Beacon Light
Curtain
Installation Manual
WIRING ILLUSTRATION
RPH-4 SAFETY RELAY CONNECTION

G9SA-301

PWR (green)
K1 (green)
K2 (green)

A1: +24 VDC
A2: 0 VDC
T23: OSSD1
T12: OSSD2
JUMPER:
T31 to T32
A to B

+24 VDC
0 SSD2
JUMPER

0 VDC
0 SSD1
JUMPER

EMITTER (gray cable)

BROWN (+V)
YELLOW (+V)
RED (not used)
BLUE (-V)
PINK
GRAY

GREEN (not used)
WHITE (not used)
SHIELD (-V)

RECEIVER (black cable)

BROWN (+V)
YELLOW twist together
RED
BLUE (-V)

GREEN to T12 on relay
WHITE to T23 on relay
SHIELD (-V)

jumper to
jumper to

WIRING ILLUSTRATION
RPH-4 SAFETY RELAY CONNECTION

SCHMERSAL
SRB 301LC-24V

+24Vdc

OSSD2
(white of rec'vr cable)

OSSD1
(green of rec'vr cable)

A1 S12 S22 X1 13 23

K1

K2

A2 S11 S21 X2 14 24

Note:
Terminals 13–14, & 23–24, are N.O. safety contacts.

0Vdc

ALLEN BRADLEY MSR126T
Cat. No. 440R - N23117

+24Vdc

OSSD1
(green of rec'vr cable)

A1 S11 S12 S33 13 23

K1

K2

A2 S21 S22 S34 14 24

Note:
Terminals 13–14, & 23–24, are N.O. safety contacts.

0Vdc

OSSD2
(white of rec'vr cable)

EMITTER (gray cable)

BROWN (+V)  GREEN (not used)
YELLOW (+V)  WHITE (not used)
RED (not used) SHIELD (−V)
BLUE (−V)
PINK (−V)
GRAY (−V)

jumper
to

RECEIVER (black cable)

BROWN (+V)
YELLOW twist
together
RED
BLUE (−V)
PINK
GRAY (−V)

GREEN to S12 on relay
WHITE to S22 on relay
SHIELD (−V)
Introduction

Thank you for purchasing the RPH4 Series Safety Light Curtain (hereinafter referred to as "the RPH4").

This is the Instruction Manual describing the use of the RPH4.
Always heed the following points when using the RPH4:

- Read this manual thoroughly and be sure you understand the information provided before attempting to operate the RPH4.
- It is assumed that the RPH4 will be used properly according to the installation environment, performance and function of the machine. Qualified personnel should conduct risk assessment on the machine and determine the suitability of this product before installation.
- Make sure that the personnel operating the RPH4 are knowledgeable about its’ operation and the machine on which it is installed.
- Keep the manual in a secure and convenient location and refer to it as necessary.

Regulations and Standards

1. The RPH4 has not received the type approval provided by Article 44-2 of the Industrial Safety and Health Law of Japan. Therefore, it cannot be used in Japan as a safety device for pressing or shearing machines provided by article 42 of that law.


(2) The RPH4 complies with the following regulations and standards:

1. EU regulations

2. European standard: EN61496-1 (TYPE 4 ESPE)

3. International standard: IEC61496-1 (TYPE 4 ESPE), IEC61496-2 (TYPE 4 AOPD)

(3) The RPH4 received the following approvals from the EU accredited body DEMKO:
   - EC Type-Examination in accordance with the EU Machinery Directive
   - Certificate of a Competent Body for EMC
   - Certificate of a Notified Body for DEMKO
     TYPE 4 ESPE (EN61496-1)
     TYPE 4 AOPD (IEC61496-2)
     Use: EN954-1 Category B, 1, 2, 3, 4

(4) The RPH4 received the following approvals from the Third Party Assessment Body UL:
   - Certificate of UL listing for US and Canadian safety standards
     Both of which are: TYPE 4 ESPE (IEC61496-1)
     TYPE 4 AOPD (IEC61496-2)
   - Certificate of Programmable System (UL1998, IEC61496-1)

3. The RPH4 is designed according to the following standards. To make sure that the RPH4 complies with the following standards and regulations, you are asked to design and use it as provided by any other related standards, laws, and regulations.
Consult UL or other standardization bodies if you have any questions.
   - EN415-4, prEN691, EN692, prEN693 (European standard)
   - OSHA 29 CFR 1910.212 (US Industrial Safety and Health Regulation)
   - OSHA 29 CFR 1910.217 (US Industrial Safety and Health Regulation)
   - ANSI B11.1~B11.19 (US standard)
   - ANSI/RIA 15.06 (US standard)
Notice

Give sufficient safety considerations and make enough allowance with regard to ratings and functions of the system when using the RPH4 under following conditions:

(1) Conditions or environment not specified in this manual
(2) Applications to devices and facilities requiring special safety precautions, such as; nuclear energy control, railway, aircraft, vehicles, combustion facility, medical system, space development, large amusement machines, etc.)

Precaution on Safety

General conventions for safe use

The following conventions are used for precautionary items in this manual in order to ensure safe and proper use of the RPH4. Items listed here are critical for safety and must be heeded at all times.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WARNING</th>
<th>Indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indicates prohibited actions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>WARNING</th>
<th>Indicates prohibited actions.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

After setting the fixed blanking, check that the RPH4 detects a test rod at any position in the detection zone through which a person can reach the hazardous part of the machine. If any positions are found by check above, install protective structures to prevent intrusion, which the RPH4 can not detect. Failure to do so may result in serious injury. (Chapter 1-2)

Use of the floating blanking increases the size of the detection capability. To calculate a safety distance, be sure to use the increased size of the detection capability. Failure to do so causes the machine to fail to stop before an operator reaches the dangerous area and may result in serious injury. (Chapter 1-2)

Do not use the RPH4 on machines that cannot be stopped by electrical control in case of an emergency, such as a pressing machine with full-rotation clutch system. Serious injury may result if the machine does not stop before someone reaches the hazardous part. (Chapter 1-2)

Proper configuration of the control circuit is required between the RPH4 and the machine which it is used in PSDI “presence sensing device initiator” mode. Refer to OSHA1910.217, IEC61496-1, and other related standards and regulations for more detail on PSDI. (Chapter 2-1)

Install protective structures around the machine so that you must pass through the detection zone of the RPH4 to reach a hazardous part of the machine. Install the RPH4 so that some part of the operator's body remains in the detection zone at all times when the operator works in a hazardous area. (Chapter 2-1)

The switch to reset the interlock condition must be installed so that the entire hazardous area is visible and free of personnel, also the switch must not be able to be operated from within the hazardous area. (Chapter 2-1)

Do not use the RPH4 in flammable or explosive environments. Failure to do this may cause an explosion. (Chapter 2-1)

The RPH4 does not offer protection to the operator’s body from projectiles exiting the hazardous area. Proper means of mechanical guarding must be provided to ensure protection from these potentially hazardous projectiles. (Chapter 2-1)

Always maintain the safe calculated distance between the RPH4 and the hazardous part of a machine to avoid serious injury that may be caused by reaching the hazard before the machine has stopped. (Chapter 2-1)

Do not install the RPH4 in a location where it can be affected by wall reflections to avoid detection failure which may result in serious injury. (Chapter 2-1)

Use the emitter and receiver in proper arrangement to avoid creation of undetectable zones. The set type of the emitter and receiver must be the same. (Chapter 2-1)

Be sure to securely fasten the RPH4 to the machine and tighten the cable connector. (Chapter 2-1)

When using multiple sets of RPH4, arrange them to prevent mutual interference. (Chapter 2-1)

Do not short-circuit the outputs to the +24 V. Doing so will cause the output to be always ON, creating a hazardous situation. (Chapter 2-4)

Connect loads between the output and 0V line. (PNP output)
Connecting loads between the output and +24V line will reverse the operation mode and the machine will be ON when it is light-interrupted. (Chapter 2-4)
WARNING

Always use the two OSSD outputs to configure the safety system. Using only one OSSD of the safety system may result in serious injury when there is an output circuit failure. (Chapter 2-4)

Do not connect any of the RPH4 lines to a DC power supply with more than 24VDC+10% or to an AC power supply to avoid the danger of electric shock. (Chapter 2-4)

DC power supply units must satisfy all of the conditions below so that the RPH4 can comply with the applicable standards IEC 61496-1, and UL 508.

- The power supply voltage must be within specified ratings (24 VDC ± 10 %).
- The power supply is connected only to the RPH4 and to the devices related to the electro-sensitive protective function of the RPH4, such as a safety controller and muting sensors, and it has enough rated current for all the devices. The power supply must not be connected to other devices or machines.
- The power supply uses double or reinforced insulation between the primary and secondary circuits.
- The power supply automatically resets overcurrent protection characteristics (voltage drop).
- The power supply maintains an output holding time of at least 20 ms.
- FG (frame ground terminal) must be connected to PE (protective earth) when using a commercially available switching regulator.
- The power supply must have output characteristics of Class 2 Circuit of Limited Voltage-Current Circuit as defined in UL508 (see “2-4-1 Remark”).
- The power supply must conform to regulatory requirements and standards, regarding EMC and electrical equipment safety, of the country where the RPH4 is installed and where machinery will be operated. Example: The EMC Directive (industrial environment) and the Low Voltage Directive in EU.

