



**Photoelectric**

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# Basics of Photoelectric Sensing

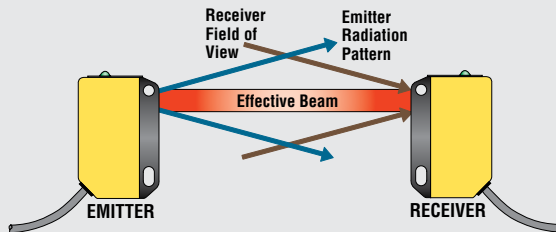
## How a sensor pair works

A photoelectric sensor is an optical control used in a variety of automated processes. It works by detecting a visible or invisible beam of light, and responding to a change in the received light intensity.

**Effective beam:** "Working" part of a photoelectric beam.

**Radiation pattern:** Total area of sensing energy emission.

**Field of view:** Area of response.



## Components of a Sensor

**Emitter** contains the light source, usually an LED, and an oscillator which modulates the LED at a high rate of speed. The emitter sends a modulated light beam to the receiver.

**Receiver** decodes the light beam and switches an output device that interfaces with the load.

## Range

The range is the specified operating distance of a sensor or sensing system.

- **Opposed mode:** The distance from the emitter to the receiver.
- **Retroreflective mode:** The distance from the sensor to the retroreflector.
- **Proximity mode:** The distance from the sensor to the object being sensed.

## Contrast

Contrast is the ratio of the amount of light falling on a receiver in the "light" state, compared to the "dark" state. Increasing contrast in any sensing situation will increase the reliability of the sensing system.



## Beam Pattern

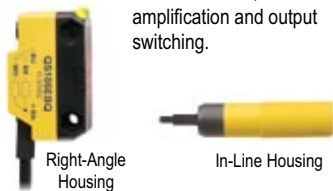
A beam pattern is plotted on a 2-dimensional graph to illustrate how the sensor responds to its emitter or sensing target. Use the beam pattern to estimate placement of the sensing system with respect to adjacent objects.

## Excess Gain

Excess gain is a measurement of the amount of light falling on a receiver, over and above the amount of light required to operate the sensor.

## Types of Sensors

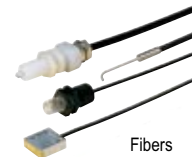
1. **Self-contained sensors:** One-piece photoelectric sensors that contain both the optics and the electronics. These sensors perform their own modulation, demodulation, amplification and output switching.



2. **Remote systems:** Sensing systems in which the amplification and the optical sensing are divided. The opto-elements contain only the optical components, allowing the sensing heads to be extremely small. The amplifier module contains the power input, amplification and output switching. This allows the sensitive electronics to be located away from the sensing event.



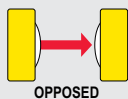
3. **Fiber optic systems:** Sensing systems in which fiber optic cables are used with either remote or self-contained sensors. Fiber optic devices have no electrical circuitry and no moving parts, and can be used to safely pipe light into and out of hostile environments.



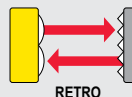
## Sensing Modes

One way to tell sensors apart is by their **sensing mode**, the method in which a sensor sends and receives light. Photoelectric sensors are divided into three basic sensing modes: opposed, retroreflective and proximity.

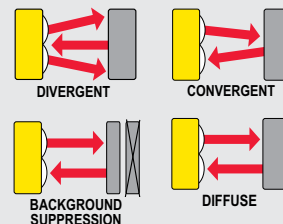
**Opposed mode:** The sensor's emitter and receiver are housed in two separate units. The emitter is placed opposite the receiver. An object is detected when it breaks the effective beam.



**Retroreflective mode:** The sensor contains both the emitter and receiver elements. The effective beam is established between the emitter, the retroreflector and the receiver. As with an opposed-mode sensor, an object is sensed when it interrupts or breaks the effective beam.



**Proximity mode:** These sensors contain both emitter and receiver elements. A proximity-mode sensor detects an object when emitted light is reflected off the object, back to the sensor.



### Photoelectrics Sensors

Fiber Optic Sensors

Special Purpose Sensors

Measurement & Inspection Sensors

Vision

Wireless

Lighting & Indicators

Safety Light Screens

Safety Laser Scanners

Fiber Optic Safety Systems

Safety Controllers & Modules

Safety Two-Hand Control Modules

Safety Interlock Switches

Emergency Stop & Stop Control

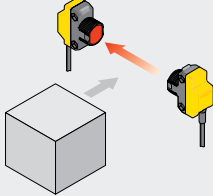
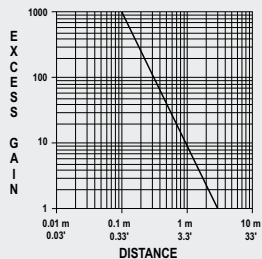
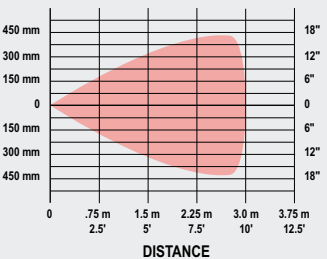
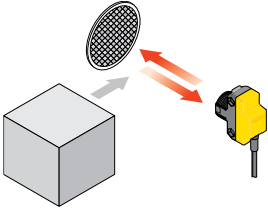
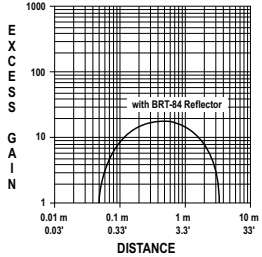
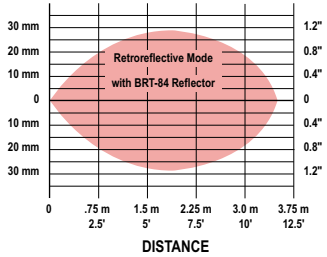
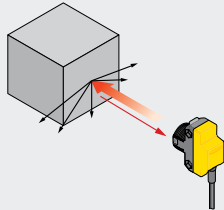
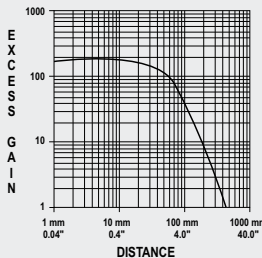
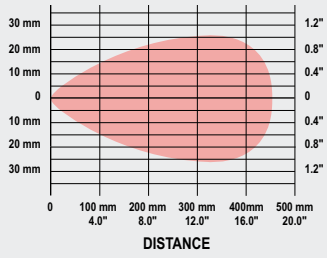
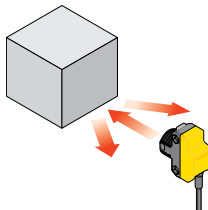
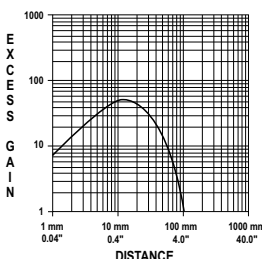
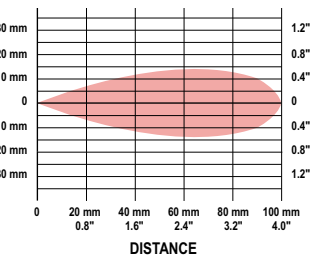
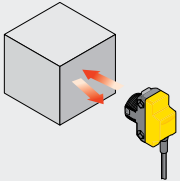
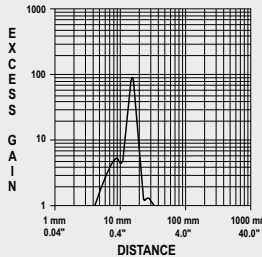
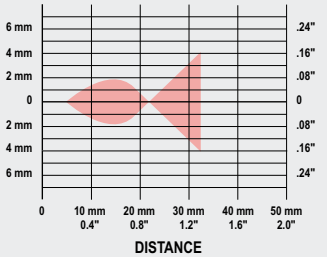
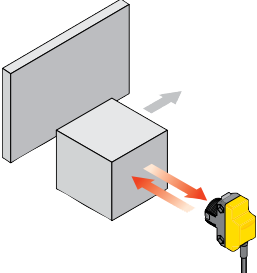
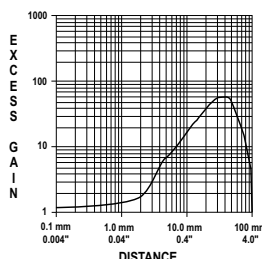
MINIATURE

COMPACT

MIDSIZE

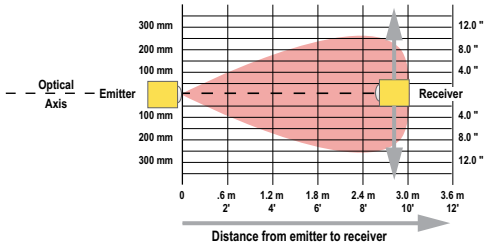
FULL SIZE

# Sensing Modes

Configuration	Features	Excess Gain	Beam Pattern
<b>OPPOSED</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most reliable mode for opaque targets</li> <li>High excess gain results in long sensing range</li> <li>Good performance in contaminated environments</li> <li>High tolerance to misalignment</li> </ul>		
<b>RETROREFLECTIVE</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Convenient when space is limited</li> <li>High excess gain results in long sensing range</li> </ul>		
<b>DIFFUSE</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Convenient when space is limited</li> <li>Used in applications requiring reflectivity monitoring</li> </ul>		
<b>DIVERGENT</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Convenient when space is limited</li> <li>Good performance in detecting clear materials at close range</li> <li>Used in applications requiring reflectivity monitoring</li> <li>Reliable in detection of shiny or vibrating surfaces</li> </ul>		
<b>CONVERGENT</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Used for accurate positioning</li> <li>Excellent in small color mark or small object detection applications</li> <li>Used for accurate counting of radiused objects</li> <li>High excess gain allows detection of objects having low reflectivity</li> </ul>		
<b>BACKGROUND SUPPRESSION</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Definite range limit used to ignore backgrounds</li> <li>High excess gain allows detection of objects having low reflectivity</li> <li>Good at detecting targets of varying reflectivity</li> </ul>		

# Beam Patterns

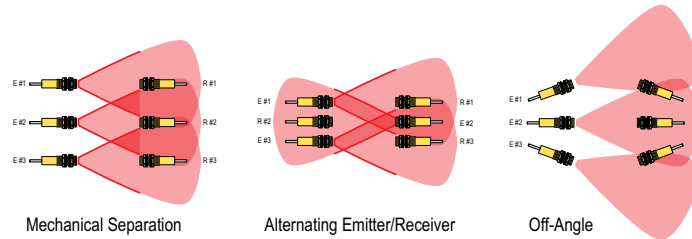
A beam pattern is plotted on a 2-dimensional graph to illustrate how the photoelectric receiver is designed to respond to its emitter. Maximum light energy occurs along the sensor's optical axis. The light energy decreases towards the beam pattern boundaries. The horizontal axis usually shows the range of the sensor.



Beam Pattern (Opposed Mode shown)

## Uses for Beam Patterns

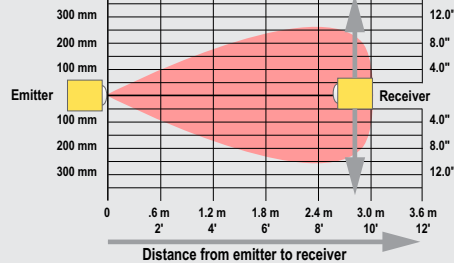
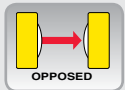
- Predict general radiation pattern given a specific target.
- Predict how multiple sensors can be mounted on a line without generating crosstalk.
- Provide accurate depiction of a light pattern a few feet from the sensor.



Using Beam Patterns to Avoid Optical Crosstalk

## Reading a Beam Pattern

### OPPOSED MODE

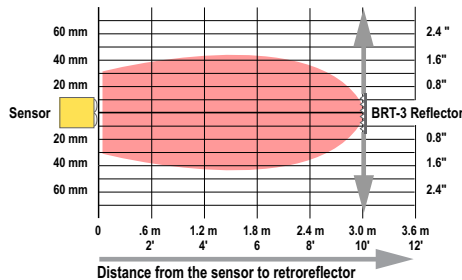
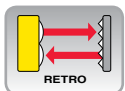


**Uses:** To predict how closely adjacent, parallel opposed-mode sensor pairs can be placed to each other without generating optical crosstalk.

**Horizontal:** Scale shows separation distance between the emitter and receiver.

**Vertical:** The balloon-shaped plot defines the boundary of the receiver's response to the emitter. The receiver response is measured on either side of the optical axis.

### RETROREFLECTIVE MODE



Retroreflective beam patterns are plotted using a model BRT-3 (75 mm) retroreflector (except where otherwise specified).

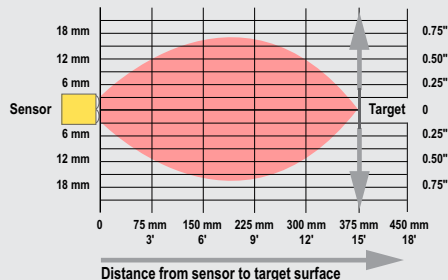
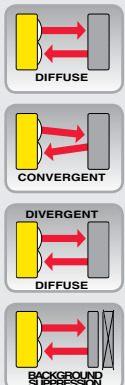
**Uses:** To show the area within which the sensor will respond to the retroreflector. The size of the beam pattern is proportional to the size and the reflective efficiency of the retroreflector.

**Horizontal:** The scale shows the related distance between the retroreflective sensor and the retroreflector.

**Vertical:** The scale depicts the farthest distance on either side of the sensor's optical axis where a retroreflector can establish a beam with the sensor.

**Blind Spot:** If a beam pattern shows an area of no response at close range, it is indicating that the sensor has a "blind spot" area, where a retroreflector should not be located.

### PROXIMITY MODE



Proximity-mode beam patterns are plotted using an 8 x 10 90% reflective white Kodak test card.

**Uses:** To show the boundary within which the edge of a light-colored diffuse surface will be detected as it moves past the sensor. The sensor's optical axis is represented as "0" on the vertical scale.

**Horizontal:** The scale shows the distance from the sensor to the target's surface.

**Vertical:** The scale shows the width of the sensor response measured on either side of the optical axis.

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MINIATURE

COMPACT

MIDSIZE

FULLSIZE

# Excess Gain (EG)

## Measuring Excess Gain

Excess gain is a measurement of the sensing light energy over and above the minimum amount required to operate the sensor's amplifier. This extra sensing energy is used to overcome signal attenuation caused by contaminants in the sensing environment.

Choose a sensor that will give you the optimal excess gain for your application. In most sensing situations, high excess gain relates directly to sensing reliability.

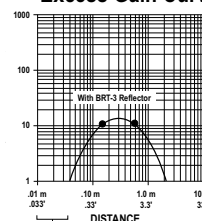
$$\text{Excess Gain} = \frac{\text{Light energy falling on receiver element}}{\text{Sensor's amplifier threshold}}$$

## Excess Gain Curve

An excess gain curve is plotted on an X/Y axis. It shows the excess gain available for a particular sensor or sensing system as a function of distance. Excess gain curves are plotted for conditions of perfectly clean air and maximum receiver gain.

**Threshold:** The level of sensing energy required to cause the sensor's output to switch "ON" or "OFF." Excess gain of one (1x) is the measured voltage at the amplifier threshold level. Excess gain charts are useful when comparing sensors for an application, as direct measurement of amplifier voltage is often impractical.

Excess Gain Curve



## Reading an Excess Gain Curve

<p><b>OPPOSED MODE</b></p>	<p>The excess gain of an opposed-mode sensor pair is directly related to sensing distance. If the sensing distance is doubled, the excess gain is reduced by a factor of one-fourth, so the curve is always a straight line, when plotted on a log-log scale.</p>		<p><b>Reading an Opposed Mode Curve</b> If an environment is moderately dirty (with 10x minimum excess gain required), sensors can be mounted up to approximately 1.2 meters apart.</p>
<p><b>RETROREFLECTIVE MODE</b></p>	<p>The shape of a retroreflective excess gain curve is significantly influenced by the size of the retroreflector. The larger the retroreflector, the larger the shape and size of the curve.</p>		<p><b>Reading a Retro Mode Curve</b> If an environment is moderately dirty (with 10x minimum excess gain required), a BRT-3 retroreflector can be mounted 0.15 to 0.5 meters away from the sensor for reliable sensing.</p>
<p><b>PROXIMITY MODE</b></p>	<p>Excess gain for proximity-mode sensors is usually lower than that of other photoelectric sensing modes, because proximity modes depend on light reflected off the surface of a target. The curves are plotted using a Kodak 90% reflectance white test card as the reference material. Other materials are ranked compared to the test card in the table below.</p>		<p><b>Reading a Proximity Mode Curve</b> Use the online Relative Reflectivity Chart to estimate the excess gain required. Multiply the excess gain required to sense the material by the excess gain level required for the environment.</p>

## Excess Gain Guidelines

Excess gain of one (1x) describes the measured sensing energy at the amplifier threshold level. These guidelines show how much excess gain is required to overcome environmental conditions.

