

ECCO FAMILY 3D SENSORS

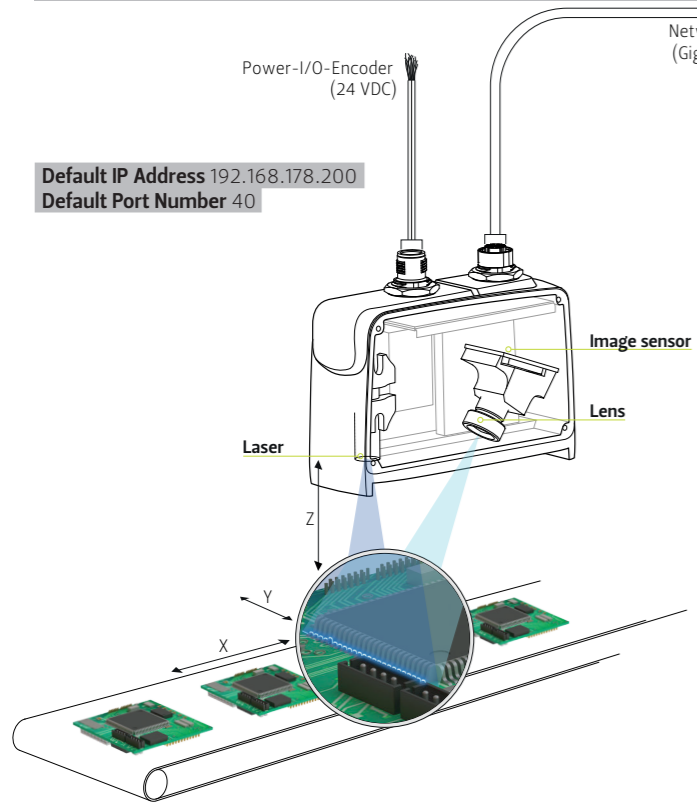
GET STARTED

Host computer requirements

- Operating system: Windows 7 / 10
- RAM: At least 4 GB (ECCO 35/55) | At least 8 GB (ECCO 65/75/95/95+)
- Memory: At least 1 GB of free memory on hard disk
- Network Card: Intel Gigabit Network Card (dedicated to each sensor in your installation)

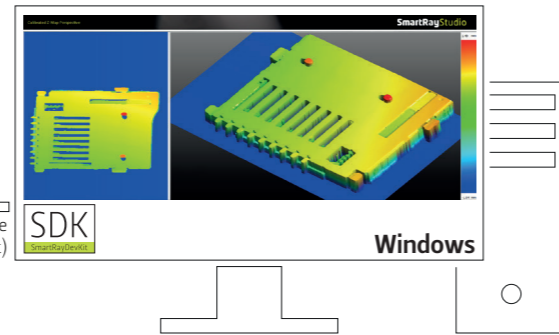
Note: Please deactivate firewall when working with ECCO 95/95+ Series

Default IP Address 192.168.178.200
Default Port Number 40



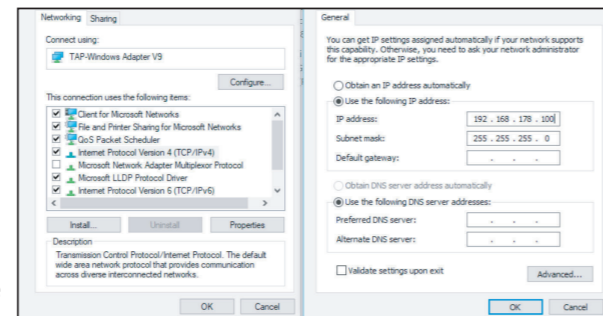
- X Transport or scan direction
- Y Along the laser line
- Z Distance between sensor & part being scanned

Static IP Address Example
192.168.178.100



Setup instructions

1. Configure your network card (with Jumbo packets 4088 bytes for ECCO 95/95+ series) to lie in the same IP address range as that of the sensor
 - Navigate to **Control Panel -> Network and Sharing Center**
 - Click **Change adapter settings**. Next, right click on your network card and click **Properties**
 - Navigate to **Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)** and click **Properties**
 - Choose the option: **Use the following IP address**. Next, configure the **IP address** and **Subnet mask**
2. **Make sure to wire the laser safety inputs according to cable pinout description (applicable for ECCO 95/95+ Series only)**
3. Install **SmartRay DevKit (SDK)** (Please get in touch with your SmartRay contact person to get the latest version)
4. Run **SmartRay Studio 4** | Connect to the sensor using default IP address & port number
5. Connect. Configure. Capture. Archive. Visualize 3D!



