

**TABLE 1. Units for Photoelectric Specifications**

Unit	Symbol	Physical Quantity
ac volts	V ac	electrical potential – alternating current
ampere	A	electrical current
dc volts	V dc	electrical potential – direct current
degrees Celsius	°C	temperature (see Table 8 )
degrees Fahrenheit	°F	temperature (see Table 8 )
Hertz	Hz	frequency
lumen*	lm	light energy
lux	lx	illumination (lm/m <sup>2</sup> )
meter	m	length
microamp	μA	electrical current (10 <sup>-6</sup> A)
microsecond	μs	time (10 <sup>-6</sup> s)
milliamp	mA	electrical current (10 <sup>-3</sup> A)
millimeter	mm	length (10 <sup>-3</sup> m)
millisecond	ms	time (10 <sup>-3</sup> s)
nanometer	nm	length (light wavelength)
ohm	Ω	electrical resistance
second	s	time
volt	V	electrical potential
volt-amp	VA	power
watt	W	power

\*1 lumen = 0.001496 watt of monochromatic light at a wavelength of 546 nm

**TABLE 2. Unit Prefixes**

Decimal Equivalent	Prefix	Symbol	Exponential Expression
1 000 000 000 000	tera	T	10 <sup>12</sup>
1 000 000 000	giga	G	10 <sup>9</sup>
1 000 000	mega	M	10 <sup>6</sup>
1 000	kilo	k	10 <sup>3</sup>
100	hecto	h	10 <sup>2</sup>
10	deka	da	10
0.1	deci	d	10 <sup>-1</sup>
0.01	centi	c	10 <sup>-2</sup>
0.001	milli	m	10 <sup>-3</sup>
0.000 001	micro	μ	10 <sup>-6</sup>
0.000 000 001	nano	n	10 <sup>-9</sup>
0.000 000 000 001	pico	p	10 <sup>-12</sup>

# Data Reference Tables

## TABLE 3. English-Metric Conversion

Inch Fraction	Inch Decimal	Millimeter	Inch Fraction	Inch Decimal	Millimeter	Inch Fraction	Inch Decimal	Millimeter
---	.0039	0.1	9/32	.2812	7.144	21/32	.6562	16.669
---	.0079	0.2	19/64	.2969	7.541	---	.6693	17
---	.0118	0.3	5/16	.3125	7.938	43/64	.6719	17.066
1/64	.0156	0.397	---	.3150	8	11/16	.6875	17.462
---	.0157	0.4	21/64	.3281	8.334	45/64	.7031	17.859
---	.0197	0.5	11/32	.3438	8.731	---	.7087	18
---	.0236	0.6	---	.3543	9	23/32	.7188	18.256
---	.0276	0.7	23/64	.3594	9.128	47/64	.7344	18.653
1/32	.0312	0.794	3/8	.375	9.525	---	.7480	19
---	.0315	0.8	25/64	.3906	9.922	3/4	.750	19.050
---	.0354	0.9	---	.3937	10	49/64	.7656	19.447
---	.0394	1	13/32	.4062	10.319	25/32	.7812	19.844
3/64	.0469	1.191	27/64	.4219	10.716	---	.7874	20
1/16	.0625	1.588	---	.4331	11	51/64	.7969	20.241
5/64	.0781	1.984	7/16	.4375	11.112	13/16	.8125	20.638
---	.0787	2	29/64	.4531	11.509	---	.8268	21
3/32	.0938	2.381	15/32	.4688	11.906	53/64	.8281	21.034
7/64	.1094	2.778	---	.4724	12	27/32	.8438	21.431
---	.1181	3	31/64	.4844	12.303	55/64	.8594	21.828
1/8	.1250	3.175	1/2	.500	12.700	---	.8661	22
9/64	.1406	3.572	---	.5118	13	7/8	.875	22.225
5/32	.1562	3.969	33/64	.5156	13.097	57/64	.8906	22.622
---	.1575	4	17/32	.5312	13.494	---	.9055	23
11/64	.1719	4.366	35/64	.5469	13.891	29/32	.9062	23.019
3/16	.1875	4.762	---	.5512	14	59/64	.9219	23.416
---	.1968	5	9/16	.5625	14.288	15/16	.9375	23.812
13/64	.2031	5.159	37/64	.5781	14.684	---	.9449	24
7/32	.2188	5.556	---	.5905	15	61/64	.9531	24.209
15/64	.2344	5.953	19/32	.5938	15.081	31/32	.9688	24.606
---	.2362	6	39/64	.6094	15.478	---	.9842	25
1/4	.2500	6.350	5/8	.625	15.875	63/64	.9844	25.003
17/64	.2656	6.747	---	.6299	16	1	1.000	25.400
---	.2756	7	41/64	.6406	16.272	---	---	---

To convert millimeters to inches, multiply by 0.0394.

To convert inches to millimeters, multiply by 25.4.

