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGT201 |
| efector $m$＂$T$＂－series for food and hygienic applications，IP 68 \＆IP 69 K ，temperature range $0 . . .100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Threaded tubular stainless steel housing， 3 －wire DC PNP and 2 －wire DC PNP／NPN normally open with optical setting aid（2 LED） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M12／L $=70$ | 3.5 f | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 500 | M12 connector | IFT205 |
| M12／L $=70$ | 7 nf | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IFT202 |
| M18／L＝70 | 5 f | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．30 DC | 500 | M12 connector | IGT205 |
| M18／L＝70 | 12 nf | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGT202 |
| M30／L $=70$ | 14 f | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IT204 |
| M30／L $=70$ | 22 nf | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 100 | M12 connector | IT202 |
| efector m ＂ T ＂－series for food and hygienic applications，IP 68 \＆IP 69 K ，temperature range $0 . . .100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Smooth tubular stainless steel housing， 3 －wire DC PNP and 2 －wire DC PNP／NPN，normally open with optical setting aid（2 LED） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\varnothing 12 / L=70$ | 7 nf | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 700 | M12 connector | IfT210 |
| $\varnothing 12 / L=79$ | 7 nf | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 700 | cable， 6 m | IFT211 |
| $\varnothing 18 / L=70$ | 12 nf | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 300 | M12 connector | IGT211 |
| $\varnothing 18 / L=81$ | 12 nf | V4A | 3／2－wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 300 | cable， 6 m | IGT212 |
| efector m photoelectric M12 proximity switch with 50 mm sensing range，temperature range $0 . . .100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Threaded tubular metal housing， 3 －wire DC PNP，normally open，connector version |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M12／L $=63$ | 50 f | V4A | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．30 DC | 1600 | M12 connector | JAT201 |

 efector m＂T＂－series for food and hygienic applications，IP $68 \&$ IP 69 K, temperature range $0 . .100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Smooth tubular stainless steel housing， 3 －wire DC PNP and 2－wire DC PNP／NPN，normally open with optical setting aid（2 LED）


 efector $m$ photoelectric M12 proximity switch with 50 mm sensing range，temperature range $0 . . .100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Threaded tubular metal housing， 3 －wire DC PNP，normally open，connector version
M12／L＝63 50f V4A 3－wire no $10 \ldots 30 \mathrm{DC} 1600$ M12 connector JAT201


High operational reliability due to increased noise immunity．
－Adjustable sensing range up to 15 mm by means of a potentiometer．
Resistant plastic housing for various applications．
Different connection options using cable，connector or terminals．

## Types with programmable output

 function available．
## ntroduction

Capacitive proximity switches are used for the non－contact detection of any objects．In contrast to inductive switches，which only detect metallic objects， capacitive sensors can also detect non－metallic materials．
Typical applications are in the wood，paper，glass，plastic，food and chemical industries．Capacitive sensors for example monitor that the contents of a cardboard box are complete or check the presence of the non－metallic caps．

## Operating principle

The capacitance between the active electrode of the sensor and the electri－ cal earth potential is measured．An approaching object influences the elec－ trical alternating field between these two＂capacitor plates＂．This applies to metallic and non－metallic objects．
In principle，capacitive sensors work with an RC oscillator．A very small change in capacitance is enough to influence the oscillation amplitude．The evaluation electronics converts this into a switched signal．The sensitivity can be set with a potentiometer．


Not only metal： Capacitive sensors
detect almost all detect altest
materiasts，
fere
for example a for example a
$\log$ in a saw mill．

## Increased noise immunity

When detecting objects very small changes in capacitance of 0.02 pF （with a basic capacitance of the electrode of 0.2 pF ！）must be reliably converted into useful switched signals．This makes high requirements for the electronics as tracks，input capacitances of the components）can be much higher thus making a precise capacitance measurement much more difficult making a
fm electronic therefore developed a future－oriented solution to this pro－
blem．A new sensor circuit effectively avoids the indicated prober blem．A new sensor circuit effectively avoids the indicated problems of the
RC oscillator with an acceptable level of input．The new circuit concept achieves much better values with respect to all relevant noise parameters． Special attention was given to very common noise sources in practice（fre－ quency inverters，switched－mode power supplies，stepper－motor controllers， etc．）

| Dimensions <br> ［mm］ | Sensing range ［mm］ | Material | Electrical design | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Output } \\ & \text { function } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{b}} \\ & \text { [V] } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{[H z]}{f}$ | Connection | Order no． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Threaded tubular plastic housing，3－wire，DC PNP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M18／L $=84$ | 8 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 50 | cable， 2 m | KG5043 |
| M18／L $=110$ | 8 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no | $10 . . .36 \mathrm{DC}$ | 50 | terminal block | KG5041 |
| M30／L $=81$ | 15 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 40 | cable， 2 m | K15002 |
| M30／L $=81$ | 15 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | nc | 10．．．36 DC | 40 | cable， 2 m | K15001 |
| M30／L $=92$ | 15 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no／nc | 10．．．36 DC | 40 | DIN 43650 conn． | K15038 |
| M30／L $=125$ | 15 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no／nc | 10．．．55 DC | 40 | terminal block | K15023 |
| Threaded tubular plastic housing， 3 －wire，DC NPN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M18／L $=84$ | 8 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 50 | cable， 2 m | KG5045 |
| M30／L $=81$ | 15 nf | plastic | 3－wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 40 | cable， 2 m | K15015 |
| Threaded tubular plastic housing，2－wire，DC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M18／L $=84$ | 8 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no／nc | 10．．．55 DC | 50 | cable， 2 m | KG5047 |
| $\mathrm{M} 18 / \mathrm{L}=110$ | 8 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no／nc | 10．．．55 DC | 50 | terminal block | KG5040 |
| Threaded tubular plastic housing，2－wire，AC／DC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M18／L $=84$ | 8 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no | 20．．．250 | 25／50 | cable， 2 m | KG0009 |
| M18／L $=110$ | 8 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no／nc | 20．．． 250 | 25／50 | terminal block | KG0008 |
| M30／L $=81$ | 15 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no | 20．．． 250 | 25／40 | cable， 2 m | K10016 |
| M30／L $=81$ | 15 nf | plastic | 2－wire | nc | 20．．． 250 | 25／40 | cable， 2 m | K10020 |
| M30／L $=92$ | 15 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no／nc | 20．．． 250 | 25／40 | DIN 43650 conn． | K10040 |
| M30／L $=125$ | 15 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no／nc | 20．．． 250 | 25／40 | terminal block | K10024 |
| Smooth tubular plastic housing，3－wire，DC PNP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\varnothing 34 / \mathrm{L}=81$ | 20 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 40 | cable， 2 m | KB5004 |
| ø 34／L $=81$ | 20 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | nc | 10．．．36 DC | 40 | cable， 2 m | KB5002 |
| Smooth tubular plastic housing，3－wire，DC NPN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\varnothing 34 / \mathrm{L}=81$ | 20 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 40 | cable， 2 m | KB5001 |
| ø 34／L $=81$ | 20 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | nc | 10．．．36 DC | 40 | cable， 2 m | KB5003 |
| Smooth tubular plastic housing，2－wire，AC／DC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\varnothing 34 / \mathrm{L}=81$ | 20 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no | 20．．．250 | 25／40 | cable， 2 m | KB0025 |
| $\varnothing 34 / \mathrm{L}=81$ | 20 nf | plastic | 2－wire | nc | 20．．． 250 | 25／40 | cable， 2 m | KB0029 |
| Rectangular plastic housing，3－wire，DC PNP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $120 \times 80 \times 30$ | 60 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no | 10．．．36 DC | 10 | cable， 2 m | KD5022 |
| $105 \times 80 \times 40$ | 60 nf | plastic | 3 －wire | no／nc | 10．．．36 DC | 10 | cable， 2 m | KD5018 |
| Rectangular plastic housing，2－wire，AC／DC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $120 \times 80 \times 30$ | 60 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no | 20．．． 250 | 10 | cable， 2 m | KD0012 |
| $105 \times 80 \times 40$ | 60 nf | plastic | 2－wire | no／nc | 20．．．250 | 10 | terminals | KD0009 |
| Rectangular plastic housing，3－wire，DC PNP，function check output |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $78 \times 36 \times 10$ | 12 f | plastic | 3 －wire | no／nc | 10．．．36 DC | 40 | cable， 2 m | KW5001 |
| $78 \times 36 \times 10$ | 12 f | plastic | 3 －wire | no／nc | 10．．．36 DC | 40 | pigtail with M12 | KW5005 |



## oduction

In industrial processes where liquids, air or gases are used valves are needed for dosing and control. There is a wide variety of valve types; butterfly or ball valves being the most common quarter-turn types
These valves are seldom operated manually. Pneumatic valve actuators are normally used for mechanical positioning. The valve position must be monitored electronically.
Mechanical switches are still often used for position feedback on the actuator shaft. For other solutions several proximity switches are used together with a switch target for position detection. Disadvantage: Mounting is mechanically complex. During switch mounting the signal wires can be reversed when they are connected in the top-mounted junction box. Where there are temperature fluctuations condensing humidity leads to corrosion and thus malfunction.

## Operating principle

An innovative design eliminates the disadvantages of these conventional solutions. In 1992 ifm electronic developed a standard which is now used by many leading actuator manufacturers. A round switch target, known as a shaft. The screws are located at a different height. A compact dual proximity switch (type IND) with two integral sensors detects the upper or lower metal screw depending on the valve position and thus the two switch positions.
Due to the simple construction the system operates safely with no wear at Due to the simple construction the system operates safely with no wear at
all. It is virtually resistant to external influence and meets the protection all. It is virtually resistant to external influence and meets the protection
rating IP 67 . Under certain conditions the unit can even be self-cleaning. The sensors are also resistant to mechanical stress such as vibration and shock.

## Special design AS-i (T5)

An extended design is the series T5. In addition to the inductive dual sensor, the unit provides an integrated connection for the solenoid valve. The connection to the control unit is made via a two-wire AS-i cable. The asset: Up to 30 other units can be connected to this line and separately controlled via the AS-i master.


| Dimensions <br> [mm] | Sensing range [mm] | Material | Electrical design | Output function | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{b}} \\ & \text { [V] } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{f} \\ {[\mathrm{Hz}]} \end{gathered}$ | Connection | Order no. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Double sensors for quarter-turn valves, 4-wire DC PNP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $40 \times 26 \times 26$ | 4 nf | plastic | 4 -wire | $2 \times n 0$ | 10...36 DC | 1300 | M12 connector | IN5225 |
| $40 \times 26 \times 26$ | 4 nf | plastic | 4 -wire | $2 \times$ no | 10...36 DC | 1300 | cable, 2 m | IN5251 |
| $40 \times 26 \times 26$ | 4 nf | plastic | 4 -wire | $2 \times$ no | 10... 36 DC | 1300 | M18 connector | IN5285 |
| $40 \times 26 \times 47$ | 4 nf | plastic | 4 -wire | $2 \times$ no | 10... 36 DC | 1300 | M12 V2A conn. | IN5327 |
| Double sensors for quarter-turn valves, 4 -wire DC PNP/NPN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $40 \times 26 \times 26$ | 4 nf | plastic | 4-wire | $2 \times$ no | 10...36 DC | 1300 | M12 connector | IN5224 |
| Double sensors for quarter-turn valves, 4 -wire AC/DC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $40 \times 26 \times 40$ | 4 nf | plastic | 4-wire | $2 \times n 0$ | 20... $250 \mathrm{AC/DC}$ | 25/50 | M18 connector | IN0108 |
| $40 \times 26 \times 40$ | 4 nf | plastic | 4-wire | $2 \times \mathrm{no}$ | 20... $250 \mathrm{AC/DC}$ | 26/50 | cable, 2 m | IN0110 |


| Double sensors for quarter-turn valves, 4 -wire DC PNP with integrated solenoid valve connection |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $55 \times 78 \times 35$ | 4 nf | plastic | 4-wir | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \times \mathrm{no} \\ & 1 \times \mathrm{SV} \end{aligned}$ | 10.. 36 DC | 1300 | Rd $24 \times 1 / 8$ | IN53 |


| Accessories for double sensors |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Target puck $\varnothing 53 \mathrm{~mm}$ | E10320 |
|  | Target puck $\varnothing 65 \mathrm{~mm}$ | E10327 |
|  | Target puck $\varnothing 102 \mathrm{~mm}$ | E10328 |
|  | Target puck $\varnothing 53 \mathrm{~mm}$, adjustable between $0^{\circ}$ and $360^{\circ}$ | E10661 |



Visible red light facilitates adjustment．

## Variants with metal housing

 for robust use．LED display to check operation switching status and function．
Special functions like background sup－ pression or polarisation filter available．

Wide range of system components for easy and safe mountings．

## roduction

Automation technology can no longer be imagined without photoelectric sensors as＂artificial eyes＂．They are used where safe and non－contact de－ ection of the exact position of objects is required．The material of the objects to be detected is of no importance．Compared to proximity switches photoelectric sensors have a much higher sensing zone．

