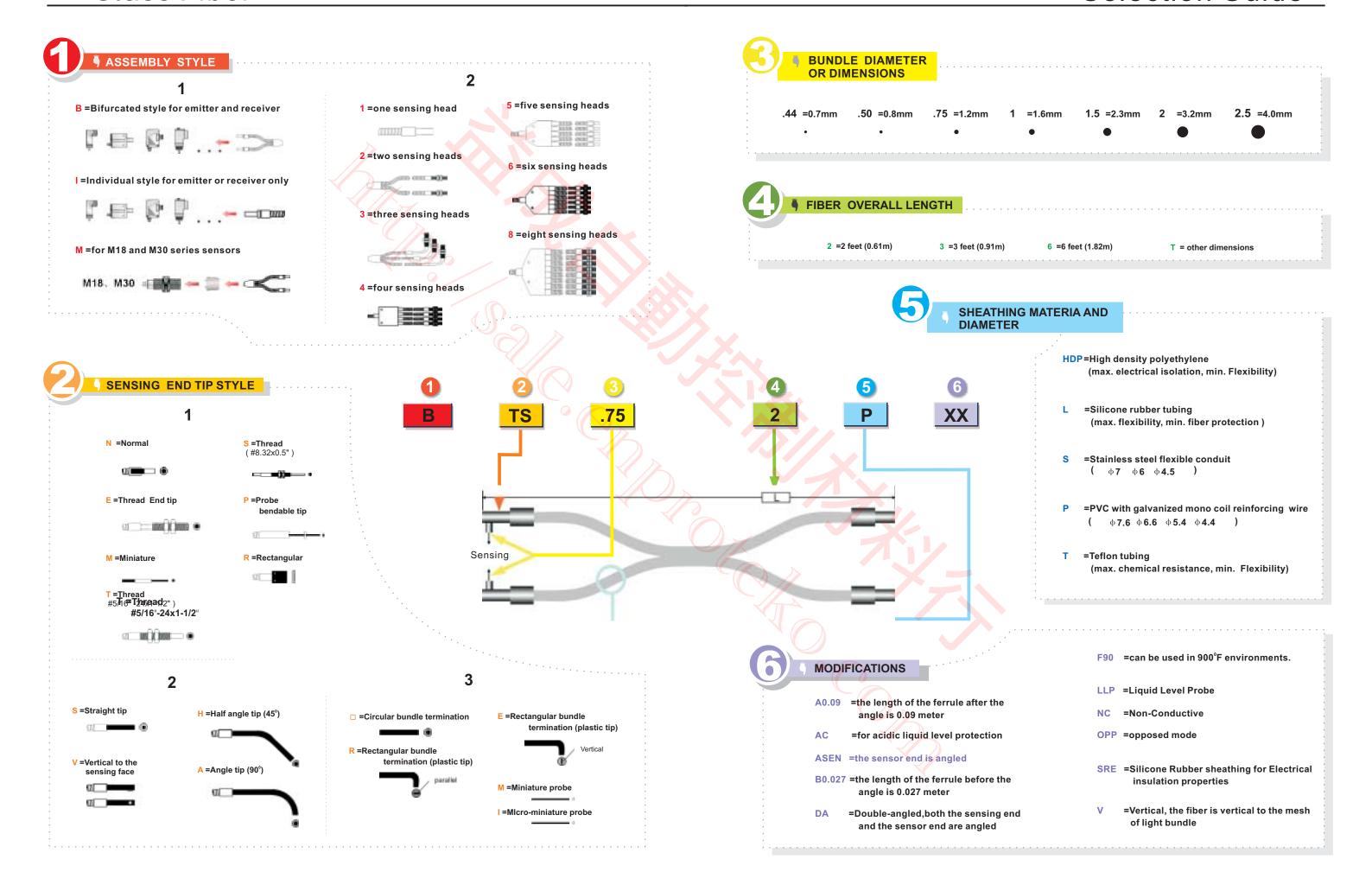
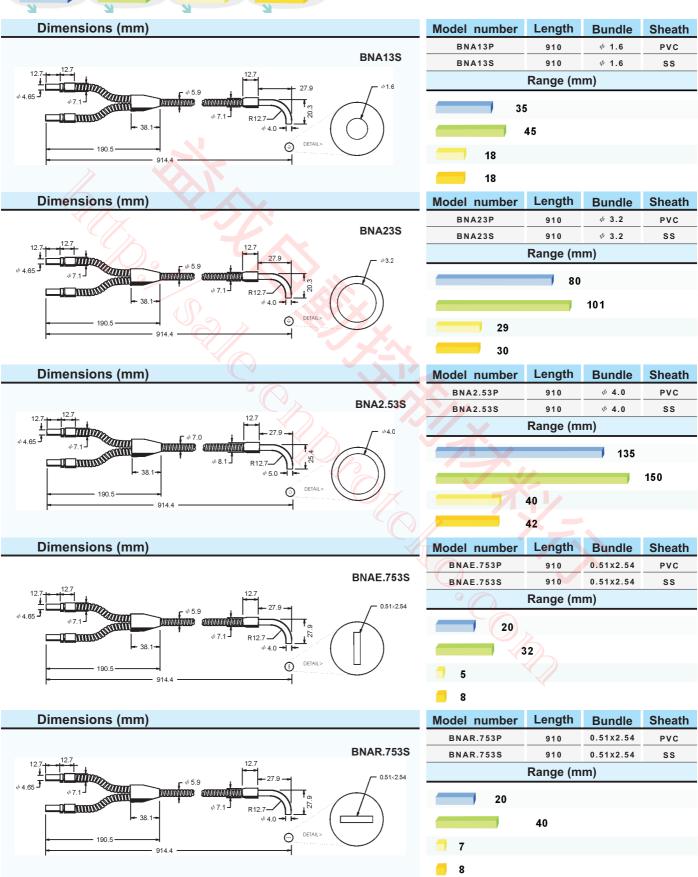
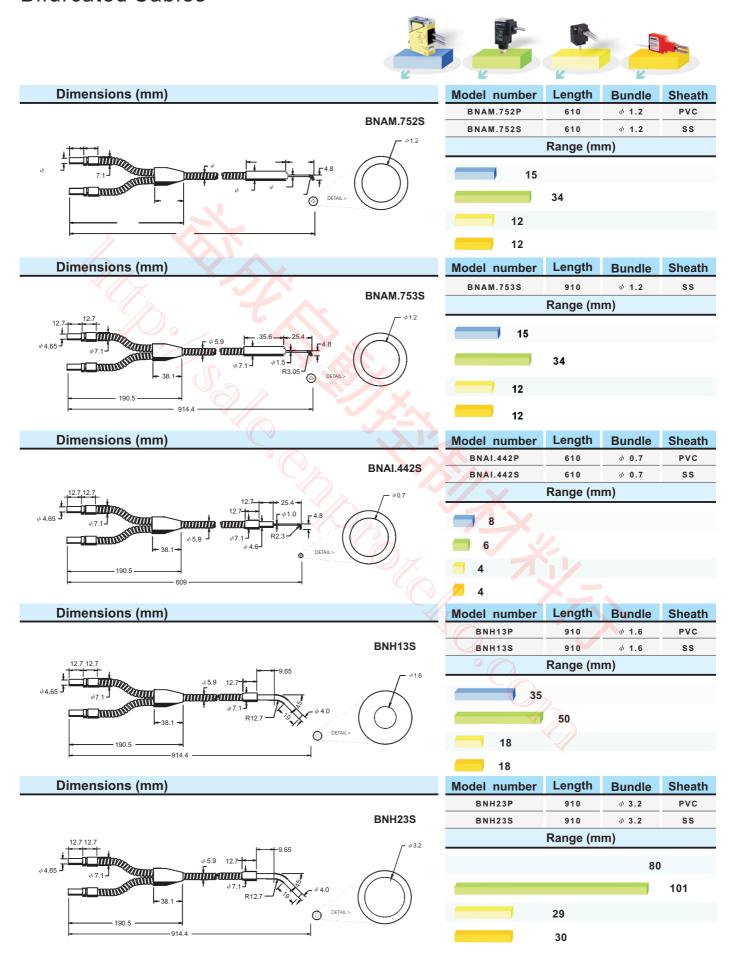
# -Selection Guide -



