# Compact, Amplifier Built-In Type With Universal Voltage

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## Features

- Small and power supply built-in type
- Easy installation with LED indicators on product
- Light ON/Dark ON operation mode switch
- Status and output LED indication
- Built-in IC photo diode for disturbing light and electrical noise

Please read "Safety Considerations" in operation manual before using.



XMS-4, MST-□ is sold separately.

# Specifications

#### • Free power, Relay contact output type

Model		BEN10M-TFR	BEN5M-MFR	BEN3M-PFR	BEN300-DFR		
Sensing t	type	Through-beam	Retroreflective (standard type)	Retroreflective (built-in polarizing filter)	Diffuse reflective		
Sensing	distance	10m	5m <sup>*1</sup>	3m <sup>*1</sup>	300mm <sup>**2</sup>		
Sensing target		Opaque materials of Min. Ø16mm	Opaque materials of Min. Ø60mm		Translucent, Opaque materials		
Hysteresis		Max. 20% at ratedsetting distance					
Response time		Max. 20ms					
Power supply		24-240VAC~ ±10% 50/60Hz, 24-240VDC== ±10% (ripple P-P: max. 10%)					
Current c	consumption	Max. 4VA					
Light source		Infrared LED (850nm)		Red LED (660nm)	Infrared LED (940nm)		
Sensitivity adjustment		Sensitivity adjuster					
Operation	n mode	Light ON/Dark ON operation mode switch					
Control output		Relay contact output (relay contact capacity: $30VDC$ = 3A of resistive load, $250VAC \sim 3A$ resistive load, relay contact composition: 1c					
Relay life cycle		Mechanically: min. 50,000,000 operation, electrically: min. 100,000 operation					
Light receiving element		Photo IC					
Indicator		Operation indicator: red LED, Stability indicator: green LED (the red lamp on Emitter of transmitted beam type is for power indication)					
Insulation resistance		Over 20MΩ (at 500VDC megger)					
Insulation type		Double or strong insulation (mark:  , dielectric voltage between the measured input and the power: 1kV)					
Noise immunity		$\pm$ 1,000V the square wave noise (pulse width: 1µs) by the noise simulator					
Dielectric strength		1000VAC 50/60Hz for 1minute					
Vibration	Mechanical	1.5mm amplitude at frequency of 10 to 55Hz (for 1 min) in each X, Y, Z direction for 2 hours					
vibration	Malfunction	1.5mm amplitude at frequency of 10 to 55Hz (for 1 min) in each X, Y, Z direction for 10 minutes					
Shock	Mechanical	500m/s <sup>2</sup> (approx. 50G) in each X, Y, Z direction for 3 times					
SHOCK	Malfunction	100m/s <sup>2</sup> (approx. 10G) in each X, Y, Z direction for 3 times					
<b>F</b>	Ambient illumination	Sunlight: max. 11,0001x, incandescent lamp: max. 3,0001x (receiver illumination)					
Environ- ment	Ambient temperature	-20 to 65°C, storage: -25 to 70°C					
ment	Ambient humidity	35 to 85%RH, storage: 35 to 85%RH					
Protectio	n structure	IP50 (IEC standard)					
Material		Case, case cover: heat resistant acrylonitrile butadiene styrene, sensing part: polycarbonate (with polarizing filter: polymethyl methacrylate), bracket: steel plate cold commercial, bolt: steel chromium molybdenum, nut: steel chromium molybdenum					
Cable		Ø5mm, 5-wire, 2m (emitter of through-beam type: Ø5mm, 2-wire, 2m) (AWG22, core diameter: 0.08mm, number of cores: 60, insulator out diameter: Ø1.25mm)					
Accessory	Individual	—	Reflector (MS-2)		—		
	Common	Adjuster driver, fixing brack	ket, bolts, nuts				
Unit weight		Approx. 354g	Approx. 208g		Approx. 195g		

X1: The sensing distance is specified with using the MS-2 reflector and the same as the MS-4 reflector. Sensing distance is the setting range of the reflector. The sensor can detect under 0.1m.