## Through－beam sensors

A through－beam sensor is distinguished by a long range．The system consists of two separate components：a transmitter and a receiver．The light only tra－ vels one way（from the transmitter to the receiver）．Adverse effects in the mmediately interfere with the system．This is called a high insensitivity to dirt a high excess gain

## Retro－reflective sensors

For a retro－reflective sensor the transmitter and receiver are incorporated into one housing．By means of a reflector the transmitted light is returned to the receiver．An object in the beam path interrupts the beam and triggers a switching operation．Retro－reflective sensors without polarisation filter oper－ ate in the infrared area，systems with polarisation filter with visible red light． ge excess gain．

## Diffuse reflection sensors

A diffuse reflection sensor is used for the direct detection of objects．Trans mitter and receiver are incorporated into one housing．The transmitter emits light which is reflected by the object to be detected and seen by the receiver． This system evaluates the reflected light of an object．Reflectors are not necessary for operation

The reflector
reflects the lig reflectst the light
beam：For a retro－
reflective sensor refflective sensor
transmitter and transmitter and
receiver are inte－ receiver are inte
grated into one
housing．


## Fixing options

ifm electronic offers a complete component system of easy－to－use moun－ ting sets．The solutions consist of a clamp which is fastened with only one screw，keeps the sensors safely in place and at the same time guarantees
free movement in all axes．

Visit our website：www．ifm－electronic．com

| Sensor type | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sensing } \\ & \text { range } \\ & {[\mathrm{mm}]} \end{aligned}$ | Spot Ø at max． range $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | Output function | Connection | Order no． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OF series with M12 threaded metal housing， 3 －wire DC |  |  |  |  |  |
| through－beam transmitter | 4000 | 700 | － | cable， 2 m | OF5018 |
| through－beam receiver | 4000 | － | light on／dark on PNP | cable， 2 m | OF5019 |
| through－beam transmitter | 4000 | 700 | － | M12 connector | OF5021 |
| through－beam receiver | 4000 | － | light on／dark on PNP | M12 connector | OF5022 |
| retro－reflective | 50．．．2000 | 140 | light on／dark on PNP | cable， 2 m | OF5014 |
| retro－reflective，pol．－filter | 200．．．800 | 70 | light on／dark on PNP | cable， 2 m | OF5024 |
| retro－reflective | 50．．．2000 | 140 | light on／dark on PNP | M12 connector | OF5016 |
| retro－reflective，pol．－filter | 200．．． 800 | 70 | light on／dark on PNP | M12 connector | OF5025 |
| diffuse－reflective | 1．．． 200 | 92 | light on／dark on PNP | cable， 2 m | OF5010 |
| diffuse－reflective，foc．beam | $1 . .400$ | 185 | light on／dark on PNP | cable， 2 m | OF5026 |
| diffuse－reflective | 1 1．． 200 | 92 | light on／dark on PNP | M12 connector | OF5012 |
| diffuse－reflective，foc．beam | 1．．． 400 | 185 | light on／dark on PNP | M12 connector | OF5027 |


| through－beam transmitter | 15000 | 2000 | － | cable， 2 m | OG5040 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| through－beam receiver | 15000 | － | light on／dark on PNP | cable， 2 m | OG5041 |
| through－beam transmitter | 15000 | 2000 | － | M12 connector | OG5042 |
| through－beam receiver | 15000 | － | light on／dark on PNP | M12 connector | OG5043 |
| retro－reflective，pol．－filter | 3000 | 262 | light on／dark on PNP | cable， 2 m | OG5045 |
| retro－reflective，pol．－filter | 3000 | 262 | light on／dark on PNP | M12 connector | OG5046 |
| diffuse－reflective | 1．．． 600 | 169 | light on／dark on PNP | cable， 2 m | OG5049 |
| diffuse－reflective | 1．．．600 | 169 | light on／dark on PNP | M12 connector | OG5050 |
| diffuse－reflective，backgr－s． | 30．．． 130 | 12 | light on／dark on PNP | cable， 2 m | OG5052 |
| diffuse－reflective，backgr－s． | 30．．． 130 | 12 | light on／dark on PNP | M12 connector | OG5053 |

OG series with M18 threaded stainless steel housing，3－wire DC，IP 68 ／IP 69 K

| through－beam transmitter | 15000 | 2000 | － | cable， 6 m | OG5107 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| through－beam receiver | 15000 | － | light on／dark on PNP | cable， 6 m | OG5108 |
| through－beam transmitter | 15000 | 2000 | － | M12 connector | OG5116 |
| through－beam receiver | 15000 | － | light on／dark on PNP | M12 connector | OG5117 |
| retro－reflective，pol．－filter | 3000 | 262 | light on／dark on PNP | cable， 6 m | OG5106 |
| retro－reflective，pol．－filter | 3000 | 262 | light on／dark on PNP | M12 connector | OG5115 |
| diffuse－reflective | 1．．．600 | 169 | light on／dark on PNP | cable， 6 m | OG5113 |
| diffuse－reflective | 1．．． 600 | 169 | light on／dark on PNP | M12 connector | OG5114 |
| diffuse－reflective，backgr．－s． | 30．．． 130 | 12 | light on／dark on PNP | cable， 6 m | OG5109 |
| diffuse－reflective，backgr－s． | 30．．． 130 | 12 | light on／dark on PNP | M12 connector | OG5119 |



Ol series with M30 threaded plastic housing，3－wire DC
retro－reflective $100 \ldots 4000$

## OJ series with rectangular plastic housing， $35 \times 24 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$ ，front sensing， 4 －wire DC

| through－beam transmitter | 10000 | 1000 | － | M8 connector | OJ5008 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| through－beam receiver | 10000 | － | light on／dark on PNP | M8 connector | OJ5009 |
| through－beam receiver | 10000 | － | light on／dark on NPN | M8 connector | 0.5010 |
| retro－reflective，pol．filter | 2000 | 64 | light on／dark on PNP | M8 connector | OJ5004 |
| retro－reflective，pol．filter | 2000 | 64 | light on／dark on NPN | M8 connector | OJ5005 |
| retro－reflective，pol．filter | 2000 | 64 | light on／dark on PNP | PUR pigtail M12 | 055062 |
| retro－reflective，pol．filter | 2000 | 64 | light on／dark on PNP | PVC pigtail M12 | 0.5063 |


| Sensor type | Sensing range ［mm］ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Spot } \varnothing \text { at max. } \\ & \text { range } \\ & {[\mathrm{mm}]} \end{aligned}$ | Output function | Connection | Order no． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| retro－reflective，pol．filter | 2000 | 64 | light on／dark on PNP | PVC cable， 2 m | 015006 |
| retro－reflective，PET－detect． | 200．．． 1500 | 64 | light on／dark on PNP | M8 connector | OJ5085 |
| diffuse－reflective | 1．．．600 | 60 | light on／dark on PNP | M8 connector | 0 J 5000 |
| diffuse－reflective | 1．．．600 | 60 | light on／dark on NPN | M8 connector | OJ5001 |
| diffuse－reflective | 1．．． 600 | 60 | light on／dark on PNP | PUR pigtail M12 | OJ5060 |
| diffuse－reflective | 1．．． 600 | 60 | light on／dark on PNP | PVC pigtail M12 | 055061 |
| diffuse－reflective | 1．．． 600 | 60 | light on／dark on PNP | PVC cable， 2 m | OJ5002 |
| diffuse－reflective | 1．．．1000 | 150 | light on／dark on PNP | M8 connector | OJ5070 |
| diffuse－reflective，backgr．－s． | 15．．． 400 | 18 | light on／dark on PNP | PVC cable， 2 m | 0.05044 |
| diffuse－reflective，backgr．－s． | 15．．． 400 | 18 | light on／dark on PNP | PVC pigtail M12 | 0.5069 |
| OJ series with rectangular plastic housing， $35 \times 24 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$ ，side sensing，4－wire DC |  |  |  |  |  |
| through－beam transmitter | 10000 | 1000 | － | M8 connector | OJ5030 |
| through－beam receiver | 10000 | － | light on／dark on PNP | M8 connector | OJ5031 |
| through－beam receiver | 10000 | － | light on／dark on NPN | M8 connector | OJ5032 |
| retro－reflective，pol．filter | 2000 | 64 | light on／dark on PNP | M8 connector | 0.5026 |
| retro－reflective，pol．filter | 2000 | 64 | light on／dark on NPN | M8 connector | 035027 |
| retro－reflective，pol．filter | 2000 | 64 | light on／dark on PNP | PVC cable， 2 m | 015028 |
| retro－reflective，PET－detect． | 200．．． 1500 | 64 | light on／dark on PNP | M8 connector | 0 J 086 |
| diffuse－reflective | 1．．． 600 | 60 | light on／dark on PNP | M8 connector | OJ5022 |
| diffuse－reflective | 1．．． 600 | 60 | light on／dark on NPN | M8 connector | 0.05023 |
| diffuse－reflective | 1．．．600 | 60 | light on／dark on PNP | PVC cable， 2 m | 015024 |
| diffuse－reflective | 1．．．1000 | 150 | light on／dark on PNP | M8 connector | 0.5071 |
| diffuse－reflective，backgr．－s． | 15．．． 400 | 18 | light on／dark on PNP | M8 connector | 035048 |
| diffuse－reflective，backgr．－s． | 15．．． 400 | 18 | light on／dark on PNP | PVC pigtail M12 | OJ5078 |
| OL series with rectangular plastic housing， $75 \times 27 \times 62 \mathrm{~mm}, 4$－wire $\mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC}$ with relais output |  |  |  |  |  |
| through－beam transmitter | 25000 | 2500 | － | terminals | OL0006 |
| through－beam receiver | 25000 | － | light on／dark on relais | terminals | OL0007 |
| retro－reflective，pol．－filter | 300．．． 5000 | 250 | light on／dark on relais | terminals | OL0004 |
| diffuse－reflective | 1．．．1000 | 300 | light on／dark on relais | terminals | OL0005 |
| diffuse－reflective | 1 1．． 800 | 80 | light on／dark on relais | terminals | OL0009 |
| OA series with rectangular plastic housing， $85 \times 36 \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}, 5$－wire $\mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC}$ with relais output |  |  |  |  |  |
| through－beam transmitter | 50000 | 1500 | － | terminals | OA0101 |
| through－beam receiver | 50000 | － | light on／dark on relais | terminals | OA0102 |
| retro－reflective | 250．．． 10000 | 250 | light on／dark on relais | terminals | OA0104 |
| retro－reflective，pol．－filter | 200．．． 8000 | 420 | light on／dark on relais | terminals | OA0106 |
| diffuse－reflective | 5．．． 1500 | 370 | light on／dark on relais | terminals | OA0108 |
| OH series with rectangular plastic housing， $25.1 \times 7.6 \times 12.5 \mathrm{~mm}, 3$－wire DC |  |  |  |  |  |
| through－beam transmitter | 1200 | 10 | － | PVC cable， 2 m | ОН5001 |
| through－beam receiver | 1200 | － | dark on PNP | PVC cable， 2 m | OH5002 |
| through－beam transmitter | 1200 | 10 | － | PVC pigtail M8 | OH5012 |
| through－beam receiver | 1200 | － | dark on PNP | PVC pigtail M8 | OH5003 |
| retro－reflective | 800 | 10 | dark on PNP | PVC cable， 2 m | OH5010 |
| retro－reflective | 800 | 10 | dark on PNP | PVC pigtail M8 | OH5011 |
| diffuse－reflective | 2．．． 50 | 3.5 | light on PNP | PVC cable， 2 m | ОН5004 |
| diffuse－reflective | 2．．． 50 | 3.5 | light on PNP | PVC pigtail M8 | OH5005 |
| diffuse－reflective，backgr．－s． | 1．．．30 | 4.5 | light on PNP | PVC cable， 2 m | OH5006 |
| diffuse－reflective，backgr．－s． | 1．．．30 | 4.5 | light on PNP | PVC pigtail M8 | OH5007 |
| diffuse－reflective，backgr．－s． | 1．．． 15 | 2.5 | light on PNP | PVC cable， 2 m | OH5008 |
| diffuse－reflective，backgr．－s． | 1．．． 15 | 2.5 | light on PNP | PVC pigtail M8 | OH5009 |




Detection of minute objects by means of a focussed laser beam．

## Clearly visible red light for

 easy setting to the object．Automatic switch point setting by pressing a pushbutton．
Application sensors available for special application areas．

