wenglor
the innovative family

Operating Instructions

OPT2500

Laser Distance Sensor Triangulation

EN

Translation of the original operating instructions
Subject to change without notice
Available as PDF file only
Version 1.0
www.wenglor.com

Table of Contents

1 General

1.1 Information Concerning these Instructions

- These instructions make it possible to use the product safely and efficiently.
- These instructions are an integral part of the product and must be kept on hand for the entire duration of its service life.
- Local accident prevention regulations and national work safety regulations must be complied with as well.
- The product is subject to further technical development, and thus the information contained in these operating instructions may also be subject to change. The current version can be found at www.automationdirect.com in the product's separate download area.

INFORMATION

The operating instructions must be read carefully before using the product and must be kept on hand for later reference.

1.2 Explanation of Symbols

- Safety precautions and warnings are emphasized by means of symbols and signal words.
- Safe use of the product is only possible if these safety precautions and warnings are adhered to.

The safety precautions and warnings are laid out in accordance with the following principle:

SIGNAL WORD

Type and source of danger!

Possible consequences in the event that the hazard is disregarded.

→ Measures for averting the hazard.

The meanings of the signal words, as well as the scope of the associated hazards, are listed below:

⚠ DANGER

This signal word indicates a hazard with a high degree of risk which, if not avoided, results in death or severe injury.

⚠ WARNING

This signal word indicates a hazard with a medium degree of risk which, if not avoided, may result in death or severe injury.

⚠ CAUTION

This signal word indicates a hazard with a low degree of risk which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury.

NOTICE

This signal word draws attention to a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in property damage.

INFORMATION

Information draws attention to useful tips and suggestions, as well as information on efficient, error-free use.

1.3 Limitation of Liability

- The product has been developed in consideration of the current state-of-the-art technology, as well as applicable standards and guidelines. Subject to change without notice.
- A valid declaration of conformity can be accessed at www.automationdirect.com in the product's separate download area.
- wenglor sensoric elektronische Geräte GmbH (hereinafter referred to as "wenglor") excludes all liability in the event of:
  - Non-compliance with the instructions
  - Use of the product for purposes other than those intended.
  - Use by untrained personnel.
  - Use of unapproved spare parts.
  - Unapproved modification of products.
- These operating instructions do not include any guarantees from wenglor with regard to the described procedures or specific product characteristics.
- wenglor assumes no liability for printing errors or other inaccuracies contained in these operating instructions unless wenglor was verifiably aware of such errors at the point in time at which the operating instructions were prepared.

1.4 Copyrights

- The contents of these instructions are protected by copyright law.
- All rights are reserved by wenglor.
- Commercial reproduction or any other commercial use of the provided content and information, in particular graphics and images, is not permitted without previous written consent from wenglor.

2 For Your Safety

2.1 Use for Intended Purpose

Laser Distance Sensors Triangulation

Triangulation laser distance sensors work according to the principle of angle measurement, where the object's color, shape, and surface do not affect the measurement. Depending on the setting, they can be operated at very high speed or resolution. The measuring range can be selected individually within the sensor's working range.

This product can be used in the following industry sectors:

- Special-purpose mechanical engineering
- Heavy mechanical engineering
- Logistics
- Automotive industry
- Food industry
- Packaging industry
- Pharmaceuticals industry
- Plastics industry
- Woodworking industry
- Consumer goods industry
- Paper industry
- Electronics industry
- Glass industry
- Steel industry
- Aviation industry
- Chemicals industry
- Alternative energies
- Raw materials extraction

2.2 Use for Other than the Intended Purpose

- Not a safety component in accordance with 2006/42/EC (Machinery Directive).
- The product may be used only with accessories supplied or approved by wenglor, or in combination with approved products. A list of approved accessories and combination products can be found at www.automationdirect.com on the product detail page.

⚠ DANGER

Risk of personal injury or property damage in case of use for other than the intended purpose!

Use for other than the intended purpose may lead to hazardous situations.

→ Observe instructions regarding use for intended purpose.

2.3 Personnel Qualifications

- Suitable technical training is a prerequisite.
- In-house electronics training is required.
- Trained personnel who use the product must have (permanent) access to the operating instructions.

⚠ DANGER

Risk of personal injury or property damage in case of incorrect initial start-up and maintenance!

Personal injury and damage to equipment may occur.

→ Adequate training and qualification of personnel

2.4 Modification of Products

⚠ DANGER

Risk of personal injury or property damage if the product is modified!

Personal injury and damage to equipment may occur. Noncompliance may result in loss of the CE and/or UKCA mark and voiding of the warranty.

→ Modification of the product is not permitted

2.5 General Safety Precautions

INFORMATION

These instructions are an integral part of the product and must be kept on hand for the entire duration of its service life.

In the event of possible changes, the current version of the operating instructions can be found at www.automationdirect.com in the product's separate download area.

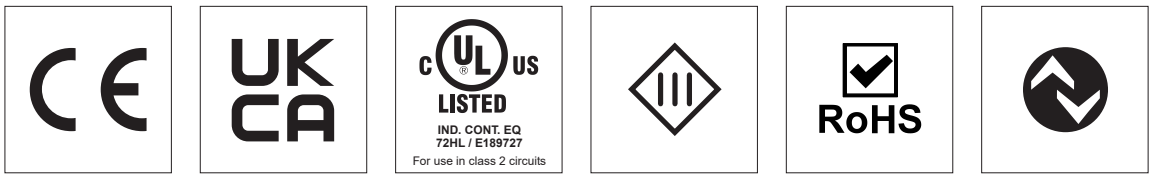
Read the operating instructions carefully before using the product.

Protect the sensor against contamination and mechanical influences.

2.6 Laser Warnings

LASER CLASS 1 **EN 60825-1:2014**	**Laser Class 1 (EN 60825-1)** Applicable standards and safety regulations must be observed.

2.7 Approvals and Protection Class



3 Technical Data

3.1 General Data

Technical Data	
Optical Data	
Working Range	30 ... 80 mm
Setting Range	30 ... 80 mm
Reproducibility maximum	13 µm
Reproducibility: 1 Sigma	0.8 µm
Linearity Deviation	40 µm
Switching Hysteresis	< 0.5 %
Light Source	Laser (red)
Wavelength	655 nm
Service Life (T = +25 °C)	100000 h
Laser Class (EN 60825-1)	1
Max. Ambient Light	20000 Lux
Light Spot Diameter	See section Light Spot Diameter [▶ 11]
Electrical Data	
Supply Voltage	18 ... 30 V DC
Current Consumption (Ub = 24 V)	< 50 mA
Switching Frequency	650 Hz
Response Time	< 0.5 ms
Temperature Drift	< 2.5 µm/K
Temperature Range	-30 ... 60 °C
Number of Switching Outputs	2
Switching Output Voltage Drop	< 1.5 V
Switching Output/Switching Current	100 mA
Short Circuit and Overload Protection	yes
Reverse Polarity Protection	yes
Interface	IO-Link V1.1
Baud Rate	COM3
Protection Class	III
FDA Accession Number	2310674-000
Mechanical Data	
Setting Method	Teach-In
Housing Material	Aluminum, anodised Plastic, ABS
Optic Cover	Plastic, PMMA
Degree of Protection	IP67
Connection	M12 × 1; 4/5-pin
Output Functions	
Output	PNP NO
Technical Safety Data	
MTTFd (EN ISO 13849-1)	720.35 a

