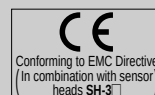


SU-7 SERIES SH SERIES

Slim Body Automatic Sensitivity Setting Photoelectric Sensor **Amplifier-separated**



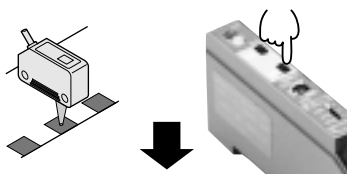
Simple and suitable for compact design



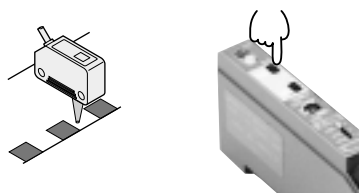
Simple automatic sensitivity setting

Anyone can achieve the optimum sensitivity by just pressing two buttons.

- ① Aligning with the mark to be detected, press the 'ON' button.

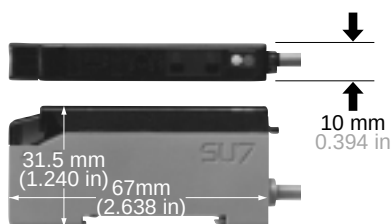


- ② Aligning with the background, press the 'OFF' button.



Thickness: 10 mm 0.394 in

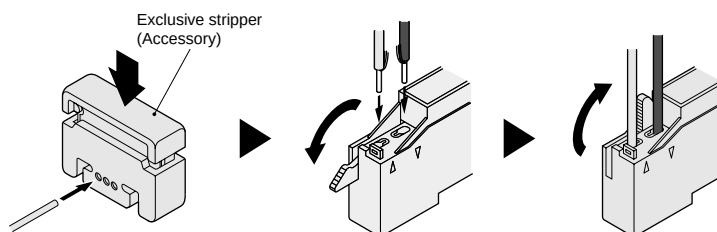
Installation space can be greatly reduced as the **SU-7** amplifier is just 10 mm 0.394 in thick.



Quick wire connection

A snap of the lever secures the connection of the sensor head cables on the **SU-7** amplifier. It is no longer required to strip the wire insulation. Further, the exclusive stripper (accessory) can be used to easily peel off the sensor cable outer sheath.

- ① Strip the cable sheaths with the exclusive stripper. ② Insert the wires into the holes. ③ Flip up and lock the lever.



Caution: The outer fluorine sheath of the chemical resistant type sensor head, **SH-61R**, cannot be cut off with the dedicated stripper.

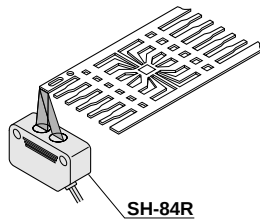
Nine advanced functions for versatile sensing

- ① **Limit sensitivity setting** **All models**
Sensitivity for detection of minute differences can be set by the press of one button without an object being present.
- ② **Sensitivity shift** **All models**
The set threshold level can be shifted from the center towards either ON or OFF level.
- ③ **Remote sensitivity selection** **SU-79**
The amplifier stores four channels of sensitivities. They can be selected by the remote inputs.
- ④ **Remote sensitivity setting** **SU-77**
The sensitivity can be adjusted from a remote place.
- ⑤ **External synchronization** **SU-75**
The timing for sensing can be specified by an external input.
- ⑥ **Test input (emission halt)** **SU-75**
Convenient for start-up inspection.
- ⑦ **Sensitivity margin indication** **All models**
The number of blinks of the stability indicator indicates the degree of sensitivity margin.
- ⑧ **ON-delay / OFF-delay timer** **SU-7 SU-77 SU-79 SU-7J**
The timer can be selected for either ON-delay or OFF-delay of 0 to 5 sec.
- ⑨ **Interference prevention** **All models**
Two sensor heads can be mounted close together.

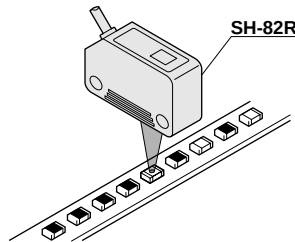
Refer to 'PRECAUTIONS FOR PROPER USE' on p.396~ for further details.

APPLICATIONS

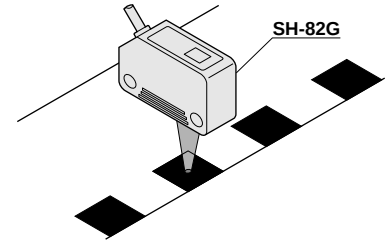
Determining position of lead frame



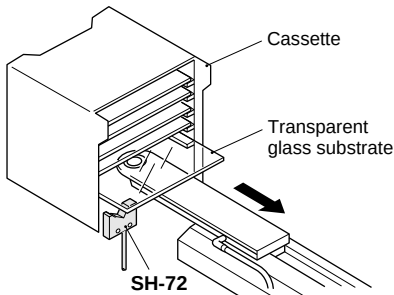
Identifying top face from bottom face of chip components



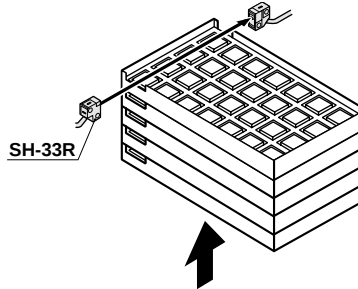
Detecting red mark on white paper



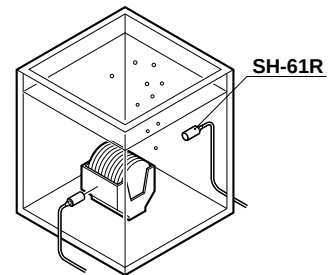
Detecting transparent glass substrates in cassette



Detecting IC height



Detecting wafer cassette in quartz tank containing cleaning liquid

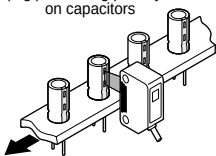


Line-focus type / SH-84R



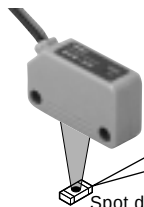
- Suitable for detecting printed characters
It can be used to detect printed characters because of its line shaped projected area of 1 × 4 mm 0.039 × 0.157 in.

(e.g.) Detecting polarity marks on capacitors

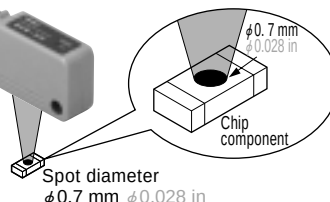


- Strong against position deviation
Since it makes a judgment based upon the total light incident on the sensing area, it is not easily affected by a deviation in sensing object position.

Pinpoint type with red LED beam / SH-82R



- Suitable for tiny object sensing



- Spot diameter: $\phi 0.7 \text{ mm } \phi 0.028 \text{ in}$
Top / bottom face of a chip component can be easily discriminated.

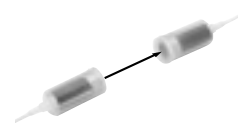
Pinpoint type with green LED beam / SH-82G



- Red / white color discrimination
Discrimination between red / white, red / yellow or red / orange, which is difficult with the red LED type, is easy with SH-82G.

Chemical resistant type / SH-61R

- Strong against chemicals



Since the sensor heads and the attached cables are covered by fluorine resin, SH-61R can be used in a harsh chemical environment. Moreover, it has a long sensing range of 2.5 m 8.202 ft.

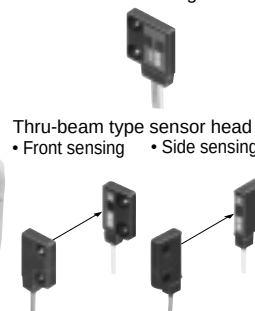
Glass substrate detection type / SH-72



- Reliable glass substrate detection
Its unique optical system enables detection of transparent glass plate, as well as, specular film deposited glass plate at the same distance.
- No dead zone
- Repeatability: 0.03 mm 0.001 in
- Not affected by background

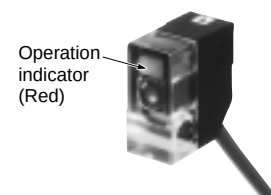
Ultra-slim type / SH-2□

- Compact size: 0.3cm³ Thickness: 3 mm 0.118 in
- Versatile mounting
Diffuse reflective type sensor head
• Front sensing



Ultra-small type / SH-3□

- Sensor head with indicator
An operation indicator, which enables an easy check of the operation at site, has been incorporated.

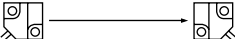
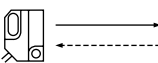
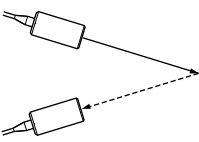
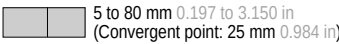
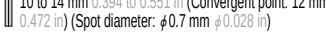
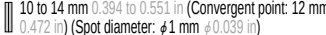
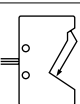
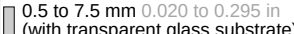


- 2 m 6.562 ft long sensing range with red LED beam (SH-33R)
Visible red LED beam makes alignment easy.

