Catalogue





Simply easy!™





Selection guide
General pages 4 to 2
Cylindrical, flush mountable. Metal case pages 8 to 1
Cylindrical, non fush mountable. Plastic case pages 12 to 1
Product reference indexpage 18



Selection guide

Capacitive proximity sensors

XT range Detection of insulated or conductive materials



Cylindrical senso	rs, non flush mountable, pla	stic case
Detection of insulate Liquid level control	ed or conductive materials	





Diameter		M12 x 1	M18 x 1	M30 x 1.5	Plain: Ø 32
Case		Nickel copper alloy			
Sensing distance (Sn) in mm	Flush mountable in metal sensors	2	5	10	15
	Non flush mountable in metal sensors				
Degree of protection	on	IP 67 IP 65			
Supply	—	•	•	•	-
	\sim	-	•	•	•
Connection	Pre-cabled	•	•	•	•
	Connector	•	•	•	-
	Screw terminals	-	-	-	-
Type reference		XT512B1•	XT518B1●	XT530B1●	XT132B1FAL2
Pages		8			

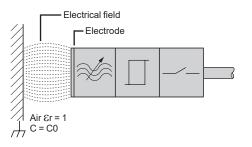
12		
XT218A1•	XT230A1•	XT232A1•
-	-	-
•	-	-
•	•	•
•	•	•
•	•	-
IP 67 IP 65		
8	15	20
-		
Plastic		
M18 x 1	M30 x 1.5	Plain: Ø 32





Application series: Automatic feed system for

Presentation



Advantages

No physical contact with the object to be detected.

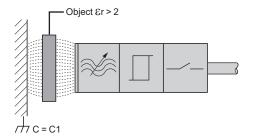
Solid-state product, no moving parts (service life not related to number of operating cycles).

Detection of any object irrespective of material or conductivity, for example: metals, minerals, wood, plastic, glass, cardboard, leather, ceramic, fluids, etc.

Operating principle

An electrical field is created between 2 electrodes on the front face of the sensor. These electrodes constitute a capacitor with a capacitance of: C = $\varepsilon 0 * \varepsilon r * A/d$ where: $\varepsilon 0 = 8.854 \ 187 \ pF/m$ (permittivity in free space) Er: relative permittivity of the material present between the 2 electrodes A: dimensions of electrodes d: distance between electrodes

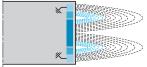
All materials where $\varepsilon r > 2$ will be detected.



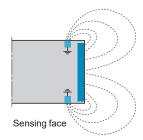
When an object of any material ($\varepsilon r > 2$) passes the sensing face of the sensor, it modifies the coupling capacitance (C1).

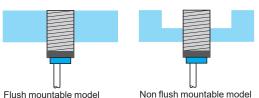
This variation in capacitance (C1 > C0) instigates the starting of the oscillator which, in turn, causes the output driver to operate and provides an output signal.

Types of sensor



Sensing face





Sensors flush mountable in support

The special feature of these versions is the shape of the electrical field which is rectilinear and confined within the dimensions of the product. Cylindrical and block type models used for the detection of insulated materials (wood, plastic, cardboard, glass...), conductive materials (metal...) or liquid through an insulated partition (glass, plastic...) with a maximum thickness of 4 mm.

These products are recommended for:

- comparatively short detection distances,
- applications requiring flush mounting of the sensor,
- detection through a partition (example: detection of glass through cardboard),
- side by side mounting.

Sensors non flush mountable in support

Cylindrical models (plastic case).

The spherical shape of the electrical field enables detection of any type of material whether it be solid, liquid, granular... (metal, water, oil, plastic pellets, powder, flour...).

Detection can be achieved through a partition or by direct contact (immersion) of the active surface with the object to be detected.

Distances to be adhered to around the sensing face. (See characteristics page 17).

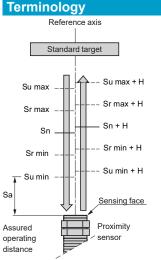
Mounting precautions

Non flush mountable models cannot be flush mounted in their support. The non flush mountable models require a free zone around the active head. (See page 17).

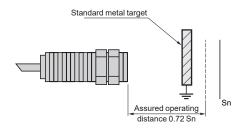
Flush mountable model

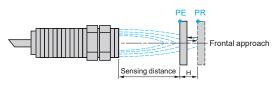
General (continued)

Capacitive proximity sensors XT range



H = Differential travel





PE = pick-up point, the target is detected PR = drop-out point, the target is no longer detected

Definitions

In order to ensure that customers can make reliable product comparisons and selection, the standard IEC 60947-5-2 defines various sensing distances, such as:

Nominal sensing distance (Sn)

The rated operating distance for which the sensor is designed. It does not take into account any variations (manufacturing tolerances, temperature, voltage).

