

General-Purpose Photoelectric Sensor



Rugged Metal Body DC Sensor with Long Sensing Distance

- Sensing distance up to six times as long as Omron's conventional photoelectric sensors
- NPN/PNP switch selectable output
- Fuzzy logic-enhanced mutual interference protection
- M12 plug-in connector
- Meets IP67 and NEMA 4X, 6P
- Vibration resistance of 10 Hz to 2 kHz and a shock resistance of 1,000 m/s² (approx. 100 G)

Ordering Information

SENSORS

Mounting		Method of detection	ection Sensing distance Part Number			
				Prewired	Connector	
Horizontal		Through-beam	30 m (98.43 ft)	E3S-CT11	E3S-CT16	
Í		Polarized retroreflective	3 m (9.84 ft)	E3S-CR11	E3S-CR16	
		Diffuse reflective	70 cm (27.56 in)	E3S-CD11	E3S-CD16	
			2 m (6.56 ft)	E3S-CD12	E3S-CD17	
Vertical		Through-beam	30 m (98.43 ft)	E3S-CT61	E3S-CT66	
		Polarized retroreflective	3 m (9.84 ft)	E3S-CR61	E3S-CR66	
		Diffuse reflective	70 cm (27.56 in)	E3S-CD61	E3S-CD66	
			2 m (6.56 ft)	E3S-CD62	E3S-CD67	

ACCESSORIES

Description			
Slits for E3S-CT Sensors (4 pairs: 0.5 mm, 1.0 mm, 2 mm, and 4 mm wide, includes mounting hardware)			
Vertical mounting bracket converts	E3S-C series to the same optical axis as E3S-0042 or E3S-0044	E39-L85	
Vertical mounting bracket converts	E3S-C series to the same optical axis as E3S-DD243	E39-L86	
Special E3S-C mounting bracket			
Corner cube reflectors	0 to 4 m (0 to 13.12 ft) sensing distance	E39-R2	
	0 to 150 cm (0 to 4.92 ft) sensing distance	E39-R3	
	0 to 75 cm (0 to 2.46 ft) sensing distance	E39-R4	
Adhesive back reflectors	5 to 35 cm (1.97 to 13.78 in) sensing distance	E39-RSA	
	5 to 60 cm (1.97 to 23.62 in) sensing distance	E39-RSB	
Mounting bracket for E39-R1 reflect	tor	E39-L7	

REPLACEMENT PARTS

Description	Part Number
Mounting bracket for E3S-C□1□ (horizontal)	E39-L102
Mounting bracket for E3S-C□6□ (vertical)	E39-L103
Reflector (supplied with retroreflective sensors)	E39-R1

