

# Photoelectric Sensor with Built-in Amplifier

E3Z

Compact Sensor Offers Long Sensing Distance, High Noise Immunity

- Photo-IC provides long sensing distance: 15 m for through-beam, 4 m for retroreflective and 1 m for diffuse
- Integrated photo-IC improves noise immunity to interference from inverters and other inductive devices
- New injection molding technology assures IP67 rating to withstand water and dust
- Switch selectable Light-ON/Dark-ON operation
- M8 connector-ready and 2 m pre-wired models
- NPN or PNP output models available



# **Ordering Information**

# **■ SENSORS**

Sensing method	Light source Appearance	Appearance	Connection Sensing distance	Sensing	Part number	
				distance	NPN output	PNP output
Through-beam	IR		Pre-wired	15 m	E3Z-T61	E3Z-T81
			Connector		E3Z-T66	E3Z-T86
Polarized retroreflective	RED	(See Note 1.)	Pre-wired	100 mm to 4 m	E3Z-R61	E3Z-R81
			Connector (See Note 2.)	E3Z-R66	E3Z-R86	
Diffuse reflective	IR		Pre-wired	5 to 100 mm	E3Z-D61	E3Z-D81
		Şi≕	Connector	(wide view)	E3Z-D66	E3Z-D86
			Pre-wired	1 m	E3Z-D62	E3Z-D82
			Connector		E3Z-D67	E3Z-D87

Note: 1. The Reflector is sold separately. Select the Reflector model most suited to the application.

<sup>2.</sup> Sensing distance can be extended to 4 meters when the E39-R1S reflector is used. The sensing distance is 3 meters when the E39-R1 reflector is used.

# ■ ACCESSORIES (ORDER SEPARATELY)

# Slit for Through-beam Models (E3Z-T□□)

Order a slit for each emitter and receiver.

Slit width	Sensing distance (typical)	Minimum sensing object (typical)	Part number
0.5 mm dia.	50 mm	0.5 mm dia.	E39-S65A
1 mm dia.	200 mm	1 mm dia.	E39-S65B
2 mm dia.	800 mm	2 mm dia.	E39-S65C
0.5×10 mm	1 m	0.7 mm dia.	E39-S65D
1×10 mm	2.2 m	1.2 mm dia.	E39-S65E
2×10 mm	5 m	2.4 mm dia.	E39-S65F

# **Reflectors for Retroreflective Models**

Name	Sensing distance (typical)	Part number
Reflector	100 mm to 3 m	E39-R1
	100 mm to 4 m	E39-R1S
	100 mm to 5 m	E39-R2
Miniature Reflector	50 mm to 1.5 m	E39-R3
Tape Reflector	150 mm to 700 mm	E39-RS1
	150 mm to 1.1 m	E39-RS2
	150 mm to 1.4 m	E39-RS3

Note: The actual sensing distance may be reduced to approximately 70% of the typical sensing distance when using a Reflector other than the E39-R1 or the E39-R1S.

### **Mounting Brackets**

Appearance	Part number
	E39-L104
	E39-L43
9	E39-L44

Appearance	Part number	Remarks
	E39-L93	Adjustable height and angle for sensors.
		Mounted to the aluminum frame rails of conveyors and adjustable with ease.
	E39-L98	Vertical protective cover bracket

Note: If a through-beam model is used, order two Mounting Brackets — one for the emitter and one for the receiver.

# **M8 Connectors**

Appearance	Cable type		Part number
Straight	2 m (6.56 ft)	Four-wire type	XS3F-M421-402-A
	5 m (16.40 ft)		XS3F-M421-405-A
Right angle	2 m (6.56 ft)		XS3F-M422-402-A
	5 m (16.40 ft)		XS3F-M422-405-A