#### Diffuse Mode

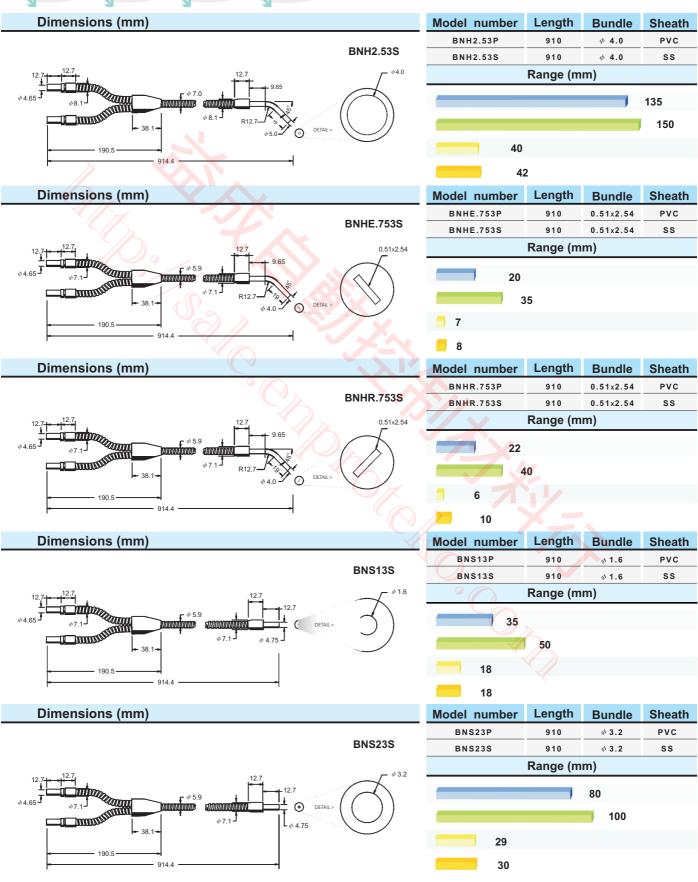


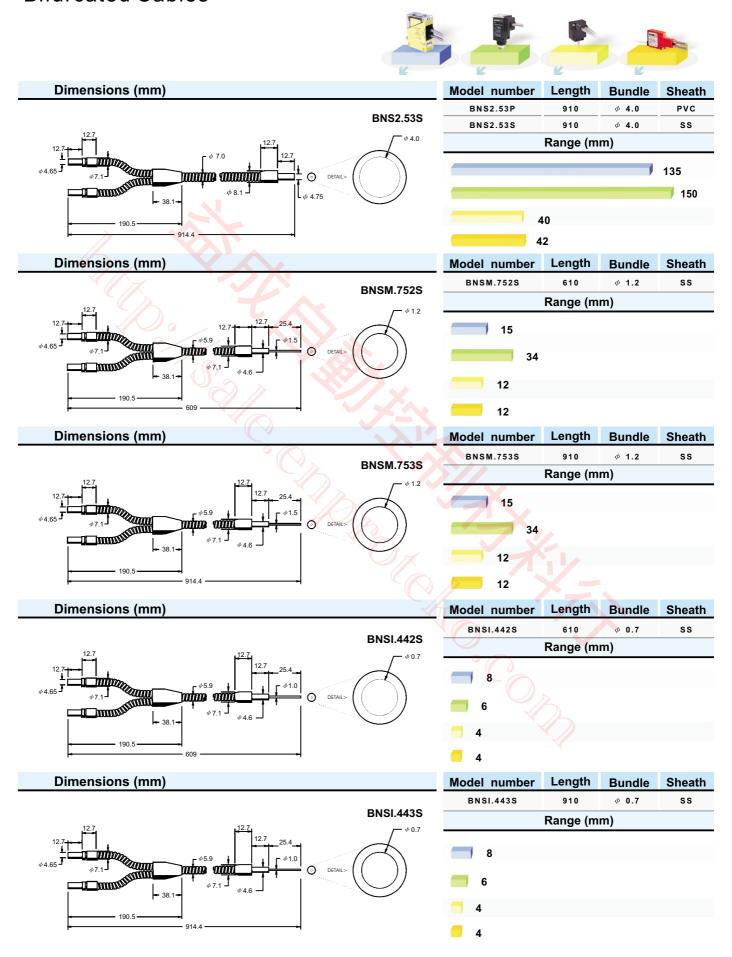




### Diffuse Mode

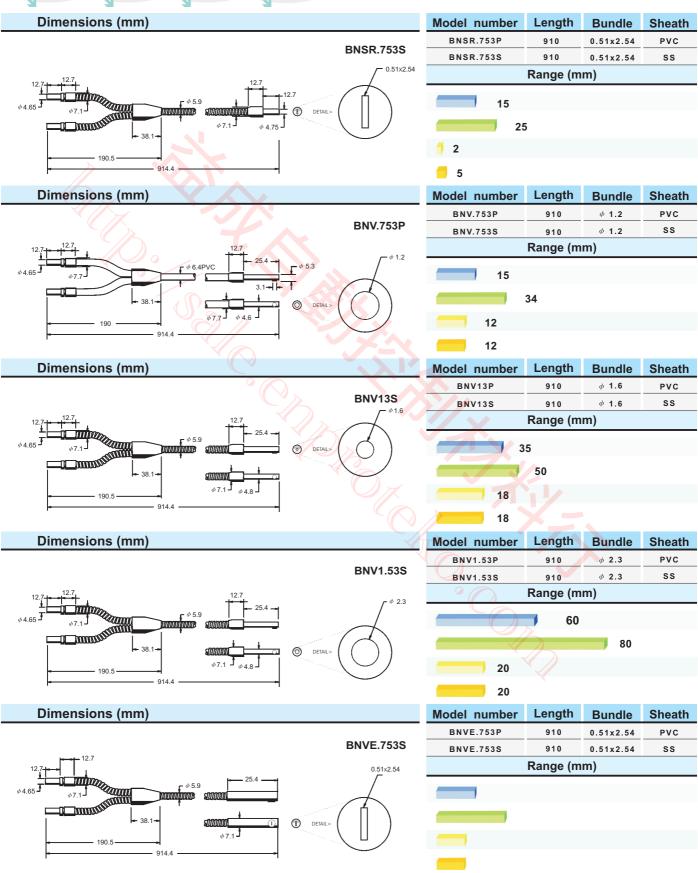




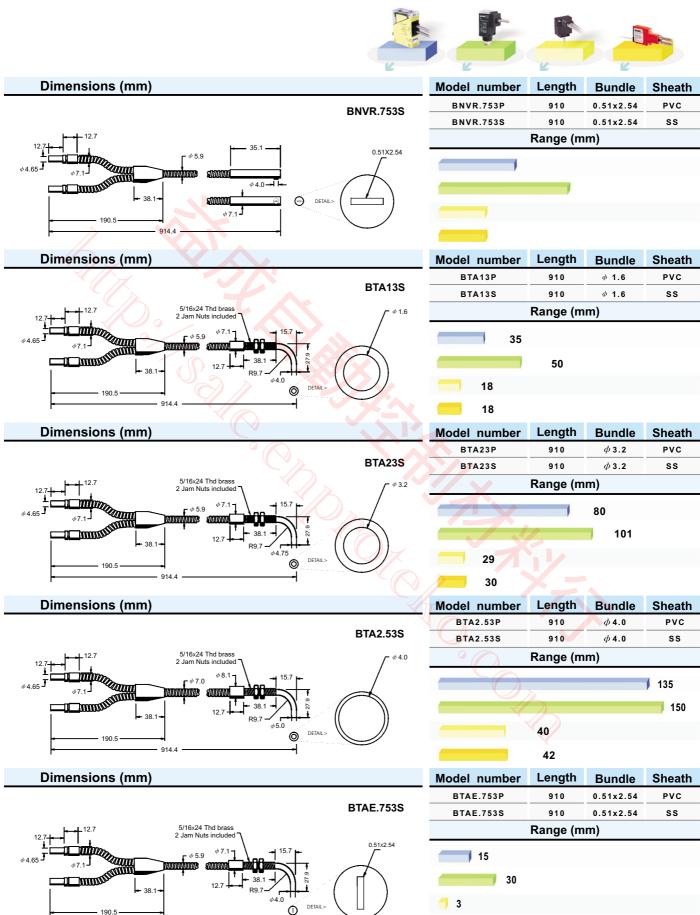


#### Diffuse Mode





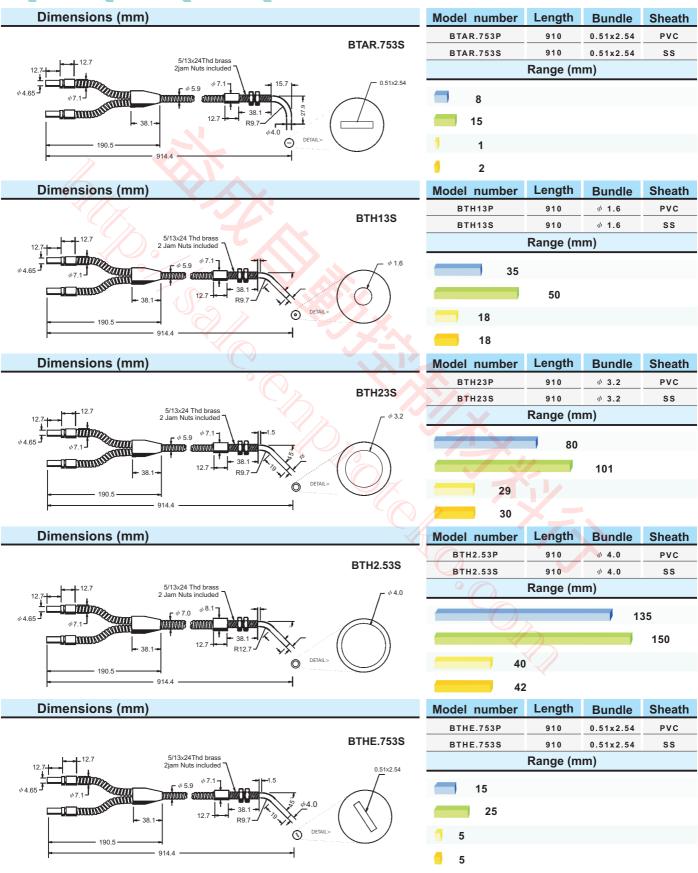
#### **Bifurcated Cables**

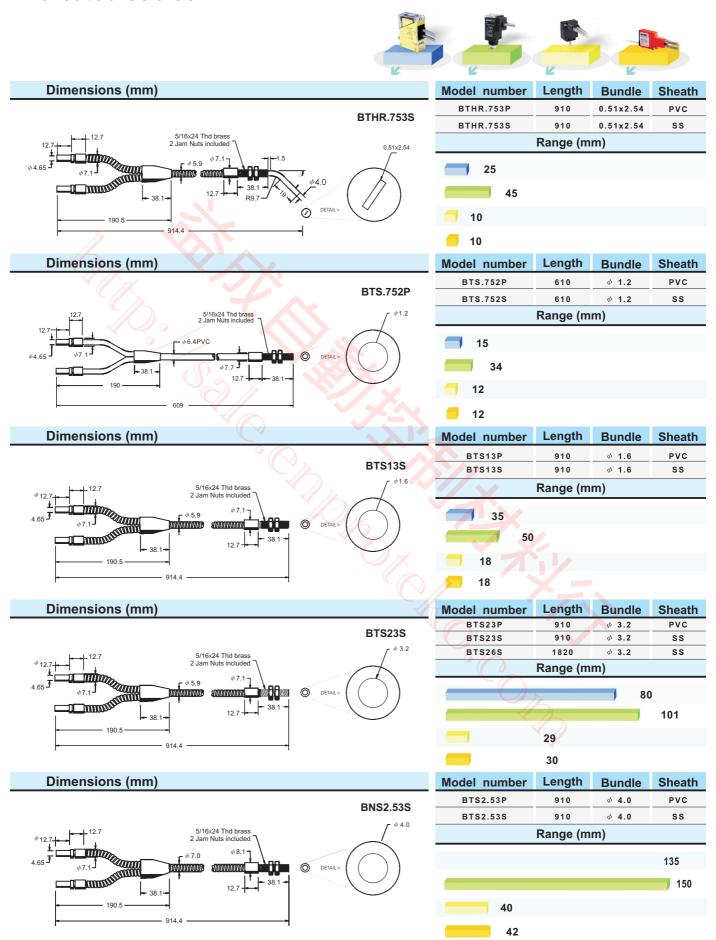


6

#### Diffuse Mode

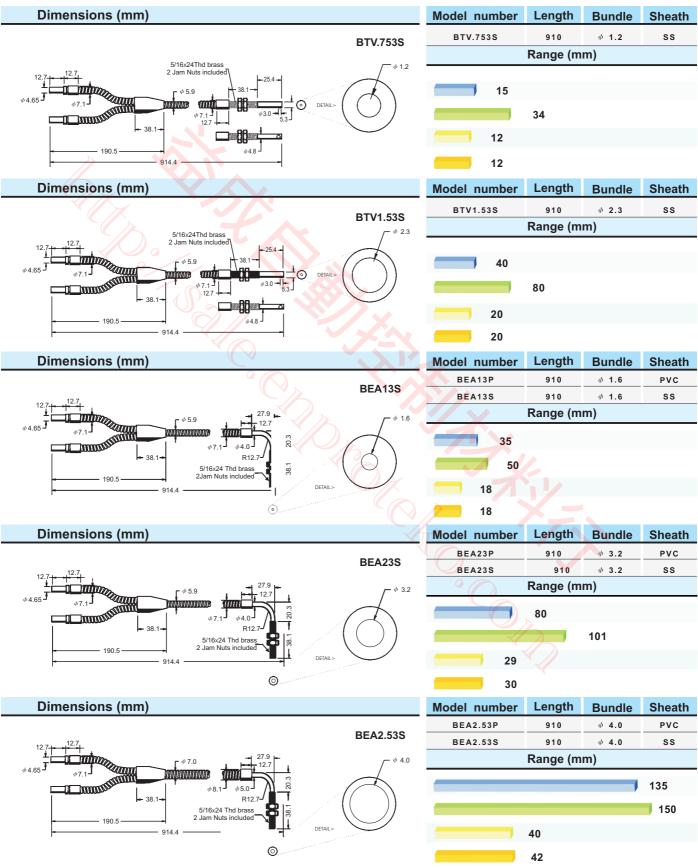






#### Diffuse Mode



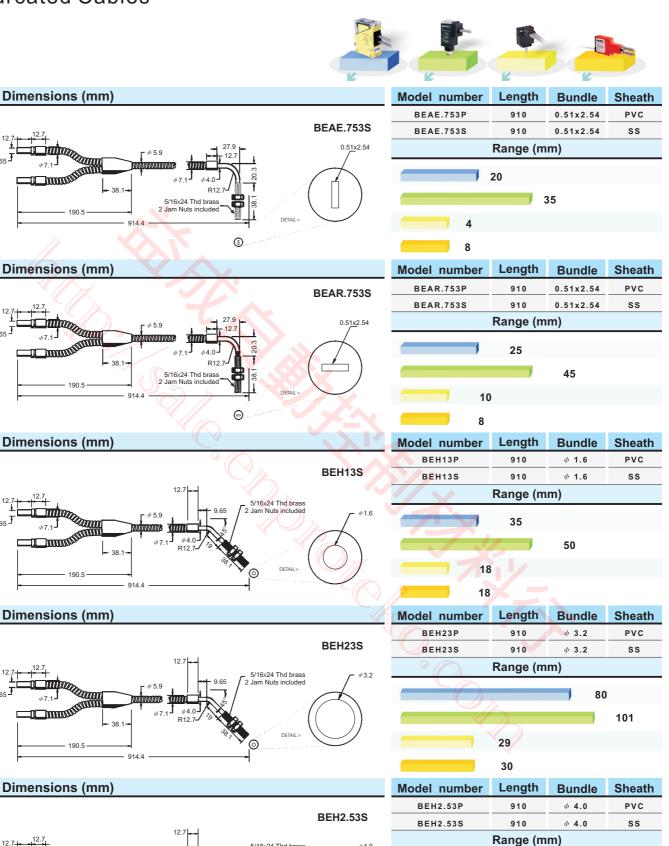


#### **Bifurcated Cables**

φ7.1 J

190.5

nahaaans **dan**a



5/16x24 Thd brass

40

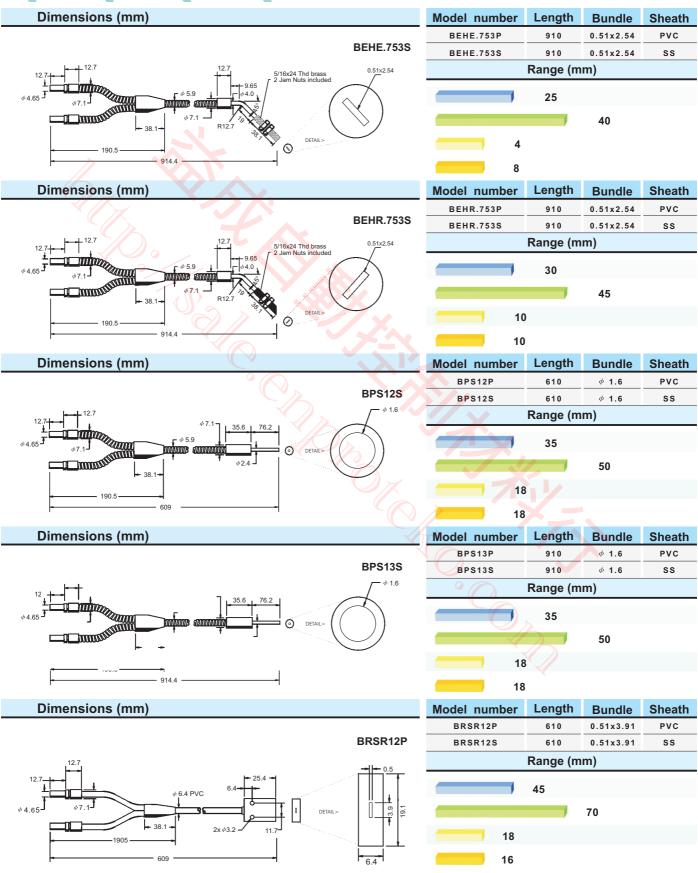
42

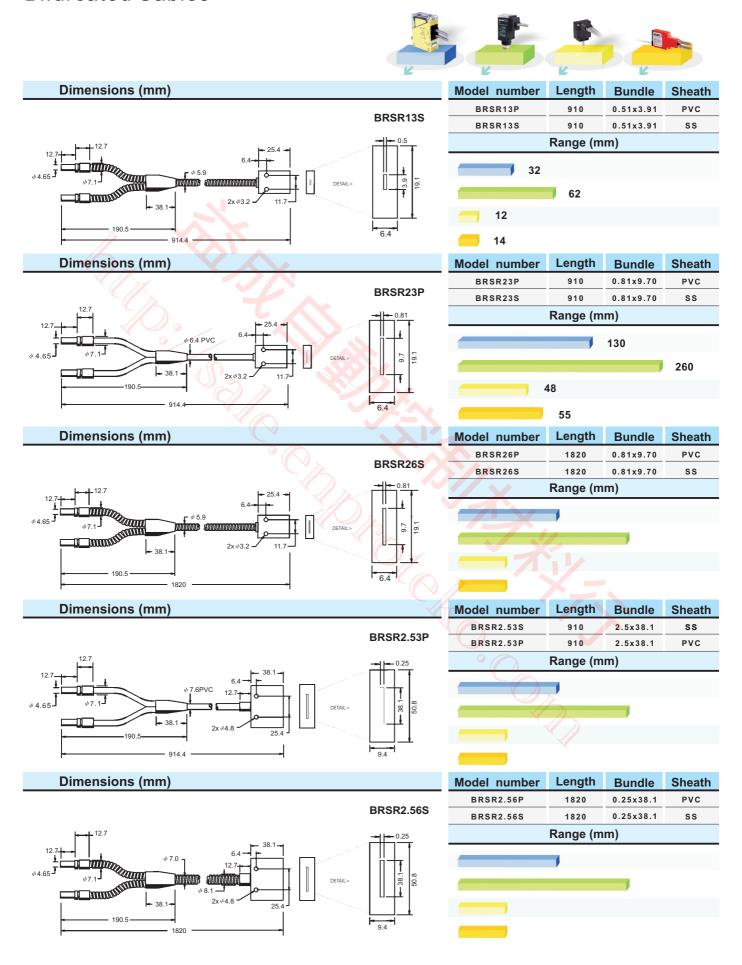
135

150

#### Diffuse Mode

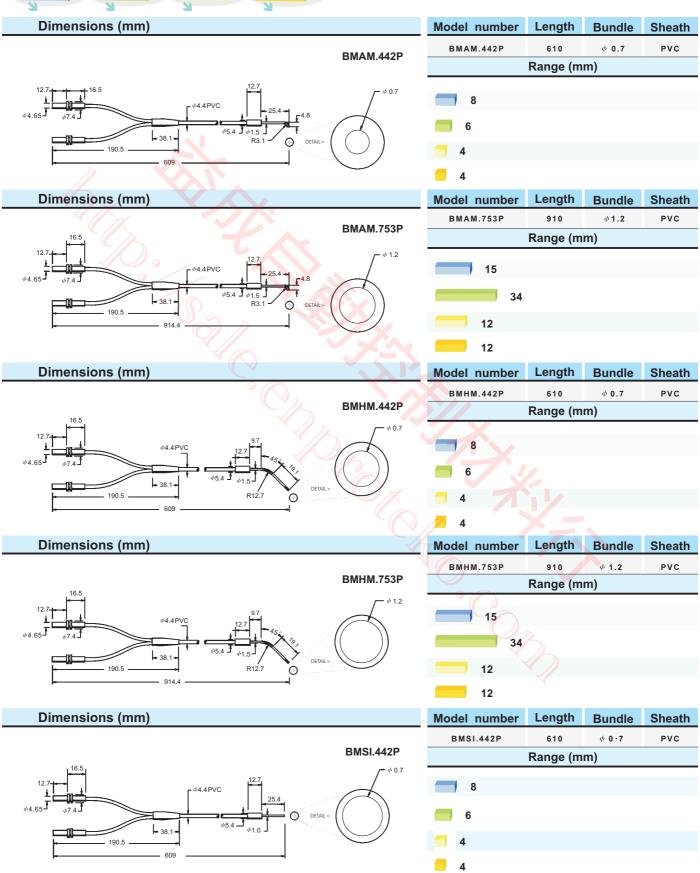




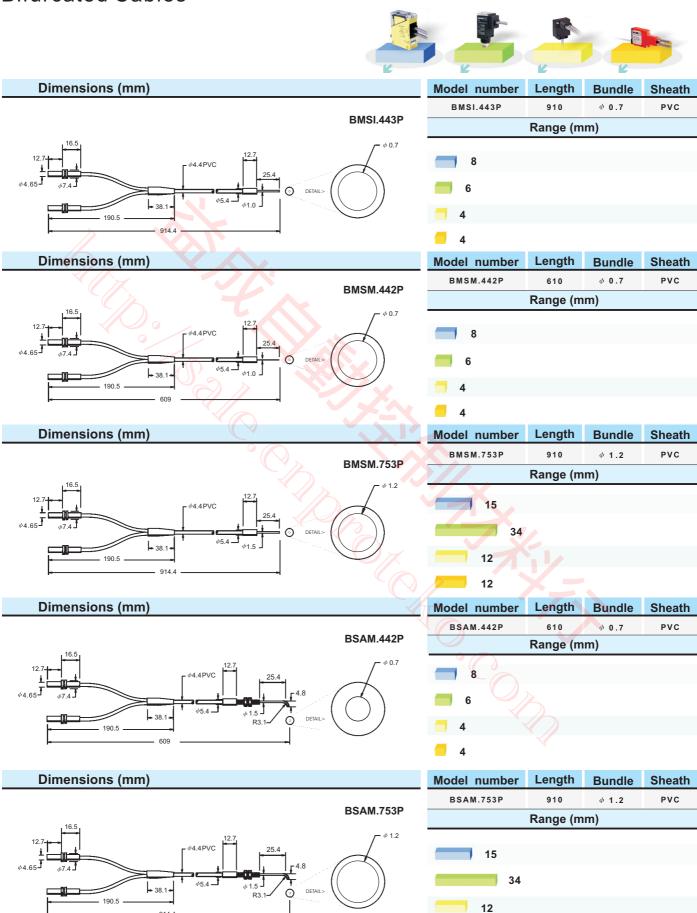


#### Diffuse Mode



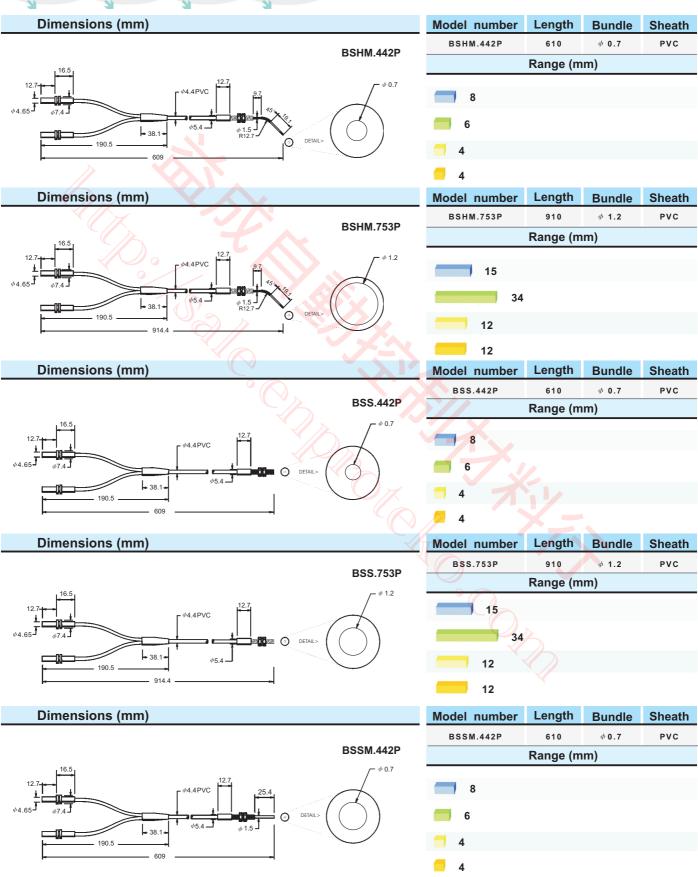


#### **Bifurcated Cables**



12

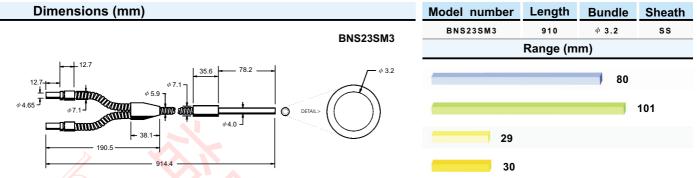




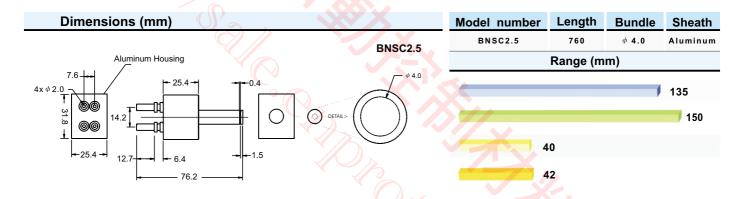


				Tomas.
K	Ľ	K	K	
Dimensions (mm)	Model number	Length	Bundle	Sheath
BSSM.753P	BSSM.753P	910	φ 1.2	PVC
L <sup>16.5</sup> J		Range (mm)		
12.7	15			
04.65 07.4 DETAIL OF 190.5	12			
914.4	12			
Dimensions (mm)	Model number	Length	Bundle	Sheath
	Range (mm)			
Dimensions (mm)	Model number	Longth	Dundle	Chaoth
Difficusions (min)	Model number	Length	Bundle	Sheath
	Range (mm)			
Dimensions (mm)	Model number	Length	Bundle	Sheath
Dimensions (mm)	Model number	Length	Bundle	Sheath
Dimensions (mm)	Model number			Sheath
Dimensions (mm)	Model number	Length Range (m		Sheath
Dimensions (mm)	Model number			Sheath
Dimensions (mm)	Model number			Sheath
Dimensions (mm)	Model number			Sheath
Dimensions (mm)	Model number			Sheath
Dimensions (mm)	Model number	Range (m	m)	Sheath
		Range (m	m)	
		Range (m	m)  Bundle	
		Range (m	m)  Bundle	
		Range (m	m)  Bundle	
		Range (m	m)  Bundle	

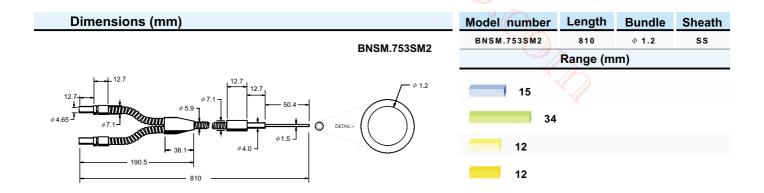




This BF23S with three inch ferrule also has a mounting "bullet" found on probe style fibers, This allows use of the FMB-1 mounting bracket.

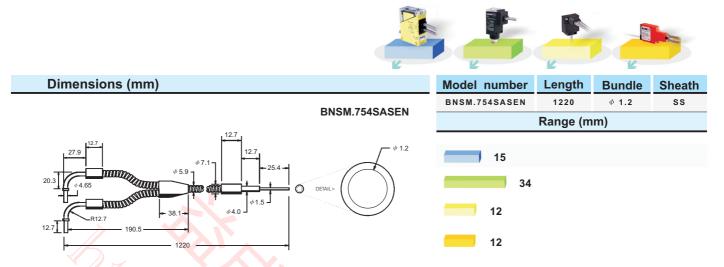


This Double Bifurcated Radial Circle fiber assembly is used to inspect the inside of a cylinder wall to detect the absence of A black coating. The M300 suffix indicates that he assembly is designed for use with SM312 Series sensors. The circular bundle is split between two model SM312FV sensors, which (in instance) provide a visible light source that yields a higher contrast ratio than would an infrared source in color sensing applications.

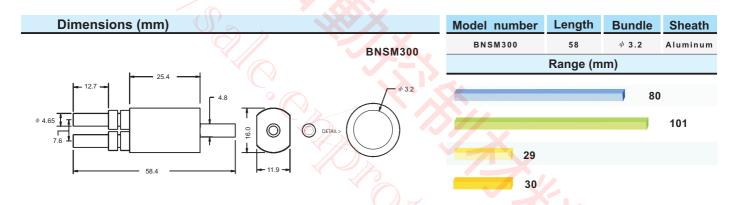


Standard model BM.752S is modified to create this special assembly. The overall length is extended to 36 inches and the miniature Sensing end is two inches long. Miniature ends are made of stainless steel and are not bendable. We can pre-bend the tubing before assembling the fiber in order to create a particular design. Multiple bends in the Sensing end can also be made.

