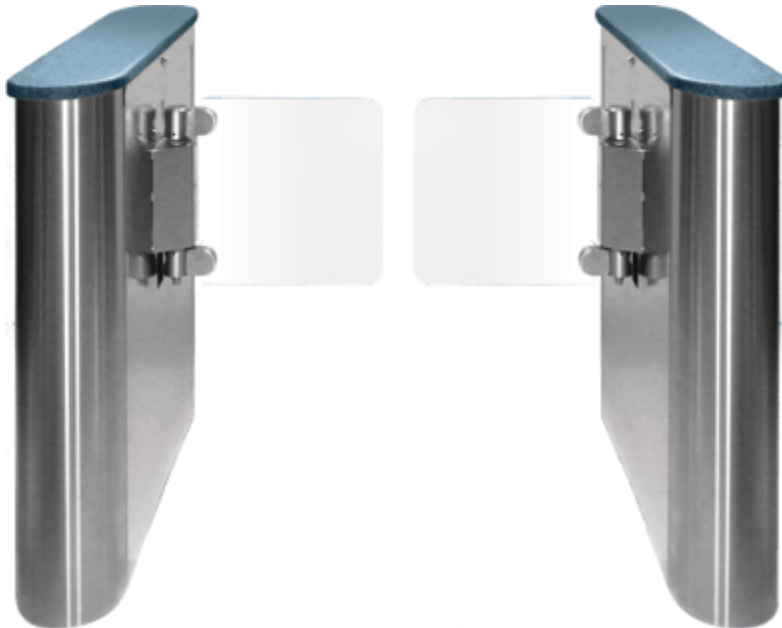




Executive Series EX300

Barrier Optical Swing Gate Lane

Service & Installation Manual



Note: Successful turnstile installation depends on reading this manual.

Important Note: Please keep this service manual after installation. If an installation is done by a construction company or outside installer, please pass this book along to the end user. This book is required for maintenance, troubleshooting, and repairs.

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EX300 Barrier Optical Turnstile

Theory of Operation:

The EX300 barrier optical swing gate lane is designed to control traffic with an intuitive motorized barrier design. This is accomplished with thru-beam type sensors to detect where a person is inside of the lane. Crossing and uncrossing certain beams at certain times will evaluate a passage to be either authorized or unauthorized.

Within each lane there are two primary zones of sensors. Each zone acts as a “limit”. Upon a valid entry (card read, push button, keypad, etc.), the unit recognizes authorization and swings open to allow passage through in the direction requested. Once passage is complete, the arms return to their home position.

Should a user pass in the incorrect direction or has not been authorized for passage, an audible alarm will pulse and red LEDs will flash. An additional solid state output during alarm scenarios also exists for integration into other security systems.

In addition to the two sensor zones mentioned previously, a third sensor zone exists for crawl-through detection. If anyone attempts to crawl through the lane under the arms, the third sensor zone detects them and an alarm goes off.

EX300 lanes are designed to allow heavy flows of traffic. With an adjustable swipe queue, one user can request passage through the lane while another is already inside. This negates the need to wait for the lane to return to a secured status before the next person can pass.

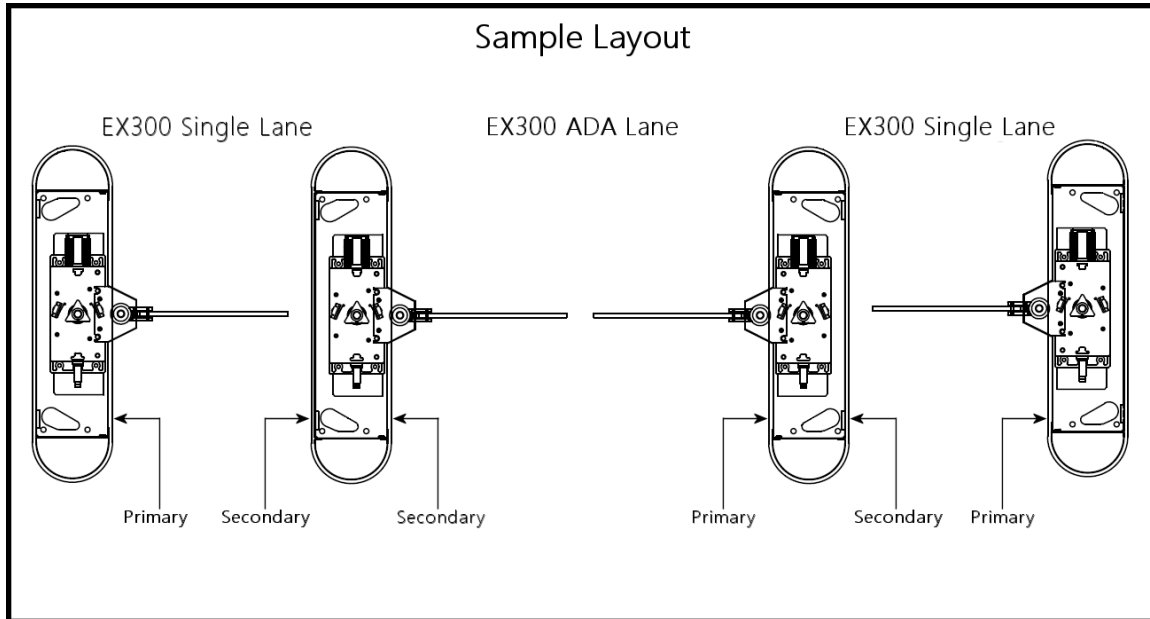
Physically, a lane of EX300 consists of two cabinets: a primary and a secondary. From this base pair, additional single arm lanes can be added. This is accomplished by changing the rear of the cabinet to accept transmitter sensors for the next primary cabinet to create a lane.

Inside the primary cabinet, a logic controller with a display screen and input buttons allow a variety of settings for the machine to be adjusted to facility preferences.

Lane Functionality

Lane configuration:

Each base lane consists of two different types of cabinets; a primary cabinet and a secondary cabinet. In instances where additional single arm lanes are added to an array, the rear side of each cabinet opposite of the lane's cabinet with the arm becomes a secondary panel to the primary cabinet of that lane. See sample layout below.



The base ADA lane's secondary cabinet communicates with the primary cabinet with a provided 12 conductor cable. This allows the primary cabinet to operate the solenoids and motor of the secondary cabinet, as well as keep track of the secondary cabinet's arm position via its 3 proximity sensors.

The secondary cabinet also contains 7 optical transmitters which the primary cabinet uses to evaluate lane passage via receivers. This is also applicable for each single arm lane within an array.