# Specifications \_\_\_\_\_

Item	Sensing method	Through-beam	Polarized retroreflective	Diffuse reflective		
	NPN output	E3Z-T61/T66	E3Z-R61/R66	E3Z-D61/D66	E3Z-D62/D67	
	PNP output	E3Z-T81/T86	E3Z-R81/R86	E3Z-D81/D86	E3Z-D82/D87	
Sensing distance		15 m	100 mm (4 m Note 1) (when using E39-R1S)	White paper (100×100 mm):	White paper (300 × 300 mm):	
			100 mm (3 m Note 2) (when using E39-R1)	100 mm	1 m	
Standard ser	sing object	Opaque: 12-mm dia. min.	Opaque: 75-mm dia. min.		•	
Hysteresis				20% max. of setting	distance	
Directional ar	ngle	Both emitter and receiver: 3 to 15°	2 to 10°			
Light source	(wave length)	Infrared LED (860 nm)	Red LED (680 nm)	Infrared LED (860 nn	n)	
Power supply	voltage	12 to 24 VDC ±10% incl	uding 10% (p-p) max. ripple			
Current cons	umption	Emitter: 15 mA Receiver: 20 mA	30 mA max.			
Control outpu	it	100 mA max. at 26.4 VD (residual voltage: 1 V ma L-ON/D-ON selectable	PC, open collector output ax.)			
Circuit protection		Load short-circuit and reversed power supply protection				
Response time		1 ms max.				
Sensitivity ac	justment	One-turn adjuster				
Ambient illumination (receiver	Incandescent lamp	3,000 ℓx max.				
side)	Sunlight	10,000 ℓx max.	10,000 ℓx max.			
Ambient	Operating	-25°C to 55°C (-13°F to	131°F)			
temperature	Storage	-40°C to 70°C (-40°F to	158°F) with no icing or cond	densation		
Ambient	Operating	35% to 85%				
humidity	Storage	35% to 95% with no con	densation			
Insulation res	istance	20 MΩ min. at 500 VDC				
Dielectric stre	ength	1,000 VAC, 50/60 Hz for 1 min				
Vibration resi	stance	10 to 55 Hz, 1.5-mm double amplitude or 300 m/s <sup>2</sup> for 2 hours each in X, Y, and Z axes				
Shock resistance	Destruction	500 m/s <sup>2</sup> 3 times each in	X, Y, and Z axes			
Enclosure rat	ing	IP67 (IEC60529)	IP67 (IEC60529)			
Approvals		CE				
Connection n	nethod	2 m cable or M8 connector				
Indicator		Operation indicator (orange) Stability indicator (green) Emitter has power indicator (orange) only				
Weight (packed	Pre-wired cable (2 m)	Approx. 120 g	Approx. 65 g			
state)	Connector	Approx. 30 g	Approx. 20 g			
Material	Case	PBT (polybutylene terep	hthalate)			
	Lens	Methacrylate resin				
Accessories		Instruction manual (Order Reflector and Mounting Bracket separately.)				

Note: 1. Sensing distance can be extended up to 4 meters when the E39-R1S reflector is used.

<sup>2.</sup> Sensing distance can be extended up to 3 meters when the E39-R1 reflector is used.

