

Refer to "General Notes Relating to Pepperl+Fuchs Product Information"

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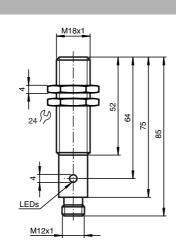
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UB1000-18GM75-F-V15

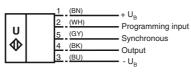
Dimensions





Electrical Connection

Standard symbol/Connections:



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

Pinout



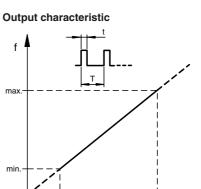
Wire colors in accordance with EN 60947-5-2

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

Accessories

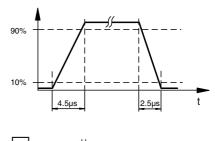
MHW 11 Mounting brackets for sensors M18K-VE

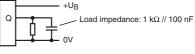
Additional Information





Rise-/fall time of output signal





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Parameter assignment of the signal output

The ultrasonic sensor is equipped with a signal output that represents the distance determined to the object in the form of a frequency proportional to the distance of the object. The current path characteristic of this output signal follows a zero-point straight line, i.e. The extrapolated output frequency for the object distance 0 (which is not usable in practical terms) also corresponds to 0. As the object distance increases, the output frequency also increases.

The object distance can be calculated according to:

Object distance [mm] = output frequency [Hz] / gain [Hz/mm]

If no object is detected, the level 1 is permanently present on the output. The frequency of the output channel is adjusted by the gain of the output characteristic line.

Wiring arrangement of the pa- rameterisation input	Gain of the output cha- racteristic line
-U _B	2 Hz/mm
Not used	1 Hz/mm
+U _B	4 Hz/mm

The sensor checks the parameterisation input when the operating voltage is switched on. A change in the wiring of the parameterisation input during ongoing operation has no effect on the signal output.

LED display

The sensor is equipped with 2 LEDs. Their meaning is as follows:

LED green: Operating voltage applied

LED red: No object detected

Synchronisation

The sensor features a synchronisation input for the suppression of mutual interference. If this input is not used, the sensor will operate using an internally generated clock rate. The synchronisation of multiple sensors can be implemented as follows:

External synchronisation

The sensor can be synchronised by the external application of a square wave voltage. A synchronisation pulse at the synchronisation input starts a measuring cycle. The pulse must have a duration greater than $100 \ \mu$ s. The measuring cycle starts with the falling edge of a synchronisation pulse. A low level > 1 s or an open synchronisation input results in normal operation of the sensor. A high level at the synchronisation input disables the sensor.

Two operating modes are available

1) Multiple sensors can be controlled by the same synchronisation signal. The sensors work on the same clock rate.

2) The synchronisation pulses are sent cyclically to only one sensor at a time. The sensors operate in multiplex mode.

Internal synchronisation

The synchronisation connections of up to 5 sensors capable of internal synchronisation are connected to one another. When power is applied, these sensors operate in multiplex mode. The response delay increases according to the number of sensors to be synchronised. **Note**

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

Installation conditions

If the sensor is installed at places, where the environment temperature can fall below 0 °C, for the sensors fixation, one of the mounting flanges BF18, BF18-F or BF 5-30 must be used.

In case of direct mounting of the sensor in a through hole using the steel nuts, it has to be fixed at the middle of the housing thread. If a fixation at the front end of the threaded housing is required, plastic nuts with centering ring (accessories) must be used.