SU-7/SH

ORDER GUIDE

Sensor heads

Type			Appearance	Sensing range	Model No.	Emitting element	Operation indicator
Ultra-slim type	Thru-beam	Front sensing		 300 mm 11.811 in	SH-21	Infrared LED	
		Side sensing			SH-21E		
	Diffuse reflective	Front sensing		 50 mm 1.969 in	SH-22		
Ultra-small type	Thru-beam		 1 m 3.281 ft	SH-31R	Red LED	Incorporated	
			 100 mm 3.937 in	SH-31G	Green LED		
			 2 m 6.562 ft	SH-33R	Red LED		
	Diffuse reflective		 100 mm 3.937 in	SH-32R	Red LED		
Chemical resistant type	Thru-beam		 2.5 m 8.202 ft	SH-61R	Red LED		
	Convergent reflective (Using optional mounting bracket MS-SH6-2)	  5 to 80 mm 0.197 to 3.150 in (Convergent point: 25 mm 0.984 in)					
Mark sensor	Pinpoint		 10 to 14 mm 0.394 to 0.551 in (Convergent point: 12 mm 0.472 in) (Spot diameter: φ0.7 mm φ0.028 in)	SH-82R	Red LED		
			 10 to 14 mm 0.394 to 0.551 in (Convergent point: 12 mm 0.472 in) (Spot diameter: φ1 mm φ0.039 in)	SH-82G	Green LED		
	Line-focus		 17 to 23 mm 0.669 to 0.906 in (Convergent point: 20 mm 0.787 in) (Spot size: 1 X 4 mm 0.039 X 0.157 in)	SH-84R	Red LED		
Glass substrate detection sensor			 0.5 to 7.5 mm 0.020 to 0.295 in (with transparent glass substrate)	SH-72	Infrared LED		

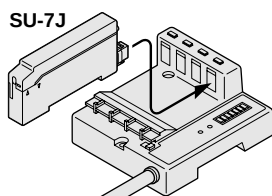
Amplifiers

Type	Appearance	Model No.	Functions (●: Incorporated)									
			Automatic sensitivity setting	Sensitivity shift	Limit sensitivity setting	Remote sensitivity setting	Remote sensitivity selection	Sensitivity margin indication	External synchronization	Test input (emission halt)	Timer	Interference prevention
NPN output type	Standard type	SU-7	●	●	●	—	—	●	—	—	●	●
	Plug-in connector type	SU-7J										
	External synchronization input type	SU-75	●	●	●	—	—	●	●	●	—	●
	Remote sensitivity adjustment type	SU-77	●	●	●	●	—	●	—	—	●	●
	Remote sensitivity selection type	SU-79	●	●	●	—	●	●	—	—	●	●
PNP output type	Standard type	SU-7P	●	●	●	—	—	●	—	—	●	●

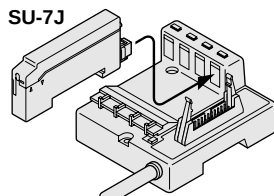
ORDER GUIDE

Plug-in connector type

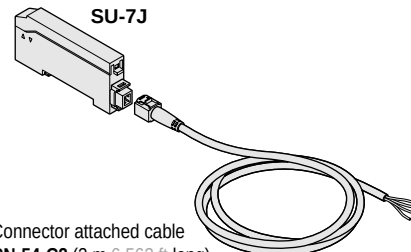
It is usable with the sensor & wire-saving link system **S-LINK**, sensor block for simple wiring **SL-BMW** or **SL-BW**, or with connector attached cable **CN-54-C2** or **CN-54-C5**.



Sensor & wire-saving link system
S-LINK
(Refer to p.1030~ for details.)



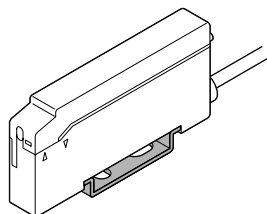
Sensor block for simple wiring
SL-BMW, SL-BW
(Refer to p.882~ for details.)



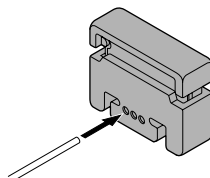
Connector attached cable
CN-54-C2 (2 m 6.562 ft long)
CN-54-C5 (5 m 16.404 ft long)

Accessories

• **MS-DIN-2** (Amplifier mounting bracket)

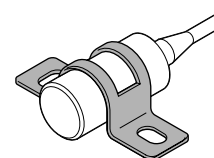


• **SU-CT1** (Exclusive stripper)



• **MS-SH6-1**

(Sensor head mounting bracket for **SH-61R**)



OPTIONS

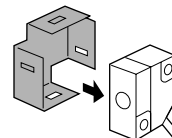
Designation	Model No.	Description					
Slit mask (For SH-31R , SH-31G and SH-33R only)	OS-SS3	This is a convenient slit mask having four types of slits.					
		Slit size	Fitting	Sensing range			Min. sensing object
				SH-31R	SH-31G	SH-33R	
		0.5 × 3 mm 0.020 × 0.118 in	One side	500 mm 19.685 in	50 mm 1.969 in	750 mm 29.528 in	φ 3 mm φ 0.118 in
			Both sides	250 mm 9.843 in	25 mm 0.984 in	400 mm 15.748 in	0.5 × 3 mm 0.020 × 0.118 in
		1 × 3 mm 0.039 × 0.118 in	One side	700 mm 27.559 in	70 mm 2.756 in	1,000 mm 39.370 in	φ 3 mm φ 0.118 in
Both sides	500 mm 19.685 in		50 mm 1.969 in	750 mm 29.528 in	1 × 3 mm 0.039 × 0.118 in		
Sensor head mounting bracket (For the ultra- small type only)	MS-SS3-1	Mounting bracket for the ultra-small sensor head (The thru-beam type sensor head needs two brackets)					
Sensor head mounting bracket (For the mark- sensor only)	MS-DS-1	Mounting bracket for the mark sensor head					
Sensor head mounting bracket (For SH-61R only)	MS-SH6-2	The emitter and the receiver are fixed together at an angle for use as a convergent reflective type sensor.					
Sensor checker (Note)	CHX-SC2	It is useful for beam alignment of thru-beam type sensors. The optimum receiver position is given by indicators, as well as an audio signal.					

Note: Refer to p.414~ for details of the sensor checker **CHX-SC2**.

Slit mask

• **OS-SS3**

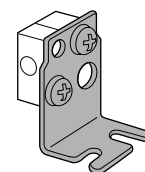
The sensor head and the slit mask are mounted together.



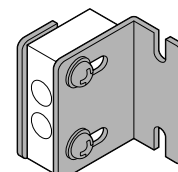
Sensor head mounting bracket

• **MS-SS3-1**

• **MS-DS-1**

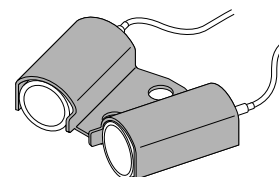


Two M3 (length 12 mm 0.472 in) screws with washers are attached.



Two M3 (length 14 mm 0.551 in) screws with washers are attached.

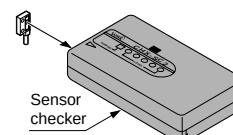
• **MS-SH6-2**



No screw is attached.

Sensor checker

• **CHX-SC2**



SU-7/SH

SPECIFICATIONS

Sensor heads (for general use)

Type		Ultra-slim type			Ultra-small type			
		Thru-beam		Diffuse reflective	Thru-beam			Diffuse reflective
		Front sensing	Side sensing		Red LED	Green LED	Red LED	
Item	Model No.	SH-21	SH-21E	SH-22	SH-31R	SH-31G	SH-33R	SH-32R
Applicable amplifiers		SU-7 series						
Sensing range		300 mm 11.811 in		50 mm 1.969 in (Note 1)	1 m 3.281 ft	100 mm 3.937 in	2 m 6.562 ft	100 mm 3.937 in (Note 1)
Sensing object		Min. ϕ 0.3 mm ϕ 0.012 in opaque object (under the optimum condition) (Note 2)		Min. ϕ 0.3 mm ϕ 0.012 in copper wire (with 3 mm 0.118 in setting distance and at the max. sensitivity)	Min. ϕ 1 mm ϕ 0.039 in opaque object (with 1 m 3.281 ft setting distance and at the optimum sensitivity) (Note 3)	Min. ϕ 1 mm ϕ 0.039 in opaque object (with 100 mm 3.937 in setting distance and at the optimum sensitivity) (Note 3)	Min. ϕ 1 mm ϕ 0.039 in opaque object (with 2 m 6.562 ft setting distance and at the optimum sensitivity) (Note 3)	Opaque, translucent or transparent object
Hysteresis		—————		15 % or less of operation distance	—————			15 % or less of operation distance
Repeatability (perpendicular to sensing axis)		0.03 mm 0.001 in or less		0.15 mm 0.006 in or less	0.1 mm 0.004 in or less			0.5 mm 0.020 in or less
Operation indicator		—————			Red LED (lights up when the sensing output of the amplifier is ON, incorporated on the emitter of the thru-beam type sensor head)			
Environmental resistance	Pollution degree	—————			3 (Industrial environment)			
	Protection	IP62 (IEC)			IP66 (IEC)			
	Ambient temperature	− 10 to + 60 °C + 14 to + 140 °F (No dew condensation or icing allowed) Storage: − 20 to + 70°C − 4 to + 158 °F			− 25 to + 60 °C − 13 to + 140 °F (No dew condensation or icing allowed) Storage: − 30 to + 70°C − 22 to + 158 °F			
	Ambient humidity	35 to 85 % RH, Storage: 35 to 85 % RH						
	Ambient illuminance	Sunlight: 11,000 lx at the light-receiving face, Incandescent light: 3,500 lx at the light-receiving face						
	Vibration resistance	10 to 55 Hz frequency, 1.5 mm 0.059 in amplitude in X, Y and Z directions for two hours each						
	Shock resistance	500 m/s ² acceleration (50 G approx.) in X, Y and Z directions for three times each						
Emitting element		Infrared LED (modulated)			Red LED (modulated)	Green LED (modulated)	Red LED (modulated)	
Material		Enclosure: Polycarbonate (glass fiber reinforced)			Enclosure: ABS, Lens: Polycarbonate			
Cable		0.089 mm ² (ultra-slim type: 0.057 mm ²) single core (diffuse reflective type: two parallel single core wires) shielded cable, 3 m 9.843 ft long						
Cable extension		Extension up to total 5 m 16.404 ft (ultra-small type: 10 m 32.808 ft) is possible with an equivalent cable (thru-beam type: both emitter and receiver).						
Weight		Emitter: 12 g approx. Receiver: 12 g approx.		24 g approx.	Emitter: 10 g approx. Receiver: 10 g approx.			20 g approx.
Accessory		Sensor head mounting screw: 2 sets (SH-22: 1 set)			—————			

Notes: 1) The sensing range of the diffuse reflective type sensor is specified for white non-glossy paper (50 × 50 mm 1.969 × 1.969 in) as the object.
 2) The optimum condition is the condition when the sensitivity is adjusted so that the operation indicator just lights up at the given distance in the light received condition.
 3) The optimum sensitivity stands for the sensitivity level when the operation indicator just lights up in the light received condition.

