

 <b>Micro Detectors</b> Italian Sensors Technology	<b>Datasensing S.r.l.</b> Strada S. Caterina, 235 41122 Modena Italy Tel. +39 059 420411 Fax +39 059 253973 www.datasensing.com	<b>CX2 SERIES</b> <b>LIGHT CURTAINS</b>	<b>LANGUAGE</b>
		<b>Installation and Operation Manual</b>	<b>ENGLISH</b>



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## SUMMARY

<b>1.0</b>	<b>A GENERAL .....</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	Function of this manual .....	3
1.2	Explanation of symbols .....	3
<b>2.0</b>	<b>SAFETY AND PROPER USE .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3.0</b>	<b>PRODUCT DESCRIPTION .....</b>	<b>4</b>
3.1	Short description .....	4
3.2	Available models.....	5
<b>4.0</b>	<b>START-UP INSTRUCTIONS.....</b>	<b>7</b>
4.1	Mechanical mounting of CX2 models.....	7
4.2	Electrical installation .....	7
4.3	Alignment of CX2E0RB models .....	7
4.4	Verify alignment for CX2 models.....	7
4.5	Electrical drawing .....	8
4.5	Panel indications and diagnostics.....	10
<b>5.0</b>	<b>TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS.....</b>	<b>11</b>
5.1	Detection capability.....	12
<b>6.0</b>	<b>MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS OF LIGHT CURTAINS AND STANDARD ACCESSORIES .....</b>	<b>14</b>
6.1	Mechanical dimensions of CX2 light curtains.....	14
6.1	Standard Mounting accessories .....	14
<b>7.0</b>	<b>MOUNTING OF CX2 LIGHT CURTAINS .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>8.0</b>	<b>LIST OF AVAILABLE ACCESSORIES .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>9.0</b>	<b>PACKAGE CONTENT .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>10.0</b>	<b>CONTROL OF THE INSTALLED LIGHT CURTAINS.....</b>	<b>16</b>
10.1	Purpose of controls. ....	16
10.2	Preliminary controls before start-up.....	16
10.3	Controls device efficiency.....	16
<b>11.0</b>	<b>CE-CONFORMITY DECLARATION.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>12.0</b>	<b>WARRANTY.....</b>	<b>16</b>

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## 1.0 A GENERAL

Please attentively read this manual before installation, start-up, use and maintenance of **CX2** light curtains. This manual contains detailed instructions that must be carefully followed.

### THIS MANUAL IS NOT IN THE ORIGINAL LANGUAGE

#### 1.1 Function of this manual

This manual provides the user with the necessary instructions for safe and proper installation, electrical connection, start-up, use and maintenance of **CX2** light curtains.

#### 1.2 Explanation of symbols



##### Warning

A warning sign indicates actual or potential hazards. It indicates procedures and behaviours which can be useful to prevent accidents. Read and follow these instructions carefully.



##### Indication

It refers to indications that can help achieve better performances.



##### Emitter

It identifies devices that have the function of Emitter.



##### Receiver

It identifies devices that have the function of Receiver.

## 2.0 SAFETY AND PROPER USE



##### Warning

This is NOT a protective device. Therefore, it should not be used to guarantee personnel safety.



##### Warning

This is a low-voltage, direct current device. Proper functioning is only guaranteed between **16,8V<sub>DC</sub>** and **30V<sub>DC</sub>**. Under **15V<sub>DC</sub>** voltage all outputs are in an OFF state. Over **30V<sub>DC</sub> permanent voltage** the device may be damaged.

When the device is switched on, outputs are inactive for a certain amount of time known as **power on delay** (see table below).




##### Warning

The Emitter emits near-infrared light at non-dangerous levels. The device is classified as **RGO** (exempt) according to IEC 62471.



##### Warning

Please make sure that light curtains are used in proper environmental conditions. Manual or automatic calibration must always be carried out aiming for the best possible alignment. More than one calibration and alignment adjustment may be necessary to guarantee the best alignment. Check any reflective surface next to the light beams which may influence them. Check any transparent panels or similar panels which may change the beam angle of the light curtains. Prevent the light curtain's optical window from getting scratched or tarnished. Do not expose the receiver to strong natural or artificial light sources, including stroboscopic light. Do not expose the receiver directly to optical beams projected by other optical devices. Ensure that the ambient temperature does not exceed the stated limits. Bear in mind that smoke, vapour, liquids and powders may alter transparency of air or dirty the optical window. Dispose of unusable or irreparable devices always in accordance with national regulations regarding waste disposal.

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### 3.0 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

#### 3.1 Short description

**CX2** light curtains are photoelectric devices built according to the **IEC 60497-5-2** norms and they must **not** be considered as safety devices. Therefore, they must **not** be used to guarantee operators' safety nor to protect users on dangerous machines. They must rather be used to detect objects reducing or obscuring the intensity of light beams hitting the receiver.

The housing is in aluminium, painted in blue **RAL5002**, size **20x36mm**, (20 mm refers to the front side). A groove on the back allows connection with T-shaped components. The top and bottom side are in black **PBT**, the optical window is in **PC**, Protection degree is **IP67**.

Models of this series can be delivered either with **5mm-pitch** and controlled height of **160, 320, 480mm** or with **10mm-pitch** and controlled height of **160, 320, 480, 640, 800, 960mm**. Controlled height is indicated in the item code which goes from **016** to **096**. In all models, the axis of the first and last optical elements are at 4,5 mm from the housing edge. Therefore, the housing is always 9mm higher than the optical elements.

Nominal sensing distance is **3m** maximum with a **5mm-pitch** and **6m** with a **10mm** – pitch.

All models of **CX2** series are equipped with 2 sets of 3 LEDs each: green (emitter) or blue (receiver), yellow and red, on the top and on the bottom of the front side. This allows at least one set of LED to be perfectly visible in all applications (see chapter 4, tables 5, 6 and 7 for the meaning of indications).

For models consisting of just one motherboard, the two sets of LED give the same information. For models consisting of one motherboard and one (or more) slave board(s), all red LEDs indicate the Dark state (LEDs on) or Light state (LEDs off) related to their single board. Intermediate slave boards have just one red LED, the motherboard and the last slave board mount only the relative bottom and top three LEDs.

For models belonging to this series, it is necessary to wire at least two cables between emitter and receiver: one for synchronism (Sync\_1W) and one to the Common. These cables must not exceed **20m** length.

Some of **CX2** models (see Tab.:1) are provided with a function of partial beams interweaving and their extension is automatically adjusted at **Teach-in** by selecting the biggest possible extension between **1** (none), **1+1+1**, **3+1+3**, **5+1+5**, **8+1+8** beams, according to the distance between emitter and receiver. Sensitivity of all beams, both direct and crossed, can also be equalised with the Teach-in. Therefore, detecting capacity is always optimised and can be near to 1/10 the pitch. Detecting capacity changes according to sensing range. It should be considered that the best performances are guaranteed already from **500mm** sensing range upwards, see **Cap.:5**, **Tab.:4** and **Fig.:1**.

Receivers have models either with two digital outputs, a **PNP** and an **NPN** output with highest output current of **100mA**, or models with **two analogue outputs**, one with output voltage of **0-10V** and the other one with output current of **4-20mA**. All outputs are totally protected. Digital outputs switch between two states according to the state of the optics (**DARK** or **LIGHT**). Analog outputs indicate a value which is proportional to the active optics (not in blanking) in either **LIGHT** or **DARK** state. Mode is defined by **NC/NO** input. Regarding digital outputs, the state of the optics changes according to state of parallel and crossed beams. For analogical outputs, only the state of parallel beams have to be considered.

Three inputs are available: **NC/NO**, **Teach G/F** and **Blank Y/N**.

**NC/NO** input determines the state of all outputs. NC or NO state can only be determined when switching on the device. This input can be left either open or permanently connected to the common, or connected to the positive. In the first case, digital outputs will be in a **NO state (DARK switching)** and the analogue outputs will be proportional to active optics in a **DARK** state. In the second case, digital outputs will be in an **NC state (LIGHT switching)** and the analogue outputs will be proportional to the active optics in a **LIGHT** state.

