



MLC 530 SPG Safety Light Curtains



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1 About this document

1.1 Used symbols and signal words

Tab. 1.1: Warning symbols and signal words

	Symbol indicating dangers to persons
	Symbol indicating possible property damage
NOTE	Signal word for property damage Indicates dangers that may result in property damage if the measures for danger avoidance are not followed.
CAUTION	Signal word for minor injuries Indicates dangers that may result in minor injury if the measures for danger avoidance are not followed.
WARNING	Signal word for serious injury Indicates dangers that may result in severe or fatal injury if the measures for danger avoidance are not followed.
DANGER	Signal word for life-threatening danger Indicates dangers with which serious or fatal injury is imminent if the measures for danger avoidance are not followed.

Tab. 1.2: Other symbols

	Symbol for tips Text passages with this symbol provide you with further information.
	Symbol for action steps Text passages with this symbol instruct you to perform actions.
	Symbol for action results Text passages with this symbol describe the result of the preceding action.

Tab. 1.3: Terms and abbreviations

AOPD	Active Optoelectronic Protective Device (A ctive O ptoelectronic P rotective D evice)
Blanking	Deactivation of the protective function of individual beams or beam areas with monitoring for interruption
CS	Switching signal from a control (C ontroller S ignal)
FG	Function group (F unction G roup)
LED	LED, display element in transmitter and receiver
MLC	Brief description of the safety sensor, consisting of transmitter and receiver
MTTF _d	Mean time to dangerous failure (M ean T ime T o dangerous F ailure)
OSSD	Safety-related switching output (O utput S ignal S witching D evice)

PFH _d	Probability of a dangerous failure per hour (P robability of dangerous F ailure per H our)
PFI	(P rotection F ield I nterrupted)
PL	P erformance L evel
Reduced resolution	Reduction of the detection capability of the protective field without monitoring for tolerating small objects in the protective field
RES	Start/restart interlock (Start/ RE start interlock)
Scan	Consecutive scans of the protective field from the first to the last beam
Safety sensor	System consisting of transmitter and receiver
SIL	S afety I ntegrity L evel
SPG	S mart P rocess G ating
TH	Timer halt signal
State	ON: device intact, OSSD switched on OFF: device intact, OSSD switched off Locking: device, connection or control / operation faulty, OSSD switched off (lock-out)

1.2 Checklists

The checklists (see chapter 9 "Testing") serve as a reference for the machine manufacturer or supplier. They replace neither testing of the complete machine or system prior to initial commissioning nor their periodic testing by a qualified person (see chapter 2.2 "Necessary competencies"). The checklists contain minimum testing requirements. Depending on the application, other tests may be necessary.

2 Safety

For mounting, operating and testing, this document as well as all applicable national and international standards, regulations, rules and directives must be observed. Relevant and supplied documents must be observed, printed out and handed to affected persons.

- ↳ Before working with the safety sensor, completely read and observe the documents applicable to your task.

In particular, the following national and international legal regulations apply for the commissioning, technical inspections and work with safety sensors:

- Machinery directive 2006/42/EC
- Low voltage directive 2014/35/EU
- EMC directive 2014/30/EU
- Use of work equipment directive 89/655/EEC supplemented by directive 95/63 EC
- OSHA 1910 Subpart O
- Safety regulations
- Accident-prevention regulations and safety rules
- Ordinance on Industrial Safety and Health and employment protection act
- Product Safety Law (ProdSG and 9. ProdSV)

NOTICE



For safety-related information you may also contact local authorities (e.g., industrial inspectorate, employer's liability insurance association, labor inspectorate, occupational safety and health authority).

2.1 Intended use and foreseeable misuse



WARNING



A running machine may result in serious injury!

- ↳ Make certain that the safety sensor is correctly connected and that the protective function of the protective device is ensured.
- ↳ Make certain that, during all conversions, maintenance work and inspections, the system is securely shut down and protected against being restarted.

2.1.1 Intended use

- The safety sensor may only be used after it has been selected in accordance with the respectively applicable instructions and relevant standards, rules and regulations regarding labor protection and safety at work, and after it has been installed on the machine, connected, commissioned, and checked by a competent person (see chapter 2.2 "Necessary competencies"). The devices are designed for indoor use only.
- When selecting the safety sensor it must be ensured that its safety-related capability meets or exceeds the required performance level PL_r ascertained in the risk assessment (see chapter 14.1 "General specifications").
- The safety sensor protects persons or body parts at points of operation, danger zones or access points of machines and systems.
- With the "access guarding" function, the safety sensor detects persons only when they enter the danger zone but cannot tell whether there are any persons inside the danger zone. For this reason, a start/restart interlock or a suitable stepping behind protection in the safety chain is essential in this case.
- The construction of the safety sensor must not be altered. When manipulating the safety sensor, the protective function is no longer guaranteed. Manipulating the safety sensor also voids all warranty claims against the manufacturer of the safety sensor.
- The safety sensor must be inspected regularly by a competent person to ensure proper integration and mounting (see chapter 2.2 "Necessary competencies").
- The safety sensor must be exchanged after a maximum of 20 years. Repairs or the exchange of wear parts do not extend the mission time.

2.1.2 Foreseeable misuse

Any use other than that defined under the “Approved purpose” or which goes beyond that use is considered improper use.

In principle, the safety sensor is **not** suitable as a protective device for use in the following cases:

- Danger posed by ejected objects or the spraying of hot or hazardous liquids from within the danger zone
- Applications in explosive or easily flammable atmospheres

2.2 Necessary competencies

The safety sensor may only be configured, installed, connected, commissioned, serviced and tested in its respective application by persons who are suitably qualified for the given task. General prerequisites for suitably qualified persons:

- They have a suitable technical education.
- They are familiar with the relevant parts of the operating instructions for the safety sensor and the operating instructions for the machine.

Task-specific minimum requirements for suitably qualified persons:

Configuration

Specialist knowledge and experience in the selection and use of protective devices on machines as well as the application of technical rules and the locally valid regulations on labor protection, safety at work and safety technology.

Mounting

Specialist knowledge and experience needed for the safe and correct installation and alignment of the safety sensor with regard to the respective machine.

Electrical installation

Specialist knowledge and experience needed for the safe and correct electrical connection as well as safe integration of the safety sensor in the safety-related control system.

Operation and maintenance

Specialist knowledge and experience needed for the regular inspection and cleaning of the safety sensor – following instruction by the person responsible.

Servicing

Specialist knowledge and experience in the mounting, electrical installation and the operation and maintenance of the safety sensor in accordance with the requirements listed above.

Commissioning and testing

- Experience and specialist knowledge in the rules and regulations of labor protection, safety at work and safety technology that are necessary for being able to assess the safety of the machine and the use of the safety sensor, including experience with and knowledge of the measuring equipment necessary for performing this work.
- In addition, a task related to the subject matter is performed in a timely manner and knowledge is kept up to date through continuous further training - *Competent person* in terms of the German Betriebs-sicherheitsverordnung (Ordinance on Industrial Safety and Health) or other national legal regulations.

2.3 Responsibility for safety

Manufacturer and operator must ensure that the machine and implemented safety sensor function properly and that all affected persons are adequately informed and trained.

The type and content of all imparted information must not lead to unsafe actions by users.

The manufacturer of the machine is responsible for:

- Safe machine construction
- Safe implementation of the safety sensor, verified by the initial test performed by a competent person (see chapter 2.2 "Necessary competencies")
- Imparting all relevant information to the operating company
- Adhering to all regulations and directives for the safe commissioning of the machine

The operator of the machine is responsible for:

- Instructing the operator
- Maintaining the safe operation of the machine
- Adhering to all regulations and directives for labor protection and safety at work
- Periodic testing by a competent person (see chapter 2.2 "Necessary competencies")

2.4 Disclaimer

The liability of Leuze electronic GmbH + Co. KG is to be excluded in the following cases:

- Safety sensor is not used as intended.
- Safety notices are not adhered to.
- Reasonably foreseeable misuse is not taken into account.
- Mounting and electrical connection are not properly performed.
- Proper function is not tested (see chapter 9 "Testing").
- Changes (e.g., constructional) are made to the safety sensor.

3 Device description

The safety sensor consists of a transmitter and a receiver (see chapter 3.2 "Device overview of the MLC family"). It is protected against overvoltage and overcurrent acc. to IEC 60204-1 (protection class 3). The safety sensor is not dangerously influenced by ambient light (e.g., welding sparks, warning lights).

3.1 Overview of Smart Process Gating (SPG)

SPG is a timing-controlled control process for access guarding with bridging function. External muting sensors are not necessary here. Instead, two independent control signals are needed for activation of the bridging function:

- A CS switching signal ("controller signal") from a control (see chapter 4.5 "Smart Process Gating").
- A protective field interruption (PFI) which was created by the transport material; this interruption must be detected by the receiver within 4 s after the CS signal is applied.

The CS switching signal can be supplied by a standard PLC or by a safety PLC, whereby various safety levels are reached (see following table).

Tab. 3.1: Dependence of the safety level on the used control

	Safety Integrity Level in accordance with EN IEC 62061	Performance level in accordance with EN ISO 13849-1:2008
Standard PLC	SIL 2	PL d
Safety PLC	SIL 3	PL e

The safety sensor consists of a transmitter and a receiver (see figure 3.1). It is protected against overvoltage and overcurrent acc. to IEC 60204-1 (protection class 3). The safety sensor is not dangerously influenced by ambient light (e.g., welding sparks, warning lights).

3.2 Device overview of the MLC family

The series is characterized by four different receiver classes (Basic, Standard, Extended, SPG) with specific features and properties (see table below).

Tab. 3.2: Device models in the series with specific features and functions

Device type	Transmitter			Receiver				
Function package				Basic		Standard	Extended	SPG
Model	MLC 500 MLC 501	MLC 500/ A	MLC 502	MLC 510 MLC 511	MLC 510/ A	MLC 520	MLC 530	MLC 530 SPG
OSSDs (2x)				■		■	■	■
AS-i		■			■			
Transmission channel changeover	■		■	■		■	■	■
LED indicator	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
7-segment display						■	■	■
Automatic start/restart				■		■	■	
RES						■	■	■
EDM						■		
Linkage							■	
Blanking							■	■
Muting							■	

Device type	Transmitter			Receiver				
Function package				Basic		Standard	Ex- tended	SPG
Model	MLC 500 MLC 501	MLC 500/ A	MLC 502	MLC 510 MLC 511	MLC 510/ A	MLC 520	MLC 530	MLC 530 SPG
SPG								■
Scan mode							■	■
Range reduction	■		■					
Test input			■					

Protective field properties

The beam distance and the number of beams are dependent on the resolution and protective field height.

NOTICE



Depending on the resolution, the effective protective field height can be larger than the optically active area of the safety sensor housed in yellow (see chapter 3.2 "Device overview of the MLC family" and see chapter 14.1 "General specifications").

Device synchronization

The synchronization of receiver and transmitter for creating a functioning protective field is done optically, i.e. without cables, via two specially coded synchronization beams. A cycle (i.e. a pass from the first to the last beam) is called a scan. The length of a scan determines the length of the response time and affects the calculation of the safety distance (see chapter 6.1.1 "Calculation of safety distance S").

NOTICE



For the correct synchronization and function of the safety sensor, at least one of the two synchronization beams must be free during synchronization and operation.

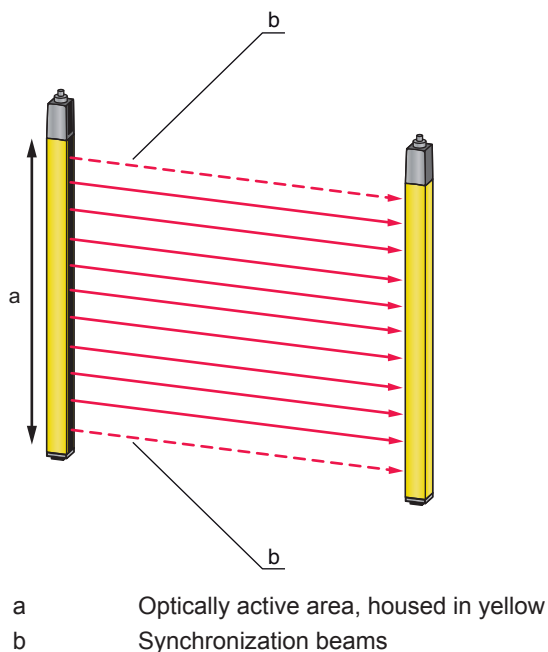


Fig. 3.1: Transmitter-receiver system

QR code

A QR code as well as the corresponding web address are located on the safety sensor.

At the web address, you will find device information and error messages (see chapter 11.3 "Error messages 7-segment display") after scanning the QR code with a mobile end device or after entering the web address.

When using mobile end devices, mobile service charges can accrue.



www.mobile.leuze.com/mlc/

Fig. 3.2: QR code with corresponding web address (URL) on the safety sensor

3.3 Connection technology

The transmitter and receiver feature an M12 connector as an interface to the machine control with the following number of pins:

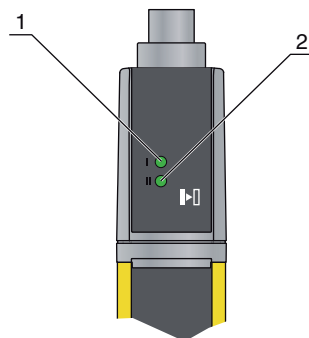
Device model	Device type	Device plug
MLC 500	Transmitter	5-pin
MLC 530 SPG	Extended receiver, Smart Process Gating	8-pin

3.4 Display elements

The display elements of the safety sensors simplify start-up and fault analysis.

3.4.1 Operating indicators on the MLC 500 transmitter

Located in the connection cap on the transmitter are two LEDs which serve as function indicators:



- 1 LED1, green/red
- 2 LED2, green

Fig. 3.3: Indicators on the MLC 500 transmitter

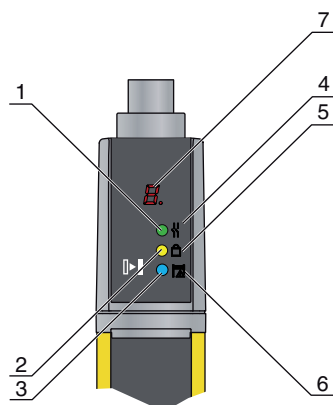
Tab. 3.3: Meaning of the LEDs on the transmitter

LED	Color	State	Description
1	Green/red	OFF	Device switched off
		Red	Device error
		Green	Normal operation

LED	Color	State	Description
2	Green	Flashing	For 10 s after switch-on: reduced range selected by the wiring, see chapter 7.1 "Pin assignment transmitter and receiver"
		OFF	Transmission channel C1
		ON	Transmission channel C2

3.4.2 Operating indicators on the MLC 530 SPG receiver

Three LEDs and a 7-segment display for visualizing the operating state are located on the receiver:



- 1 LED1, red/green
- 2 LED2, yellow
- 3 LED3, blue
- 4 OSSD icon
- 5 RES icon
- 6 Blanking/SPG icon
- 7 7-segment display

Fig. 3.4: Indicators on the MLC 530 SPG receiver

Tab. 3.4: Meaning of the LEDs on the receiver

LED	Color	State	Description
1	Red/green	OFF	Device switched off
		Red	OSSD off
		Red, flashing slowly (approx. 1 Hz)	External error
		Red, flashing fast (approx. 10 Hz)	Internal error
		Green	OSSD on
2	Yellow	OFF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RES deactivated or RES activated and enabled or RES blocked and protective field interrupted
		ON OSSD off	RES activated and blocked but ready to be unlocked - protective field free and linked sensor is enabled if applicable
		ON OSSD off	CS signal is applied

LED	Color	State	Description
3	Blue	OFF	No special function (blanking, SPG, ...) active
		ON	Protective field parameter (blanking) correctly taught
		Slowly flashing	SPG active
		Short flashing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teaching of protective field parameters • or restart necessary • or override active

7-segment display

In normal operation, the 7-segment display shows the number of the operating mode. In addition, it helps during the detailed error diagnostics (see chapter 11 "Troubleshooting") and serves as an alignment aid (see chapter 8.2 "Aligning the sensor"). In contrast to operating modes 1, 2 and 3, the 7-segment display is rotated by 180 degrees in operating modes 4 and 6. This is because for many applications, the device connection is located below the protective field, which is not the case in operating modes 1, 2 and 3.

Tab. 3.5: Meaning of the 7-segment display

Display	Description
After switching on	
8	Self test
t n n	Response time (t) of the receiver in milliseconds (n n)
In normal operation	
1/5	Selected operating mode
For alignment	
	Alignment display (see chapter 3.4.3 "Alignment display"). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Segment 1: beam area in upper third of the protective field • Segment 2: beam area in middle third of the protective field • Segment 3: beam area in lower third of the protective field
For error diagnostics	
F...	Failure, internal device error
E...	Error, external error
U...	Usage info, application error

For error diagnostics, the error's respective letter is displayed first followed by the number code. The display is repeated cyclically. An AutoReset is carried out after 10 s for errors that do not cause locking, with an unauthorized restart being impossible. In the case of blocking errors, the voltage supply must be separated and the cause of the error must be eliminated. Before switching on again, the steps taken before initial commissioning must be repeated (see chapter 9.1 "Before the initial start-up and following modifications").

The 7-segment display switches to alignment mode when the device has not yet been aligned or when the protective field has been interrupted (after 5 s). In this case, a fixed beam area from the protective field is assigned to every segment.

3.4.3 Alignment display

Approximately 5 s after a protective-field interruption, the 7-segment display switches to alignment mode. In this mode, one third of the total protective field (top, middle, bottom) is assigned to one of the three horizontal segments and the state of this sub-protective field displayed as follows:

Tab. 3.6: Function of alignment display

Segment	Description
On	All beams in the beam area are uninterrupted.
Flashing	At least one, but not all beams in the beam area are uninterrupted.
Switched off	All beams in the beam area are interrupted.

When the protective field has been free for about 5 s, the device switches back to the display of the operating mode.

4 Functions

An overview of features and functions of the safety sensor can be found in chapter "Device description" (see chapter 3.2 "Device overview of the MLC family").

The different functions are grouped into two operating modes (see table below).

Depending on the function required, select the suitable operating mode via corresponding electrical wiring (see chapter 7 "Electrical connection").

Tab. 4.1: Overview of functions and function groups (FG) in the individual operating modes

Functions	Operating modes	
	1	5
Fixed blanking with 1-beam tolerance	■	■
MaxiScan	■	■
SPG	■	■
Qualified stop	■	
Start/restart interlock (RES)	■	■
Range reduction	■	■
Transmission channel changeover	■	■
Max. conveyor speed	0.2 m/s	0.6 m/s
Automatic gating end	2 s	1 s

4.1 Start/restart interlock RES

After accessing the protective field, the start/restart interlock ensures that the safety sensor remains in the OFF state after the protective field has been cleared. It prevents automatic release of the safety circuits and automatic start-up of the system, e.g. if the protective field is again clear or if an interruption in the voltage supply is restored.

NOTICE



For access guarding, the start/restart interlock function is mandatory. The protective device may only be operated without start/restart interlock in certain exceptional cases and under certain conditions acc. to EN ISO 12100.

Using start/restart interlock

↳ Select operating mode 1 or 5 (see chapter 7 "Electrical connection").

The start/restart interlock function is automatically activated.

Switching the safety sensor back on after shutting down (OFF state):

↳ Press the reset button (Press/Release between 0.1 s and 4 s)

NOTICE



The reset button must be located outside the danger zone in a safe place and give the operator a good view of the danger zone so that he/she can check whether anyone is located in it (according to EN 62046) before pressing the reset button.



DANGER



Risk of death if start/restart is operated unintentionally!

- ↳ Ensure that the reset button for unlocking the start/restart interlock cannot be reached from the danger zone.
- ↳ Before unlocking the start/restart interlock, make certain that no people are in the danger zone.

After the reset button has been actuated, the safety sensor switches to the ON state.

4.2 Transmission channel changeover

Transmission channels are used to prevent mutual interference of safety sensors which are located close to each other.

NOTICE



To guarantee reliable operation, the infrared beams are modulated so they can be discerned from the ambient light. Welding sparks or warning lights, e.g. from passing high-lift trucks, thereby do not influence the protective field.

