OMRON

Light convergent reflective type sensor

B5W-LB series

User's Manual

Light convergent reflective type sensor

E592-E1-03

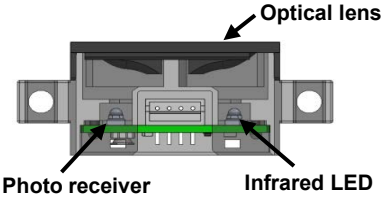
1 Outline

This user manual describes usage guidance and special matters regarding the light convergent reflective sensor; B5W-LB series. This document makes supplementary statements to the data sheet and the product specification sheet. Therefore, please read this manual in order to effectively use the sensors within your actual application.
The following table shows the product line of the B5W-LB series. The digital output models are easy to use sensors that can operate with 12 and 24 volts and can be connected to a PLC. The analog output model can be directly connected to an A/D input terminal of a microcomputer. It is good to use for applications which require threshold level adjustment.

	B5W-LB11series				B5W-LB21 series				
Output method	Digital output				Digital output				Analog output
Figure	Super miniature type 				Miniature type 				Miniature type 
Sensing distance (White paper)	2 to 10 mm				10 to 55 mm				10 to 55 mm
Supply voltage	12 VDC +/- 10%	24 VDC +/- 10%			12 VDC +/- 10%	24 VDC +/- 10%			5 VDC +/- 10%
Output configuration	Light ON	Light ON		Dark ON	Light ON	Light ON		Dark ON	-
Operation indicator lamp	Not available	Not available	Available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Available	Not available	-

2 Construction

The B5W-LB series consists of an optical lens (with visible light cutting filter), an infrared LED, a light receiver, and an analog circuit, as shown below.



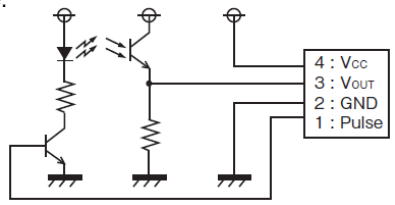
Note: A variable resister is mounted in the analog output model. Since it is for Omron's internal use only, it should not be touched. Otherwise the sensor will not meet the product specification sheet.

2.1 Analog output model

The internal circuit of B5W-LB2101 is shown in the upper-right figure.

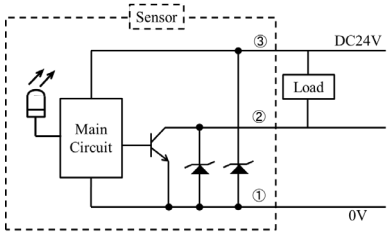
- The LED device should be driven with a pulse signal from an external circuit.
- The threshold level for the output voltage should be properly set according to application details such as sensing distance, objects sensed, and so on.

Regarding recommended pulse signal and external disturbing light canceling processing method, please refer to page 6. Usage guidance (Circuit).



2.2 Digital output model

The internal circuit of B5W-LB2114 is shown in the lower-right figure. The digital output model includes an LED pulse-driven circuit and its threshold level is fixed. The model has an NPN open collector output. Only sensor with operation indicator lamp types lights.



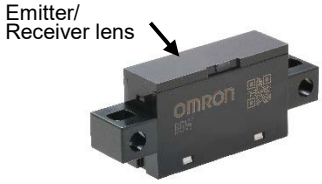
3 Outline dimensions

The outline dimensions of the B5W-LB series are shown below. Please refer to the data sheet for more details.

(1) Super miniature type: B5W-LB11 series

Size: 26mm X 8.4mm X 13mm

(2) Miniature type: B5W-LB21 series



Size: 40mm X 8.4mm X 15.9mm

For wiring, connector with cable: EE-5002 1M can be provided as an optional accessary.

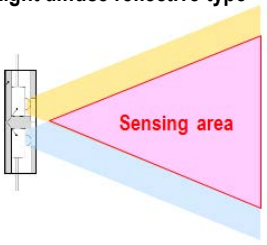
* This wire harness assembly is available only for the digital output models (3-pin), not for the analog output model.

形EE-5002 1M

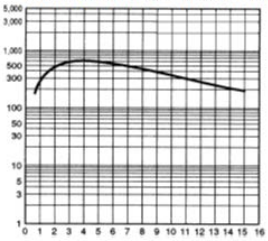
4 Product features

Reflective optical sensors can generally be categorized into two types; light diffuse reflective and light convergent reflective. The optical paths of both the emitter and the receiver in the light convergent type are narrower and more angular than those of the light diffuse type. This optical convergent design can enhance its sensing ability for low-reflective objects because of its high density light beam. The sensing area of the convergent type is thereby limited as shown by the figures below.

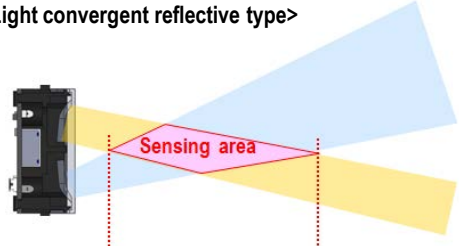
<Light diffuse reflective type>



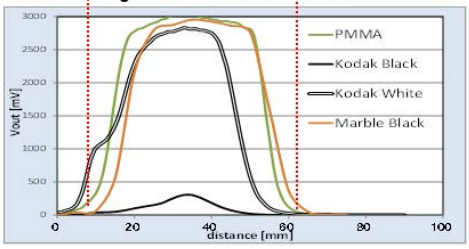
<Sensing distance Characteristics>



<Light convergent reflective type>

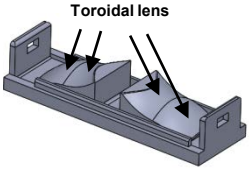


<Sensing distance Characteristics>



The B5W-LB series is composed of light convergent reflective type sensors utilizing Omron's original optical lenses which are combined with 4-toroidal lens designs. These sensors can provide stable sensing with a small amount of reflected light, and even black paper and transparent plates can be detected in its wide sensing range. Furthermore, the B5W-LB series will not detect any highly reflective background that is positioned beyond the sensor's sensing area.