From the factory, each cabinet in an array is preconfigured to the requested operation and layout. Each lane has two directions of passage, each of which can be configured for controlled passage, free passage or no passage. This configuration can be changed in the field via settings on lane's logic controller located inside of the primary cabinet.

Lane Functionality (cont.)

Electrical requirements:

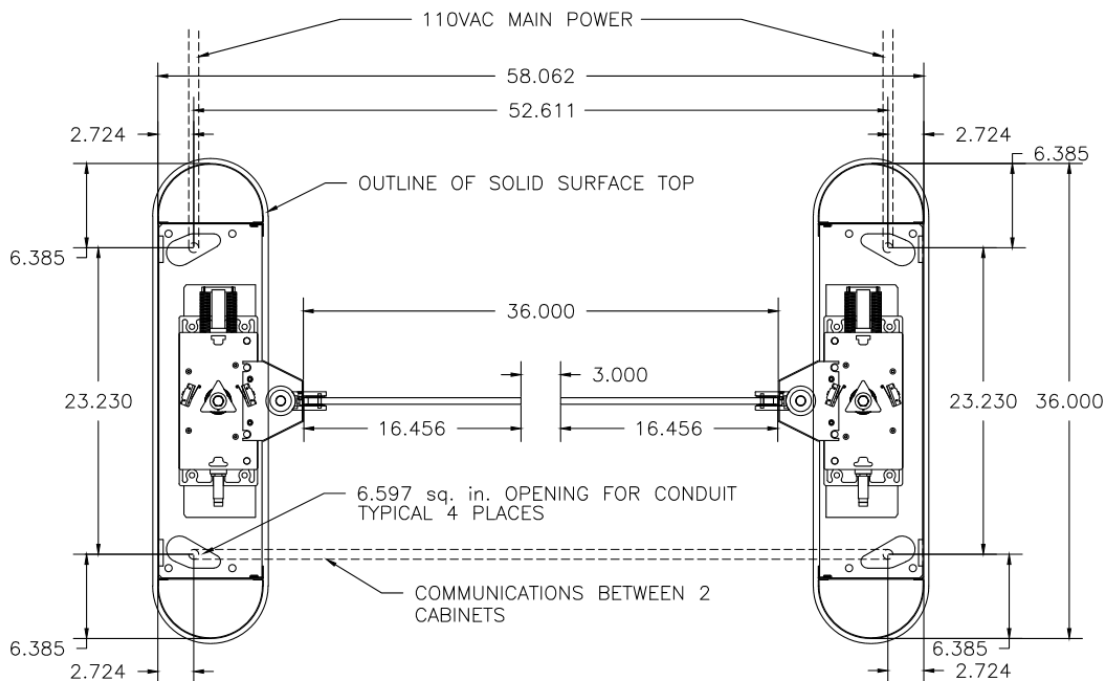
Primary cabinets require 100-240 VAC input voltage. An internal power supply steps the voltage down to 24VDC.

Between the two cabinets in an ADA lane, an 18 gauge 12 conductor cable is necessary in order to operate the secondary cabinet. It will be necessary to provide 3/4" conduit access between the two cabinets. However, only the primary cabinet requires 100-240VAC. The secondary cabinet will obtain 24VDC from the primary cabinet.

The secondary panel (rear of the cabinet across from the primary cabinet) of a single arm lane is powered with only a 2 conductor cable from the primary cabinet, as there are no solenoids, motors or proximity sensors involved in that instance. This cable provides voltage to the optical transmitters for that lane.

It is recommended that the primary side of a hybrid cabinet receives 100-240VAC and the secondary side receives the 24VDC from the primary cabinet of the other lane. This is so one lane can be taken offline without affecting the next one.

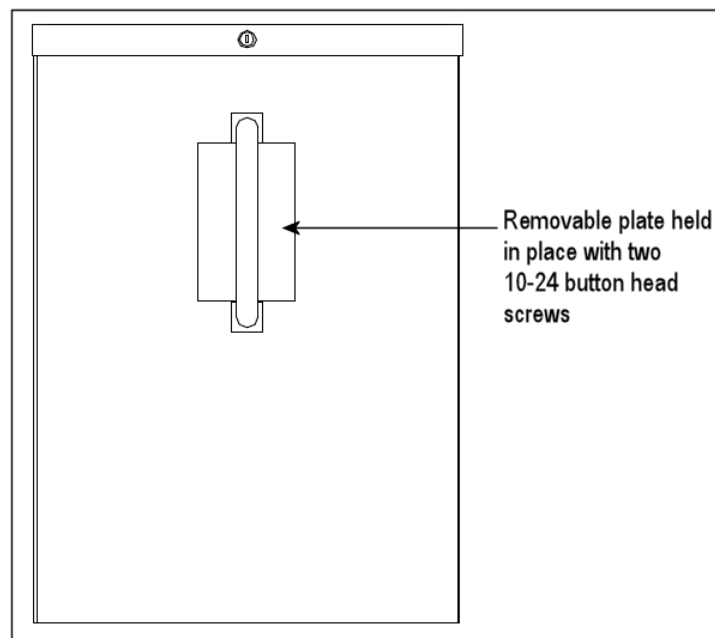
The primary cabinet may also require conduit access from the access control system, this is dependent on the method of installation of access control.