Effective sensing distance (Sr)

The effective sensing distance is measured at the rated voltage (Un) and the rated ambient temperature (23 $^\circ$ C ± 5 $^\circ$ C) It must be between 90% and 110% of Sn.

Usable sensing distance (Su)

The usable sensing distance is measured at the limits of the permissible variations in the ambient temperature and at a supply voltage equal to 85% and 110% of the rated voltage.

It must be between 80% and 120% of Sr.

Assured operating distance (Sa)

This is the operating zone of the sensor. The assured operating distance is between 0 and 72% of Sn.

Standard metal target

The standard IEC 60947-5-2 defines the standard metal target as a square mild steel (Fe 360) plate, 1 mm thick.

The side dimension of the plate is either equal to the diameter of the circle engraved on the sensing face of the sensor or 3 times the nominal sensing distance (Sn).

Repeat accuracy

The repeat accuracy (R) is the repeatability of the sensing distance between successive operations. Readings are taken over a period of time whilst the sensor is subjected to voltage and temperature variations: 8 hours, 10 to 30 °C, Un \pm 5%. It is expressed as a percentage of the effective sensing distance Sr.

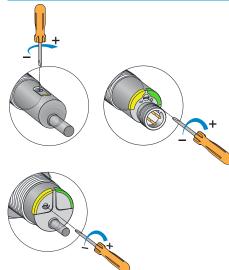
Differential travel

The differential travel (H) or hysteresis, is the distance between the operating point, as the standard metal target moves towards the sensor, and the release point, as it moves away.

This hysteresis is essential for the stable operation of the sensor.



Terminology (continued)



Sensitivity of the sensor

All our sensors incorporate a sensitivity adjustment potentiometer. This enables the sensitivity of the sensor to be adjusted to suit the type of object to be detected.

Depending on the sensor version, the sensitivity adjustment potentiometer is either mounted on the side or the rear.

The sensors are factory preset for nominal sensitivity.

Depending on the application, adjustment of the sensitivity could be necessary as follows:

- increasing the sensitivity for objects which have a weak influence (weaker): paper, cardboard, glass, plastic,
- decreasing the sensitivity for objects which have a strong influence (stronger): metals, liquids.

However, in the event of severe variations in the ambient conditions, do not increase the sensitivity of the sensor such that it is set to its maximum operating limits.

An increase in sensitivity causes an increase in the switching hysteresis.

Operating distances

The operating distance of the sensor is related to the dielectric constant ($\epsilon r)$ of the object material to be detected.

The higher the value of εr , the easier the detection of the object will be.

The assured operating distance depends on the object material: Sa = Sn x Fc Sa = assured operating distance,

Sn = nominal sensing distance of the sensor,

Fc = correction factor related to the object material.

Example: sensor **XT530B1PAL2** used to detect a rubber object. Sn = 10 mm, Fc = 0.3.

Assured operating distance Sa = 10 x 0.3 mm.

The list below indicates the dielectric constant values of the most common object materials, together with their correction factors (Fc) for the nominal sensing distance of the sensor.

Material	8 r	Fc	Material	8 r	Fc
Air	1	0	Petrol	2.2	0.2
Acetone	20	0.8	Plexiglass	3.2	0.3
Alcohol	24	0.85	Polyester resin	2.88	0.20.6
Ammonia	1525	0.750.85	Polystyrene	3	0.3
Cement (powder)	4	0.35	0.35 Porcelain		0.40.5
Cereals	35	0.30.4	0.30.4 Powdered milk		0.30.4
Epoxy resin	4	0.36	0.36 Rubber		0.3
Ethylene glycol	38	0.95	Sand	35	0.30.4
Flour	2.53	0.20.3	Salt	6	0.5
Glass	310	0.30.7	Sugar	3	0.3
Marble	67	0.50.6	Teflon	2	0.2
Mica	67	0.50.6	Vaseline	23	0.20.3
Nylon	45	0.30.4	Water	80	1
Oil	2.2	0.2	Wood (damp)	1030	0.70.9
Paper	24	0.20.3	Wood (dry)	27	0.20.6
Paraffin	22.5	0.2			

General (continued)

Capacitive proximity sensors

XT range

Environment

Electromagnetic interference

The sensors undergo electromagnetic interference testing in accordance with the recommendations of standard IEC 60947-5-2 (electrostatic discharges, radiated electromagnetic fields, fast transients, impulse voltages).