3.1.1 Light Spot Diameter

Working Distance	30 mm	55 mm	80 mm
Light Spot Diameter	1,5 mm	1,5 mm	1,5 mm

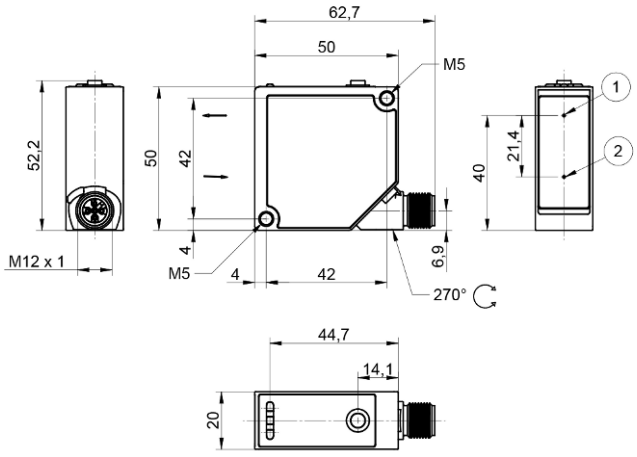
3.2 Warm-Up Phase

The warm-up phase typically lasts 5 minutes. After this time, the sensor delivers the specified values of the linearity deviation.

NOTICE

Specifications correspond to measured value without load. For all variants, the specification may differ due to the load on the output.

3.3 Housing Dimensions



① = emitted light

② = receiver diode

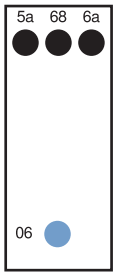
M4 screw = 1 Nm

M5 screw = 2 Nm

Dimensions specified in mm (1 mm = 0.03937")

3.4 Control Panel

X5



5a = switching status indicator A1
06 = teach-in key
6a = switching status indicator, A2
68 = supply voltage indicator

3.5 Complementary Products

wenglor offers you the right connection and mounting technology as well as other accessories for your product. You can find this at www.automationdirect.com on the product details page at the bottom.

3.6 Scope of Delivery

- Sensor
- Safety precaution
- BEF-SET-02 mounting set

4 Transport and Storage

4.1 Transport

Upon receipt of shipment, the goods must be inspected for damage in transit. In the case of damage, conditionally accept the package and notify the manufacturer of the damage. Then return the device, making reference to damage in transit.

4.2 Storage

The following points must be taken into consideration with regard to storage:

- Do not store the product outdoors.
- Store the product in a dry, dust-free place.
- Protect the product against mechanical impacts.
- Protect the product against exposure to direct sunlight.

NOTICE

Risk of property damage in case of improper storage!

The product may be damaged.

→ Storage instructions must be complied with.

5 Installation and Electrical Connection

5.1 Installation

- Protect the product from contamination during installation.
- Observe all applicable electrical and mechanical regulations, standards and safety rules.
- Protect the product against mechanical influences.
- Make sure that the sensor is mounted in a mechanically secure fashion.
- Install the sensor by means of the mounting hole with M4 screws (included in the scope of delivery).

- Alternatively, the sensors can also be attached using M5 screws (not included in the scope of delivery) via the thread built into the housing.

- Do not exceed max. tightening torque:
  - If using M4 screws: 1 Nm
  - If using M5 screws: 2 Nm

NOTICE

Risk of property damage in case of improper installation!

The product may be damaged!

→ Comply with installation instructions.

⚠ CAUTION

Risk of personal injury or property damage during installation!

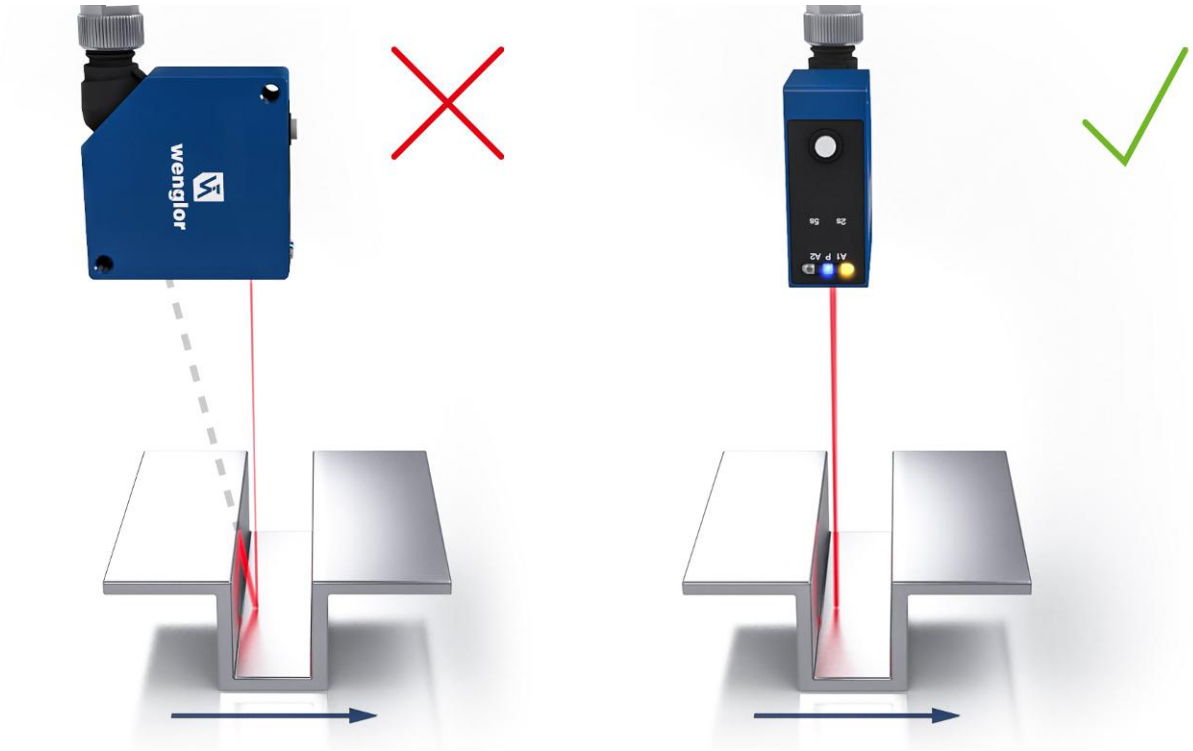
Personal injury and damage to the product may occur.

→ Ensure a safe installation environment.