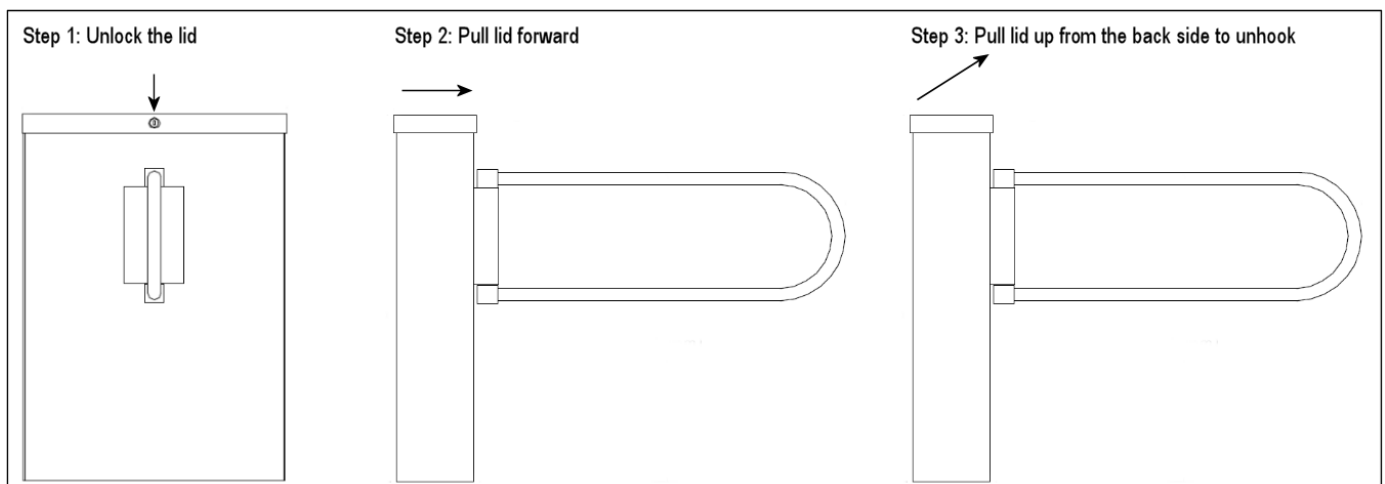
Pre-installation Preparation

In order to install an EX300 lane, each cabinet needs to be opened up. Once opened, anchor holes for concrete mounting as well as conduit access for electrical work can be accessed. Each cabinet has two removable front panels and a lid that need to be removed in order to install.

The first front panel to remove is a V-shaped cover which is fastened onto an aluminum housing for the arm assembly. It is held into place with two 10-24 stainless steel button heads (shown below).

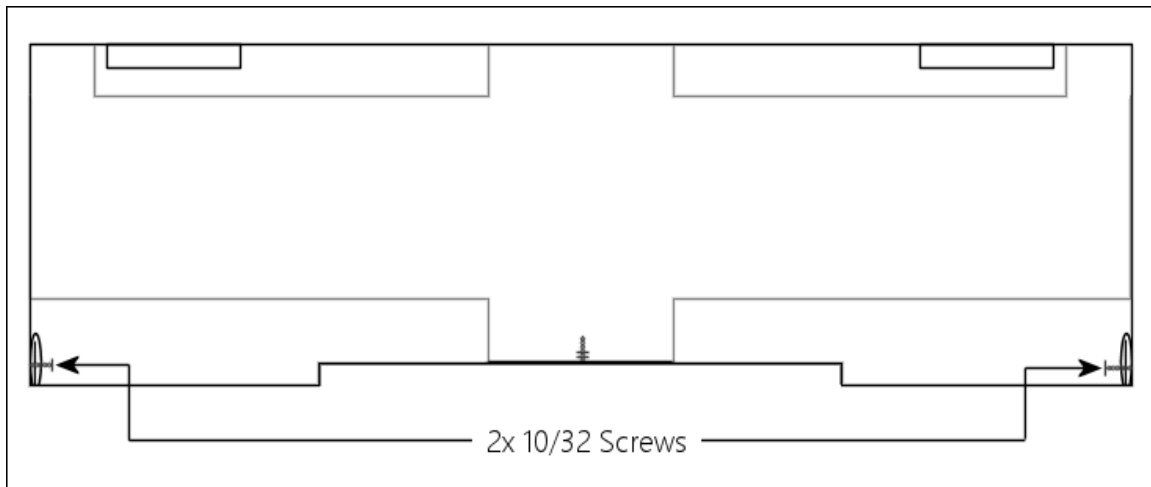


After the V-shaped plate is removed, the lid must be taken off of the cabinet. The lid is held in the front with a key lock and fits into two clips in the back. To remove the lid, first unlock the key, then pull the lid forward and lift up to unhook the clips in the back.



Pre-installation Preparation (cont.)

The next step before being able to access the floor plate is to remove the front panels of the cabinets. With the lid removed, two 10/32 screws are found in the top corners of each panel. Simply remove these screws and the front panel can be removed by tilting it forward and lifting it out of the floor plate



Although it should not be necessary, the sensors can be disconnected from their cables. Each sensor is equipped with an M8 euro style quick disconnect cable. These can be disconnected so that the panels can be completely removed from the area to provide more work space. Simply unscrew the thread on the cable where it connects to the sensor and remove.

Pre-installation Preparation (cont.)

Pre-installation Alignment:

Before anchoring the cabinets to the floor, we recommend laying out the lane and testing alignment.

Place the cabinets in their approximate end location and connect the 2 conductor cable inside of the primary cabinet to the end in the secondary cabinet. Plug in the primary cabinet to AC voltage to power up the lane.

Inside of the primary cabinet, there is a series of 7 total photo cell sensors. Each of these sensors is equipped with two LED's on the rear. One of them is green and should always be lit. The other should be solid orange while the beam is uncrossed and off while the beam is crossed.

If the orange LED is blinking in any case, you will need to adjust the sensor alignment, shift the cabinets so that they are straight to each other, or shim the cabinets so that they are level.

See the sensor alignment section of this manual for advice on how to ensure the transmitter's light reaches the receiver properly.

Concrete Anchor Instructions

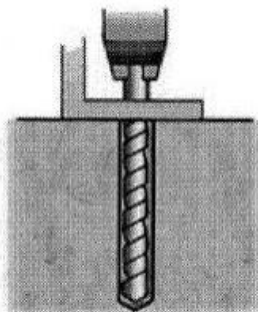
Instructions for Using Wedge Anchors

Determine the appropriate wedge anchor length for your project.

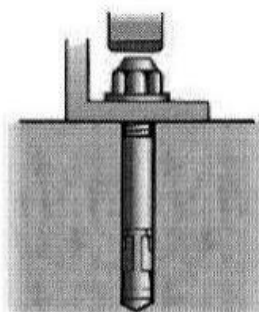
1. Add:
The thickness of material to be fastened
-to-
The minimum embedment required
-to-
The thickness of the nut and washer (about one anchor diameter).
2. Once you have determined the appropriate wedge-type-anchor length, drill your hole using a bit with the same diameter, $\frac{1}{2}$ " deeper than the anticipated anchor embedment.
3. Clean the drilled hole of any debris.
4. Thread the nut and washer until the nut is flush with the top of the anchor.
5. Hammer it into position (nut and washer flush with the surface of the material).
6. Tighten finger completely and then take an additional 3-5 turns with the wrench.
7. If the anchor spins in the hole, force it up using a screwdriver until the clip binds into the concrete.