A qualified person must confirm that installation, inspection and maintenance of the RPH4 are implemented correctly as determined by local regulations where the equipment is installed and used.

Do not disassemble, repair or modify the RPH4.

Do not use the RPH4 in a reflective configuration, otherwise detection may fail. (Chapter 2-1)
Notice

For your safety, always heed the followings:
(1) The procedures of installation, inspection and maintenance in this manual should be read carefully.
(2) Loads must satisfy all the conditions below:
   • Is not short-circuited.
   • Is not used with current higher than the rating.
(3) All input lines and output lines of the RPH4 should insulate against hazardous voltage levels (230 VAC, etc.), not simply against 24 VDC with double or reinforced insulation to protect against electrical shock. In case of the combination with the F3SP-B1P, all relay output terminals (13-14, 23-24, 33-34, and 41-42) should insulate against hazardous voltage levels with basic insulation.
(4) Be sure to dispose of the RPH4 as industrial waste.

Correct Usage

For your safety, always heed the following:

Installation Environment

- Do not install the RPH4 in the following environments:
  - Areas exposed to intense interference light, such as direct sunlight
  - Areas with high-humidity where condensation is likely to occur
  - Areas exposed to corrosive gases
  - Areas exposed to vibration or shock levels higher than specification provisions.
  - Areas where the light curtain may come in direct contact with water.
- Do not use radio equipment, such as cellular phones, walkie-talkies, or transceivers with high power, near the RPH4.

Wiring and Mounting

- Be sure to turn OFF the power prior to wiring, otherwise the diagnostic function may prevent the light curtain from operating.
- Use shielded twisted pair cable (cross-sectional area: \(\phi 0.3\text{mm}^2\) or more) when extending the synchronous line with a cable other than the dedicated cable (F39-JC), and connect the shield to the 0V line.
- When replacing the cable connector with other connectors (e.g. resin connectors), make sure the connector is rated IP54 or higher.
- When the distance between the emitter and the receiver is less than 0.2m, there is a possibility of the malfunction that the RPH4 goes to the OFF-state momentary. Be sure to install the RPH4 within the rated operating range.
- Check the signal name of all terminals for correct wiring.
- Devise a measure to protect against mutual interference when using two or more sets of RPH4 beside one another.
- Do not operate the control system until one second or more after turning ON the power of the RPH4.
- Be sure to route the RPH4 cable separate from high-potential power lines or through an exclusive conduit.
- The emitter and receiver are to be mounted in parallel and facing one another.

- Do not use any solvents such as paint thinners, benzene or acetone to clean the RPH4 because it will dissolve resin and paint.
- The RPH4 cannot detect transparent or semi-transparent materials.
PRIOR TO USE

Verify the following items are supplied with each RPH4, contact your nearest OMRON representative or distributor if any item is missing.

- RPH4□□□□P□□ unit (emitter qty. 1, receiver qty. 1)
- Mounting brackets (top and bottom) qty. 4

- Mounting brackets (intermediate)
  Supplied with light curtains, which have a mounting interval of 640 mm or more. A maximum of 4 sets is supplied for mounting within 640 mm (2 sets max. for each of emitter and receiver), depending on the length of the light curtain.

- Test Rod qty. 1
  14mm dia. for RPH4□□□□P14 / P14-01
  25mm dia. for RPH4□□□□P25 / P25-01
  40mm dia. for RPH4□□□□P40 / P40-01
  (Test rod is not supplied with the RPH4□□□□P70 / P70-01.)

- Error mode label qty. 1

- Instruction manual (this manual) qty. 1
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Section 1 Description

1-1 Features

Available in either 7 m or 10 m detection distance:
- RPH4 dizzy P14 Series: 7 m
- RPH4 dizzy P25 Series: 10 m
- RPH4 dizzy P40 Series: 10 m (see Note 1)
- RPH4 dizzy P70 Series: 10 m (see Note 1)

Detection capability:
- RPH4 dizzy P14 Series: 14 mm dia.
- RPH4 dizzy P25 Series: 25 mm dia.
- RPH4 dizzy P40 Series: 40 mm dia. (see Note 1)
- RPH4 dizzy P70 Series: 70 mm dia. (see Note 1)

Protective height (light curtain length): Come in wide selection to suit individual requirements
- RPH4 dizzy P14 Series: 53 models in 18 mm increments between 189 mm ~ 1125 mm
- RPH4 dizzy P25 Series: 108 models in 15 mm increments between 217 mm ~ 1822 mm
- RPH4 dizzy P40 Series: 54 models in 30 mm increments between 217 mm ~ 1807 mm (see Note 1)
- RPH4 dizzy P70 Series: 27 models in 60 mm increments between 277 mm ~ 1777 mm (see Note 1)

[Note1]: Available on request. For ordering, consult our sales staff.

External size of the light curtain ≅ Protective height:
(Except for the RPH4 dizzy P14 series)

Indication of light intensity
- Received light intensity is indicated by a 5-bar LED display to aid in beam alignment.

Indication of error mode
- Error mode is indicated by a separate 3-bar LED display.

Safety-related functions:
- External test function (Emission stop function)
- EDM (External device monitoring function)
- Interlock function
- Fixed blanking function / Floating blanking function (require set by the F39-MC11)

Auxiliary output (Non-safety outputs)
- Allows the light curtain status to be transmitted to a PLC or other device.

Control Unit: F3SP-B1P (Optional accessory)
- Allows for quick connection of the light curtain into the safety circuit.

Setting Console: F39-MC11 (Optional accessory)
- By connecting this handheld console to the light curtain, various functions of the light curtain can be accessed.

Degree of protection : IP65 (for light curtain only)

Series connectable models
- The series-connection type allows multiple units to be connected together to protect against mutual interference, or an external indicator can be connected to indicate the light curtain status.
- [Note]: The series-connection types except for the RPH4 dizzy P25-01 are available on request. For ordering, consult our sales staff.

[Nomenclature]

RPH4 dizzy P – P –
1 Protective height (mm)
2 P: PNP output type
3 Detection capability (mm)
4 Blank: Set of emitter and receiver, L: Emitter, D: Receiver
5 Blank: Stand-alone type, 01: Series-connection type
Section 1 Description

1-2 Functions

1-2-1 Interlock function

The auto reset mode and the manual reset mode are wire selectable features of the RPH4.

1) Auto reset mode

After the power is turned ON and none of the beams are interrupted the OSSD (Output Signal Switching Device) outputs will go to their ON-state.

To enable auto reset mode:

① Leave the interlock selection input line open or connect it to 0VDC.
② Connect the Reset input line to 24VDC. (9VDC to Vs, nominal 24VDC)
③ Turn ON the power to the RPH4.

2) Manual reset mode

There are 3 options for manual reset:

- Start/restart interlock
  - After the power is turned ON, or when at least one beam is interrupted, the light curtain enters the interlock condition.
- Start interlock
  - Only after power ON, the light curtain enters the interlock condition.
- Restart interlock
  - Only when at least one beam is interrupted, the light curtain enters the interlock condition.

For the factory setting, the start/restart interlock is selected in the manual reset mode. Other options are selected by the setting console, F39-MC11 (optional). When the light curtain enters the interlock condition, it keeps the OSSD outputs in the OFF-state. Even if all beams become free, the OSSD outputs will not go to the ON-state. When none of the beams are interrupted in the detection zone, applying the reset input (1) resets the interlock condition and the OSSD outputs go to the ON-state.

*1. Apply a voltage of 24VDC (9VDC to Vs, nominal 24VDC) to the reset input line for 100 ms or more, then remove power to the reset input line open or apply a voltage of 0 VDC.

To enable manual reset mode:

① Connect the Interlock selection input line to 24VDC (9VDC to Vs, nominal 24VDC)
② Connect the reset input line to 24VDC (9VDC to Vs, nominal 24VDC) via a reset switch (normally open contact).
③ Turn on the power to the light curtain while the reset switch contact remains open.

[Note1]: The switch to reset the interlock condition has to be installed out of the hazardous area.
Before the start/restart interlock is reset, the hazardous area must be visibly free of personnel.

[Note2]: Prevent short-circuiting of unconnected wires of the light curtain with other wires.

1-2-2 Test function

1) Self-test

After power ON, the RPH4 performs a complete self-test within 1 second. In addition, it performs a self-test (within response time) periodically during operation.

