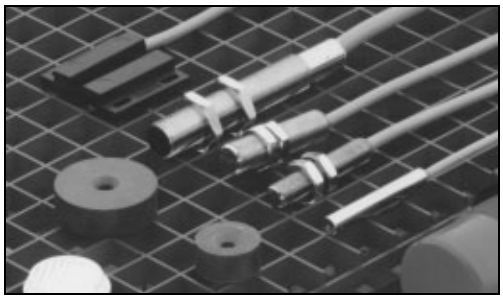
OPERATING PRINCIPLES FOR MAGNETIC SENSORS



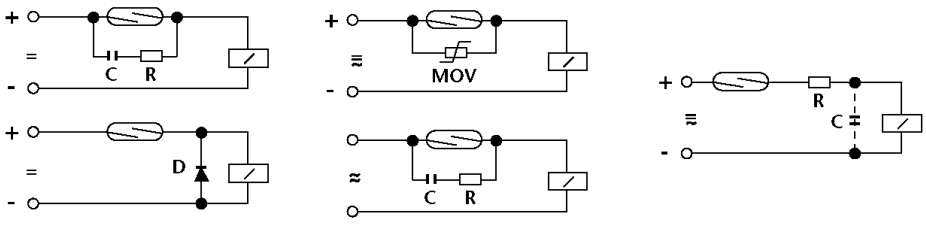
Magnetic sensors are actuated by the presence of a permanent magnet. Their operating principle is based on the use of reed contacts, whose thin plates are hermetically sealed in a glass bulb with inert gas. The presences of a magnetic field makes the thin plates flex and touch each other causing an electrical contact. The plate's surface has been treated with a special material particularly suitable for low current or high inductive circuits. Magnetic sensors compared to traditional mechanical switches have the following advantage:

- Contacts are well protected against dust, oxidization and corrosion due to the hermetic glass bulb and inert gas; contacts are activated by means of a magnetic field rather than mechanical parts
- Special surface treatment of contacts assures long contact life
- Maintenance free
- Easy operation
- Reduced size

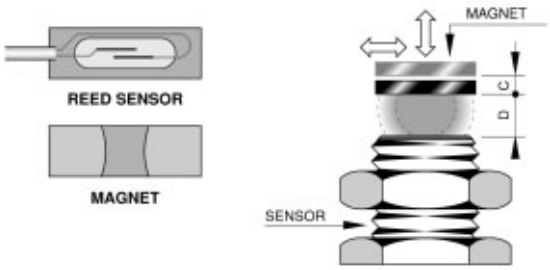
When using the NO (normally open) type the open reed contact closes as the magnet approaches. NO Magnetic sensors are two wires. When using the NO+NC type both NO (normally open) and NC (normally closed) functions are made available by means of a single glass bulb. NO+NC Magnetic sensors are supplied with three wires, one is in common, one is NO and one is NC

TYPICAL REED CONTACT PROTECTIONS
The lifespan of a magnetic sensor at low values of voltage and current depends on the mechanical characteristics of the contact while for higher values the operating life depends on the characteristics of the load. In these cases, it is suggested to apply some form of external protection at the sensor output.

TYPICAL REED CONTACT PROTECTIONS



EXAMPLE OF FUNCTIONING



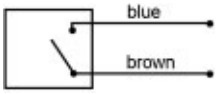
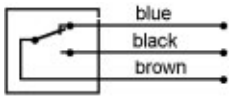
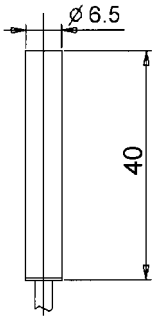
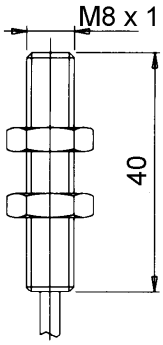
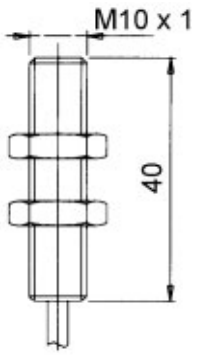
D: Max switching distance in relation to the magnet used.
C: Differential stroke.
D + C: Distance of contact re-opening during the removal magnet.