EG	General Conditions
1.5x	<b>Clean air:</b> No dirt buildup on lenses or reflectors.
5x	<b>Slightly dirty:</b> Slight buildup of dust, dirt, oil, moisture, etc. on lenses or reflectors. Lenses are cleaned on a regular schedule.
10x	<b>Moderately dirty:</b> Obvious contamination of lenses or reflectors (but not obscured). Lenses cleaned occasionally or when necessary.
50x	<b>Very dirty:</b> Heavy contamination of lenses. Heavy fog, mist, dust, smoke, or oil film. Minimal cleaning of lenses.

## Relative Reflectivity

When using a proximity sensor, refer to the Relative Reflectivity chart to determine how reflectivity of different target surfaces will affect the excess gain requirements. Here are some sample targets.

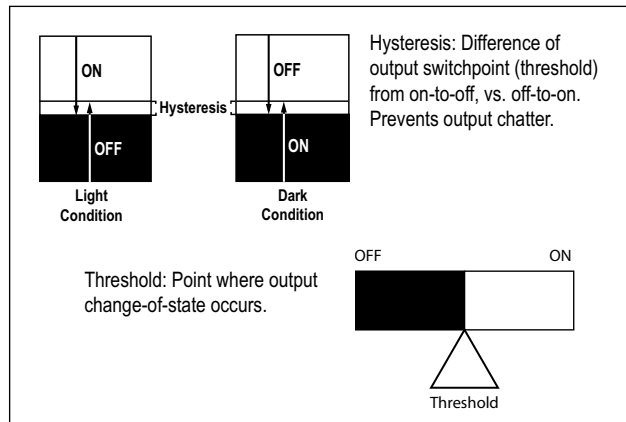
Material	General Reflectivity	Minimum Excess Gain Required
Stainless steel, microfinish	400%	0.2
Natural aluminum, unfinished	140%	0.6
Kraft paper, cardboard	70%	1.3
Clear plastic bottle	40%	2.3
Tissue paper (1 ply)	35%	2.6
Rough wood pallet (clean)	20%	4.5

# Contrast

## Measuring contrast

Contrast is also referred to as the light-to-dark ratio. While most sensors do not allow direct measurement of light signals, contrast can be estimated. The higher the contrast ratio, the better and more accurately your sensor will detect its target.

$$\text{Contrast} = \frac{\text{Received light in the light condition}}{\text{Received light in the dark condition}}$$



## Contrast Guidelines

Follow these contrast guidelines to improve sensing reliability:

1. Choose a sensor or lensing option that will optimize contrast in any photoelectric sensing situation.
2. Adjust alignment and gain for maximum contrast during sensor installation.
3. If light and dark conditions are separated by 1/3 or more of the adjustment range of a sensor's sensitivity potentiometer, contrast is sufficient. Most Banner sensors intended for low-contrast applications are microprocessor-driven and will provide feedback of relative contrast.

Bargraph LED Number	Relative Contrast/ Recommendation
6 to 8	<b>Excellent:</b> Very stable operation
4 to 5	<b>Good:</b> Minor sensing variables will not affect sensing reliability.
2 to 3	<b>Low:</b> Minor sensing variables will affect sensing reliability.
1	<b>Marginal:</b> Consider an alternate sensing scheme.

Bargraph sensors offer relative feedback in low-contrast applications.

## Adjusting Sensitivity

Field-adjust the sensitivity of a sensor in order to maximize the contrast in an application.

Technique	Process	Concept
<b>Potentiometer Adjustment</b> Manually adjust sensitivity with the potentiometer.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adjust potentiometer to minimum.</li> <li>2. Present the light and dark sensing conditions individually, turning the potentiometer slowly clockwise, until the alignment indicator just comes on. Note the settings.</li> <li>3. Adjust the potentiometer to approximately midway between the two settings.</li> </ol>	
<b>SET Mode Adjustment</b> Sensor's microprocessor automates sensitivity adjustment.	Present the dark sensing condition, and press the SET button. The sensor automatically sets the operating sensitivity below the switchpoint threshold for the dark condition.	
<b>TEACH Mode Adjustment</b> Sensor's microprocessor optimizes sensitivity adjustment between two user-set reference points.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Present the light sensing condition, and single-click the TEACH button.</li> <li>2. Present the dark sensing condition, and (again) single-click the TEACH button.</li> <li>3. The sensor automatically sets the operating sensitivity.</li> </ol>	

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MINIATURE

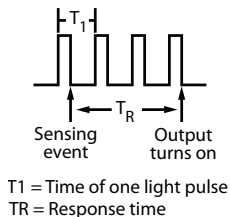
COMPACT

MIDSIZE

FULLSIZE

# Response Time

Response time is the maximum time required for the sensor to respond to a change in the input signal. It is the time from when the sensor sees its target to when it gives an output signal to the load. Response time is the time between the leading (or trailing) edge of the sensing event and the output's change of state.



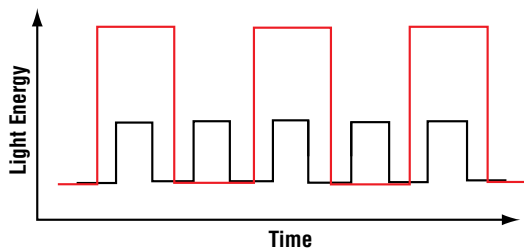
## Importance

Response time can help determine how long a fast-moving object must stay in the sensor's field-of-view in order to be detected. It is especially important when your application requires detection of:

- High-speed events
- Small objects moving at high speeds
- Narrow gaps between objects
- Brief intervals between sensing events

## Modulation

The speed of response of a modulated photoelectric sensor is limited by its frequency of modulation. There is a direct trade-off between sensor response time and sensing range (excess gain). High-speed sensors are modulated faster, thus yielding shorter range. If an LED is pulsed less often, it can be pulsed with a higher current, thereby producing more light energy.



Fast Response Yields Lower Excess Gain

## Repeatability

The repeatability specification is used in applications where customers need to know the precise position of a moving part.

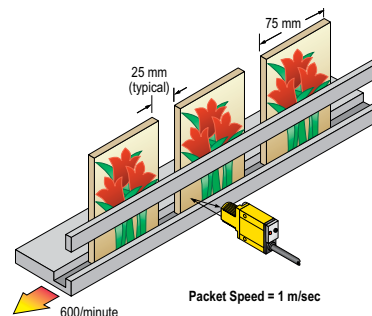
The sensor's output is allowed to switch only after a few modulated light pulses are counted. The response time before a modulated sensor turns on is equal to the time required for the sensor to count that number of pulses, and the sensor output changes state as soon as the sensor counts enough light pulses of the correct frequency.

Since the sensing event can occur at any time during a modulation cycle, the actual time between the sensing event and the sensor's output change can vary by up to one modulation cycle. This variation is the sensor's repeatability.

## Calculating Response Time

You can determine a sensor's required response time when you know the size, speed and spacing of the objects to be detected.

$$\text{Response Time} = \frac{\text{Object width (or gap between objects)}}{\text{Object velocity}}$$



Calculate Response Time for Seed Packets with a Convergent Sensor

## Application Example

To calculate the required sensor response time, the production line speed is first converted to the speed of, in this case, a seed packet.

When calculating the speed of the seed packet, take into account the space between the packets.

1. Determine how many packets are being processed per second:  
600 packets/minute = 10 packets per second
2. Determine the distance of linear travel: 75 mm (packet width) + 25 mm (space between packets) = 100 mm
3. Calculate speed of packet = 100 mm/packet x 10 packets/sec

$$\text{Packet Speed} = 1 \text{ m/sec}$$

Knowing the speed of the object (1 m/sec), it is possible to calculate the time during which the sensor "sees" a packet of seeds.

**Light condition:** Sensing condition characterized by higher level of received sensing energy.

Calculating Light Condition

$$\frac{\text{Object width (75 mm)}}{\text{Object velocity (1 m/sec)}} = .075 \text{ sec}$$

$$\text{Time of each packet passing the sensor} = 75 \text{ ms}$$

**Dark condition:** Sensing condition characterized by lower level of light energy (or none).

Calculating Dark Condition

$$\frac{\text{Space width (25 mm)}}{\text{Object velocity (1 m/sec)}} = .025 \text{ sec}$$

$$\text{Time of each space passing the sensor} = 25 \text{ ms}$$

In this application, the time between the packets is much less than the time during which the sensor "sees" a packet. As a result, the dark (or "OFF") time between packets is the more important consideration.

# Outputs

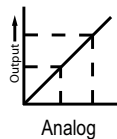
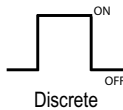
The output circuit is the section of the sensor that interfaces to the external load. Output also refers to the useful energy delivered by the sensor.

Knowing the voltage and current requirements of the load is crucial to selecting the best sensor. Sensors with analog outputs always interface to circuits or devices which operate at low levels of dc voltage and current. Sensors with discrete outputs interface to either ac or dc loads.

## Discrete/Analog Output

The output of a sensor is either discrete or analog. A **discrete**, or switched, output has only two states: "ON" and "OFF." ON and OFF commonly refer to the status of the load that the sensor output is controlling.

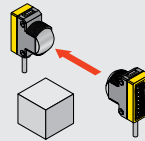
An **analog** sensor is one that varies over a range of voltage (or current) and is proportional to some sensing parameter. Analog sensors provide a metered or gradual response.



## Light Operate/Dark Operate

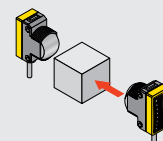
The sensor should be active when the application requires it. With discrete photoelectric sensors, the input and the output are characterized by one of two sensing terms: Light Operate and Dark Operate.

Light Operate



The sensor "sees" light.

Dark Operate



The sensor "sees" dark.

**Light Operate (LO):** A condition where a photoelectric sensor output energizes its load when the sensor "sees" a sufficient amount of its own modulated light.

**Dark Operate (DO):** The complement of LO, where the sensor output energizes its load when it no longer "sees" the modulated light.

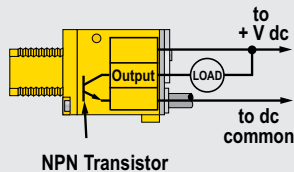
## Contact Configuration Types

### Solid-State Relays

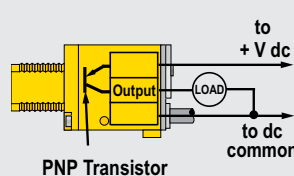
Switching is accomplished by elements such as a transistor or SCR, without moving parts, heated filament or vacuum gaps.

**Complementary outputs:** The dual-output configuration of a sensing device, where one output is Normally Open and the other is Normally Closed. In this case, both outputs have the same switchpoint, but only one output conducts at a time.

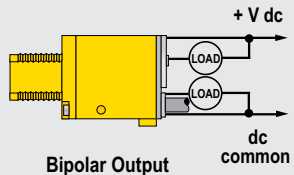
**NPN output (sinking):** Output switch configured with its collector open and its emitter connected to ground (dc common). The load is connected between the output (collector) and the positive of the dc supply.



**PNP output (sourcing):** Output switch configured with its collector open and its emitter connected to the positive of the sensor supply voltage. The load is connected between the output (collector) and ground (dc common).

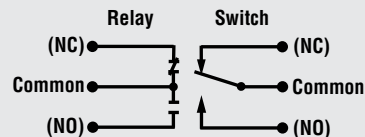


**Bipolar outputs:** The dual-output configuration of a dc sensing device, where one output switch is a sinking device (NPN) and the other output switch is a sourcing device (PNP). Both outputs have the same switchpoint.



### E/M Relays

Used when a sensor provides direct control of a load that draws more current than can be handled by a solid-state relay. Double-throw contacts are used in interfaces that require complementary switching. E/M relays are useful when a string of sensor outputs are wired together in series for AND logic. Some E/M relay configurations include SPST, SPDT, DPST and DPDT.



**Normally Open (NO):** Designation for contacts of a switch or relay that are not connected when at rest. When activated, the contacts close (become connected).

**Normally Closed (NC):** Designation for contacts of a switch or relay that are connected when at rest. When activated, the contacts open (separate).

## Response Time

The response time of sensors with discrete output depends largely on the sensor's output switching device. In general, sensors with solid-state outputs provide faster switching.

Sensors with electromechanical relays can only provide slow switching; the relay switching speed is the largest component of the specified sensor response time.

### Photoelectrics Sensors

Fiber Optic Sensors

Special Purpose Sensors

Measurement & Inspection Sensors

Vision

Wireless

Lighting & Indicators

Safety Light Screens

Safety Laser Scanners

Fiber Optic Safety Systems

Safety Controllers & Modules

Safety Two-Hand Control Modules

Safety Interlock Switches

Emergency Stop & Stop Control

MINIATURE

COMPACT

MIDSIZE

FULL SIZE

### Miniature

page 59

- WORLD-BEAM Q12
- M12
- T8
- S12/SB12
- VSM
- VS1
- VS2
- VS3



### Compact

page 87

- WORLD-BEAM QS18
- WORLD-BEAM Q20
- MINI-BEAM
- S18/M18
- T18
- TM18
- Q25



### Midsize

page 149

- WORLD-BEAM QS30
- S30
- SM30/SMI30
- T30
- Q40
- PicoDot
- QM42/QMT42



### Fullsize

page 189

- Q45
- OMNI-BEAM
- Q60



# MINIATURE SENSORS

## WORLD-BEAM® Q12



## M12



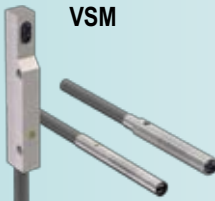
## T8



## S12/SB12



## VSM



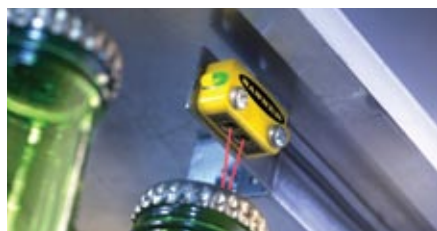
## VS1



## VS2

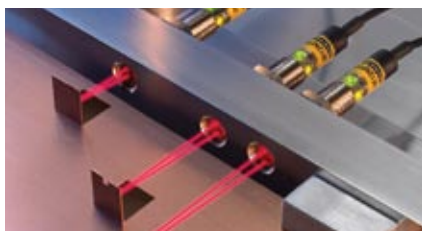


## VS3



**WORLD-BEAM® Q12** page 60

- Universal housing for consistent mounting regardless of sensing mode
- Fits extremely confined areas
- Opposed, retroreflective and fixed-field modes
- Overmolded design for enhanced durability and shielding
- Models with PFA jacket for wet or corrosive environments



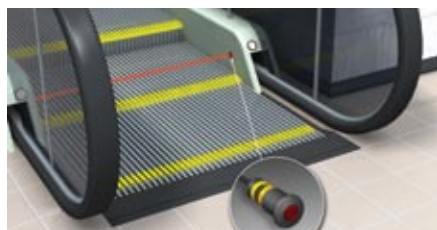
**M12** page 64

- 12 mm threaded metal barrel
- Ideal replacement for range limited proximity sensors
- Opposed, retroreflective, diffuse and fixed-field modes
- Excellent background suppression for fixed-field models



**T8** page 68

- 8 mm thread ultra-miniature sensor
- Convenient T-shaped package
- 50 or 100 mm diffuse range
- Powerful 2 m opposed range



**S12/SB12** page 71

- 12 mm plastic barrel
- Thread- or snap-barrel housing
- 1.5 or 15 m opposed-mode sensing range



**VSM** page 74

- Tough stainless steel housing with sapphire lens in convergent and opposed sensing modes
- Sensor with housings as small as 4 mm diameter
- Well focused beam to allow recessing into fixtures



**VS1** page 78

- Available with 10 or 15 mm focal length
- Available in dark- or light-operate models
- Provides high-quality, low-cost replacement for competitive miniature sensors



**VS2** page 81

- Ultra-thin opposed and convergent modes
- Flat front mounting
- Range up to 3 m



**VS3** page 84

- Advanced coaxial lens design
- Range up to 250 mm
- Accurate detection of shiny objects
- Sensing up to the face of the sensor

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Safety Laser Scanners

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Safety Controllers & Modules

Safety Two-Hand Control Modules

Safety Interlock Switches

Emergency Stop & Stop Control

## MINIATURE

COMPACT

MIDSIZE

FULLSIZE

# WORLD-BEAM®

## Q12 Miniature Side-Mount Sensors

- Sets a new industry standard for ultra-miniature photoelectric sensors
- Features a housing as small as 22 x 8 x 12 mm for powerful sensing performance in extremely confined areas
- Rated IP67 for use in the widest range of locations and applications
- Mounts directly on or inside manufacturing equipment, with robust metal-lined mounting holes consistently located on all models
- Uses unique overmolded design for enhanced durability and shielding
- Provides bright, visible red (640 nm) sensing beam for simple alignment
- Features models with liquid-tight PFA jackets for use in wet and corrosive environments
- Provides excellent crosstalk avoidance circuitry for multi-sensor applications