Toroidal lens



5 Usage guidance (Detection)

Analog and digital output models are lined up in the miniature type B5W-LB series. Both models have the same optical characteristics. In order to provide a better understanding of B5W-LB series, the analog output model will be explained first.

5.1 Analog output model

The table “Electrical and Optical Characteristics” mentioned in the data sheet of B5W-LB2101 is shown below. The sensor can be used in any application which requires detection of a wide variety of objects. However, within the table, only white and black papers are used to specify the sensing distance characteristics. (See explanation, below).

● **Electrical and Optical Characteristics (Ta= 25°C, Vcc= 5.0 V)**

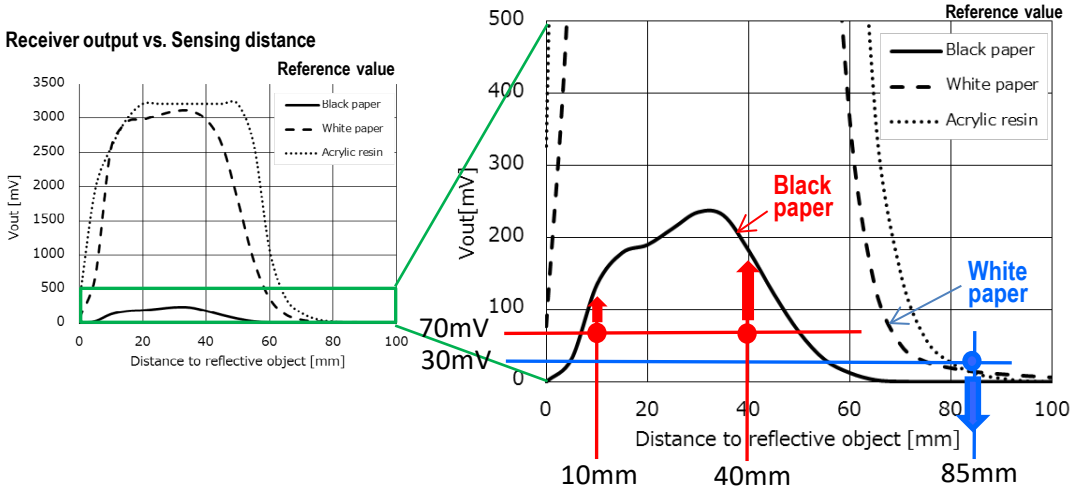
Item	Symbol	Value			Unit	Condition
		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.		
Operating voltage	Vcc	4.5	5.0	5.5	V	---
Maximum output voltage Forward voltage	Vomax	---	3.3	---	V	---
Sensing distance (Black paper)	Lrange	10	---	40	mm	Black paper, Vo≥70 mV
Sensing distance (White paper)	Lrange	10	---	55	mm	White paper, Vo≥70 mV
Non-sensing distance (White paper)	L	85	---	---	mm	White paper, Vo<30mV

The sensing capability of a sensor can be verified with the graph “Receiver output vs. Sensing distance characteristics”. The graph of B5W-LB2101 is shown below.
The sensing distance with black paper can be read as follows;

-Sensing distance (Black paper):
The output voltage should be 70 mV or more in the distance range of 10 to 40 mm.

The non-sensing distance with white paper is read as follows;

-Non-sensing distance (White paper):
The output voltage should be 30 mV or less in the distance range of 85 mm or more.



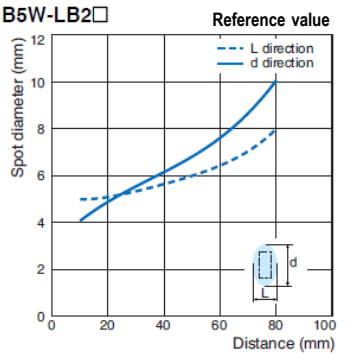
When designing your actual application, the sensing distance should be properly determined by first referencing the graph of “Receiver output vs. Sensing distance.” In the case that the sensing object position does not fluctuate, the sensing distance is recommended to be set at the peak of the graph’s curve.
As previously stated, commercially available white and black papers are used to specify the characteristics values in the product specification sheet. However the sensed objects are typically not black or white papers in actual applications. Therefore it is necessary to measure “Output voltage-sensing distance” with the actual objects to be sensed. It is essential to set a proper threshold level according to the evaluation test data obtained for the considerable worst case conditions, in order to achieve long term stable sensing in your applications. Additionally, it is ideal to test as many samples as possible to consider individual differences of sensors. The recommended minimum threshold is 40 mV, but this depends on the actual environmental noise situation.

In the case of detecting small objects, or background objects existence:

Ideally, the size of the actual object to be sensed must be bigger than the emitter's lighting spot. Since the B5W-LB series carries an infrared LED, the light spot is invisible. However the size of the spot can be checked according to “Spot diameter-distance characteristics” (reference value) or “Operating range” (reference value).

When any background objects which B5W-LB should not detect are located in the sensing area, the objects should be ideally eliminated from the area to achieve a stable sensing. For example, the background objects/plates might be partially cut off, considering the size of the sensing spot location.

