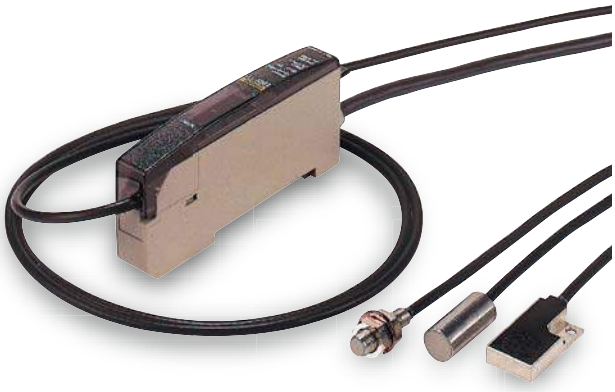
Aluminum-detecting Proximity Sensor (Separate Amplifier Type)

E2CY

Simple Teaching Function for Simple Sensitivity Adjustment. Easy-to-see Excess Gain Level Indicators.



- Detects aluminum, copper, and other non-ferrous metal objects.
- Compact Flat Sensors with a wide range of Sensing Heads.
- Eight easy-to-see excess gain level indicators.
- Fluororesin Sensor Head for applications requiring resistance to chemicals. (E2CY-C2AF)

⚠ Be sure to read *Safety Precautions* on page 5.

Ordering Information

Sensors

Appearance		Stable sensing distance	Model
Shielded	M5	1.5 mm	E2CY-X1R5A
	5.4 dia.		E2CY-C1R5A-1
	8 dia.	2 mm	E2CY-C2A
	Flat	3 mm	E2CY-V3A
	8 dia.	2 mm	E2CY-C2AF

Amplifier Units

Output configuration	Model
DC 3-wire NPN open collector	E2CY-T11

Note: The E2CY-C2AF is also available with a 5-m cable. Specify the cable length at the end of the model number (e.g., E2CY-C2AF 5M).

Ratings and Specifications

Sensors

Item \ Model		E2CY-X1R5A E2CY-C1R5A-1	E2CY-C2A(F)	E2CY-V3A
Stable sensing distance		0 to 1.5 mm	0 to 2 mm	0 to 3 mm
Differential travel		10% max. of sensing distance with Amplifier Unit in FINE mode 10% max. of sensing distance with Amplifier Unit in NORM mode		
Detectable object		Non-ferrous metal		
Standard sensing object		Aluminum: 8 × 8 × 1 mm		Aluminum: 12 × 12 × 1 mm
Response frequency *1		40 Hz min. with Amplifier Unit in FINE mode 100 Hz min. with Amplifier Unit in NORM mode		
Ambient temperature range		Operating: −10 to 55°C, Storage: −25 to 70°C, (with no icing or condensation)		
Ambient humidity range		Operating/Storage: 35% to 95% (with no condensation)		
Temperature influence	−10 to 55°C	±15% max. of sensing distance at 23°C	±10% max. of sensing distance at 23°C	±15% max. of sensing distance at 23°C
	0 to 40°C	±10% max. of sensing distance at 23°C*2		±10% max. of sensing distance at 23°C
Vibration resistance		Destruction: 10 to 500 Hz, 2-mm double amplitude or 150 m/s² for 2 hours each in X, Y, and Z directions		
Shock resistance		Destruction: 500 m/s² 3 times each in X, Y, and Z directions		
Degree of protection		IEC 60529 IP67		
Connection method		Pre-wired Models (High-frequency coaxial cable, Standard cable length: 3 m)		
Cable length compensation		0.5 to 5 m*3		
Weight (packed state)		Approx. 35 g		
Materials	Case	Stainless steel		Zinc die-cast
	Sensing surface	Heat-resistant ABS (E2CY-C2AF: Fluororesin)		
	Cable	Soft PVC (E2CY-C2AF: Fluororesin)		
	Clamping nut	Nickel-plated brass (E2CY-X1R5A only)		
	Toothed washer	Zinc-plated iron (E2CY-X1R5A only)		

*1. The average value when using the DC-switching control output on the Amplifier Unit.
Measurement conditions are as follows: standard sensing object, a distance of twice the standard sensing object, and a set distance of half the stable sensing distance.
*2. E2CY-C1R5A-1: ±15% max. of sensing distance at 23°C
*3. When extending the cable, use a 1.5D-2V (equivalent to JIS C 3501) cable with characteristic impedance of 50 Ω.

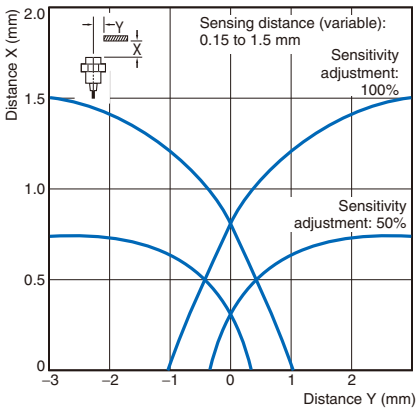
Amplifier Units

Item \ Model		E2CY-T11
Power supply voltage (operating voltage range)		12 to 24 VDC (10 to 30 VDC), ripple (p-p): 10% max.
Current consumption		40 mA max.
Sensing distance adjustment range		10% max. of stable sensing distance
Adjustment method		Teaching
Control output	Load current	NPN open collector, 100 mA max. (30 VDC max.)
	Residual voltage	1 V max. (Load current: 100 mA, Cable length: 2 m)
Self-diagnostic output		NPN open collector, 100 mA max. (30 VDC max.)
Operation mode		Changed with NO/NC switch.
Protection circuits		Reverse polarity protection, Load short-circuit protection, Surge suppressor (control and diagnostic outputs)
Teaching function monitor		Orange and green indicators (Also used for operation and excess gain level indicators.)
Indicators		Operation indicator: Orange Excess gain level indicators: Green with sensing object approaching Orange with sensing object not approaching Fine-tuning indicator: Green
Ambient temperature range		Operating: −10 to 55°C, Storage: −25 to 70°C, (with no icing or condensation)
Ambient humidity range		Operating/Storage: 35% to 85% (with no condensation)
Temperature influence		±10% max. of sensing distance at 23°C in the temperature range of −10 to 55°C
Voltage influence		±1% max. of sensing distance in the rated voltage range ±10%
Insulation resistance		50 MΩ min. (at 500 VDC) between current-carrying parts and case
Dielectric strength		1,000 VAC, 50/60 Hz for 1 min between current-carrying parts and case
Vibration resistance		Destruction: 10 to 150 Hz, 1.5-mm double amplitude or 100 m/s² for 2 hours each in X, Y, and Z directions
Shock resistance		Destruction: 300 m/s² 3 times each in X, Y, and Z directions
Degree of protection		IEC 60529 IP50 (with Sensor cable connected and protective cover attached)
Connection method		Pre-wired Models (Standard cable length: 2 m)
Cable length compensation		0.5 to 5 m for cable extension of free-cut length
Weight (packed state)		Approx. 75 g
Materials	Case	PBT
	Cover	Polycarbonate
Accessories		Mounting Bracket, instruction manual

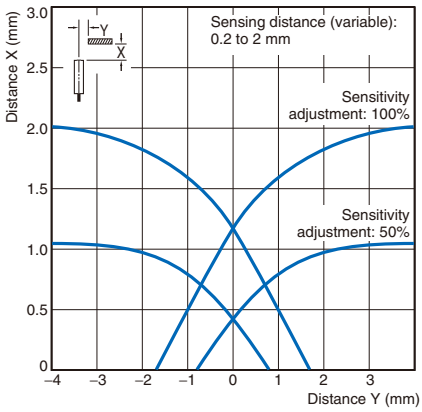
Engineering Data (Typical)

Sensing area

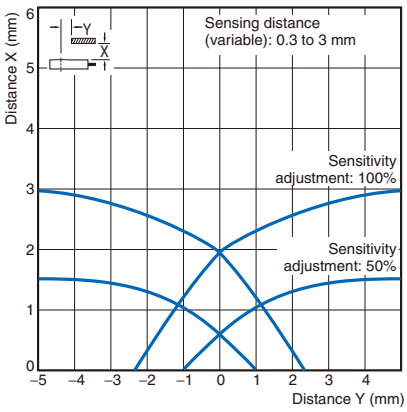
E2CY-X1R5A/E2CY-C1R5A-1



E2CY-C2A(F)