System components available for fine adjustment．

## ntroduction

Laser systems are used where detection of small objects or precise posi－ tioning is required．They are available as through－beam sensors，retro－reflec－ tive sensors or diffuse reflection sensors．
Laser light consists of light waves of identical length which have a defined phase relation（coherence）．This results in an important feature of laser systems，that is the almost parallel light beam．Result：Due to the small angle of divergence long ranges of up to 60 metres can be achieved．The laser spot which is also clearly visible at daylight simplifies the alignment of the system． Apart from the advantages some points have to be taken into account for the selection of the suitable optical system．compared to standard sensors the small light spot and the often high ranges the system is more sensitive to the small light spat

## Mounting aids

The ifm laser sensors offer a useful function for easier alignment：The laser power is increased during adjustment：This leads to a particularly bright laser spot which enables safe alignment from a distance even at daylight．

## How dangerous are laser sensors？

Due to the small angle of divergence laser beams are focussed on a small area．The energy and power density on this area is extremely high．ifm laser sensors comply with the European standard EN60825 or the international standard IEC60825．These standards describe the operation of laser systems． ifm laser sensors are classified in the laser protection class II．Thus the laser power，also in the setting mode with increased power，is max． 1 mW ．When the laser beam hits the human eye，the eyelid is instinctively closed．When cause any damage．


| Sensor type | Sensing range ［mm］ | Spot $\varnothing$ at max． range ［mm］ ［mm］ | Output function | Connection | Order no． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OG series with M18 threaded stainless steel housing，4－wire DC |  |  |  |  |  |
| through－beam transmitter | 2000．．．6000 | 5 | － | M12 connector | OG5060 |
| through－beam receiver | 2000 | － | light on／dark on PNP | M12 connector | OG5067 |
| through－beam receiver | 6000 | － | light on／dark on PNP | M12 connector | OG5068 |
| through－beam transmitter | 60000 | 150 | － | M12 connector | OG5059 |
| through－beam receiver | 60000 | － | light on／dark on PNP | M12 connector | OG5058 |
| retro－reflective，pol．filter | 200．．． 4000 | 7 | light on／dark on PNP | M12 connector | OG5071 |
| retro－reflective | 200．．．13000 | 25 | light on／dark on PNP | M12 connector | OG5061 |
| diffuse－reflective | 1．．．150 | 0.1 | light on／dark on PNP | M12 connector | OG5056 |
| OJ series with rectangular plastic housing， $35 \times 24 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$ ，front sensing，4－wire DC |  |  |  |  |  |
| through－beam transmitter | 1000 | 4 | － | M8 connector | OJ5019 |
| through－beam receiver | 1000 | － | light on／dark on PNP | M8 connector | 035020 |
| through－beam transmitter | 15000 | 24 | － | M8 connector | OJ5016 |
| through－beam receiver | 15000 | － | light on／dark on PNP | M8 connector | OJ5017 |
| retro－reflective，pol．filter | 8000 | 12 | light on／dark on PNP | M8 connector | 0.5014 |
| diffuse－reflective，backgr．－s． | 15．．． 200 | $2 \times 1$ vertical | light on／dark on PNP | M8 connector | OJ5052 |
| diffuse－reflective，backgr．－s． | 15．．． 200 | $2 \times 1$ vertical | light on／dark on NPN | M8 connector | 0.5053 |
| diffuse－reflective，backgr．－s． | 7．．．150 | 0.8 | light on／dark on PNP | M8 connector | OJ5056 |


| series with rectangular plastic housing， $35 \times 24 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$ ，side sensing，4－wire DC |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| through－beam transmitter | 1000 | 4 | － | M8 connector | 015041 |
| through－beam receiver | 1000 | － | light on／dark on PNP | M8 connector | 015042 |
| through－beam transmitter | 15000 | 24 | － | M8 connector | 015038 |
| through－beam receiver | 15000 | － | light on／dark on PNP | M8 connector | OJ5039 |
| retro－reflective，pol．filter | 8000 | 12 | light on／dark on PNP | M8 connector | 015036 |
| diffuse－reflective，backgr．－s． | 15．．． 200 | $2 \times 1$ vertical | light on／dark on PNP | M8 connector | OJ5054 |
| diffuse－reflective，backgr．－s． | 15．．． 200 | $2 \times 1$ vertical | light on／dark on NPN | M8 connector | 0.5055 |
| diffuse－reflective，backgr．－s． | 7．．．150 | 0.8 | light on／dark on PNP | M8 conne | OJ5058 |



| through－beam transmitter | 60000 | 150 | － | M12 connector | OL5019 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| through－beam receiver | 60000 | － | light on／dark on PNP | M12 connector | OL5020 |
| retro－ereflective，pol．filter | 200．．． 13000 | 25 | light on／dark on PNP | M12 connector | OL5022 |
| diffuse－reflective | 1．．．150 | 0.1 | light on／dark on PNP | M12 connector | OL5024 |



| Mounting set for OG types，free standing，clamp：stainless steel，fixture：stainless steel | E20870 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mounting set for OG types，profile mounting，clamp：diecast zinc，fixture：stainless steel | E20867 |
| OJ front lens mounting set，free standing，clamp：diecast zinc，fixture：stainless steel | E20966 |
| OJ side lens mounting set，free standing，clamp：diecast zinc，fixture：stainless steel | E20968 |
| OJ swivel mount clip，housing：diecast zinc | E20974 |
| OJ front lens fine adjustment and mounting unit，housing：aluminium | E20975 |
| OJ side lens fine adjustment and mounting unit，housing：aluminium | E20976 |
| Prismatic reflector for laser units $50 \times 50 \mathrm{~mm}$ | E20722 |
| Prismatic reflector for laser units $30 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$ | E20994 |
| Prismatic reflector for laser units $\varnothing 19 \mathrm{~mm}$ | E20993 |
| Prismatic reflector for laser units $\varnothing 10 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |



Precise connection of different fibre optics．

Manual or automatic setting by means of＂teach in＂．
LED display to check operation switching stauts and function．
Various glass fibre materials for different applications．

## Easy mounting on

 DIN rail possible．
## ntroduction

Fully automatic manufacturing machines become more and more compact Fibre optics are used where mounting space for photoelectric standard sen－ sors is confined．Advantages of these systems：The evaluation electronics and the optoelectronic components are located separately from the sensing surface of the system．Fibre optic sensing heads can therefore be mounted in places where access is difficult．Fibre optics are the best choice，in particular or short ranges．

## Versions of fibre optic system

Through－beam principle
Transmitting and receiving fibre optics are laid separately．The two ends fibre optic heads）are mounted opposite each other．The light beam inter－ uption is evaluated according to the through－beam principle．The maximum ange is 120 cm ．
Diffuse reflection principle
Transmitting and receiving fibres are in one sheath．The sensing head incor－ porates receiving and transmitting fibre bundles．The ranges of the ifm sen－ sors are max． 70 mm ．

Applications of fibre optic systems：
Confined space
The fibre optic head is directly located where sensing takes place，the mating amplifier where sufficient mounting space is available．
Detection of minute objects
Depending on the type of sensing head and range objects up to 0.5 mm can be detected safely．When the movement of objects is precise，it is possible to detect fine structures，e．g．thread pitches，
High temperatures
Fibre optics with metal sheath can be used up to $290^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ，fibre optics with metal silicone sheath up to $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．
Chemical resistance
Metal silicone sheathed fibre optics are resistant to many aggressive chemi－ cals．


Minute objects up to 0.5 mm are
detected safely．


Fibre optic
systems can
systems can also
be mounted in
places where


High switching frequencies．
Robust designs．
Programmable encoders．
Special version with integrated Profibus interface．
Hollow shaft encoders for drives with high acceleration．

## ntroduction

In many manufacturing and production processes they are indispensable as reliable transducers to ensure precise positioning．They convert rotary move－ ment into digital signals．Linear measurement is also possible in conjunction with rack and pinion or measuring wheels．Encoders use the wear－free photoelectric detection．A pulse disc firmly attached to the shaft ensures this detection．Encoders are basically divided into two types：incremental and absolute encoders．

## ncremental encoders

Incremental encoders generate a precisely defined number of pulses per revolution．They are a measure of the angular or linear distance moved．The rent or opaque．An LED emits a parallel－orientated light beam which illumi－ nates all segments of the coded disc．Photo elements receive the modulated light and convert it into two sinusoidal signals．Digitalisation electronics amplify the signals and shape them into square－wave pulse trains which are generated via the line driver in the output．The phase difference between signal A and B，which are phase－shifted by 90 degrees，allows evaluation of the direction of rotation．

## Absolute encoders

Absolute encoders provide an absolute numerical value for each angular position．This code value is available immediately after power is applied．This ＂absolute＂value makes a reference procedure like the one required for the incremental encoder unnecessary．Absolute encoders are used wherever angular positions have to be allocated to a certain value and where the detection of the present position is absolutely necessary in the case of a power failure

## Singleturn and multiturn

Singleturn encoders divide a mechanical revolution（ 0 to 360 degrees）into a certain number of measuring steps．The measuring values are repeated after one revolution．The maximum resolution is 8192.
Multiturn encoders，however，do not only detect angular positions but also distinguish between multiple revolutions．

> Linear measurement by means of counter module: Rotary movement ictonvoren mint is converted into
digital signals．


Hollow shaft encoolers：
For drives with For drives with
high acceleration． They are also
distinguished by distinguished by
reduced installa－ tion length．


| Resolution | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{b}} \\ & {[\mathrm{~V}]} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{f} \\ {[\mathbf{k H z}]} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} l_{\text {last }} \\ \text { [mA] } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Shaft } \\ & \text { [mm] } \end{aligned}$ | Operating temperatur ［ $\left.{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right]$ | Connection | Order no. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Incremental encoder RB housing ø 36.5 mm ，solid shaft $\varnothing 6 \mathrm{~mm}$ ，cable entry axial and radial |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 500 | 5 | 300 | 20 | 6 | －40．．． 100 | PUR cable， 2 m | RB1015 |
| 10 | 10．．． 30 | 160 | 50 | 6 | －40．．．70 | PUR cable， 2 m | RB6001 |
| 100 | 10．．．30 | 160 | 50 | 6 | －40．．．70 | PUR cable， 2 m | RB6007 |
| 360 | 10．．． 30 | 160 | 50 | 6 | －40．．．70 | PUR cable， 2 m | RB6013 |
| 500 | 10．．． 30 | 160 | 50 | 6 | －40．．．70 | PUR cable， 2 m | RB6015 |
| 1000 | 10．．． 30 | 160 | 50 | 6 | －40．．．70 | PUR cable， 2 m | RB6029 |
| Incremental encoder RC housing ø 58 mm ，solid shaft ø 6 mm |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 500 | 5 | 300 | 20 | 6 | －30．．．100 | PUR cable， 2 m axial | RC1014 |
| 100 | 10．．． 30 | 300 | 50 | 6 | －20．．． 85 | PUR cable， 2 m axial | RC6003 |
| 360 | 10．．． 30 | 300 | 50 | 6 | －20．．．85 | PUR cable， 2 m axial | RC6012 |
| 500 | 10．．． 30 | 160 | 50 | 6 | －20．．．85 | PUR cable， 2 m axial | RC6014 |

## Incremental encoder RU housing $\varnothing 58 \mathrm{~mm}$ ，solid shaft $\varnothing 6 \mathrm{~mm}$ ，synchro flange



Incremental encoder RV housing $\varnothing \mathbf{5 8} \mathbf{~ m m}$ ，solid shaft $\varnothing 10 \mathrm{~mm}$ ，clamp flange

| 360 | 10．．． 30 | 300 | 50 | 10 | －30．．．85 | PUR cable， 2 m axial | RV6013 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 500 | 10．．． 30 | 300 | 50 | 10 | －30．．．85 | PUR cable， 2 m axial | RV6016 |
| 1000 | 10．．． 30 | 300 | 50 | 10 | －30．．．85 | PUR cable， 2 m axial | RV6024 |
| 1024 | 10．．． 30 | 300 | 50 | 10 | －30．．．85 | PUR cable， 2 m axial | RV6025 |
| 2000 | 10．．． 30 | 300 | 50 | 10 | －30．．．85 | PUR cable， 2 m axial | RV6033 |
| 2048 | 10．．． 30 | 300 | 50 | 10 | －30．．．85 | PUR cable， 2 m axial | RV6034 |
| 2500 | 10．．． 30 | 300 | 50 | 10 | －30．．．85 | PUR cable， 2 m axial | RV6036 |
| 3600 | 10．．． 30 | 300 | 50 | 10 | －30．．．85 | PUR cable， 2 m axial | RV6040 |
| 5000 | 10．．． 30 | 300 | 50 | 10 | －30．．．85 | PUR cable， 2 m axial | RV6100 | Incremental encoder RO housing $\varnothing \mathbf{5 8} \mathbf{~ m m}$ ，hollow shaft $\varnothing 12 \mathbf{~ m m}$ ，open to one side


| 360 | $10 \ldots . \ldots 30$ | 300 | 20 | 12 | $-30 \ldots 85$ | PUR cable， 1 m radial | RO6343 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 500 | $10 \ldots 30$ | 300 | 20 | 12 | $-30 . \ldots 55$ | PUR cable， 1 m radial | RO6344 |
| 1024 | $10 \ldots 30$ | 300 | 20 | 12 | $-30 \ldots 85$ | PUR cable， 1 m radial | RO6345 |


| Absolute multiturn encoder with serial interface，RM housing $\varnothing 58 \mathrm{~mm}$ ，solid shaft $\varnothing \mathbf{6 / 1 0} \mathrm{mm}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8192 | 10．．． 30 | － | － | 6 | －20．．．85 | PUR cable， 1 m radial | RM6101 |
| 8192 | 10．．． 30 | － | － | 10 | －20．．． 85 | PUR cable， 1 m radial | RM6104 | Absolute multiturn encoder with Profibus data interface，RM housing $\varnothing 58 \mathrm{~mm}$ ，solid shaft $\varnothing \mathbf{6 / 1 0 \mathrm { mm }}$


| 8192 | $10 . .30$ | - | - | 6 | $-20 \ldots 60$ | terminal strip | RM3001 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8192 | 10.30 | - | - | 10 | -20.60 | termal |  |



## Easy setting or programming.

Different outputs
(relay, transistor).
Multifunction: Several functions in one unit.

