## Magnetic proximity switches Series CST - CSV and CSH

Reed, Electronic



The magnetic proximity switches CST-CSV-CSH detect the position of the cylinder piston. When the internal contact is actuated by a magnetic field, the sensors complete an electrical circuit and provide an output signal to directly actuate a solenoid valve or a PLC. A yellow LED diode shows when the internal magnetic contact is closed.
»Designed to fit into the cylinder profile barrel
» The three Series CST - CSV - CSH are suitable for all Camozzi's cylinder range
» With or without M8 connector

Switches are available in two different versions: Reed with mechanical switching and electronic with electronic switching. The electronic versions are suggested for heavy duty with frequent operations and strong vibrations.

## GENERAL DATA

| Models | CST-... |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | CSV-... |
|  | CSH-... |
| Operation | Reed contact |
|  | Electronic |
| Typer of output | Static or electronic PNP |
| Type of contact | Normally Open (NO) or Normally Closed (NC) contacts |
| Voltage | See model characteristics |
| Max current | See model characteristics |
| Max load | Reed switches 8 W DC and 10 VA AC |
|  | Electronic switches 6 W DC |

## CODING EXAMPLE

| CS | T | - | 2 | 2 | 0 | N | - | 5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| CS | SERIES |
| :---: | :---: |
| $T$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SLOT TYPE } \\ & \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{T} \text {-slot } \\ & \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{V} \text {-slot } \\ & \mathrm{H}=\text { frontal inserting slot } \end{aligned}$ |
| $2$ | OPERATION <br> 2 ＝reed NO <br> 3 ＝electronic <br> 4 ＝reed NC |
| $2$ | CONNECTIONS $\begin{aligned} & 2=2 \text { wires (Reed only ) } \\ & 3=3 \text { wires } \\ & 5=2 \text { wires with M8 connector (Reed only ) } \\ & 6=3 \text { wires with M8 connector } \end{aligned}$ |
| $0$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE } \\ & 0=10-110 \mathrm{~V} \text { DC; } 10-230 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC} \mathrm{(PNP)} \\ & 1=30-110 \mathrm{~V} \text { DC; } 30-230 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC} \mathrm{(PNP)} \\ & 2=3 \text { wires cst (PNP) } \\ & 3=10-30 \mathrm{~V} \text { AC/DC (PNP) } \\ & 4=10-27 \mathrm{~V} \text { DC (PNP) } \end{aligned}$ |
| N | ```NOTE N = ACCORDING TO NORM (CST/CSV-250N only)``` |
| 5 | LENGTH OF THE CABLE（for CSH only）： $\begin{aligned} & 2=2 \mathrm{~m} \\ & 5=5 \mathrm{~m} \end{aligned}$ |

## SWITCHES ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS



[^0]Electronic switches
BN＝brown
$\mathrm{BU}=$ blue
$\mathrm{BK}=$ black


## Connecting schemes in series

The Reed version with 3 wires allows the connection of several sensors in series, as there is no voltage drop between the supply and the load (see connecting scheme).
The voltage drop is $2,8 \mathrm{~V}$ for the Reed sensors with 2 wires and 1V for Hall effect sensors with 3 wires.
$\mathrm{BN}=$ brown
BU = blue
BK = black
$L=$ load


## Useful information for correct use of the magnetic sensors

The magnetic sensors consist of a reed switch which is enclosed in a glass bulb containing a rarified gas. The contacts, which are made of magnetic material (nickel-iron), are flexible and are coated, at the contact points with a high quality non-arcing material.
Switching is effected by means of a suitable magnetic field and actuation is achieved by means of the permanent magnet inside the piston. The two sensors are of the normally open type and, therefore, when they are subject to the effect of the magnetic field, they close the circuit.
The operating field of the sensors with respect to the magnetic piston is shown in this picture. The dimension b indicates the amplitude of the magnetic field or switching field during which the circuit is closed. The value H represents the operational hysteresis of the sensor with respect to the form and amplitude of the magnetic field. The operating field, as a result of hysteresis, is displaced by the dimension H in the opposite direction to movement of the piston.
The values b and H are shown in the table and are classified according to bore.
The maximum speed permitted for each cylinder is a function of the value b and the response time of the various components connected after the sensor.
The maximum speed for a cylinder guided by magnetic sensors is calculated as follows: $\mathrm{b} / \mathrm{t}=$ Speed
where: $\mathrm{b}=$ contact stroke in mm (see table)
$t=$ total reaction time in milli seconds of electric control components connected after the sensor