# Nomenclature

Through-beam Models E3Z-T6□ Receiver

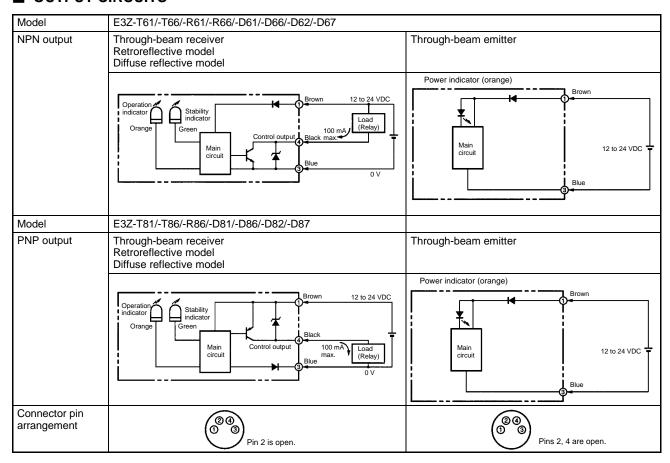
Retroreflective Models E3Z-R6□

Diffuse-reflective Models E3Z-D6□



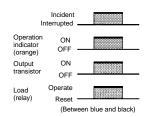
# Operation

# **■ OUTPUT CIRCUITS**

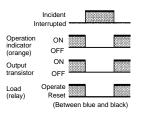


# **■ TIMING CHARTS**

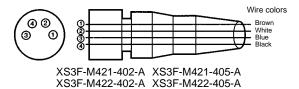
# Light-ON (L-ON) operation



### Dark-ON (D-ON) operation



# **■ CONNECTOR PIN-OUT**

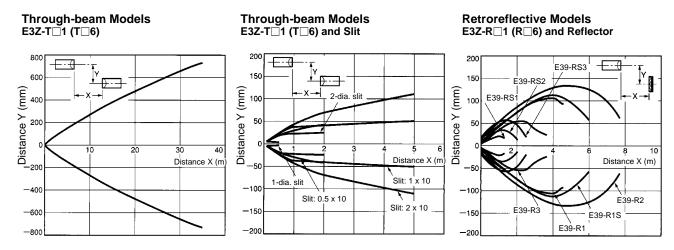


Classification	Wire color	Connector pin No.	Use
DC	Brown	1	Power supply (+V)
	White	2	Pin 2 is not used.
	Blue	3	Power supply (0 V)
	Black	4	Output

Note: The through-beam emiter does not use pins 2 and 4.

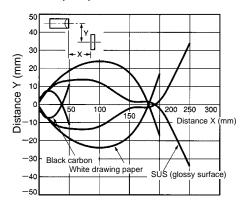
# **Engineering Data**

# **■ PARALLEL OPERATING RANGE (TYPICAL)**

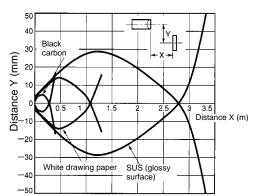


# **■** OPERATING RANGE (TYPICAL)

Diffuse Reflective Models E3Z-D□1 (D□6)

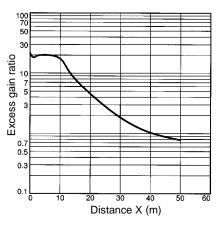


# Diffuse Reflective Models E3Z-D $\square$ 2 (D $\square$ 7)

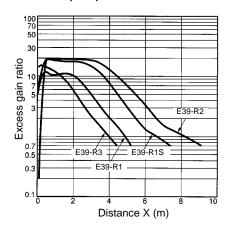


# **■ EXCESS GAIN RATIO VS. DISTANCE (TYPICAL)**

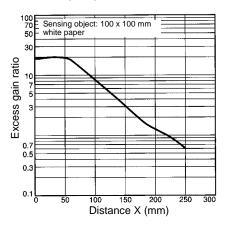
Through-beam Models E3Z-T□1 (T□6)



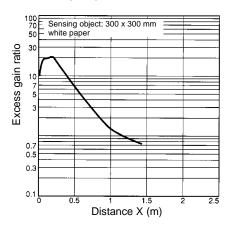
Retroreflective Models E3Z-R□1 (R□6) and Reflector



Diffuse Reflective Models E3Z-D□1 (D□6)

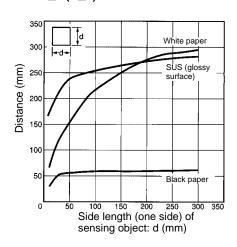


Diffuse Reflective Model E3Z-D□2 (D□7)

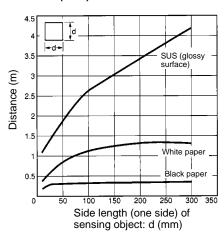


# ■ SENSING TARGET SIZE VS. SENSING DISTANCE (TYPICAL)

Diffuse Reflective Models E3Z-D□1 (D□6)



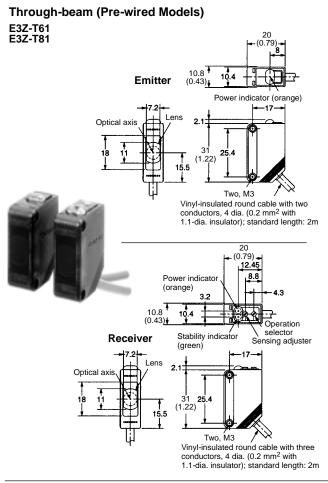
Diffuse Reflective Models E3Z-D□2 (D□7)

