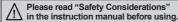
## Full Metal, Cylindrical, Long Sensing Distance, Spatter-Resistance, Cable Type, Proximity Sensor

### Features

- Long sensing distance
- 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
- Stability indicator (green LED) and operation indicator (red LED)
   excellent visibility with the 360° ring type indicator (except for PRFDAT08 model)
- Equipped with the oil resistant cable
- Protection structure: IP67 (IEC standard)



CE

### ■ 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

### Ocontinuous 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: PRFDA18



<Test result>

## Metallic brush test



#### Test conditions

Testing object: stainless cup brush Rotation speed: 80RPM Testing time: 3 hours



<Test result>

### ■ Electromagnetic Resistance Test

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**

Welding current: 13,000A Installation direction: front and side

Test model: PRFDA Series

rest model. Fixe Bit oches					
Diameter of	Minimum sensing distance between				
sensing side	weld and sensor				
Installation direction	Front	Side			
8mm	80mm	80mm			
12mm	No effect from noise	50mm			
18mm	30mm	50mm			
30mm	120mm	110mm			

Minimum sensing distance can be different by welding environment.

SENSORS

CONTROLLERS

MOTION DEVICES

SOFTWARE

(A) Photoelectric Sensors

(B) Fiber Optic Sensors

(C) LiDAR

(D) Door/Area Sensors

Vision Sensors

> Proximity Sensors

(G) Pressure Sensors

(H) Rotary Encoders

Connectors/ Connector Cables/ Sensor Distribution Boxes/ Sockets

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### **■** 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)

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



Siz	D (mm)
PRFDAT08	6
PRFDAT12	10
PRFDAT18	16
PRFDAT30	28



### Specifications

#### • DC 2-wire type

Model		PRFDAT08-2DO-V	PRFDAT12-3DO-V	PRFDAT18-7DO-V	PRFDAT30-12DO-V	
Diameter	r of sensing side	8mm	12mm	18mm	30mm	
Sensing	distance <sup>*1</sup>	2mm	3mm	7mm	12mm	
Installatio	on	Shield (flush)				
Hysteres	iis	Max. 15% of sensing distance				
Standard	sensing target	12×12×1mm (iron)	12×12×1mm (iron)	30×30×1mm (iron)	54×54×1mm (iron)	
Setting d	listance	0 to 1.4mm	0 to 2.1mm	0 to 4.9mm	0 to 8.4mm	
Power su	pply (operating voltage)	12-24VDC== (10-30VDC==)				
Leakage	current	Max. 0.8mA				
Respons	e frequency <sup>*2</sup>	150Hz	80Hz	80Hz	50Hz	
Residual	voltage	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 min				
Vibration		1.5mm amplitude at frequency 10 to 55Hz (for 1 min) in each X, Y, Z direction for 2 hours				
Shock		500m/s² (approx. 50G) in each X, Y, Z direction for 10 times	1,000m/s² (approx. 100G) in each X, Y, Z direction for 10 times			
Indicator	dicator Stability indicator: Green LED, Operation indicator: Red LED					
Environ-	Ambient temperature	-25 to 70°C, storage: -25 to 70°C				
ment	Ambient humidity	35 to 95%RH, storage: 35 to 95%RH				
Protectio	n circuit	Surge protection circuit, output short over current protection circuit				
Protectio	n	IP67 (IEC standard)				
Cable <sup>*3</sup>		Ø4mm, 2-wire, 2m <sup>×4</sup>	Ø5mm, 2-wire, 2m <sup>×4</sup>			
		AWG22, core diameter: 0.08mm, no. of cores: 60, insulator diameter: Ø1.25mm				
Material	Case/Nut: Stainless steel 303 (SUS 303, PTFE coated), Washer: Stainless steel 304 (SUS 304), sterial Sensing side: stainless steel 303 (SUS 303, PTFE coated, thickness of PRFDAT08: 0.2mm, PRFDAT12/18: 0.4mm, PRFDAT30: 0.5mm), Oil resistant cable (gray): Oil resistant polyvinyl chloride (F			AT08: 0.2mm,		
Approval		C€				
Weight <sup>**5</sup>	/eight <sup>%5</sup> Approx. 80g (approx. 55g) Approx. 110g (approx. 83g) Approx. 132g (approx. 97g) Approx. 225g (approx. 1			g) Approx. 225g (approx. 170g)		

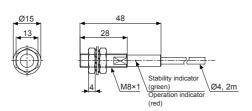
- X1: Use accessories (nut, washer) made of SUS. Or, sensing distance cannot be guaranteed.
- x2: The response frequency is the average value. The standard sensing target is used and the width is set as 2 times of the standard sensing target, 1/2 of the sensing distance for the distance.
- ※3: Do not 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.
- XEnvironment resistance is rated at no freezing or condensation.