With the factory setting, the safety sensor works in all operating modes with transmission channel C1.

The transmission channel of the transmitter can be switched by changing the supply voltage polarity (see chapter 7.1.1 "MLC 500 transmitter").

Select transmission channel C2 on the receiver:

- ✎ Connect pins 1, 3, 4 and 8 of the receiver and switch it on.
- ⇒ The receiver is switched to transmission channel C2. Switch the receiver off and again disconnect the connection between pins 1, 3, 4 and 8 before switching the receiver back on.

Re-select transmission channel C1 on the receiver:

- ✎ Repeat the procedure described above to again select transmission channel C1 on the receiver.
- ⇒ The receiver is switched to transmission channel C1 again.

NOTICE



Faulty function due to incorrect transmission channel!

Select the same transmission channel on the transmitter and corresponding receiver.

4.3 Operating range selection

In addition to selecting the suitable transmission channels (see chapter 4.2 "Transmission channel changeover"), the operating range selection also serves to prevent mutual interference of adjacent safety sensors. At reduced operating range the light power of the transmitter reduces, so that around half of the nominal range is reached.

- ✎ Wire pin 4 (see chapter 7.1 "Pin assignment transmitter and receiver").
- ⇒ The wiring of pin 4 determines the transmitting power and thereby the range (without wiring pin 4 the reduced operating range is selected).



WARNING



Impairment of the protective function due to incorrect transmitting power!

The light power emitted from the transmitter is reduced through a single channel and without safety-relevant monitoring.

- ✎ Do not use this configuration option for safety purposes.
- ✎ Note that the distance to reflective surfaces must always be selected so that no reflection bypass can occur even at maximum transmitting power (see chapter 6.1.4 "Minimum distance to reflective surfaces").

4.4 Blanking

Blanking functions are used when objects must be located in the protective field for operational reasons. In this way, these objects can pass through the protective field without triggering a switching signal or remain permanently in the protective field.

NOTICE



If the “blanking” function is activated, suitable objects must be located within their respective protective field areas. Otherwise the OSSDs switch to the OFF state even if the protective field is free or they remain in the OFF state.



WARNING



Faulty application of blanking functions may result in serious injury!

- ✎ Only use the function when the objects introduced do not have glossy or reflective top and/or bottom surfaces. Only matte surfaces are permitted.
- ✎ Make sure that objects take up the entire width of the protective field so that the protective field cannot be accessed from the sides of the objects; otherwise the safety distance with reduced resolution must be calculated corresponding to the gap in the protective field.
- ✎ If necessary, properly mount mechanical locks which are fixed firmly to the object (see chapter 14.1 “General specifications”) to prevent the “formation of shadows”, for example from tall objects or crooked installation.
- ✎ Monitor the position of the objects and the locks, if applicable, at all times by integrating them electrically into the safety circuit.
- ✎ Blankings in the protective field and changes to the protective field resolution should only be performed by qualified and instructed persons (see chapter 2.2 “Necessary competencies”).
- ✎ Only give corresponding tools such as a key for the teach key switch to qualified personnel.

4.4.1 Fixed blanking

With the “Fixed blanking” function, the safety sensor offers the chance of stationarily blanking up to 10 protective field areas consisting of any number of adjacent beams.

Prerequisites:

- At least one of the two synchronization beams may not be blanked.
- Taught blanking areas must have a minimum distance to each other which corresponds to the resolution of the safety sensor.
- No “shadows” may form in the protective field (see figures below).

Fixed blanking with beam tolerance

Fixed blanking with beam tolerance is used in operating modes 1 and 5 for access guarding, for example to blank a roller conveyor so that it is resistant to interference.

In doing so, the receiver automatically applies a tolerance area of one beam on both sides of a taught fixed object, thereby expanding the movement area of the object by + 1 beam. On the borders of the blanked object, the resolution is reduced correspondingly by 2 beams.

Activation of the function

Select operating mode 1 or 5 (see chapter 7 "Electrical connection").

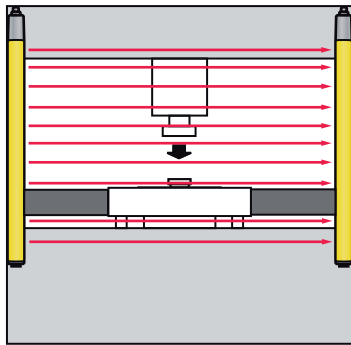


Fig. 4.1: Fixed blanking: mechanical locks prevent side access to the protective field

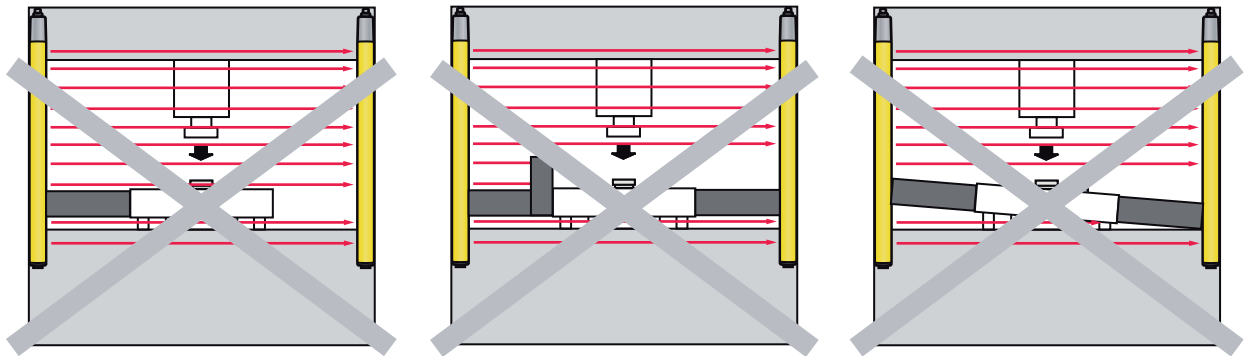


Fig. 4.2: Fixed blanking: prevention of formation of "shadows"

Teaching of fixed blanking areas

Teaching protective field areas with blanking is performed via a key switch in the following steps:

- ↳ Mount all objects to be blanked in the protective field in the locations at which they are to be blanked.
- ↳ Press the teach key switch and release it within 0.15 s and 4 s.
- ⇒ The teach event begins. LED 3 flashes blue.
- ↳ Press the teach key switch again and release it within 0.15 s and 4 s.
- ⇒ The teach event ends. LED 3 illuminates blue if at least one beam area is blanked. All objects have been correctly taught.

NOTICE



After teaching a free protective field ("Teaching finished"), thus determining a protective field without areas with fixed or floating blanking, the blue LED switches off.

During teaching, the object size detected can vary by no more than one beam. Otherwise teaching is ended with the U71 user message (see chapter 11.1 "What to do in case of failure?").

4.5 Smart Process Gating

SPG is a timing-controlled control process for access guarding with bridging function. It is used only for material transport out of or into danger zones.

External muting sensors are not necessary here. Instead, two independent control signals are needed for activation of the bridging function:

- A CS switching signal ("controller signal") from a control.
- A PFI interruption signal from the protective field which was created by the transport material; this signal must be detected by the receiver within 4 s after the CS signal is applied.

The CS switching signal can be supplied by a standard PLC or by a safety PLC, whereby various safety levels can be reached (see following table).


Tab. 4.2: Dependence of the safety level on the used control

	Safety Integrity Level in accordance with EN IEC 62061	Performance Level in accordance with EN ISO 13849-1:2008
Standard PLC (operating mode 5 only)	SIL 2	PL d
Safety PLC (all operating modes)	SIL 3	PL e

SPG is only suitable if the following are known to a control:

- When will an object penetrate the protective field?
- When will the object again leave the protective field?
- Does this information come from a source that cannot easily be tampered with?

This information is frequently available from a processing cell in exit applications: the control knows when the processing time ends and when the drive of the transport system must be switched on. The protective field of the access guarding can be interrupted shortly afterwards.

NOTICE	
	The CS switching signal from a control must not arise directly from the actions of a person, i.e., it must not be a signal from a photoelectric sensor that is directly connected. Better would be a time-lengthened switching signal, e.g., from a bar code reader or a transponder system.

To prevent simple tampering, the following prerequisites are necessary:

- The protective field must be interrupted within 4 s after activation of the CS control signal. Otherwise, the receiver switches to the interlock state (E77).
- The bridging cycle is limited with respect to time; if this time is exceeded (timeout), SPG ends and leads to the shutdown of the OSSDs, even if an object is located in the protective field (E79).
- The CS control signal must be deactivated within 20 s after the protective field is cleared (0 V). Otherwise, the receiver switches to the interlock state (E75).

Furthermore, the following prerequisites apply for the application:

- The safety sensor must remain in sync in order to receive a valid protective field signal. This means that at no time in the SPG process may both synchronization beams be interrupted simultaneously at the ends of the safety sensor.
- The PLC signal may not be generated until the transport material is less than 200 mm from the protective field in order to prevent the intrusion of persons into the danger zone during the activation phase.
- The transport material may only move in accordance with the specified maximum speed (operating mode 1 $v_{\max} = 0.2$ m/s; operating mode 5 $v_{\max} = 0.6$ m/s) so that after exiting the protective field no gap larger than 200 mm is formed in order to prevent the intrusion of persons during the deactivation phase (if necessary, a hard guard is to be extended accordingly). If necessary, it is also possible to deviate from these values according to a risk analysis or separate system standard.
- If a TH timer halt signal is used, it must swap with the CS PLC signal within 0.5 s after activation of SPG, i.e., CS switches from 0 V to +24 V and TH from +24 V to 0 V. In the event of a faulty control, the receiver switches to the interlock state (E69).

Activate SPG

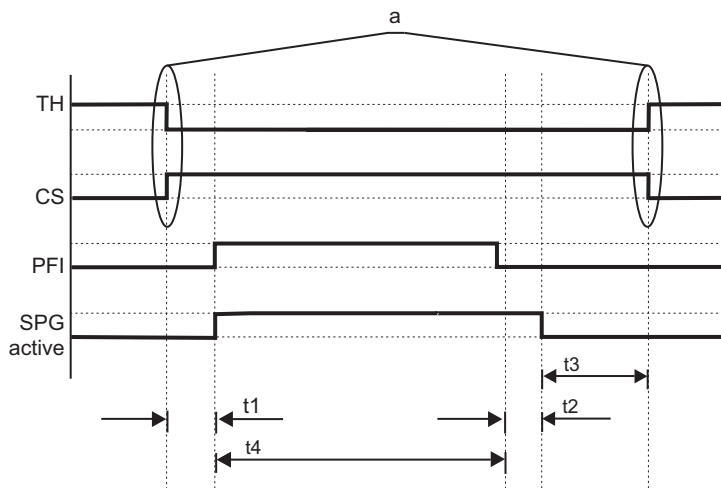
- ↳ Activate operating mode 1 or 5 (see chapter 4.5.1 "Operating mode 1 (qualified stop)" or see chapter 4.5.2 "Operating mode 5").
- ↳ Connect the timer halt input to 0 V.
- ⇒ The TH timer halt signal is then not used.

SPG is ended in the following cases:

- The entire protective field is clear for longer than 1 s or 2 s. (operating mode 1).
- The CS PLC signal switches to 0 V for longer than 4 s.
- The signals from the protective field and CS are both inactive for longer than 0.1 s.

4.5.1 Operating mode 1 (qualified stop)

This operating mode is intended primarily for speeds < 0.2 m/s, such as they occur in, e.g., the automotive sector. For this purpose, t2 is set to 2 s. Furthermore, the qualified stop function can also be used to perform a normal stop without interruption of the protective field even after the CS was activated, see following figure.



CS	Switching signal from the PLC
TH	Timer halt signal from the PLC (optional)
PFI	Protective field interrupted
SPG active	Gating active
t1	< 4 s
t2	2 s
t3	< 20 s
t4	< 10 min

Fig. 4.3: Operating mode 1 (qualified stop)

NOTICE

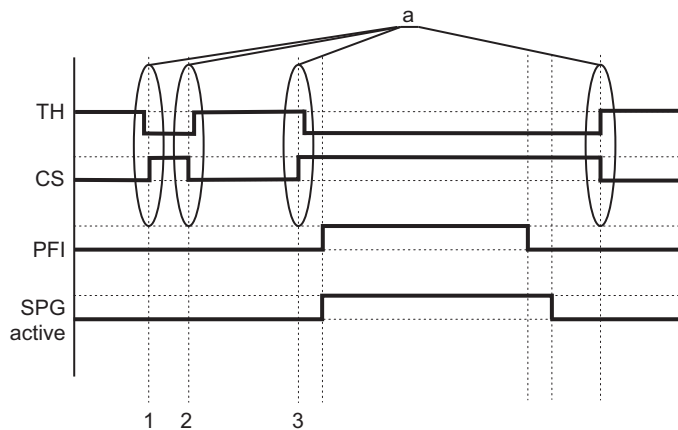


To ensure the qualified stop function, a safe PLC is necessary in operating mode 1.

The SPG sequence is initiated by the antivalent signal change between CS and TH within 0.5 s.

If it is not possible for the protective field to be interrupted within 4 s after initiation of the SPG sequence, the possibility exists in operating mode 1 to perform a qualified stop.

The function of the SPG stop as well as of a restart is initiated by the renewed edge change of the CS and TH signals, see the following figure.



CS Switching signal from the PLC
TH Timer halt signal from the PLC (optional)
PFI Protective field interrupted
SPG Gating active
active

Fig. 4.4: Operating mode 1 (qualified stop)

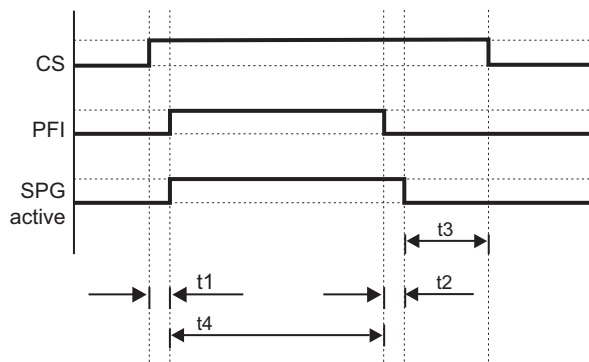
4.5.2 Operating mode 5

NOTICE



In operating mode 5, it is also possible to use non-safety-related PLCs; PL d is thereby reached.

In operating mode 5, it is possible to realize higher conveyor speeds than are possible in operating mode 1. The transport material may only move with the specified maximum speed of 0.6 m/s so that after exiting the protective field no gap larger than 200 mm is formed in order to prevent the intrusion of persons during the deactivation phase (if necessary, a hard guard is to be extended accordingly). If necessary, it is also possible to deviate from these values according to a risk analysis or separate system standard.



CS Switching signal from the PLC
TH Timer halt signal from the PLC (optional)
PFI Protective field interrupted
SPG Gating active
active

t1 < 4 s
t2 1 s
t3 < 20 s
t4 < 10 min

Fig. 4.5: Operating mode 5

Here, t2 is 1 s; the protective field can thereby be cleared for up to 1 s.

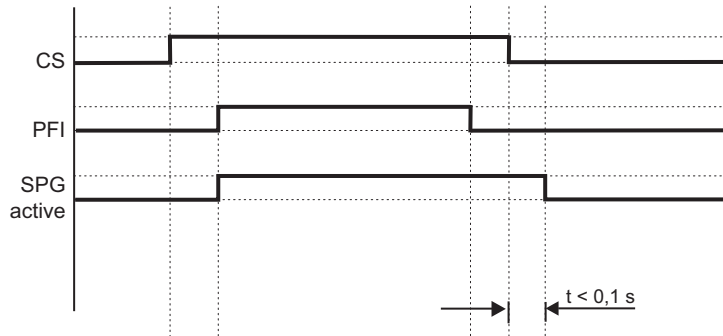
NOTICE



The timeout of 10 min can optionally be extended by another control signal (TH timer halt signal) by the PLC to up to 100 h. If this signal is not used, the timer halt input must be wired to 0 V.

4.5.3 SPG termination by the control

The initiated SPG sequence can be ended by removing the CS signal.



CS Switching signal from the PLC
PFI Protective field interrupted
SPG Gating active
active

Fig. 4.6: SPG termination

NOTICE




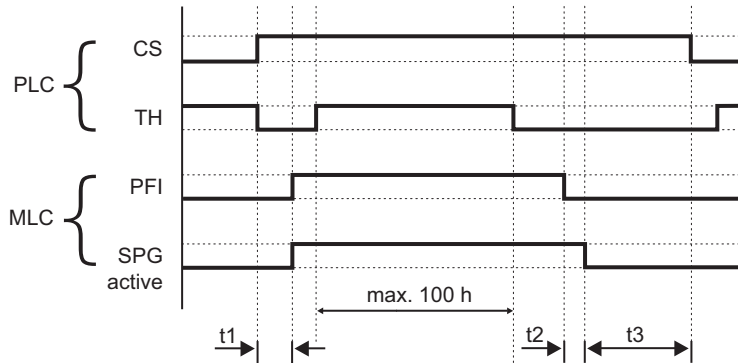
This can be used to minimize the gap that forms after ending the SPG.

If the resulting gap is bigger than 200 mm and no other measures are possible (e.g., enclosing with a fence or similar), the SPG interrupt by control must be used to shorten the gap.

4.5.4 SPG timeout extension

The standard SPG timeout time can be extended from 10 min to up to 100 h.

NOTICE	
	<p>Type and source of the danger</p> <p>The SPG timeout of 10 min can optionally be extended by another control signal (TH timer halt signal) from the PLC to up to 100 h. If this signal is not used, the timer halt input must be wired to 0 V.</p>





PLC	External signals from the PLC
MLC	Internal signals in the safety sensor
CS	Switching signal from the PLC
TH	Timer halt signal from the PLC (optional)
PFI	Protective field interrupted
SPG active	Gating active
t1	< 4 s
t2	= 1 s or 2 s
t3	< 20 s

Fig. 4.7: SPG timeout extension

4.5.5 SPG restart

An SPG restart is necessary if:

- the protective field is interrupted
- and CS is activated (BA5) or CS and TH are activated (BA1)

 WARNING	
	<p>Unauthorized restart may result in serious injury!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⚡ A person with the necessary competence must observe the procedure exactly. ⚡ Make certain that the danger zone can be viewed from the reset button and that the entire process can be observed by the person with the necessary competence. ⚡ Before and during the restart, ensure that there are no people in the danger zone.

Perform SPG restart



- ⚡ If the safety sensor responds with an error message, first perform an error reset (see chapter 4.6 "Error reset").
- ⚡ Press and release the reset button within 0.15 to 4 s.

The safety sensor switches on.

4.5.6 Override


An override is necessary if:

- the protective field is interrupted and both synchronization beams are interrupted
- and CS is activated (BA5) or CS and TH are activated (BA1)


 WARNING	
	<p>Unmonitored overrides may result in serious injury!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⚡ A competent person must watch the event carefully. ⚡ If necessary, the competent person must release the reset button immediately to stop the dangerous movement. ⚡ Make certain that the danger zone can be viewed from the reset button and that the entire process can be observed by a responsible person. ⚡ Before and during the override, ensure that there are no people in the danger zone.

Perform override

- ⚡ If the safety sensor responds with an error message, perform an error reset (see chapter 4.6 "Error reset").
- ⚡ Press and release the reset button within 0.15 to 4 s.
- ⚡ Press the reset button a second time and keep it pressed down.
- ⇒ The safety sensor switches on.
- Case 1: valid SPG condition
If a valid SPG condition is found to exist, the OSSDs remain in the ON state, even if the reset button is released. The system resumes its normal operation.
- Case 2: invalid SPG condition
In these cases, the release of the OSSDs is maintained only for as long as the reset button is pressed.

NOTICE	
	<p>Override not possible if there are problems with the application!</p> <p>The causes of the invalid SPG condition are to be investigated and remedied by a person with the necessary competence.</p>

The system pauses during the override if the reset button is released or the maximum time for the override (150 s) is exceeded.