Magnetic Proximity Sensors

Extremely small dimensions and high operating distances characterize these magnetic sensors in metallic case. To actuate sensor **a magnetic is required**.

Features:

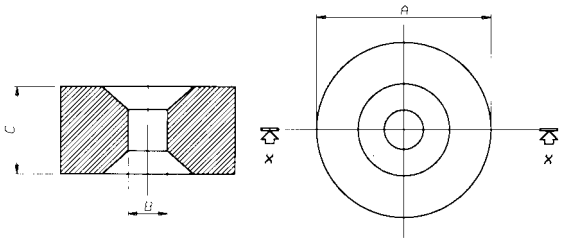
- High operating distance
- Threaded metallic case
- Protection degree of IP 67
- Hermetically sealed
- CE Compliant to the EMC directive

Output	VA	V	A	MODEL		
NO	10	220	0.5	S3390	S3391	S3392
NO+NC	20	150	1	S3398	S3399	S3400
Dimensions mm, 1mm = .03937” Wiring NO  Changeover, NO+NC 						
External Dimensions				∅ 6 mm	M8 x1	M10 x 1
Operating Distance				See Table 1		
Switching Frequency				NO output = 230 Hz max/ NO+NC output = 250 Hz max		
Case				Nickel-Plated Brass		
Protection Degree				IP 67		
Operating Temperature				-25 to +100°C (-13 to +212°F)		
Output Connection				Cable: 2 x 0.14 mm², L=2m		

Output	NO	NO/NC
Magnet		
S3410 – M16	8	6
S3411 – M20	20	17
S3412 – M30	40	33

Table 1. Operating distances as a function of the magnetic unit (mm)

CL magnet dimensions (mm)



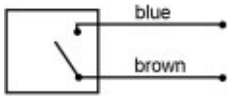
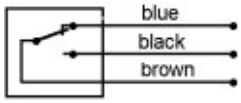
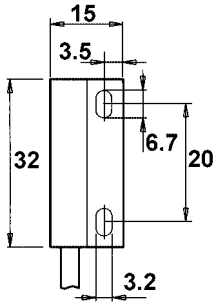
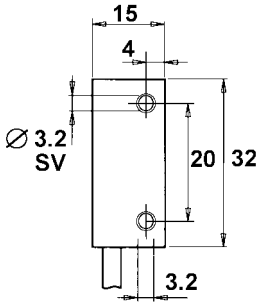
	M16	M20	M30
A	16	20	30
B	—	4	5.3
C	6	10.5	15

Rectangular Magnetic Proximity Sensors

To actuate sensor **a magnetic is required**.

Features:

- High operating distance
- Rectangular case
- Protection degree of IP 67
- Hermetically sealed
- CE Compliant to the EMC directive

Output	VA	V	A	MODEL	
NO	10	220	0.5	S3394	S3395
NO+NC	20	150	1	S3402	S3403
Dimensions mm, 1mm = .03937” Wiring NO  NO+NC 				 Height = 8 mm	 Height = 8 mm
Operating Distance				10 mm	
Switching Frequency				N0 output = 230 Hz max/ NO+NC output = 250 Hz max	
Case				Plastic	Anodized Aluminum
Protection Degree				IP 67	
Operating Temperature				-25 to +100°C (-13 to +212°F)	
Output Connection				Cable: 2 x 0.14 mm², L=2m	
Required Magnet				**S3414** M302, Ferrite in Plastic Housing (dimensions same as sensor)	**S3415** M304, Ferrite in Aluminum Housing (dimensions same as senor)