## Adjustable output function.

Easy rail mounting.

## ntroduction

Although PLC applications in industrial automation are becoming more and more versatile there are still numerous processes in practice which require decentralised monitoring
For this ifm electronic offers a number of pulse evaluation systems in the product group "ecomat 200". The application area ranges from simple standstill monitoring or blockage protection of a conveyor belt, maximum speed monitoring in wind power stations, slip monitoring of couplings through to direction monitoring, e.g. twin pumps with non-return valves. Different units for rail mounting and compact designs in M30 metal housings are available. They include processor-controlled units for control panel mounting to indicate rotational speeds, speeds, processing times, quantities and electronic preset counters for the detection of quantities or linear measurement as well as electronic timer relays.
All units are distinguished by a high reliability and easy handling. Independent of the PLC they indicate operating states or signal faults. This helps to reduce downtimes and production loss.
fm electronic offers the following evaluation systems:

- Speed monitor

Standstill monitor
Slip- / synchronisation monitor
Direction monitor
Frequency-to-current converter
D Displays
Counters
SSI controller
Switching amplifie
Multifunction rela
 Electronic timer
relays. Depending on the scope
of functions they functions they
can solve easy can solve tass
control tasks.

The monitor FS-1
for rotational for rotational
speed monitoring.




Compliance with EN 50081 (noise emission) and EN 50082 (noise immunity).

## Wide input voltage range.

Output protected against
short circuits and overload
Good power reserves.

Robust metal housing
for secure mounting.

## ntroduction

They may be unglamorous and unobtrusive, but without them it would not be possible to operate an electronic system. Power supplies are essential. ifm offers low-cost transformer power supplies but also powerful switchedmode power supplies for different applications.

## Transformer power supplies

Transformer power supplies provide a low voltage, normally 24 V DC. A transformer according to DIN 0551 ensures a safe electrical separation from mains voltage and low voltage. The output voltage can be regulated ( $\pm 5 \%$ ) or smoothed by means of capacitors. The different designs and output

## Switched-mode power supplies

Primary switched-mode power supplies are a compact and economical solution to supply sensors and actuators. As opposed to conventional transformer power supplies with regulated output voltage they need no heavy transdistinguished by a very high degree of efficiency of up to $92 \%$. Due to the operating principle by means of high frequency transformers switchedmode power supplies are much smaller and lighter than transformer power supplies with identical power. Nevertheless they guarantee an electrical separation. Furthermore, they offer a wide input voltage range as standard for worldwide use.

## Power reserves

Mains fluctuations up to $\pm 15 \%$ and mains interference are compensated for. Even mains voltage dips of a few milliseconds are compensated for, the output voltage is completely maintained. An active inrush current limitation reduces the inrush current by means of a fixed resistor which is bridged after start up. The outputs are protected against short circuits and overload. Special output characteristics allow a current which can be up to 1.7 higher than the nominal current without switch-off with the voltage being reduced at higher output current for a short time. This power reserve is provided by all power supplies as from 2.5 A for a period of one minute. At an operating temperature of up to $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ this power is available continuously.


Suitable for
the application the application
ifm provides
power supplies power supplies
in different power classes.

| Output current <br> [A] | Output voltage [V] | Nominal voltage [V] | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Efficiency } \\ & \text { typ. } \\ & \text { [\%] } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Order } \\ & \text { no. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power supplies single-phase |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 24 DC (+/-3\%) | 115/230 AC | 84 | DN2010 |
| 1.3 | 24... 28 DC (+/-2\%) | 115/230 AC | 87.5 | DN1020 |
| 2.1 | 24... 28 DC (+/- 2 \%) | 115/230 AC | 88.5 | DN1021 |
| 2.5 | $24 \mathrm{DC}(+5 \% /-1 \%)$ | 115/230 AC | 87.5 | DN2011 |
| 3 | 12..15 DC (+/-2 \%) | 115/230 AC | 87 | DN2021 |
| 4 | $24 \mathrm{DC}(+5 \% /-1 \%)$ | 115/230 AC | 90 | DN2112 |
| 4.1 | 24... 28 DC (+/- $2 \%$ ) | 115/230 AC | 90 | DN1022 |
| 5 | 24 DC (+5\% /-1 \%) | 115/230 AC | 90 | DN2012 |
| 10 | 24... 28 DC (+/- 2 \%) | 115/230 AC | 90 | DN2013 |
| 20 | 24... 28 DC (+/-2\%) | 230 AC | 91 | DN2014 |
| 20 | 24... 28 DC (+/-2\%) | 115/230 AC | 90 | DN2114 |
| Power supplies 3-phase |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | 24... 28 DC (+/- 2 \%) | $3 \times 400 . . .500 \mathrm{AC}$ | 89 | DN2032 |
| 10 | 24... 28 DC (+/-2\%) | $3 \times 400 . . .500 \mathrm{AC}$ | 90 | DN2033 |
| 20 | 24... 28 DC (+/-2\%) | $3 \times 400 \mathrm{AC}$ | 92 | DN2034 |
| 20 | 24... 28 DC (+/-2\%) | $3 \times 400 . . .500 \mathrm{AC}$ | 92 | DN2134 |
| 30 | 24... 28 DC (+/- $2 \%$ ) | $3 \times 400 . . .500 \mathrm{AC}$ | 93 | DN2036 |
| 40 | 24... 28 DC (+/-2 \%) | $3 \times 400 . . .500 \mathrm{AC}$ | 92.5 | DN2035 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Current <br> [A] | Output voltage [V] | Nominal voltage [V] | Output | Order no. |
| Switching amplifier 1-channel |  |  |  |  |
| max. 100 mA | $24 \mathrm{DC}(+/-5 \%)$ | 230 AC | relay | DN0001 |
| max. 100 mA | 24 DC (+/-5 \%) | 110 AC | relay | DN0012 |
| Switching amplifier 2-channel |  |  |  |  |
| max. 300 mA | $24 \mathrm{DC}(+/-2 \%)$ | 110... 240 AC | 2 relays | DN0200 |
| Switching amplifier 1-channel with timer function |  |  |  |  |
| max. 40 mA | 24 DC (+/-5\%) | $230 \mathrm{AC} ; 24 \mathrm{DC}$ | relay | DT0001 |



High reliability due to the elimination of mechanical components.
Easy "teach in" via pushbutton.
Analogue and switching outputs.

The integrated LED display provides direct read-out of the current level.

## Suitable for measurements

 in aggressive media.
## ntroduction

In industrial applications where industrial fluids or bulk material are used, storage tanks or silos are used for processing or storing of media. Tanks are filled and emptied almost automatically. Sensors are used to detect the level. Even critical process states such as an empty hydraulic tank and the resulting unning dry of the pump or the unintentional overspill of a tank are permanently monitored by level sensors.

## Advantages of electronic sensors

Level measurement distinguishes between direct measurement in the medium and the indirect detection from the outside (for example through
the tank wall by means of capacitive sensors). Deposits and wear and tear ften lead to failures in particular if mechanical switches are in contact with the medium. The electronic ifm sensors however can do without any mechanical component. This makes the sensors especially robust and reliable. The suitable electronic sensors work without any problem even in aggressive media, such as lubricants and coolants.
Another advantage of electronic sensors is the local indication of the level or the easy setting of the switching threshold simply by pressing a button as offered for some types.
There are two basic types of level detection in tanks: continuous measurement and the detection of defined limits.

## continuous level measuremen

For continuous level measurement the level is detected continuously, converted into an electrical signal and indicated. The units have freely pro grammable switching outputs or an analogue output for further processing Continuous level sensors from ifm electronic use two physical measuring principles. For the capacitive measurement the tank and the material form an electrical capacitor. The capacity changes analogously to the level and is converted into a measure for the level by means of a microprocessor. For hydrostatic level measurement a ceramic measuring cell detects the hydrostatic pressure of the material. Here the pressure change is a measure for the level.

Measurement in
the medium:
the medium:
The LK probe is
directly immersed directly immersed
in the medium to in the medium to
be monitored.


For special applications:
Capacitive probe for monitoring
oils and coolants.

| Probe [mm] | Active range [mm] | Inactive range [mm] | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{b}} \\ & {[\mathrm{~V}]} \end{aligned}$ | Output function | Connection | Order no. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Electronic level sensor with integrated display, DC PNP, outputs: $1 \times$ analogue \& $1 \times \mathrm{nc}$ (overflow) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 264 | 195 | 53 | 18...30 DC | $1 \times$ analogue, $1 \times \mathrm{nc}$ | M12 connector | LK3122 |
| 472 | 390 | 53 | $18 . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | $1 \times$ analogue, $1 \times \mathrm{nc}$ | M12 connector | LK3123 |
| 728 | 585 | 102 | 18...30 DC | $1 \times$ analogue, $1 \times \mathrm{nc}$ | M12 connector | LK3124 |
| Electronic level sensor with integrated display, DC PNP, outputs: $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ programmable, $1 \times \mathrm{nc}$ (overflow) output |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 264 | 195 | 53 | $12 . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ prog., $1 \times \mathrm{nc}$ | M12 connector | LK1022 |
| 472 | 390 | 53 | $12 . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ prog., $1 \times \mathrm{nc}$ | M12 connector | LK1023 |
| 728 | 585 | 102 | 12...30 DC | $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ prog., $1 \times \mathrm{nc}$ | M12 connector | LK1024 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 264 | 195 | 53 | 18...30 DC | $3 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ prog., $1 \times \mathrm{nc}$ | M12 connector | LK8122 |
| 472 | 390 | 53 | $18 . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | $3 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ prog., $1 \times \mathrm{nc}$ | M12 connector | LK8123 |
| 728 | 585 | 102 | 18...30 DC | $3 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ prog., $1 \times \mathrm{nc}$ | M12 connector | LK8124 |
| Probe Length [mm] |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{b}} \\ & \text { [V] } \end{aligned}$ | Output function | Connection | Order no. |

Binary electronic level sensors without display, DC PNP, output: $1 \times$ normally open / normally closed programmable

|  |  |  | 10...36 DC | $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ prog. | M12 connector | L15041 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 132273 |  |  | 10...36 DC | $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ prog. | M12 connector | L15042 |
| 273 |  |  | 10... 36 DC | $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ prog. | M12 connector | L15043 |
| 737 |  |  | 10...36 DC | $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ prog. | M12 connector | $\underline{15044}$ |
| Dimensions <br> [mm] | mounting | Electrical design | $\begin{aligned} & U_{b} \\ & {[\mathrm{~V}]} \end{aligned}$ | Output function | Connection | Order no. |


| Capacitive level switches for dry bulk material and liquids detection through container wall |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M30/L = 100 | flush | PNP | 10...36 DC | no / nc programmable | M12 connector | N5100 |
| M30/L = 100 | non flush | PNP | 10...36 DC | no / nc programmable | M12 connector | KN5101 |
| M30/L $=100$ | flush | NPN | 10...36 DC | no / nc programmable | M12 connector | KN5102 |
| M30/L = 100 | non flush | NPN | 10...36 DC | no / nc programmable | M12 connector | KN5103 |
| M18/L $=84$ | non flush | PNP | 10...36 DC | no / nc programmable | M12 connector | KN5113 |
| M18/L $=76.5$ | non flush | PNP | 10...36 DC | no / nc programmable | cable, 2 m | KN5115 |
| $78 \times 36 \times 10$ | non flush | PNP | 10...36 DC | no / nc programmable | M8 connector | KN5107 |
| $72 \times 36 \times 10$ | non flush | PNP | 10...36 DC | no / nc programmable | cable, 2 m | KN5105 |
| $78 \times 36 \times 10$ | non flush | NPN | 10...36 DC | no / nc programmable | M8 connector | KN5106 |
| $72 \times 36 \times 10$ | non flush | N | 10... 36 DC | no / nc programmable | cable, 2 m | KN5104 |


| Capacitive level switches for hot dry plastic granulates detection through container wall |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M30 / $L=92.5$ | non flush | PNP | 10... 36 DC | no / nc programmable | M12 connector | KN5120 |
| M30/L = 92.5 | non flush | NPN | 10... 36 DC | no/ nc programmable | M12 connector | KN5122 |
| M30/L $=92.5$ | non flush | 2-wire AC | 30...250 AC | no/ nc programmable | 1/2" connector | KN0004 |
| M30/L $=92.5$ | non flush | 2-wire AC | 30...250 AC | no | 1/2" connector | KN0005 |
| $30 / \mathrm{L}=92.5$ | flu | -wir | 30. 250 AC |  | 12" | NOO |

 Temperatures ranges: sensor $-15 \ldots 230^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, electronics $-25 \ldots 70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


Wear-free due to calorimetric measuring principle.
For liquids and gases.
Optional fittings for variable process connection.
Special variants for hazardous areas.