## TABLE 4. Drill Sizes for Mounting Hardware

Thread Size	Tap Drill	Clearance Drill	Thread Size	Tap Drill	Clearance Drill
#2-56	#50 (0.0700")	#42 (0.0935")	M2.5 x 0.45	2.05mm (0.0807") or #46 (0.0810")	2.9mm (0.1142") or #32 (0.1160")
#4-40	#43 (0.0890")	#31 (0.1200")			
#6-32	#36 (0.1065")	#25 (0.1495")			
#6-40	#33 (0.1130")	#25 (0.1495")	M3 x 0.5	2.50mm (0.0984") or #39 (0.0995")	3.4mm (0.1339") or #29 (0.1360")
#8-32	#29 (0.1360")	#16 (0.1770")	M4 x 0.7	3.30mm (0.1299") or #29 (0.1360")	4.5mm (0.1772") #15 (0.1800")
#10-24	#25 (0.1495")	#7 (0.2010")			
#10-32	#21 (0.1590")	#7 (0.2010")			
1/4"-20	#7 (0.2010")	#H (0.2660")	M6 x 0.75	5.00mm (0.1969") or #8 (0.1990")	6.6mm (0.2598") or #G (0.2610")
5/16"-24	#1 (0.2720")	#Q (0.3320")			
3/8"-32	11/32 (0.3438")	25/64" (0.3906")	M18 x 1	15.5mm (0.6102") or 39/64" (0.6094")	20.0mm (0.7874") or 51/64" (0.7969")
7/16"-20	25/64" (0.3906")	15/32" (0.4687")	M30 x 1.5	26.5mm (1.0433") or 1-3/64" (1.0469")	33.0mm (1.2992") or 1-5/16" (1.3125")
1/2"-14 NPSM	23/32" (0.7188")	55/64" (0.8594")			
1/2"-32	15/32" (0.4688")	17/32"(0.5312")			

## TABLE 5. Velocity Conversion

TABLE 5. Velocity Conversion							
1		2		3		4	
Feet/minute	Meters/minute	Inches/minute	Millimeters/minute	Inches/second	Millimeters/second	Seconds/inch	Seconds/millimeter
.5	.152	6	152.4	.10	2.540	10.0	.394
1	.305	12	304.8	.20	5.080	5.0	.197
2	.610	24	609.6	.40	10.16	2.50	.098
3	.914	36	914.4	.60	15.24	1.67	.0656
4	1.22	48	1219.2	.80	20.32	1.25	.0492
5	1.52	60	1524.0	1.0	25.40	1.00	.0394
6	1.83	72	1828.8	1.2	30.48	.833	.0328
7	2.13	84	2133.6	1.4	35.56	.714	.0281
8	2.44	96	2438.4	1.6	40.64	.625	.0246
9	2.74	108	2743.2	1.8	45.72	.555	.0219
10	3.05	120	3048.0	2.0	50.8	.500	.0197
11	3.35	132	3352.8	2.2	55.88	.455	.0179
12	3.66	144	3657.6	2.4	60.96	.417	.0164
13	3.96	156	3962.4	2.6	66.04	.385	.0151
14	4.27	168	4267.2	2.8	71.12	.357	.0141
15	4.57	180	4572.0	3.0	76.20	.333	.0131
16	4.88	192	4876.8	3.2	81.28	.313	.0123
17	5.18	204	5181.6	3.4	86.36	.294	.0116
18	5.49	216	5486.4	3.6	91.44	.278	.0109
19	5.79	228	5791.2	3.8	96.52	.263	.0104
20	6.10	240	6096.0	4.0	101.6	.250	.00984
21	6.40	252	6400.8	4.2	106.7	.238	.00937
22	6.71	264	6705.6	4.4	111.8	.227	.00895
23	7.01	276	7010.4	4.6	116.8	.217	.00856
24	7.31	288	7315.2	4.8	121.9	.208	.00820
25	7.62	300	7620.0	5.0	127.0	.200	.00787
30	9.14	360	9144.0	6.0	152.4	.167	.00656
40	12.19	480	12192	8.0	203.2	.125	.00492
50	15.24	600	15240	10	254.0	.100	.00394
60	18.29	720	18288	12	304.8	.083	.00328
70	21.34	840	21336	14	355.6	.071	.00281
80	24.38	960	24384	16	406.4	.063	.00246
90	27.43	1080	27432	18	457.2	.056	.00219
100	30.48	1200	30480	20	508.0	.050	.00197
125	38.10	1500	38100	25	635.0	.040	.00157
150	45.72	1800	45720	30	762.0	.033	.00131
175	53.34	2100	53340	35	889.0	.029	.00112
200	60.96	2400	60960	40	1016	.025	.00098
225	68.58	2700	68580	45	1143	.022	.00087
250	76.20	3000	76200	50	1270	.020	.00079
275	83.82	3300	83820	55	1397	.018	.00072
300	91.44	3600	91440	60	1524	.016	.00066
325	99.06	3900	99060	65	1651	.015	.00061
350	106.7	4200	106680	70	1778	.014	.00056
375	114.3	4500	114300	75	1905	.013	.00052
400	121.9	4800	121920	80	2032	.012	.00049
450	137.2	5400	137160	90	2286	.011	.00044
500	152.4	6000	152400	100	2540	.010	.00039
600	182.9	7200	182880	120	3048	.0083	.00033
700	213.4	8400	213360	140	3556	.0071	.00028
800	243.8	9600	243840	160	4064	.0063	.00025
900	274.3	10800	274320	180	4572	.0055	.00022
1000	304.8	12000	304800	200	5080	.0050	.000197
1250	381.0	15000	381000	250	6350	.0040	.000157
1665	507.5	19980	507492	333	8458	.0030	.000118
2500	762.0	30000	762000	500	12700	.0020	.000079
5000	1524	60000	1524000	1000	25400	.0010	.000039

