

## Oil-resistive, long-distance photoelectric sensor (metal case)

# E3S-C



#### **Features**

#### Meets IP67 tough standard water/oil resistance

E3S-C meets the IP67 requirements of the IEC standards and 6P of the NEMA standards. E3S-C can be used worry-free in automotive assembly lines and other production lines where oil vapor exists. It can also be applied to food processing lines because it resists hydrogen peroxide, detergent and potassium hydroxide.

# Sensing distance is six times longer than that of conventional OMRON photoelectric sensor

The sensing distance of the E3S-C is six times longer than that of the conventional, metal case type OMRON photoelectric sensor. The through-beam, retrorefletive (with M.S.R. function) and diffuse reflective models have sensing distances of 30, 3 and 2 meters, respectively.



# Excellent shock resistance of 1,000 m/s<sup>2</sup>

The industry's top-class photoelectric sensor features shock resistance of 1,000 m/s<sup>2</sup>, which is as high as that of a proximity sensor at rated values, and vibration resistance of as high as 10 to 2,000 Hz. The E3S-C can be used worry-free in metal processing, conveyor and other lines.

#### Lineup of M12 metal connector joint type models

Lineup of water/oil/shock-resistant M12 metal connector joint type models are available. This series ensures ease of sensor replacement during maintenance.

#### NPN/PNP output selector

The operation panel has the NPN/PNP output selector. You need not prepare two NPN and PNP models for export. You need not worry about malfunctions due to noise, either.



# Mutual interference prevention enhanced (Retroreflective, diffuse





# (Retroreflective, diffuse reflective models)

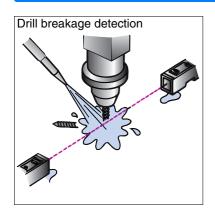
Fuzzy inference is introduced into the mutual interference prevention for the first time in the industry. This prevents a malfunction due to mutual interference, enabling two sensors to be mounted closely side by side.

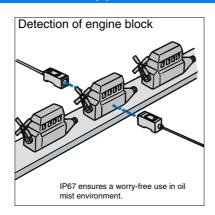
#### Easy optical axis alignment

OMRON's original "automatic position compensation system" minimizes misalignment of mechanical and optical axes to merely  $\pm 2^{\circ}$ . The optical axis is aligned perfectly by only installing the sensor.



# **Application**





# **Ordering Information**

#### Sensors

Red light Infrared light

Sensor type	Shape	Connection method	Sensing distance	Model
	Horizontal Model	Pre-wired		E3S-CT11
Through-beam	<b>□</b> □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	Junction connector	- 3\(\) 30m	E3S-CT11-M1J
Tillough-beam	Vertical Model	Pre-wired		E3S-CT61
		Junction connector		E3S-CT61-M1J
	Horizontal Model	Pre-wired		E3S-CR11
Retroreflective Models		Junction connector	3m	E3S-CR11-M1J
rietrorenective Models	Vertical Model	Pre-wired	3111	E3S-CR61
ataSheet4U.com		Junction connector		E3S-CR61-M1J
		Pre-wired	700mm	E3S-CD11
	Horizontal Model	i ie-wiieu	2m	E3S-CD12
	<b>□</b>	Junction connector	700mm	E3S-CD11-M1J
Diffuse-reflective	<u> </u>	oundion connector	2m	E3S-CD12-M1J
Diridge Tellective	Mod-l	Pre-wired	700mm	E3S-CD61
	Vertical Model	1 10 Wileu	2m	E3S-CD62
		Junction connector	700mm	E3S-CD61-M1J
	الهجا	OUTION CONTINUO	2m	E3S-CD62-M1J

### Accessories (Order Separately)

Slits

Slit width	Sensing distance	Minimum sensing object (typical)	Model	Quantity	Remarks
Width 0.5 mmx11 mm	1.8 m	0.5 mm dia.			
Width 1 mmx11 mm	3.5 m	1 mm dia.	E39-S61	1 each for emitter and receiver	(Plug-in type long slit) Can be used with through-beam E3S-CT□1
Width 2 mmx11 mm	7 m	2 mm dia.	L39-301	(total of 8 pcs.)	(-M1J).
Width 4 mmx11 mm	15 m	2.6 mm dia.			