Thermal influences

It is advisable to remain within the values stated on the characteristic pages so as to avoid sensing distance drift and possible incorrect operation of the sensor.

Chemical agents

To ensure a long service life, it is essential that any chemicals coming into contact with the case of the sensor are non corrosive.

Earthing

Earthing of an object that has high conductivity increases the sensing distance.

Additional information relating to outputs

Refer to corresponding pages relating to inductive proximity sensors for:

Terminology.

Bottle filling

zone of sensor 1.

As soon as the bottle enters the detection

Sensor 2 remains in the unoperated state.

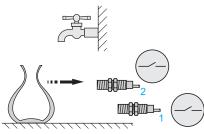
the filling operation commences.

- Details and specific aspects of 2-wire and 3-wire type connection.
- Connecting several sensors in series or parallel.

∭88∭⊐=

∭ββ∭⊃





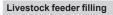
Bottle arrival

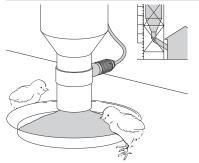
Bottles are fed on a conveyor for filling. Sensors 1 and 2 are in an unoperated state. Adjustment:

- sensor 1 is adjusted to detect the bottle,

- sensor 2 is adjusted to detect the water in the bottle

Reminder: the wall of the container must be non metallic and its thickness ≤ 4 mm





Capacitive technology is particularly suited for the detection of feed levels in automatic dispensers for livestock. Any type of feed can be detected (pellets, powders, broths, grains, pastas, etc.).

The materials used, as well as the degree of protection of the sensor, have been specially selected to tolerate the acidic and dusty environments associated with this application.

Filling complete

reached and stops further filling

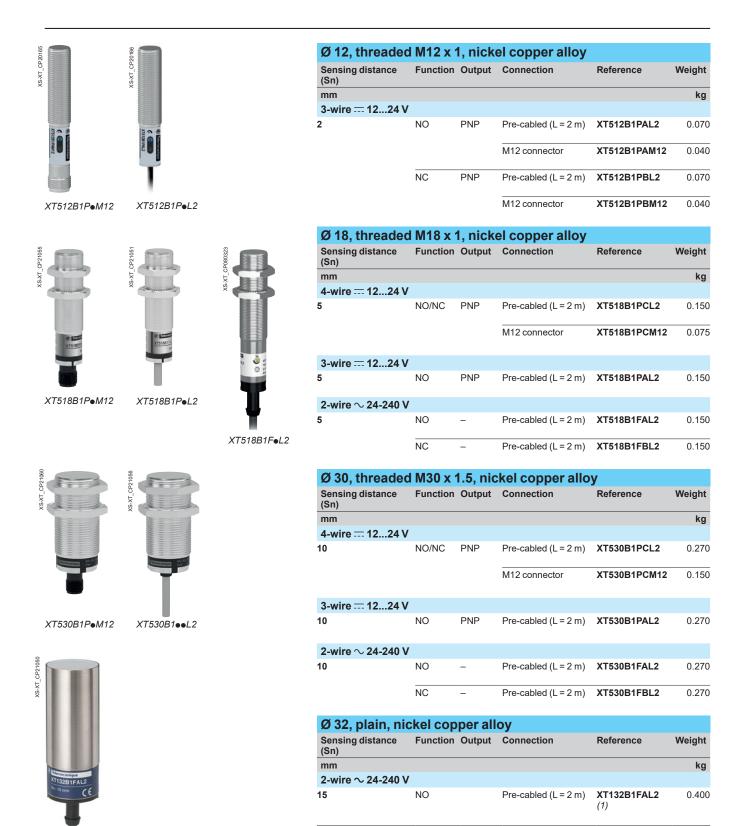
Sensor 2 detects that the required level has been



References

Capacitive proximity sensors

XT range Cylindrical, flush mountable. Metal case AC or DC supply



(1) Mounting accessory included with sensor.

Accessories

Fixing and protection accessories, fuses and fuse terminal block: see page 12.

