

Miniature Inductive Prox

E2C-T


Proximity Sensor with Separate Amplifier for Detecting All Metals

- Incorporates Easy-to-Use Teaching Function for Simple Setup and Accurate, Reliable Sensing
- Three teaching modes allow easy setup and precise detection ability for all metal targets
- Slim, 10-mm wide, amplifier unit allows superior mounting flexibility
- Can be used with many existing sensor heads in the E2C family



Ordering Information

■ SENSOR HEADS

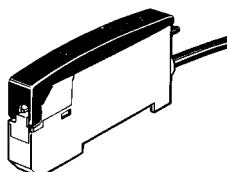
Type	Size	Sensing distance		Part number
		All temperature ranges	0°C to 40°C (32°F to 104°F)	
Un-shielded (See Note.)	2 dia.	0.5 mm	0.7 mm	E2C-CR5B2
Shielded 	3.5 dia.	0.8 mm	1.2 mm	E2C-CR8A
	3.8 dia.	0.8 mm	1.2 mm	E2C-CR8B
	M5	1 mm	1.5 mm	E2C-X1A
	5.4 dia.	1 mm	1.5 mm	E2C-C1A
	M8	1.5 mm	2 mm	E2C-X1R5A

Note: The E2C-CR5B2 with shielded construction cannot be embedded in metal.

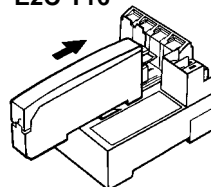
■ AMPLIFIER UNIT

Item	Part number
Amplifier	E2C-T11
Amplifier with built-in connection (for CompoBus/S)	E2C-T16

E2C-T11



E2C-T16



Mounts to the Sensor Terminals easily for CompoBus/S use.

Specifications

■ E2C-T1 □ AMPLIFIER UNITS

Item			Sensor head			
			E2C-CR5B2	E2C-CR8A E2C-CR8B	E2C-X1A E2C-C1A	E2C-X1R5A
Supply voltage			12 to 24 VDC ± 10% (operation: 10 to 26.4 VDC), ripple (p-p): ±10% max.			
Current consumption			50 mA max.			
Sensing distance adjustment range (See Note 1.)	Setting distance for teaching without sensing target (See Note 2.)		0.4 mm min.	0.72 mm min.	0.9 mm min.	1.35 mm min.
	Setting distance for teaching with and without target object or positioning teaching	0°C to 40°C (32°F to 104°F)	0.1 to 0.7 mm	0.16 to 1.2 mm	0.2 to 1.5 mm	0.3 to 2 mm
		0°C to 55°C (32°F to 131°F)	0.1 to 0.5 mm	0.16 to 0.8 mm	0.2 to 1.0 m	0.3 to 1.5 mm
Temperature influence			±25% max. of sensing distance at 23°C in the temperature range of 0°C to 55°C (32°F to 131°F)	±10% max. of sensing distance at 23°C in the temperature range of 0°C to 55°C (32°F to 131°F)		
Ambient temperature		Operating	0°C to 55°C (32°F to 131°F) with no icing			
Ambient humidity		Operating	35% to 95%			
Differential travel			15% max. of sensing distance	10% max. of sensing distance		
Response time			Refer to the response frequency of the Sensor Heads (next page).			
Control output			NPN open collector output of 100 mA max. at 26.4 V with a residual voltage of 1 V max. NO/NC selectable			
Cable length compensation			3 m	1, 2, or 3 m selectable		
Indicators			Operation indicator (orange) and stability indicator (green)			
Voltage influence			±1% max. of sensing distance within a range of 90% to 110% of the rated power supply voltage			
Insulation resistance			50 MΩ min. at 500 VDC between current carrying parts and case			
Dielectric strength			1,000 VAC (50/60 Hz) for 1 min between current carrying parts and case			
Vibration resistance			Destruction: 10 to 55 Hz, 1.5-mm double amplitude for 2 hours each in X, Y, and Z directions			
Enclosure rating			IEC, IP50			
Weight			Approx. 70 g			

- Note: 1. Perform positioning teaching within the stable sensing distance, or reset failures may result when the E2C-T is in operation. If a fine-difference teaching is performed with and without a target object, reset failures may result when the E2C-T is in operation – even if teaching is successful.
2. The above distances for teaching without a target object were measured without surrounding metal or background.
3. E2C-T16 can only be used with CompoBus/S system.

