



Technical data**General specifications**

Sensor range	11 mm ± 2 mm
Light source	3 LEDs (R,G,B)
Light type	Visible green/red/blue, modulated light
Light spot representation	1 mm x 3 mm
Angle deviation	max. ± 3°

Functional safety related parameters

MTTF _d	730 a
Mission Time (T _M)	20 a
Diagnostic Coverage (DC)	60 %

Indicators/operating means

Operation indicator	LED green, statically lit Power on , Undervoltage indicator: Green LED, pulsing (approx. 0.8 Hz) , short-circuit : LED green flashing (approx. 4 Hz)
Function indicator	2 LEDs yellow, light up in case of detection
Teach-In indicator	Teach-In channel: LED green/yellow equiphase flashing; 2.5 Hz . Teach-In tolerance: LED green/yellow non equiphase flashing; 2.5 Hz .
Control elements	2 Teach-In rotary switch for Teach-In channel and Teach-In tolerance .

Electrical specifications

Operating voltage	U _B	10 ... 30 V DC
Ripple		10 %
No-load supply current	I ₀	≤ 40 mA
Protection class		II, rated voltage ≤ 250 V AC with pollution degree 1-2 according to IEC 60664-1

Input

Function input	Ext. Teach-In input (ET) Ext. blanking-input (AT)
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Output

Signal output	3 push-pull (4 in 1) outputs, short-circuit proof, reverse polarity protected	
Switching voltage	max. 30 V DC	
Switching current	max. 100 mA	
Switching frequency	f	500 Hz
Response time	1 ms	

Standard conformity

Standards	EN 60947-5-2
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Ambient conditions

Ambient temperature	-20 ... 60 °C (-4 ... 140 °F)
Storage temperature	-20 ... 75 °C (-4 ... 167 °F)

Mechanical specifications

Protection degree	IP67
Connection	8-pin, M12 metal connector, 90° convertible (use V19 type connection cable)
Material	
Housing	Frame: nickel plated, die cast zinc, Laterals: glass-fiber reinforced plastic PC
Optical face	Plastic pane
Mass	60 g

Approvals and certificates

CCC approval	CCC approval / marking not required for products rated ≤36 V
Approvals	CE, cULus

Accessories**V19-G-5M-PVC**

Female cordset, M12, 8-pin, PVC cable

V19-W-5M-PUR54

Female cordset, M12, 8-pin, welding-bead resistant, PUR cable

V19-G-15M-PVC

Female cordset, M12, 8-pin, PVC cable

V19-G-2M-PUR-ABG

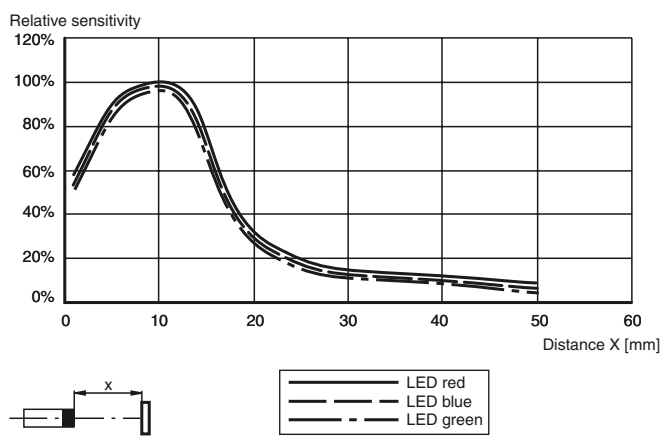
Female cordset, M12, 8-pin, shielded, PUR cable

V19-G-3M-PUR ABG

Female cordset, M12, 8-pin, shielded, PUR cable

V19-G-10M-PUR-ABG

Female cordset, M12, 8-pin, shielded, PUR cable

Relative received light strength

Function

Adjustment

For each of the three output channels, a different colour can be taught in with the desired tolerance. In the case of reflecting or shiny objects, the sensor must be tilted by approx. 10° against the material surface.

Operating modes:

TEACH-IN channel: Teaching in a colour with tolerance on a selected output channel.

TEACH-IN tolerance: Changing the tolerance of a colour that has already been taught in on a channel.

Switching mode:

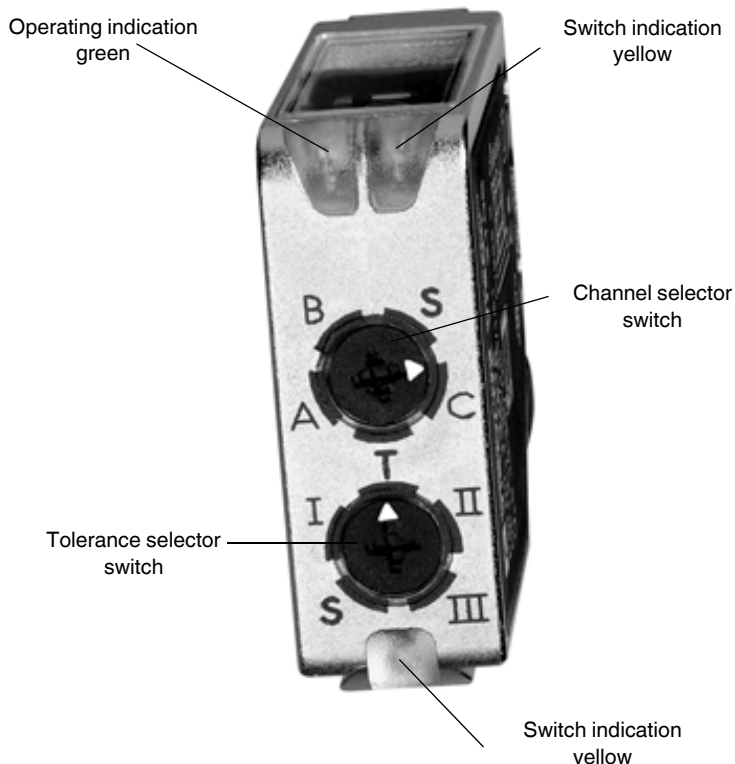
The green indicator LED lights statically, the yellow indicator LED lights if at least one of the three channels detects its taught-in colour. The switching outputs switch PNP if they detect their taught-in colour and NPN if they do not detect a colour.