Specifications _____

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Part number		E3S-CT11	E3S-CR11	E3S-CD11	E3S-CD12	
		E3S-CT61	E3S-CR61	E3S-CD61	E3S-CD62	
		E3S-CT16	E3S-CR16	E3S-CD16	E3S-CD17	
		E3S-CT66	E3S-CR66	E3S-CD66	E3S-CD67	
Method of detection		Through-beam	Polarized retroreflective	Diffuse reflective		
Supply voltage		10 to 30 VDC, ±10%				
Current consumptio	n	50 mA max. (emitter and receiver)	nd 40 mA max.			
Sensing distance	White mat paper	0 to 30 m (0 to 98.43 ft)	0 to 3 m (0 to 9.84 ft)	0 to 70 cm (0 to 27.56 in)	0 to 2 m (0 to 6.56 ft)	
	With accessories	4-mm slit: 15m 2-mm slit: 7m 1-mm slit: 3.5m 0.5-mm slit: 1.8m	E39-R2: 0 to 4m E39-R3: 0 to 150 cm E39-R4: 0 to 75 cm E39-RSA: 5 to 35 cm E39-RSB: 5 to 60 cm			
	Minimum object size	4-mm slit: 2.6-mm dia. 2-mm slit: 2-mm dia. 1-mm slit: 1-mm dia. 0.5-mm slit: 0.5-mm dia.	E39-R1 Reflector: 13-mm dia. E39-R3: 8-mm dia. E39-R4: 4-mm dia.			
Light source		Pulse modulated infrared LED (880 nm)	Pulse modulated red LED (700 nm)	Pulse modulated infrared LED (880 nm)		
Standard object	Туре	Opaque materials Opaque materials Opaque and transparent materials		arent materials		
Size		9 mm (3.54 in) min.	30 mm (1.18 in) min.	30 x 30 cm (11.81 x 11.81 in) (white mat paper)		
Operation mode		Light-ON/Dark-ON operation, switch selectable				
Variation in sensing	distance	– ±10% max.				
Hysteresis		– 20% max. of sens			g distance	
Variation in optical axis and mounting direction		$\pm 2^{\circ}$ max.				
Sensitivity		Adjustable, 3/4 turn knob		Adjustable, 2-1/2 turn knob with clutch and indicator		
Mutual interference	protection	Not provided Provided				
Control output	Туре	NPN or PNP (selectable), open collector current output				
	Max. load	100 mA max.				
	Residual voltage	NPN output: 1.2 V max., PI				
Response time	OFF	1 ms max. 2 ms max.			2 ms max.	
	ON	1 ms max.			2 ms max.	
Circuit Protection		Output short-circuit protection, reversed polarity protection				
Vibration Destruction resistance		10 to 2 kHz, 1.5-mm double amplitude, or 300 m/s ² (approx. 30G) 0.5 hrs each in X, Y, and Z directions				
Shock resistance Destruction		1,000 m/s ² (approx. 100G) 3 times each in X, Y, and Z directions				

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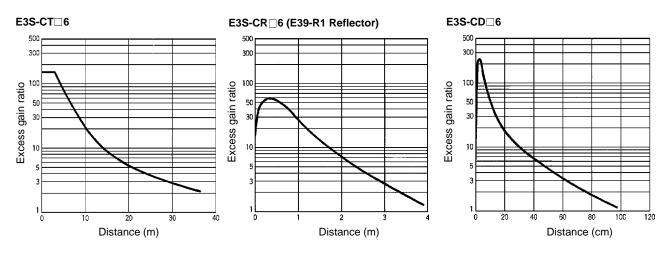
Part number		E3S-CT11	E3S-CR11	E3S-CD11	E3S-CD12	
		E3S-CT61	E3S-CR61	E3S-CD61	E3S-CD62	
		E3S-CT16	E3S-CR16	E3S-CD16	E3S-CD17	
		E3S-CT66	E3S-CR66	E3S-CD66	E3S-CD67	
Indicators Emitter Receiver		Power ON (red)	Stability indicator (green), Light Incident (red)			
		Stability indicator (green), Light Incident (red)				
Materials	Lens	Acrylic				
	Case	Zinc die-cast				
	Operation panel	Sulfonated polyether				
	Bracket	Stainless steel				
Mounting		Either side surface with two threaded holes. Bracket for horizontal (E39-L102) or vertical (E39-L103) sensors and hardware included.				
Connections	Emitters	2-conductor cable, 2m (6.56 ft) length	3-conductor cable, 2m (6.56 ft) length (for prewired types)			
	Receiver	3-conductor cable, 2m (6.56 ft) length				
Weight	Horizontal model	110 g (3.88 oz.)				
Vertical model		115 g (4.06 oz.)				
Enclosure ratings	IEC 144	IP67				
	NEMA	1, 4X, 6P, 12, 13				
Ambient	Operating	-25°C to 55°C (-13°F to 131°F)				
temperature	temperature Storage -40°C to 70°C (-40°F to 158					

• OUTPUT CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS

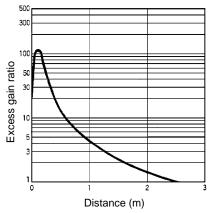
Output configuration	Mode switch	Output transistor	Output circuits
NPN Light-ON ON when received.		ON when light is received.	Light Stability indi- cator Photo- (Red) Green Photo- main indicator PNP output ZD (Red) Green Photo- urput selector Difference Photo- cator Control output
	Dark-ON	ON when light is not received.	$ZD: V_Z = 39 V$ Note: Set the NPN and PNP output selector to NPN.
PNP	Light-ON	ON when light is received.	Light Stability PNP output ransistor ZD Brown 10 to 30 VDC
	Dark-ON	ON when light is not received.	$z_{D}: V_{Z} = 39 V$ Note: Set the NPN and PNP output selector to PNP.