### ACCESSORIES

page 62



#### Q12 Opposed

- 2 m range
- 1.3 millisecond response time
- Embeddable in confined spaces



#### Q12 Retroreflective

- Range up to 1.5 m
- 700 microsecond response time
- Ideal for difficult to access areas and detection of shiny objects (polarized retroreflective models)



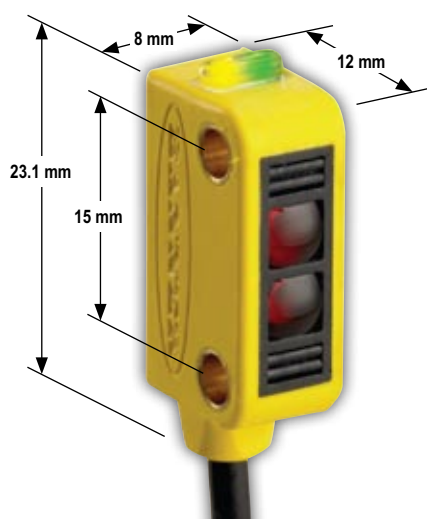
#### Q12 Fixed-Field

- Range of 15, 30 or 50 mm, depending on model
- Excellent background cutoff
- Small sensitivity to target color

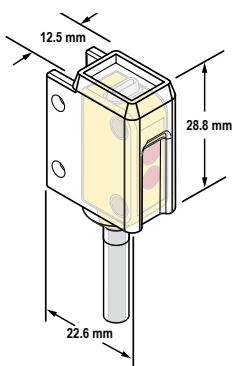


#### Q12 PFA-Jacketed

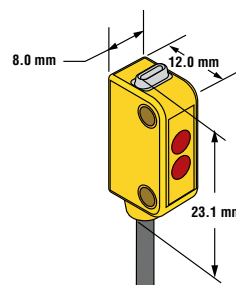
- Liquid tight to withstand wet and corrosive environments
- Chemical resistant for use in cleaning, printing, etching and other chemical processes
- Opposed and fixed-field models



Opposed, Retroreflective and Fixed-field Models  
Suffix E, R, LV and FF



Chemical-resistant Models  
Suffix CR

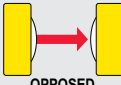





Polarized Retroreflective Models  
Suffix LP



## WORLD-BEAM® Q12, 10-30V dc

→ Visible Red LED

Sensing Mode/LED	Range <sup>††</sup>	Connection	Output	Models <sup>†</sup> LO	Models <sup>†</sup> DO	Excess Gain	Beam Pattern
 OPPOSED	2 m	2 m	—	Q126E Emitter		EGC-1 (p. 62)	BP-1 (p. 63)
		4-Pin Pico Pigtail QD	—	Q126EQ Emitter			
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD	—	Q126EQ3 Emitter			
		2 m	Bipolar NPN/PNP	Q12AB6R	Q12RB6R		
		4-Pin Pico Pigtail QD	Bipolar NPN/PNP	Q12AB6RQ	Q12RB6RQ		
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD	PNP	Q12AP6RQ3	Q12RP6RQ3		
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD	NPN	Q12AN6RQ3	Q12RN6RQ3		
 RETRO	1.5 m	2 m	Bipolar NPN/PNP	Q12AB6LV	Q12RB6LV	EGC-2 (p. 62)	BP-2 (p. 63)
		4-Pin Pico Pigtail QD	Bipolar NPN/PNP	Q12AB6LVQ	Q12RB6LVQ		
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD	PNP	Q12AP6LVQ3	Q12RP6LVQ3		
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD	NPN	Q12AN6LVQ3	Q12RN6LVQ3		
 POLAR RETRO	1 m	2 m	Bipolar NPN/PNP	Q12AB6LP	Q12RB6LP	EGC-3 (p. 62)	BP-3 (p. 63)
		4-Pin Pico Pigtail QD	Bipolar NPN/PNP	Q12AB6LPQ	Q12RB6LPQ		
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD	PNP	Q12AP6LPQ3	Q12RP6LPQ3		
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD	NPN	Q12AN6LPQ3	Q12RN6LPQ3		
 FIXED-FIELD	15 mm Cutoff	2 m	Bipolar NPN/PNP	Q12AB6FF15	Q12RB6FF15	EGC-4 (p. 63)	—
		4-Pin Pico Pigtail QD	Bipolar NPN/PNP	Q12AB6FF15Q	Q12RB6FF15Q		
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD	PNP	Q12AP6FF15Q3	Q12RP6FF15Q3		
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD	NPN	Q12AN6FF15Q3	Q12RN6FF15Q3		
	30 mm Cutoff	2 m	Bipolar NPN/PNP	Q12AB6FF30	Q12RB6FF30	EGC-5 (p. 63)	—
		4-Pin Pico Pigtail QD	Bipolar NPN/PNP	Q12AB6FF30Q	Q12RB6FF30Q		
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD	PNP	Q12AP6FF30Q3	Q12RP6FF30Q3		
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD	NPN	Q12AN6FF30Q3	Q12RN6FF30Q3		
	50 mm Cutoff	2 m	Bipolar NPN/PNP	Q12AB6FF50	Q12RB6FF50	EGC-6 (p. 63)	—
		4-Pin Pico Pigtail QD	Bipolar NPN/PNP	Q12AB6FF50Q	Q12RB6FF50Q		
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD	PNP	Q12AP6FF50Q3	Q12RP6FF50Q3		
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD	NPN	Q12AN6FF50Q3	Q12RN6FF50Q3		

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Vision

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Lighting &amp; Indicators

Safety Light Screens

Safety Laser Scanners

Fiber Optic Safety Systems

Safety Controllers &amp; Modules

Safety Two-Hand Control Modules

Safety Interlock Switches

Emergency Stop &amp; Stop Control

## ACCESSORIES

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## MINIATURE

WORLD-BEAM Q12

M12

T8

S12/SB12

VSM

VS1

VS2

VS3

COMPACT

MIDSIZE

FULLSIZE

## Connection options:

## Bipolar Models Only:

For 9 m cable, add suffix W/30 to the 2 m model number (example, Q126E W/30).

QD models: A model with a QD requires a mating cordset (see page 62).

• For 4-pin 150 mm Euro-style QD, add suffix Q5 (example, Q126EQ5).

<sup>†</sup> For sensors with a PFA chemical-resistant jacket (opposed and fixed-field), add suffix CR to the 2 m model number (example, Q12AB6FF15CR).<sup>††</sup> Retroreflective range is specified using a BRT-60X40C retroreflector.

Actual sensing range may differ, depending on the efficiency and reflective area of the retroreflector used. See Accessories for more information.



PFA chemical-resistant models provide a range of 1.5 m in opposed mode and 12, 28 or 48 mm in fixed-field mode, depending on model.

## WORLD-BEAM® Q12 Specifications

Sensing Beam	640 nm visible red
Supply Voltage and Current	10 to 30V dc (10% max. ripple) @ 20 mA max. current
Supply Protection Circuitry	Protected against reverse polarity and transient voltages
Output Configuration	<b>Bipolar:</b> 1 NPN (current sinking) and 1 PNP (current sourcing); light operate (LO) or dark operate (DO), depending on model <b>Single-output:</b> 1 NPN or 1 PNP; light operate (LO) or dark operate (DO), depending on model
Output Rating	50 mA total across both outputs with overload and short circuit protection <b>OFF-state leakage current:</b> NPN: 200 µA PNP: 10 µA <b>ON-state saturation voltage:</b> NPN: 1.25V @ 50 mA PNP: 1.45V @ 50 mA
Output Protection Circuitry	Protected against false pulse on power-up; short-circuit protected.
Output Response Time	<b>Opposed:</b> 1.3 milliseconds ON; 900 microseconds OFF <b>All others:</b> 700 microseconds ON/OFF

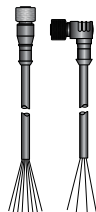
More on next page

## WORLD-BEAM® Q12 Specifications (cont'd)

Delay at Power-up	120 milliseconds; outputs do not conduct during this time.
Repeatability	175 microseconds
Switching Frequency	Opposed models: 385 Hz      All other models: 715 Hz
Indicators	2 LED indicators (Emitters-Green only): Green—power ON Yellow—light sensed
Construction	<b>Polarized Retroreflective:</b> Thermoplastic elastomer housing with glass lens <b>Standard:</b> Thermoplastic elastomer housing with polycarbonate lens <b>Chemical-resistant:</b> Housing encased in PFA jacket; cable encased in 3/16" O.D. PFA tubing.
Environmental Rating	<b>Standard:</b> IEC IP67 <b>Chemical-resistant:</b> IEC IP67 (NEMA 6) and PW12 1200 psi washdown per NEMA ICS 5, Annex F-2002
Connections	<b>Bipolar:</b> 2 m or 9 m attached PVC cable, or 150 mm pigtail with 4-pin Pico-style ( <b>Q</b> ) or 4-pin Euro-style ( <b>Q5</b> ) quick-disconnect fitting. QD cordsets are ordered separately. See pages 62. <b>Single output:</b> 150 mm pigtail with 3-pin Pico-style ( <b>Q3</b> ) quick-disconnect fitting. QD cordsets are ordered separately. See page 62. <b>Chemical-resistant:</b> 2 m attached cable encased in 3/16" O.D. PFA tubing
Operating Conditions	<b>Temperature:</b> -20° to +55° C <b>Storage temperature:</b> -30° to +75° C <b>Relative humidity:</b> 95% max. @ 50° C (non-condensing)
Certifications	 
Hookup Diagrams	Emitters: DC02 (p. 744)      Bipolar: DC04 (p. 744)      Single output: DC01 (p. 744)

### Cordsets

Euro QD		
See page 682		
	Threaded 4-Pin	
Length	Straight	Right-Angle
1.83 m	MQDC-406	MQDC-406RA
4.57 m	MQDC-415	MQDC-415RA
9.14 m	MQDC-430	MQDC-430RA





Pico QD				
See page 679				
	Threaded 4-Pin		Threaded 3-Pin	
Length	Straight	Right-Angle	Straight	Right-Angle
2.00 m	PKG4M-2	PKW4M-2	PKG3M-2	PKW3M-2
5.00 m	PKG4M-5	PKW4M-5	PKG3M-5	PKW3M-5
7.00 m	—	—	PKG3M-7	—
9.00 m	PKG4M-9	PKW4M-9	PKG3M-9	PKW3M-9
10.0 m	—	—	PKG3M-10	—



Additional cordset information available.  
See page 679.



### Brackets

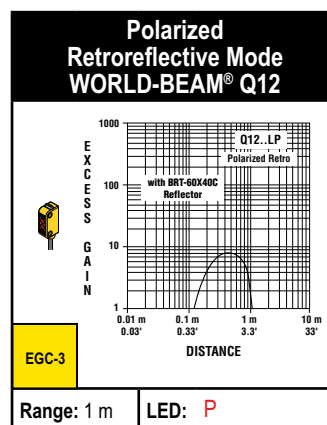
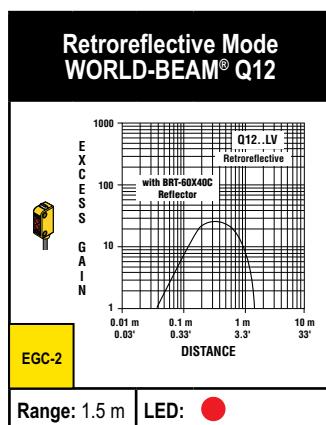
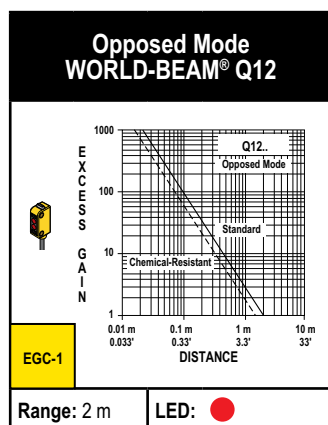
WORLD-BEAM® Q12	
	
pg. 667	pg. 667
SMBQ12A	SMBQ12T



Additional bracket information available.  
See page 620.

### Excess Gain Curves

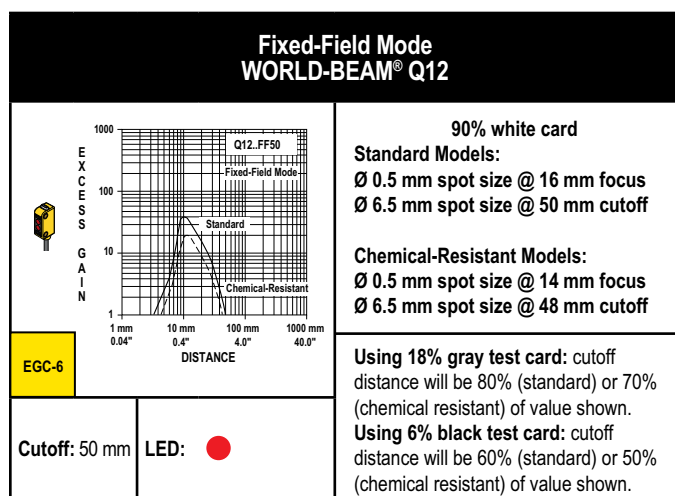
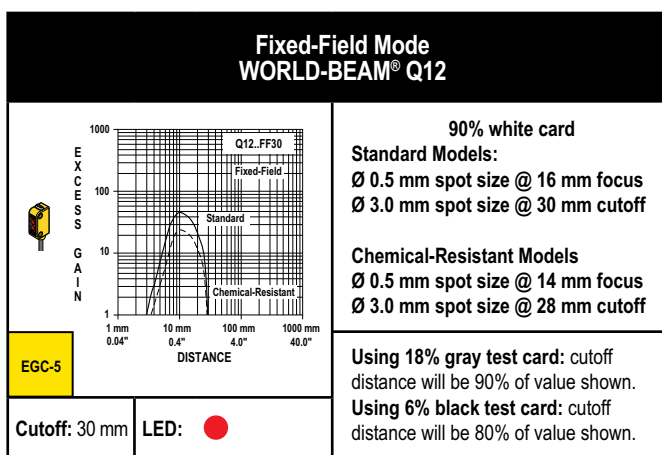
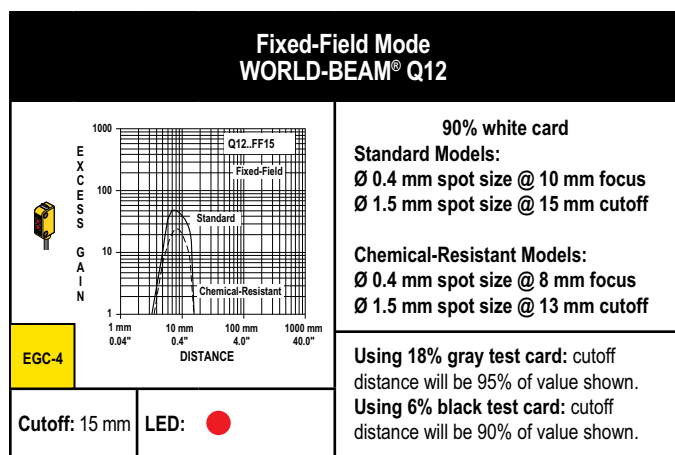
● = Visible Red LED      P = Visible Red LED Polarized



More  
on next  
page

## Excess Gain Curves (Performance based on 90% reflectance white test card)

● = Visible Red LED



### Photoelectronics Sensors

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### MINIATURE

#### WORLD-BEAM Q12

M12

T8

S12/SB12

VSM

VS1

VS2

VS3

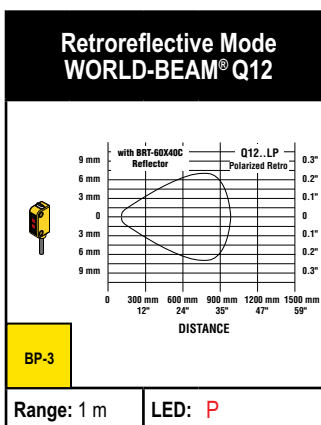
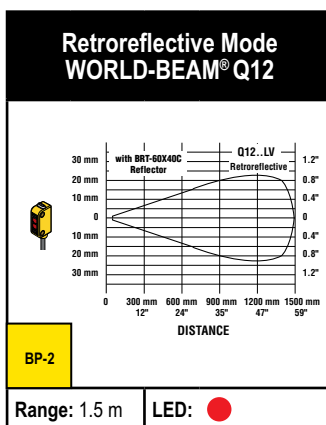
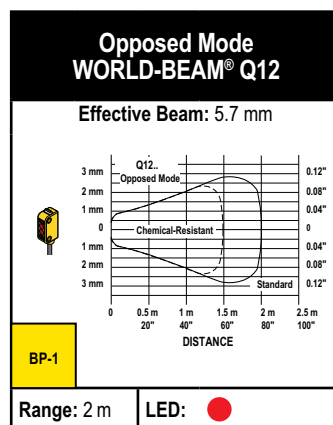
COMPACT

