

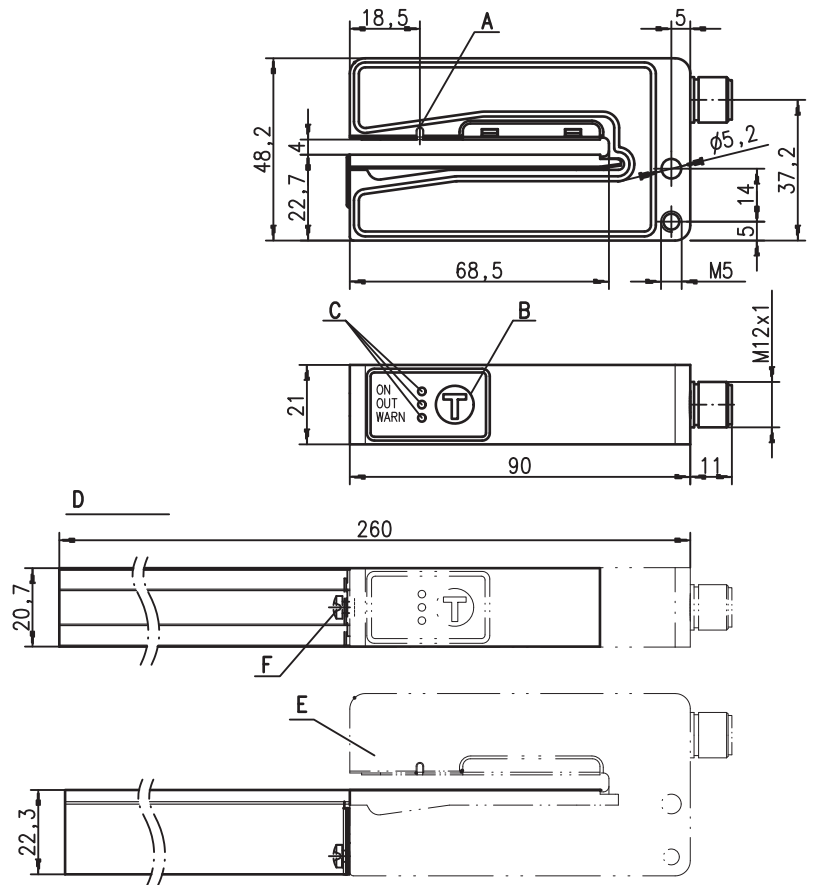
(I)GSU 14C

Ultrasonic Label Fork

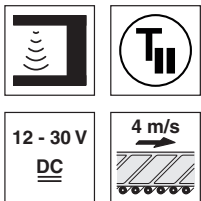
en 06-2011/12 50109234-01



Dimensioned drawing



- A Sensor marker (center of label tape)
- B Teach-in button
- C Indicator diodes (ON, OUT, WARN)
- D View with extended carriage mounted
- E Sensor
- F Fastening screw for carriage



4mm

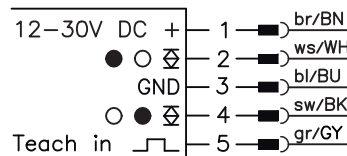
- Ultrasonic forked sensor for universal application
- Large mouth width, hence also suitable for booklets or fan-fold flyers
- Basic version GSU 14C comparable with the previous model GSU 14

**IGSU 14C only:**

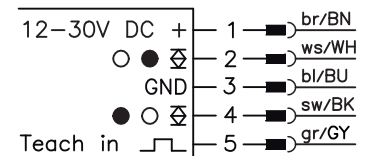
- **NEW** – *easyTeach* function: press button - dispense labels - done!
- **NEW** – ALC function (Auto Level Control): highest performance reserve through autonomous online optimization of the switching threshold
- **NEW** – Warning output for indicating teach or function errors
- **NEW** – Easy adjustment via lockable teach button or teach input

Electrical connection

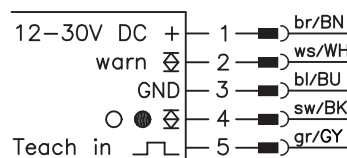
GSU 14C/66.3-S12



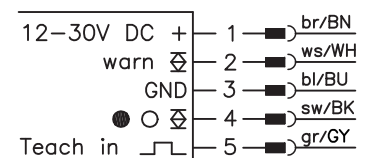
GSU 14C/66D.3-S12



IGSU 14C/6.3-S12



IGSU 14C/6D.3-S12



Accessories:

(available separately)

- Carriage short (Part No. 50114055)  
As replacement for the series part.
- Extended carriage (Part No. 50114056)  
For better guiding of oversized labels.  
The rail can be shortened at any point.
- M12 connectors (KD ...)
- Cable with M12 connector (K-D...)