#### Reflectors

Name	Sensing distance (typical)	Model	Quantity	Remarks
Reflectors	3 m (rated value)	E39-R1	1	Attached to the Retroreflective E3S-CR□1 (-M1J).
	4 m	E39-R2	1	
Small reflector	1.5 m	E39-R3	1	
Small reflector	750 mm	E39-R4	1	
	700 mm (50 mm) *	E39-RS1	1 pc.	
Tape Reflector	1,100 mm (100 mm) *	E39-RS2	1 pc.	The M.S.R. function is available.
	1,400 mm (100 mm) *	E39-RS3	1 pc.	

#### **Mounting Brackets**

Shape	Model	Quantity	Remarks
	E39-L102	1	Attached to the horizontal model.
	E39-L103	1	Attached to the vertical model.
	E39-L85	1	Mounting bracket designed to switch from E3S-UUUU42, 44 to the vertical model of E3S-C.
	E39-L86	1	Mounting bracket designed to switch from E3S-UDDD43 to the vertical model of E3S-C.
www.pasheet4U.co	pm E39-L87	1	

Note: If a through-beam model is used, order two Mounting Brackets for the emitter and receiver respectively.

#### Sensor I/O Connectors

Cable	Shape Cable		e length	Model
Standard cable	Straight	2 m	3-wire type	XS2F-D421-DC0-A
	Ottaignt	5 m		XS2F-D421-GC0-A
Standard Cable	L-shaped	2 m	3-wife type	XS2F-D422-DC0-A
		5 m		XS2F-D422-GC0-A

<sup>\*</sup> Values in parentheses indicate the minimum required distance between the sensor and reflector.

Note: 1 .When the reflector used is other than the supplied one, set the sensing distance to about 0.7 times of the typical example as a guideline.