## Local LED display.

## Introduction

In almost all fields of process and plant engineering liquids or gases are used for coolant and lubricant supply of machines and units, ventilation of installations and buildings and the processing of products. In case of no flow of hese media considerable damage and downtime may result. Thus it is very important to monitor that these media are at the right place at the right time and in sufficient quantities. In modern installations electronic flow monitors are used for this purpose. They work without wear and tear and without difficult media over a long period.

## Operating principle

Electronic flow monitors operate on the basis of the calorimetric principle. They use the physical effect that a flowing medium absorbs heat energy and conducts it away. The sensor tip contains two temperature-dependent resisrise in the medium which is detected by one of the PTCs. If the medium flows, energy is conducted away from the heat source, i.e. it is cooled. The resulting temperature change is an indication of flow.
To avoid a falsification of the result of the measurement by a change in the medium temperature, a second PTC is used for temperature compensation. As these systems work without any mechanically moved parts the user can mount them independent of mounting position and flow direction. For certain applications and environments preferred positions are recommended.


Monitoring very
small flow rates: small flow rates:
Flow monitor with flow adap-
ter.


Electronic sensor: Wear-free
monitoring
monitoring
of flow.

| Operating range for liquids / gases [cm/s] | Greatest sensitivity for liquids / gases [cm/s] | Response time [sec] | Output <br> [v] | Connection | Order no. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Electronic flow monitor with LED bar graph display for visual indication of flow |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3...300/200... 3000 | 3...60/200... 800 | 1... 10 | 1x no/nc PNP | M12 connector | S11000 |
| 3...300/200...3000 | 3...60/200...800 | 1... 10 | $2 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ PNP | M12 connector | S11002 |
| 3..300/200...3000 | 3..60 / $200 . .800$ | 1... 10 | $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$, relay | 1/2" UNF connector | S11006 |
| Medium temperature ran |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electronic flow monitor with LED bar graph display for visual indication of flow |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3...300/200...3.000 | 3...60/200... 800 | 1... 10 | $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ PNP | M12 connector | S11100 |
| Sl1 100: sensor material titanium, high resistance against agressive media |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electronic flow monitor with LED bar graph display for visual indication of flow |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3...300/- | 3...60/- | 1...2 | $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ PNP | M12 connector | S11010 |
| SI1010: short response time for monitoring flow of coolants / oils in machine tools |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electronic flow sensor with LED bar graph display for visual indication of flow and analogue output |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3...300 /- | 3...60/- | 1... 10 | 4... 20 Ma | M12 connector | S1004 |
| Electronic flow monitor with LED bar graph display for visual indication of flow and 2 outputs: $1 \times$ flow / $1 \times$ temperature |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3..300/200...3000 | 3...60 / 200... 800 | 1... 10 | $2 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ | M12 connector | S11007 |
| Temperature setting range $0 . .80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electronic flow monitor with LED bar graph display for visual indication of flow for hygienic applications |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3...300/200...3000 | 3...60/200... 800 | 1... 10 | $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ PNP | M12 connector | S12000 |
| 3...300/200...3000 | 3...60/200... 800 | 1... 10 | $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ PNP | M12 connector | S12100 |
| 3...300 / 200... 3000 | 3...60/200...800 | 1... 10 | $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ PNP | M12 connector | S12200 |
| Medium temperature range: $-25 . . .95^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ max. 1 hr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Different probe length: SI2000: $55 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{SI2100}: 20 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{SI2200}: 38 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electronic airflow monitor |  |  |  |  |  |
| -/100... 1000 | -/ 100... 400 | 80... $250 \mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC}$ | $1 \times$ relay | cable, 2 m | SL0101 |
| -/100... 1000 | -/ 100... 400 | 24 AC | $1 \times$ relay | cable, 2 m | SL0201 |
| -/100... 1000 | -/ 100... 400 | 24 DC | $1 \times$ relay | cable, 2 m | SL5101 |
| Operating range for liquids / gases [cm/s] | Greatest sensitivity | Response time [sec] | $\begin{gathered} \text { Medium } \\ \text { temperature } \\ {\left[{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right]} \end{gathered}$ | Connection | Order no. |
| Electronic flow sensors for separate amplifiers |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3...300/200...3000 | 3...60/200...800 | 1... 10 | -25...80 | M12 connector | SF5200 |
| 3...300/200... 3000 | 3..60/200... 800 | 1... 10 | -25...80 | PUR cable, 6 m | SF5350 |
| 3...300/200...3000 | 3...60/200... 800 | 1... 10 | 0... 120 / $0 . .100$ | cable, 6 m | SF5300 |
| 3...300/200...3000 | 3..60/200...800 | 1... 10 | -25...80 | M12 connector | SF5700 |
| 3...300 / 200... 3000 | 3...60/200...800 | 1... 10 | 0...120 / $0 . .100$ | cable, 6 m | SF5800 |
| Sensor material: SF5200, SF5350, SF5300 stainless steel, SF5700, SF5800 titanium for agressive media |  |  |  |  |  |
| Suppy voltage [V] Tolerance [\%] | Output | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Response } \\ & \text { time } \\ & \text { [sec] } \end{aligned}$ | Output when flow is present | Output when wire is broken | Order no. |
| Control monitor for connecting SF flow sensors |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 DC / +/-10 \% | DC PNP | 1... 10 | switched on | switched off | SR0127 |
| 230 AC | relay | 1... 10 | relay energized | - | SN0100 |
| $110 \mathrm{AC} /+$ +- 10 \% | relay | 1... 10 | relay energized | - | SY0100 |
| 24 DC / +/-10 \% | relay | 1... 10 | relay energized | - | SR0100 |
| 24 DC / +/-10 \% | $2 \times$ relay | 1... 10 | relay energized | relay de-energized | SR0120 |



## EFECLOR metris

Checking compressed air consumption and leakage monitoring.
Compressed air meter with display and totaliser function.
Wide measuring range, detection of minute leaks.

Integrated pipe length: easy mounting, high accuracy.
Alphanumeric display, analogue, switching and pulse outputs.

## Thermal compressed air mete

Much success has recently been achieved as regards saving of energy, production costs and processes. It has been possible to use electricity, water, coolants and other process materials more efficiently and at reduced costs. Against this background, industry has focused in the past few years on the cost reduction as regards the use and consumption of compressed air. As it is one of the most expensive media for transferring energy used in industry, considerable cost savings and less strain on the environment are possible when it is used efficiently
In order to find points where savings can be made the user has to know where too much energy is used and where expensively generated energy is lost due to leakages. efector metris provides a low-cost solution for the measurement of the compressed air used as well as the possibility of detec

## Operating principle

The compressed air meter efector metris works according to the calorimetric principle.
As a thermal measuring method it is especially suited for the measurement of volumetric flow of gaseous media. An additional correction of the meastemperature of the medium is detected by means of two PT elements positioned in the air flow one of which serves as reference The other probe which is heated additionally, is maintained at the same heat level depending on the heat loss caused by the medium flowing past it. The electrical energy needed to maintain the constant heat level is proportional to the volumetric flow of the gaseous media. The mechanical design of the measuring elements in a defined measuring pipe allows high measuring dynamics, fast response times and high sensitivity. The measured data is processed by means of state-of-the-art microprocessor technology with a variety of possibilities for signal processing. The measured data which is displayed and provided refers to standard cubic metres to DIN / ISO 2533 ( $1013 \mathrm{hPa}, 15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, 0 \% relative air humidity)


| Measuring range <br> [Norm litre/min / Norm m${ }^{3}$ /h] | Setting range <br> [Norm litre/min / Norm m ${ }^{3}$ /h] | Pressure rating [bar] | Medium temperature $\left[{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right]$ | Process connection | U [V] | Order no. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | Compressed air consumption meter with integrated pipe length and 4-digit alphanumerical LED display


| 4...1250/0.25...75.0 | 6...1250 / 0.4...75.0 | 16 | 0...60 | DN15 | 19...30 DC | SD6000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12.5...3750/0.75...225.0 | 19...3750/1.1...225.0 | 16 | 0... 60 | DN25 | 19...30 DC | SD8000 |
| 22.2...6830 / 1.3...410.0 | 30...6830/2.0...410.0 | 16 | 0... 60 | DN40 | $19 . . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | SD9000 |
| 39...11670 / 2.3... 700 | 60...11670 / $4 \ldots 700$ | 16 | 0... 60 | DN50 | 19...30 DC | SD200 |


| Measuring range [bar] | Permissible overload pressure | Burst pressure limit | Setpoint <br> [bar] | Reset point [bar] | Resolution steps of [bar] | Output | Order no. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Electronic pressure sensors PP, M12 connector, $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{b}}$ : 9.6 ... 30 V DC, PNP/NPN, programmable via EPS interface |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $0 . .400$ | 600 | 1000 | 4... 400 | 2... 398 | 1 | $2 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ | PP7020 |
| $0 . .250$ | 400 | 850 | 3... 250 | 2... 249 | 1 | $2 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ | PP7021 |
| 0...100 | 300 | 650 | 1...99.9 | 0.5...99.5 | 0.1 | $2 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ | PP7022 |
| 0... 25 | 100 | 350 | 0.3... 25 | 0.2...24.9 | 0.1 | $2 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ | PP7023 |
| 0... 10 | 50 | 150 | 0.1...9.99 | 0.05...9.94 | 0.01 | $2 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ | PP7024 |
| 0...2.5 | 20 | 50 | 0.03...2.5 | 0.02...2.49 | 0.01 | $2 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ | PP7026 |
| Programming and display unit for EPS sensors |  |  |  |  |  |  | PP2000 |
| Teach button for EPS sensors |  |  |  |  |  |  | E30051 |
| Service system for programming and reading PP sensors |  |  |  |  |  |  | zzooso |

Electronic pressure sensors PN with 4-digit LED display, M12 connector, $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{b}}$ : $18 \ldots . .36 \mathrm{~V}$ DC, PNP, process connection $\mathbf{G} \mathbf{1 / 4 1}$ PN5000

| 0... 400 | 600 | 1000 | 4... 400 | 2...398 | 2 | $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ | PN5000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0... 250 | 400 | 850 | 2.. 250 | 1... 249 | 1 | $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ | PN5001 |
| 0...100 | 300 | 650 | 1... 100 | 0.5...99.5 | 0.5 | $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ | PN5002 |
| $0 . .25$ | 150 | 350 | 0.2... 25 | 0.1..24.9 | 0.1 | $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ | PN5003 |
| 0... 10 | 75 | 150 | 0.1...10 | 0.05...9.95 | 0.05 | $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ | PN5004 |
| 0...2.5 | 20 | 50 | 0.02...2.5 | 0.01..2.49 | 0.01 | $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ | PN5006 |
| 0...1 | 10 | 30 | 0.01...1 | 0.005...0.995 | 0.005 | $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ | PN500 |



## Electronic pressure sensors PN with 4-digit LED display, $1 / \mathbf{2}^{\prime \prime}$ UNF connector, $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{b}}$ : $85 \ldots . .265 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}$, Triac-Outp., process con. $\mathbf{1 / 4}$ NPT

| 0... 400 | 600 | 1000 | 4... 400 | 2...398 | 1 | $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ | PN4220 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0...250 | 400 | 850 | 2... 250 | 1... 249 | 1 | $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ | PN4221 |
| 0...100 | 300 | 650 | 1...99.9 | 0.5...99.5 | 0.1 | $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ | PN4222 |
| 0... 25 | 100 | 350 | 0.2... 25 | 0.1...24.9 | 0.1 | $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ | PN4223 |
| 0... 10 | 50 | 150 | 0.1...9.99 | 0.05...9.95 | 0.01 | $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ | PN4224 |
| 0...2.5 | 20 | 50 | 0.02...2.5 | 0.01..2.49 | 0.01 | $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ | PN4226 |
| 0...1 | 10 | 30 | 0.01...0.999 | 0.005...0.994 | 0.001 | $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ | PN4227 |
| Electronic pressure sensor PK with two complementary normally open / normally closed outputs, switchpoint setting via two setting rings, M12 connector, $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{b}}$ : $9.6 \ldots . .32 \mathrm{~V}$ DC, process connection $\mathrm{G} 1 / 4 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11... 400 | 600 | 1600 | 20... 400 | 12... 392 | - | $2 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ compl. | PK6520 |
| 0... 250 | 400 | 1000 | 12.5... 250 | 7.5... 245 | - | $2 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ compl. | PK6521 |
| 0... 100 | 200 | 1000 | 5... 100 | 3... 98 | - | $2 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ compl. | PK6522 |
| 0... 10 | 25 | 300 | 0.5...10 | 0.3...9.8 | - | $2 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ compl. | PK6524 |

