(Use of Chemicals)
The sensors make use of synthetic resins, therefore avoid use in environments where there is a strong presence of gases from chemicals such as ammonia, amines, alkaline aqueous solutions, aromatic hydrocarbons, ketones, esters and halogenated hydrocarbons.

(Measures to Deal with Noise Problems)
While data is being received from the sensor, on rare occasions, penetrating external noise may cause interference with the outputs. To minimize the probability of this phenomenon pay attention to the following when you program the relevant software: receiving of data should always be repeated a number of times to ensure that you obtain a mean value. Have the system determine when/how to invalidate any data received in error. When doubt occurs let the system receive the subject data again and reconfirm that you have eliminated the anomaly.

(Soldering)
Avoid wiring and soldering that causes the solder to seep through to the top of the PC board (as illustrated). This can lead to a contact failure in the terminal section. If solder seepage is unavoidable, please consult with us.

■ Analog Output Contact Type

(Connection Impedance)
Resistive position sensors are constructed in a way that contact resistance (R1 below) occurs within the sensor. To reduce the effect of contact resistance (R1), set the impedance within the circuit connected to the output terminal to greater than 1M Ω .

(Dew Condensation)
Avoid using the sensor where dew or water vapor might be caused to condense on the surface of the resistor-deterioration of insulation or shorting may occur.