

MAGNETIC SENSORS

The magnetic sensors range is basically made by two categories

DETECTION OF EXTERNAL MAGNETS

Very long sensing distance even with small sensors are possible. In order to choose properly the magnet see page C-12. In many cases the sensor is used to detect a magnet embedded inside other devices such as pneumatic cylinders, specifically made for this purpose.

There are two basic tecnologies: Reed contact or solid state.

Reed contact

They are the cheapest solution. Being made with the same production process as for the inductive sensors, they join the advantages of a robust and sealed construction to the electromechanical devices performances:

- no need of power suppy
- no voltage drop
- no minimum load required
- no limitations in serie's and parallel connection

It must be observed that eventhough the number of cycles of a Reed contact is very high, that's not infinite. They are hence not suited for applications with high working frequency or requiring fast response time. It is also highly recommended to avoid to apply eccessive mechanical strength on the body of the sensors.

Working principle:

A Reed contact embedded inside the sensor detects the magnetic field and closes a contact able to drive directly the load. Versions with three wires or without LED don't have voltage drop on contacts. On the two wires with LED version you must consider a little voltage drop, to be considered for the series connection of more sensors.

Amplified in d.c. or static output

They are much more sensitive than the Reed contacts, as showed on page C-12 table.

They have all the advantages of the solid state sensors:

- Illimited number of cycles
- Very fast switching time
- High working frequencies
- High resistance against vibrations and mechanical strenght on the housing

Working principle:

An electronic, solid state component detects the magnetic field and drives amplifier stage, LED and short circuit protection.

DETECTION OF A FERROMAGNETIC TARGET

These sensors are able to detect only ferromagnetic objects. They are mainly used as selective sensors on working plants for aluminium, brass, copper, where bits of metal would create unavoided signals using standard inductive sensors.

Working principle:

An electronic, solid state component, internally polarized by an embedded magnet, detects the magnetic field variation due to the influence of an external ferromagnetic object, driving the amplifier, LED and short circuit protection.

MAGNETIC SENSORS

= activated by external magnet = activated by ferromagnetic target

Diameter of cylindrical sensors. For other types, change the number with the following:

Z W = rectangular plastic 16 x 28 x 10 = rectangular plastic 19 x 28,5 x 10,5

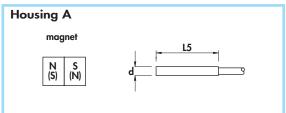
BMS	Z	/	4	6	0	9	KS	-5	PUR
-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	-----

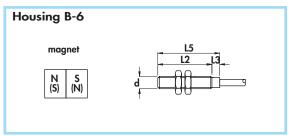
- 3 6 9
- = with connector M12 x 1 = standard type cable output = with connector M8 x 1 = male connector cabled on sensor (see pag. H-1)
- 0 1 2
- = NO (normally open output) = NC (normally closed output) = NO + NC (complementary outputs)
- = REED contact
- = 2 wires with LED = NPN static output = PNP static output
- 0289
- = smooth body
- L J K S T a degree of protection IP68
 b protection against short circuit and overload
 b LED output status
 b high temperatures version

Cable length (if required different than standard 2m)

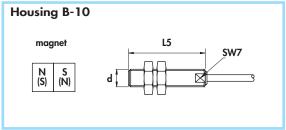
For Polyurethane cable add PUR

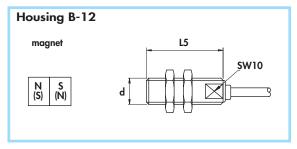
- **REED CONTACT 2 wires**
 - **Detection of magnets**
 - Cable output •











Diamet	er	M5 x 0,5	M8 x 1	M12 x 1	
Nut	Size	SW7	SW13	SW17	
1101	Thickness mm	2,5	4	4	
Max tig	htening Nm	2	10	20	

Materials:

Cable: 2m PVC CEI 20 - 22 II; 90°C; 300 V; O.R. Housing: stainless steel

General Features:

These sensors give on the output a contact activated by an external magnetic field, not depending by the polarity of the field. The activation distance depends by the power of the magnet (see on page C-12), which must be ordered separately. Reed contacts allows to drive directly dc loads (PNP/NPN) or ac loads. Diameters 8 and 12 mm are completely in stainless steel and are able to withstand high pressures on the housing.