# Rating/performance

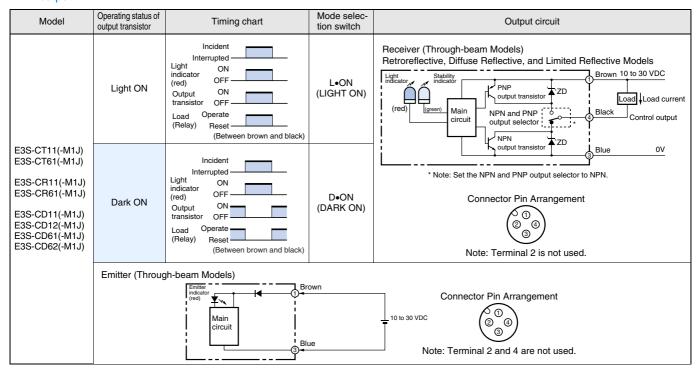
Sensor type		Through-beam	Retroreflective model (with M.S.R. function)	Diffuse-	reflective		
	Model	Horizontal E3S-CT11 (-M1J)	Horizontal E3S-CR11 (-M1J)	Horizontal E3S-CD11 (-M1J)	Horizontal E3S-CD12 (-M1J)		
Item		Vertical E3S-CT61 (-M1J)	Vertical E3S-CR61 (-M1J)	Vertical E3S-CD61 (-M1J)	Vertical E3S-CD62 (-M1J)		
Sensing distance 30 m		30 m	3 m (When using the E39-R1)	700 mm (White paper 300 x 300 mm)	2 m (White paper 300 x 300 mm)		
Standard sensing object		Opaque, 15dia. min.	Opaque: 75 mm dia. min.	-			
Differ	ential distance			20% max. of sensing dista	nce		
Direc	tional angle	Both emitter and receiver: 3° to 15°	3° to 10°	-	·		
	source e length)	Infrared LED (880 nm)	Red LED (700 nm)	Infrared LED (880 nm)			
Supp voltag		10 to 30 VDC [ripple (p-p) 10	0% included]				
Curre	ent umption	Both emitter and receiver: 25 mA max.	40 mA max.				
Control output Load supply voltage 30 VDC max., load current 100 rput: 2.0 V max.) Open collector output type (NPN/PN							
Prote	ctive circuits	Reverse polarity protection, output short-circuit protection	Reverse polarity protection, vention	output short-circuit protection	on, mutual interference pre-		
Response time Operation or reset: 1 ms max.			x.		Operation/reset: 2 ms max. each		
Sens adjus	itivity tment	Single-turn adjustment		2-turn endless adjuster (with indicator)			
Ambi	ent illuminance	(on Receiver lens) Incandescent lamp: 5,000 lux max. Sunlight: 10,000 lux max.					
Ambi temp	ent erature	Operating: -25°C to 55°C, Si	torage: -40°C to 70°C (with no				
Ambi	ent humidity	Operating: 35% to 85%RH, Storage: 35% to 95%RH (with no condensation)					
Insula resist		20 M $\Omega$ min. at 500 VDC					
Diele	ctric strength	1,000 VAC at 50/60 Hz 1 mi	nute				
Vibra	tion resistance	10 to 2,000 Hz double ampli	tude 1.5 mm or 300 m/s <sup>2</sup> for 0	0.5 h in each of X, Y, Z dired	ctions		
Shoc	k resistance	1000 m/s <sup>2</sup> (approx I00G) 3 times each in X, Y, and Z directions					
Prote	ctive structure	IEC Standard IP67, NEMA 6	SP (limited to indoors use) *				
Conn	ection method	Pre-wired (standard length:	2 m), Junction connector (sta	ndard length: 300 mm)			
Weig (Pack	ht sed state)	About 270 g (pre-wired type) About 230 g (M12 connector joint type)	About 160 g (pre-wired type) About 130 g (M12 connector joint type)	About 150 g (pre-wired typ nector joint type)	e) About 110 g (M12 con-		
Case		Zinc diecast					
Ma-	Operation panel cover	Polyethyl sulfon					
teri- al	Lens	Acrylics					
Mounting Brackets Stainless steel (SUS304)							
Accessories Mounting bracket (with screws), adjusting screwdriver, instruc			struction manual, reflector (F	Retroreflective model only)			

<sup>\*</sup> NEMA (National Electrical Manufacturers Association) Standards

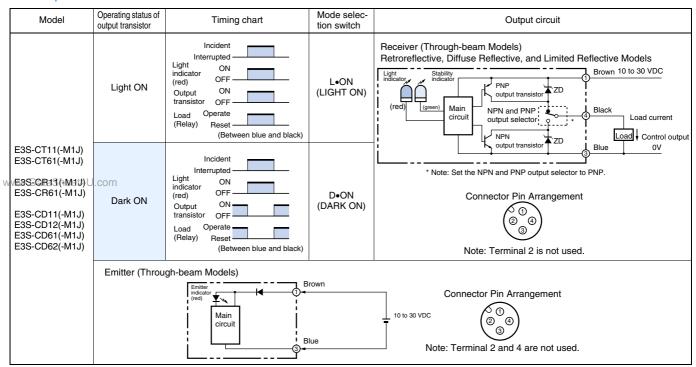
www.

