## SC50.01 – ANALOG OUTPUT – MEASUREMENT RANGE UP TO 1250 MM

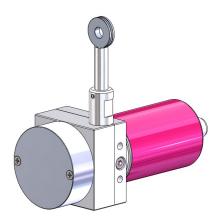
#### Specifications:

Maximum measuring range Output signal

Resolution Material

Cable diameter Detection element Connection

Linearity Protection class Max. Velocity Max. Acceleration Weight Operating temperature Storage temperature 1250 mm 0...10V; 0...5V 4...20mA (2, 3 or 4 wires) 0...20mA (3 or 4 wires) Quasi infinite (depends on the operating system) Body and cover - Aluminum (RohS) Measuring cable – Stainless steel 316L 0,51 mm Precision potentiometer Male connector M16 – 8 pins DIN Male connector M12 – 4 pins (A coding) PVC cable up to +/-0.10% f.s. IP64 (option IP67) 10 M/S 40 M/S<sup>2</sup> (before cable deformation) ≈ 700 g -20° to +80°C -30° to +80°C



#### Cable forces:

Measurement range in mm	Min. pull-out force	Max. pull-out force
50	≈ 6,40 N	≈ 6,50 N
100	≈ 6,30 N	≈ 6,50 N
250	≈ 6,00 N	≈ 6,50 N
500	≈ 5,50 N	≈ 6,50 N
750	≈ 5,00 N	≈ 6,50 N
1000	≈ 4,50 N	≈ 6,50 N
1200	≈ 4,00 N	≈ 6,50 N
1250	≈ 4,00 N	≈ 6,50 N

#### Ordering reference:

	SC50.01 - 100	0 – UC	010	- L1	.5 –	КО	2 -	ОР	-	хх	_	хх
							_					
Model												
SC50.01												
Measurem	ent range											
1250	= 0 to 1250 mm											
Or other ran	ges between 0 and 1250mm											
Output sigr	nal											
U010	= 010V (galvanic isolation)											
U005	= 05V (galvanic isolation)											
1420	= 420mA (current loop – 2 wires)											
1420T	= 420mA (current generator – 3 wires)											
1020T	= 020mA (current generator – 3 wires)											
1420G	= 420mA (current generator – 4 wires)											
1020G	= 020mA (current generator – 4 wires)											
Linearity					J							
L25	= +/- 0.25% f.s.(standard for 50mm ≥ Measure	ng range ≤ !	500 mn	n)								
L15	= +/- 0.15% f.s.(standard for <b>500mm &gt; Measu</b> (optional for <b>50mm ≥ Measur</b> i											
		ig runge - s		')								
L10	= +/- 0.10% f.s.(optional for 500mm > Measure	ing range ≤	1250 n	nm)								
Connection												
с	= Male connector M16 – DIN 8 pins											
L4	= Male connector M12 – 4 pins (A coding)											
к	= PVC cable - 8 wires - axial + ex: 02 for cable 3	2 meters lon	g									
	tion available on demand											
Options OP	·											
AC	= Complete anodizing											
BR	= Cleaning brush for the measuring cable											
вт	= Low temperature (down to -30°C)											
СР	= Fixing of the measuring cable with a clevis											
EN	= Measuring cable coated with polyamide (Me	easurement	range l	imited t	o 2500 r	nm)						
IP67	= Protection class of electronics IP67											
M4	= Fixing of the measuring cable with a M4 thre = Water evacuation holes	eaded rod										
TEV	= water evacuation noies											



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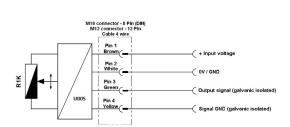
#### Electrical characteristics :

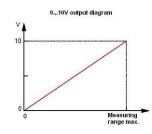
## Analog version 0 ... 10V :

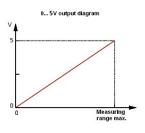
		M16 connector - 8 Pin (DIN) M12 connector - 12 Pin
Input voltage	11 30Vdc (52mA max)	Cable 4 wire
Output voltage	0 10V	Pin 1 Brown ( + Input voltage
Output current	10mA max	Brown + Input voltage
Galvanic isolation	3KV	White OV / GND
Protection	- Short circuit	Y Pin 3 Green
	<ul> <li>Polarity reversal</li> </ul>	Output signal (galvanic isolated)
Temperature drift	+/-100 ppm/°C	V010 Pin 4 Yellow Signal GND (galvanic isolated)

#### Analog version 0 ... 5V :

Input voltage	6.5 30 Vdc (52mA max)
Output voltage	0 5V
Output current	10mA max
Galvanic isolation	3KV
Protection	- Short circuit
	<ul> <li>Polarity reversal</li> </ul>
Temperature drift	+/-100 ppm/°C





