

## GENERAL

All of the various types of sensitive sensors are designed to satisfy:

- The miniaturization requirements of mechanically operated valves
- Specific applications (impossible with conventional sensors):
  - small force
  - small shift in position
  - high speed movement
  - transition of the moving component to a not set position
  - difficult conditions for sensor installation
  - aggressive environmental, moving component, or other severe conditions. . .

## SENTIVE SENSORS

- leak sensors
- proximity sensors
- gap sensors
- falling pressure sensors
- + relay for these sensors

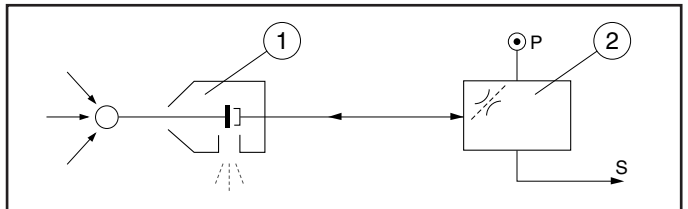
The various types of sensitive sensors are described below:

### LEAK SENSORS (1)

These sensors are particularly suitable for the detection of small shifts in position or very small forces:

- ball operated sensor: stroke  $\geq 0,5$  mm, load 100 g  
cat.no.: **33300041**
- hair trigger operated sensor: shift  $7^\circ$ , load 5 g.  
cat.no.: **33300042**

They must be in mechanical contact with the moving component, but are designed so that only the miniaturized sensor head has to be connected to [the leak sensor relay \(2\)](#) by a flexible tube.



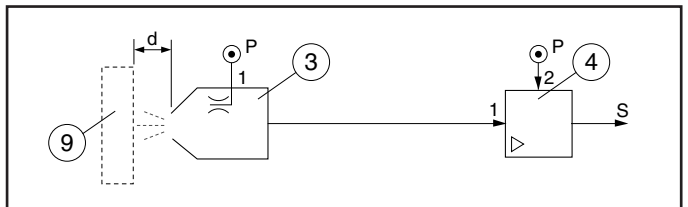
### PROXIMITY SENSORS (3)

These static sensors are ideal for the detection of a component (9) either present or moving at a distance « d » (0 to 6 mm).

They do not require any mechanical contact and are activated by the deflection of an air jet.

- proximity sensor: cat.no.: **33300066**

They operate with [an amplifier relay \(4\)](#).



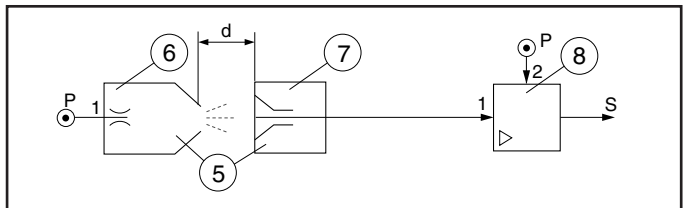
### GAP SENSORS (5)

These static sensors are perfect for detection of a component moving between an output jet (6) and a collecting jet (7), at a distance « d » (0 to 18 mm or 0 to 80 mm, according to the model).

They do not require any mechanical contact and are activated by the interruption of an air jet.

- gap sensor 0-18 mm: cat.no.: **33300034**
- gap sensor 0-80 mm : cat.no.: **33300039**

They operate along with [an amplifier relay \(8\)](#).



### FALLING PRESSURE SENSORS (10)

These sensors do not require any mechanical contact and serve as a relay generating a signal at the end of a pneumatic actuator stroke by using the pressure levels in the actuator's chambers.

