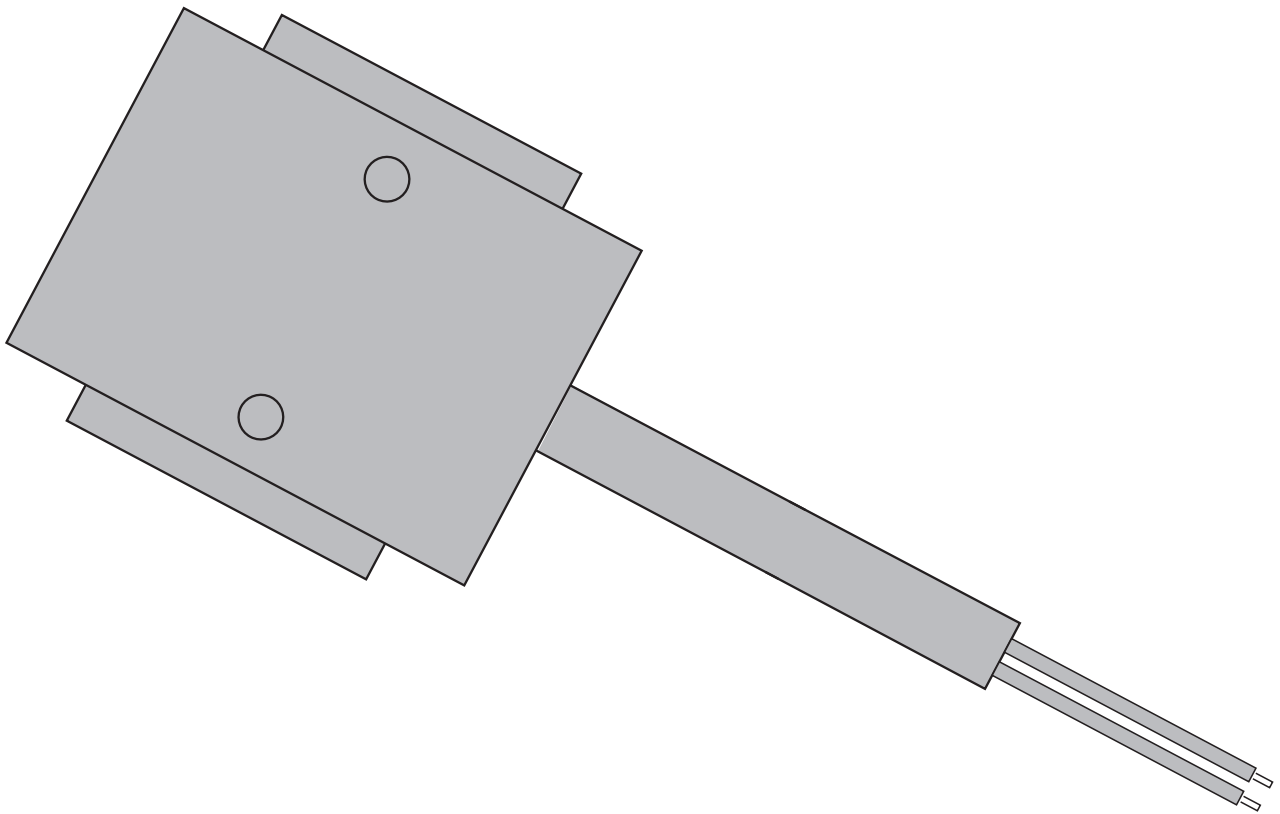
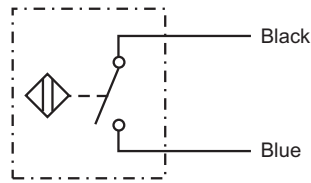


Installation manual for magnetic sensors



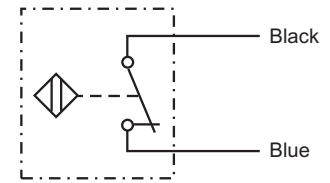
**Magnetic Sensor
N.O. (normally open)
P/n. D535 070**