2) External test

This function will stop the light-emitting of the light curtain at any time to confirm the output is turned OFF normally. Applying a voltage of 24VDC (9V to Vs, nominal 24VDC) (NOTE1) to the test input line of the emitter makes the emitter stop emitting.

[Note1]: Applied time should be more than four times of T_{OFF}.

[Note2]: For T_{ON} and T_{OFF}, refer to “1-3 Ratings and Performance.”
3) Error detection and restoration (Lockout condition)
If an error is detected by the self-test the light curtain enters the lockout condition, keeps the OSSD outputs in their OFF-state and displays the error mode (*1).
Turning the power ON again, or applying the reset input (*2) to the light curtain, resets the lockout condition (For noise, eliminating the noise automatically resets the lockout condition.)

*1. Refer to “1-2-10 Indicators” for the indicating patterns.
*2. In case of manual reset: Apply a voltage of 24VDC (9VDC to Vs, nominal 24VDC) to the reset input line for 100 ms or more, then remove power to the reset input line or apply a voltage of 0VDC
In case of auto-reset: Open the reset input line or connect it to 0VDC for 100ms or more, then re-apply a voltage of 24VDC (9VDC to Vs, nominal 24VDC).

1-2-3 Auxiliary Output (Non-safety output)
The default of this output is the reverse signal of the safety outputs (Dark-ON output). This output can be used for monitoring purposes by connecting it to a device such as a PLC.

The auxiliary output can be selected to give one of the following output operation modes by the F39-MC11.
- Dark-ON output mode
- Light-ON output mode
- Light diagnosis mode
- Lockout mode
- Outermost-beam monitoring mode
- Specified-beam mode
- Blanking monitoring mode

The diagram on the right shows the timing chart for the Dark-ON output mode. For detailed information, refer to the instruction manual of the F39-MC11.

1-2-4 External indicator output (Non-safety output, available for the series-connection type only)
This output can be connected to an external indicator to display one of the operation modes as selected by the F39-MC11. The default of this output is Light-ON output. Selectable output modes are as follows.
- Dark-ON output mode
- Light-ON output mode
- Light diagnosis mode
- Lockout mode

The diagram on the right shows the timing chart for the Light-ON output mode. For detailed information, refer to the instruction manual for the F39-MC11.

The large indicator can be directly attached to the light curtain by using the external indicator F39-A01P□-□, as shown in the figure on the right, for use with series-connection types only.
Section 1   Description

1-2-5 EDM (External device monitoring)
This function makes it possible it monitor the state of the NC contacts of the MPCEs\(^{(1)}\), so that a malfunction of a MPCE, such as a welded contact, can be detected. Connect\(^{(2)}\) the NC contact of the MPCEs to the EDM input line of the receiver. If the correct logical relationship between the OSSD outputs and the EDM input is not kept, the light curtain immediately enters the lockout condition and the OSSD outputs will go to their OFF-state. The light curtain’s normal operation is up to 300ms max.\(^{(3)}\), this allows for the delay time caused by the release of the MPCEs. To ensure the correct usage of this function, the MPCEs must be safety-approved types with forcibly-guided contacts.

[When the EDM is not used]
In the case the EDM input is not used, connect the auxiliary output in the Dark-ON output mode to the EDM input line, or disable the EDM with the F39-MC11 setting console.

\*1. MPCEs (Machine Primary Control Elements) are usually relays or contactors used to control hazardous movement directly.

\*2. Connect the wires such that 24VDC (9VDC to Vs, nominal 24VDC) is applied to the EDM input via the series connected NC contacts (Refer to 2-4).

\*3. The value can be changed by the F39-MC11.

1-2-6 Fixed blanking function (Optional)

**WARNING**

After setting the fixed blanking, check that the RPH4 detects a test rod at any position in the detection zone through which a person can reach the hazardous part of the machine. If any positions are found by check above, install protective structures to prevent intrusion, which the RPH4 can not detect. Failure to do so may result in serious injury.

This function is set with the F39-MC11 setting console and disables part of detection zone of the light curtain. If an object enters the disabled detection zone, the OSSD outputs status will not change. This function is used when there is a stationary object in the detection zone that needs to be ignored.

Refer to the instruction manual of the F39-MC11 for detailed information.

1-2-7 Floating blanking function (Optional)

**WARNING**

Use of the floating blanking increases the size of the detection capability. To calculate a safety distance, be sure to use the increased size of the detection capability. Failure to do so causes the machine to fail to stop before an operator reaches the dangerous area and may result in serious injury.

This function is set with the F39-MC11 setting console.

During normal operation when floating blanking is disabled, and at least one beam is interrupted the light curtain will go to the OFF-state. However, using this function prevents the light curtain from going to the OFF-state until multiple beams \(^{(1, 2, 3)}\) are interrupted.

\*1. The number of the floating blanking beams can be selected in the range of 1 to 3 beams.

\*2. This function can be set to be active only if the interrupted beams are adjacent to each other.

\*3. This function can be set so that the top and bottom beams cannot be set for the function.

The size of the detection capability is increased by using floating blanking as shown in the following table. The label on the light curtain indicates all 4 kinds of the possible detection capabilities. Obscure inapplicable sizes of the detection capability with a permanent marker, and leave only an applicable size on the label.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of floating blanking beams</th>
<th>RPH4□□□□□P14 / P14-01</th>
<th>RPH4□□□□□P25 / P25-01</th>
<th>RPH4□□□□□P40 / P40-01</th>
<th>RPH4□□□□□P70 / P70-01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No beam</td>
<td>14 mm</td>
<td>25 mm</td>
<td>40 mm</td>
<td>70 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 beam</td>
<td>23 mm</td>
<td>40 mm</td>
<td>70 mm</td>
<td>130 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 beams</td>
<td>32 mm</td>
<td>55 mm</td>
<td>100 mm</td>
<td>190 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 beams</td>
<td>41 mm</td>
<td>70 mm</td>
<td>130 mm</td>
<td>250 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For detailed information, refer to the instruction manual for F39-MC11.
1-2-8 Detection zone

[Protective height]
- RPH4□□□□P14 series: Protective height = Total length of the optical cover
- Other series: Protective height = Total length of the light curtain

[Beam centre-line mark]
The two lines marked at the centre of the cap indicate the centre of the beam (See the figure shown below). This position is a reference line for measuring safety distance. Use the line closer to the hazardous area as a reference line for the safety distance.

1-2-9 Series connection
Light curtains can be connected in series using the types supplied with the connector for the series connection as shown in the figure below. Both the stand-alone type and the series connection type can be used for the light curtains located at the top end. (The F3SH-A09P03 series cannot connect with the RPH4.) When any beam of the light curtains connected in series is interrupted, both the OSSD outputs go to the OFF-state. The LED indicators for each light curtain are individually lit.
- No. of series connected light curtains: Up to 3 sets
- No. of beams: Up to 240 beams
Section 1 Description

1-2-10 Indicators

[Emitter]

Test indicator (Orange)
Lockout indicator (Red)
Interlock indicator (Yellow)
Power indicator (Green)

[Receiver]

OFF-state indicator (Red)
ON-state indicator (Green)
Lockout indicator (Red)
Blanking indicator (Green)

Power indicator : Lit when power is supplied
Interlock indicator : Lit during interlock condition
Lockout indicator : Flashing during lockout condition
Test indicator : Lit during external test, Flashing after a lapse of 30000 hours
ON-state indicator : Lit when OSSD outputs are in ON-state
OFF-state indicator : Lit when OSSD outputs are in OFF-state
Blanking indicator : Lit when blanking is set, flashing when the F39-MC11 is connected,
Light after a lapse of 30000 hours
Light intensity level indicator : Lit according to light intensity (See the table shown below)
Error mode indicator : Flashing to indicate error mode (Flashing pattern varies depending on
the error condition. See the table shown below)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Light intensity level indicator</th>
<th>Light intensity level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lit</td>
<td>200% and above of ON threshold level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not lit</td>
<td>150 to 200% of ON threshold level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 to 150% of ON threshold level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>75 to 100% of ON threshold level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50 to 75% of ON threshold level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>less than 50% of ON threshold level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error mode indicator</th>
<th>Cause of error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flashing Not lit</td>
<td>The Interlock selection input line or the reset input line is not wired correctly or became open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Relay contact is welded. Releasing time of the relay takes too long. The EDM input line is not wired correctly or became open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Communication line (RS-485) is not wired correctly, became open, or causes other errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One of the OSSD outputs is shorted or is not wired correctly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mutual interference. Interference light is received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Types of the receiver and emitter are not the same. Numbers of the receiver and emitter connected in series are not the same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>External noise. Internal hardware failure of the receiver or the emitter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Attaching the supplied error mode label near the light curtain facilitates diagnosis of the cause of errors.
1-3 Ratings and Performance

