Photoelectric light curtains for automatic doors

Important Information

THIS LIGHT CURTAIN SG15 SHOULD ONLY BE INSTALLED BY AUTHORIZED AND FULLY TRAINED PERSONNEL!

THE LIGHT CURTAIN IS ONLY A SAFETY PROTECTION DEVICE IF ALL INSTRUCTIONS IN THIS MANUAL, ARE CAREFULLY FOLLOWED AND FULLY COMPLIED WITH. IN ADDITION, THE INSTALLER IS REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH ALL LOCAL LAWS AND

ANY ALTERATIONS TO THE DEVICE BY THE BUYER, INSTALLER OR USER MAY RESULT IN UNSAFE OPERATING CONDITIONS.

Compliance to Directives and Standards

This device complies with the European directive 2006/42/EC for machinery and with the European directive 2004/108/EC for electromagnetic compatibility, when used in accordance with the instructions in this manual

The compliance to the directive of machinery is declared according to EN 12978, with normative reference to:

EN 13849-1, category 2, PL d IEC 61496-2, type 2 ESPE

EC type examination: TUV NORD CERT GmbH, Langemarckstr. 20, 45141 Essen (NB 0044) EC-type certificate No. 44 205 13 413372-001

Product Data

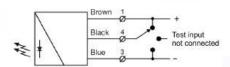
Technical Data		
	SGT (Transmitter)	SGR (Receiver)
Supply voltage	12-3	0 Vdc
Max. Voltage ripple	15% (within:	supply range)
Reverse polarity protected	Y	es
Max. current consumption	70 mA (RMS)	30 mA
Max. output load	-	100 mA
Max. output ON resistance	-	20Ω ~ 2V@100mA
Max. leakage current	-	80uA
Short circuit protected	-	Yes
Inductive load protection	-	Yes
Output type	-	Opto coupled solid state relay
Sensing range	1 m -	· 12 m
Response time (max.)	50 ms	

Environmental Data	
Light immunity @ 5° incidence	> 100.000 lux
Temperature, operation	-20 to + 65 °C
Temperature, storage	-40 to + 80 °C
Sealing class	IP67
Marking	₽Ķ <i>(€</i>

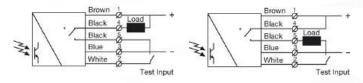
Output Mode	
Models	Output Mode
SGR 15-xxx-0xx-x1-x-x9-xx	NC

Connection

Wiring Diagrams

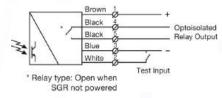


Transmitter SGT 15



Receiver SGR 15 with solid state relay used as NPN output

Receiver SGR 15 with solid state relay used as PNP output



Receiver SGR 15 with solid state relay output

Installation & Adjustments

General Instructions and Precautions

This light curtain can be used in industrial, commercial and garage doors and gates, as described in EN 12453, when it is used as device type E according to clause 5.5.1. The light curtain is intended to be mounted in the door plane of vertically sliding doors. It is important that the lowest part of the door leaf will efficiently obstruct the light beams over a height of 50

Even though the light curtain has a high degree of immunity to ambient light sources, it is recommended to avoid direct exposure to sunlight, and interference from flashlights or other infrared light sources, such as other photo sensors

If the front cover of the light curtain becomes contaminated, they have to be cleaned with a slightly damp cloth. Do not use organic solvents or detergents. If the light curtain is very contaminated, the output may go into safe state and de-energize even after the cleaning, due to safety reasons. The light curtain will automatically make the necessary internal adjustments, and within less than a few minutes, the light curtain will be fully adjusted and resume normal operation. Immediate adjustment can be forced by switching the light curtain off and then on

Ensure that the light curtain is mounted, so that it is mechanically stable during operation.

The light curtain must not be placed on moving doors.

Severe rain and snow may be detected due to the high sensitivity of the light curtain.

Automatic door closure must be disabled on the door controller if door repair or maintenance or other activities requires longer presence in the door opening. In general, do not prevent automatic door closure by placing objects in the active area of the light curtain.