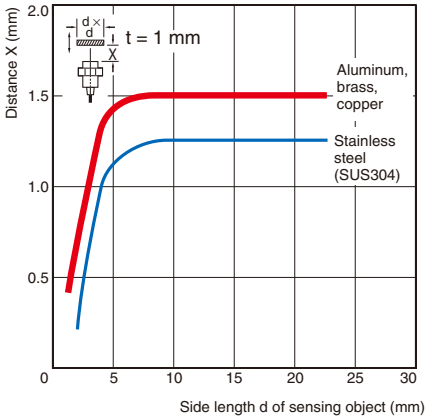


E2CY-V3A

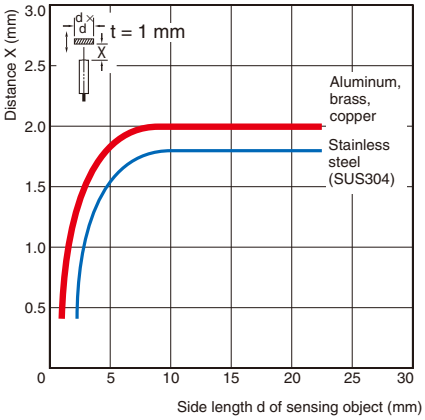


Influence of Sensing Object Size and Material

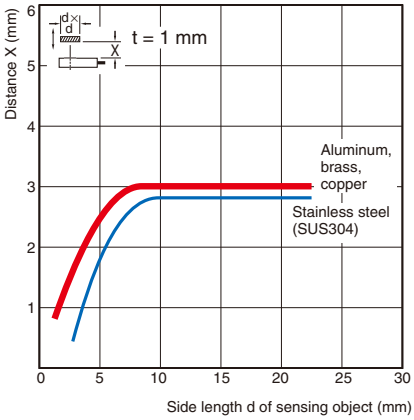
E2CY-X1R5A/E2CY-C1R5A-1



E2CY-C2A(F)

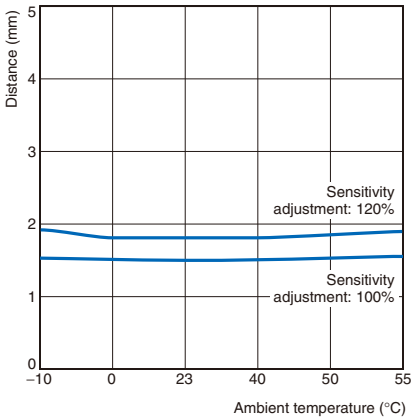


E2CY-V3A

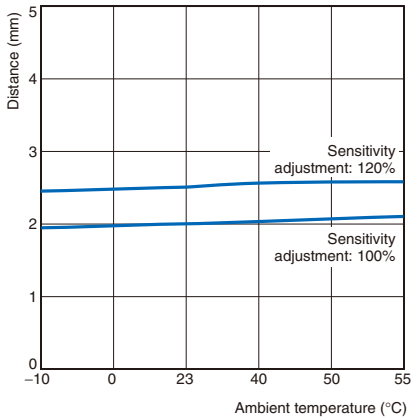


Temperature influence

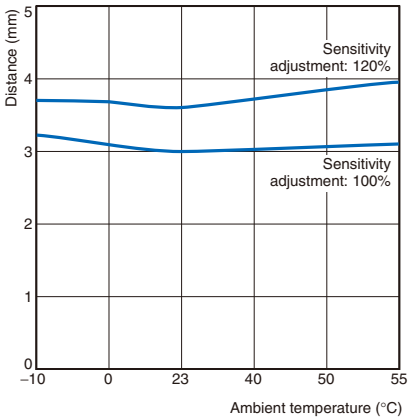
E2CY-X1R5A/E2CY-C1R5A-1



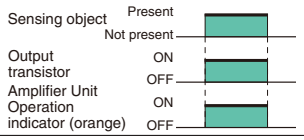
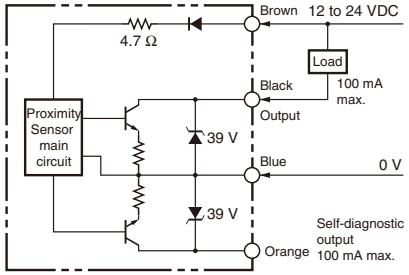
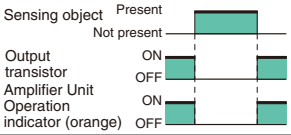
E2CY-C2A(F)



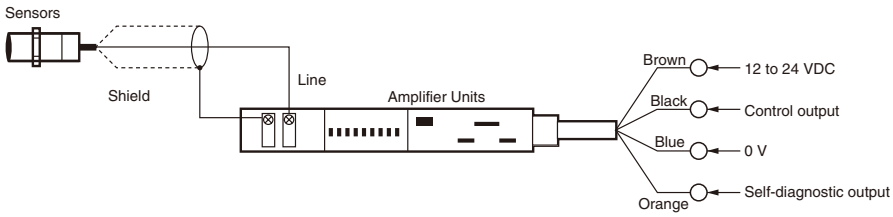
E2CY-V3A



I/O Circuit Diagrams

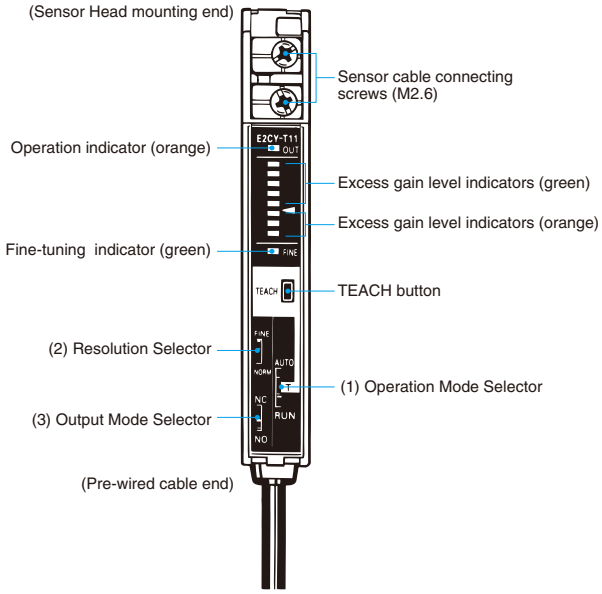
Operation mode	Timing Chart	Output circuit
NO		
NC		

Connection



Nomenclature

Amplifier Units



(1) Operation Mode Selector

AUTO Mode: The sensitivity is automatically adjusted within a range of approximately 80% to 110% of the rated sensing distance. Except for the E2CY-C1R5A-1, which is adjusted within approximately 60% to 110% of the rated sensing distance.

T Mode: This mode is used when adjusting the sensitivity of the Sensor.
(The output transistor does not operate in this mode.)

RUN Mode: This mode is used for the normal operation of the Sensor.

(2) Resolution Selector

If the E2CY often has a teaching error when detecting fine differences, set the resolution selector to FINE. The response speed will drop but improvement in the sensing precision of the E2CY can be expected.

(3) Output Mode Selector

Used to select the transistor mode of the NPN open-collector output.

NO: Normally open output (Output transistor will turn ON if a sensing object is present.)

NC: Normally closed output (Output transistor will turn ON if a sensing object is not present.)

Indicators

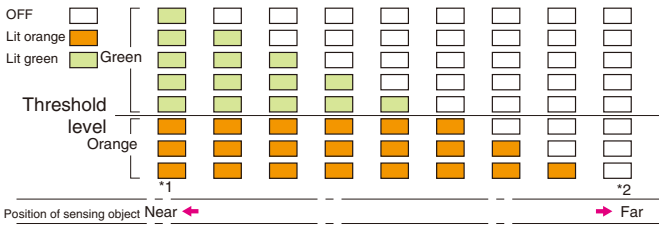
Operation Indicator (Orange)

The operating indicator will turn ON when the control output is ON.