QUICK GUIDE

ECCO 3D SENSORS

TRIANGULATION CONCEPT
CABLE DESCRIPTION

SMARTRAY GMBH

Bürgermeister-Finsterwalder-Ring 12
82515 Wolfratshausen | Germany

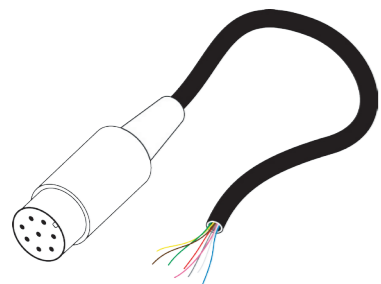
www.smartray.com
support@smartray.com

ECCO 35 | ECCO 55

CABLE DESCRIPTION

POWER-I/O CABLE PINOUT DESCRIPTION

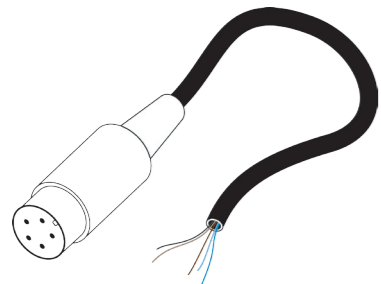
Part number: 6.310.0XX / 6.311.0XX | The ECCO 35/55 Series has an M9 (8 pin) connector



PIN NO	WIRE COLOR	FUNCTION	DESCRIPTION
Pin 1	White	Ground	Operating Voltage-, 0 V
Pin 2	Brown	VCC	Operating Voltage+, 24 VDC ±15% ripple
Pin 3	Green	Output 1	24 V (max. 20 mA)
Pin 4	Yellow	Output 2	24 V (max. 20 mA)
Pin 5	Grey	Input 1	5 – 24 V
Pin 6	Pink	Input 2	5 – 24 V
Pin 7	Blue	Input 3	5 – 24 V
Pin 8	Red	Input 4	5 – 24 V

ENCODER CABLE PINOUT DESCRIPTION

Part number: 6.307.0XX / 6.326.0XX | The ECCO 35/55 Series has a M9 (5 pin) connector



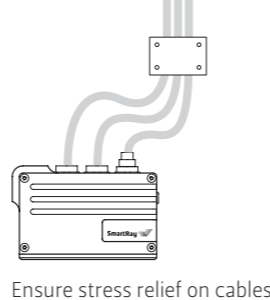
PIN NO	WIRE COLOR	FUNCTION	DESCRIPTION
Pin 1	White-Brown	Encoder A+	RS-422 compliant
Pin 2	Brown	Encoder A-	RS-422 compliant
Pin 3	White-Blue	Encoder B+	RS-422 compliant
Pin 4	Blue	Encoder B-	RS-422 compliant
Pin 5	Black	GND	Ground

WARNING



**FAILING TO ADHERE TO THE WARNINGS
COULD RESULT IN DAMAGING THE SENSOR!**

- Before sensor power-up, ensure that the corresponding pin of an **unused sensor input** is terminated (mechanically fixed and connected to Ground). The input signal voltage must not exceed the operating voltage (VCC).

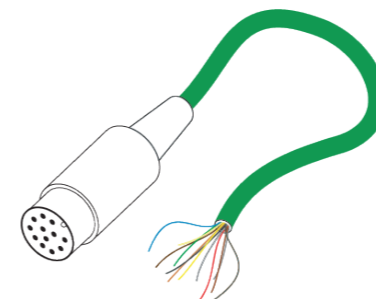


ECCO 65 | ECCO 75 | ECCO 95 | ECCO 95+

CABLE DESCRIPTION

POWER - I/O/6.327.0XX/6.332.0XX-ENCODER CABLE PINOUT DESCRIPTION

Part number: 6.320.0XX / 6.322.0XX / 6.327.0XX / 6.332.0XX | The ECCO 65/75/95/95+ Series has an M12 (12 pin) connector



PIN NO	WIRE COLOR	FUNCTION	DESCRIPTION
Pin 1	Brown-Blue	Ground	Operating Voltage-, 0 V
Pin 2	Brown-Red	VCC	Operating Voltage+, 24 VDC ±15% ripple
Pin 3	Grey	Input 1	5 – 24 V
Pin 4	Red	Output 2	24 V (max. 20 mA)
Pin 5	Orange	Output 1	24 V (max. 20 mA)
Pin 6	Brown	Encoder B-	RS-422 compliant
Pin 7	Green	Encoder A+	RS-422 compliant
Pin 8	Blue	Input 3	ECCO 65/75: 12 – 24 V ECCO 95/95+: Laser Safety Input-, GND
Pin 9	White-Yellow	Input 4	ECCO 65/75: 12 – 24 V ECCO 95/95+: Laser Safety Input+, 24 VDC
Pin 10	White-Black	Input 2	5 – 24 V
Pin 11	Black	Encoder B+	RS-422 compliant
Pin 12	Yellow	Encoder A-	RS-422 compliant
-	Yellow-Green or Black (thick wire)	EARTH	Grounding Shield

- Before sensor power-up, ensure that the corresponding pin of an **unused sensor output** is mechanically fixed in an insulated screw joint, and **not** connected to Ground.

- Failure to **wire the cables correctly** can risk destroying the sensor.