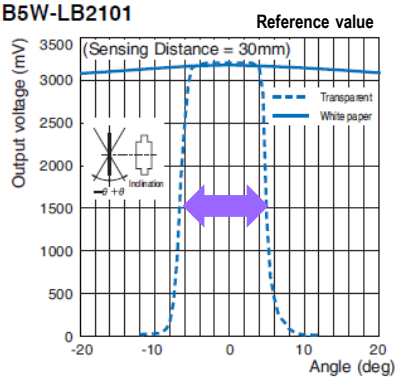
Spot diameter - distance characteristics



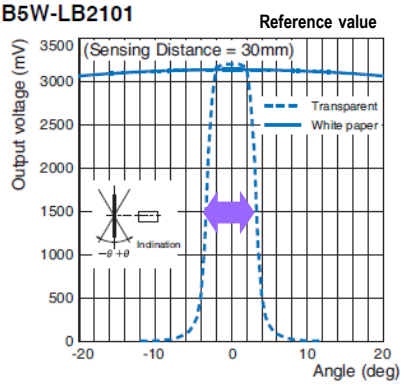
In the case that the sensing objects have a glossy surface (mirror, glass plates, etc.);

It is necessary to consider the mounting position of the sensor with respect to the angular position of the sensed object, in both the vertical and horizontal planes. This is because the output voltage will greatly depend on the angle, due to the optical design of B5W-LB. For glossy objects, the sensor should essentially be mounted at a right angle to the objects. Please refer to “Angular characteristics” (reference value) in the data sheet. According to the data, mounting the sensor vertically, instead of horizontally, will be preferable if angular fluctuations of the glossy objects occur.

Angle characteristics (Up and down)

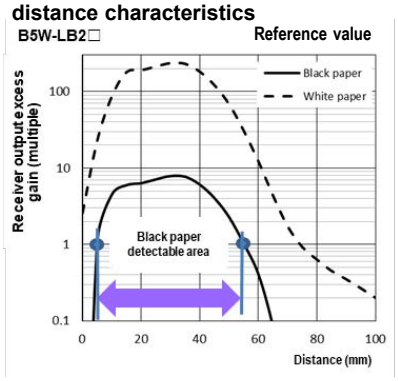


Angle characteristics (Left and right)



5.2 Digital output model

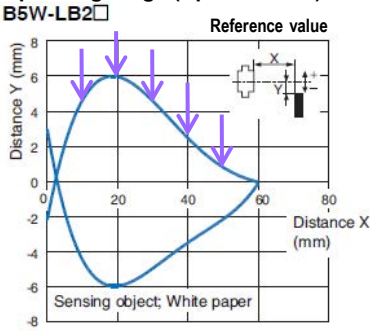
Receiver output spot diameter - sensing distance characteristics



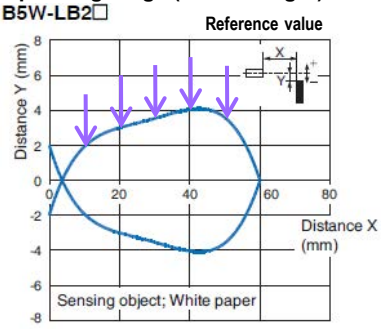
"Receiver output – Sensing distance characteristics" is the most suitable graph to understand the sensing ability of optical sensors. The vertical axis of this graph shows excess gain of receiver output. Excess gain 1 is equal to the threshold level of the sensor.
According to the graph of B5W-LB21, the detectable area for black paper is the distance from the crossing point of excess gain 1 and the characteristic curve to the other crossing point.
When the sensing ability is verified in your actual application, it is important to use testing objects which have lower reflective characteristics or are smaller than the actual objects for long term and stable sensing.

Please see "Operating range characteristics" (reference value) below. The curve in this graph shows operating points (turn OFF to ON with Light –ON type) when an object to be sensed travels in the arrow's direction for each sensing distance.

Operating range (Up and down)
B5W-LB2□



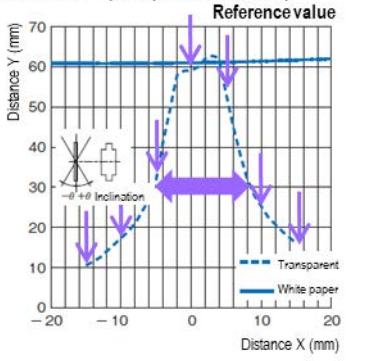
Operating range (Left and right)
B5W-LB2□



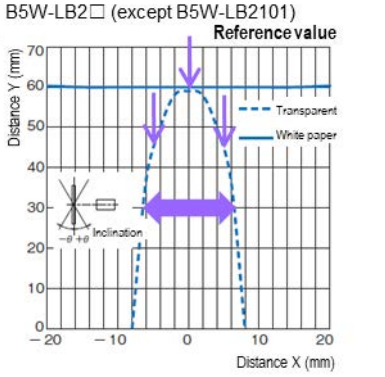
In the case of detecting moving objects, a reflective type sensor is generally mounted vertically to the surface on which the light emitting axis and the light receiving axis are crossing (equal to "Left and right" direction) .

As described in section 5.1 analog output model, it is important to consider the mounting direction of the sensor when detecting glossy objects. Please refer to "Angle characteristics" of the digital output models below.
The characteristic curves show operating points (turn OFF to ON with Light –On type) when a tilted object is traveling to the sensor.