1-3-1 Specification

The 4-digit numbers indicating the protective heights are substituted by †††† in the type names.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Stand-alone</th>
<th>Series connection</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Non-transparent</th>
<th>Beam gap (P)</th>
<th>No. of beams</th>
<th>Protective height(Ph)</th>
<th>Operating range</th>
<th>Response time</th>
<th>Startup waiting time</th>
<th>Supply voltage (Vs)</th>
<th>Current consumption (under no-load conditions)</th>
<th>Light source</th>
<th>Effective aperture angle (EAA)</th>
<th>OSSD *1</th>
<th>Auxiliary output (Non-safety output)</th>
<th>External indicator output (Non-safety output) *2</th>
<th>Output operation mode *1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RPH4□□□□□□P14</td>
<td>RPH4□□□□□□P14-01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9 mm</td>
<td>21 to 125</td>
<td>189 to 1125 mm</td>
<td>0.2 to 7.0 m</td>
<td>ON to OFF: 10ms to 15.5ms max.</td>
<td>1 s max.</td>
<td>24 VDC ±10% (ripple p-p 10% max.)</td>
<td>Up to 50 beams:140 mA max., 51 to 85 beams:155 mA max., 86 beams and more:170 mA max.</td>
<td>Infrared LED (870 nm wavelength)</td>
<td>Within ±2.5° for the emitter and receiver at a detection distance of at least 3 m according to IEC 61496-2</td>
<td>Two PNP transistor outputs, load current 300 mA max., residual voltage 2 V max. (except for voltage drop due to cable extension)</td>
<td>One PNP transistor output, load current 50 mA max., residual voltage 2 V max. (except for voltage drop due to cable extension)</td>
<td>One PNP transistor output, load current 50 mA max., residual voltage 2 V max. (except for voltage drop due to cable extension)</td>
<td>OSSD output : Light-ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RPH4□□□□□□P25</td>
<td>RPH4□□□□□□P25-01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15 mm</td>
<td>13 to 120</td>
<td>217 to 1822 mm</td>
<td>0.2 to 10.0 m</td>
<td>OFF to ON: 40ms to 62ms max. (under stable light incident condition), See 1-3-2 for detail.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Up to 50 beams:100 mA max., 51 to 85 beams:110 mA max., 86 beams and more:120 mA max.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RPH4□□□□□□P40</td>
<td>RPH4□□□□□□P40-01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30 mm</td>
<td>7 to 60</td>
<td>217 to 1807 mm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RPH4□□□□□□P70</td>
<td>RPH4□□□□□□P70-01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60 mm</td>
<td>5 to 30</td>
<td>277 to 1777 mm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- PH = n x P
- PH = (n-1) x P + 37

Detecting capability:
- 14 mm in diameter
- 25 mm in diameter
- 40 mm in diameter
- 70 mm in diameter

Beam gap (P):
- 9 mm
- 15 mm
- 30 mm
- 60 mm

Protective height (PH):
- PH = n x P
- PH = (n-1) x P + 37

Response time:
- ON to OFF: 10ms to 15.5ms max.
- OFF to ON: 40ms to 62ms max. (under stable light incident condition), See 1-3-2 for detail.

Startup waiting time:
- 1 s max.

Supply voltage (Vs):
- 24 VDC ±10% (ripple p-p 10% max.)

Current consumption (under no-load conditions):
- Emitter: Up to 50 beams:140 mA max., 51 to 85 beams:155 mA max., 86 beams and more:170 mA max.
- Receiver: Up to 50 beams:100 mA max., 51 to 85 beams:110 mA max., 86 beams and more:120 mA max.

Light source:
- Infrared LED (870 nm wavelength)

Effective aperture angle (EAA):
- Within ±2.5° for the emitter and receiver at a detection distance of at least 3 m according to IEC 61496-2

OSSD *1:
- Two PNP transistor outputs, load current 300 mA max., residual voltage 2 V max. (except for voltage drop due to cable extension)

Auxiliary output (Non-safety output):
- One PNP transistor output, load current 50 mA max., residual voltage 2 V max. (except for voltage drop due to cable extension)

External indicator output (Non-safety output) *2:
- One PNP transistor output, load current 50 mA max., residual voltage 2 V max. (except for voltage drop due to cable extension)

Output operation mode *1:
- OSSD output : Light-ON
- Auxiliary output : Dark-ON (can be changed by the F39-MC11)
- External indicator output : Light-ON (can be changed by the F39-MC11) *2

Indicators:
- Light intensity level indicator (Green LED x5): Lit according to light intensity
- Error mode indicator (Red LED x3): Flashing to indicate error mode
- Power indicator (Green LED): Lit when power is supplied
- Interlock indicator (Yellow LED): Lit during interlock condition
- Lockout indicator (Red LED): Flashing during lockout condition
- Test indicator (Orange LED): Lit during external test *3

- Light intensity level indicator (Green LED x5): Lit according to light intensity
- Error mode indicator (Red LED x3): Flashing to indicate error mode
- OFF-state indicator (Red LED): Lit when OSSDs are in OFF-state
- ON-state indicator (Green LED): Lit when OSSDs are in ON-state
- Lockout indicator (Red LED): Flashing during lockout condition
- Blanking indicator (Green LED): Lit when blanking is set *3

Mutual interference prevention function *2:
- Number of series connected light curtains: Up to 3 sets
- Number of beams: Up to 240 beams

Test functions:
- Self-test (After power ON, and during operation)
- External test (Light emission stop function by test input)

Safety-related functions:
- Auto reset / manual reset (Interlock function) *4
- EDM (External device monitoring)
- Fixed blanking *5
- Floating blanking *5
### Section 1 Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Stand-alone</th>
<th>RPH4□□□□P14</th>
<th>RPH4□□□□P25</th>
<th>RPH4□□□□P40</th>
<th>RPH4□□□□P70</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Series connection</td>
<td>RPH4□□□□P14-0</td>
<td>RPH4□□□□P25-0</td>
<td>RPH4□□□□P40-0</td>
<td>RPH4□□□□P70-0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Connection method**: M12 connector, 8 pins
- **Protection mode**: Output short-circuit protection, Reverse polarity protection
- **Ambient temperature**: During operation: -10 to 55°C (no freezing), During storage: -30 to 70°C
- **Ambient humidity**: During operation: 35 to 95% RH (no condensation), During storage: 35 to 95% RH
- **Ambient light intensity**: Incandescent lamp: 3,000 lx max. (receiver surface light intensity), Sunlight: 10,000 lx max. (receiver surface light intensity)
- **Insulation resistance**: 20 MΩ min. (at 500 VDC)
- **Dielectric strength voltage**: 1000 VAC 50/60 Hz, 1 min.
- **Degree of protection**: IP65 (IEC60529)
- **Vibration resistance**: Normal operation: 10 to 55 Hz, double amplitude 0.7 mm, X, Y and Z directions 20 sweeps
- **Shock resistance**: Normal operation: 100 m/s², X, Y and Z directions 1000 times
- **Cable (optional) *6**: UL20276 (flame-resistant), 8 cores (0.3 mm² x 4 pairs), external diameter 6.6 mm, with braided wire shield, allowable bending radius: R36 mm
- **Materials**
  - Case: Aluminum
  - Cap: Zinc die-cast
  - Optical cover: PMMA (acrylic resin)
  - Cable: Oil-proof PVC
  - Calculate with the following equation:
    - Weight of light curtain with protective height of 180 mm to 738 mm (g)
      \[ = (\text{Protective height} + 100) \times 2 + 1300 \]
    - Weight of light curtain with protective height of 747 mm to 1402 mm (g)
      \[ = (\text{Protective height} + 100) \times 2 + 1700 \]
    - Weight of light curtain with protective height of 1417 mm to 1822 mm (g)
      \[ = (\text{Protective height} + 100) \times 2 + 2100 \]
- **Accessories**: Test rod *7, Instruction manual, Mounting brackets (top and bottom), Mounting brackets (intermediate)*8, Error mode label
- **Applicable standard**: IEC61496-1, EN61496-1 Type4 ESPE (Electro-Sensitive Protective Equipment), IEC61496-2 Type4 AOPD (Active Opto-electronic Protective Devices)

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*1. Please note that the operation may differ from conventional ON/OFF switching because of the safety circuit.
*2. Available for RPH4□□□□P14-P01
*3. Flashing after a lapse of 30000 hours as an indicator of preventive maintenance.
*4. For the factory setting, the manual reset is set to start/restart interlock. Using the F39-MC11 can select start interlock or restart interlock.
*5. For the factory setting, the function is not set. It can be enabled with the F39-MC11.
*6. When extending the cable, be sure to use a cable with at least same performance. Do not extend the cable more than the length below. Be sure to route the RPH4 cable separated from high-potential power lines or through an exclusive conduit.
  - In the case of no series connection: 100 m max.
  - In the case of 2 sensors connected in series: 80 m max.
  - In the case of 3 sensors connected in series: 30 m max.
*7. Test rod is not supplied with the RPH4□□□□P70 / P70-01.
*8. The intermediate mounting bracket is supplied with the following types:
  Types which have the total length of the light curtain from 640 mm to 1280 mm: 1 set for each of emitter and receiver
  Types which have the total length of the light curtain over 1280 mm: 2 sets for each of emitter and receiver
1-3-2 Response time