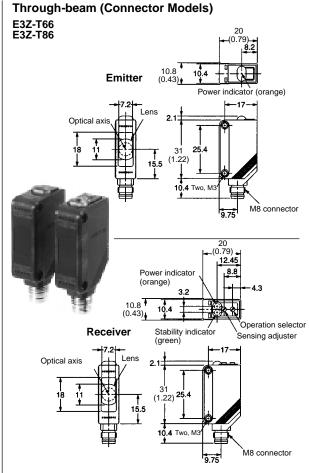


# **Dimensions**

Unit: mm (inch)

### SENSORS

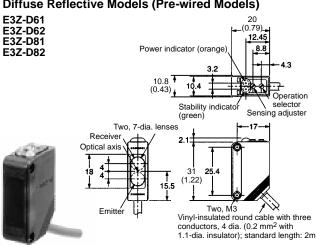




#### **Retroreflective Models (Pre-wired Models)**

E3Z-R61 E3Z-R81

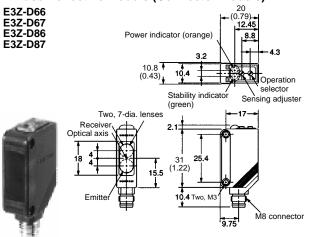
# **Diffuse Reflective Models (Pre-wired Models)**



#### **Retroreflective Models (Connector Models)**

E3Z-R66 E3Z-R86

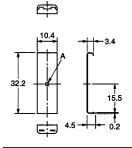
# **Diffuse Reflective Models (Connector Models)**



# **■** ACCESSORIES

### Slits E39-S65A E39-S65B E39-S65C

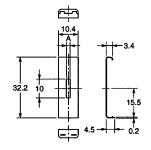




Model	Side A	Material
E39-S65A	0.5 dia.	SUS301
E39-S65B	1.0 dia.	stainless
E39-S65C	2.0 dia.	steel

E39-S65D E39-S65E E39-S65F

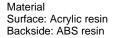


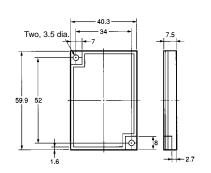


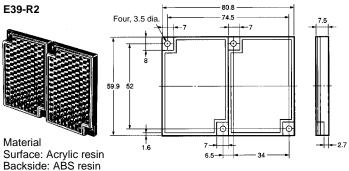
Model	Side A	Material
E39-S65D	0.5	SUS301
E39-S65E	1.0	stainless
E39-S65F	2.0	steel