#### **Output Circuit Diagram**

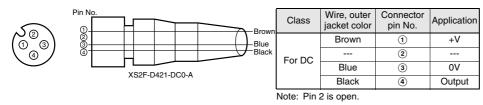
#### NPN output



#### PNP output



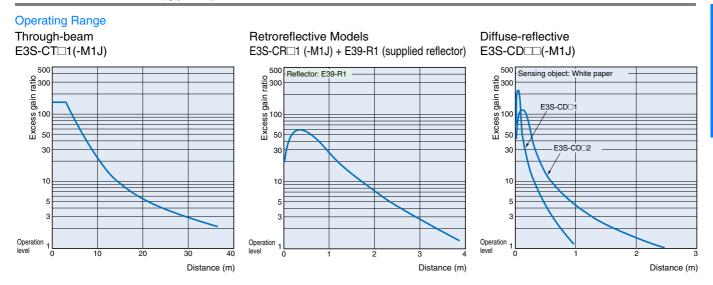
#### Connectors (Sensor I/O connectors)



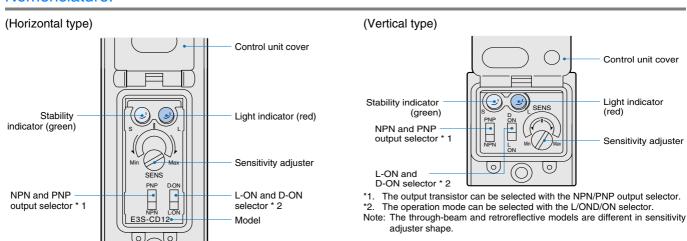
A-150 Photoelectric Sensors



#### Characteristic data (typical)



#### Nomenclature:



#### www.Dastionm

#### Sensitivity adjustment (diffuse reflective model, light-ON)

Sequence	Detection state	Sensitivity adjuster	Indicator sta	ate	Adjustment procedure
① Point A	Photoelectric Sensor		O Stability indicator Ligh	FF→ON  Int indicator (red)	Place a sensing object in the predetermined position, turn the sensitivity adjuster clockwise (increase sensitivity) until the incident indicator (red) is turned ON, and define this position as (A).
② Point B	Photoelectric Sensor		ON→OFF ON  O  Stability indicator Light (green)	N→OFF  Ont indicator (red)	Remove the sensing object, turn the sensitivity adjuster further clockwise until the incident indicator (red) is turned ON by a background object, and define this position as (B). Turn the sensitivity adjuster counterclockwise (decrease sensitivity) from (B) until the incident indicator (red) is turned OFF, and define this position as (C). When there is no background object, define the maximum adjuster position (Max) as (C).
③ Setting			ON Of Stability indicator Light (green)	N↔OFF  ht indicator (red)	Set the adjuster in the middle of positions (A) and (C) (optimum sensitivity setting). Also make sure that the stability indicator (green) is turned ON when there is an object and when there is no object.  When the indicator is not turned ON, recheck the detection method since there is a little allowance.

Unlike the conventional models, the E3S-C scarcely has sensitivity variations between products. Therefore, you need to make the above adjustment on only one diffuse reflective model of E3S-CD that will be used for detection under the same conditions, and match the indicator points of the other diffuse reflective models of E3S-CD with the above adjusted one. (You need not match the sensitivity of each sensor.)

#### **Precautions**

#### Correct Use

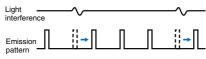
#### Design

#### Fuzzy mutual interference prevention

When reflective photoelectric sensors are installed side by side, one sensor may receive the light from the other sensor, which may disturb the incident signal, causing a malfunction. The fuzzy mutual interference prevention monitors interfering light for a predetermined period of time before light is emitted, and imports the interfering light level and incident frequencies as data. Using these values, fuzzy inference is made to find the risk of malfunction to control the light emitting timing, reducing the risk.

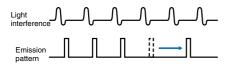
#### (When risk is low)

Light is emitted after interfering light is gone.



#### (When risk is high)

Light is emitted after shifting to a gap of interfering light.



#### Wiring Considerations

#### Cable

- An oil-resistance cable is used to ensure oil resistance.
- The bending radius should be 25 mm or more.

#### Installation

#### Sensor installation

- Note that during the E35-C installation, hammering it will damage the water resistance function.
- Use an M4 screw, tightened to a torque of no more than 1.18 Nm.

