Long Distance Square Inductive Proximity Sensor

E2Q5

- M12 Plug-in connection
- Integrated short circuit and reverse polarity protection
- Active face positioning: Y-axis 15°, X-axis 90° incremets

Square Proximity Sensor



Ordering Information

Sensing distance Connection	Connection	Active	Output		
	Connection	face		NO	NO + NC
20 mm	Plug-in connector	Changable	NPN	E2Q5-N20E1-M1	E2Q5-N20E3-M1
shielded			PNP	E2Q5-N20F1-M1	E2Q5-N20F3-M1
40 mm			NPN	E2Q5-N40ME1-M1	E2Q5-N40ME3-M1
non-shielded			PNP	E2Q5-N40MF1-M1	E2Q5-N40MF3-M1

Rating/performance

	shielded	non-shielded			
Item Model	E2Q5-N20□-M1	E2Q5-N40M□3-M1			
Sensing distance Sn	20 mm ± 10%	40 mm ± 10%			
Standard target size, L x W x H, Fe 37	60 x 60 x 1 mm	120 x 120 x 1 mm			
Setting distance	0 to 16,2 mm	0 to 32,4 mm			
Switching frequency	150 Hz				
Sensing object	Ferrous metals				
Differential travel	15% max. of sensing distance Sn				
Operating voltage	10 to 30 VDC				
Current consumption	20 mA max.				
Control output Type	E2Q5-N == E1-==: NPN - NO E2Q5-N == E3-==: NPN - NO + NC E2Q5-N == F1-==: PNP - NO E2Q5-N == F3-==: PNP - NO + NC				
Load	200 mA max.				
On-stage voltage drop	3 VDC max. (at 200 mA load current)				
Circuit protection	Reverse polarity, output short circuit				
Indicator	Operating indicator (yellow LED), operating voltage (green LED)				
Ambient temperature	Operating: -25° to 85°C				
Ambient humidity	35 to 95% RH				
Influence of temperature	\pm 10% max. of Sn at 23° in temperature range of -25° to 70°C				
Dielectric strength	1.500 VAC, 50/60 Hz for 1 min. between current carry parts and case				
Electromagnetic compatibility EMC	EN 60947-5-2				
Vibration resistance	10 to 55 Hz, 1 mm amplitude according IEC 60068-2-6				
Shock resistance	Approx. 30 G for 11 ms according to IEC 60068-2-27				
Protection degree	IP67 IEC 60529, IP69K DIN 40050				
Connection Connector	M12 plug, 4 pins				
Material Case	PBT				
Sensing face	PBT				
Approvals	(Certified	LISTED			

Output Circuit Diagramm

NPN output



E2Q5



Dimensions (Unit:mm)

E2Q5-...-M1 type



Precautions

⚠ Caution

Power supply

Do not impose an exessive voltage on the E2Q2, otherwise it may explode or burn.

Do not connect an AC power supply to any DC model. If AC power (100 VAC or more) is supplied to the sensor, it may explode or burn.



Be sure to abide by the following precautions for the safe operation of the Sensor.

Wiring

Power Supply Voltage and Output Load Power Supply Voltage

Make sure that the power supply to the Sensor is within the rated voltage range. If a voltage exceeding the rated voltage range is supplied to the Sensor, it may explode or burn.

Load Short-circuiting

Do not short-circuit the load, otherwise the Sensor may be damaged.

Connection without Load

Do not connect the power supply to the Sensor with no load connected, otherwise the internal elements may explode or burn.

Operating Environment

Do not use the Sensor in locations with explosive or flammable gas.

Correct Use

Design

Effects of Surrounding Metal

Provide a minimum distance between the Sensor and the surrounding metal as shown in the table below.



Effects of Surrounding Metal (Unit: mm)

Model	Length	А	В	С
E2Q5-N20 - M1		45	0	0
E2Q5-N40M□□-M1		120	300	40

Mutual Interference

If more than one Sensor is located in parallel, ensure to maintain enough space between adjacent Sensors to suppress mutual interference as provided in the following diagram.



Mutual Interference (Unit: mm)

Model	Length	A
E2Q5-N20 -M1		40
E2Q5-N40M - M1		150

Power Reset Time

The Sensor is ready to operate within 300 ms after the Sensor is turned ON. If the load and Sensor are connected to independent power supplies respectively, be sure to turn ON the Sensor before supplying power to the load.

Power OFF

The Proximity Sensor may output a pulse signal when it is turned OFF. Therefore, it is recommended that the load be turned OFF before turning OFF the Proximity Sensor.

Power Supply Transformer

When using a DC power supply, make sure that the DC power supply has an insulated transformer. Do not use a DC power supply with an auto-transformer.

Sensing Object

The sensing distance of the Proximity Sensor vary with the metal coating on sensing objects.

Wiring

High-tension cables Wiring through Metal Conduit:

If there is power or high-tension line near the cable of the Proximity Sensor, wire the cable through an independent metal conduit to prevent against Proximity Sensor damage or malfunction. E2Q5

Mounting

Mounting the Sensor

The Proximity Sensor must be subjected to excessive shock with a hammer when it is installed, otherwise the Proximity Sensor may be damaged or lose its water-resistivity.

Maintenance and Inspection

Periodically perform the following checks to ensure stable operation of the Proximity Sensor over a long period of time.

- Check for mounting position, dislocation, looseness or distortion of the Proximity Sensor and sensing objects.
- Check for loose wiring and connections, improper contacts and line breakage.
- Check for attachment or accumulation of metal powder or dust.
- Check for abnormal temperature conditions and other environmental conditions.

Never disassemble or repair the Sensor.

Environment

Water Resistivity

Do not use the Proximity Sensor underwater, outdoors or in the rain.

Operating Environment

Be sure to use the Proximity Sensor within its operating ambient temperature range and do not use the Proximity Sensor outdoors so that its reliability and life expectancy can be maintained. Although the Proximity Sensor is water resistive, a cover to protect the Proximity Sensor from water or water-soluble machining oil is recommended so that its reliability and life expectancy can be maintained.

Do not use the Proximity Sensor in an environment with chemical gas (e.g., strong alkaline or acid gasses including nitric, chromic and concentrated sulfuric acid gases).

Inrush Current

A load that has a large inrush current (e.g., a lamp or motor) will damage the Proximity Snesor, in this case connect the load to the Proximity Sensor through a Relay

ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.

To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937. To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527.

In the interest of product improvement, specifications are subject to change without notice.

Cat. No. E47E-EN-01

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Omron:

<u>E2Q5-N40ME1-M1</u> <u>E2Q5-N40MF1-M1</u> <u>E2Q5-N20F1-M1</u> <u>E2Q5-N40MF3-M1</u> <u>E2Q5-N20F3-M1</u> <u>E2Q5-N20E3-M1</u> <u>E2Q5-N40ME3-M1</u>