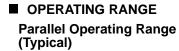
Engineering Data

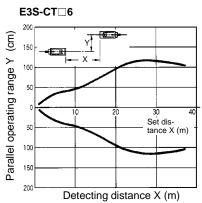
EXCESS GAIN RATIO



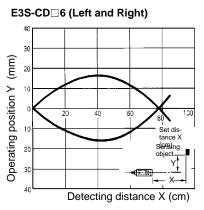
E3S-CD 7

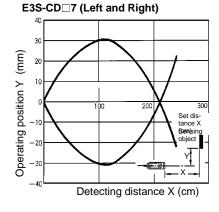




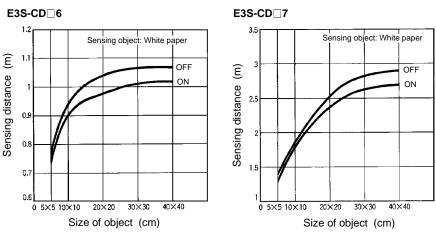


Operating Range (Typical)

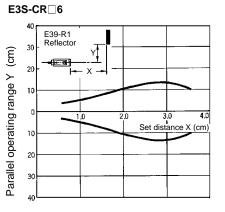




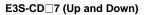
Sensing Distance vs. Object Size (Typical)

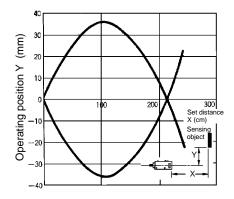








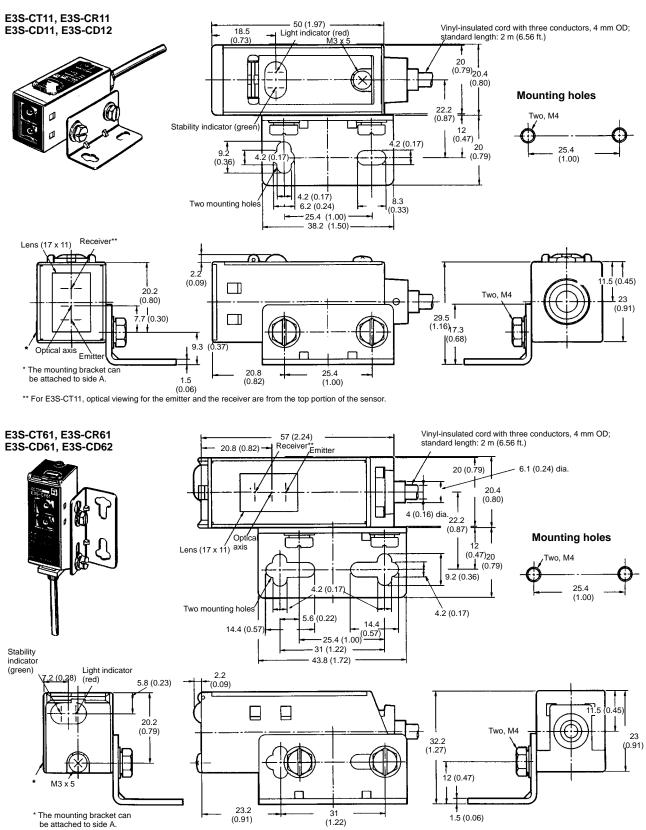




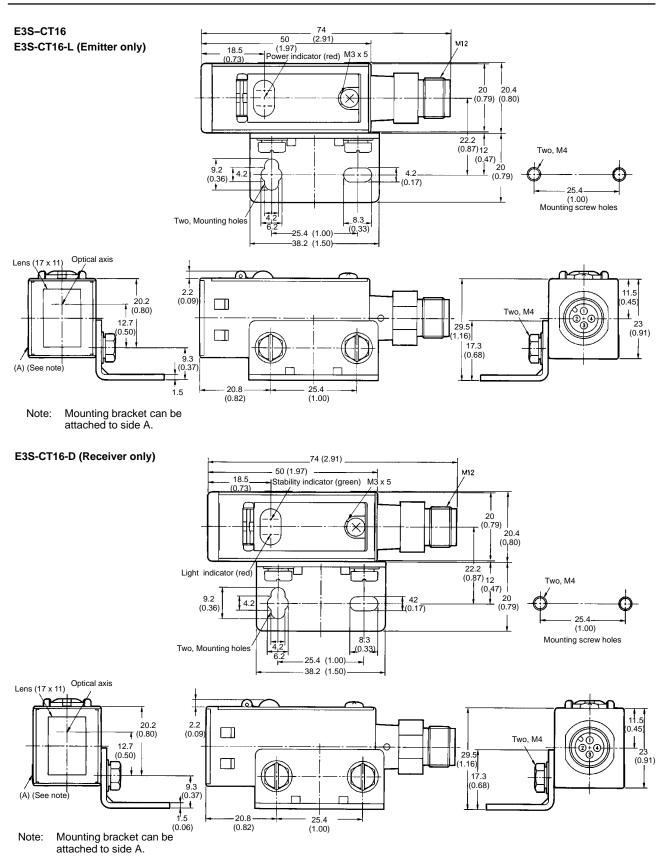
Dimensions

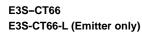
Unit: mm (inch)

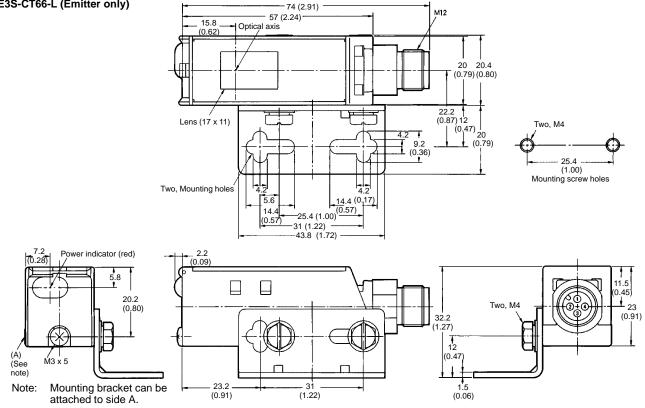
SENSORS



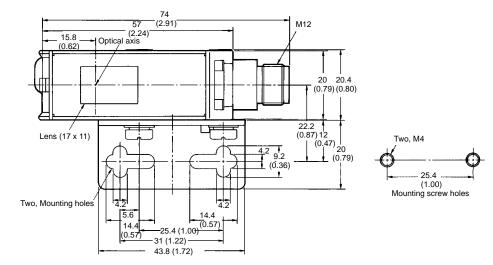
** For E3S-CT61, optical viewing for the emitter and the receiver are from the top portion of the sensor.