## Reflectors E39-R1 E39-R1S

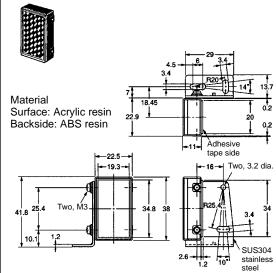


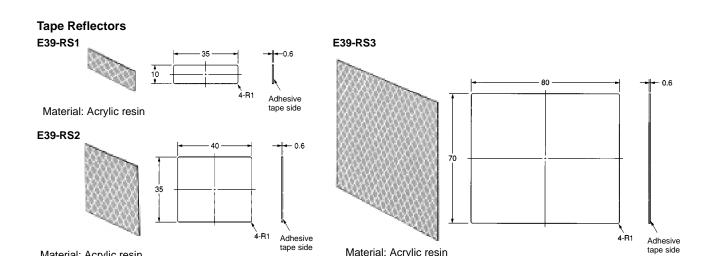






# Miniature Reflector E39-R3

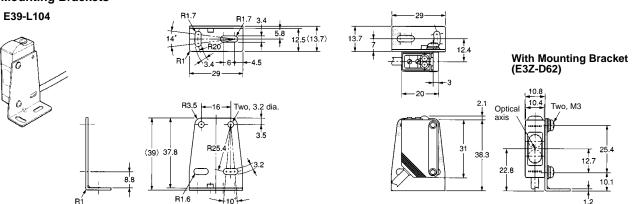




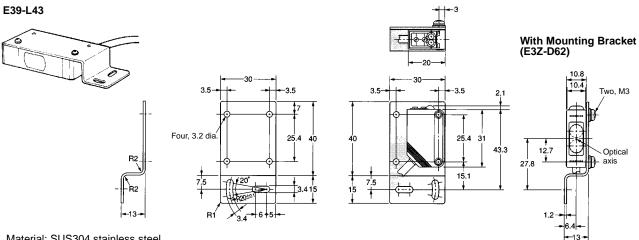
Material: Acrylic resin

# **Mounting Brackets**

Material: Acrylic resin

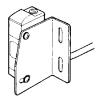


Material: SUS304 stainless steel

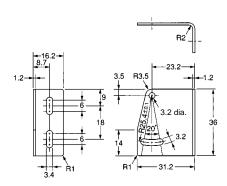


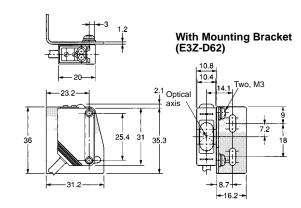
Material: SUS304 stainless steel

# E39-L44

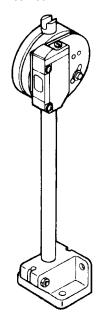


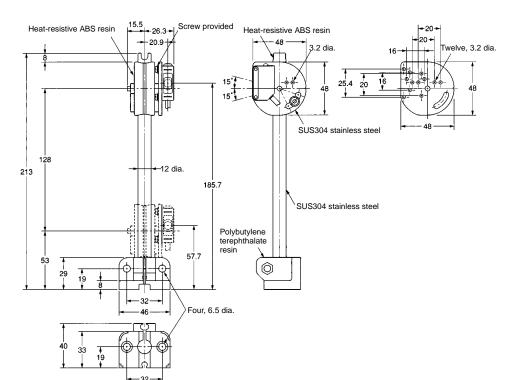
Material: SUS304 stainless steel



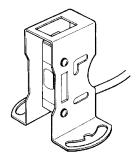


#### E39-L93

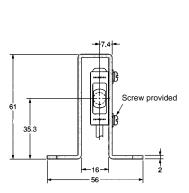


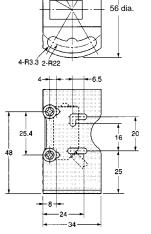


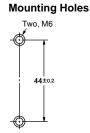
E39-L98



Material: SUS304 stainless steel



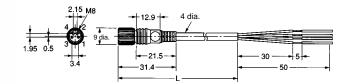




#### **M8 Connectors**

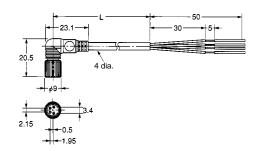
Straight XS3F-M421-402-A (L=2 m) XS3F-M421-405-A (L=5 m)





Right Angle XS3F-M422-402-A (L=2 m) XS3F-M422-405-A (L=5 m)





# **Precautions**

To ensure safe sensor operation, please follow the following precautions:

#### **■** WIRING

#### **Power Supply Voltage**

Make sure that the power supply to the Sensor is within the rated voltage range.

#### Load Short-circuiting

Do not short-circuit the load, or the Sensor may be damaged.

#### **Proper Wiring**

Correct polarity wiring is required in preventing damage to the sensor.

#### **Connection Without Load**

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

#### **■ OPERATING ENVIRONMENT**

Do not use the Sensor in locations with explosive or flammable gas.

### **■ SETTINGS**

#### **Power Reset Time**

The Sensor is ready to operate 100 ms after the Sensor is turned ON. If the load and Sensor are connected to independent power supplies respectively, be sure to turn ON the Sensor before turning the load ON.

### **■ CONNECTIONS**

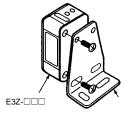
#### **M8 Metal Connector**

- Turn off power before disconnecting the sensor.
- Remove the connector cover before connecting or disconnecting the metal connector.
- Secure the connector cover by hand. Do not use any pliers, or the connector may be damaged.
- The proper tightening torque range is between 0.3 and 0.4 N • m. Be sure to tighten the connector securely, or the specified degree of protection may not be maintained or the connector may be disconnected due to vibration.