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SU-7/SH

SPECIFICATIONS

Amplifiers

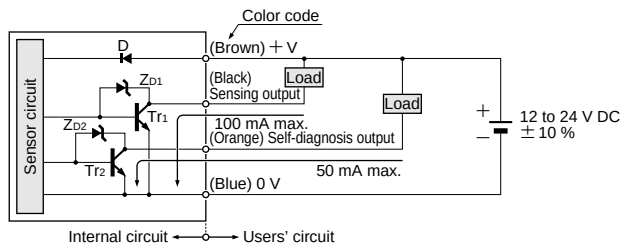
Type		NPN output type				PNP output type					
		Standard type	External synchroniza- tion input type	Remote sensitivity setting type	Remote sensitivity selection type	Standard type					
Item	Model No.	SU-7	SU-75	SU-77	SU-79	SU-7P					
Applicable sensor heads		SH series									
Supply voltage		12 to 24 V DC ± 10 % Ripple P-P 10 % or less									
Current consumption		35 mA or less									
Sensing output		NPN open-collector transistor • Maximum sink current: 100 mA • Applied voltage: 30 V DC or less (between sensing output and 0 V) • Residual voltage: 1.0 V or less (at 100 mA sink current) 0.4 V or less (at 16 mA sink current)				PNP open-collector transistor • Maximum source current: 100 mA • Applied voltage: 30 V DC or less (between sensing output and + V) • Residual voltage: 2.0 V or less (at 100 mA source current) 1.0 V or less (at 16 mA source current)					
						Utilization category	DC-12 or DC-13				
						Output operation	Selectable either Light-ON or Dark-ON with the ON and OFF buttons (Selectable with the external inputs for SU-77)				
						Short-circuit protection	Incorporated				
Self-diagnosis output		NPN open-collector transistor • Maximum sink current: 50 mA • Applied voltage: 30 V DC or less (between self-diagnosis output and 0 V) • Residual voltage: 1.0 V or less (at 50 mA sink current) 0.4 V or less (at 16 mA sink current)				PNP open-collector transistor • Maximum source current: 50 mA • Applied voltage: 30 V DC or less (between self-diagnosis output and + V) • Residual voltage: 2.0 V or less (at 50 mA source current) 1.0 V or less (at 16 mA source current)					
						Output operation	ON under unstable sensing condition (restored automatically after 40 ms approx.), or if the sensing output is short-circuited (restored when short-circuit is rectified). (For the remote sensitivity adjustment type, it turns ON for 40 ms approx. also after the remote sensitivity input is received.)				
						Short-circuit protection					
Response time		0.6 ms or less (0.8 ms or less when the interference prevention function is used)									
Operation indicator		Red LED (lights up when the sensing output is ON)									
Stability indicator		Green LED ‘RUN’ mode: Lights up under stable light received condition or stable dark condition ‘SET’ mode : At the time of sensitivity setting, blinks twice when the difference between ON and OFF levels is greater than the hysteresis, but blinks 15 times when it is equal to or less than the hysteresis. Also blinks twice after the interference prevention is set ‘SET’ mode → When ‘SIF’ or ‘RUN’ mode is selected: Blinks from 0 to 5 times according to the sensitivity margin									
Test input (emission halt) function		_____	Incorporated	_____	_____	_____					
External synchronization function		_____	Incorporated (Either gate or edge trigger is selectable)	_____	_____	_____					
Remote sensitivity setting function		_____	_____	Incorporated	_____	_____					
Remote sensitivity selection function		_____	_____	_____	Incorporated (Stores four sensitivities)	_____					
Sensitivity shift & limit sensitivity setting functions		Shifts the set sensitivity level									
Interference prevention function		Incorporated									
Timer function		ON-delay / OFF-delay timer (variable 0 to 5 sec.)	_____	ON-delay / OFF-delay timer (variable 0 to 5 sec.)							
Environmental resistance	Pollution degree	3 (Industrial environment)									
	Ambient temperature	－10 to +55 °C +14 to +131 °F (No dew condensation or icing allowed), Storage: －20 to +70 °C －4 to +158 °F									
	Ambient humidity	35 to 85 % RH, Storage: 35 to 85 % RH									
	EMC	EN 50081-2, EN 50082-2, EN 60947-5-2 (in combination with sensor heads SH-3 □.)									
	Voltage withstandability	1,000V AC for one min. between all supply terminals connected together and enclosure									
	Insulation resistance	20 MΩ, or more, with 250 V DC megger between all supply terminals connected together and enclosure									
	Vibration resistance	10 to 150 Hz frequency, 0.75 mm 0.030 in amplitude in X, Y and Z directions for two hours each									
	Shock resistance	100 m/s ² acceleration (10 G approx.) in X, Y and Z directions for five times each									
Material		Enclosure: Heat-resistant ABS, Cover: Polycarbonate, Cable lock lever: PPS									
Cable		0.15 mm ² 6-core (SU-7 and SU-7P : 0.2 mm ² 4-core) cabtyre cable, 2 m 6.562 ft long									
Cable extension		Extension up to total 100 m 328.084 ft is possible with 0.3 mm ² , or more, cable.									
Weight		65 g approx.									
Accessories		MS-DIN-2 (Amplifier mounting bracket): 1 pc., SU-CT1 (Stripper): 1 pc.									

I/O CIRCUIT AND WIRING DIAGRAMS

SU-7 SU-7J

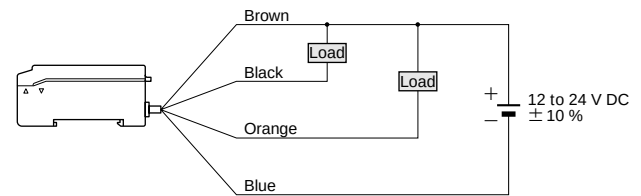
Standard type • NPN output

I/O circuit diagram



Symbols ... D: Reverse supply polarity protection diode
ZD1, ZD2: Surge absorption zener diode
Tr1, Tr2 : NPN output transistor

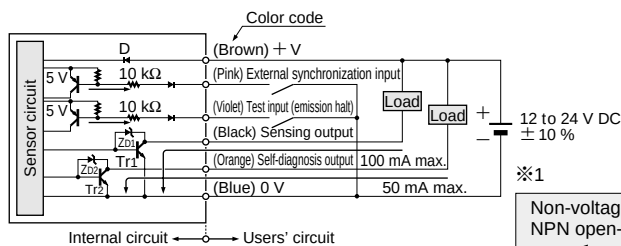
Wiring diagram



SU-75

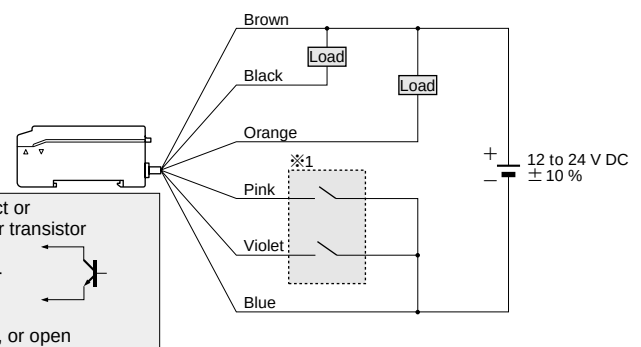
External synchronization input type

I/O circuit diagram



Symbols ... D: Reverse supply polarity protection diode
ZD1, ZD2: Surge absorption zener diode
Tr1, Tr2 : NPN output transistor

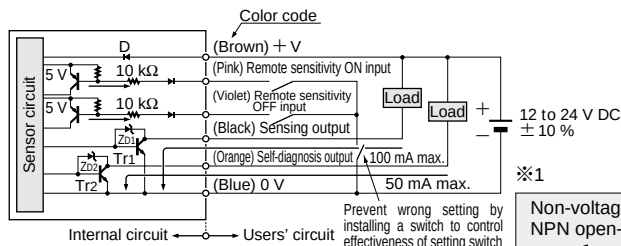
Wiring diagram



SU-77

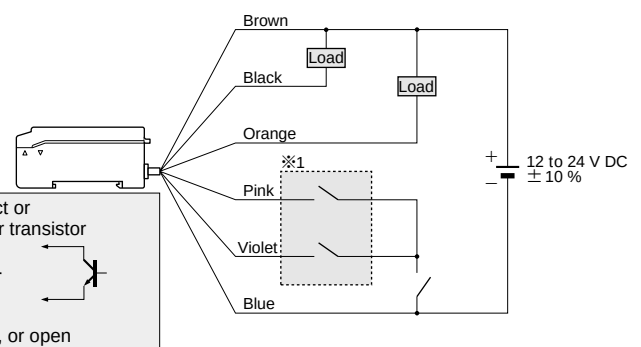
Remote sensitivity setting type

I/O circuit diagram



Symbols ... D: Reverse supply polarity protection diode
ZD1, ZD2: Surge absorption zener diode
Tr1, Tr2 : NPN output transistor