Angle characteristics (Up and down)
B5W-LB2□ (except B5W-LB2101)



Angle characteristics (Left and right)
B5W-LB2□ (except B5W-LB2101)

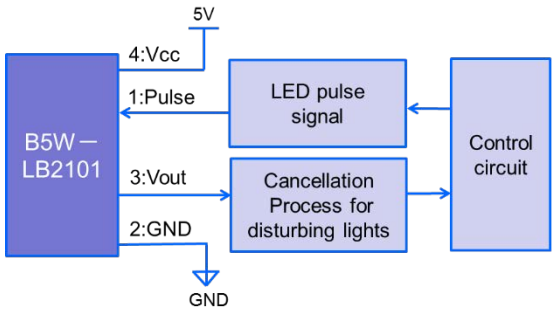


6 Usage guidance (external circuit)

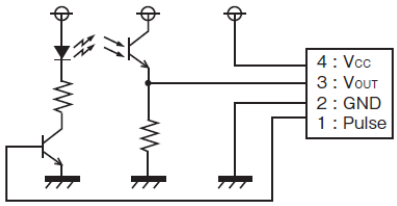
6.1 Analog output model

The B5W-LB series is designed to detect dark colored objects with a relatively greater LED current. Therefore, the LED should be driven by a pulsed current in order to minimize the stress imposed on the LED and to increase the life of the LED. Additionally the pulsed LED circuit can be used for a cancellation process (with external circuit), alleviating the effects of external light interference.

The connection diagram and the internal circuit of B5W-LB2101 are shown below:

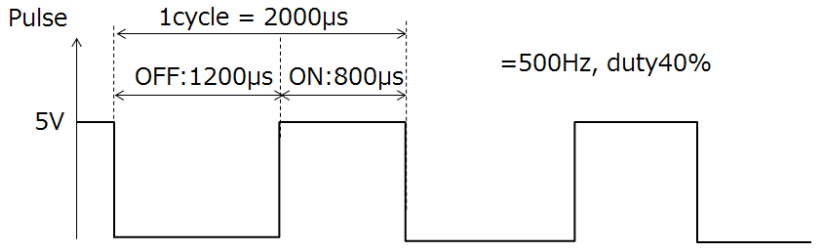


B5W-LB2101 Internal circuit



(1) LED pulse signal input

The recommended pulse signal into the terminal (Connector pin: #1) is shown below.



Notes: *On time (Pulse width): When pulsing the LED, the output becomes stable within 400 micro sec., max. Therefore 800 (>> 400) micro sec. of on time is recommended, to ensure proper operation.

**Duty cycle: According to the LED characteristics, duty cycle should be 40% or less.

(2) Sampling timing for sensor output

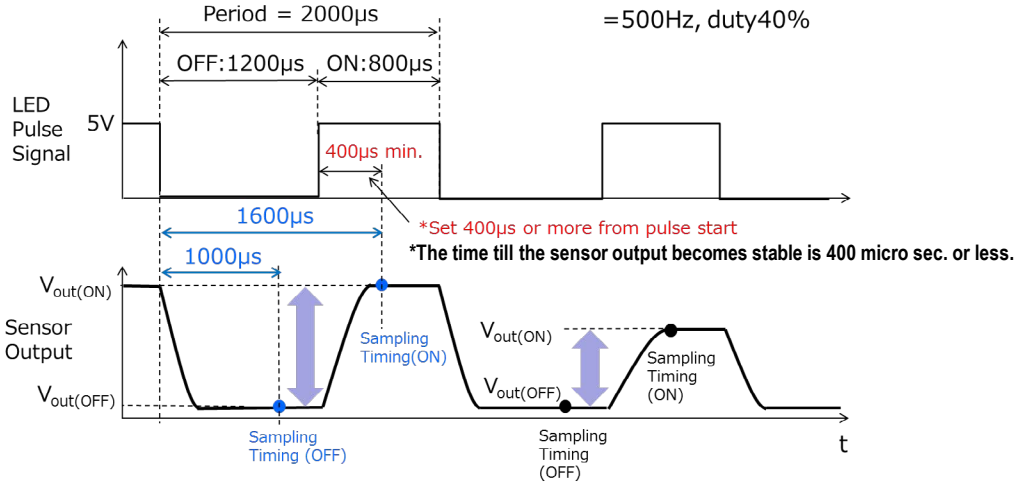
Considering the sensor response time, the recommended sampling timing of sensor output is shown below;

-**Vout(OFF)**: Output voltage when LED is turned off

*The sampling timing for Vout(OFF) : 1,000 micro sec. after the end point of LED pulse

-**Vout(ON)**: Output voltage when LED is turned on

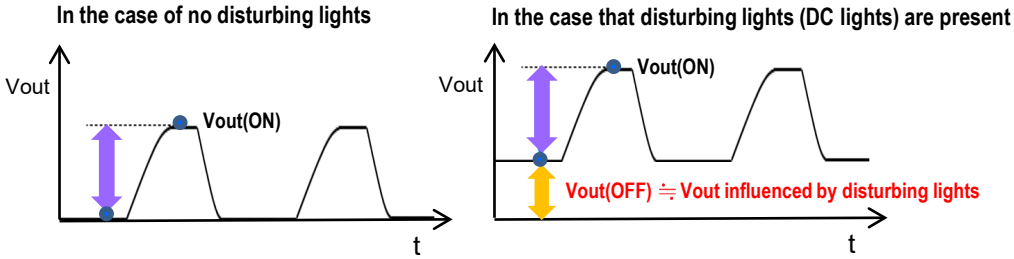
*The sampling timing for Vout(ON): 1,600 micro sec. after the end point of LED pulse



(3) Cancellation processing for external disturbing light interference (DC lights)

Next procedure is to calculate the difference of the two output voltage (Vout(ON) and Vout(OFF)) in order to cancel the influence of external disturbing lights. This voltage difference can be regarded as the voltage generated by sensing the object, in the absence of external disturbing lights.