Technical data:

- Max working voltage: Output logic
- Contact resistance max
- Operate time max
- Release time max
- Temperature range
- Degree of protection:

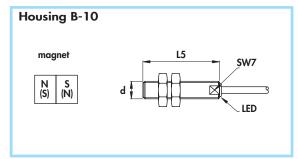
- 50 Vac/75 Vdc normally open
 - 0,1 Ω 1 ms 0,4 ms
- front side (diameters 8 and 12 mm): IP68 back side:
- Pressure on the front side max (diameters 8 and 12 mm): 150 bar Cable conductor cross section:

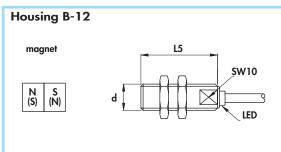
 $0,15 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ on } 4 \text{ and } 5 \text{ mm}$ $0.35 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ on } 6.5 \div 12 \text{ mm}$

guis	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	Cable diameter	Body diameter (d)	Max switching frequency (f)	Rated operational current (1 _e)	ORDERING REFERENCES
Housing						<u> </u>	- :ō		NO M block	
	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	KHz	mA	
А	-	-	-	-	25	3	4	0,5	500	BMS4/4600L
B-6	-	20	5	-	25	3	M5 x 0,5	0,5	500	BMS5/4600
А	-	-	-	-	30	4	6,5	0,5	500	BMS6,5/4600L
B-10	-	-	-	-	35	4	M8 x 1	0,5	500	BMS8/4600
B-12	-	-	-	-	35	4	M12 x 1	0,5	500	BMS12/4600

CYLINDRICAL MAGNETIC SENSORS IN METAL HOUSING

- REED CONTACT 2 and 3 wires with LED
- Detection of magnets
- Cable output





Diamete	er	M8 x 1	M12 x 1
Nut	Size	SW13	SW17
INUI	Thickness mm	4	4
Max tig	htening Nm	10	20

Materials:

2m PVC CEI 20 - 22 II; 90°C; 300 V; O.R. Cable:

Housing: stainless steel



General Features:

These sensors give on the output a contact activated by an external magnetic field, not depending by the polarity of the field. The activation distance depends by the power of the magnet (see on page C-12), which must be ordered separately. Reed contacts allows to drive directly dc loads (PNP/NPN) or ac loads. The output status is indicated by LED.

The extremely strong construction allows the use in the most difficult conditions even with high pressures on the housing.

Technical data:

- Working voltage: 10 ÷ 30 Vac/Vdc with $I_e = 10$ mA: with $I_e = 100$ mA: Voltage drop (U_d) (2 wires versions) ≤ 2,2 V $\leq 3 \text{ V}$ normally open
- Output logic Contact resitance max (3 wires versions)
- Operate time max Release time max
- Temperature range Degree of protection:
- Max pressure on the front side Output status indication
- Cable conductor cross section:

	- 25 ÷ + 85°C
front side:	IP68
cable output side:	IP67
·	150 bar

yellow LED 0,22 mm² on 8 mm 0,34 mm² on 12 mm

 0.1Ω

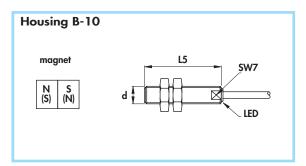
0,4 ms

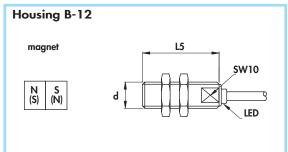
1 ms

						to	т	hing (f)	ational e	ORDERING REFERENCES		
sing	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	Cable diameter	Body diameter (d)	switc	operc rent (PNP	NPN	2 wires
Housing						<u>-</u> 6	i ō	Max switching frequency (f)	Rated operational current (I_e)	NO brown +	NO blue +	NO M black ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	KHz	mA	blue _	brown _	
B-10 B-12	-	-	-	-	35 35	3,5 4	M8 x 1 M12 x 1	0,5 0,5	500 500	BMS8/ BMS12	4600S /4600S	<u>:</u> :
B-10 B-12	-	-	-	-	35 35	4 4	M8 x 1 M12 x 1	0,5 0,5	100 100			BMS8/4602S BMS12/4602S

CYLINDRICAL MAGNETIC SENSORS IN METAL HOUSING

- Amplified in d.c. 3 wires with LED
 - **Detection of magnets**
 - Cable output •