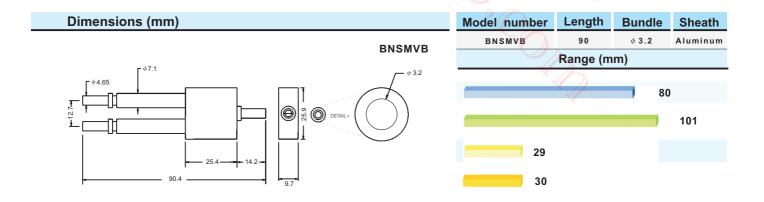
#### **Bifurcated Cables**



Fiber optic assemblies may be designed to exactly fit a space-restricted area. This angle. The minimum bend radius of the sheathing of a standard fiber assembly would have been exceeded in this application. This modification can be made to virtually any standard fiber optic assembly.

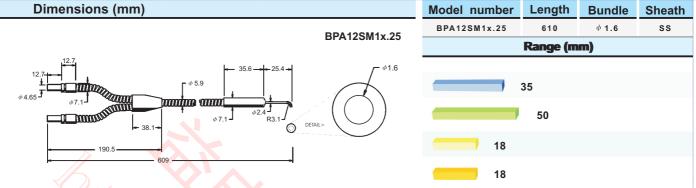


Most fiber optic assemblies use flexible sheathing to allow the sensing end to reach areas which are inaccessible to a larger self-contained photoelectric sensor. This assembly is a block which is used with MINI-BEAM fiber optic sensors. This fiber was designed for systems which require the sensor to be mounted on a movable arm. When a partis in place, the sensor moves to the inspection point. This type of assembly eliminates breakage caused by flexing of the sheathing of a standard fiber.

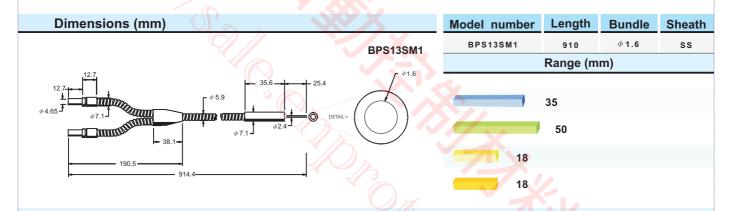


This modification is similar to model BNSM300, shown above. This fiber assembly was designed for the VALU-BEAM family of self-contained sensors. As always, modifications are possible to the ferrule length, ferrule diameter and fiber bundle diameter of this assembly.

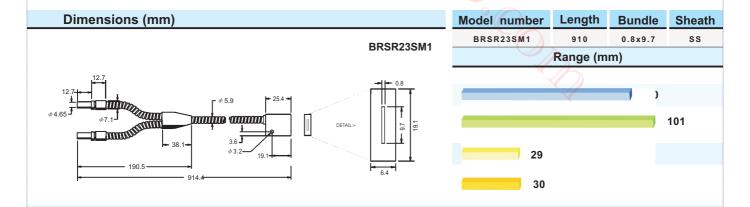




This modification of standard model BPA12S shows the minimum bend radius of the 0.09 inch diameter tubing used on standard probe fibers. The 1/4 inch distance after the angle is the minimum allowable for true 90%%D angle. Standard probe length is three inches, with the middle two inches bendable. One half inch on each end of the probe is not bend abledue to the optical epoxy used. The one inch probe on model BP12SMA1x.25 is not bendable.

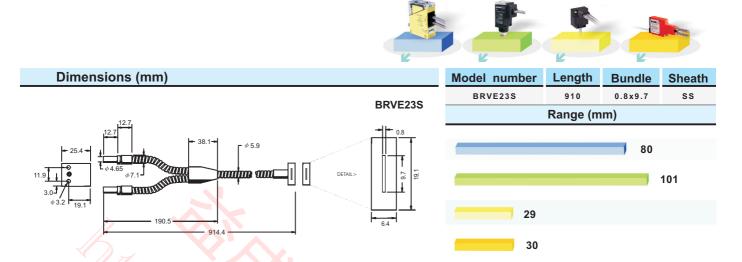


This model is similar to the assembly shown above. The standard three inch probe length is reduced to one inch. The 0.09 inch diameter stainless steel probe can be made as made long as desired, allowing custom bending of the probe in the field. The probe on model is not bend able, due to its short length.

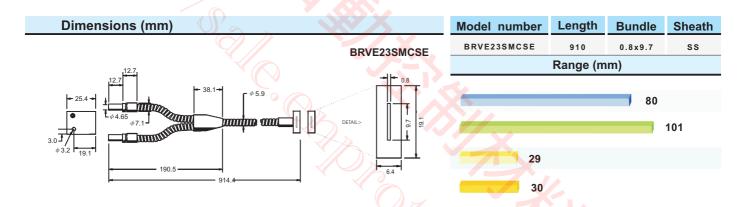


Model BRSR23SM1 is a cable exit modification to BRSR23S and has a Corner Cable Exit. This modification is also available on individual fiber optic assemblies, and fibers with a smaller rectangular bundle size. This model loses one of the two available mounting holes due to its modification.

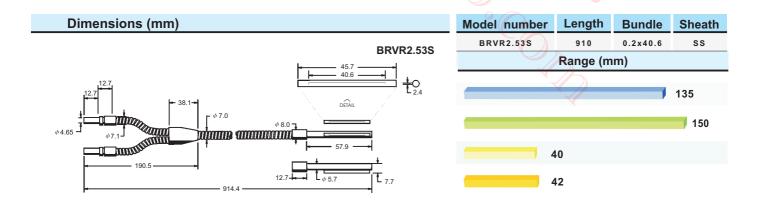
#### **Bifurcated Cables**



Model BREV23S is a cable exit modification to BRSR23S and has a Cable Side Center. This Modification is also available on individual fiber optic assemblies, and fibers with a smaller rectangular bundle size.