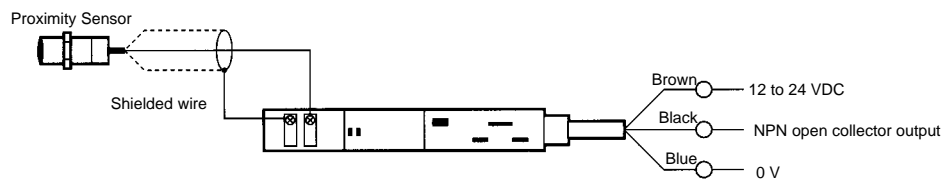
E2C-□ SENSOR HEADS

Item		Sensor head			
		E2C-CR5B2	E2C-CR8A E2C-CR8B	E2C-X1A E2C-C1A	E2C-X1R5A
Target object		Ferrous metal (Refer to <i>Engineering Data</i> for non-ferrous metal as target objects)			
Standard target object		Iron: 5 x 5 x 1 mm			Iron: 8 x 8 x 1 mm
Stable sensing range (within whole rated temperature range)		0 to 0.5 mm (0 to 0.02 in)	0 to 0.8 mm (0 to 0.03 in)	0 to 1 mm (0 to 0.04 in)	0 to 1.5 mm (0 to 0.06 in)
Stable sensing range at 0°C to 40°C		0 to 0.7 mm (0 to 0.03 in)	0 to 1.2 mm (0 to 0.05 in)	0 to 1.5 mm (0 to 0.06 in)	0 to 2 mm (0 to 0.08 in)
Response frequency (See Note 1.)		1 kHz			800 Hz
Ambient temperature		Operating: -10°C to 55°C (14°F to 131°F)	Operating: -25°C to 70°C (-13°F to 158°F) with no icing		
Ambient humidity		Operating: 35% to 95%			
Temperature influence		±25% max. of sensing distance at 23°C in the temperature range of -10°C to 55°C (14°F to 131°F)	±15% max. of sensing distance at 23°C in the temperature range of -25°C to 70°C (-13°F to 158°F)		
Vibration resistance		Destruction: 10 to 55 Hz, 1.5-mm double amplitude for 2 hours each in X, Y, and Z directions			
Shock resistance		Destruction: 500 m/s ² (approx. 50G) three times each in X, Y, Z directions			
Enclosure rating		IEC60529 IP64 JEM IP64 (drip-proof)	IEC, IP67 (JEM IP67g, waterproof and oil-proof)		
Connection cable length (See Note 2.)		3-m shielded cable	3-m coaxial cable (standard length)		
Weight with 3-m cable		Approx. 10 g	Approx. 40 g	Approx. 45 g	Approx. 50 g
Material	Case	Stainless steel		Brass	
	Sensing surface	ABS resin			
	Cable	Polyethylene			

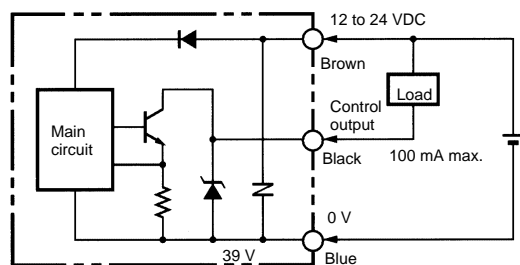
- Note: 1. The response frequency was measured by using standard target objects under the condition that the space between each pair of adjacent target objects is double the width of a single target object and the setting distance is half the maximum sensing distance.
2. The characteristic impedance of the coaxial cable for high-frequency use is 50 Ω.