Electronic pressure sensor PK with two normally open outputs and fixed $1 \%$ hysteresis
switchpoint setting via two setting rings, M12 connector, Ub: $9.6 . .32$ V DC, process connection G $1 / 4 \mathrm{~A}$

| 11... 400 | 600 | 1600 | 20...400 | - | - | $2 \times$ no | PK7520 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0... 250 | 400 | 1000 | 12.5...250 | - | - | $2 \times \mathrm{no}$ | PK7521 |
| 0...100 | 200 | 1000 | 5... 100 | - | - | $2 \times$ no | PK7522 |
| 0... 10 | 25 | 300 | 0.5...10 | - | - | $2 \times \mathrm{no}$ | PK752 |


| Measuring [bar] [bar] | Permissible overload pressure | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Burst } \\ & \text { pressure } \\ & \text { limit } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Setpoint } \\ {[\mathrm{mAl}]} \\ {[\text { bar] }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Reset } \\ & \text { point } \\ & \text { [bar] } \end{aligned}$ | Resolution steps of [bar] | Output | Order no. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Electronic pressure transmitter PA with $4 \ldots . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ analogue output, M12 connector, $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{b}}$ : $10.8 . . .30 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}$, process connection $\mathrm{G} 1 / 4 \mathrm{I}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $0 . . .400$ | 600 | 1000 | - | - | - | 4... 20 mA | PA3020 |
| 0... 250 | 400 | 850 | - | - | - | 4... 20 mA | PA3021 |
| 0... 100 | 300 | 650 | - | - | - | 4... 20 mA | PA3022 |
| 0... 25 | 100 | 350 | - | - | - | 4... 20 mA | PA3023 |
| 0... 10 | 50 | 150 | - | - | - | 4... 20 mA | PA3024 |
| 0...2.5 | 20 | 50 | - | - | - | 4... 20 mA | PA3026 |
| $0 . .1$ | 10 | 30 | - | - | - | 4... 20 mA | PA3027 |
| -1... 0 | 10 | 30 | - | - | - | 4... 20 mA | PA3029 |
| Electronic pressure transmitter PA with $0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V}$ analogue output, M12 connector, $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{b}}$ : $16 \ldots . .30 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}$, process connection $\mathrm{G} 1 / 4 \mathrm{l}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $0 . . .400$ | 600 | 1000 | - | - | - | $0 . .10 \mathrm{~V}$ | PA9020 |
| 0... 250 | 400 | 850 | - | - | - | $0 . .10 \mathrm{~V}$ | PA9021 |
| 0...100 | 300 | 650 | - | - | - | $0 . .10 \mathrm{~V}$ | PA9022 |
| 0... 25 | 100 | 350 | - | - | - | 0...10 V | PA9023 |
| 0... 10 | 50 | 150 | - | - | - | 0...10 V | PA9024 |
| 0...2.5 | 20 | 50 | - | - | - | $0 . .10 \mathrm{~V}$ | PA9026 |
| $0 . . .1$ | 10 | 30 | - | - | - | 0... 10 V | PA9027 |

## Electronic pressure sensor PN with analogue and switching output and LED display, M12 connector, $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{b}}$ : $20 \ldots 30 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}, \mathrm{PNP}$, process connection $\mathrm{G} 1 / 4 \mathrm{I}$

| 0...600 | 800 | 1200 | 6... 600 | 3... 597 | 3 | $0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V} / 4 . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | PN3060 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0... 400 | 600 | 1000 | $4 . .400$ | 2...398 | 2 | 0... $10 \mathrm{~V} / 4 . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | PN3000 |
| 0...250 | 400 | 850 | 2... 250 | $1 . . .249$ | 1 | $0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V} / 4 . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | PN3001 |
| 0... 100 | 300 | 650 | 1... 100 | 0.5...99.5 | 0.5 | 0...10V/4... 20 mA | PN3002 |
| $0 . .25$ | 150 | 350 | 0.2... 25 | 0.1...24.9 | 0.1 | $0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V} / 4 . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | PN3003 |
| -1...10 | 75 | 150 | -0.9...10 | 0.955...9.95 | 0.05 | 0...10V/4... 20 mA | PN3004 |
| 0...2.5 | 20 | 50 | 0.02...2.5 | 0.01...2.49 | 0.01 | 0...10V/4... 20 mA | PN3006 |
| $0 . .1$ | 10 | 30 | 0.01...1 | 0.005...0.995 | 0.005 | 0...10V/4.. 20 mA | PN3007 |
| 1.1 | 20 | 50 | -0.96. 1 | -0.98...0.98 | 0.02 | 0...10V/4.. 20 mA | PN3009 |

Electronic pressure sensor PN with analogue and switching output and IED display, M12 conner
Electronic pressure sensor PN with analogue and switching output and LED display, M12 connector, $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{b}}$ : $20 \ldots 30 \mathrm{VDC}$, PNP/NPN,
process connection $\mathrm{G} 1 / 4 \mathrm{I}$,

| $0 . . .400$ | 600 | 1000 | 4... 400 | 2... 398 | 1 | $0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V} / 4 . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | PN2020 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0... 250 | 400 | 850 | 2... 250 | 1... 249 | 0.5 | $0 . .10 \mathrm{~V} / 4 . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | PN2021 |
| 0...100 | 300 | 650 | 0.8... 100 | 0.4...99.6 | 0.2 | $0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V} / 4 . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | PN2022 |
| -1...25 | 100 | 350 | -0.8...25 | -0.9...24.9 | 0.05 | $0 \ldots .10 \mathrm{~V} / 4 . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | PN2023 |
| -1...10 | 50 | 150 | -0.88...10 | -0.94...9.94 | 0.02 | $0 . .10 \mathrm{~V} / 4 . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | PN2024 |
| -0.13...2.5 | 20 | 50 | -0.11...2.5 | -0.1...2.49 | 0.01 | $0 \ldots .10 \mathrm{~V} / 4 . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | PN2026 |
| -0.05... 1 | 10 | 30 | $-0.046 . .1$ | -0.05...0.996 | 0.002 | 0...10V/4..20 mA | PN2027 |
| -0.0125 ...0.25 | 10 | 30 | -0.01055...0.25 | -0.0115...0.249 | 0.0005 | $0 \ldots .10 \mathrm{~V} / 4 . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | PN2028 |




Precise temperature measurement by Pt1000 sensor element.

## - Integrated or separate control monitors selectable.

Modular concept - tailor-made for every application.
Optional fittings for variable process connection.
Robust mechanics with high resistance to vibration and shock.

## ntroduction

The controlling and monitoring of temperatures are amongst the most important measuring tasks in automation and process technology. In process technology for example the right temperature is decisive for the quality and efficiency of the process. In automation technology an exact temperature detection is very important for monitoring installations and as protection against dangerous states. In heating and air conditioning economic and easy operation is not possible without temperature measurement and control.

## Operating principle

The temperature sensors of ifm electronic are based on a Pt1000 resistor. The measured temperature value corresponds to a change in resistance and is converted into an electrical analogue signal.
The microprocessor and the display make process adjustment much easier. The user can set the values for the switch points, hysteresis and measuring ture being applied. This enables installation and setup of the system within a few minutes.
Film technology is used for the electronic circuitry. A flexible, temperatureresistant and extremely resistant polyimide film is used as carrier of the SMD components. Together with a special potting method an extreme shock and vibration resistance is achieved.

## From sensor to system

A complete temperature measurement system usually consists of several components. The temperature in a medium is detected by a sensor and is converted into an electrical measured signal. The mechanical design and the dimensions of the sensors must vary to enable use for different media and measuring points. ifm electronic offers a selection of robust probe sensors or types with connection cables. To indicate and process the measured value the sensor is connected to a separate control monitor.
for further processing, freely programmable switching or analogue outputs are available.


Local display of the current temperature


Imperative: Temperarative.
detection in heating and air
conditioning.

| Measuring range $\underset{\left[{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right]}{\mathrm{range}}$ | Setpoint <br> [ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ] | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Reset } \\ & \text { point } \\ & {\left[{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right]} \end{aligned}$ | Resolution in steps of [ $\left.{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right]$ | Switching output | Analogue output | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{b}} \\ {[\mathrm{~V}]} \end{gathered}$ | Order no. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Temperature transmitter TA with integrated G 1/2" thread, M12 connector |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0...140 | - | - | - | - | 4... 20 mA | $10 . .30 \mathrm{DC}$ | TA3430 |
| -10... 150 | - | - | - | - | 4... 20 mA | 10...30 DC | TA3431 |
| Temperature sensor TN with integrated control monitor and LED display, M12 connector |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -40... 125 | -39.5... 125 | -40...124.5 | 0.5 | $2 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ | - | 18...30 DC | TN7530 |
| -40... 125 | -39.5... 125 | -40...124.5 | 0.5 | $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ | $0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V} / 4 . . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 20...30 DC | TN2530 |
| Temperature monitor TR with LED display for temperature sensors TS / TT, M12 connector |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -40...300 | -39.8...300 | -40...299.8 | 0.1 | $1 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ | $0 . .10 \mathrm{~V} / 4 . . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 20..30 DC | TR2432 |
| -40... 150 | -39.5... 150 | -40...149.5 | 0.5 | $2 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ | - | 18...30 DC | TR7430 |
| -40... 150 | -39.8... 150 | -40...149.8 | 0.2 | $4 \times \mathrm{no} / \mathrm{nc}$ | - | $18 . . .28 \mathrm{DC}$ | TR8430 |
| Measuring range [ $\left.{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right]$ | Probe length [mm] | Total length $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | Probe diamete [mm] [mis | Cable length $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | Dynamic response T05 / T09 | Connector | Order no. |

Temperature sensor for connection with temperature control monitors TR (probe version for industrial applications)

| -40...150 | 160 | 182 | $\varnothing 10$ | - | 6/25 sec. | M12 | TT1050 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -40...150 | 260 | 282 | $\varnothing 10$ | - | 6/25 sec. | M12 | TT2050 |
| -40...150 | 360 | 382 | ¢ 10 | - | 6/25 sec. | M12 | тT3050 |
| -40...150 | 560 | 582 | ¢ 10 | - | 6/25 sec. | M12 | TT5050 |
| -40...150 | 160 | 182 | $\varnothing 8$ | - | 6/25 sec. | M12 | TT1150 |
| -40...150 | 260 | 282 | $\varnothing 8$ | - | 6/25 sec. | M12 | TT2150 |
| -40...150 | 360 | 382 | $\varnothing 8$ | - | 6/25 sec. | M12 | TT3150 |
| -40...150 | 160 | 182 | $\varnothing 6$ | - | 6/25 sec. | M12 | TT1250 |
| -40...150 | 260 | 282 | $\varnothing 6$ | - | 6/25 sec. | M12 | TT2250 |
| -40...150 | 360 | 382 | $\varnothing 6$ | - | 6/25 sec. | M12 | TT3250 |
| Progressive ring fitting for temperature sensors $\varnothing 10 \mathrm{~mm}-\mathrm{G} 1 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | E30016 |
| Mounting set for direct adaption of temperature sensors $T T$ to control monitors $T R$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | E30017 |




Low－cost permanent vibration monitoring．

Reliable measuring principle by acoustic emission detection．
Predictive maintenance increases machine uptime．

Easy parameter setting and setup．

Direct local reading of the bearing condi－ tion，programmable switching outputs．

## ntroduction

The rolling element bearing is a standard element for the construction of machinery and equipment．The correct function of this force－transmitting and moving component is critical for uptime of machinery and equipment． Due to the high dynamic and static loads during operation as well as design imitations the rolling element bearing is often the Achilles＇heel with regard o lifetime．Thus unforeseen damage to the bearing often leads to produc－ ment quarings is presently restricted to the intermittent measurement with handheld measuring instruments and to expensive central measuring systems which due to their enormous acquisition costs only make sense economically which due to their enormous acquisition costs only make sense economically

