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#### **Operation manual**

Ultrasonic label and splice sensor with 2 switching outputs

#### esp-4/3CDD/M18 E+S esp-4/M12/3CDD/M18 E+S

#### **Functional principle**

With a rapid pulse sequence, an ultrasonic transmitter beams upwards against the backing material. The sound pulses causes the backing material to vibrate, so that a greatly weakened sonic wave is emitted on the opposite side. The receiver receives this sonic wave and analyses it.

The backing material signal level is different to that of the label or splice. And this difference in signal is analysed by the esp-4. The difference between backing material and label and/or between sheeting and splice can be very slight. In order to ensure reliable detection, the esp-4 sensor has to learn first the signal level of the backing material/sheeting.

The esp-4 sensors can be used as a label and splice sensor. The 3 Teachin methods and QuickTeach allow the esp-4 sensor to be optimally set for each and every assignment.

## Product description

- Reliable detection of labels made of paper, metal or (transparent) plastic.
- Reliable detection of splices of paper web, plastic web or metal web
- Detection of web break.
- Detection of material weights from <20  $a/m^2$  to >>600  $a/m^2$ : sheet metals and plastic films up to 0.6 mm thickness.
- 3 Teach-in methods and Ouick-Teach.
- Synchronisation.
- Parametrisation via LinkControl.
- Response time of 300 µs until label/splice is detected.
- Transmitter receiver spacing can be selected from 20 to 40 mm (or 30 mm with esp-4/M12/...E+S).

#### Safety Notes

- Read the operation manual before start-up. Connection, installation and set-
- tings should be carried out by expert personnel only.
- No safety component in accordance with the EU Machine Directive.

#### **Proper use**

The esp-4 sensors are used for noncontact detection of labels and splice as well as web break.

### Installation

- Mount transmitter and receiver as shown in figure 1 at the recommended spacing of 40 mm  $\pm$  3 mm (or 20 mm  $\pm$  2 mm with esp-4/M12/...E+S).
- ▶ Connect the transmitter to the receiver using the M8 connector.
- ▶ Connect the receiver 7-strand control line as shown in figure 2.

$\mathbf{Y}$	Colour
+U <sub>B</sub>	Brown
-U <sub>B</sub>	Blue
label/splice output D1	White
web break output D2	Black
control input C1	Violet
control input C2	Pink
control input C3	Grey

Fig. 2: Colour coding of the connection line

#### Notes

- The coaxiality of transmitter and receiver must be  $\leq 0.5$  mm.
- Transmitter and receiver should not incline more than 2° to each other
- In case of thicker plastic films the esp-4 has to be mounted at a 27° inclination to sheet normal (see figure 1b).
- Other materials may need a special fitting position. If you work with these special materials, please do not hesitate to contact the technical support team of microsonic.
- The max. torgue of the nuts is 15 Nm for the M18 and 8 Nm for the M12 sleeves respectively.
- The drill hole in a sheet guide must be  $\geq$  18 mm given that the transmitter is recess-mounted or a sheet guide is envisaged between transmitter and receiver.

### Start-up

- ▶ For normal operating mode leave all the 3 control inputs open (see figure 3).
- Switch on the esp-4 voltage supply.

### Notes

ach.

 Every Teach-in should be performed with at least 0.5 m of label or web material to ensure that the sensor is able to detect the whole range of the material inhomogeneities.

Function

Teach-in

Automatic

tracking

Svnchronisati-

on/ communi-

cation

Fig. 3: Function of control inputs

There are 3 Teach-in methods:

Teach-in only for sheeting

three Teach-in methods.

terial and label

terial and labels

OuickTeach

put C1.

1) C3 must not be connected to -U<sub>B</sub> or

Teach-in is carried out via control in-

Dynamic Teach-in of backing ma-

Separate Teach-in for backing ma-

Place the web material between

transmitter and receiver of the

esp-4 and carry out one of the

With QuickTeach, you have a simpli-

fied Teach-in process that you have

to activate once via LinkControl be-

fore initial commissioning. You can

teach-in the material via control in-

Set in LinkControl software, whe-

Place the web material between

transmitter and receiver. Run

QuickTeach via control input C1

according the flowcharts QuickTe-

bel or splice sensor.

ther the esp-4 should work as la-

Input

C1

C2

C3

Teach-in

put C1.