# Data Reference Tables

## TABLE 6. Velocity Conversion Factors

To: From:	Miles/ hour	Feet/ minute	Inches/ minute	Meters/ minute	Centimeters/ minute	Feet/ second	Inches/ second	Meters/ second	Millimeters/ second
<b>1</b> mile/ hour	1.0	88	1056	26.822	2682.24	1.4667	17.60	0.4470	447.0
<b>1</b> foot/ minute	$1.1364 \times 10^{-2}$	1.0	12.0	0.3048	30.48	$1.6667 \times 10^{-2}$	20.000	$5.08 \times 10^{-3}$	5.08
<b>1</b> inch/ minute	$9.470 \times 10^{-4}$	$8.333 \times 10^{-2}$	1.0	$2.540 \times 10^{-2}$	2.54	$1.3888 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.6666 \times 10^{-2}$	$4.23 \times 10^{-4}$	0.0423
<b>1</b> meter/ minute	$3.7282 \times 10^{-2}$	3.281	39.372	1.0	100.0	$5.468 \times 10^{-2}$	0.6562	$1.667 \times 10^{-2}$	16.667
<b>1</b> centi- meter/ minute	$3.7282 \times 10^{-4}$	$3.281 \times 10^{-2}$	0.3937	0.01	1.0	$5.468 \times 10^{-4}$	$6.5616 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.667 \times 10^{-4}$	0.1667
<b>1</b> foot/ second	0.6818	60	720	18.29	1829	1.0	12	0.3048	304.8
<b>1</b> inch/ second	$5.6818 \times 10^{-2}$	5	60	1.524	152.4	$8.333 \times 10^{-2}$	1.0	$2.540 \times 10^{-2}$	25.40
<b>1</b> meter/ second	2.2369	196.85	2362.2	60.0	6000.0	3.281	39.372	1.0	1000
<b>1</b> milli- meter/ second	$2.2369 \times 10^{-3}$	0.1969	2.3622	$6.0 \times 10^{-2}$	6.000	$3.281 \times 10^{-3}$	$3.937 \times 10^{-2}$	$1 \times 10^{-3}$	1.0

## TABLE 7. Length Conversion Factors

To: From:	Angstroms	Milli- meters	Centi- meters	Inches	Feet	Yards	Meters	Kilo- meters	Miles (imperial)
<b>1</b> Angstrom (Å)	1.0	$1.0 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.0 \times 10^{-8}$	$3.937 \times 10^{-9}$	$3.2808 \times 10^{-10}$	$1.0936 \times 10^{-10}$	$1.0 \times 10^{-10}$	$1.0 \times 10^{-13}$	$6.2137 \times 10^{-14}$
<b>1</b> millimeter (mm)	$1.0 \times 10^7$	1.0	0.1	0.0394	$3.2808 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.0936 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.0 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.0 \times 10^{-6}$	$6.2137 \times 10^{-7}$
<b>1</b> centimeter (cm)	$1.0 \times 10^8$	10.0	1.0	0.3937	0.0328	0.0109	0.01	$1.0 \times 10^{-5}$	$6.2137 \times 10^{-6}$
<b>1</b> inch (in)	$2.54 \times 10^8$	25.4	2.54	1.0	0.0833	0.0278	0.0254	$2.54 \times 10^{-5}$	$1.5783 \times 10^{-5}$
<b>1</b> foot (ft)	$3.048 \times 10^9$	304.8	30.48	12.0	1.0	0.3333	0.3048	$3.048 \times 10^{-4}$	$1.8939 \times 10^{-4}$
<b>1</b> yard (yd)	$9.144 \times 10^9$	914.4	91.44	36.0	3.0	1.0	0.9144	$9.144 \times 10^{-4}$	$5.6818 \times 10^{-4}$
<b>1</b> meter (m)	$1.0 \times 10^{10}$	$1.0 \times 10^3$	100.0	39.3701	3.2808	1.0936	1.0	$1.0 \times 10^{-3}$	$6.2137 \times 10^{-4}$
<b>1</b> kilometer (km)	$1.0 \times 10^{13}$	$1.0 \times 10^6$	$1.0 \times 10^5$	$3.937 \times 10^4$	$3.2808 \times 10^3$	$1.0936 \times 10^3$	$1.0 \times 10^3$	1.0	0.6214
<b>1</b> mile (imperial)	$1.6093 \times 10^{13}$	$1.6093 \times 10^6$	$1.6093 \times 10^5$	$6.336 \times 10^4$	$5.280 \times 10^3$	$1.760 \times 10^3$	$1.6093 \times 10^3$	1.6093	1.0