Excess Gain Level Indicators (Green and Orange)

The excess gain level indicators will be ON according to the distance of the sensing object as shown at the right.

Excess Gain Level Indicators



*1. All indicators will be ON if the sensing object is at a position of approximately 80% of the preset sensing distance.

*2. All indicators will be OFF if the sensing object is at a position of approximately 110% of the reset distance.

Safety Precautions

Refer to *Warranty and Limitations of Liability*.

⚠ WARNING

This product is not designed or rated for ensuring safety of persons either directly or indirectly. Do not use it for such purposes.

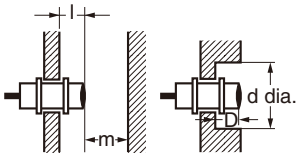
Precautions for Correct Use

Do not use the Encoder under ambient conditions that exceed the ratings.

● Design

Influence of Surrounding Metal

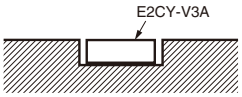
When mounting the Sensor within a metal panel, ensure that the clearances given in the following table are maintained. Failure to maintain these distances may cause deterioration in the performance of the Sensor.



Influence of Surrounding Metal (Unit: mm)

Model / Item	l	d	D	m
E2CY-X1R5A/ E2CY-C1R5A-1	0	5	0	9
E2CY-C2A(F)		8		15
E2CY-V3A		12		18

The E2CY-V3A can be embedded in metal with the sensing surface at the same level as the metal surface.

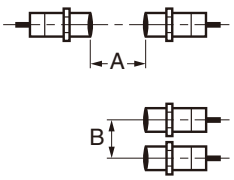


Mutual Interference

When installing Sensors face-to-face or side-by-side, ensure that the minimum distances given in the following table are maintained.

Mutual Interference (Unit: mm)

Model / Item	A	B
E2CY-X1R5A E2CY-C1R5A-1	20	15
E2CY-C2A(F)		
E2CY-V3A	30	12

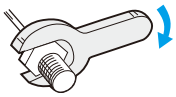


Effects of a High-frequency Electromagnetic Field

If the Sensor is located near a device that generates high frequencies or a transceiver, it may be affected by such a device and malfunctions may occur.

● Mounting

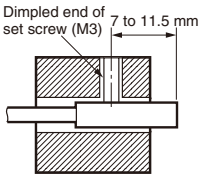
- Do not use excessive force when tightening the nuts on the E2CY-□. A toothed washer must be used with the nut.



Model	Torque
E2CY-X1R5A	1 N·m

Note: The above leeways in tighten torque assume that a toothed washer is being used.

- Mounting Unthreaded Cylindrical Models
  When using a set screw, tighten it to a torque of 0.2 N·m max.



● Adjustment

Power ON

The Sensor is ready to sense an object within 50 ms after turning the power ON.
If the load and Sensor are connected to different power supplies, always turn ON the Sensor power first.

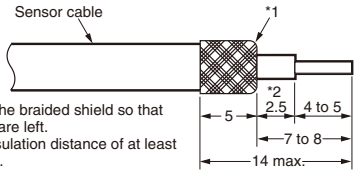
Teaching

Make sure that the Sensor is in operating condition before making sensitivity adjustments.

Processing the Sensor Cable Ends

When cutting or extending the cable, the end of the Sensor cable connected to the E2CY-□ must be processed as shown in the following illustration.

(Unit: mm)



*1. Be sure to turn over the braided shield so that none of its thin wires are left.
*2. Make sure that an insulation distance of at least 2.5 mm is maintained.

Self-diagnostic Function

The self-diagnostic output transistor will turn ON in the following cases.

(1) Sensor Open Circuit:
Output will turn ON 105 ms after the Sensor circuit opens.

(2) Sensor Short Circuit:
Output will turn ON 105 ms after the Sensor circuit shorts.

(3) Control Output Short Circuit:
Output will turn ON when both ends of the control output (load) are shorted and an overcurrent flows.

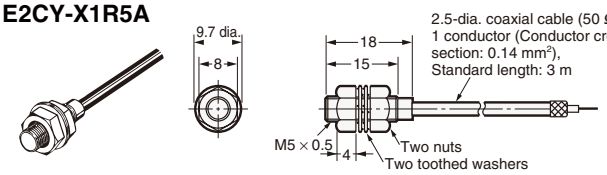
(4) Internal Memory Error:
Output will turn ON when the teaching conditions cannot be recorded in internal memory when power is turned ON in RUN or TEACH mode.

Dimensions

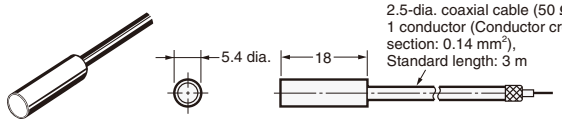
(Unit: mm)

Sensors

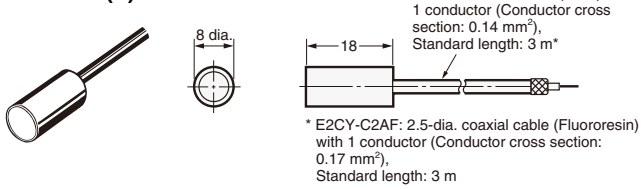
E2CY-X1R5A



E2CY-C1R5A-1

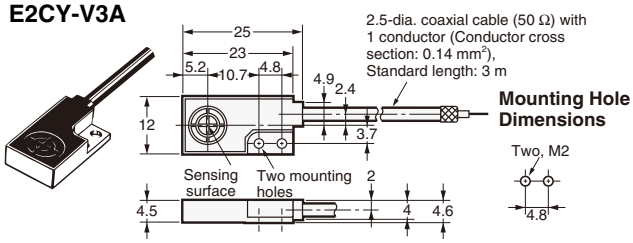


E2CY-C2A(F)



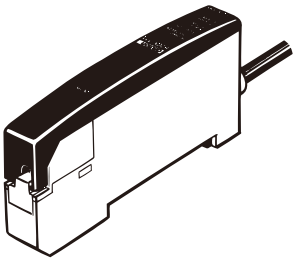
* E2CY-C2AF: 2.5-dia. coaxial cable (Fluororesin) with 1 conductor (Conductor cross section: 0.17 mm²), Standard length: 3 m

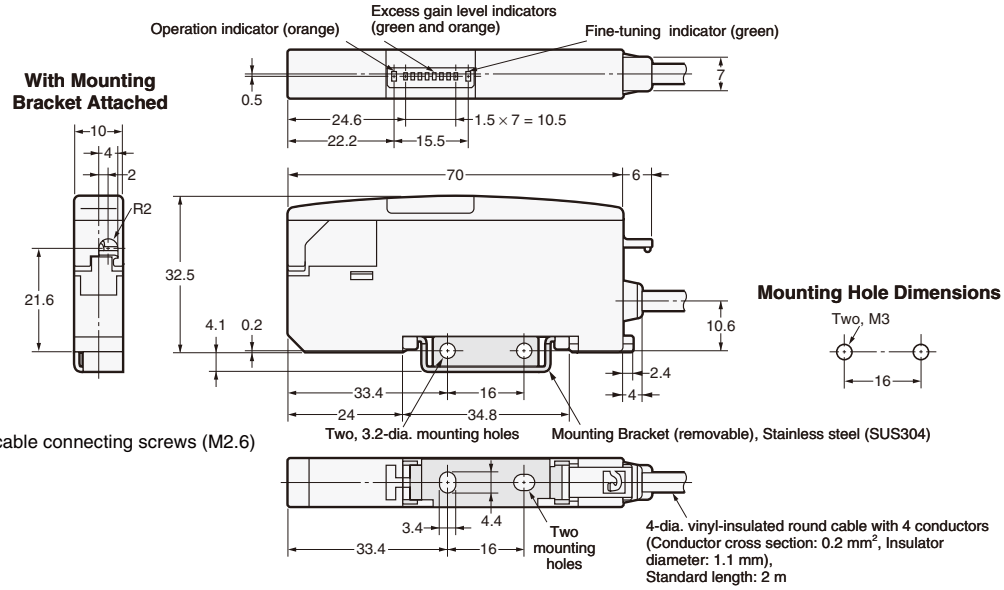
E2CY-V3A



Amplifier Units

E2CY-T11





Note: Sensor cable connecting screws (M2.6)

E2CY

Sensitivity Adjustments

Sensitivity adjustment is performed with or without a sensing object by setting the maximum sensing distance.
The distance can be set by using any of the following four methods.