Radical output voltage without disturbing lights = Vout(ON) - Vout(OFF)



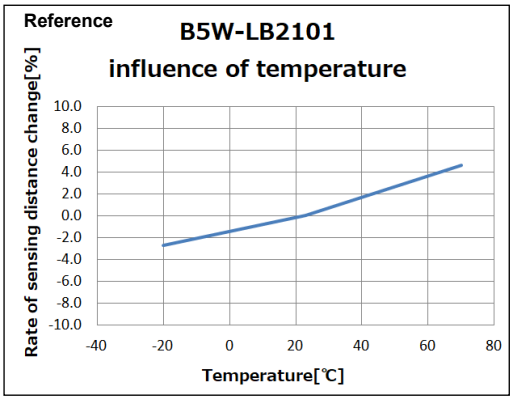
(4) Optimum threshold level setting

The analog output model of the B5W-LB series detects objects using the above recommended external circuits. In order to stably detect the objects to be sensed, proper evaluation should be performed considering the potential worst case conditions of the actual application. For example, the threshold level should be properly set using actual object samples that have the lowest reflection factor out of all of the actual objects to be sensed. Worst case design methods considers all factors that will change the sensor output voltage, such as; variations in sensing distance, angle, size, surface conditions of objects, and ambient temperature. If there are any objects or background surfaces which should not be detected in the sensing area, then the proper threshold level should be set, considering the potential influence they'll have on the output voltage.

(4) Others, reference data

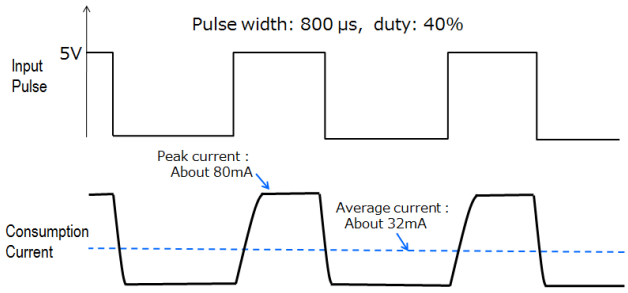
The influence to sensing distance by ambient temperature:

The sensing distance of B5W-LB will be changed by ambient temperature. The reference data is shown below.



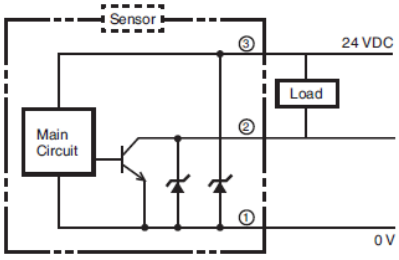
The average consumption current:

In the case that this sensor is operated with the recommended input pulse, the average current consumption is approximately 32 mA.



6.2 Digital output model

The digital output model contains an LED driving circuit and a dedicated photo IC (with fixed threshold level). As shown below, the output of the Main Circuit is routed through an NPN open collector transistor (Both, internal to the sensor). Regarding the wiring, please refer to the data sheet or “Precautions for use” in the product specification sheet.



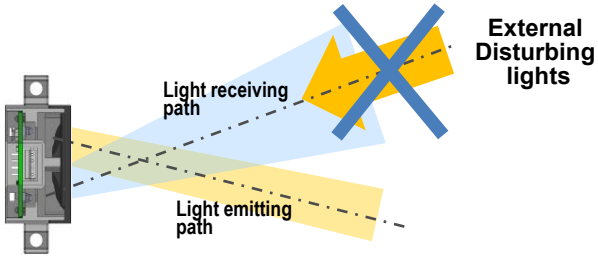
The digital output model has a fixed threshold level internally. If there is any object/background which should not be detected in the sensing area, the mechanical design should be modified to avoid detecting those objects. Alternatively, please try to use the analog output model with proper threshold level setting. In addition, when multiple sensors are installed, a sensor may receive light from another sensor, which may cause the sensor to malfunction. Pay attention to the position, angle, and reflection factor of the background and surrounding objects.

7 Mounting instruction

1. The B5W-LB series can be mounted in 2 potential ways (X,Y direction). Please refer to the data sheet for further detail.

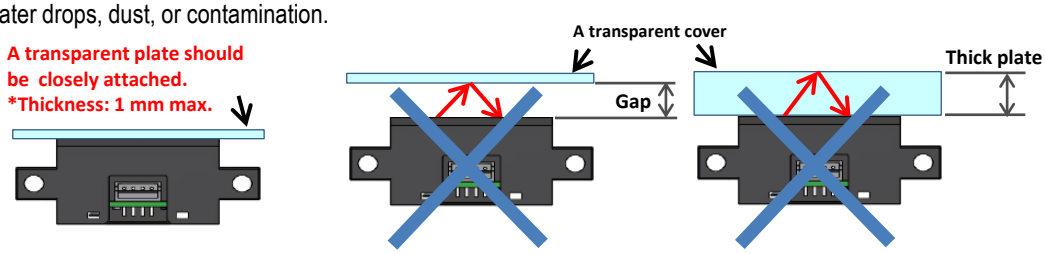
   * Please use M3 screw, spring washer, and flat washer with tightening torque of 0.54 N-m.

2. The B5W-LB series contains a special circuit that reduces the influence of external light interference. However, it is recommended that designers create proper equipment design in which any direct or indirect external disturbing light does not hit the sensor. In the case that the sensing surface must be exposed to ambient light, please mount the sensor as shown below. Since the B5W-LB series has a narrow path angle of light receiving, the sensor should be mounted in a direction which prevents external light from entering the light receiver.

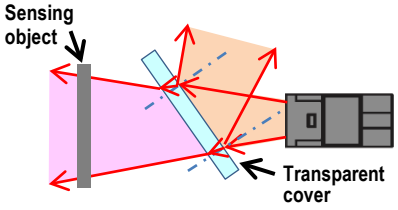


3. In the case of attaching a transparent cover on the sensor for water/dust prevention purpose, the plate must be closely attached to the sensing surface of the device. Depending on the thickness of the cover plate, the reflected light at the inside surface of the plate will reach the sensor receiver. Therefore, proper evaluation should be performed, especially for the super compact type which has a short sensing distance and a fixed threshold level.