NOTICE	
	<p>The duration of the override is limited to 150 s.</p>

Thereafter, the reset button must be pressed again and held down in order to continue the process. A step-by-step override is possible in this way.

4.6 Error reset

If an internal or external error is detected by the receiver, it goes into the interlock state (see chapter 11.1 "What to do in case of failure?").

After trouble shooting acknowledge with the reset button or alternatively by switching the voltage supply on and off.

5 Applications

The safety sensor only creates square protective fields.

5.1 Access guarding with SPG

Typical application areas for the MLC 530 SPG for material infeed into or out of danger zones are in the automotive and intralogistics sectors.

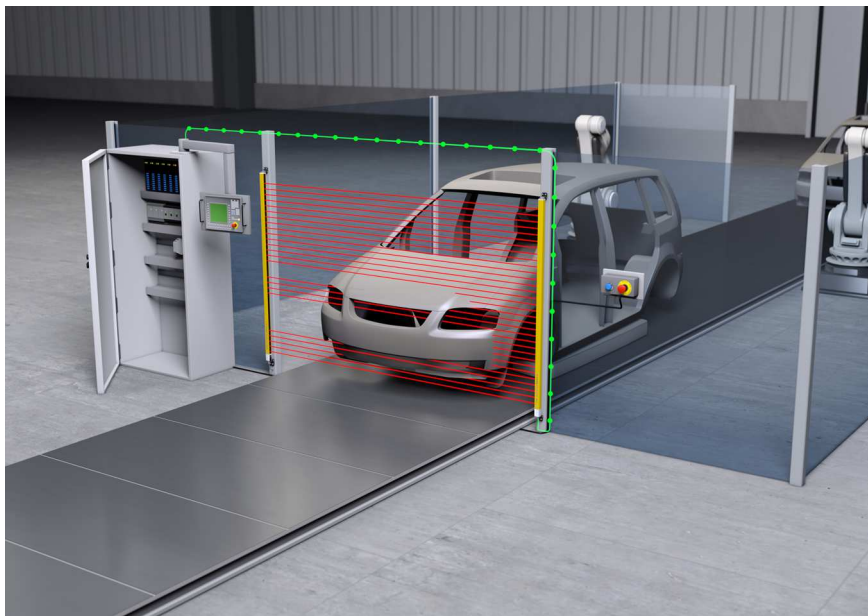


Fig. 5.1: Smart Process Gating (SPG) at automotive production lines

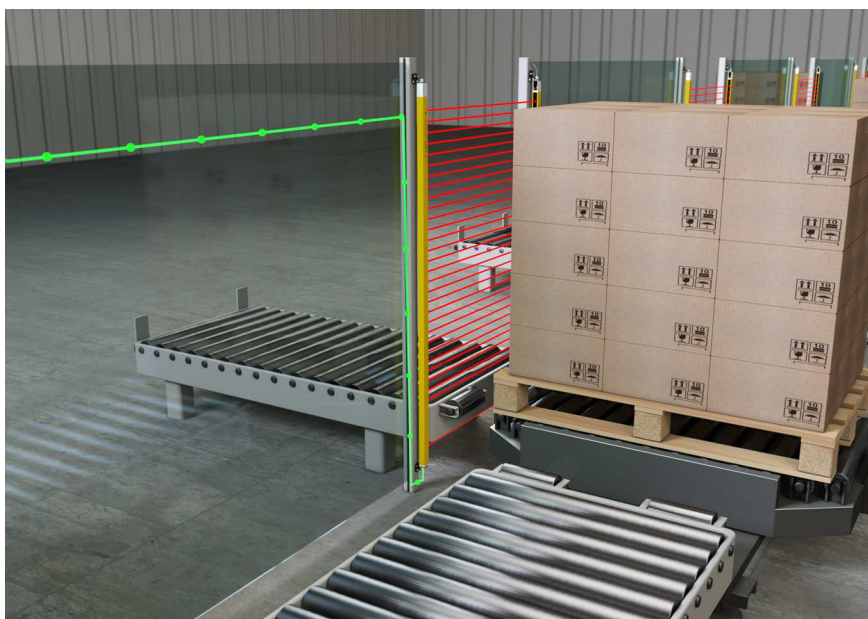






Fig. 5.2: Smart Process Gating (SPG) at conveyor lines

5.1.1 Blanking

During fixed blanking, beams are blanked at a fixed location (Feste Ausblendung).

NOTICE	
	Objects brought into the protective field must take up the entire field width so that it cannot be accessed next to the object. Otherwise locks are to be provided to prevent access.
WARNING	
	<p>Risk of injury due to inadmissible application of blanking!</p> <p>Blanking is not permitted with danger zone guarding since the blanked areas would form accessible bridges to the danger zone.</p> <p>⚡ Do not use blanking for danger zone guarding.</p>

6 Mounting


 WARNING	
	<p>Improper mounting may result in serious injury!</p> <p>The protective function of the safety sensor is only ensured if appropriately and professionally mounted for the respective, intended area of application.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Only allow the safety sensor to be installed by qualified persons (see chapter 2.2 "Necessary competencies"). ↳ Maintain the necessary safety distances (see chapter 6.1.1 "Calculation of safety distance S"). ↳ Make sure that stepping behind, crawling under or stepping over the protective device is reliably ruled out and reaching under, over or around is taken into account in the safety distance, if applicable with additional distance C_{RO} corresponding to EN ISO 13855. ↳ Take measures to prevent that the safety sensor can be used to gain access to the danger zone, e.g. by stepping or climbing into it. ↳ Observe the relevant standards, regulations and these instructions. ↳ Clean the transmitter and receiver at regular intervals: environmental conditions (see chapter 14 "Technical data"), care (see chapter 10 "Maintenance"). ↳ After mounting, check the safety sensor for proper function.

6.1 Arrangement of transmitter and receiver


Optical protective devices can only perform their protective function if they are mounted with adequate safety distance. When mounting, all delay times must be taken into account, such as the response times of the safety sensor and control elements as well as the stopping time of the machine, among others.

The following standards specify calculation formulas:

- IEC 61496-2, "Active optoelectronic protective devices": distance of the reflecting surfaces/deflecting mirrors
- EN 13855, "Safety of machines - The positioning of protective equipment in respect of approach speeds of parts of the human body": mounting situation and safety distances

NOTICE	
	<p>In accordance with ISO 13855, with a vertical protective field, it is possible to pass under beams over 300 mm or pass over beams under 900 mm. If the protective field is horizontal, climbing on the safety sensor must be prevented through suitable installation or with covers and the like.</p>

6.1.1 Calculation of safety distance S

NOTICE	
	<p>When using reduced resolution or blanking, observe the necessary additional distances to the safety distance (see chapter 6.1.5 "Resolution and safety distance during fixed blanking").</p>

General formula for calculating the safety distance S of an Optoelectronic Protective Device acc. to EN ISO 13855

$$S = K \cdot T + C$$

S	[mm]	=	Safety distance
K	[mm/s]	=	Approach speed
T	[s]	=	Total time of the delay, sum from ($t_a + t_i + t_m$)
t_a	[s]	=	Response time of the protective device

t_i	[s]	=	Response time of the safety relay
t_m	[s]	=	Stopping time of the machine
C	[mm]	=	Additional distance to the safety distance

NOTICE



If longer stopping times are determined during regular inspections, an appropriate additional time must be added to t_m .

6.1.2 Calculation of safety distance if protective fields act orthogonally to the approach direction

With vertical protective fields, EN ISO 13855 differentiates between

- S_{RT} : safety distance concerning access **through** the protective field
- S_{RO} : safety distance concerning access **over** the protective field

The two values are distinguished by the way additional distance C is determined:

- C_{RT} : from a calculation formula or as a constant (see chapter 6.1.1 "Calculation of safety distance S")
- C_{RO} : from the following table "Reaching over the vertical protective field of electro-sensitive protective equipment (excerpt from EN ISO 13855)"

The larger of the two values S_{RT} and S_{RO} is to be used.

Calculation of safety distance S_{RT} acc. to EN ISO 13855 when access occurs through the protective field:

Calculation of safety distance S_{RT} for point of operation guarding

$$S_{RT} = K \cdot T + C_{RT}$$

S_{RT}	[mm]	=	Safety distance
K	[mm/s]	=	Approach speed for point of operation guarding with approach reaction and normal approach direction to the protective field (resolution 14 to 40 mm): 2000 mm/s or 1600 mm/s, when $S_{RT} > 500$ mm
T	[s]	=	Total time of the delay, sum from ($t_a + t_i + t_m$)
t_a	[s]	=	Response time of the protective device
t_i	[s]	=	Response time of the safety relay
t_m	[s]	=	Stopping time of the machine
C_{RT}	[mm]	=	Additional distance for point of operation guarding with approach reaction with resolutions of 14 to 40 mm, d = resolution of protective device $C_{RT} = 8 \times (d - 14)$ mm

Calculation of safety distance S_{RT} for access guarding

$$S_{RT} = K \cdot T + C_{RT}$$

S_{RT}	[mm]	=	Safety distance
K	[mm/s]	=	Approach speed for access guarding with approach direction orthogonal to the protective field: 2000 mm/s or 1600 mm/s, when $S_{RT} > 500$ mm
T	[s]	=	Total time of the delay, sum from ($t_a + t_i + t_m$)
t_a	[s]	=	Response time of the protective device
t_i	[s]	=	Response time of the safety relay
t_m	[s]	=	Stopping time of the machine
C_{RT}	[mm]	=	Additional distance for access guarding with approach reaction with resolutions of 14 to 40 mm, d = resolution of protective device $C_{RT} = 8 \times (d - 14)$ mm. Additional distance for access guarding for resolutions > 40 mm: $C_{RT} = 850$ mm (standard value for arm length)

Calculation example

Access to a robot with a stopping time of 250 ms is to be safeguarded with a safety light curtain with 90 mm of resolution and 1500 mm of protective field height whose response time is 6 ms. The safety light curtain directly switches the contactors whose response time is contained in the 250 ms. An additional interface therefore does not have to be taken into consideration.

↳ Calculate safety distance S_{RT} using the formula acc. to EN ISO 13855.

$$S_{RT} = K \cdot T + C_{RT}$$

K	[mm/s]	=	1600
T	[s]	=	(0.006 + 0.250)
C_{RT}	[mm]	=	850
S_{RT}	[mm]	=	1600 mm/s × 0.256 s + 850 mm
S_{RT}	[mm]	=	1260

This safety distance is not available in the application. This is why a new calculation is done with a safety light curtain with 40 mm of resolution (response time = 14 ms):

↳ Re-calculate safety distance S_{RT} using the formula acc. to EN ISO 13855.

$$S_{RT} = K \cdot T + C_{RT}$$

K	[mm/s]	=	1600
T	[s]	=	(0.014 + 0.250)
C_{RT}	[mm]	=	8 × ~ (40 - 14)
S_{RT}	[mm]	=	1600 mm/s × 0.264 s + 208 mm
S_{RT}	[mm]	=	631

The safety light curtain with a 40 mm resolution is thus suitable for this application.

NOTICE



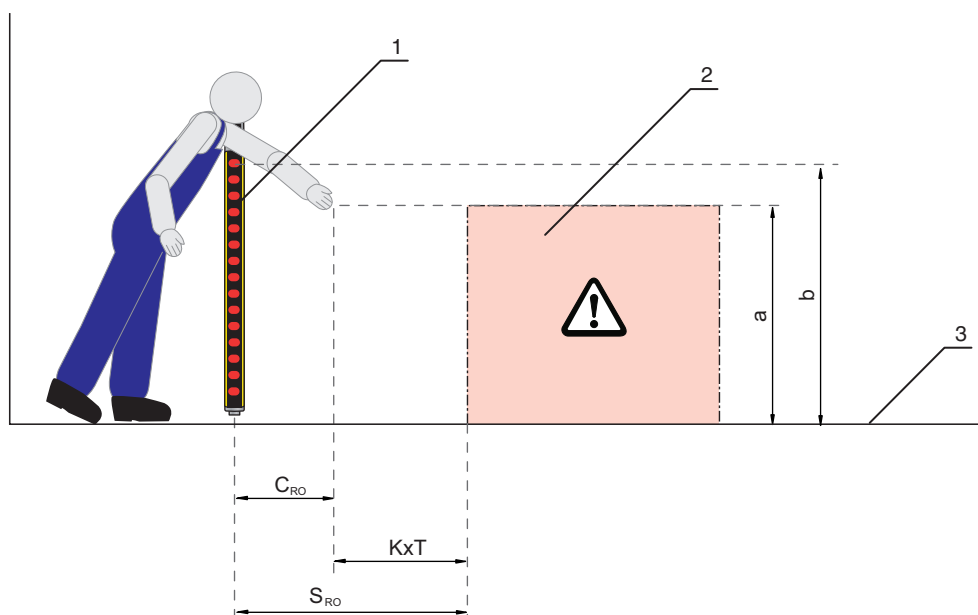
For the calculation with $K = 2000$ mm/s, safety distance S_{RT} equals 736 mm. The adoption of approach speed $K = 1600$ mm/s is therefore permitted.

Calculation of safety distance S_{RO} acc. to EN ISO 13855 when protective field is accessed from above:

Calculation of safety distance S_{RO} for point of operation guarding

$$S_{RO} = K \cdot T + C_{RO}$$

S_{RO}	[mm]	=	Safety distance
K	[mm/s]	=	Approach speed for point of operation guarding with approach reaction and normal approach direction to the protective field (resolution 14 to 40 mm): 2000 mm/s or 1600 mm/s, when $S_{RO} > 500$ mm
T	[s]	=	Total time of the delay, sum from ($t_a + t_i + t_m$)
t_a	[s]	=	Response time of the protective device
t_i	[s]	=	Response time of the safety relay
t_m	[s]	=	Stopping time of the machine
C_{RO}	[mm]	=	Additional distance in which a body part can move towards the protective device before the protective device triggers: value (see the following table "Reaching over the vertical protective field of electro-sensitive protective equipment (excerpt from EN ISO 13855)").



- 1 Safety sensor
2 Danger zone
3 Floor
a Height of the point of operation
b Height of the upper beam of the safety sensor

Fig. 6.1: Additional distance to the safety distance when reaching over and under

Tab. 6.1: Reaching over the vertical protective field of electro-sensitive protective equipment(excerpt from EN ISO 13855)

Height a of the point of operation [mm]	Height b of the upper edge of the protective field of the electro-sensitive protective equipment											
	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	2600
	Additional distance C_{RO} to the danger zone [mm]											
2600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2500	400	400	350	300	300	300	300	300	250	150	100	0
2400	550	550	550	500	450	450	400	400	300	250	100	0
2200	800	750	750	700	650	650	600	550	400	250	0	0
2000	950	950	850	850	800	750	700	550	400	0	0	0
1800	1100	1100	950	950	850	800	750	550	0	0	0	0
1600	1150	1150	1100	1000	900	850	750	450	0	0	0	0
1400	1200	1200	1100	1000	900	850	650	0	0	0	0	0
1200	1200	1200	1100	1000	850	800	0	0	0	0	0	0
1000	1200	1150	1050	950	750	700	0	0	0	0	0	0
800	1150	1050	950	800	500	450	0	0	0	0	0	0
600	1050	950	750	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
400	900	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Depending on the specified values you can work with the above-mentioned table in three ways:

1. Given are:

- Height a of the point of operation
- Distance S of the point of operation from the safety sensor, and additional distance C_{RO}

To be determined is the required height b of the upper beam of the safety sensor and thereby its protective field height.

- ↳ Look for the line with the specification of the point of operation height in the left column.
- ↳ In this line, look for the column with the next highest specification for additional distance C_{RO} .
- ⇒ The required height of the upper beam of the safety sensor is up top in the column head.

2. Given are:

- Height a of the point of operation
- Height b of the upper beam of the safety sensor

To be determined is the required distance S of the safety sensor to the point of operation and thereby additional distance C_{RO} .

- ↳ In the column head, look for the column with the next lowest entry for the height of the upper beam of the safety sensor.
- ↳ Look for the line with the next highest specification of the point of operation height a in this column.
- ⇒ In the intersection point of the line and the column, you will find additional distance C_{RO} .

3. Given are:

- Distance S of the point of operation from the safety sensor, and additional distance C_{RO} .
- Height b of the upper beam of the safety sensor

To be determined is the permitted height a of the point of operation.

- ↳ In the column head, look for the column with the next lowest entry for the height of the upper beam of the safety sensor.
- ↳ Look for the next lowest value for real additional distance C_{RO} in this column.
- ⇒ In this line, go to the left column: here you will find the permitted height of the point of operation.
- ↳ Now calculate safety distance S using the general formula acc. to EN ISO 13855 (see chapter 6.1.1 "Calculation of safety distance S ").
- ⇒ The larger of the two values S_{RT} and S_{RO} is to be used.

Calculation example

The feeding-in area in a press with a stopping time of 130 ms is to be safeguarded with a safety light curtain with 20 mm of resolution and 600 mm of protective field height. The response time of the safety light curtain is 12 ms; the press Safety PLC has a response time of 40 ms.

The safety sensor can be reached over. The upper edge of the protective field is located at a height of 1400 mm; the point of operation is located at a height of 1000 mm

Additional distance C_{RO} to the point of operation is 700 mm (see table "Reaching over the vertical protective field of electro-sensitive protective equipment (excerpt from EN ISO 13855)").

🔧 Calculate safety distance S_{RO} using the formula acc. to EN ISO 13855.

$$S_{RO} = K \cdot T + C_{RO}$$

K	[mm/s]	=	2000
T	[s]	=	(0.012 + 0.040 + 0.130)
C_{RO}	[mm]	=	700
S_{RO}	[mm]	=	2000 mm/s × 0.182 s + 700 mm
S_{RO}	[mm]	=	1064

S_{RO} is larger than 500 mm; this is why the calculation may be repeated with approach speed 1600 mm/s:

$$S_{RO} = K \cdot T + C_{RO}$$

K	[mm/s]	=	1600
T	[s]	=	(0.012 + 0.040 + 0.130)
C_{RO}	[mm]	=	700
S_{RO}	[mm]	=	1600 mm/s × 0.182 s + 700 mm
S_{RO}	[mm]	=	992

NOTICE



Depending on the machine construction, stepping behind protection, e.g. using a second horizontally arranged safety light curtain, is necessary. In most cases, it will be more appropriate to choose a longer safety light curtain which makes the additional distance C_{RO} equal to 0.

6.1.3 Calculation of safety distance S for parallel approach to the protective field

Calculation of safety distance S for danger zone guarding

$$S = K \cdot T + C$$

S	[mm]	=	Safety distance
K	[mm/s]	=	Approach speed for danger zone guarding with approach direction parallel to the protective field (resolution up to 90 mm): 1600 mm/s
T	[s]	=	Total time of the delay, sum from ($t_a + t_i + t_m$)
t_a	[s]	=	Response time of the protective device
t_i	[s]	=	Response time of the safety relay
t_m	[s]	=	Stopping time of the machine
C	[mm]	=	Additional distance for danger zone guarding with approach reaction H = height of the protective field, H_{min} = minimum installation height permitted, but no smaller than 0, d = resolution of the protective device $C = 1200 \text{ mm} - 0.4 \times H$; $H_{min} = 15 \times (d - 50)$

Calculation example

The danger zone in front of a machine with a stopping time of 140 ms is to be safeguarded as close to the floor height as possible using a horizontal safety light curtain as a replacement for a PS mat. Installation height H_{min} can be = 0 - additional distance C to the safety distance is then 1200 mm. The shortest possible safety sensor is to be used; the first value to be selected is to be 1350 mm.

The receiver with 40 mm of resolution and 1350 mm protective field height has a response time of 13 ms, an additional relay interface a response time of 10 ms.

✎ Calculate safety distance S_{RO} using the formula acc. to EN ISO 13855.

$$S = K \cdot T + C$$

K	[mm/s]	=	1600
T	[s]	=	(0.140 + 0.013 + 0.010)
C	[mm]	=	1200
S	[mm]	=	1600 mm/s × 0.163 s + 1200 mm
S	[mm]	=	1461

The safety distance of 1350 mm is not sufficient; 1460 mm are necessary.

This is why the calculation is repeated with a protective field height of 1500 mm. The response time is now 14 ms.