The **Teach G/F** input, if connected to the positive, starts a rough calibration. If it is connected to the common, it starts an accurate calibration and the extension of the crossed beams' area is also checked. Calibration determines the power of the single IR LEDs of the emitter and a sensitivity equalisation of the related receivers.

During the calibration phase, in the receiver and emitter only the yellow LED remains on which can be static or flashing. At the end of the procedure the green and blue LEDs light on.

If the **Teach G/F** input is permanently connected to the positive or to the common, calibration is carried out only at switch-on.

The duration of the calibration depends on the number of beams, the time required will be about 0.5s for each beam.

The calibration should be performed under conditions of good, or better, perfect alignment.

If during calibration the energy emitted does not reach a value sufficient to determine a state of **LIGHT** (corresponding to all receivers in **LIGHT**), the procedure stops once it reaches the maximum permissible current in the IR LED.

This behavior may occur in the case where the active optics are not in view as there is an obstacle that has not been removed, in the case where the test is activated, or in response to a fault.


**Avoid using large signal margins, if this mode is necessary to detect objects within semi-transparent materials, carefully check the behaviour of the system.**

If **Blank Y/N** input is in a positive state at switch-on, the state of the optics is checked. If some or all optics are in a **DARK** state, they are excluded (**Blanking** function is activated). If all optics are in a **LIGHT** state, they are re-activated (**Blanking** function is eliminated). During this procedure, output current values and non-equalised reception thresholds are used, therefore performances are not optimised. For this reason, after a **Blanking** has been completed, a **Teach-in** is always necessary. In addition to that, connection of **Blank Y/N** input to the positive must be eliminated to avoid another **Blanking** at the following switch-on. If some optics are broken / not working properly, as soon as the **Blanking function** is activated, broken optics are not considered any more for evaluating the Dark or Light state of the device. In some of these cases, the light curtain can continue to be used anyway. This maneuver also allows you to locate the faulty optical position. To safely eliminate the **Blanking** function, the system must be supplied with the **Blank Y/N** input connected to the common. Also in this case, a **Teach-in** is always necessary afterwards because it shows if there are broken optics or not.

Emitters just have one **Test** input available. If it is connected to the positive it interrupts the emission and it can be used for checking, also automatically, if the device is working properly or not. In all devices, **green or blue LEDs** are off if supply voltage is below 5V, they blink if supply voltage is between 5 and 15V, they are permanently on if supply voltage is higher and the system can anyway work properly. With the **Blanking function** activates the intertwinning function is excluded.

In all receivers, **yellow LEDs** are on if outputs are in an ON state. If they are weakly on, they indicate a short or an overload. In all receivers, **red LEDs** are on with an intensity or a blinking frequency that is proportional to the amount of **DARK** optics. Red LEDs are off when optics are in a **LIGHT** state.

These sensors have a standard output with M12 flying connector (220 mm pigtail). The emitter has a 4-pin cable, the receiver has an 8-pin cable.

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### 3.2 Available models

In the tables, descriptions and model codes, height of light curtains is defined with a number indicating the distance "h" between the first and the last optic, expressed in cm. The housing height "H" of light curtains normally is H=(h+9mm).

MODEL	MODELS	Synchronisation	Cross beams y/(N)	Optical Pitch	Optical height	Light curtain height	Beams	Sensing distance	Response time 2x integration	Frequenza massima di commutazione	Inputs/Outputs  The digital outputs state depend on the parallel and crossed beams state.  The analogue outputs depend on the parallel beams state only. All models have the automatic floating crossed beam array function at Teach-in.	NOTES
				m	m	m	No	m	ms	Hz		
CX2E0RB/05-016V	CX2E0/05-016V CX2RB/05-016V	Y	5	160	169	33	0,1 ... 3	14,8	33,7	33,7	Test	One
CX2E0RB/05-032V	CX2E0/05-032V CX2RB/05-032V										NC/NO; Teach; Blank; PNP; NPN	Two
CX2E0RB/05-048V	CX2E0/05-048V CX2RB/05-048V										Test	Two
CX2E0RB/10-016V	CX2E0/10-016V CX2RB/10-016V	Y	10	160	169	17	0,3 ... 6	8,4	59,5	59,5	Test	One
CX2E0RB/10-032V	CX2E0/10-032V CX2RB/10-032V										NC/NO; Teach; Blank; PNP; NPN	Two
CX2E0RB/10-048V	CX2E0/10-048V CX2RB/10-048V										Test	Two
CX2E0RB/10-064V	CX2E0/10-064V CX2RB/10-064V	Y	10	320	329	33	0,3 ... 6	14,8	33,7	33,7	Test	Two
CX2E0RB/10-080V	CX2E0/10-080V CX2RB/10-080V										NC/NO; Teach; Blank; PNP; NPN	Two
CX2E0RB/10-096V	CX2E0/10-096V CX2RB/10-096V										Test	Two
CX2E0RB/20-016V	CX2E0/20-016V CX2RB/20-016V	Y	20	160	169	9	0,3 ... 6	5,2	96,1	96,1	Test	One
CX2E0RB/20-032V	CX2E0/20-032V CX2RB/20-032V										NC/NO; Teach; Blank; PNP; NPN	Two
CX2E0RB/20-048V	CX2E0/20-048V CX2RB/20-048V										Test	Two
CX2E0RB/20-064V	CX2E0/20-064V CX2RB/20-064V	Y	20	320	329	17	0,3 ... 6	8,4	59,5	59,5	Test	Two
CX2E0RB/20-080V	CX2E0/20-080V CX2RB/20-080V										NC/NO; Teach; Blank; PNP; NPN	Two
CX2E0RB/20-096V	CX2E0/20-096V CX2RB/20-096V										Test	Two
CX2E0RA/05-016V	CX2E0/05-016V CX2RA/05-016V	Y	5	160	169	33	0,1 ... 3	14,8	33,7	33,7	Test	One
CX2E0RA/05-032V	CX2E0/05-032V CX2RA/05-032V										NC/NO; Teach; Blank; AnaV; AnaI	Two
CX2E0RA/05-048V	CX2E0/05-048V CX2RA/05-048V										Test	Two
CX2E0RA/10-016V	CX2E0/10-016V CX2RA/10-016V	Y	10	160	169	17	0,3 ... 6	8,4	59,5	59,5	Test	One
CX2E0RA/10-032V	CX2E0/10-032V CX2RA/10-032V										NC/NO; Teach; Blank; AnaV; AnaI	Two
CX2E0RA/10-048V	CX2E0/10-048V CX2RA/10-048V										Test	Two
CX2E0RA/10-064V	CX2E0/10-064V CX2RA/10-064V	Y	10	320	329	33	0,3 ... 6	14,8	33,7	33,7	Test	Two
CX2E0RA/10-080V	CX2E0/10-080V CX2RA/10-080V										NC/NO; Teach; Blank; AnaV; AnaI	Two
CX2E0RA/10-096V	CX2E0/10-096V CX2RA/10-096V										Test	Two
CX2E0RA/20-016V	CX2E0/20-016V CX2RA/20-016V	Y	20	160	169	9	0,3 ... 6	5,2	96,1	96,1	Test	One
CX2E0RA/20-032V	CX2E0/20-032V CX2RA/20-032V										NC/NO; Teach; Blank; AnaV; AnaI	Two
CX2E0RA/20-048V	CX2E0/20-048V CX2RA/20-048V										Test	Two
CX2E0RA/20-064V	CX2E0/20-064V CX2RA/20-064V	Y	20	320	329	17	0,3 ... 6	8,4	59,5	59,5	Test	Two
CX2E0RA/20-080V	CX2E0/20-080V CX2RA/20-080V										NC/NO; Teach; Blank; AnaV; AnaI	Two
CX2E0RA/20-096V	CX2E0/20-096V CX2RA/20-096V										Test	Two