The response time of OSSD outputs are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protective height(mm)</th>
<th>No. of beams</th>
<th>Response time (ON to OFF)</th>
<th>Response time (OFF to ON)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RPH4□□□□P14</td>
<td>189 to 441</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>459 to 765</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>783 to 1071</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1089 to 1125</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RPH4□□□□P14-01</td>
<td>21 to 49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>51 to 85</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>87 to 119</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>121 to 125</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RPH4□□□□P25</td>
<td>217 to 772</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>787 to 1297</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1312 to 1822</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RPH4□□□□P25-01</td>
<td>13 to 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>51 to 85</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>86 to 120</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RPH4□□□□P40</td>
<td>217 to 757</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>787 to 1297</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1327 to 1807</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RPH4□□□□P40-01</td>
<td>7 to 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26 to 43</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>44 to 60</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RPH4□□□□P70</td>
<td>277 to 757</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>817 to 1297</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1357 to 1777</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RPH4□□□□P70-01</td>
<td>5 to 13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14 to 22</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23 to 30</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Response time for series connected types is calculated as follows:**
  
  **For 2 sets:**
  - Response time (ON to OFF): Response time of Light curtain 1 + Response time of Light curtain 2 + 3 ms
  - Response time (OFF to ON): Response time of Light curtain 1 + Response time of Light curtain 2 + 12 ms

  **For 3 sets:**
  - Response time (ON to OFF): Response time of Light curtain 1 + Response time of Light curtain 2
  + Response time of Light curtain 3 + 4 ms
  - Response time (OFF to ON): Response time of Light curtain 1 + Response time of Light curtain 2
  + Response time of Light curtain 3 +16 ms

- **Response time of F3SP-BIP is 10 ms, operation time is 100 ms.**

  **[Note]:** If the controller is included in the set, calculate safety distance by adding the controller response time to the F3SN response time.
Section 2  Wiring and Mounting

2-1 Installation Conditions

2-1-1 Detection Zone and Intrusion Path

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WARNING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do not use the RPH4 on machines that cannot be stopped by electrical control in case of an emergency, such as a pressing machine with full-rotation clutch system. Serious injury may result if the machine does not stop before someone reaches the hazardous part.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proper configuration of the control circuit is required between the RPH4 and the machine which it is used in PSDI “presence sensing device initiator” mode. Refer to OSHA1910.217, IEC61496-1, and other related standards and regulations for more detail on PSDI.

Install protective structures around the machine so that you must pass through the detection zone of the RPH4 to reach a hazardous part of the machine. Install the RPH4 so that some part of the operator's body remains in the detection zone at all times when the operator works in a hazardous area.

The switch to reset the interlock condition must be installed so that the entire hazardous area is visible and free of personnel, also the switch must not be able to be operated from within the hazardous area.

Do not use the RPH4 in flammable or explosive environments. Failure to do this may cause an explosion.

The RPH4 does not offer protection to the operator's body from projectiles exiting the hazardous area. Proper means of mechanical guarding must be provided to ensure protection from these potentially hazardous projectiles.

Be sure to securely fasten the RPH4 to the machine and tighten the cable connector.

Correct Installation

Incorrect Installation

A hazardous part of a machine can be reached only by passing through the sensor detection zone.

Some part of the operator's body remains in the detection zone while they are working.

A worker is between the sensor detection zone and a hazardous part of a machine.
2-1-2 Safety Distance

WARNING
Always maintain a safe distance (S) between the RPH4 and a hazardous part of a machine. Serious injury may result if the machine does not stop before someone reaches the hazardous part.

The "Safety distance" is the minimum distance that must be maintained between the RPH4 and a hazardous part of a machine in order to stop the machine before someone or something reaches it. The safety distance is calculated based on the following equation when a person moves perpendicular to the detection zone of a light curtain.

Safety distance (S) = Intrusion speed into the detection zone (K) x Total response time for the machine and light curtain (T) + Additional distance calculated based on the detection capability of the light curtain (C) ... (1)

The safety distance varies with national standards and individual machine standards. Be sure to refer to related standards.

The equation is also different if the direction of intrusion is not perpendicular to the detection zone of the light curtain.

<Reference> Method for calculating safety distance as provided by European Norm EN999 (for intrusion perpendicular to the detection zone)

**[Detection capability: 40mm or less]**
Substitute K = 2,000 mm/s and C = 8 (d - 14 mm) in equation (1) and calculate as shown below.

\[ S = 2,000 \text{ mm/s} \times (T_m + T_s) + 8 (d - 14 \text{ mm}) \] ... (2)

Where: S = Safety distance (mm)
- Tm = Machine response time (s) *1
- Ts = Light curtain response time (s) *2
- d = Detection capability of the light curtain (mm)

\[ S = 2,000 \text{ mm/s} \times (0.05s + 0.01s) + 8 (14 \text{ mm} - 14 \text{ mm}) \]
\[ = 120 \text{ mm} \]

Use S = 100 mm if the result of equation (2) is less than 100 mm

Recalculate using the following equation with K = 1,600 mm/s if the result is over 500 mm.

\[ S = 1,600 \text{ mm/s} \times (T_m + T_s) + 8 (d - 14 \text{ mm}) \] ... (3)

Use S = 500 mm if the result from equation (3) is less than 500 mm

**[Detection capability: over 40mm]**
Substitute K = 1,600 mm/s and C = 850 mm in equation (1) and calculate as shown below.

\[ S = 1,600 \text{ mm/s} \times (T_m + T_s) + 850 \text{ mm} \] ... (4)

Where: S = Safety distance (mm)
- Tm = Machine response time (s) *1
- Ts = Light curtain response time (s) *2

\[ S = 1,600 \text{ mm/s} \times (0.05s + 0.01s) + 850 \text{ mm} \]
\[ = 946 \text{ mm} \]

*1. The machine response time refers to the maximum time from the moment the machine receives a stop signal to the moment the hazardous part of the machine stops. The machine response time should be measured on actual machines. The machine response time should be measured and confirmed periodically.

*2. The light curtain response time refers to the time required for output to change from ON to OFF.
Section 2  Wiring and Mounting

Method for calculating the safety distance as provided by ANSI B11.19 (US)

Safety distance \( S = \) Intrusion speed into the detection zone \( K \) x Response time \( (Ts + Tc + Tr + Tbm) \) + Additional distance \( Dpf \) \( ...(5) \)

Where: \( K = \) Intrusion speed (Recommended value in OSHA standards is 1,600 mm/s)

ANSI B11.19. does not define Intrusion speed \( K \). When determining \( K \), consider possible factors including physical ability of operators.

\( Ts = \) Time required for machine to stop \( (s) \)

\( Tr = \) RPH4 response time \( (s) \)*1

\( Tc = \) Maximum response time required for machine control circuit to apply brake \( (s) \)

\( Tbm = \) Additional time \( (s) \)

If the machine is provided with a brake monitor, \( Tbm = \) brake monitor setting time - \( (Ts + Tc) \). If not provided with a brake monitor, it is recommended to determine a value more than 20% of \( (Ts + Tc) \) as the additional time.

\( Dpf = \) Additional distance. \( Dpf \) is calculated as follows based on ANSI standards.

\[ Dpf = 3.4 \times (d - 7.0) \]

Where: \( K = 1,600 \text{ mm/s} \), \( Ts + Tc = 0.06s \), Brake monitor setting time = 0.1s, \( Tr = 0.1s \), \( d = 14\text{mm} \),

From equation (5):

\[ Tbm = 0.1 - 0.06 = 0.04s \]

\[ Dpf = 3.4 \times (14 - 7.0) = 23.8\text{mm} \]

\[ S = 1,600 \times (0.06 + 0.1 + 0.1 - 0.04) + 23.8 = 375.8\text{mm} \]

*1. The light curtain response time refers to the time required for output changing from ON to OFF.

2-1-3 Distances from Reflective Surfaces

**WARNING**

Be sure to install the RPH4 to minimize the effects of reflection from nearby surfaces.

Failure to do so may cause detection to fail and may result in serious injury.

Install the RPH4 with minimum Distance \( D \) shown below from reflective surfaces (highly reflective surfaces)

such as metal walls, floors, ceilings, and work pieces.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance between emitter and receiver (Operating range ( L ))</th>
<th>Minimum installation distance ( D )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.2 to 3m</td>
<td>0.16m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>over 3m</td>
<td>( L \times \tan3^\circ = L \times 0.052 \text{ (m)} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Note]: Effective aperture angle of the RPH4 is ±2.5°(when \( L > 3\text{m} \)) as defined by IEC61496-2. However, set the effective aperture angle to ±3° and install the RPH4 apart from reflective surfaces with considering differences of the beams during installation.
2-1-4 How to Prevent Mutual Interference

**WARNING**

The set type of the emitter and receiver must be the same.

