# Ultrasonic sensors
## Osisonic®, Optimum and Universal

| Applications<br>Detection of any object without physical contact, irrespective of:<br>- material (metal, plastic, wood, cardboard, etc.),<br>- nature (solid, liquid, powder, etc.),<br>- colour,<br>- degree of transparency. | Cylindrical sensors - Solid-state digital output | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Dimensions (mm)** | **Ø 12** | | **Ø 18** | | **Ø 30** | |
| |  | |  | |  | |
| **Sensing distance Sn** | **5 cm** | **10 cm** | **15 cm** | **50 cm (adjustable)** | **1 m (adjustable)** | **8 m (adjustable)** |
| **Assured sensing distance (mm)** | 6.4...51, fixed | 6.4...102, fixed | 25...152, fixed | Adjustable using teach mode | | |
| **Type of output** | PNP/NPN | NPN or PNP | PNP/NPN | NPN or PNP | PNP/NPN or NPN or PNP | NPN or PNP |
| **Degree of protection** | IP 67 | IP 67 | IP 67 | IP 67 | IP 65 | IP 65 |
| **Function** | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO or NO + NC | NO + NC |
| **Connector** | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| **Power supply** | ⎓ 12...24 V with protection against reverse polarity | | | | | |
| **Sensor type** | **XX5 12A●** | | **XX5 18A●** | | **XX6 30A●** | |
| **Pages** | 10 to 13 | | | | | |

| Cylindrical sensors - Analogue output | | | | Flat form sensors - Solid-state digital output | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ø 30 | | | | 7.6 x 19 x 33 | 16 x 30 x 74 | 18 x 33 x 60 + Ø 18 |
|  | | | |  |  |  |
| 1 m (adjustable) | 8 m (adjustable) | 1 m (adjustable) | 8 m (adjustable) | 10 cm | 25 cm | 50 cm (adjustable) |
| Adjustable using teach mode | | | | 6.4...102, fixed | 51...254, fixed | Adjustable using teach mode |
| 4-20 mA | | 0-10 V | | NPN or PNP | NPN or PNP | NPN or PNP |
| IP 65 | | | | IP 67 | | |
| – | | | | NO | | |
| ● | | ● | | Connector on flying lead | ● | ● |
| ⎓ 15...24 V with protection against reverse polarity | | | | ⎓ 12...24 V with protection against reverse polarity | | |
| XX9 30A● | | | | XX7 F1A2 | XX7 K1A2 | XX7 V1A1 |
| 14 to 17 | | | | 18 to 21 | | |

# Ultrasonic sensors
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## Quality, standards and certifications

### Quality control

**The Osisonic ultrasonic sensors are subjected to special precautions in order to guarantee their reliability in the most arduous industrial environments.**

■ **Qualification**
A **qualification procedure** on the characteristics of Osisonic ultrasonic sensors is carried out in our laboratories.

■ **Production**
□ The electrical characteristics, sensing distances at the ambient temperature and operating temperatures are 100% verified.
□ Sensors are randomly selected during the course of production and subjected to **monitoring tests** on all qualified characteristics.

■ **Customer returns**
Defective ultrasonic sensors are subjected to systematic analysis and corrective actions are implemented to eliminate recurrence of the fault.

### Conformity to standards

The Osisonic ultrasonic sensors conform to the standards IEC 60947-5-2.
Standards and characteristics: refer to page 11.

### Resistance to chemicals in the environment

To ensure lasting efficient operation, it is essential that any chemicals coming into contact with the ultrasonic sensors will not affect their casing and, in doing so, prevent their reliable operation.

Due to the materials used, Osisonic ultrasonic sensors are very resistant to:

■ chemical agents:
□ salts, aliphatic and aromatic oils,
□ petroleum, diluted bases and acids.
Depending on their nature and concentration, tests should be carried out beforehand for the following chemical agents:
□ alcohols, ketones and phenols.

■ food and beverage industry products:
□ vegetable oils, animal fats,
□ fruit juices,
□ milk proteins, etc.

### Resistance to the environment

■ **IP 65**: protection against water jets.
Test according to IEC 60529: the device is subjected to water sprayed from a Ø 6,3 mm nozzle, at a flow rate of 12,5 litres/min for 3 min at a distance of 3 m.
No deterioration in either operating or insulation characteristics is permitted.

■ **IP 67**: protection against the effects of immersion.
Tested in accordance with IEC 60529: sensor immersed for 30 minutes in 1 m of water.
No deterioration in either operating or insulation characteristics is permitted.

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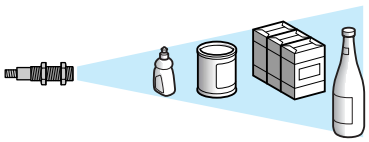
## Recommendations
The ultrasonic sensors are designed for use in standard industrial applications involving presence detection.
Since these sensors do not incorporate a redundant electrical circuit, they are not suitable for use in safety applications.
For safety applications, please refer to our "Safety solutions using Preventa" catalogue.

## Principle of ultrasonic detection

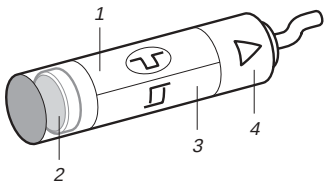


## Presentation
Ultrasonic sensors enable detection, without contact, of any object irrespective of its:
- material (metal, plastic, wood, cardboard, etc.),
- nature (solid, liquid, powder, etc.),
- colour,
- degree of transparency.

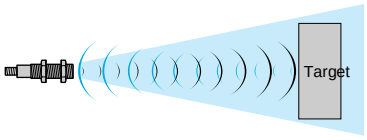
They are used in industrial applications for detecting, for example:
- the position of machine parts,
- the presence of the windscreen during automobile assembly,
- the flow of objects on a conveyor system: glass bottles, cardboard packages, cakes, etc.,
- the level
  - of different colour paints in pots,
  - of plastic pellets in injection moulding machine feeders.