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MODEL	MODELS	Synchronisation	Cross beams y/(N)	Optical Pitch	Optical height	Light curtain height	Beams	Sensing distance	Response time 2x integration	Frequenza massima di commutazione	Inputs/Outputs  The digital outputs state depend on the parallel and crossed beams state. The analogue outputs depend on the parallel beams state only. All models have the automatic floating crossed beam array function at Teach-in.	NOTES
CX2E0RF/05-016V	CX2E0/05-016V CX2RF/05-016V	Cable Synchronisation	Y	5	160	169	33	0,1 ...3	14,8	33,7	Test NC/NO; Teach; Blank.; PNP; AnaV	<b>One</b> ST151 kits are delivered
CX2E0RF/05-032V	CX2E0/05-032V CX2RF/05-032V			5	320	329	65	0,1 ...3	27,6	18,1	Test NC/NO; Teach; Blank.; PNP; AnaV	<b>Two</b> ST151 kits are delivered
CX2E0RF/05-048V	CX2E0/05-048V CX2RF/05-048V			5	480	489	97	0,1 ...3	40,4	12,3	Test NC/NO; Teach; Blank.; PNP; AnaV	<b>Two</b> ST151 kits are delivered
CX2E0RF/10-016V	CX2E0/10-016V CX2RF/10-016V		Y	10	160	169	17	0,3 ...6	8,4	59,5	Test NC/NO; Teach; Blank.; PNP; AnaV	<b>One</b> ST151 kits are delivered
CX2E0RF/10-032V	CX2E0/10-032V CX2RF/10-032V		Y	10	320	329	33	0,3 ...6	14,8	33,7	Test NC/NO; Teach; Blank.; PNP; AnaV	<b>Two</b> ST151 kits are delivered
CX2E0RF/10-048V	CX2E0/10-048V CX2RF/10-048V			10	480	489	49	0,3 ...6	21,2	23,5	Test NC/NO; Teach; Blank.; PNP; AnaV	<b>Two</b> ST151 kits are delivered
CX2E0RF/10-064V	CX2E0/10-064V CX2RF/10-064V			10	640	649	65	0,3 ...6	27,6	18,1	Test NC/NO; Teach; Blank.; PNP; AnaV	<b>Two</b> ST151 kits are delivered
CX2E0RF/10-080V	CX2E0/10-080V CX2RF/10-080V			10	800	809	81	0,3 ...6	34	14,7	Test NC/NO; Teach; Blank.; PNP; AnaV	<b>Two</b> ST151 kits are delivered
CX2E0RF/10-096V	CX2E0/10-096V CX2RF/10-096V			10	960	969	97	0,3 ...6	40,4	12,3	Test NC/NO; Teach; Blank.; PNP; AnaV	<b>Two</b> ST151 kits are delivered
CX2E0RF/20-016V	CX2E0/20-016V CX2RF/20-016V		Y	20	160	169	9	0,3 ...6	5,2	96,1	Test NC/NO; Teach; Blank.; PNP; AnaV	<b>One</b> ST151 kits are delivered
CX2E0RF/20-032V	CX2E0/20-032V CX2RF/20-032V		Y	20	320	329	17	0,3 ...6	8,4	59,5	Test NC/NO; Teach; Blank.; PNP; AnaV	<b>Two</b> ST151 kits are delivered
CX2E0RF/20-048V	CX2E0/20-048V CX2RF/20-048V			20	480	489	25	0,3 ...6	11,6	43,1	Test NC/NO; Teach; Blank.; PNP; AnaV	<b>Two</b> ST151 kits are delivered
CX2E0RF/20-064V	CX2E0/20-064V CX2RF/20-064V			20	640	649	33	0,3 ...6	14,8	33,7	Test NC/NO; Teach; Blank.; PNP; AnaV	<b>Two</b> ST151 kits are delivered
CX2E0RF/20-080V	CX2E0/20-080V CX2RF/20-080V			20	800	809	41	0,3 ...6	18	27,7	Test NC/NO; Teach; Blank.; PNP; AnaV	<b>Two</b> ST151 kits are delivered
CX2E0RF/20-096V	CX2E0/20-096V CX2RF/20-096V			20	960	969	49	0,3 ...6	21,2	23,5	Test NC/NO; Teach; Blank.; PNP; AnaV	<b>Two</b> ST151 kits are delivered

Chapter 3; Tab.1

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## 4.0 START-UP INSTRUCTIONS

### 4.1 Mechanical mounting of CX2 models

It is extremely important to secure the light curtains to a rigid structure, not subject to deformation or strong vibrations.

Decide where to place the Receiver so that it is not subject to strong natural or artificial light sources nor to luminous interference of other sensors.

Keep in mind that the devices are not suitable for outdoor installation, IP67 despite being declared, it is not guaranteed that the long exposure to the weather does not cause water penetration and performance degradation.

Place the Emitter and Receiver facing one another, at the same height above the reference plane, following the same orientation, the output wires of the transmitter and receiver must be on the same side.

The distance between the One elements must not exceed the limits set by the specifications. To secure the light curtains to a supporting structure, use the inserts which must be applied to the rear groove and the brackets which are usually provided (mounting accessory **ST151**).

If the application is subject to vibrations, which anyway do not prevent the optical alignment, use damping supports.

The optical beams can be partially deflected by nearby reflective surfaces. Because of that, the path beam interruption may not be detected. Therefore, all reflective surfaces and objects should be placed at a minimum safe distance from the optical beam path.

**If the deviating effect of a reflective surface cannot be reduced or eliminated, it is necessary that this effect remains stable or, at least, that all system functions work in an acceptable and predictable way.**

If the **Blanking** function needs to be activated due to a mechanical constraint, try first to place light curtains in a way that optics are either completely free or completely covered, also temporarily (just during the activation of blanking). Make sure that optics which could be only partially covered are completely covered during this time.

Temporarily block the emitter and the receiver so that they are aligned and parallel to each other.

### 4.2 Electrical installation

Use PELV power supplies, in compliance with Chap.6.4. of EN 60204-1.

If using a non-stabilized power supply, the transformer must have double insulation and adequate power, the secondary winding must not exceed 18Vac. Use a bridge rectifier, a filtering capacitor with a minimum value of 2200µF for absorptions up to 1A, for higher absorptions add 2200µF for each extra Ampere.

Connect the supply cables directly to the source and not downstream of other power or highly inductive devices.

Run the cables of the light curtains in dedicated raceways or where only signals run; do not use raceways already carrying power cables. If you use One separate power supplies for Transmitter and Receiver, they must have in common 0V.

Comply with the specification of the maximum length of the connection cables. Make sure that the part or parts of the metal structure on which the sensors are installed are effectively connected to the same earth ground.

Before inserting the connector, check that the mains voltage and the supply voltage are within the required limits, apply the connector and check again that the supply voltage has a correct nominal value and remains within the limits defined in all working conditions.

Check the limits in the One extreme conditions of minimum and maximum absorption of all devices connected to the same power supply, especially if this is **not** a stabilized power supply.



#### **Danger!**

In order to carry out the following operations, a voltage supply to the emitter and to the receiver is necessary. Before starting this phase, make sure that the outputs' switch cannot lead to any danger.

Considering the wiring diagrams indicated in **Chapter 4, Fig. 1**, provide for the basic electrical connections necessary for a proper functioning of the device. Make sure that connection for synchronism is available and that **Test** input of the emitter is not set on positive. If possible, apply the stated loads to the outputs of the receiver, then properly connect the **NC/NO** input, the receiver can be in this state only at switch-on. **Do not** connect the **Teach** input and the **Blank** input to the positive yet, even if the application later needs this kind of connection.

### 4.3 Alignment of CX2E0RB models

Apply supply voltage and make sure that the LEDs do not indicate any error state. The green or blue LEDs of emitter and receiver must be on, if they blink it means that supply voltage is not enough. On the emitter, also the yellow LED should be permanently on. If not, make sure once again that the Test input is not set on positive. The red LED must be off. If it is on, it means either that an out-of-scale piloting current value of the IR LEDs resulting from a previous adjustment has been registered, or that a breakdown occurred.