TABLE 8. Temperature Conversion: °C ↔ °F					
Celsius°	Fahrenheit°	Celsius°	Fahrenheit°	Celsius°	Fahrenheit°
-62	-80	0.0	32	22.2	72
-57	-70	0.6	33	22.8	73
-51	-60	1.1	34	23.3	74
-46	-50	1.7	35	23.9	75
-40	-40	2.2	36	24.4	76
-34	-30	2.8	37	25.0	77
-29	-20	3.3	38	25.6	78
-23	-10	3.9	39	26.1	79
-17.8	0	4.4	40	26.7	80
-17.2	1	5.0	41	27.2	81
-16.7	2	5.6	42	27.8	82
-16.1	3	6.1	43	28.3	83
-15.6	4	6.7	44	28.9	84
-15.0	5	7.2	45	29.4	85
-14.4	6	7.8	46	30.0	86
-13.9	7	8.3	47	30.6	87
-13.3	8	8.9	48	31.1	88
-12.8	9	9.4	49	31.7	89
-12.2	10	10.0	50	32.2	90
-11.7	11	10.6	51	32.8	91
-11.1	12	11.1	52	33.3	92
-10.6	13	11.7	53	33.9	93
-10.0	14	12.2	54	34.4	94
-9.4	15	12.8	55	35.0	95
-8.9	16	13.3	56	35.6	96
-8.3	17	13.9	57	36.1	97
-7.8	18	14.4	58	36.7	98
-7.2	19	15.0	59	37.2	99
-6.7	20	15.6	60	37.8	100
-6.1	21	16.1	61	43	110
-5.6	22	16.7	62	49	120
-5.0	23	17.2	63	54	130
-4.4	24	17.8	64	60	140
-3.9	25	18.3	65	66	150
-3.3	26	18.9	66	71	160
-2.8	27	19.4	67	77	170
-2.2	28	20.0	68	82	180
-1.7	29	20.6	69	88	190
-1.1	30	21.1	70	93	200
-0.6	31	21.7	71	100	212

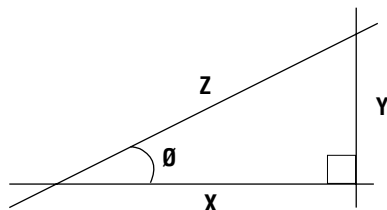
NOTE: For temperatures not given in the table, use the conversion information at the right.

Temperature Scale	Water Boiling Point	Water Freezing Point	To Convert Scales:
°F (Fahrenheit)	212°F	32°F	$^{\circ}\text{C} = (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32) \times \frac{5}{9}$
°C (Celsius or Centigrade)	100°F	0°F	$^{\circ}\text{F} = (^{\circ}\text{C} \times \frac{9}{5}) + 32$