Operation

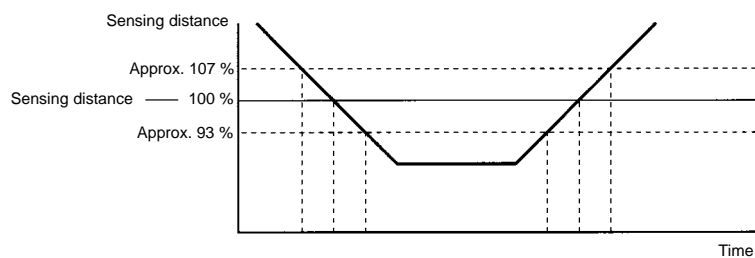
CONNECTION



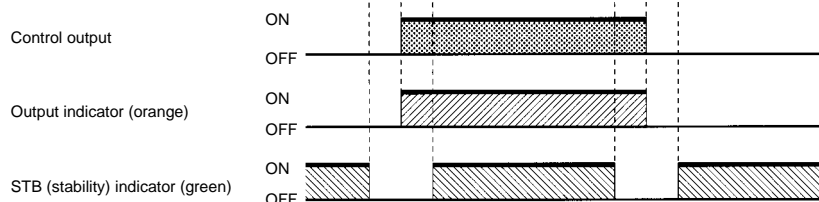
OUTPUT CIRCUIT



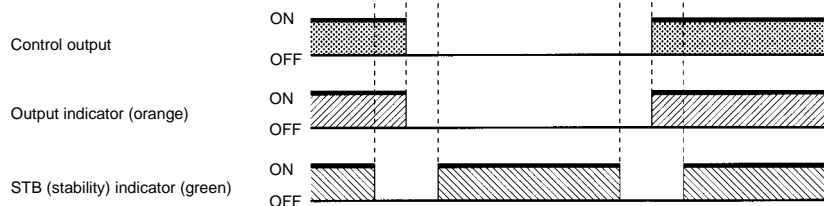
TIMING CHARTS



NO Setting



NC Setting

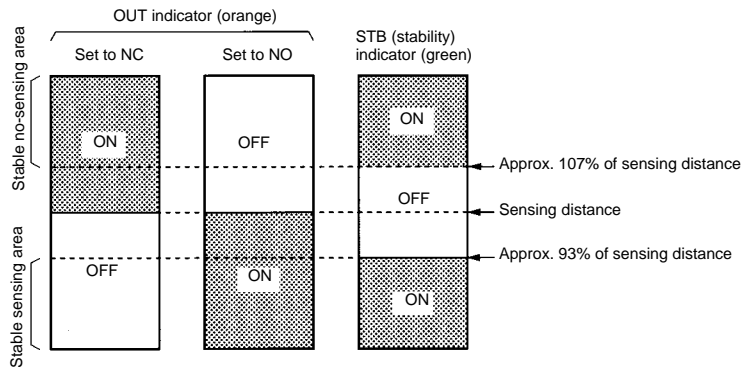


INDICATORS

The OUT indicator indicates the status of the control output transistor. The indicator will be ON when the transistor has control output (i.e., NPN open collector output).

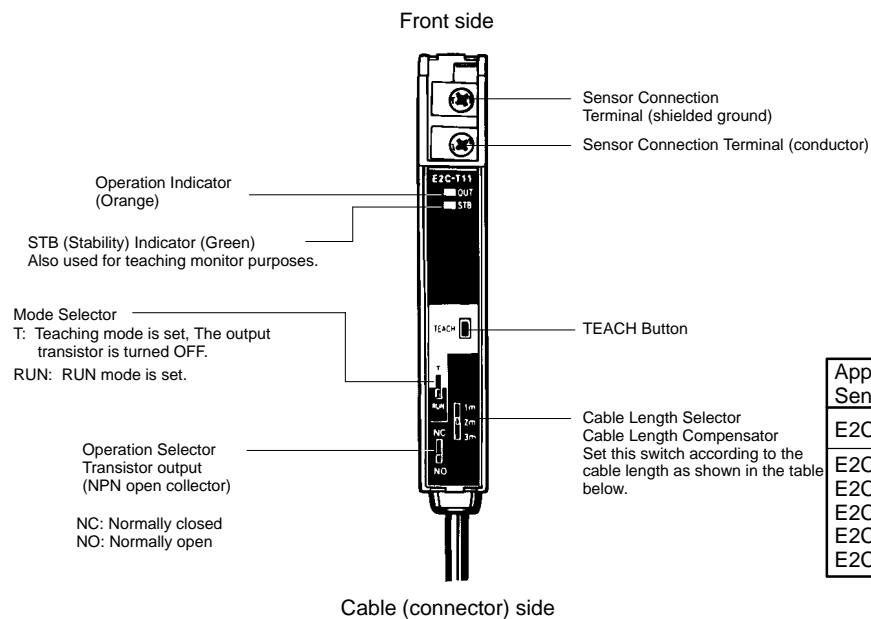
If the operation selector is set to NO, the indicator will be ON when the target object is in the sensing distance range. If the operation selector is set to NC, the indicator will be ON when the target object is not in the sensing distance range.

The STB (stability) indicator indicates the excess gain of object detection or non-detection. The indicator will be ON when the target object is within approximately 93% of the sensing distance or at approximately 107% of the sensing distance or beyond.



Nomenclature

SWITCHES AND FUNCTIONS

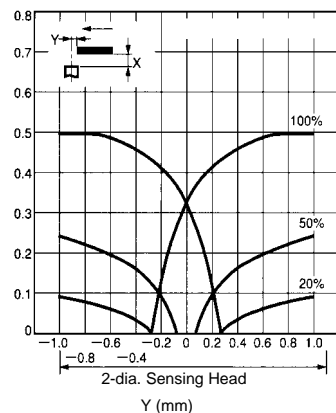


Applicable Sensor Head	Setting	Cable length
E2C-CR5B2	3 m	3 m
E2C-CR8A E2C-CR8B	1 m	0 to 1 m
E2C-X1A E2C-C1A	2 m	1 to 2 m
E2C-X1R5A	3 m	2 to 3 m

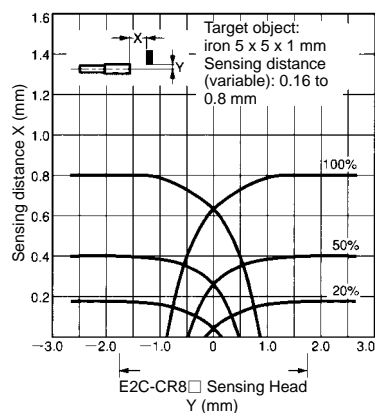
Engineering Data

■ OPERATING RANGE (TYPICAL)