5.2 Adjustment

When adjusting sensors, note the following instructions so that the most stable object detection/measurement can be achieved:

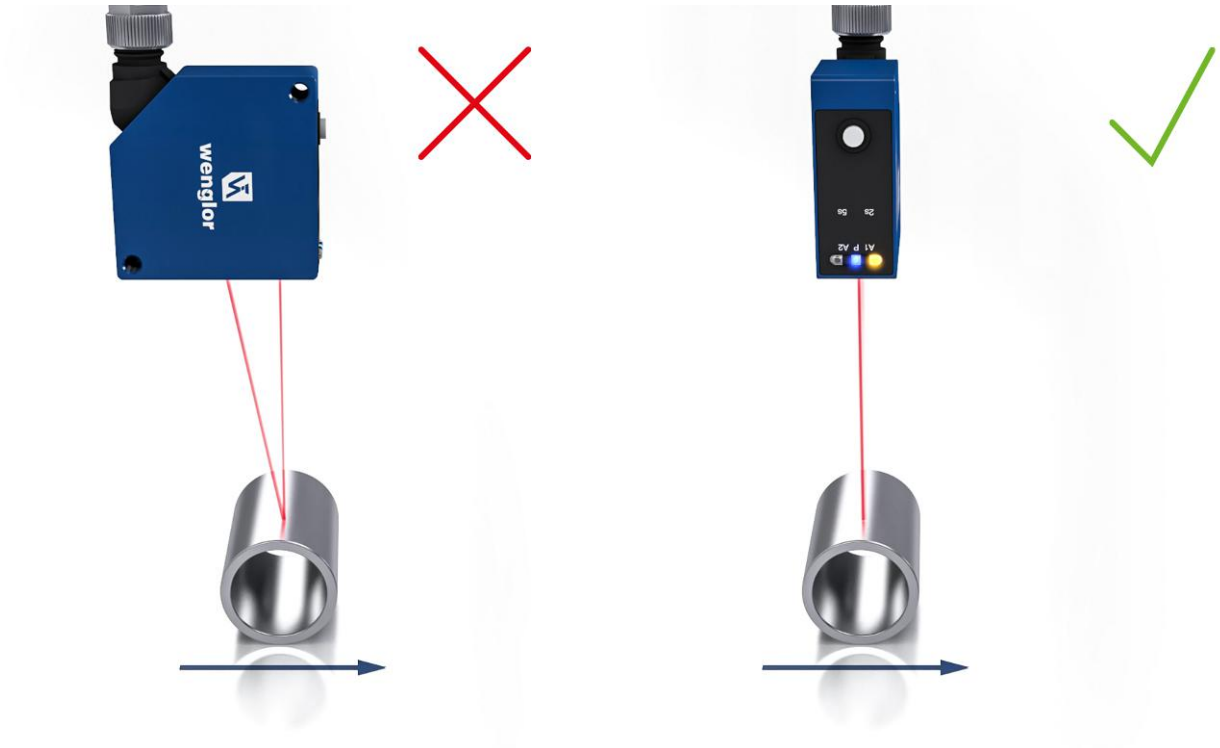
Steps/Edges/Depressions



If measuring directly next to steps/edges/depressions, make sure that the receiving beam is not covered by the step/edge. The same applies when measuring the depth of gaps and holes.

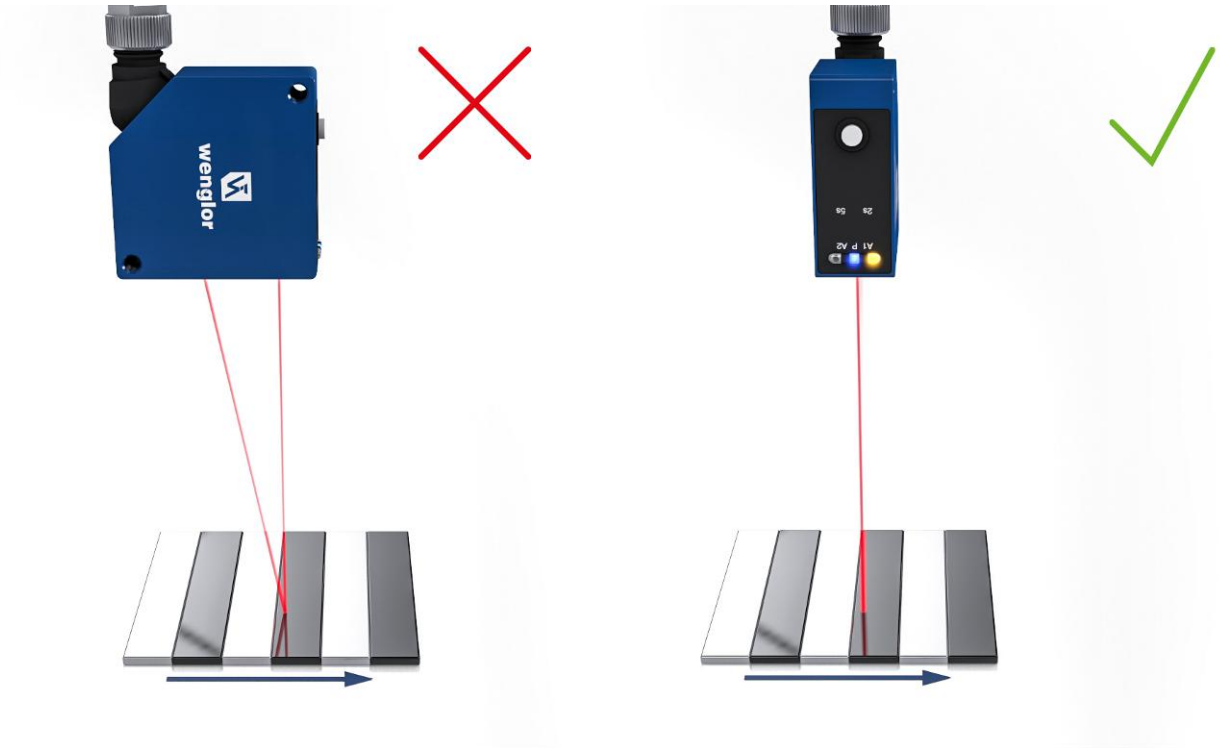
With holes, blind holes and edges in the surface of moving parts, the sensor must be positioned so that the edge does not obscure the laser dot.

