

US-N300

Related Information

■ General terms and conditions..... F-3

■ Selection guideP.865~

■ General precautions..... P.1595



panasonic.net/id/pidsx/global

Suitable for detecting transparent films or transparent bottles

Reliable detection of transparent objects

The sensor reliably detects transparent films or transparent objects.



Only 16 mm 0.630 in thick

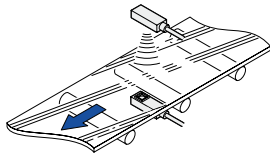
Its 16 mm **0.630 in** thick compact body allows mounting in a narrow space.

Simple operation mode selection

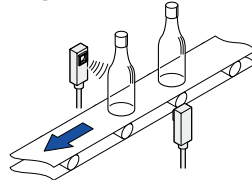
The operation mode can be selected either sound-received-ON or sound-blocked-ON simply by changing the connection of the control input wire.

APPLICATIONS

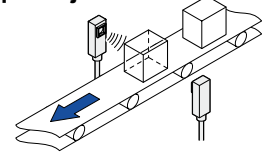
Detecting transparent film or transparent glass



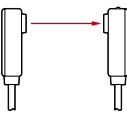

Detecting transparent bottles



Detecting transparent and opaque objects



ORDER GUIDE

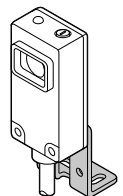
Type	Appearance	Sensing range	Model No. (Note)	Output
Thru-beam			US-N300	NPN transistor universal
			US-N300-C5	

Note: Models whose model name on the product nameplate is followed by "P" are transmitter, while those whose model name is followed by "D" are receiver.

Accessory

· **MS-N30**
(Sensor mounting bracket)

Two M4
(length 15 mm **0.591 in**)
screws with washers
are attached.

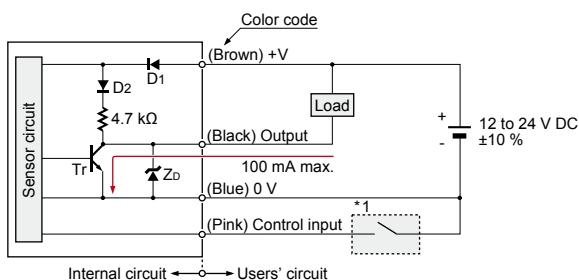


US-N300

SPECIFICATIONS

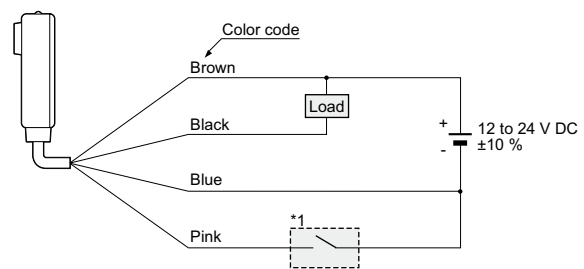
Item	Type	Thru-beam
	Model No.	US-N300
Sensing range		300 mm 11.811 in
Sensing object		Transparent, translucent or opaque object: 20 × 20 mm 0.787 × 0.787 in or more, Hole: 10 × 10 mm 0.394 × 0.394 in or more
Supply voltage		12 to 24 V DC ±10 % Ripple P-P 10 % or less
Current consumption		Transmitter: 35 mA or less, Receiver: 35 mA or less
Output		NPN transistor universal • Maximum sink current: 100 mA • Residual voltage: 1 V or less (at 100 mA sink current)
	Output operation	Selectable either sound-received-ON or sound-blocked-ON by the control input
	Short-circuit protection	Incorporated
Response time		5 ms or less
Operation indicator		Red LED (lights up when the output is ON)
Sensitivity adjuster		Continuously variable adjuster
Transmission frequency		220 kHz approx.
Environmental resistance	Protection	IP62 (IEC)
	Ambient temperature	0 to +50 °C +32 to +122 °F (No dew condensation), Storage: -25 to +70 °C -13 to +158 °F
	Ambient humidity	35 to 85 % RH, Storage: 35 to 85 % RH
	Voltage withstandability	1,500 V AC for one min. between all supply terminals connected together and enclosure
	Insulation resistance	20 MΩ, or more, with 500 V DC megger between all supply terminals connected together and enclosure
	Vibration resistance	10 to 55 Hz frequency, 1.5 mm 0.059 in double amplitude in X, Y and Z directions for two hours each
	Shock resistance	100 m/s ² acceleration (10 G approx.) in X, Y and Z directions three times each
Material		Enclosure: Polycarbonate
Cable		0.2 mm ² 4-core (transmitter: 2-core) cabtyre cable, 2 m 6.562 ft long
Cable extension		Extension up to total 100 m 328.084 ft is possible, for both transmitter and receiver, with 0.2 mm ² , or more, cable.
Weight		Transmitter: 80 g approx., Receiver: 85 g approx.
Accessories		MS-N30 (Sensor mounting bracket): 1 set for transmitter and receiver, Adjusting screwdriver: 1 pc.