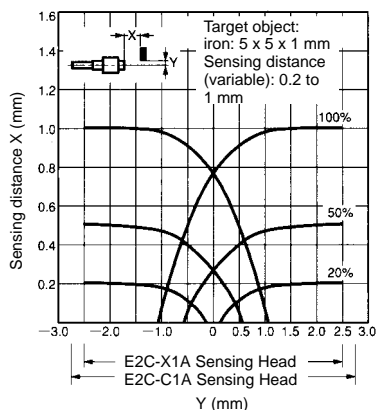
E2C-CR5B2



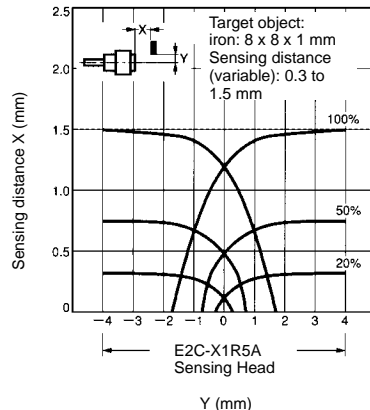
E2C-CR8□



E2C-X1A/-C1A

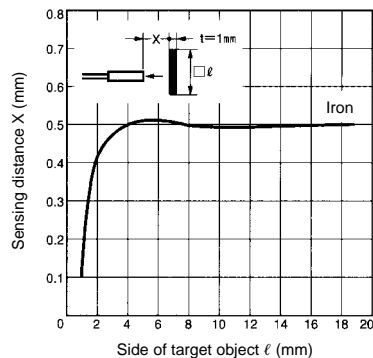


E2C-X1R5A

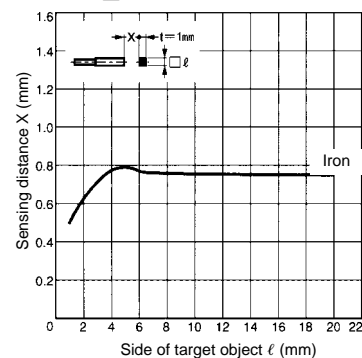


■ SENSING DISTANCE VS. TARGET OBJECT SIZE AND MATERIAL (TYPICAL)

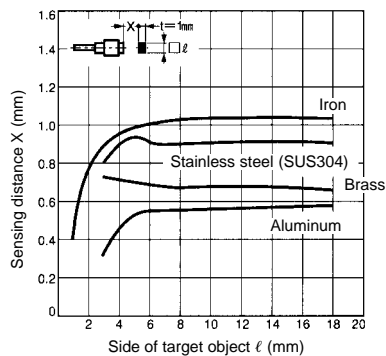
E2C-CR5B2



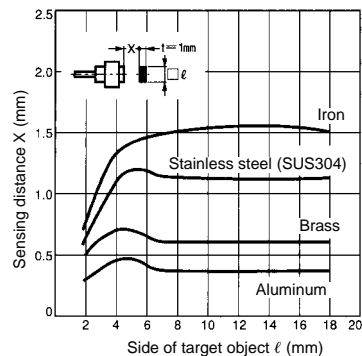
E2C-CR8□



E2C-X1A/C1A



E2C-X1R5A

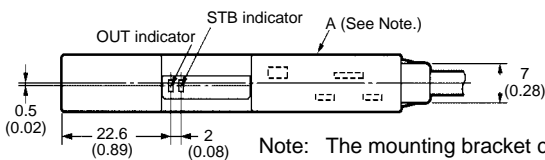
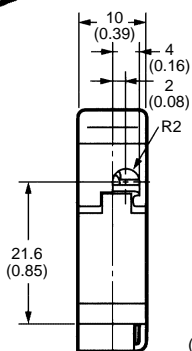
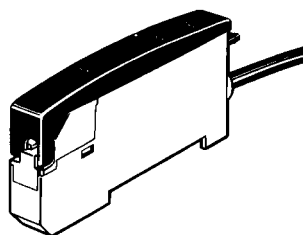


Dimensions

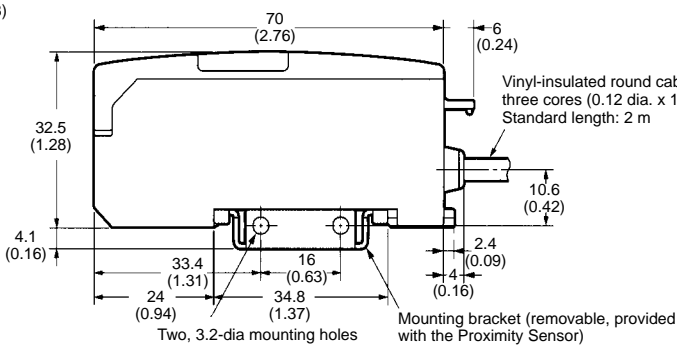
Unit: mm (inch)