Thunderstud® Wedge Anchor Technical Information

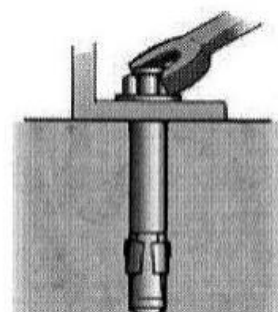
Diam. & Length	Min. Embedment	Thread Length
1/4"	1-1/8"	3/4"
3/8"	1-1/2"	7/8"
3/8"	1-1/2"	1-1/8"
1/2"	2-1/4"	1-1/4"
1/2"	2-1/4"	1-1/4"
5/8"	2-3/4"	2"
5/8"	2-3/4"	2"
5/8"	2-3/4"	2"
3/4"	3-1/4"	2"
3/4"	3-1/4"	2"
3/4"	3-1/4"	2"
7/8"	3-7/8"	2-1/4"
1"	4-1/2"	2-1/4"
1-1/4"	5-1/2"	3-1/4"



1. Drill hole 1/2" to 1" deeper than anchor embedment. Clean hole of debris.



2. With nut threaded past the end of stud, hammer into position.



3. Tighten finger tight plus an additional 3-5 turns with wrench.

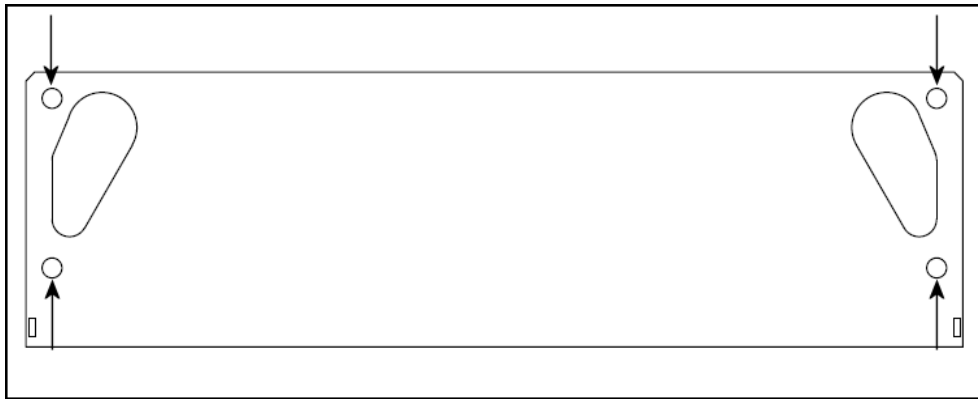
Installation Instructions

1. Floor should be level +/- 1/16". If not, each cabinet must be shimmed.



Note: Anchoring optical lanes to an uneven ground most likely will cause serious issues in unit operation.

2. Install conduit for 100-240 VAC to primary cabinet, conduit for access control integration (if applicable), and a 3/4" conduit in between the primary and secondary cabinet for cabling to the secondary cabinet.
3. With each cabinet in the exact position to be mounted, use a center punch to mark location of the four holes to be drilled in the floor.



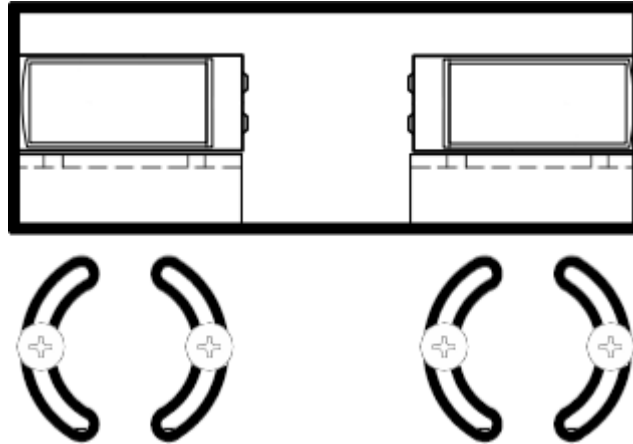
Note: Make sure each cabinet is square to each other, otherwise operation will be inconsistent

3. If necessary, move cabinets out of the way. Drill four 3/8" holes 4" deep per cabinet and remove all concrete dust from the holes.
4. Place cabinet in the correct location and install SS wedge type anchors supplied. Torque the nuts to a minimum of 50 foot pounds.
5. Plug the power supply in the main cabinet into 100-240 VAC (single phase) minimum 3 amp GFI circuit.
6. The sensors we use are a thru-beam type: they require a transmitter and receiver in order to operate. In order to accomplish this, you must connect 24VDC power to the secondary cabinet. This is accomplished with a provided 12 conductor (or 2 conductor for single lane add-on) cable. See the wiring diagram for more information.
7. Connect access control as required to direction inputs on the logic controller. See wiring diagram for more information.

Sensor Alignment

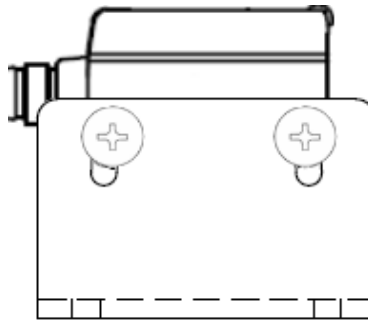
The EX300 series is equipped with visible target laser thru beam sensors. The transmitter sensors (located in the secondary cabinet) shine much like a flash light. The target from the transmitters can be visibly seen by simply placing a piece of white paper onto the target area.

Each photo cell is mounted onto a bracket which is screwed onto a panel.



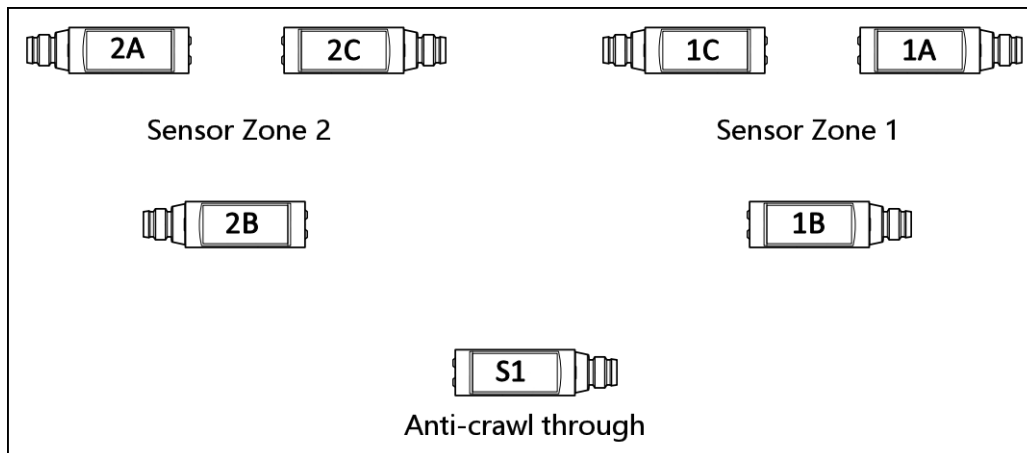
Loosening the screws holding the bracket to the panel will allow for some range of motion up and down.

