

(E 0102

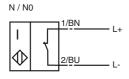
Model Number

NJ1,5-8GM-N

Features

- 1.5 mm embeddable
- Usable up to SIL2 acc. to IEC 61508

Connection

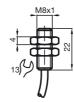


Accessories

BF 8

Mounting flange

Dimensions



Technical Data		
General specifications		
Switching element function		NAMUR NC
Rated operating distance	s _n	1.5 mm
Installation		embeddable
Output polarity		NAMUR
Assured operating distance	s _a	0 1.215 mm
Reduction factor r _{Al}		0.4
Reduction factor r _{Cu}		0.3
Reduction factor r _{V2A}		0.85
Nominal ratings		
Nominal voltage	U_{o}	8 V
Switching frequency	f	0 5000 Hz
Hysteresis	Н	1 10 typ. 5 %
Current consumption		
Measuring plate not detected		≥ 3 mA
Measuring plate detected		≤ 1 mA
Standard conformity		
EMC in accordance with		IEC / EN 60947-5-2:2004
Standards		DIN EN 60947-5-6 (NAMUR)
Ambient conditions		
Ambient temperature		-25 100 °C (248 373 K)
Mechanical specifications		
Connection type		2 m, PVC cable
Core cross-section		0.14 mm ²
Housing material		Stainless steel
Sensing face		PBT
Protection degree		IP67
General information		
Use in the hazardous area		see instruction manuals
Category		1G; 2G

ATEX 1G

Instruction

Device category 1G Directive conformity Standard conformity

CE symbol

Ex-identification

EC-Type Examination Certificate Appropriate type Effective internal capacitance Ci Effective internal inductance Li Cable length

Explosion group IIC

General

Highest permissible ambient temperature

Installation, Comissioning

Maintenance

Special conditions

Protection from mechanical danger

Electrostatic charging

Manual electrical apparatus for hazardous areas

for use in hazardous areas with gas, vapour and mist

EN 50014:1997; EN 50020:1994; EN 50284:1999 Ignition protection "Intrinsic safety" Use is restricted to the following stated conditions **C**€0102

⟨Ex⟩ II 1G EEx ia IIC T6

PTB 00 ATEX 2048 X

NJ 1,5-8GM-N...

≤ 30 nF; a cable length of 10 m is considered. $\leq 50~\mu H$; a cable length of 10 m is considered.

Dangerous electrostatic charges on the fixed connection cable must be taken into account for lengths equal to and exceeding the following values:

The apparatus has to be operated according to the appropriate data in the data sheet and in this instruction manual.

The EC-Type Examination Certificate has to be observed. The special conditions must be adhered to!

Directive 94/9EG and hence also EC-Type Examination Certificates apply in general only to the use of electrical apparatus under atmospheric conditions. The use in ambient temperatures of > 60 °C was tested with regard to hot surfaces by the mentioned certification authority.

If the equipment is not used under atmospheric conditions, a reduction of the permissible minimum ignition energies may have to be taken into consideration.

The temperature ranges, according to temperature class, are given in the EC-Type Examination Certificate. Note: Use the temperature table for category 1 !!! The 20 % reduction in accordance with EN 1127-1:1997 has already been accounted for in the temperature table for category 1.

Laws and/or regulations and standards governing the use or intended usage goal must be observed.
The intrinsic safety is only assured in connection with an appropriate related

apparatus and according to the proof of intrinsic safety.

The associated apparatus must satisfy the requirements of category ia. Due to the possible danger of ignition, which can arise due to faults and/or transient currents in the equipotential bonding system, galvanic isolation of the power supply and signal circuit is preferable. Associated apparatus without electrical isolation must only be used if the appropriate requirements of IEC 60079-14 are met.

No changes can be made to apparatus, which are operated in hazardous areas. Repairs to these apparatus are not possible.

When used in the temperature range below -20°C the sensor should be protected from knocks by the provision of an additional housing.

Electrostatic charges on the metal housing components must be avoided. Dangerous electrostatic charges on the metal housing components can be avoided by incorporating these components in the equipotential bonding.

ATEX 2G

Instruction

Device category 2G

Directive conformity Standard conformity

CE symbol

Ex-identification

General

Highest permissible ambient temperature

Installation, Comissioning

Maintenance

[Fett]Special conditions

Protection from mechanical danger

Electrostatic charging

Manual electrical apparatus for hazardous areas

for use in hazardous areas with gas, vapour and mist

EN 50014:1997, EN 50020:1994
Ignition protection "Intrinsic safety"
Use is restricted to the following stated conditions

C €0102

⟨Ex⟩ II 1G EEx ia IIC T6

PTB 00 ATEX 2048 X

NJ 1,5-8GM-N...

 $\leq 30~\text{nF}$; a cable length of 10 m is considered.

 $\leq 50~\mu H$; a cable length of 10 m is considered.

The apparatus has to be operated according to the appropriate data in the data sheet and in this instruction manual. The EC-Type Examination Certificate has to be observed. The special conditions must be adhered to!

to be observed. The special conditions must be adhered to! Directive 94/9EG and hence also EC-Type Examination Certificates apply in general only to the use of electrical apparatus under atmospheric conditions. The use in ambient temperatures of > 60 °C was tested with regard to hot surfaces by the mentioned certification authority.

If the equipment is not used under atmospheric conditions, a reduction of the permissible minimum ignition energies may have to be taken into consideration.

The temperature ranges, according to temperature class, are given in the EC-Type Examination Certificate.

Laws and/or regulations and standards governing the use or intended usage goal must be observed. The intrinsic safety is only assured in connection with an appropriate related apparatus and according to the proof of intrinsic safety. The sensor must be protected from strong electromagnetic fields.

No changes can be made to apparatus, which are operated in hazardous areas. Repairs to these apparatus are not possible.

When used in the temperature range below -20 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ the sensor should be protected from knocks by the provision of an additional housing.

Electrostatic charges on the metal housing components must be avoided. Dangerous electrostatic charges on the metal housing components can be avoided by incorporating these components in the equipotential bonding.

Pepperl+Fuchs Group

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