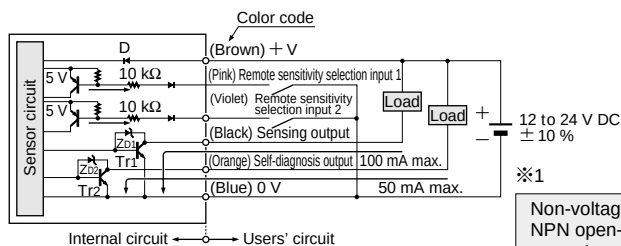
Wiring diagram



SU-79

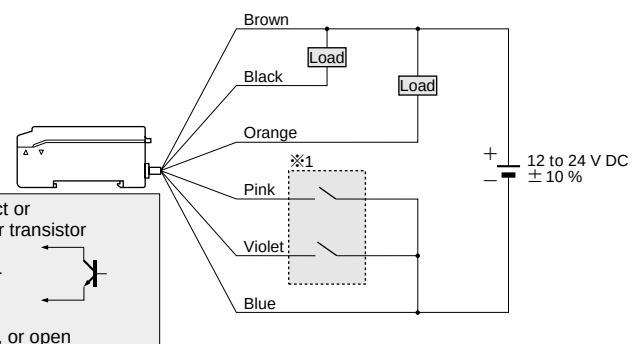
Remote sensitivity selection type

I/O circuit diagram



Symbols ... D: Reverse supply polarity protection diode
ZD1, ZD2: Surge absorption zener diode
Tr1, Tr2 : NPN output transistor

Wiring diagram



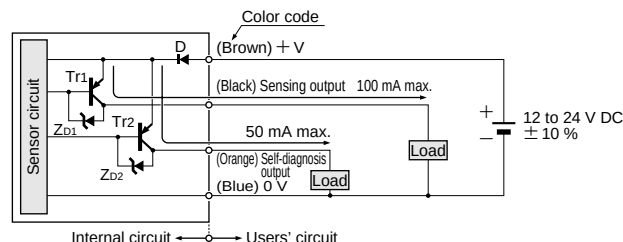
SU-7/SH

I/O CIRCUIT AND WIRING DIAGRAMS

SU-7P

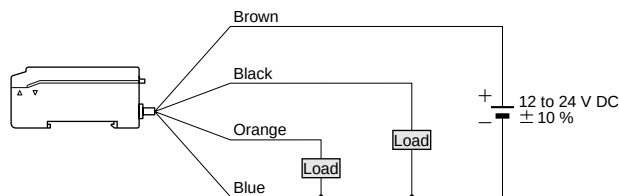
Standard type • PNP output

I/O circuit diagram



Symbols ... D: Reverse supply polarity protection diode
ZD1, ZD2: Surge absorption zener diode
Tr1, Tr2 : PNP output transistor

Wiring diagram

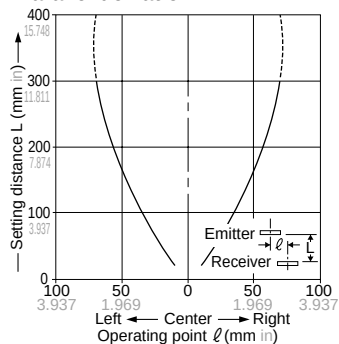


SENSING CHARACTERISTICS (TYPICAL)

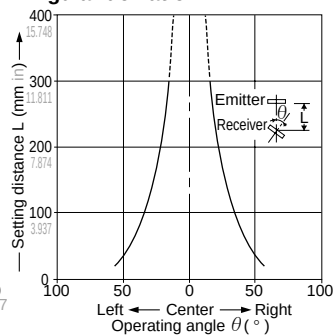
SH-21 SH-21E

Thru-beam type

Parallel deviation



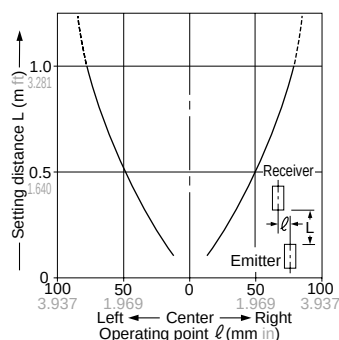
Angular deviation



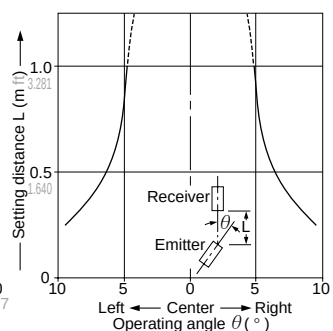
SH-31R

Thru-beam type

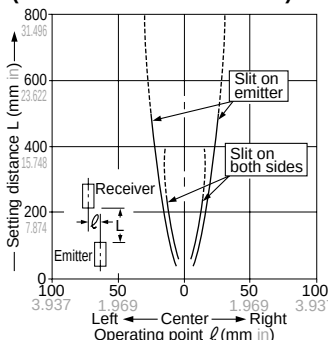
Parallel deviation



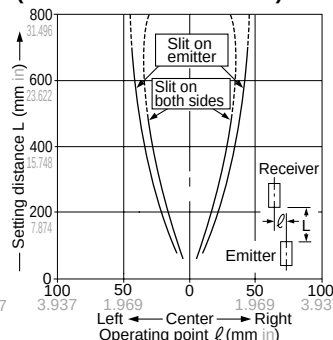
Angular deviation



Parallel deviation with slit masks (0.5 × 3 mm 0.020 × 0.118 in)



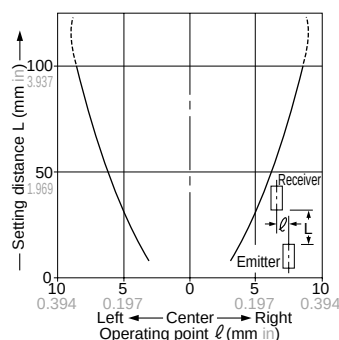
Parallel deviation with slit masks (1 × 3 mm 0.039 × 0.118 in)



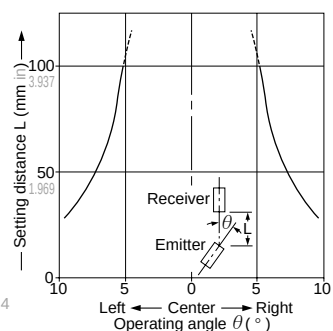
SH-31G

Thru-beam type

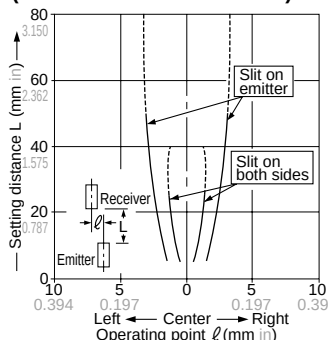
Parallel deviation



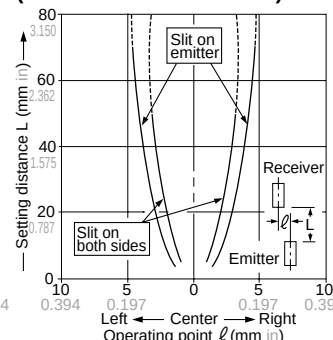
Angular deviation



Parallel deviation with slit masks (0.5 × 3 mm 0.020 × 0.118 in)



Parallel deviation with slit masks (1 × 3 mm 0.039 × 0.118 in)

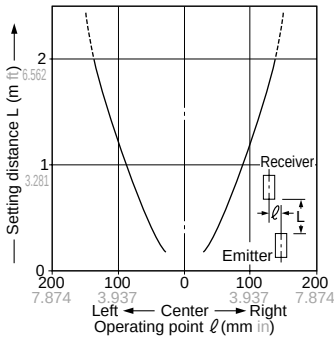


SENSING CHARACTERISTICS (TYPICAL)

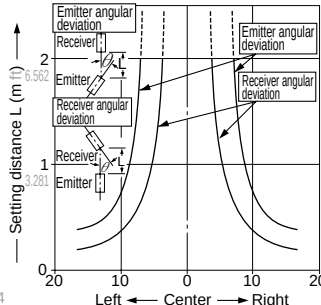
SH-33R

Thru-beam type

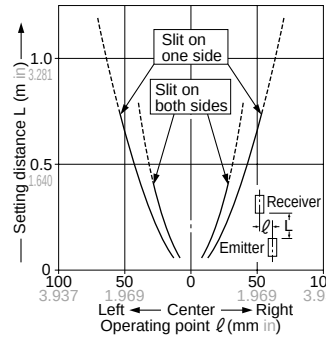
Parallel deviation



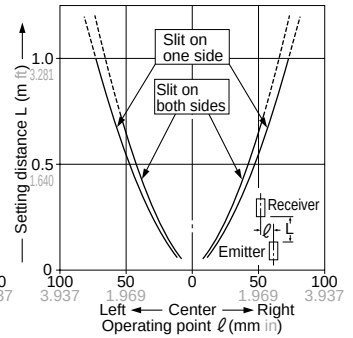
Angular deviation



Parallel deviation with slit masks (0.5 X 3 mm 0.020 X 0.118 in)



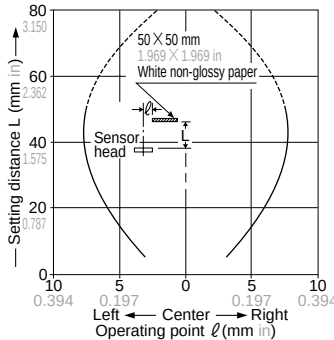
Parallel deviation with slit masks (1 X 3 mm 0.039 X 0.118 in)