Indicators SGT SGR Red LED: Status indicator 0 Yellow LED: Output indicator Green LED: Power on indicator

Installation and Adjustment

No initial set up or adjustments are required, due to the automatic signal-tracking (AST) feature, which automatically adjust each individual channel on the system

- Use the brackets supplied with the light curtain (at least 2 pcs, with max distance of 135 cm) to mount the transmitter (SGT) and receiver (SGR) facing each other and correctly aligned.
- Correct alignment is achieved when the front cover of the light curtains are parallel and when a virtual line connecting top of the transmitter and receiver are perpendicular to both transmitter and receiver front cover. (Within 2 deg.)
- The light curtain has to stand on the pin in the bottom, in order to ensure that the 3 protective field is correctly positioned and in compliance with EN 12445
- Wire the sensor according to the wiring diagram
- Make sure the load does not exceed 100 mA.
- 5 Check for correct wiring
- 6 Turn power on

9

- The status indicator (red LED) on the SGR will flash quickly when the AST is active.
- 8 When the power on indicators (green LEDs) is on, the system is operating.
- Notice that the rails must not be moved after the power to the SGR is turned on.

Safety Test - SGT/R Test Input

The function of the light curtain has to be tested before any door closing cycle (EN 12978 2009, 4.4.3), by activating the test input of the transmitter and the receiver. The SGR and the SGT test input wires must be connected together. The test is enabled and disabled via the black (SGT) and white (SGR) control wire. (See "Wiring Diagrams" and table below).

Activation of the test input will initiate an extensive internal safety test in both the transmitter and the receiver. A faulty receiver or a faulty transmitter will turn on red led and go into safe mode; the transmitter will stop transmitting and the receiver will de-energise the output until test is repeated again with success.

An external controller ensures that the receiver de-energizes the output when the test inputs are activated and that the receiver energizes the output when the test inputs are de-activated

The test input on SGT/R has to be activated a certain minimum time $T_{\mbox{\tiny f}}$ in order to ensure that the test request is registered and a test sequence is initiated

On activation of the SGT/R test input, the output of the receiver will switch within a certain maximum time Ton

When the test input of SGT/R is deactivated the output will be switched back within a certain maximum time Toff

By only activating the test input on the SGT, a switch in output of the SGR should be observed. If only the SGR test input is activated, no change in its output should be observed.

There must be at least 500ms from the start of one test pulse to the start of the next test pulse. Note: Refer to "SGT/R Test Input Response Time ".

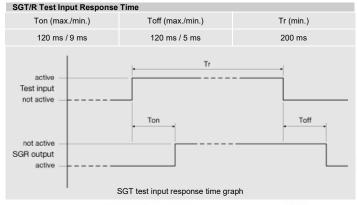
Photoelectric light curtains for automatic doors

How the test inputs are to be operated depends on digit ${f 0X}$ on transmitter (SGT) and ${f X9}$ on receiver (SGR) in the model code;

> SGT 15-xxx-0xx-x1-x-0X-xx SGR 15-xxx-0xx-x1-x-X9-xx

Make sure no object is present in the detection area when test is done.

Mod Transmitter SGT	del Receiver SGR	Test input connected to 0V - GND	Test input not connected	Test input connected to + supply
00	09	Testing activated	No testing	No testing
03 39		No testing	No testing	Testing activated
04	49	Testing activated	Testing activated	No testing



Output Logic				
Detection	Output mode	Output status	Output indicator (yellow led)	
Present	Light operated (N.C.)	Open	Off	
Absent	Light operated (N.C.)	Closed	On	

Housing Length, Number of Channels and Door closing speed

Housing Lengtl	h, Number of Chanr	els and Door closi	ng speed	
Housing length	Beam Placement	Active Height	Number of channels	Maximum door closing speed
	C1	1800 mm	40	1,2 m/s
1948 mm	D1	1800 mm	28	1,7 m/s
	E1	1800 mm	16	1,9 m/s
	C1	2160 mm	48	1,0 m/s
2308 mm	D1	2160 mm	30	1,6 m/s
	E1	2160 mm	18	1,9 m/s
	C1	2520 mm	56	0,9 m/s
2668 mm	D1	2520 mm	32	1,5 m/s
	E1	2520 mm	20	1,9 m/s