✎ Re-calculate safety distance S_{RO} using the formula acc. to EN ISO 13855.

$$S = K \cdot T + C$$

K	[mm/s]	=	1600
T	[s]	=	(0.140 + 0.014 + 0.010)
C	[mm]	=	1200
S	[mm]	=	1600 mm/s × 0.164 s + 1200 mm
S	[mm]	=	1463

A suitable safety sensor has been found; its protective field height is 1500 mm.

The following changes should now be taken into account in this example of the application conditions:

Small parts are occasionally thrown out of the machine; these can fall through the protective field. This should not trigger the safety function. In addition, the installation height is increased to 300 mm.

MaxiScan

$$S = K \cdot T + C$$

K	[mm/s]	=	1600
T	[s]	=	(0,140 + 0,100 + 0,010)
C	[mm]	=	1200 - 0,4 × 300
S	[mm]	=	1600 mm/s × 0,250 s + 1080 mm
S	[mm]	=	1480


Reduced resolution: The effective resolution for 1-beam reduction and 40 mm resolution is 64 mm and is therefore suitable at an installation height of 300 mm (up to 70 mm resolution). The falling pieces must be small enough that they interrupt no more than one beam.


$$S = K \cdot T + C$$

K	[mm/s]	=	1600
T	[s]	=	(0,140 + 0,013 + 0,010)
C	[mm]	=	1200 - 0,4 × 300
S	[mm]	=	1600 mm/s × 0,163 s + 1080 mm
S_{RO}	[mm]	=	1341

At an installation height of 300 mm, a receiver with 40 mm of resolution and 1350 mm of protective field height as well as activated reduced resolution is also suitable.

6.1.4 Minimum distance to reflective surfaces

 **WARNING**



Failure to maintain minimum distances to reflective surfaces may result in serious injury!

Reflective surfaces can indirectly deflect the transmitter beams to the receiver. In this case, interruption of the protective field is not detected.

- Determine the minimum distance a (see figure below).
- Make certain that all reflective surfaces are the necessary minimum distance away from the protective field according to IEC 61496-2 (see the following diagram “Minimum distance to reflective surfaces as a function of the protective field width”).
- Check that reflective surfaces do not impair the detection capability of the safety sensor before start-up and at appropriate intervals.

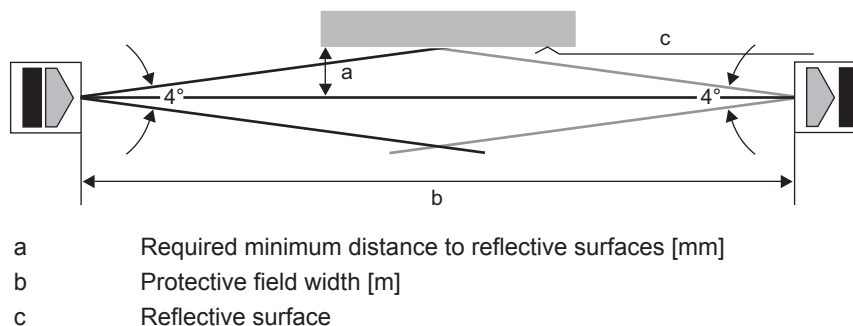
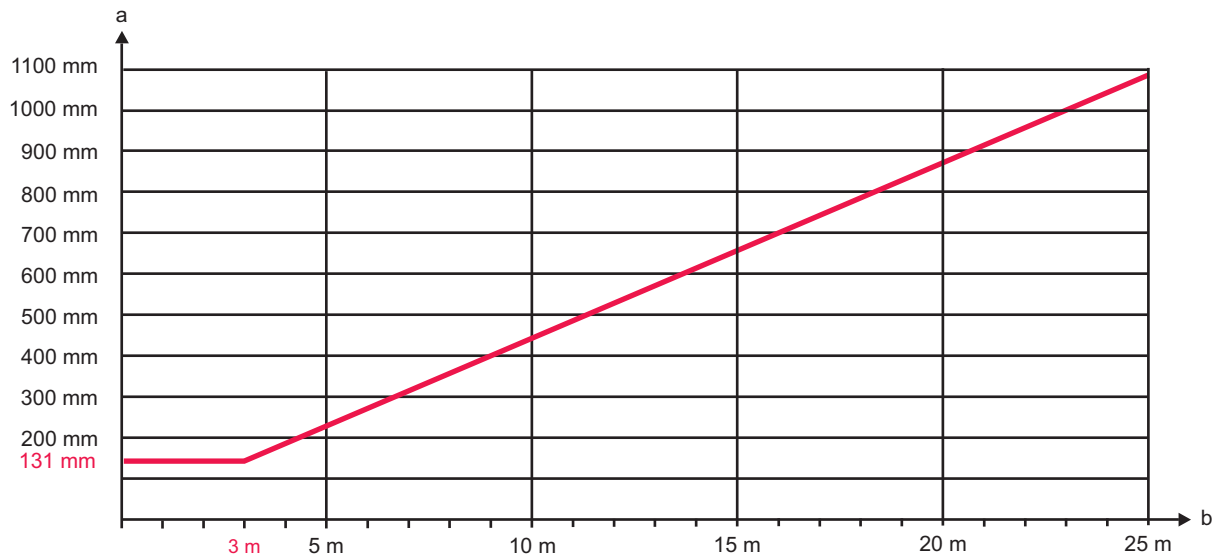


Fig. 6.2: Minimum distance to reflective surfaces depending on protective field width



a Required minimum distance to reflective surfaces [mm]

b Protective field width [m]

Fig. 6.3: Minimum distance to reflective surfaces as a function of the protective field width

Tab. 6.2: Formula for calculating the minimum distance to reflective surfaces

Distance (b) transmitter-receiver	Calculation of the minimum distance (a) to reflective surfaces
$b \leq 3 \text{ m}$	$a [\text{mm}] = 131$
$b > 3 \text{ m}$	$a [\text{mm}] = \tan(2.5^\circ) \times 1000 \times b [\text{m}] = 43.66 \times b [\text{m}]$

6.1.5 Resolution and safety distance during fixed blanking

The calculation of the safety distance must always be based on the effective resolution. If the effective resolution deviates from the physical resolution, this must be documented near the protective device on the supplied sign in a lasting, wipe-resistant manner.

Tab. 6.3: Effective resolution and additional distance to the safety distance during fixed blanking with ± 1 beam size tolerance for access guarding in accordance with EN ISO 13855 when approaching the protective field orthogonally

Physical resolution	Effective resolution on the object edges	Additional distance to the safety distance $C = 8 \times (d-14)$ or 850 mm
14 mm	34 mm	160 mm
20 mm	45 mm	850 mm
30 mm	80 mm	850 mm
40 mm	83 mm	850 mm
90 mm	283 mm	850 mm



WARNING



Faulty application of blanking functions may result in serious injury!

Note that the additional distances to the safety distance may require additional measures be taken for preventing stepping behind.

6.1.6 Preventing mutual interference between adjacent devices

If a receiver is located in the beam path of an adjacent transmitter, optical crosstalk, and thus erroneous switching and failure of the protective function, may result.

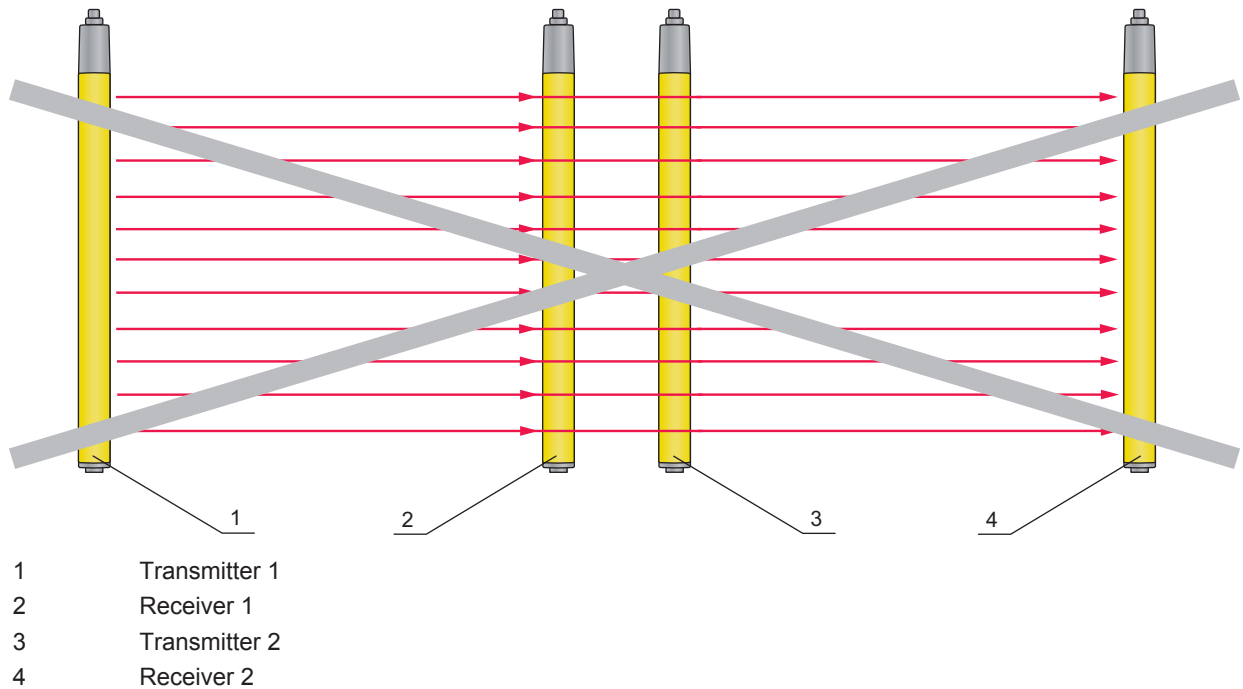


Fig. 6.4: Optical crosstalk between adjacent safety sensors (transmitter 1 influences receiver 2) due to incorrect mounting

NOTICE



Possible impairment of the availability due to systems mounted close to each other!

The transmitter of one system can influence the receiver of the other system.

➡ Prevent optical crosstalk between adjacent devices.

➡ Mount adjacent devices with a shield between them or install a dividing wall to prevent mutual interference.

➡ Mount the adjacent devices opposite from one another to prevent mutual interference.

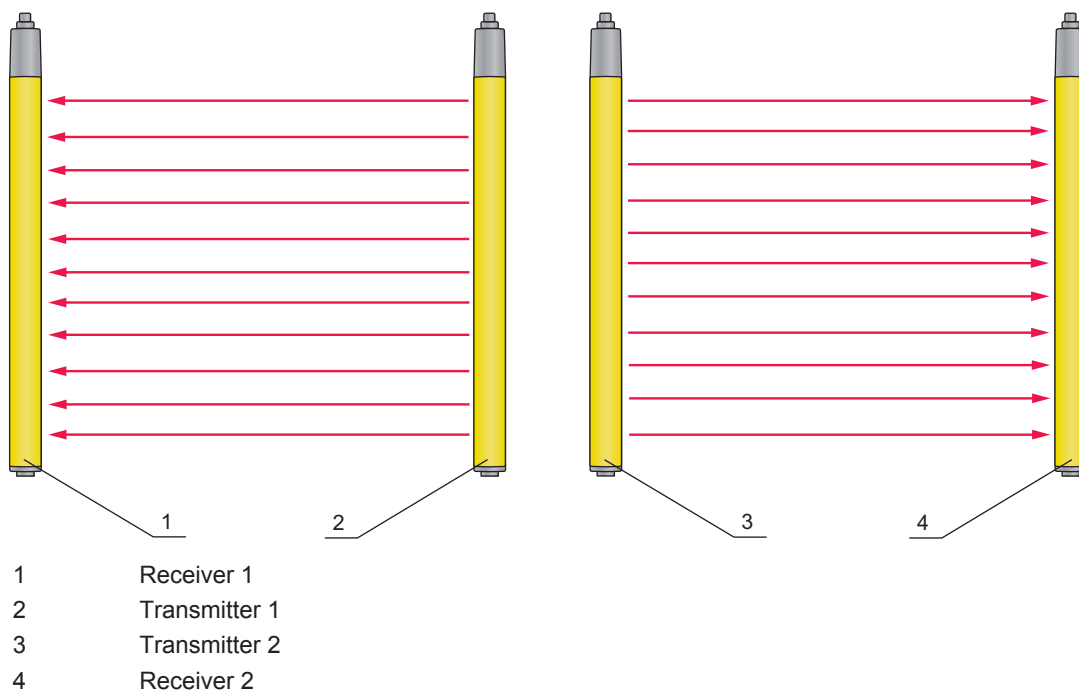


Fig. 6.5: Opposite mounting

In addition to design characteristics, the safety sensor offers functions that can remedy this:

- Selectable transmission channels (see chapter 4.2 "Transmission channel changeover")
- Range reduction (Range reduction)
- Also: opposite mounting

6.2 Mounting the safety sensor

Proceed as follows:

- Select the type of fastening, e.g. swivel mount or swiveling mounting bracket (see chapter 6.2.4 "Fastening with BT-2HF swivel mount" or see chapter 6.2.5 "Fastening via swiveling mounting brackets BT-2SB10")
- Have a suitable tool at hand and mount the safety sensor in accordance with the notices regarding the mounting locations (see chapter 6.2.1 "Suitable mounting locations").
- If possible, affix safety notice stickers on the mounted safety sensor or device column (included in delivery contents).

After mounting, you can electrically connect (see chapter 7 "Electrical connection"), start up, align (see chapter 8 "Starting up the device"), and test (see chapter 9.1 "Before the initial start-up and following modifications") the safety sensor.

6.2.1 Suitable mounting locations

Area of application: Mounting

Tester: technician who mounts the safety sensor

Tab. 6.4: Checklist for mounting preparations

Check:	Yes	No
Do the protective field height and dimensions satisfy the requirements of EN 13855?		
Is the safety distance to the point of operation maintained (see chapter 6.1.1 "Calculation of safety distance S")?		
Is the minimum distance to reflective surfaces maintained (see chapter 6.1.4 "Minimum distance to reflective surfaces")?		
Is it impossible for safety sensors that are mounted next to one another to mutually interfere with one another (see chapter 6.1.6 "Preventing mutual interference between adjacent devices")?		
Can the point of operation or the danger zone only be accessed through the protective field?		
Has bypassing the protective field by crawling under, reaching over, or jumping over been prevented or has corresponding additional distance C_{RO} in accordance with EN ISO 13855 been observed?		
Is stepping behind the protective device prevented or is mechanical protection available?		
Do the transmitter and receiver connections point in the same direction?		
Can the transmitter and receiver be fastened in such a way that they cannot be moved and turned?		
Is the safety sensor accessible for testing and replacing?		
Is it impossible to actuate the reset button from within the danger zone?		
Can the entire danger zone be seen from the installation site of the reset button?		
Can reflection caused by the installation site be ruled out?		

Also observe the additional SPG-specific information (see chapter 4.5 "Smart Process Gating").

NOTICE



If you answer one of the items on the checklist above with **no**, the mounting location must be changed.

6.2.2 Definition of directions of movement

The following terms for alignment movements of the safety sensor around one of its axes are used:

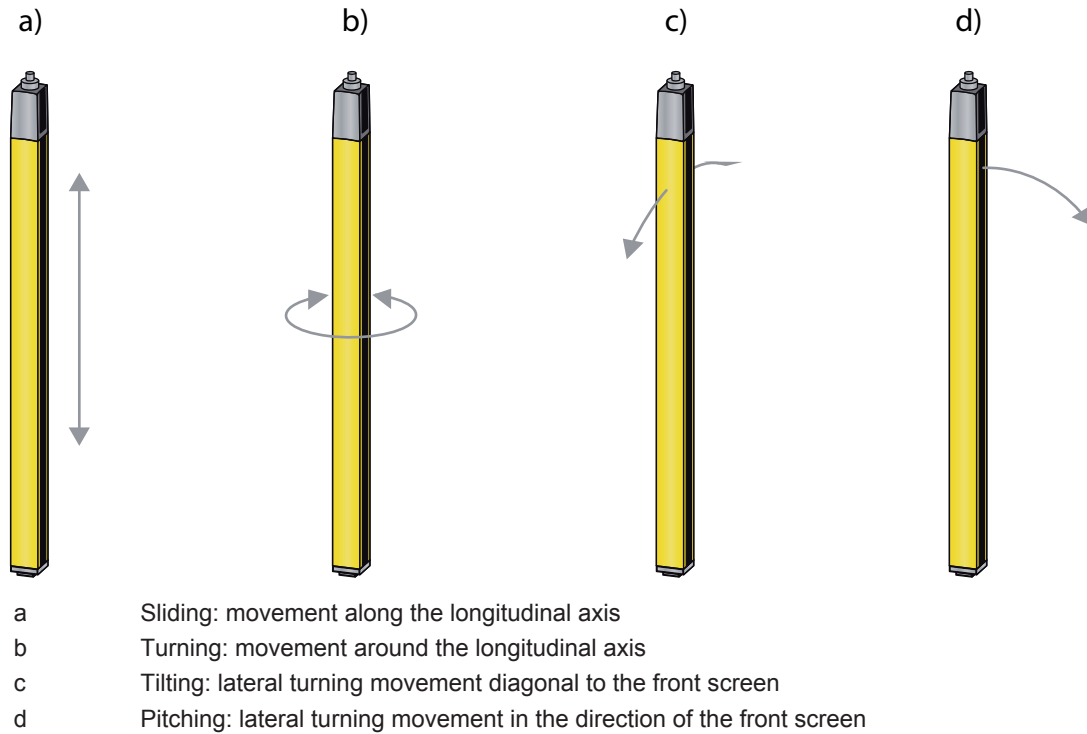


Fig. 6.6: Directions of movement during alignment of the safety sensor

6.2.3 Fastening via BT-NC60 sliding blocks

By default, transmitter and receiver are delivered with 2 BT-NC60 sliding blocks each in the side slot. This makes fastening the safety sensor to the machine or system to be safeguarded easy via four M6 screws. Sliding in the direction of slot to set the height is possible, but turning, tilting and pitching is not.

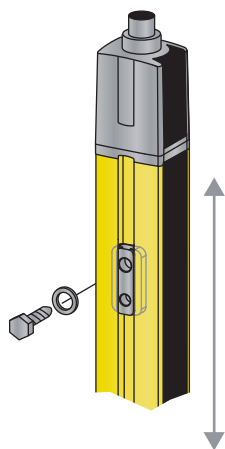


Fig. 6.7: Mounting via sliding blocks BT-NC60

6.2.4 Fastening with BT-2HF swivel mount

With the swivel mount (see chapter 15 "Ordering information and accessories"), sold separately, the safety sensor can be aligned as follows:

- Sliding through the vertical threaded holes in the wall plate of the swivel mount
- Turning by 360° around the longitudinal axis by fixing on the screw-on cone
- Pitching in the direction of the protective field with horizontal threaded holes in the wall mounting
- Tilting around main axis

The wall mounting through threaded holes makes it possible to lift the mounting bracket after the screws have been loosened over the connection cap. Therefore, the mounting brackets do not need to be removed from the wall when exchanging the device. Loosening the screws is sufficient.

For increased mechanical loads, mounting brackets are also available in a vibration-damped version (BT-2HF-S) (see chapter 15 "Ordering information and accessories").

