Features

- 1-channel isolated barrier
- 115/230 V AC supply
- Input for dry contacts or SN/S1N sensors
- · Relay contact output
- · Error message output
- For usage in accordance with ISO 13849-1
- · Line fault detection (LFD)
- Up to SIL3 acc. to IEC 61508

Function

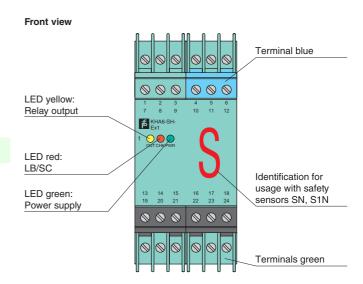
This isolated barrier is used for intrinsic safety applications. It transfers digital signals (SN/S1N proximity sensors and approved mechanical contacts) from a hazardous area to a safe area. It has additional protective circuitry to maintain a reliable safety function.

The proximity sensor or switch controls 1 safety output with 3 form A normally open relay contacts (one is in series to the 2 output relay contacts for the safety function), 1 standard output with 1 form A normally open relay contact, and 1 error message output with a passive transistor. Lead breakage (LB) and short circuit (SC) conditions are continuously monitored.

During an error condition, fault output energizes and outputs I and II de-energize.

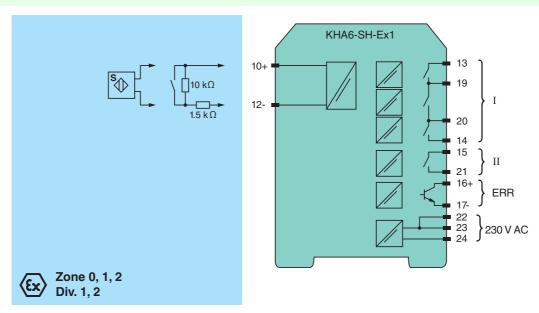
For safety applications, terminals 13 and 14 (output I) must be used

Assembly





Connection



General specifications Signal type Digital Input Supply terminals 22, 23, 24 Connection Rated voltage 85 ... 253 V AC , 45 ... 65 Hz Rated current $30 \text{ mA} \pm 5 \text{ mA}$ 2.2 W Power loss ≤ 2.3 W Power consumption Input Connection terminals 10+, 12-Open circuit voltage/short-circuit current approx. 8.4 V DC / approx. 11.7 mA Lead resistance \leq 50 Ω , in hazardous area cable capacitances and inductivities are to be taken into account Switching point Relay de-energized I < 2.1 mA and I > 5.9 mA Relay energized 2.8 mA < I < 5.3 mA ≤ 1 ms Response delay Output Connection output I: terminals 13, 14; output II: terminals 15, 21; output III: terminals 16+, 17-Output I signal, safety oriented; relay Output I, II Contact loading 253 V AC/1 A/cos $\phi \ge 0.7$; 24 V DC/1 A resistive load Mechanical life 50 x 10⁶ switching cycles Output II signal, not safety oriented; relay Output III fault signal, not safety oriented; electronic output, passive Rated voltage 10 ... 30 V DC 1-signal: (L+) -2.5 V (7 mA, short-circuit proof) / 0-signal: blocked output (Leakage current ≤ 10 mA) EN 61326-1:2006 EN 50178:1997 EN 50081-2, EN 50082-2, NE 21 -20 ... 60 °C (-4 ... 140 °F) 40 x 93 x 115 mm (1.6 x 3.7 x 4.5 in), housing type E PTB 00 ATEX 2043, for additional certificates see www.pepperl-fuchs.com (x) II (1)GD [EEx ia] IIC [circuit(s) in zone 0/1/2] 41 mW (linear characteristic) 253 V AC/DC (Attention! The rated voltage can be lower.) 253 V AC/1 A/cos $\phi \ge 0.7$; 24 V DC/1 A resistive load output I/output II: 253 V AC/DC (Attention! $U_{\rm m}$ is no rated voltage.) safe galvanic isolation acc. to EN 50020, voltage peak value 375 V safe galvanic isolation acc. to EN 50020, voltage peak value 375 V EN 50014, EN 50020

EC-Type Examination Certificate, Statement of Conformity, Declaration of Conformity, Attestation of Conformity and instructions have to be observed where applicable. For information see www.pepperfuchs.com.

Function

Unlike an SN/S1N series NAMUR proximity sensor, a mechanical contact, requires a 10 k Ω resistor to be placed across the contact in addition to a 1.5 k Ω resistor in series.

The input (terminals 10, 12) may generally be operated only with potentially free (passive) switches.

Single channel safe operations **must** occur via terminals 13 and 14. The center tap of the contacts (terminals 19, 20) can **also** be used if an safe operation is to occur a redundant branch.

If the device is used for safety operations the information in the test documents should be observed. The output III error message delivers a "1"-signal when the control circuit experiences lead breakage (LB) or a short circuit (LK).

The device (housing type E) has integrated terminals.

Maximal switching power of the output