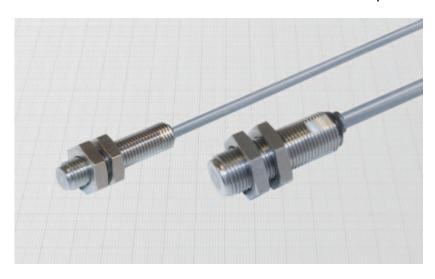




Diamet	er	M8 x 1	M12 x 1
Nut	Size	SW13	SW17
INUI	Thickness mm	4	4
Max tig	htening Nm	10	20

Materials:

2m PVC CEI 20 - 22 II; 90°C; 300 V; O.R. Cable: Housing: stainless steel



General Features:

These sensors are completely electronic and are activated by an external magnetic field, not depending by the polarity of the field. The activation distance depends by the power of the magnet (see on page C-12), which must be ordered separately. Main advantages of static output sensors are unlimited electric life, protection against short circuit and lines transients, high switching frequency and no bounces on switching edges.

The output status is indicated by LED.

The extremely strong construction allows the use in the most difficult conditions even with high pressures on the housing.

Technical data:

- Supply voltage (U_B): Max ripple:
- No-load supply current (I_o): Voltage drop (U_d)
- Repeat accuracy (R):
- Temperature range:
- Degree of protection:
- Max pressure on front side:
- Output status indicator:
- Cable conductor cross section:

10 ÷ 30 Vdc 10% < 20 mA

≤ 1.5 V < 2%

- 25 ÷ + 85°C IP67 150 bar
- yellow LED 0,22 mm² on 8 mm 0,34 mm² on 12 mm
- Protected against short-circuit and overload
- Protected against any wrong connection
- Suppression of initial false impulse
- Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) according to EN60947-5-2

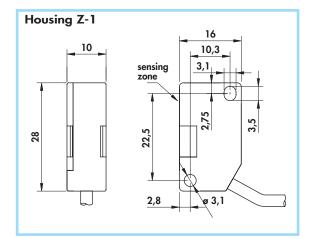
Shock and vibration resistance according to EN60068-2-27 EN60068-2-6

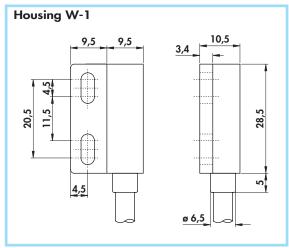
						Cable diameter Body diameter Aax switching frequency (f) Rated operational current (le)		RING ENCES			
Housing	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	Cable diameter	Body diameter (d)	x swil	l ope	PNP (positive switching)	
운						Ü	J	A Par	Ratec cu	NO brown +	NC brown + black
	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	KHz	mA	blue	blue
B -10) -	-	-	-	35	3,5	M8 x 1	10	200	BMS8/4609KS	BMS8/4619KS
B -12	2 -	-	-	-	35	4	M12 x 1	10	200	BMS12/4609KS	BMS12/4619KS

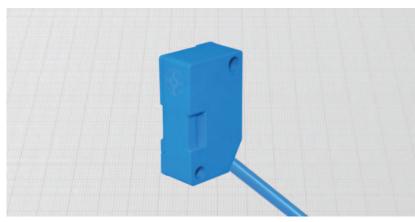
NPN (negative switching) Use the above mentioned part number changing the last number 9 with 8 (ie. BMS8/4608KS) NO black blue black ____

RECTANGULAR MAGNETIC SENSORS

- REED CONTACT 2 wires
- Type Z and W
- Cable output









Materials:

Cable: 2m PVC CEI 20 - 22 II; 90°C; 300 V; O.R.

• Housing: plastic

General Features:

These sensors give on the output a contact activated by an external magnetic field, not depending by the polarity of the field. The activation distance depends by the power of the magnet (see on page C-12), which must be ordered separately. Reed contacts allows to drive directly dc loads (PNP/NPN) or ac loads.