We reserve the right to make changes • DS\_IGSU\_14C\_en.fm



## Specifications

### Physical data

Mouth width	4mm
Mouth depth	68mm
Label length	≥ 5mm
Label width	≥ 10mm
Label gap	≥ 2mm
Conveyor speed	≤ 240m/min (4m/s)
Conveyor speed with teach-in	≤ 50m/min (0.83m/s)
Typ. response time	≤ 200 μs
Repeatability <sup>1)</sup>	± 0.2mm
Delay before start-up	≤ 300ms acc. to IEC 60947-5-2

### Electrical data

Operating voltage $U_B$	12VDC (-5%) ... 30VDC (incl. residual ripple)
Residual ripple	≤ 15% of $U_B$
Open-circuit current	≤ 80mA
Switching output <sup>2)</sup>	.../66 2 push-pull switching outputs pin 4: PNP light switching, NPN dark switching pin 2: PNP dark switching, NPN light switching
	.../66D 2 push-pull switching outputs pin 4: PNP dark switching, NPN light switching pin 2: PNP light switching, NPN dark switching
	.../6 1 push-pull switching output pin 4: PNP light switching, NPN dark switching
	.../6D 1 push-pull switching output pin 4: PNP dark switching, NPN light switching
Warning output <sup>2)</sup>	1 push-pull switching output pin 2: active low (normal operation high, event case low) light/dark switching, adjustable
Function switching output IGSU	≥ ( $U_B$ -2V) ≤ 2V
Signal voltage high/low	≤ 100mA
Output current	≤ 0.5μF
Capacitive load	

### Indicators

Green LED	ready
Green LED, flashing	teach-in activated
Yellow LED	switching point in the label gap
Red LED	teaching error / function error

### Mechanical data

Housing	diecast zinc, lacquered
Color	red/black
Weight	270g
Connection type	M12 connector, 5-pin

### Environmental data

Ambient temp. (operation/storage)	0°C ... +60°C/-40°C ... +70°C
Protective circuit <sup>3)</sup>	1, 2
VDE safety class	III
Protection class	IP 65
Standards applied	IEC 60947-5-2

### Options

#### Teach-in input

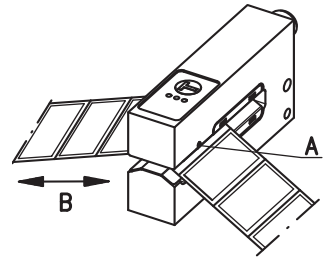
Active/not active	≥ 8V/≤ 2V
Input resistance	15kΩ

1) Depending on conveyor speed, label length and spacing between labels

2) The push-pull switching outputs must not be connected in parallel

3) 1=polarity reversal protection, 2=short-circuit protection for all outputs

## Marking on the sensor



A Label center position  
B Label run

## Remarks

### Approved purpose:

The ultrasonic label forks are ultrasonic sensors for contactless detection of the gap between two consecutive labels on a carrier tape.

This product may only be used by qualified personnel and must only be used for the approved purpose. This sensor is not a safety sensor and is not to be used for the protection of persons.

- To achieve high repeatability, the label tape must be slightly under tension.
- Align the label tape according to the sensor's marker "Label center position" (see also marking on sensor).
- The label material used determines the achievable precision and the reliability of gap detection!
- Light switching: signal in the label gap.
- Dark switching: signal on the label.