## TABLE 9. Trigonometric Functions and Formulas

Degrees	sin	cos	tan	cot	sec	csc	
0	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	—	1.0000	—	90
1	0.0174	0.9998	0.0175	57.290	1.0002	57.299	89
2	0.0349	0.9994	0.0349	28.636	1.0006	28.654	88
3	0.0523	0.9986	0.0524	19.081	1.0014	19.107	87
4	0.0698	0.9976	0.0699	14.301	1.0024	14.336	86
5	0.0872	0.9962	0.0875	11.430	1.0038	11.474	85
6	0.1045	0.9945	0.1051	9.5144	1.0055	9.5668	84
7	0.1219	0.9925	0.1228	8.1443	1.0075	8.2055	83
8	0.1392	0.9903	0.1405	7.1154	1.0098	7.1853	82
9	0.1564	0.9877	0.1584	6.3138	1.0125	6.3924	81
10	0.1736	0.9848	0.1763	5.6713	1.0154	5.7588	80
11	0.1908	0.9816	0.1944	5.1446	1.0187	5.2408	79
12	0.2079	0.9781	0.2126	4.7046	1.0223	4.8097	78
13	0.2250	0.9744	0.2309	4.3315	1.0263	4.4454	77
14	0.2419	0.9703	0.2493	4.0108	1.0306	4.1336	76
15	0.2588	0.9659	0.2679	3.7320	1.0353	3.8637	75
16	0.2756	0.9613	0.2867	3.4874	1.0403	3.6280	74
17	0.2924	0.9563	0.3057	3.2708	1.0457	3.4203	73
18	0.3090	0.9511	0.3249	3.0777	1.0515	3.2361	72
19	0.3256	0.9455	0.3443	2.9042	1.0576	3.0715	71
20	0.3420	0.9397	0.3640	2.7475	1.0642	2.9238	70
21	0.3584	0.9336	0.3839	2.6051	1.0711	2.7904	69
22	0.3746	0.9272	0.4040	2.4751	1.0785	2.6695	68
23	0.3907	0.9205	0.4245	2.3558	1.0864	2.5593	67
24	0.4067	0.9135	0.4452	2.2460	1.0946	2.4586	66
25	0.4226	0.9063	0.4663	2.1445	1.1034	2.3662	65
26	0.4384	0.8988	0.4877	2.0503	1.1126	2.2812	64
27	0.4540	0.8910	0.5095	1.9626	1.1223	2.2027	63
28	0.4695	0.8829	0.5317	1.8807	1.1326	2.1300	62
29	0.4848	0.8746	0.5543	1.8040	1.1434	2.0627	61
30	0.5000	0.8660	0.5774	1.7320	1.1547	2.0000	60
31	0.5150	0.8572	0.6009	1.6643	1.1666	1.9416	59
32	0.5299	0.8580	0.6249	1.6003	1.1792	1.8871	58
33	0.5446	0.8387	0.6494	1.5399	1.1924	1.8361	57
34	0.5592	0.8290	0.6745	1.4826	1.2062	1.7883	56
35	0.5736	0.8192	0.7002	1.4281	1.2208	1.7434	55
36	0.5878	0.8090	0.7265	1.3764	1.2361	1.7013	54
37	0.6018	0.7986	0.7536	1.3270	1.2521	1.6616	53
38	0.6157	0.7880	0.7813	1.2799	1.2690	1.6243	52
39	0.6293	0.7771	0.8098	1.2349	1.2868	1.5890	51
40	0.6428	0.7660	0.8391	1.1918	1.3054	1.5557	50
41	0.6561	0.7547	0.8693	1.1504	1.3250	1.5242	49
42	0.6691	0.7431	0.9004	1.1106	1.3456	1.4945	48
43	0.6820	0.7314	0.9325	1.0724	1.3673	1.4663	47
44	0.6947	0.7193	0.9567	1.0355	1.3902	1.4396	46
45	0.7071	0.7071	1.0000	1.0000	1.4142	1.4142	45
	cos	sin	cot	tan	csc	sec	Degrees

### Trigonometric Formulas for Distance or Angle Calculation



#### Relationships:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \theta &= Y/Z \\ \cos \theta &= X/Z \\ \tan \theta &= X/Y \\ \csc \theta &= Z/Y = 1/\sin \theta \\ \sec \theta &= Z/X = 1/\cos \theta \\ \cot \theta &= X/Y = 1/\tan \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Given } \theta \text{ and } X: & \quad Y = X \tan \theta & \quad Z = X \sec \theta \\ \text{Given } \theta \text{ and } Y: & \quad X = Y \cot \theta & \quad Z = Y \csc \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Given } \theta \text{ and } Z: & \quad X = Z \cos \theta & \quad Y = Z \sin \theta \\ \text{Given } X \text{ and } Y: & \quad Z = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2} & \quad \theta = \arctan (Y/X) \end{aligned}$$

## Basic Electrical Formulas

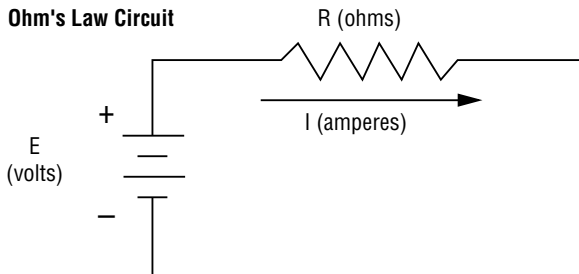
Ohm's Law describes the relationship between voltage, resistance, and current in electrical circuits. As stated by Ohm's Law, the current in the figure below is directly proportional to the applied voltage and inversely proportional to the resistance of the circuit. This relationship, in the form of an equation, is written as follows:

$$I = \frac{E}{R}$$

where **I** is the current (in amperes), **E** is the electromotive force (in volts), and **R** is the resistance (in ohms). It follows that:

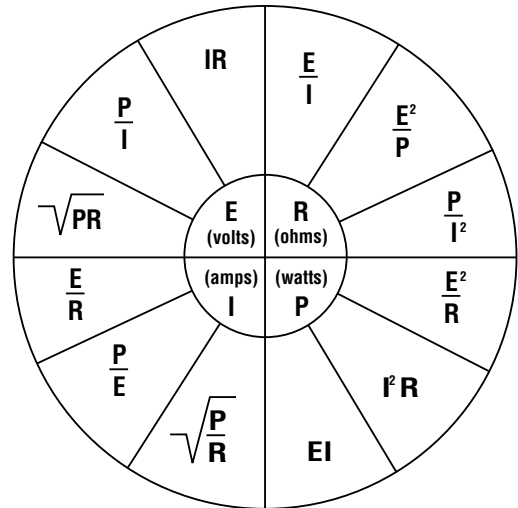
$$E = I \times R \quad \text{and} \quad R = \frac{E}{I}$$

