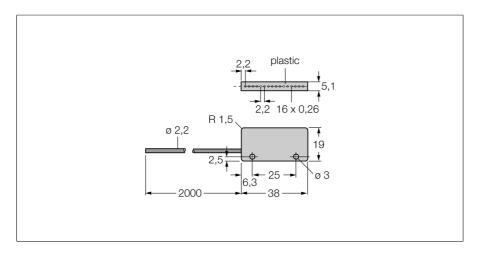


Plastic Fiber Single Conductor — Jacketed Optical Cable Made of Plastic Fiber PIRS1X166UMPMAL



| Туре | PIRS1X166UMPMAL |
|---------------------------------|--|
| ID | 3048066 |
| | |
| Optical data | |
| Function | Opposed mode sensor (emitter/receiver) |
| Fiber-optic type | Plastic |
| Scan field | 33.5 mm |
| | |
| Mechanical data | |
| Design | Rectangular |
| Housing material | Plastic, PE, Black |
| Jacket material | Polyethylene |
| Jacket material | plastic, PE |
| Material of the fiber-optic tip | Polyethylene |
| Bending cycles | 10000 |
| Bending radius | Ø 15 mm |
| Ambient temperature | -30+70 °C |
| Max. temperature tip | 70 °C |
| | |
| Special features | Detection of small parts |

- Operation: opposed mode
- 2 pcs. included in delivery
- Polyethylene sheath, flexible
- Operating temperature: -30...+70 °C
- Cable, straight, customizable
- End sleeve for sensor, rectangular, lateral beam exit
- Optical fiber, core diameter 0.265 mm × 16
- Optical fiber, total length: ± 1829 mm

Functional principle

Glass or plastic fibers are the optimum choice for high-temperature applications and limited spaces. They transfer the light from the sensor to a remote object. Individual fibers are used for opposed mode sensing, whereas bifurcated fibers are suited for retroreflective or diffuse mode operation.