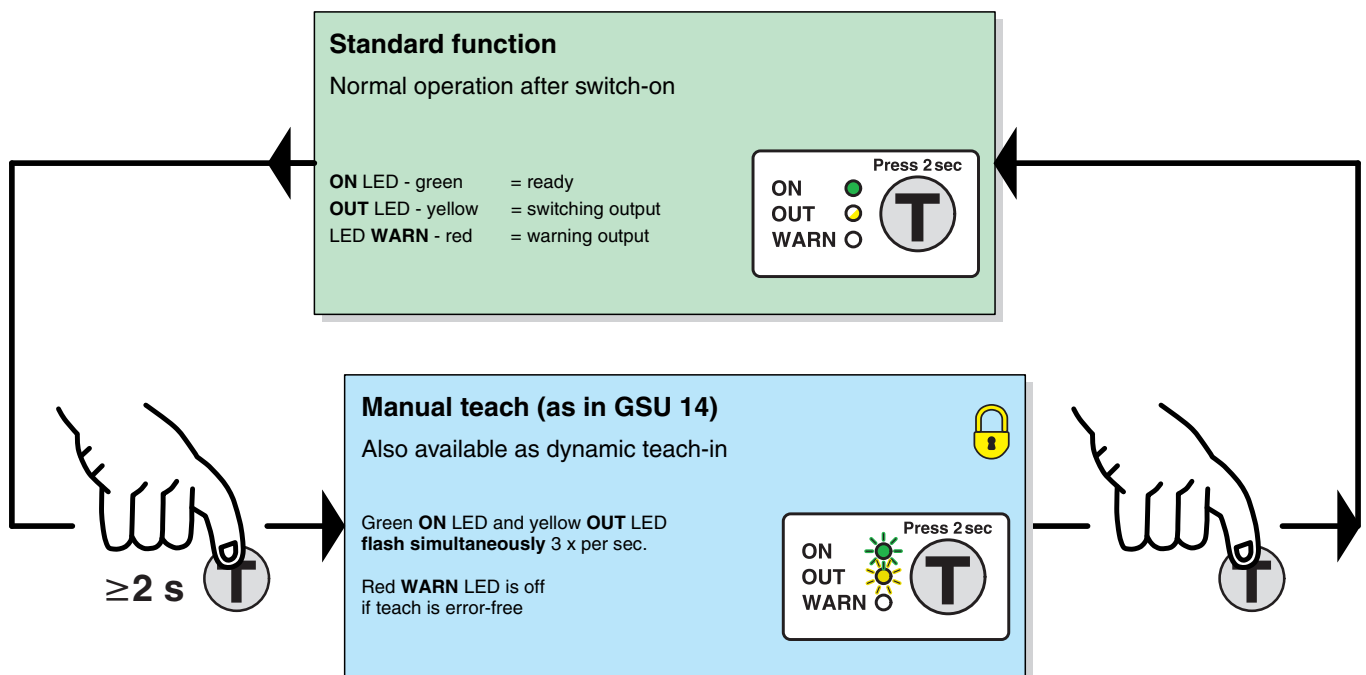
## Order guide


Selection table		GSU 14C/66.3-S12 Part No. 50116933	GSU 14C/66D.3-S12 Part No. 50116934	GSU 14C/66D.31-S12 Part No. 50116935	IGSU 14C/6.3-S12 Part No. 50116936	IGSU 14C/6.31-S12 Part No. 50116937	IGSU 14C/6D.3-S12 Part No. 50116938
Order code →							
Equipment ↓							
Switching output (presetting)	light switching (signal in the label gap)	●			●	●	
	dark switching (signal on the label)		●	●			●
Connection	M12 connector, 5-pin	●	●	●	●	●	●
Function characteristics	comparable predecessor model GSU 14	●	●	●			
	with warning output, <i>easyTeach</i> and ALC function				●	●	●
Carriage	short	●	●		●		●
	long			●		●	

**Comparison of device versions**

<b>Basic functions</b>	<b>GSU 14C (Basic)</b>	<b>IGSU 14C (Advanced)</b>
Directly comparable to GSU 14	✓	-
Universal application (paper, transparent foil, metalized foil)	✓	✓
Suitable for booklets and fan-fold flyers	✓	✓
Maximum conveyor speed up to 240m/min (4m/s)	✓	✓
Typ. response time ≤ 200µs	✓	✓
1 adjustable switching output (light or dark switching function)	-	✓
2 switching outputs	✓	-
<b>Special functions</b>		
Manual teach-in	✓	-
<i>easyTeach</i>	-	✓
Online optimization of the switching threshold by ALC ( <u>a</u> t <u>l</u> evel <u>c</u> ontrol)	-	✓
Warning display on the device	✓	✓
Warning output for indicating teach or function errors	-	✓

**Overview of operating structure for GSU 14C**



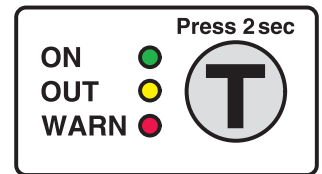
 = function lockable through constant application of U<sub>B</sub> on the teach input

## Standard function of GSU 14C and IGSU 14C

During operation the sensor is always in this function. The sensor detects label gaps with high precision and speed. This is indicated by the yellow LED and the switching output.