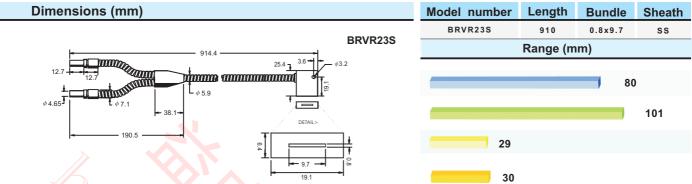


Model BRVE23SMCSE is a cable exit modification to BRSR23S and a Cable Side Exit. This modification is also available on individual fiber optic assemblies, and fibers with a smaller rectangular bundle size. This model loses one two available mounting holes due to its modification.

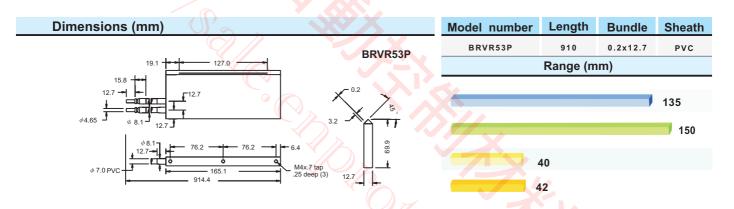


The model BRVR2.53S Bifurcated Rectangular Side Exit assembly is used in applications where space is limited. This assembly can be built as a bifurcated fiber assembly (shown above) or as an individual fiber assembly (Model IRVR2.53S).

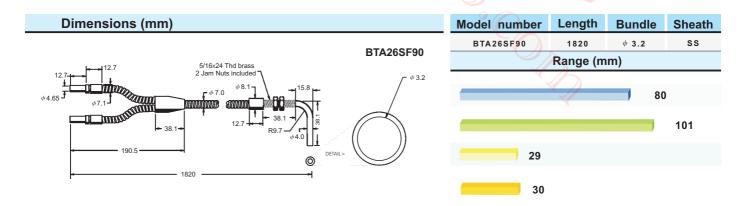




Model BRVR23S is a cable exit modification of standard model BRSR23S. This assembly was designed for a register mark sensing application where there was very limited space for the sensor. The fiber optic sensing end could not be close to the surface of the web. Therefore a large rectangular fiber bundle was required. The fiber optic cable exits from the side of the plastic housing. Note that one of the two mounting holes is lost due to this modification.

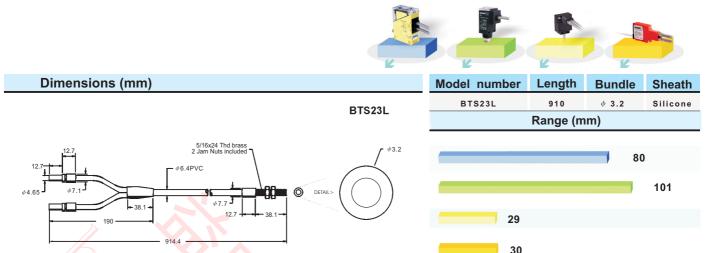


This special rectangular fiber assembly uses the maximum bundle size (0.156 inch diameter) in each ferrule to obtain this large sensing area. The assembly requires theuse of one photoelectric sensor to cover the five inch wide window. The fiber optic block is beveled on the end where the fiber slot is located. The object in this application is folded paper which is placed on top of this fiber assembly. This configuration is used to allow the fibers to "look" at the object being sensed at a perpendicular angle.

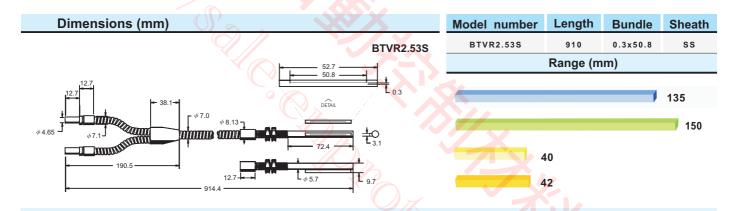


This modification of standard model BTA23S is used for high temperature applications. The maximum temperature limit of this special fiber assembly is 900%%DF (+480%%DC). The threaded portion of the fiber is changed from brass (on the standard model) to stainless steel (on this special). Stainless steel tubing has brass insert. The overall length has also been changed from 36 to 72 inches.

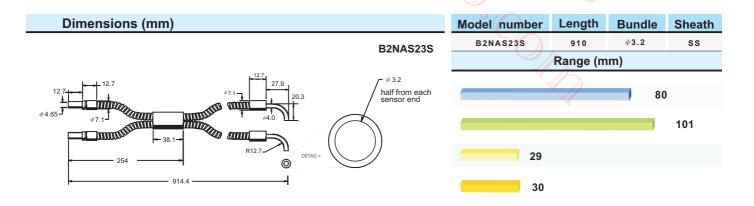
#### **Bifurcated Cables**



The BTS23L has basically the same configuration as a standard BTS23P, with a few exceptions to conform to a particular application need. The BTS23P has a steel reinforcing coil, which has been eliminated in the BTS23L, and the PVC sheath has been replaced with a sheath has been replaced with a sheath has been replaced with a sheath of silicone rubber. The threaded brass end tip has been replaced with a nylon tip. It is for use in a high-voltage area, where the fiber must be of a non-conductive construction. This option can be applied to most standard fiber bundles, for similar environments.

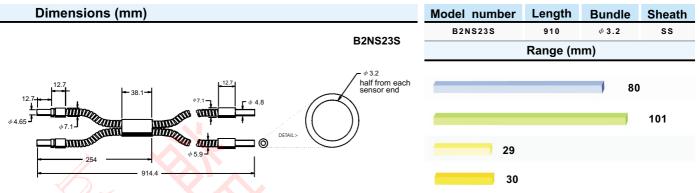


The model BTVR2.53S is a threaded version of the model BRVR2.523S(previous page).

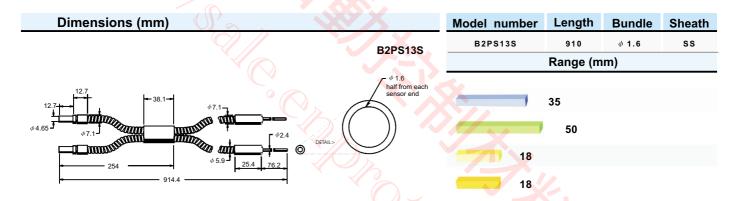


This Double Bifurcated Angle fiber assembly is used for sensing at two locations with one photoelectric sensor. Since the fiber is used in the diffuse mode of sensing, an object is detected if light is returned to either end of the fiber. When the photoelectric sensor is programmed for light operate, a "light-OR" logic function is established. In dark operate, a "dark-AND" logic function results.

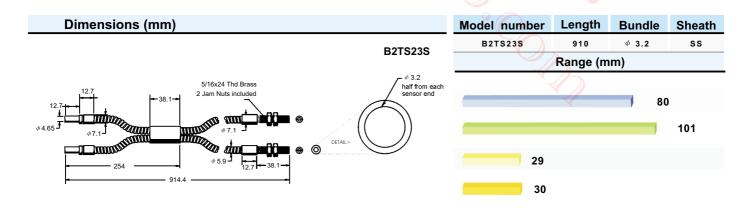




This Double Bifurcated fiber optic assembly has straight Ferrules on the sensing ends. This modification of standard model BNS23S has 1/8 inch diameter fiber bundles on both sensing ends. To determine the sensing range of this fiber use the excess gain curves for fiber model BTS23S, shown with each fiber optic sensor.



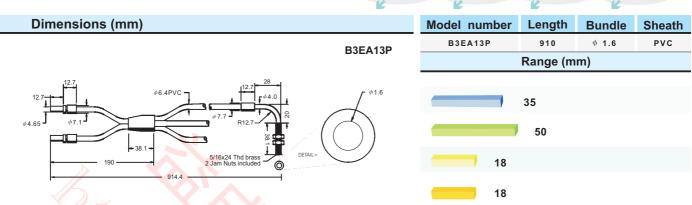
This special Double Bifurcated Probe style fiber was designed for a particular application requirement. The object being sensed was a small metallic object with a smooth shiny surface. The positioning of the part was not consistent (not always perpendicular to the sensing end). Therefore, the light from the sensing end was sometimes reflected away from the fiber. The solution was to use two sensing ends mounted at slightly different angles. The middle two inches of the three inch probe is bendable. The sensing ends were bent slightly to insure that if one end did not receive reflected light from the part, the other end would.



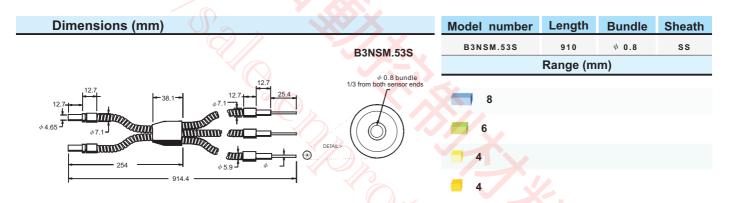
This Double Bifurcated Threaded fiber optic cable is a popular special assembly. Mounting the sensing ends is easy using the jam nuts. Each sensing end has a 1/8 inch diameter fiber bundle and performance equal to a single bifurcated assembly, like model BT23S. If the photoelectric sensor is programmed for light operate, a "light-OR" logic function esults.

#### **Bifurcated Cables**





This fiber is a Triple-Bifurcated Angle Threaded assembly with PVC sheathing and Modified Stainless Steel threads. It is designed for a machine requiring a three input "dark-AND sensor. The machine punches out parts from a large sheet of plastic. The sensing ends are located just below the parts, in the die. At the end of a punch stroke, an interrogate ("gate") signal occurs to check the output from the photoelectric sensor. If any one of the three sensing ends sense a part (light operate) during the gate signal, the machine is shut down to avoid damage to the die.

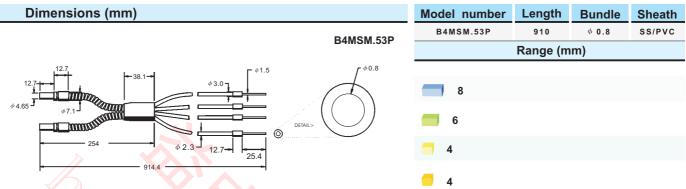


Model TBM.53S is a Trifurcated - Bifurcated Miniature fiber assembly, used in the proximity mode as a three-input "OR" sensor. When the bifurcated ends are attached to a high powered infrared sensor (in the light operate mode), an output occurs if an object is present in front of any one of the three sensing ends. A high powered sensor is required, due to the small diameter of the fiber bundles on the sensing ends. The object being sensed should be fairly reflective and the sensing environment should be clean.

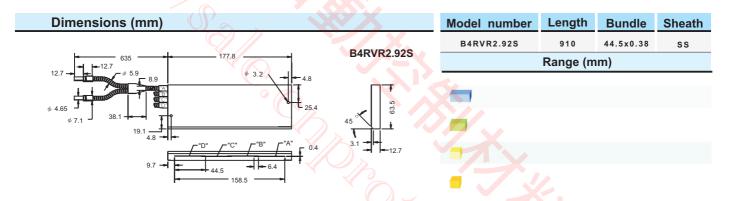


This Trifurcated-Bifurcated Threaded assembly is a three-legged version of the popular standard model BT23S. When determining the range of this fiber, use the excess gain curve for fiber model BT23S across from the photoelectric sensor you have chosen.

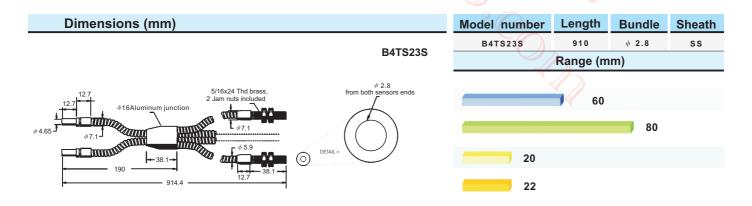




This Quad-Bifurcated Miniature fiber optic assembly with PVC sheathing allows a sensor to inspect four positions at one time. It was designed to detect when a hole is not centered in a metal washer. The four sensing ends are positioned 90%%D apart around the inside diameter of the washer. As the washer. As the washer falls, guided through the inspection area, an interrogate ("gate") signal tells the photoelectric sensor when to "look". If the hole is off-center, one or more of the sensing ends will sense light reflected from the washer. The PVC sheathing on the sensing end legs of this assembly does not have a monocoil reinforcing wire.

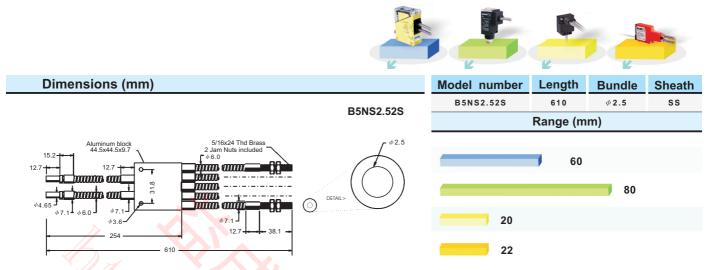


This special fiber assembly is a Quad-Bifurcated array. It is used in the diffuse sensing mode to "scan" a wide area. The four fiber optic slots are slightly offset from each other for the purpose of reducing the chance of direct optical crosstalk from one slot to the next. When used with four OMNI-BEAM model OSBFAC sensors, a web 6 - 1/4 inches wide can be inspected for surface defects. The fiber line can be made longer or shorter depending upon the application requirements. This design can be built as an individual fiber optic assembly.

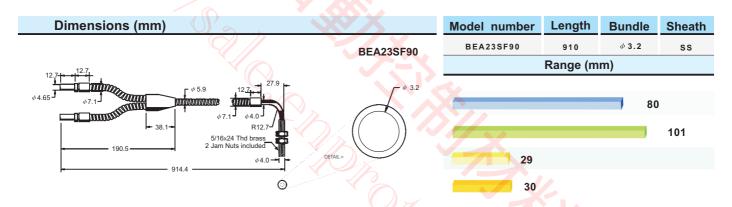


This fiber is similar to model DBT23S except it has four sensing ends. It is used in the diffuse sensing mode to set up a "light-OR" logic scheme. Both of the ferrule sensor ends contain the maximum bundle (0.156 inch diameter), and each sensing end has a fiber bundle diameter of 0.110 inches. The fiber strands are fully randomized from each ferrule, so that each sensing end contains 1/4 of the bundle from each ferrule. An aluminum the is used instead of a flat block at the bifurcation junction.