SH-22

Diffuse reflective type

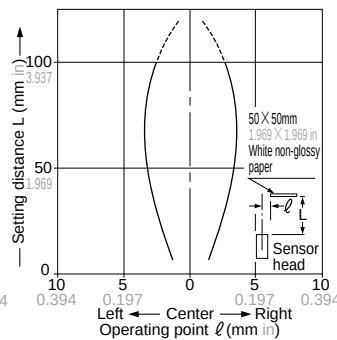
Sensing field



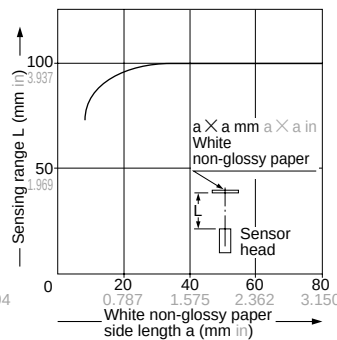
SH-32R

Diffuse reflective type

Sensing field



Correlation between sensing object size and sensing range



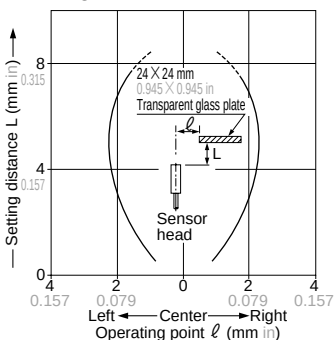
As the sensing object size becomes smaller than the standard size (white non-glossy paper 50 X 50 mm 1.969 X 1.969 in), the sensing range shortens, as shown in the left graph.

(For plotting the left graph, the sensitivity has been set such that a 50 X 50 mm 1.969 X 1.969 in white non-glossy paper is just detectable at a distance of 100 mm 3.937 in.)

SH-72

Glass substrate detection sensor

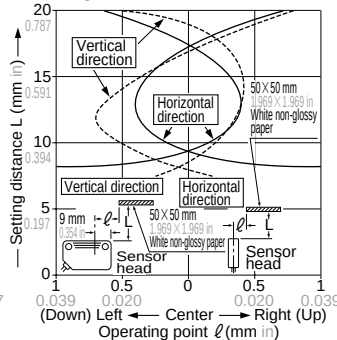
Sensing field



SH-82R

Mark sensor

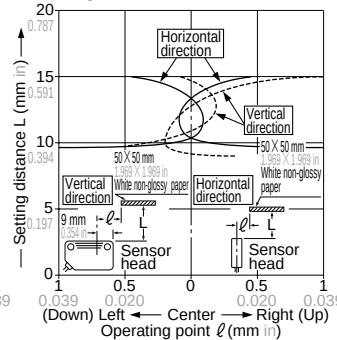
Sensing field



SH-82G

Mark sensor

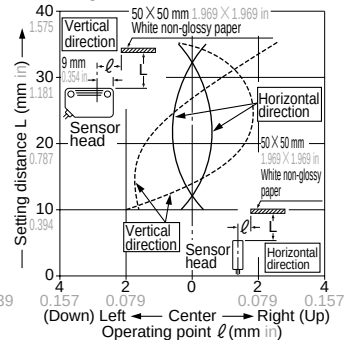
Sensing field



SH-84R

Mark sensor

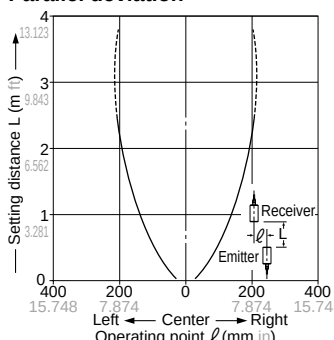
Sensing field



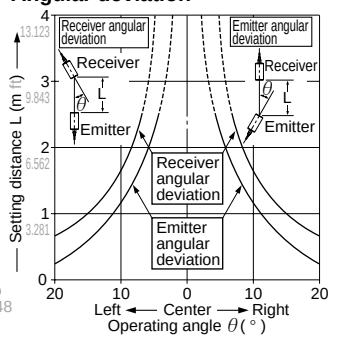
SH-61R

Chemical resistant type

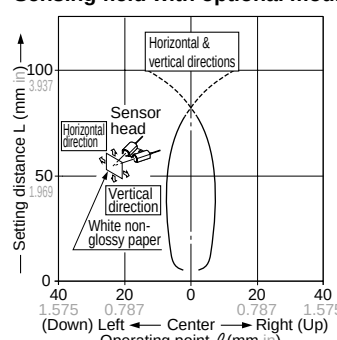
Parallel deviation



Angular deviation



Sensing field with optional mounting bracket (MS-SH6-2)



SU-7/SH

PRECAUTIONS FOR PROPER USE

Refer to [p.1135](#) for general precautions.

Sensor head



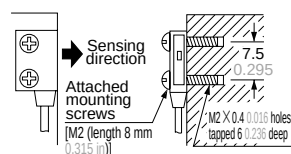
This product is not a safety sensor. Its use is not intended or designed to protect life and prevent body injury or property damage from dangerous parts of machinery. It is a normal object detection sensor.

Always use the sensor head and the exclusive amplifier together as a set.

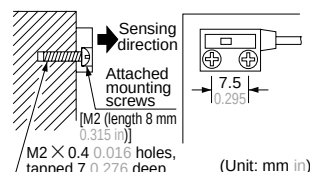
Mounting

Ultra-slim type

• With tapped screws <Side sensing>

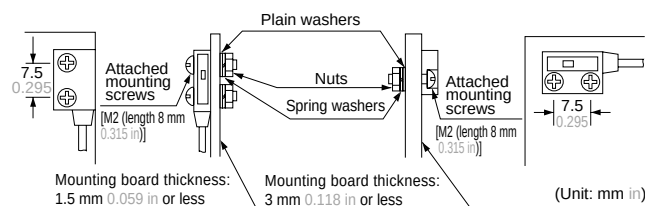


<Front sensing>

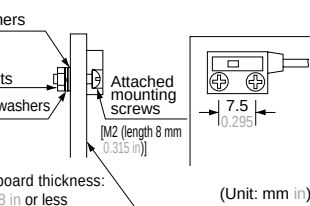


The tightening torque should be 0.14 N·m or less.

• With attached screws and nuts <Side sensing>



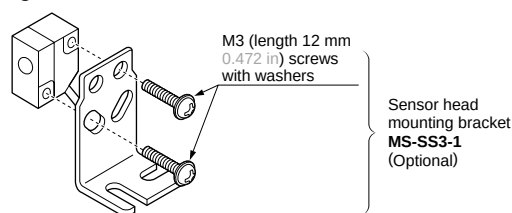
<Front sensing>



The tightening torque should be 0.14 N·m or less.

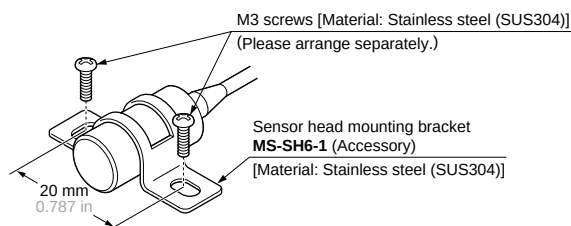
For ultra-small type, mark sensor & glass substrate detection sensor

- The tightening torque should be 0.29 N·m or less when mounting the sensor head with the screws.

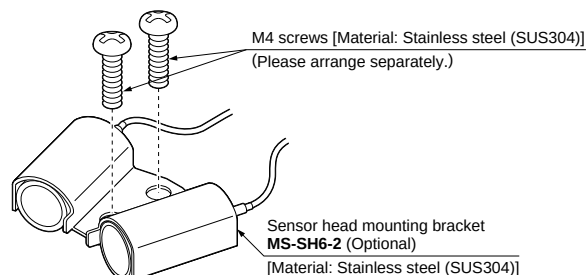


Chemical resistant type

- Use M3 screws to mount the sensor head with the attached sensor head mounting bracket.



- Use M4 screws to assemble the sensor head with the optional sensor head mounting bracket **MS-SH6-2**, in order to form the convergent sensing mode.

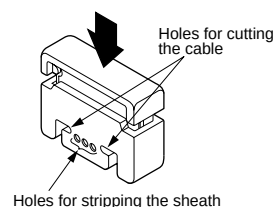


Wiring

• Trim the cable ends

The stripper **SU-CT1** helps you to cut the cable and peel the sheath off the cable.

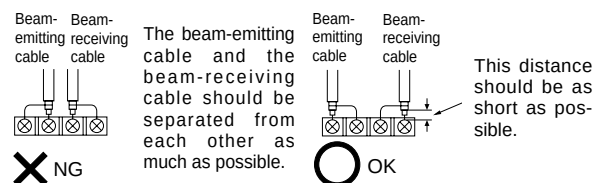
To cut the cable or to strip the sheath, insert the cable into an appropriate hole as shown in the right figure and press the blade down.



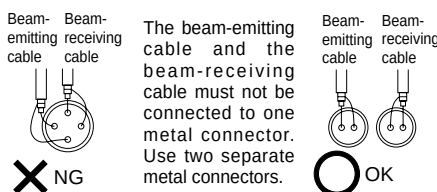
Note: The outer fluorine resin sheath of **SH-61R** cannot be peeled off with **SU-CT1**.

- If the attached sensor head cables need to be extended, use two single core shielded cables of at least equivalent quality. If a joint terminal or connector is used for extension, refer to the figures below. (The shielded extension cable must be of $\phi 1.45$ mm $\phi 0.057$ in outer diameter.)