### Indicators:

ON LED - green	(I)GSU 14C	Constantly ON when operating voltage is applied.
OUT LED - yellow	(I)GSU 14C	Indicates the switching signal. LED is ON if the sensor detects label gaps. The display is independent of the output setting.
WARN LED - continuous red light	GSU 14C	OFF: error-free operation. ON: teaching error caused by unfavorable label material.
	IGSU 14C	OFF: error-free operation. ON: teaching error caused by unfavorable label material, ALC function outside of the control window.
WARN LED - flashing red	GSU 14C	Short-circuit at the switching output. The output is switched to tri-state until the error is rectified.
	IGSU 14C	Short-circuit at the switching output and/or warning output. All outputs are switched to tri-state until the error is rectified.



### Operation

The teach button must be pressed for at least 2 seconds to operate the device. The button can be electrically disabled to prevent accidental operation.

## Sensor setting (Teach-In) via teach button for GSU 14C

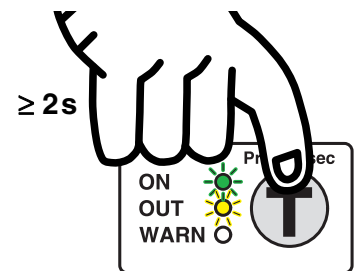
### Manual teach while label tape is passing through (dynamic)

Preparation: Insert label tape into the sensor.

- Press the teach button until green and yellow LEDs flash **simultaneously**.
- Release teach button.
- Advance the label tape through the sensor.
- Press the button briefly once more to terminate the teach event, the sensor goes into standard mode.

3 ... 7 label gaps should be advanced through the sensor in order to achieve stable switching points.

If the teach event is faulty (e.g. unfavorable material combination, uneven transport, jittering during transport), the red LED illuminates. Repeat the teach event. If the fault cannot be rectified, the label material cannot be detected with the GSU 14C.

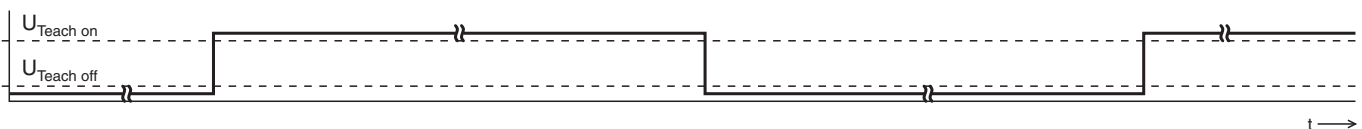


The green and the yellow LEDs flash **simultaneously** approx. 3x per sec.

## Sensor setting (Teach-In) via teach button for GSU 14C

### Manual teach while label tape is passing through (dynamic)

Preparation: Insert the label tape in the correct position in the sensor (align the middle of the tape to the sensor marking).