Dynamic Blanking Function

Dynamic Blanking Function

All the infrared light beams can be blanked out (made inactive) without changing state of the output of the receiver by moving a non-transparent object, as the door leaf, between the SGR and SGT from top of the rails (wire end) and downwards to the lowest beam. In order for the blanking process to function correctly, it is recommended that the blanking object has a minimum vertical height of 50 mm and enough width to ensure that the front window of the light curtain is fully covered during the closing process. Beams are blanked in (activated) when the door motion is reversed.

The light curtain supports partial opening of the door, for energy saving or ventilation. However, notice that the stop either has to be in the zone with 45 mm beam spacing or then the bottom part of the door leaf has to obstruct the beams over 200 mm, keeping the lowest beam obstructed when stopped. This limitation exists for safety reasons; the light curtain shall not respond with permanent blanking of beams for objects just passing through the beams and thereafter taken out of the active zone. Notice also that the door has to be outside the detection zone when the safety test is done.

V 1.9 Partnumber 0666220730 December 2022 edition

All beams will stay blanked, as long as the lowest beam, at the bottom of the rails is obstructed. Make sure that the lowest beam is kept well obstructed, when door has finished closing. The blanked beams are ignored by the output logic.

Maximum door closing speed See table other place on this page.

There is no restriction on maximum speed when the door is opening.

When a blanking object of 50 mm vertical height is passing areas with 180 mm beam spacing the minimum speed of the blanking object is 0.18 m/s. If the blanking object has a size so at least one beam is always obstructed there are no minimum blanking speed

If the door leaf is stopped in the bottom of the rails just above the second lowest beam the door cannot proceed downwards to the lowest beam after some time without de-energizing the output. This is done for security reasons. To proceed downwards the door must in this case first be reversed to above the third lowest beam.

If the door leaf is stopped between the rails before the bottom (lowest) IR beam is reached and 3 or more IR beams above the door edge are not obstructed, the output will switch to a safe state after 2 seconds for SG15 C1 systems and 4 seconds for SG15 D1 and E1 systems.

Notice that the actual speed of the bottom door edge can fluctuate for a non-rigid door construction and it is advised that the door speed therefore has to be set lower than listed in the table other place on this page, in order not to exceed the maximum speed limit of the light curtain while the door is closing.

Be aware that side to side movements of a round bottom door edge will also contribute to the fluctuation of the obstruction speed. It is therefore best to have a horizontal straight edge for obstruction of the light beams.

Troubleshooting

Troubleshooting		
Probable Reason	Corrective Action	
1. Symptom: Red LED on SGT/R is constant on. All other LEDs are off.		
Error found during test process Check supply and cable to the SGT/R. Or replace the rail(s).		
2 Symptom: Red and green LEDs on SGT is constant on		

2. Symptom. Red and green LEDS on 3G1 is constant on.		
Error found during test process	Replace the SGT rail.	

3. Symptom: Red and green LEDs on SGR is	s constant on.
Error found during test process	Replace the SGR rail.

other powerful light sources.	Change position of the SGT and SGR rails.
-------------------------------	---

4. Symptom: Yellow LED on SGR is flashing Cross talk from another light curtain, or

3. Symptom: Tellow LED on SGR is constant on. Ned LED is on.		
Rails are out of sensing range	Check the sensing range and power to the SGT.	

6. Symptom: After	er start up, red LED	on SGR continues to fla	ash quickly. Green LED is on.

obstructing one or more beams.	Check SGT is powered or replace rails.
7. Symptom: After start up, green LED on SGT/R is on. Yellow LED on SGR is off.	
Test input is constant activated under and	Deactivate the test input on SGT/R.

Check the sensing range and for objects

Manufacturer

Manufacturer

after start up.

Telco A/S

Vangen 5, DK-9460 Brovst, Denmark

Rails are out of sensing range or