If the yellow LED flashes on the transmitter and / or on receiver it means that the synchronization is missed, check the connections. If on the emitter and receiver only the yellow LEDs are ON, it means that a Blanking or a Teach is ongoing, wait for it to finish and check the connections. If on the emitter or receiver, the red LED flashes continuously, it means there was a writing error for the memory due to a power failure, perform a Blanking N to restore.

The yellow LED on the receiver can be on or off, If the red LED is on, it means that at least one optical element is covered.

Make sure that the optics, except for those which must be excluded by the blanking function, are free and remain free.

If it is necessary, start a Blanking by connecting the **Blank** input to the positive, interrupt and then re-start voltage supply, the blanking process begins. During this phase the yellow LEDs of the emitter and receiver blink. When they stop blinking at the end of the process, the receiver could be unstable.

Disconnect the input **Blank G / F** from the positive or common terminal and run a mandatory **Teach-in** momentarily connecting the input **Teach G/F** to the positive or to the common terminal.

### 4.4 Verify alignment for CX2 models

Make sure that the signal level achieved with the adjustment is sufficient to guarantee the stability of work. Check this by slightly changing the alignment or by urging the mechanical structure and making sure that the system remains in a light state. In case of instability rerun several times a "Fine" calibration procedure followed by an accurate mechanical alignment, then finally run the Teach required by the application.



#### **Indication**

A correct optical alignment with a good signal margin prevents unstable functioning of the light curtains, reduces optical interferences and reflection by shiny surfaces and guarantees better stability in general. Please do not forget to reconnect the cables and to control the correct functioning of the application.

#### 4.5 Electrical drawing


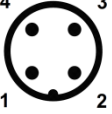
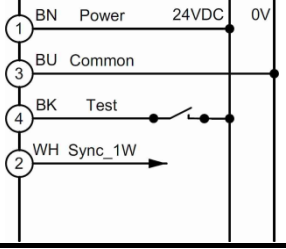
In the following tables the colours of the cables and LEDs are indicated with the abbreviations defined in IEC 60707 in English. The pin assignment is adopted following the **IEC 60947-5-2**

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>BN</b>	<b>WH</b>	<b>BU</b>	<b>BK</b>	<b>GY</b>	<b>PK</b>	<b>VT</b>	<b>OG</b>
Brown	White	Blue	Black	Grey	Pink	Violet	Orange


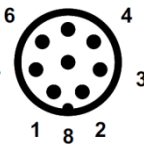
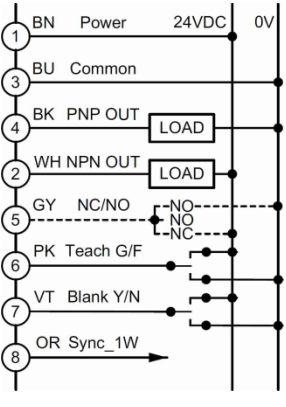
Some of the cables in the market may follow the pin assignment following the **DIN 47100**

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>WH</b>	<b>BN</b>	<b>GN</b>	<b>YE</b>	<b>GY</b>	<b>PK</b>	<b>BU</b>	<b>RD</b>
White	Brown	Green	Yellow	Grey	Pink	Blue	Red

Chapter 4, Tab.1


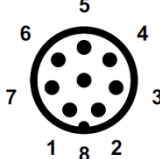
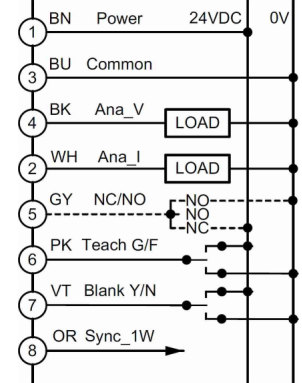
CX2 SERIES	 <b>EMITTER</b>	<b>CX2E0 MODEL</b> Emitter with input test			
<b>M12, 4 pole Male connector</b>	<b>Wiring</b>	<b>Connectors</b>			
		<b>Pin</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Signal</b>	<b>Description</b>
		<b>1</b>	<b>BN</b>	<b>24V<sub>DC</sub></b>	Power supply input from 16,8 to 30V
		<b>2</b>	<b>WH</b>	<b>Sync_1W</b>	Connection to same signal of the receiver
		<b>3</b>	<b>BU</b>	<b>0V</b>	Supply voltage reference
		<b>4</b>	<b>BK</b>	<b>Test</b>	Test input: if it is connected to the positive it interrupts the emission
<p><b>NOTE:</b> the pin 2 (Sync_1W) must be connect if the pin 4 (Test) it is connected to the positive it interrupts the emission</p>					

Chapter 4; Tab. 2


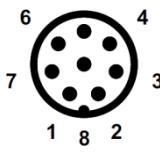
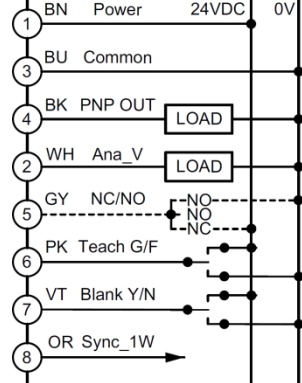
CX2 SERIES	 <b>RECEIVER</b>	<b>CX2RB MODEL</b> Receiver with PNP e NPN outputs			
<b>M12, 8 pole Male connector</b>	<b>Wiring</b>	<b>Connectors and cables. Colors of CD12M as for IEC 60947-5-2, see Tab.:1; Cap.:8</b>			
		<b>Pin</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Signal</b>	<b>Description</b>
		<b>1</b>	<b>BN</b>	<b>24VDC</b>	Power supply input from 16,8 to 30V
		<b>2</b>	<b>WH</b>	<b>NPN Out</b>	Apply a load connected at the positive, maximum current 100mA
		<b>3</b>	<b>BU</b>	<b>0V</b>	Supply voltage reference
		<b>4</b>	<b>BK</b>	<b>PNP Out</b>	Apply a load connected to the common, maximum current 100mA
		<b>5</b>	<b>GY</b>	<b>NC/NO</b>	Input select the logic outputs, at the positive Light ON; at the common or open Dark ON
		<b>6</b>	<b>PK</b>	<b>Teach G/F</b>	Teach-in input: Gross at positive; Fine at common
		<b>7</b>	<b>VT</b>	<b>Blank Y/N</b>	Blanking Activation (at positive) / Deactivation (at common)
		<b>8</b>	<b>OR</b>	<b>Sync_1W</b>	Connect to the same signal of the emitter. Maximum cable length = 20 m
<p><b>NOTA:</b> <b>NC/NO</b> and <b>Blank Y/N</b> inputs are read only at sensor's switch-on. If NO/NC input is left open or permanently wired to the common, it selects digital outputs as Dark ON. If it is connected to the positive it selects outputs as Light ON. If <b>Blank Y/N</b> is connected to the positive, it excludes optics in Dark. If it is connected to the common it activates all optics.</p>					

Chapter 4; Tab.3



CX2 SERIES	 RECEIVER	CX2RA MODEL Receiver with analogue outputs			
<b>M12, 8 pole Male connector</b>	<b>Wiring</b>	<b>Connectors and cables. Colors of CD12M as for IEC 60947-5-2, see Tab.:1; Cap.:8</b>			
		<b>Pin</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Signal</b>	<b>Description</b>
		1	BN	24V <sub>DC</sub>	Power supply input from 16,8 to 30V
		2	WH	Ana_I	Analogue Current Output 4-20mA, maximum Voltage output 10V, minimum resistance 500Ω.
		3	BU	0V	Supply voltage reference
		4	BK	Ana_V	Analogue Voltage Output 0-10V, c.c. Current 60mA, maximum Voltage output 10V, minimum resistance 1KΩ.
		5	GY	NC/NO	Open or common outputs proportional at optics Darkness, if at positive outputs proportional at optics Lightness
		6	PK	Teach G/F	Teach-in input: Gross at positive; Fine at common
		7	VT	Blank Y/N	Blanking Activation (at positive) / Deactivation (at common)
		8	OR	Sync_1W	Connect to the same signal of the emitter. Maximum cable length = 20 m
<p><b>Note:</b> NC/NO inputs and Blank Y/N are read only at sensor's power-on. If NO/NC input is left open or permanently wired to the common, it selects analogue outputs proportionally to the number of optics in Dark. If connected to the positive, it selects analogue outputs proportionally to the number of optics in Light. If Blank Y/N is connected to the positive, at power on it excludes optics in a Dark. If it is connected to the common it activates all optics.</p>					