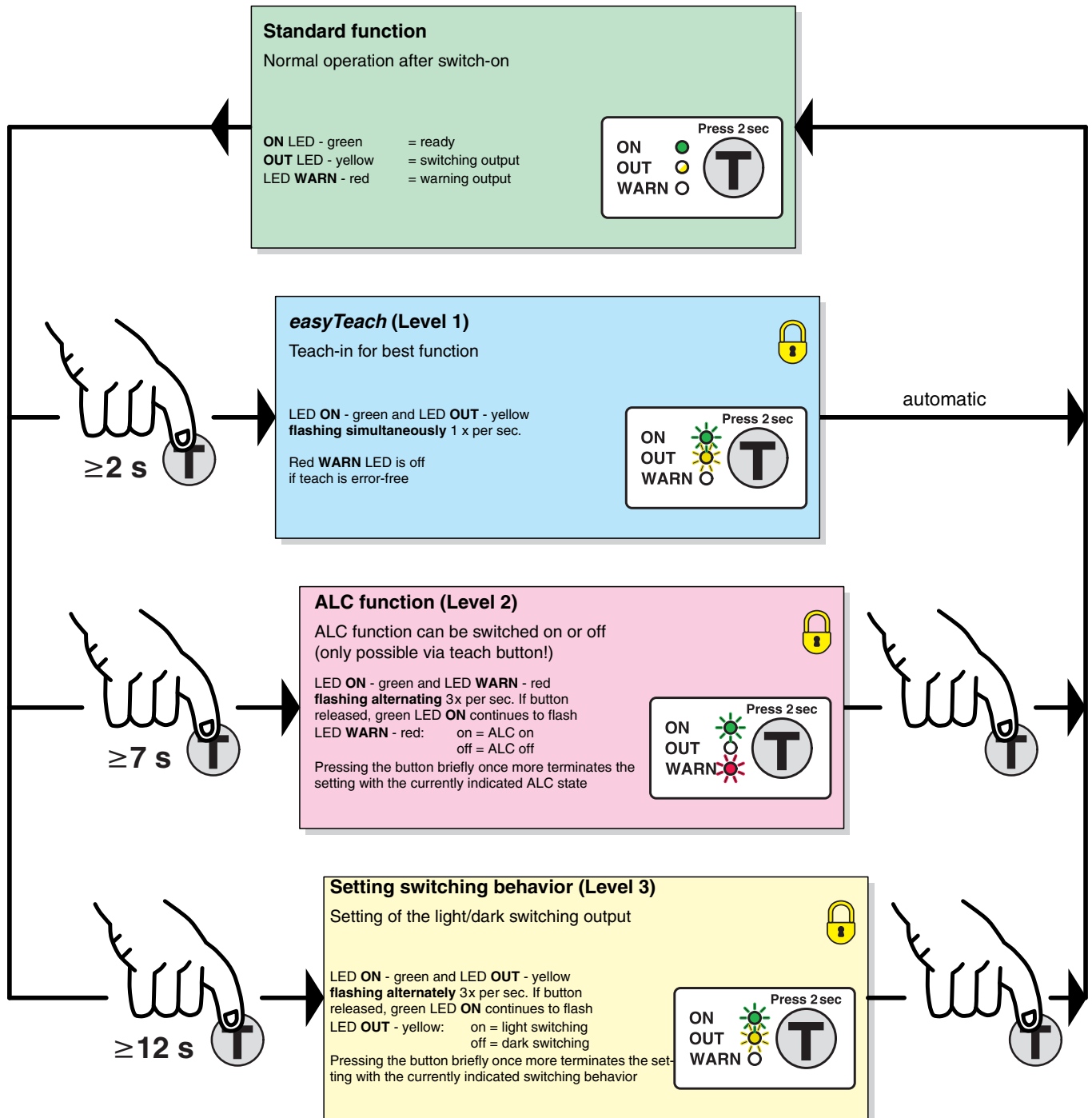



After switching on the supply voltage and after the delay before start-up has concluded ( $\leq 300\text{ms}$ ), the teach button on the device can be operated.	High level on the teach-in input triggers the teach event. Advance 3 ... 7 labels through the sensor. Sensor remains in teach as long as the high signal is applied.	The edge transition (1 -> 0) terminates the teach event. The sensor is in normal operation again.	A rising edge triggers a new teach event.
	At the same time the teach button is disabled with the first rising edge (0 -> 1). <b>Attention: The button remains disabled as long as voltage is supplied to the sensor (until the sensor is switched off).</b>	The button remains disabled until the sensor is switched off.	The button remains disabled until the sensor is switched off.

The red LED illuminates if a teaching error occurs (e.g. the label cannot be reliably detected due to insufficient signals).

Regardless of the state, the green LED illuminates upon conclusion of the teach event; the yellow LED indicates the current switching state.

Overview of operating structure for IGSU 14C



 = function lockable through constant application of  $U_B$  on the teach input

## Sensor setting (Teach-In) via teach button for IGSU 14C

### easy Teach while the label tape is passing through

Preparation: Insert label tape into the sensor.

- Press the teach button until green and yellow LEDs flash simultaneously.
- Release teach button.
- Advance the label tape through the sensor at a max. speed of 50 m/min. The sensor indicates the tape transport by faster simultaneous flashing of the green and yellow LED.
- Finished.