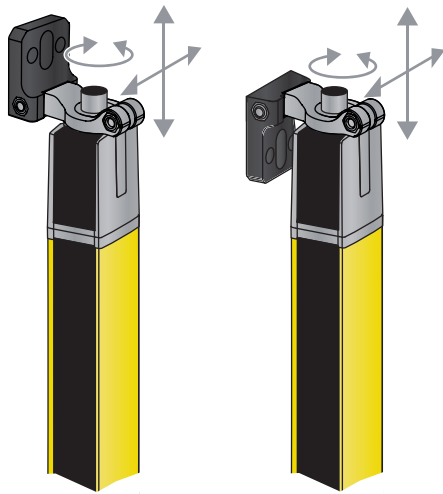


Fig. 6.8: Mounting via swivel mount BT-2HF

6.2.5 Fastening via swiveling mounting brackets BT-2SB10

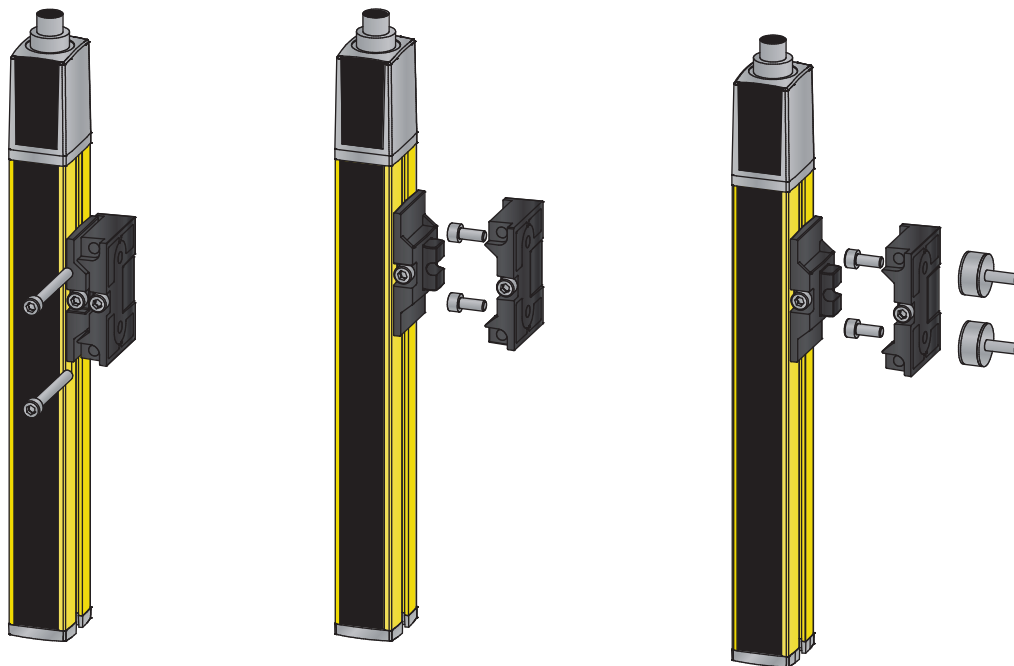


Fig. 6.9: Mounting via swiveling mounting brackets BT-2SB10

For larger protective field heights > 900 mm, the use of the BT-2SB10 swiveling mounting brackets is recommended (see chapter 15 "Ordering information and accessories"). For increased mechanical requirements, these are also available as vibration-damped version (BT-2SB10-S). Depending on the installation situation, environmental conditions and protective field length (> 1200 mm), other mounting brackets may also be necessary.

6.2.6 One-sided mounting on the machine table

The safety sensor can be mounted directly on the machine table via an M5 screw on the blind hole in the end cap. On the other end, a BT-2HF swivel mount can be used, for example, so that turning movements for alignment are possible despite the fact that the sensor is mounted on one side. The full resolution of the safety sensor is thus preserved on all points of the protective field down to the machine table.

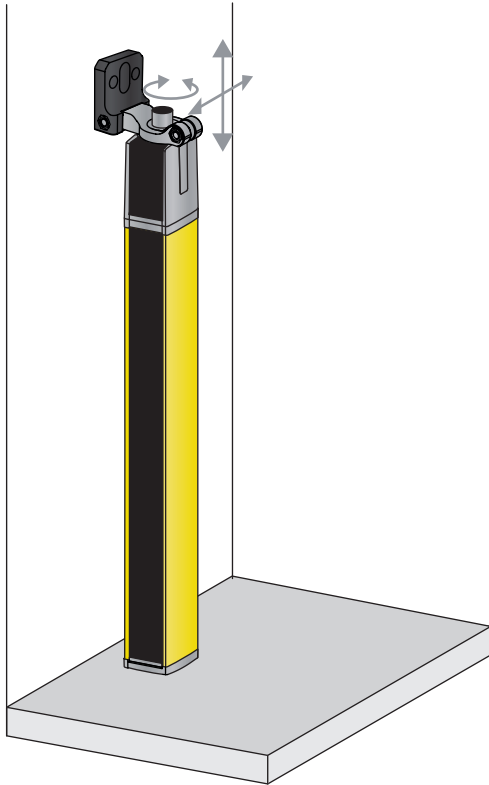


Fig. 6.10: Mounting directly on the machine table








WARNING



Impairment of the protective function due to reflections on the machine table!

- ↪ Make sure that reflections on the machine table are prevented reliably.
- ↪ After mounting and every day after that, check the detection capability of the safety sensor in the entire protective field using a test rod (see chapter 9.3.1 "Checklist – periodically by the operator").

7 Electrical connection

 WARNING	
	Faulty electrical connection or improper function selection may result in serious injury!
	➤ Only allow qualified persons (see chapter 2.2 "Necessary competencies") to perform the electrical connection.
	➤ Make certain that the safety sensor is protected against overcurrent.
	➤ For access guarding, activate the start/restart interlock and make certain that it cannot be unlocked from within the danger zone.
	➤ Select the functions so that the safety sensor can be used as intended (see chapter 2.1 "Intended use and foreseeable misuse").
	➤ Select the safety-relevant functions for the safety sensor (see chapter 4 "Functions").
	➤ Always loop both safety-related switching outputs OSSD1 and OSSD2 into the work circuit of the machine.
	➤ Signal outputs must not be used for switching safety-relevant signals.
NOTICE	
	SELV/PELV
	➤ Acc. to EN 60204-1, the external power supply must demonstrate the ability to bridge short-term mains failures of up to 20 ms. The power supply unit must ensure safe mains separation (SELV/PELV) and a current reserve of at least 2 A.
NOTICE	
	Laying cables!
	➤ Lay all connection cables and signal lines within the electrical installation space or permanently in cable ducts.
	➤ Lay the cables and lines so that they are protected against external damages.
	➤ For further information: see EN ISO 13849-2, Table D.4.
NOTICE	
	Device connection
	➤ Use shielded cables for device connection.

7.1 Pin assignment transmitter and receiver

7.1.1 MLC 500 transmitter

MLC 500 transmitters are equipped with a 5-pin M12 connector.

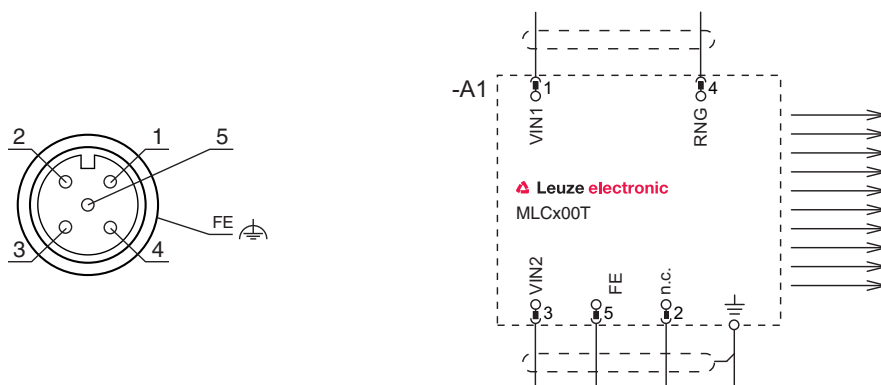


Fig. 7.1: Pin assignment and connection diagram transmitter

Tab. 7.1: Pin assignment transmitter

Pin	Core color (CB-M12-xx000E-5GF)	Transmitter
1	Brown	VIN1 - supply voltage
2	White	n.c.
3	Blue	VIN2 - supply voltage
4	Black	RNG - range
5	Gray	FE - functional earth, shield
FE		FE - functional earth, shield

The polarity of the supply voltage selects the transmission channel of the transmitter:

- VIN1 = +24 V, VIN2 = 0 V: transmission channel C1
- VIN1 = 0 V, VIN2 = +24 V: transmission channel C2

The wiring of pin 4 determines the transmitting power and thereby the range:

- Pin 4 = +24 V: standard range
- Pin 4 = 0 V or open: reduced range

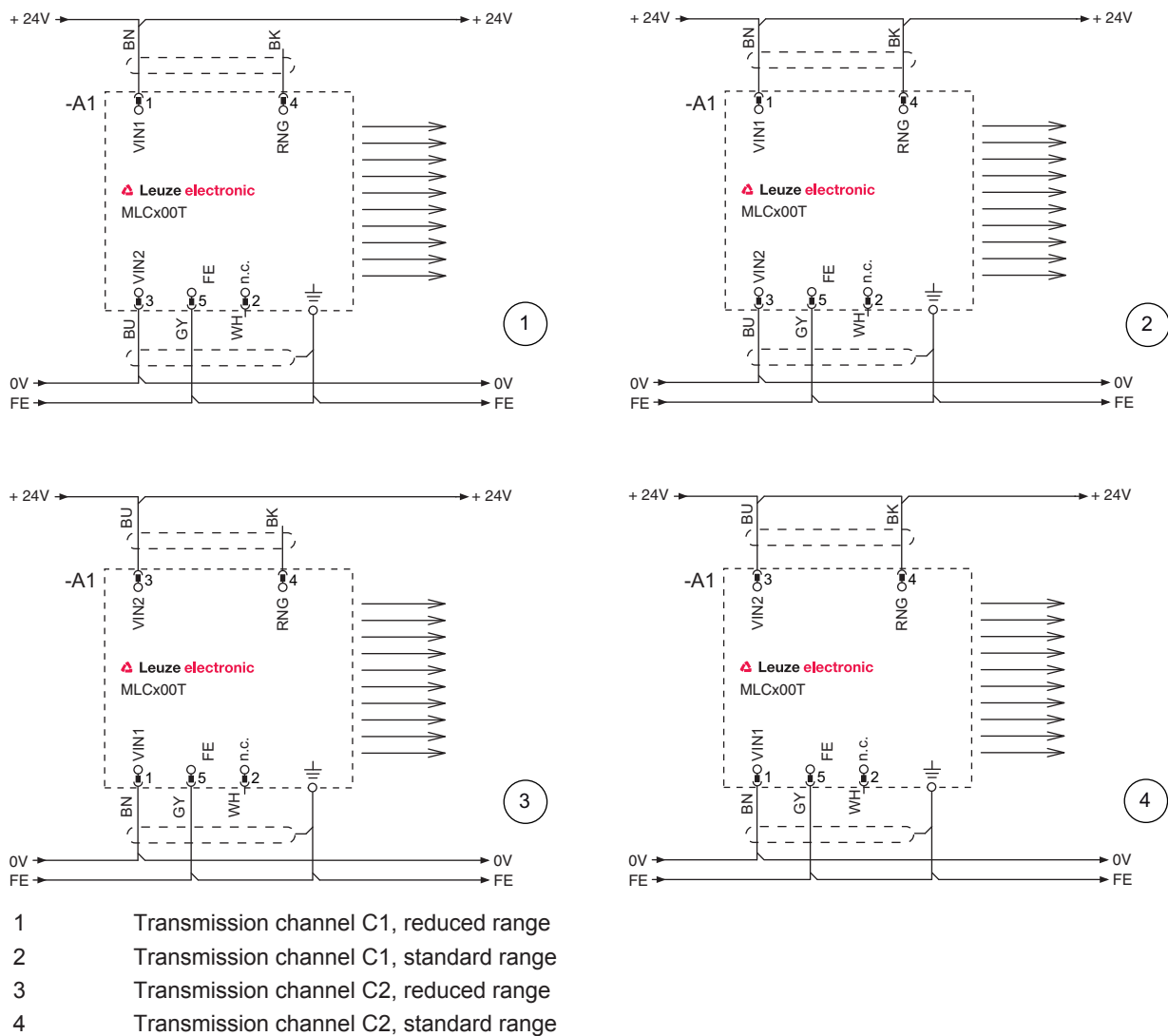


Fig. 7.2: Connection examples transmitter

7.1.2 MLC 530 SPG receiver

MLC 530 SPG receivers are equipped with a 8-pin M12 connector.

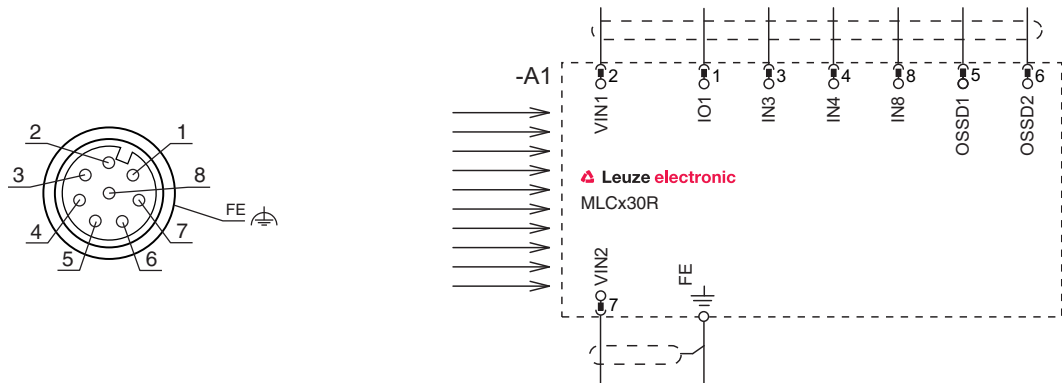


Fig. 7.3: Pin assignment and connection diagram receiver

Tab. 7.2: Pin assignment receiver

Pin	Core color (CB-M12-xx000E-5GF)	Receiver
1	White	IO1 - control-input function selection, control-input reset button, signal output
2	Brown	VIN1 - supply voltage
3	Green	IN3 - control input
4	Yellow	IN4 - control input
5	Gray	OSSD1 - safety-related switching output
6	Pink	OSSD2 - safety-related switching output
7	Blue	VIN2 - supply voltage
8	Red	IN8 - control input
FE		FE - functional earth, shield

7.2 Operating mode 1 (SPG with qualified stop function)

The following functions can be selected via external wiring:

- Timing controlled SPG (see chapter 4.5 "Smart Process Gating")
- Qualified stop function (see chapter 4.5.1 "Operating mode 1 (qualified stop)")
- SPG timeout extension to up to 100 h (see chapter 4.5.4 "SPG timeout extension")
- Fixed blanking can be taught with position tolerance of ± 1 beam (see chapter 4.4.1 "Fixed blanking")

Permanent settings which cannot be changed by control signals:

- MaxiScan activated
- Start/restart interlock activated (see chapter 4.1 "Start/restart interlock RES")

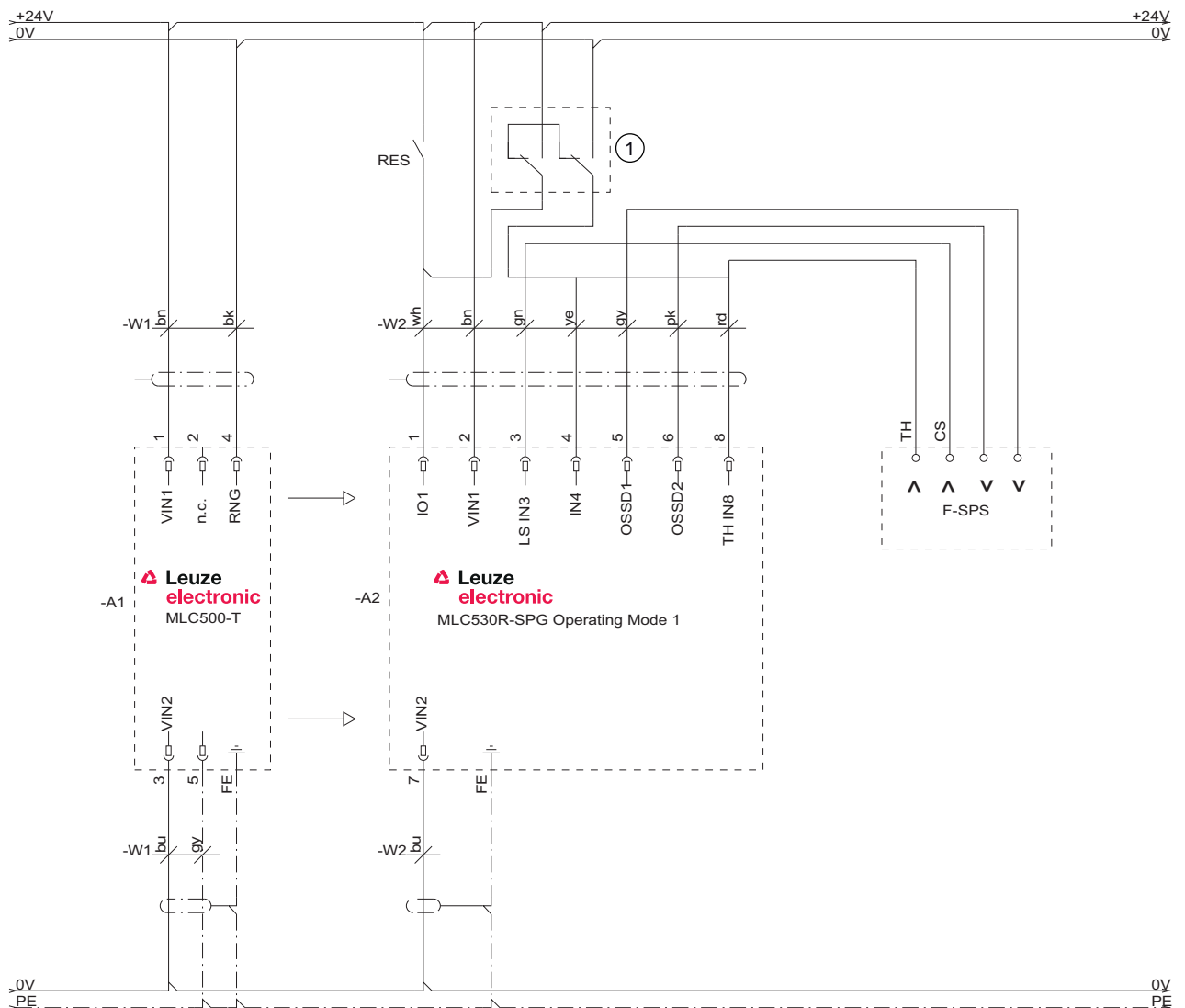
NOTICE



Teach blanking by opening the bridge between pin 1 and pin 8 with a teach key switch and applying a voltage of +24 V to pin 1 and a voltage of 0 V to pin 8 (see table below).