Connection diagram
D535 070

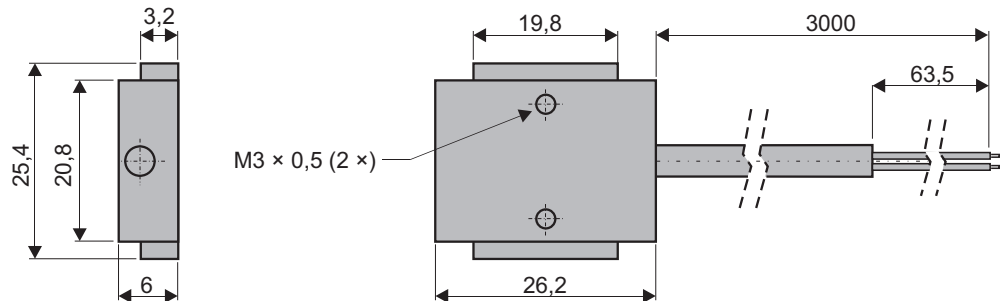


**Magnetic Sensor
N.C. (normally closed)
P/n. D535 071**

Connection diagram
D535 071



Mechanical dimensions
D535 070 and D535 071

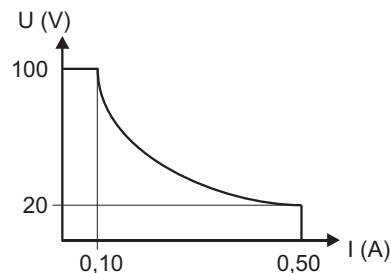


Mechanical data
D53 5070 and D535 071

Housing material	PA 6.6	Operating temperature	-25°C – +65°C
Cable	3 m PUR 2 × 0,14 mm ²	Protection class	IP 67
Mechanical life	3 × 10 ⁸ operations at resistive load		

Electrical data
D535 070 and D535 071

Max. power	10 VA
Max. voltage	100 Vdc
Max. current	0,5 A
Max. contact resistance	20 ohm

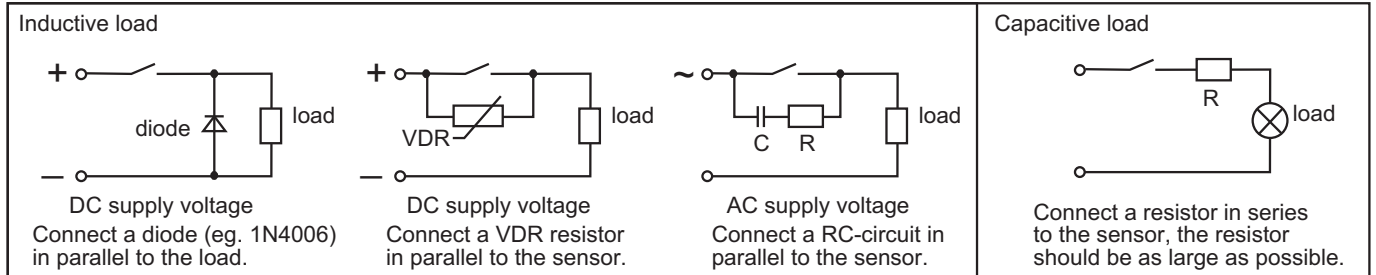


U (V)	I (A)
20	0,50
24	0,417
48	0,208
100	0,10

Graph only for resistive load

Contact protection
D535 070 and D535 071

Very often the load has an inductive or capacitive character. In these cases it is important to protect the contact against spikes and high power. There is no general solution for all the different applications, but the following information gives some important guide lines.



General application information

The duration of the signal from the sensor when the magnet passes depends mainly upon two factors. The first is the length of the magnet and the second is the speed of the magnet. The length of the magnet can be found in the manuals for each product while the speed must be calculated by the customer. If the duration of the signal becomes too short the input device for the signal (relay, PLC input, etc.) may not be able to detect it. Note that the response time for different input devices differ very much. The duration of the signal from the sensor will also shorten by increasing temperature, current, supply voltage or/and vibrations. The type of contact protection will also affect the duration of the signal.

If there is a problem to detect a signal or if the function becomes erratic, try the following operations.

1. Select a input device with better (shorter) response time.
2. Lower the speed (if possible).
3. Lower the current or the supply voltage.