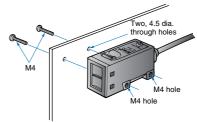
#### (When using the mounting bracket)

- To set the sensor on the mechanical axis, use the optical axis locking holes.
- When the sensor cannot be set on the mechanical axis, move the E3S-C vertically and/or horizontally and set it in the center of the area where the incident indicator is turned ON. Make sure that the stability indicator is ON.

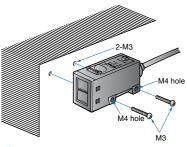
#### (Direct installation)

Install the E3S-C as shown below.

[M4 screwing]



[M3 screwing]

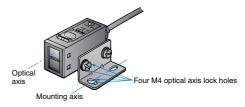


#### Optical axis adjustment

(Optical axis locking holes)

By fitting screws into the optical axis locking holes, the mounting bracket is set onto the mounting shaft of the mounting bracket.

For adjustment

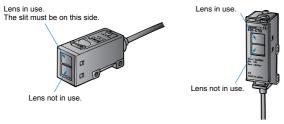




#### Optical axis position of through-beam model

Unlike the conventional product, the through-beam model has two lenses, but the one actually used is as shown below. When fitting the slit, use it after matching the slit hole with the used lens.

#### (Horizontal model) (Vertical model)



#### Water Resistance

To ensure water resistance, tighten the operation panel cover screws to 0.34 Nm to 0.54 Nm torque.

#### Miscellaneous

#### Oil resistance/chemical resistance

- Though E3S-C has a high oil resistance, it may not be able to exhibit its performance depending on the oil type. Use oil in compliance with the following table.
- Regarding the oil resistance of E3S-C, it has passed tests on the oils given in the following table. Refer to the table for examining the oil to be used.

Testing oil classification	JIS classi- fication	Product name	Dynamic vis- cosity (mm²/s) at 40°C	PH
Lubricant		Velocity No. 3	2.02	
Water-in- soluble	Class 2 No. 5 Daphne Cut		Not less than 10 to less than 50	
coolant	Class 2 No. 11	Yushiron Oil No. 2ac	Dil No. 2ac Less than 10	
	Class W1	Yushiroken EC50T-3		7 to 9.5
Water-	No. 1	Yushiron Lubic HWC68		7 to 9.9
soluble coolant	Class W1 No. 2	Gryton 1700D		7 to 9.2
	Class W2 No. 1	Yushiroken S50N		7 to 9.8

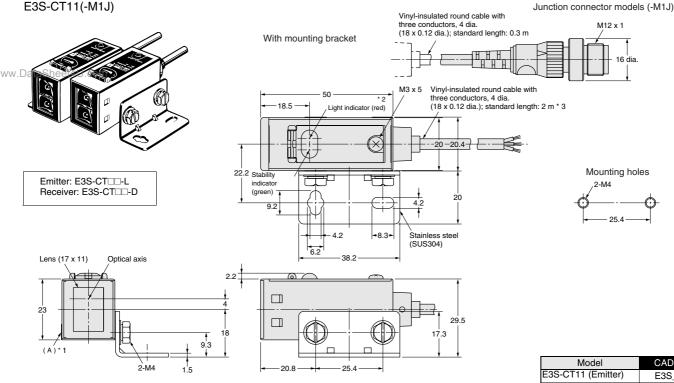
Note: 1 . The E3S-C was immersed in the oils in the above table at  $50^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 240 hours, and passed the test of 100-M $\!\Omega$  or more insulation resistance.

 ${\bf 2}$  . For use in the environment where the E3S-C is exposed to the oil other than those in the above table, use the dynamic viscosity and PH in the above table. Pre-examine the oils since the sensor may be affected by additives and like in the oils.