# **■ MOUNTING**

#### **Sensor Mounting**

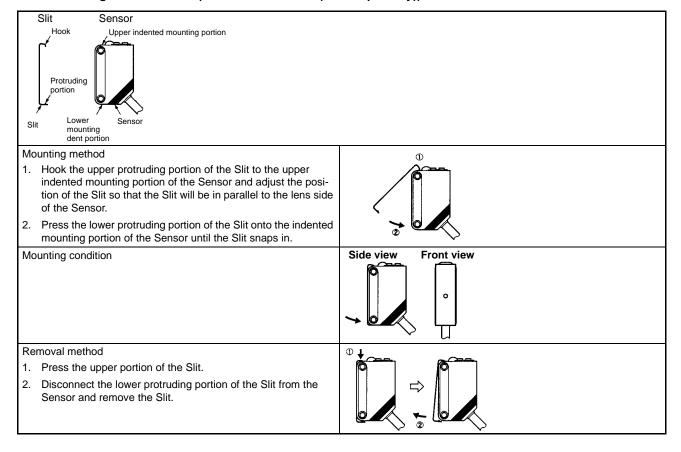
Use M3 screws to mount the sensor and tighten each screw to a maximum torque of 0.53 N  $\bullet$  m.



E39-L104 Mounting Bracket (sold separately)

# **■** ADJUSTMENT

# Slits for Through-beam Models (E39-S65A/B/C/D/E/F (Sold Separately))



# **Terms**

#### Arc Suppressor

A simple circuit used to prevent arcing when disconnecting an inductive load. The "reverse EMF" that occurs as the magnetic field collapses can create momentary high voltages that may damage circuit components.

#### Dark-ON

Operating mode for photoelectric sensors where the output is turned on (transistor becomes conducting, or relay coil is energized) when light is NOT received.

#### • Detection Distance

For through-beam type: the maximum distance from transmitter to receiver that allows the receiver to stably receive a light beam emitted from the transmitter. For retroreflective type: the maximum distance from transmitter to receiver that allows the receiver to stably receive a light beam reflected from the reflector. For diffuse reflective types: the maximum distance from the sensor head to a standard target that allows the sensor to stably detect a light beam reflected from the object.

#### • Diffuse Reflective

Sensor configuration with the emitter and receiver located in the same housing. Sensing of target is based on reflection of light from the target itself (rather than from a retroreflector).

#### DIN Rail

Deutsches Institut fur Normung is a non-governmental organization established to promote the development of standardization and related activities in Germany and related markets. Over 12,000 DIN standards cover a wide range of topics. The "rail" is a special fastener strip allowing the quick attachment and removal of DIN-rail-mountable items.

#### Hysteresis

The difference between the switch-on and switch-off point for a sensor. As a target approaches the sensor, the switch-on point is closer than the switch-off point when the target is moving away from the sensor. This design feature avoids "chattering" of a sensor, where the switch-on and switch-off point are very close together. The specification is often reported as a percentage of the sensing range.

#### IEC

International Electrotechnical Commission.

## Inductive Load

Load that usually contains significant inductive characteristics such as a relay coil. When switching this type of load, an arc suppressor should be used to protect the circuit from damage.

#### Infrared

Term for light that has a longer wavelength (above 700 nm) than red light (670–700 nm). Infrared light is invisible to the human eye.

#### IF

International Protection; an international standard scale for enclosure ratings.

#### IP66

Approximately NEMA 4, 4X, "heavy seas" test; the enclosure is subjected to a stream of water from a \$^1/2\$" nozzle with 14 psi pressure at a distance of 1.5 meter. Water must not enter the enclosure.

#### IP67

Approximately NEMA 6, "immersion" test; the enclosure is immersed under 1 meter of water for 30 minutes. No water may enter the enclosure.

#### kqf

Kilogram Force.

