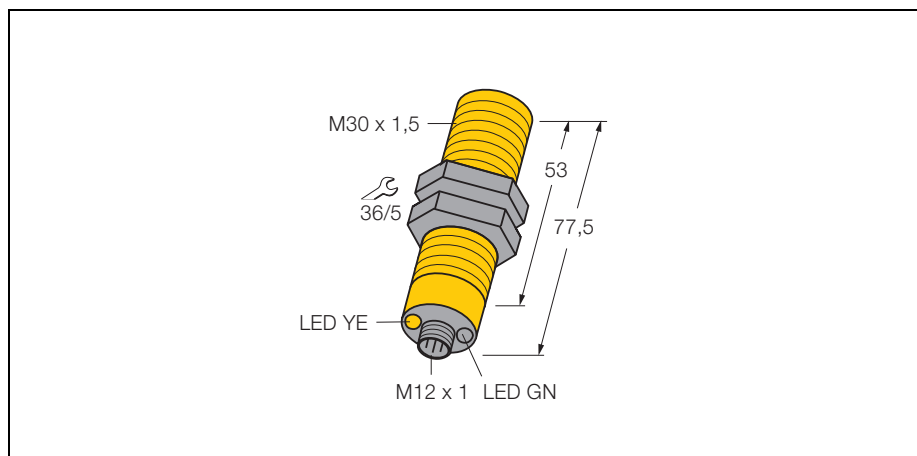


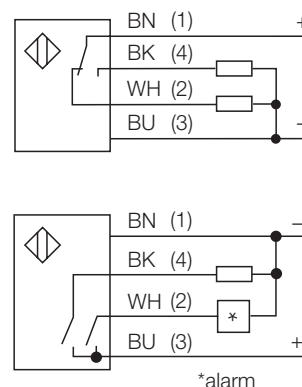
## Photoelectric sensor retro-reflective sensor with polarisation filter S30SP6LPQ



<b>Type</b>	S30SP6LPQ
Ident-No.	3460500
<b>Operating mode</b>	Retro-reflective sensor with polarising filter
Type of light	red
Wave length	680 nm
Max. sensing range [m]	0,05... 6 m
Operating temperature	-40 ...+ 70 °C
<b>Rated operational voltage (DC) <math>U_B</math></b>	10... 30 VDC
Rated operational current (DC) $I_B$	≤ 150 mA
No-load current $I_0$	≤ 30 mA
Short-circuit protection	yes, cyclic
Reverse polarity protection	yes
Output function	connection programmable, PNP
Switching frequency	≤ 160 Hz
Max. switch-on delay	≤ 100 ms
Overload trip point	>220 mA
<b>Housing style</b>	cylindrical/thread; S30
Dimensions	77,5 mm
Housing material	plastic, PBT
Lens	Plastic, Acryl
Wiring	connector, M12 x 1
Degree of protection	IP68 - IP69K
<b>Supply voltage indication</b>	LED green
Switching status indication	LED yellow
Error indication	LED green flashing
Alarm indication	LED yellow flashing

- M12 x 1 connector
- operational voltage 10..0.30 VDC
- degree of protection IP69K

### Wiring diagram



### Function principles

With retro-reflective sensors, emitter and receiver are incorporated in one compact housing. The light beam of the emitter is directed towards a reflector which returns the light back to the receiver. An object is detected when it interrupts this beam. Retro-reflective sensors have a high function gain and good contrast performance. Further it is merely required to install and wire a single device.

### Excess gain curve

Excess gain in relation to the distance