Round, Glossy surfaces



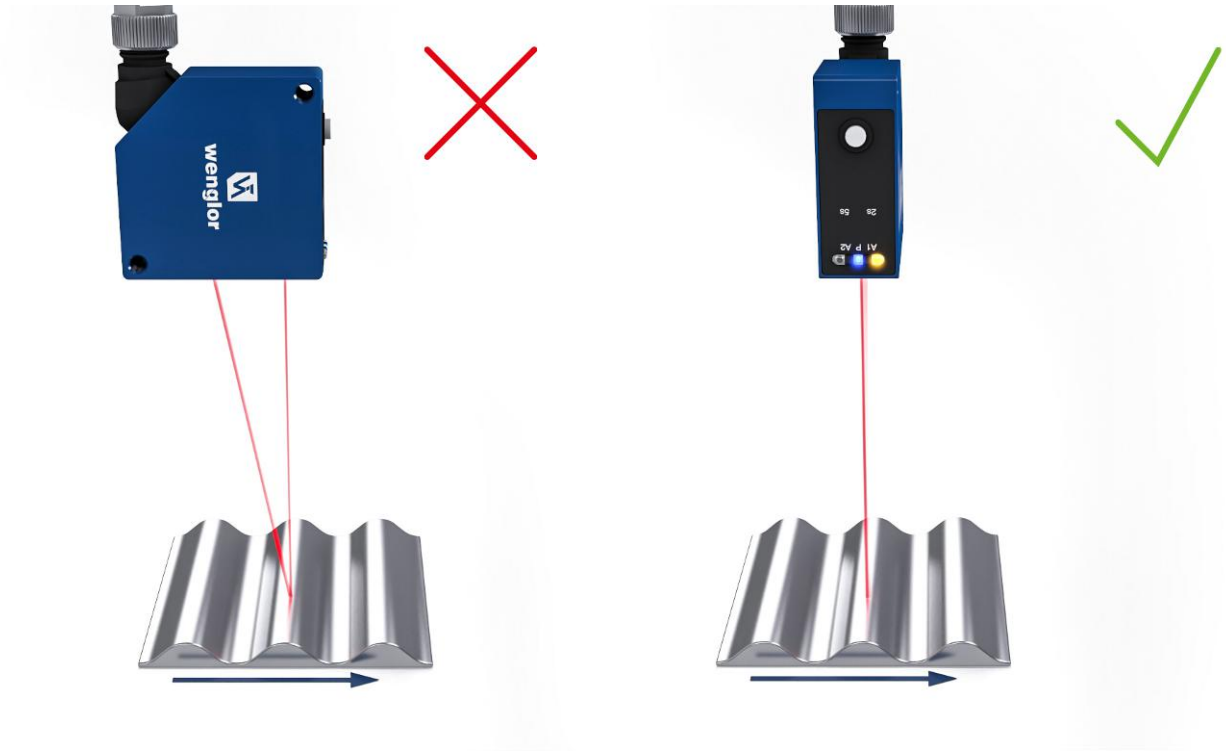
With round, glossy surfaces, the sensor should be positioned on an axis with the round object in order to avoid reflection.

Measuring Objects with Evenly Positioned, Colored Edges



When oriented correctly, the influence on measuring accuracy is minimal. When oriented incorrectly, the different reflectivity of the various colors will result in deviations.

Moving Measuring Objects



When measuring a moving object, the object must be able to move transversely to the sensor. This prevents shadows and direct reflection to the receiver.

5.3 Electrical Connection

- Wire the sensor in accordance with the connection diagram.
- Switch on the supply voltage (see section Technical Data [▶ 10]).
- If using IO-Link, connect the sensor to 18...30 V DC.
- If not using IO-Link, connect the sensor to 10...30 V DC.
- The blue supply voltage indicator lights up.
- Adjust the sensor so that the light spot strikes the object to be detected/measured.

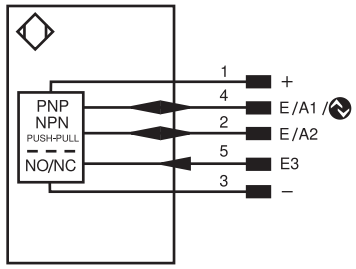
⚠ DANGER

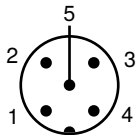
Risk of personal injury or property damage due to electric current.

Voltage-conducting parts may cause personal injury or damage to equipment.

→ The electric device may be connected by appropriately qualified personnel only.

243





1	brown	2	white
3	blue	4	black
5	gray		

Legend

+	Supply Voltage +
–	Supply Voltage 0 V
~	Supply Voltage (AC Voltage)
A	Switching Output (NO)
Ā	Switching Output (NC)
V	Contamination/Error Output (NO)
V̄	Contamination/Error Output (NC)
E	Input (analog or digital)
T	Teach Input
Z	Time Delay (activation)
S	Shielding
RxD	Interface Receive Path
TxD	Interface Send Path
RDY	Ready
GND	Ground
CL	Clock
E/A	Output/Input programmable
	IO-Link
PoE	Power over Ethernet
IN	Safety Input
OSSD	Safety Output
Signal	Signal Output
BI_D +/-	Ethernet Gigabit bidirect. data line (A-D)
EN0 RS422	Encoder 0-pulse 0-0̄ (TTL)
PT	Platinum measuring resistor
nc	not connected
U	Test Input
Ū	Test Input inverted
W	Trigger Input
W –	Ground for the Trigger Input
O	Analog Output
O –	Ground for the Analog Output
BZ	Block Discharge
AMV	Valve Output
a	Valve Control Output +
b	Valve Control Output 0 V
SY	Synchronization
SY –	Ground for the Synchronization
E+	Receiver-Line
S+	Emitter-Line
⏚	Grounding
SnR	Switching Distance Reduction
Rx +/–	Ethernet Receive Path
Tx +/–	Ethernet Send Path
Bus	Interfaces-Bus A(+)/B(–)
La	Emitted Light disengageable
Mag	Magnet activation
RES	Input confirmation
EDM	Contactor Monitoring
ENA RS422	Encoder A/Ā (TTL)
ENB RS422	Encoder B/B̄ (TTL)
ENA	Encoder A
ENB	Encoder B
AMIN	Digital output MIN
AMAX	Digital output MAX
AOK	Digital output OK
SY In	Synchronization In
SY OUT	Synchronization OUT
OLT	Brightness output
M	Maintenance
rsv	reserved

Wire Colors according to IEC 60757

BK	Black
BN	Brown
RD	Red
OG	Orange
YE	Yellow
GN	Green
BU	Blue
VT	Violet
GY	Grey
WH	White
PK	Pink
GNYE	Green/Yellow

5.4 Diagnosis

Indicator	Status	Meaning
Supply voltage indicator P		Sensor ready for operation
		No voltage supply
		**Warning** LEDs for switching status indicators A1, A2 and analog display O are still working properly
		**Error** LEDs for switching status indicators A1, A2 and analog display O are not working properly
Switching status indicator A1, A2		Switching outputs active
		Switching outputs not active
Localization		Localization function active

 = Not lit

 = Permanently lit

 = Flashing

5.5 Troubleshooting

Error	Possible cause	Elimination
Warning	Warning signal	• Reduce distance between sensor and object • Adjust angle of sensor to object • Remove any contamination
	Undervoltage	• Increase voltage supply to min. 18 V DC
	Ambient light	• Adjust sensor orientation to interfering light source
	Temperature too high	• Mount the mounting bracket as a heat sink • Reduce load on outputs
	Temperature too low	• Increase ambient temperature
Error	Short circuit	• Check the electrical wiring and eliminate the short circuit
	Temperature error	• Disconnect the sensor from the supply voltage and allow it to cool • Mount the mounting bracket as a heat sink • Reduce load on outputs
	Device error	• Disconnect the sensor from the supply voltage and restart it • Replace the sensor

INFORMATION

Required action in case of fault:

1. Shut down the machine.
2. Analyze and eliminate the cause of error with the aid of the diagnostics information.
3. If the error cannot be eliminated, please contact wenglor's support department.
4. Do not operate in case of indeterminate malfunctioning.
5. The machine must be shut down if the error cannot be definitively explained or properly eliminated.

⚠ DANGER

Risk of personal injury or property damage in case of non-compliance!

The system's safety function is disabled. Personal injury and damage to equipment may occur.

→ Required action as specified in case of fault.

