### ●DC 3-wire type

Model	PR08-1.5DN PR08-1.5DP PR08-1.5DN2 PR08-1.5DN2 PRL08-1.5DN PRL08-1.5DP PRL08-1.5DN2 PRL08-1.5DP2	PR08-2DP2 PRL08-2DN PRL08-2DP PRL08-2DN2	PR12-2DN PR12-2DP PR12-2DN2 PR12-2DP2 PRS12-2DN PRS12-2DP PRS12-2DN2	PRL12-4DP	PRL18-5DN PRL18-5DP PRL18-5DN2		PRL30-10DN	
Sensing distance	1.5mm ±10%	2mm ±10%	2mm ±10%	4mm ±10%	5mm ±10%	8mm ±10%	10mm ±10%	15mm ±10%
Hysteresis				Max. 10% of so				
Standard sensing target	$8 \times 8 \times 1$ mm (Iron)		12×12×1mm(Iron)		18×18×1mm (Iron)	25×25×1mm (Iron)	30×30×1mm (Iron)	45×45×1mm (Iron)
Setting distance	0 ~ 1.05mm	0 ~ 1.4mm	0 ~ 1.4mm	0 ~ 2.8mm	0 ~ 3.5mm	0 ~ 5.6mm	0 ~ 7mm	0 ~ 10.5mm
Power supply (Operation voltage)	12-24VDC (10-30VDC)							
Leakage current	Max. 10mA							
Response frequency(*1)	1.5kHz	1kHz	1.5kHz	z 500Hz		350Hz	400Hz	200Hz
Residual voltage	Max. 1.5V							
Affection by Temp.	±10% Max. for sensing distance at +20℃ within temperature range of -25 ~ +70℃, PR08 Series:Max. ±20%							
Control output	200mA							
Insulation resistance	Min. 50MΩ (at 500VDC mega)							
Dielectric strength	1500VAC 50/60Hz for 1minute							
Vibration	1mm amplitude at frequency of 10 ~ 55Hz in each of X, Y, Z directions for 2 hours							
Shock	500m/s <sup>2</sup> (50G) in X, Y, Z direction for 3 times							
Indicator	Operation indicator(Red LED)							
Ambient temperature	-25 ~ +70℃ (at non-freezing status)							
Storage temperature	-30 ~ +80 °C (at non-freezing status)							
Ambient humidity	35 ~ 95%RH							
Protection circuit	Surge, Reverse power polarity, Overcurrent protection circuit							
Protection	IP67 (IEC standard)							
Cable spec.	$\phi$ 3.5×3P, 2m $\phi$ 4×3P, 2m $\phi$ 5×3P, 2m							
Approval	C€							
Unit weight	Approx. 36g Approx. 36g PR:Approx. 70g PR:Approx. 70g PR:Approx. 119g PR:Approx. 118g PR:Approx. 184g PR:Approx. 181g PR:Approx. 68g PR:Approx. 68g PR:Approx. 68g PR:Approx. 150g PR:Approx. 150g PR:Approx. 222g PR:Approx. 227g							

<sup>\*\*(\*1)</sup> The response frequency is the average value. The standard sensing target is used and the width is set as 2 times of the standard sensing target, 1/2 of the sensing distance for the distance.