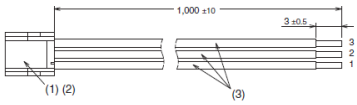
   For example: variation of clearance gap, sensor's individual difference, and contamination of the cover, such as by water drops, dust, or contamination.



4. In the case that a transparent cover is required to be located away from the sensor, try to check the possibility of tilting the cover. This design can eliminate the reflected light from the cover to the sensor (see the figure below). However, this way may make the sensor always turn on when the conditions of the cover surface is compromised, due to scratches, water drops, dust or contamination. Sufficient evaluation for proper threshold level will be required by checking the sensor output voltage with the analog output model.



4. Regarding wiring, please refer the followings. The wire harness of EE-5002 1M is provided for the digital output models. It can not use for analog output model.



Wiring

Connector circuit number	Lead-wire color
1	Blue
2	Black
3	Brown

No.	Name	Model/ Specifications	Quantity	Manufacturer
(1)	Connector, HS for 101-150 harness	GHR-03V-S	1	JST
(2)	Connector, CT for 101-150 harness	SSHL-002TP0.2	3	JST
(3)	Lead wires	UL1061 AWG26	3	—

The wire length should be basically designed 2 m max. In the case of longer wiring, please put a capacitor more than 10 micro F (ex. Aluminum electrolytic one) within 2 m. Please see data sheet for more details.

8 Frequently asked questions

Question: Can the analog output type distinguish between different kinds of objects?
Answer : The B5W-LB series has a special optical design which can detect a variety of objects in the sensing area. However, the sensors can not distinguish between the kinds of objects that are sensed, using the difference in the reflection factors of the objects. Please, refer to 4 - Product features.

Question: The analog output type has a variable resistor. Can it adjust the sensor's sensitivity?
Answer : This variable resistor is used only for our internal inspection. You should not alter its position, which is set by the factory. Otherwise the sensor will not meet Omron's guaranteed product specifications. Instead, please set a threshold level for your specific application, using actual objects to be sensed. Regarding the threshold level setting, please, refer to 6 - Usage guidance (external circuit).

Question: What is the minimum size of object to be sensed?
Answer : The object should be larger than the emitter's light spot, which varies with distance. Since the B5W-LB series uses an infrared LED, the light spot is invisible. So please refer to "Spot diameter-distance characteristic" or "Operating range" on the data sheet. Please, refer to 5 - Usage guidance (Detection) .

Question: What is the procedure when the sensor is influenced by external disturbing light interfernce?
Answer : The digital output type of B5W-LB contains a special circuit that minimizes the influence of disturbing lights. However please implement a mechanical design which prevents any external disturbing light from penetrating into the light receiving surface of the sensor. In the case of that the sensor must be exposed to ambient lights, please refer to 7 - Mounting instruction (No.2).

Question: Can this sensor detect reflective objects (mirror, glass plate) inclined at varying angles?
Answer : B5W-LB series has a special optical design which has a narrow and strong light beam. If a reflective object is tilted against the light receiving surface of the sensor, the specular light will not return to the sensor. So in the case of detecting glossy objects, the objects should be set parallel to the sensor. For further details, please see 5 - Usage guidance (Detection).

Question: Is it possible to put a transparent cover in front of the sensor for dust/water prevention purpose?
Answer : The B5W-LB series will detect a transparent plate. It is better to avoid using covers. When absolutely necessary, the transparent cover should be closely attached on the sensor. For details, please see 7 - Mounting instructions (No.3).

Question: Is the wire harness for B5W-LB series commercially available?
Answer : A wire harness (with 1 m long wires) for the digital output types is available. The part number is EE-5002 1M. However a wire harness for the analog output types is not available. The datasheet provides information about the mating connectors you would use for connection to your circuit.

Question: How long can the connecting wires be extended?
Answer : We recommend that the longest wire length should be no more than 2m. If longer wires are necessary, please use capacitors according to the instructions described on the product specification sheet.

Safety Precautions

To ensure safe operation, be sure to read and follow the Terms and Conditions Agreement.

⚠ WARNING

These products cannot be used in safety devices for presses or other safety devices used to protect human life. This product is designed for use in applications for sensing workpieces and workers that will not affect levels of safety.

⚠ CAUTION

This product is not designed or rated for ensuring safety of persons either directly or indirectly.

Do not use it for such purposes.

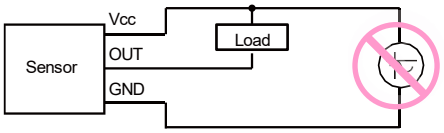
Precautions for Safe Use

To ensure safety, observe the following precautions.

● **Wiring**

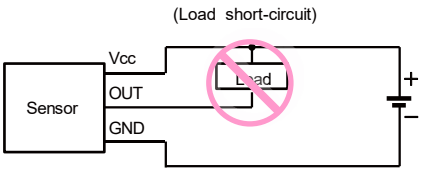
Power supply voltage

Do not use the product with a voltage or current that exceeds the rated range. Applying a voltage exceeding the specifications or using an AC power supply may result in rupture or burning.



Load Short-circuit (Digital only)

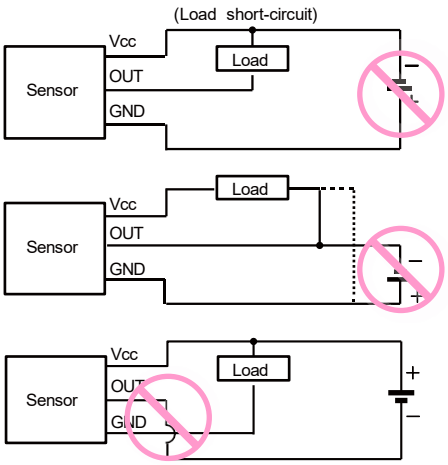
Do not short-circuit the load. Otherwise the product may be damaged or it may burn.