Chapter 4; Tab.4





CX2 SERIES	 RECEIVER	CX2RF MODEL Receiver with digital PNP and voltage analogue outputs			
<b>M12, 8 pole Male connector</b>	<b>Wiring</b>	<b>Connectors and cables. Colors of CD12M as for IEC 60947-5-2, see Tab.:1; Cap.:8</b>			
		<b>Pin</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Signal</b>	<b>Description</b>
		1	BN	24V <sub>DC</sub>	Power supply input from 16,8 to 30V
		2	WH	Ana_V	Analogue Voltage Output 0-10V, c.c. Current 60mA, maximum Voltage output 10V, minimum resistance 1KΩ.
		3	BU	0V	Supply voltage reference
		4	BK	PNP Out	Apply a load connected to the common, maximum current 100mA
		5	GY	NC/NO	Open or common outputs proportional at optics Darkness, if at positive outputs proportional at optics Lightness
		6	PK	Teach G/F	Teach-in input: Gross at positive; Fine at common
		7	VT	Blank Y/N	Blanking Activation (at positive) / Deactivation (at common)
		8	OR	Sync_1W	Connect to the same signal of the emitter. Maximum cable length = 20 m
<p><b>NOTA:</b> NC/NO inputs and Blank Y/N are read only at sensor's power-on. If NO/NC input is left open or permanently wired to the common, it selects analogue outputs proportionally to the number of optics in Dark. If connected to the positive, it selects analogue outputs proportionally to the number of optics in Light. If Blank Y/N is connected to the positive, at power on it excludes optics in a Dark. If it is connected to the common it activates all optics.</p>					

Chapter 4; Tab.5










#### 4.5 Panel indications and diagnostics.

One sets of three LEDs each (green, yellow and red) are on the front panel. The One sets provide the same indications. They are located respectively on the upper and lower part of the front panel. For light curtains with just one master board, the One sets are controlled in parallel. In case the curtain has one master board and one slave board, the One sets are controlled separately by the One different boards. The green LEDs or the blue and yellow ones give the same information, whereas the red LEDs show the DARK/LIGHT state (of the receiver) or a breakdown (of the emitter) for each board.












For curtains with one master board and more than one slave board, the central slave boards will be provided just with the red LEDs showing the DARK/LIGHT state for each board. LEDs have different signalling modes which are explained in the table here below.

MEANINGS OF LED SIGNALLING MODES	
	LED is permanently ON
	LED ON at low intensity or intermittent with periodic blinking
	LED blinks continuously
	LED is OFF

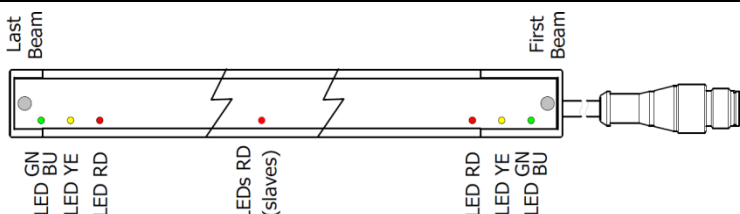




















































Chapter 4, Tab.:5

CX2 EMITTERS		
GN		No power supply.
		Supply voltage below 15V, insufficient.
		Supply voltage above 16V, sufficient.
YE		Emission stopped ( on Test).
		There is currently a Teach or a Blanking. Ceaselessly: missing sync.
		Emission enabled (if the red LED is not on).
RD		Under normal operating conditions
		Breakdown of some IR LEDs.
		Only the red LED flashing. Memory error Make a Blanking N to recover.


Chapter 4, Tab. 6

CX2 RECEIVERS		
BU		No power supply.
		Supply voltage below 15V, insufficient.
		Supply voltage above 16V, sufficient.
YE		Digital output OUT_1 OFF.
		Digital output OUT_1 ON.
		Outputs shorted or overloaded.
RD		There is currently a Teach or a Blanking. Ceaselessly: missing sync.
		LIGHT state (all beams are free).
		Some beams are in DARK.
		Many or all the beams are interrupted.
		Only the red LED flashing. Memory error. Make a Blanking N to recover.

Chapter 4, Tab.7

COMBINED INDICATIONS													
													
EMITTER								RECEIVER					
GN	BU							NO	NC	NO	NC	C.C.	
													
													
													
													
NO SYNC.	ON TEST	EMIS- SION	LED FAIL- URE	TEACH / BLANK.	Make a Blanking	Power OFF/LOW	DARK	LIGHT	Out SHORT CIRCUIT				


Chapter 4, Tab. 8

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		<p><b>Installation and Operation Manual</b></p>	<p><b>ENGLISH</b></p>

## 5.0 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

CX2E*R*/**..**V MODELS		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION			
PARAMETERS		Min.	Nom.	Max.	NOTES
<b>Power supply</b>					
Supply voltage	V <sub>DC</sub>	16,8	24	30	From PELV power supply according to EN 60204-1 Chap.6.4
Residual ripple	V			1,2	Supply voltage must stay within the stated limits
Absorbed power, Receiver	W	1		2,5	Excluding loads
Absorbed power, Emitter	W	1		3,0	
<b>Digital Outputs</b>					
Output type	N°	PNP; NPN; Push-Pull			Completely protected outputs
Current	mA		100		Higher values are interpreted as overload or short circuit
Voltage drop @100mA	V			1,5	Reduction in output voltage compared to the supply voltage
Minimum resistive load	Ω	280			Lower values are interpreted as short circuit
Leakage current	μA			10	Value at which the OFF state of the load must be guaranteed
Tolerated capacitive load	μF			0,7	Higher values can be interpreted as short circuit.
Switching time ON	μs		0,05		With load of 220/1000Ω
Switching time OFF	μs	2		10	With load of 220/1000Ω
<b>Analogue outputs</b>					
Voltage Output	V	0		10	Variation range of the analogue signal
Minimum resistive value	KΩ	1			Minimum resistance value applicable to the voltage output
Current Output	mA	4		20	Variation range of the analogue signal
Maximum resistive value	KΩ			0,5	Maximum resistance value applicable to the current output
Ripple overlapped	%			1	
Conformity	%	0		+10	
Repeatability	%			5	
Restore time	ms			0,1	
Short circuit current	mA			60	
<b>Response time</b>					
Time delay before availability	s			3	<b>See also Tab.:1; Cap.:3</b> All outputs are in the OFF state during this time
Time delay before availability with Blanking	s	1 * No. of beams			Blank Y/N connected to Positive or Common at Power on
Teach-in	s	0,5 * No. of beams			Teach G/F momentarily connected to the positive or common
Outputs response time (formula)	ms	Tr=((0.2*(N°-1))+1)*2			Maximum switching frequency f= 1/(2*Tr)
<b>Input at One levels (Test and NC/NO)</b>					
Low or open level	V	0	open	5,8	Rec: Selects function NO (Dark ON). Em: not on Test
High level	V	5,8		30	Rec: Selects function t NC (Light ON). Em: on Test
Integration time inputs	ms		20		The state must persist at least for the required time
<b>Input at three levels (Teach G/F and Blank Y/N)</b>					
Low input	V	0		0,8	Select function Teach F or Blank N
Open input	V	1,3		2,35	No action
High input	V	6		30	Select function Teach G or Blank Y
<b>Input currents</b>					
Input current for low level	μA	-250		520	Outgoing or incoming current
Input current for high level	mA	0,52		1,2	Incoming current
<b>Optical parameters</b>					
<b>See Tab.:2, 3, 4 and Fig.:1</b>					
<b>Ambient</b>					
Models with standard protection according to		IP67			Dust and water protection (immersion for 60 min. at a depth of 1m)
Working temperature	°C	-10		55	Without condensation
Storage temperature	°C	-25		60	To be respected also during transportation
Humidity	%			95%	Without condensation
Vibrations according to		Acc. to IEC 60947-5-2			It complies with limits and conditions stated in the norm
Impact according to		Acc. to IEC 60947-5-2			It complies with limits and conditions stated in the norm
<b>Range correction factors</b>					
Use of diverter mirrors		0,85			For each diversion with a mirror
Environmental factors		0,50 / 0,25			For the presence of dust, vapours / mist, fumes (indicative values)
<b>Connections</b>					
Cables' section	mm <sup>2</sup>		0,34		To guarantee the stated maximum length
Total length of cables for supply / output	m			100	With indicated cables' section
Length of Interconnection cables (extensions)	m			20	Length of connections <b>Sync_1W</b> (a wire and common ground)
<b>Dimensions</b>					
Housing section	mm	20 (front) x 36			Painted aluminium, colour: opaque blue RAL5002
Groove for fixing	mm	2/10/6,5			Rear groove, depth / width / width of entry
Front window width	mm	15mm			Central width: 13mm; material PC
Outer closings	N°	2			Material: Black PBT + 30% GF
Closing screws	N°	2+2			2M, FE37, burnished
<b>Connectors/Cable</b>					
<b>CX2E Models</b>		1xM12, 4p, Male		Pig-tail External cable length 240mm, PUR, Ø 4,7mm, 0,34mm <sup>2</sup>	
<b>CX2R Models</b>		1xM12, 8p, Male		Pig-tail External cable length 240mm, PUR, Ø 6mm, 0,34mm <sup>2</sup>	