If sufficient teach values are determined, the sensor automatically terminates the teach event and goes into standard mode. The transport of the label tape can be stopped immediately. The number of labels to be transported is always based on the material combination: from experience, the value is between 2 and 10 labels.

If the teach event is faulty (e.g. unfavorable material combination, uneven transport, jittering during transport), the red LED illuminates and the warning output is activated. Repeat the teach event. If the fault cannot be rectified, the label material cannot be detected with the IGSU 14C.

### Adjusting the ALC function for IGSU 14C

- Press the teach button until green and red LEDs flash alternately.
- Release the teach button - the green LED continues to flash, the red LED alternates slowly between ON and OFF.
- Red LED ON = ALC function on  
Red LED OFF = ALC function off.
- Pressing the button briefly once more terminates the setting with the currently indicated ALC state.
- Finished.

**Attention:** This function can only be executed with the teach button!

#### **About ALC function (Auto Level Control):**

In each teach event, the current signal values in the sensor are digitally determined, resulting in the optimum switching threshold being calculated for maximum performance reserve. All values are saved and are non-volatile, retaining their validity as long as the dynamic parameters of the system remain unchanged and the material is not changed.

Signal changes can result each time the roll is changed, even with labels that are apparently the same. This is caused, for example, by material variations (material thickness, homogeneity, etc.) which affect the acoustic impedance of the system. Even changes of the dynamic parameters (e.g. tape tension, middle position, jitter, etc.) can have a negative affect on the performance reserve of the sensor.

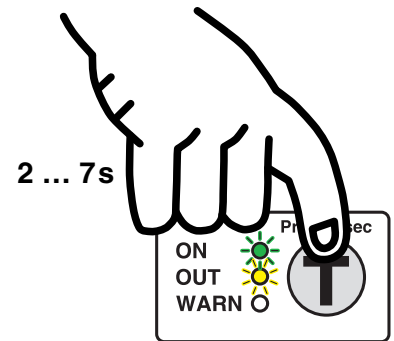
When the ALC function is switched on, the sensor now automatically corrects the switching threshold in such a way that the maximum performance reserve is always available during operation - the sensor works absolutely reliably and free of errors.

**When changing to another type of label, however, a new adjustment must generally be carried out by carrying out a new teach-in event.**

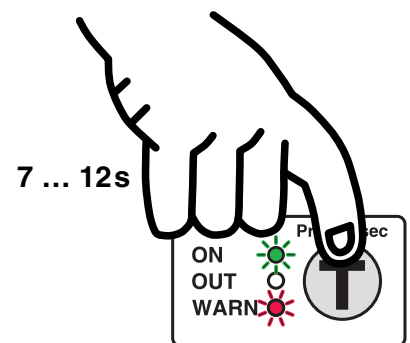
### Warning output

The warning output is activated if the red LED on the device is illuminated. This is the case for the following states:

- Teaching error (see description)
- "ALC function faulty" error (control limit reached: clean device, align and reteach)



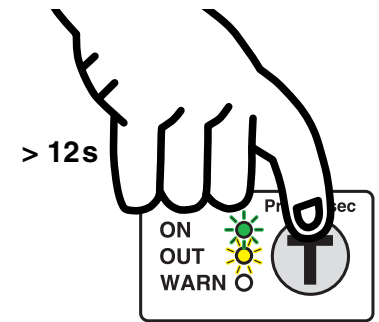
The **green** and the **yellow** LEDs flash **simultaneously** approx. 1 x per sec.



The **green** and the **red** LEDs flash **alternately** approx. 3 x per sec.

**Adjusting the switching behavior of the switching output (light/dark switching) for IGSU 14C**

- Press the teach button until green and yellow LEDs flash alternately.
- Release the teach button - the green LED continues to flash, the yellow LED alternates slowly between ON and OFF.
- Yellow LED ON = output switches on light  
yellow LED OFF = output switches on dark.
- Pressing the button briefly once more terminates the setting with the currently indicated switching behavior.
- Finished.



The **green** and the **yellow** LEDs flash alternately approx. 3x per sec.

