OT430423

Dimensions **14,8 x 43 x 36.5mm**

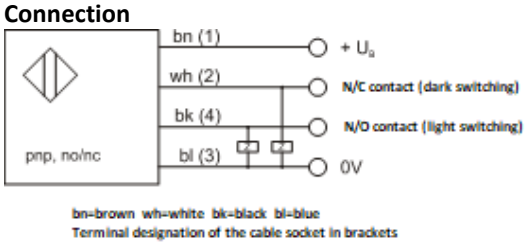
- **Robust plastic housing**
- **Compact design**
- **LED display for switching output and contamination**
- **High immunity to ambient light**

Visible red light
Infinitely adjustable scanning range

Technical data

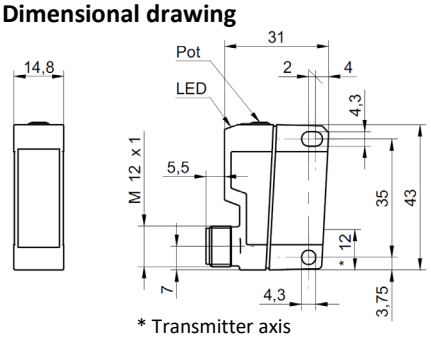
Scanning range	30 … 500mm
Output signal	PNP, light/dark switching
Operating voltage	10 … 30V DC
Current consumption (without load)	< 30mA
Output current (max. load)	100mA
Voltage drop (max. load)	1.8V DC
Transmitting element (clocked)	LED, red light
Wavelength	660nm
Response / release time	< 5.0ms
Switching frequency	100Hz
Display (signal)	LED yellow
Display (function reserve)	LED yellow blinking
Setting (sensitivity)	mechanical, 10 revolutions
Interference suppression	+
Short-circuit proof	+
Reverse polarity protected	+
Dimensions	14.8 x 43 x 36.5mm
Material (housing)	ASA
Material (front screen)	PMMA
Temperature (operation)	-25 … +65°C
Protection class (EN 60529)	IP67
Connection	M12-connector, 4-pole
Connection accessories	e.g. **VK200325**
Mounting accessories (bracket)	**AO000082**
Mounting accessories (Uni holder)	**AY000120**

Connection



bn=brown wh=white bk=black bl=blue
Terminal designation of the cable socket in brackets

Dimensional drawing



* Transmitter axis

Setting of the sensor:

1. First, align the OT 43 photoelectric proximity switch with the object to be detected and fasten it temporarily.
2. Setting the background area:

   For this, the object to be detected must not be in the beam path! If the background is within the detection range (Sn) of the sensor, the potentiometer is turned clockwise until the yellow signal LED lights up continuously.

   If the background is outside the detection range, the potentiometer must be turned clockwise until a "click" is heard. This corresponds to the end stop.
3. Setting the foreground area:

   To do this, the object to be detected must be brought back into the beam path. The signal LED must be on. If it is not on, the object is too far away! Now turn the potentiometer counterclockwise until the signal LED goes out. Since it is a multi-start potentiometer, the revolutions must be counted if necessary.
4. Setting the switching point:

   The potentiometer must be set exactly between the determined positions.
5. The laser scanner can now be finally mounted. Make sure that the maximum tightening torque of 1Nm is not exceeded. Otherwise, the plastic housing may become distorted, causing the circuit board to break and the sensor may be irreparably damaged.

Note: If the yellow LED is blinking, the sensor is in an unsafe switching state. The optics should be cleaned and the sensor readjusted.

Safety note: If there is a direct impact on personal safety, the use of these products is prohibited.