Chapter 5 ; Tab.: 1; (see also Chapter 3; Tab.:1).

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		<b>Installation and Operation Manual</b>	<b>ENGLISH</b>

MODELS: CX2E*R*/05-***V (PICH: 5mm)						
OPTICAL PARAMETERS			Min.	Nom.	Max.	NOTE
Operating range (ro)	m		0,1	3		Displacement between sender and receiver
Wavelength of IR LEDs	nm			850		
Aperture angle	deg			±30°		
Threshold level for Teach G				0,33		Ratio between threshold value and signal relative to the LIGHT state
Detection capability for Teach G	mm			1,5		With a rod of specified diameter, also see the normalized graphics
Threshold level for Teach F				0,8		Ratio between threshold value and signal relative to the LIGHT state
Detection capability for Teach F	mm			1		With a rod of specified diameter, also see the normalized graphics
Immunity for artificial light, direct / indirect	lux		20000/60000			Incandescent lamp, standard calibration (Teach G)
Immunity for artificial light, direct / indirect	lux		1000/2000			Incandescent lamp, fine calibration (Teach F)
Immunity for artificial light, direct / indirect	lux		3000/10000			Fluorescent lamp, standard calibration (Teach G)
Immunity for artificial light, direct / indirect	lux		350/500			Fluorescent lamp, fine calibration (Teach F)

Chapter 5 ; Tab.: 2; (see also Chapter 3; Tab.:1).

MODELS: CX2E*R*/10-***V (PICH: 10mm)						
OPTICAL PARAMETERS			Min.	Nom.	Max.	NOTE
Operating range (ro)	m		0,3	6		Displacement between sender and receiver
Wavelength of IR LEDs	nm			880		
Aperture angle	deg			±15°		
Threshold level for Teach G				0,33		Ratio between threshold value and signal relative to the LIGHT state
Detection capability for Teach G	mm			2		With a rod of specified diameter, also see the normalized graphics
Threshold level for Teach F				0,8		Ratio between threshold value and signal relative to the LIGHT state
Detection capability for Teach F	mm			1		With a rod of specified diameter, also see the normalized graphics
Immunity for artificial light, direct / indirect	lux		10000/30000			Incandescent lamp, standard calibration (Teach G)
Immunity for artificial light, direct / indirect	lux		1000/10000			Incandescent lamp, fine calibration (Teach F)
Immunity for artificial light, direct / indirect	lux		3000/10000			Fluorescent lamp, standard calibration (Teach G)
Immunity for artificial light, direct / indirect	lux		350/1000			Fluorescent lamp, fine calibration (Teach F)

Chapter 5 ; Tab.: 3; (see also Chapter 3; Tab.:1).

### 5.1 Detection capability.

The optical crossed beams allows the detection of extremely thin sheets (metal sheets, sheets of paper, envelopes) and objects having smaller diameter than the pitch of the optics. In column **A** is reported the interweave automatically acquired during a teaching procedure. In **B** it is shown the width of the dimension **Qa** as a percentage of the range **Re**; the best detecting capability is reported in the columns **D**, **E** and **F**; with the interweaving this capability can be guaranteed in the central area within the values **Qa** and **Ha**, where **Ha** is the value enclosing the number of central optics for which is active the **interweaving acquired**.

$Ha = Po * ((No - 1) - 2 * (Ni - 1)) + Do$ ; **Po** is the Pitch **No** is the total number of the optics, **Ni** is the extension of the nominal interlacing acquired (+1, +3, +5, +8), **Do** is the diameter of the beam.

The detection capability outside the area **Qa x Ha** is shown in **G**; this capability is slightly dependent on the type of calibration and it's valid even if the sensors are not adjusted and with an high excess gain.

In the last row are reported the detecting capabilities with parallel beams, that are valid in all the area **Re \* Ht**.

With the parallel beams it is not possible to detect thin sheets if these run parallel to the beams and between One optics.

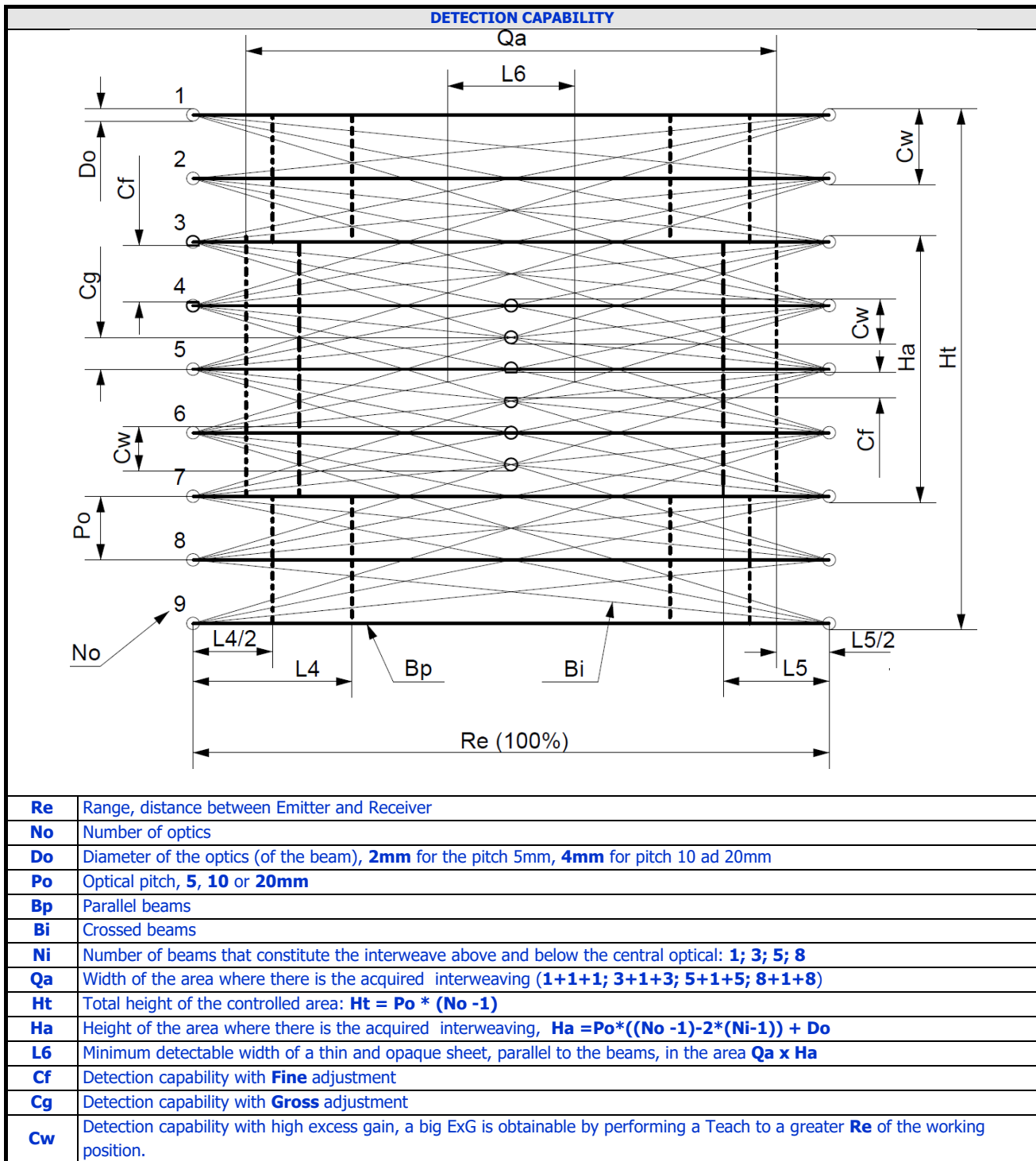
DETECTION CAPABILITY												
REF. ▶	A	B	C	D		E		F		G		
PITCH ▶	5, 10, 20 mm			5mm		10mm		20mm		5mm	10mm	20mm
BEAMS MODE ▼	INTERWEAVE	AREA	MDW	MDO		MDO		MDO		MDO*	MDO*	MDO*
	Ni	Qa	L6	Cf	Cg	Cf	Cg	Cf	Cg	Cw	Cw	Cw
	(N°)	(% Re)	(% Re)	Teach_F	Teach_G	Teach_F	Teach_G	Teach_F	Teach_G	Non tarati		
				(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)
Crossed Area Qa x Ha	1	Re x 0,50	Re x 0,50	1,5	2,5	3	5	8	10	4,5	9	14
	3	Re x 0,83	Re x 0,1667									
	5	Re x 0,90	Re x 0,1									
	8	Re x 0,93	Re x 0,0625									
Parallel	-	Re	-	4	5	8	10	18	20	7	14	24