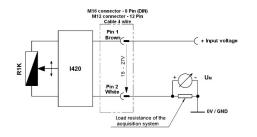


#### Analog version 4 ... 20mA : (Current loop – 2 wires)

Input voltage	
Output current	
Protection	

Temperature drift

15 ... 27 Vdc (32mA max) 4 ... 20mA - Short circuit - Polarity reversal +/-100 ppm/°C



# MA 20 4 0 Measuring range max.

4...20mA output diagram

mA

20

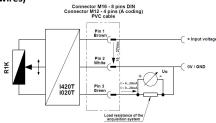
4...20mA output diagram

#### Analog version 4 ... 20mA or 0 ... 20mA : (Current generator - 3 wires)

Input voltage Output current Output current Galvanic isolation Protection

Temperature drift

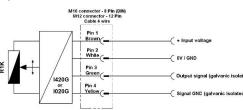
15 ... 27 Vdc (32mA max) 4 ... 20mA or 0 ... 20mA 10mA max 3KV - Short circuit - Polarity reversal +/-100 ppm/°C

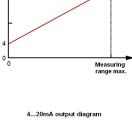


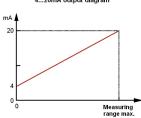
## Analog version 4...20mA or 0...20mA : (Current generator – 4 wires)

Input voltage
Output current
Output current
Galvanic isolation
Protection

15 ... 27 Vdc (75mA max) 4 ... 20mA or 0 ... 20mA 22 mA max. 3KV - Short circuit - Polarity reversal +/-100 ppm/°C







#### Connection :

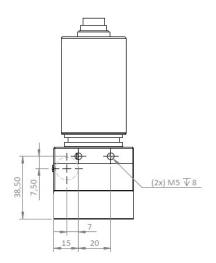
Temperature drift

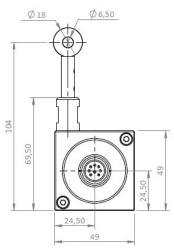
Male connector M16 8 pins (DIN)	Male connector M12 4 pins (A-coding)	PVC cable 4 wire	U010V or U005V (voltage output)	1420 (current loop – 2 wires)	I420T ou I020T (current generator – 3 wires)	1420G or 1020G (current generator – 4 wires)
1	1	Brown	Input voltage +	Signal +	Alimentation +	Input voltage +
2	2	White	Input voltage GND	Signal -	Alimentation GND	Input voltage GND
3	3	Green	Signal +		Signal +	Signal +
4	4	Yellow	Signal GND		/	Signal GND
$ \begin{array}{c}                                     $	3 4 5 ensor side view					

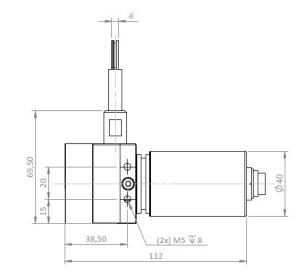


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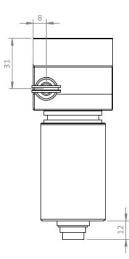
## Dimensional drawing:





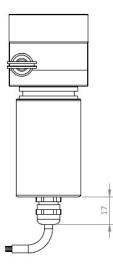


C Connection (M16 – 8 pins (DIN) connector)



L4 Connection (M12 - 4 pins (A-coding) connector)

K Connection (PVC cable – 4 wires)



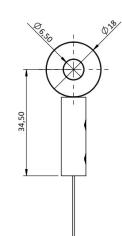


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#### Cable attachment with a lug :

#### Standard

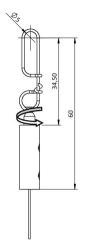
The attachment lug is fixed with a M6 screw or a clevis.



## Cable attachment with a clip :

## OP-EM

This fastening system allows a rotation about its axis. The clip is fixed with a M4 screw or a clevis.



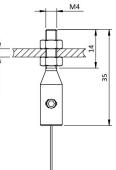
#### Cable attachment fitted with a M4 threaded rod:

#### <u>OP-M4</u>

The rod attachment uses a threaded rod with 2 nuts (provided). The required thickness of the plate does not exceed 5 mm.

#### **Caution**

Never screw the threaded rod into a fixed nut, a twist of the measurement cable would damage it.

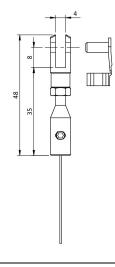


max

#### Cable attachment with a clevis :

#### OP-CP

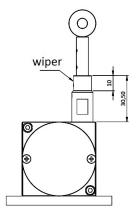
The attachment of the clevis is done using a pin (provided).



#### Cable dust wiper:

## OP-RAC

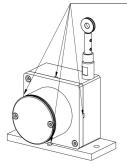
The dust wiper cleans the cable in dusty or humid environments.



#### Water evacuation holes:

## OP-TEV

The holes allow the natural flow of fluids out of the sensor in order to avoid their accumulation in the system. Water evacuation holes





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