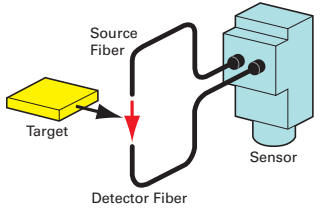
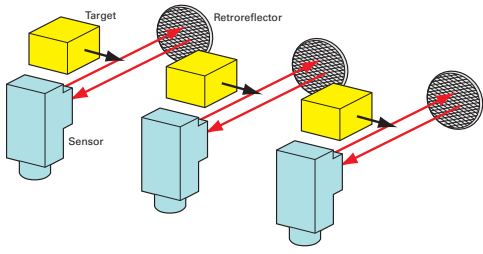
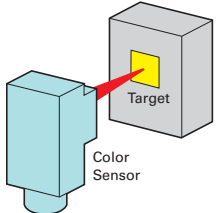
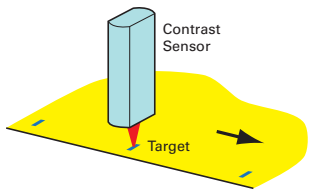


Photoelectric Sensors, continued

Sensing Application	Sensing Style	Maximum Range	Product Family	Page
	Fiber optic infrared LED glass cable	Depends on fiber selected	Enhanced 50 Series Sensors	V8-T5-9
	Fiber optic visible LED plastic cable	Depends on fiber selected	Comet Series Sensors	V8-T5-54
	Conveyor sensor system	10 ft (3m)	E68 Series Integral Sensor Valve	V8-T6-3
		10 ft (3m)	200 Series Zero Pressure Accumulation	V8-T6-14
	Color sensing	1.77 in (45 mm)	IntelliView Series Sensors	V8-T5-33
	Contrast sensing	0.39 in (10 mm)	IntelliView Series Sensors	V8-T5-33

Technical Reference

Photoelectric Sensors

5



Introduction

Photoelectric sensors use light to detect the presence or absence of an object. The main advantages of photoelectric sensors are noncontact sensing of objects and greatly extended sensing ranges.

Choosing the Right Sensor

There are many factors to consider when choosing a photoelectric sensor. The specific demands of your application will dictate the sensor required for the job. Some of the questions you should consider, and suggested areas to find more information:

- What range is required (how far is the sensor from the object to be detected)? (See "Modes of Detection," "Range" and "Excess Gain")
- What is the nature of the environment? (See "Contamination")
- What access do you have to both sides of the object to be detected (is wiring possible on one or both sides of the object)? (See "Modes of Detection")
- What size is the object being detected? (See "Modes of Detection")
- Is the object consistent in size, shape, and reflectivity? (See "Modes of Detection, Perfect Prox")
- What are the mechanical and electrical requirements? (Check the electrical specifications of the desired sensor)
- What kind of output do you need? (Check the electrical specifications of the desired sensor)
- Are logic functions needed at the sensing point? (If so, look for sensors with logic modules or built-in logic functions)