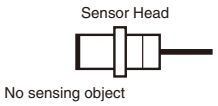
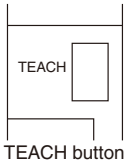
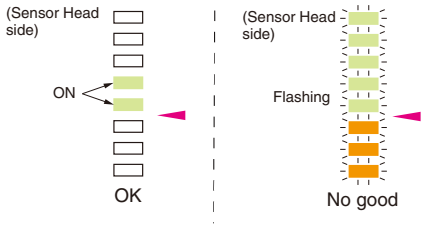
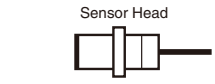
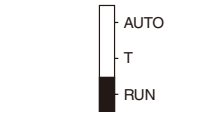
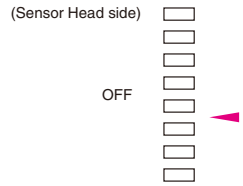
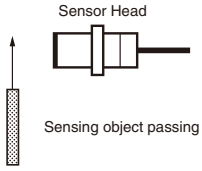
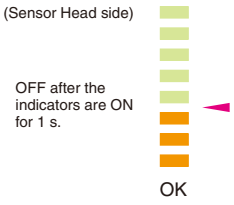
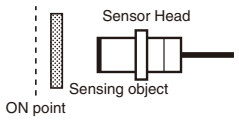
Types of Sensing Adjustments and Applications

No.	Distance adjustment method	Application	Page	Operation mode selector
1	Teaching with no sensing object	The E2CY is used as a normal proximity sensor.	Table below	T
2	Teaching with and without the sensing object	• The E2CY is used for detecting the difference in sensing object level. • The E2CY is used for discriminating types of sensing objects. • The E2CY is used for discriminating the distance the sensing surface moves between two points. • Etc.	8	
3	Positioning teaching	• Object positioning is required. • The designation of sensor-ON point is required. • Etc.	9	
4	The distance is adjusted automatically.	The E2CY is used as a normal proximity sensor.		AUTO

Note: All teaching methods can eliminate the influence of surrounding metal.

T Mode

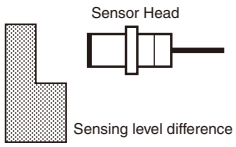
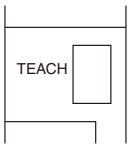
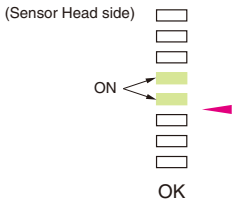
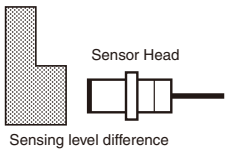
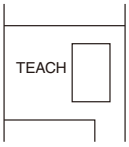
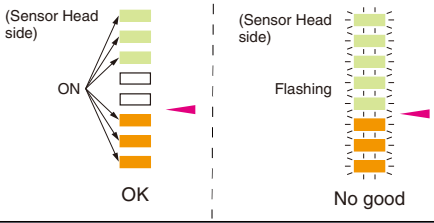
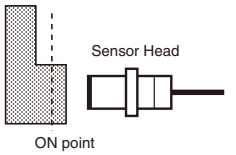
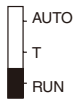
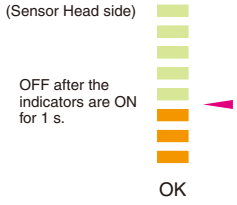
1 Teaching with No Sensing Object

Step		Status of sensing object	Control panel	Indicators (excess gain level indicators)
1	Set the operation mode selector to T. Press the TEACH button once with no sensing object. When the indication is no good (i.e., when all the indicators flash), press the TEACH button again.			
2	Set the operation mode selector to RUN.			
3	Move the sensing object so that it passes through the sensing position once.		No switches are operated.	
4	---	**Sensitivity setting position**  The ON point is set to a distance that is approximately 1.2 times larger than the distance between the position where the sample sensing object passes and the sensing surface of the Sensor Head.	---	---

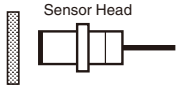
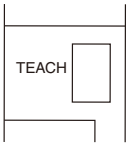
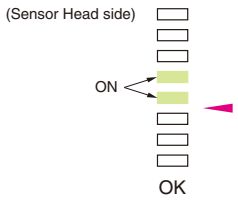
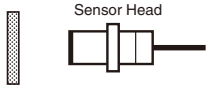
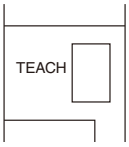
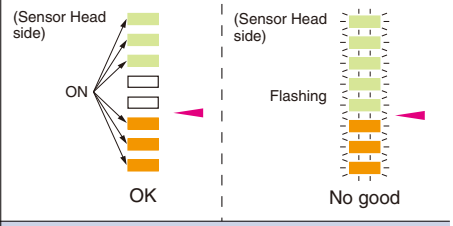
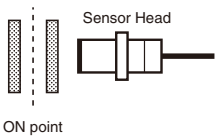
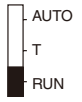
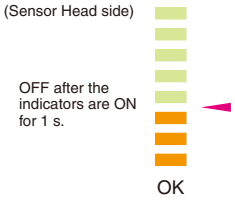
Note: After the E2CY is set to RUN mode, approximately 1.5 s will be required until the sensitivity is set from the moment the first sensing object passes the sensing position. Therefore, move the next sensing object so that it passes through the sensing position 1.5 s after the first sensing object passes the sensing position. Once the sensitivity adjustment is made, it will operate under the normal response frequency.

T Mode

2-1 Teaching with and without the Sensing Object for Level Detection

Step		Status of sensing object	Control panel	Indicators (excess gain level indicators)
1	Set the operation mode selector to T. Press the TEACH button after locating one of the sensing levels in front of the sensing surface.		 TEACH button	
2	Press the TEACH button after locating the other sensing level in front of the sensing surface. When the indication is no good (when all the indicators flash), repeat from step 1. Or, change the Sensor Head position or set the resolution selector to FINE and then repeat from step 1.		 TEACH button	
3	Set the operation mode selector to RUN.	 The ON point is located in the middle of the level difference.	 Operation mode selector	

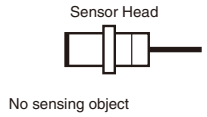
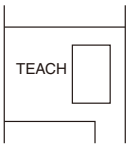
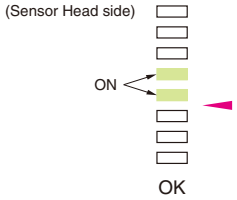
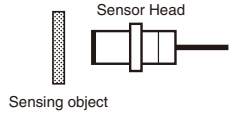
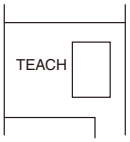
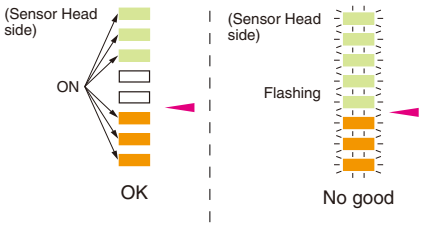
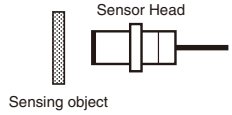
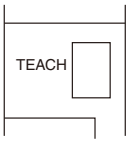
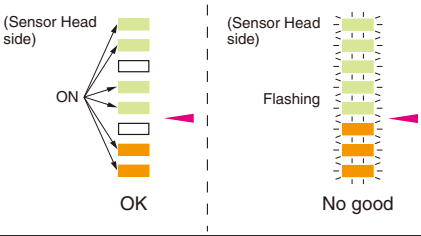
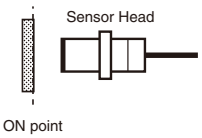
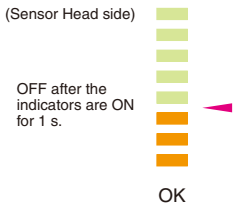
2-2 Teaching With and Without a Sensing Object Located within a Certain Range

Step		Status of sensing object	Control panel	Indicators (excess gain level indicators)
1	Set the operation mode selector to T. Press the TEACH button after locating the sensing object at one edge of the sensing range.	 Sensing object at a certain position	 TEACH button	
2	Press the TEACH button after locating the other sensing level in front of the sensing surface. When the indication is no good (when all the indicators flash), repeat from step 1. Or, change the Sensor Head position or set the resolution selector to FINE and then repeat from step 1.	 Sensing object at a moved position	 TEACH button	
3	Set the operation mode selector to RUN.	 The ON point is located in the middle of the edges.	 Operation mode selector	

Note:1.The threshold level can be set to the same position by locating the sensing object at either one of the edges of the sensing range when performing steps 1 and 2.
2.After sensing the mode to RUN, confirm that all eight excess gain level indicators are ON.