The sensors can also be tilted on the brackets themselves to provide a left-to-right alignment adjustment. Simply loosen the screws holding the bracket to the sensor and tilt in the desired direction.



Note that the light from the transmitters will actually be larger than the surface area of the receivers. This makes alignment much easier. Try to center out the targets to the receiver as close as possible.

Sensor Designations



Above is a diagram which illustrates each sensor's position. There are 7 sensors on each cabinet total, separated into 3 "zones".

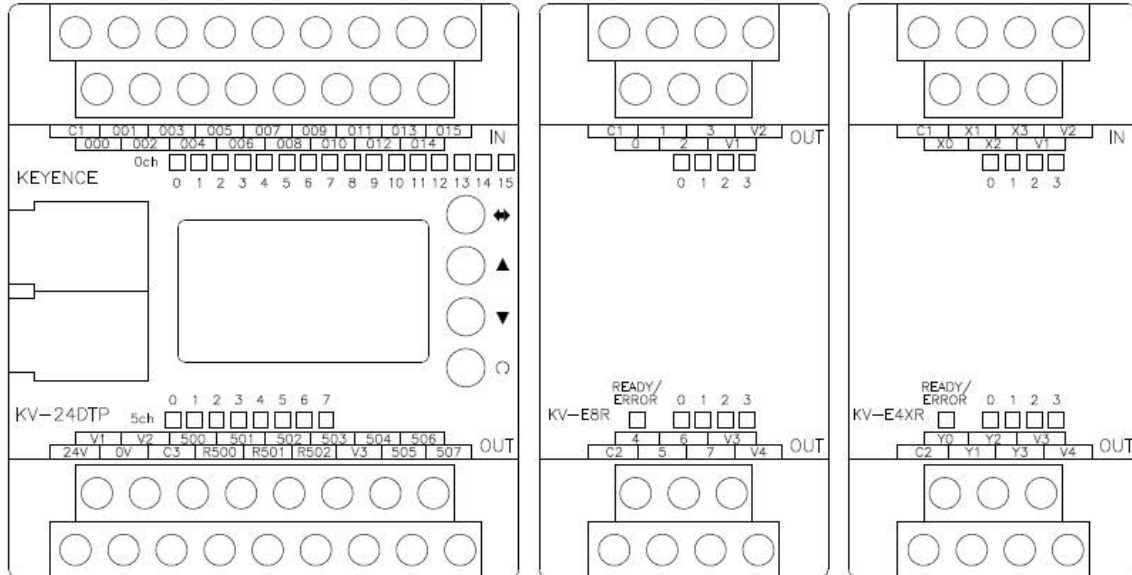
The zone designated as "Sensor Zone 1" is part of the intelligence behind whether or not authorized access has been granted. For example, if the zone 1 sensors have been tripped but direction 2 was the direction that authorization was granted, an alarm will trigger.

The zone called Sensor Zone 2 does the same thing as zone 1, but in the opposite direction.

The sensor zones have another function as well. On free flow mode, when the sensor zone for the appropriate direction is actuated, access is granted for that direction.

The third zone are sensors which prevent the arms from closing on obstruction and also serve as anti-crawl through sensors. These will detect unauthorized people who are attempting to crawl underneath the main zones.

EX300 Wiring Legend



KV24DTP Inputs

C1 - to 24VDC -
 000 - Direction 1 Inp
 001 - Direction 2 Inp
 002 - Sensor 1A
 003 - Sensor 2A
 004 - Sensor 1B
 005 - Sensor 2B
 006 - Sensor 1C
 007 - Sensor 2C
 008 - Sensor S1
 009 - Arm 2 RH Max
 010 - Arm 1 RH Max
 011 - Arm 2 Home
 012 - Arm 1 Home
 013 - Arm 2 LH MAX
 014 - Arm 1 LH Max
 015 - Fire Alarm Input

KV24DTP Outputs

24V - 24VDC +
 0V - 24VDC -
 C3 - to 24VDC +
 500 - Dir 1 Yellow
 501 - Dir 1 Green
 502 - Dir 1 Red
 503 - Dir 2 Yellow
 504 - Dir 2 Green
 505 - Alarm, Pulse
 506 - Dir 2 Red
 507 - Alarm, Solid

 V1, V2, V3 are shared
 Internally and can be
 used as a terminal block

 R501 & R502 are not used

KV-E8R Top Outputs

C1 - to Motor Control -
 0 - Motor 1 Black (CW)
 1 - Motor 1 White (CCW)
 2 - Motor 2 Black (CW)
 3 - Motor 2 White (CCW)

V1 & V2 are shared
 Internally and can be used
 as a terminal block

KV-E8R Bottom Outputs

C2 - to Motor Control +
 4 - Motor 1 White (CW)
 5 - Motor 1 Black (CCW)
 6 - Motor 2 White (CW)
 7 - Motor 2 Black (CCW)

V3 & V4 are shared
 Internally and can be used
 as a terminal block

KV-E4XR Inputs

C1 - to 24VDC -
 X0 - Not Used
 X1 - Not Used
 X2 - Not Used
 X3 - Not Used

V1 & V2 are shared
 Internally and can be used
 as a terminal block

KV-E4XR Outputs

C2 - to 24VDC +
 Y0 - Primary Sol 1
 Y1 - Primary Sol 2
 Y2 - Secondary Sol 1
 Y3 - Secondary Sol 2

V3 & V4 are shared
 Internally and can be used
 as a terminal block.

