### Protective throughbeam photoelectric sensor

# en 04-2013/02 50110388-02













- Protective throughbeam photoelectric sensor with visible red light, up to category 2 in accordance with ISO 13849-1
- Small and compact construction with robust plastic housing, protection class IP 66/IP 67 for industrial application
- Fast alignment through brightVision®
- Push-pull switching outputs

# ISO 9001 P66 CULUS LISTED

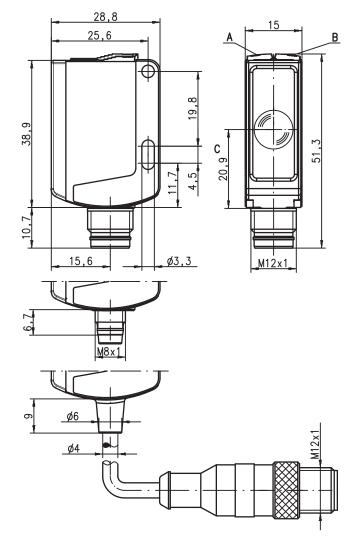
### **Accessories:**

### (available separately)

- Mounting systems (BT 25, UMS 25...)
- M12 connectors (KD ...)
- Ready-made M12 cables (K-D ...)
- Test monitoring units MSI-TR1 (Part No. 549988)
- Sensorscope SAT 5

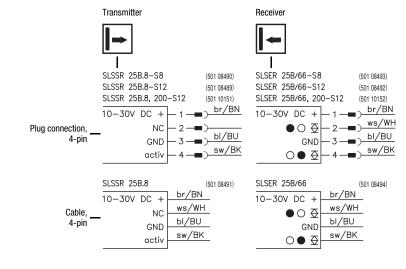
   (alignment control, Part No. 50109545)

### **Dimensioned drawing**



- A Green indicator diode
- B Yellow indicator diode
- C Optical axis

### **Electrical connection**



### **Specifications**

### Safety-relevant data

Type in accordance with IEC/EN 61496 Performance Level (PL) in accordance with type 2

425 years 20 years

0.5 ... 22m 0.5 ... 20m

100 Hz 5<sub>ms</sub>

ready

ready

2, 3

II, all-insulated IP 66, IP 67 1 (acc. to EN 60825-1)

IEC 60947-5-2

 $\geq 8V/\leq 2V$  $\leq 1 \text{ms}/\leq 2 \text{ms}$  $10 \text{K}\Omega \pm 10 \%$ 

transmitter active

plastic (PC-ABS) plastic (PMMA) 50g/140g/60g per pair

light path free

≤ 100 ms

LED (modulated light) 624nm (visible red light)

10 ... 30VDC (incl. residual ripple)  $\leq$  15% of U<sub>B</sub>  $\leq$  15mA per transmitter/receiver,  $\leq$  30mA per pair 2 push-pull switching outputs pin 2: PNP dark switching, NPN light switching pin 4: PNP light switching, NPN dark switching  $\geq$  (U<sub>B</sub>-2V)/ $\leq$  2V max. 100mA

light path free, no performance reserve

M8 connector, 4-pin, or M12 connector, 4-pin, or cable, length 2m (cross section 4x0.21 mm²), or

cable, length 0.2m, with M12 connector, 4-pin

-30°C ... +55°C/-30°C ... +60°C

ISO 13849-1 1)

Category in accordance with ISO 13849 <sup>1)</sup> Mean time to dangerous failure (MTTFd) Service life (TM)

Optical data

Typ. operating range limit <sup>2)</sup>
Operating range <sup>3)</sup>
Light source <sup>4)</sup>
Wavelength

**Timing** 

Switching frequency Response time Delay before start-up

Electrical data

Operating voltage U<sub>B</sub> 5) Residual ripple Open-circuit current

Switching output/function<sup>6)</sup>

Signal voltage high/low

Output current

**Indicators** Transmitter

Green LED Yellow I FD Receiver

Green LED Yellow LED

Yellow LED, flashing Mechanical data

Housing Optics cover Weight (connector/cable/cable with

connector) Connection type

**Environmental data** 

Ambient temp. (operation/storage) Protective circuit 7)

VDE safety class 8) Protection class LED class Standards applied

**Activation input** active

Transmitter active/not active Activation/disable delay Input resistance

In combination with a MSI-TR1 Typ. operating range limit: max. attainable range without performance reserve

