

## Product Description

$\mu$-Processor one set of photoelectric sensors, type MOFTR. Utilising an 11-pin circular plug for easy connection.
8 A SPDT relay output. Diagnostics for sensor test during operation. Alignment help via LED. Level indication for
dirt accumulation. Manual or automatic emitter power regulation. Master/ Slave system fully multiplexed for high neighbour immunity. Two emitter codes available for high neighbour immunity between two seperate master/slave networks.

- $\mu$-Processor controlled
- Amplifier relay for photoelectric switches
- Automatic or manual emitter power regulation
- Multiplex system, master/slave 20 ms cycle
- Self-diagnostic functions
- Alignment help
- Rated operational voltage:

24 VAC/DC, 115 VAC or 230 VAC

- Output 8 A/250 VAC SPDT relay
- LED indication: Automatic gain, output, level, emitter or receiver fault


## 

## Ordering Key

S142 C RXM 924
Type
Special function
Output type
R-Relay
X-None
M-Manuel adj.
A-Manuel and automatic adj.
Power supply

## Type Selection

| Function | Ordering no. Supply: 24 VAC/DC | Ordering no. Supply: 115 VAC | Ordering no. Supply: 230 VAC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manuel or Automatic adj. ${ }^{1{ }^{1}}$ | S142 C RXA 924 | S142 C RXA 115 | S142 C RXA 230 |
| Manuel adj. ${ }^{2}$ ) | S142 C RXM 924 | S142 C RXM 115 | S142 C RXM 230 |
| ${ }^{1)}$ Amplifier can not be used as replacement in old systems, if used in old systems all amplifiers must be replaced. |  |  |  |

## Specifications

| Rated operational voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{B}}$ ) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Pins 2 \& 10230 | 195 to 265 VAC, 45 to 65 Hz |
| 115 | 98 to $132 \mathrm{VAC}, 45$ to 65 Hz |
| 924 | 20.4 to 27.6 VAC/DC Class 2 |
| Rated operational power |  |
| AC supply | 3.3 VA |
| AC/DC supply | 1.6 VA / 1.4 W |
| Delay on operate ( $\mathrm{tv}^{\text {) }}$ | < 300 mS |
| Outputs |  |
| Relay Rating (AgCdO) | $\mu$ (micro gap) |
| Resistive loads AC1 | 8 A / 250 VAC (2500 VA) |
| DC1 | 0.2 A / $250 \mathrm{VDCC}(50 \mathrm{~W})$ |
| or | 2 A 25 VDC ( 50 W ) |
| Electrical life (typical) AC1 | > 100.000 operations |
| Output function | Make or break on DIP-switch |
| Relay | SPDT |
| Supply to sensors |  |
| Emitter | Pins 5 \& 7 |
| Supply voltage (open loop) | 15 V square wave |
| Current | $<450 \mathrm{~mA}$, short circuit protected |
| Output resistance | $10 \Omega$ |


| Receiver | Pins 6 \& 8 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Supply voltage (open loop) | 5 VDC |
| Short-circuit current | 10 mA |
| Input resistance | $470 \Omega$ |
| Emitter power Power | Settings on DIP switch no 4, $50 \%$ or $100 \%$ range |
| Sensitivity adjustment Manual <br> Automatic /Auto LED ON) | $240^{\circ}$ Potentiometer Potentiometer settings fully counter clockwise |
| Max. sensing distance | Maximum range indicated on photoelectric switch datasheets in $100 \%$ settings |
| Rated insulation voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{1}$ ) | 250 VAC |
| Dielectric voltage | $>2.0 \mathrm{KVAC}$ (rms) (contacts / electronics) |
| Rated impulse withstand volt. | $4 \mathrm{kV}(1.2 / 50 \mu \mathrm{~S})$ (contacts / electronics) (IEC 664) |
| Operating frequency (f) Light / Dark ratio Relay output | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 1 \\ & 20 \mathrm{HZ} \end{aligned}$ |

## Specifications

| Response time |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| OFF-ON (ton) | $20 \mathrm{mS} \times$ no. of systems |
| ON-OFF (torf) | $20 \mathrm{mS} \times$ no. of systems |
| Environment |  |
| Overvoltage category | III (IEC 60664) |
| Degree of protection | IP $20 /$ IEC $60529,60947-1)$ |
| Pollution degree | $3($ IEC $60664 / 60664 \mathrm{~A}$, |
|  | $60947-1)$ |
| Temperature |  |
| Operating | $-20^{\circ}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-4^{\circ}\right.$ to $\left.+122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |
| Storage | $-50^{\circ}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-58^{\circ}\right.$ to $\left.+185^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |


| Housing material | NORYL SE1, light grey |
| :--- | :--- |
| Weight | 200 g |
| AC supply | 125 g |
| AC/DC supply | UL508, UL325, CSA |
| Approvals | EN12445, EN12453, |
| CE marking |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## Specifications

## Diagnostic

If a fault occurs on either the emitter or receiver the Alarm LED and output will turn ON.

## Receiver fault

During normal operation the receiver is monitored for faults.
If the wires are short-circuited the "Code A, Yellow LED" flashes at a rate of 2 Hz .
If the wires are broken the "Code A, Yellow LED" flashes at a rate of 4 Hz .

## Emitter fault

During normal operation the emitter is monitored for faults.
If the wires are short-circuited the "Code B, Green LED"
flashes at a rate of 2 Hz .
If the wires are broken the "Code B, Green LED" flashes at a rate of 4 Hz .

## Alignment

If the alignment DIP switch is set the Yellow Signal LED Flashes according to the signal quality.
Low frequency means weak signal.
Steady indication means maximum signal. On long distance it is not possible to get a steady signal but the alignment is optimal when the led flashes with the highest frequency.
On short distance the sensitivity can be reduced using the potentiometer and then
get better readings in the alignment LED.
The ALARM output will follow the Signal LED in alignment mode, so a Sensor tester (optional) can be connected to serve as a remote indication during alignment of the sensors.
NB! In alignment mode the output is off.

## Code A or B

When two sensor pairs are mounted close to each other it is recommended to select one set to Code A and the other to Code B to minimize crosstalk.

## Dirt reserve

For optimal detection excess gain settings can be selected using the Level Low/High DIP switch:

- High: Allows high dirt build-up.
- Low: Allows detection of semi-transparent objects.


## Power settings

To avoid a too strong emitter the power can be reduced to $50 \%$ reducing the max distance to $25 \%$

## Operation Diagram



[^0]
## Mode of Operation

A multiplexed system consists of 1 master amplifier which initialises the multiplex cycle with a trigger signal, and up to 10 slave amplifiers connected together in a loop via the trigger signal. Pin 9 (trig-
ger signal out) to pin 11 (trigger signal in). The multiplex cycle is reinitialized automatically by the master each 350 ms or, immediately after the last slave amplifier in the loop has been activated, if the trig-
ger output of the last slave amplifier is connected to the trigger input of the master. Each photoelectric switch has its own amplifier with a relay output. A multiplexed system allows the use of up to

11 long range photoelectric switches mounted near one another, without having false output signals due to optical crosstalk.

## Dimensions



## Wiring Diagrams



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[^0]:    ${ }^{2)}$ Switching function selected by DIP-switch, inverted function on pin 1, 4