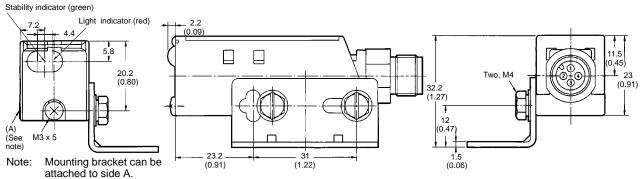


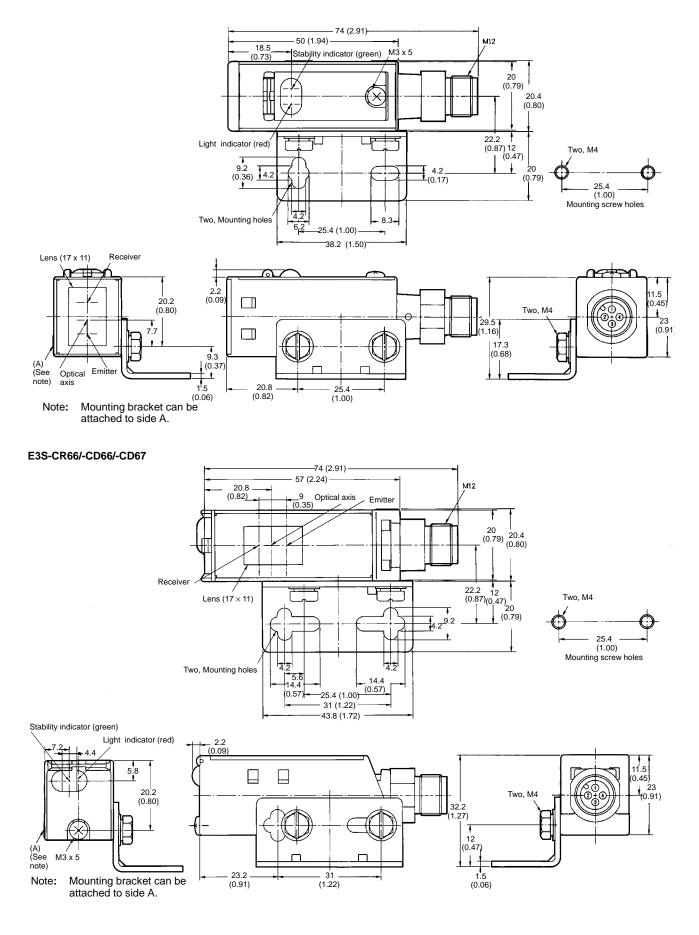




E3S-CT66-D (Receiver only)





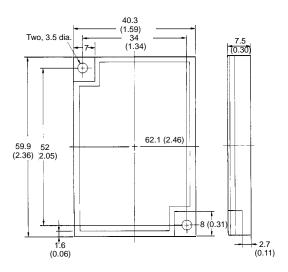


CUBE REFLECTORS

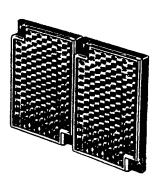
E39-R1 Retroreflector

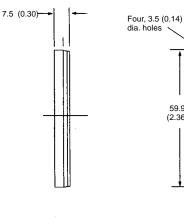
(Included with the E3S-CR11/CR61)





E39-R2 Optional Reflector

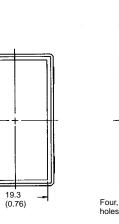


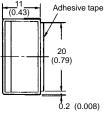


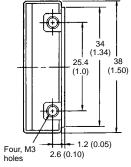
34.8 (1.37)

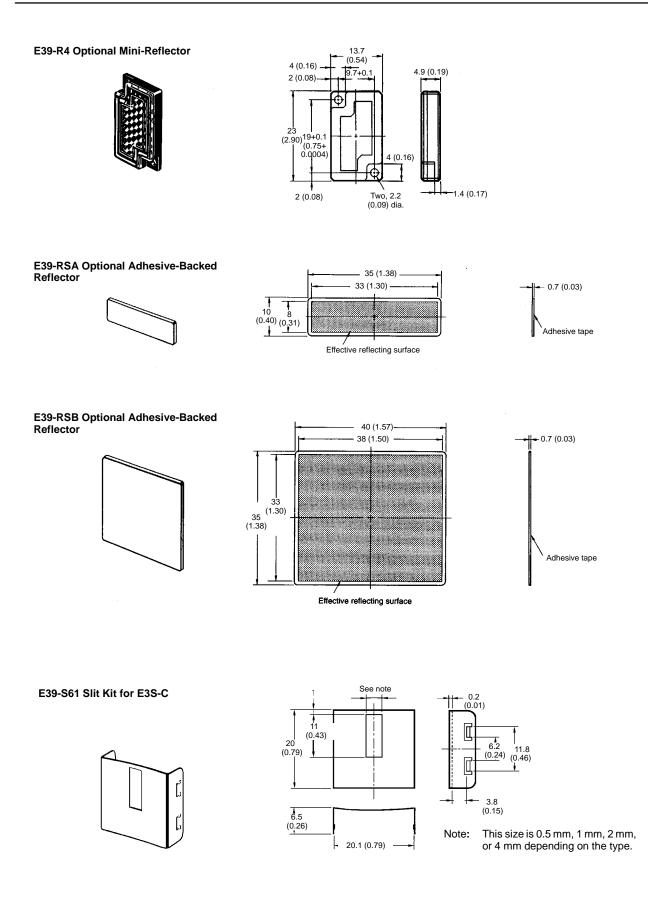
E39-R3 Option Small Reflector with (Mounting Bracket)