Operating range: recommended range with performance reserve

Average life expectancy 100,000h at an ambient temperature of 25°C

For UL applications: for use in class 2 circuits only

The push-pull switching outputs must not be connected in parallel

2=polarity reversal protection, 3=short-circuit protection for all transistor outputs

Rating voltage 50V

### **Tables**

20 22 Operating range [m] Typ. operating range limit [m]

## Protective throughbeam photoelectric sensor

# Order guide 1)

_	Designation	Part No.
With M12 connector		
Transmitter and receiver	SLSR 25B/66.8-S12	
Transmitter	SLSSR 25B.8-S12	50108489
Receiver	SLSER 25B/66-S12	50108492
With M8 connector		
Transmitter and receiver	SLSR 25B/66.8-S8	
Transmitter	SLSSR 25B.8-S8	50108490
Receiver	SLSER 25B/66-S8	50108493
With 2m cable		
Transmitter and receiver	SLSR 25B/66.8	
Transmitter	SLSSR 25B.8	50108491
Receiver	SLSER 25B/66	50108494
With 0.2m cable and M12 connector		
Transmitter and receiver	SLSR 25B/66.8, 200-S12	
Transmitter	SLSSR 25B.8, 200-S12	50110151
Receiver	SLSER 25B/66, 200-S12	50110152

### Safety notices

Before using the safety sensor, a risk evaluation must be performed according to valid standards. For mounting, operation and tests, this document as well as all applicable national and international standards and regulations must be observed, printed out and handed to the affected personnel.

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
- Use of Work Equipment Directive 89/655/EEC supplemented by Directive 95/63 EC
- Accident-prevention regulations and safety rules
- Other relevant standards
- Standards, e.g. ISO 13855

### **Symbols**



### Attention!

Warning sign - This symbol indicates possible dangers. Please pay especially close attention to these instructions!



This symbol identifies the transmitter.



This symbol identifies the receiver.

### Safety sensor area of application

The protective throughbeam photoelectric sensor is an active optoelectronic protective device only in connection with a safety-relevant control system, in which the cyclical testing of transmitter and receiver is carried out in accordance with EN 61496-1, up to category 2 and PL d in accordance with EN ISO 13849-1.



### Attention!

- The safety sensor protects persons at access points or at points of operation of machines and plants.
- The safety sensor only detects persons upon entry to the danger area; it does not detect persons who are located within the danger area. For this reason, a start-up/restart interlock is mandatory.
- No protective function without adequate safety distance.
- The power supply unit used to operate the photoelectric sensor has to be able to compensate for changes and interruptions of the supply voltage acc. to EN 61496-1.
- Also observe the safety notices in the documentation of the connected test device!
- Additional measures must be taken to ensure that the AOPD does not experience a dangerous failure due to glare from other light sources.

### Proper use

The safety sensor must only be used after it has been selected in accordance with the respectively valid instructions and relevant standards, rules and regulations regarding occupational safety and safety at work, and after it has been installed on the machine, connected, commissioned, and checked by a competent person.

### Foreseeable misuse

Any use other than that defined under the "Proper use" or which goes beyond that use is considered improper use. The user must ensure that no optical influence on the AOPD occurs through other forms of light beams, e.g. through

- wireless control devices on cranes,
- radiation from welding sparks,
- stroboscopic lights.

### **Competent personnel**

Prerequisites for competent personnel:

- He has a suitable technical education.
- He knows the instructions for the safety sensor and the machine.
- He has been instructed by the responsible person on the mounting and operation of the machine and of the safety sensor.

SLSR 25B/66.8 ... - 04 2013/02

### Protective throughbeam photoelectric sensor

### 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 **manufacturer** of the machine is responsible for:

- Safe implementation of the safety sensor.
- Imparting all relevant information to the operator.
- Adhering to all regulations and directives for the safe commissioning of the machine.

The **operator** of the machine is responsible for:

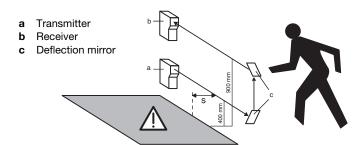
- Instructing the operating personnel.
- Maintaining the safe operation of the machine.
- Adhering to all regulations and directives for occupational safety and safety at work.
- Regular testing by competent personnel.

