Full Metal, Cylindrical, Spatter-Resistance, Cable Type, Proximity Sensor

Features

- High impact and wear resistance to friction with the work or metallic brush
- (sensing face/housing material: stainless steel) Reduced possibility of malfunction by aluminum scraps
- Prevent malfunction due to spatter with PTFE coating
- Excellent noise immunity with specialized sensor IC
- Built-in surge protection circuit and output short over current protection circuit
- Excellent visibility with a 360° ring type of indicator (red LED) (except for PRFAT08 model)
- Equipped with the oil resistant cable
- Protection structure: IP67 (IEC standard)

Please read "Safety Considerations" in the instruction manual before using

The Characteristic of Spatter-Resistance Type

The hot arc from arc welding machine is adhesive even with metals or plastics.

Therefore, normal proximity sensor might have malfunction even though there are no sensing object if the arcs are put on the sensing surface. The arcs are not adhered on the sensing part of the spatter-resistance type proximity sensor as the part is coated with PTFE against thermal resistance.

Also, the protection cover sold optionally has the same function.

Durability Test
Highly resistant to the impact of removing welding sludge attached to the sensing face

O Continuous hitting test



Test conditions Hitting object: 1.3kg of weight

Hitting speed: 48 times per 1 min The number of hitting times: 300 thousand times Test model: PRFA18



Electromagnetic Resistance Test

<Test result> <Test result>

Large current from welding generates magnetic field which can affect the proximity sensor to malfunction due to noise. This product, however, can be used near strong noise without malfunctioning, thanks to excellent electromagnetic resistance. This test is conducted in the environment of welding.



Test conditions

O Metallic brush test

Test conditions

Rotation speed: 80RPM

Testing time: 3 hours

Test model: PRFA18

Testing object: stainless cup brush

Welding current: 13,000A Installation direction: front and side Test model: PRFA Series

Diameter of sensing side	Minimum sensing distance between weld and sensor		
Installation direction	Front	Side	
8mm	60mm	70mm	
12mm	30mm	60mm	
18mm	10mm	50mm	
30mm	120mm	120mm	

Minimum sensing distance can be different by welding environment



(A) Photoelectric Sensors

SENSORS

CONTROLLERS

MOTION DEVICES

SOFTWARE

(B) Fiber Optic Sensors

(C) LiDAR

(D) Door/Area Sensors

(E) Vision Sensors

> (F) Proximity Sensors

(G) Pressure Sensors

(H) Rotary Encoders

(1) Connectors/ Connector Cables/ Sensor Distribution Boxes/ Sockets



Effect of Aluminum Scraps

When aluminum scraps are attached or stacked at sensing side, the proximity sensor does not detect and sensing signal is OFF. However, the below cases may occur to sensing signal. In this case, remove the scraps.

(1) When the size of aluminum scraps (d) is bigger than 2/3 of the sensing side size (D) $\,$