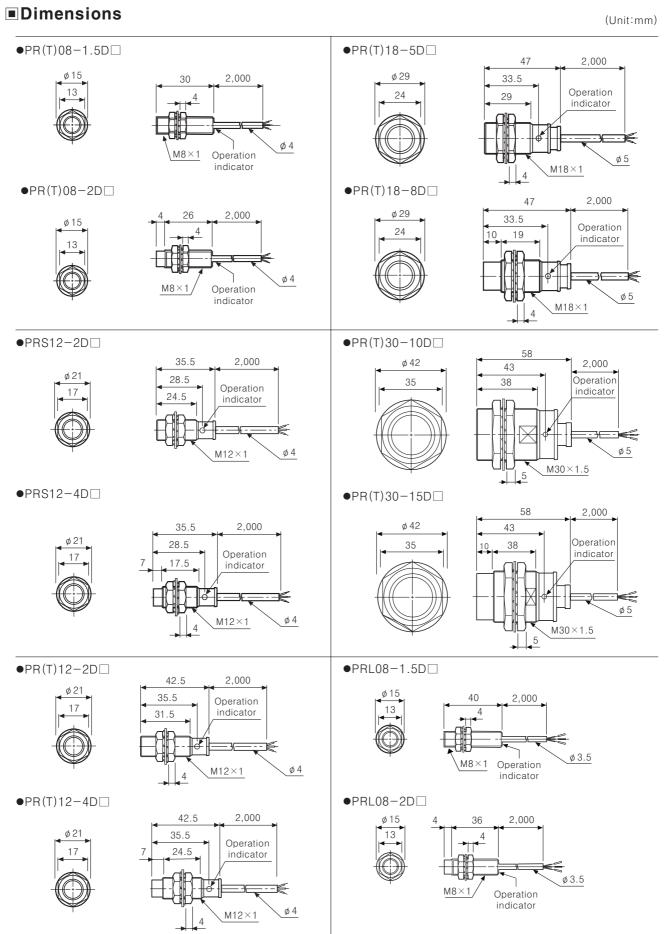
### ◆AC 2-wire type

Model	PR12-2AO PR12-2AC	PR12-4AO PR12-4AC	PR18-5AO PR18-5AC PRL18-5AO PRL18-5AC	PR18-8AO PR18-8AC PRL18-8AO PRL18-8AC	PR30-10AO PR30-10AC PRL30-10AO PRL30-10AC	PR30-15AO PR30-15AC PRL30-15AO PRL30-15AC		
Sensing distance	2mm ±10%	4mm ±10%	5mm ±10%	5mm ±10% 8mm ±10%		15mm ±10%		
Hysteresis	Max. 10% of sensing distance							
Standard sensing target	12×12×1mm(Iron)		18×18×1mm(Iron)	$25 \times 25 \times 1$ mm (Iron)	30×30×1mm(Iron)	$45 \times 45 \times 1$ mm (Iron)		
Setting distance	0 ~ 1.4mm	0 ~ 2.8mm	0 ~ 3.5mm 0 ~ 5.6mm		0 ~ 7mm	0 ~ 10.5mm		
Power supply (Operation voltage)	100-240VAC (85-264VAC)							
Leakage current	Max. 2.5mA							
Response frequency(*1)	20Hz							
Residual voltage	Max. 10V							
Affection by Temp.	$\pm 10\%$ Max. for sensing distance at $+20\%$ within temperature range of $-25 \sim +70\%$							
Control output	$5 \sim 150 \text{mA}$ $5 \sim 200 \text{mA}$							
Insulation resistance	Min. $50M\Omega$ (at $500VDC$ mega)							
Dielectric strength	2500VAC 50/60Hz for 1minute							
Vibration	1mm amplitude at frequency of 10 ~ 55Hz in each of X, Y, Z directions for 2 hours							
Shock	500m/s² (50G) in X, Y, Z direction for 3 times							
Indicator	Operation indicator(Red LED)							
Ambient temperature	-25 ~ +70 ℃ (at non-freezing status)							
Storage temperature	-30 ~ +80℃(at non-freezing status)							
Ambient humidity	35 ~ 95%RH							
Protection circuit	Surge protection circuit							
Protection	IP67 (IEC standard)							
Cable spec.	φ 4×2P, 2m		φ5×2P, 2m					
Approval	C€							
Unit weight	Approx. 66g	Approx. 66g	PR: Appox. 130g PRL: Appox. 150g	PR: Appox. 130g PRL: Appox. 150g		PR: Appox. 117g PRL: Appox. 222g		

<sup>\*\*(\*1)</sup> The response frequency is the average value. The standard sensing target is used and the width is set as 2 times of the standard sensing target, 1/2 of the sensing distance for the distance.

