



### Model Number

UGB-18GM50-255-2E3-Y216407

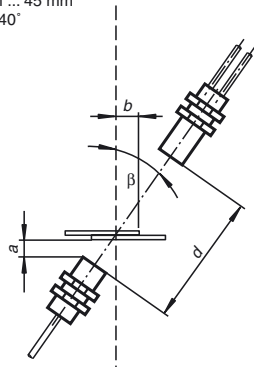
### Features

- Ultrasonic system for splice detection
- Short version
- Insensitive to printing, colors, and shining surfaces
- Very high processing speeds are possible.

### Diagrams

#### Mounting/Adjustment

Suggestions:  
 a = 5 mm ... 15 mm  
 b ≥ 10 mm  
 d = 40 mm ... 45 mm  
 β = 20° ... 40°



### Technical data

#### General specifications

Sensing range 20 ... 60 mm , optimal distance: 45 mm  
 Transducer frequency 255 kHz

#### Indicators/operating means

LED green Display: readiness  
 LED yellow Display: splice detected  
 LED red Indication: No sheet detected (Air)

#### Electrical specifications

Operating voltage  $U_B$  18 ... 30 V DC , ripple 10 %<sub>SS</sub>  
 No-load supply current  $I_0$  < 60 mA  
 Time delay before availability  $t_v$  < 500 ms

#### Input

Input type Teach-In input  
 0-level:  $-U_B$  ...  $-U_B + 1V$   
 1-level:  $+U_B - 1V$  ...  $+U_B$   
 Pulse length ≥ 500 ms  
 Impedance ≥ 10 kΩ

#### Output

Output type 2 switch outputs PNP, NC  
 Rated operating current  $I_e$  2 x 100 mA , short-circuit/overload protected  
 Voltage drop  $U_d$  ≤ 3 V  
 Switch-on delay  $t_{on}$  ≤ 600 μs  
 Switch-off delay  $t_{off}$  ≤ 600 μs  
 Pulse extension ≥ 120 ms programmable

#### Ambient conditions

Ambient temperature 0 ... 60 °C (32 ... 140 °F)  
 Storage temperature -40 ... 70 °C (-40 ... 158 °F)

#### Mechanical specifications

Connection type cable PVC , 10 m  
 Core cross-section 0.14 mm<sup>2</sup>  
 Degree of protection IP67  
 Material  
 Housing nickel plated brass; plastic components: PBT  
 Transducer epoxy resin/hollow glass sphere mixture; polyurethane foam  
 Mass 150 g

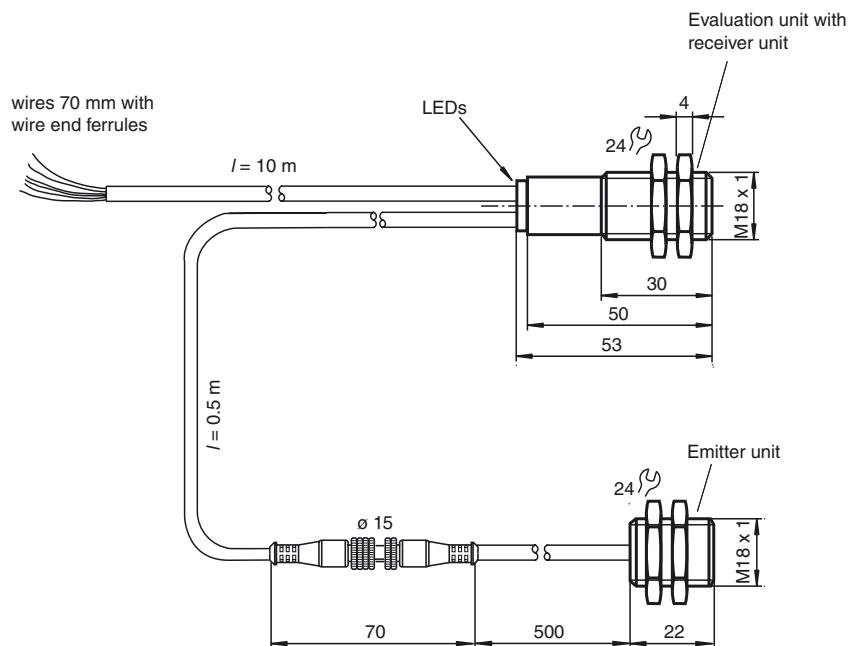
#### Compliance with standards and directives