Model	Size D (mm)
PRFAT08	6
PRFAT12	10
PRFAT18	16
PRFAT30	28

(2) When aluminum scraps are attached on the sensing side by external pressure



Specifications

• DC 2-wire type

Model		PRFAT08-1.5DO-V	PRFAT12-2DO-V	PRFAT18-5DO-V	PRFAT30-10DO-V		
Diameter	of sensing side	8mm	12mm	18mm	30mm		
Sensing of	distance ^{*1}	1.5mm	2mm	5mm	10mm		
Installatio	on	Shield (flush)					
Hysteresi	is	Max. 15% of sensing distance					
Standard	sensing target	8×8×1mm (iron)	12×12×1mm (iron)	30×30×1mm (iron)	54×54×1mm (iron)		
Setting di	istance	0 to 1.05mm	0 to 1.4mm	0 to 3.5mm	0 to 7mm		
Power su	pply (operating voltage)) 12-24VDC= (10-30VDC=)					
Leakage		Max. 0.8mA					
Response	e frequency ^{*2}	200Hz	100Hz	80Hz	50Hz		
Residual		Max. 3.5V					
Affection	by Temp.	Max. ±20% for sensing distance at ambient temperature 20°C					
Control o	output	Max. 3 to 100mA					
Insulation	n resistance	Over 50MΩ (at 500VDC megger)					
Dielectric	strength	1,000VAC 50/60Hz for 1 n	nin				
Vibration		1.5mm amplitude at freque	ency 10 to 55Hz (for 1 m	nin) in each X, Y, Z directior	n for 2 hours		
Shock		500m/s ² (approx. 50G) in each X, Y, Z direction for 10 times	1,000m/s ² (approx. 100G) in each X, Y, Z direction for 10 times				
Indicator		Operation indicator: Red LED					
Environ-	Ambient temperature						
ment	Ambient humidity	35 to 95%RH, storage: 35 to 95%RH					
Protection	n circuit	Surge protection circuit, output short over current protection circuit					
Protection	n	IP67 (IEC standard)					
a		Ø4mm, 2-wire, 2m ^{**4} Ø5mm, 2-wire, 2m ^{**4}					
Cable ^{*3}		AWG22, core diameter: 0.08mm, no. of cores: 60, insulator diameter: Ø1.25mm					
Material		Case/Nut: Stainless steel 303 (SUS303, PTFE coated), Washer: Stainless steel 304 (SUS304), Sensing side: Stainless steel 303 (SUS303, PTFE coated, thickness is 0.8mm, in case of PRFAT08 is 0.4mm), Oil resistant cable (gray): Oil resistant polyvinyl chloride (PVC)					
Approval		(6					
Weight ^{**5}		Approx. 80g (approx. 55g) Approx. 110g (approx. 83g) Approx. 132g (approx. 97g) Approx. 225g (approx. 170g					

%1: Use accessories (nut, washer) made of SUS. Or, sensing distance cannot be guaranteed.

%2: The response frequency is the average value. The standard sensing target is used and the width is set as 2 times of the standard sensing target, 1/2 of the sensing distance for the distance.

**3: Do not pull the Ø4mm cable with a tensile strength of 30N or over and the Ø5mm cable with a tensile strength of 50N or over. It may result in fire due to the broken wire. When extending wire, use AWG22 cable or over within 200m.

%4: Option is 5m.

%5: The weight includes packaging. The weight in parenthesis is for unit only.

Environment resistance is rated at no freezing or condensation.

Dimensions



• PRFAT18-5DO-V

• PRFAT30-10DO-V



Control Output Diagram & Load Operating

• DC 2-wire type



Connections

• DC 2-wire type



XLoad can be wired to any direction.

(E) Vision Sensors

(F) Proximity Sensors





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Detecting Method

Sensing area Y (mm)

Sensing area Y (mm)

Sensing area Y (mm)

Proper Usage

O Load connections



When using DC 2-wire type proximity sensor, the load must be connected, otherwise internal components may be damaged. The load can be connected to either wire.

O In case of the load current is small

• DC 2-wire type



 $R \le \frac{V_s}{10-10ff} (k\Omega)$ $P > \frac{V_s^2}{R} (W)$

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[Vs: Power supply, lo: Min. action current of proximity sensor,] [off: Return current of load, P: Number of Bleeder resistance watt

Please make the current on proximity sensor smaller than the return current of load by connecting a bleeder resistor in parallel.

XW value of Bleeder resistor should be bigger for proper heat dissipation.

O Mutual-interference & Influence by surrounding metals

When several proximity sensors are mounted close to one another a malfunction of the may be caused due to mutual interference. Therefore, be sure to keep a minimum distance between the two sensors as below chart indicates.



When sensors are mounted on metallic panel, it is required to protect the sensors from being affected by any metallic object except target. Therefore, be sure to provide a minimum distance as below chart indicates.







(unit: mm)

Item	PRFAT08-1.5DO-V	PRFAT12-2DO-V	PRFAT18-5DO-V	PRFAT30-10DO-V
A	35	40	65	110
В	30	35	60	100
ł	0	0	0	0
Ød	8	12	18	30
m	4.5	8	20	40
n	30	40	60	100



(G) Pressure Sensors

(H) Rotary Encoders

(I)

Connectors/ Connector Cables/ Sensor Distributior Boxes/ Sockets