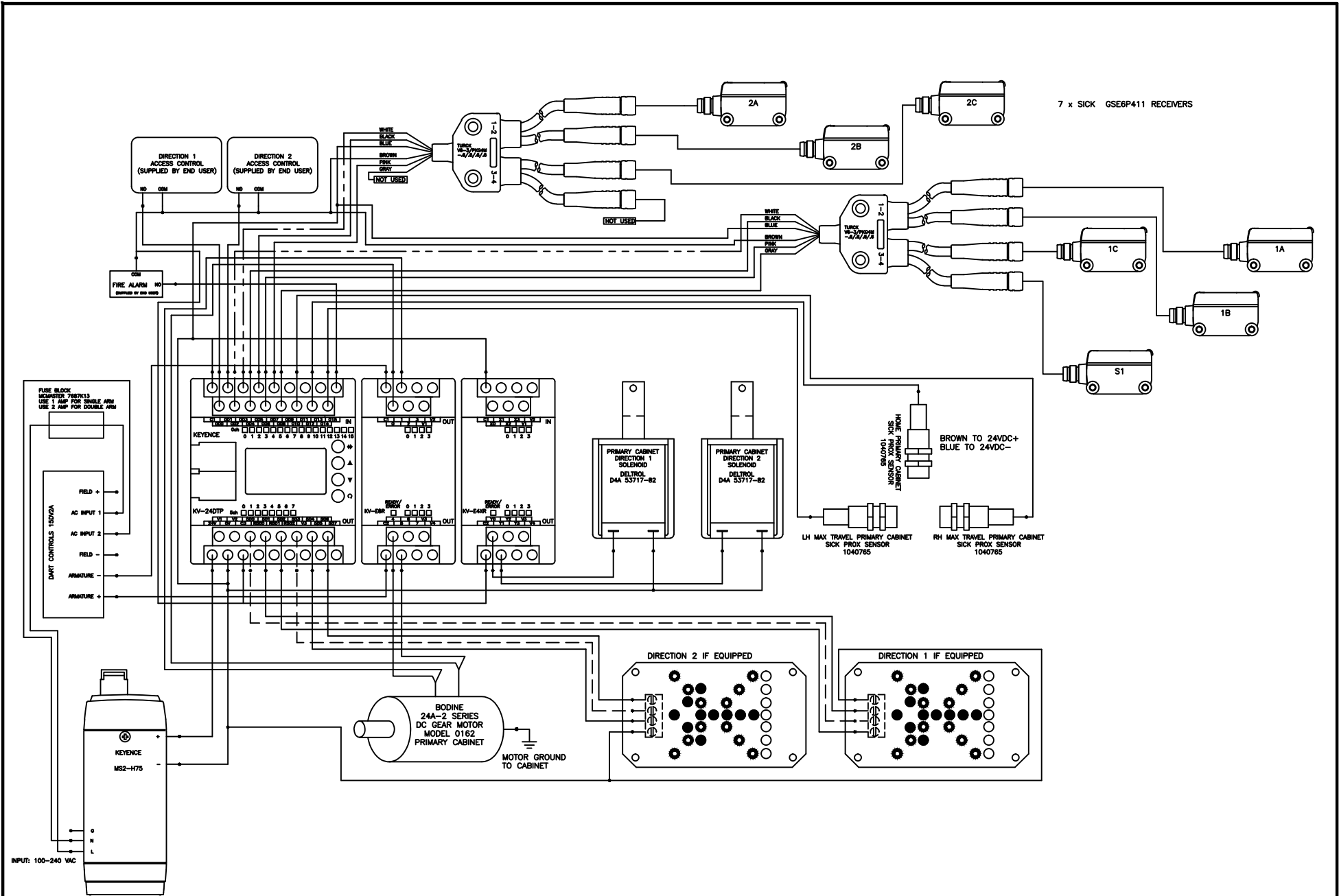
All Inputs are PNP (24VDC+)

Access control & fire alarm should be dry relay (form c)

Input relays: common to 24VDC+ and normally open to Input

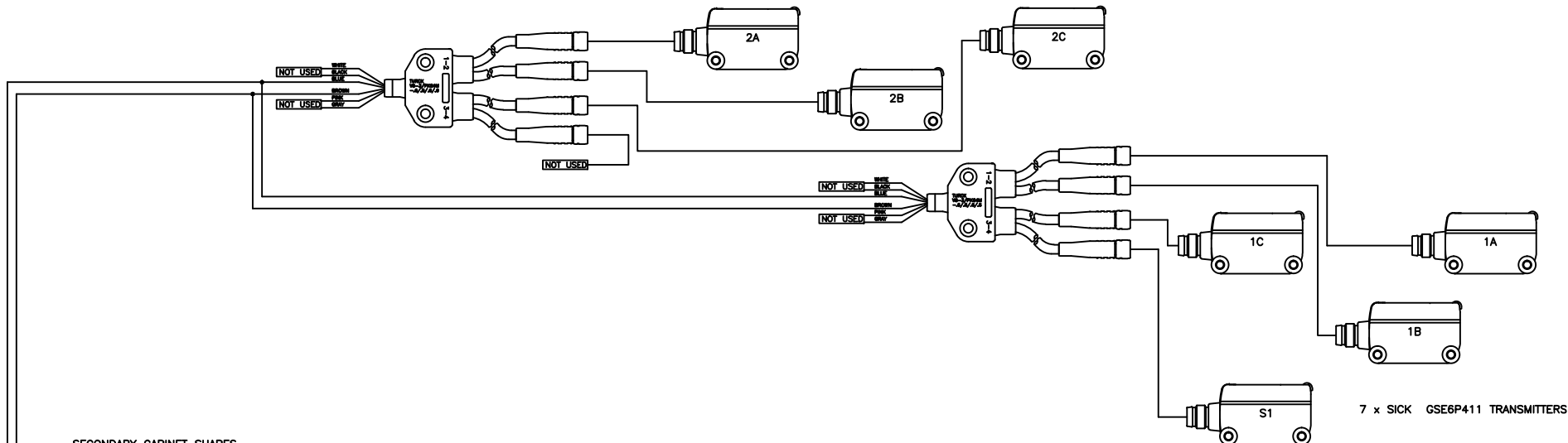
Direction Inputs should be pulsed, 1 second max output

