



## Operating Manual

### Ultrasonic proximity switch with one switching output

nano-15/CD nano-15/CE  
nano-24/CD nano-24/CE

## Product Description

nano sensors offer a non-contact measurement of the distance to an object which must be positioned within the sensor's detection zone. The switching output is set conditional upon the adjusted detect distance. Via the Teach-in procedure, the detect distance and operating mode can be adjusted.

## Safety Notes

- Read the operating manual prior to start-up.
- Connection, installation and adjustment works should be carried out by expert personnel only.
- No safety Component in accordance with the EU Machine Directive.

## Proper Use

nano ultrasonic sensors are used for non-contact detection of objects.

## Installation

- Mount the sensor at the installation site.
- Connect a connection cable to the M12 device plug, see figure 1.

The assembly distances shown in figure 2 for two or more sensors should not be fallen below in order to avoid mutual interference.

## Start-up

- Connect the power supply.
- Set the parameters of the sensor by using the Teach-in procedure, see diagram »Set sensor parameters with the Teach-in procedure«.

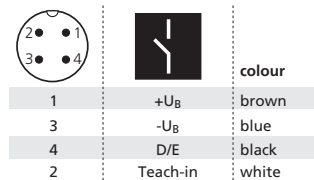


Fig. 1: Pin assignment with view onto sensor plug and colour coding of the microsonic connection cables

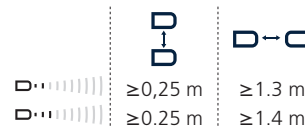


Fig. 2: Minimal assembly distances

## Factory Settings

nano sensors are delivered factory made with the following settings:

- Switching point operation.
- Switching output on NOC.
- Detect distance at operating range.

## Operating Modes

Three operating modes are available for the switching output:

- Operation with one switching point

The switching output is set when the object falls below the set switching point.

- Window mode

The switching output is set when the object is within the set window limits.

- Two-way reflective barrier

The switching output is set when no

object is between sensor and fixed reflector.

## Checking Sensor Settings

In normal operating mode shortly connect Teach-in to +U<sub>B</sub>. Both LEDs stop shining for one second. The green LED indicates the current operating mode:

- 1 x flashing = operation with one switching point
- 2 x flashing = window mode
- 3 x flashing = two-way reflective barrier

After a break of 3 s the green LED shows the output function:

- 1 x flashing = NOC
- 2 x flashing = NCC

To change the operating mode and output function, see diagram »Set sensor parameters with the Teach-in procedure«.

## Maintenance

microsonic sensors are maintenance-free. In case of excess caked-on dirt we recommend cleaning the white sensor surface.

## Notes

- Every time the power supply is switched on, the sensor detects its actual operating temperature and transmits it to the internal temperature compensation. The adjusted value is taken over after 45 seconds.
- If the sensor was switched off for at least 30 minutes and after power on the switching output is not set for 30 minutes a new adjustment of the internal temperature compensation to the actual mounting conditions takes place.
- The sensors of the nano family have a blind zone. Within this zone a distance measurement is not possible.
- In the normal operating mode, an illuminated yellow LED signals that the switching output is switched through.
- In the »Two-way reflective barrier« operating mode, the object has to