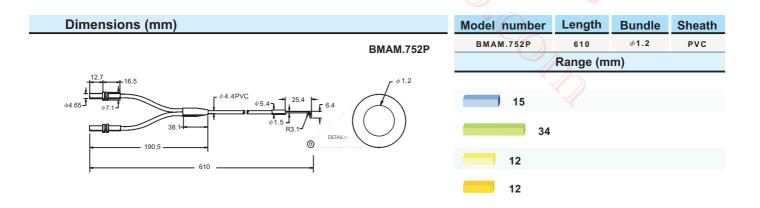
#### **Bifurcated Cables**



This model is a Penta -Bifurcated Ferrule assembly that is Modified with Threaded Tip. It is used to set up a five input "OR" gate where if any one of the five sensing ends has light returned to it, an output occurs (when the photoelectric sensor is used in the "light operate" mode). The overall length of this assembly can be modified to suit your application. The ferrule ends which are used at the photoelectric sensor have the maximum allowable bundle size: 0.156 inch diameter. If more than five sensing ends are desired, the 0.098 inch diameter fiber bundles will be reduced in diameter.

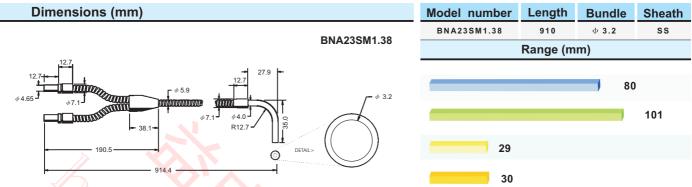


The BAT23SM900 is the 900%%DF version of standard model BAT23S. The high temperature version requires a mechanical modification to eliminate the use of epoxy on the sensing end. The shrink junction is made of PVC tubing and should not be exposed to temperatures above 220 F. The material used for the threaded portion of the assembly is changed from brass to stainless steel, with brass insert.

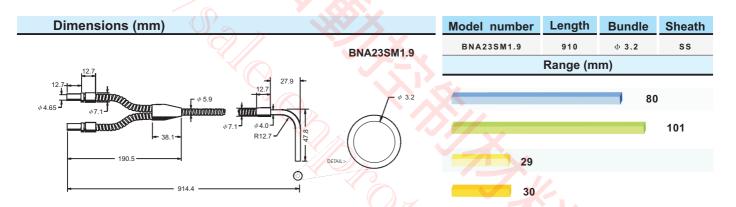


This Bifurcated Miniature Probe with a Modified Angle is used in applications where space is limited. it can be built either as a bifurcated (shown) or an individual fiber (IMAM.752P). The PVC sheathing used on miniature probe style fibers dose not have a monocoil reinforcing wire. Care should by taken not to exceed the minimum bend radius of this small sheathing

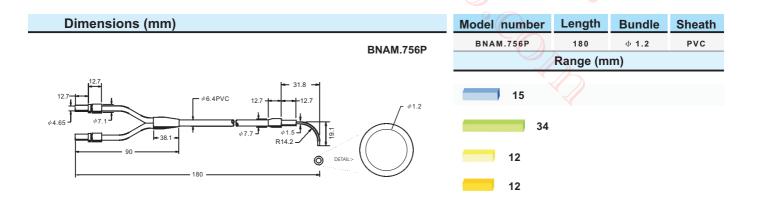




The is a modified version of standard model BNA23S. The length of the ferrule after the angle is extended from .8 inches to 1.38 inches. This dimension can be made longer or can be made short as 1/2 inch. The smallest bent radius for the 3/16 inch stainless steeltubing is 3/8 inch. The 1.1 inch dimension (before the angle) can also be modified.

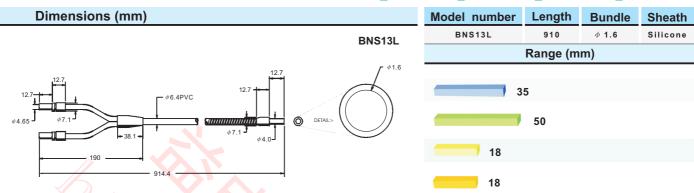


This modification of the BA23S is for high temperature environments, up to 900%%DF. The angle end does not contain epoxy, which breaks down at high temperatures. The high temperature construction of the scanning end requires 1.88 inches (or more) after the angle. The length of the ferrule (1.88 inches) can be made longer or modified to as short as 1.1 inches. The shrink junction is made of PVC and should not be exposed to temperatures above 220%%DF.

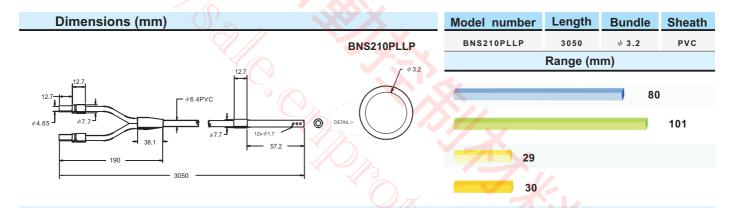


This miniature bifurcated shows many modifications of standard fiber BNAM.752P. The overall length is reduced legs are shorter, an angle is added at the sensing end and a large bend radius is used on small tubing to fit the nest of a special machine. The 0.06 inch diameter tubing is not bendable.

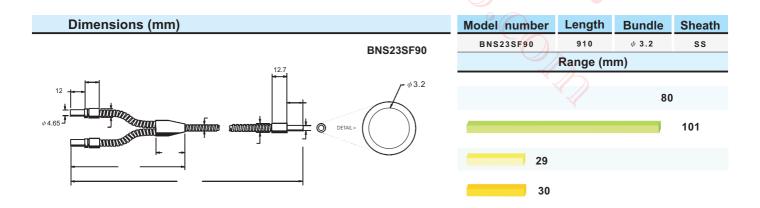




Silicon rubber sheathing is used for this modification of standard model BF13S. The mon-conductive rubber is very soft and flexible. A short length (3 inches) of interlocking stainless steel is used inside the silicone sheathing on all three ends to protect the glass bundle. Silicone sheathing is used for its electrical insulating properties.

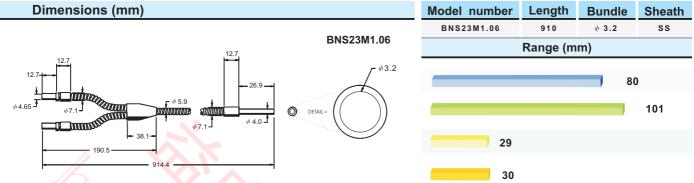


This liquid-level probe fiber has a 1/8 inch diameter glass rod sensing tip, protected by a stainless steel sleeve which has holes around the perimeter to allow liquid to enter and escape. When a liquid is present at the probe tip, the light from the sensor exits from the probe into the liquid, preventing light return to the receiver. The overall length of this assembly is 10 feet, and can be made in any length up to 60 feed.

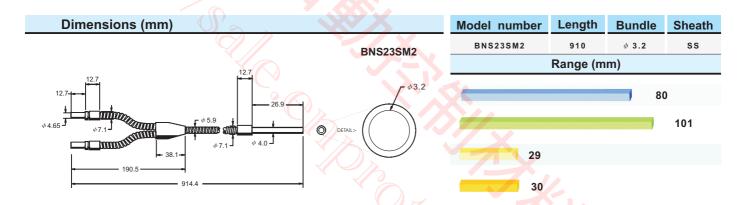


This modification of standard model BNS23S is for high temperature environments. The maximum allowable temperature for the standard fiber is 480%%DF (249%%Dc). This modification allows the sensing end tip to survive in temperatures up to 900%%DF (480%%DC). The fiber bundle is randomly mixed at the sensing end tip. Specify a longer cable length if necessary.



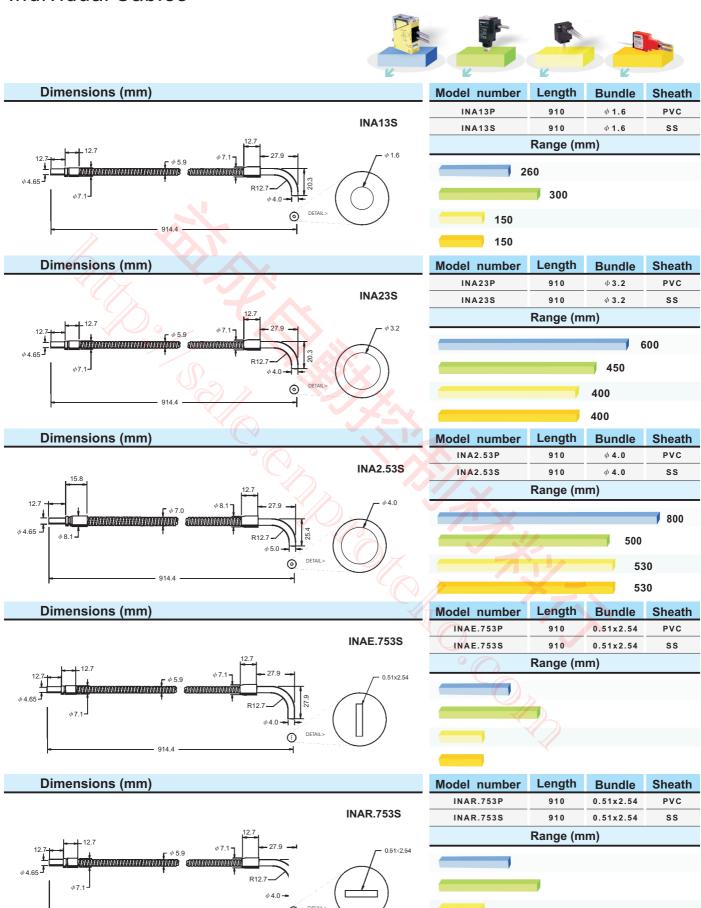


This special assembly is an example of a modification to the sensing end ferrule of standard model BNS23S. Here, the ferrule length is 1.06 inches. A ferrule end tip can be ordered in nearly any length, the ferrule diameter can also be modified. This style of end tip is hard stainless steel, and is not bendable.



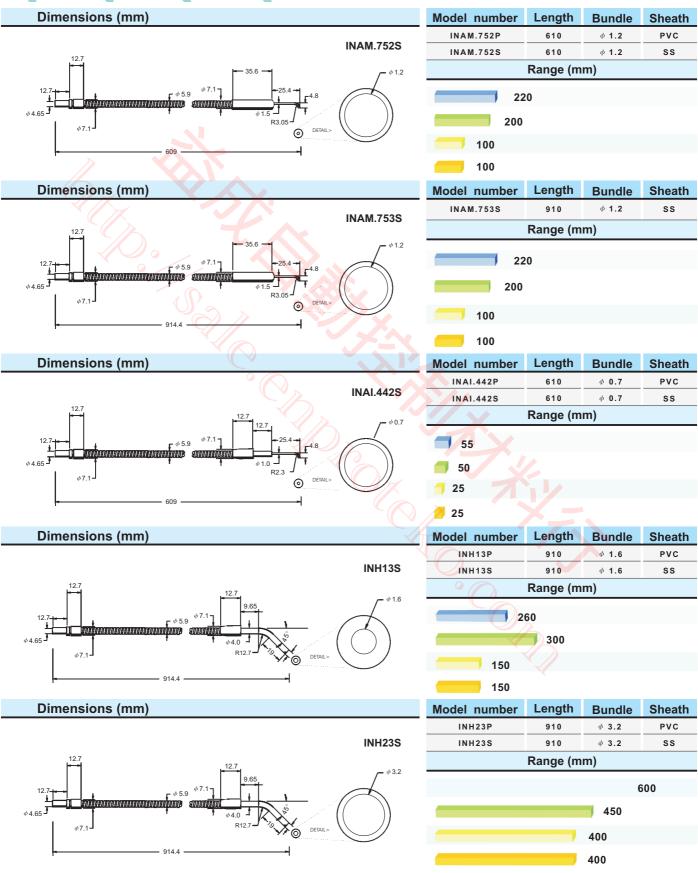
This modification of the ferrule end tip extends for a total length of two inches. A ferrule-style fiber is typically mounted through a 3/16 inch diameter hole, using a set screw to secure it. By using a long ferrule tip, easy adjustment of sensing distance is possible by sliding the ferrule in and out through the mounting hole.

Dimensions (mm)	Model number Length Bundle	Sheath
	Range (mm)	

