

## MOUNTING PRECAUTIONS

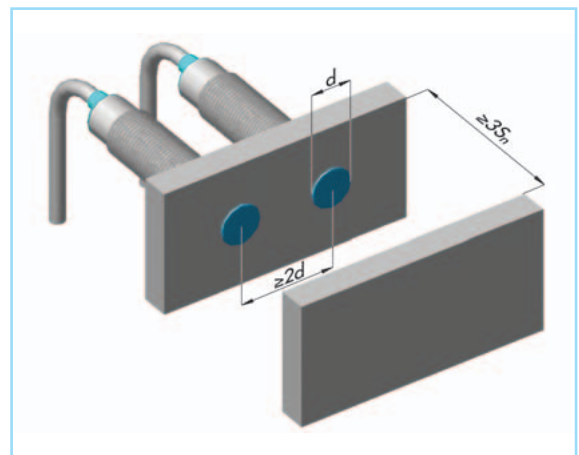
Although sensors are made to resist to the most difficult use conditions, anyway we recommend you:

- not to wire sensors connections along with power conductors. Use of separated raceways is recommended.
- never exceed the maximum of the fixing torque recommended for the nuts fixing. Bear in mind in addition that the threaded zone next to the sensible head is less resistant than the rest of the body.
- make sure the product doesn't touch corrosive agents, oils, aggressive solvents, etc. Call our technical office to have further informations about the resistance of materials to the various substances.
- avoid shocks and abrasive actions on the sensible part of the sensors: this one represents the most fragile zone of the device.
- connect a high-speed fuse with appropriate value in series with the circuit if you use sensors without protection against short circuit.

### CYLINDRICAL SENSORS

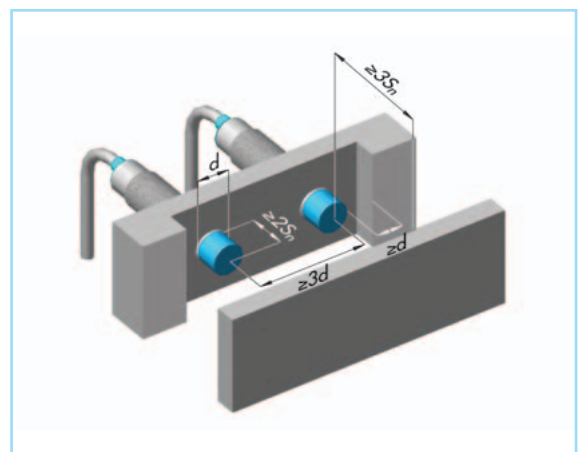
#### Totally shielded: flush mounting

Sensors are not influenced by surrounding metals. However it's recommended to keep a distance between sensors placed side by side to avoid interferences. If this isn't possible, it's recommended the use of sensors with differentiated frequencies for mounting in line.



#### Unshielded: non flush mounting

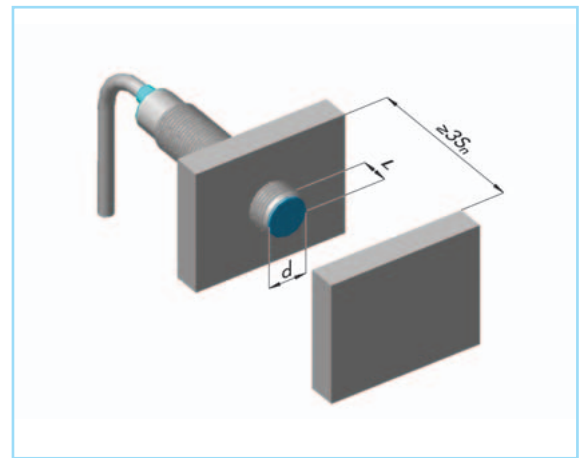
Sensors can be influenced by surrounding metals. A distance  $\geq 3d$  between a sensor and another is needed. For extended sensing distance versions a distance at least  $\geq 4d$  is recommended.



**Extended sensing distance and stainless steel sensing face versions: quasi flush mounting**

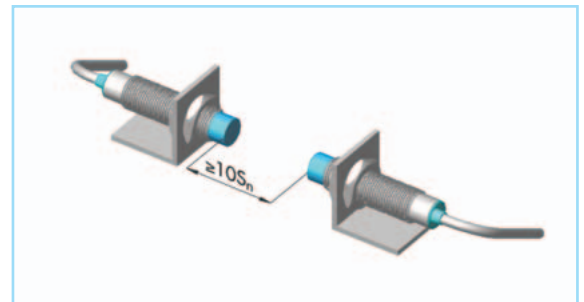
These sensors, because of their high sensitivity, are slightly sensitive to surrounding ferromagnetic metals which can bring down their sensing distance. To avoid this effect it's advised to keep the sensor a little out from the plain for a length (L) indicated in the chart.

