

# Fork sensors

## System description

### Method of function

Fork sensors function according to the through-beam principle. The transmitter is located in one arm of the fork and transmits its light to the receiver directly opposite in the other fork arm. Thus a great advantage of fork sensors is that the transmitter and the receiver no longer need to be aligned. Reduced cabling work and flexible mounting possibilities further accelerate commissioning of the sensors. The shared housing design is available in differing fork widths (5 ... 220 mm) and fork depths. The particular advantage of fork sensors lies in their simple commissioning.

An important feature of SensoPart fork sensors is their particularly reliable function with maximum precision. The smallest objects, with a diameter of 0.2 mm, are reliably detected. High switching frequencies also allow detection with rapid conveyor processes. Sensitivity adjustment of the sensors takes place via a teach-in button and can be carried out during running processes (dynamic teach-in). Fork sensors are available with metal or plastic housings, red light or invisible infrared light.

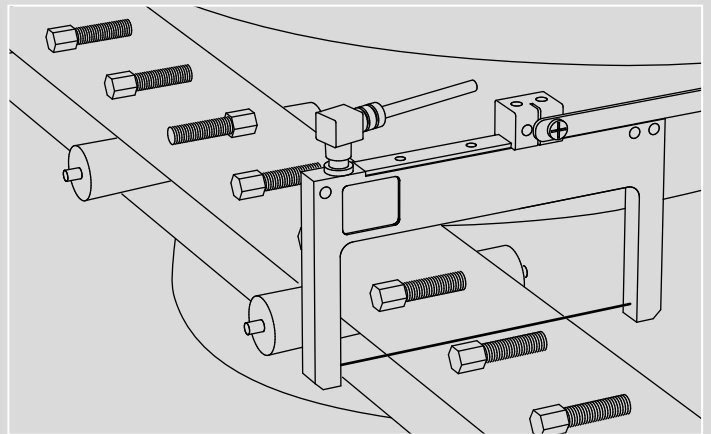
Precise small part detection on feed belts, rotational speed measurement or the precise positioning of objects are typical applications for fork sensors.

### Metal version

- Simple and robust design
- N.O./N.C. function switchable
- 3-pin connection plug

### Plastic version

- NPN or PNP output options
- 3- or 4-pin connection plug
- Dynamic teach-in
- Adjustment also possible on moving objects
- Switching state LEDs visible all-round
- Numerous mounting possibilities (including dovetail)



### Counting parts on a vibration conveyor

An **FGL fork sensor** checks whether the feed section is completely occupied with work-pieces and, if necessary, stops the conveyor.