XT132B1FAL2

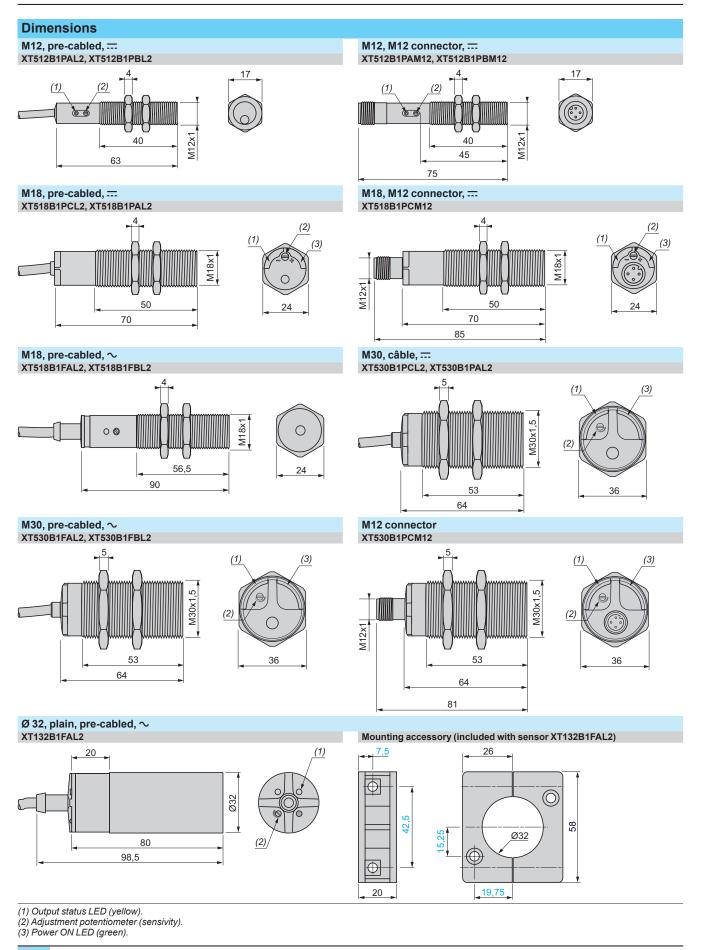
XT range Cylindrical, flush mountable. Metal case AC or DC supply

Sensor type			M12 XT512●	M18 XT518●		M30 XT530●		Ø 32 XT132•
			3-wire	3-wire 4-wire	2-wire \sim	3-wire 4-wire	2-wire \sim	2-wire \sim
Product certifications			C€, cULus, l	JKCA	C€, cULus, UKCA, CCC <i>(1)</i>	CE, cULus, UKCA	C€, cULus, UKCA, CCC (1)	C€, cULus UKCA
Conformity to standards			EN/IEC 6094	7-5-2. UL 508.	CSA C22.2 n°	14	(-)	
Connection	Pre-cabled, length 2 m		•	•	•	•	•	•
	Connector, M12		•	•	-	•	-	-
Main characteristics			1		1			1
Nominal sensing distance (Sn)	Conforming to IEC 60947-5-2	mm	2	5		10		15
Assured operating distance Sa	Conforming to IEC 60947-5-2	mm	01.6	03.60	03.60	07.2	07.2	011
Adjustment zone		mm	0.55	27.5	27.5	315	315	317
Repeat accuracy		Sr	< 5 %					
Differential travel		Sr	< 320 %					
Output characteristics			1					
Output state indication			Yellow LED					
Switching capacity		mA	200	200	300	200	300	300
Maximum switching frequency		Hz	40	40	10	25	10	10
Protection against short-circuits			•	•	- (2)	•	- (2)	- (2)
Voltage drop		v	≤2.5	≤2.5	≤ 10	≤2.5	≤ 10	≤ 10
Residual current, open state		mA	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 5	< 0.1	< 5	< 5
Delays	First-up	ms	≤ 300	≤ 300	≤200	≤ 300	≤200	≤200
	Response	ms	≤ 15	≤ 15	≤ 30	≤ 15	≤ 30	≤ 30
	Recovery	ms	≤ 15	≤ 15	≤ 30	≤ 15	≤ 30	≤ 30
Supply								
Rated supply voltage		v	1224	1224	\sim 24 - 240 50/60 Hz	1224	\sim 24 - 240 50/60 Hz	\sim 24 - 240 50/60 Hz
Voltage limits (including ripple) Current consumption, no-load		V	1030	1030	\sim 20 - 264 50/60 Hz	1030	\sim 20 - 264 50/60 Hz	\sim 20 - 264 50/60 Hz
Protection against reverse polarity		mA	< 15 Yes	< 15 Yes	< 3 (3) -	< 15 Yes	< 3 (3) -	< 4 -
Environment					1	1		1
Materials	Case		Nickel coppe	r allov				
	Cable		PVC					
	Number and c.s.a. of wires		3 x 0.34 mm ²	3 x 0.34 mm ² or 4 x 0.34 mm ²		3 x 0.34 mm ² or 4 x 0.34 mm ²	2 x 0.5 mm ²	2 x 0.5 mm ²
Degree of protection	Conforming to IEC 60529 and IEC 60947-5-2		IP 67 IP 65					IP 67 IP 65
Storage and operating temperature		°C	- 25+ 70					
Vibration resistance	Conforming to IEC 60068-2-6		10 gn, ± 1 mm (f = 1055 Hz)					
Shock resistance	Conforming to IEC 60068-2-27		30 gn, 11 ms 3			30 gn, 6 ms		
Resistance to electromagnetic interf	erence							
Electrostatic discharges	Conforming to IEC 61000-4-2	kV	8 (air) / 4 (cor	ntact)				
Radiated electromagnetic fields	Conforming to IEC 61000-4-3	V/m	10					
Fast transients	Conforming to IEC 61000-4-4	kV	2					