Ohm's Law Circuit



As an example, if  $R=100$  ohms and  $E=10$  volts, then the current in the circuit is equal to:

$$I = \frac{10}{100} \quad \text{or } 1/10 \text{ amp, or 100 milliamps}$$



Electrical power may also be quantified in terms of a single equation. Power is the rate of doing work, and is measured in units called *watts*. Watts are equal to *voltage x current*. DC power equations relate power (in watts), current (in amperes), and resistance (in ohms), as follows:

$$P = E \times I \quad P = \frac{E^2}{R} \quad P = I^2 \times R$$

As an example, if  $R = 1000$  ohms and  $E = 10$  volts, the power used in the circuit is:

$$P = \frac{E^2}{R} = \frac{100}{1000} = 1/10 \text{ watt} = 100 \text{ milliwatts}$$

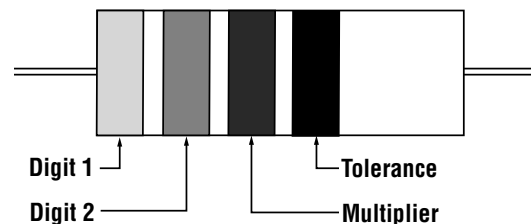
TABLE 10. Resistor Color Codes

Color	Digit	Multiplier	Tolerance
black	0	1	±1%
brown	1	10	±2%
red	2	100	±3 %
orange	3	1000	±4%
yellow	4	10000	
green	5	100000	
blue	6	1000000	
violet	7	10000000	
gray	8	100000000	
white	9		
gold		0.1	±5%
silver		0.01	±10%
no color			±20%

The colored bands on the bodies of resistors denote their *value* (in ohms), and their *tolerance* (in ±%). With the resistor positioned as shown below, the first two color bands are digits, the next is the multiplier, and the next (if present) is the tolerance.

As an example, a resistor color-coded YELLOW-VIOLET-BROWN-GOLD would be  $47 \times 10$ , ±5% tolerance or: 470 ohms (±5% tolerance).

Precision resistors usually have their values stamped on the resistor body. Some film-type resistors may have three significant figures and, therefore, use five color bands (including 3 digit bands and 1 multiplier band).



**TABLE 11. Copper Wire Information**

AWG	Solid Wire Diameter American Wire or Brown and Sharpe Gage		Approximate Stranded Wire Diameter <sup>1</sup>		Approximate Resistance per 100 feet (30 meters) <sup>2</sup>
	Inches	Millimeters	Inches	Millimeters	Ohms
0000	.4601	11.687	.522	13.26	.0050
000	.4097	10.406	.464	11.79	.0060
00	.3648	9.266	.414	10.52	.0080
0	.3249	8.252	.368	9.35	.010
1	.2893	7.348	.328	8.33	.012
2	.2576	6.543	.292	7.42	.016
3	.2294	5.827			.020
4	.2043	5.189	.232	5.89	.025
5	.1819	4.620			.030
6	.1620	4.115	.184	4.67	.040
7	.1443	3.665			.050
8	.1285	3.264	.147	3.73	.060
9	.1144	2.906			.080
10	.1019	2.588	.116	2.95	.10
11	.0907	2.304			.13
12	.0808	2.052	.095	2.41	.16
13	.0720	1.829			.20
14	.0641	1.628	.073	1.85	.25
15	.0571	1.450			.32
16	.0508	1.290	.059	1.50	.40
17	.0453	1.151			.50
18	.0403	1.024	.048	1.22	.64
19	.0359	0.912			.80
20	.0320	0.813	.036	0.91	1.0
21	.0285	0.724			1.3
22	.0253	0.643	.030	0.76	1.6
23	.0226	0.574			2.0
24	.0201	0.511	.024	0.61	2.6
25	.0179	0.455			3.2
26	.0159	0.404	.020	0.51	4.1
27	.0142	0.361	.018	0.46	5.2
28	.0126	0.320	.015	0.38	6.5
29	.0113	0.287			8.2
30	.0100	0.254	.012	0.30	10
31	.00892	0.227			13
32	.00795	0.202	.008	0.20	16
33	.00708	0.180			20
34	.00630	0.160	.007	0.18	26
35	.00561	0.142			33
36	.00500	0.127	.006	0.15	42
37	.00445	0.113			52
38	.00396	0.101			66
39	.00353	0.090			83
40	.00314	0.080			105
41	.00280	0.071			130
42	.00249	0.063			170
43	.00222	0.056			210
44	.00198	0.050			270
45	.00176	0.045			330
46	.00157	0.040			420

<sup>1</sup> Exact diameter is dependent upon the wire gage used for the strands. Diameter listed represents the most common wire type for AWG.