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# **Cylindrical Type Proximity Sensor**



(A) Counter

(B) Timer

(C) Temp. controller

(D) Power

controller

(E) Panel meter

(F) Tacho/ Speed/ Pulse meter

(G) Display unit

(H) Sensor controller

(I) Switching power supply

#### (J) Proximity sensor

(K) Photo electric sensor

(L) Pressure sensor

(M) Rotary encoder

(N) Stepping motor & Driver & Controller

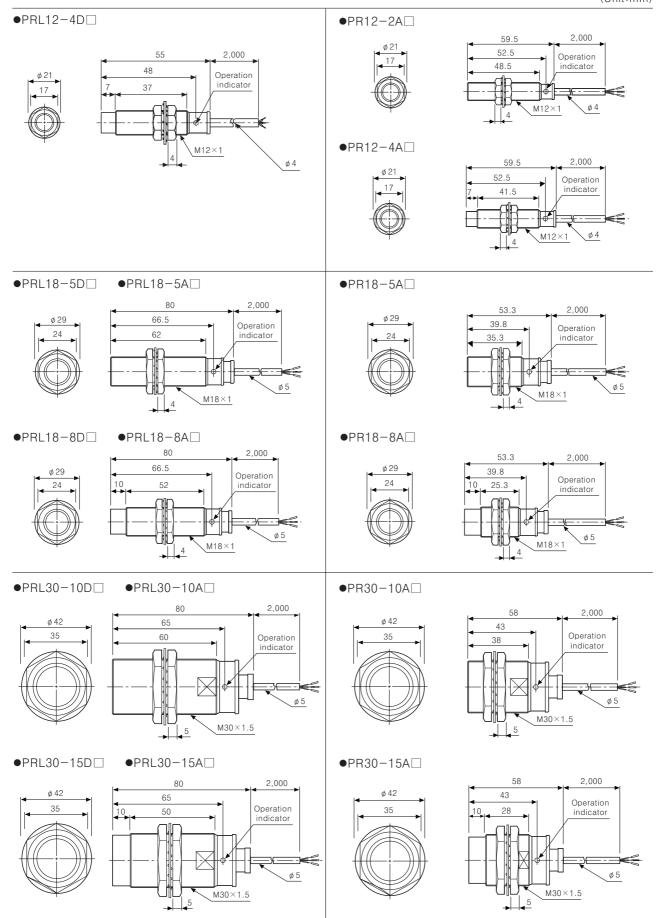
(O) Graphic panel

(P) Field network device

(Q) Production stoppage models & replacement

## **PR Series**

■ **Dimensions** (Unit:mm)

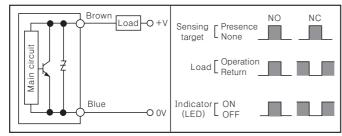


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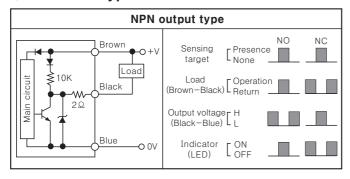
# Cylindrical Type Proximity Sensor

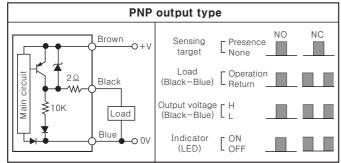
#### ■ Control output diagram

### ODC 2-wire type

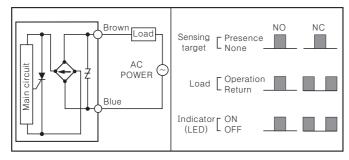


#### ODC 3-wire type



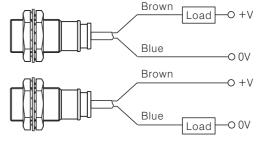


#### OAC 2-wire type



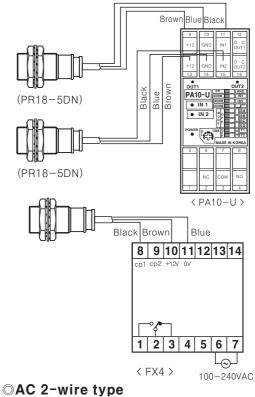
#### Connections

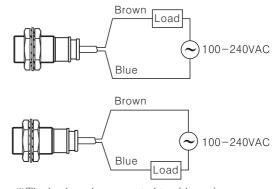
#### ODC 2-wire type



\*The load can be connected to either wire.

