

Proximity Sensors Inductive High Temperature Type IA, M12, NAMUR

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- Nickel-plated brass housing
- Sensing distance: 2 mm
- Flush type
- Short body version
- Power supply: 8 VDC
- Output: NAMUR
- 2 m silicone cable

Product Description

Inductive proximity sensor with NAMUR output in M12 housing for flush mounting. Connection with 2 m silicone cable.

Ordering Key

IA 12 ASF 02 UHT-K

Type _____
Housing style _____
Housing size _____
Housing material _____
Housing length _____
Detection principle _____
Sensing distance _____
Output type _____
High temperature _____

Type Selection

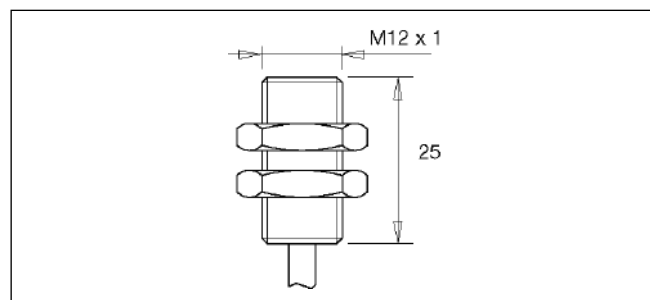
Rated operating dist. (S _n)	Connection type	Housing dimensions	Ordering no. Namur output
2.0 mm	Cable, 2 m	M12	IA 12 ASF 02 UHT-K

For flush mounting in metal

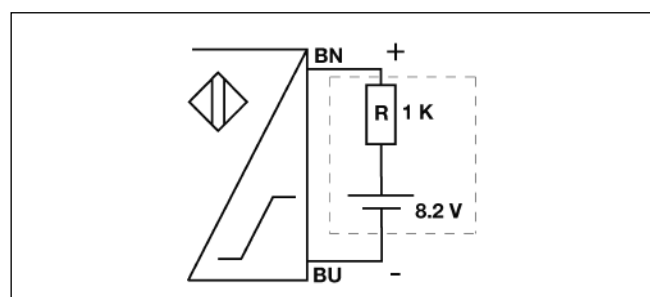
Specifications

Rated operational volt. (U _B)	8 VDC
Ripple	≤ 10%
Rated operational current (I _a) Continuous	Activated: < 1.1 mA Not activated: > 2.2 mA
Frequency of op. cycles (f)	2 kHz
Effective operating dist. (S _r)	$0.9 \times S_n \leq S_r \leq 1.1 \times S_n$
Usable operating dist. (S _u)	$0.85 \times S_r \leq S_u \leq 1.15 \times S_r$
Ambient temperature Operating Storage	-25° to +120°C (-13° to +248°F) -30° to +125°C (-22° to +257°F)
Connection	Cable, silicone, 2 m, AWG 26
Degree of protection	IP 67 (Nema 1, 3, 4, 6, 13)
Housing material	Nickel-plated brass
Dimensions	See diagram on the right
CE-marking	Yes

Dimensions

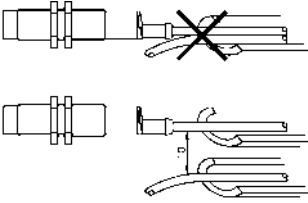
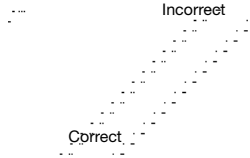
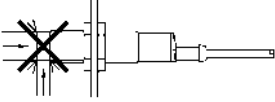
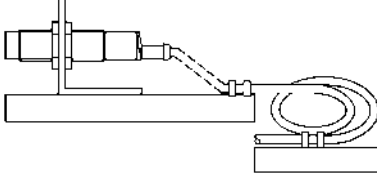


Wiring Diagram





Installation Hints

To avoid interference from inductive voltage/ current peaks, separate the prox. switch power cables from any other power cables, e.g. motor, contactor or solenoid cables  The diagram shows two scenarios of cable routing. In the top scenario, a proximity switch is connected to a power cable, and a motor cable is shown running parallel to it, marked with a large 'X' to indicate this is incorrect. In the bottom scenario, the motor cable is routed away from the switch and power cables, indicating the correct installation method.	Relief of cable strain  The diagram illustrates two ways to handle a cable. The top part, labeled 'Incorrect', shows a cable being pulled directly from the switch, which is marked with a large 'X'. The bottom part, labeled 'Correct', shows the cable being routed through a strain relief or a loop, which is the proper way to handle it. The cable should not be pulled	Protection of the sensing face  The diagram shows a proximity switch with its sensing face exposed. A large 'X' is drawn over the sensing face, indicating that it should not be used as a mechanical stop or subjected to direct impact. A proximity switch should not serve as mechanical stop	Switch mounted on mobile carrier  The diagram shows a proximity switch mounted on a mobile carrier. The carrier is shown in a position where the cable is being flexed repeatedly, which is indicated by a dashed line and a note that this should be avoided. Any repetitive flexing of the cable should be avoided
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