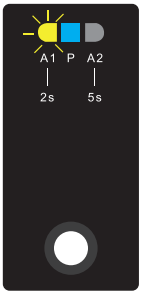
6 Settings

The sensor can be set via teach-in, IO-Link and wTeach2. The different setting options are outlined below.

6.1 Configuration with Push of Button / Teach-In

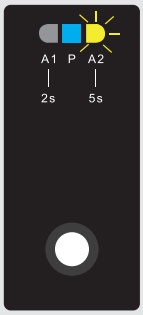
This section describes the settings that can be configured directly on the sensor using the button.

6.2 Switching Outputs



Teach-In for A1

1. Adjust the sensor so that the light spot strikes the object to be taught in.
2. Press and hold the Teach-in key or the Enter key for 2 seconds until LED A1 starts to flash.
3. Release the Teach-in key or the Enter key.
4. The distance is taught in, and LED A1 flashes briefly twice to confirm successful teach-in.



Teach-In for A2

1. Adjust the sensor so that the light spot strikes the object to be taught in.
2. Press and hold the Teach-in key or the Enter key for 5 seconds until LED A2 starts to flash.
3. Release the Teach-in key or the Enter key.
4. The distance is taught in, and LED A2 flashes briefly twice to confirm successful teach-in.

INFORMATION

When teaching in without any object or with an object that is too far from the sensor, the switching distance is set to the end of the setting range. The Power LED lights up yellow and the switching status LEDs for the respective switching output flash twice. The same applies to an object that is too close; here, the switching distance is set to the start of the setting range. If there is an error during teach-in preventing it from being carried out, this is indicated by a red LED.

7 Function Description

The functions described in the following section can be set via wTeach or IODD via IO-Link.

7.1 Sensor Functions

Function	Possible settings	Default
Exposure mode	With black or glossy objects, it may be useful to increase the exposure time. Decreasing the exposure time can be useful if the sensor is aimed at very bright objects. The longer the exposure time, the lower the speed of the sensor. **Auto** With the Adaptive Autoexposure function, the sensor automatically sets its exposure time or light pulse duration to the object to be detected up to a maximum value. **Fix** The exposure time is set via the fixed exposure time parameter, i.e., not automatically adjusted by the sensor	Auto
Fixed exposure time	Used to manually set a fixed exposure time. **1…1,600 µs**	400 µs
Maximum exposure time	Maximum exposure time in Auto mode. **1...1,600 µs**	400 µs
Measured value filter	A bigger filter improves the sensor's reproducibility and smooths the signal waveform. The higher the filter number, the longer the sensor's response time when the measured values change. **0 = OFF** **1…9**	3
Offset	The Offset function is used to change the momentary measured value to a specified value. The switching thresholds and the analog measuring ranges are adapted along with this value. The offset value is added to the current distance.	0 µm
Offset specification	Value to which the current measured value is to be set by a corresponding offset. The offset is calculated automatically. 30,000...80,000 µm	0 µm
Apply offset specification	The current measured value is changed to the offset specified value 1= apply	0
Distance range	A distance range in which signals are to be evaluated can be defined within the working range. Signals outside the set distance range are ignored and are not included in the signal evaluation. This means that ranges for which no usable signals are expected can be completely hidden. This function can be used to suppress interfering signals, such as those produced by a glass disk, for instance. **Min. distance: working range** **Max. distance: working range** **Note!**	Setting range

Function	Possible settings	Default
	• Objects outside the set distance range are evaluated as “No signal”. • If a distance range is set, a blind spot directly behind this range results. The sensor cannot detect any objects within the blind spot. The size of the blind spot depends on the reflectance of the interfering objects in the hidden area.	
Sensitivity	The sensor has a very high sensitivity and can detect objects, measuring the distance to them, even when the signal is very weak. In applications where the object to be detected yields even weaker signals, e.g., due to large inclinations, it can be helpful to further increase the sensitivity or to amplify the optical signal. The higher the sensitivity, the more susceptible the sensor is to interference. The speed of the sensor is not reduced by the setting. **Standard** Corresponds to the default setting **High** Gain by factor 2 **Maximum** Gain by factor 4	Standard
Emitted light	The sensor’s laser can be switched on or off. **On** Laser on **Off** Laser off The sensor no longer supplies a measured value. **Note!** • If an input is set as a laser-off input, the emitted light can also be switched on and off via the input. • If the laser is switched off, the sensor behavior corresponds to the status “No signal.”	On
Localization	The supply voltage indicator of the sensor can be switched to flashing green. This allows the sensor to be easily located in a plant. **On** The supply voltage LED flashes green. **Off** LEDs in normal function.	Off
Measured value unit	The measured distance can be output in micrometers or mils. **Micrometer** Distance values output in µm. **Mil** Distance values read out in mil.	micrometer

7.2 Input/Output Functions (E/A)

7.2.1 Pin Function

The pin function is used to define the function of pins I/O1, I/O2, and I3, as these can be used for different functions.

Pin	Possible settings	Default
E/A1	**Switching output** Switching point SSC1 is assigned to the switching output. **Error output** The error output switches if one of the assigned errors occurs; see table Status messages [▶ 32] **Warning output** The warning output switches if one of the assigned warnings occurs; see table Status messages [▶ 32]. **Laser-off input** See E3 for an explanation **Teach-in input** See E3 for an explanation **Deactivated** The pin is deactivated.	Switching output
E/A2	**Switching output** Switching point SSC2 is assigned to the switching output. **Antivalent switching output** The switching output switches antivalently to switching output A1. **Error output** The error output switches if one of the assigned errors occurs; see table Status messages [▶ 32] **Warning output** The warning output switches if one of the assigned warnings occurs; see table Status messages [▶ 32]. **Laser-off input** See E3 for an explanation **Teach-in input** See E3 for an explanation **Deactivated** The pin is deactivated.	Switching output
E3	**Laser-off input** The sensor's emitted light is deactivated as long as the input is activated. The sensor then does not send a measured value and sets the status to "No signal". **Teach-In input** Teach-in The outputs (switching outputs/analog output) can be set by following the same procedure as with the Teach-in key (see Configuration with Push of Button / Teach-In [▶ 20]). An activated input corresponds to a pressed Teach-in key. **Locking**	Laser off Input

Pin	Possible settings	Default
	If 18...30 V DC is continuously applied to the teach-in input, the teach-in key is locked and protected against inadvertent changes, like the input signal. **Deactivated** The pin is deactivated.	

7.3 Output Functions

The output functions are used to set the physical outputs.

Digital Outputs

Function	Possible settings	Default
Polarity	**PNP** **NPN** **Push-pull**	PNP
Circuit	**NO** Light switching (Normally Open) The output is high when the condition has been satisfied, depending on settings (switching point, warning, error). **NC** Dark switching (normally closed) The output is low when the condition has been fulfilled depending on the setting (switching point, warning, error).	NO
On-delay	**0...10,000 ms**	0 ms
Off-delay	**0...10,000 ms**	0 ms

7.4 Input Functions

The input functions are used to set the physical inputs.