Technical data:

- Working voltage Output function
- - Contact resistance max
- Operate time max
- Release time max
- Temperature range
- Degree of protection
- Cable conductor cross section

normally open $0,1 \Omega$ 1 ms 0,4 ms

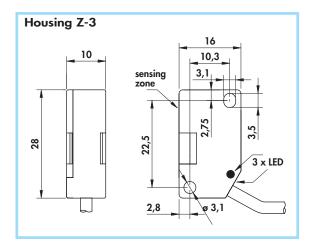
max 50 Vac/75 Vdc

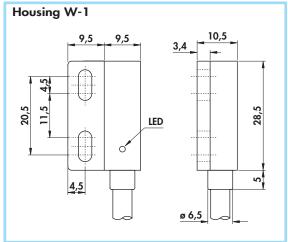
0,15 mm² Type Z 0,50 mm² Type W

	<u>.</u>	ov (f)	ORDERING REFERENCES	
Housing	Cable	Max switd frequency	Rated opera current (NO brown
	mm	KHz	mA	
Z-1	3	0,5	500	BMSZ/4600
W - 1	5	0,5	500	BMSW/4600

Type Z and W - Amplified in d.c. 3 wires with LED •

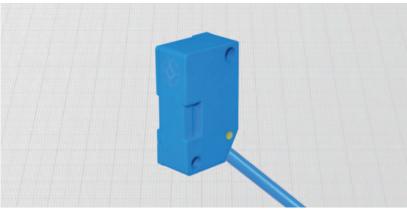
- **Detection of magnets**
 - Cable output •

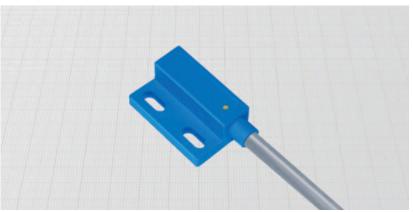




Materials:

2m PVC CEI 20 - 22 II; 90°C; 300 V; O.R. Cable: Housing:





General Features:

These sensors are completely electronic and are activated by an external magnetic field, not depending by the polarity of the field. The activation distance depends by the power of the magnet (see on page C-12), which must be ordered separately. Main advantages of static output sensors are unlimited electric life, protection against short circuit and lines transient, high switching frequency and no bounces on switching edges. The output status is indicated by LED.

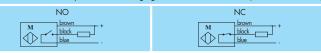
Technical data:

- Supply voltage (U_B): No-load supply current (I_o): Voltage drop (U_d)
- Repeat accuracy (R):
- Temperature range: Degree of protection:
- Switch status indicator:
- Cable conductor cross section

- 10 ÷ 30 Vdc < 20 mA ≤ 1,5 V < 2%
 - 25 ÷ + 85°C yellow LED
- 0,15 mm² Type Z 0,50 mm² Type W
- Protected against short-circuit, overload and any wrong connection Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) according to EN60947-5-2
- Shock and vibration resistance according to EN60068-2-27 EN60068-2-6

D	/ax ripple	Cable diameter	× switching quency (f)	operation (rent (le)	ORDERING REFERENCES		
Housing					PNP (positiv	ve switching)	İ
훈	>	o o	Ma	Rated	NO brown +	NC brown +	
	%	mm	KHz	mA	blue	blue	
Z-3	10	3	10	200	BMSZ/4609KS	BMSZ/4619KS]
W - 1	10	5	10	200	BMSW/4609KS	BMSW/4619KS	

NPN (negative switching) Use the above mentioned part number changing the last number 9 with 8 (ie. BMSZ/4608KS)



REED CONTACT 2 and 3 wires with LED

PVC CEI 20-22 II; 90°C; 300V

PUR

plastic

nickel plated brass

- For pneumatic cylinders
- Cable and connector output M8 x 1



General Features:

This sensor detects the position of the magnetic ring inside a standard pneumatic cylinder with a T slot. The sensor remains completely recessed and thus mechanically protected. Reed contact provides for a direct driving of DC (PNP/NPN) and AC loads. A yellow LED gives necessary to AAP. Available with cable exit or connector M8x1.

Technical data:

- Working voltage: Output function:
- Voltage drop (U_d) 2 wires versions:
- Contact resistance max (3 wires versions):
- Operate time max:
- Release time max:
- Temperature range:
- Degree of protection:
- Output status indication:
- Cable conductor cross section:

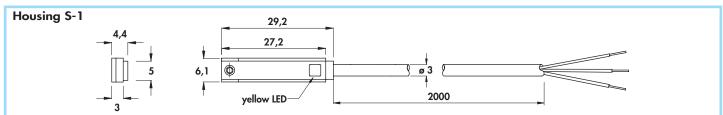
10 ÷ 30 Vac/Vdc

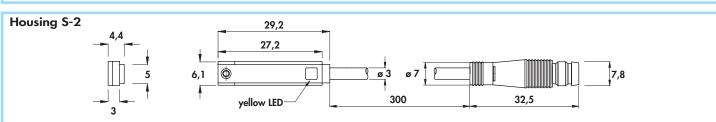
normally open mA ≤ 2,2 V with $I_e = 10 \text{ mA}$ with $I_e = 160 \text{ mA}$ ≤ 3 V