Speed $=$ maximum speed in $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{sec}$ ond

## CONTACT STROKE AND HYSTERESIS

Useful information for correct use of the magnetic sensors:
$\mathrm{H}=$ operational hysteresis of the sensor with respect to the form and amplitude of the magnetic field $\mathrm{b}=$ contact stroke in mm


| Series | $\varnothing$ | b ( mm ) | H ( mm ) | Series | $\varnothing$ | b ( mm ) | H ( mm ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24-25 | 16 | 9,2 | 1,2 | 60 | 32 | 9,9 | 1 |
| 24-25 | 20 | 12 | 1 | 60 | 40 | 8,9 | 1,2 |
| 24-25 | 25 | 11,7 | 1,1 | 60 | 50 | 10,7 | 1 |
| 27 | 20 | 10,5 | 1,6 | 60 | 63 | 12,9 | 1,2 |
| 27 | 25 | 10,9 | 1,6 | 60 | 80 | 11,5 | 1,4 |
| 27 | 32 | 10,7 | 1,1 | 60 | 100 | 14,9 | 1,4 |
| 27 | 40 | 12,1 | 1,7 | 60 | 125 | 22 | 1 |
| 27 | 50 | 12,1 | 1,2 | 61 | 32 | 9 | 1 |
| 27 | 63 | 14,1 | 1,3 | 61 | 40 | 9,3 | 1,3 |
| QP | 12 | 10 | 1,3 | 61 | 50 | 11 | 1,6 |
| QP | 16 | 11,8 | 1,5 | 61 | 63 | 13,4 | 1,3 |
| QP | 20 | 11,1 | 1,6 | 61 | 80 | 13,2 | 1,6 |
| QP | 25 | 10,6 | 1,6 | 61 | 100 | 15,2 | 1,7 |
| QP | 32 | 12,7 | 1,2 | 61 | 125 | 22,1 | 1,3 |
| QP | 40 | 12,5 | 1,1 | 42 | 32 | 10,8 | 1,5 |
| QP | 50 | 15,4 | 1,6 | 42 | 40 | 11,2 | 1,6 |
| QP | 63 | 16,7 | 1,5 | 42 | 50 | 12,6 | 1,7 |
| QP | 80 | 13,2 | 1,7 | 42 | 63 | 14,1 | 1,7 |
| QP | 100 | 16,8 | 1,8 | QCT | 20 | 10 | 1,7 |
| 31 | 12 | 9,2 | 1,4 | QCT | 25 | 11,4 | 1,8 |
| 31 | 16 | 7,9 | 1,3 | QCT | 32 | 12,1 | 1,8 |
| 31 | 20 | 9,1 | 1,5 | QCT | 40 | 12,4 | 1,8 |
| 31 | 25 | 10,6 | 1,5 | QCT | 50 | 13,7 | 1,9 |
| 31 | 32 | 11,9 | 1,7 | QCT | 63 | 13,5 | 1,8 |
| 31 | 40 | 12,9 | 2,2 | 69 | 32 | 34,5 | 3,8 |
| 31 | 50 | 14,7 | 1,2 | 69 | 40 | 29,6 | 4,1 |
| 31 | 63 | 15,2 | 1,4 | 69 | 50 | 31,5 | 4,6 |
| 31 | 80 | 16,6 | 1,8 | 69 | 63 | 32,3 | 3,1 |
| 31 | 100 | 16,8 | 1,7 | 69 | 80 | 24 | 2,9 |
| 40 | 160 | 24 | 2 | 69 | 100 | 25,6 | 2,9 |
| 40 | 200 | 26 | 2 | 69 | 125 | 30,1 | 1,7 |


| Series | $\varnothing$ | $\mathrm{b}(\mathrm{mm})$ | $\mathrm{H}(\mathrm{mm})$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{6 2}$ | 32 | 10 | 1 |
| $\mathbf{6 2}$ | 40 | 11 | 1 |
| $\mathbf{6 2}$ | 50 | 12 | 1,2 |
| $\mathbf{6 2}$ | 63 | 13 | 1 |
| $\mathbf{6 2}$ | 80 | 13 | 1 |
| $\mathbf{6 2}$ | 100 | 16 | 1 |

Load curves


Load curve - CSH


Load curve - CST/CSV


## Load curve - CST/CSV



Load curve - CST/CSV


Load curve - CSH, CST/CSV



DC applications: there is no protection on the Reed sensors on the inductive load, therefore it is advisable to use an electric ciruit with protection against the voltage spikes.
See picture above for a typical example.
Legend:
1 = Sensor
2 = Load
3 = Protection diode