T Mode

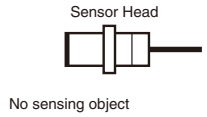
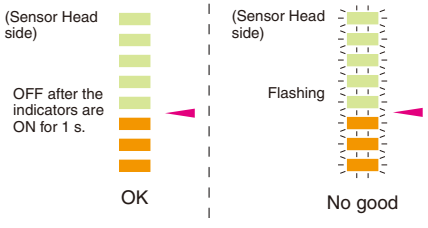
3 Positioning Teaching

Step		Status of sensing object	Control panel	Indicators (excess gain level indicators)
1	Set the operation mode selector to T. Press the TEACH button once with no sensing object located.			
2	Press the TEACH button once after locating the sensing object at the desired teaching position. When the indication is no good (when all the indicators flash), repeat from step 1.			
3	Press the TEACH button once with the sensing object located at the same position as step 2. When the indication is no good (when all the indicators flash), repeat from step 1.			
4	Set the operation mode selector to RUN.	 The ON-point is set at the teaching position.	 Operation mode selector	

AUTO Mode

4 Adjusting the Sensing Distance Automatically

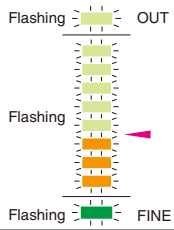
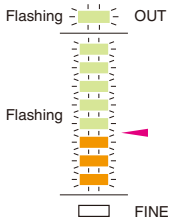
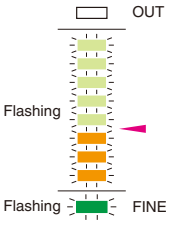
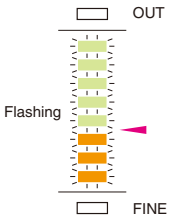
This mode is used for adjusting the sensing distance to its maximum value without using any sensing object.

		Status of sensing object	Control panel	Indicators (excess gain level indicators)
1	Set the operation mode selector to AUTO with no sensing object located at the sensing distance.	 The sensing distance is automatically set to 80% to 110% of the stable sensing distance of the E2CY.	 Operation mode selector	

Note: If the operation mode selector is set to AUTO when the E2CY is turned ON, the E2CY will adjust the sensitivity automatically. To maintain the sensitivity after adjustment, be sure to set the operation mode selector to RUN.

Error Indications

If one of the following errors result, the user can find the errors using the self-diagnostic output and indicators of the E2CY. If the self-diagnostic output line is short-circuited, however, self-diagnostic output will not be available.

Error indication				
Cause of error	• The Sensor Head cable is disconnected. • The Sensor Head cable is short-circuited. • The Sensor Head is not connected properly.	• The load is short-circuited.	• The self-diagnostic output line is short-circuited.	• Proper teaching has not completed. • The internal memory element is broken.
Remedy	• Make sure that the Sensor Head is connected properly. • If there is a Sensor Head cable disconnection, repair the disconnected cable portion or replace the Sensor Head. Note: A similar problem will occur if ferrous metal, such as iron, is located close to the E2CY.	• Correctly connect the load to the control output.	• Correctly connect the self-diagnostic output line.	• Perform the teaching operation of the E2CY again. • Replace the E2CY with a new one.

General Precautions

For precautions on individual products, refer to the *Safety Precautions* in individual product information.

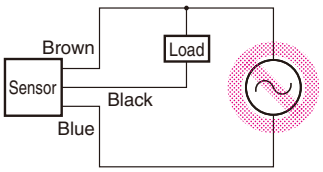
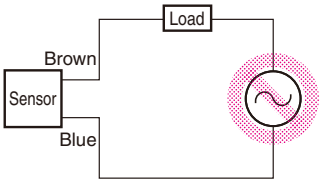
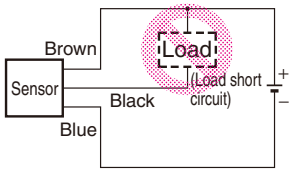
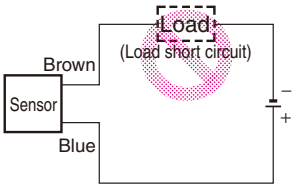
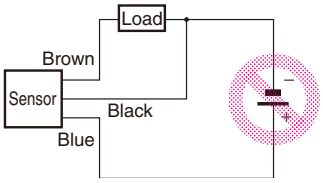
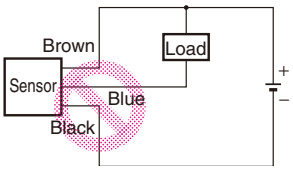
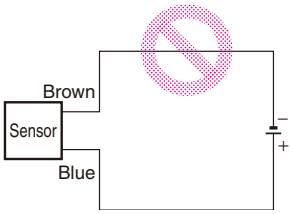
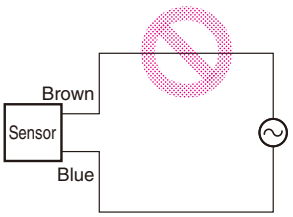
⚠ WARNING

These products cannot be used in safety devices for presses or other safety devices used to protect human life.
These products are designed for use in applications for sensing workpieces and workers that do not affect safety.

Precautions for Safe Use

To ensure safety, always observe the following precautions.

●Wiring Considerations

Item	Typical examples	
Power Supply Voltage Do not use a voltage that exceeds the operating voltage range. Applying a voltage that is higher than the operating voltage range, or using an AC power supply (100 VAC or higher) for a Sensor that requires a DC power supply may cause explosion or burning.	DC 3-Wire NPN Output Sensors 	DC 2-Wire Sensors 
Load short-circuiting • Do not short-circuit the load. Explosion or burning may result. • The load short-circuit protection function operates when the power supply is connected with the correct polarity and the power is within the rated voltage range.	DC 3-Wire NPN Output Sensors 	• DC 2-Wire Sensors • Even with the load short-circuit protection function, protection will not be provided when a load short circuit occurs if the power supply polarity is not correct. 
Incorrect Wiring Be sure that the power supply polarity and other wiring is correct. Incorrect wiring may cause explosion or burning.	DC 3-Wire NPN Output Sensors 	
Connection without a Load If the power supply is connected directly without a load, the internal elements may explode or burn. Be sure to insert a load when connecting the power supply.	• DC 2-Wire Sensors • Even with the load short-circuit protection function, protection will not be provided if both the power supply polarity is incorrect and no load is connected. 	AC 2-Wire Sensors 

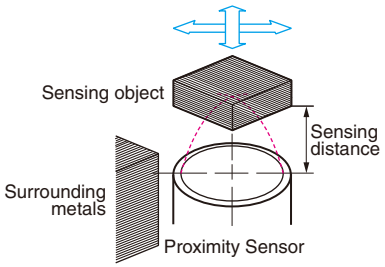
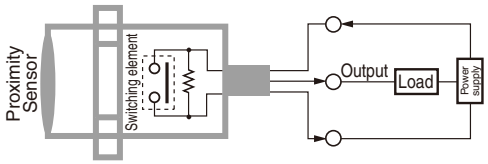
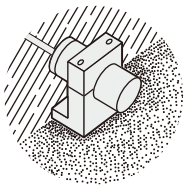
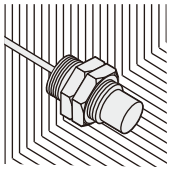
●Operating Environment

Do not use the Sensor in an environment where there are explosive or combustible gases.