Do not use the RPH4 in a reflective configuration. Otherwise detection may fail.

When using multiple sets of RPH4, connect them and/or use light interruption panels to prevent mutual interference.

1) Series connection (Up to 3 sets, 240 beams, the series connection type is required for connection)

Multiple sets of the RPH4 can be connected in series.
2) When not connected
When installing two or more light curtains without connecting them to each other due to wiring conditions, considerations must be made to prevent mutual interference. Failure to do so may cause the RPH4 to go into a lockout condition.

Installation which may cause mutual interference

Installation to prevent mutual interference
- Install so that the two light curtains emit in the opposite directions (staggered).
- Install a light interrupting wall in between sensors.
- Install the light curtains facing away from the one another to eliminate mutual interference.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance between emitter and receiver (Operating range L)</th>
<th>Minimum installation distance D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.2 to 3m</td>
<td>0.32m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>over 3m</td>
<td>( L \times \tan 6^\circ = ) ( L \times 0.105 ) (m)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2-2 Dimensional Drawings

Dimensions according to the type can be calculated by using the following equations.

**RPH4□□□□P14 series**
Dimension C2 (Protective height): 4 digits in the type name
Dimension A = C2 + 86
Dimension B = C2 + 54
Dimension E = C2 – 9
Dimension F: See the right table.

**Other series**
Dimension C1 (Protective height): 4 digits in the type name
Dimension A = C1 + 64
Dimension B = C1 + 32
Dimension E = C1 – 37
Dimension F: See the right table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protective height (C2)</th>
<th>Number of intermediate mounting bracket</th>
<th>Dimension F (*1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to 0620</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0621 to 1125</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>F = B / 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protective height (C1)</th>
<th>Number of intermediate mounting bracket</th>
<th>Dimension F (*1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to 0640</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0641 to 1280</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>F = B / 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1281 to 1822</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>F = B / 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1. If value F obtained from the above equation is not used, set F to 670 mm or less.

● Side mounting (e.g.: emitter)
Section 2  Wiring and Mounting

- Rear mounting (e.g.: emitter)
2-3 Mounting

2-3-1 How to Mount the Unit

- Be sure to have a bend radius of the RPH4 cable of R36 (mm) or more. Eventual failure of the cable may result.

- Shown below with mounting brackets for the emitter and receiver attached. Also shown is how to assemble intermediate mounting bracket and positions where screw holes can be drilled to mount the brackets.
2-3-2 Dimensional Drawing of the Mounting Bracket

- Mounting bracket (top and bottom)

![Dimensional drawing of mounting bracket (top and bottom)]

- Mounting bracket (intermediate)

  Configuration for rear mounting

![Dimensional drawing of mounting bracket (intermediate) for rear mounting]

  Intermediate bracket (2)

  Configuration for side mounting

![Dimensional drawing of mounting bracket (intermediate) for side mounting]
Setup procedure when the supplied mounting brackets are used

I. Secure the bottom bracket (power connector side) on a wall or column.

II. Secure the intermediate bracket (3) on a wall or column.

[Note]: The arm of receiver is located at the opposite side of that of the emitter.

III. Align the intermediate bracket (2) with the protrusion of intermediate bracket (1) located on the rear side of the light curtain, and temporarily tighten the supplied screw (M4x6).

[Note]: Mount the intermediate bracket (2) so that its direction is the same as that of the intermediate bracket (3).

IV. Insert the cable connector of the light curtain into the bottom bracket.

V. Move the intermediate bracket (2) until its height is aligned with that of the intermediate bracket (3)(V-a), securely tighten the screw (M4x6)(V-b).

[Note]: Be sure to perform this step prior to mounting the top bracket (cap side).

VI. After having aligned the intermediate bracket (2) with the intermediate bracket (3) in the direction of mounting the light curtain, temporarily tighten the supplied screw (M5x8).

Intermediate brackets (2) and (3) are assembled in the following three ways; VI-a, VI-b, VI-c.

VII. Align the top bracket (cap side) with the round hole on the cap, and secure it on a wall or column.

VIII. Insert two supplied screws (M4x8) into both top and bottom brackets, and temporary tighten them (VIII-a, VIII-b). (The figure shown below describes the side mounting.)

IX. Adjust the torsion angle of the light curtain in the point where the five light receiving level indicators are lit.

X. Securely tighten the bottom and top brackets.

XI. Then, securely tighten the intermediate brackets. The procedure to mount the light curtain is now complete.
2-4 Wiring

**WARNING**

Do not short-circuit the outputs to +24V. Doing so will cause the output to be always ON.

Connect loads between the output and 0V line. (PNP output)

Connecting loads between the output and +24V line will reverse the operation mode and the machine will be ON when it is light-interrupted.

Always use the two OSSD outputs to configure the safety system.

Using only one OSSD of the safety system may result in serious injury when there is an output circuit failure.

Do not connect any of the RPH4 lines to a DC power supply with more than 24VDC+10% or to an AC power supply to avoid the danger of electric shock.

(Correct) (Incorrect)

![Diagram](image)

2-4-1 Power Supply Units

**WARNING**

DC power supply units must satisfy all of the conditions below so that the RPH4 can comply with the applicable standards IEC 61496-1, and UL 508.

- The power supply voltage must be within specified ratings (24 VDC ± 10%).
- The power supply is connected only to the RPH4 and to the devices related to the electro-sensitive protective function of the RPH4, such as a safety controller and muting sensors, and it has enough rated current for all the devices. The power supply must not be connected to other devices or machines.
- The power supply uses double or reinforced insulation between the primary and secondary circuits.
- The power supply automatically resets overcurrent protection characteristics (voltage drop).
- The power supply maintains an output holding time of at least 20 ms.
- FG (frame ground terminal) must be connected to PE (protective earth) when using a commercially available switching regulator.
- The power supply must have output characteristics of Class 2 Circuit of Limited Voltage-Current Circuit as defined in UL508 (see “Remark”).
- The power supply must conform to regulatory requirements and standards, regarding EMC and electrical equipment safety, of the country where the RPH4 is installed and where machinery will be operated. Example: The EMC Directive (industrial environment) and the Low Voltage Directive in EU.

[Remark] The power supply must conform to the following requirement (1) or (2) regarding a secondary circuit, in accordance with UL 508, to avoid a fire.

1) The power supply includes a limited voltage/current circuit supplied by an isolating source like the secondary winding of an isolating type transformer. And, in the limited voltage/current circuit,
   - the current available is limited to a value not exceeding 8 A (including the case of short-circuit), or
   - a secondary fuse or other such secondary circuit protective device used to limit the available current shall be rated at not more than a value 4.2 amperes (for the power supply voltage of 24VDC)

   **Recommended power supply:** S82K (15 W, 30 W, 50 W, 90 W type) made by OMRON.
   Certificate of UL Listing (UL508, Class2 Output) and CE Marked (EMC and Low Voltage Directives).

2) The power supply includes a Class 2 circuit supplied by an isolating source that complies with the requirement in the Standard for Class 2 Power Units, UL 1310, or the requirements in the Standard for Class 2 and Class 3 Transformers, UL 1585.
2-4-2 Wiring Diagram

- Light curtain only

**Wiring for the Manual reset mode and the EDM function**

![Manual reset mode and EDM function diagram](image)

S1: External test switch
S2: Interlock/Lockout reset switch
K1, K2: Relay that control the dangerous zone, etc.
K3: Load, PLC, etc. (Used for monitoring)

**Wiring for the Auto reset mode**

![Auto reset mode diagram](image)

S3: Lockout reset switch
(If the switch is not necessary, connect between the reset input and +24VDC.)

**Wiring when the EDM is not used**

When the EDM is not necessary
1) If the auxiliary output is in the "Dark-ON output mode", wire the lines as shown in the figure below to disable the EDM, or
2) Use the F39-MC11 to disable the EDM.

![Wiring when the EDM is not used](image)

[Note]: If the K3 is not necessary, only connect the auxiliary output to the EDM input.
Section 2  Wiring and Mounting

- Combination with the F3SP-B1P

**Wiring for the Manual reset mode and the EDM function**

**Wiring for the Auto reset mode**

---

[Note]: If the EDM is not necessary, short-circuit T31 and T32.
2-4-3 Wiring Procedures

1. Connect the emitter cable (F39-JC□□-L optional, gray color outer jacket) to the emitter.
2. Connect the receiver cable (F39-JC□□-D optional, black color outer jacket) to the receiver.
3. Connect the 0V line of the power supply directly to protective earth (PE).

[Note]: Be sure to wire correctly. Failure to do so may damage the RPH4. Confirm the color of cables and outer jackets (emitter: gray, receiver: black). Matching colors prevents incorrect wiring.