MIDSIZE

FULLSIZE

## Beam Patterns

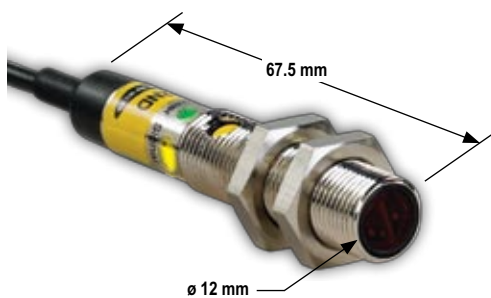
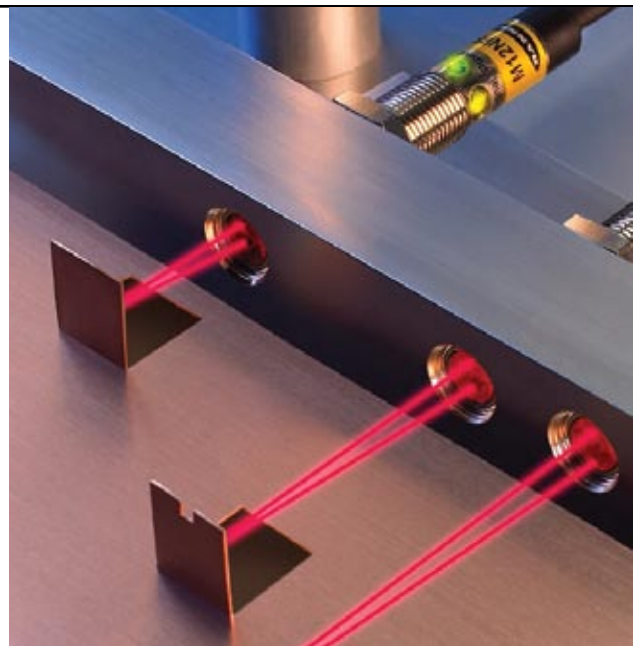
● = Visible Red LED P = Visible Red LED Polarized



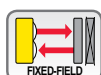
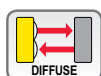
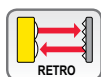
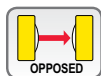
# M12

## Barrel-Mount Sensors

- Features compact 12 mm threaded metal barrel
- Available in opposed, polarized and non-polarized retroreflective, diffuse and fixed-field modes
- Provides single-turn sensitivity adjustment on opposed, retroreflective and diffuse models
- Features fixed-field models with excellent background suppression and recessed mounting
- Visible red sensing beam for easy alignment
- Fully encapsulated electronics—rated IP67
- Provides excellent crosstalk avoidance circuitry for diffuse, retroreflective and fixed-field models

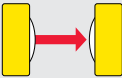
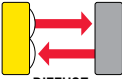
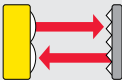



Opposed, Retroreflective  
Diffuse and Fixed-field Models  
Suffix E, R, LP, LV, D and FF



### M12, 10-30V dc

→ Visible Red LED

Sensing Mode/LED	Range	Connection	Models NPN	Models PNP	Excess Gain	Beam Pattern
 OPPOSED	5 m	2 m	M12E Emitter		EGC-1 (p. 66)	BP-1 (p. 67)
		4-Pin Euro QD	M12EQ8 Emitter			
		2 m	M12NR	M12PR		
		4-Pin Euro QD	M12NRQ8	M12PRQ8		
 DIFFUSE	400 mm	2 m	M12ND	M12PD	EGC-4 (p. 66)	BP-4 (p. 67)
		4-Pin Euro QD	M12NDQ8	M12PDQ8		
 RETRO	2.5 m†	2 m	M12NLV	M12PLV	EGC-2 (p. 66)	BP-2 (p. 67)
		4-Pin Euro QD	M12NLVQ8	M12PLVQ8		
 POLAR RETRO	1.5 m†	2 m	M12NLP	M12PLP	EGC-3 (p. 66)	BP-3 (p. 67)
		4-Pin Euro QD	M12NLPQ8	M12PLPQ8		

More on next page

Connection options: A model with a QD requires a mating cordset (see page 66).

For 9 m cable, add suffix **W/30** to the 2 m model number (example, **M12PD W/30**).

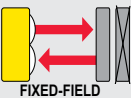
**QD models:** For a 4-pin 150 mm Euro-style pigtail QD, add suffix **Q5** (example, **M12PDQ5**).


† Retroreflective range is specified using a BRT-84 retroreflector.

Actual sensing range may differ, depending on the efficiency and reflective area of the retroreflector used. See Accessories for more information.

## M12, 10-30V dc (cont'd)

→ Visible Red LED


Sensing Mode/LED	Range	Connection	Models NPN	Models PNP	Excess Gain	Beam Pattern
	25 mm Cutoff	2 m	M12NFF25	M12PFF25	EGC-5 (p. 66)	—
		4-Pin Euro QD	M12NFF25Q8	M12PFF25Q8		
	50 mm Cutoff	2 m	M12NFF50	M12PFF50	EGC-6 (p. 66)	—
		4-Pin Euro QD	M12NFF50Q8	M12PFF50Q8		
	75 mm Cutoff	2 m	M12NFF75	M12PFF75	EGC-7 (p. 66)	—
		4-Pin Euro QD	M12NFF75Q8	M12PFF75Q8		

 **Connection options:** A model with a QD requires a mating cordset (see page 66).

For 9 m cable, add suffix **W/30** to the 2 m model number (example, **M12PD W/30**).

**QD models:** For a 4-pin 150 mm Euro-style pigtail QD, add suffix **Q5** (example, **M12PDQ5**).

## M12 Specifications

Sensing Beam	Fixed-field: 680 nm visible red All others: 660 nm visible red
Supply Voltage and Current	10 to 30V dc (10% max. ripple) @ 20 mA max current (exclusive of load)
Supply Protection Circuitry	Protected against reverse polarity and transient voltages
Output Configuration	Complementary (1 normally open and 1 normally closed) solid-state, NPN or PNP, depending on model
Output Ratings	100 mA total across both outputs with overload and short circuit protection <b>OFF-state leakage current:</b> NPN: less than 200 $\mu$ A @ 30V dc (see Application Note 1) PNP: less than 10 $\mu$ A @ 30V dc <b>ON-state saturation voltage:</b> NPN: less than 1.6V @ 100 mA PNP: less than 3.0V @ 100 mA
Output Protection Circuitry	Protected against false pulse on power-up, short-circuit protected
Output Response Time	<b>Opposed:</b> 625 microsecond ON/375 microseconds OFF <b>All others:</b> 500 microseconds ON/OFF
Delay at Power-up	100 milliseconds; outputs do not conduct during this time.
Repeatability	<b>Opposed:</b> 85 microseconds <b>All others:</b> 95 microseconds
Indicators	<b>2 LED indicators:</b> Green—power ON Yellow—light sensed
Adjustments	<b>Fixed-field:</b> none <b>All others:</b> single-turn Gain (sensitivity) potentiometer
Construction	<b>Housing:</b> Nickel-plated brass <b>Lenses:</b> PMMA <b>Cable endcap and Gain potentiometer adjuster:</b> PBT
Environmental Rating	IEC IP67; NEMA 6, IEC IP68 and 1200 PSI washdown, NEMA 1CS 5 Annex F-2002
Connections	2 m or 9 m 4-wire PVC-jacketed cable, 4-pin integral Euro-style QD ( <b>Q8</b> ), or 150 mm pigtail with 4-pin Euro-style quick-disconnect fitting ( <b>Q5</b> ), depending on model. QD cordsets ordered separately. See page 66.
Operating Conditions	<b>Operating temperature:</b> -20° to +60° C <b>Relative humidity:</b> 90% max @ +50° C
Application Notes	1. NPN off-state leakage current is < 200 $\mu$ A for load resistances > 3 k $\Omega$ or optically isolated loads. For load current of 100 mA, leakage is < 1% of load current
Certifications	
Hookup Diagrams	<b>Emitters:</b> DC02 (p. 744) <b>All others:</b> DC03 (p. 744)

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Special Purpose Sensors

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Vision

Wireless

Lighting &amp; Indicators

Safety Light Screens

Safety Laser Scanners

Fiber Optic Safety Systems

Safety Controllers &amp; Modules

Safety Two-Hand Control Modules

Safety Interlock Switches

Emergency Stop &amp; Stop Control

## ACCESSORIES

page  
66

## MINIATURE

WORLD-BEAM Q12

M12

T8

S12/SB12

VSM

VS1

VS2

VS3

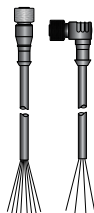
COMPACT

MIDSIZE

FULLSIZE

## Cordsets

Euro QD		
See page 682		
Threaded 4-Pin		
Length	Straight	Right-Angle
1.83 m	MQDC-406	MQDC-406RA
4.57 m	MQDC-415	MQDC-415RA
9.14 m	MQDC-430	MQDC-430RA



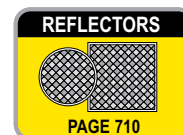
Additional cordset information available.  
See page 679.

## Brackets

M12
pg. 669
SMBQS12PD



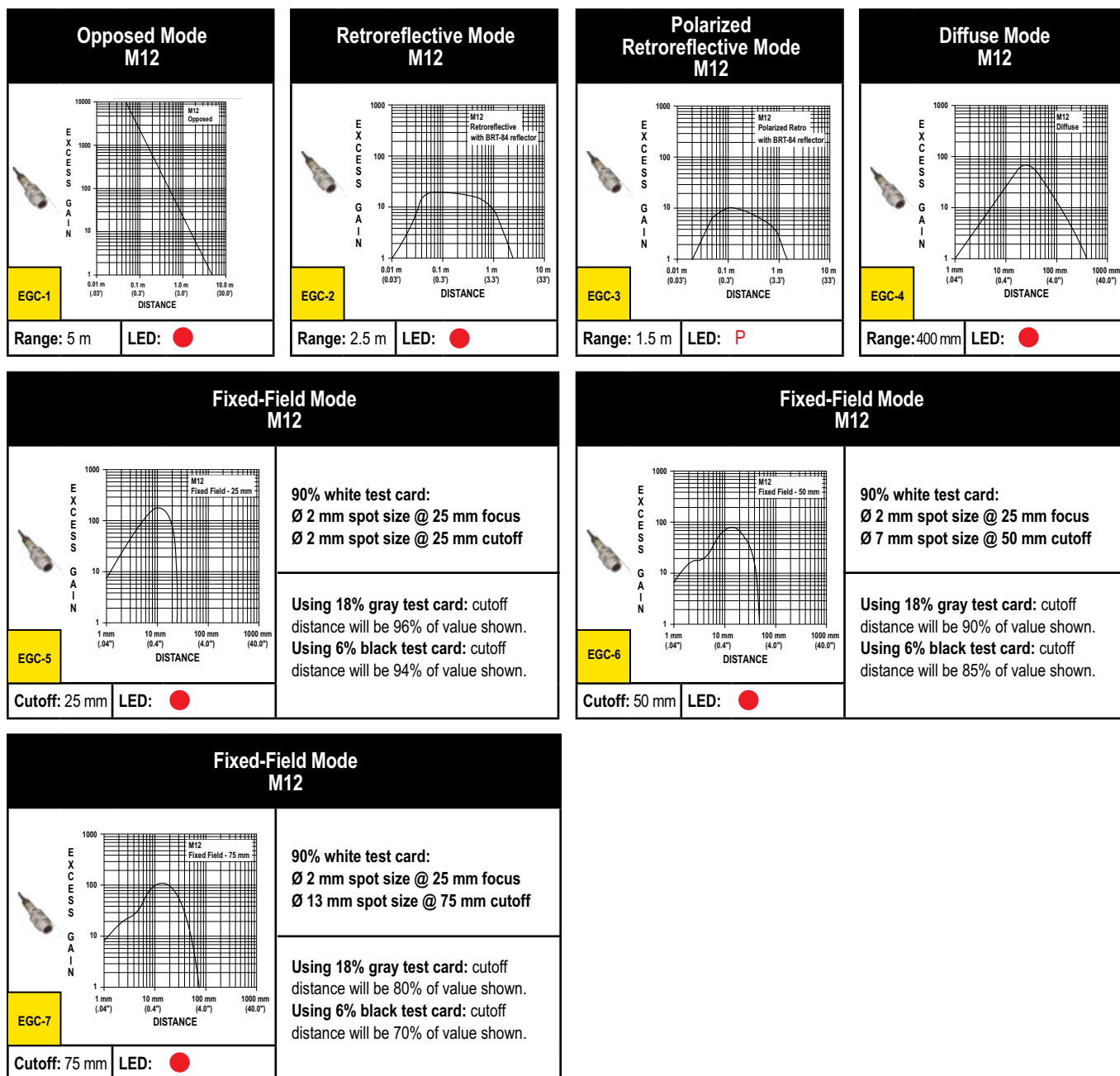
Additional bracket information available.  
See page 679.



## Excess Gain Curves

(Diffuse and Fixed-field mode performance based on 90% reflectance white test card)

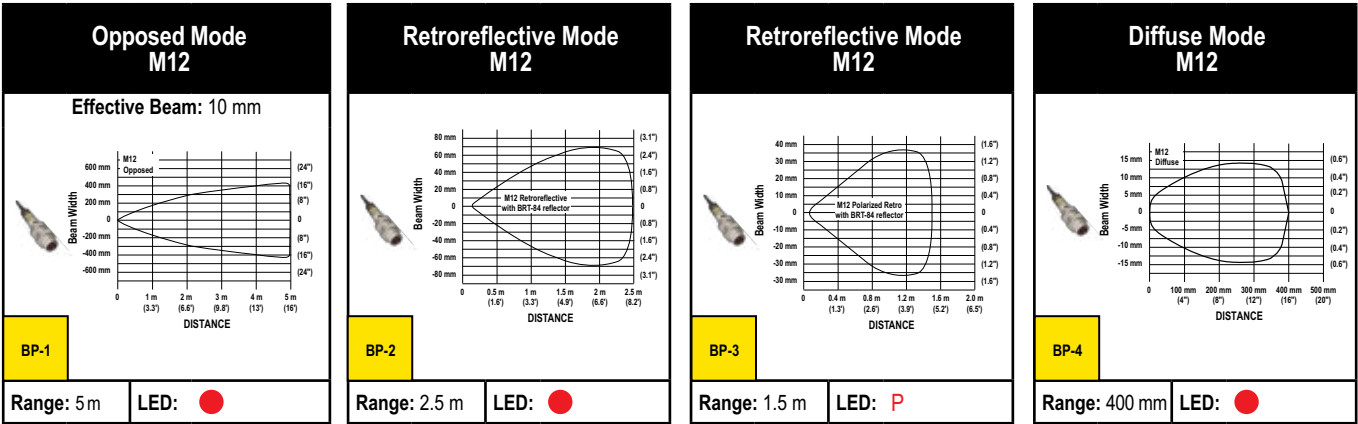
● = Visible Red LED    P = Visible Red LED Polarized



# Beam Patterns

(Diffuse mode performance based on 90% reflectance white test card)

● = Visible Red LED    P = Visible Red LED Polarized



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Light Screens

Safety  
Laser Scanners

Fiber Optic  
Safety Systems

Safety Controllers &  
Modules

Safety Two-Hand  
Control Modules

Safety Interlock  
Switches

Emergency Stop &  
Stop Control

## MINIATURE

WORLD-BEAM Q12

M12

T8

S12/SB12

VSM

VS1

VS2

VS3

COMPACT

MIDSIZE

FULLSIZE

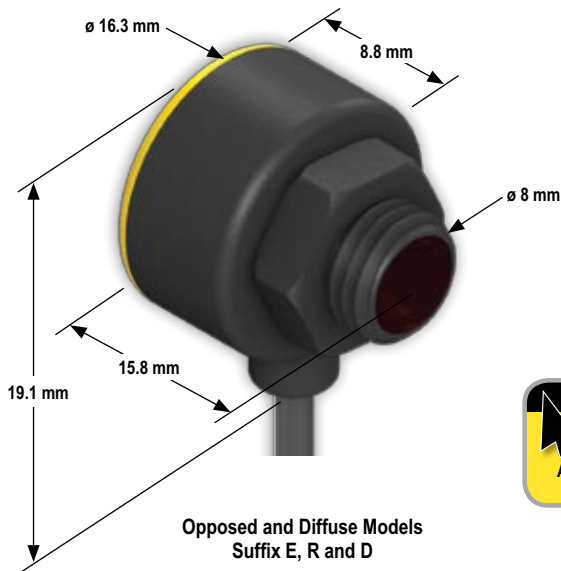
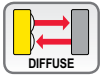
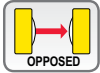
# T8

## Right-Angle Barrel-Mount Sensors

- Features EZ-BEAM® technology, with specially designed optics and electronics for reliable sensing without adjustments
- Ideal for presence sensing in small areas previously accessible only to remote sensors and fiber optic cable
- Can replace range-limited 8 mm inductive proximity sensors
- Offers visible sensing beam for easy alignment
- Available in dark- or light-operate models
- Offered in opposed mode with 2 m range or diffuse mode with 50 and 100 mm ranges



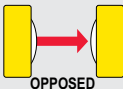
ACCESSORIES  
page  
70



ONLINE  
AUTOCAD, STEP,  
IGES & PDF

### T8, 10-30V dc

➔ Visible Red LED

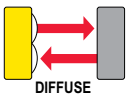
Sensing Mode/LED	Range	Connection	Output Type	Models NPN	Models PNP	Excess Gain	Beam Pattern
 OPPOSED	2 m	2 m	—	T86EV Emitter		EGC-1 (p. 70)	BP-1 (p. 70)
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD		T86EVQ Emitter			
		2 m	LO	T8AN6R	T8AP6R		
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD		T8AN6RQ	T8AP6RQ		
		2 m	DO	T8RN6R	T8RP6R		
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD		T8RN6RQ	T8RP6RQ		


➔ Connection options: A model with a QD requires a mating cordset (see page 70).  
For 9 m cable, add suffix W/30 to the 2 m model number (example, T8AN6D50 W/30).