The ultrasonic sensors are simple to install due to their integral connector and availability of cabling and fixing accessories.

## Operating principle
The principle of ultrasonic detection is based on measuring the time taken between transmission of an ultrasonic wave (pressure wave) and reception of its echo (return of transmitted wave).




Osisonic ultrasonic sensors are of the cylindrical type. They comprise:
***1*** *high voltage generator*
***2*** *piezoelectric transducer (transmitter and receiver)*
***3*** *signal processing stage*
***4*** *output stage*




Excited by the high voltage generator ***1***, the transducer (transmitter-receiver) ***2*** generates a pulsed ultrasonic wave (200 to 500 kHz depending on the product) which travels through the ambient air at the speed of sound. When the wave strikes an object, it reflects (echo) and travels back towards the transducer. A micro controller ***3*** analyses the signal received and measures the time interval between the transmitted signal and the echo. By comparison with the preset or learnt times, it determines and controls the output states ***4***.
The output stage ***4*** controls a solid-state switch (PNP or NPN transistor) corresponding to a NO or NC contact (detection of object).

## Advantages of ultrasonic detection
- No physical contact with the object to be detected, therefore, no wear and detection possible of fragile or freshly painted objects, etc.
- Detection of any material, irrespective of colour, at the same distance, without adjustment or correction factor.
- Teach mode function, by simply pressing a button, for defining the effective sensing range. Teach of the minimum and maximum sensing distances (very precise foreground and background suppression, ± 6 mm).
- Very good resistance to industrial environments (robust products entirely encapsulated in resin).
- Solid-state units: no moving parts in the sensor, therefore, service life independent of the number of operating cycles.

# Ultrasonic sensors
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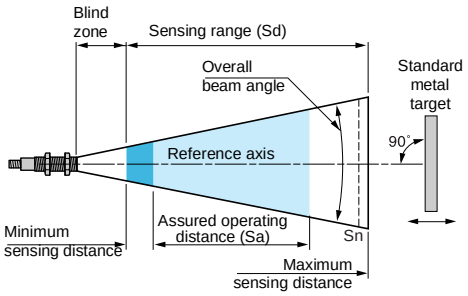
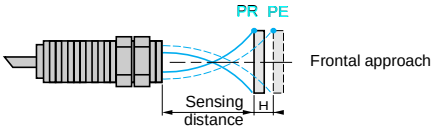
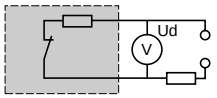
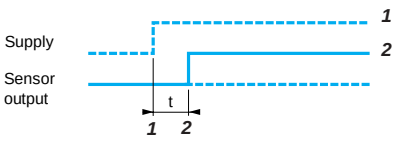
## Terminology

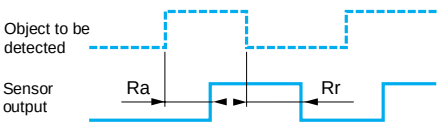



PR = drop-out point
PE = pick-up point




## Definitions

The terms listed below are defined by the standard IEC 60947-5-2:

■ Nominal sensing distance (Sn)
Conventional value for indicating the sensing distance. It does not take into account manufacturing tolerances nor variations caused by external conditions such as voltage and temperature.

■ Sensing range (Sd)
Zone in which the sensor is sensitive to objects.

■ Minimum sensing distance
Lower limit of the specified sensing range.

■ Maximum sensing distance
Upper limit of the specified sensing range.

■ Assured operating distance (Sa)
This corresponds to the operating zone of the sensor (activation of outputs), and is included in the sensing range.
Its limits are fixed:
- at the factory for fixed sensing distance sensors,
- when setting-up within the application for sensors with teach mode.

■ Blind zone
Zone between the sensing face of the sensor and the minimum sensing distance in which no object can be reliably detected.
Avoid any passing of objects in this blind zone during operation of the sensor. This could lead to instability of the output states.

■ Differential travel
The differential travel (H) or hysteresis is the distance between the pick-up point as the standard metal target moves towards the sensor and the drop-out point as it moves away from the sensor.

■ Repeat accuracy
The repeat accuracy (R) is the precision of reproduction between two successive measurements of the sensing distance, made in identical conditions.

■ Overall beam angle
Solid angle around the reference axis of an ultrasonic proximity sensor.

■ Standard target
The standard IEC 60947-5-2 defines the standard target as a square metal plate, 1 mm thick with rolled finish, placed perpendicularly to the reference axis.
Its side dimension depends on the sensing range:

| Sensing range (mm) | Size of target (mm) |
|---|---|
| < 300 | 10 x 10 |
| 300 < d < 800 | 20 x 20 |
| > 800 | 100 x 100 |

■ Voltage drop (Ud)
The voltage drop (Ud) corresponds to the voltage at the terminals of the sensor when in the closed state (value measured at the nominal current of the sensor).

■ First-up delay
Time required to ensure operation of the sensor's output signal following power-up.
***1*** *Power-up*
***2*** *Output signal state (0 or 1)*

■ Response time
□ Response time (Ra): time taken between the instant the object to be detected enters the active zone and the changing of the output signal state. This time limits the passing speed of the target in relation to its dimensions.
□ Recovery time (Rr): time taken between the object being detected leaving the active zone and the changing of the output signal state. This time limits the interval between 2 objects.

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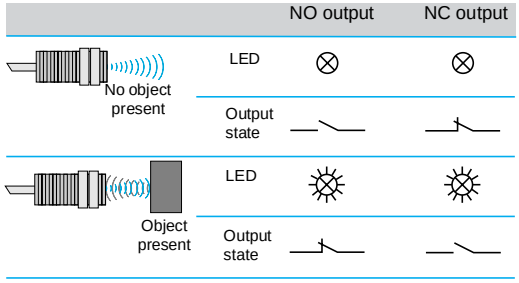
## Digital outputs




## LED indicators

The majority of Osisonic ultrasonic sensors incorporate light-emitting diode output state indicators.