Connector (Main Unit End)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Front View</th>
<th>Pin No.</th>
<th>Signal Name</th>
<th>Receiver</th>
<th>Emitter</th>
<th>Wire Color of Optional Cable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>OSSD 2</td>
<td>Interlock selection input (INTERLOCK)</td>
<td>White</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>+24 VDC (24VDC)</td>
<td>+24 VDC (24VDC)</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>OSSD 1</td>
<td>Test input</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Auxiliary output</td>
<td>Reset input (RESET)</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>RS-485 (A)</td>
<td>RS-485 (A)</td>
<td>Gray</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>RS-485 (B)</td>
<td>RS-485 (B)</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0 V</td>
<td>0 V</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>EDM input</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Single-ended connector cable (F39–JC□□A Optional)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type (set name)</th>
<th>For Emitter</th>
<th>For Receiver</th>
<th>L</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Section 2  Wiring and Mounting

- Double-ended connector cable for Series Connection and Connection to the F3SP-B1P (F39–JCDB Optional)

![Diagram of connector cable]

Vinil insulated round cable 6.6mm dia.
8cores(4twisted pairs) (conductor cross sectional area: 0.3mm² / insulation outside diameter: 1.15mm dia.)

Unit: mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type (set name)</th>
<th>For Emitter</th>
<th>For Receiver</th>
<th>L</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F39-JCR2B</td>
<td>F39-JCR2BL</td>
<td>G. outer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F39-JC3B</td>
<td>F39-JC3BL</td>
<td>G. outer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F39-JC7B</td>
<td>F39-JC7BL</td>
<td>G. outer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F39-JC10B</td>
<td>F39-JC10BL</td>
<td>B. outer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F39-JC15B</td>
<td>F39-JC15BL</td>
<td>B. outer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Do not use for series connection.

2-4-4 Adjustment Procedures

[Procedures]
1. Ensure the following points.
   • The optical surfaces of the emitter and receiver are clean.
   • There should be no light-interrupting objects in the RPH4 detection zone.
2. Adjust the beams of the emitter.
   Adjust the torsion angle of the emitter while monitoring the light intensity level indicator and locate the emitter in the point where the ON-state indicator (lit: green) is lit.
3. Adjust the receiver.
   Adjust the torsion angle of the receiver while monitoring the light intensity level indicator and locate the receiver in the point where the ON-state indicator (lit: green) is lit.
4. Confirm all the light intensity level indicators are lit.
5. When the above adjustments have been completed, tighten all brackets and mounting screws while being careful not to change the beam adjustment for the light curtain.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mounting bracket type</th>
<th>Screw designation and length (mm)</th>
<th>Tightening torque</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mounting bracket (Top and bottom)</td>
<td>M4×8</td>
<td>1.2 N·m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mounting bracket (Intermediate)</td>
<td>M5×8</td>
<td>2.0 N·m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. If all of the light intensity level indicators are not lit through the above angle adjustment of the receiver, check for parallelism between the emitter mounting surface and the receiver mounting surface and also check if the emitter and receiver are mounted to the same height.
2-5 Check List

A person in charge should check the following check boxes.

Check the following items to make sure the installation is correct.
1. The machine structure does not hinder stop and other safety functions.
2. Intrusion into a hazardous part of the machine is not possible without passing through the RPH4 detection zone.
3. Protective structure allows the RPH4 to detect an operator when he/she works in the hazardous area.
4. The switch to reset the interlock condition has to be installed so that the entire hazardous area is visibly free and the switch can not be operated from within the hazardous area.
5. The safety distance has been calculated. Calculated distance: $S = ( \quad )$ mm
6. The actual safety distance is greater than the calculated distance. Actual distance = (        ) mm
7. Reflective surfaces are not installed in prohibited areas.

Check the following items to make sure wiring is correct before turning ON power.
1. The power supply is connected only to the RPH4 and to the devices related to the electro-sensitive protective function of the RPH4, such as a safety controller and muting sensors, and it has enough rated current for all the devices.
2. The power supply unit is a 24 VDC unit that conforms to the EMC Directive, Low-voltage Directive, and output holding specifications.
3. The polarity of the power supply connection is not reversed.
4. The emitter cable is properly connected to the emitter and the receiver cable is properly connected to the receiver.
5. Double insulation is used between I/O lines and the hazard potential (commercial power supplies, etc.).
6. Outputs are not shorted to the +24V line.
7. Loads are not connected to the +24V line.
8. No lines are connected to a commercial supply line.
9. When two or more units are used, they are connected or installed properly to prevent mutual interference.

Check the RPH4 operations with the machine stopped.
1. A test rod is not deformed. (note 1)
2. Nothing is present in the detection zone.

The power indicator, the ON-state indicator and all of the light intensity level indicators are lit within one second after the RPH4 is turned ON.
3. A test rod can be detected at any position in the detection zone. In other words, all the light intensity level indicators go off and the OFF-state indicator will remain lit as long as the test rod is present in the detection zone.

Guide the test rod through detection zone as shown in the figure. (Note2)

[Note1]: The size of the detection capability varies depending on the light curtain type and the floating blanking setting. Perform inspection using a test rod with a proper diameter.
(Test rod is not supplied with the RPH4P70 series.)
The diameter of the supplied test rod is not suitable for the inspection when the floating blanking function is used. Prepare the test rod of the proper diameter. (Refer to “1-2-7 Floating Blanking function”).

[Note2]: When fixed blanking is used, confirm that all entries to the disabled detection zone are blocked by protective structures and the test rod can be detected at any position in the detection zone.
4. In case the external test function is used: When the test input line is short-circuited to the 9DC to24V line, the OFF-state indicator is lit. 
5. In case the EDM function is used: When the light curtain is interrupted and the EDM input line becomes open, the light curtain enters the lockout condition. 
6. In case the start interlock function is used: Even if the light curtain receives light after turning power ON, the OFF-state indicator remains lit. If the reset switch is input, the ON-state indicator is lit.
7. In case the restart interlock function is used: When the light curtain is interrupted, then go back to the light receiving condition, the OFF-state indicator remains lit. If the reset switch is input, the ON-state indicator is lit.

Operate the machine and check to see if a hazardous part stops under the conditions below.
1. The hazardous part immediately stops when a test rod is intruded in the detection zone at 3 points: Directly in front of the emitter, Directly in front of the receiver, Midway between the emitter and receiver. (Use correct test rod as described in Step 3.)
2. The hazardous part remains stopped as long as the test rod is present in the detection zone.
3. The hazardous part stops when the RPH4 power supply is turned OFF.
4. The overall measured machine response time is less than the calculated time.
Section 3  I/O Circuit

*1. Open: Normal light emission, Short to the +24VDC: stops light emission
*2. Refer to 2-4-2 Wiring Diagram
*3. The section encircled with the dashed line is applied for RPH4□□□□P□□-01 only.

[Note]: The numbers in ○ indicate pin numbers of the connectors.
The numbers in ● indicate pin numbers of the series connection connectors.
Output Waveform of the OSSD outputs
The OSSD outputs will be OFF as shown in the following figure in order to perform the OSSD circuit self-test when the light curtain is in the ON-state. The OSSD circuit diagnosis is correct when this OFF signal is fed back. If the output signal does not contain an OFF signal, the receiver determines that there is an output circuit or wiring failure and goes into the lockout condition. The number of OFF signals depends on the number of light curtains connected in series. (See the table below.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of light curtains connected in series</th>
<th>No. of OFF signals within the response time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No series connection</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 light curtains</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 light curtains</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the same way, the OSSD outputs will be ON as shown in the following figure, to perform the OSSD circuit self-test when the light curtain is in the OFF-state. Check the input response time of a machine connected to the RPH4 carefully to ensure the machine will not malfunction due to the OFF signal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of light curtains connected in series</th>
<th>No. of ON signals within the response time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No series connection</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 light curtains</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 light curtains</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 4  Application

This section shows examples of a motor control system that combines an RPH4. These are category 4 systems (EN954-1 provision).

● Application 1

- Combination with the control unit F3SP-B1P
- Using the EDM function

● Application 2

- Manual reset mode
- Using the EDM function
- Combination with the safety relay unit G9SA-301
- Setting of the F3SN-A
- Auto reset mode
- Disabled the EDM function by the F39-MC11
- Setting of the safety relay unit
- Manual reset mode
- Using feedback loop
- Using an emergency stop switch
## Section 5  Maintenance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WARNING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do not use the RPH4 until the following inspections are completed. Failure to do so may result in loss of life or serious injury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not disassemble, repair or modify the RPH4.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Note]: For safety, be sure to record and store inspection results.  
Make sure you are thoroughly familiar with the RPH4 and the machine prior to conduction an inspection.  
If the installer, design technician and user are different individuals, make sure the user has adequate guidelines for performing maintenance.