➔ More on next page

## T8, 10-30V dc (cont'd)


→ Visible Red LED

Sensing Mode/LED	Range	Connection	Output Type	Models NPN	Models PNP	Excess Gain	Beam Pattern
	50 mm	2 m	LO	T8AN6D50	T8AP6D50	EGC-2 (p. 70)	BP-2 (p. 70)
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD		T8AN6D50Q	T8AP6D50Q		
		2 m	DO	T8RN6D50	T8RP6D50		
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD		T8RN6D50Q	T8RP6D50Q		
	100 mm	2 m	LO	T8AN6D100	T8AP6D100	EGC-3 (p. 70)	BP-3 (p. 70)
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD		T8AN6D100Q	T8AP6D100Q		
		2 m	DO	T8RN6D100	T8RP6D100		
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD		T8RN6D100Q	T8RP6D100Q		

 **Connection options:** A model with a QD requires a mating cordset (see page 70).

For 9 m cable, add suffix W/30 to the 2 m model number (example, T8AN6D50 W/30).

## T8 Specifications

Supply Voltage and Current	10 to 30V dc (10% max. ripple) at less than 25 mA (exclusive of load)
Supply Protection Circuitry	Protected against reverse polarity and transient voltages
Output Configuration	Solid-state switch NPN (current sinking) or PNP (current sourcing), depending on model. Light Operate (LO) or Dark Operate (DO), depending on model.
Output Rating	50 mA max. <b>OFF-state leakage current:</b> less than 1 $\mu$ A at 24V dc <b>ON-state saturation voltage:</b> less than 0.25V at 10 mA dc; less than 0.5V at 50 mA dc
Output Protection Circuitry	Protected against false pulse on power-up and continuous overload or short circuit of outputs Overload trip point $\geq$ 100 mA
Output Response Time	1 millisecond ON; 0.5 milliseconds OFF
Delay at Power-up	Maximum 100 milliseconds (150 milliseconds for Diffuse); output does not conduct during this time.
Repeatability	<b>Opposed:</b> 100 microseconds <b>Diffuse:</b> 160 microseconds
Indicators	<b>Opposed:</b> Receiver has Green and Red LED Emitter has one Green LED <b>Green:</b> power ON <b>Red:</b> light sensed  <b>Diffuse:</b> <b>Red:</b> light is sensed
Construction	Reinforced polycarbonate/ABS alloy housing, acrylic window with 8 mm ABS nut
Environmental Rating	IEC IP67; NEMA 6
Connections	2 m or 9 m attached cable, or 150 mm pigtail with 3-pin Pico-style quick-disconnect fitting. QD cordsets are ordered separately. See page 70.
Operating Conditions	<b>Temperature:</b> -20° to +55° C <b>Relative humidity:</b> 80% at 50° C (non-condensing)
Vibration and Mechanical Shock	<b>Vibration:</b> All models meet IEC 60068-2-6, IEC 60947-5-2, UL491 Section 40, MIL-STD-202F Method 201A; 10 to 60 Hz, 0.5 mm peak to peak <b>Shock:</b> All models meet IEC 60068-2-27, IEC 60947-5-2; 30g peak acceleration, 11 millisecond pulse duration, half-sine wave pulse shape
Certifications	
Hookup Diagrams	<b>Emitters:</b> DC02 (p. 744) <b>All others:</b> DC01 (p. 744)

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## MINIATURE

WORLD-BEAM Q12

M12

T8

S12/SB12

VSM

VS1

VS2

VS3

COMPACT

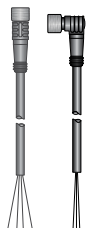
MIDSIZE

FULLSIZE

## Cordsets

Pico QD		
See page 679		
Threaded 3-Pin		
Length	Straight	Right-Angle
2.00 m	PKG3M-2	PKW3M-2
5.00 m	PKG3M-5	—
7.00 m	PKG3M-7	—
9.00 m	PKG3M-9	PKW3M-9
10.0 m	PKG3M-10	—

Additional cordset information available.  
See page 679.



## Brackets

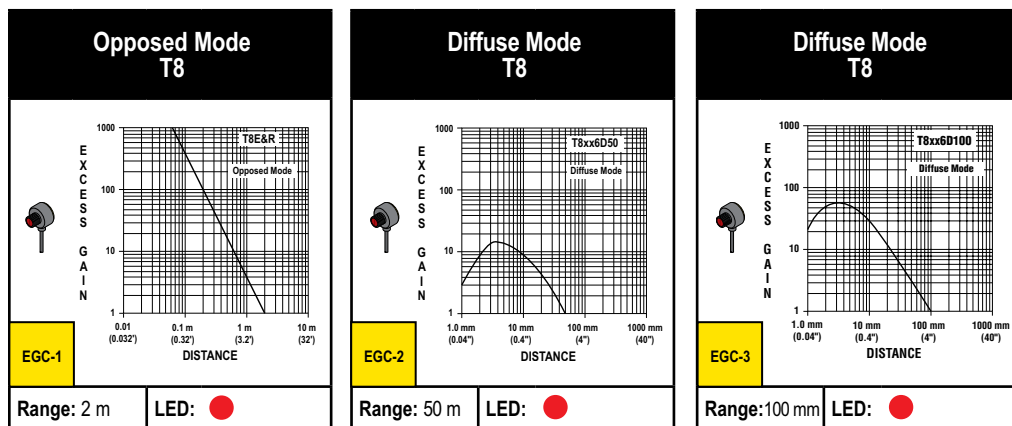
T8
pg. 646
SMB8MM



Additional bracket information available.  
See page 620.

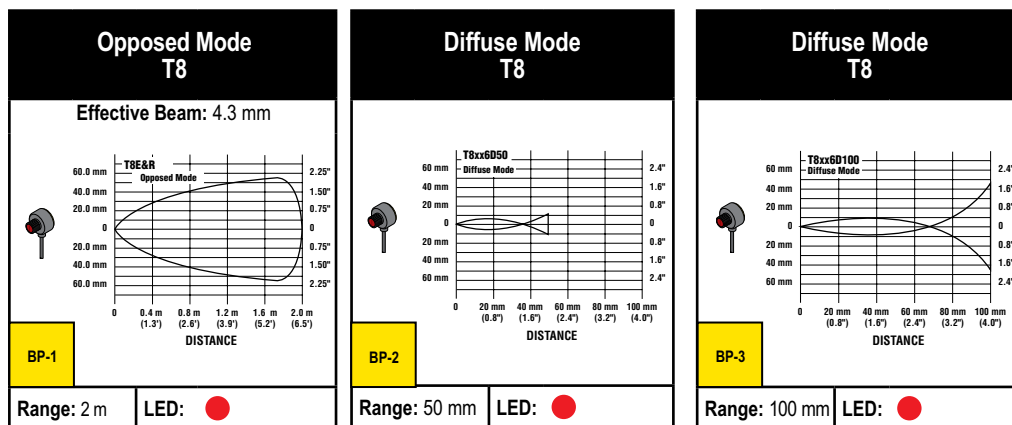
## Excess Gain Curves (Diffuse mode performance based on 90% reflectance white test card)

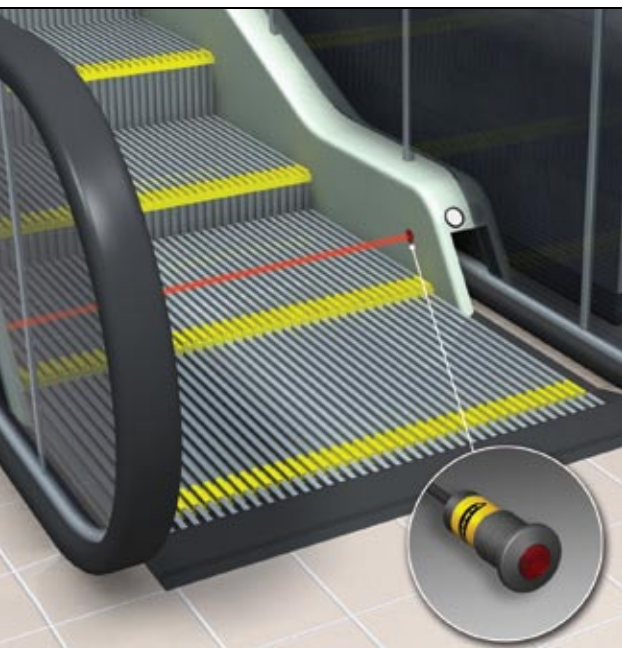
● = Visible Red LED



## Beam Patterns (Diffuse mode performance based on 90% reflectance white test card)

● = Visible Red LED





# S12 & SB12

## Opposed-Mode Barrel-Mount Sensors

- S12 threaded housing for heavy-duty industrial sensing
  - Rugged IP67-rated housing
  - Reliable sensing up to 15 m
- Economical, SB12/SB12T sensors for people detection applications in escalators, turnstiles and ticket booths
  - SB12 snap-barrel housing for applications where mounting holes are precisely located and formed, and sensor can be hidden behind a protective window
  - SB12T threaded housing for robust mounting in applications with vibration, rough handling or vandalism
  - Narrow beam for reliable operation of multiple sensors in close proximity
  - Reliable short-range detection up to 1.5 m

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Emergency Stop & Stop Control

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### MINIATURE

WORLD-BEAM Q12

M12

T8

S12/SB12

VSM

VS1

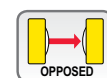
VS2

VS3

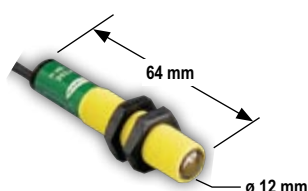
COMPACT

MIDSIZE

FULLSIZE



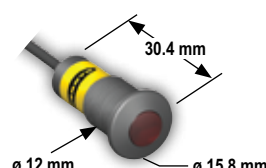
OPPOSED



**S12**  
Opposed Models



**SB12**  
Opposed Models



**SB12T**  
Opposed Models

## S12, 10-30V dc

Visible Red LED

Sensing Mode/LED	Range	Connection	Models NPN	Models PNP	Excess Gain	Beam Pattern
 OPPOSED	15 m	2 m	S126E Emitter		EGC-1 (p. 73)	BP-1 (p. 73)
			S12SN6R	S12SP6R		

**Connection options:** A model with a QD requires a mating cordset (see page 73).

**QD models:** For a 4-pin 150 mm Pico-style pigtail QD, add suffix **QP** (example, **S12SN6RQP**).

## SB12, 10-30V dc


Infrared Red LED

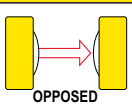
Sensing Mode/LED	Range	Connection	Output	Models NPN	Models PNP	Excess Gain	Beam Pattern
 OPPOSED	1.5 m	2 m	—	SB12E1 Emitter		—	BP-2 (p. 73)
			LO	SB12ANR	SB12APR		
			DO	SB12RNR	SB12RPR		


**Connection options:** A model with a QD requires a mating cordset (see page 73).

**QD models:** For a 3-pin 150 mm Pico-style pigtail QD, add suffix **Q3** (example, **SB12E1Q3**).

## SB12T, 10-30V dc


 Infrared Red LED

Sensing Mode/LED	Range	Connection	Output	Models NPN	Models PNP	Excess Gain	Beam Pattern
 OPPOSED	1.5 m	2 m	—	SB12TE1 Emitter		—	BP-2 (p. 73)
			LO	SB12TANR	SB12TAPR		
			DO	SB12TRNR	SB12TRPR		

 Connection options: A model with a QD requires a mating cordset (see page 73).

**QD models:** For a 3-pin 150 mm Pico-style pigtail QD, add suffix **Q3** (example, **SB12TE1Q3**).

## S12/SB12 Specifications

Supply Voltage and Current	<b>S12:</b> 10 to 30V dc (10% max. ripple); 25 mA (emitters) or 20 mA (receivers) exclusive of load <b>SB12/SB12T:</b> 10 to 30V dc; less than 15 mA max exclusive of load
Supply Protection Circuitry	Protected against reverse polarity and transient voltages
Output Configuration	<b>SB12/SB12T:</b> One solid state output, NPN (sinking) or PNP (sourcing), depending on model <b>S12:</b> Complementary solid-state dc switch; choose NPN (current sinking) or PNP (current sourcing) models <b>Light operate:</b> N.O. output conducts when the sensor sees the emitter's modulated light <b>Dark operate:</b> N.C. output conducts when the sensor sees dark; The N.C. (normally closed) output may be wired as a normally open marginal signal alarm output, depending upon hookup to the power supply
Output Ratings	<b>S12:</b> 100 mA maximum (each) in standard hookup; when wired for alarm output, the total load may not exceed 100 mA <b>OFF-state leakage current:</b> less than 1 $\mu$ A @ 30V dc <b>ON-state saturation voltage:</b> less than 1V @ 10 mA; less than 1.5V @ 150 mA  <b>SB12/SB12T:</b> 100 mA <b>OFF-state leakage current:</b> < 10 $\mu$ A <b>ON-state saturation voltage:</b> < 0.2V @ 10 mA; < 0.6V @ 100 mA
Output Protection Circuitry	Protected against false pulse on power-up and continuous overload or short circuit of outputs
Output Response Time	<b>S12:</b> 3 milliseconds ON, 1.5 milliseconds OFF <b>SB12/SB12T:</b> 2.5 milliseconds ON, 1.75 milliseconds OFF
Delay at Power-up	<b>S12:</b> 100 millisecond; outputs are non-conducting during this time. <b>SB12/SB12T:</b> Less than 1 second
Repeatability	<b>S12:</b> 375 microseconds <b>SB12/SB12T:</b> 350 microseconds
Switching Frequency	<b>SB12/SB12T:</b> 235 Hz
Indicators	<b>Green LED (emitter and receiver):</b> power ON <b>Amber LED (receiver only):</b> light sensed
Construction	<b>S12:</b> Housings are reinforced thermoplastic polyester; lenses are Lexan®; Polyurethane end cap <b>SB12/SB12T: Housing:</b> ABS <b>Lens:</b> Polycarbonate; epoxy encapsulant <b>Cable:</b> PVC-jacketed
Environmental Rating	<b>S12:</b> Leakproof design rated NEMA 6P (IEC IP67) <b>SB12:</b> IP65 <b>SB12T:</b> IP67
Connections	<b>S12:</b> 2 m or 9 m cable, or a 150 mm pigtail with 4-pin Pico-style QD <b>SB12/SB12T:</b> 2 m cable or 150 mm pigtail with 3-pin Pico-style QD QD cordset ordered separately. See page 73.
Operating Conditions	<b>S12: Temperature:</b> -40° to +70° C <b>Maximum relative humidity:</b> 90% at 50°C (non-condensing) <b>SB12/SB12T: Temperature:</b> -20° to +50° C
Vibration and Mechanical Shock	<b>S12:</b> Meets Mil. Std. 202F requirements. Method 201A (Vibration: frequency 10 to 60 Hz, max., double amplitude 0.06-inch acceleration 10G). Method 213B conditions H&I (Shock: 75G with unit operating; 100G for non-operation).
Certifications	
Hookup Diagrams	<b>Emitters:</b> DC02 (p. 744) <b>S12 Receivers NPN:</b> DC05 (p. 745) <b>S12 Receivers PNP:</b> DC06 (p. 745) <b>SB12/SB12T Receivers:</b> DC01 (p. 745)

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# Cordsets

Pico QD		
See page 679		
Threaded 3-Pin		
Length	Straight	Right-Angle
2.00 m	PKG3M-2	PKW3M-2
5.00 m	PKG3M-5	PKW3M-5
7.00 m	PKG3M-7	—
9.00 m	PKG3M-9	PKW3M-9
10.0 m	PKG3M-10	—



Pico QD		
See page 681		
Snap-on 4-Pin		
Length	Straight	Right-Angle
2.00 m	PKG4-2	PKW4Z-2



Additional cordset information available. See page 679.