### Safety distances



### Attention!

The protective throughbeam photoelectric sensor must be installed with the correctly calculated safety distance as well as suitable beam distances from a potentially dangerous motion: if an interruption of the light beam occurs, the danger area may only be reached once the machine has already come to a dead stop.



Beam distances in accordance with ISO 13855		
Number of beams	Heights above reference plane, e.g. floor [mm]	Additional distance <b>C</b> [mm]
1	750	1200
2	400, 900	850
3	300, 700, 1100	850
4	300, 600, 900, 1200	850

The safety distance S between photoelectric sensor and danger area is calculated using the following formula (ISO 13855):

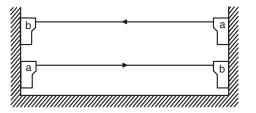
### $S = (K \cdot T) + C$

- S: Safety distance [mm] between photoelectric sensor and danger area.
- **K**: Approach speed (constant = 1600 mm/s).
- T: Time delay [s] between interruption of the light beam and stand-still of the machine.
- C: Safety constant (additional distance) = 850mm or 1200mm, see table above.

### **Multi-axle installation**

With multi-axle installation the light beams have to run parallel to the reference plane (e.g. floor) and must be aligned mutually parallel.

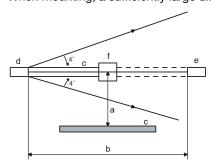
For this the beam direction must be set oppositely in each case. Otherwise the light beams could cause mutual interference and disturb proper functioning.



- a Transmitter
- b Receiver

### Distance to reflecting surfaces

When mounting, a sufficiently large distance from the optical axis to reflecting surfaces must be selected.



- a Distance to the reflecting surface
- **b** Protected field width
- c Reflecting surface
- d Transmitter
- e Receiver
- f Object

### **Commissioning**

### Alignment of the sensors

- Mount photoelectric sensors with corresponding fixing brackets from Leuze electronic.
- Apply operating voltage to transmitter and receiver and activate transmitter via activation input (see "Electrical connection").
- Yellow and green LEDs on transmitter illuminate.
- Position receiver until the yellow LED illuminates.

Receiver LED blinks yellow: Light path free, but no performance reserve; clean and readjust photoelectric sensor, or check operating conditions.

### Safety notices for test function

- 1. To perform testing correctly the activation input of the SLSR 25B transmitter must be connected to a test monitoring unit.
- 2. The test duration during access protection must not exceed 150 ms.
- **3.** Subsequent to sensor activation the output switching elements of the test monitoring unit must remain in the 'off' state for at least 80ms so that the downstream equipment can be switched off safely when the photoelectric sensor is used for access protection.
- 4. In order to comply with points 2 and 3, the use of Leuze electronic test monitoring units (MSI-TR1) is recommended.

SLSR 25B/66.8 ... - 04 2013/02

### Protective throughbeam photoelectric sensor

### Check

The checks should ensure that the Optoelectronic Protective Devices have been used acc. to the national/international regulations, in particular in accordance with the machine and work-equipment directive.

### Check before initial commissioning

- Observe the nationally and internationally valid regulations.
- Is the required safety distance (protective field of the safety sensor to the next point of operation) maintained?
- Is the safety sensor effective during the entire dangerous movement and in all adjustable operating modes of the machine?
- It must not be possible to climb over, climb under or circumvent the light path.
- Ensure that the sensor only detects persons upon entry to the danger area and does not detect whether persons are located within the danger area.
- Is a start-up/restart interlock present?
- Before they begin work, have a competent person train the operating personnel in their respective tasks.

### Regular testing by competent personnel

The reliable interaction of safety sensor and machine must be periodically tested in order to detect changes to the machine or impermissible tampering with the safety sensor.

- Have all tests performed by competent personnel.
- Observe the nationally and internationally applicable regulations and the time periods specified therein.

### Daily check of the effectiveness of the safety sensor

It is extremely important to examine the effectiveness of the protective field daily so that it is ensured that e.g even with adjustments to e.g. parameters, the protective function is active at all points.

Interrupt the light beam between the transmitter and receiver (test rod Ø 14mm)

- in front of the transmitter.
- in the middle between the transmitter and receiver.
- in front of and behind the deflection mirror.

It must not be possible to initiate the dangerous state during beam interruption.

### **Disposal**

For disposal observe the applicable national regulations regarding electronic components.



the sensor people

### EG-KONFORMITÄTS-ERKLÄRUNG

# EC DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

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