







### **Model Number**

## UB6000-F42-U-V15

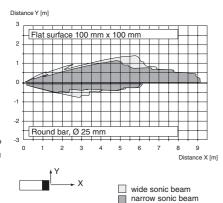
Single head system

# Features

- Analog output 0 ... 10 V
- Extremely small unusable area
- TEACH-IN
- Interference suppression (adjustable divergence of sound cone in close range)
- Temperature compensation
- Synchronization options
- Mode of operation adjustable

# **Diagrams**

### Characteristic response curve



## **Technical data**

deneral specifications	
Sensing range	350 6000 mm
Adjustment range	400 6000 mm
Dead band	0 350 mm
Standard target plate	100 mm x 100 mm
Transducer frequency	approx. 65 kHz
Response delay	approx. 650 ms
Indicators/operating means	

LED green solid green: Power on

LED yellow solid: object in evaluation range flashing: program function

LED red normal operation: "fault"

**Electrical specifications** 

Operating voltage  $U_B$  17 ... 30 V DC , ripple 10  $\%_{SS}$ 

No-load supply current  $I_0 \le 60 \text{ mA}$ 

Input/Output

 $\begin{array}{c} \text{Synchronization} & \text{bi-directional} \\ & \text{0 level -U}_B...+1 \text{ V} \\ & \text{1 level: +4 V...+U}_B \end{array}$ 

input impedance: > 12 KOhm

program function: no object detected

synchronization pulse:  $\geq 100~\mu s$ , synchronization interpulse

period: ≥ 2 ms

Synchronization frequency

Common mode operation ≤ 7 Hz

Multiplex operation  $\leq 7/n$  Hz, n = number of sensors **Output** 

Output type 1 analog output 0 ... 10 V

Default setting evaluation limit A1: 400 mm , evaluation limit A2: 6000 mm , wide sound lobe

Resolution 0.7 mm

Deviation of the characteristic curve ± 1 % of full-scale value

Repeat accuracy  $\pm$  0.1 % of full-scale value

Load impedance > 1 kOhm

Temperature influence  $\pm$  1 % of full-scale value **Ambient conditions** 

Ambient temperature -25 ... 70 °C (-13 ... 158 °F) Storage temperature -40 ... 85 °C (-40 ... 185 °F)

Mechanical specifications

Connection type Connector M12 x 1 , 5-pin

Degree of protection IP54
Material

Housing ABS

Transducer epoxy resin/hollow glass sphere mixture; foam

polyurethane, cover PBT

210 g

Compliance with standards and directives

Standard conformity

Standards EN 60947-5-2:2007 + A1:2012 IEC 60947-5-2:2007 + A1:2012

EN 60947-5-7:2003 IEC 60947-5-7:2003

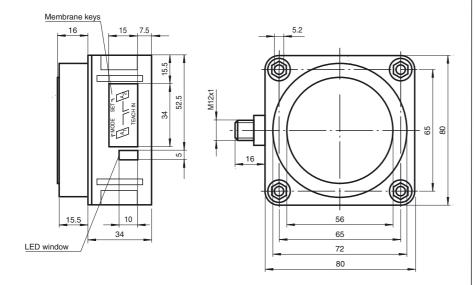
### Approvals and certificates

UL approval cULus Listed, General Purpose CSA approval cCSAus Listed, General Purpose

CCC approval / marking not required for products rated

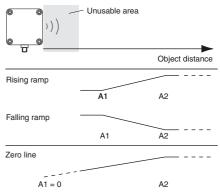
≤36 V

# **Dimensions**



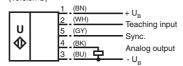
# **Additional Information**

## **Analogue output programmation**



# **Electrical Connection**

Standard symbol/Connections: (version U)



Core colours in accordance with EN 60947-5-2.

# **Pinout**



Wire colors in accordance with EN 60947-5-2

1	BN	(brown
2	WH	(white)
3	BU	(blue)
4	BK	(black)
5	GY	(gray)

### **Accessories**

### MH 04-3505

Mounting aid for FP and F42 sensors

#### MHW 11

Mounting brackets for sensors

### DA5-IU-2K-V

Process control and indication equipment

### V15-G-2M-PVC

Female cordset, M12, 5-pin, PVC cable

### **Functional Description**

The sensor may be completely parameterised via two keys on the side panel of the housing. As a special feature provided by this sensor, the ultrasound beam width may be adapted to the environmental conditions at the place of operation of the sensor.