## nnovative technology

With the efector octavis ifm brings the first vibration sensor with integrated rolling element bearing diagnosis based on frequency analysis on the mar－ ket．Due to the implementation of a proprietary diagnostic algorithm several different rolling element bearings can be monitored separately and their condition can be displayed via a＂green－yellow－red＂logic．Monitoring and diagnosis are performed in real time．Thus vibration measurement technolo－ gy is integrated into automation technology so that expensive expert know－ how for a reliable bearing diagnosis is not required．Therefore permanent monitoring of small machines and components is possible for the first time without losing the diagnostic quality of expensive systems．

## Easy parameter setting

For the easy parameter setting of the rolling element bearing monitor，it is only necessary to take the relevant bearing data from the rolling element bearing database．For variable speed drives information on speed must be provided．The speed can either be provided by an analogue signal or a pulse generator connected
36 mm ．

Parameter setting
of efector octavis
Parameter setin
of efector o
is simply
is simply done
RS－232 interface．


| Measuring range | Frequency range ［ Hz ］ | Monitoring range $[\mathrm{rpm}$ ［rpm］ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{b}} \\ & \text { [V] } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { consumption } \\ {[\mathrm{mA}]} \end{gathered}$ | Order no． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Application：Rolling element bearing diagnosis－Diagnosis of up to 2 different rolling element bearings Design：Micromechanical acceleration sensor，capacitive measuring principle，one measurement axis |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\pm 25 \mathrm{~g}$ | 3．．．6000 | 500．．．6000 | $10 . .32 \mathrm{VDC}$ | 100 | VB1001 |
| Application：Vibration diagnosis．Diagnosis of up to 20 frequencies in the spectrum，freely selectable Design：Micromechanical acceleration sensor，capacitive measuring principle，one measurement axis |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\pm 25 \mathrm{~g}$ | 3．．．6000 | 100．．． 12000 | $10 . .32 \mathrm{VDC}$ | 100 | VE1001 |
| $\pm 25 \mathrm{~g}$ | 0．125．．． 500 | 10．．．2500 | 10．．． 32 VDC | 100 | VE1002 |



| Parameter setting software for rolling element bearing monitor | VBS001 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Expert software for vibration diagnostic unit | VES001 |
|  | SubD9 cable， 3 m PUR | E11572 |
| Power supply，24 | E30080 |  |
| Pulse generator | E30082 |  |


| Sockets |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 2 m PUR，M12 straight，without LED | E10966 |
|  | 5 m PUR，M12 straight，without LED | E10967 |
|  | 2 mPVC M12 straight，without LED | E10954 |
|  | 10 mPVC, M12 straight，without LED | E10955 |

$10 \mathrm{mPVC}, \mathrm{M} 12$ straight，without LED E10955

Y connection cable


Support of the AS－i standard 2.1 for extended functionality．

## Powerful controllers with

 easy－to－use graphic display．＂Safety at Work＂for safety－related applications．

## Wide range of modules for

 control cabinets and field applications．Intelligent system solutions for special tasks．

## ntroduction

The actuator－sensor interface（AS－i）sets new technological standards in the design and automation of instaliations．This leads to economic advantages for the OEM and the user for project management，commissioning and maintenance of machines．In contrast to conventional fieldbuses AS－i has a finely granulated structure and can therefore be integrated even into proxim－ ity switches
AS－i considerably reduces wiring complexity since conventional parallel wiring of each sensor or actuator to the controller is no longer necessary． This saves the user a great number of terminals，splitter boxes，input／output cards and cable lines．

## Wide selection of connection options

Via its field connections AS－i allows low－cost connection of conventional devices．Up to 248 binary sensors and 186 actuators can be connected per AS－i line it is also possible to integrate sensors with bus be connected per system at any time．These sensors with integrated AS－interface supply more information to the controller without the need of additional wiring There－ fore this latest sensor generation is also referred to as intelligent sensors．

## Voltage supply and data via one cable

Voltage supply and data communication of all sensors are normally perform－ ed via a（yellow）AS－i cable．For some modules actuators can also be sup－ plied via this cable．If a higher output current or emergency stop switch－off is required，actuators are supplied via a second black flat cable with a sepa－ rate 24 V auxiliary voltage．

## AS－i in the automation pyramid

AS－interface has established itself at the lowest automation level，it is locat－ ed below the fieldbuses．The strengths of AS－I are its simple structure speed，quick wiring and price／performance ratio．It can be used as a feeder bus for higher bus systems，they in turn then ensure a non time critical trans－ mission of the data over longer distances to the host controller


Safety at Work is Sasety
designed for safe－
ty－relate ty－rlated applica－
tions．Here an tions．Here an E－
stop implemented with AS－i．


One AS－i flat
cable instead of
many parallel many
cables：
In a brew
In a brewery the
interface serves to
transfer the sen－
then sor signals to the
higher－level higher－level
controller．

## AS－i controller／Gateway with housing for DIN rail mounting

AS－i Controller Estand alone，freely programmable，with graphic display， 1 AS－i master $2.1+3.0$
AS－i Controller Estand alone，freely programmable，w
AS－i Controler E with Ethernet gateway and graphic display 1 AS．i．Aster $2.1+3.0$
AS－i Controller E with Ethernet gateway and graphic display， 2 AS－i master $21+3.0$ AC1310
AS－i Controller E with Profibus DP gateway and graphic display，1 AS－i master $2.1+3.0 \quad$ AC1305
AS－i Controller E with Profibus DP geway and graphic display， 2 AS ．master $2.1+3.0$
AS－i Controle E．in Devis gineway and graphic dsplay， 2 AS－i master $2.1+3.0$
AS－i Co
Smartion Asi Den gat

SmartLink AS－i Controller with Profibus DP gateway， 2 AS－i master $2.1+3.0$
AS－i repeater for DIN rail mounting，operating voltage： $18.5 . . .31 .6 \mathrm{DC}$ ，consumption $2 \times 100 \mathrm{~mA}$
AS－i repeater for field mounting，operating voltage： $18.5 \ldots . .31 .6 \mathrm{DC}$ ，consumption $2 \times 100 \mathrm{~mA}$

AS－i power supply SilverLine $115 / 230 \mathrm{VAC}$ ，output current 2.8 A ，output voltage $29.5 . .31 .6 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}$

AS－i power supply $115 / 230 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}$ ，output current 2.8 A ，output voltage $29.5 \ldots 31.6 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}$
AS－i power supply $115 / 230 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}$ ，output current $2 \times 4 \mathrm{~A}$ ，output voltage 29.5 .31 .6 V DC
AS－i power supply 24 V DC ，output current 2.8 A ，output voltage 29.5 ．．． 31.6 VDC
AS－i power supply $115 / 230 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}$ ，output current $2.8 \& 6 \mathrm{~A}$ ，output voltage $29.5 . .31 .6 \& 26 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}$

## AS－i power supply with integrated earth fault monitor

AS－i power supply SilverLine $115 / 230 \mathrm{VAC}$ ，output current 4 A ，output voltage $29.5 \ldots . .31 .6 \mathrm{~V} D \mathrm{C} \quad$ AC1224
AS－i power decoupler 26．5．．．31．6 V DC，output current 0.3 A ，output voltage $24 \mathrm{VDC}+1-20 \%$

| Number of inputs | Number of outputs | Input voltage from AS-i | Output voltage according to PELV | Max. input current [mA] | Output current /channel \& total [A] | $\begin{gathered} \text { AS-i } \\ \text { profile S- } \end{gathered}$ | Total current consumpt. from AS-i [mA] | Order no. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SmartLine control cabinet modules as single slave with extended address mode |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 DI | - | yes | - | 200 | - | 0.A.E | <250 | AC2250 |
| 4 DI | 4 DOT | yes | yes | 200 | 1 (4) | 7.0.E | <250 | AC2251 |
| - | 4 DOT | - | yes | - | 2 (4) | 8.0.E | < 50 | AC2252 |
| 4 DI | - | - | - | 500 | - | 0.A.E | < 50 | AC2254 |
| 4 DI | 2 DOR | - | - | 500 | 1.5 (6) | 7.A.E | < 50 | AC2255 |
| 4 DI | 4 DOT | yes | yes | 500 | 1 (4) | 7.0.E | < 50 | AC2257 |
| 4 DI | 4 DOR | yes | - | 200 | 6 | 7.0.E | <250 | AC2258 |
| SmartLine control cabinet modules as single slave with extended address mode |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 AIC | - | yes | - | < 500 | - | 7.3.E | <180 | AC2216 |
|  | 4 AOC |  | yes | - | < 0.5 | 7.3.G | < 180 | AC2218 |
| 4 PT100 | - | yes | - | < 80 | - | 7.3.E | < 80 | AC2220 |
| CompactLines field modules with digital inputs and outputs and M12 $\mathbf{1}$ sockets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 DI | - | yes | - | 200 | - | 0.0.E | <250 | AC2410 |
| $4 \mathrm{DI-Y}$ | - | yes | - | 200 | - | 0.A.E | <250 | AC2457 |
| - | 4 DOT | - | yes | - | 2 (4) | 8.0 | $<75$ | AC2417 |
| 2 DI | 2 DOT | yes | yes | 100 | 2 (4) | 3.0.E | < 150 | AC2411 |
| 4 DI | 4 DOT | yes | yes | 200 | 2 (4) | 7.0.E | <250 | AC2412 |
| $2 \mathrm{DI-Y}$ | 2 DOT | yes | yes | 200 | 2 (4) | 3.f.E | <250 | AC2458 |
| $4 \mathrm{DI}-\mathrm{Y}$ | 4 DOT | yes | yes | 200 | 2 (4) | 7.F.E | <250 | AC2459 |

## CompactLines field modules with digital inputs and outputs and M12 $\mathbf{x} 1$ sockets in high-grade stainless steel

| 4 DI | - | yes | - | 200 | - | 0.0.E | <250 | AC2451 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 DI | 4 DOT | yes | yes | 200 | 2 (4) | 7.0.E | <250 | AC2452 |
| Classicline field modules with digital inputs and outputs and M12 1 sockets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 DI | - | yes | - | 200 | - | 0.0.E | <240 | AC2505 |
| - | 4 DOT | - | yes | - | 1 (2) | 8.0.E | < 50 | AC2508 |
| 4 DI | 4 DOT | yes | yes | 200 | 1 (2) | 7.0.E | <250 | AC2509 |
| 2 DI | 2 DOT | yes | yes | 100 | 1 (2) | 3.0.E | < 150 | AC2507 |
| Classicline field modules with digital inputs and outputs and M12 $\times 1$ sockets, $2.1 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{B}$ slaves |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2 \mathrm{DI-Y}$ | 2 DOT-Y | yes | yes | 100 | 1 (2) | B.A.E | < 150 | AC2514 |
| $4 \mathrm{DI-Y}$ | 3 DOT | yes | yes | 100 | 1 (2) | 7.A.E | < 180 | AC2504 |
| $4 \mathrm{DI-Y}$ | - | yes | - | 100 | - | 0.A.E | <150 | AC2515 |


| Illuminated push-button field module in ClassicLine housing, AC2018 red/green, AC2026 selectable |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 BI | 2 LO | yes | - | - | - | 3.F | <55 | AC2018 |


| 2 BI | 2 LO | yes | - | - |  | 3.F | < 55 | AC2018 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 BI | 2 LO | yes | - | - | - | 3.F | < 55 | AC2026 |
| Universal field modules with digital inputs and outputs and unit connection via lateral cable glands and cage clamps |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 DI | - | yes | - | 160 | - | 0.0 | <200 | AC2032 |
| 4 DI | 4 DOT | yes | yes | 200 | 2 (4) | 7.F | <260 | AC2035 |
| Processline field modules with digital I/O and M12 sockets, 2.1 A/B slaves, high-grade stainless steel, IP 69 K |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| 4 DI 3 DOT | yes | yes 200 | $0.7(2.1)$ | $7 . A . E$ | $<240$ | AC2904 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| ProcessLine accessories, made of high-grade stainless steel, IP 69K protection |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Passive AS-i splitter box for the connection of 8 intelligent sensors/actuators | AC2900 |
| T-splitter for the connection of AC2900/AC2904 to AS-i flat cable | E70354 |




## ntroduction

With a wide variety of different sensor designs ifm electronic offers a wide range of high quality connectors. The choice of types covers common M8, M12, M18 types through to solenoid connectors.
In addition to the sockets the basic range covers connection cables (jumpers) and splitter boxes. The M12 design in particular has become firmly established on the sensor market for many years and is therefore the preferred choice for extremely harsh applications.
To be able to meet the different application requirements three product series have been developed.

## M12 series with cable for factory automation

The ifm standard series for industrial use. Halogen-free PUR cable with high resistance to alternate bending stress, PUR housing material, gold-plated contacts and protection rating IP 68 guarantee long life in an oily and greaarcepted anywhere in the world market.

## M12 series with cable for the food industry

This series is specially designed for hygienic areas in food manufacture. High quality PVC cable and housing materials, coupling nuts of high-grade stainess steel (316S12) as well as gold-plated contacts are ideal features for use pressure steam cleaning. They are chemically resistant to most common cleaning agents. The UL / CSA approval is a matter of course for these units.