(1) CCC: pending.
(2) These sensors do not incorporate overload or short-circuit protection and therefore, it is essential to connect a "quick-blow" fuse in series with the load (see page 12).
(3) At ~ 240 V.



Cylindrical, flush mountable. Metal case AC or DC supply

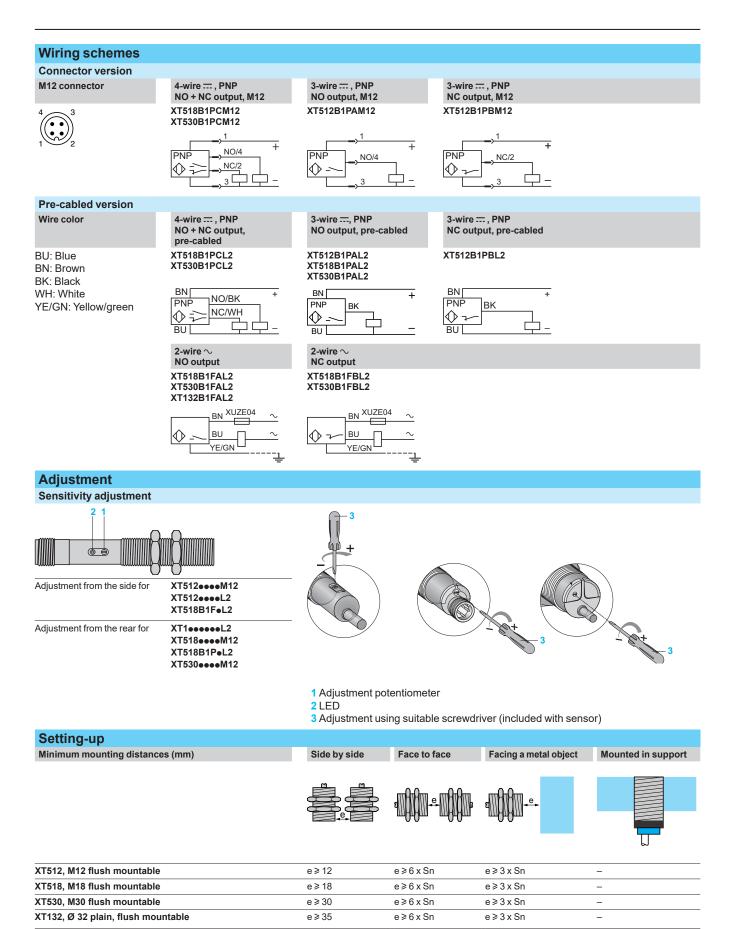


Telemecanique Sensors

Schemes, adjustment, setting-up

Capacitive proximity sensors

XT range Cylindrical, flush mountable. Metal case AC or DC supply



Fixing nut tightening torque: XT512: 6 N.m (53 lb-in), XT518: 15 N.m (133 lb-in), XT530: 40 N.m (354 lb-in).