 $+U_{R}$ 

Setting procedure

See »Teach-in«

»QuickTeach«

 $+U_B$  on C<sub>2</sub>

C3 connect with

Sync:

Com

LCA-2

each other

Connect with

• A failed Teach-in is indicated by the red flashing of both LEDs. Meanwhile the sensor keeps former in normal operating settings mode.

ogic level	Voltage level
0	< -U <sub>B</sub> +13 V
1	$> -U_{B} + 18 V$

Fig. 4: Voltage level of the logic levels at the control inputs

#### Operation

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The esp-4 continually performs measurements and sets the switching outputs based on its results.

The automatic tracking can be activated/deactivated via control input C2 during normal operating mode.

	LED 1	LED 2
Normal oper- ating mode	Green	Green
backing material	Green	Green
label/splice	Red	Green
web break	Green	Flashing red
Teach-in	See »Teach-	in methods«
Teach-in dismissed	$Flashing\ red^*$	Flashing red <sup>*</sup>
*) LEDs flashes for 3 seconds.		

	LED I		
Normal oper- ating mode	Green	Green	
backing material	Green	Green	
label/splice	Red	Green	
web break	Green	Flashing red	
Teach-in	See »Teach-in methods«		
Teach-in dismissed	Flashing red <sup>*</sup>	$Flashing\ red^*$	
*) LEDs flashes for 3 seconds.			

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- level 1.
  - change control input C2 on logic level 0.

#### Notes

- If the material movement stops, it is mandatory to deactivate the automatic tracking via control input C2.
- During Teach-in procedure, the automatic tracking must be deactivated via control intput C2.

#### Inclination of sensor has to be vertically to direction of movement of the web.

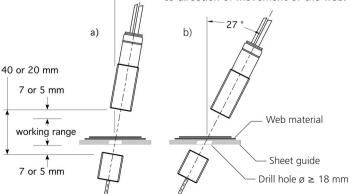


Fig. 1: Mounting and installation positions

The conditions of LED 1 and 2 are shown in figure 5.

#### Factory setting

The esp-4 are delivered with the following factory settings:

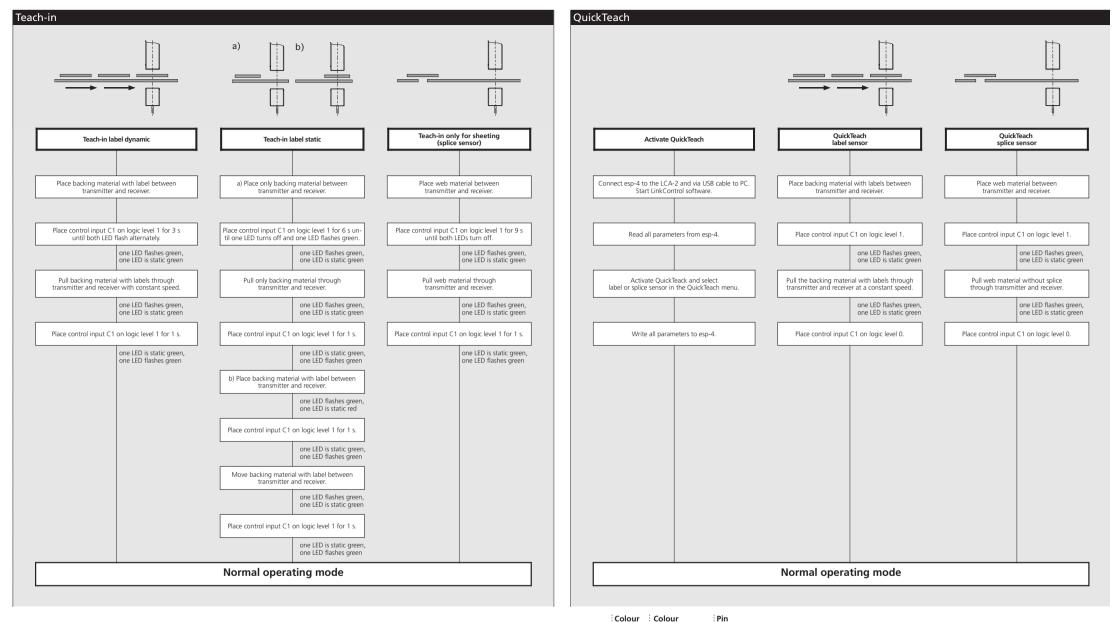
- Output label/splice output D1 on NOC.
- Output D2 on function web break.
- Output web break on NOC.
- 40 or 20 mm spacing.
- Operating mode automatic tracking on/off via control input C2.
- OuickTeach is deactivated.