- ■ Ø 12 sensor, sensitivity 50 mm
  - □ Green LED (power on)
  - □ Yellow LED (object present).
- ■ Ø 12 sensor, sensitivity 100 mm
  - □ Green LED (power on)
  - □ Yellow LED (object present).
- ■ Ø 18 sensor, sensitivity 500 mm
  - □ Yellow LED (object present) and green (power on) LED + user assistance when adjusting the detection zone.
- ■ Ø 30 sensor, sensitivity 1 to 8 m
  - □ Multicolour LED for assisting the user when adjusting the detection zone
  - □ Yellow LED (object present).
- ■ Ø 30 sensor, sensitivity 1 to 8 m with analogue output
  - □ Multicolour LED for assisting the user when adjusting the detection distance
  - □ Yellow LED (object present, with luminosity increasing as output signal increases).
- ■ Parallelepiped format sensor
  - □ XX7 F: Dual colour yellow (object present) and green (power on) LED
  - □ XX7 V: Dual colour yellow (object present) and green (power on) LED + user assistance when adjusting the detection zone
  - □ XX7 K: Yellow LED (object present) and green (power on) LED.

## Sensors with digital switching

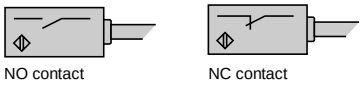
### Contact logic output

- ■ Normally open (NO)

Corresponds to a sensor whose output changes to the closed state when an object is present in the operating zone.

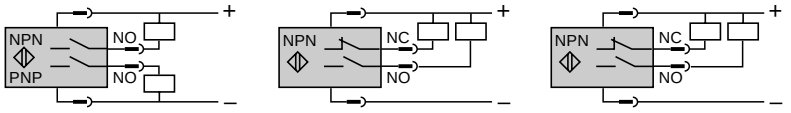
- ■ Normally closed (NC)

Corresponds to a sensor whose output changes to the closed state when an object is present in the operating zone.




### 4-wire technique ⎓

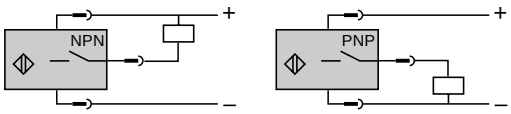
**NO output/ PNP and NPN** | **NO + NC output/ NPN** | **NO + NC output/ PNP**




These sensors comprise 2 wires for the supply and 1 wire for each output signal.

### 3-wire technique ⎓

**NO output / NPN** | **NO output / PNP**



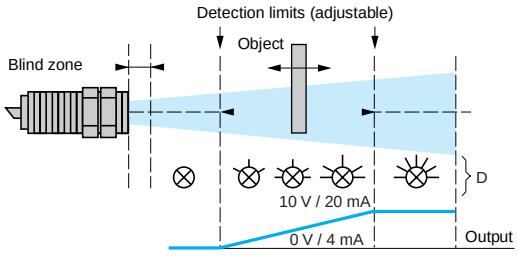

These sensors comprise 2 wires for the supply and 1 wire for the output signal.

**PNP type:** switching the positive side to the load
**NPN type:** switching the negative side to the load

## Sensors with analogue output

### Operation

The characteristic feature of these sensors is the output which delivers a signal (either current or voltage) that is proportional to the distance of the object being detected. Within the detection limits, which are adjustable using teach mode, the value of the output signal increases as the object moves away.
When an object is detected, an LED indicator (D) illuminates and its luminosity increases in relation to the value of the output signal.




### Advantages

- ■ Visual information available relating to the sensor / object distance.
- ■ Protection against reverse polarity.
- ■ Protection against overloads and short-circuits.
- ■ No residual current, low voltage drop.

# Ultrasonic sensors
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## Power supply

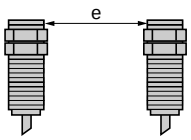
### d.c. source
Check that the voltage limits of the sensor and the acceptable level of ripple, are compatible with the supply used.

### a.c. source (comprising transformer, rectifier, smoothing capacitor)
The supply voltage must be within the operating limits specified for the sensor.

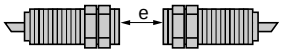
Where the voltage is derived from a single phase a.c. supply, the voltage must be rectified and smoothed to ensure that:
■ the peak voltage of the d.c. supply is lower than the maximum voltage rating of the sensor.
Peak voltage = nominal voltage x √2
■ the minimum voltage of the d.c. supply is greater than the minimum voltage rating of the sensor, given that:
ΔV = (I x t) / C
ΔV = maximum ripple: 10 % (V),
I = anticipated load current (mA),
t = period of 1 cycle (10 ms full-wave rectified for a 50 Hz supply frequency),
C = capacitance (µF).
As a general rule, use a transformer with a lower secondary voltage (Ue) than the required d.c. voltage (U).

**Example**:
∿ 18 V to obtain ⎓ 24 V.

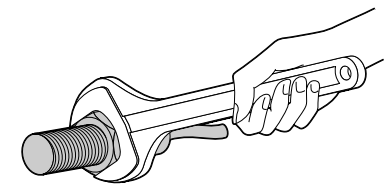
## Setting-up precautions

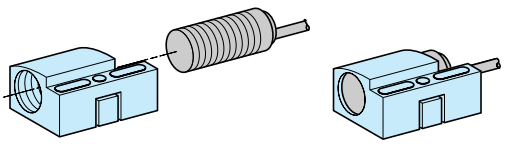


*Mounting side by side*
*e ⩾ Sn*



*Mounting face to face*
*e ⩾4 Sn max.*





## Mounting

### Mounting distance between ultrasonic sensors
If 2 standard sensors are mounted too close to each other, the wave transmitted by one sensor is likely to interfere with the other and result in erratic operation.
In order to avoid this, it is necessary to adhere to the minimum distances between sensors.