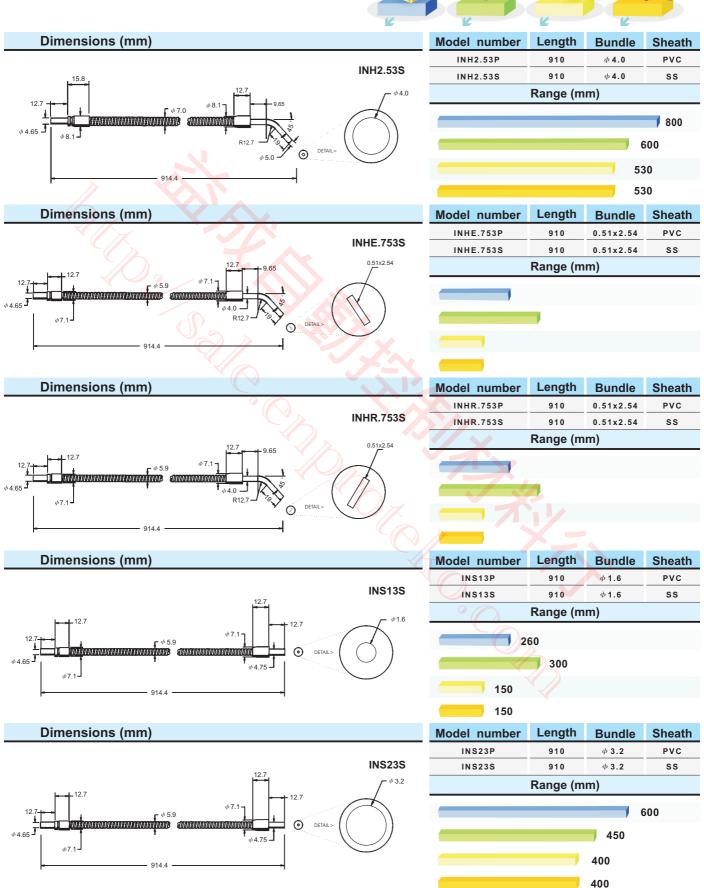


### Opposed Mode



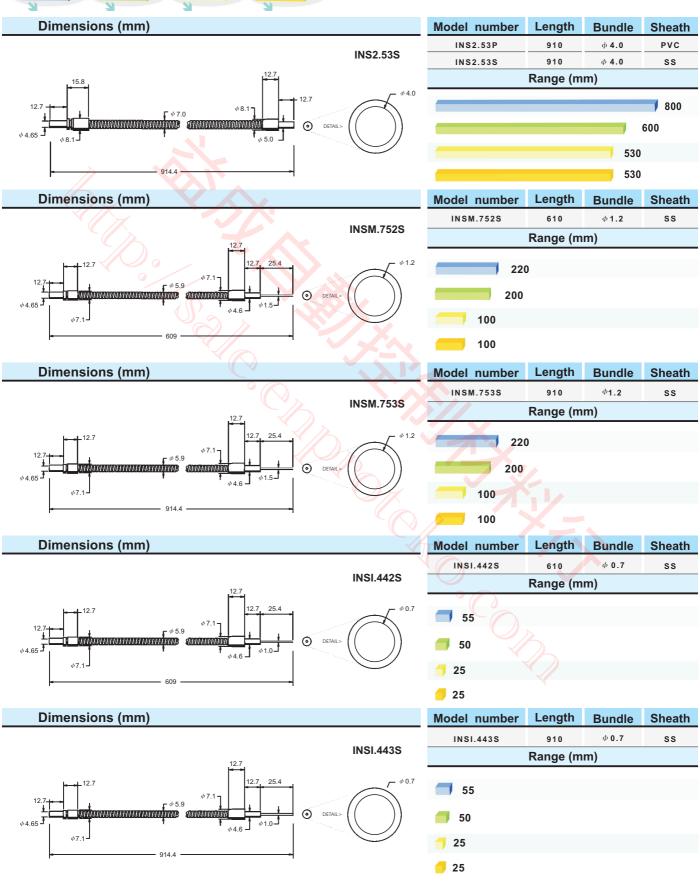


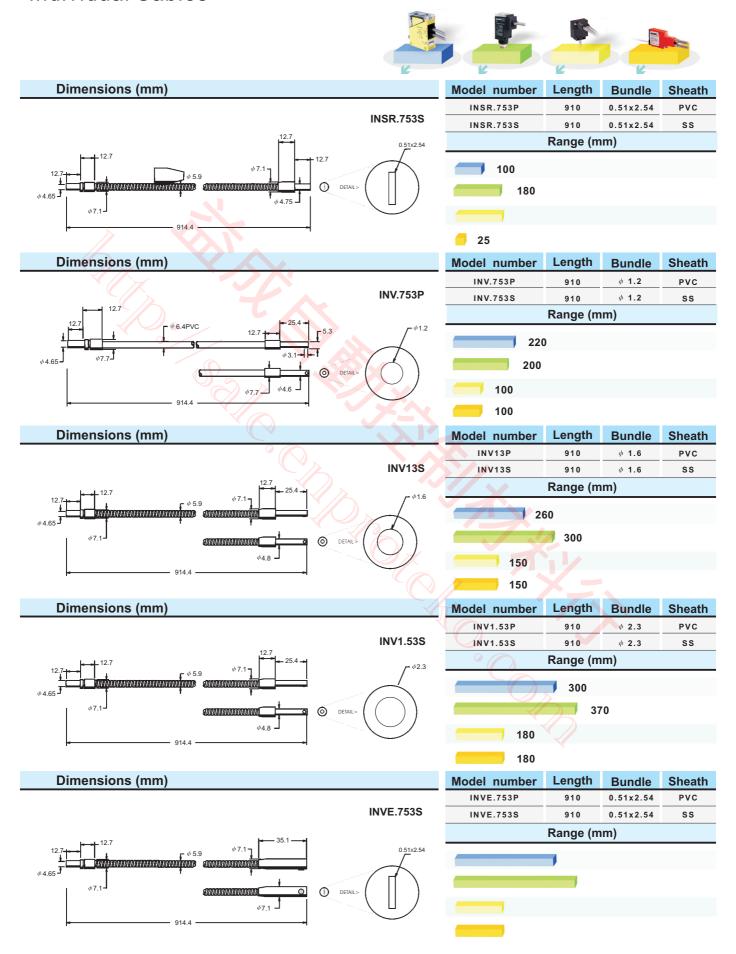




### Opposed Mode

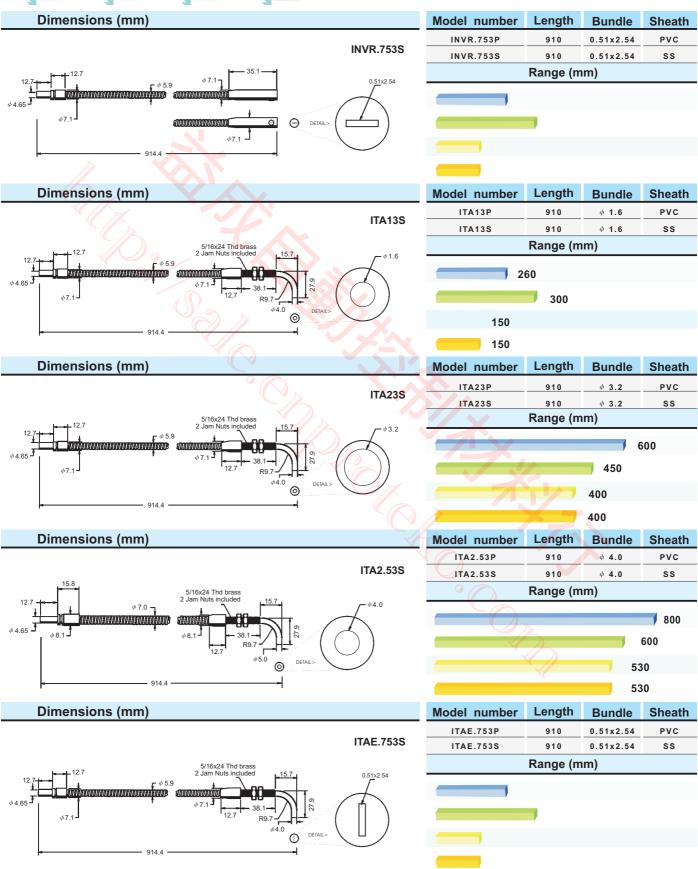




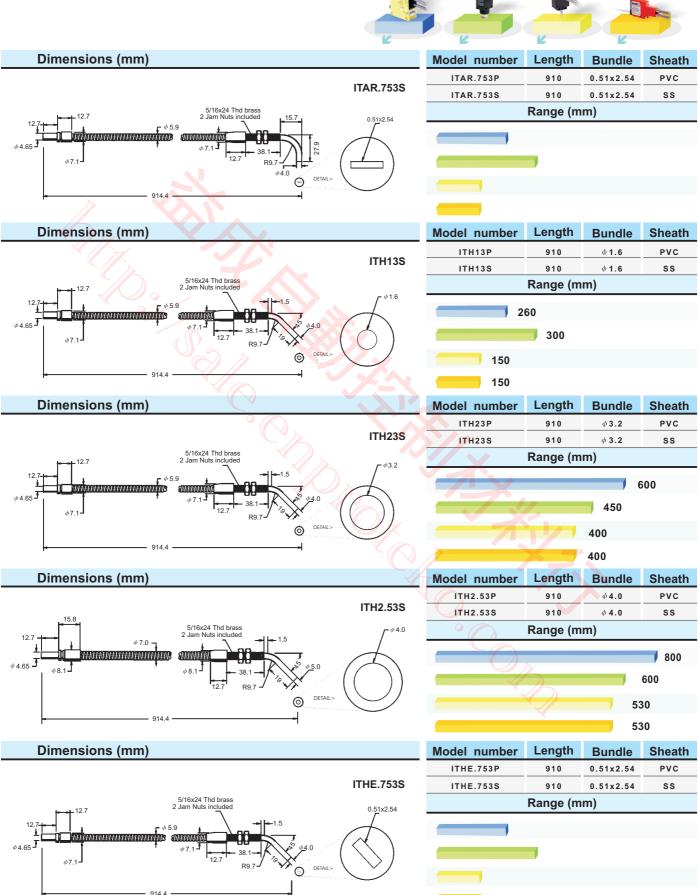


### Opposed Mode

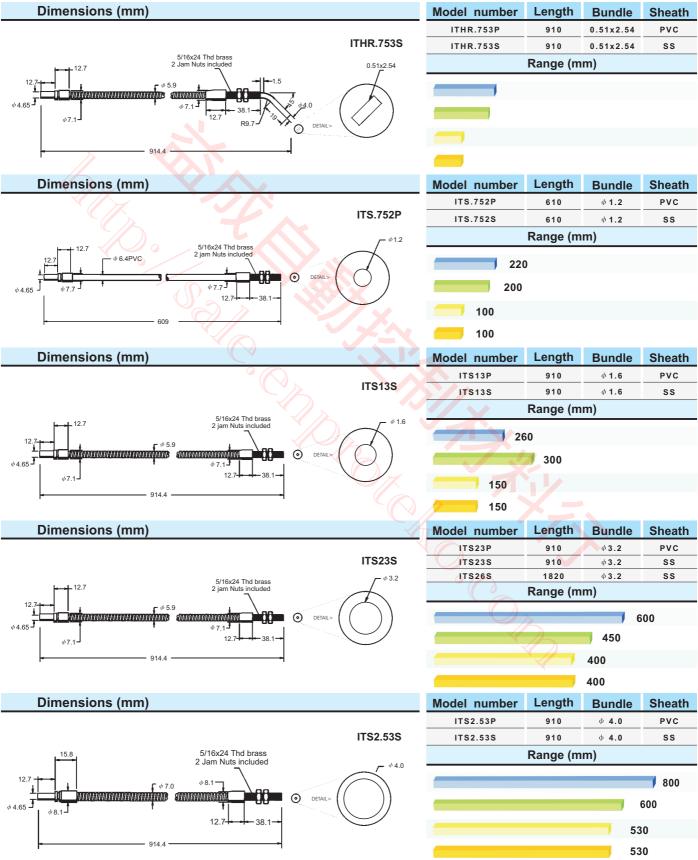


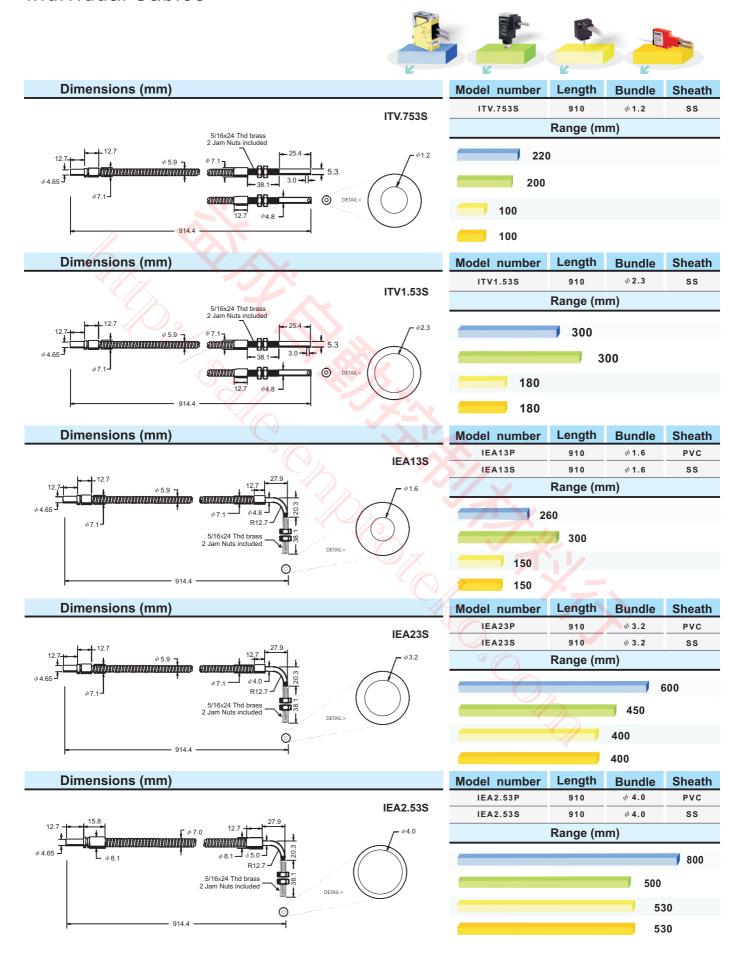










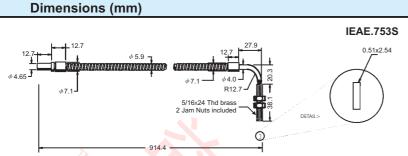


**Dimensions (mm)** 

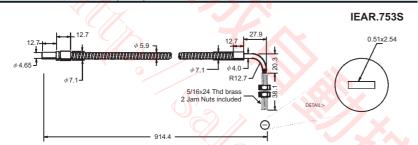
Dimensions (mm)

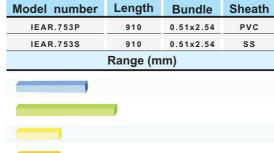
### Individual Cables

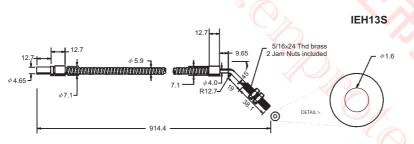




Model number	Length	Bundle	Sheath		
IEAE.753P	910	0.51x2.54	PVC		
IEAE.753S	910	0.51x2.54	SS		
Range (mm)					

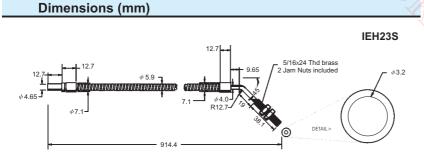








150 150



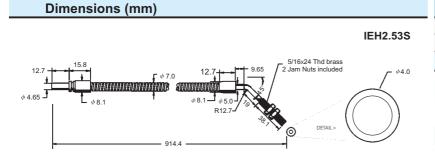
Model number	Length	Bundle	Sheath			
IEH23P	910	φ 3.2	PVC			
IEH23S	910	φ 3.2	SS			
Range (mm)						