Faulty Wiring

Do not miswire such as the polarity of the power supply voltage. Otherwise the product may be damaged or it may burn.

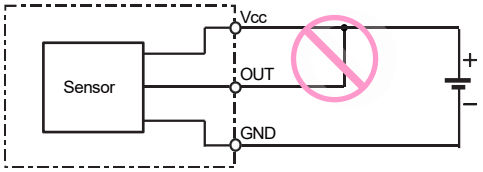
Example 1. Wrong polarity



Connection without Load (Digital only)

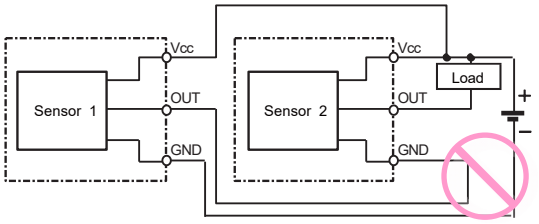
Do not connect the power supply to the Sensor with no load connected, otherwise the internal elements may explode or burn.

Always connect a load when wiring.



AND connection

With an AND connection as shown in the figure below, a voltage is applied to Vcc while GND of sensor 2 is not securely grounded. A failure may occur. Do not make this kind of connection. Also an inrush current may occur in sensor 2 when sensor 1 is turned on, causing failure or malfunction.



Storage and Operating Environment

(1) Places where the product is not exposed to corrosive gases, such as hydrogen sulfide gas, or salty wind.

(2) Places where it is not exposed to direct sunlight.

(3) Make sure that flux, oil, or other chemicals do not adhere to the surface of the emitter and receiver.

(4) Do not apply a load that may deform or deteriorate the product in any circumstances.

(5) Store the product in a normal temperature, humidity, and pressure environment.

(6) The product should be used without freezing or condensation.

(7) Do not use the product in atmospheres or environments that exceed product ratings.

(8) This product does not have a water-proof structure. Therefore, do not use it in an application or environment where it will be subjected to plashes from water, oil, or any other liquid.

Precautions for Correct Use

● Mounting

(1) Ambient light may cause the sensor to malfunction.
In such case, mount the sensor at an angle that ambient light does not enter the receiver lens.
Make sure that the sensor does not affected by ambient light.

(2) Mount the sensor securely on a flat surface.

(3) Use M3 screws to secure the sensor (use together with spring washers and 6-mm-diameter flat washers to prevent screws from loosening). Use a tightening torque of 0.54 N·m max.

(4) Take care that nothing comes into contact with the detected part of the sensor. Damage to the sensing element will result in poor performance.

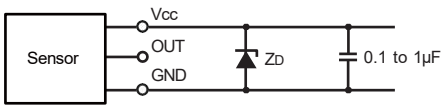
(5) Before using the sensor, check to make sure that it has not become loose due to vibration or shock.

(6) Analog output models have a potentiometer mounted on the PCB. This potentiometer is used for in-house processes by OMRON and should not be touched.

● Wiring

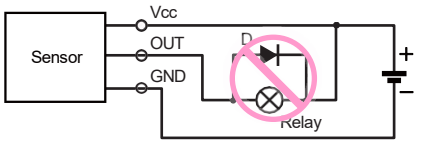
Surge Prevention

(1) If there is a surge in the power supply, try connecting a Zener diode or a capacitor (with a capacitance of 0.1 to 1 μF), depending on the operating environment. Use the sensor only after confirming that the surge has been removed.
We recommend use of 30 to 35 V Zener diodes for a 24 VDC power supply, 20 to 25 V Zener diodes for a 12 VDC power supply, and 10 to 15 V Zener diodes for a 5 VDC power supply.



ZD: Zener diode

(2) Do not use a small inductive load, such as a relay.



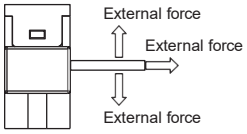
(3) Separate the wiring for Light convergent reflective sensors from high-voltage lines or power lines. If the wiring is routed in the same conduit or duct as such lines, the Light convergent reflective sensors may malfunction or may be damaged by inductive interference.

(4) For the digital type, make sure that the connectors are securely locked.

● Handling during Wiring

(1) If a force is applied to the connection area between the terminal and connector by bending or pulling the cable after the wiring is completed, the connector contact part or connection area with the cable may be damaged, resulting in contact failure. Make sure that a stress (external force) as shown in the figure below is not applied to the connection area between the terminal and connector when routing and connecting cables or harnesses.

(2) Do not perform cord wiring when power supply voltage is applied. Doing so may result in breakage.



● Design

Light Convergent Reflective Sensor

A modulated-light type of light convergent reflective sensor is used. When designing, give proper consideration to the power supply and cable lengths used.
Light convergent reflective sensors are more easily affected than the sensors with Nonmodulated Light.

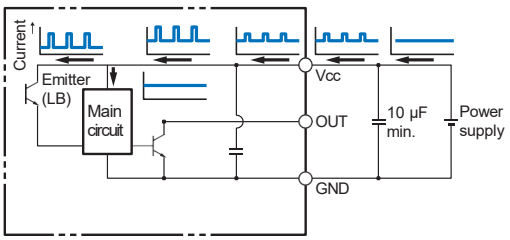
Reasons for Interference from Power and Cable Length on the sensors with Modulated Light

An LED emitter is pulse-lighted to produce modulated light. A large current momentarily flows to the sensors in sync with this pulse timing. This causes a pulsating consumption current. A photoelectric sensor incorporates a capacitor with sufficient capacity, and is virtually unaffected by the pulse of the consumption current. With a small sensor, however, it is difficult to have a capacitor with a sufficient capacity. Accordingly, when the cable length is long or depending on the type of power source, it may become impossible to keep up with the pulse of the consumption current and operation may become unstable.