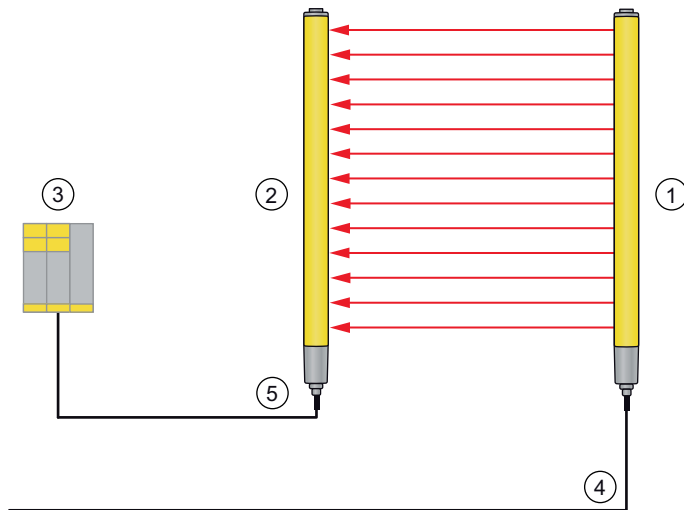
Tab. 7.3: Pin assignment operating mode 1

Pin	Color	General desc.	SPG	SPG with timeout extension	Teaching-in blanking	SPG restart/ RES
1	White	IO1/RES	Pin 8 (bridge)	Pin 8 (bridge)	24 V (bridge open)	24 V
2	Brown	VIN1	0 V	0 V	-	-
3	Green	IN3	CS	CS	-	Antivalent to Pin1 with qualified stop
4	Yellow	IN4	TH	TH	-	-
5	Gray	OSSD1	OSSD1	OSSD1	-	-
6	Pink	OSSD2	OSSD2	OSSD2	-	-
7	Blue	VIN2	24 V	24 V	-	-
8	Red	IN8	Pin 1 (bridge)	Pin 1 (bridge)	0 V (bridge open)	-
FE	-	FE	FE	FE	-	-



1 Optional teach key switch

Fig. 7.4: Operating mode 1: connection example with Smart Process Gating (SPG)



- 1 MLC 500 transmitter
- 2 MLC 530 SPG receiver
- 3 Safety Programmable Logic Controller SPLC
- 4 Connection cable CB-M12-10000E-5GF
- 5 Connection cable CB-M12-10000E-8GF

Fig. 7.5: Operating mode 1: connection example with Smart Process Gating (SPG)

7.3 Operating mode 5

The following functions can be selected via external wiring:

- Timing controlled SPG (see chapter 4.5 "Smart Process Gating")
- SPG timeout extension to up to 100 h (see chapter 4.5.4 "SPG timeout extension")
- Fixed blanking can be taught with position tolerance of ± 1 beam (see chapter 4.4.1 "Fixed blanking")

Permanent settings which cannot be changed by control signals:

- MaxiScan activated.
- Start/restart interlock activated (see chapter 4.1 "Start/restart interlock RES")

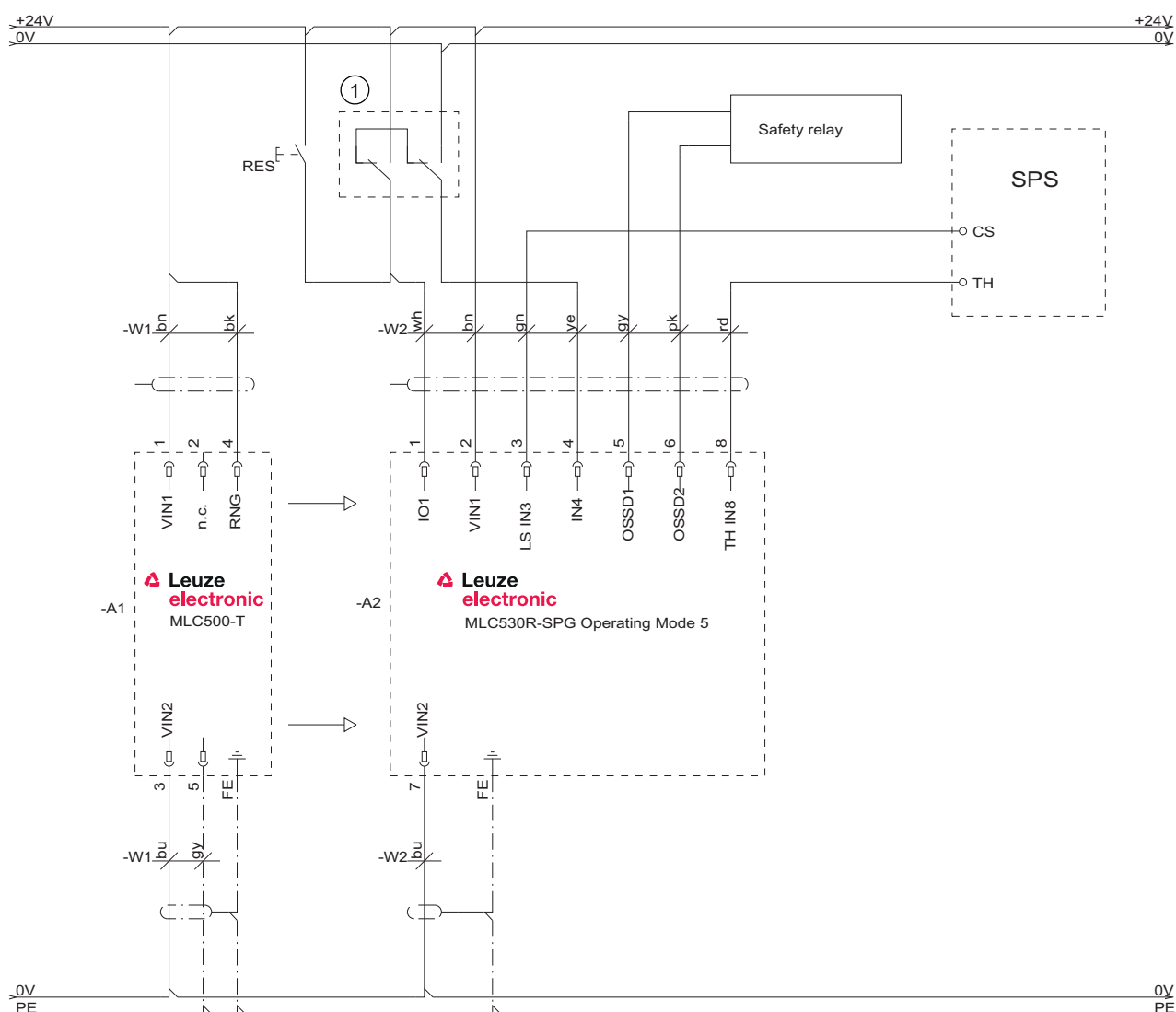
NOTICE



Teach blanking by opening the bridge between pin 1 and pin 4 with a teach key switch and applying a voltage of +24 V to pin 1 and a voltage of 0 V to pin 4 (see table below).

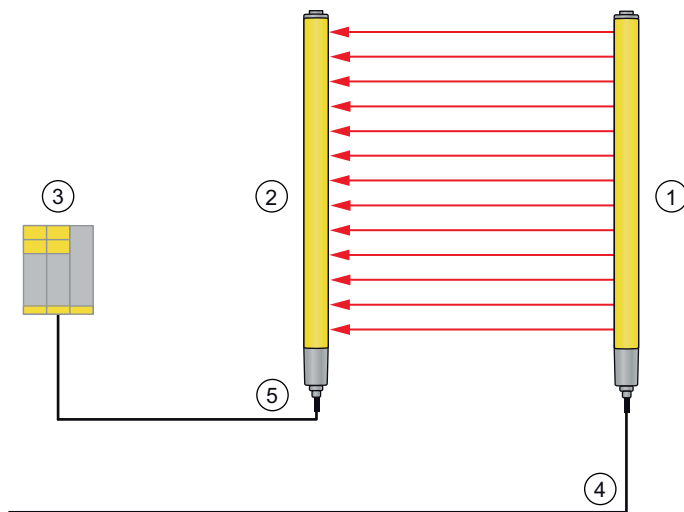
Tab. 7.4: Pin assignment operating mode 5

Pin	Color	General desc.	SPG	SPG with timeout extension	Teaching-in blanking	SPG restart/ RES
1	White	IO1/RES	Pin 4 (bridge)	Pin 4 (bridge)	24 V (bridge open)	24 V
2	Brown	VIN1	24 V	24 V	-	-
3	Green	IN3	CS	CS	-	-
4	Yellow	IN4	Pin 1 (bridge)	Pin 1 (bridge)	0 V (bridge open)	-
5	Gray	OSSD1	OSSD1	OSSD1	-	-
6	Pink	OSSD2	OSSD2	OSSD2	-	-
7	Blue	VIN2	0 V	0 V	-	-
8	Red	IN8	TH	TH	-	-
FE	-	FE	FE	FE	-	-



1 Optional teach key switch



Fig. 7.6: Operating mode 5: circuit diagram example with Smart Process Gating (SPG)



- 1 MLC 500 transmitter
- 2 MLC 530 SPG receiver
- 3 Control PLC
- 4 Connection cable CB-M12-10000E-5GF
- 5 Connection cable CB-M12-10000E-8GF

Fig. 7.7: Operating mode 5: connection example with Smart Process Gating (SPG)

8 Starting up the device

 WARNING	
	<p>Improper use of the safety sensor may result in serious injury!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Make certain that the entire device and the integration of the optoelectronic protective device were inspected by qualified and instructed persons (see chapter 2.2 "Necessary competencies"). ↳ Make certain that a dangerous process can only be started while the safety sensor is switched on.

Prerequisites:

- Safety sensor mounted (see chapter 6 "Mounting") and connected (see chapter 7 "Electrical connection") correctly
- Operating personnel were instructed in proper use
- Dangerous process is switched off, outputs of the safety sensor are disconnected, and the system is protected against being switched back on
- ↳ After start-up, check the function of the safety sensor (see chapter 9.1 "Before the initial start-up and following modifications").

8.1 Switching on


Requirements for the supply voltage (power supply unit):

- Reliable mains separation is ensured.
- Current reserve of at least 2 A is available.
- The RES function is activated - either in the safety sensor or in the downstream control.
- ↳ Switch on the safety sensor.
- ⇒ The safety sensor performs a self test and then displays the response time of the receiver.

Check operational readiness of sensor

- ↳ Check whether LED1 is permanently lit green or red (see chapter 3.4.2 "Operating indicators on the MLC 530 SPG receiver").
- ⇒ The safety sensor is ready for use.

8.2 Aligning the sensor

NOTICE	
	<p>Faulty or incorrect alignment may result in an operating fault!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ The alignment performed during start-up should only be performed by qualified persons (see chapter 2.2 "Necessary competencies"). ↳ Observe the data sheets and mounting instructions of the individual components.

Prealignment

Fasten the transmitter and receiver in a vertical or horizontal position and at the same height so that

- the front screens are directed at each other.
- the transmitter and receiver connections point in the same direction.
- the transmitter and receiver are arranged parallel to each other, i.e. they are the same distance from each other at the beginning and end of the device.

Alignment can be performed with a clear protective field by observing the LEDs and the 7-segment display (see chapter 3.4 "Display elements").

- ↳ Loosen the screws on the mounting brackets or device columns.

NOTICE



Loosen the screws only enough so that the devices can just be moved.

- ↪ Turn the receiver to the left until LED1 still flashes green but does not yet illuminate red. If necessary, you may have to turn the transmitter beforehand.
 - ⇒ The receiver with activated alignment display shows flashing segments in the 7-segment display.
- ↪ Note the value of the twist angle.
- ↪ Turn the receiver to the right until LED1 still flashes green but does not yet illuminate red.
- ↪ Note the value of the twist angle.
- ↪ Set the optimum position of the receiver. This lies in the middle of the two values for the twist angle to the left and right.
- ↪ Tighten the fastening screws of the receiver.
- ↪ Now align the transmitter according to the same method, paying attention to the display elements of the receiver while doing so (see chapter 3.4.2 "Operating indicators on the MLC 530 SPG receiver").

NOTICE



Separate alignment aids such as the AC-ALM are also available as accessories.

8.3 Acknowledgement button

8.3.1 Unlocking start/restart interlock

With the acknowledgement button, the start/restart interlock can be unlocked or an SPG restart or override triggered (see chapter 4.5 "Smart Process Gating"). In this way, the responsible person can restore the ON state of the safety sensor following process interruptions (due to triggering of protective function, failure of the voltage supply, SPG error) (see chapter 4.5.5 "SPG restart").



WARNING



Premature unlocking of the start/restart interlock may result in serious injury!

If the start/restart interlock is unlocked, the system can start up automatically.

- ↪ Before unlocking the start/restart interlock, make certain that no people are in the danger zone.

The red LED of the receiver illuminates as long as the restart is locked (OSSD off). The yellow LED illuminates when the protective field is free and RES is activated (ready to be unlocked).



- ↪ Make certain that the active protective field is clear.
- ↪ Make certain that there are no people in the danger zone.
- ↪ Press and release the reset button within 0.15 to 4 s. The receiver switches to the ON state.

If you keep the reset button pressed longer than 4 s:

- Starting at 4 s: the reset request is ignored.
- Starting at 30 s: a +24 V short circuit is assumed on the reset input and the receiver switches to the interlock state (see chapter 11.1 "What to do in case of failure?").


8.3.2 SPG restart

In the event of an error in the SPG sequence (e.g.: timeout, failure of the supply voltage, sequence error, etc.), the SPG function can be triggered manually and the system started even with light axes of the safety sensor interrupted. Interfering objects can thereby again be cleared. Prerequisite is that the CS signal is applied.

 WARNING	
	<p>Premature unlocking of the start/restart interlock may result in serious injury!</p> <p>If the start/restart interlock is unlocked, the system can start up automatically.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✎ Before unlocking the start/restart interlock, make certain that the cause of locking (e.g., sequence error) has been rectified. ✎ Before unlocking the start/restart interlock, make certain that no people are in the danger zone.

✎ Press the acknowledgment button within the specified time as follows:
press, release, press

The SPG function is activated after the button is pressed for the second time and remains active as long as the acknowledgement button is held down. I.e., even if no valid SPG condition is present, the OSSDs can thereby be switched on.

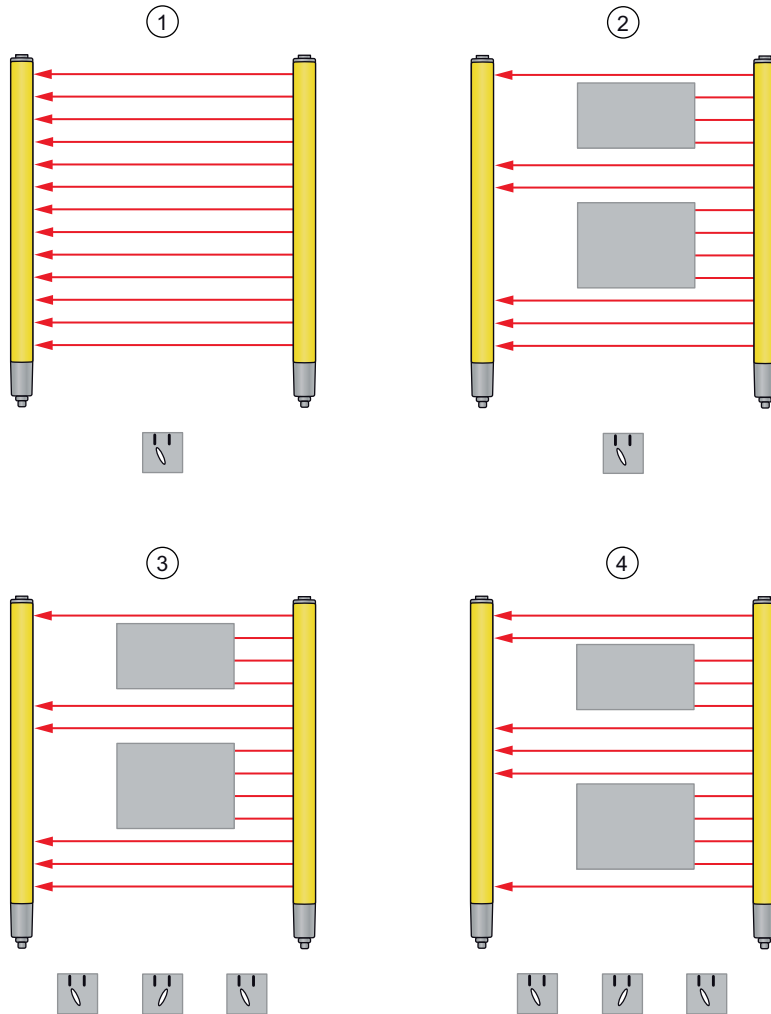
NOTICE	
	<p>If, after the button is pressed for the second time, a valid SPG state is present (CS signal is applied, protective field interrupted), the initiated SPG sequence is continued. The ML signal output alternately delivers 0 V and 24 V until the OSSD is switched on again.</p>

8.4 Teaching of fixed blanking areas

Objects for "fixed blanking" cannot change their position during the teach event. The object must have a minimum size corresponding to the physical resolution of the AOPD. Teaching is done in the following steps:

- Initiating by actuating and releasing the teach key switch
- Accepting by actuating and releasing the teach key switch after 60 s or less.


A new teach event deletes the previously taught state. If the "Fixed blanking" function is to be deselected, this can be done by teaching a free protective field.




- 1 Initial situation
- 2 Bring objects into the protective field
- 3 Start teaching - activate and release key switch
- 4 End teaching - activate and release key switch

Fig. 8.1: Einlernen von festen Ausblendzonen

9 Testing

NOTICE	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↪ Safety sensors must be replaced at the end of their mission time (see chapter 14 "Technical data"). ↪ Always exchange entire safety sensors. ↪ Observe any nationally applicable regulations regarding the tests. ↪ Document all tests in a comprehensible manner and include the configuration of the safety sensor along with the data for the safety- and minimum distances in the documentation.

9.1 Before the initial start-up and following modifications

WARNING	
	<p>Unpredictable machine behavior during initial start-up may result in serious injury!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↪ Make certain that there are no people in the danger zone.


- ↪ Before they begin work, train the operators on their respective tasks. The training is the responsibility of the operating company.
- ↪ Attach notes regarding daily testing in the respective national language of the operator on the machine in a highly visible location, e.g. by printing out the corresponding chapter (see chapter 9.3 "Periodically by the operator").
- ↪ Test the electrical function and installation according to this document.

Acc. to IEC/TS 62046 and national regulations (e.g. EU directive 2009/104/EC), tests are to be performed by qualified persons (see chapter 2.2 "Necessary competencies") in the following situations:

- Prior to initial commissioning
- Following modifications to the machine
- After longer machine downtime
- Following retrofitting or new configuration of the machine

- ↪ As preparation, check the most important criteria for the safety sensor according to the following checklist (see chapter 9.1.1 "Checklist for integrator – to be performed prior to the initial start-up and following modifications"). Completing the checklist does not replace testing by a qualified person (see chapter 2.2 "Necessary competencies")!
- ⇒ Not until proper function of the safety sensor is ascertained may it be integrated in the control circuit of the system.

9.1.1 Checklist for integrator – to be performed prior to the initial start-up and following modifications

NOTICE	
	<p>Completing the checklist does not replace testing by a qualified person (see chapter 2.2 "Necessary competencies")!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↪ If you answer one of the items on the following check list with no, the machine must no longer be operated. ↪ IEC/TS 62046 contains additional recommendations on testing protective devices

Tab. 9.1: Checklist for integrator – to be performed prior to the initial start-up and following modifications

Check:	Yes	No	not applicable
Is the safety sensor operated acc. to the specific environmental conditions that are to be maintained (see chapter 14 "Technical data")?			
Is the safety sensor correctly aligned and are all fastening screws and connectors secure?			

Check:	Yes	No	not applicable
Are safety sensor, connection cables, connectors, protection caps and command devices undamaged and without any sign of manipulation?			
Does the safety sensor satisfy the required safety level (PL, SIL, category)?			
Are both safety-related switching outputs (OSSDs) integrated in the downstream machine control acc. to the required safety category?			
Are switching elements that are controlled by the safety sensor monitored according to the required safety level (PL, SIL, category) (e.g., contactors through EDM)?			
Are all points of operation near the safety sensor accessible only through the protective field of the safety sensor?			
Are the necessary additional protective devices in the immediate surroundings (e.g., safety guard) properly mounted and secured against tampering?			
If it is possible to be present undetected between the safety sensor and point of operation: is an assigned start/restart interlock functional?			
Is the command device for unlocking the start/restart interlock mounted in such a way that it cannot be reached from within the danger zone and so that the complete danger zone can be seen from the installation location?			
Has the maximum stopping time of the machine been measured and documented?			
Is the required safety distance maintained?			
Does interruption with a test object intended for this purpose cause the dangerous movement(s) to stop?			
Is the safety sensor effective during the entire dangerous movement(s)?			
Is the safety sensor effective in all relevant operating modes of the machine?			
Is start-up of dangerous movements reliably prevented if an active light beam or the protective field is interrupted with a test object intended for this purpose?			
Was the sensor detection capacity successfully tested (see chapter 9.3.1 "Checklist – periodically by the operator")?			
Were distances to reflective surfaces taken into account during configuration and no reflection bypasses subsequently detected?			
Are notices for regular testing of the safety sensor legible to the operator and are they located in a highly visible location?			
Are changes to the safety function (e.g.: SPG, blanking, protective field switchover) not easy to achieve through tampering?			
Are settings that could result in an unsafe state possible only by means of key, password or tool?			
Are there incentives that pose stimulus for tampering?			
Were the operators instructed prior to starting work?			

9.2 Regularly by qualified persons

The reliable interaction of safety sensor and machine must be regularly tested by qualified persons (see chapter 2.2 "Necessary competencies") in order to detect changes to the machine or impermissible tampering with the safety sensor.

