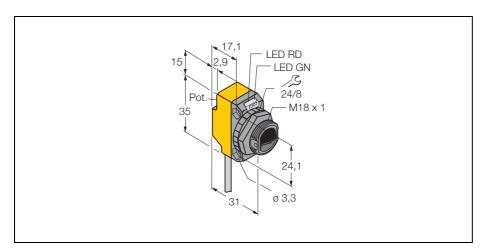


Photoelectric sensor Retro-reflective sensor with polarizing filter QS18VP6LP



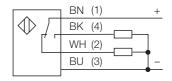


Туре	QS18VP6LP
ldent-No.	3061630
Type of light	rot
Wave length	660 nm
Range	≤ 3,5 m
Rated operational voltage (DC) U _B	10 30 VDC
Rated operational current (DC) I _e	≤ 100 mA
No-load current I ₀	≤ 32 mA
Short-circuit protection	yes, cyclic
Reverse polarity protection	yes
Output function	normally open / normally closed, PNP
Max. switching frequency	≤ 0,8 kHz
Max. switch-on delay	≤ 100 ms
Degree of protection	IP67
Operation temperature	-20+ 70 °C
Housing style	rectangular; QS18
Housing material	plastic, ABS
Wiring	cable, PVC
Cable length	2 m
Cable cross section	4 x 0,8 mm ²
Supply voltage indication	LED green
Switching status indication	LED yellow
Error indication	LED green flash
Alarm indication	LED yellow flash

- compact housing
- rectangular
- alarm function
- LED 360° visible
- Cable, 2 m

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Wiring diagram



Function principles

Retro-reflective mode sensors combine both the emitter and receiver into a single housing. The light beam from the emitter is bounced back to the receiver from a special retro-reflective target. An object is detected by interrupting this beam. Retro-reflective mode sensors have some advantages of opposed mode sensors (a good contrast and a large excess gain). Moreover, only one sensor housing has to be installed and wired. A disadvantage in comparison to opposed mode sensors is the lower sensing distance and possible faulty detections caused by highly reflective objects when using non-polarised sensors.

Excess gain curve

Excess gain in relation to the distance (type LP) $\,$