Note: Where measurement conditions have not been specified precisely, the conditions used were an ambient temperature of +23 °C **+73.4 °F**.

I/O CIRCUIT AND WIRING DIAGRAMS**I/O circuit diagram**

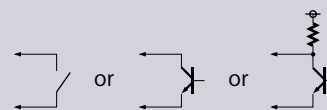
Note: The transmitter has only two power supply wires (+V and 0 V).

Symbols... D1: Reverse supply polarity protection diode
D2: Reverse current protection diode
ZD: Surge absorption zener diode
Tr : NPN output transistor

Wiring diagram

*1

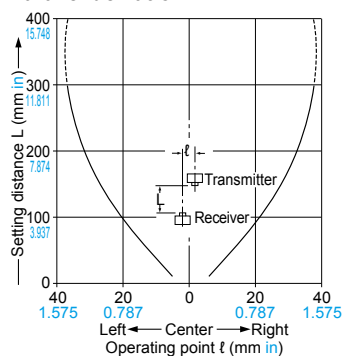
Non-voltage contact, NPN open-collector transistor or NPN non-contact transistor



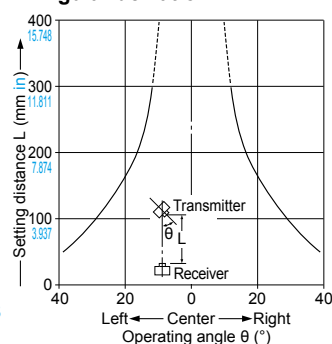
• Control input
Low (-0.5 to +1.5 V, or connected to 0 V): Sound-received-ON
High (6 V to supply voltage, or open): Sound-blocked-ON

SENSING CHARACTERISTICS (TYPICAL)

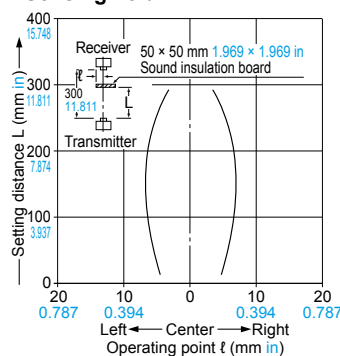
Parallel deviation



Angular deviation



Sensing field



PRECAUTIONS FOR PROPER USE

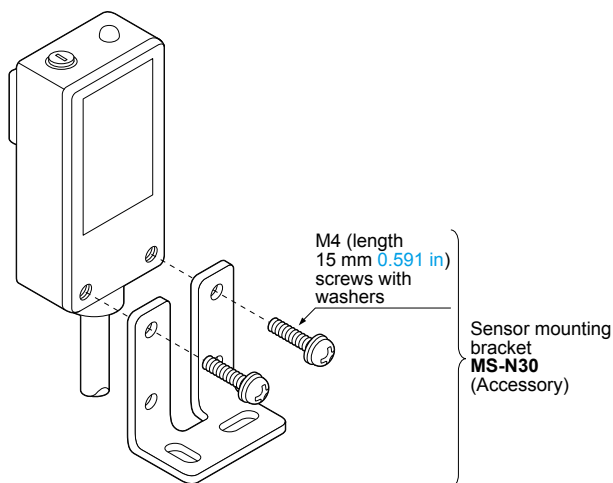
Refer to p.1595 for general precautions.



- Never use this product as a sensing device for personnel protection.
- In case of using sensing devices for personnel protection, use products which meet laws and standards, such as OSHA, ANSI or IEC etc., for personnel protection applicable in each region or country.