### Maximum tightening torque

| Cylindrical sensor | Diameter mm | Tightening torque |
|---|---|---|
| **XX5 12●** | Ø 12 | 0,7 N.m |
| **XX5 18●** | Ø 18 | 1 N.m |
| **XX6 30●** | Ø 30 | 1,35 N.m |

| Flat form sensors | Screw | Tightening torque |
|---|---|---|
| **XX7 F●** | M3 | 0,7 N.m |
| **XX7 K●** | M4 | 1 N.m |
| **XX7 V●** | M3 | 0,7 N.m |
| | Ø 18 | 1 N.m |

### Interchangeability
Using the indexed **fixing clamp**, the assembly is similar to a block type sensor.

## Cabling

### Electrical connection
■ **Connect the sensor before switching on the supply**

■ **Length of cable**
□ No limitation up to 200 m or up to a line capacitance of < 0.1 µF (characteristics of sensor remain unaffected).
□ It is, however, advisable to take into account the voltage drop on the line.

■ **Separation of control and power cables**
□ The sensors are immune to electrical interference encountered in normal industrial conditions.
□ Where extreme conditions of electrical "noise" could occur (large motors, spot welders, etc.), it is advisable to protect against transients in the normal way:
- suppress interference at source,
- separate power and control wiring from each other,
- smooth the supply,
- limit the length of cable.

# Ultrasonic sensors
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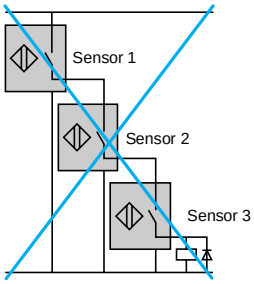
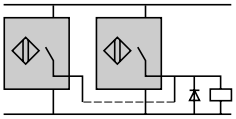
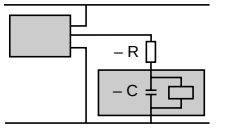
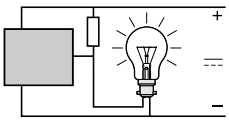
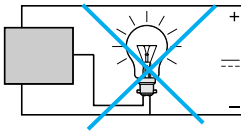
## Setting-up precautions (continued)

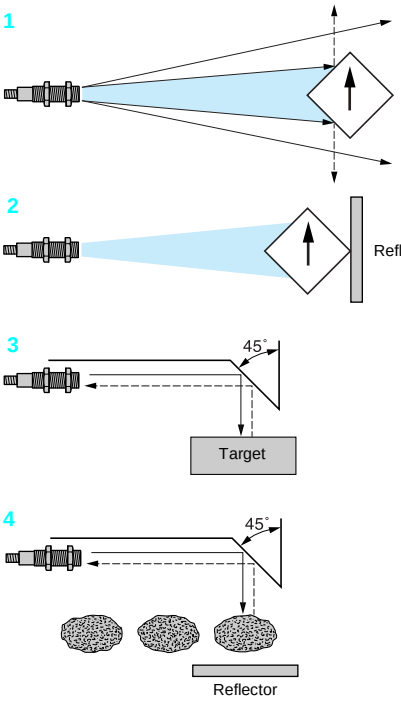





## Connection in series

**This connection method is not recommended.**

■ Correct operation of the sensors cannot be assured and, if this method is used, tests must be made before installation. The following points should be taken into account:

□ Sensor 1 carries the load current in addition to the no-load current consumption values of the other sensors connected in series. For certain models, this connection method is not possible unless a current limiting resistor is used.

□ When in the closed state, each sensor will produce a voltage drop and, therefore, the load voltage should be selected accordingly.

□ As sensor 1 closes, sensor 2 will not operate until a certain time "T" has elapsed (corresponding to the first-up delay) and likewise for the following sensors in the sequence.

□ "Flywheel" diodes should be used when the load being switched is inductive.

### Sensors and units in series with an external mechanical contact

■ The following points should be taken into account:

□ When the mechanical contact is open, the sensor is not supplied.

□ When the contact closes, the sensor will not operate until a certain time "T" has elapsed (corresponding to the first-up delay).

## Connection in parallel

■ No specific restrictions. The use of "flywheel" diodes is recommended when an inductive load (relay) is being switched.

## Capacitive load (C > 0.1 µF)

■ At switch-on, it is necessary to limit (by resistor) the charging current of the capacitive load C.

□ The voltage drop in the sensor can also be taken into account by subtracting it from the supply voltage for the calculation of R.

$$R = \frac{U\ (supply)}{I\ max.\ (sensor)}$$

## Load comprising an incandescent lamp

■ If the load comprises an incandescent lamp, the cold state resistance can be 10 times lower than the hot state resistance. This can cause very high current levels on switching. Fit a pre-heat resistance in parallel with the sensor.

$R = \frac{U^2}{P} \times 10$, U = supply voltage and P = lamp power

## Detection

■ Influencing factors

The ultrasonic sensors are particularly suited to the detection of a hard object with a flat surface perpendicular to the detection axis.

However, the correct operation of the ultrasonic sensor can be disrupted by:

□ air currents, which can accelerate or divert the acoustic wave transmitted by the sensor (ejection of part by air jet),

□ high temperature gradients within the sensing range: an object emitting considerable heat can create zones of varying temperature that will modify the propagation time of the wave and thus prevent reliable operation,

□ sound insulators: sound absorbing materials (cotton, fabrics, rubber, etc.),

□ the angle between the face of the object to be detected and the reference axis of the sensor: when the angle is offset from 90°, the wave is no longer reflected back along the sensor axis and the operating distance is reduced. The greater the distance between the sensor and the target, the greater the effect. Detection is not possible when the angle exceeds ± 10°.

□ the shape of the object to be detected: similar to the example above, an excessively angular object can be difficult to detect 1.

■ Detection by beam break (reflex system)

In cases requiring detection of sound insulating materials, angular objects, or an angle exists between the face of the object to be detected and the reference axis of the sensor, it is recommended that a sensor with the teach mode feature be selected, which enables beam break detection using a reflector. This reflector can be any flat, hard and fixed part of the machine 2. The sensor with the teach mode feature can also be used in confined spaces by using a 90° reflector. In the same manner as for the return reflector, the 90° reflector can be a flat part of the machine 3.