## Contact

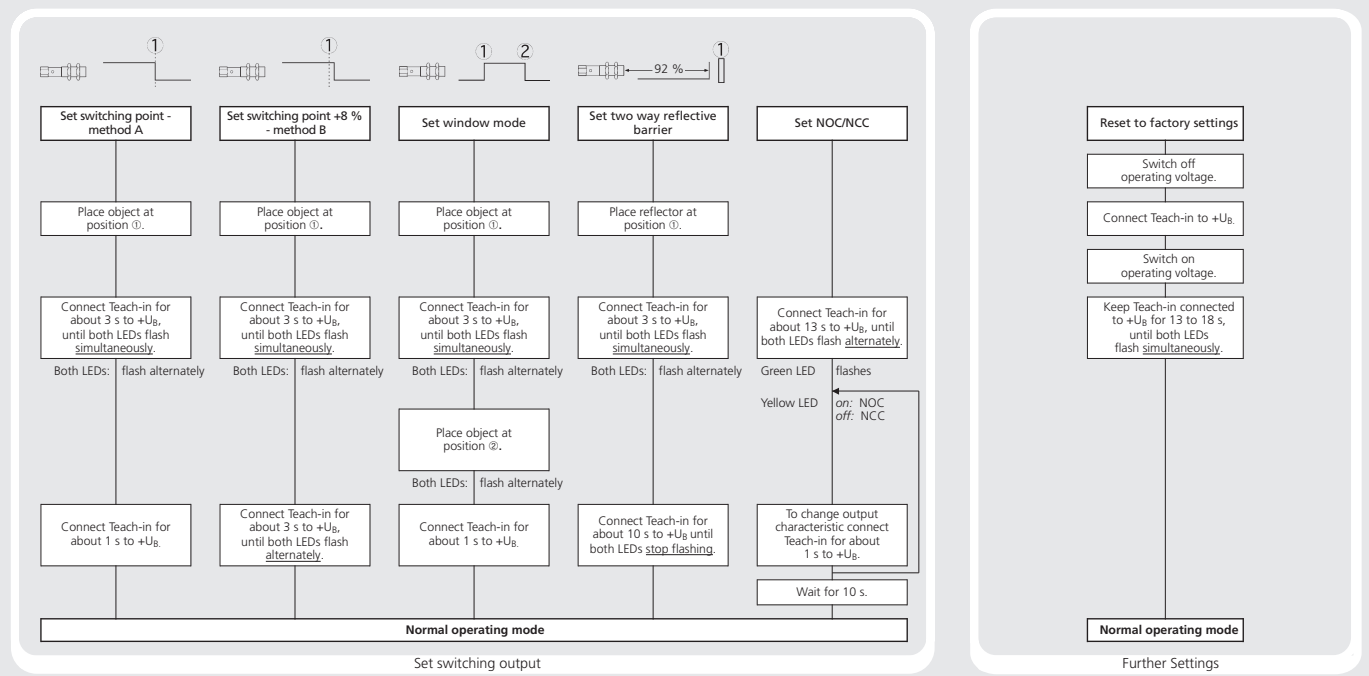
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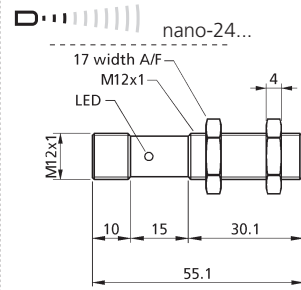
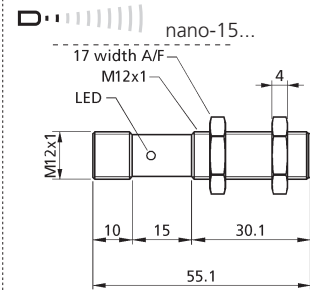
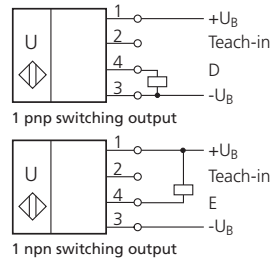
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## Set sensor parameters with the Teach-in procedure