Countermeasures

Adding a Capacitor

• Attach a capacitor of 10 μF min. to the wires as close as possible to the Sensor. (Use a capacitor with a dielectric strength that is at least twice the Sensor's power supply voltage. Do not use tantalum capacitors. A short-circuit may cause the capacitor to ignite due to the large current flow.)

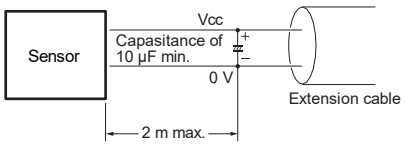


<Cable Length>

- Design the configuration so that the maximum total cable length for the Photomicrosensor with Modulated Light is 2 m.
- When using a cable longer than 2 m, attach a capacitor (e.g., an aluminum electrolytic capacitor) with a capacity of 10 μF min. to the wires. The distance between the terminal and the capacitor must be within 2 m.

  Make sure that the total cable length is no longer than 5 m. To use a cable length longer than 5 m, use a PLC or other means to read the sensor output and then transmit the signals using a PLC's communications.
- Although cables are capable of being extended longer than 5 m, performance is likely to be affected by noise interference from adjacent cables and other devices.

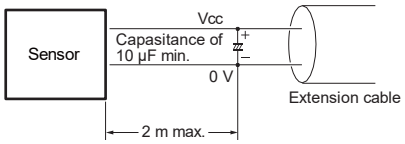
  Voltage drops due to the resistance of the cable material itself will also influence performance. Therefore, factors, such as the difference in voltage between the end of the cable and the sensor and noise levels, must be given full consideration.



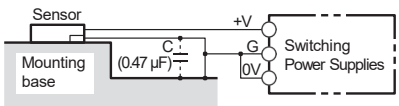
Countermeasures for Switching Power Supplies

- Take either of the following countermeasures as required if connecting a sensor to a switching power supply.

1. Attach a capacitor of 10 μF min. to the wires as close as possible to the sensor. (Use a capacitor with a dielectric strength that is at least twice the sensor's power supply voltage. Do not use tantalum capacitors. A short-circuit may cause the capacitor to ignite due to the large current flow. Do not use tantalum capacitors. A short-circuit may cause the capacitor to ignite due to the large current flow.)



2. Connect to the 0-V line of the power source or connect to the power source via a capacitor of approximately 0.47 μF to reduce the impedance of the mounting base to prevent inductive noise from entering the mounting base. Or, connect by way of a capacitor (approx. 0.47 μF).

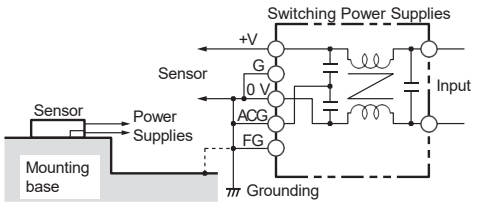


3. Connect the noise filter terminal (neutral terminal to ACG) of the switching power supply to the case (FG) and 0-V terminal of the power supply.

   The line connected as mentioned above should be grounded or connected to the mounting base to ensure stable operation.

   (Recommended by power supply manufacturers.)

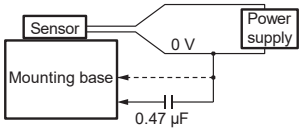
Countermeasures to Handle Inductive Noise



4. Insert a plastic insulator of approximately 10 mm between the Sensor and the mounting base.

Effects of Inductive Noise

- When there is inductive noise in the Sensor mounting frame (metal), the output of the sensor may be affected. In this case, ensure that there is no electrical potential difference between the sensor 0-V terminal and the sensor mounting frame, or put a 0.47-μF capacitor between the 0-V terminal and the frame.



<Effects when the power supply is turned ON> (Digital only)

An output pulse may occur when the power supply is turned ON depending on the power supply and other conditions. Use the sensor in the stable ready-for-detection state reached in 100 ms after turning on the power supply.

● Other

(1) Do not connect or disconnect the connector while power is applied. This may result in breakage.

(2) Do not use the product in the following locations or under the following conditions as it may cause false operations or failures.

1. Places with a lot of dust, powder dust, or oil mist as well as conditions constantly exposed to these materials or where they are attached
2. Places with a high content of corrosive gases
3. Places where water, oil, or chemicals are scattered directly or indirectly as well as conditions constantly exposed to these materials or where they are attached
4. Outdoors or places exposed to strong light such as sunlight

(3) The sensor may be dissolved by exposure to organic solvents, acid, alkali, aromatic hydrocarbon, or chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbon solvents. Do not expose the sensor to such chemicals as it may cause deterioration in the characteristics.

(4) Output pulses may occur when the power is turned on due to the influence of the power supply environment. Use the sensor in the stable ready-for-detection state that is reached in 100 ms after turning on the power supply.

(5) The protection performance such as dustproof performance of the sensor may deteriorate depending on the usage environment.
The degree of protection confirms that this product has undergone and passed tests conducted in OMRON under controlled conditions in a laboratory, in accordance with the test methods specified by IEC60529 and JIS C0920.

(6) In order to ensure the safe use of the sensor for your desired application, please perform validation of the sensor's protection structure such as dustproof structure in your usage environment.

Warranty, Limitations of Liability

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