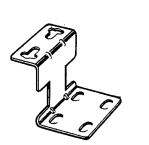


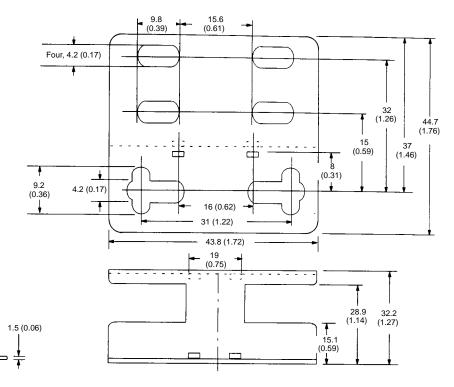




MOUNTING BRACKETS

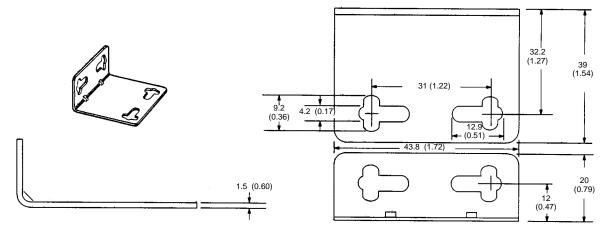
E39-L85 Vertical Mounting Bracket Converts E3S-C Sensors to have the same optical axis as E3S-



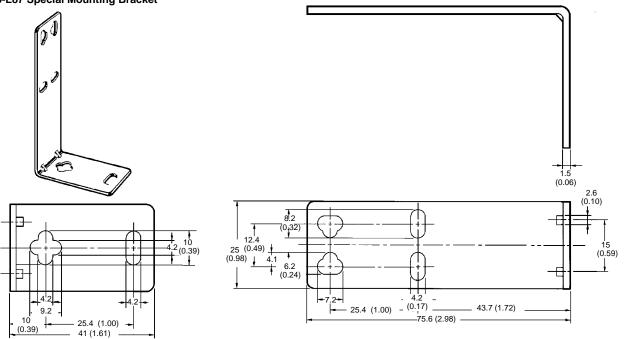


E39-L86 Vertical Mounting Bracket

Converts E3S-C Sensors to have the same optical axis as E3S- \square \square \square \square 43.



E39-L87 Special Mounting Bracket



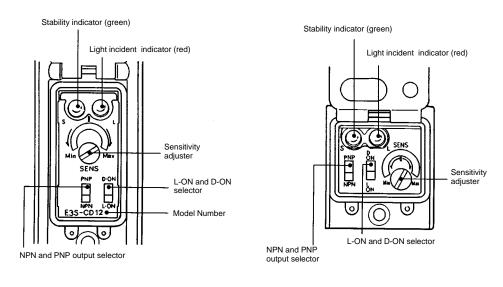
Nomenclature

OPERATION PANEL

Use the NPN and PNP output selector on the operation panel to select the type of output transistor. Use the Light-ON and Dark-ON selector on the operation panel to select the operation mode of the E3S-C.

Horizontal Model

Vertical Model



Operation

■ FUZZY LOGIC MUTUAL INTERFERENCE PREVENTION FUNCTION

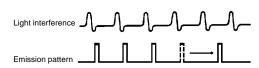
(FOR E3S-CR AND E3S-CD ONLY)

If photoelectric sensors are installed side by side, each Sensor may be influenced (or malfunction) by the light emitted from the other sensors. This is known as mutual interference.

