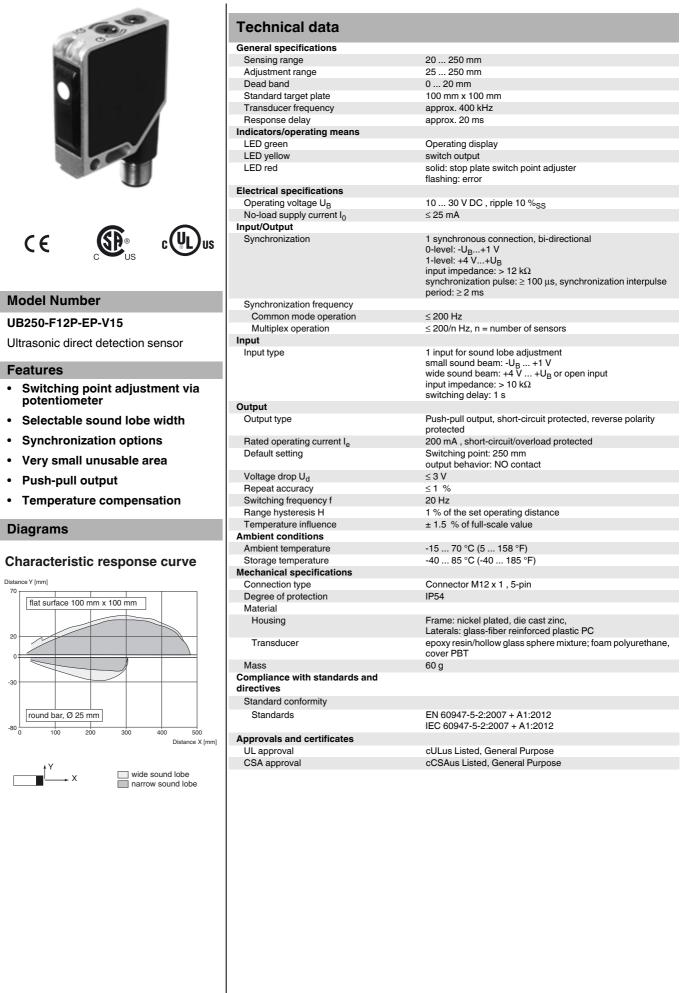
UB250-F12P-EP-V1
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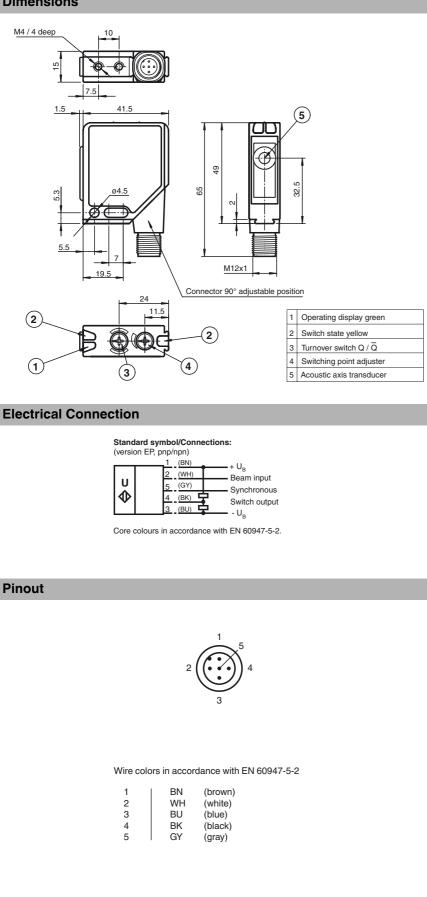
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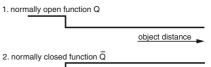
1



UB250-F12P-EP-V15

# **Additional Information**

#### Switching output function



### Accessories

OMH-K01

dove tail mounting clamp

### OMH-K02

dove tail mounting clamp

OMH-K03 dove tail mounting clamp

# OMH-01

Mounting aid for round steel ø 12 mm or sheet 1.5 mm ... 3 mm

OMH-06

Mounting aid for round steel ø 12 mm or sheet 1.5 mm ... 3 mm

### OMH-MLV12-HWG

Mounting bracket for series MLV12 sensors

OMH-MLV12-HWK Mounting bracket for series MLV12 sensors

V15-G-2M-PVC

Female cordset, M12, 5-pin, PVC cable

# Synchronisation

To suppress mutual influence, the sensor is equipped with a synchronisation connection. If this is not activated, the sensor works with an internally generated clock. Synchronisation of multiple sensors can be achieved in the following ways.

# External synchronisation

The sensor can be synchronized by external application of a square wave voltage. A synchronisation impulse on the synchronisation input leads to the execution of one measurement cycle. The impulse width must be larger than 100  $\mu$ s. The measurement cycle starts with the falling flank. A low level > 1 sec or an open synchronisation input puts the sensor in normal mode. A high level on the synchronisation input deactivates the sensor.

Two operational modes are possible

- 1. Multiple sensors are controlled using the same synchronisation signal. The sensors work in synch.
- 2. The synchronisation impulses are cyclically fed to only one sensor at a time. The sensors work in multiplex mode.

# Autosynchronisation

The synchronisation connections of up to 10 sensors are connected together. These sensors then work in multiplex mode after power is switched on. The activation delay is increased corresponding to the numer of synchronised sensors.

#### Note:

If the synchronisation option is not used, the sync. input should be connected to ground (0V), or the sensor connected using a V1 connector cable (4-pin).

#### Selection of beam characteristics

By switching the beam input, the activation characteristics of the ultrasound sensor can be selected. If the beam input is open or connected to  $+U_B$ , the sensor works with a wide ultrasonic cone. A beam input connected to  $-U_B$  causes the sensor to work with a narrower ultrasonic cone. This setting is preferred when an object in the vicinity of the sensor is close to the ultrasonic beam, and should be suppressed. The characteristic of the ultrasonic cone can be changed during sensor operation. Switching the sound cone characteristics becomes active one second after the change to the signal level at the beam input.

#### Setting the switch point

The ultrasonic sensor possesses a switch output, of which the switching point can be set simply and precisely using the builtin 12-position potentiometer. Using the switch  $Q / \overline{Q}$  which is also easy to find on the upper side of the sensor, the effective direction of the switching output can be selected.

There are two different output functions which can be selected

1. one switching point, normally open

2. one switching point, normally closed

#### LED display

	Opening function (Q\)	Closing function (Q)
LED green:	Power On	
LED yellow:	Switch state Object outside switching area, or no object	Switch state Object detected in switching area
LED red	Potentiometer for setting of switch point at "limit"	
LED red flashing	Ultrasonic error	

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