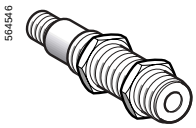
It is also possible to use beam break detection (reflex system) with the 90° reflector 4.

**Caution:** in reflex mode, the NO function opens when an object is present and the NC function closes when an object is present.

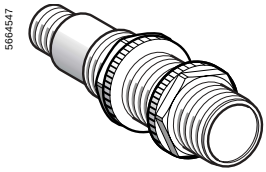
# Ultrasonic sensors

## Osisonic®, Optimum and Universal

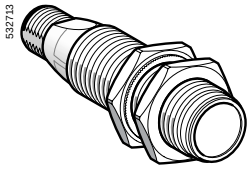
### Cylindrical plastic case, M12 x 1, M18 x 1, M30 x 1.5
### d.c. supply, solid-state output



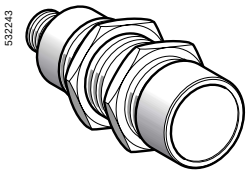

*XX5 12A1KAM8*



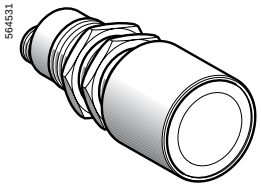

*XX5 18A1KAM12*




*XX5 18A3●AM12*



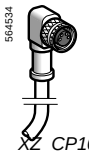

*XX6 30A1KAM12*



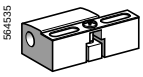

*XX6 30A3●CM12*


*XZ CC12FD●40B*


*XXZ PB100*

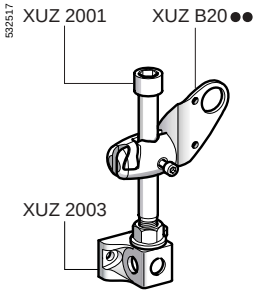



*XZ CP1041L●*




*XSZ B11●*


*XUZ A118*




*3D fixing kit example*

## Optimum sensors

| Sensors | Sensing distance (Sn) m | Function | Output | Reference | Weight kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ø 12** | 0.05 | NO | PNP/NPN | **XX5 12A1KAM8** | 0.011 |
| | 0.10 | NO | NPN | **XX5 12A2NAM8** | 0.011 |
| | | | PNP | **XX5 12A2PAM8** | 0.011 |
| **Ø 18** | 0.15 | NO | PNP/NPN | **XX5 18A1KAM12** | 0.033 |

## Universal sensors

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ø 18** | 0.50 (adjustable) | NO | NPN | **XX5 18A3NAM12** | 0.033 |
| | | | PNP | **XX5 18A3PAM12** | 0.033 |
| **Ø 30** | 1 (adjustable) | NO | PNP/NPN | **XX6 30A1KAM12** | 0.091 |
| | | NO + NC | NPN | **XX6 30A1NCM12** *(1)* | 0.091 |
| | | | PNP | **XX6 30A1PCM12** *(1)* | 0.091 |
| | 8 (adjustable) | NO + NC | NPN | **XX6 30A3NCM12** | 0.110 |
| | | | PNP | **XX6 30A3PCM12** | 0.110 |

## Accessories

### Teach mode pushbutton

| Teach mode pushbutton | For use with sensors | Reference | Weight kg |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Selection of detection window**<br>**Input:** M12 female connector<br>**Output:** M12 male connector | XX5 18A3●AM12 and XX7 V1A1●AM12 | **XXZ PB100** | 0.035 |

### Cabling accessories (4-wire output) *(3)*

| Connectors | For use with sensor | Type | | Reference | Weight kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **M8** | Ø 12 | Connection by in-line IDC | Straight | **XZ CC8FDM40V** | 0.010 |
| | | | Elbowed | **XZ CC8FCM40V** | 0.010 |
| | | Connection to solder terminals | Straight | **XZ CC8FDM40S** | 0.010 |
| | | | Elbowed | **XZ CC8FCM40S** | 0.010 |
| **M12** | Ø 18, Ø 30 | Metal clamping ring | Straight | **XZ CC12FDM40B** | 0.020 |
| | | | Elbowed | **XZ CC12FCM40B** | 0.020 |
| | | Plastic clamping ring | Straight | **XZ CC12FDP40B** | 0.020 |
| | | | Elbowed | **XZ CC12FCP40B** | 0.020 |

| Pre-wired connectors | For use with sensor | Type | Length m | Reference | Weight kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **M8** | Ø 12 | Straight | 2 | **XZ CP0166L2** | 0.080 |
| | | | 5 | **XZ CP0166L5** | 0.180 |
| | | | 10 | **XZ CP0166L10** | 0.360 |
| | | Elbowed | 2 | **XZ CP0266L2** | 0.080 |
| | | | 5 | **XZ CP0266L5** | 0.180 |
| | | | 10 | **XZ CP0266L10** | 0.360 |
| **M12** | Ø 18, Ø 30 | Straight | 2 | **XZ CP1141L2** | 0.090 |
| | | | 5 | **XZ CP1141L5** | 0.190 |
| | | | 10 | **XZ CP1141L10** | 0.370 |
| | | Elbowed | 2 | **XZ CP1241L2** | 0.090 |
| | | | 5 | **XZ CP1241L5** | 0.190 |
| | | | 10 | **XZ CP1241L10** | 0.370 |

### Fixing accessories

| Description | | For use with sensor | Reference | Weight kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fixing clamps** | | Ø 12 | **XSZ B112** | 0.006 |
| | | Ø 18 | **XSZ B118** | 0.010 |
| **90° fixing bracket** | | Ø 12 | **XXZ 12** | 0.025 |
| | | Ø 18 | **XUZ A118** | 0.038 |
| | | Ø 30 | **XXZ 30** | 0.115 |
| **3D fixing kit** *(2)* | M12 rod | Ø 12, Ø 18 and Ø 30 | **XUZ 2001** | 0.050 |
| | Support for M12 rod | Ø 12, Ø 18 and Ø 30 | **XUZ 2003** | 0.160 |
| | Ball-joint mounted fixing bracket | Ø 12 | **XUZ B2012** | 0.175 |
| | | Ø 18 | **XUZ B2003** | 0.175 |
| | | Ø 30 | **XUZ B2030** | 0.160 |