<sup>2</sup> Resistance values assume the resistivity of solid copper wire. Stranding and/or copper alloy increase the resistance values.

**TABLE 12. Hazardous Location Classifications per National Electrical Code (NEC) Article 500**

CLASS	DIVISION	GROUP
<p><b>CLASS I</b></p> <p>Locations in which flammable gases or vapors are (or may be) present in the air in quantities great enough to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures.</p>	<p><b>DIVISION 1:</b> Locations in which hazardous concentrations of flammable gases or vapors exist continuously, intermittently, or periodically under normal conditions.</p> <p>-or- Locations in which hazardous concentrations of flammable gases or vapors may exist frequently because of repair or maintenance operations or because of leakage.</p> <p>-or- Locations in which breakdown or faulty operation of equipment or processes might release hazardous concentrations of flammable gases or vapors.</p> <p><b>DIVISION 2:</b> Locations in which volatile flammable liquids or flammable gases are handled, processed, or used, but are normally kept in closed containers and can only escape due to accidental rupture.</p> <p>-or- Locations in which hazardous concentrations of gases or vapors are normally prevented by mechanical ventilation and might become hazardous due to failure of the ventilating equipment.</p> <p>-or- Locations that are adjacent to Class I, Division 1 locations.</p>	<p><b>GROUP A:</b> Atmospheres containing acetylene</p> <p><b>GROUP B:</b> Atmospheres containing: acrolein (inhibited) butadiene ethylene oxide hydrogen manufactured gases containing more than 30% hydrogen by volume propylene oxide</p> <p><b>GROUP C:</b> Atmospheres containing: allyl alcohol carbon monoxide cyclopropane diethyl ether ethylene hydrogen sulfide methyl ether n-propyl ether or gas or vapors of equivalent hazard</p> <p><b>GROUP D:</b> Atmospheres containing: acetone ammonia benzene butane butyl alcohol ethane ethyl alcohol gasoline heptanes hexanes methane (natural gas) methyl alcohol methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) naphtha octanes pentanes propane styrene toluene xylenes or gas or vapors of equivalent hazard</p>
<p><b>CLASS II</b></p> <p>Locations in which there are explosive mixtures of air and combustible dust.</p>	<p><b>DIVISION 1:</b> Locations in which explosive or ignitable amounts of combustible dust is or may be in suspension in the air continuously, intermittently, or periodically under normal operating conditions.</p> <p>-or- Locations where mechanical failure or abnormal operation of machinery or equipment might cause explosive or ignitable mixtures to be produced.</p> <p>-or- Locations in which combustible electrically conductive dust is present.</p> <p><b>DIVISION 2:</b> Locations where combustible dust deposits exist but are not likely to be thrown into suspension in the air, but where the dust deposits may be heavy enough to interfere with safe heat dissipation from electric equipment.</p> <p>-or- Locations where combustible dust deposits may be ignited by arcs, sparks, or burning material from electric equipment.</p>	<p><b>GROUP E:</b> Atmospheres containing combustible: metal dusts regardless of resistivity</p> <p>-or- dusts of similarly hazardous characteristics having resistivity of less than 100,000 ohm-centimeter</p> <p><b>GROUP F:</b> atmospheres containing combustible: carbon black, charcoal, or coke dusts which have more than 8% total volatile material</p> <p>-or- carbon black, charcoal, or coke dusts sensitized by other materials so that they present an explosion hazard, and having a resistivity greater than 100 ohm-centimeter but equal to or less than 100,000,000 ohm-centimeter</p> <p><b>GROUP G:</b> Atmospheres containing dusts having resistivity of 100,000,000 ohm-centimeter or greater (nonconductive dusts)</p>
<p><b>CLASS III</b></p> <p>Locations in which there is the presence of easily-ignited fibers or flyings, but where the fibers or flyings are not likely to be in suspension in the air in quantities great enough to produce ignitable mixtures.</p>	<p><b>DIVISION 1:</b> Locations in which easily ignitable fibers or materials producing flyings are handled, manufactured, or used.</p> <p><b>DIVISION 2:</b> Locations in which easily ignitable fibers are stored or handled (except in a manufacturing process).</p>	<p>(NOT GROUPED)</p> <p>Manufacturers include: textile mills, clothing plants, fiber processing plants</p> <p>Easily ignitable fibers include: cotton, rayon, sisal, hemp, jute</p>

# Data Reference Tables

**TABLE 13. NEMA Enclosure Ratings for Nonhazardous Locations**

Standard NEMA (IEC)*	Intended Use	Accidental bodily contact	Falling dirt	Dust, lint, fibers (non-volatile)	Windblown dust	Falling liquid, light splash	Hosedown and heavy splash	Rain, snow, and sleet	Ice buildup	Oil or coolant seepage	Oil or coolant spray and splash	Occasional submersion	Prolonged submersion	Corrosive agents
NEMA 1 (IP10)	Indoor	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEMA 2 (IP11)	Indoor	Yes	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEMA 3 (IP54)	Outdoor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEMA 3S (IP54)	Outdoor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...
NEMA 4 (IP56)	Indoor or Outdoor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEMA 4X (IP56)	Indoor or Outdoor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	Yes
NEMA 6 (IP67)	Indoor or Outdoor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...	...
NEMA 6P (IP67)	Indoor or Outdoor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes
NEMA 12 (IP52)	Indoor	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	...	...
NEMA 13 (IP54)	Indoor	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	...	...	...