TEACH-IN via rotary switch

Each change of the switch position must pass a time lock of approx. 1.5 s before the sensor accepts the desired setting.

That means that the switch must constantly remain in the desired position for 1.5 s.

Once the time lock has been passed, the indicator LEDs change their flashing function.



TEACH-IN channel (colour teach-in)

1. Set channel selector switch to **T** position.
Once the time lock has been passed, the sensor changes to the following mode: **TEACH-IN channel**.
Green and yellow LEDs flash in an equiphase manner with approx. 2.5Hz.
All switching outputs are deactivated.
2. Position the light spot completely and permanently on the mark to be detected.
3. Set the desired tolerance via the tolerance selector switch.
Position **I**: fine
Position **II**: average
Position **III**: coarse
4. Use the channel selector switch to select the channel which is to indicate the detection of this colour.
Position **A**: channel Q_A
Position **B**: channel Q_B
Position **C**: channel Q_C
After the time lock has been passed, the colour is taught in with the selected tolerance, assigned to the selected channel and the setting is saved in a non-volatile manner.
The sensor changes to **switching mode**.
5. Set both selector switches to **S** position.

TEACH-IN tolerance (tolerance relearning)

1. Set the tolerance selector switch to **T** position.
Once the time lock has been passed, the sensor changes to the following mode: **TEACH-IN tolerance**.
Green and yellow LEDs flash in an antiphase manner with approx. 2.5Hz.
Emitters and all switching outputs are deactivated.
2. Use the channel selector switch to select the desired channel.
Position **A**: channel Q_A
Position **B**: channel Q_B
Position **C**: channel Q_C
3. Use the tolerance selector switch to set the new tolerance level for the selected channel.
Position **I**: fine
Position **II**: medium
Position **III**: coarse
After the time lock has been passed, the set tolerance level is assigned to the channel and saved in a non-volatile manner.

The sensor changes to **switching mode**.

- Set both selector switches to **S** position.

Teach-In via External Teach-In input

The sensor channel and tolerance level can be taught in via the External Teach-In input (ET). For this purpose, positive pulses of a different duration must be created on the ET:

120 ... 150 ms	Teach-In channel A
220 ... 250 ms	Teach-In channel B
320 ... 350 ms	Teach-In channel C
420 ... 450 ms	Teach-In tolerance level I (fine)
520 ... 550 ms	Teach-In tolerance level II (medium)
620 ... 650 ms	Teach-In tolerance level III (coarse)

Teach-In channel

- Create a positive pulse (*duration according to desired sensor channel A, B or C*) on the External Teach-In input (ET).
The sensor changes to the **Teach-In channel** mode.
The green and the yellow indicator LEDs start to flash in an equiphase manner ($f = 2.5 \text{ Hz}$), the switching outputs are deactivated, both rotary switches are switched off.
- Position the colour to be taught in permanently in the light spot. During this process, the light spot must be completely positioned on the colour to be taught in.
- Create a positive pulse (*duration according to desired tolerance level I, II or III*) on External Teach-In input (ET).
The desired colour is taught in by the sensor and assigned to the selected channel with the appropriate tolerance level and saved in a non-volatile manner.
The sensor changes back to the **switching mode**, i.e. the green indicator LED lights statically, the yellow indicator LED lights if at least one colour channel has detected its taught-in colour.
The switching outputs each switch according to their taught-in colour (PNP= colour of the corresponding channel detected, NPN= colour of the corresponding channel not detected).

TEACH-IN tolerance

- Create a positive pulse (*duration according to desired tolerance level I, II or III*) on External Teach-In input (ET).
The sensor changes to the **Teach-In tolerance** mode.
The green and the yellow indicator LEDs start to flash in an antiphase manner ($f = 2.5 \text{ Hz}$), emitters and switching outputs are deactivated, both rotary switches are switched off.
- Create a positive pulse (*duration according to desired sensor channel A, B or C*) on the External Teach-In input (ET).
The desired tolerance level is assigned to the selected channel by the sensor and saved in a non-volatile manner.
The sensor changes back to the switching mode, i.e. the green indicator LED lights statically, the yellow indicator LED lights if at least one colour channel has detected its taught-in colour.
The switching outputs each switch according to their taught-in colour (PNP= colour of the corresponding channel detected, NPN= colour of the corresponding channel not detected).

Blanking input

All of the switching outputs are deactivated for the duration of a positive signal on the External Blanking input (AT).

Failures

The Teach-In modes are switched off for the duration of the below-mentioned failures.

In the case of a failure during active Teach-In mode, it is quit immediately and must be reselected after the failure has been eliminated.

Short circuit indication

If the current on at least one of the switching outputs is too high, all of the switching outputs are deactivated for the duration of the short circuit in order to avoid damage.

The short circuit is indicated to the user via the green indicator LED (flashing with $f = 4 \text{ Hz}$).

Undervoltage indication

If the supply voltage falls below a critical value such that the sensor can no longer operate properly, all of the switching outputs are deactivated.

The undervoltage operation is indicated to the user via the green indicator LED (double flash with $f = 0.8 \text{ Hz}$).

Any active Teach-In modes are quit and must be reselected after the failure has been eliminated.