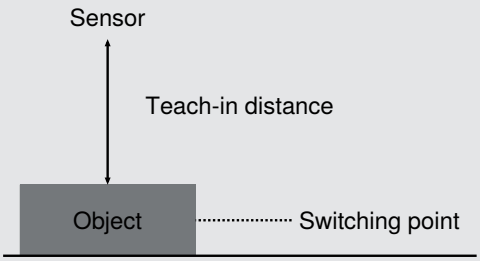
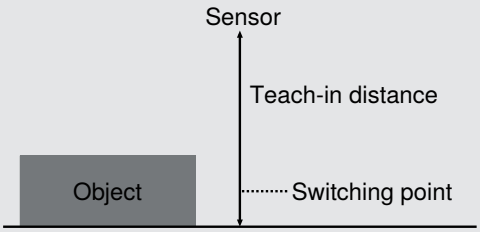
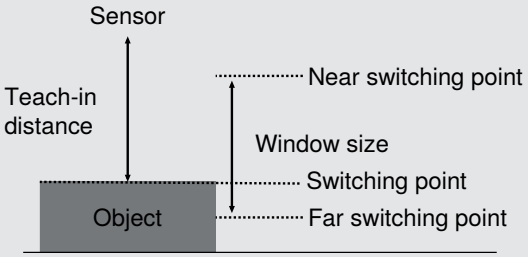
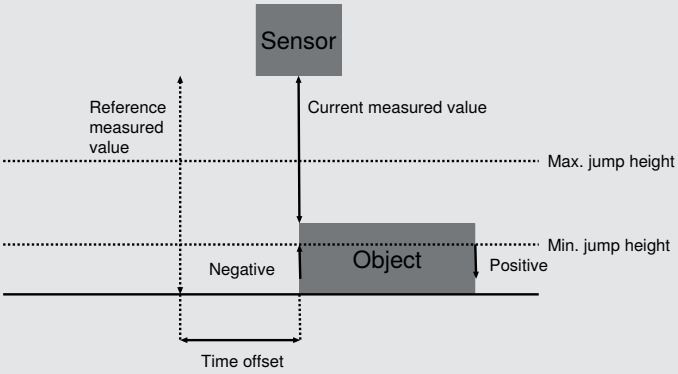
Function	Possible settings	Default
Input mode	**Supply Voltage Active** Function is triggered as soon as supply voltage is applied to the input. **Supply Voltage Inactive** Function is triggered as soon as 0 V is applied to the input or the input is opened.	Supply voltage active

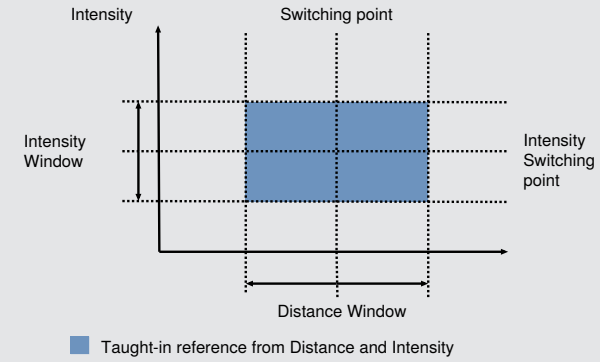
7.5 Switching Point Functions (SSC1/SSC2)

The switching point functions are used to set the two switching points, SSC1 and SSC2.

SSC1 is assigned to output A1 and SSC2 is assigned to output A2.

Function	Possible settings	Default
Teach-in	Starts the teach-in process.	
Teach-in mode	**Foreground Teach-In**	Foreground teach-in

Function	Possible settings	Default
	 **Background Teach-In**  **Window Teach-In**  **Jump Detection** In this mode, there is no switch to an absolute measured value, but rather to a measured value jump occurring between 2 measurements.  **Distance and Intensity** In this mode, the intensity of the received signal is also evaluated for distance. The sensor is taught in a reference that consists of a switching point for the distance and a switching point for the intensity. As soon as the sensor detects a deviation in distance or intensity, this is registered via the output.	

Function	Possible settings	Default
	 **Note!** The teach-in function is necessary to ensure that the sensor works properly.	
Switching point	30,000...80,000 µm **Note!** If a distance range has been set, the switching point can be set within the set distance range only.	80,000 µm
Hysteresis mode	Hysteresis is the difference between the switch-on and switch-off point. **Auto** The hysteresis is automatically calculated by the sensor so that it can be adjusted to best suit the respective situation. After a teach-in or changing the switching point, the hysteresis is recalculated and updated automatically under the Hysteresis parameter. The information given on the data sheet corresponds to the set switching point, e.g., switching point at 100 mm, hysteresis per data sheet < 0.5% hysteresis < 0.5 mm **Fix** The hysteresis is set to a fixed value under the Hysteresis parameter. This value is not adjusted automatically when teaching in or changing the switching point. A small hysteresis is recommended so that flat objects can be detected against a background. A larger hysteresis is recommended to ensure stable detection when conditions are variable.	Auto
Hysteresis	Absolute value of the hysteresis in hysteresis mode Fix 2 µm...50,000 µm	300 µm
Near switching point window	In teach-in mode, window teach-in Distance from the set center of the window to the window's switching point that is close to the sensor. The window can be set so that it extends from the sensor's minimum setting range to its maximum setting range. The possible minimum and maximum settings result from the center of the window set in a particular instance.	30 mm
Far switching point window	In teach-in mode, window teach-in Distance from the set center of the window to the window's switching point that is far away from the sensor. The window can be set so that it extends from the sensor's minimum setting range to its maximum setting range. The possible minimum and maximum settings result from the center of the window set in a particular instance.	30 mm
Jump height min	In teach-in mode, jump detection	Automatic

Function	Possible settings	Default
	The min. jump height specifies the measured value jump from which a jump event should be detected. In the “Automatic” setting, the sensor automatically calculates the smallest possible jump. 0 = Automatic 3 µm...50,000 µm	
Max. jump height	In teach-in mode, jump detection The max. jump height specifies the measured value jump up to which a jump event should be detected. In the “No restriction” setting, there is no limitation of the max. jump height. A change from a valid measured value to “No measured value” is evaluated as a negative jump. 4294967295 = No limit 3 µm...50,000 µm	no restriction
Jump direction	In teach-in mode, jump detection **Positive** A jump is detected when the measured value jumps to a higher value, i.e. the contrast value becomes brighter. **Negative** A jump is detected when the measured value jumps to a lower value, i.e. the contrast value becomes darker. **Both** A jump is detected for both positive and negative.	Negative
Cycle offset	In teach-in mode, jump detection The cycle offset indicates which time-shifted reference measured value to use for comparison with the current measured value in order to detect the jump. 1...256 cycles	50
Jump pulse duration	In teach-in mode, jump detection **0 = hold** The output remains active until the next jump in the opposite direction has been detected. **1…10,000 ms** If a jump is detected, the output is activated with the corresponding pulse length.	0
Distance window	In teach-in mode, distance + intensity Distance from set switching point (center of window) to window limits. The distance window is symmetrical around the switching point. 2 µm...10,000 µm	300 µm
Intensity switching point	In teach-in mode, distance + intensity Intensity switching point in digits **1…1,000,000**	30,000
Intensity window	In teach-in mode, distance + intensity From set intensity switching point (center of window) to window limits. The intensity window is symmetrical around the switching point. **1…50%**	4%