# Specifying the evaluation limits:

The evaluation limits determine the characteristic line and the working range of the analog output.

Specifying the A1 evaluation limit by pressing the A1 key			
Holding down the A1key > 2 seconds	The sensor switches to learn mode and the user may specify the A1 evaluation limit		
Position the target object at the desired distance	The yellow LED of the sensor flashes fast to indicate that the target object is recognised. The red LED flashes if the object is not recognised.		
Briefly pressing the A1 key	The sensor terminates the specification of the A1 evaluation limit and saves it as a non-volatile value. The specified value is invalid if the object is uncertain (i.e. the red LED lights up at irregular intervals). The learn mode is exited.		

The A2 evaluation limit is specified via the A2 key, analogous to the description above.

Alternatively, the evaluation limits may also be specified electrically via the learn input. To specify the A1 evaluation limit, the learn input must be connected to

 $-U_B$ ; to specify the A2 evaluation limit, it must be connected to  $+U_B$ . Specified values are saved upon the disconnection from the learn input.

Evaluation limits may only be specified within the first 5 minutes after Power on. To modify the evaluation limits later, the user may specify the desired values only after a new Power On.

# Proceed as follows to parameterise the output function and the ultrasound beam width:

Press the A1 key during Power on and hold down the key for another second to ensure that the sensor starts the two-step parameterisation of the operating modes.

### Step 1, parameterisation of the output function

The output function parameterised last is displayed. All output functions available may be selected via consecutive, brief strokes of the A2 key. These strokes are visualised via short flashes of the green LED.

Operating mode	Flash sequence of the green LED	A2 key
Rising edge		
Falling edge		
Zero point straight line		

The "Zero point straight line" setting fixedly specifies the A1 evaluation limit to 0 (see specification of the evaluation limits). The A2 evaluation limit determines the steepness of the output characteristic line.

Hold down the A1 key for 2 seconds to save the selected output mode, complete the parameterisation and ensure that the sensor returns to normal mode. If you briefly press the A1 key, Step 2 is entered (parameterisation of the ultrasound beam width).

## Step 2, parameterisation of the ultrasound beam width

Via Step 2, the ultrasound beam width may be adapted to the requirements of the corresponding application.

The beam width parameterised last is displayed first. Available beam width settings may be selected via consecutive, brief strokes of the A2 key. These strokes are visualised via the flash sequence of the red LED.

Beam width	Flash sequence of the red LED	A2 key
Small beam	pause -	
Medium beam		
Large beam		

Hold down the A1 key for 2 seconds to save the selected beam shape, terminate the parameterisation and ensure that the sensor returns to normal mode. Briefly press the A1 key to return to Step 1 (parameterisation of the output function).

If the parameterisation mode is not terminated within 5 minutes (hold down the A1 key for 2 seconds), the sensor aborts this mode without modifying the settings.

### **Synchronisation**

The sensor provides a synchronisation port to suppress mutual influencing. If this port has not been connected, the sensor works at an internally generated cycle rate. Several sensors may be synchronised via the following options.

### External synchronisation:

The sensor may be synchronised via the external application of a square wave voltage. A synchronisation pulse on the synchronisation input initiates a measuring cycle. The pulse width must be greater than  $100 \, \mu s$ . The measuring cycle is started with the falling edge. A low level > 1 s or an open synchronisation input initiate the transition to normal sensor mode. A high level on the synchronisation input deactivates the sensor.

Two modes are possible:

- Several sensors are controlled via the same synchronisation signal. The sensors work in common mode.
- The synchronisation pulses are forwarded at cyclic intervals to respectively one single sensor. The sensors work in multiplex mode.

### Self-synchronisation:

The synchronisation ports of up to 5 sensors suitable for self-synchronisation are connected to each other. These sensors work in multiplex mode after Power on. The On delay increases depending on the number of sensors to be synchronised. While the learn mode is active, no synchronisation is possible (and vice-versa). To specify the switching points, the sensors must be operated in non-synchronised mode.

### Note:

If the synchronisation option is not used, the synchronisation input must be connected to ground (0V) or the sensor must be operated with a (4-pole) V1 connecting cable.