Acc. to IEC/TS 62046 and national regulations (e.g., EU directive 2009/104/EC), tests of elements which are subject to wear must be performed by qualified persons (see chapter 2.2 "Necessary competencies") at regular intervals. Testing intervals may be regulated by nationally applicable regulations (recommendation acc. to IEC/TS 62046: 6 months).



- ↳ Only allow testing to be performed by qualified persons (see chapter 2.2 "Necessary competencies").
- ↳ Observe the nationally applicable regulations and the time periods specified therein.
- ↳ As preparation, observe the checklist (see chapter 9.1 "Before the initial start-up and following modifications").

9.3 Periodically by the operator


The function of the safety sensor must be checked depending on the given risk according to the following checklist so that damages or prohibited tampering can be detected.

Depending on the risk assessment, the test cycle must be defined by the integrator or operating company (e.g., daily, on shift changes, ...) or is specified by national regulations or regulations of the employer's liability insurance association and may be dependent on the machine type.

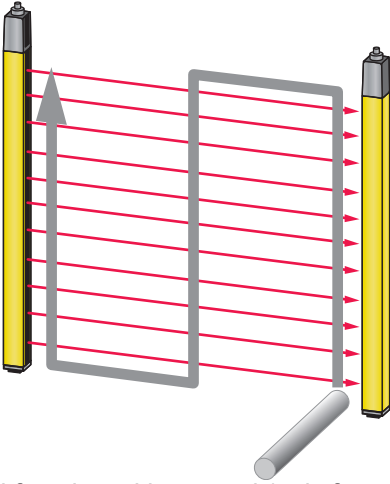
Due to complex machines and processes, it may be necessary under certain circumstances to check some points at longer time intervals. Observe the classification in "Test at least" and "Test when possible".

NOTICE	
	For larger distances between transmitter and receiver and when using deflecting mirrors, a second person may be necessary.
WARNING	
	<p>Unpredictable machine behavior during the test may result in serious injury!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Make certain that there are no people in the danger zone. ↳ Before they begin work, train the operators on their respective tasks and provide suitable test objects and an appropriate test instruction.

9.3.1 Checklist – periodically by the operator

NOTICE	
	⚠ If you answer one of the items on the following check list with no , the machine must no longer be operated.

Tab. 9.2: Checklist – regular function test by trained operators/persons

Test at least:	Yes	No
Are safety sensor and connectors securely mounted and free of obvious signs of damage, changes or tampering?		
Were obvious changes made to access or entry possibilities?		
<p>Test the effectiveness of the safety sensor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LED 1 on the safety sensor must illuminate green (see chapter 3.4.2 "Operating indicators on the MLC 530 SPG receiver"). Interrupt an active beam or the protective field (see figure) with a suitable, opaque test object:  <p>Checking the protective field function with test rod (only for safety light curtains with a resolution of 14 ... 40 mm)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the OSSD LED on the receiver illuminate constantly red while the protective field is interrupted? 		
When possible, test during running operation:	Yes	No
Protective device with approach function: during machine operation, the protective field is interrupted with the test object – are the obviously dangerous machine parts stopped without noticeable delay?		
Protective device with presence detection: the protective field is interrupted with the test object – does this prevent operation of the obviously dangerous machine parts?		

10 Maintenance

NOTICE



Faulty operation if transmitter and receiver are soiled!

The surfaces of the front screen of transmitters, receivers and, where applicable, deflecting mirror must not be scratched or roughened at the positions where beams enter and exit.

👉 Do not use chemical cleaners.

Prerequisites for cleaning:

- The system is safely shut down and protected against restart.

👉 Clean the safety sensor periodically depending on the degree of contamination.

NOTICE



Prevent electrostatic charging of the front screens!


👉 To clean the front screens of transmitter and receiver, use only damp cloths.

11 Troubleshooting

11.1 What to do in case of failure?

After switching the safety sensor on, the display elements (see chapter 3.4 "Display elements") assist in checking the correct functionality and in faultfinding.

In case of failure, you can determine the fault from the LED displays or read a message from the 7-segment display. With the error message you can determine the cause of the error and initiate measures to rectify it.

NOTICE	
	<p>If the safety sensor responds with an error display, you will often be able to eliminate the cause yourself!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↪ Switch off the machine and leave it switched off. ↪ Analyze and eliminate the cause of the fault using the following table. ↪ If you are unable to rectify the fault, contact the Leuze electronic branch responsible for you or call the Leuze electronic customer service (see chapter 13 "Service and support").

11.2 Operating indicators of the LEDs

Tab. 11.1: LED indicators at the transmitter - causes and measures

LED	State	Cause	Measure
LED1	OFF	Transmitter without supply voltage	Check the power supply unit and the electrical connection. Exchange the power supply unit, if applicable.
	Red	Device failed	Replace the device.

Tab. 11.2: LED indicators at the receiver - causes and measures

LED	State	Cause	Measure
LED1	OFF	Device failed	Replace the device.
	Red (7-segment display during start-up: "C1" or "C2" according to the number of green LEDs on the transmitter)	Alignment incorrect or protective field interrupted	Remove all objects from the protective field. Align the transmitter and receiver to each other or place blanked objects correctly concerning size and position.
	Red (7-segment display during start-up: "C1". LEDs on transmitter: both green)	Receiver is set on C1, transmitter on C2	Set the transmitter and receiver on the same transmission channel and align both correctly.
	Red (7-segment display during start-up: "C2". LED1 on transmitter: green)	Receiver is set on C2, transmitter on C1	Remove all objects from the protective field. Align the transmitter and receiver to each other or place blanked objects correctly concerning size and position.
	Red, flashing slowly, approx. 1 Hz (7-segment display "E x y")	External error	Check the connection of the cables and the control signals.
	Red, flashing fast, approx. 10 Hz (7-segment display "F x y")	Internal error	If restart fails, exchange the device.
LED2	Yellow OSSD off	Start/restart interlock is locked and protective field is free - ready for unlocking	If there are no people in the danger zone, operate the reset button.
LED3	Blue, quickly flashing	Teach-in error or SPG condition violated	Re-teach the blanking areas or check the SPG prerequisites.
	Blue, very quickly flashing	Teaching of blankings still active	Press the teach button again.

11.3 Error messages 7-segment display

Tab. 11.3: Messages of the 7-segment display (F: internal device error, E: external error, U: usage info during application errors)

Error	Cause/description	Measures	Sensor behavior
F[No. 0-255]	Internal error	In the event of an unsuccessful restart, contact customer service.	
OFF	Very high overvoltage (± 40 V)	Supply the device with the correct voltage.	
Flashing	Weak signal display	Check the alignment or clean the front screens.	
E01	Cross connection between OSSD1 and OSSD2	Check the wiring between OSSD1 and OSSD2.	Automatic reset
E02	Overload on OSSD1	Check the wiring or exchange the connected component (reducing the load).	Automatic reset

Error	Cause/description	Measures	Sensor behavior
E03	Overload on OSSD2	Check the wiring or exchange the connected component (reducing the load).	Automatic reset
E04	High-impedance short circuit to VCC OSSD1	Check the wiring. Exchange the cable, if applicable.	Automatic reset
E05	High-impedance short circuit to VCC OSSD2	Check the wiring. Exchange the cable, if applicable.	Automatic reset
E06	Short circuit against GND at OSSD1	Check the wiring. Exchange the cable, if applicable.	Automatic reset
E07	Short circuit against +24 V at OSSD1	Check the wiring. Exchange the cable, if applicable.	Automatic reset
E08	Short circuit against GND at OSSD2	Check the wiring. Exchange the cable, if applicable.	Automatic reset
E09	Short circuit against +24 V at OSSD2	Check the wiring. Exchange the cable, if applicable.	Automatic reset
E10, E11	OSSD error, source unknown	Check the wiring. Exchange the cable and the receiver if necessary.	Automatic reset
E14	Undervoltage (< +15 V)	Supply the device with the correct voltage.	Automatic reset
E15	Overvoltage (> +32 V)	Supply the device with the correct voltage.	Automatic reset
E16	Overvoltage (> +40 V)	Supply the device with the correct voltage.	Locking
E17	Foreign transmitter detected	Remove foreign transmitters and increase the distance to the reflective surfaces. Actuate the start button if available.	Locking
E18	Ambient temperature too high	Ensure correct environmental conditions	Automatic reset
E19	Ambient temperature too low	Ensure correct environmental conditions	Automatic reset
E22	Interference detected on plug pin 3. Signal output: output signal is not equal to the signal input read-back value: it switches simultaneously with the other signal line.	Check the wiring.	Automatic reset
E23	Interference detected on plug pin 4. Signal output: output signal is not equal to the signal input read-back value: it switches simultaneously with the other signal line.	Check the wiring.	Automatic reset
E24	Interference detected on plug pin 8. Signal output: output signal is not equal to the signal input read-back value: it switches simultaneously with the other signal line.	Check the wiring.	Automatic reset

Error	Cause/description	Measures	Sensor behavior
E39	Actuation duration (2.5 min) exceeded for reset button or cable short circuited	Press the reset button. If the restart is unsuccessful, check the wiring of the reset button.	Automatic reset
E41	Invalid change of operating mode due to reversal of the supply voltage polarity during operation	Check the wiring and programming of the device which controls this signal.	Locking
E60	Fault in the beam configuration	Repeat the teach event.	Automatic reset
E61	Response time exceeded	Reboot. If the problem occurs again, swap out the device.	Automatic reset
E62	Blanking areas overlap (teach error)	Repeat the teach event.	Automatic reset
E66	CS signal dropped out before protective field was cleared	Check CS signal sequence	Locking
E67	TH signal dropped out before protective field was cleared again (operating mode 1)	Check TH signal sequence	Locking
E68	Start button pressed for too long (> 150 s)	Check wiring or acknowledgment unit	Locking
E69	Simultaneity violation of TH and CS (> 0.5 s) (operating mode 1)	Check CS/TH signal sequence	Locking
E70	SPG prerequisites not met with interrupted protective field (CS not active or sync beams interrupted)	Check CS signal sequence or rectify interruption of the sync beams	Locking
E71	Protective field free for too long	Check CS signal sequence, reduce gap in transport material	Locking
E72	Signal error: CS/TH antivalence violated at the end of the sequence (operating mode 1)	Check CS/TH signal sequence	Locking
E73	Signal error: CS/TH antivalence violated on qualified stop (operating mode 1)	Check CS/TH signal sequence	Locking
E74	Restart interlock locked before SPG start	Unlocking restart interlock	Locking
E75	CS applied for longer than 20 s after the end of the SPG sequence	Check CS signal sequence	Locking
E76	CS ended prematurely	Check CS signal sequence	Locking
E77	Protective field not interrupted within 4 s after activation of CS	Check CS signal sequence	Locking
E78	Signal error: CS/TH antivalence violated during initiation/restart with possible gating timeout extension (operating mode 1)	Check CS signal sequence	Locking
E79	SPG timeout exceeded	Timeout or use TH signal	Locking
E80 ... E86	Invalid operating mode due to setting error, general operating mode change	E.g. reset button pressed during start-up, check the circuit diagram and the wiring and restart.	Locking

Error	Cause/description	Measures	Sensor behavior
E87	Operating mode changed	Check the wiring. Restart the sensor.	Locking
E92, E93	Error in the saved transmission channel	Perform channel switching again.	Automatic reset
U55	Restart/override timeout of 120 s exceeded	Check the further processing of the OSSD signals and the design of the system.	OSSD switches off.
U56	Restart not possible, no SPG signal active	Check the arrangement and connections of the OSSD signals and carry out restart again if required.	OSSD remains off.
U61	2.5 min teach timeout exceeded. Teach-in not finished or not finished correctly	Repeat the teach event. Fixed blanking: interrupt beams uniquely or release them. Floating blanking: move teach object slowly.	OSSD remains off.
U62	Simultaneity error of the signals from the teach button (key switch). Time difference > 4 s	Exchange the teach button (key switch).	OSSD remains off.
U63	2.5 min teach timeout exceeded	Maintain the correct time sequence during teaching.	OSSD remains off.
U69	Response time after teach-in of floating blanking too long (> 99 ms)	Teach in smaller protective field areas with floating blanking or use a device with fewer beams.	OSSD remains off.
U71	Teach data not plausible	Repeat the teach event.	OSSD remains off.
U74	The reset input has switched at the same time as a signal line (cross connection).	Eliminate the cross connection between the signal lines and press the reset button again.	OSSD remains off. Restart interlock not reset.
U75	Teach data inconsistent	Repeat the teach event.	OSSD remains off.
U76	Teaching error	Repeat the teach event. Check whether LED 1 on the transmitter illuminates green.	OSSD remains off.
U80	CS signal already active on device startup	No acknowledgement, display only	OSSD remains off.
U82	Unexpected signals upon pressing the acknowledgement button: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operating mode 1: CS or TH is active Operating mode 5: CS is active 	No acknowledgement, display only	OSSD remains off.

12 Disposal

🗑 For disposal observe the applicable national regulations regarding electronic components.

13 Service and support

24-hour on-call service at:
+49 7021 573-0

Service hotline:
+49 7021 573-123

E-mail:
service.protect@leuze.de

Return address for repairs:
Servicecenter
Leuze electronic GmbH + Co. KG
In der Braike 1
D-73277 Owen/Germany

14 Technical data

14.1 General specifications

Tab. 14.1: Protective field data

Physical resolution [mm]	Operating range [m]		Protective field height [mm]	
	min.	max.	min.	max.
30	0	10	150	3000
40	0	20	150	3000
90	0	20	450	3000

Tab. 14.2: Safety-relevant technical data

Type in accordance with EN IEC 61496	Type 4
SIL in accordance with EN IEC 61508	SIL 3
SILCL in accordance with EN IEC 62061	SILCL 3
Performance Level (PL) in accordance with EN ISO 13849-1:2008	PL e
Category in acc. with EN ISO 13849-1:2008	Cat. 4
Average probability of a failure to danger per hour (PFH _d)	7.73x10 ⁻⁹ 1/h
Mission time (T _M)	20 years

Tab. 14.3: General system data

Connection technology	M12, 5-pin (transmitter) M12, 8-pin (receiver)
Supply voltage U _v , transmitter and receiver	+24 V, ± 20 %, compensation necessary at 20 ms voltage dip, min. 250 mA (+ OSSD load)
Residual ripple of the supply voltage	± 5 % within the limits of U _v
Current consumption - transmitter	50 mA
Current consumption receiver	150 mA (without load)
Common value for ext. fuse in the supply line for transmitter and receiver	2 A semi time-lag
Synchronization	Optical between transmitter and receiver
Protection class	III
Degree of protection	IP 65
Ambient temperature, operation	-30 ... +55 °C
Ambient temperature, storage	-40 ... 80 °C
Relative humidity (non-condensing)	0 ... 95 %
Vibration resistance	50 m/s ² acceleration, 10 - 55 Hz in acc. with EN IEC 60068-2-6; 0.35 mm amplitude
Shock resistance	100 m/s ² acceleration, 16 ms acc. to EN IEC 60068-2-6
Profile cross section	29 mm x 35.4 mm
Dimensions	see chapter 14.2 "Dimensions and weights"
Weight	see chapter 14.2 "Dimensions and weights"

Tab. 14.4: System data - transmitter

Transmitter diodes, class in acc. with EN 60825-1: 1994 + A1: 2002 + A2: 2001	1
Wavelength	940 nm
Reaction time	100 ms
Pulse duration	800 ns
Pulse pause	1.9 µs (min.)
Mean power	<50 µW
Input current pin 4 (range)	Against +24 V: 10 mA Against 0 V: 10 mA

Tab. 14.5: System data receiver, indication signals and control signals

Pin	Signal	Type	Electrical data
1	RES/STATE	Input: Output:	Against +24 V: 10 mA Against 0 V: 80 mA
3, 4, 8	Depending on the operating mode	Input:	Against 0 V: 4 mA Against +24 V: 4 mA

Tab. 14.6: Technical data of the electronic safety-related switching outputs (OSSDs) on the receiver

Safety-related PNP transistor outputs (short-circuit monitored, cross-circuit monitored)	Minimum	Typical	Maximum
Switching voltage high active ($U_v - 1.5V$)	18 V	22.5 V	27 V
Switching voltage low		0 V	+2.5 V
Switching current		300 mA	380 mA
Residual current		<2 µA	200 µA In the event of a failure (if the 0 V cable is interrupted), each of the outputs behaves as a 120 kΩ resistor to U_v . A downstream safety PLC must not detect this as a logical "1".
Load capacity			0.3 µF
Load inductivity			2 H
Permissible wire resistance for load			<200 Ω Note the additional restrictions due to cable length and load current.
Permissible wire cross section		0.25 mm ²	
Permissible cable length between receiver and load			100 m

Safety-related PNP transistor outputs (short-circuit monitored, cross-circuit monitored)	Minimum	Typical	Maximum
Test pulse width		60 µs	340 µs
Test pulse distance	(5 ms)	60 ms	
OSSD restart delay time after beam interruption		100 ms	

NOTICE



The safety-related transistor outputs perform the spark extinction. With transistor outputs, it is therefore neither necessary nor permitted to use the spark extinction circuits recommended by contactor or valve manufacturers (RC elements, varistors or recovery diodes), since these considerably extend the decay times of inductive switching elements.

14.2 Dimensions and weights

Dimensions and weights are dependent on

- the resolution
- the length

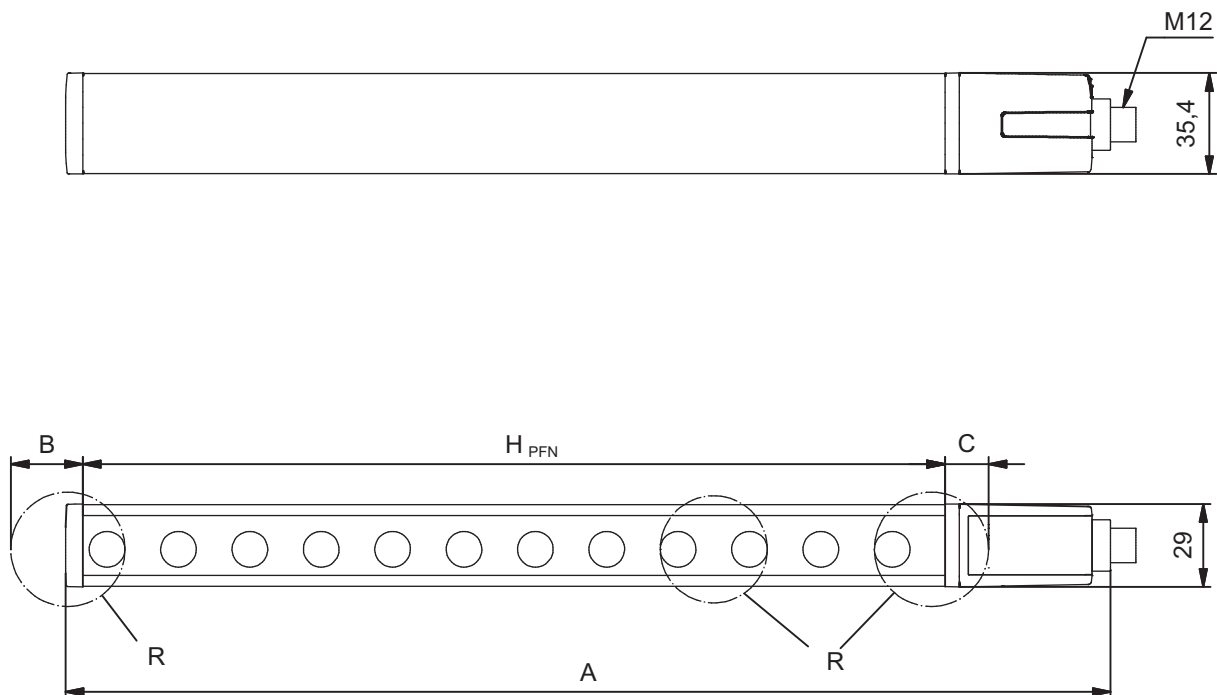


Fig. 14.1: Dimensions of transmitter and receiver

Effective protective field height H_{PFE} goes beyond the dimensions of the optics area to the outer borders of the circles labeled with R.

