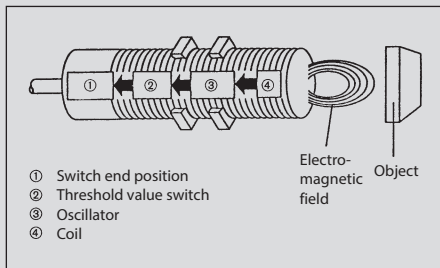


Inductive Sensors

Functional principle

In general, inductive proximity switches consist of four basic elements: a coil, an oscillator, a threshold switch and an output stage with short-circuit protection. The oscillator generates a high frequency, electromagnetic alternating field which is emitted from the active face of the coil. Eddy currents are induced in a metal object that enters this field. These eddy currents draw energy from both the electromagnetic field and from the oscillator which is consequently attenuated. The more energy taken the closer the metal object moves towards the active face. The threshold switch switches on the output stage at a defined attenuation value. In proximity switches with a DC voltage supply, this switch is designed as an NPN transistor which switches the connected load to the negative pole or as a PNP transistor which switches the load to the positive pole. The output stage is a thyristor or a triac in AC voltage switches.

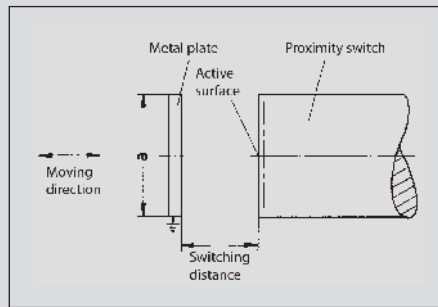


Sensing distance

The sensing distance (gap) is determined by the coil diameter, i.e. larger sensors are required for larger sensing distances. The sensing distance is also dependent on the size of the metal object to be detected as well as the material it is made from.

Target

The sensing distance is measured with a 1 mm thick square measuring plate made of steel (ST 37) referred to as a target. The edge length is equal to the diameter of the active face or equal to three times the sensing distance depending on which value is greater.



Nominal sensing distance: (Sn)

The nominal sensing distance is a device-specific characteristic value that is dependent on the coil diameter.

Real sensing distance: (Sr)

The real sensing distance is measured at nominal voltage and nominal temperature. It must be between 90 % – 110 % of the nominal sensing distance.

Useable sensing distance: (Su)

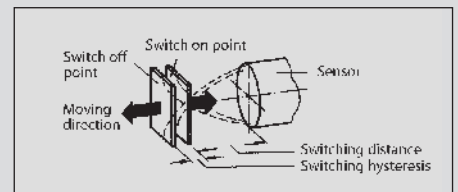
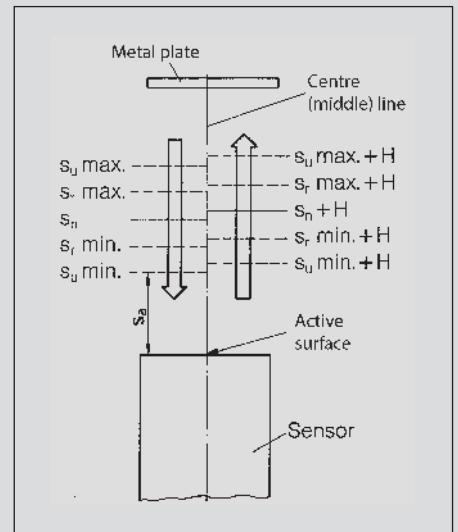
The useable sensing distance is measured within the permissible temperature and voltage ranges and is 90 % – 110 % of the real sensing distance.

Operational sensing distance: (Sa) (Assured operation distance)

The operational sensing distance takes into account the influence of the supply voltage, temperature and control systems. Reliable switching under all permissible operating conditions is assured within 0 % – 81 % of the nominal sensing distance. $S_a \sim 0.81 S_n$.

Hysteresis: (H)

Hysteresis refers to the difference between the switch-on point as an object approaches and the switch-off point as the object moves away. This hysteresis is specified as a percentage of the nominal sensing distance and is typically 10 %. It is required to prevent the output chattering in response to slowly approaching objects, temperature drift, electrical interference or vibration.

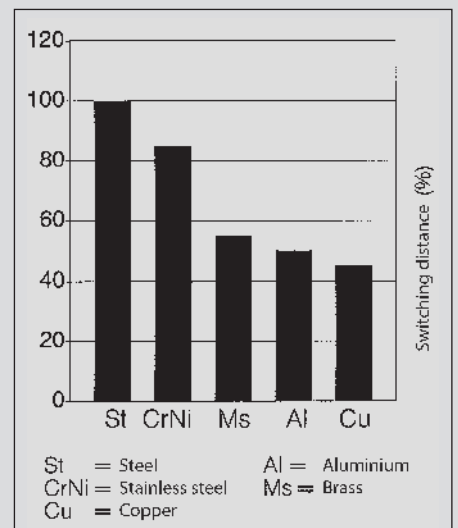


Repeatability

Repeatability is the ability of a sensor to repeatedly detect an object at the same distance away from the sensing surface. The typical deviation is < 5 %.