# Brackets

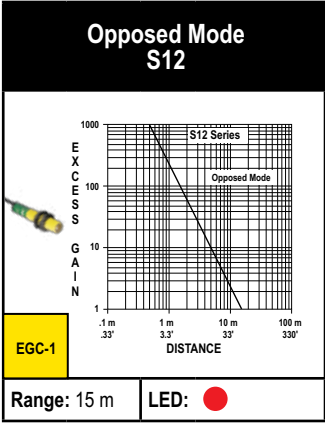
S12
pg. 636
SMB12MM

Additional bracket information available. See page 620.

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Measurement & Inspection Sensors
Vision
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Safety Light Screens
Safety Laser Scanners
Fiber Optic Safety Systems
Safety Controllers & Modules
Safety Two-Hand Control Modules
Safety Interlock Switches
Emergency Stop & Stop Control

# Excess Gain Curves

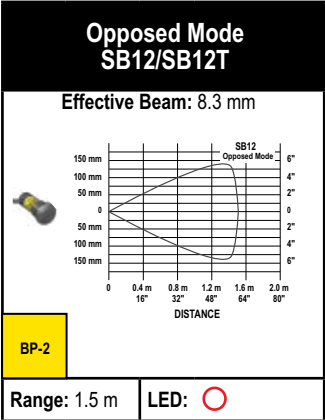
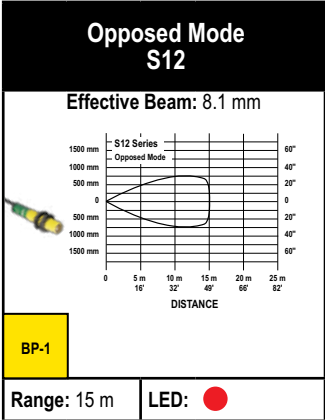
● = Visible Red LED



MINIATURE
WORLD-BEAM Q12
M12
T8
S12/SB12
VSM
VS1
VS2
VS3
COMPACT
MIDSIZE
FULLSIZE

# Beam Patterns

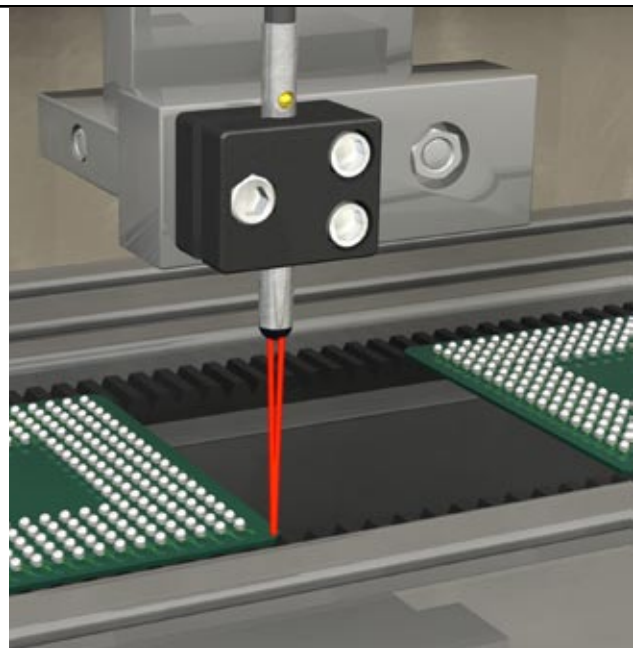
● = Visible Red LED ○ = Infrared LED



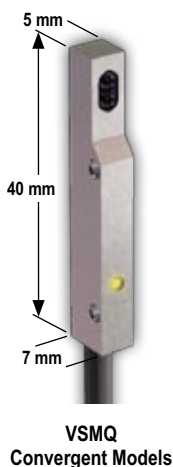
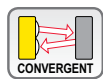
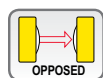
# VSM

## Heavy-Duty Metal Sensors

- Tough, 300 series stainless steel body with sapphire lens withstands a wide variety of chemicals and cutting fluids.
- Tiny sensors are available as small as a 4 mm barrel (about the size of a single optical fiber assembly).
- Economical, self-contained sensors are available in convergent or opposed sensing modes; no separate amplifier required.
- Advanced convergent optical design provides high performance, and very repeatable sensing.
- Well focused, narrow beam allows the entire sensor to be recessed into fixtures.
- Smooth, stainless steel barrel is perfect for hygienic applications that require routine cleaning.
- A choice of housing styles are available.

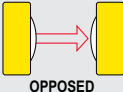
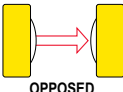
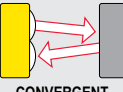


ACCESSORIES  
page  
75



### VSM, 10-30V dc

➡ Infrared LED

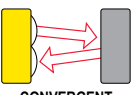
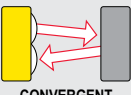
Sensing Mode/LED	Housing Style	Range	Connection	Output Type	Models NPN	Models PNP	Excess Gain	Beam Pattern
 OPPOSED	4 mm Smooth Barrel	250 mm	2 m	—	VSM46E Emitter		EGC-1 (p. 76)	BP-1 (p. 77)
			3-Pin Pico QD		VSM46EQ7 Emitter			
			2 m	DO	VSM4RN6R	VSM4RP6R		
			3-Pin Pico QD		VSM4RN6RQ7	VSM4RP6RQ7		
 OPPOSED	5 mm Threaded Barrel	250 mm	2 m	—	VSM56E Emitter		EGC-1 (p. 76)	BP-1 (p. 77)
			3-Pin Pico QD		VSM56EQ7 Emitter			
			2 m	DO	VSM5RN6R	VSM5RP6R		
			3-Pin Pico QD		VSM5RN6RQ7	VSM5RP6RQ7		
 CONVERGENT	4 mm Smooth Barrel	10 mm	2 m	LO	VSM4AN6CV10	VSM4AP6CV10	EGC-2 (p. 76)	BP-2 (p. 77)
			3-Pin Pico QD		VSM4AN6CV10Q7	VSM4AP6CV10Q7		
		20 mm	2 m		VSM4AN6CV20	VSM4AP6CV20	EGC-3 (p. 76)	BP-3 (p. 77)
			3-Pin Pico QD		VSM4AN6CV20Q7	VSM4AP6CV20Q7		
		50 mm	2 m		VSM4AN6CV50	VSM4AP6CV50	EGC-4 (p. 76)	BP-4 (p. 77)
			3-Pin Pico QD		VSM4AN6CV50Q7	VSM4AP6CV50Q7		


More on next page

➡ Connection options: A model with a QD requires a mating cordset (see page 75).



## VSM, 10-30V dc (cont'd)

 Infrared LED

Sensing Mode/LED	Housing Style	Range	Connection	Output Type	Models NPN	Models PNP	Excess Gain	Beam Pattern
 CONVERGENT	5 mm Threaded Barrel	10 mm	2 m	LO	VSM5AN6CV10	VSM5AP6CV10	EGC-2 (p. 76)	BP-2 (p. 77)
			3-Pin Pico QD		VSM5AN6CV10Q7	VSM5AP6CV10Q7		
		20 mm	2 m		VSM5AN6CV20	VSM5AP6CV20	EGC-3 (p. 76)	BP-3 (p. 77)
			3-Pin Pico QD		VSM5AN6CV20Q7	VSM5AP6CV20Q7		
		50 mm	2 m		VSM5AN6CV50	VSM5AP6CV50	EGC-4 (p. 76)	BP-4 (p. 77)
			3-Pin Pico QD		VSM5AN6CV50Q7	VSM5AP6CV50Q7		
 CONVERGENT	Flat-Pack, Side-Looker	20 mm	2 m	LO	VSMQAN6CV20	VSMQAP6CV20	EGC-5 (p. 76)	BP-5 (p. 77)
		50 mm			VSMQAN6CV50	VSMQAP6CV50	EGC-6 (p. 76)	BP-6 (p. 77)
		90 mm			VSMQAN6CV90	VSMQAP6CV90	EGC-7 (p. 76)	BP-7 (p. 77)


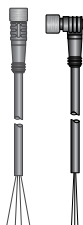
 Connection options: A model with a QD requires a mating cordset (see page 75).

## VSM Specifications

Supply Voltage and Current	10 to 30V dc (10% max. ripple)
Supply Protection Circuitry	Protected against reverse polarity and transient voltages
Output Configuration	Single-output: 1 NPN or 1 PNP, light operate (LO) or dark operate (DO), depending on model
Output Rating	100 mA max. <b>OFF-state leakage current:</b> less than 100 mA <b>ON-state saturation voltage:</b> less than 2V @ 100 mA
Output Protection Circuitry	Protected against false pulse on power-up and continuous overload or short circuit of outputs Overload trip point $\geq 100$ mA
Response Time	2.5 milliseconds
Delay at Power-up	20 milliseconds
Repeatability	1 millisecond
Indicators	Yellow LED: light sensed
Construction	300 series stainless steel with sapphire lens and PVC cable
Environmental Rating	IP67
Connections	2 m PVC-jacketed cable or 3-pin Pico-style integral QD (Q7), depending on model. QD cordsets ordered separately. See page 75.
Operating Conditions	<b>Operating temperature:</b> 0° to +55° C
Hookup Diagram	<b>Emitters:</b> DC02 (p. 744) <b>Receivers:</b> DC01 (p. 744)
Certification	  (pending)

## Cordsets


Pico QD		
See page 679		
Threaded 3-Pin		
Length	Straight	Right-Angle
2.00 m	PKG3M-2	PKW3M-2
5.00 m	PKG3M-5	PKW3M-5
9.00 m	PKG3M-9	PKW3M-9

 Additional cordset information available. See page 679.


## Brackets

VSM

pg. 675
SMBVSM4

 Additional bracket information available. See page 620.

## Photoelectronics Sensors

Fiber Optic Sensors

Special Purpose Sensors

Measurement &amp; Inspection Sensors

Vision

Wireless

Lighting &amp; Indicators

Safety Light Screens

Safety Laser Scanners

Fiber Optic Safety Systems

Safety Controllers &amp; Modules

Safety Two-Hand Control Modules

Safety Interlock Switches

Emergency Stop &amp; Stop Control

## ACCESSORIES

page 75

## MINIATURE

WORLD-BEAM Q12

M12

T8

S12/SB12

VSM

VS1

VS2

VS3

COMPACT

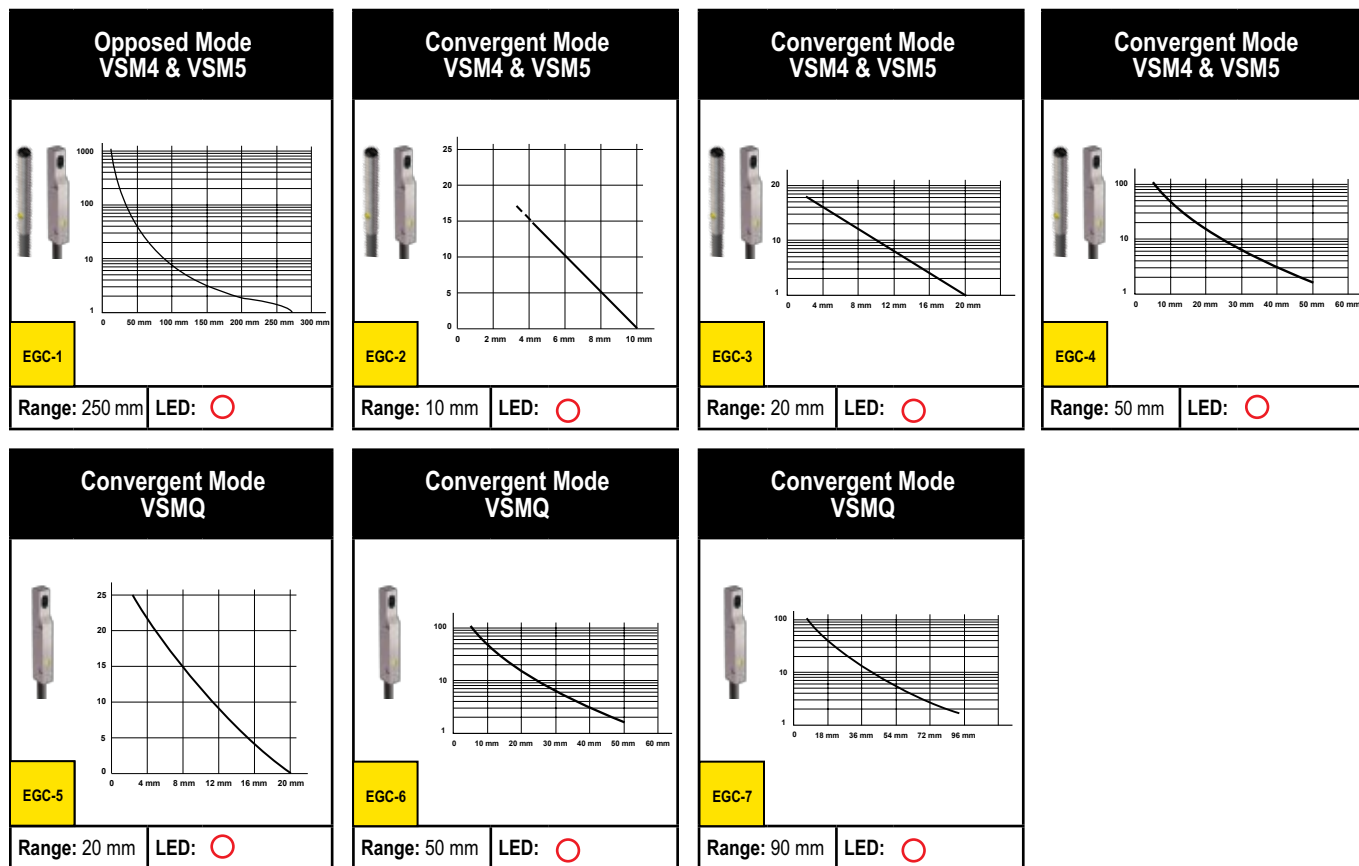
MIDSIZE

FULLSIZE

## Excess Gain Curves

(Convergent performance based on 90% reflectance white test card)

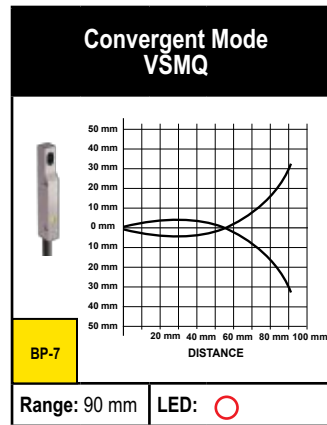
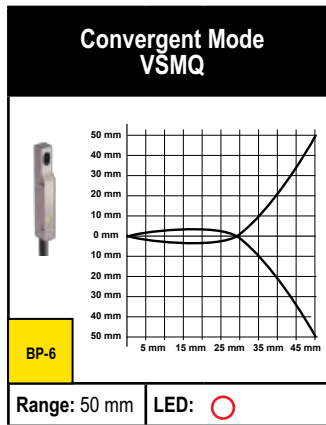
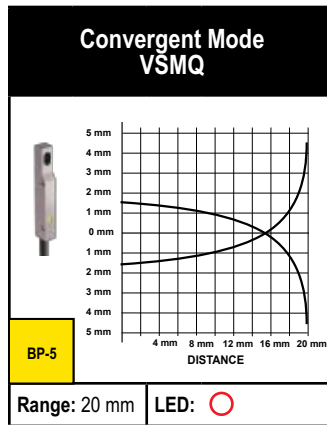
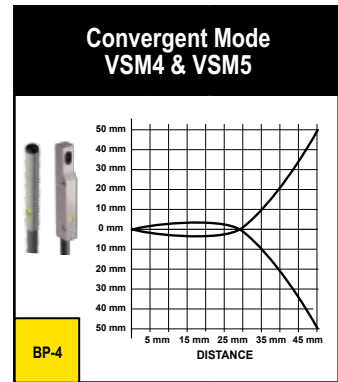
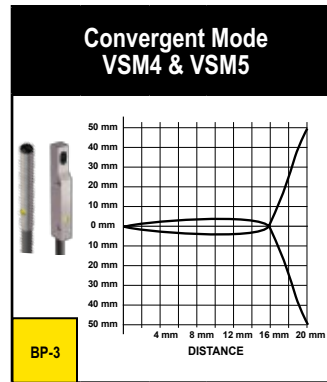
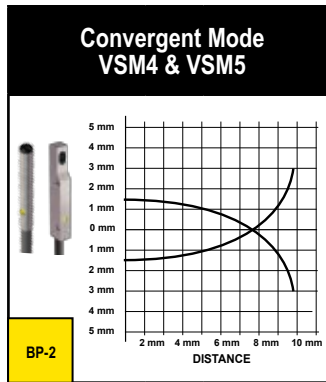
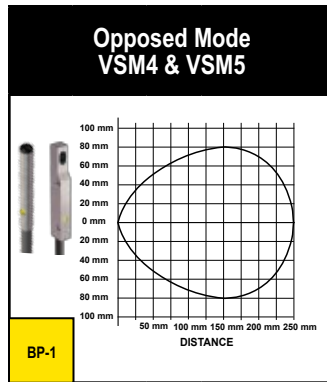
○ = Infrared LED