When using reflective tapes, the reflectivity will vary by the size of the tape. Please refer to the "Reflectivity by Reflective Tape Model" table before using the tapes.

%2: Non-glossy white paper 200×200mm.

\*The temperature or humidity mentioned in Environment indicates a non freezing or condensation environment.

#### • DC power, Solid state output type

Model		BEN10M-TDT	BEN5M-MDT	BEN3M-PDT	BEN300-DDT	(A) Photoelectric Sensors			
Sensing t	type	Through-beam	Retroreflective	Retroreflective (with polarizing filter)	Diffuse reflective	(B) Fiber			
Sensing of	distance	10m	5m <sup>**1</sup>	3m <sup>×1</sup>	300mm <sup>*2</sup>	Optic Sensors			
Sensing target		Opaque materials of Min. Ø16mm	Opaque materials of Min. Ø60mm		Translucent, Opaque materials	(C)			
Hysteresis					Max. 20% at rated setting distance	Door/Area Sensors			
Response time		Max. 1ms							
Power supply		12-24VDC==±10% (ripple P-P: max. 10%)							
Current consumption		Max. 50mA							
Light source		Infrared LED (850nm)		Red LED (660nm)	Infrared LED (940nm)	(E)			
Sensitivity adjustment		— Sensitivity adjuster							
Operation mode		Light ON/Dark ON operation mode switch							
Control output		NPN open collector / PNP open collector simultaneous output •Load voltage: max. 30VDC •Load current: max. 200mA •Residual voltage - NPN: max. 1VDC, PNP: max. 2.5VDC							
Protection circuit		Reverse polarity protection circuit, output overcurrent (short-circuit) protection circuit							
Light receiving element		Photo IC							
Indicator		Operation indicator: red, stability indicator: green (the red lamp on Emitter of transmitted beam type is for power indication)							
Insulation resistance		Over 20MΩ (at 500VDC megger)							
Noise immunity		±240V the square wave noise (pulse width: 1μs) by the noise simulator							
Dielectric strength		1000VAC 50/60Hz for 1minute							
Vibration		1.5mm amplitude at frequency of 10 to 55Hz (for 1 min) in each X, Y, Z direction for 2 hours							
Shock		500m/s <sup>2</sup> (approx. 50G) in each X, Y, Z direction for 3 times							
-	Ambient illumination	Sunlight: max. 11,0001x	incandescent lamp: ma	x. 3,0001x (receiver illumination	on)	SSRs / Power Controllers			
Environ-	Ambient temperature	-20 to 65°C, storage: -25	to 70°C	· · ·					
ment	Ambient humidity	35 to 85%RH, storage: 35 to 85%RH							
Protection	n structure	IP50 (IEC standard)							
		case, case cover: heat resistant acrylonitrile butadiene styrene,							
Matorial		sensing part: polycarbonate (with polarizing filter: polymethyl methacrylate),							
Material		bracket: steel plate cold commercial, bolt: steel chromium molybdenum,							
		nut: steel chromium molybdenum							
Cable		Ø5mm, 4-wire, 2m (emitter of through-beam type: Ø5mm, 2-wire, 2m)							
	I	(AWG22, core diameter: 0.08mm, number of cores: 60, insulator diameter: Ø1.25mm)			Panel Meters				
Accessory	Individual	<u> </u>	Reflector (MS-2)		—				
,	Common	Adjuster driver, Fixing bracket, Bolts, Nuts				(M) Tacho /			
Approval									
Unit weight		Approx. 342g	Approx. 200g		Approx. 187g	Meters			
range	e of the reflector. Th	e sensor can detect unde	er 0.1m.	me as the MS-4 reflector. Sen → Please refer to the "■Reflect	sing distance is the setting tivity By Reflective Tape Model"	(N) Display Units			

When using reflective tapes, the reflectivity will vary by the size of the tape. Please refer to the "IReflectivity By Reflective Tape Model" table before using the tapes.