Fire alarm Input should have contact closure for duration



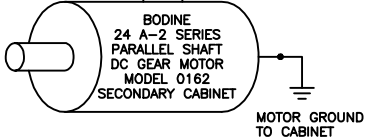
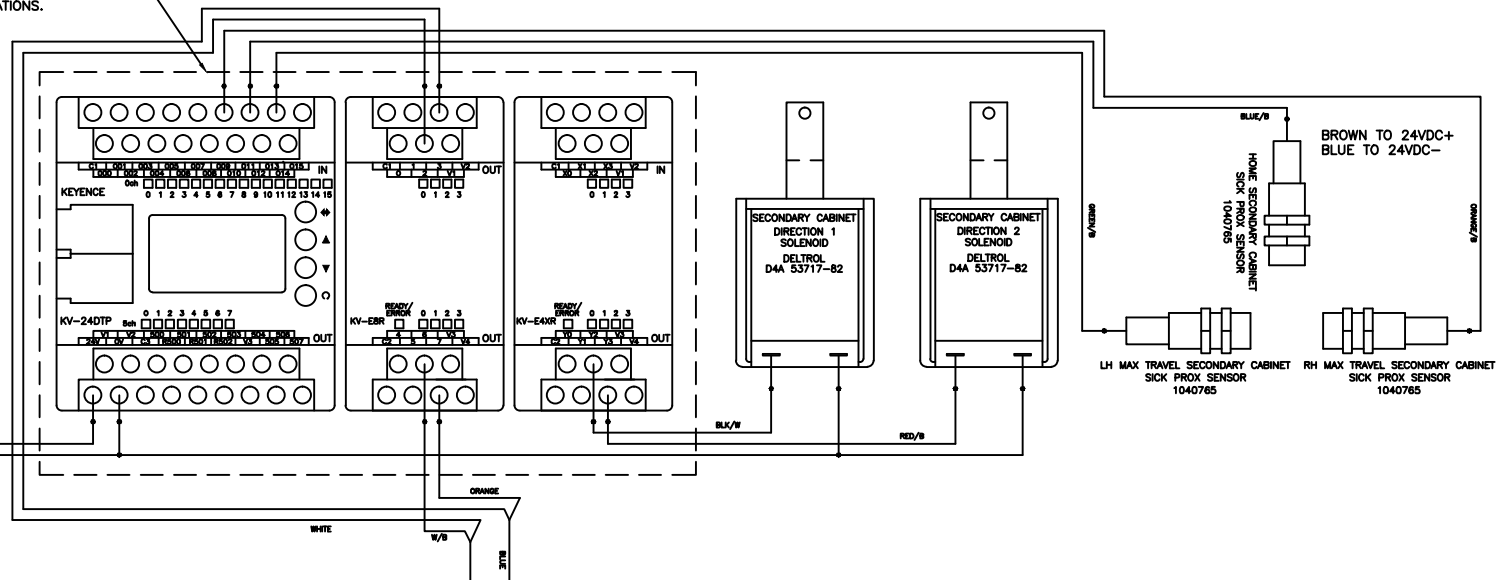
7 x SICK GSE6P411 RECEIVERS

REVISED 5/21/15



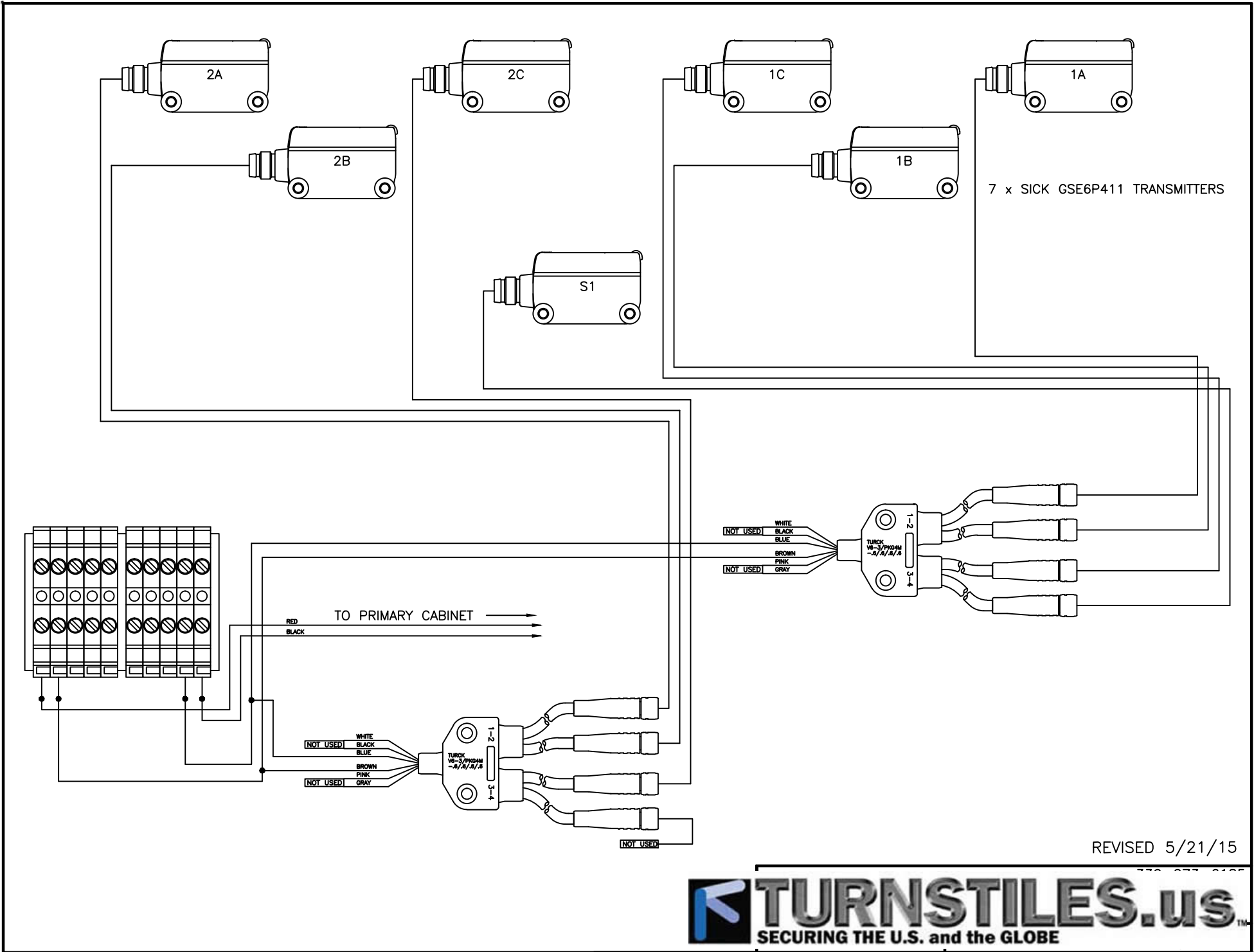
7 x SICK GSE6P411 TRANSMITTERS

SECONDARY CABINET SHARES LOGIC CONTROLLER WITH PRIMARY. THIS DIAGRAM SHOWS SECONDARY CABINET TERMINATIONS.