*(1) Sensor available with stainless steel 303 case. To order, replace the 1st letter **A** by the letter **S**.*
*(2) To obtain a 3D fixing kit, order:*
*rod support **XUZ 2003**, M12 rod **XUZ 2001** and ball-joint mounted fixing bracket **XUZ B20●●**.*
*(3) For 3-wire cabling accessories, refer to the Global Detection catalogue.*

General: pages 4 to 9 | Characteristics: page 11 | Dimensions: page 12 | Schemes: page 13

# Ultrasonic sensors

## Osisonic®, Optimum and Universal

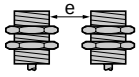
### Cylindrical plastic case, M12 x 1, M18 x 1, M30 x 1.5
### d.c. supply, solid-state output

| Sensor type | | | XX5 12A1●●●● | XX5 12A2●●●● | XX5 18A1●●●● | XX5 18A3●●●● | XX6 30A1●●●● | XX6 30A3●●●● |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Characteristics** | | | | | | | | |
| **Product certifications** | | | CE | | | | | |
| **Conformity to standards** | | | IEC 60947-5-2, UL508 pending and CSA C22-2 n° 14 pending | | | | | |
| **Connection** | Connector | | M8 - 4-pin | M8 - 3-pin | M12 - 4-pin | | | |
| **Sensing range** | | **mm** | 6.4…51 | 6.4…102 | 19…152 | 51…508 | 51…991 | 203…8000 |
| **Nominal sensing distance** (Sn) | | **m** | 0.05 | 0.1 | 0.15 | 0.50 | 1 | 8 |
| **Operating distance** | | **mm** | 6.4…51 Fixed | 6.4…102 Fixed | 25…152 Fixed | Adjustable using teach mode | | |
| **Differential travel** | | **mm** | < 0.7 | < 0.7 | < 0.35 | < 2.5 | < 2.5 | < 12.7 |
| **Blind zone** (no object must pass through this zone whilst the sensor is operating) | | **mm** | 0…6.4 | 0…6.4 | 0…19 | 0…51 | 0…51 | 0…203 |
| **Transmission frequency** | | **kHz** | 500 | | | 300 | 200 | 75 |
| **Repeat accuracy** | | **mm** | ± 0.7 | | | ± 1.27 | ± 0.9 | ± 2.54 |
| **Overall beam angle** (see detection lobe) | | | 11° | 10° | 8° | 6° | 10° | 16° |
| **Minimum size of object to be detected** | | | Cylinder Ø 2.5 mm or flat bar 1 mm wide | | Cylinder Ø 1.6 mm | Cylinder Ø 2.5 mm up to a sensing distance of 150 mm | Cylinder Ø 1.6 mm up to a sensing distance of 635 mm | Cylinder Ø 50.8 mm up to a sensing distance of 4732 mm |
| **Degree of protection** | Conforming to IEC 60529 and IEC 60947-5-2 | | IP 67 | | | | IP 65 | |
| **Storage temperature** | | **°C** | - 40…+ 80 | | | | | |
| **Operating temperature** | | **°C** | - 20…+ 65 | | 0…+ 50 | - 20…+ 65 | 0…+ 60 | - 20…+ 60 |
| **Materials** | Case | | ULTEM® | | | Valox® | ULTEM® | |
| | Sensing face | | Epoxy | | Silicone | Epoxy | Silicone | Epoxy |
| **Vibration resistance** | To IEC 60068-2-6 | | Amplitude ± 1 mm (f = 10…55 Hz) | | | | | |
| **Mechanical shock resistance** | To IEC 60068-2-27 | | 30 gn, duration 11 ms, in all 3 axes | | | | | |
| **Resistance to electromagnetic interference** | | | | | | | | |
| Electrostatic discharges | To IEC 61000-4-2 | **kV** | 8, level 4 | | | | | |
| Radiated electromagnetic fields | To IEC 61000-4-3 | **V/m** | 10, level 3 | | | | | |
| Fast transients | To IEC 61000-4-4 | **kV** | 1, level 3 | | | | | |
| **LED indicators** | Output state | | Yellow LED, rear | Yellow LED | – | Yellow LED | Yellow LED, rear | Yellow LED, rear |
| | Power on | | Green LED, rear | Green LED | – | Green LED | – | – |
| | Setting-up assistance | | – | – | – | Dual colour | Multicolour LED, rear | |
| **Rated supply voltage** | | **V** | ⎓ 12…24 V with protection against reverse polarity | | | | | |
| **Voltage limits (including ripple)** | | **V** | ⎓ 10…28 V | | | | | |
| **Current consumption, no-load** | | **mA** | 25 | | 60 | 40 | 50 | |
| **Switching capacity** | | **mA** | < 100 (PNP and NPN) with overload and short-circuit protection | | | | | |
| **Voltage drop** | | **V** | < 1 (PNP and NPN) | | | | | |
| **Maximum switching frequency** | | **Hz** | 125 | 125 | 80 | 40 | 10 | 2 |
| **Delays** | First-up | **ms** | 20 | 20 | 350 | 100 | 720 | 800 |
| | Response | **ms** | 2 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 20 | 200 |
| | Recovery | **ms** | 2 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 20 | 200 |
| **Deviation angle from 90° of the object to be detected** | | | ± 10° | ± 10° | ± 10° | ± 7° | ± 7° | ± 5° |

## Setting-up precautions

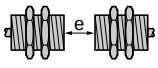
### Minimum mounting distances

**Side by side**




e: respect the distances indicated on the detection curves shown on page 13.