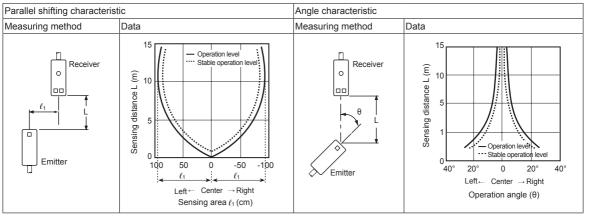
※2: Non-glossy white paper 100×100mm.

\*The temperature or humidity mentioned in Environment indicates a non freezing or condensation environment.

# Feature data

#### O Through-beam type

#### BEN10M-TFR BEN10M-TDT



(O) Sensor Controllers

(P) Switching Mode Power Supplies

(Q) Stepper Motors

& Drivers & Controllers

(R) Graphic/ Logic Panels

(S) Field Network Devices

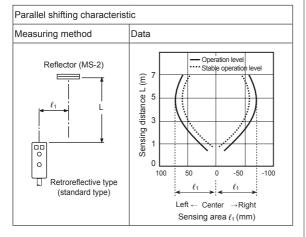
(T) Software



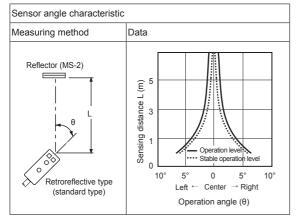
# Feature Data

# $\odot$ Retroreflective type (standard type)

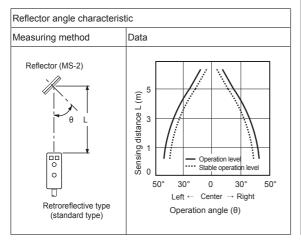
#### • BEN5M-MFR • BEN5M-MDT



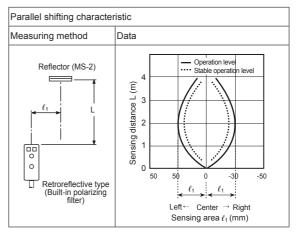
#### • BEN5M-MFR • BEN5M-MDT



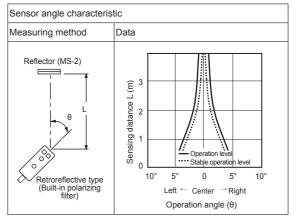
#### • BEN5M-MFR • BEN5M-MDT



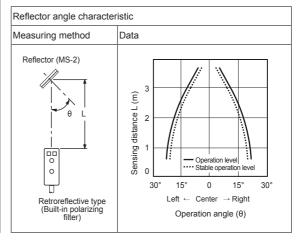
# Retroreflective type (built-in polarizing filter) BEN3M-PFR • BEN3M-PDT



#### • BEN3M-PFR • BEN3M-PDT



#### • BEN3M-PFR • BEN3M-PDT

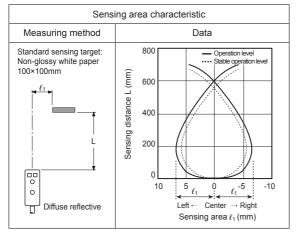


**Autonics** 

Operation Mode

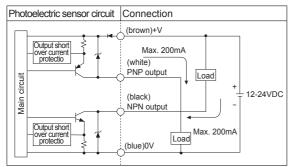
### O Diffuse reflective type

#### • BEN300-DFR • BEN300-DDT



# Control Output Diagram

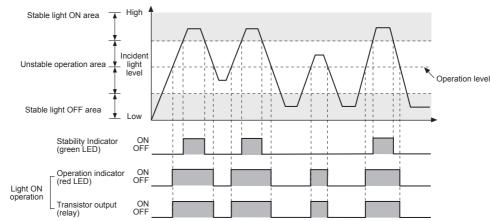
#### • DC voltage (NPN/PNP synchronous output)