Precautions for Correct Use

The following conditions must be considered to understand the conditions of the application and location as well as the relation to control equipment.

●Model Selection

Item	Points of consideration
Sensing object and operating condition of Proximity Sensor	Check the relation between the sensing object and the Proximity Sensor.  Specific conditions of object → Material, size, shape, existence of plating, etc. Direction of object movement → Transit interval, speed, existence of vibration, etc. Peripheral metal → Material, distance to Sensor, orientation, etc. Sensing distance → Fluctuation in transit point, allowable error, etc. Sensing (set) distance, shape of Sensor (rectangular, cylindrical, through-beam, grooved), influence of peripheral metal (Shielded Sensors, Non-shielded Sensors), response speed (response frequency), influence of temperature, influence of voltage, etc.
Electrical conditions	Verify the electrical conditions of the control system to be used and the electrical performance of the Proximity Sensor.  Power supply: DC (voltage fluctuation, current capacity value); AC (voltage fluctuation, frequency, etc.); Need for S3D2 Controller → Selecting the power supply type: DC / DC + S3D2 Controller / AC Load: Resistive load - Non-contact control system; Inductive load - Relay, solenoid, etc. • Steady-state current, inrush current • Operating, reset voltage (current); Lamp load • Steady-state current, inrush current; Open/close frequency → Selecting the power supply type: DC / DC + S3D2 Controller / AC; Control output Maximum current (voltage); Leakage current; Residual load voltage
Environmental conditions	 The environmental tolerance of the Proximity Sensor is better than that of other types of Sensors. However, investigate carefully before using a Proximity Sensor under harsh temperatures or in special atmospheres. Temperature and humidity — Highest or lowest values, existence of direct sunlight, etc. → Temperature influence, high-temperature use, low temperature use, need for shade, etc. Atmosphere — Water, oil, iron powder, or other special chemicals → Need for water resistance or oil resistance, need for explosion-proof structure Vibration and shock — Size, duration → Need for strength, mounting method • Water Resistance Do not use the Sensor in water, rain, or outdoors. • Ambient Conditions To maintain reliability of operation, do not use the Sensor outside the specified temperature range or outdoors. Even though the Proximity Sensor has a water-resistant structure, it must be covered to prevent direct contact with water or water-soluble cutting oil. Do not use the Sensor in atmospheres with chemical vapors, in particular, strong alkalis or acids (nitric acid, chromic acid, or hot concentrated sulfuric acid). • Explosive Atmospheres Do not use the Sensor in atmospheres where there is a danger of explosion. Use an Explosion-proof Sensor.
Mounting conditions	 When deciding the mounting method, take into consideration not only restrictions due to mechanical devices, but also ease of maintenance and inspection, and interference between Sensors. Wiring method, existence of inductance surges → Wires: Wire type, length, oil-resistant cable, shielded cable, robot cable, etc. Connection → Conduits, ducts, pre-wired, terminal wiring, ease of maintenance and inspection Mounting procedure → Existence of mounting brackets, direct mounting, secured with bolts or screws Installation location → Ease of maintenance and inspection, mounting space
Influence of external electromagnetic fields	• The influence within a DC magnetic field is 20 mT* max. Do not use the Sensor at a level higher than 20 mT. • Sudden changes in the DC magnetic field may cause malfunction. Do not use the Sensor for applications that involve turning a DC electromagnet ON and OFF. • Do not place a transceiver near the Sensor or its wiring. Doing so may cause malfunction.
Other considerations	Cost feasibility: Price/delivery time Life: Power-ON time/frequency of use

* mT (millitesla) is a unit for expressing magnetic flux density. One tesla is the equivalent of 10,000 gauss.

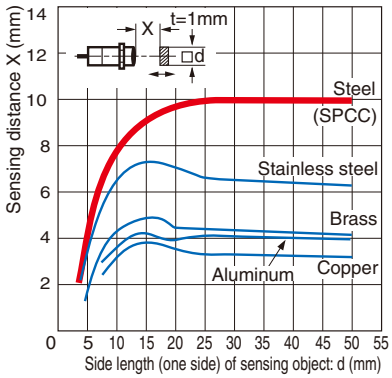
●Design

Sensing Object Material

The sensing distance varies greatly depending on the material of the sensing object. Study the engineering data for the influence of sensing object material and size and select a distance with sufficient leeway.

- In general, if the sensing object is a non-magnetic metal (for example, aluminum), the sensing distance decreases.

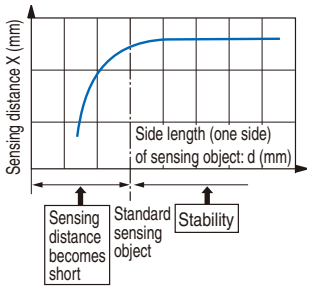
Example: E2-X10D□



Size of Sensing Object

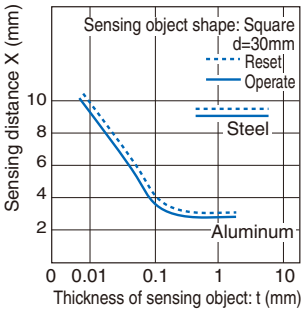
In general, if the object is smaller than the standard sensing object, the sensing distance decreases.

- Design the setup for an object size that is the same or greater than the standard sensing object size from the graphs showing the sensing object size and sensing distance.
- When the size of the standard sensing object is the same or less than the size of the standard sensing object, select a sensing distance with sufficient leeway.



Thickness of Sensing Object

- The thickness of ferrous metals (iron, nickel, etc.) must be 1 mm or greater.
- When the coating thickness is 0.01 mm or less, a sensing distance equivalent to a magnetic body can be obtained. When the coating is extremely thin and is not conductive, such as a vacuum deposited film, detection is not possible.



- Influence of Plating If the sensing object is plated, the sensing distance will change (see the table below).

Effect of Plating (Typical)
(Reference values: Percent of non-plated sensing distance)

Thickness and base material of plating	Steel	Brass
No plating	100	100
Zn 5 to 15 μm	90 to 120	95 to 105
Cd 5 to 15 μm	100 to 110	95 to 105
Ag 5 to 15 μm	60 to 90	85 to 100
Cu 10 to 20 μm	70 to 95	95 to 105
Cu 5 to 15 μm	-	95 to 105
Cu (5 to 10 μm) + Ni (10 to 20 μm)	70 to 95	-
Cu (5 to 10 μm) + Ni (10 μm) + Cr (0.3 μm)	75 to 95	-

Mutual Interference

- Mutual interference refers to a state where a Sensor is affected by magnetism (or static capacitance) from an adjacent Sensor and the output is unstable.
- One means of avoiding interference when mounting Proximity Sensors close together is to alternate Sensors with different frequencies. The model tables indicate whether different frequencies are available. Please refer to the tables.
- When Proximity Sensors with the same frequency are mounted together in a line or face-to-face, they must be separated by a minimum distance. For details, refer to *Mutual Interference* in the *Safety Precautions* for individual Sensors.

Power Reset Time

A Sensor is ready for detection within 100 ms after turning ON the power. If the load and Sensor are connected to separate power supplies, design the system so that the Sensor power turns ON first.

Turning OFF the Power

An output pulse may be generated when the power is turned OFF, so design the system so that the load or load line power turns OFF first.

Influence of Surrounding Metal

The existence of a metal object other than the sensing object near the sensing surface of the Proximity Sensor will affect detection performance, increase the apparent operating distance, degrade temperature characteristics, and cause reset failures. For details, refer to the influence of surrounding metal table in *Safety Precautions* for individual Sensors.
The values in the table are for the nuts provided with the Sensors. Changing the nut material will change the influence of the surrounding metal.

Power Transformers

Be sure to use an insulated transformer for a DC power supply. Do not use an auto-transformer (single-coil transformer).