#### ODC 3-wire type





\*The load can be connected to either wire.

(A) Counter

(B) Timer

(C) Temp. controller

(D) Power controller

(E) meter

(F) Tacho/ Speed/ Pulse meter

(G) Display unit

Sensor controller

Switching vlagus

#### (J) Proximity sensor

Photo electric sensor

Pressure sensor

(M) Rotary encoder

(N) Stepping motor & Driver & Controller

(O) Graphic panel

(P) Field network device

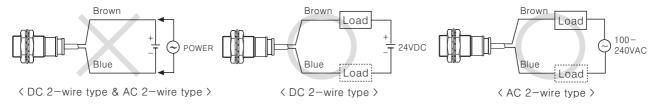
(Q) Production stoppage models & replacement

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### **PR Series**

### ■Proper usage

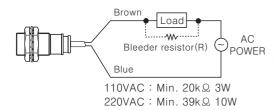
#### OLoad connections



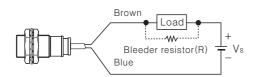
When using DC or AC 2-wire type proximity sensor, the load must be connected, otherwise internal components may be damaged. And the load can be connected to either wire.

#### OIn case of the load current is small

#### ●AC 2-wire type



●DC 2-wire type



It may cause return failure of load by residual voltage. If the load current is under 5mA, please make sure the residual voltage is less than the return voltage of the load by connecting a bleeder resistor in parallel with the load as shown in the diagram.

$$R = \frac{V_s}{I} (\Omega) \quad P = \frac{V_s^2}{R} (W)$$

[ I:Action current of load, R:Bleeder resistance, P:Permissible power]

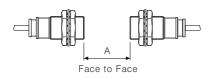
Please make the current on proximity sensor smaller than the return current of load by connecting a bleeder resistor in parallel. \*W value of Bleeder resistor should be bigger for proper heat

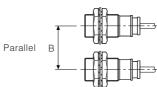
dissipation.  $R = \frac{V_S}{Io-Ioff} (\Omega) \qquad P = \frac{V_S^2}{R} (W)$ 

[ Vs : Power supply, Io : Min. action current of proximity sensor Ioff : Return current of load, P : Number of Bleeder resistance watt]

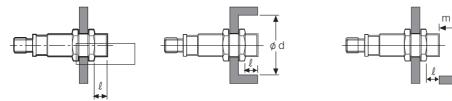
### OMutual-interference & Influence by surrounding metals

When several proximity sensors are mounted closely, malfunction may be caused due to mutual interference. Therefore, be sure to keep a minimum distance between the two sensors, as below charts.





When sensors are mounted on metallic panel, it is required to protect the sensors from being affected by any metallic object except target. Therefore, be sure to provide a minimum distance as below chart.



(Unit:mm)