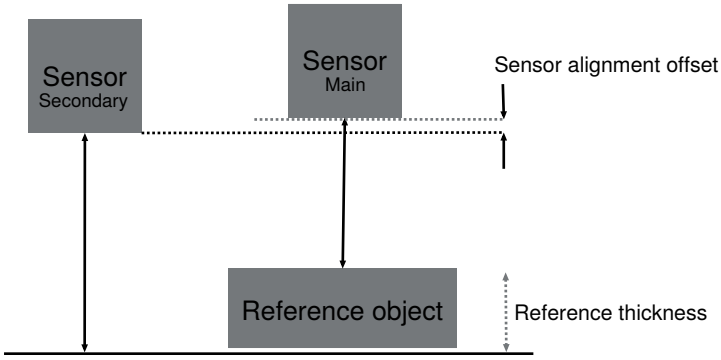
7.6 Differential and Thickness Measurement

In this operating mode, 2 sensors work together to calculate a difference or thickness from the individual measurement results.

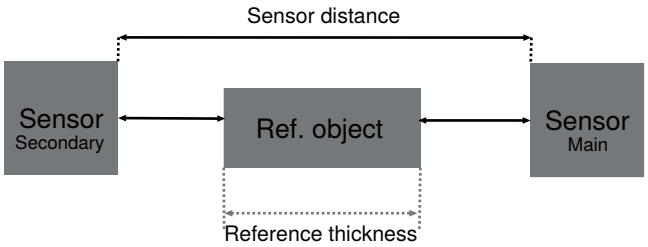
This saves time by eliminating the need to program the control unit, and enables the system to immediately calculate and provide a value. This value can then be used for the switching function, or output via analog output. In addition, the calculated difference or thickness output as absolute value via IO-Link.

Mechanical Layout

Differential Measurement

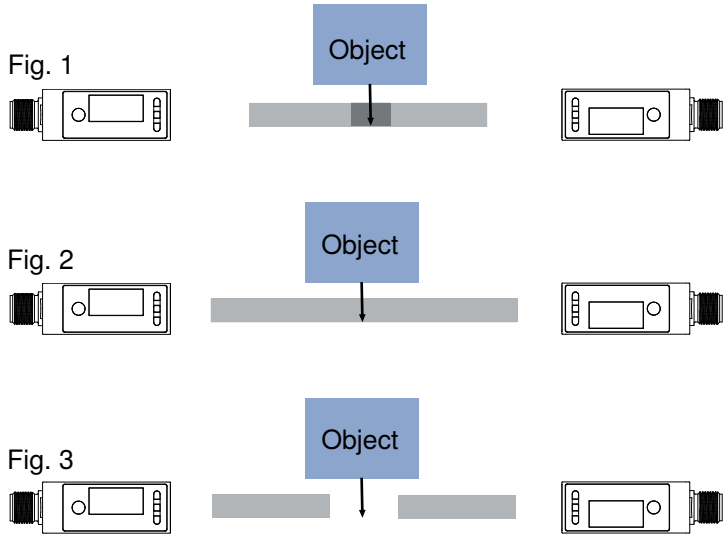


Thickness Measurement



We recommend positioning the sensors in such a way that there is no area between the sensors which is not covered by the sensors' measuring range (Fig. 1 and 2). If this is the case, the object to be measured must be wider than the area not covered (Fig. 3).

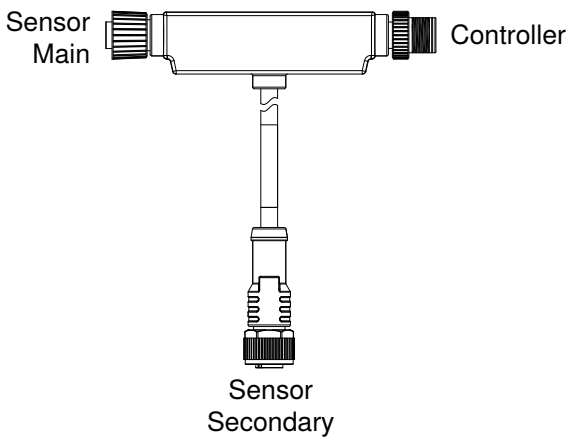
The sensors shall be aligned so that the transmitting beams hit the windshield of the opposite sensor. It must be ensured that it does not directly hit the emitter or receiver.



Wiring

With Adapter

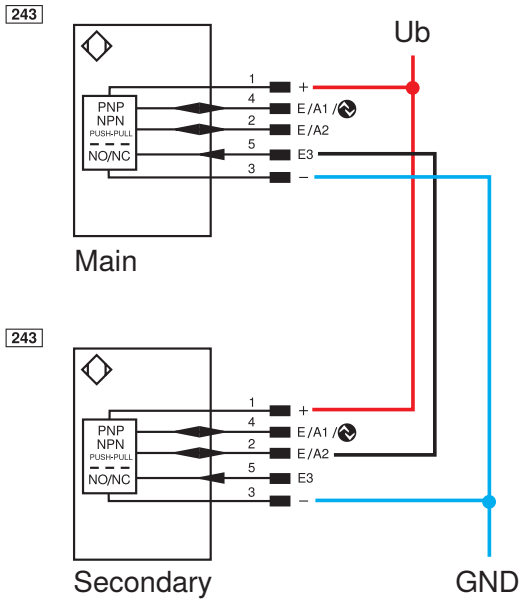
The ZC4G004 adapter can be used for simple wiring. Here, only the sensors need to be connected as shown. The sensors are automatically parameterized for the respective operating mode as soon as the sensors are connected. In this case, the main sensor is set to the “Thickness measurement” operating mode. The operating mode must be changed accordingly when performing a differential measurement.



The connections of the adapter can be extended with connection cables. Please note that 5-pin connection cables must be used for the connections of the sensors.

Direct Wiring

As an alternative to using the adapter, the sensors can also be wired directly, via the connection terminals, or to a control unit. To do so, the sensors must be connected according to the following connection diagram. Here, the sensor operating mode must be set manually.



The example shows an application using two digital sensors. In this case, pins 2 and 4 on the main can be used to set the switching points in relation to the calculated difference or thickness. Two analog sensors or a combination of digital and analog sensors can also be used. In this case, the calculated thickness can then be tapped on the main sensor's analog output as an analog signal.

NOTICE

Sensors with different measuring ranges can also be combined with each other. The respective working ranges must be observed during assembly.

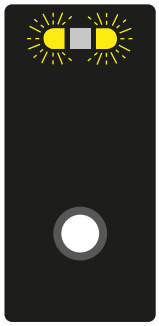
A combination of red and blue laser versions is also possible. This combination is recommended if the sensors interfere with each other when there is no object due to the installation situation.

Referencing

To perform the thickness/ differential measurement, the system must be referenced for the mechanical layout and the wiring.

The sensors automatically calibrate the distance to one another so that measurement results can be calculated for the respective setup. Referencing can be performed by Teach-in or Enter key, via OLED menu, Bluetooth or via IO-Link.