Connection with joint terminal



Connection with metal connector



In case of chemical resistant type sensor head

- Do not use where it can be exposed to molten alkali metals (sodium, potassium, lithium, etc.), fluorine gas (F₂), ClF₃, OF₂ (including gaseous state), etc.
- In case of cable extension, the extended portion should be placed in an area where it is not exposed to chemicals.

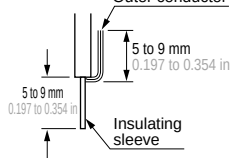
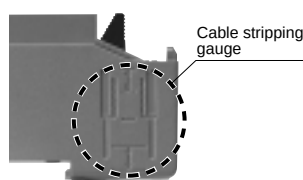
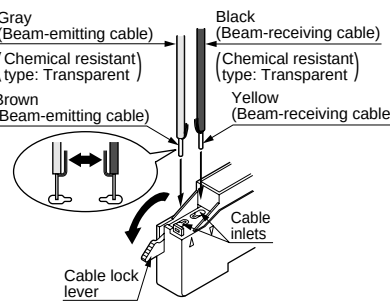
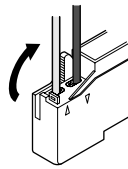
PRECAUTIONS FOR PROPER USE

Refer to p.1135~ for general precautions.

Amplifier

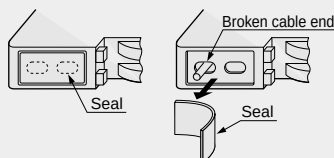
Connection with the sensor head cable

Follow the procedure given below to connect the sensor heads. If the connection is not secure, the sensor will not work properly.

Step	Operation
①	Remove the cover.
②	Trim the cable ends with the stripper SU-CT1 or a pair of nippers as shown on the right. Do not peel the insulating sleeve off the inner conductor. A cable stripping gauge appears on the side of the SU-7 amplifier. Using this gauge, it is possible to obtain the given cable dimensions. At the time of shipment, the inner conductor is stripped and cannot be used as it is. Make sure to trim the cables.  
③	Snap the cable lock lever down and put the cables into the insertion holes of the amplifier with the outer shield wires facing each other. Cables should be inserted straight without bending. 
④	Pull the cable lock lever back to lock the cables. 
⑤	Put the cover on the SU-7 amplifier.

Caution

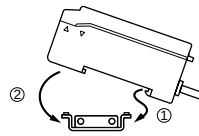
- After locking, if the lock is released and the cable is removed, it can be locked again, as it is, only once. If the locking is repeated three times or more, repeat the process from Step ②. If the cables are locked and released repeatedly, note that the cable ends may break, resulting in a bad connection.
- If there is a shred of the cable left inside the cable inlet, remove it before connecting the sensor head cables. Turn the amplifier upside down, and tap it around the holes. If the shred still remains, peel the bottom seal off the amplifier, and drop it out. (The seal is reusable.)



Mounting

How to mount the amplifier

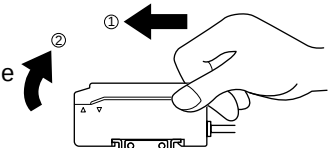
- Fit the rear part of the amplifier on the attached amplifier mounting bracket (**MS-DIN-2**) or a 35 mm 1.378 in width DIN rail.
- Press down the front part of the amplifier on the amplifier mounting bracket (**MS-DIN-2**) or the DIN rail to fit it.



Attached amplifier mounting bracket or 35 mm 1.378 in width DIN rail

How to remove the amplifier

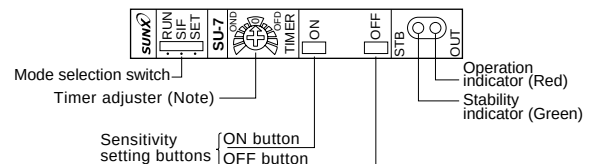
- Push the amplifier forward.
- Lift up the front part of the amplifier to remove it.



Wiring

- The self-diagnosis output does not incorporate a short-circuit protection circuit. Do not connect it directly to a power supply or a capacitive load.

Part description



Note: In case of **SU-75**, this is the external synchronization selection switch.

SU-7/SH

PRECAUTIONS FOR PROPER USE

Refer to p.1135~ for general precautions.

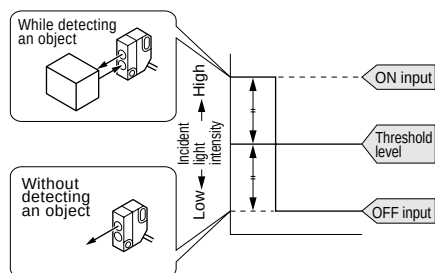
Amplifier

Sensitivity setting

●Normal sensitivity setting

Standard setting

The sensor recognizes the ON and OFF levels by your pressing of the buttons. The threshold level is automatically set at the middle between ON and OFF levels.



Setting procedure

<In case of sensing output ON with object present>

Step	Operation
①	Set the sensor heads within the sensing range.
②	Set the mode selection switch to 'SET'.
③	Press the ON button with the object present. (Release it within 3 sec.) Thru-beam type Diffuse reflective type
④	When the ON level is recognized by the sensor, the stability indicator (green) blinks.
⑤	Press the OFF button with the object absent. (Release it within 3 sec.) Thru-beam type Diffuse reflective type
⑥	- The stability indicator blinks twice if the difference between the ON and OFF levels is sufficient for stable detection. - The stability indicator blinks continuously if the difference between the ON and OFF levels is so small that stable detection is not possible. (Even though the sensitivity can be set and the sensor can work, the sensing will be ambiguous.)
⑦	Set the mode selection switch to 'RUN'. Now the sensitivity setting buttons (ON / OFF buttons) become ineffective. Even if the buttons are touched by mistake, the set sensitivity does not change.

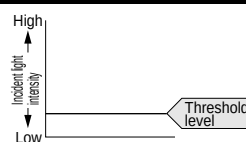
<In case of sensing output ON with object absent>

In the above procedure, press the ON button with the object absent, and press the OFF button with the object present.

●Maximum sensitivity setting

Full power setting

The maximum sensitivity is set. Take care that, in case of the diffuse reflective type, if a background object is present, the sensing output may turn ON even without the sensing object.



Setting procedure

Step	Operation
①	Make sure that the sensor receives no light.
②	Set the mode selection switch to 'SET'.
③	Press the 'ON' button in the Light-ON mode. Press the 'OFF' button in the Dark-ON mode.
④	When the input is recognized by the sensor, the stability indicator (green) blinks.
⑤	Press the 'OFF' button in the Light-ON mode. Press the 'ON' button in the Dark-ON mode.
⑥	When the input is recognized by the sensor, the stability indicator (green) blinks.
⑦	Set the mode selection switch to 'RUN'.

✳How to set sensitivity with external inputs

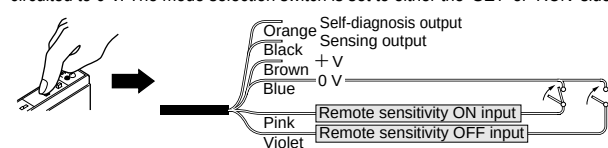
Remote sensitivity setting (SU-77 only)

Instead of pressing buttons, the sensitivity can be set with the remote sensitivity setting inputs.

(There is no external sensitivity shift mode.)

Setting procedure

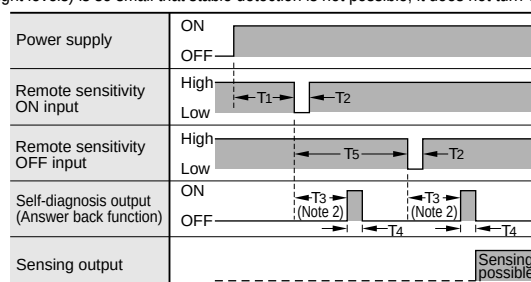
The procedure is the same as for setting with sensitivity buttons, except that instead of pressing the buttons, the remote sensitivity setting input wire is short-circuited to 0 V. The mode selection switch is set to either the 'SET' or 'RUN' side.



• Time chart

The self-diagnosis output stays ON for approx. 40 ms after ON input or OFF input is recognized by the sensor.

(If the difference between the ON and OFF levels (the difference between incident light levels) is so small that stable detection is not possible, it does not turn ON.)



$T1 \geq 1,000 \text{ ms}$, $3,000 \text{ ms} < T2 \leq 5 \text{ ms}$, $T3 \approx 310 \text{ ms}$, $T4 \approx 40 \text{ ms}$, $T5 \leq 500 \text{ ms}$

Notes: 1) Signal condition ... Low: 0 to 1 V, High: 4.5 to 30 V, or open Input impedance: 10 kΩ

2) Do not move the object, etc., or change the incident light intensity during $T3$.

PRECAUTIONS FOR PROPER USE

Refer to p.1135~ for general precautions.

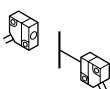
Amplifier

●Sensitivity for detecting minute differences

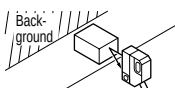
Limit sensitivity setting

Setting for minute detection is possible just by pressing a button once without the object being present.

For detecting a tiny object



For stable detection of an object without detecting the background



Setting procedure

Step	Operation
①	Set the sensor without an object and under stable light receiving condition. Thru-beam type Diffuse reflective type Mark sensor
②	Set the mode selection switch to 'SET'.
③	By pressing either ON or OFF button for 3 sec. or more, the threshold level is set 15 % either lower or higher than the object absent level as shown in the right figure. (Please note that the output operation cannot be reversed.) For example, press the ON button for detecting a tiny object.
④	Set the mode selection switch to 'RUN'.