References

Capacitive proximity sensors XT range

Cylindrical, non flush mountable. Plastic case AC or DC supply





XT230A1••L2



XT230A2MDB



234410

XT234A1PAL2



XUZA118

Ø 18, threaded M	118 x 1							
Sensing distance (Sn) (mm)	Function	Output	Connection	Reference	Weight kg			
4-wire 1224 V								
8	NO/NC	PNP	M12 connector	XT218A1PCM12	0.060			
3-wire == 1224 V								
8	NO	PNP	Pre-cabled (L = 2 m)	XT218A1PAL2	0.140			
		NPN	Pre-cabled (L = 2 m)	XT218A1NAL2	0.140			
2-wire \sim 24-240 V								
8	NO	-	Pre-cabled (L = 2 m)	XT218A1FAL2	0.140			
Ø 30, threaded M	/I30 x 1.	5						
Sensing distance (Sn) (mm)	Function	Output	Connection	Reference	Weight kg			
4-wire == 1224 V								
15	NO/NC	PNP	M12 connector	XT230A1PCM12	0.100			
3-wire 1224 V								
15	NO	PNP	Pre-cabled (L = 2 m)	XT230A1PAL2	0.200			
		NPN	Pre-cabled (L = 2 m)	XT230A1NAL2	0.200			
2-wire \sim 24-240 V								
15	NO	-	Pre-cabled (L = 2 m)	XT230A1FAL2	0.200			
	NC	-	Pre-cabled (L = 2 m)	XT230A1FBL2	0.200			
Ø 30, threaded M30 x 1.5, Application series								
Sensing distance (Sn) (mm)	Function		Connection	Reference	Weight kg			
2-wire \sim 24-240 V/ $=$	- 24 V							
015, adjustable	NO or NC, selectable		Screw terminals	XT230A2MDB	0.100			

Applications: sensor **XT230A2MDB** is particularly suited to automatic feed systems for livestock. It enables detection of the level of all types of feed: pellets, grains, pastas, broths and powders.

Ø 32, plain (1)					
Sensing distance (Sn) (mm)	Function		Connection	Reference	Weight kg
2-wire \sim 24-240 V					
20	NO		Pre-cabled (L = 2 m)	XT232A1FAL2	0.350
	NC		Pre-cabled (L = 2 m)	XT232A1FBL2	0.350
Ø 34, plain (1)					
Sensing distance (Sn) (mm)	Function		Connection	Reference	Weight kg
3-wire == 12-24 V					
20	NO	PNP	Pre-cabled $(L = 2 m)$	XT234A1PAL2	0.350

Accessories for capacitive sensors XT1•, XT2• and XT5•

Fixing accesso	ries			
Description	For use with senso	r	Reference	Weight kg
90° fixing bracket	Ø 12		XXZ12	0.025
	Ø 18		XUZA118	0.045
	Ø 30		XXZ30	0.115
Protection acce	essories			
Description	For use with sensor	r	Reference	Weight kg
Threaded sleeve	Ø 30, threaded M30	x 1.5	XTAZ30	0.035
Fuses (for unpro	otected 2-wire \sim se	ensors)		
Description	Type	Sold in	Unit	Weight

Description	Туре	Sold in lots of	Unit reference	Weight kg
Cartridge fuses	0.4 A "quick-blow"	10	XUZE04	0.001
5 x 20	0.63 A "quick-blow"	10	XUZE06	0.001
	0.8 A "quick-blow"	10	XUZE08	0.001
Fuse terminal l	block (Schneider Electric pro	oduct)		
Description		Sold in lots of	Unit reference	Weight kg
Fuse terminal blo	ck for 5 x 20 fuses, black	50	NSYTRV42SF5	0.018
(1) Mounting acces	sory included with sensor.			

