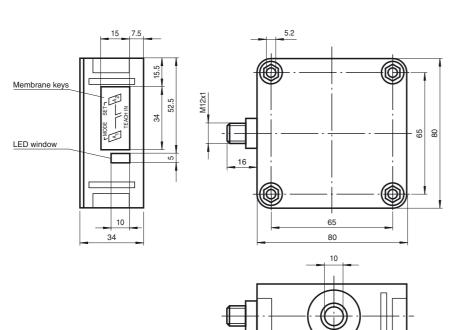
UB500-F42S-U-V15

	Technical data	
	General specifications	
	Sensing range	30 500 mm
	Adjustment range	50 500 mm
	Dead band	0 30 mm
	Standard target plate	100 mm x 100 mm
	Transducer frequency	approx. 390 kHz
	Response delay	approx. 50 ms
	Indicators/operating means	. The second sec
	LED green	solid green: Power on
	LED yellow	solid: object in evaluation range flashing: program function
	LED red	normal operation: "fault" program function: no object detected
	Electrical specifications	
	Operating voltage U _B	17 30 V DC , ripple 10 % _{SS}
	No-load supply current I0	≤ 50 mA
	Input/Output	
0 00	Synchronization	bi-directional
		0 level -U _B +1 V
		1 level: +4 V+U _B
		input impedance: > 12 KOhm
odel Number		synchronization pulse: \geq 100 $\mu s,$ synchronization interpulse period: \geq 2 ms
B500-F42S-U-V15	Synchronization frequency	
ingle head system	Common mode operation	≤ 95 Hz
	Multiplex operation	\leq 95/n Hz, n = number of sensors
eatures	Output	
	Output type	1 analog output 0 10 V
Analog output 0 10 V	Default setting	evaluation limit A1: 50 mm , evaluation limit A2: 500 mm , wide sound lobe
Extremely small unusable area	Resolution	0.2 mm at max. sensing range
TEACH-IN	Deviation of the characteristic curve	± 1 % of full-scale value
	Repeat accuracy	± 0.1 % of full-scale value
Interference suppression (adjus-	Load impedance	> 1 kOhm
table divergence of sound cone in close range)	Temperature influence Ambient conditions	± 1 % of full-scale value
	Ambient temperature	-25 70 °C (-13 158 °F)
Temperature compensation	Storage temperature	-40 85 °C (-40 185 °F)
	Mechanical specifications	
Synchronization options	Connection type	Connector M12 x 1, 5-pin
Mode of operation adjustable	Degree of protection	IP54
	Material	
leave	Housing	ABS
liagrams	Transducer	epoxy resin/hollow glass sphere mixture; foam polyurethane, cover PBT
haractariatia reanance aurue	Mass	140 g
haracteristic response curve	Compliance with standards and directives	
ance Y [m]	Standard conformity	
Flat surface 100 mm x 100 mm	Standards	EN 60947-5-2:2007 + A1:2012
	Standards	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
Dound hor (205 mm	CCC approval	CCC approval / marking not required for products rated
Round bar, Ø 25 mm		≤36 V
0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0		
↓Y Distance X [m]		
→ X wide sonic beam		
narrow sonic beam		

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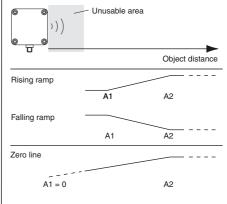


Dimensions

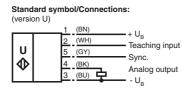


Additional Information

Analogue output programmation



Electrical Connection



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 eval- uation 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	-Ö,Ö,	\bigcirc
Falling edge	-ऴॣ॔ pauseऴॣ॔	\downarrow
Zero point straight line	-ஜूஜू ஜू pause	

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	-Ŏ pause -Ŏ	\bigcirc
Medium beam	-ऴॣ॔ऴॣ॔ pauseऴॣ॔	\checkmark
Large beam	- Ŏ, Ŏ, Ŏ, pause	\bigcup

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 μ 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.

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