### Automatic tracking

After a Teach-in the esp-4 can track the switching threshold automatically. In this way variations in the material to be scanned and fluctuation in the ambient temperature can be compensated.

- With the start of moving material change control input C2 on logic • With stop of moving material

Fig. 5: LED displays



#### Synchronisation

If two or more esp-4 shall work close together they may influence one another. To avoid this the esp-4 can be synchronised. To do this all contol inputs C3 have to be connected with each other.

#### Parameterisation via LinkControl

The esp-4 can be extensively parameterised under LinkControl. Here you need the optionally available LinkControl adapter LCA-2 and the LinkControl software for Windows©.

#### Operation with LinkControl

Install the LinkControl software onto your PC. Connect the LinkControl adapter to your PC with the USB cable.

- ▶ Connect esp-4 to the LCA-2 as shown in figure 6 table. For this, use the adapter cable in the LCA-2 case.
- Connect the voltage supply cable to the LCA-2 on the other side of the T connector.
- Start the LinkControl software and follow the instructions on the screen

- Colour
- esp-4 adapter cable (LCA-2) +U<sub>B</sub> Brown Brown 1 -U<sub>5</sub> Blue Blue C3 Grey Grey 5

Fig. 6: Connecting esp-4 to the LCA-2

The following settings can be adjusted:

- Teach-in of web or label material.
- Spacing between transmitter and receiver.
- NOC/NCC function of the switch-

ing outputs.

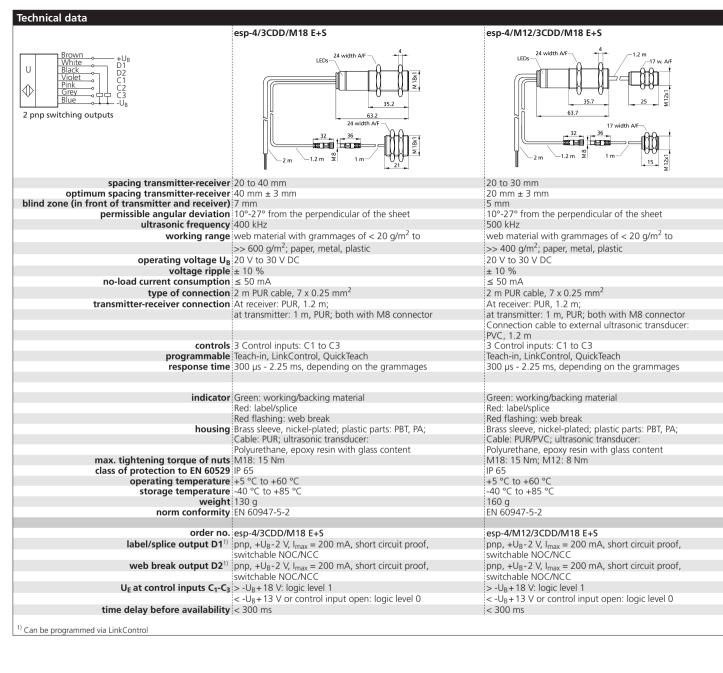
- Function of switching output D2.
- Activate QuickTeach

There is also a graphic display of hte live measured values available.

#### Maintenance

The esp-4 works maintenance-free. Small amounts of dirt on the surface do not influence sensor function. Thick layers of dirt or caked-on dirt

affect sensor function and therefore has to be removed



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