**Sensor setting (Teach-In) via teach button for IGSU 14C**



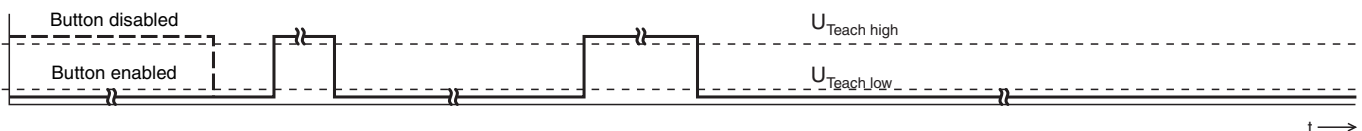
The following description applies to PNP switching logic!

$U_{Teach}$ not connected	Internal pull-down resistor pulls the input down to zero	Teach button can be operated; all functions adjustable
$U_{Teach\ low} \leq 2V$	Low level	Teach button can be operated; all functions adjustable
$U_{Teach\ high} \geq (U_B - 2V)$	High level	Teach button disabled; button has no function
$U_{Teach} > 2V \dots < (U_B - 2V)$	Not permitted	Level not defined; current state is retained

The device setting is stored in a fail-safe way. A reconfiguration following voltage interruption or switch-off is thus not required.

**easyTeach while label tape is passing through**

Preparation: Insert the label tape in the correct position in the sensor (align the middle of the tape to the sensor marking).

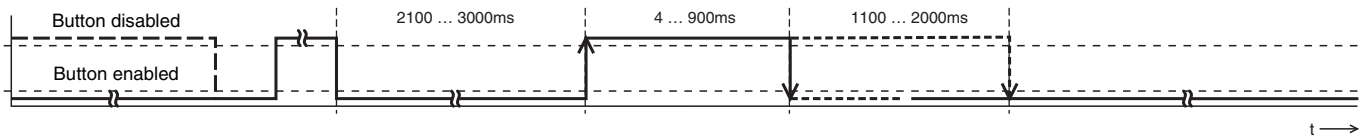


After switching on the supply voltage and after the delay before start-up has concluded ( $\leq 300ms$ ), the teach button on the device can be operated.	2 x 4 ... 100ms Only if the teach button was disabled before the teach. The teach button is disabled after the 1st edge transition.	<b>easyTeach:</b> $t_{Teach} = 4 \dots 900ms$	4 ... 100ms	Teach event starts: The green and yellow LEDs flash simultaneously approx. 1x per second. Advance labels at a tape running speed of max. 50m/min through the sensor until the teach event is automatically terminated by the sensor, i.e. the LEDs no longer flash. The number of labels which must be transported depends on the carrier and label material. During the event, the button on the device is disabled, it can be operated again after this.
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The red LED illuminates if a teaching error occurs (e.g. the label cannot be reliably detected due to insufficient signals).

Regardless of the state, the green LED illuminates upon conclusion of the teach event; the yellow LED indicates the current switching state.

**Adjusting the switching behavior of the switching output – light/dark switching**



After switching on the supply voltage and after the delay before start-up has concluded ( $\leq 300\text{ms}$ ), the teach button on the device can be operated.	2 x 4 ... 100ms	<b>Teach switching output:</b> $t_{\text{Teach}} = 2100 \dots 3000\text{ms}$	Switching output light switching (4 ... 900ms) Switching output dark switching (1100 ... 2000ms)	The teach button is enabled again.
	The teach button is disabled after the 1st edge transition.			
	The teach button is disabled after the 1st edge transition.			

**Notices for integrating the sensor in a control concept**

If the sensor is taught externally via a control, it may be necessary to receive acknowledgment from the sensor with respect to its current teach state. Use the following chart for this purpose:

Operating mode	Reaction from sensor
Dispensing mode	Dynamic output signal: alternates between gap and label
Teach	Static output signal: the state prior to the teach event is frozen (output in tri-state)
Teach OK	Output signal is dynamic again—warning output not active
Teach faulty	Output signal is dynamic again—warning output active; repeat teach event if necessary

**Locking the teach button via the teach input**



**GSU 14C:**

The teach button is disabled with the **first rising edge** (0 -> 1) on the teach input.

**Attention:** The button remains disabled as long as voltage is supplied to the sensor (until the sensor is switched off).

**IGSU 14C:**

A **static high signal** ( $\geq 4\text{ms}$ ) on the teach input locks the teach button on the device if required so that no manual operation is possible (e.g. protection against erroneous operation or manipulation).

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