**Technical data**



|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>blind zone</b>  | 20 mm   |
| <b>operating range</b>   | 150 mm  |
| <b>maximum range</b>   | 250 mm  |
| <b>angle of beam spread</b>  | see detection zone  |
| <b>transducer frequency</b>  | 380 kHz   |
| <b>resolution</b>  | 69 µm   |
| <b>reproducibility</b>   | ± 0.15 %  |
| <b>detection zones</b><br>for different objects:<br>The dark grey areas represent the zone where it is easy to recognise the normal reflector (round bar). This indicates the typical operating range of the sensors. The light grey areas represent the zone where a very large reflector - for instance a plate - can still be recognized. The requirement is an optimal alignment to the sensor. It is not possible to evaluate ultrasonic reflections outside this area. |   |
| <b>accuracy</b>  | ± 1 % (temperature drift internally compensated)  |
| <b>operating voltage UB</b>  | 10 - 30 V DC, reverse polarity protection (Class 2)   |
| <b>voltage ripple</b>  | ±10 %   |
| <b>no-load current consumption</b>   | < 25 mA   |
| <b>housing</b>   | brass sleeve, nickel-plated, plastic parts: PBT; ultrasonic transducer: polyurethane foam, epoxy resin with glass content |
| <b>max. tightening torque of nuts</b>  | 1 Nm  |
| <b>class of protection per EN 60529</b>  | IP 67   |
| <b>norm conformity</b>   | EN 60947-5-2  |
| <b>type of connection</b>  | 4-pin M12 circular plug   |
| <b>controls</b>  | Teach-in via pin 2  |
| <b>scope of settings</b>   | Teach-in  |
| <b>indicators</b>  | 2 LEDs  |
| <b>operating temperature</b>   | -25°C to +70°C  |
| <b>storage temperature</b>   | -40°C to +85°C  |
| <b>weight</b>  | 15 g  |
| <b>switching hysteresis</b>  | 2 mm  |
| <b>switching frequency</b>   | 31 Hz   |
| <b>response time</b>   | 24 ms   |
| <b>time delay before availability</b>  | < 300 ms  |
| <b>order no. switching output</b>  | <b>nano-15/CD</b><br>pnp, UB-2 V, I <sub>max</sub> = 200 mA<br>switchable NOC/NCC, short-circuit-proof                    |
| <b>order no. switching output</b>  | <b>nano-15/CE</b><br>npn, -UB+2 V, I <sub>max</sub> = 200 mA<br>switchable NOC/NCC, short-circuit-proof                   |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>blind zone</b>  | 40 mm   |
| <b>operating range</b>   | 250 mm  |
| <b>maximum range</b>   | 350 mm  |
| <b>angle of beam spread</b>  | see detection zone  |
| <b>transducer frequency</b>  | 500 kHz   |
| <b>resolution</b>  | 69 µm   |
| <b>reproducibility</b>   | ± 0.15 %  |
| <b>detection zones</b><br>for different objects:<br>The dark grey areas represent the zone where it is easy to recognise the normal reflector (round bar). This indicates the typical operating range of the sensors. The light grey areas represent the zone where a very large reflector - for instance a plate - can still be recognized. The requirement is an optimal alignment to the sensor. It is not possible to evaluate ultrasonic reflections outside this area. |   |
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| <b>indicators</b>  | 2 LEDs  |
| <b>operating temperature</b>   | -25°C to +70°C  |
| <b>storage temperature</b>   | -40°C to +85°C  |
| <b>weight</b>  | 15 g  |
| <b>switching hysteresis</b>  | 3 mm  |
| <b>switching frequency</b>   | 25 Hz   |
| <b>response time</b>   | 30 ms   |
| <b>time delay before availability</b>  | < 300 ms  |
| <b>order no. switching output</b>  | <b>nano-24/CD</b><br>pnp, UB-2 V, I <sub>max</sub> = 200 mA<br>switchable NOC/NCC, short-circuit-proof                    |
| <b>order no. switching output</b>  | <b>nano-24/CE</b><br>npn, -UB+2 V, I <sub>max</sub> = 200 mA<br>switchable NOC/NCC, short-circuit-proof                   |

be within the range of 0-92 % of the set distance.

- In the »Set switching point - method A« Teach-in procedure the actual distance to the object is taught to the sensor as the switching point. If the object moves towards the sensor (e.g. with level control) then the taught distance is the level at which the sensor has to switch the output, see figure 3.
- If the object to be scanned moves into the detection zone from the side, the »Set switching point +8 % - method B« Teach-in procedure should be used. In this way the switching distance is set 8 % further than the actual measured distance to the object. This ensures a reliable switching distance even if the height of the objects varies slightly, see figure 3.

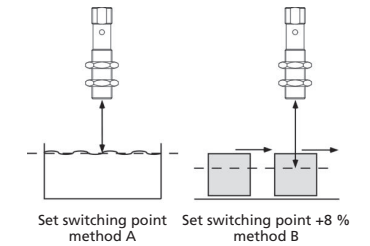


Fig. 3: Setting the switching point for different directions of movement of the object

- The sensor can be reset to its factory setting (see »Further settings«).

UL LISTED  
Enclosure Type 1  
For use only in industrial machinery NFPA 79 applications.  
The proximity switches shall be used with a listed (CYJ/V7) cable/connector assembly rated minimum 32 Vdc, minimum 290 mA, in the final installation.



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