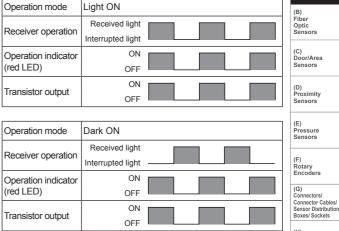
#### Free power (Relay contact output) Photoelectric sensor circuit Connection 🔆 (Gray)Tb 🔆 (black)Ta Contact output (1c) circuit Ó(white)To Relay Main (brown) 24-240VAC Free power Power 24-240VDC circuit (blue

XIn case of product with the output protection device, if terminals of control output are short circuited or overcurrent condition exists, the control output turns OFF due to protection circuit.

# Operation Timing Diagram



%The waveforms of "Operation indicator" and "Transistor output" are for Light ON operation. They are opposite operation for Dark ON operation.



Temperature Controllers

(A) Photoelectric

(I) SSRs / Power Controllers

(J) Counters

(K) Timers

(L) Panel Meters

(M) Tacho / Speed / Pulse Meters

(N) Display Units

(O) Sensor Controllers

(P) Switching Mode Power Supplies

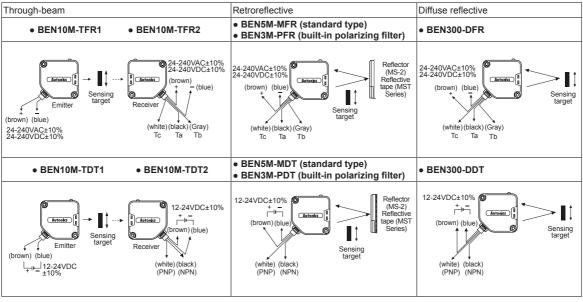
(Q) Stepper Motors & Drivers & Controllers

(R) Graphic/ Logic Panels

(S) Field Network Devices

(T) Software

## Connections

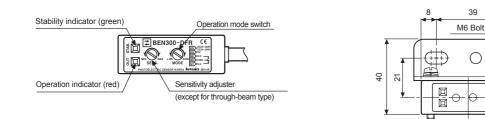


Connect the bracket

X Unused line must be insulated.

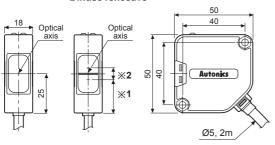
# Dimensions

(unit: mm)

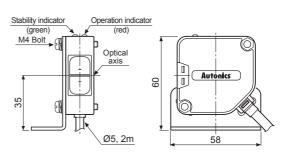


#### •Through-beam •Retroreflective





%1: Retroreflective: 21.25mm, Diffuse reflective: 20.25mm%2: Retroreflective: 7.5mm, Diffuse reflective: 9.5mm



# **Amplifier Built-in Type With Universal Voltage**

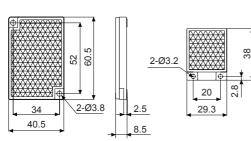
· MS-4 (sold separately)

2

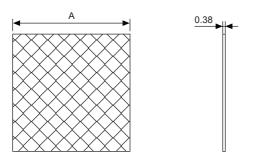
Bracket

#### Reflector

• MS-2



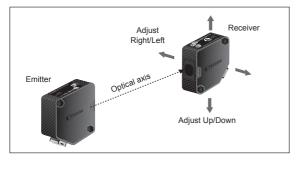
#### Reflective tape (sold separately)



# Mounting and sensitivity adjustment

#### © Through-beam type

- 1. Supply the power to the photoelectric sensor, after setting the emitter and the receiver facing each other.
- 2. Set the receiver in center of position in the middle of the stability range of indicator by adjusting the receiver or the emitter right and left, up and down.
- 3. After the adjustment, check the stability of operation by putting the object at the optical axis.
- ※If the sensing target is translucent body or smaller than Ø16mm, it can be missed by sensor because light penetrate it.