#### Dimensions (Unit: mm)

#### Sensors



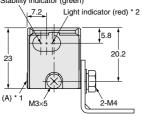


Note: 1. Mounting bracket can be attached to side A.
 2. The emitter for through-beam sensors have only the power supply indicator.
 3. The cable for emitters for through-beam sensors is two-conductor, 4 dia. (27 x 12 dia.).

Model	CAD file
E3S-CT11 (Emitter)	E3S_08
E3S-CT11 (Receiver)	E3S_05
E3S-CT11-M1J	E3S_10

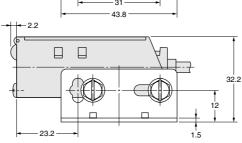
A-153 E3S-C

#### Through-beam model (vertical model) Junction connector models (-M1J) E3S-CT61(-M1J) Vinyl-insulated round cable with three conductors, 4 dia. (18×0.12 dia.); standard length: 0.3 m With mounting bracket Vinyl-insulated round cable Optical axis 15.8 --- 7.4 + with three conductors, 4 dia. (18×0.12 dia.); standard length: 2 m \* 3 Optical 20 -20.4 axis Mounting holes Lens (17×11) 9.2 4.2-Stainless steel (SUS304) -12.9 25.4 - 31 Stability indicator (green)



1. Mounting bracket can be attached to side A.

Nounting bracket can be attached to side A.
 The mitter for through-beam sensors have only the power supply indicator.
 The cable for emitters for through-beam sensors is two-conductor, 4 dia. (27×12 dia.).



Model	CAD file
E3S-CT61 (Emitter)	E3S_06
E3S-CT61 (Receiver)	E3S_07
E3S-CT61-M1J	E3S_09

#### Retro/diffuse reflective model (horizontal model) Junction connector models (-M1J) E3S-CR11(-M1J) Vinyl-insulated round cable E3S-CD11(-M1J) with three conductors, 4 dia. (18 x 0.12 dia.); standard length: 0.3 m E3S-CD12(-M1J) With mounting bracket Vinyl-insulated round cable with three conductors, 4 dia. (18 x 0.12 dia.); standard length: 2 m \* 3 Light indicator (red) 18.5 Mounting holes 22.2 Stability 2-M4 indicato 4.2 Stainless steel (SUS304) 6.2 CAD file Model E3S-CR11 E3S-CD11 29.5 E3S\_01 E3S-CD12 17.3

25.4

20.8

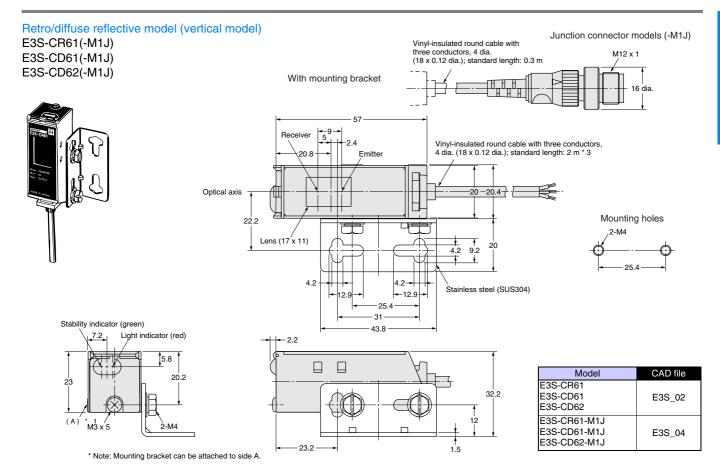
\* Note: Mounting bracket can be attached to side A.

Optical

E3S\_03

E3S-CR11-M1J E3S-CD11-M1J

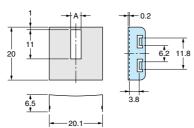
E3S-CD12-M1J



#### Accessories (Order Separately)

# Plug-in type long slit (for through-beam model ) E39-S61





(mm)	Material	Quantity
0.5		
1	Stainless steel	1 each for emitter and receiver (total of 8 pcs.)
2	(SUS 304)	
4	,	, ,