■ AMPLIFIER UNITS

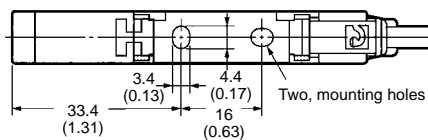
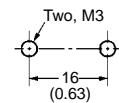
E2C-T11



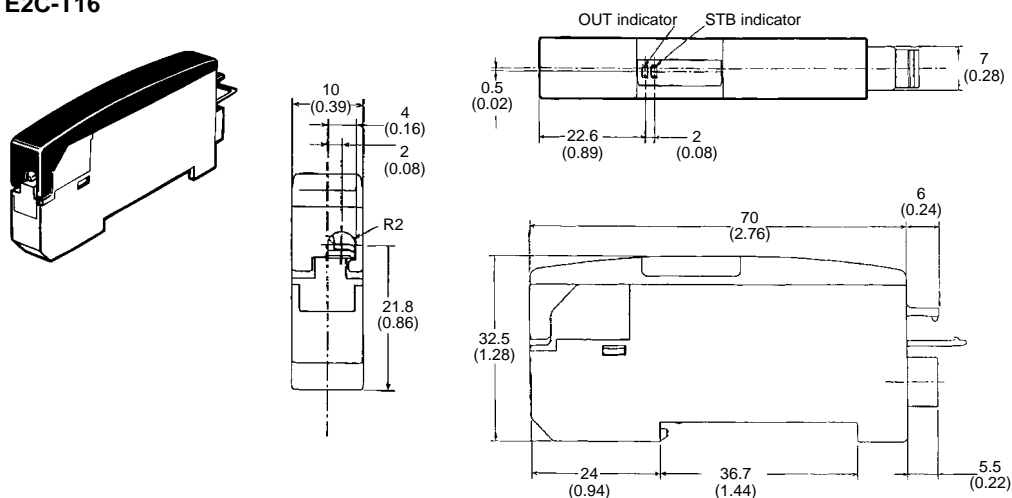
Note: The mounting bracket can also be mounted to side A.



Mounting Holes

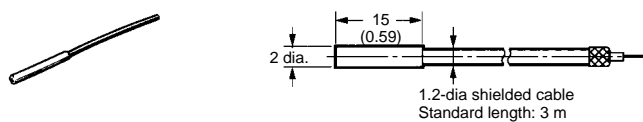
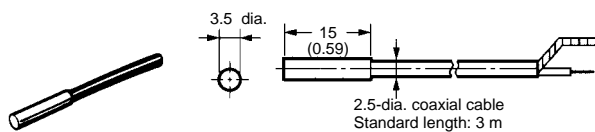


E2C-T16



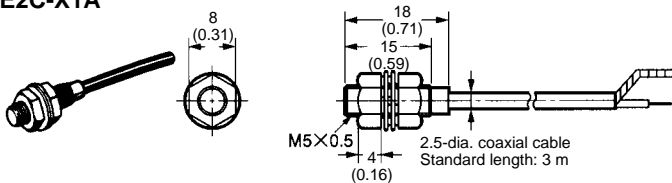
■ SENSOR HEADS

E2C-CR5B2

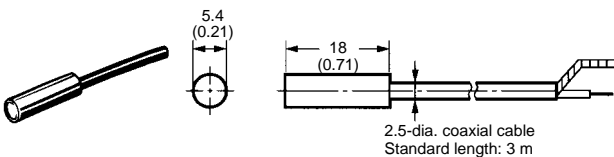
E2C-CR8A
E2C-CR8B

Note: 3.8-dia. coaxial cable is used for the E2C-CR8B.