600

530

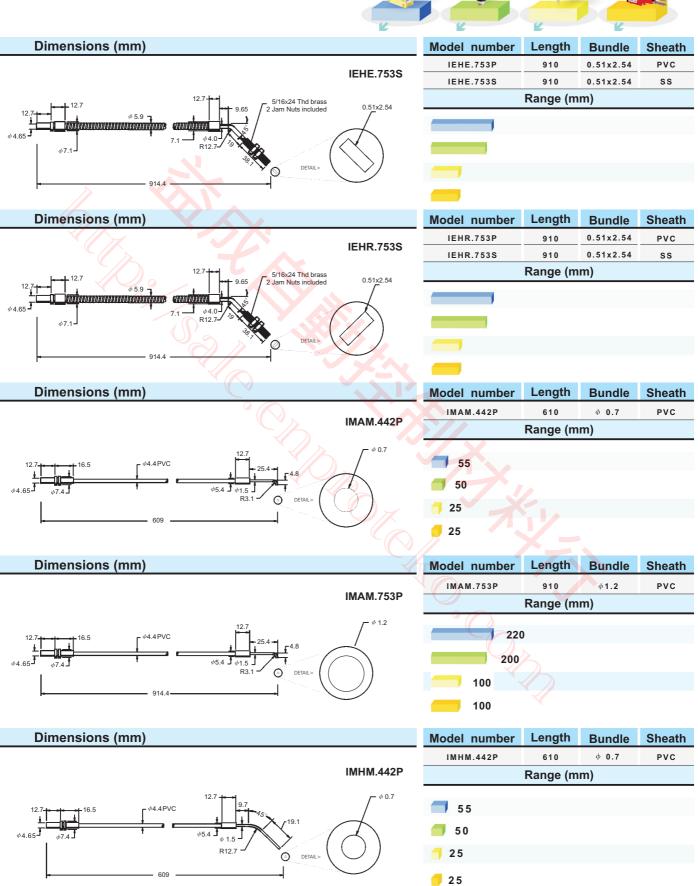
450

400

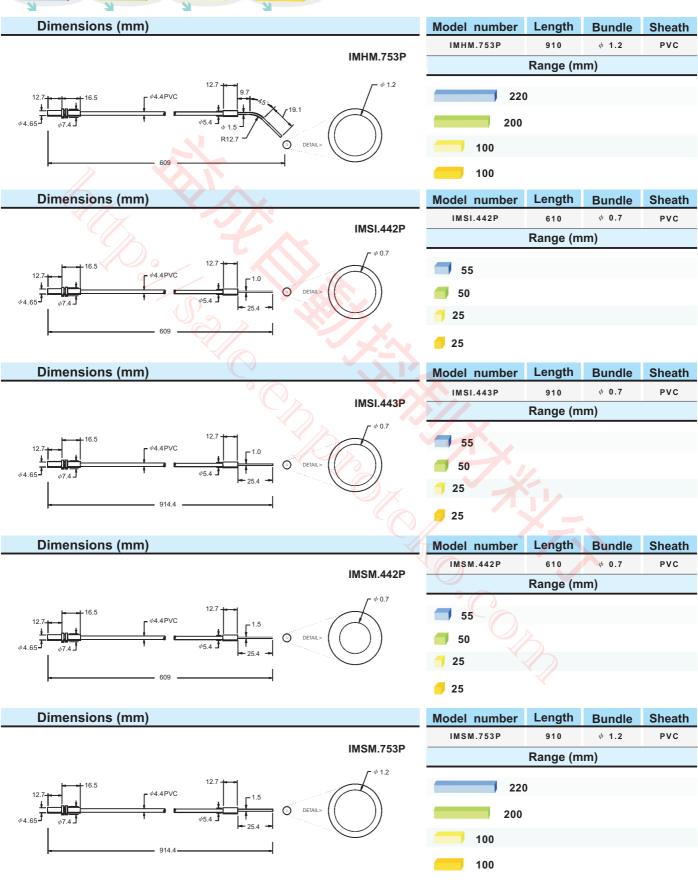


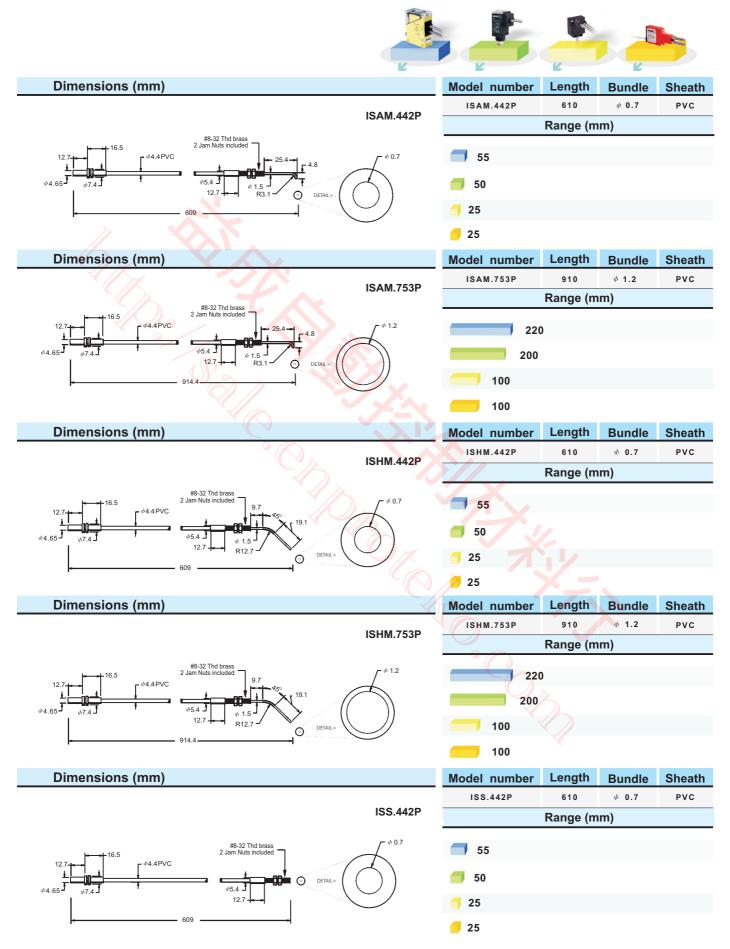
Model number	Lengin	Bunale	Sneath		
IEH2.53P	910	φ 4.0	0 PVC		
IEH2.53S	910	φ <b>4.0</b>	ss		
Range (mm)					
			800		
600					
		53	20		



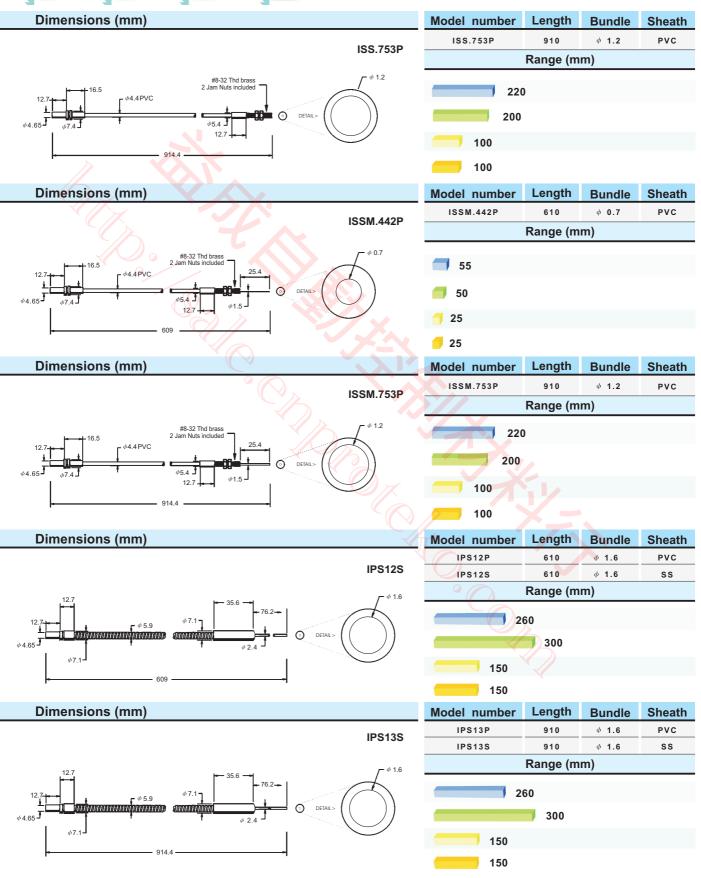


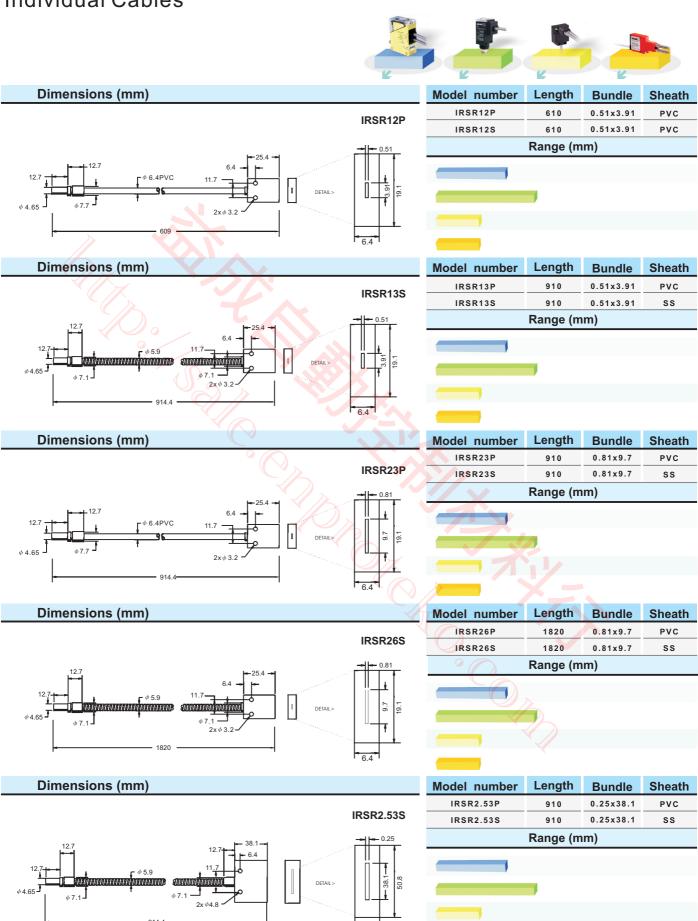




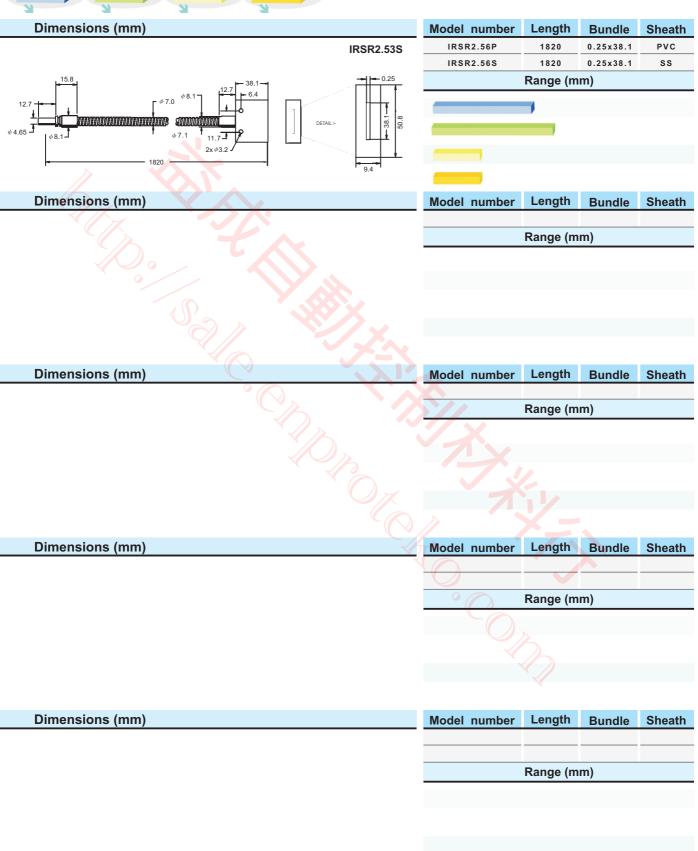












### Individual Cables

**Dimensions (mm)** 

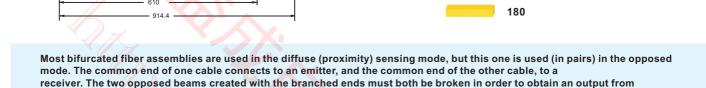
5/16x24 Thd Bras

2 Jam Nuts included

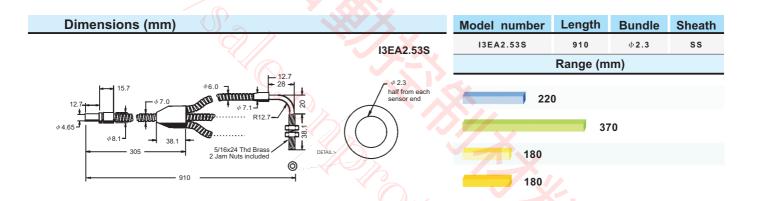
THE HEREITER



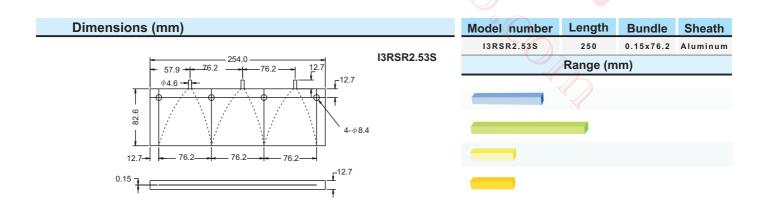
180



the sensor ("dark-AND" logic). Threaded ends are used to extend the opposed sensing range with addition of lenses L9 or L16F.



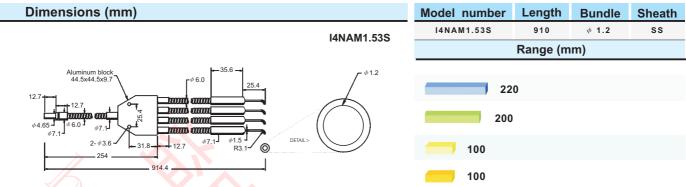
This assembly was designed as a Trifurcated-Ferruled Version of model IEAT23S. However, the bundle size on the sensing end tips is 0.09 inches in diameter. Opposed sensing range can be increased with the use of L9 or L16F lenses. The lenses should be used on all three ends of the two opposed fibers to achieve the maximum sensing range.



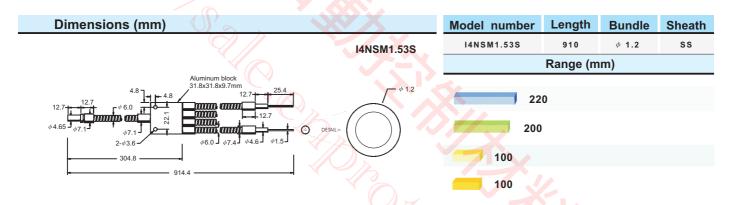
This Triple-Individual Rectangular assembly is used in the opposed mode (2 required) to cover an area nine inches wide. It may be used with high-powered sensor pair SM51EB6 and SM51RB6 equipped with FOF-500 fittings, for detecting small holes in opaque webs.

### Individual Cables

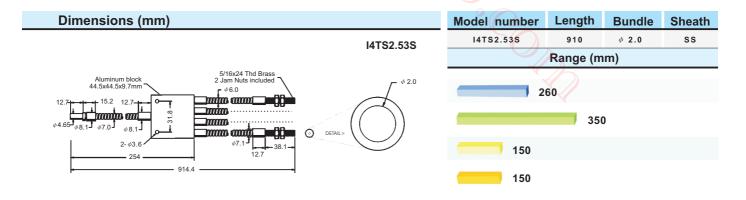




This fiber is an example of using multiple opposed miniature beams with one photoelectric sensor. Each sensing end has the same end tip as model IAM.752S for easy mounting via the "bullet" and the FMB-1 Mounting bracket. This model is used in pairs, typically with a high powered infrared sensor. A pair of opposed 0.046 inch diameter fibers have 1/4 of the excess gain of a pair of 0.06 inch diameter fibers (e.g. IT13S), this corresponds to a range reduction of 50%.



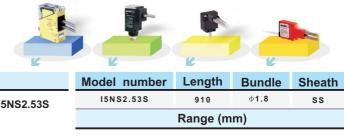
This assembly is similar to model I4NAM1.53S. shown on the previous page. The sensing end tips on this model have a one inch long straight probe, without a right angle. The miniature end tips are not bendable. A typical application for this style of fiber is to determine if all parts are in place. When using a sensor in the dark-operate mode, an output will occur only when all four beams are blocked ("dark-AND" logic).