Precautions for AC 2-Wire/DC 2-Wire Sensors

Surge Protection

Although the Proximity Sensor has a surge absorption circuit, if there is a device (motor, welder, etc.) that causes large surges near the Proximity Sensor, insert a surge absorber near the source of the surges.

Influence of Leakage Current

Even when the Proximity Sensor is OFF, a small amount of current runs through the circuit as leakage current.
For this reason, a small current may remain in the load (residual voltage in the load) and cause load reset failures. Verify that this voltage is lower than the load reset voltage (the leakage current is less than the load reset current) before using the Sensor.

Using an Electronic Device as the Load for an AC 2-Wire Sensor

When using an electronic device, such as a Timer, some types of devices use AC half-wave rectification. When a Proximity Sensor is connected to a device using AC half-wave rectification, only AC half-wave power will be supplied to the Sensor. This will cause the Sensor operation to be unstable. Also, do not use a Proximity Sensor to turn the power supply ON and OFF for electronic devices that use DC half-wave rectification. In such a case, use a relay to turn the power supply ON and OFF, and check the system for operating stability after connecting it.

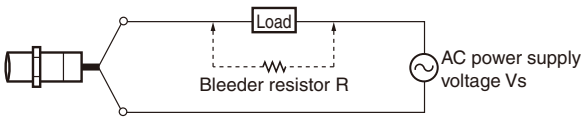
Examples of Timers that Use AC Half-wave Rectification
Timers: H3Y, H3YN, H3RN, H3CA-8, RD2P, and H3CR (-A, -A8, -AP, -F, -G)

Countermeasures for Leakage Current (Examples)

AC 2-Wire Sensors

Connect a bleeder resistor to bypass the leakage current flowing in the load so that the current flowing through the load is less than the load reset current.

> When using an AC 2-Wire Sensor, connect a bleeder resistor so that the Proximity Sensor current is at least 10 mA, and the residual load voltage when the Proximity Sensor is OFF is less than the load reset voltage.



Calculate the bleeder resistance and allowable power using the following equation.

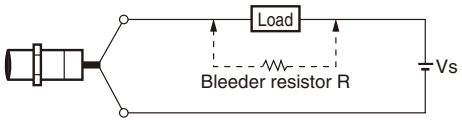
$$R \leq \frac{Vs}{10 - I}\ (k\Omega) \qquad P > \frac{Vs^2}{R}\ (mW)$$

P : Watts of bleeder resistance (the actual number of watts used should be several times this number)
I : Load current (mA)

It is recommend that leeway be included in the actual values used. For 100 VAC, use 10 kΩ or less and 3 W (5 W) or higher, and for 200 VAC, use 20 kΩ or less and 10 W (20 W) or higher. If the effects of heat generation are a problem, use the number of watts in parentheses ( ) or higher.

DC 2-Wire Sensors

Connect a bleeder resistor to bypass the leakage current flowing in the load, and design the load current so that (leakage current) × (load input impedance) < reset voltage.



Calculate the bleeder resistance and allowable power using the following equation.

$$R \leq \frac{Vs}{i_R - i_{OFFR}}\ (k\Omega) \qquad P > \frac{Vs^2}{R}\ (mW)$$

P : Watts of bleeder resistance (the actual number of watts used should be several times this number)
i_R : Leakage current of Proximity Sensor (mA)
i_{OFF} : Load reset current (mA)

It is recommend that leeway be included in the actual values used. For 12 VDC, use 15 kΩ or less and 450 mW or higher, and for 24 VDC, use 30 kΩ or less and 0.1 W or higher.

Loads with Large Inrush Current

Loads, such as lamps or motors, that cause a large inrush current* will weaken or damage the switching element. In this situation, use a relay.

* E2K, TL-N□Y: 1 A or higher

●Mounting

Mounting the Sensor

When mounting a Sensor, do not tap it with a hammer or otherwise subject it to excessive shock. This will weaken water resistance and may damage the Sensor. If the Sensor is being secured with bolts, observe the allowable tightening torque. Some models require the use of toothed washers.

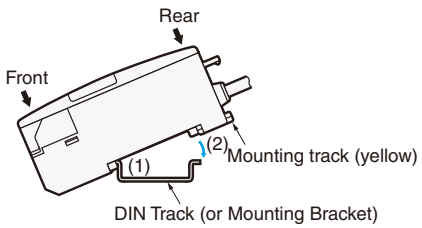
For details, refer to the mounting precautions in *Precautions for Correct Use* in individual product information.

Mounting/Removing Using DIN Track (Example for E2CY)

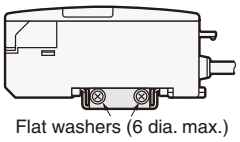
<Mounting>

(1) Insert the front of the Sensor into the special Mounting Bracket (included) or DIN Track.

(2) Press the rear of the Sensor into the special Mounting Bracket or DIN Track.

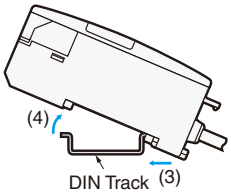


- When mounting the side of the Sensor using the special Mounting Bracket, first secure the Amplifier Unit to the special Mounting Bracket, and then mount the special Mounting Bracket with M3 screws and flat washers with a diameter of 6 mm maximum.



<Removing>

- While pressing the Amplifier Unit in the direction of (3), lift the fiber plug in the direction of (4) for easy removal without a screwdriver.

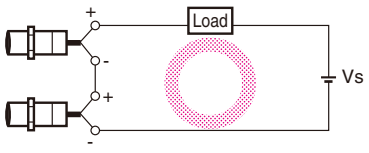
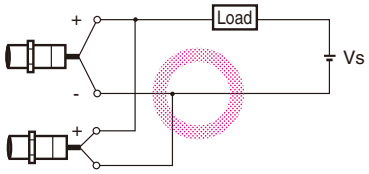
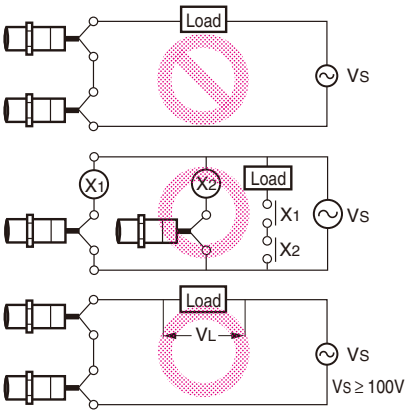
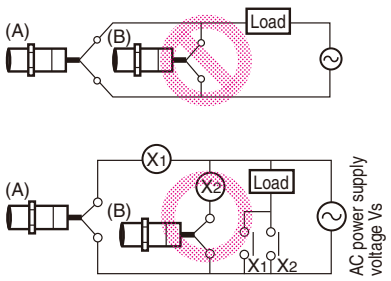


Set Distance

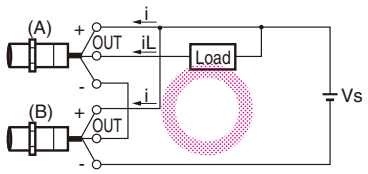
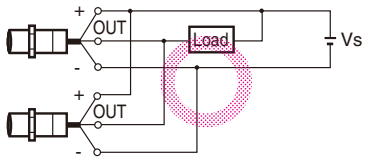
The sensing distance may vary due to fluctuations in temperature and voltage. When mounting the Sensor, it is recommend that installation be based on the set distance.