Calculation of the effective protective field height

$$H_{PFE} = H_{PFN} + B + C$$

H_{PFE}	mm	Effective protective field height
H_{PFN}	mm	Rated protective field height, this corresponds to the length of the yellow housing part (see tables below)
A	mm	Total height
B	mm	Additional dimensions for calculation of the effective protective field height (see table below)
C	mm	Value for calculating the effective protective field height (see tables below)

Tab. 14.7: Additional dimensions for calculating the effective protective field height

R = resolution	B	C
30 mm	19 mm	9 mm
40 mm	25 mm	15 mm
90 mm	50 mm	40 mm

Tab. 14.8: Dimensions (nominal protective field heights) and weights

Device type	Transmitter and receiver		
	Dimensions [mm]		Weight [kg]
Type	H_{PFN}	A	
MLC...-150	150	216	0.30
MLC...-225	225	291	0.37
MLC...-300	300	366	0.45
MLC...-450	450	516	0.60
MLC...-600	600	666	0.75
MLC...-750	750	816	0.90
MLC...-900	900	966	1.05
MLC...-1050	1050	1116	1.20
MLC...-1200	1200	1266	1.35
MLC...-1350	1350	1416	1.50
MLC...-1500	1500	1566	1.65
MLC...-1650	1650	1716	1.80
MLC...-1800	1800	1866	1.95
MLC...-1950	1950	2016	2.10
MLC...-2100	2100	2166	2.25
MLC...-2250	2250	2316	2.40
MLC...-2400	2400	2466	2.55
MLC...-2550	2550	2616	2.70
MLC...-2700	2700	2766	2.85
MLC...-2850	2850	2916	3.00
MLC...-3000	3000	3066	3.15

14.3 Dimensional drawings: Accessories

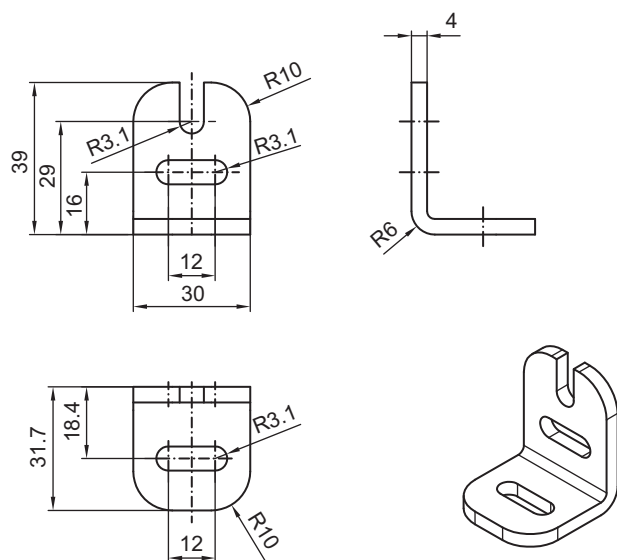


Fig. 14.2: BT-L mounting bracket

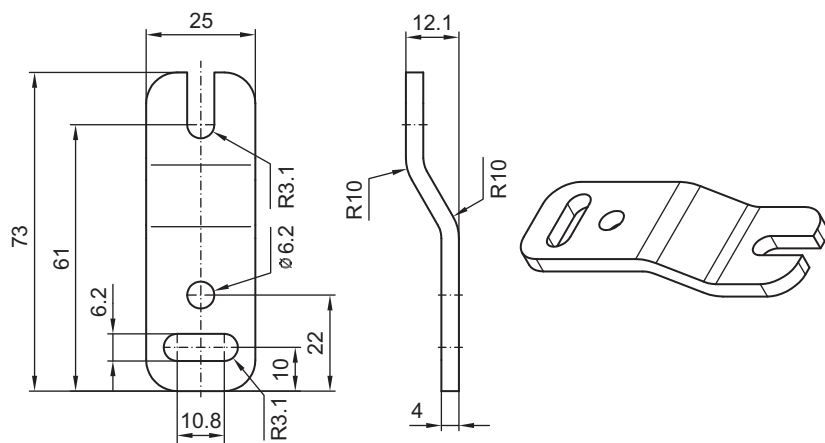


Fig. 14.3: BT-Z parallel bracket

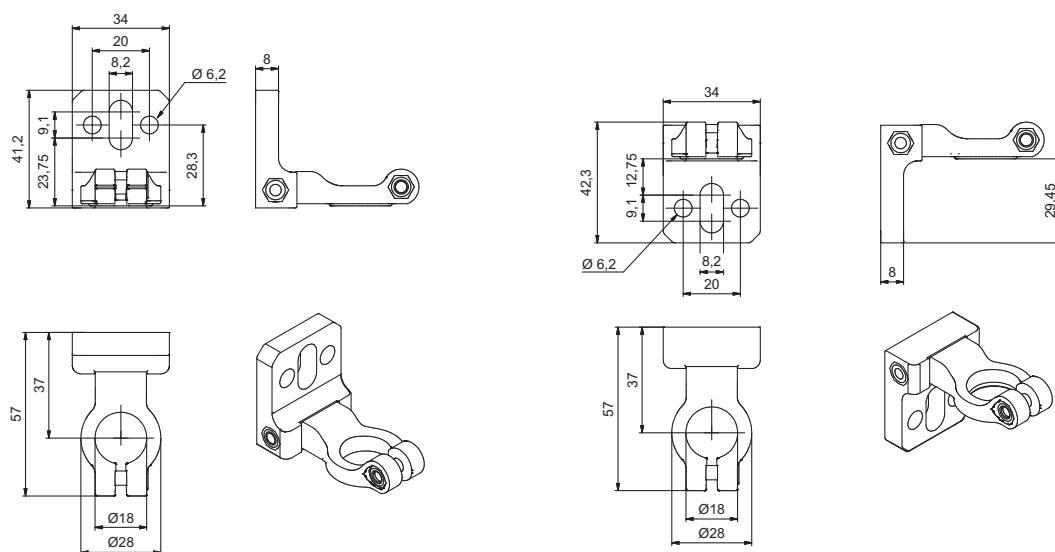


Fig. 14.4: Swivel mount BT-2HF

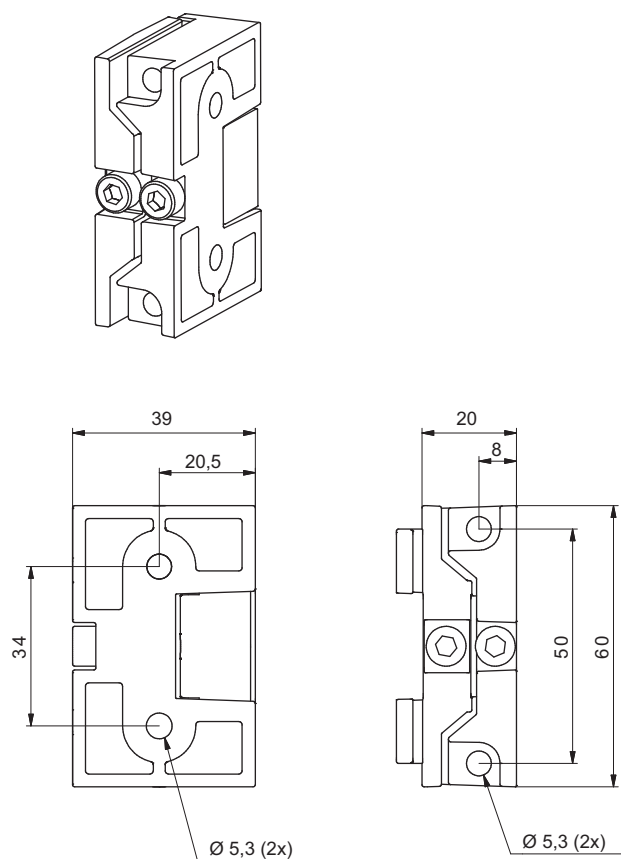


Fig. 14.5: Swiveling mounting bracket BT-2SB10

15 Ordering information and accessories

Nomenclature

Part designation:

MLCxyy-za-hhhhei-ooo

Tab. 15.1: Part number code

MLC	Safety sensor
x	Series: 3 for MLC 300
x	Series: 5 for MLC 500
yy	Function classes: 00: Transmitter 01: Transmitter 02: Transmitter with test input 10: Basic receiver - automatic restart 11: Basic receiver - automatic restart 20: Standard receiver - EDM/RES selectable 30: Extended receiver - blanking/muting
z	Device type: T: transmitter R: receiver
a	Resolution: 14: 14 mm 20: 20 mm 30: 30 mm 40: 40 mm 90: 90 mm
hhh	Protective field height: 150 ... 3000: from 150 mm to 3000 mm
e	Host/Guest (optional): H: Host MG: Middle Guest G: Guest
i	Interface (optional): /A: AS-i
ooo	Option: EX2: explosion protection (zones 2 + 22) /V: high Vibration-proof SPG: Smart Process Gating

Tab. 15.2: Part descriptions, examples

Examples for part designation	Properties
MLC500T14-600	Type 4 transmitter, PL e, SIL 3, resolution 14 mm, protective field height 600 mm
MLC500T30-900	Type 4 transmitter, PL e, SIL 3, resolution 30 mm, protective field height 900 mm
MLC530R90-1500-SPG	Type 4 Extended receiver, Smart Process Gating, PL e, SIL 3, resolution 90 mm, protective field height 1500 mm

Scope of delivery

- Transmitter including 2 sliding blocks, 1 instruction sheet
- Receiver including 2 sliding blocks, 1 self-adhesive notice sign "Important notices and notices for the machine operator", 1 set of connecting and operating instructions (PDF file on CD-ROM)

Tab. 15.3: Part numbers of MLC 500 transmitter depending on resolution and protective field height

Protective field height hhhh [mm]	30 mm MLC500T30-hhhh	40 mm MLC500T40-hhhh	90 mm MLC500T90-hhhh
150	68000301	68000401	-
225	68000302	68000402	-
300	68000303	68000403	-
450	68000304	68000404	68000904
600	68000306	68000406	68000906
750	68000307	68000407	68000907
900	68000309	68000409	68000909
1050	68000310	68000410	68000910
1200	68000312	68000412	68000912
1350	68000313	68000413	68000913
1500	68000315	68000415	68000915
1650	68000316	68000416	68000916
1800	68000318	68000418	68000918
1950	68000319	68000419	68000919
2100	68000321	68000421	68000921
2250	68000322	68000422	68000922
2400	68000324	68000424	68000924
2550	68000325	68000425	68000925
2700	68000327	68000427	68000927
2850	68000328	68000428	68000928
3000	68000330	68000430	68000930

Tab. 15.4: Part numbers of MLC 530 SPG receiver depending on resolution and protective field height

Protective field height hhhh [mm]	30 mm MLC530R30-hhhh-SPG	40 mm MLC530R40-hhhh-SPG	90 mm MLC530R90-hhhh-SPG
150	68009301	68009401	-
225	68009302	68009402	-
300	68009303	68009403	-
450	68009304	68009404	68009904
600	68009306	68009406	68009906
750	68009307	68009407	68009907
900	68009309	68009409	68009909
1050	68009310	68009410	68009910
1200	68009312	68009412	68009912
1350	68009313	68009413	68009913
1500	68009315	68009415	68009915
1650	68009316	68009416	68009916
1800	68009318	68009418	68009918
1950	68009319	68009419	68009919
2100	68009321	68009421	68009921
2250	68009322	68009422	68009922
2400	68009324	68009424	68009924
2550	68009325	68009425	68009925
2700	68009327	68009427	68009927
2850	68009328	68009428	68009928
3000	68009330	68009430	68009930

Tab. 15.5: Accessories

Part no.	Article	Description
Connection cables for MLC 500 transmitter, shielded		
678055	CB-M12-5000E-5GF	Connection cable, 5-pin, 5 m long
678056	CB-M12-10000E-5GF	Connection cable, 5-pin, 10 m long
678057	CB-M12-15000E-5GF	Connection cable, 5-pin, 15 m long
678058	CB-M12-25000E-5GF	Connection cable, 5-pin, 25 m long
Connection cables for MLC 530 SPG receiver, shielded		
678060	CB-M12-5000E-8GF	Connection cable, 8-pin, 5 m long
678061	CB-M12-10000E-8GF	Connection cable, 8-pin, 10 m long
678062	CB-M12-15000E-8GF	Connection cable, 8-pin, 15 m long
678063	CB-M12-25000E-8GF	Connection cable, 8-pin, 25 m long
User-configurable connectors for MLC 500 transmitter		
429175	CB-M12-5GF	Cable socket, 5-pin, metal housing, shield on housing

Part no.	Article	Description
User-configurable connectors for MLC 530 SPG receiver		
429178	CB-M12-8GF	Cable socket, 8-pin, metal housing, shield on housing
Sensor modules		
520160	AC-SCM8U	Sensor module for control and display units and operational controls with 4 M12x5 sockets and one M12x8 plug
520162	AC-SCM8U-BT-L	Sensor module for control and display units and operational controls incl. retaining plate and mounting devices
Display and confirmation units		
426363	AC-ABF-SL1	Display and confirmation unit
426290	AC-ABF10	Display and confirmation unit
426296	AC-ABF70	Display and confirmation unit, 2x connection cable M12
Mounting technology		
429056	BT-2L	L mounting bracket, 2x
429057	BT-2Z	Z mounting bracket, 2 x
429393	BT-2HF	360° swivel mount, 2 x incl. 1 MLC cylinder
429394	BT-2HF-S	360° swivel mount, vibration-damped, 2x incl. 1 MLC cylinder
424422	BT-2SB10	Swiveling mounting bracket for groove mounting, $\pm 8^\circ$, 2x
424423	BT-2SB10-S	Swiveling mounting bracket for groove mounting, $\pm 8^\circ$, vibration damped, 2x
425740	BT-10NC60	Sliding block with M6 thread, 10 x
425741	BT-10NC64	Sliding block with M6 and M4 thread, 10 x
425742	BT-10NC65	Sliding block with M6 and M5 thread, 10 x
Device columns		
549855	UDC-900-S2	Device column, U-shaped, profile height 900 mm
549856	UDC-1000-S2	Device column, U-shaped, profile height 1000 mm
549852	UDC-1300-S2	Device column, U-shaped, profile height 1300 mm
549853	UDC-1600-S2	Device column, U-shaped, profile height 1600 mm
549854	UDC-1900-S2	Device column, U-shaped, profile height 1900 mm
549857	UDC-2500-S2	Device column, U-shaped, profile height 2500 mm
Deflecting mirror columns		
549780	UMC-1000-S2	Continuous deflecting mirror column 1000 mm
549781	UMC-1300-S2	Continuous deflecting mirror column 1300 mm
549782	UMC-1600-S2	Continuous deflecting mirror column 1600 mm
549783	UMC-1900-S2	Continuous deflecting mirror column 1900 mm
Deflecting mirror		
529601	UM60-150	Deflecting mirror, mirror length 210 mm
529603	UM60-300	Deflecting mirror, mirror length 360 mm

Part no.	Article	Description
529604	UM60-450	Deflecting mirror, mirror length 510 mm
529606	UM60-600	Deflecting mirror, mirror length 660 mm
529607	UM60-750	Deflecting mirror, mirror length 810 mm
529609	UM60-900	Deflecting mirror, mirror length 960 mm
529610	UM60-1050	Deflecting mirror, mirror length 1110 mm
529612	UM60-1200	Deflecting mirror, mirror length 1260 mm
529613	UM60-1350	Deflecting mirror, mirror length 1410 mm
529615	UM60-1500	Deflecting mirror, mirror length 1560 mm
529616	UM60-1650	Deflecting mirror, mirror length 1710 mm
529618	UM60-1800	Deflecting mirror, mirror length 1860 mm
430105	BT-2UM60	Mounting bracket for UM60, 2 x
Protective screens		
347070	MLC-PS150	Protective screen, length 148 mm
347071	MLC-PS225	Protective screen, length 223 mm
347072	MLC-PS300	Protective screen, length 298 mm
347073	MLC-PS450	Protective screen, length 448 mm
347074	MLC-PS600	Protective screen, length 598 mm
347075	MLC-PS750	Protective screen, length 748 mm
347076	MLC-PS900	Protective screen, length 898 mm
347077	MLC-PS1050	Protective screen, length 1048 mm
347078	MLC-PS1200	Protective screen, length 1198 mm
347079	MLC-PS1350	Protective screen, length 1348 mm
347080	MLC-PS1500	Protective screen, length 1498 mm
347081	MLC-PS1650	Protective screen, length 1648 mm
347082	MLC-PS1800	Protective screen, length 1798 mm
429038	MLC-2PSF	Mounting device for MLC protective screen, 2 x
429039	MLC-3PSF	Mounting device for MLC protective screen, 3 x
Muting indicators		
548000	MS851	Muting indicator with incandescent lamp
660600	MS70/2	Muting double indicator with incandescent lamp
660611	MS70/LED-M12-2000-4GM	LED muting indicator with connection cable 2 m
Alignment aids		
560020	LA-78U	External laser alignment aid
520004	LA-78UDC	External laser alignment aid for fastening in Device column
520101	AC-ALM-M	Alignment aid

Part no.	Article	Description
Test rods		
349945	AC-TR14/30	Test rod 14/30 mm
349939	AC-TR20/40	Test rod 20/40 mm

16 EC Declaration of Conformity



the **sensor** people

**EG-KONFORMITÄTS-
ERKLÄRUNG**

**EC DECLARATION
OF CONFORMITY**

**DECLARATION CE
DE CONFORMITE**

Hersteller:

Manufacturer:

Constructeur:

Leuze electronic GmbH + Co. KG
In der Braike 1, PO Box 1111
73277 Owen, Germany

Produktbeschreibung:

Description of product:

Description de produit:

**Sicherheits- Lichtvorhang,
Berührungslos wirkende
Schutzeinrichtung,
Sicherheitsbauteil nach
2006/42/EG
Anhang IV
MLC 300, MLC 500
Seriennummer siehe Typschild**

**Safety Light Curtain,
Active opto-electronic
protective device,
safety component in acc. with
2006/42/EC
annex IV
MLC 300, MLC 500
Serial no. see name plates**

**Barrière immatérielle de
sécurité,
Equipement de protection
électrosensible,
Élément de sécurité selon
2006/42/CE
annexe IV
MLC 300, MLC 500
N° série voir plaques
signalétiques**

Die alleinige Verantwortung
für die Ausstellung dieser
Konformitätserklärung trägt
der Hersteller.

This declaration of conformity
is issued under the sole
responsibility of the
manufacturer.

La présente déclaration de
conformité est établie sous la
seule responsabilité du
fabricant.

Der oben beschriebene
Gegenstand der Erklärung
erfüllt die einschlägigen
Harmonisierungsrechts-
vorschriften der Union:

The object of the declaration
described above is in
conformity with the relevant
Union harmonisation
legislation:

L'objet de la déclaration décrit
ci-dessus est conforme à la
législation d'harmonisation de
l'Union applicable:

Angewandte EG-Richtlinie(n):

Applied EC Directive(s):

Directive(s) CE appliquées:

**2006/42/EG
2014/30/EG**

**2006/42/EC
2014/30/EC**

**2006/42/CE
2014/30/CE**

Angewandte harmonisierte Normen / Applied harmonized standards / Normes harmonisées appliquées :

EN 61496-1: 2013

EN 55011: 2009 + A1: 2010

EN ISO 13849-1: 2015

Angewandte technische Spezifikationen / Applied technical specifications / Spécifications techniques
appliquées :

IEC 61496-2: 2013

EN 50178: 1997

Notified Body
TÜV-SÜD PRODUCT SERVICE GmbH
Zertifizierungsstelle
Ridlerstraße 65
D-80339 München

Dokumentationsbevollmächtigter ist der genannte Hersteller, Kontakt: quality@leuze.de.
Authorized for documentation is the stated manufacturer, contact: quality@leuze.de.
Autorisé pour documentation est le constructeur déclaré, contact: quality@leuze.de

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21.6.2016

Datum / Date / Date

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Persönlich haftende Gesellschafterin Leuze electronic Geschäftsführungs-GmbH,
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