The reference object must be placed in the measuring system, depending on the mechanical layout. To reference using the Teach-in key, press and hold this key for 10 seconds until both LEDs begin to flash. Then release the button. The LEDs flash twice briefly as confirmation. The sensors are now referenced.



Outputs

If a sensor is in Main Thickness/Difference mode of operation, the calculated thickness or difference is used for output at the outputs.

SSC1/SSC2

All settings can be carried out identically to stand-alone operation. However, the switching points do not correspond to a distance, but to the thickness/difference. The switching points are set via separate parameters. All other settings are carried out with the general parameters of SSC1/SSC2.

Settings

Function	Possible settings	Default
Mode of operation	**Stand Alone** The device functions as a stand-alone device. **Secondary** The sensor provides measurement data for a main device. **Main Thickness** The sensor performs a thickness measurement using the connected secondary. **Main Difference** The sensor performs a differential measurement using the connected secondary. **Automatic** This setting is used to enable automatic detection of the ZC4G004 adapter, when in use, and to preset the operating mode according to the connection. The main sensor is set to Thickness mode.	Automatic
Referencing	Start of the referencing process To do so, the reference object must be placed in the measuring system, depending on the mechanical layout, and referencing started.	
Sensor alignment offset (difference)	When referencing, the offset is calculated using the specified reference thickness.	0 µm
Sensor distance (thickness)	When referencing, the sensor distance is calculated using the specified reference thickness.	160,000 µm
Reference thickness	The reference thickness corresponds to the true thickness of the reference object. This thickness is used by the sensor to calculate the absolute value that is output by the main sensor via IO-Link.	0 µm
Switching point	Switching point in relation to a thickness or difference used for the function of SSC1 and SSC2.	

7.7 Condition Monitoring Functions

7.7.1 Status Message Function

The sensor provides various status messages. Due to the process data structure, four status messages can be transmitted as individual process data.

These parameters can be used to set the status messages that are transmitted via the process data.

Function	Possible settings	Default
Message 1	See table “Status Messages” [▶ 32]	Warning signal
Message 2	See table “Status Messages” [▶ 32]	Ambient light

Function	Possible settings	Default
Message 3	See table “Status Messages” [▶ 32]	Temperature too high
Message 4	See table “Status Messages” [▶ 32]	Short circuit

7.7.2 Warning/Error Output Function

The status messages used to trigger the collective message can be defined for the warning output and the error output respectively. The status messages are OR-linked so that the output is activated when one of the defined status messages is activated.

Function	Possible settings	Default
Warning output	See table “Status Messages”	Signal warning, optics dirty, ambient light, temperature too high, temperature too low, undervoltage, interference in the working range
Error output	See table “Status Messages”	Object too close, object too far, no signal, device error, overtemperature, short circuit

Status Messages

Warning	
Undervoltage	The supply voltage is too low.
Warning signal	The object reflects too little light.
Ambient light	Object detection is impeded by ambient light.
Overexposure	The sensor signal is overexposed.
Temperature too high	The sensor’s internal temperature is high.
Temperature too low	The sensor’s internal temperature is low.
Emitted light off	The sensor’s emitted light is switched off.

Error	
Short circuit	A short circuit has occurred on at least one pin.
No signal	The sensor is not receiving a signal.
Object too close	The object is below the setting range or the set measuring range.
Object too far	The object is above the setting range or the set measuring range.
Temperature error	Temperature is outside permissible range. To protect the emitting unit, the laser is switched off.
Device error	A hardware error has occurred. For safety reasons, the laser is switched off.
Laser error	There is an error in the laser module. For safety reasons, the laser is switched off.

7.7.3 Simulation Functions

This function simulates the behavior of the sensor regardless of the current status and measured value. This can be used to check whether a plant in which the sensor is integrated reacts correctly to the data supplied by the sensor and processes them accordingly.

If a measured value is specified, the sensor behaves as if the specified measured value corresponds to the actual measured value. This means that the behavior of the outputs and status messages is simulated according to the specified measured value.

In addition, the individual outputs and status messages can be simulated separately from the measured value.

Function	Possible settings	Default
Simulation mode	**On** **Off**	Off
Test measured value	Current measured value min...max. measuring range	Current measured value
SSC1 Test	According to the measured value **On** **Off**	According to measured value
SSC2 Test	According to the measured value **On** **Off**	According to measured value
Status messages test	Tests the individual status messages according to the measured value **On** **Off**	According to measured value

INFORMATION

Output A1 is used for IO-Link communication in this function and cannot be simulated.

Simulation mode ends automatically as soon as the power supply is interrupted.

8 IO-Link

8.1 Parameters

The parameters that can be configured via IO-Link are given in the functional description in the section Function description [▶ 21].

8.2 Condition Monitoring/Process Data

The data described in the following section can be read or written cyclically via IO-Link/process data.

8.2.1 Process Data In

Data	Meaning
Measured value	Measured distance in micrometers or mil. As the sensor cannot determine a measured value in the following error cases, substitute values are read out: No signal: 0x7FFFFFFC / 2147483644 Object too close: 0x80000008 / –2147483640 Object too far: 0x7FFFFFF8 / 2147483640
Scale	Scaling of the measured value to the base length unit; -6 corresponds to µm.
SSC1	Switching point 1
SSC2	Switching point 2
Warning	Collective warning in the event of one of the warning status messages (see table “Status messages”) in the error output function)
Error	Collective warning in the event of one of the error status messages (see table “Status messages”) in error output function.
Message 1	Status message 1 read out see Status Message Function [▶ 31]
Message 2	Status message 2 read out see Status Message Function [▶ 31]
Message 3	Status message 3 read out see Status Message Function [▶ 31]
Message 4	Status message 4 read out see Status Message Function [▶ 31]

8.2.2 Process Data Out

Data	Meaning
Emitted light	Transmit signal on/off
Localization	Sensor flashes for easy sensor location
Teach-in SSC1	Starts the teach-in process for SSC1
Teach-in SSC2	Starts the teach-in process for SSC2

8.2.3 Events

Events are diagnostic information that is standardized by IO-Link and exchanged between the IO-Link master and the device. The following events are supported:

Name	Event code	Type	Specification
Maintenance necessary: Clean	0x8C40	Notification	IO-Link
Device error – unknown error	0x1000	Error	IO-Link
Short circuit – check installation	0x7710	Error	IO-Link
Device temperature too high: Remove heat source	0x4210	Warning	IO-Link

Name	Event code	Type	Specification
Device temperature too low: Isolate device	0x4220	Warning	IO-Link
Temperature error: Overload	0x4000	Error	IO-Link
Supply voltage too low – check tolerances	0x5111	Warning	IO-Link

9 Maintenance Instructions

NOTICE

This wenglor product is maintenance-free.

Cleaning and inspection of the plug connections at regular intervals are advisable.

Do not clean the product with solvents or cleaning agents that could damage the product.

The product must be protected against contamination during initial start-up.

10 Proper Disposal

wenglor sensoric GmbH does not accept the return of unusable or irreparable products. Respectively valid national waste disposal regulations apply to product disposal.

11 Declarations of Conformity

Declarations of conformity can be found on our website at www.automationdirect.com in the product's separate download area.