●Wiring Considerations

AND/OR Connections for Proximity Sensors

Model	Type of connection	Connection	Description
DC 2-Wire	AND (series connection)		Keep the number of connected Sensors (N) within the range of the following equation. $V_S - N \times V_R \geq$ Operating load voltage (N : Number of Sensors that can be connected V_R: Residual output voltage of Proximity Sensor V_S: Power voltage) It is possible, however, that the indicators may not light correctly and error pulses (of approximately 1 ms) may be generated because the rated power supply voltage and current are not supplied to individual Proximity Sensors. Verify that this is not a problem before operation.
	OR (parallel connection)		Keep the number of connected Sensors (N) within the range of the following equation. $N \times i \leq$ Load reset current (N: Number of Sensors that can be connected i: Leakage current of Proximity Sensor) Example: When an MY (24-VDC) Relay is used as the load, the maximum number of Sensors that can be connected is 4.
AC 2-wire	AND (series connection)		<TL-NY, TL-MY, E2K-□MY□, TL-T□Y> The above Proximity Sensors cannot be used in a sereis connection. If needed, connect through relays. <E2E-X□Y> For the above Proximity Sensors, the voltage VL that can be applied to the load when ON is $V_L = V_S$ - (Output residual voltage × Number of Sensors), for both 100 VAC and 200 VAC. The load will not operate unless V_L is higher than the load operating voltage. This must be verified before use. When using two or more Sensors in series with an AND circuit, the limit is three Sensors. (Be careful of the VS value in the diagram at left.)
	OR (parallel connection)		In general it is not possible to use two or more Proximity Sensors in parallel with an OR circuit. A parallel connection can be used if A and B will not be operated simultaneously and there is no need to hold the load. The leakage current, however, will be n times the value for each Sensor and reset failures will frequently occur. ("n" is the number of Proximity Sensors.) If A and B will be operated simultaneously and the load is held, a parallel connection is not possible. If A and B operate simultaneously and the load is held, the voltages of both A and B will fall to about 10 V when A turns ON, and the load current will flow through A causing random operation. When the sensing object approaches B, the voltage of both terminals of B is too low at 10 V and the switching element of B will not operate. When A turns OFF again, the voltages of both A and B rise to the power supply voltage and B is finally able to turn ON. During this period, there are times when A and B both turn OFF (approximately 10 ms) and the loads are momentarily restored. In cases where the load is to be held in this way, use a relay as shown in the diagram at left.

Note: When AND/OR connections are used with Proximity Sensors, the effects of erroneous pulses or leakage current may prevent use. Verify that there are no problems before use.

Model	Type of connection	Connection	Description
DC 3-wire	AND (series connection)		Keep the number of connected Sensors (N) within the range of the following equation. iL + (N - 1) × i ≤ Upper limit of Proximity Sensor control output Vs - N × VR ≥ Operating load voltage N : Number of Sensors that can be connected VR: Residual output voltage of Sensor Vs: Power supply voltage i : Current consumption of Sensor iL: Load current Example: A maximum of two Sensors can be used when an MY (24-VDC) Relay is used for the load. Note: When an AND circuit is connected, the operation of Proximity Sensor B causes power to be supplied to Proximity Sensor A, and thus erroneous pulses (approximately 1 ms) may be generated in A when the power is turned ON. For this reason, take care when the load has a high response speed because malfunction may result.
	OR (parallel connection)		For Sensors with a current output, a minimum of three OR connections is possible. Whether or not four or more connections is possible depends on the model.

Note: When AND/OR connections are used with Proximity Sensors, the effects of erroneous pulses or leakage current may prevent use. Verify that there are no problems before use.

Extending Cable Length

The cable of a Built-in Amplifier Sensor can be extended to a maximum length of 200 m with each of the standard cables (excluding some models).
For Separate Amplifier Sensors (E2C-EDA, E2C, E2J, E2CY), refer to the specific precautions for individual products.

Bending the Cable

If you need to bend the cable, we recommend a bend radius that is at least 3 times the outer diameter of the cable (with the exception of coaxial and shielded cables).

Cable Tensile Strength

In general, do not subject the cable to a tension greater than that indicated in the following table.

Cable diameter	Tensile strength
Less than 4 mm	30 N max.
4 mm min.	50 N max.

Note: Do not subject a shielded cable or coaxial cable to tension.

Separating High-voltage Lines

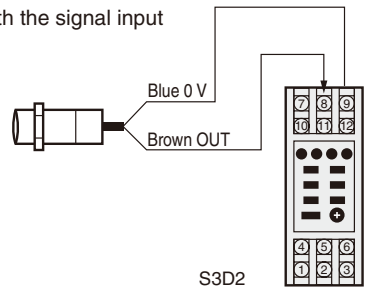
Using Metal Conduits
If a power line is to be located near the Proximity Sensor cable, use a separate metal conduit to prevent malfunction or damage. (Same for DC models.)

Example of Connection with S3D2 Sensor Controller

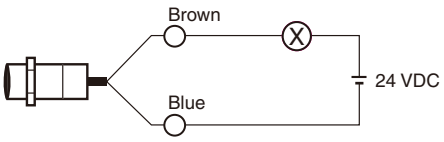
DC 2-Wire Sensors

Using the S3D2 Sensor Controller

Operation can be reversed with the signal input switch on the S3D2.



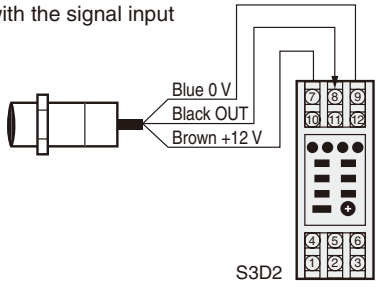
Connecting to a Relay Load



Note: DC 2-Wire Sensors have a residual voltage of 3 V. Check the operating voltage of the relay before use.
The residual voltage of the E2E-XD-M1J-T is 5 V.

DC 3-Wire Sensors

Operation can be reversed with the signal input switch on the S3D2.



●Operating Environment

Water Resistance

Do not use the Sensor in water, rain, or outdoors.

Ambient Conditions

Do not use the Sensor in the following environments.
Doing so may cause malfunction or failure of the Sensor.

1. To maintain operational reliability and service life, use the Sensor only within the specified temperature range and do not use it outdoors.
2. The Sensor has a water resistant structure, however, attaching a cover to prevent direct contact with water will help improve reliability and prolong product life.
3. Avoid using the Sensor where there are chemical vapors, especially strong alkalis or acids (nitric acid, chromic acid, or hot concentrated sulfuric acid).

●Maintenance and inspection

Periodic Inspection

To ensure long-term stable operation of the Proximity Sensor, inspect for the following on a regular basis. Conduct these inspections also for control devices.

1. Shifting, loosening, or deformation of the sensing object and Proximity Sensor mounting
2. Loosening, bad contact, or wire breakage in the wiring and connections
3. Adherence or accumulation of metal powder
4. Abnormal operating temperature or ambient conditions
5. Abnormal indicator flashing (on setting indicator types)

Disassembly and Repair

Do not under any circumstances attempt to disassemble or repair the product.

Quick Failure Check

You can conveniently check for failures by connecting the E39-VA Handy Checker to check the operation of the Sensor.

Read and Understand This Catalog

Please read and understand this catalog before purchasing the products. Please consult your OMRON representative if you have any questions or comments.

Warranty and Limitations of Liability

WARRANTY
OMRON's exclusive warranty is that the products are free from defects in materials and workmanship for a period of one year (or other period if specified) from date of sale by OMRON.

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Application Considerations

SUITABILITY FOR USE
OMRON shall not be responsible for conformity with any standards, codes, or regulations that apply to the combination of products in the customer's application or use of the product.

At the customer's request, OMRON will provide applicable third party certification documents identifying ratings and limitations of use that apply to the products. This information by itself is not sufficient for a complete determination of the suitability of the products in combination with the end product, machine, system, or other application or use.

The following are some examples of applications for which particular attention must be given. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all possible uses of the products, nor is it intended to imply that the uses listed may be suitable for the products:

- Outdoor use, uses involving potential chemical contamination or electrical interference, or conditions or uses not described in this catalog.
- Nuclear energy control systems, combustion systems, railroad systems, aviation systems, medical equipment, amusement machines, vehicles, safety equipment, and installations subject to separate industry or government regulations.
- Systems, machines, and equipment that could present a risk to life or property.

Please know and observe all prohibitions of use applicable to the products.

NEVER USE THE PRODUCTS FOR AN APPLICATION INVOLVING SERIOUS RISK TO LIFE OR PROPERTY WITHOUT ENSURING THAT THE SYSTEM AS A WHOLE HAS BEEN DESIGNED TO ADDRESS THE RISKS, AND THAT THE OMRON PRODUCT IS PROPERLY RATED AND INSTALLED FOR THE INTENDED USE WITHIN THE OVERALL EQUIPMENT OR SYSTEM.

Disclaimers

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