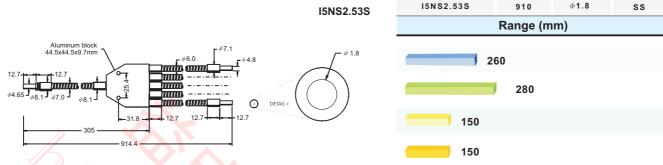


The I4TS2.53S is a four-channel version of model ITS2.53S. It has slightly larger fiber bundles on the sensing ends, allowing more excess gain. It was designed for use in a rotary index table to insure that all four parts were in place before the table could advance. Using two fibers and one sensor set for dark operate, a programmable controller "look" for a signal from the sensor when the parts should be in place. If the controller does not receive a signal, the controller stops the machine and sounds an alarm.

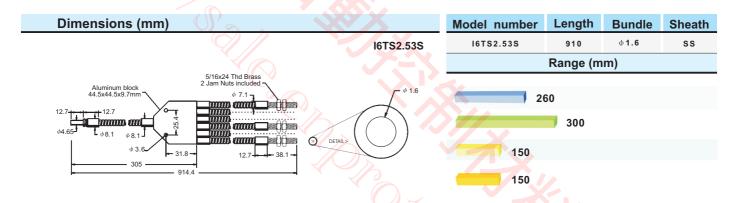
#### Individual Cables

Dimensions (mm)

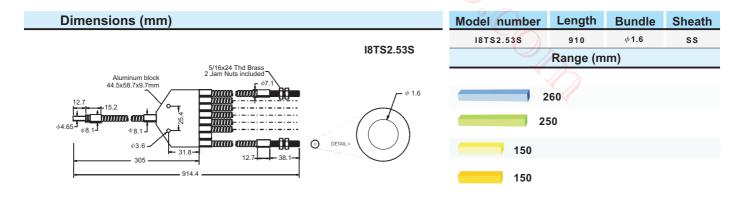




This five-ferruled fiber is used in pairs to create 5 opposed beams using one photoelectric sensor. If the sensor is used in the light operate mode, a "light-or" logic function results. If "A" or "B" or "C", etc. senses light, the output is energized. To determine the sensing range of the fiber, use the excess gain curve for Model IT13S, located with the photoelectric sensor used for the application. The fiber optic cable uses the largest possible fiber optic bundle at the sensor end: 0.156 inch diameter.



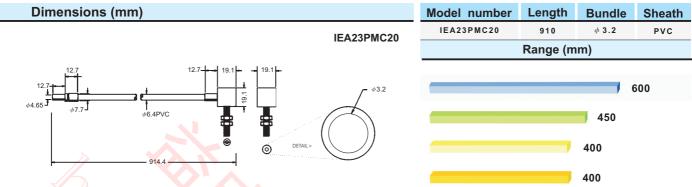
The I6TS2.53S is used in pairs (in the opposed mode) as a six beams must be broken before the sensor responds. The fiber bundle diameter at the photoelectric sensor end is the largest (0.156 inch diameter) available. At each of the sensing ends, the bundle diameter is 0.06 inch. When determining the maximum sensing distance, use the excess gain curve for model IT13S. The number of legs on the fiber is not limited to six, and can be of different lengths. The end tip design may also be modified.



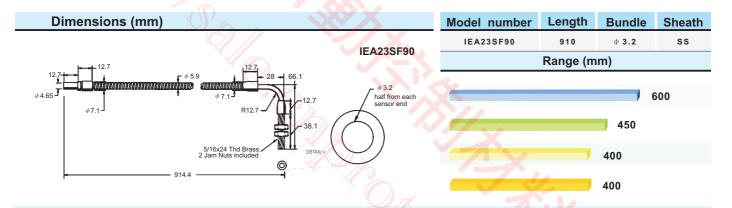
This Octa-Ferruled fiber Modified with Threaded Tips is used in pairs to set up an eight input "AND" gate, where all eight fiber beams must be broken to obtain an output (when the photoelectric sensor is used in the "dark operate" mode). This fiber is similar to model HF2.53SMTT, except it has eight ends instead of six. The maximum fiber bundle diameter (0.156 inches) is used on the photoelectric sensor end, which creates 0.055 inch diameter bundles at all eight scanning ends.

### Individual Cables

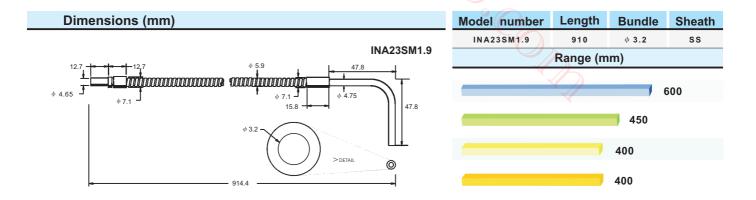




This special purpose fiber optic assembly is used in the manufacture of automobile batteries. It is subjected to continuous splash of electrolyte (asid). Carpenter 20 grade stainless steel is used for the threaded portion and for the right-angled block to withstand the acid environment. Modifications of the length, sheathing end top material are possible on this model.



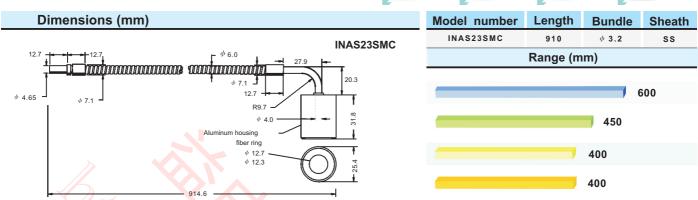
Model IEAT23SF90 is modified for high temperature operation to make this special fiber. Optical grade epoxy is eliminated at the sensing end of the fiber so that it can operate at up to 900 F (480 C). This change in manufacturing requires a slight dimensional change in the length of the angled portion of the sensing end. The material for the threaded portion is changed from brass to stainless steel, with brass insert.



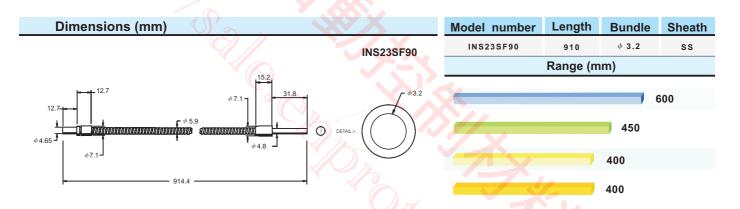
This fiber optic assembly is an individual fiber version of model BNA23SM1.9. This assembly is modified for high temperature applications, Up to 900 F (480 C). They are used in pairs in the opposed mode, and usually with high powered infrared sensors. A typical application is part presence detection in small kilns and ovens. One INA23SM1.9 may also be used with model SBAR1GHF to sense hot metal or hot glass.

#### Individual Cables

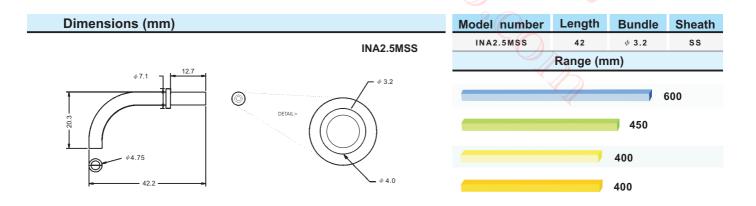




This Individual Axial Circle fiber was designed for a special application to inspect the entire circumference of small opaque discs for chips and cracks. The disc is stopped momentarily between an opposed pair of fibers at the inspection station. The size of the fiber circle is slightly less than that of the disc. If no light passes to the receiver, the disc is accepted and advanced to the assembly area. This circular style of fiber can be made in a wide variety of diameters and line widths. The only restriction is the maximum bundle size per sensor ferrule (0.156 inch diameter).



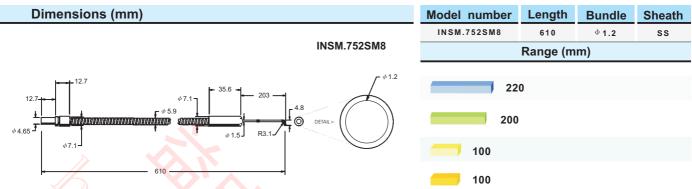
This fiber optic assembly is a high temperature modification of standard model INS23S. Suffix "F90" stands for modified for 900 F (480 C). Dimensional differences include crimp collar diameter and ferrule length. These changes are necessary for manufacturing of the end tip without epoxy. Ferrule length can be extended like model BTS23SM2.



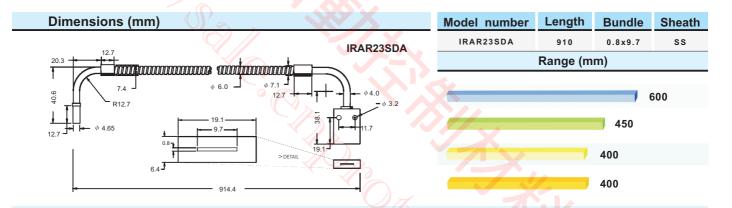
This special fiber assembly is the shortest possible modification to model IA23S. The entire ferrule is stainless steel and is not bendable. It is used in pairs with FOF-400 fiber optic fittings and LR400/PT400 sensors where space limitations prevent the use of right angle sensors. They may also be used with other sensors to provide various degrees of convergent-proximity node sensing. The bundle diameter and overall length can be modified for your application.

#### Individual Cables

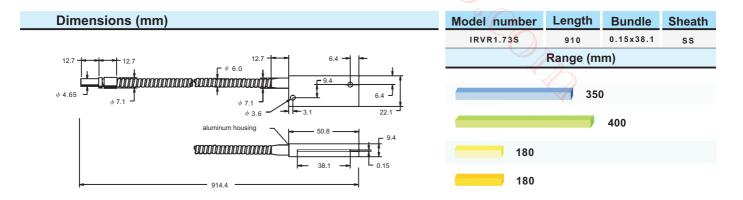




This fiber is a modification of standard model INSM.752S. The length of the miniature end (before the angle) is extended from one inch to eight inches. This modification was required due to very limited access space in an inspection area. This style of fiber can also be built with modification to the length after the bend and to the fiber bundle diameter The minimum bend radius of the 0.06 inch diameter tubing used is 1/8 inch. This assembly uses hardened tubing, which is not bendable.



This modification of standard model IRS23S has an angle at both ends. Both modifications were due to space limitations. The angle of the stainless steel tubing can be modified to suit a particular application. This type of modification can also be made to larger rectangular fibers like models IRS2.53S and BRS53S.



Model IRVR2.53S was too large to for an application requiring a long, thin rectangular fiber window. A machined housing was needed to fit the space allocated for the sensing end. The rectangular window s\is modified to only 0.006 inches wide, the smallest available. The mounting holes also had to be moved to allow the cable to exit from the side of the housing. The 1.5 inch length of the fiber windows cannot be made longer in this housing style, but the window width can increase up to 0.013 inches.

530

530

## Glass Fibers

### Individual Cables

**Dimensions (mm)** 

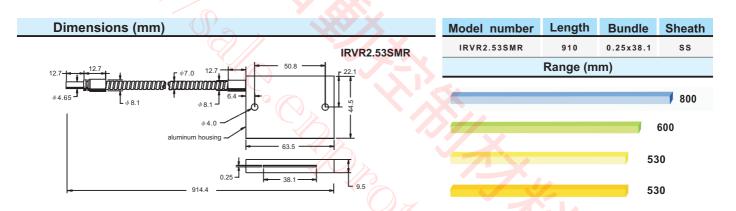
12.7

12.7

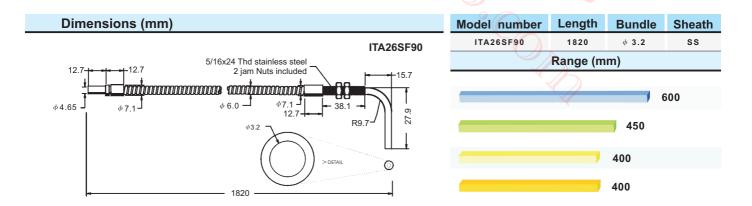
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Model IRVR2.53SM2.5 is used in applications where the required beam size is greater than 1.5 inches long. This model incorporates a different housing and cable exit than the standard IRVR2.53S. The 0.156 inch diameter fiber bundle on the photoelectric sensor end is the largest possible for efficient coupling of the light from the LED source into the fiber optic bundle. A typical application is counting small parts falling through the fiber window using sensor model OSBFAC. Also available is model IR2.53SM3. It has a fiber window 3.00 x 0.006 inches.



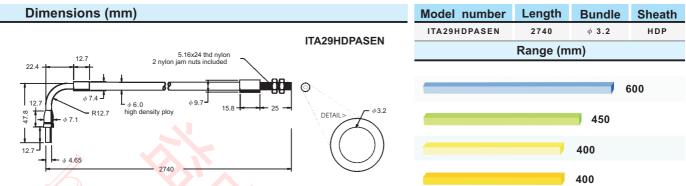
This customer-designed fiber is a modification of standard model IRVR2.53S. The cable exit and the mounting hole location are changed. This is one of many modifications possible to the large rectangular fiber optic assemblies.



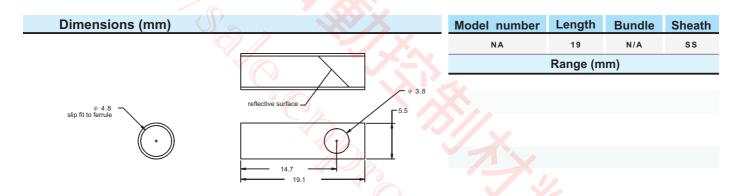
This assembly is a high temperature modification of standard fiber ITA23S. The length of the fiber is increased to six feet to allow the photoelectric control to reside outside of the high temperature environment. The end tip is constructed without the use of epoxy, allowing the fiber to operate in 900%%DF (480%%DC) heat. Stainless steel is substituted for brass on the threaded end tip. This cable can be built in any length up to 60 feed.

#### Individual Cables





This fiber optic assembly is a modified version of the IT23S. The sheathing has been changed to High Density Poly and the overall length is 9 feed. The threaded end is changed from brass to nylon and the thread length is only 1 inch. These changes are needed for an application requiring a sensing end and sheathing that are not conductive. The threaded end allows for the addition of a lens to increase the overall sensing range. The right angle bend on the sensor end permits mounting the photoelectric sensor in an area where space is restricted.



This special fiber attachment is typically used with model INS23S fibers to "bend" the light at a right angle to the length of the fiber ferrule. It is also used with model BNS23SM2 when model BNV1.53S is too large in diameter to fit in the allocated space. The NA slips over the ferrule and is held in place with an adhesive, (not supplied). The highly-polished reflective surface of the NA is recessed in the stainless tube. Therefore, this assembly should not be used in a dirty environment. Excess gain is reduced 50% when using the model NA.

Dimensions (mm)	Model number	Length	Bundle	Sheath
		Range (mm)		