Tab.:4; Cap.:5, vedere anche Fig.:1.

**MDW:** for crossed beams, minimum width of the sheet in the **Qa x Ha**

**MDO:** for crossed beams, minimum detectable diameter in the area **Qa x Ha**

**MDO\*:** for crossed beams, minimum detectable diameter in the area **Re x Ht**

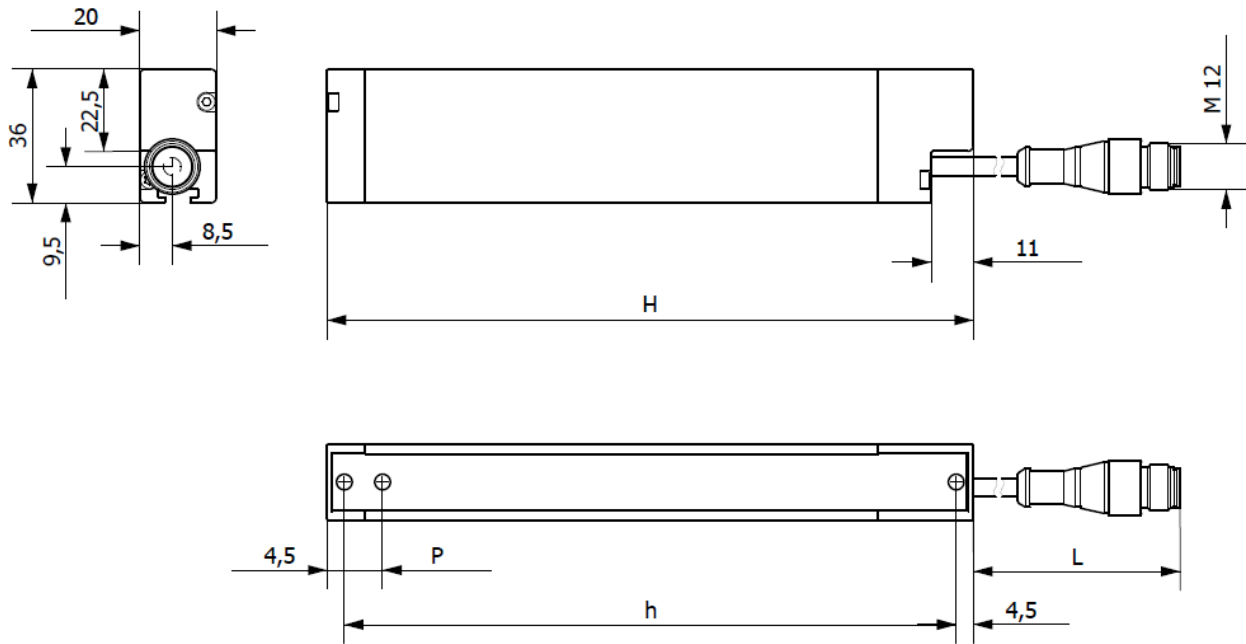


**Fig.:1; Cap.:5.** . The number of the optics (9), and the interweaving shown (3 + 1 + 3) are indicative



## 6.0 MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS OF LIGHT CURTAINS AND STANDARD ACCESSORIES

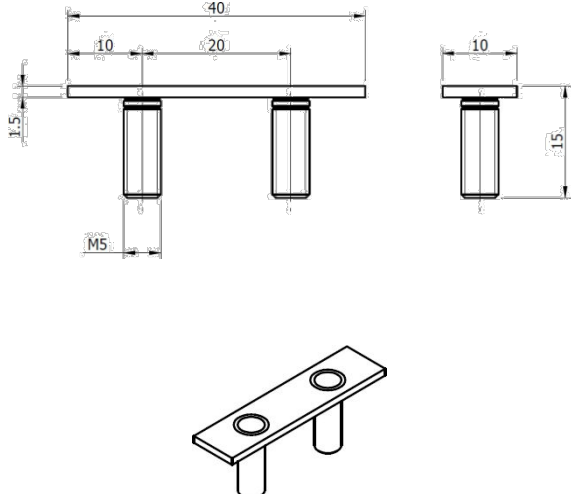
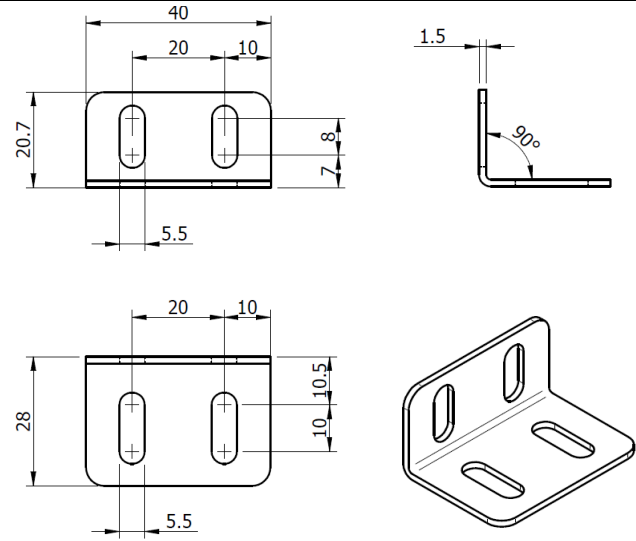
### 6.1 Mechanical dimensions of CX2 light curtains