# Beam Patterns

(Convergent performance based on 90% reflectance white test card)

○ = Infrared LED



## Photoelectronics Sensors

Fiber Optic  
Sensors

Special Purpose  
Sensors

Measurement &  
Inspection Sensors

Vision

Wireless

Lighting &  
Indicators

Safety  
Light Screens

Safety  
Laser Scanners

Fiber Optic  
Safety Systems

Safety Controllers &  
Modules

Safety Two-Hand  
Control Modules

Safety Interlock  
Switches

Emergency Stop &  
Stop Control

## MINIATURE

WORLD-BEAM Q12

M12

T8

S12/SB12

VSM

VS1

VS2

VS3

COMPACT

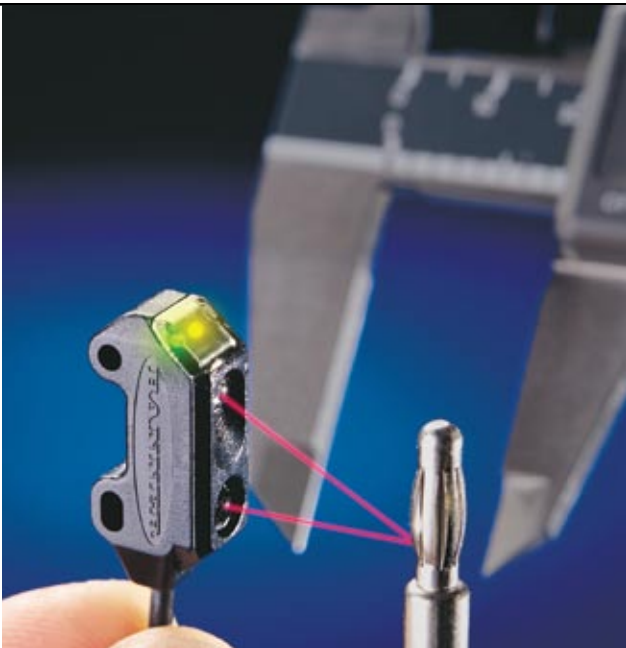
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FULLSIZE

# VS1


## Miniature Convergent-Mode Sensors

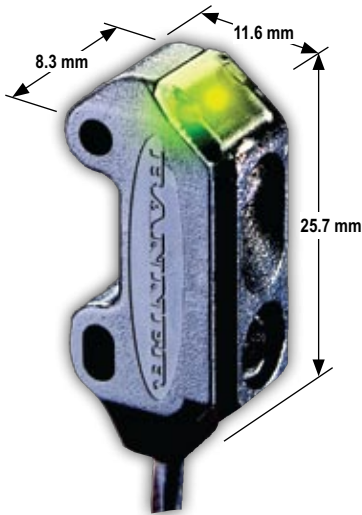
- Features EZ-BEAM® technology, with specially designed optics and electronics for reliable sensing without adjustments
- Available with 10 or 15 mm focal length
- Available in dark- or light-operate models
- Provides high-quality, low-cost replacement for competitive miniature sensors
- Available with integral cable or 150 mm pigtail quick-disconnect



ACCESSORIES

page 80

CONVERGENT

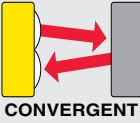



ONLINE



AUTOCAD, STEP, IGES & PDF

### VS1, 10-30V dc

Sensing Mode/LED	Range	Connection	Output Type	Models NPN	Models PNP	Excess Gain	Beam Pattern
 CONVERGENT	10 mm focus	2 m	LO	VS1AN5CV10	VS1AP5CV10	EGC-1 (p. 80)	BP-1 (p. 80)
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD		VS1AN5CV10Q	VS1AP5CV10Q		
		2 m	DO	VS1RN5CV10	VS1RP5CV10		
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD		VS1RN5CV10Q	VS1RP5CV10Q		
	15 mm focus	2 m	LO	VS1AN5CV20	VS1AP5CV20	EGC-2 (p. 80)	BP-2 (p. 80)
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD		VS1AN5CV20Q	VS1AP5CV20Q		
		2 m	DO	VS1RN5CV20	VS1RP5CV20		
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD		VS1RN5CV20Q	VS1RP5CV20Q		

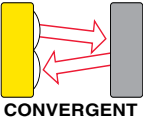
 **Connection options:** A model with a QD requires a mating cordset (see page 80).


For 9 m cable, add suffix **W/30** to the 2 m model number (example, **VS1AN5CV10 W/30**).

More on next page

## VS1, 10-30V dc (cont'd)

Infrared LED

Sensing Mode/LED	Range	Connection	Output Type	Models NPN	Models PNP	Excess Gain	Beam Pattern
 CONVERGENT	10 mm focus	2 m	LO	VS1AN5C10	VS1AP5C10	EGC-3 (p. 80)	BP-3 (p. 80)
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD		VS1AN5C10Q	VS1AP5C10Q		
		2 m	DO	VS1RN5C10	VS1RP5C10		
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD		VS1RN5C10Q	VS1RP5C10Q		
	15 mm focus	2 m	LO	VS1AN5C20	VS1AP5C20	EGC-4 (p. 80)	BP-4 (p. 80)
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD		VS1AN5C20Q	VS1AP5C20Q		
		2 m	DO	VS1RN5C20	VS1RP5C20		
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD		VS1RN5C20Q	VS1RP5C20Q		

 **Connection options:** A model with a QD requires a mating cordset (see page 80).

For 9 m cable, add suffix **W/30** to the 2 m model number (example, **VS1AN5CV10 W/30**).

## Photoelectronics Sensors

Fiber Optic Sensors

Special Purpose Sensors

Measurement &amp; Inspection Sensors

Vision

Wireless

Lighting &amp; Indicators

Safety Light Screens

Safety Laser Scanners

Fiber Optic Safety Systems


Safety Controllers &amp; Modules

Safety Two-Hand Control Modules

Safety Interlock Switches

Emergency Stop &amp; Stop Control

## VS1 Specifications

Supply Voltage and Current	10 to 30V dc (10% max. ripple) at less than 25 mA (exclusive of load)
Supply Protection Circuitry	Protected against reverse polarity and transient voltages
Output Configuration	Solid-state switch NPN (current sinking) or PNP (current sourcing), depending on model Light Operate (LO) or Dark Operate (DO) models
Output Rating	50 mA max. <b>OFF-state leakage current:</b> less than 1 $\mu$ A at 24V dc <b>ON-state saturation voltage:</b> less than 0.25V at 10 mA dc; less than 0.5V at 50 mA dc
Output Protection Circuitry	Protected against false pulse on power-up and continuous overload or short circuit of outputs Overload trip point $\geq$ 100 mA
Output Response Time	1 millisecond ON/OFF
Repeatability	250 microseconds
Indicators	<b>Two LEDs:</b> <b>Green:</b> power ON <b>Yellow:</b> light sensed
Construction	Black ABS/polycarbonate housing with clear acrylic lens
Environmental Rating	IP54; NEMA 3
Connections	2 m or 9 m attached cable, or 150 mm pigtail with 3-pin Pico-style quick-disconnect fitting. QD cables are ordered separately. See page 80.
Operating Conditions	<b>Temperature:</b> -20° to +55° C <b>Relative humidity:</b> 80% at 50° C (non-condensing)
Application Notes	M2 stainless steel mounting hardware is included. Optional mounting brackets are available. See page 620.
Certifications	
Hookup Diagrams	DC01 (p. 744)

## MINIATURE

WORLD-BEAM Q12

T8

M12

S12/SB12

VSM

VS1

VS2

VS3

COMPACT

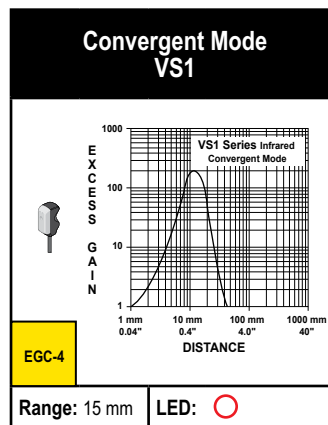
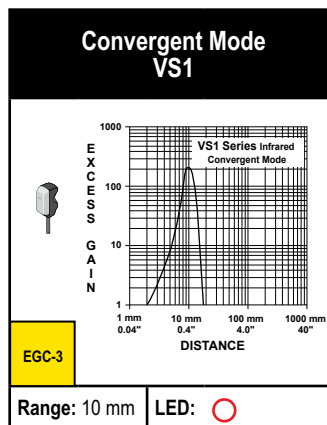
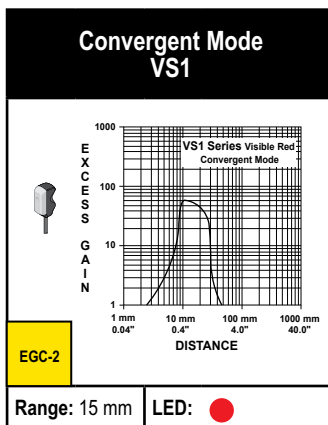
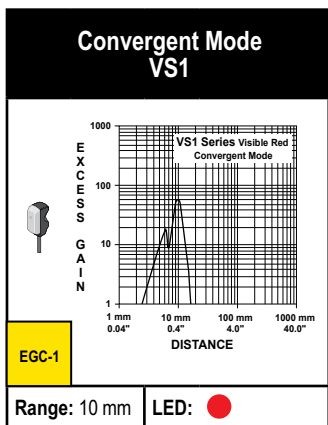
MIDSIZE

FULLSIZE

## Excess Gain Curves

(Convergent performance based on 90% reflectance white test card)

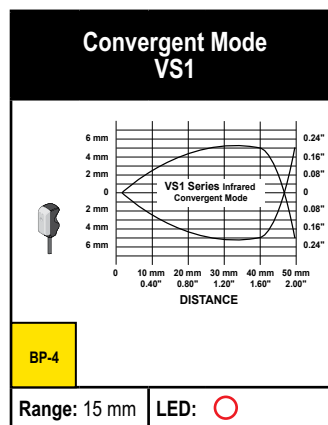
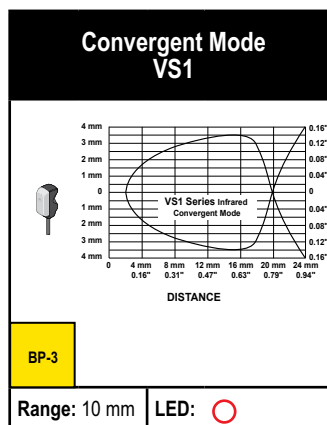
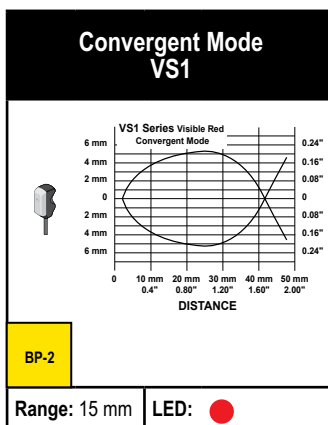
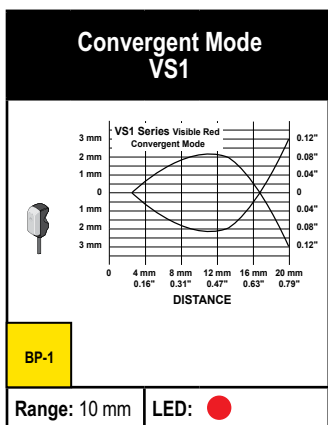
● = Visible Red LED ○ = Infrared LED



## Beam Patterns

(Convergent performance based on 90% reflectance white test card)

● = Visible Red LED ○ = Infrared LED



## Cordsets

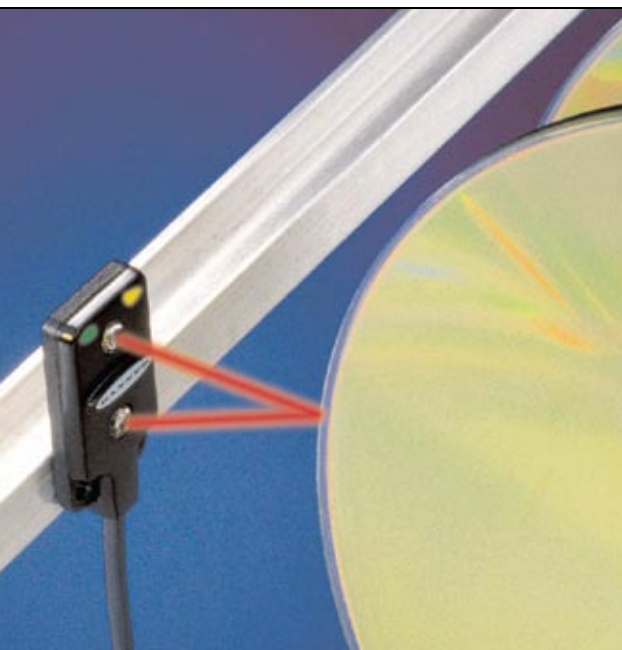
Pico QD		
See page 679		
Threaded 3-Pin		
Length	Straight	Right-Angle
2.00 m	PKG3M-2	PKW3M-2
5.00 m	PKG3M-5	PKW3M-5
7.00 m	PKG3M-7	—
9.00 m	PKG3M-9	PKW3M-9
10.0 m	PKG3M-10	—

Additional cordset information available. See page 679.

## Brackets

VS1			
pg. 674	pg. 674	pg. 674	pg. 674
SMBVS1T	SMBVS1TC	SMBVS1S	SMBVS1SC

Additional bracket information available. See page 620.



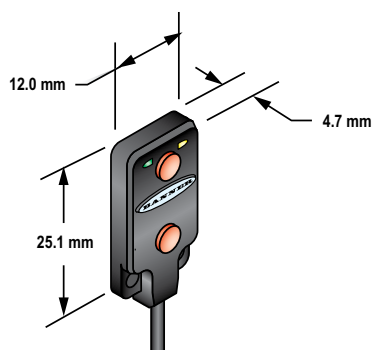
# VS2

## Ultra-Thin Miniature Sensors

- Features EZ-BEAM® technology, with specially designed optics and electronics for reliable sensing without adjustments
- Available in opposed and convergent modes
- Ideal as a low-cost, high-quality miniaturized solution for confined areas
- Available in dark- or light-operate models
- Offers flat front mounting or optional bracket



Opposed Models  
Suffix E and R



Convergent Models  
Suffix C



### Photoelectrics Sensors

Fiber Optic  
Sensors

Special Purpose  
Sensors

Measurement &  
Inspection Sensors

Vision

Wireless

Lighting &  
Indicators

Safety  
Light Screens

Safety  
Laser Scanners

Fiber Optic  
Safety Systems

Safety Controllers &  
Modules

Safety Two-Hand  
Control Modules

Safety Interlock  
Switches

Emergency Stop &  
Stop Control

### ACCESSORIES

page  
83

### MINIATURE

WORLD-BEAM Q12

T8

M12

S12/SB12

VSM

VS1

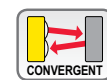
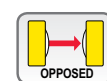
VS2

VS3

COMPACT

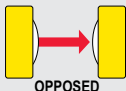
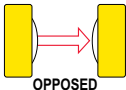
MIDSIZE

FULLSIZE




## VS2, 10-30V dc

→ Visible Red LED → Infrared LED

Sensing Mode/LED	Range	Connection	Output Type	Models <sup>†</sup> NPN	Models <sup>†</sup> PNP	Excess Gain	Beam Pattern
 OPPOSED	Optimum up to 600 mm, 1.2 m max.	2 m	—	VS25EV Emitter		EGC-1 (p. 83)	BP-1 (p. 83)
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD		VS25EVQ Emitter			
		2 m	LO	VS2AN5R	VS2AP5R		
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD		VS2AN5RQ	VS2AP5RQ		
		2 m	DO	VS2RN5R	VS2RP5R		
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD		VS2RN5RQ	VS2RP5RQ		
 OPPOSED	3.0 m	2 m	—	VS25E Emitter		EGC-2 (p. 83)	BP-2 (p. 83)
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD		VS25EQ Emitter			
		2 m	LO	VS2AN5R	VS2AP5R		
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD		VS2AN5RQ	VS2AP5RQ		
		2 m	DO	VS2RN5R	VS2RP5R		
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD		VS2RN5RQ	VS2RP5RQ		

More  
on next  
page

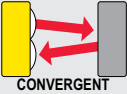
 **Connection options:** A model with a QD requires a mating cordset (see page 83).