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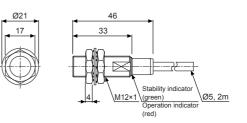
# Full Metal, Cylindrical, Long Sensing Distance, Spatter-Resistance, Cable Type

#### Dimensions

#### PRFDAT08-2DO-V



#### PRFDAT12-3DO-V



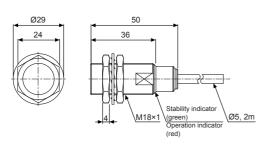
#### (unit: mm) SENSORS

CONTROLLERS

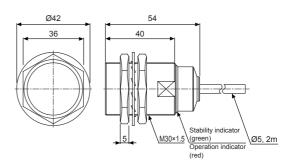
MOTION DEVICES

SOFTWARE

#### PRFDAT18-7DO-V



#### PRFDAT30-12DO-V



#### (A) Photoelectric Sensors

(B) Fiber Optic Sensors

(C) LiDAR

(D) Door/Area Sensors

# Vision Sensors

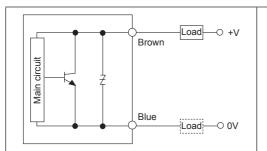
Pressure Sensors

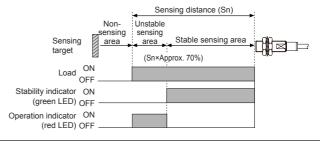
(H) Rotary Encoders

Connectors/ Connector Cables/ Sensor Distribution Boxes/ Sockets

### Control Output Diagram & Load Operating

#### DC 2-wire type

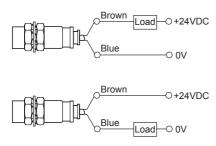




When the sensing target is placed over approx. 70% of sensing distance (Sn), the operation indicator (red LED) turns ON. When the target is placed within approx. 70% of sensing distance (Sn), the stability indicator (green LED) turns ON. Use the sensor at the position where the stability indicator turns ON.

#### Connections

#### • DC 2-wire type

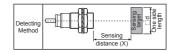


XLoad can be wired to any direction.

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# **PRFDA Series**

### Sensing Distance Feature Data by Target Material and Size



PRFDAT08-2DO-V

2.50

2.00

Iron(SS401)

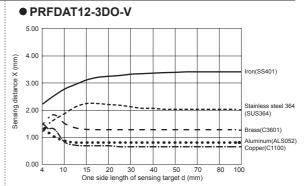
Stainless steel 364 (SUS364)

Brass(C3601)

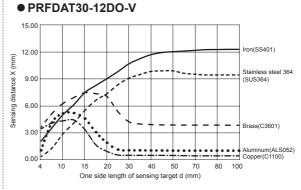
8 10 12 15 18 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 60 70 75 80 90 100

One side length of sensing target d (mm)

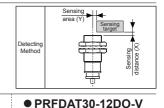
Copper(C1100)

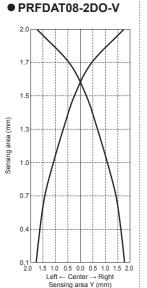


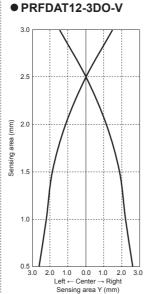
PRFDAT18-7DO-V 10.00 8.00 Sensing distance X (mm) ron(SS401) 6.00 (SUS364) 2.00 Brass(C3601) 0.00 10 20 30 40 50 80 100 One side length of sensing target d (mm)

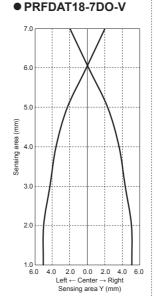


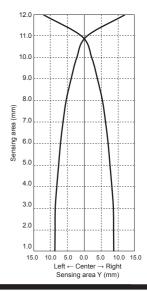
Sensing Distance Feature Data by Parallel (Left/Right) Movement











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# Full Metal, Cylindrical, Long Sensing Distance, Spatter-Resistance, Cable Type

### Proper Usage

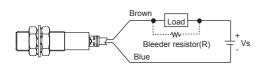
### © Load connections



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.

### 

#### • DC 2-wire type



$$R \le \frac{V_s}{\text{lo-loff}} (k\Omega)$$
  $P > \frac{V_s^2}{R} (W)$ 

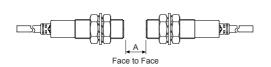
[Vs: Power supply, lo: Min. action current of proximity sensor, of loff: Return current of load, P: Number of Bleeder resistance watt

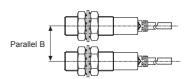
Please make the current on proximity sensor smaller than the return current of load by connecting a bleeder resistor in parallel.

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

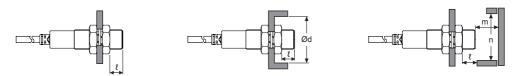
### Mutual-interference & Influence by surrounding metals

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. Do NOT connect the sensors more than three in parallel.





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	Model	PRFDAT08-2DO-V	PRFDAT12-3DO-V	PRFDAT18-7DO-V	PRFDAT30-12DO-V
A		35	40	65	110
В		35	35	60	100
ł		0	0	0	0
Ød		8	12	18	30
m		8	12	28	48
n		30	40	60	100

(A) Photoelectric Sensors

SENSORS

CONTROLLERS

MOTION DEVICES

SOFTWARE

(B) Fiber Optic Sensors

(C) LiDAR

(D) Door/Area Sensors

> (E) Vision Sensors

> > roximity ensors

(G) Pressure Sensors

(H) Rotary Encoders

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

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