**Fig.:1; Chapter 6.**  
For Dimensions **P**, **h** and **H** see **Chapter 3; Tab.:1**  
Length pig-tail **L= 240mm**

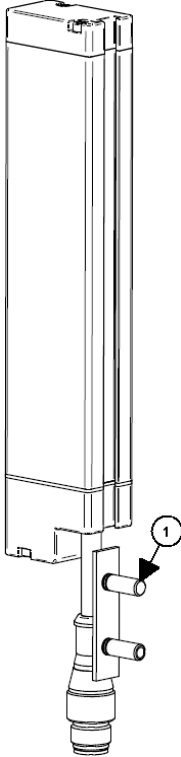
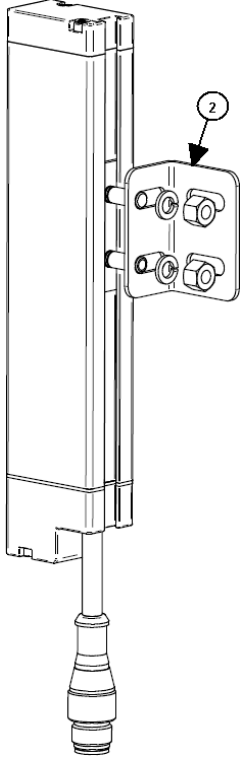
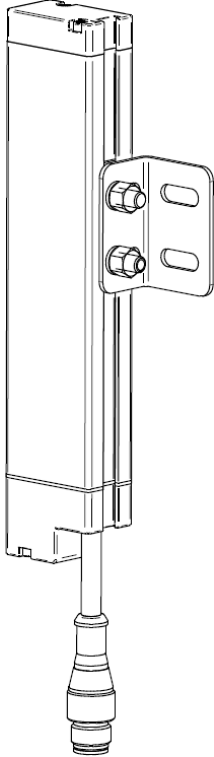
### 6.1 Standard Mounting accessories

For the quantity see Chapter:3 Tab.:1;

Kit mounting accessories ST151	
	
<p><b>Fig.:2; Chapter 6.</b> T-shaped insert, with two M5 nuts and two split washers</p>	<p><b>Fig.:3; Chapter 6.</b> L-shaped mounting bracket</p>

 <p>Micro Detectors Italian Sensors Technology</p>	<p>Datasensing S.r.l. Strada S. Caterina, 235 41122 Modena Italy Tel. +39 059 420411 Fax +39 059 253973 www.datasensing.com</p>	<p><b>CX2 SERIES LIGHT CURTAINS</b></p>	<p><b>LANGUAGE</b></p>
		<p><b>Installation and Operation Manual</b></p>	<p><b>ENGLISH</b></p>

## 7.0 MOUNTING OF CX2 LIGHT CURTAINS

<p>Securing CX2 light curtains with accessories' kit ST151. For ST151 quantities see <b>Tab.:1; Chapter 3.</b></p>		
		
<p>Place the T-shaped insert (1)</p>	<p>Mount the L-shaped bracket (2) using the T-shaped insert</p>	<p>Secure light curtains to the wall</p>
<p><b>Fig.:1; Chapter 7</b></p>		

## 8.0 LIST OF AVAILABLE ACCESSORIES


M12 CONNECTORS, 4 POLES, WITH CABLE	
<b>CD12M/OB-050A5</b>	M12 connector, straight, 4 poles, female, 5m PUR cable
<b>CD12M/OB-100A5</b>	M12 connector, straight, 4 poles, female, 10m PUR cable
<b>CD12M/OB-150A5</b>	M12 connector, straight, 4 poles, female, 15m PUR cable
M12 CONNECTORS, 8 POLES, WITH CABLE	
<b>CD12M/OX-050A5</b>	M12 connector, straight, 8 poles, female, 5m PUR cable
<b>CD12M/OX-100A5</b>	M12 connector, straight, 8 poles, female, 10m PUR cable
<b>CD12M/OX-150A5</b>	M12 connector, straight, 8 poles, female, 15m PUR cable
STANDARD MOUNTING KIT FOR LIGHT CURTAINS	
<b>ST151</b>	Kit with T-shaped insert with four M5 screws complete with nuts and washers and a L-shaped bracket supplied in adequate quantities at the height of the curtain, see <b>Tab.: 1; Cap.: 3 and Fig.: 2 and 3 Cap.: 6.</b>
VIBRATION DAMPING SUPPORTS	
<b>ST 4V S</b>	Kit of 4 vibration-damping supports for models with optical height of 150
<b>ST 8V S</b>	Kit of 8 vibration-damping supports for models with optical height from 300 to 1050

Chapter 8; Tab. 1

## 9.0 PACKAGE CONTENT

Each package with a kit for a light curtains' pair has the following content:

- A pair of light curtains composed of emitter and receiver.
- A number of accessories' kits ST151 (T-shaped insert and L-shaped bracket) according to the H height (see **Tab.:1; Chapter 3**).
- An installation manual in Italian and one in English.

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		<p><b>Installation and Operation Manual</b></p>	<p><b>ENGLISH</b></p>

## 10.0 CONTROL OF THE INSTALLED LIGHT CURTAINS

### 10.1 Purpose of controls.

The controls described here below are meant to ensure the functional and reliable performances required.

### 10.2 Preliminary controls before start-up

- All devices must be correctly installed and well secured.
- The maximum response time must be adequate to the application. Make sure that the sensor's response time is compatible with the specific application, detecting objects of minimum and maximum size, in different positions and, if possible, with even faster movements compared to what the application allows.
- Make sure that no optically interfering devices are in the visual field of the sensor. Make sure that other devices do not undergo interferences by the emitter.
- Make sure that sensors are not exposed to any substance which might dirty or damage the optics.
- Make sure that technical documentation is available for operators in charge of maintenance.

### 10.3 Controls device efficiency

- State and efficiency of the device can be checked using a test stick, which must be detected in a way that is repetitive in time.
- Make sure that there are no damages nor dirt on optical windows' surface. Scratches and tarnished surfaces can negatively affect the light curtain's resolution.
- If necessary, clean the optical surface with a humid antistatic cloth. Do not use any alcohol, nor solvents, nor abrasive substances.

## 11.0 CE-CONFORMITY DECLARATION

CX2 curtains comply with the following directives and norms:

- EMC Directive **2014/30/UE**
- Harmonised norm **IEC 60947-5-2**
- Harmonised norm **IEC 60947-5-7**

The complete version of the CE Conformity Declaration is available on the website:

<https://www.datasensing.com>

## 12.0 WARRANTY

For every new CX light curtain, in normal using conditions, Datasensing S.r.l. guarantees the absence of defects in materials and in manufacturing for a period of **36 (thirtyTwo) months**.

For this period of time, Datasensing S.r.l. commits itself in eliminating any possible breakdown of the products, by repairing or by replacing the defective parts. Materials and labour are completely free of charge in this case.

Datasensing S.r.l. reserves the right to replace the whole defective device with another which is exactly the same or has equal characteristics, instead of repairing it.

Warranty is valid under the following conditions:

- Not more than **36 months** have elapsed from the date of manufacture.
- The device and its components are in the same conditions in which they were delivered by Datasensing S.r.l..
- Breakdown or malfunctioning is not directly or indirectly due to:
  - use for improper purposes;
  - no respect of instructions;
  - negligence, inexperience, incorrect maintenance;
  - repairs, modifications, adaptations not executed by Datasensing S.r.l. personnel, tampering, etc.;
  - accidents or impacts (also due to transport or force majeure);
  - other events not depending on Datasensing S.r.l..

Devices or parts will be repaired at Datasensing S.r.l.' laboratories, to which the material must be delivered or sent. Shipping costs and the risk of damaging or losing the material during transport will be at the Customer's charge.

All replaced products and parts are owned by Datasensing S.r.l..

Datasensing S.r.l. does not acknowledge other warranties nor rights except for those explicitly described. Therefore, costs, activity interruptions or other elements or circumstances related to non-functioning products or parts of them will not be refunded.

**The respect of all norms, indications and prohibitions contained in this document is essential to the correct functioning of light curtains.**

**Therefore, if these indications are not respected, even partially, Datasensing S.r.l. will not be held responsible under any circumstances for any possible consequence.**

*NOTE: The minimum distance between the "Proximity Switch Metal Enclosure" and any "External uninsulated live part" shall be at least 12.7 mm.*