Mounting

- The tightening torque should be 0.49 N·m or less.



Sensitivity adjustment

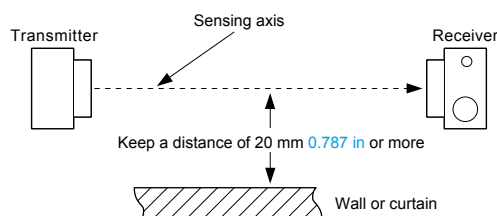
- Normally, use the sensor at the maximum sensitivity. However, if the sensing is not proper due to surrounding objects (reflection from surrounding objects, etc.), adjust the sensitivity.

Influence of surrounding objects

Influence of an object parallel to the sensing axis

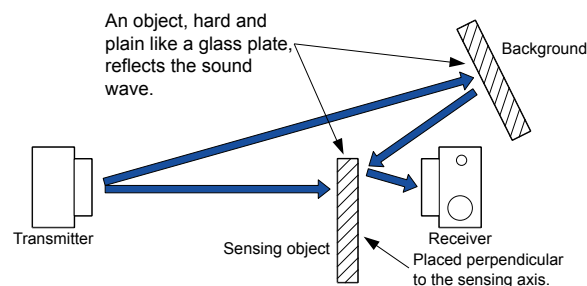
- If there is a wall or a curtain near the sensing axis, the sound reflection may cause the operation to be unstable.

<Countermeasure>



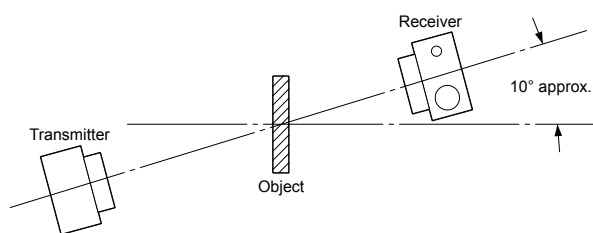
Influence of background objects

- If sensor heads are installed as shown in the figure below, the operation may become unstable by the reflected sound wave.



<Countermeasure>

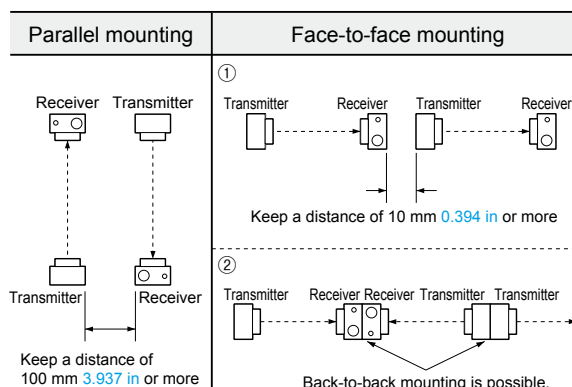
The receiver should be placed away from the object and at an angle to it as shown below.



Mutual interference

- When two or more sensors are mounted close together, the sensors may not enter the "sound-blocked state" due to mutual interference.

<Countermeasure>



PRECAUTIONS FOR PROPER USE

Refer to p.1595 for general precautions.

Traveling speed and minimum sensing object width

- Minimum sensing object width is $20 \times 20 \text{ mm}$ $0.787 \times 0.787 \text{ in}$ in the stationary condition.
The minimum sensing width of a traveling object is related to the traveling speed and the sensor response time by the following formula.

$$W = VT + A \text{ (m)}$$

W : Minimum sensing object width (m)

V : Traveling speed of the object (m/sec.)

T : Sensor response time = 0.005 (sec.)