**Face to face**




e = 4 x Sn max.

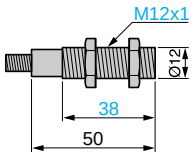
# Ultrasonic sensors

## Osisonic®, Optimum and Universal

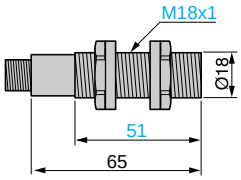
Cylindrical plastic case, M12 x 1, M18 x 1, M30 x 1.5
d.c. supply, solid-state output

## Dimensions

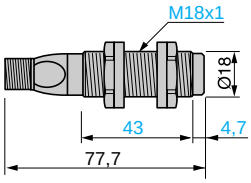
### XX5 12A●●AM8



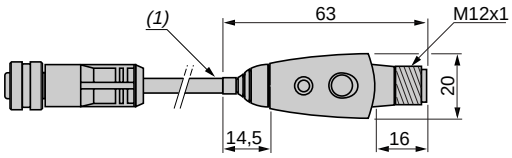

### XX5 18A1KAM12




### XX5 18A3●AM12

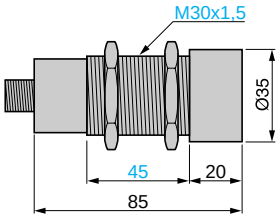



### XXZ PB100

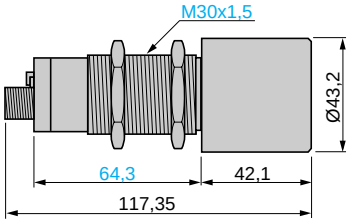



*(1) Cable, length: 152.4 mm.*

### XX6 30A1KAM12



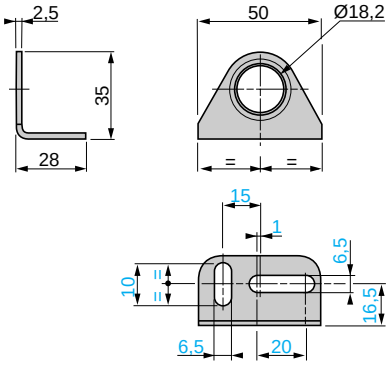

### XX6 30A3●CM12




## Accessories

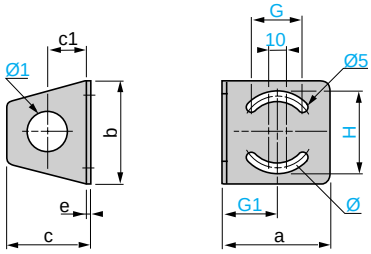
### XUZ A118

90° fixing bracket (Ø 18)




### XXZ 12, XXZ 30

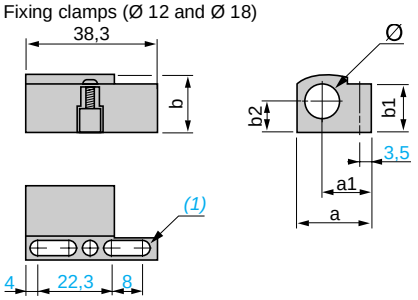
90° fixing bracket (Ø 12 and Ø 30)




| XXZ | a | b | c | c1 | e | H | G | G1 | Ø | Ø1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **12** | 35 | 40 | 33 | 18 | 2 | 31 | 18 | 18 | 25 | 13 |
| **30** | 67 | 65 | 52 | 25 | 3 | 51 | 35 | 33 | 50 | 31 |

### XSZ B112, XSZ B118

Fixing clamps (Ø 12 and Ø 18)

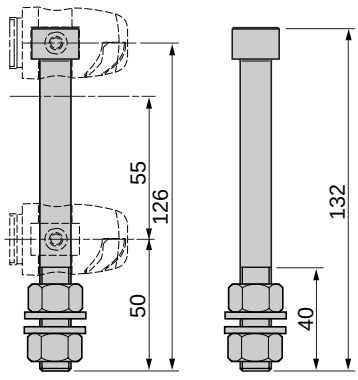



| XSZ | a | a1 | b | b1 | b2 | Ø |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **B112** | 21.9 | 14.5 | 16 | 15.5 | 8.5 | 12 |
| **B118** | 26 | 15.7 | 22.3 | 20.1 | 11.5 | 18 |

*(1) 2 elongated holes Ø 4 x 8.*

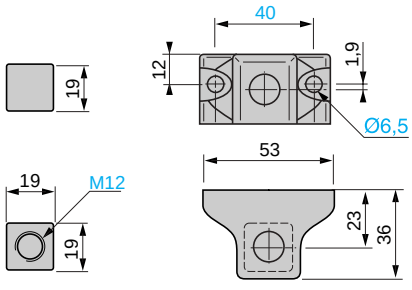
### XUZ 2001

M12 rod



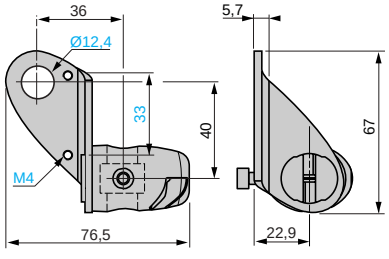

### XUZ 2003

Support for M12 rod



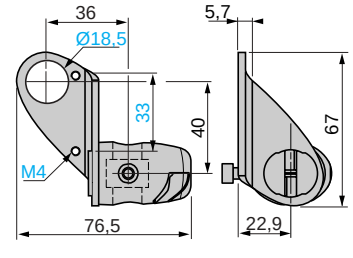

### XUZ B2012

Ball-joint mounted fixing bracket (Ø 12)



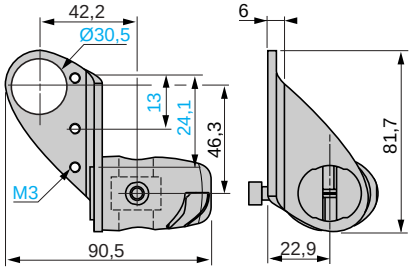

### XUZ B2003

Ball-joint mounted fixing bracket (Ø 18)