●For applications in which beam intensity fluctuates

Sensitivity shift

If the incident light is stable in either the object present or object absent state, by shifting the threshold level towards this state, stable sensing is possible even if the incident light is unstable in the other state. The setting level is the same as for limit sensitivity setting. However, since the operating level is shifted after the normal sensitivity setting, output operation is selectable.

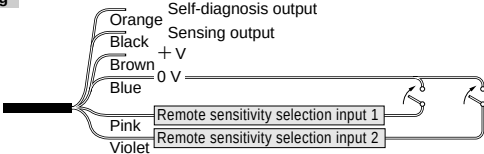
Setting procedure

Step	Operation
①	Set the sensitivity by following the standard setting procedure. (If the sensitivity margin is small, sensitivity shift cannot be done.)
②	Set the mode selection switch to 'SIF'.
③	Press the sensitivity setting button which was pressed in the stable light received condition. For example, for a diffuse reflective type sensor, in case a background object is present, press the button which was pressed with only the background object being sensed.
④	Set the mode selection switch to 'RUN'.

Remote sensitivity selection function (SU-79 only)

- SU-79 can store four channels of sensitivity levels, which can be selected as per your requirement.

Sensitivity storage

Step	Operation															
①	Set the mode selection switch to 'SET'.  Designate the channel that is to store the sensitivity by making the remote sensitivity selection inputs 1 and 2 suitably High or Low. Wiring 															
②	Signal condition Low: 0 to 1 V High: 4.5 to 30 V, or open Input impedance: 10 kΩ Channel selection <table><tr><th>Input Channel</th><th>Remote sensitivity selection input 1</th><th>Remote sensitivity selection input 2</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Low</td><td>Low</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Low</td><td>High</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>High</td><td>High</td></tr></table>	Input Channel	Remote sensitivity selection input 1	Remote sensitivity selection input 2	1	Low	Low	2	Low	High	3	High	Low	4	High	High
Input Channel	Remote sensitivity selection input 1	Remote sensitivity selection input 2														
1	Low	Low														
2	Low	High														
3	High	Low														
4	High	High														
③	Set the sensitivity.															
④	Designate another channel and set the sensitivity again.															
⑤	Set the mode selection switch to 'RUN'. 															

Sensitivity selection

Step	Operation
①	Set the mode selection switch to 'RUN'.
②	Designate the channel you wish to select by making the remote sensitivity selection inputs 1 and 2 suitably High or Low.

Stability margin indication function

- After setting the sensitivity, the margin of stability can be determined. When the mode selection switch is changed from 'SET' to 'SIF' or 'RUN', the stability indicator (green) blinks. The number of blinks indicates the margin of stability.

Number of blinks	0	1	2	3	4	5
Margin (%) (Margin with respect to threshold level)	Under 15	15 to 30	30 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 75	Over 75

SU-7/SH

PRECAUTIONS FOR PROPER USE

Refer to [p.1135](#) for general precautions.

Amplifier

External synchronization function (SU-75 only)

- The external synchronization function can be used to control the timing of sensing. Edge trigger or gate trigger are available.

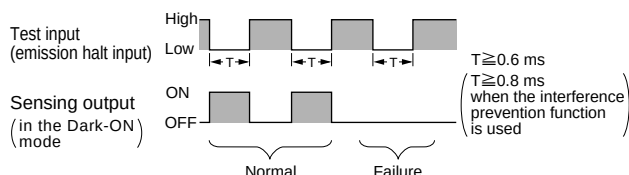
	Edge trigger	Gate trigger
Sensing signal	ON OFF	ON OFF
External sync input signal	High Low	High Low
External sync output signal	ON OFF	ON OFF
External sync selection switch	ON OFF	ON OFF

$T \geq 0.6$ ms ($T \geq 0.8$ ms when the interference prevention function is used)

Note: The external synchronization selection switch must be turned fully clockwise or counterclockwise.

Test input (emission halt) function (SU-75 only)

- When the test input (emission halt input) (violet) is short-circuited to 0 V (Low), the beam emission is halted. This function is useful for a start-up test since the sensing output can be made ON / OFF without the sensing object. Short-circuit to 0 V and open the input, repeatedly. If the sensing output follows this operation, the sensor is working well, else not.



Timer function (Except for SU-75)

- Every **SU-7** series amplifier (except for **SU-75**) is incorporated with a variable ON / OFF delay timer for 0 to 5 sec.

ON-delay

As only longer signals are extracted, this function is useful for detecting if a line is clogged, or for sensing only objects taking a long time to travel.

OFF-delay

Since the output signal is extended for a fixed time interval, this function is useful if the output signal is so short that the connected device cannot respond.

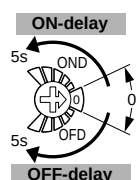
Sensing condition	Operation	Sensing
Normal operation		ON OFF
ON-delay		ON OFF
ON at the sensing state		ON OFF
ON-delay		ON OFF
OFF-delay		ON OFF
ON at the non-sensing state		ON OFF
ON-delay		ON OFF
OFF-delay		ON OFF

Timer period: $T = 0$ to 5 sec.

Timer period setting

Adjust the time duration of ON or OFF delay by turning the timer adjuster.

Note: Adjust the timer under 'SET' mode. Adjustment is not allowed in 'SIF' or 'RUN' mode.



Interference prevention function

- Every **SU-7** amplifier is incorporated with an interference prevention function. By setting different emission frequencies, sensor heads can be mounted close together (up to 2 units.).

Setting

Step	Operation
①	Set the mode selection switch to 'SET'.
②	Press both 'ON' and 'OFF' buttons simultaneously for 2 sec. or more. The stability indicator (green) blinks.
③	Press 'ON' button. (The stability indicator blinks twice.) [Response time: 0.6 ms or less (Note 1)]
④	Set the mode selection switch to 'RUN'. (This completes the setting for one amplifier.)
⑤	Apply steps ① and ② to the second amplifier.
⑥	Press the 'OFF' button. (The stability indicator blinks twice.) [Response time: 0.8 ms or less (Note 1)]
⑦	Set the mode selection switch to 'RUN'. (This completes the setting.)

Cancellation

Step	Operation
①	Press both 'ON' and 'OFF' buttons simultaneously for 2 sec. or more. The stability indicator (green) blinks.
②	Press both 'ON' and 'OFF' buttons simultaneously again. (The stability indicator blinks twice.)

- Notes: 1) The interference prevention function increases the hysteresis and the response time. After it is set, make sure to check the operation.
2) When the interference prevention function is used with thru-beam type sensors, set the sensitivity by standard setting, limit setting of shift setting.

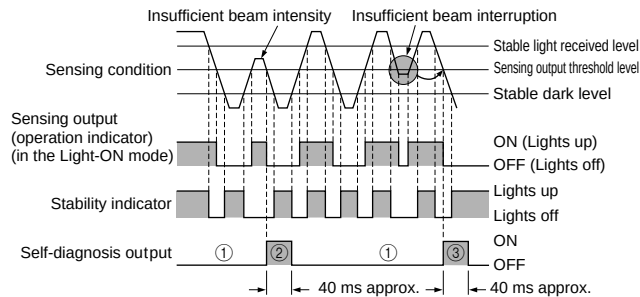
PRECAUTIONS FOR PROPER USE

Refer to p.1135~ for general precautions.

Amplifier

Self-diagnosis function

- The sensor checks the incident light intensity, and if it is reduced due to dirt or dust, or beam misalignment, an output is generated.



- ① The self-diagnosis output transistor stays in the 'OFF' state during stable sensing.
- ② When the sensing output changes, if the incident light intensity does not reach the stable light received level or the stable dark level, the self-diagnosis output becomes ON. It is automatically restored after 40 ms approx. Further, the self-diagnosis output changes state when the sensing output changes from Light to Dark state. (It is not affected by the output operation of the sensing) output.
- ③ In case of insufficient beam interruption, there will be a time lag before the self-diagnosis output turns ON.

Others

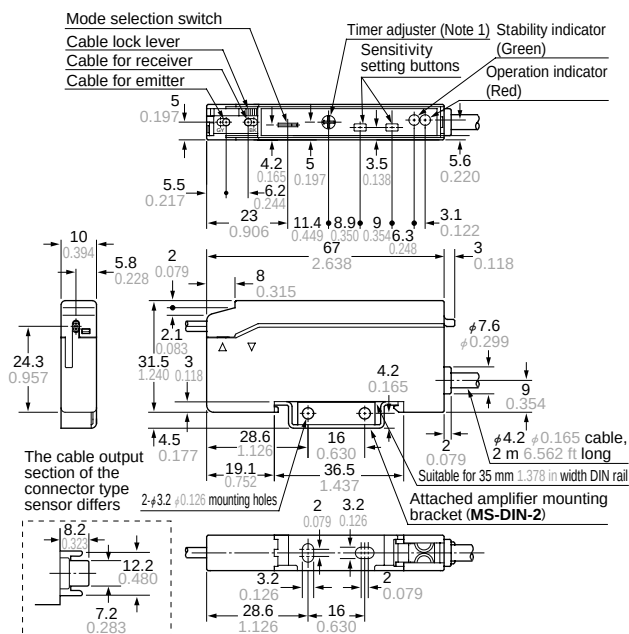
- Do not use during the initial transient time (0.5 sec.) after the power supply is switched on.