A : Minimum sensing object width in the stationary condition = 0.02 0.066 (m ft) Example: If $V = 10 \text{ m}$ 32.808 ft/sec .

$$W = 10 \times 0.005 \times 0.016 + 0.02 \times 0.066$$

$$= 0.07 \text{ m} \quad 0.230 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 70 \text{ mm} \quad 2.756 \text{ in}$$

Others

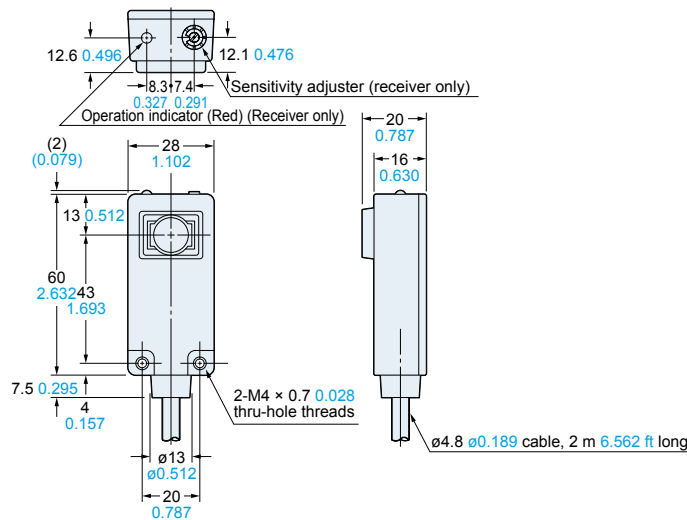
- Do not use during the initial transient time (50 ms) after the power supply is switched on.
- The ultrasonic sound propagates through the air. If the sensor is used at a place where air blows or the temperature suddenly changes (near a door, an air conditioner, etc.) the operation may become unstable. Avoid using **US-N300** at such places.
- Take care that the sensor may malfunction due to an intense extraneous sound, such as, metal impact sound.
- Do not expose the transmitting element or the receiving element to moisture or dust. It may affect the sensing operation.

DIMENSIONS (Unit: mm in)

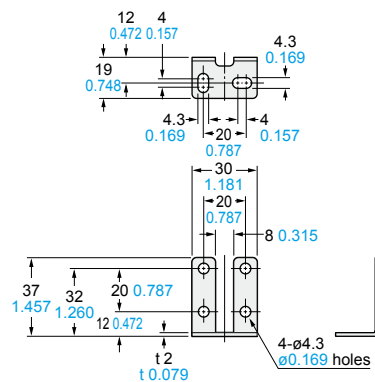
The CAD data can be downloaded from our website.

US-N300

Sensor

**MS-N30**

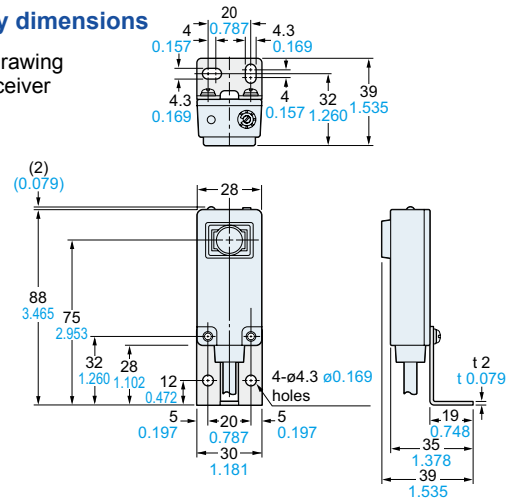
Sensor mounting bracket (Accessory)



Material: Cold rolled carbon steel (SPCC)

Two M4 (length 15 mm 0.591 in) screws with washers are attached.**Assembly dimensions**

Mounting drawing with the receiver



FIBER SENSORS

LASER SENSORS

PHOTO-ELECTRIC SENSORS

MICRO PHOTO-ELECTRIC SENSORS

AREA SENSORS

SAFETY LIGHT CURTAINS / SAFETY COMPONENTS

PRESSURE / FLOW SENSORS

INDUCTIVE PROXIMITY SENSORS

PARTICULAR USE SENSORS

SENSOR OPTIONS

SIMPLE WIRE-SAVING UNITS

WIRE-SAVING SYSTEMS

MEASURE-MENT SENSORS

STATIC CONTROL DEVICES

LASER MARKERS

PLC

HUMAN MACHINE INTERFACES

ENERGY MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS

FA COMPONENTS

MACHINE VISION SYSTEMS

UV CURING SYSTEMS

Selection Guide

Liquid Leak Detection

Liquid Level Detection

Water Detection

Color Mark Detection

Wafer Detection

Ultrasonic

Small / Sim Object Detection

Obstacle Detection

US-N300