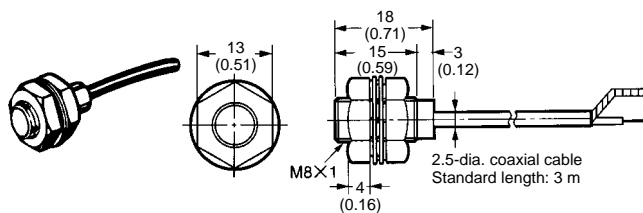
E2C-X1A



E2C-C1A



E2C-X1R5A

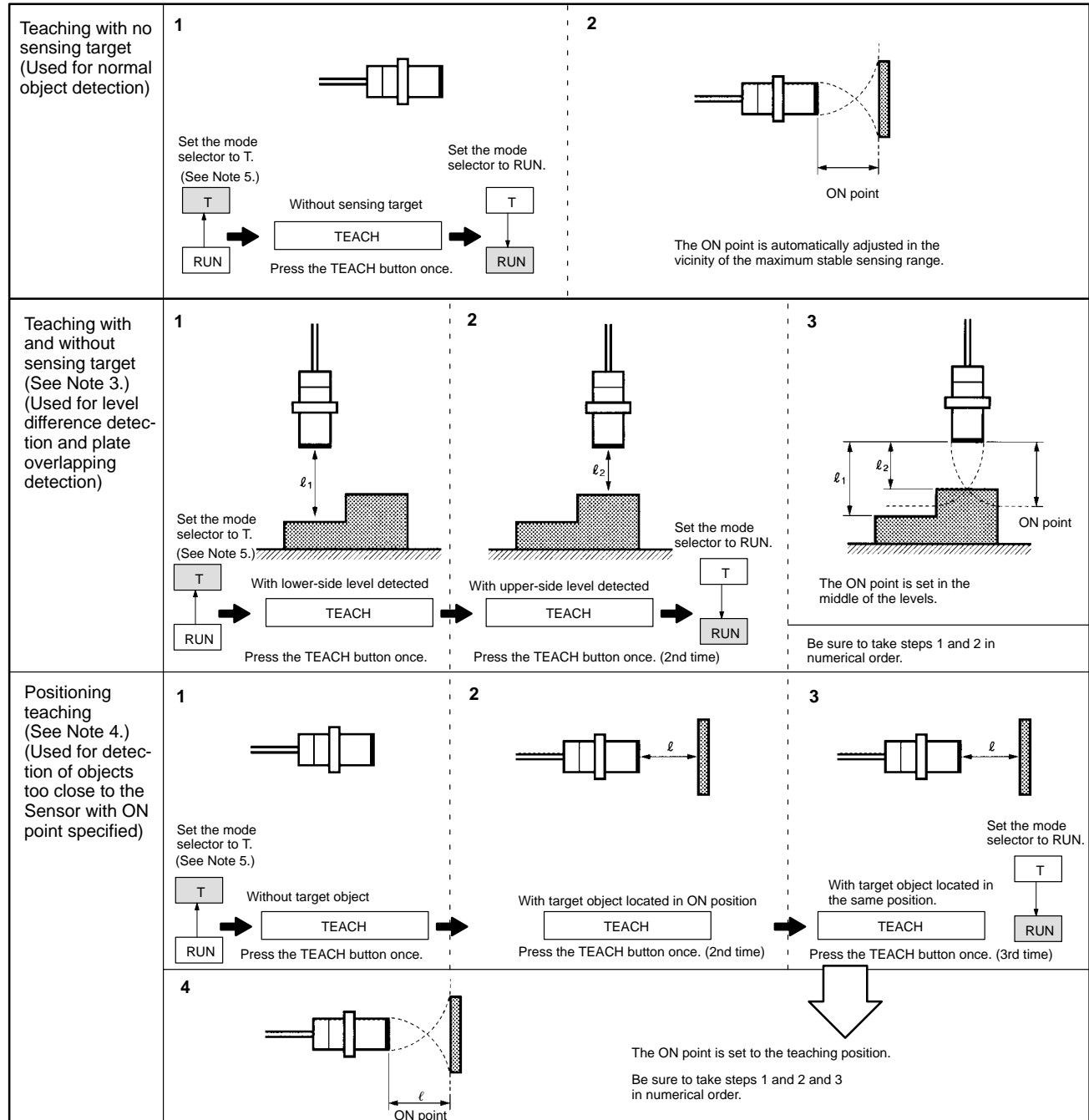


Installation

■ AUTOMATIC TEACHING

The E2C-T is used for object detection, level difference detection, and positioning, and the sensitivity of the E2C-T must be set according to the application. The following description provides information on the automatic teaching of the E2C-T for sensitivity adjustment.

Teaching Proximity Sensor with Separate Amplifier



Note: 1. Refer to details in the *Sensitivity Setting (Automatic Teaching)* section of this data sheet.

2. Before use, be sure to perform the teaching of the E2C-T.

3. If a fine-difference teaching is performed, reset failures may result when the E2C-T is in operation even if the teaching is successful. Make sure that the E2C-T resets smoothly after the teaching.

4. Be sure to perform positioning teaching within the stable sensing distance range, or reset failures may result – even if teaching is successful. Be sure to check that the E2C-T can be reset after teaching. Refer to *Ratings* for the stability sensing range.

5. No transistor output will be ON if the mode selector is set to T, and a wrong signal may be output. The utmost attention is required for positioning teaching.