Sensor diameter (mm)	L
6,5 - 8	1,5
12	2,4
18	3,6
30	8



**Opposed mounting of two sensors**

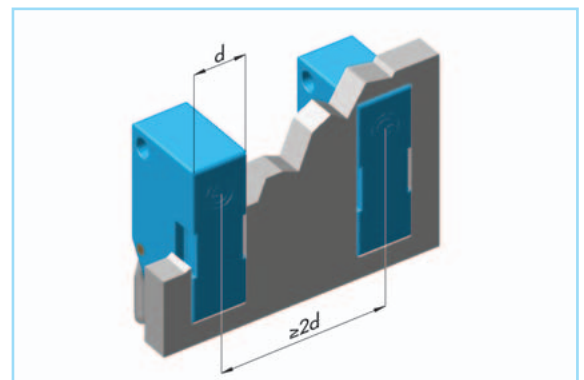
A security distance of 10 S<sub>n</sub> avoids interferences between electromagnetic fields.



**RECTANGULAR SENSORS**

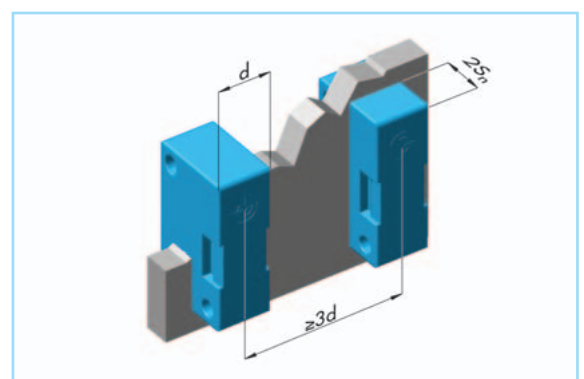
**Totally shielded: flush mounting**

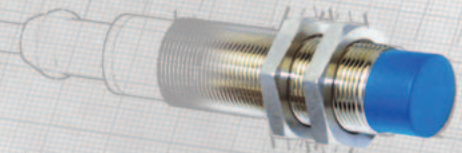
Sensors are not influenced by surrounding metals. However it's recommended to keep a distance between sensors placed side by side to avoid interferences. If this isn't possible, it's recommended the use of sensors with differentiated frequencies for mounting in line.



**Unshielded: non flush mounting**

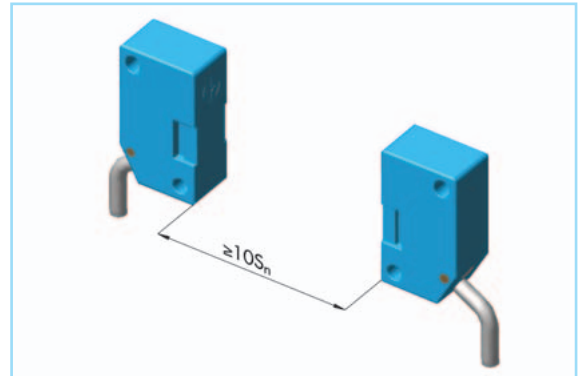
Sensors can be influenced by surrounding metals. It's necessary to have more space between a sensor and the other.



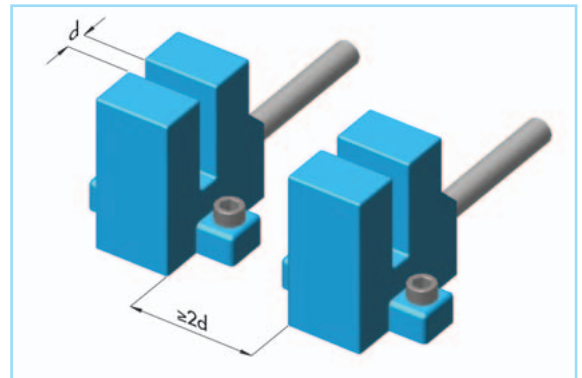


## Opposed mounting of two sensors

A safety distance of  $10 S_n$  avoids interferences between electromagnetic fields.



## SLOT SENSORS



It's recommended to keep a distance of twice the gap ( $d$ ).