

Retro-reflective photoelectric sensor for bottles

PRK53CT Autokollimation

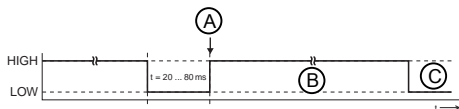
PRK55CT Autokollimation

PRK53CTT Autokollimation

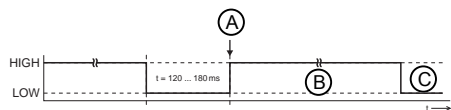
PRK55CTT Autokollimation



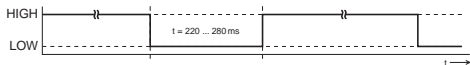
1



2



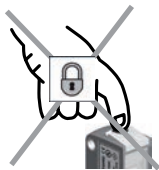
3



4



5



Sensor adjustment (teach) via teach button

The sensor is factory-adjusted for maximum operating range. After the sensor has been commissioned, it is essential to perform a teach procedure on the reflector with clear light path.

(1) High sensitive teach (maximum sensitivity) for the detection of a highly transparent object (e.g. filled single bottle, glass pane or film)		(2) Sensitive teach (increased sensitivity) for the detection of a transparent object (e.g. empty single bottle)	
Clear the light path before teaching!			
1	Hold down the teach button (2 to 7 s) until the yellow and green LEDs flash simultaneously.	1	Hold down the teach button (7 to 12 s) until the yellow and green LEDs flash alternately.
2	Release teach button – ready.	2	Release teach button – ready.
The sensor switches reliably when a highly transparent object (e.g. filled single bottle, glass pane or film) is transported through the light beam.		The sensor switches reliably when a transparent object (e.g. empty single bottle) is transported through the light beam.	
Device settings are stored fail-safe.			

NOTICE



With the *high sensitive teach* setting, the sensor can always detect empty or filled highly transparent bottles reliably. The sensor then reacts sensitively to contamination or moisture condensation.

↳ If necessary, check whether the *sensitive teach* setting would provide adequate sensitivity. The advantage of this setting is the slightly lower sensitivity to contamination and moisture condensation.

(3) Teaching for maximum operating range (factory setting)		(4) Set switching behavior (light/dark switching)	
Obstruct the light path before teaching!		When the function is activated, the switching output is inverted relative to the previously set state.	
1	Hold down the teach button (2 to 7 s) until the yellow and green LEDs flash simultaneously.	1	Hold down the teach button longer than 12 s until only the green LED flashes.
2	Release teach button – ready.	2	Release teach button – ready.
The sensor now operates with the maximum function reserve/operating range.		<p>Behavior of the yellow LED in this operating mode:</p> <p>After releasing the teach button, the yellow LED indicates the set switching behavior for 2 s and then reverts back to the light path.</p> <p>Switching behavior with reflectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Yellow LED on continuously: switching output now dark switching – Yellow LED remains off for 2 s and is then on continuously: switching output now light switching <p>Switching behavior without reflector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Yellow LED switches on for 2 s and then remains off: switching output now dark switching – Yellow LED remains off: switching output now light switching <p>Note:</p> <p>The yellow LED is not dependent on the switching behavior setting and always indicates light switching in normal operation.</p>	
Device settings are stored fail-safe.			

Sensor adjustment (teach) via teach input (pin 2)

This device setting is only available for sensors in the PRK53C...T3/...T..., PRK55C...T3/...T... or PRK53C...TT3/...T... and PRK55C...TT3/...T... variant.

NOTICE



The following description applies to PNP switching logic!

Signal level LOW $\leq 2V$

Signal level HIGH $\geq (U_B - 2V)$

With the NPN models, the signal levels are inverted!

1

High sensitive teach (maximum sensitivity)

- A High sensitive teach (maximum sensitivity) is performed
- B Teach button is locked
- C Teach button may now be operated again

2

Sensitive teach (increased sensitivity)

- A Sensitive teach (increased sensitivity) is performed
- B Teach button is locked
- C Teach button may now be operated again

3

Dark switching logic

Switching outputs are dark switching, i.e., outputs are active, when there is an object currently in the light path.

With antivalent switching outputs: OUT 1 (pin 4) dark switching, OUT 2 (pin 2) light switching.

4

Light switching logic

Switching outputs are light switching, i.e., outputs are active, when there is no object currently in the light path.

With antivalent switching outputs: OUT 1 (pin 4) light switching, OUT 2 (pin 2) dark switching.

Locking the teach button via the teach input

5

This device setting is only available for sensors in the PRK53C...T3/...T..., PRK55C...T3/...T... or PRK53C...TT3/...T... and PRK55C...TT3/...T... variant (teach input via pin 2).

A static high signal (≥ 20 ms) at the teach input locks the teach button on the sensor if required, such that no manual operation is possible (e.g., protection from erroneous operation or manipulation).

If the teach input is not connected or if there is a static low signal, the button is unlocked and can be operated freely.

Contamination compensation (step and peak tracking function)

This device setting is only available for sensors in the PRK53C...TT3/... or PRK55C...TT3/... variant.

Step tracking

Through the continuous measurement of the received signal level, the system contamination occurring at the reflector and sensor is automatically compensated. The control rate is determined by the number of gaps in the process (positions without object). This control function significantly extends the cleaning intervals, which leads to higher system efficiency.

When the control limit is reached, this is indicated by the yellow LED flashing at 15 Hz.

Peak tracking

After the system has been cleaned (reflector and, if necessary, sensor), the received signal level increases greatly. To avoid having to teach the sensor again after cleaning, the peak tracking acts like a teach. The peak tracking adjusts the sensor automatically to the target range so that the application can continue to run without further intervention.