### XUZ 2030

Ball-joint mounted fixing bracket (Ø 30)



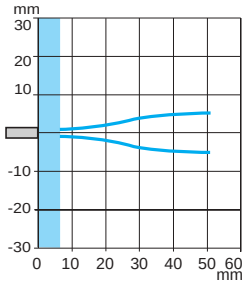
# Ultrasonic sensors

## Osisonic®, Optimum and Universal

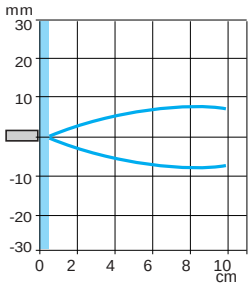
Cylindrical plastic case, M12 x 1, M18 x 1, M30 x 1.5
d.c. supply, solid-state output

## Detection curves

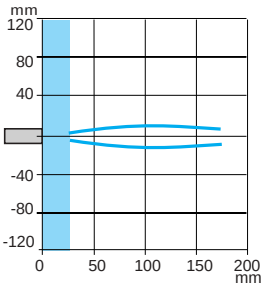
### XX5 12A1KAM8



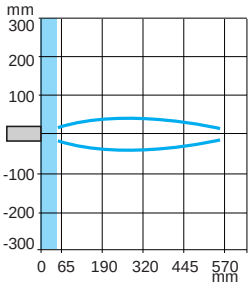

### XX5 12A2●NAM8



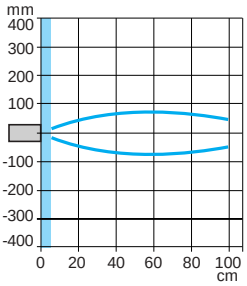

### XX5 18A1KAM12



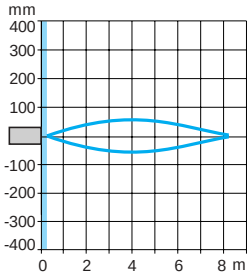

### XX5 18A3●AM12




### XX6 30A1●CM12




### XX6 30A3●CM12



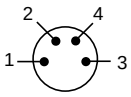

Blind zone

## Wiring schemes

### M8 connector

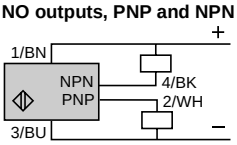
#### XX5 12A1KAM8

**4-wire type**




1 (+) 2 PNP output
3 (-) 4 NPN output

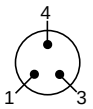
**NO outputs, PNP and NPN**




(-) BU (Blue) (+) BN (Brown)
WH (White) BK (Black)

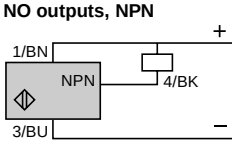
#### XX5 12A2●

**3-wire type**



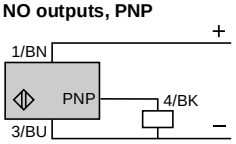

1 (+) 3 (-)
4 NPN or PNP output

**NO outputs, NPN**




(-) BU (Blue) (+) BN (Brown)
BK (Black)

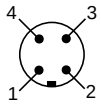
**NO outputs, PNP**




### M12 connector

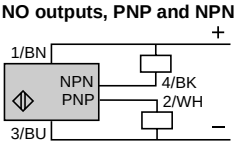
#### XX5 18A1KAM12

**4-wire type**




1 (+) 2 PNP output
3 (-) 4 NPN output

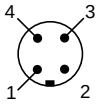
**NO outputs, PNP and NPN**




(-) BU (Blue) (+) BN (Brown)
WH (White) BK (Black)

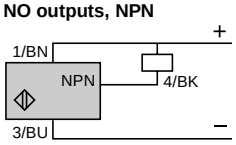
#### XX5 18A3●

**3-wire type**



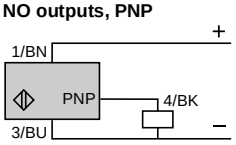

1 (+) 3 (-)
4 NPN or PNP output

**NO outputs, NPN**



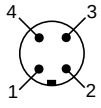

(-) BU (Blue) (+) BN (Brown)
BK (Black)

**NO outputs, PNP**



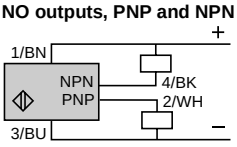

#### XX6 30A1KAM12

**4-wire type**




1 (+) 2 PNP output
3 (-) 4 NPN output

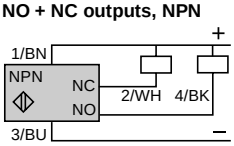
**NO outputs, PNP and NPN**



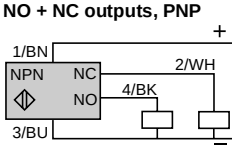

(-) BU (Blue) (+) BN (Brown)
WH (White) BK (Black)

#### XX6 30A●●CM12

**NO + NC outputs, NPN**



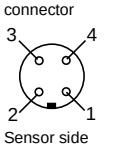

**NO + NC outputs, PNP**



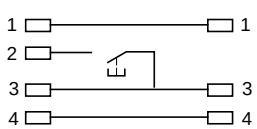

(-) BU (Blue) (+) BN (Brown)
WH (White) BK (Black)

### XXZ PB100 (teach mode pushbutton for XX5 18A3●AM12)

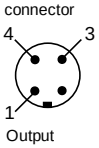
M12 female connector



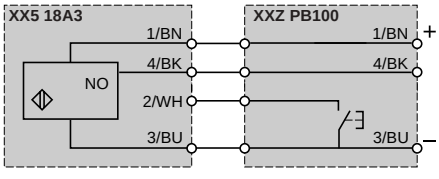

Sensor side




M12 male connector




Output XXZ PB100




1 (+) BN (Brown) 2 WH (White)
3 (-) BU (Blue) 4 BK (Black)