For 9 m cable, add suffix **W30** to the 2 m model number (example, **VS2RP5R W30**).

<sup>†</sup> Opposed-mode models also sold as pairs. Contact factory for more information 1-888-373-6767.

## VS2, 10-30V dc (cont'd)

→ Visible Red LED


Sensing Mode/LED	Range	Connection	Output Type	Models <sup>†</sup> NPN	Models <sup>†</sup> PNP	Excess Gain	Beam Pattern
 CONVERGENT	15 mm ±5 mm	2 m	LO	VS2AN5CV15	VS2AP5CV15	EGC-3 (p. 83)	BP-3 (p. 83)
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD		VS2AN5CV15Q	VS2AP5CV15Q		
		2 m	DO	VS2RN5CV15	VS2RP5CV15		
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD		VS2RN5CV15Q	VS2RP5CV15Q		
	30 mm ±10 mm	2 m	LO	VS2AN5CV30	VS2AP5CV30	EGC-4 (p. 83)	BP-4 (p. 83)
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD		VS2AN5CV30Q	VS2AP5CV30Q		
		2 m	DO	VS2RN5CV30	VS2RP5CV30		
		3-Pin Pico Pigtail QD		VS2RN5CV30Q	VS2RP5CV30Q		

 **Connection options:** A model with a QD requires a mating cordset (see page 83).

For 9 m cable, add suffix **W30** to the 2 m model number (example, **VS2RP5R W30**).

ACCESSORIES  
page  
83

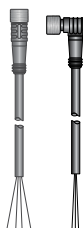
## VS2 Specifications

Supply Voltage and Current	10 to 30V dc (10% max. ripple) <b>Emitter:</b> 25 mA (visible red); 30 mA (infrared) <b>Convergent:</b> at less than 25 mA (exclusive of load)
Supply Protection Circuitry	Protected against reverse polarity and transient voltages
Output Configuration	Solid-state switch NPN (current sinking) or PNP (current sourcing), depending on model Light Operate (LO) or Dark Operate (DO), depending on model
Output Rating	50 mA max. <b>OFF-state leakage current:</b> less than 1 $\mu$ A at 24V dc <b>ON-state saturation voltage:</b> less than 0.25V at 10 mA dc; less than 0.5V at 50 mA dc
Output Protection Circuitry	Protected against false pulse on power-up and continuous overload or short circuit of outputs Overload trip point $\geq$ 100 mA
Output Response Time	<b>Opposed:</b> 1 millisecond ON; 0.5 millisecond OFF <b>Convergent:</b> 1 millisecond ON; OFF
Delay at Power-up	Maximum 100 millisecond (opposed) and 150 millisecond (convergent); output does not conduct during this time.
Repeatability	<b>Opposed:</b> 100 microseconds <b>Convergent:</b> 160 microseconds
Indicators	<b>Two LEDs:</b> <b>Green:</b> power ON <b>Yellow:</b> light sensed
Construction	<b>Opposed:</b> Black ABS housing with clear MABS lens <b>Convergent:</b> Black ABS housing with acrylic lens
Environmental Rating	IEC IP67; NEMA 6
Connections	2 m or 9 m attached cable or 150 mm pigtail with 3-pin Pico-style quick-disconnect fitting. QD cordsets are ordered separately. See page 83.
Operating Conditions	<b>Temperature:</b> -20° to +55° C <b>Relative humidity:</b> 80% at 50° C (non-condensing)
Vibration and Mechanical Shock	<b>Vibration:</b> All models meet IEC 60068-2-6, IEC 60947-5-2, UL491 Section 40, MIL-STD-202F Method 201A; 10 to 60 Hz, 0.5 mm peak to peak <b>Shock:</b> All models meet IEC 60068-2-27, IEC 60947-5-2; 30g peak acceleration, 11 millisecond pulse duration, half-sine wave pulse shape
Application Notes	M2 stainless steel mounting hardware is included. Optional mounting brackets are available. See page 83.
Certifications	
Hookup Diagrams	<b>Emitters:</b> DC02 (p. 744) <b>All others:</b> DC01 (p. 744)

## Cordsets

Pico QD		
See page 679		
Threaded 3-Pin		
Length	Straight	Right-Angle
2.00 m	PKG3M-2	PKW3M-2
5.00 m	PKG3M-5	PKW3M-5
7.00 m	PKG3M-7	—
9.00 m	PKG3M-9	PKW3M-9
10.0 m	PKG3M-10	—

Additional cordset information available. See page 679.



## Brackets

VS2
pg. 675
SMBVS2RA



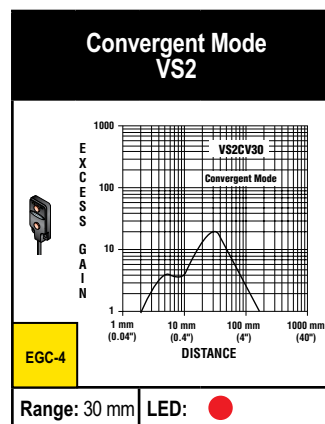
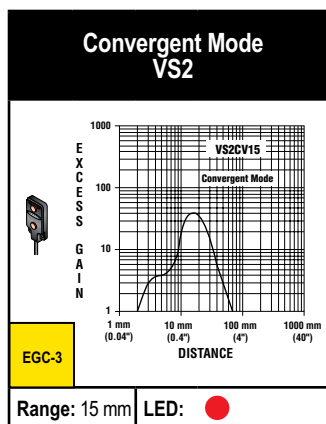
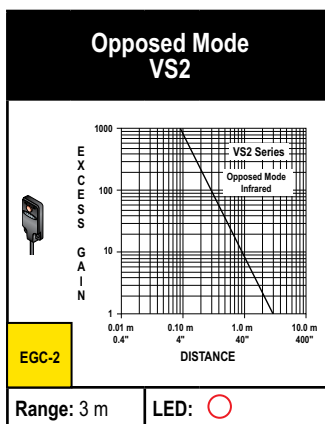
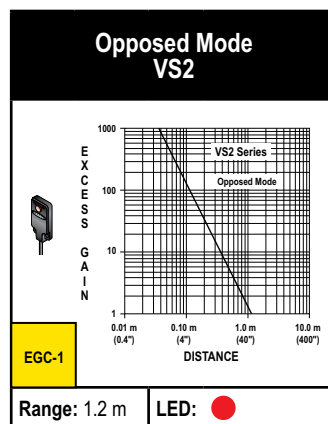
Additional bracket information available. See page 620.



## Excess Gain Curves

(Convergent mode performance based on 90% reflectance white test card)

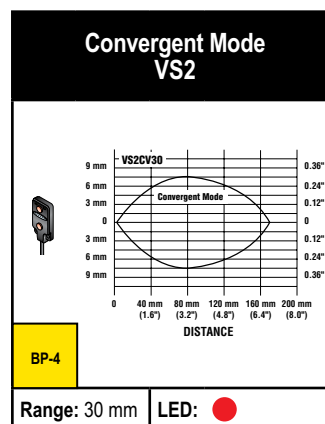
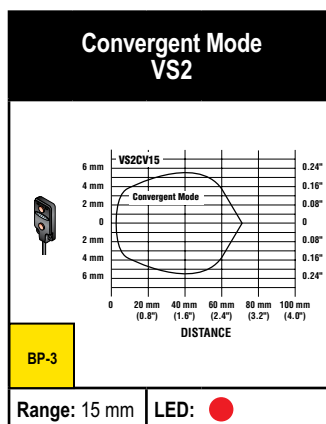
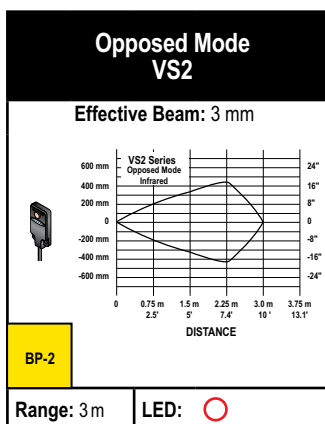
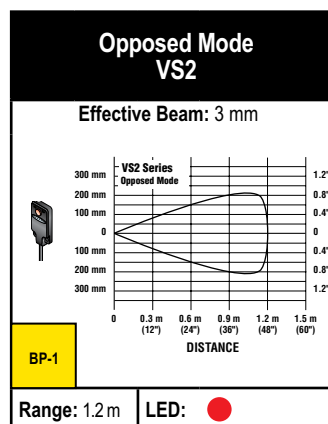
● = Visible Red LED ○ = Infrared LED



## Beam Patterns

(Convergent mode performance based on 90% reflectance white test card)

● = Visible Red LED ○ = Infrared LED



### Photoelectronics Sensors

Fiber Optic Sensors

Special Purpose Sensors

Measurement & Inspection Sensors

Vision

Wireless

Lighting & Indicators

Safety Light Screens

Safety Laser Scanners

Fiber Optic Safety Systems

Safety Controllers & Modules

Safety Two-Hand Control Modules

Safety Interlock Switches

Emergency Stop & Stop Control

### MINIATURE

WORLD-BEAM Q12

T8

M12

S12/SB12

VSM

VS1

VS2

VS3

COMPACT

MIDSIZE

FULLSIZE

# VS3

## Miniature Sensors with Advanced Optics

- Features EZ-BEAM® technology, with specially designed optics and electronics for reliable sensing without adjustments
- Offers extremely compact self-contained miniature design
- Uses coaxial optics on to eliminate blind areas at close range
- Accurately detects shiny objects
- Features visible sensing beam for easy alignment
- Available in dark- or light-operate models



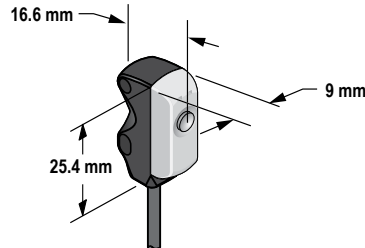
ACCESSORIES  
page  
85

COAXIAL RETRO

COAXIAL  
POLAR RETRO



Non-Polarized Retroreflective Models  
Suffix LV





Polarized Retroreflective Models  
Suffix LP

ONLINE  
AUTOCAD, STEP,  
IGES & PDF

### VS3, 10-30V dc

→ Visible Red LED


Sensing Mode/LED	Range <sup>†</sup>	Connection	Output Type	Models <sup>†</sup> NPN	Models <sup>†</sup> PNP	Excess Gain	Beam Pattern
 COAXIAL RETRO	250 mm	2 m	LO	VS3AN5XLV	VS3AP5XLV	EGC-1 (p. 86)	BP-1 (p. 86)
		3-Pin Pico QD		VS3AN5XLVQ	VS3AP5XLVQ		
		2 m	DO	VS3RN5XLV	VS3RP5XLV		
		3-Pin Pico QD		VS3RN5XLVQ	VS3RP5XLVQ		
 COAXIAL POLAR RETRO	250 mm	2 m	LO	VS3AN5XLP	VS3AP5XLP	EGC-2 (p. 86)	BP-2 (p. 86)
		3-Pin Pico QD		VS3AN5XLPQ	VS3AP5XLPQ		
		2 m	DO	VS3RN5XLP	VS3RP5XLP		
		3-Pin Pico QD		VS3RN5XLPQ	VS3RP5XLPQ		

Connection options: A model with a QD requires a mating cordset (see page 85).

For 9 m cable, add suffix **W/30** to the 2 m model number (example, **VS3AN5XLV W/30**).

<sup>†</sup> Retroreflective range is specified using one model BRT-32X20AM retroreflector. Actual sensing range may differ, depending on efficiency and reflective area of the retroreflector in use. See accessories for more information.

## VS3 Specifications

Supply Voltage and Current	10 to 30V dc (10% max. ripple) at less than 25 mA (exclusive of load)
Supply Protection Circuitry	Protected against reverse polarity and transient voltages
Output Configuration	Solid-state switch NPN (current sinking) or PNP (current sourcing), depending on model Light Operate (LO) or Dark Operate (DO), depending on model
Output Protection Circuitry	Protected against false pulse on power-up and continuous overload or short circuit of outputs. Overload trip point $\geq 100$ mA
Output Rating	50 mA max. <b>OFF-state leakage current:</b> less than 1 $\mu$ A at 24V dc <b>ON-state saturation voltage:</b> less than 0.25V at 10 mA dc; less than 0.5V at 50 mA dc
Output Response Time	1 millisecond ON/OFF
Delay at Power-up	150 millisecond; output does not conduct during this time.
Repeatability	160 microseconds
Indicators	<b>Two LEDs:</b> <b>Green:</b> power ON <b>Yellow:</b> light sensed
Construction	<b>Non-polarized Retroreflective:</b> Black ABS housing with acrylic lens <b>Polarized Retroreflective:</b> Black ABS housing with glass lens and acrylic cover
Environmental Rating	IEC IP67; NEMA 6
Connections	2 m or 9 m attached cable, or 3-pin Pico-style quick-disconnect fitting. QD cordsets are ordered separately. See page 85.
Operating Conditions	<b>Temperature:</b> -20° to +55° C <b>Relative humidity:</b> 80% at 50° C (non-condensing)
Vibration and Mechanical Shock	<b>Vibration:</b> All models meet IEC 60068-2-6, IEC 60947-5-2, UL491 Section 40, MIL-STD-202F Method 201A; 10 to 60 Hz, 0.5 mm peak to peak <b>Shock:</b> All models meet IEC 60068-2-27, IEC 60947-5-2; 30g peak acceleration, 11 millisecond pulse duration, half-sine wave pulse shape
Application Notes	M3 stainless steel mounting hardware is included. Optional mounting brackets are available. See page 85.
Certifications	
Hookup Diagrams	<b>Emitters:</b> DC02 (p. 744) <b>All others:</b> DC01 (p. 744)

### Photoelectrics Sensors

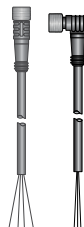
Fiber Optic Sensors  
Special Purpose Sensors  
Measurement & Inspection Sensors  
Vision  
Wireless  
Lighting & Indicators  
Safety Light Screens  
Safety Laser Scanners  
Fiber Optic Safety Systems  
Safety Controllers & Modules  
Safety Two-Hand Control Modules  
Safety Interlock Switches  
Emergency Stop & Stop Control

### MINIATURE

WORLD-BEAM Q12  
T8  
M12  
S12/SB12  
VSM  
VS1  
VS2  
VS3  
COMPACT  
MIDSIZE  
FULLSIZE



## Cordsets

Pico QD		
See page 679		
Threaded 3-Pin		
Length	Straight	Right-Angle
2.00 m	PKG3M-2	PKW3M-2
5.00 m	PKG3M-5	PKW3M-5
7.00 m	PKG3M-7	—
9.00 m	PKG3M-9	PKW3M-9
10.0 m	PKG3M-10	—



Additional cordset information available.  
See page 679.

## Brackets

VS3	
	
pg. 675	pg. 675
SMBVS3S	SMBVS3T

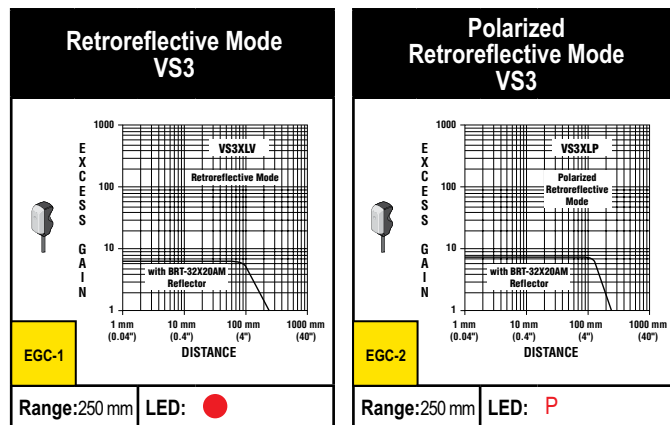


Additional bracket information available.  
See page 620.



## Excess Gain Curves

● = Visible Red LED    P = Visible Red LED Polarized



## Beam Patterns

● = Visible Red LED    P = Visible Red LED Polarized