\*The IEC equivalents listed in this column are approximate: NEMA types *meet or exceed* the test requirements for the associated IEC classifications.

**TABLE 14. IP Enclosure Ratings for Nonhazardous Locations**

1 <sup>ST</sup> CHARACTERISTIC: Protection against contact and penetration of solid bodies	
Numeral	Short Description
0	Non-protected
1	Protected against solid objects greater than 50 mm
2	Protected against solid objects greater than 12 mm
3	Protected against solid objects greater than 2.5 mm
4	Protected against solid objects greater than 1.0 mm
5	Dust protected
6	Dust-tight
2 <sup>ND</sup> CHARACTERISTIC: Protection against the penetration of liquids	
Numeral	Short Description
0	Non-protected
1	Protected against dripping water
2	Protected against dripping water when tilted up to 15°
3	Protected against spraying water
4	Protected against splashing water
5	Protected against water jets
6	Protected against heavy seas
7	Protected against the effects of immersion
8	Protected against submersion

## TABLE 15. Relative Chemical Resistance of Sensor Housing Materials and Lenses

Housing Material	RESISTANCE TO:						
	Industrial Solvents	Dilute Acids	Concentrated Acids	Dilute Caustic Alkalis	Concentrated Caustic Alkalis	10% Sodium Hydroxide in Steam	Sunlight and Weathering
Thermoplastic Polyester	FAIR <small>Attacked by: acetone, MEK, and methylene chloride</small>	EXCELLENT	GOOD	POOR	POOR	POOR	GOOD
Lexan® Polycarbonate	POOR <small>Attacked by: acetone, MEK, and methylene chloride</small>	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	POOR	POOR	GOOD
NORYL® Polyphenylene oxide (PPO)	FAIR <small>Attacked by: chlorinated hydrocarbons</small>	GOOD	FAIR	EXCELLENT	GOOD	GOOD	EXCELLENT
Delrin® Acetal	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	FAIR	POOR	FAIR	GOOD
Epoxy-coated zinc-aluminum alloy	GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	GOOD	FAIR	FAIR	EXCELLENT
Anodized aluminum	EXCELLENT	FAIR	POOR	GOOD	FAIR	FAIR	GOOD
Stainless steel	EXCELLENT	FAIR	POOR	EXCELLENT	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD
PVC (Polyvinyl- chloride)	FAIR <small>Attacked by: acetone, MEK, and methylene chloride</small>	GOOD	FAIR	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	GOOD
Polyethylene	FAIR <small>Attacked by: chlorinated hydrocarbons<sup>3</sup></small>	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	POOR
Cyclocac® ABS	POOR <small>Attacked by: acetone, MEK, esters, ketones, &amp; some chlorinated hydrocarbons</small>	GOOD	POOR	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	FAIR
Lens Material	Industrial Solvents	Dilute Acids	Concentrated Acids	Dilute Caustic Alkalis	Concentrated Caustic Alkalis	10% Sodium Hydroxide in Steam	Sunlight and Weathering
Glass <sup>5</sup>	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	EXCELLENT	GOOD	GOOD	EXCELLENT
Acrylic <sup>6</sup>	POOR	FAIR	POOR	GOOD	FAIR	FAIR	GOOD
Polysulfone	FAIR <small>Attacked by: chlorinated hydrocarbons<sup>3</sup></small>	FAIR	POOR	FAIR	POOR	POOR	POOR
Lexan® Polycarbonate	POOR <small>(see Lexan®, above)</small>	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	POOR	POOR	GOOD

### Key to Performance

Rating	Percent Retention to Strength	Degree of Attack
<b>Excellent</b>	85 to 100%	Slight (or no) attack
<b>Good</b>	75 to 84%	Moderate attack
<b>Fair</b>	50 to 74%	Noticeable swelling, softening, etching, or corrosion
<b>Poor</b>	<50%	Severe degradation

#### NOTES:

- NOTE 1: The control access cover of the OMNI-BEAM is Lexan® polycarbonate.  
 NOTE 2: ECONO-BEAM SE612CV, F, FP, LV, and all ac models have thermoplastic polyester housings.  
 NOTE 3: Chlorinated hydrocarbons include Freon, methylene chloride, trichlorethane, and trichloroethylene.  
 NOTE 4: Specials include LR/PT400SS and L16FSS.  
 NOTE 5: Plastic lens covers are available for some sensors to meet FDA requirements.  
 NOTE 6: Glass covers are available for some sensors to protect the acrylic lens.

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