

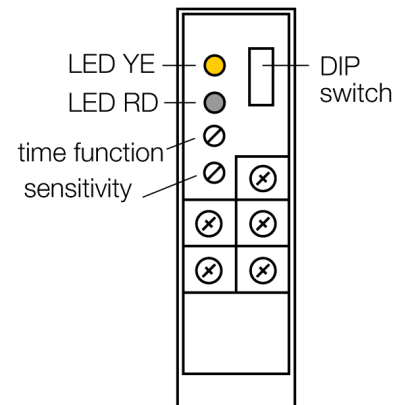
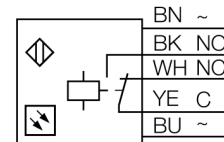
**Photoelectric sensor  
retroreflective sensor with polarizing filter  
Q85VR3LP-T9-B**



- Integrated terminal chamber
- Cable glands, offset installation by 90° in two places
- Protection class IP67
- AID alignment aid
- Operating voltage: 12...240 VDC, 24...240 VAC
- Relay output
- Light and dark operation
- Sensitivity adjusted via potentiometer
- Different time functions available (0.1...5 s)

<b>Type code</b>	Q85VR3LP-T9-B
Ident no.	3031212
<b>Operating mode</b>	retro-reflective sensor with polarisation filter
Light type	red
Wavelength	680 nm
Range	80...4600 mm
Ambient temperature	-25...+55 °C
<b>Operating voltage</b>	12...240VDC
Operating voltage	24...240 VAC
DC rated operational current	≤ 3000 mA
AC rated operational current	≤ 3000 mA
Output function	NO/NC , Relay output
Switching frequency	0.025 kHz
Switching frequency	≤ 25 Hz
Max. AC switching capacity	2 VA
<b>Design</b>	rectangular, Q85
Dimensions	85 x 65 x 25 mm
Housing material	plastic, ABS, yellow
Lens	acrylic, Plastic
Connection	terminal chamber
Protection class	IP67
<b>Switching state</b>	LED yellow
Excess gain indication	LED red flashing

**Wiring diagram**



**Functional principle**

Retro-reflective sensors incorporate emitter and receiver in a single compact housing. The light beam of the emitter is directed towards a reflector which returns the light back to the receiver. An object is detected when it interrupts this beam. Retro-reflective sensors incorporate some of the advantages of opposed mode sensors (good contrast and high excess gain). Further it is merely required to install and wire a single device. A smaller sensing range and susceptibility of devices without polarisation filter can be of disadvantage when shiny objects have to be detected.

**Excess gain curve**

Excess gain in relation to the distance

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