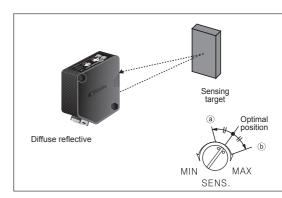


#### O Diffuse reflective type

- 1. The sensitivity should be adjusted depending on a sensing target or mounting place.
- 2. Set the target at a position to be detected by the beam, then turn the sensitivity adjuster until position (a) where the operation indicator turns ON from min. position of the sensitivity adjuster.

(unit: mm)

- 3. Take the target out of the sensing area, then turn the sensitivity adjuster until position (6) where the operation indicator turns ON. If the indicator dose not turn ON, max. position is (b).
- 4. Set the sensitivity adjuster at the center of two switching position (a), (b).
- %The sensing distance indicated on specification chart is for 100×100mm of non-glossy white paper. Be sure that it can be different by size, surface and gloss of target.



5.6 5 5.6 Ø6 12 39 58 2-Ø4.5 40 4<sup>50</sup> 55

21

M6 Bolt

60

A

50

100

200

 $\sim$ 

Model

MST-50-10

MST-100-5

MST-200-2

Sensor (E) Pressure Sensors

-, hotoelectric

(B) Fiber Optic Sensors

(C) Door/Area Sensors

(D) Proximity

(F) Rotary Encoder

(G) Connectors/ Connector Cables/ Sensor Distribution Boxes/ Sockets

Temperature Controllers

(I) SSRs / Power Controllers

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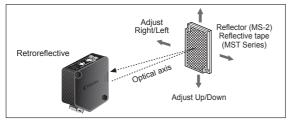
(R) Graphic/ Logic Panels

(S) Field Network Devices

(T) Software

#### **◎** Retroreflective type

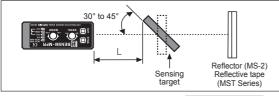
- Supply the power to the photoelectric sensor, after setting the photoelectric sensor and the reflector or reflective tape face to face.
- 2. Set the photoelectric sensor in the position which indicator turns on, by adjusting the reflector or the sensor right and left, up and down.
- 3. Fix both units tightly after checking that the unit detects the target.



%If using more than 2 photoelectric sensors in parallel, the space among them should be more than 30cm.

If reflectance of target is higher than non-glossy white paper, it might cause malfunction by reflection from the target when the target is near to photoelectric sensor. Therefore put enough space between the target and the photoelectric sensor or the surface of the target should be installed at angle of 30° to 45° against optical axis. (When a sensing target with high reflectance near by, photoelectric sensing with the polarizing filter should be used.)

X Sensitivity adjustment: Refer to the diffuse reflective type's.

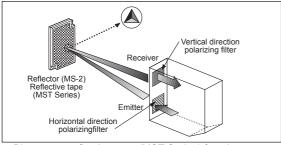


- %If the mounting place is too narrow, please use MS-4 instead of MS-2.
- Please use reflective tape (MST series) for where a reflector is not installed.



#### © Retroreflective type with polarizing filter

The light passed through the polarizing filter of the emitter reaches to the MS-2 reflector or reflective tape converting as horizontal direction. It reaches to the receiver element of polarizing filter converting as vertical by the MS-2 reflector or reflective tape. Therefore, this type can also detect reflective mirror.



%Please use reflective tape (MST Series) for where a reflector is not installed.

### Reflectivity by Reflective Tape Model

	Standard	Built-in polarizing filter
MST-50-10 (50×50mm)	90%	70%
MST-100-5 (100×100mm)	130%	90%
MST-200-2 (200×200mm)	140%	120%

%This reflectivity is based on the reflector (MS-2).

※Reflectivity may vary depending on usage environment and installation conditions.

The sensing distance and minimum sensing target size increase as the size of the tape increases. Please check the reflectivity before using reflective

tapes.

%For using reflective tape, installation distance should be min. 20mm.

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