SU-7/SH

DIMENSIONS (Unit: mm in) The CAD data in the dimensions can be downloaded from the SUNX website: <http://www.sunx.co.jp/>

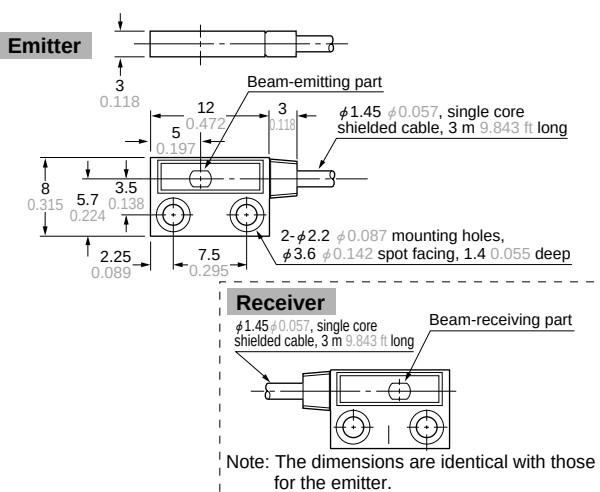
SU-7 Amplifier

Assembly dimensions with attached amplifier mounting bracket

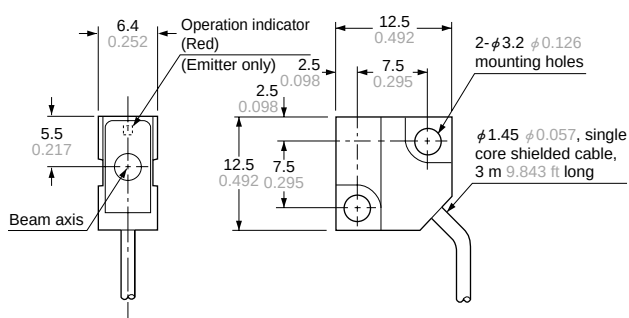


Notes: 1) It is the external synchronization selection switch on **SU-75**.
2) The top view is shown without the cover or the sensor head cable.

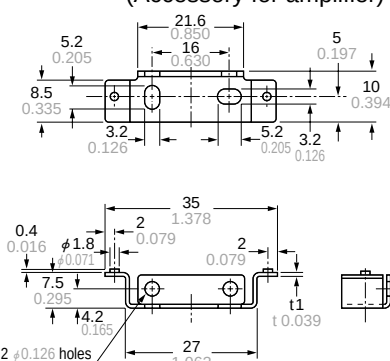
SH-21 Sensor head



SH-31R SH-31G SH-33R Sensor head

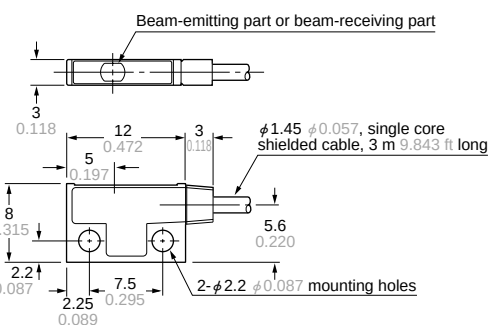


MS-DIN-2 Amplifier mounting bracket (Accessory for amplifier)



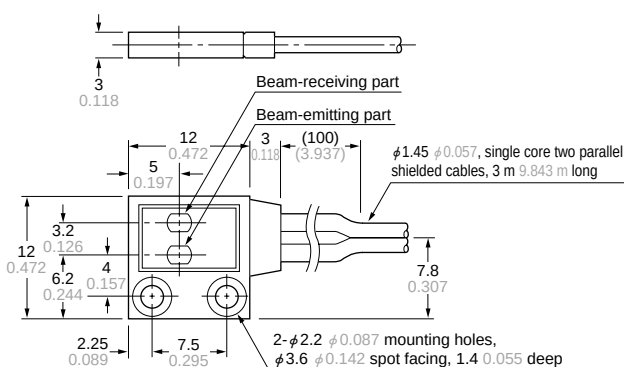
Material: Cold rolled carbon steel (SPCC)
(Uni-chrome plated)

SH-21E Sensor head

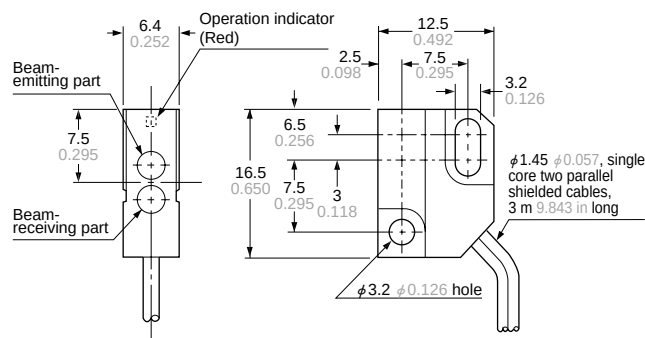


Note: The above dimensions are identical for the emitter and the receiver.

SH-22 Sensor head



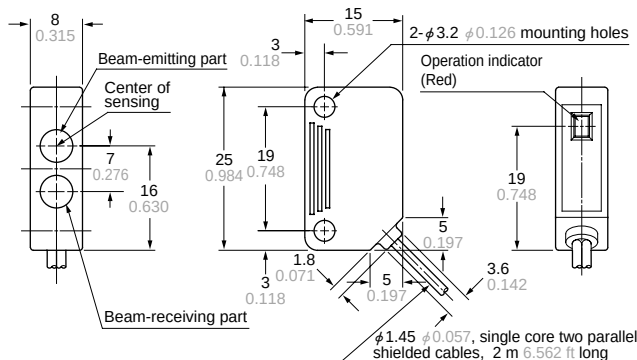
SH-32R Sensor head



DIMENSIONS (Unit: mm in) The CAD data in the dimensions can be downloaded from the SUNX website: <http://www.sunx.co.jp/>

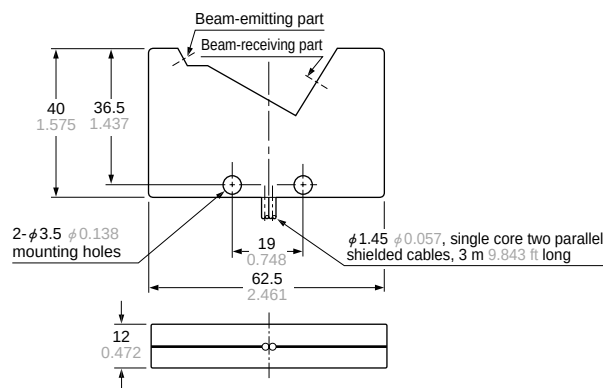
SH-82R SH-82G SH-84R

Sensor head



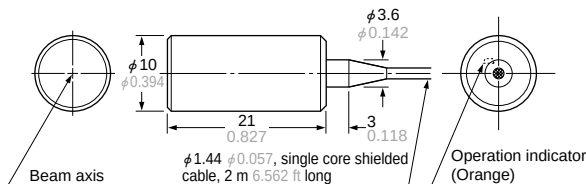
SH-72

Sensor head



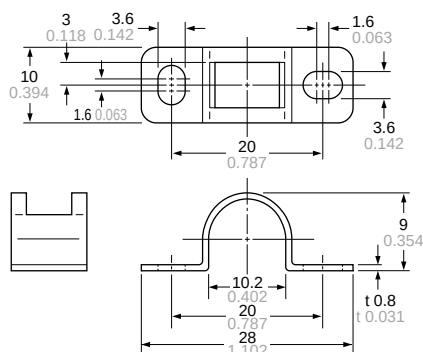
SH-61R

Sensor head



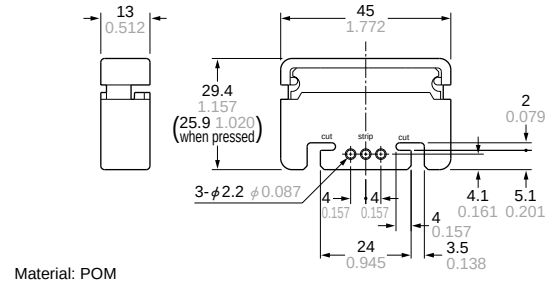
MS-SH6-1

Sensor head mounting bracket (Accessory for SH-61R)



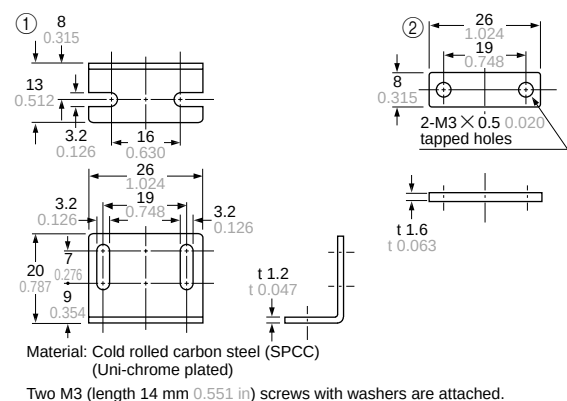
SU-CT1

Stripper (Accessory for amplifier)



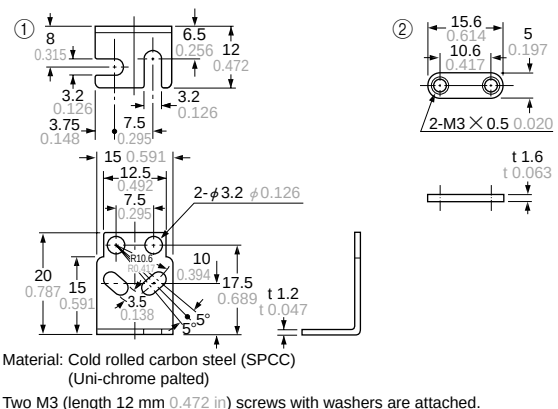
MS-DS-1

Sensor head mounting bracket (Optional)



MS-SS3-1

Sensor head mounting bracket (Optional)



MS-SH6-2

Sensor head mounting bracket (Optional)