(F) Telemecanique

XT range Cylindrical, non flush mountable. Plastic case AC or DC supply

Characteristics			MAG			Mag				Ø 32	Ø 34
Sensor type			M18	4		M30			VTOGGAG		
			XT218A			XT230A	-		XT230A2	XT232A	XT234A
			4-wire	3-wire	2 -wire \sim	4-wire	3-wire	2-wire \sim	\sim 2-wire	2-wire \sim	3-wire
Product certifications			CE, cUL UKCA	us,	C€, cULus, UKCA, CCC (1)	CE, cUL UKCA	us,	CE, cULu CCC <i>(1)</i>	us, UKCA, CE, cULus, UKC		, UKCA
Conformity to standards			EN/IEC 6	60947-5-2,	UL 508, CS	SA C22.2 n	1°14				
Connection	Pre-cabled, length 2 m		-	•	•	-	•	•	-	•	•
	Connector, M12		•	-	-	•	-	•	-	-	-
	Screw terminals, 2 x M3		-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-
Main characteristics											
Nominal sensing distance (Sn)	IEC 60947-5-2	mm	8			15			15	20	20
Assured operating distance (Sa)	IEC 60947-5-2	mm	05.8			011			011	015	015
Adjustment zone		mm	012			017			0 17	022	022
Repeat accuracy		Sr	< 5%								
Differential travel		Sr	< 120%	6					< 115%	< 120%	
Output characteristics											
Output state indication			Yellow L	ED							
Switching capacity		mA	2 x 200	200	300	2 x 200	200	300	300	300	200
Maximum switching freque	ency	Hz	30	30	15	50	50	15	40	15	15
Protection against short-ci	rcuits		•	•	– (2)	•	•	– (2)	– (2)	- (2)	•
Voltage drop		v	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 10	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 10	< 2	< 10	< 2.5
Residual current, open sta	te	μA	≤100	≤ 100	-	≤ 100	≤ 100	-	< 120	-	≤ 100
Delays	First-up	ms	< 100	< 100	< 200	< 100	< 100	< 200	< 100	< 200	< 100
	Response	ms	< 15	< 15	< 30	< 15	< 10	< 30	< 10	< 30	< 15
	Recovery	ms	< 15	< 15	< 30	< 15	< 10	< 30	< 10	< 30	< 15
Supply											
Rated supply voltage		v	122	4	∼ 24…240 50/60 Hz	122	:4	∼ 24…240 50/60 Hz	∼ 24…240 50/60 Hz 24	∼ 24…240 50/60 Hz	122
Voltage limits (including ripp	ble)	V	103	0	∼ 20…265	1030 ~ 20265		∼ 20265	~ 20265	103	
Current consumption,	24 V	mA	< 25	< 15	-	< 25	< 15	-	-	-	< 25
no-load	240 V	mA	-	-	< 4	-	-	< 4	< 3	< 4	-
Protection against reverse	polarity		Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	Yes
Environment											
Materials	Case		Plastic								
	Cable		PVC						-	PVC	
	Number and c.s.a. of wires (mm ²)		-	3 x 0.34	2 x 0.5	-	3 x 0.34	2 x 0.5	2 x 1 (min.) (3) 2 x 2.5 (max.)	2 x 0.5	3 x 0.34
Degree of protection	Conforming to IEC 60529		IP 67				IP 65	IP 67	IP 67		
Storage temperature		°C	- 10+6	60					- 40+ 85	- 10+ 60	- 10+6
Operating temperature		°C	-10+60 -20+70 -10+60 -10.					- 10+6			
Vibration resistance	IEC 60068-2-6				055 Hz)						
Shock resistance	IEC 60068-2-27		30 gn, 11	ms							
Resistance to electromagn	etic interference										
Electrostatic discharges	IEC 61000-4-2	kV	8 (air) / 4	(contact)							
Radiated electromagnetic fields		V/m	3								
Fast transients	IEC 61000-4-4	kV	2								
(1) CCC: pending.											

(2) These sensors do not incorporate overload or short-circuit protection and therefore, it is essential to connect a "quick-blow" fuse in series with the load (see page 12).

H¥

(3) The supply cable can have a 14 mm maximum diameter sheath.

Application example (XT230A2MDB)

Automatic feed system for livestock



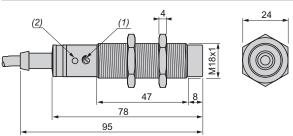


Cylindrical, non flush mountable. Plastic case AC or DC supply

Dimensions

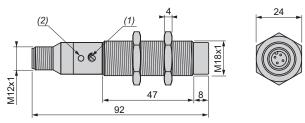


XT218A1•eL2



M18, M12 connector

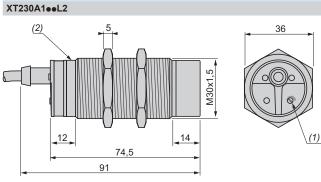
XT218A1PCM12



(1) Adjustment potentiometer. (2) LED.

(1) Adjustment potentiometer.(2) LED.

M30, pre-cabled



M30, M12 connector XT230A1PCM12 36 (2) 5 M30x1,5 M12x1 12 _14 74,5 92

(1)

(1) Adjustment potentiometer. (2) LED.

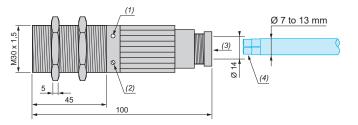
(1) Adjustment potentiometer.(2) LED.

XT range Cylindrical, non flush mountable. Plastic case AC or DC supply

Dimensions (continued)

M30, screw terminals

XT230A2MDB

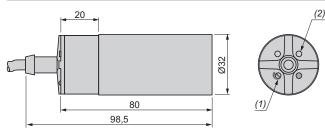


(1) LED.

- (2) Potentiometer.
- (3) Entry incorporating cable gland.
- (4) 2 x 1 mm² to 2.5 mm² wires max.

Ø 32, plain, pre-cabled

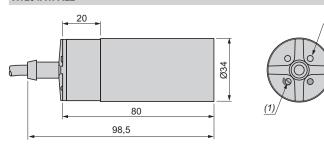
XT232A1FAL2, XT232A1FBL2



(1) Adjustment potentiometer.(2) LED.

Ø 34, plain, pre-cabled

XT234A1PAL2



(1) Adjustment potentiometer.(2) LED.