## M12 series with cable for welding

Specially for use in automated welding systems, several product reliability eatures must be met. This includes a long-term resistance to weld spatter. Irradiated, halogen-free PUR cables provide an especially efficient protection. This prevents weld slag from burning into the cable material thus damaging it. Teflon coated coupling nuts prevent the connector from being welded to the sensor. A special polyester fleece strip foil in the cable ensures a long life even in case of high torsional stress, for example in robot arms.

Complete range: Plugs/sockets, jumpers and splitter boxes.


| plug | M12 connector | IP 68 | 4 | - | - | E11504 | E11505 | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| plug | M12 connector | IP 68 | 5 | - | - | E11506 | E11507 | - |
| socket | M8 connector | IP 68 | - | 3 | 2 mPUR | E11486 | E11489 | E11492 |
| socket | M8 connector | IP 68 | - | 3 | 5 mPUR | E11487 | E11490 | E11493 |
| socket | M8 connector | IP 68 | - | 3 | 10 mPUR | E11488 | E11491 | E11494 |
| socket | M8 connector | IP 68 | - | 4 | 2 mPUR | E11196 | E11199 | - |
| socket | M8 connector | IP 68 | - | 4 | 5 mPUR | E11197 | E11200 | - |
| socket | M8 connector | IP 68 | - | 4 | 10 m PUR | E11198 | E11201 | - |
|  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| socket | M12 connector | IP 68 | - | 4 | - | E11508 | E11509 | E11510 |
| socket | M12 connector | IP 68 | - | 5 | - | E11511 | E11512 | - |
| socket | M12 connector | IP 68 /IP 69 K | - | 4 | 2 mPUR | E10906 | E10900 | E10903 |
| socket | M12 connector | IP 68 /P 69 K | - | 4 | 5 mPUR | E10907 | E10901 | E10904 |
| socket | M12 connector | IP 68 /P 69 K | - | 4 | 10 mPUR | E10908 | E10902 | E10905 |
| socket | M12 connector | IP 68 | - | 5 | 2 mPUR | E10966 | E10963 | - |
| socket | M12 connector | IP 68 | - | 5 | 5 mPUR | E10967 | E10964 | - |
| socket | M12 connector | IP 68 | - | 5 | 10 mPUR | E10968 | E10965 | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| jumper | M8 straight / M8 | IP 68 | 3 | 3 | 0.3 m PUR | E11319 | E11324 | E11329 |
| jumper | M8 straight / M8 | IP 68 | 3 | 3 | 0.6 mPUR | E11320 | E11325 | E11330 |
| jumper | M8 straight/M8 | IP 68 | 3 | 3 | 1 mPUR | E11321 | E11326 | E11331 |
| jumper | M8 straight / M8 | IP 68 | 3 | 3 | 2 mPUR | E11322 | E11327 | E11332 |
| jumper | M8 straight / M8 | IP 68 | 3 | 3 | 5 mPUR | E11323 | E11328 | E11333 |
| jumper | M8 straight/M8 | IP 68 | 3 | 4 | 0.3 m PUR | E11334 | E11337 | - |
| jumper | M8 straight / M8 | IP 68 | 3 | 4 | 0.6 mPUR | E11335 | E11338 | - |
| jumper | M8 straight/M8 | IP 68 | 3 | 4 | 1 mPUR | E11202 | E11204 | - |
| jumper | M8 straight / M8 | IP 68 | 3 | 4 | 2 mPUR | E11203 | E11205 | - |
| jumper | M8 straight/M8 | IP 68 | 3 | 4 | 5 mPUR | E11336 | E11339 | - |
| jumper | M8 straight / M8 | IP 68 | 4 | 3 | 0.3 mPUR | E11351 | E11354 | - |
| jumper | M8 straight / M8 | IP 68 | 4 | 3 | 0.6 mPUR | E11352 | E11355 | - |
| jumper | M8 straight / M8 | IP 68 | 4 | 3 | 1 mPUR | E11267 | E11356 | - |
| jumper | M8 straight / M8 | IP 68 | 4 | 3 | 2 mPUR | E11268 | E11357 | - |
| jumper | M8 straight/M8 | IP 68 | 4 | 3 | 5 mPUR | E11353 | E11358 | - |
| jumper | M8 straight / M8 | IP 68 | 4 | 4 | 0.3 mPUR | E11359 | E11362 | - |
| jumper | M8 straight / M8 | IP 68 | 4 | 4 | 0.6 mPUR | E11360 | E11363 | - |
| jumper | M8 straight/M8 | IP 68 | 4 | 4 | 1 mPUR | E11206 | E11208 | - |
| jumper | M8 straight / M8 | IP 68 | 4 | 4 | 2 mPUR | E11207 | E11209 | - |
| jumper | M8 straight/M8 | IP 68 | 4 | 4 | 5 mPUR | E11361 | E11364 | - |
| jumper | M8 straight / M12 | IP 68 | 3 | 3 | 0.3 m PUR | E11340 | E11343 | E11346 |
| jumper | M8 straight / M12 | IP 68 | 3 | 3 | 0.6 mPUR | E11341 | E11344 | E11347 |
| jumper | M8 straight / M12 | IP 68 | 3 | 3 | 1 mPUR | E11263 | E11265 | E11348 |
| jumper | M8 straight/M12 | IP 68 | 3 | 3 | 2 mPUR | E11264 | E11266 | E11349 |
| jumper | M8 straight / M12 | IP 68 | 3 | 3 | 5 mPUR | E11342 | E11345 | E11350 |
| jumper | M8 straight/M12 | IP 68 | 4 | 4 | 0.3 mPUR | E11365 | E11368 | E11371 |
| jumper | M8 straight / M12 | IP 68 | 4 | 4 | 0.6 mPUR | E11366 | E11369 | E11372 |
| jumper | M8 straight/ M12 | IP 68 | 4 | 4 | 1 mPUR | E11259 | E11261 | E11373 |
| jumper | M8 straight / M12 | IP 68 | 4 | 4 | 2 mPUR | E11260 | E11262 | E11374 |

ifm plug and
socket connec-
tions: The right
tions: The right
connection for every application.
 different applications.
High quality materials, reliable under difficult conditions.

## Cable lengths up to 10 m .

Integrated LEDs for easy diagnosis

| Design | Number of poles |  | Cable | Order no. |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Plug | Socket |  |  | Straight | Angled | Angled <br> LED |
| Products for industrial applications |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



| jumper | M12 / valve plug | IP 67 | $2+\mathrm{PE}$ | $2+\mathrm{PE}$ | 0.3 m PUR | E11416 | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| jumper | M12 / valve plug | IP 67 | $2+\mathrm{PE}$ | $2+\mathrm{PE}$ | 0.6 mPUR | E11417 | - |
| jumper | M12 / valve plug | \|P 67 | $2+\mathrm{PE}$ | $2+\mathrm{PE}$ | 1 m PUR | E11418 | - |
| jumper | M12 / valve plug | IP 67 | $2+\mathrm{PE}$ | $2+\mathrm{PE}$ | 2 mPUR | E11419 | - |
| jumper | M12 / valve plug | IP 67 | $2+$ PE | $2+\mathrm{PE}$ | 5 mPUR | E11420 | - |
| Design |  |  | Number of poles |  | Cable | Order no. |  |
|  |  |  | Plug | Socket | [m] | DIN-B | Industrial standard type B |


| jumper | M12 / valve plug | IP 67 | $2+$ PE | $2+\mathrm{PE}$ | 0.3 mPUR | E11421 | E11431 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| jumper | M12 / valve plug | IP 67 | $2+\mathrm{PE}$ | $2+\mathrm{PE}$ | 0.6 mPUR | E11422 | E11432 |
| jumper | M12 / valve plug | IP 67 | $2+\mathrm{PE}$ | $2+\mathrm{PE}$ | 1 mPUR | E11423 | E11433 |
| jumper | M12 / valve plug | 1P 67 | $2+\mathrm{PE}$ | $2+\mathrm{PE}$ | 2 mPUR | E11424 | E11434 |
| jumper | M12 / valve plug | IP 67 | $2+$ PE | $2+\mathrm{PE}$ | 5 mPUR | E11425 | E11435 |



| jumper | M12 / valve plug | IP 65 /IP 67 | $2+\mathrm{PE}$ | $2+\mathrm{PE}$ | 0.3 m PUR | E11426 | E11436 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| jumper | M12 / valve plug | IP 65 /IP 67 | $2+\mathrm{PE}$ | $2+\mathrm{PE}$ | 0.6 mPUR | E11427 | E11437 |  |
| jumper | M12 / valve plug | IP 65 /IP 67 | $2+\mathrm{PE}$ | $2+$ PE | 1 mPUR | E11428 | E11438 |  |
| jumper | M12 / valve plug | IP 65 /IP 67 | $2+\mathrm{PE}$ | $2+\mathrm{PE}$ | 2 mPUR | E11429 | E11439 |  |
| jumper | M12 / valve plug | IP 65 /IP 67 | $2+\mathrm{PE}$ | $2+\mathrm{PE}$ | 5 mPUR | E11430 | E11440 |  |
| Design |  |  | Number of poles |  | Cable | Order no. |  |  |
|  |  |  | Plug | Socket | [m] | Straight | Angled | $\begin{gathered} \text { Angled } \\ \text { LED } \end{gathered}$ |

## Products for hygienic applications

| socket | M8 connector | IP 68 | - | 3 | 5 mPVC | E11495 | E11498 | E11501 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| socket | M8 connector | IP 68 | - | 3 | 10 mPVC | E11496 | E11499 | E11502 |
| socket | M8 connector | IP 68 | - | 3 | 25 mPVC | E11497 | E11500 | E11503 |
| socket | M8 connector | IP 68 | - | 4 | 5 mPVC | E11223 | E11220 | - |
| socket | M8 connector | IP 68 | - | 4 | 10 mPVC | E11224 | E11221 | - |
| socket | M8 connector | IP 68 | - | 4 | 25 mPVC | E11225 | E11222 | - |
| socket | M12 connector | IP 68 /P 69 K | - | 4 | 5 mPVC | E10662 | E10700 | E10702 |
| socket | M12 connector | IP 68 /PP 69 K | - | 4 | 10 mPVC | E10663 | E10701 | E10703 |
| socket | M12 connector | IP 68 /P 69 K | - | 4 | 25 mPVC | E10899 | E10800 | E10773 |
| socket | M12 connector | IP 68 | - | 5 | 5 mPVC | E10954 | E10704 | - |
| socket | M12 connector | IP 68 | - | 5 | 10 mPVC | E10955 | E10705 | - |
| socket | M12 connector | \|P 68 | - | 5 | 25 mPVC | E10956 | E10953 |  |

## Products for oils and coolants

| socket | M12 connector | IP 68 /P 69 K | - | 4 | 2 mPUR | E10906 | E10900 | E10903 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| socket | M12 connector | IP $68 / \mathrm{IP}$ 69K | - | 4 | 5 mPUR | E10907 | E10901 | E10904 |
| socket | M12 connector | 1P 68 /P 69 K | - | 4 | 10 mPUR | E10908 | E10902 | E10905 |
| socket | M12 connector | IP 68 | - | 5 | 2 mPUR | E10966 | E10963 | - |
| socket | M12 connector | IP 68 | - | 5 | 5 mPUR | E10967 | E10964 | - |
| socket | M12 connector | \|P 68 | - | 5 | 10 mPUR | E10968 | E10965 | - |
| Products for welding applications |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| socket | M12 connector | IP 68 | - | 4 | 2 mPUR | E10915 | E10909 | E10912 |
| socket | M12 connector | IP 68 | - | 4 | 5 mPUR | E10916 | E10910 | E10913 |
| socket | M12 connector | IP 68 | - | 4 | 10 mPUR | E10917 | E10911 | E10914 |
| socket | M12 connector | IP 68 | - | 5 | 2 mPUR | E10960 | E10957 | - |
| socket | M12 connector | IP 68 | - | 5 | 5 mPUR | E10961 | E10958 | - |
| socket | M12 connector | \|P 68 | - | 5 | 10 mPUR | E10962 | E10959 | - |

## Products for hazardous NAMUR areas

| socket | M12 connector | IP 67 | - | 4 | 2 mPUR | E10357 | E10355 | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| socket | M12 connector | \|P 67 | - | 4 | 5 mPUR | E10358 | E10356 | - |

Position sensors

Proximity
switches

Actuator
sensors

Photoelectric
sensors

Photoelectric systems

Incremental and absolute encoders

Evaluation systems

Power
supplies



Inductive
sensors
for valves

Level sensors

Flow sensors
라문ํ폼ㅁ

## Pressure

sensors

Vacuum
sensors

Temperature
sensors

Diagnostic
systems



Control
systems
Rロாாロルーロロா

Over 70 locations worldwide－ at a glance at www．ifm－electronic．com

