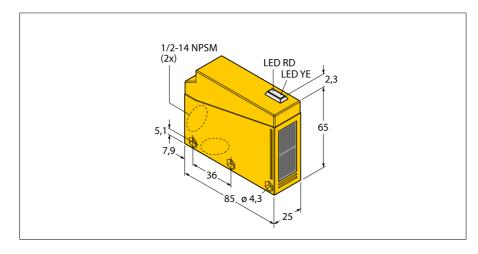
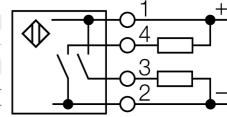


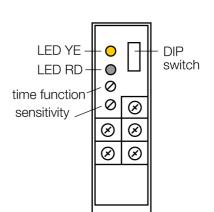
## Photoelectric Sensor Opposed Mode Sensor (Receiver) Q85BB62R-T9-B



- Integrated terminal chamber
- Cable glands, offset installation by 90° in two places
- Protection class IP67
- AID alignment aid
- Operating voltage: 10...48 VDC
- Outputs: 1 × PNP, 1 × NPN
- Light and dark operation
- Sensitivity adjusted via potentiometer
- Different time functions available, (0.1...5 s)

## Wiring Diagram





Туре	Q85BB62R-T9-B	
ID	3034266	
Optical data		
Function	Opposed mode sensor	
Operating mode	Receiver	
Wavelength	680 nm	
Range	023000 mm	

Electrical data	
Operating voltage U <sub>B</sub>	1048 VDC
DC rated operating current I <sub>e</sub>	≤ 120 mA
No-load current I₀	≤ 50 mA
Short-circuit protection	yes/Cyclic
Reverse polarity protection	yes
Output function	NO contact, PNP/NPN
Switching frequency	0.06 kHz
Switching frequency	≤ 60 Hz
Readiness delay	≤ 0 ms
Response time typical	< 8 ms
Overcurrent release	> 270 mA
Setting option	Potentiometer

Mechanical data	
Design	Rectangular, Q85
Housing material	Plastic, Thermoplastic material, Yellow
Lens	acrylic, Acrylic
Electrical connection	Terminal block
Number of cores	4
Ambient temperature	-25+55 °C
Protection class	IP67
Special features	keep/defer
Switching state	LED, Yellow
Excess gain indication	LED, red, flashing

## Functional principle

Opposed mode sensors consist of an emitter and receiver. They are installed opposite each other so that the light from the emitter is aimed directly at the receiver. When an object interrupts or weakens the light beam, the sensor switches. Opposed mode sensors are the most reliable photoelectric sensors for detection of opaque targets. An excellent contrast between light and dark conditions and an extremly high excess gain are typical of this sensing mode, thus allowing operation over larger distances and under difficult conditions.

## Excess gain curve

Excess gain in relation to the distance