#### Kodak 90% White Card

A standard reference manufactured by Kodak for reflective surfaces. It is designed to reflect 90% of white light.

#### Light-ON

Operating mode for photoelectric sensors where the output is turned on (transistor becomes conducting, or relay coil is energized) when light is received.

#### Mutual Interference Protection

Circuitry that allows the sensor to detect and compensate for interfering signals that may be emanating from sources within its sensing range. The sensor can then operate normally, ignoring the interfering signal(s).

#### NEMA

National Electrical Manufacturer's Association; industrial trade organization that publishes testing standards, including enclosure ratings.

# nm

Nanometer; a unit of length,  $10^{-9}$  meters,  $3.937 \times 10^{-8}$  inches.

### NPN

Transistor output designed to provide a path to ground for current passing through the load ("sinking"). When the NPN output is on, current can then pass from Positive, through the load, and through the NPN transistor to ground, completing the circuit.

#### NPT

National Pipe Tap standard for tapered pipe threads.

#### PNP

Transistor output that provides a path to "plus" for current passing through the load ("sourcing"). When the transistor is turned on, current can then pass from Positive, through the PNP transistor, through the load, and to ground, completing the circuit.

#### PNP

Transistor output that provides a path to "plus" for current passing through the load ("sourcing"). When the transistor is turned on, current can then pass from Positive, through the PNP transistor, through the load, and to ground, completing the circuit.

#### • Response Time

Elapsed time from when a target moves into the sensing zone of a sensor to when the output turns on. May also refer to the "turn-off" time. The sum of turn-on and turn-off time is the total cycle time, reciprocal of switching frequency (Hz).

## • Reverse Polarity Protection

Circuitry that prevents damage to a device if power is incorrectly connected (polarity reversed, DC). The unit may not work while polarity is reversed, but is not damaged, and will work once polarity is corrected.

#### • Short-Circuit Protection

Circuitry that prevents damage to a device's output if the output is short-circuited.

#### Slit

Photoelectric sensor attachment that fits over the lens, reducing the light beam size (width). This allows the sensor to detect smaller objects, but it reduces overall range.

#### · Stability Indicator

Indicates when the signal is above or below the switching threshold by a specified amount. This indicates the stability of the sensor's ON or OFF condition.

#### Through-beam

Sensor where the emitter and receiver are in separate housings and arranged facing each other. The target would be detected passing between the emitter and receiver, interrupting the beam.

## • Tightening Torque

Force (rotational, "torque") specification often reported in inch-pounds, or newton-meters. The torque is that recommended for proper tightening of a fastener (bolt, screw) to minimize loosening and to avoid damage to a fastener or to an item.

# Reference Information

### **■ WIRE GAUGE**

AWG	mm <sup>2</sup>	Diameter (mm)	Diameter (in)
27	0.099	0.361	0.014
26	0.129	0.405	0.016
25	0.163	0.455	0.018
24	0.203	0.511	0.020
23	0.291	0.573	0.024
22	0.317	0.644	0.025
21	0.397	0.723	0.028
20	0.519	0.812	0.032
19	0.657	0.912	0.036
18	0.811	1.024	0.040
17	1.025	1.15	0.045
16	1.32	1.29	0.051
15	1.65	1.45	0.057
14	2.08	1.63	0.064
13	2.63	1.83	0.072
12	3.32	2.05	0.081

### **■ WAVELENGTH**

Color	Wavelength
Ultraviolet	below 400 nm
Violet	400-450 nm
Blue	450-500 nm
Green	500-570 nm
Yellow	570-590 nm
Orange	590-610 nm
Red	610-700 nm
Infrared	above 700 nm

#### ■ CONVERSIONS

Length	
1 inch = 25.4 mm	1 mm = 0.03937 inch
Force	
1 Newton = 0.2248 lb	
Time	
$1\mu s = 10^{-6} s$	
Torque	
1 kgf • m = 86.796 lbf • in	1 lbf • in = 0.01152 kgf • m
1 N • m = 8.85 in • lb	
Weight	
1 gram = 2.205 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> lbs	1 lb = 453.6 grams

NOTE: DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS. To convert millimeters to inches divide by 25.4.

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