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

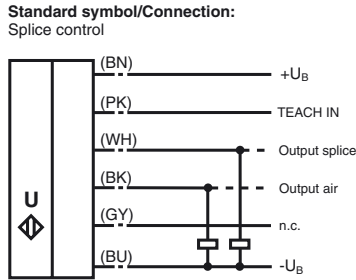
#### Approvals and certificates

UL approval cULus Listed, General Purpose  
 CSA approval cCSAus Listed, General Purpose  
 CCC approval CCC approval / marking not required for products rated ≤36 V

### Dimensions



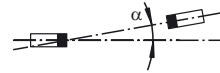
**Electrical Connection**



**Additional Information**

**Angular misalignment**

$\alpha < +/- 1^\circ$



**Sensor offset**

$s < +/- 1 \text{ mm}$



**Accessories**

**MH-UDB01**

Mounting bracket for double sheet monitor

**Operation in applications with increased ESD requirements**

Using the included metal screw caps, the sensor can be used in applications with increased ESD requirements up to 30 kV (ESD = electrostatic discharge). The metal coupling nuts are screwed on the front of the transmitter and receiver. The installation of the transmitter and receiver must ensure a large area electrical connection to the machine earth.

**Description of sensor functions**

The ultrasonic double sheet monitor for splice detection can be used in all applications, where an automatic detection of glue dots, splices, bondings or the absence of base material is required, to protect machines or to evade waste production. The double-sheet monitor is based on the ultrasonic through-beam principle. The following can be detected:

- No base material, i.e. air,
- glue dots, splices, bondings

A microprocessor system evaluates the signals. The appropriate switch outputs are set as a result of the evaluation. Changes in ambient conditions such as temperature and humidity are compensated for automatically. The interface electronics is integrated into a compact M18 metal housing together with a sensor head.

**Electrical connection**

The sensor is equipped with 6 connecting wires. The functionality of the connections is described in the following table. The teach input (PK) is used to teach the sensor.

Colour	Switching on	Comments
BN	+UB	
WH	Switch output for splices	Pulse width corresponds to the event
BK	Switch output for air	Pulse width corresponds to the event
GY	not connected	
PK	-UB / n.c. / +UB	Normal operation / output pulse prolongation / TEACH-IN
BU	-UB	

**Normal mode**

The sensor is working in normal mode if the function input (PK) is applied to -UB or not connected.

Displays:

- LED yellow: Detection of splices
- LED green: Power on
- LED red: Detection of air (no base material)

Switch outputs:

The switch outputs are only active in normal operation!

- White: WH Splice output
- Black: BK Air output

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### Output pulse extension

If the teach input (PK) is not connected, when switching on the power supply, the sensor operates with output pulse prolongation. Events, shorter than 120 ms cause an output pulse duration of 120 ms at the Splice output. For sensor operation without pulse prolongation, the teach input (PK) has to be connected with  $-U_B$  while power supply is switched on.

#### Please note:

This can result in a condition in which more than one switch output is switched through!

### TEACH-IN mode

Connecting the teach input (PK) with  $+U_B$  for at least 500 ms causes the sensor to change into TEACH-IN mode. The TEACH-IN procedure has to be carried out with base material. In case of inhomogeneous base materials we suggest to teach the sensor with activated material feeding and a corresponding prolongation of the TEACH-IN procedure.

During the TEACH-IN procedure flashes the yellow LED; the green LED is off.

After returning to the normal operation mode (teach input (PK) detached from  $+U_B$ ) the sensor indicates whether the TEACH-IN procedure was successful or not.

TEACH-IN procedure successful: green LED flashes 3 times

TEACH-IN procedure not successful: red LED flashes 3 times

### Notes:

A complete device consists of an ultrasonic emitter and an evaluation unit with an ultrasonic emitter. The sensor heads are optimally adjusted to each other when they leave the factory. Therefore, they must not be used separately or exchanged with other devices of the same type. The plug connector on the emitter/receiver connection cable is only intended to be used for easier mounting, not to replace units.

If two or more double sheet controls are used in the immediate vicinity of each other, there may be mutual interference between them, which can result in improper functionality of the devices. Mutual interference can be prevented by introducing suitable countermeasures when planning systems. Suitable measures can be:

- Mounting of sound absorbers (foam material)
- mounting of sound separators (sheet metal)
- installation of the sensors with different directions of sound transmission.