 $0,1 \Omega$ 1 ms

0,4 ms - 25 ÷ + 85°C IP67

> yellow LED '0,15 mm²





ing	ω J	. D		hing (f)	ORDERING REFERENCES			
	Female	Cable diameter	Rated eratio rent (switc	PNP (positive switching)	NPN (negative switching)	2 wires	
Housing	щ Ö	ੱ ਰ	Rate operate curren	Max switching frequency (f)	M 1 brown +	3 blue +	M 3 blue ==	
	n°	mm	mA	KHz	3 blue	1 brown _		
S-1 S-2 S-1 S-2	- 11-12 - 11-12	3 - 3 -	500 500 100 100	30,5 0,5 0,5 0,5	BMS/4	46005 4F005 - -	- BMS/4602S BMS/4F02S	

Note: different cable lengths must be specified at the end of the code. Ex: BMS/4F00S-1 for 1m of cable with connector

Materials:

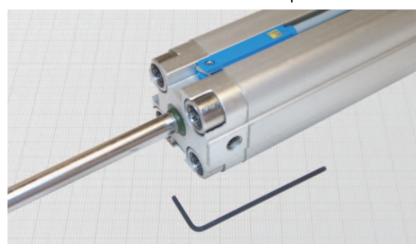
Cable:

Sensor:

Connector:

Connector ferrule and fixing nut:

- Amplified in d.c. 3 wires with LED
 - For pneumatic cylinders •
- Cable and connector output M8 x 1 •

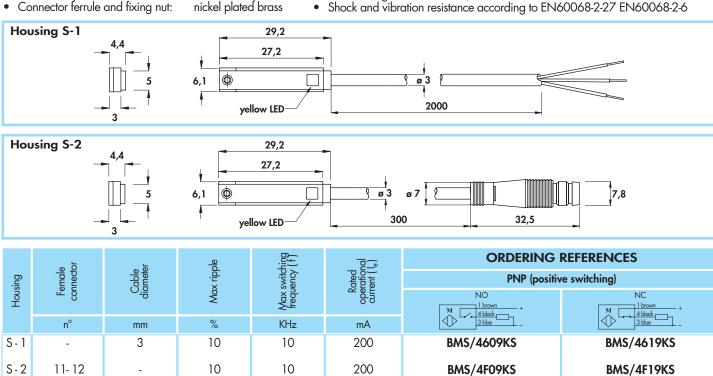


General Features:

These sensors are completely electronic and detects the position of the magnetic ring inside a standard pneumatic cylinder with a T slot. The sensor remains completely recessed and thus mechanically protected. Main advantages of static output sensors are unlimited electric life, protection against short circuit and lines transient, high switching frequency and no bounces on switching edges. A yellow LED gives indication of the output status. Available with cable exit or connector M8x1.

Technical data:

- Supply voltage (U_B): No-load supply current (I_o):
- Temperature range:
- Degree of protection:
- Switch status indicator:
- Cable conductor cross section:
- Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) according to EN60947-5-2
- Protected against short circuit, overload and connection mistakes
- Shock and vibration resistance according to EN60068-2-27 EN60068-2-6



Note: different cable lengths must be specified at the end of the code. Ex: BMS/4F00S -1 for 1 m of cable with connector.

PVC CEI 20-22 II; 90°C; 300V

PUR

plastic

Materials:

Cable:

Connector body: Sensor body:

NPN (negative switching) Use the above mentioned part number changing the last number 9 with 8 (ie. BMS/4608KS)								
NO 1 brown 4 block 3 blue -	NC 1 brown + 4 block - -							