Electric circuit with protection against voltage spikes


DC and AC applications: there is no protection on the Reed sensors on the inductive load, therefore it is advisable to use an electric ciruit with protection against the voltage spikes.
See picture above for a typical example.
Legend:
1 = Sensor
2 = Load
3 = Protection varistor

AC applications: there is no protection on the Reed sensors on the inductive load, therefore it is advisable to use an electric circuit with protection against the voltage spikes.
See picture above for a typical example.
Legend:
1 = Sensor
2 = Load
C + R = Series of resistor and protection capacitor


In case of polarity reversing
the sensor will still be operating, but the LED diode wont turn on.


## Magnetic proximity switch Series CST

Length cable: 2 m or 5 m

* $=$ Mod. CST-220 and CSV-220 suitable up to 230 V AC.

CSV


CST




In case of polarity reversing the sensor will still be operating, but the LED diode wont turn on.

Magnetic proximity switch Series CST with male connector M8
Length cable $0,3 \mathrm{mt}$.


BN



CST


| Mod. | Operation | Voltage (V) | Output | Max. current | Max Load | Protection |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CST-250N | Reed | $10 \div 110 \mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC}$ | - | 250 mA | 10VA/8W | None |
| CSV-250N | Reed | $10 \div 110 \mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC}$ | - | 250 mA | 10VA/8W | None |
| CST-262 | Reed | $5 \div 30 \mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC}$ | PNP | 250 mA | 10VA/8W |  |
| CSV-262 | Reed | $5 \div 30 \mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC}$ | PNP | 250 mA | Against polarity reversing |  |
| CST-362 | Electronic | $10 \div 27 \mathrm{DC}$ | PNP | $10 \mathrm{VA} / 8 \mathrm{~W}$ | Against polarity reversing |  |
| CSV-362 | Electronic | $10 \div 27 \mathrm{DC}$ | PNP | 100 mA | AW | Against polarity reversing and overvoltage |

Magnetic proximity switches with 2－wire or 3－wire cable Series CSH
For max．operating current see load curves diagrams．


| Mod． | Operation | Voltage（V） | Output | Max current | Max Load | Protection |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CSH－223－2 | Reed | $10 \div 30$ AC／DC | － | 250 mA | 10VA／8W | Against polarity reversing |
| CSH－223－5 | Reed | $10 \div 30 \mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC}$ | － | 250 mA | 10VA／8W | Against polarity reversing |
| CSH－221－2 | Reed | $30 \div 230$ AC30 $\div 110$ DC | － | 250 mA | 10VA／8W | Against polarity reversing |
| CSH－221－5 | Reed | $30 \div 230$ AC30 $\div 110$ DC | － | 250 mA | 10VA／8W | Against polarity reversing |
| CSH－233－2 | Reed | $10 \div 30 \mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC}$ | PNP | 250 mA | 10VA／8W | Against polarity reversing |
| CSH－233－5 | Reed | $10 \div 30$ AC／DC | PNP | 250 mA | 10VA／8W | Against polarity reversing |
| CSH－334－2 | Electronic | $10 \div 27$ AC／DC | PNP | 250 mA | 6 W | Against polarity reversing and overvoltage |
| CSH－334－5 | Electronic | $10 \div 27$ AC／DC | PNP | 250 mA | 6W | Against polarity reversing and overvoltage |



Sensors Series CST - CSH
CST/CSH sensors can be directly
mounted on the following cylinders:
Series 31 - 31 R
Series $32-32 R$
Series 52
Series 61
Series 62 (CSH only)
Series 69
Series QC - QCBF - QCTF


CSH

CST sensors must be assembled
directly into the groove of cylinders:
Series 50 ø 16 $\div 25$
Series QP - QPR ø $12 \div 16$

Circular connectors M8, 3 Pin Female
With PU sheathing, non shielded
cable.
Protection class: IP65


BN = Brown
BK = Black
$\mathrm{BU}=$ Blue


In case of the use of sensors with two wires
with connector M8 models CST-250N, CSV-
$250 \mathrm{~N}, \mathrm{CSH}-253$ connect the brown wire to the input (+) and the black wire to the load.

| Mod. | Length |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| CS-2 | 2 m |  |
| CS-5 | 5 m |  |
| CS-10 | 10 m | Products designed for industrial applications. <br> $1 / 9.05 .09$ |






[^0]:    Reed switches
    BU＝blue
    BK＝black