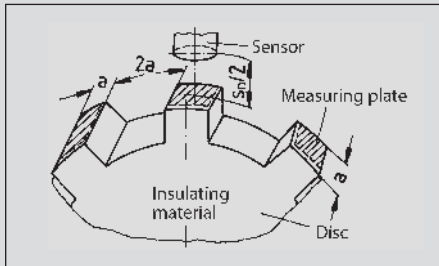
Reduction factors

The definition of the sensing distance is based on the measurement performed with a standardised square target made of steel. If other materials with the same dimensions are used, the sensing distance will be reduced as shown in the following graphic.



Switching frequency

The switching frequency is measured with a redating, non-conductive plate, on which the standard targets are mounted as illustrated (size of targets as previously defined).



The distance between the targets and sensor is equal to half the nominal sensing distance. The maximum switching frequency is reached when the switch-on or switch-off signal time drops below 50 µs.

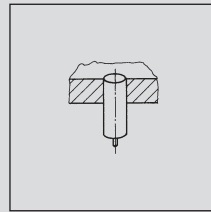
Temperature range

For most sensors, the permissible ambient temperature range is between -25 °C and +70 °C (-13 °F to +158 °F). Sensors with an extended temperature range of -40 °C to +100 °C are also available.

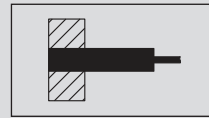
Assembly

Inductive sensors contain a coil on a ferromagnetic core that bundles the electromagnetic alternating field. The core is installed into the enclosure in such a way that the field emerges from the switch at the active face. A part of the magnetic field, however, also emerges from the side of the core. The sensor in a flush mount arrangement would already be influenced by the metal on the sides. For this reason, a metal band is fitted about the core in plastic enclosures, thus restricting the lateral magnetic field in a flush mount configuration. Due to the pre-attenuation attributed to the metal ring or a metal enclosure, flush mount versions have a shorter sensing distance than non-flush mount sensors and can be mounted closer to each other.

Flush mount

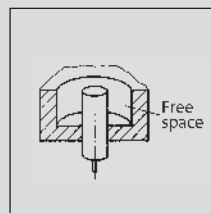


The active face can be flush with a metal surface.

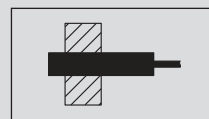


Catalogue symbol for flush mount

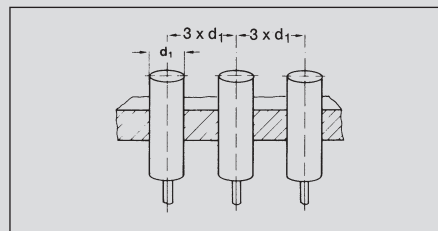
Non-flush mount



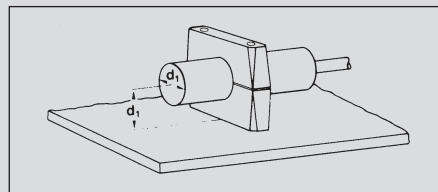
Sensors for non-flush mount require a clearance equal to three times the sensor enclosure diameter and a min. depth of 2x Sn.



Catalogue symbol for non-flush mount



Minimum spacing between non-flush mount sensors



Installation with a mounting bracket parallel to a steel wall

NAMUR sensors

(Standardization association for measurement and control in chemical industries)

Protection class

Corresponding to their ID code, the enclosures are dustproof and waterproof in accordance with IP 65 or IP 67 (EN 60529).

Short-circuit protection

Standard sensors are protected against short-circuit (cyclic) and polarity reversal.

Tightening torque requirements

BERNSTEIN supplies corresponding mounting nuts with its sensors. Refer to the respective datasheets for the required tightening torque.

Tightening torque examples for sensors in brass enclosure:

M4	0.8 Nm
M5	1.5 Nm
M8	8 Nm
M12	10 Nm
M18	25 Nm
M30	70 Nm

Materials

The sensors are protected by a glass fibre reinforced thermoplastic, brass or stainless steel enclosure. The connection cable has a PVC or PU sheathing.

Connection systems

The following connection systems are available for standard sensors:

- Cable variants (2 m) with PVC or PUR sheathing
- Connector variants with M8, M12 connector or connector conforming to DIN 43650
- Quick-connect system with Ultralock connectors

Standards and approvals

All sensors are CE-certified. The following European standards apply in accordance with CENELEC:

- EN 60947-5-2 Proximity switches
- EN 60947-5-6 NAMUR sensors