### 5-1 Daily Inspections

**Be sure to inspect the following items at the start of work or after a shift change.**

1. No instruction paths into dangerous machine parts expect through the RPH4 detection zone.
2. Some part of the operator’s body remains in the RPH4 detection zone at all times while working in dangerous machine parts.
3. The actual safety distance is greater than the calculated distance.
4. No dirt or scratches on the optical surface or the spatter protection cover (the F39-HN, optional) of the RPH4.
5. A detected material for inspection is not deformed.
6. Confirm nothing is present in the detection zone, then turn on the power of RPH4.  
When the start interlock is not used: The power indicator and the ON-state indicator are lit within one second after turning ON the power.  
When the start interlock is used: The power indicator and the OFF-state indicator are lit within one second after turning ON the power.
7. The test rod can be detected when guiding it through detection zone as shown in the figure.  
In other words, the OFF-state indicator will be lit when the test rod is inserted into the detection zone.  
[Note]: Perform inspection with the proper size test rod in accordance to the light curtain type and the floating blanking setting.

![Diagram of RPH4](image)

Operate the machine and check to see if the dangerous part stops under the conditions below.

8. The dangerous part moves when there is nothing in the detection zone.
9. The dangerous part stops immediately when the test rod is inserted into the detection zone directly in front of the emitter, directly in front of the receiver and midway between the emitter and receiver. (Use the correct test rod)
10. The dangerous part remains stopped as long as the test rod is present in the detection zone.
11. The dangerous part remains stopped when the RPH4 power supply is turned OFF.
Section 5  Maintenance

5-2 Inspections Every Six Months

Inspect the following items every six months or when a machine setting is changed.

1. Machine structure does not hinder stop and other safety functions.
2. There is no machine modification or connection change that will adversely affect the control system.
3. RPH4 outputs are correctly wired to the machine.
4. The actual overall response time of the machine is less than the calculated response time.
5. The control relay and/or contactor are in good condition.
6. The screws for brackets are secured tightly.
7. There is no interference light.
## Section 6 Troubleshooting

### 6-1 Lockout condition

When the light curtain enters the lockout condition, the error content will be displayed by a flashing pattern of the Error mode indicator. Devise a countermeasure in accordance with the following table.

**[Note]:** For some error conditions, either only the emitter or receiver will blink.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error mode indicator</th>
<th>Error Description</th>
<th>R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| A B C                | Wiring error for interlock function setting | 1) The reset input line and the interlock selection input line are not wired correctly.  
2) The interlock selection input line became open or shorted during power-on. |
| A B C                | Error of the relay monitoring function | 1) One of the external relay contacts is welded.  
2) The EDM input line is not wired correctly to the external relays.  
3) The setting value of relay monitoring time is lower than the relay response time.  
4) In the case of connecting the EDM input line to the auxiliary output line in order to make the EDM function inactive, lines are open or shorted to the 0 V line. |
| A B C                | RS-485 communication line error | 1) The RS-485 communication line is open or shorted to the other I/O line.  
2) Communication error by noises.  
3) When the light curtains are connected in series, the connector of the series connection cable is disconnected.  
4) Failure of the CPU. |
| A B C                | OSSD error | 1)-2) Rewire the OSSD outputs correctly.  
3) Replace the receiver. |
| A B C                | Error by interference light | 1) Interference light is received.  
2) The emission light of the other photoelectric light curtain or light curtain is received. |
| A B C                | Incorrect configuration on the light curtain connection | 1) The type of the receiver is different from the type of the emitter. (e.g. the number of beams is different.)  
2) The number of the receiver connected in series is different from that of the emitter. |
| A B C                | Error by noises or Destruction of the light curtain | 1) Influenced by significant noise.  
2) Internal hardware failure of the receiver or the emitter. |

Flashing   Not lit

1) Replace the relay.  
2) Check connection of the relay monitoring input line.  
3) Replace with a relay of proper release time, or change the setting value of the relay monitoring time by the F39-MC11.  
4) Check the EDM input line and the auxiliary output line for error. Then, confirm that the operation mode for the auxiliary output is in the Dark-ON output mode.

1) Check connection of the RS-485 lines.  
2) Check noise environment around the RS-485 communication lines.  
3) Check the cable connection between the light curtains connected in series.  
4) Replace the light curtain

1) Check connection of the OSSD output line.  
2) Replace the OSSD output line.  
3) Replace the receiver.

1)-2) Interrupt the interference light. (Refer to 2-1-4)

1)-2) Correct the type or the number of the light curtain connected in series.
6-2 Other trouble

In case the light curtain does not work, even if the lockout indicator and the error mode indicator are not flashing, devise a countermeasure in accordance with the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phenomenon</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Remedy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The light intensity level indicator does not lit although any beams are not interrupted.</td>
<td>1) RS-485 communication lines are not connected.</td>
<td>1) Reconnect the RS-485 line correctly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) RS-485 communication lines are influenced by significant noise.</td>
<td>2) Check noise environment around the RS-485 lines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3) Auxiliary output is connected to + 24V line.</td>
<td>3) Open the auxiliary output line, or connect to the 0V line via a load.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 7 Optional Accessory

- **Single-ended connector cable** *(For emitter and for receiver, set of 2)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appearance</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F39-JC3A</td>
<td>3m</td>
<td>M12 connector (8pins)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F39-JC7A</td>
<td>7m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F39-JC10A</td>
<td>10m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F39-JC15A</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Double-ended connector cable** *(For emitter and for receiver, set of 2)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appearance</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F39-JCR5B</td>
<td>0.2m</td>
<td>M12 connector (8pins)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F39-JC3B</td>
<td>3m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F39-JC7B</td>
<td>7m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F39-JC10B</td>
<td>10m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F39-JC15B</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Control unit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appearance</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F3SP-B1P</td>
<td>Relay (3NO + 1NC)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Setting console**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appearance</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Accessory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F39-MC11</td>
<td>Branching connector, Connector cap, Cable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **External indicator** *Series connection type is required for connection*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appearance</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Applicable light curtain</th>
<th>Indicator color</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F39-A01PR-L</td>
<td>Emitter</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>M12 connector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F39-A01PG-L</td>
<td></td>
<td>Green</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F39-A01PR-D</td>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F39-A01PG-D</td>
<td></td>
<td>Green</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 7  Optional Accessory

- Spatter protection cover (for both emitter and receiver, set of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appearance</th>
<th>Type *1</th>
<th>Applicable sensor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F39-HN0000-14</td>
<td>RPH40000P14 / P14-01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F39-HN0000-25</td>
<td>RPH40000P25 / P25-01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1. The same 4-digit numbers as the protective heights (0000 in the light curtain type names) are substituted by 0000 in the type names.

*2. The operating range of the light curtain will decrease by 10% when using the spatter protection cover.

[Spatter protection cover]

![Spatter protection cover diagram]

*L is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>L</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F39-HN0000-14</td>
<td>0000  mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F39-HN0000-25</td>
<td>0000 - 22 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Material:
- PC (transparent area)
- ABS (non-transparent area)

[Fixing bracket]

![Fixing bracket diagram]

Material: Stainless steel

[Mounting dimension]

![Mounting dimension diagram]

Material: Stainless steel
Section 8  Referenced standards

**International Standards**

**European Standards**
- EN954-1 Safety of Machinery: Safety-related Parts of Control Systems – Part 1: General Principles for Design
- EN415-4 Palletizers and depalletizers
- prEN691 Woodworking machines
- EN692 Mechanical presses
- prEN693 Hydraulic presses

**U.S. Federal regulations**
- OSHA 29 CFR 1910.212 General Requirements of All Machines

**U.S. Standards**
- ANSI B11.1 Mechanical Power Presses
- ANSI B11.2 Hydraulic Power Presses
- ANSI B11.3 Power Press Brakes
- ANSI B11.4 Shears
- ANSI B11.5 Iron Workers
- ANSI B11.6 Lathes
- ANSI B11.7 Cold Headers and Cold Formers
- ANSI B11.8 Drilling, Milling, and Boring Machines
- ANSI B11.9 Grinding Machines
- ANSI B11.10 Metal Sawing Machines
- ANSI B11.11 Gear Cutting machines
- ANSI B11.12 Roll Forming and Roll Bending Machines
- ANSI B11.13 Single- and Multiple-Spindle Automatic Bar and Chucking Machines
- ANSI B11.14 Coil Slitting Machines/Systems
- ANSI B11.15 Pipe, Tube, and Shape Bending Machines
- ANSI B11.16 Metal Powder Compacting Presses
- ANSI B11.17 Horizontal Extrusion Presses
- ANSI B11.18 Machinery and Machine Systems for the Processing of Coiled Strip, Sheet, and Standards
- ANSI B11.19 Performance Criteria for the Design, Construction, Care, and Operation of Safeguarding when Referenced by the Other B11 Machine Tool Safety Standards
- ANSI/RIA 15.06 Safety Requirements for Industrial Robots and Robot Systems
- UL1998 Safety-related Software