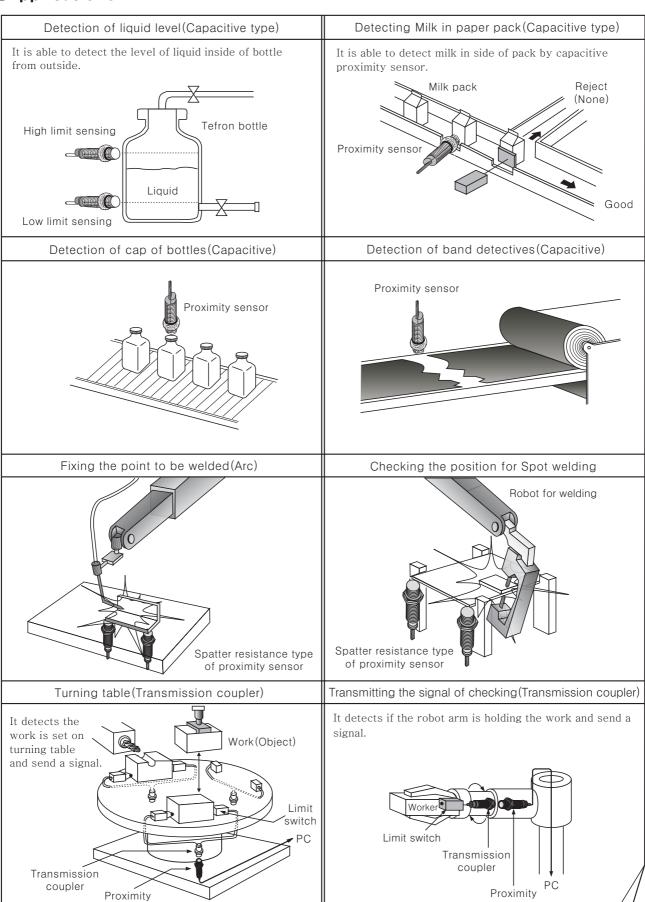
Model Item	PR08-1.5D□ PRT08-1.5D□	1PR08-2DL1		1001112-71111	PRL18-5D□ PR18-5A□	PR(T)18−8D□ PRL18−8D□ PR18−8A□ PRL18−8A□		PR(T)30−15D□ PRL30−15D□ PR30−15A□ PRL30−15A□
А	9	12	12	24	30	48	60	90
В	16	24	24	36	36	54	60	90
l	0	8	0	11	0	14	0	15
ø d	8	24	12	36	18	54	30	90
m	4.5	6	6	12	15	24	30	54
n	12	24	18	36	27	54	45	90

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## **Applications**

### Applications

sensor



(A) Counter

(B) Timer

(C) Temp. controller

(D) Power controller

(E) Panel meter

(F) Tacho/ Speed/ Pulse meter

(G) Display unit

(H) Sensor controller

Switching power supply

#### (J) Proximity sensor

(K) Photo electric sensor

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(M) Rotary encoder

(N) Stepping motor & Driver & Controller

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(P) Field network device

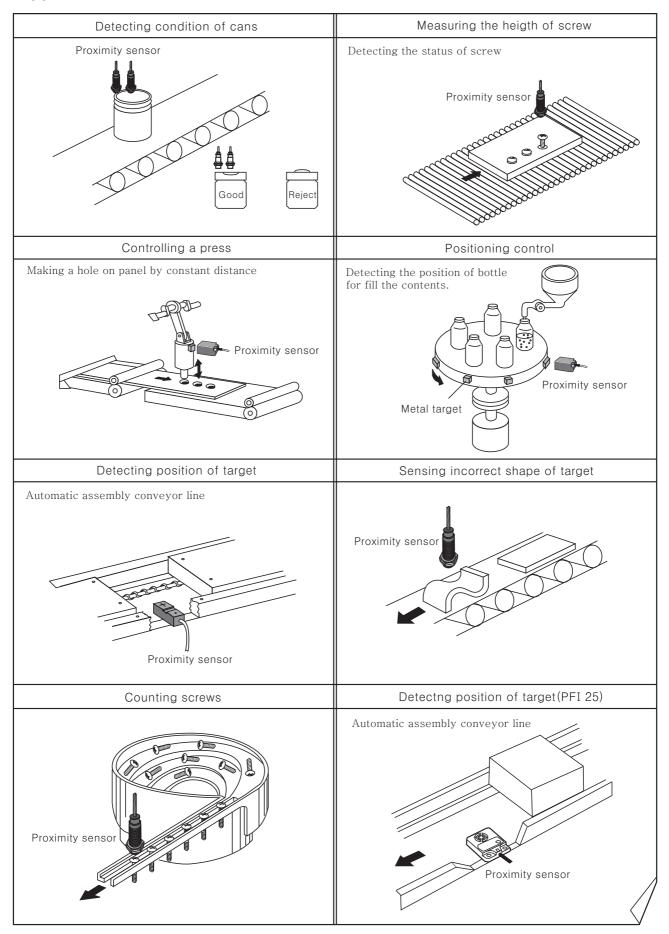
(Q) Production stoppage models & replacement

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sensor

# **Applications**

### Applications



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