Sensitivity Setting (Automatic Teaching) in Detail

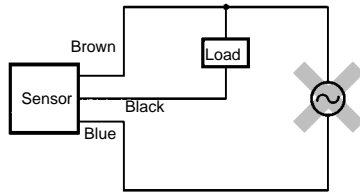
Type of teaching	Procedure								
Teaching without a target object	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locate the Sensor Head in sensing distance range. 2. Set the mode selector to T. 3. Press the TEACH button once without a target object. <div style="text-align: center;">↓ Wait for 1 s</div> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Teaching is OK</td><td style="width: 50%;">Orange teaching indicator is ON.</td></tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center;">↓</div> 4. Set the mode selector to RUN to complete the teaching operation. <p>※</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Teaching is not OK</td><td style="width: 50%;">Orange teaching indicator flashes.</td></tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center;">↓</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Check the connection of the sensor cable and make sure that there is no target object. Then repeat steps 3 and 4. </div>	Teaching is OK	Orange teaching indicator is ON.	Teaching is not OK	Orange teaching indicator flashes.				
Teaching is OK	Orange teaching indicator is ON.								
Teaching is not OK	Orange teaching indicator flashes.								
Teaching with and without a target object	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locate the Sensor Head in sensing distance range. 2. Set the mode selector to T. 3. Move the target object to the position where the output should turn OFF. Then press the TEACH button once. (First time) <div style="text-align: center;">↓ Wait for 1 s</div> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Teaching is OK</td><td style="width: 50%;">Orange teaching indicator is ON.</td></tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center;">↓</div> 4. Move the target object to the position where the output should turn ON. Then press the TEACH button once. (Second time) <div style="text-align: center;">↓ Wait for 1 s</div> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Teaching is OK</td><td style="width: 50%;">Orange indicator is ON, then the green indicator is ON.</td></tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center;">↓</div> 5. Set the mode selector to RUN to complete the teaching operation. <p>※</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Teaching is not OK</td><td style="width: 50%;">Orange teaching indicator flashes.</td></tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center;">↓</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Check the connection of the sensor cable and change the position of the target object and the set distance. Then repeat steps 3 through 5. </div>	Teaching is OK	Orange teaching indicator is ON.	Teaching is OK	Orange indicator is ON, then the green indicator is ON.	Teaching is not OK	Orange teaching indicator flashes.		
Teaching is OK	Orange teaching indicator is ON.								
Teaching is OK	Orange indicator is ON, then the green indicator is ON.								
Teaching is not OK	Orange teaching indicator flashes.								
Positioning teaching	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locate the Sensor Head in sensing distance range. 2. Set the mode selector to T. 3. Press the TEACH button once without a target object. (First time) <div style="text-align: center;">↓ Wait for 1 s</div> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Teaching is OK</td><td style="width: 50%;">Orange teaching indicator is ON.</td></tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center;">↓</div> 4. Move the target object to the position where the output should turn ON. Then press the TEACH button once. (Second time) <div style="text-align: center;">↓ Wait for 1 s</div> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Teaching is OK</td><td style="width: 50%;">Orange indicator is ON, then the green indicator is ON.</td></tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center;">↓</div> 5. Press the teaching button once without changing the position of the target object. (Third time) <div style="text-align: center;">↓ Wait for 1 s</div> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Teaching is OK</td><td style="width: 50%;">Green indicator is ON, then both the orange and green indicators are ON.</td></tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center;">↓</div> 6. Set the mode selector to RUN to complete the teaching operation. <p>※</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Teaching is not OK</td><td style="width: 50%;">Orange teaching indicator flashes.</td></tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center;">↓</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Check the connection of the sensor cable and change the position of the target object and the set distance. Then repeat steps 3 through 6. </div>	Teaching is OK	Orange teaching indicator is ON.	Teaching is OK	Orange indicator is ON, then the green indicator is ON.	Teaching is OK	Green indicator is ON, then both the orange and green indicators are ON.	Teaching is not OK	Orange teaching indicator flashes.
Teaching is OK	Orange teaching indicator is ON.								
Teaching is OK	Orange indicator is ON, then the green indicator is ON.								
Teaching is OK	Green indicator is ON, then both the orange and green indicators are ON.								
Teaching is not OK	Orange teaching indicator flashes.								

Note: Be sure to perform the teaching of the E2C-T before use. Once the teaching of the E2C-T is performed, the teaching data set in the E2C-T will be retained even after turning OFF the E2C-T.

Precautions

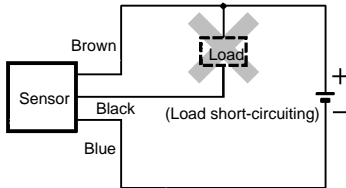
■ POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE

Do not impose voltage exceeding the rated voltage range or 100 VAC on the E2C-T, to avoid damaging the E2C-T.