10 ÷ 30 Vdc < 10 mA

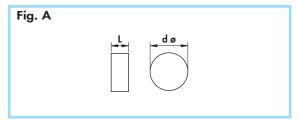
yellow LED

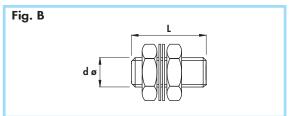
 $0,15 \text{ mm}^2$

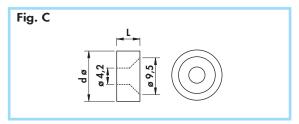
IP67

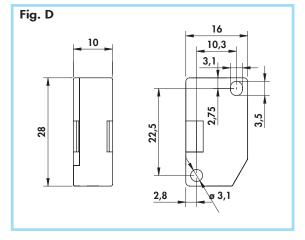
 $-25 \div + 85^{\circ} \text{ C}$

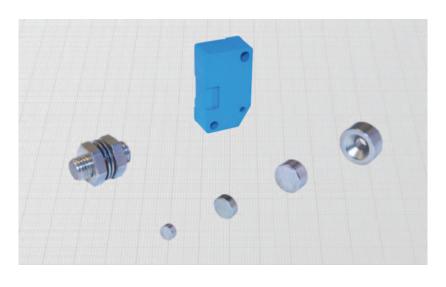
• MAGNETS FOR SENSORS











General Features:

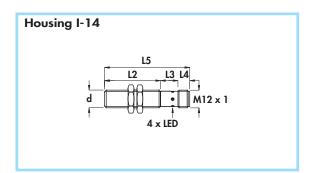
These magnets can be used as actuator for all the magnetic sensors which need an external activation magnet. They're suitable for applications up to 70° C. For particular applications contact our technical office.

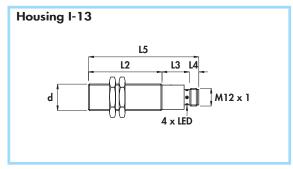
In the ordering reference table there are approximate detection distances obtained with different types of BDC sensors.

	Diameter	L	DETECTION	N DISTANCE	ORDERING REFERENCES		
Fig.			With Reed	With static			
	mm	mm	sensors	sensors			
A A A	5 8 10	3 3,6 5	6 13 20	15 22 30	MAG-T53 MAG-T83 MAG-T105		
В	M8x1	20	10	17	MAG-M820		
С	13	6	25	45	MAG-TF136		
D	-	-	13	22	MAG-Z		

CYLINDRICAL MAGNETIC SENSORS IN METAL HOUSING

- Amplified in d.c. 3 and 4 wires •
- Detection of ferromagnetic targets
 - Connector output M12 x 1•





Diamet	er	M12 x 1	M18 x 1		
Nut	Size	SW17	SW24		
	Thickness mm	4	4		
Max tig	ghtening Nm	15	35		

Materials:

Housing:

Sensing face:

nickel plated brass plastic

General Features:

These sensors are able to detect only ferromagnetic objects. They are mainly used as selective sensors on working plants for aluminium, brass, copper, where bits of metal would create unavoided signals using standard inductive sensors.

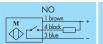
Technical data:

- Supply voltage (U_B):
- Max ripple: No-load supply current (I_o): Voltage drop (U_d):
- Temperature range: Max thermal drift of sensing distance S_r:
- Repeat accuracy (R): Switching hysteresis max (H): Degree of protection:
- Switch status indicator:
- Protected against short-circuit and overload Protected against any wrong connection
- Suppression of initial false impulse Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) according to EN60947-5-2

•	Shock and vibration resistance according to EN60068-2-27 EN60068-2-6

Housing	sing	Flush mounting Non flush mounting	LI	L2	L3	L4	L5	Female	Body diameter (d)	Max switching frequency (f)	Rated operational current (1e) Nominal sensing distance (S _n) ± 10% with Fe37	ORDERING REFERENCES PNP (positive switching)			
	Hou											Nomi dist	NO 1 brown +	NC 1 brown +	NO + NC 1 brown +
			mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	n°	mm	KHz	mA	mm	3 blue	3 blue	2 white 3 blue
	I - 14	•	-	43	15	8	66	6 - 8B -10	M12 x 1	1	200	3	DCH12/4309KS	DCH12/43C9KS	DCH12/4329KS
	I - 13	•	-	50	19	8	77	6 - 8B -10	M18 x 1	1	200	3	DCH18/4309KS	DCH18/43C9KS	DCH18/4329KS

NPN (negative switching) vith 8 (ie. DCH12/4308KS) Use the above mentioned part number changing the last number





10 ÷ 30 Vdc

- 20° ÷ + 70°C ± 10%

10% ≤ 20 mÅ

2% 10% IP67 yellow LED