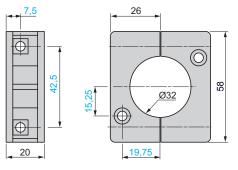
(2)

XT range Cylindrical, non flush mountable. Plastic case AC or DC supply

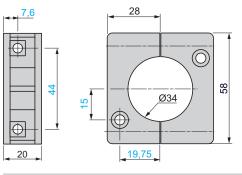
Dimensions (continued)

Accessories

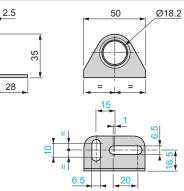
Mounting accessory (included with sensor XT232A1F•L2)

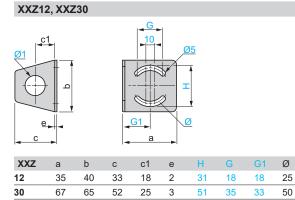


Mounting accessory (included with sensor XT234A1PAL2)



XUZA118



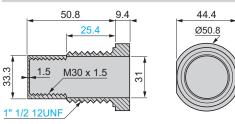


Ø1

13

31

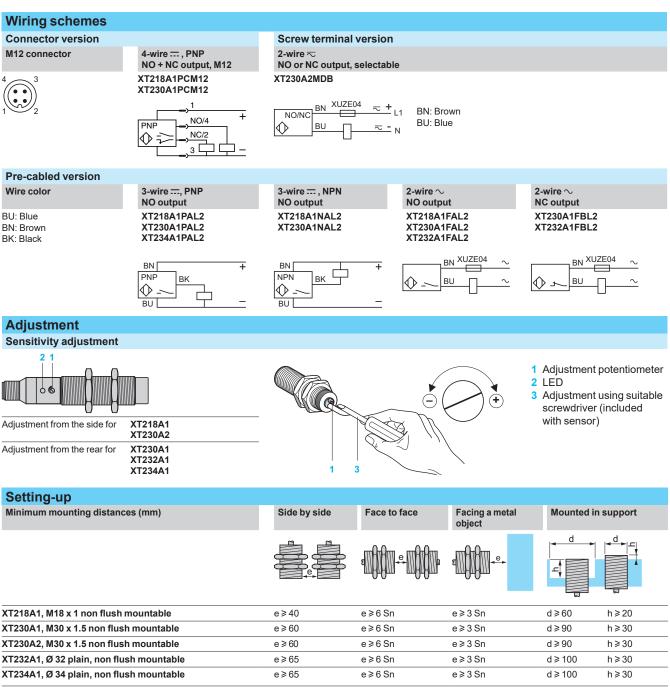
XTAZ30



Schemes, adjustment, setting-up

Capacitive proximity sensors

XT range Cylindrical, non flush mountable. Plastic case AC or DC supply



Fixing nut tightening torque: XT218A: 3 N.m (26 lb-in), XT230A: 8 N.m (71 lb-in). Cable gland tightening torque: XT230A2: 4 N.m (35 lb-in).



Capacitive proximity sensors XT range Product reference index

Ν	
NSYTRV42SF5	12
Х	
XT132B1FAL2	8
XT218A1FAL2	12
XT218A1NAL2	12
XT218A1PAL2	12
XT218A1PCM12	12
XT230A1FAL2	12
XT230A1FBL2	12
XT230A1NAL2	12
XT230A1PAL2	12
XT230A1PCM12	12
XT232A1FAL2	12
XT232A1FBL2	12
XT234A1PAL2	12
XT512B1PAL2	8
XT512B1PAM12	8
XT512B1PBL2	8
XT512B1PBM12	8
XT518B1FAL2	8
XT518B1FBL2	8
XT518B1PAL2	8
XT518B1PCL2	8
XT518B1PCM12	8
XT530B1FAL2	8
XT530B1FBL2	8
XT530B1PAL2	8
XT530B1PCL2	8
XT530B1PCM12	8
XUZA118	12
XXZ12	12
XXZ30	12

Schneider Electric Industries SAS

Head Office 35, rue Joseph Monier F-92500 Rueil-Malmaison France The information provided in this documentation contains general descriptions and/or technical characteristics of the performance of the products contained herein. This documentation is not intended as a substitute for and is not to be used for determining suitability or reliability of these products for specific user applications. It is the duty of any such user or integrator to perform the appropriate and complete risk analysis, evaluation and testing of the products with respect to the relevant specific application or use thereof. Neither Schneider Electric nor any of its affiliates or subsidiaries shall be responsible or liable for misuse of the information contained herein.

Design: Schneider Electric Photos: Schneider Electric

www.tesensors.com