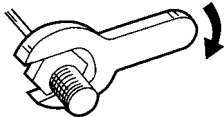
■ LOAD SHORT-CIRCUITING

Do not short-circuit the load, or the E2C-T may be damaged. The load short-circuit protection function is triggered provided that power within the rated voltage range is supplied to the E2C-T without a mistake in polarity.



■ MOUNTING

Do not tighten the nut of the E2C-□ excessively. Tighten the nut with a toothed washer to the following torque.

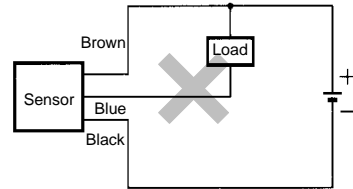
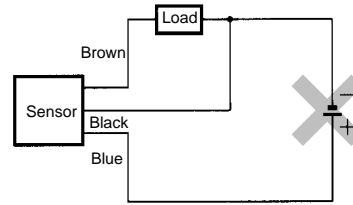


Part number	Torque
E2C-X1A	0.98 N • m (10 kgf • cm)
E2C-X1R5A	2.0 N • m (20 kgf • cm)

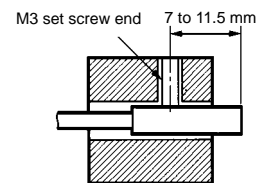
Note: The above applies to a nut used with a toothed washer.

■ INCORRECT WIRING

To avoid damaging the E2C-T, observe the correct polarity when connecting the power supply and the load to the E2C-T.



If a set screw is used for mounting a screwless, column model, make sure that the tightening torque does not exceed 0.2 N • m (2 kgf • cm).



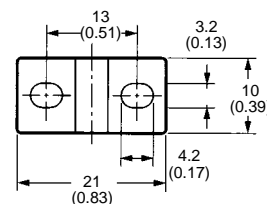
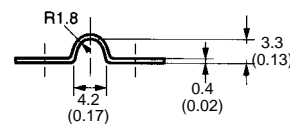
Y92E-F3R5 Bracket
(3.5-dia. dedicated bracket
sold separately)



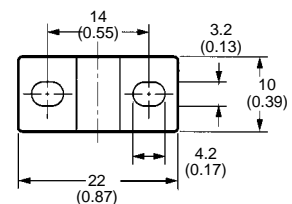
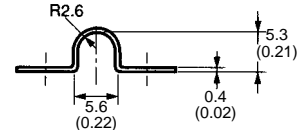
Y92E-F5R4 (5.4 dia.)
is sold separately.

Dimensions

Y92E-F3R5

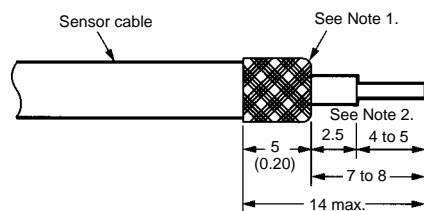


Y92E-F5R4



■ PROCESSING THE SENSOR CABLE ENDS

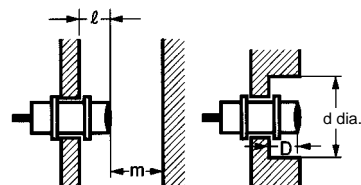
Because of the Amplifier Unit's slim construction, the end of the sensor cable connected to the E2C-□ must be processed as shown in the following illustration.



- Note: 1. Be sure to turn over the braided shield, so that none of its thin wires are left.
 2. Make sure that the insulation distance of at least 2.5 mm is maintained.

■ INFLUENCE OF SURROUNDING METAL

If the Sensor is embedded, be sure to separate the Sensor from surrounding metal objects, as shown in the following illustration.



(mm)

Part number	ℓ	d	D	m
E2C-CR5B2	2	6	2	1.5
E2C-CR8□	0	(3.5)	0	2.4
E2C-X1A	0	(5)	0	3
E2C-C1A	0	(5.4)	0	3
E2C-X1R5A	0	(8)	0	4.5

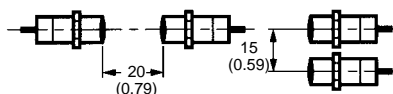
- Note: Figures in parentheses indicate outer diameters of shielded models.
 Although the E2C-CR5B2 is a shielded model, this model cannot be embedded in metal.

■ MUTUAL INTERFERENCE

If more than one Sensor is located face-to-face or in parallel, be sure to maintain enough space, (as provided in the following diagram), between adjacent Sensors, to suppress mutual interference.

The mutual interference of the Sensors can be prevented by cable length selector settings. However, the result is a change in the coil characteristics of the Sensors, and the specified ratings may not be satisfied in all permissible temperature or sensing distance ranges. Test the operation of the Sensors before using them in an actual application.

Note: The cable length of E2C-CR5B2 cannot be adjusted, so mutual interference cannot be manipulated for this sensor using cable length selector settings.



NOTE: DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS. To convert millimeters to inches divide by 25.4.

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