The fuzzy logic mutual interference prevention function of the E3S-C enables the E3S-C to monitor light interference over a certain period of time. Before the E3S-C starts emitting light, the E3S-C retrieves the intensity and frequency of surrounding light interference as data. Using this data, the E3S-C calculates, with fuzzy inference, the risk of the E3S-C malfunctioning and controls the timing of the E3S-C's light emission. When the risk is low, the E3S-C waits until there is no light interference and emits light.



When the risk is high, the E3S-C emits light between each light interference moment.



SENSITIVITY ADJUSTMENT (REFLECTIVE SENSORS)

Steps	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
Function	Determine position A	Determine position B	Adjust to optimum setting
Sensing condition	Photoelectric sensor		Photoelectric sensor
Sensitivity adjustor	Min. Max.	Min. Max.	Min. B Max.
Indicators	OFF ON LIGHT (red)	OFF OFF LIGHT (green) OFF (red)	OFF STABILITY ON LIGHT (green) (red)
Procedure	Place target at the desired sensing distance. Set sensitivity adjuster to the minimum scale position, and gradually increase sensitivity by turning the sensitivity adjuster clockwise until the Light Incident indicator (red LED) turns ON. Position A designates the point at which the LED has turned on.	Remove the target. Starting from the maximum scale position, gradually decrease sensitivity by turning the sensitivity adjuster counterclockwise until the Light Incident indicator (red LED) turns OFF. Position B designates the point at which the LED has turned OFF.	Set the sensitivity indicator to the position between Positions A and B (in some cases, Positions A and B are opposite of the above example). The photoelectric sensor will then work normally if the stability indicator (green) is lit with and without the target. If it is not lit, stable operation cannot be guaranteed, in which case a different detection method should be applied.

Unlike conventional photoelectric sensors, the variation in the sensitivity among several E3S-C photoelectric sensors is minimal. This means the sensitivity can be adjusted on only a single photoelectric sensor, and then the adjusters on the other E3S-C photoelectric sensors can be set to the same scale position. There should be no need to adjust the sensitivity of each photoelectric sensor individually.

Precautions

If the input/output lines of the photoelectric sensor are placed in the same conduit or duct as power lines or high-voltage lines, the photoelectric sensor could be induced to malfunction, or be damaged, by the electrical noise. Either separate the wiring, or use shielded lines as input/output lines to the photoelectric sensor.

The cord connected to the E3S-C can be extended up to 100 m provided that the diameter of each wire of the cord is 0.3 mm² minimum.

POWER SUPPLY

If the standard switching regulator is used as a power supply, the frame ground (FG) terminal and the ground (G) terminal, on the power supply, must be grounded. If this is not done the E3S-C may malfunction, due to the switching noise of the power supply.

Installation

WATER RESISTANCE

To ensure the water resistance of the E3S-C, tighten the screws of the operation panel cover to a torque of 3.5 to 5.5 kgf \cdot cm (0.34 N \cdot m to 0.54 N \cdot m).

MALFUNCTIONING

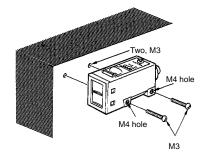
If an inverter motor or servomotor is used with the E3S-C, the frame ground (FG) terminal and the ground (G) terminal, on the motor, must be grounded, otherwise the E3S-C may malfunction.

Use M4 screws to mount the E3S-C. The tightening torque of each screw must be 12 kgf \cdot m (1.18 N \cdot m) maximum.

DIRECT MOUNTING

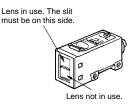
Mount the E3S-C as shown in the following illustrations.

Two, 4.5 dia. through holes M4 M4 hole M4 hole



OPTICAL AXIS OF THROUGH-BEAM SENSOR

The E3S-C through-beam models incorporate two lenses, one of which will be used as shown in the following illustration. When using a slit, the slit must be on the side where the lens is located.



NOTE: DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS. To convert millimeters to inches divide by 25.4.



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Cat. No. CEDSAX2