- 12 CONDUCTOR CABLE NEWARK 27M1438
- ORANGE/BLACK - RH MAX ARM 2
- BLUE/BLACK - HOME ARM 2
- GREEN/BLACK - LH MAX ARM 2
- GREEN - GROUND
- BLACK/WHITE - DIR 1 SOLENOID ARM 2
- RED/BLACK - DIR 2 SOLENOID ARM 2
- ORANGE - ARM 2 BLACK CCW
- WHITE/BLACK - ARM 2 WHITE CW
- BLUE - ARM 2 BLACK CW
- WHITE - ARM 2 WHITE CCW
- RED - 24VDC+
- BLACK - 24VDC-

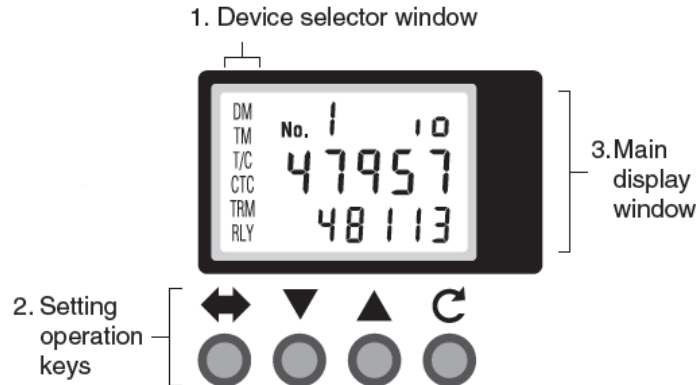
REVISED 5/21/15



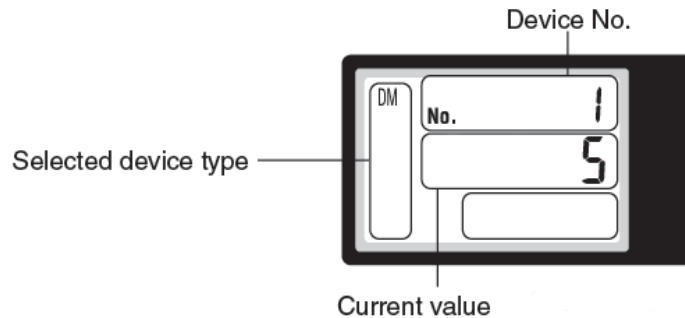
REVISED 5/21/15

Overview of the Access Window

On the logic controller, an access window is available to change and adjust many different values. Each value is referred to as a “device”. The window comprises of 3 primary areas: The device selector window, operation keys, and the main display window.



Although the logic controller is capable of many functions, all of the devices that the control head operates from are accessed in “Device Mode”. When device mode is active, the display screen will show DM in the top left corner.

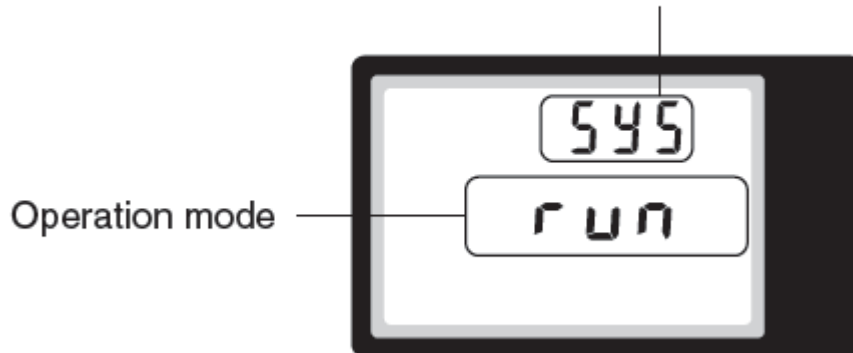


That being said, it is possible to stray from the device mode settings. In the selected device type section of the access window, DM, TM, T/C, CTC, TRM, and RLY are all possible selections to load. Again, we are only using DM (device mode) with the Beacon series.

Should you find that you accidentally have loaded any other selected device type, simply press to scroll until you have once again loaded the DM type.

In addition to the device mode window, system mode can be accessed as well.

Indicates that the system mode is selected.



Although under normal circumstances you should never encounter this window, if by accident you should happen to come across it, simply press the up or down arrow until the window reads “run”. Press and hold the **C** button for 3 seconds, and the display will return to device mode.

Additionally, should for any reason the display lettering become red instead of green, you will need to access system mode to run the program in this fashion. Holding the **↔** key while pressing up and down allows you to change between system mode and device mode. A third mode, which will display TRM on the left side of the screen, can also be accessed. Cycle through until the appropriate mode is displayed.

Finally, it is possible to lock the keypad. Should you inadvertently do so, press and hold the **↔** button and an arrow key together for 3 seconds to unlock the keypad again.

(As of software version 1.40)

From the DM window, pressing the up or down arrows allow you to select which device you wish to modify. Pressing and holding the **C** key for 3 seconds loads the modification window. While modifying, the digits on the window begin to flash. Pressing **←** will move the cursor in a digit. Select the correct digit to modify, then use the arrows to change the value. Once finished, hold the **C** button for 3 seconds and your adjustment will save.

Should an entered value exceed the specified range of the device being modified, the value will automatically adjust to the highest possible value. A description of each device setting is:

- **DM0: Timer value for Direction 1** - The range of this setting is 1 – 60 seconds. This is how long the direction will remain open for if a user does not pass through the direction. The default setting is 7 seconds.
- **DM1: Timer value for Direction 2** - The range of this setting is 1 – 60 seconds. This is how long the direction will remain open for if a user does not pass through the direction. The default setting is 7 seconds.
- **DM2: Alarm Timer** - This setting allows for an adjustment to the duration of the alarm timer once the cause of the alarm has cleared.
- **DM3: Direction 1 Power Failure Setting** - This determines when the solenoid receives power and is preconfigured based how each individual order was built. 0 means the direction is fail lock & 1 means the direction is fail open. Changing this setting by itself without the proper mechanical changes will cause functionality issues. This setting is not affected by factory reset.
- **DM4: Direction 2 Power Failure Setting** - This determines when the solenoid receives power and is preconfigured based how each individual order was built. 0 means the direction is fail lock & 1 means the direction is fail open. Changing this setting by itself without the proper mechanical changes will cause functionality issues. This setting is not affected by factory reset.
- **DM5: Direction 1 One Shot** - This setting determines whether or not the access control input length is ignored and converted to a .1 second pulse internally. Enabling this allows the turnstile to ignore access control from allowing too many users pass through the turnstile. Disabling it allows access control to hold the direction open. 0 means the one-shot timer is inactive & 1 means the one-shot timer is active. Factory reset sets this to 1.
- **DM6: Direction 2 One Shot** - This setting determines whether or not the access control input length is ignored and converted to a .1 second pulse internally. Enabling this allows the turnstile to ignore access control from allowing too many users pass through the turnstile. Disabling it allows access control to hold the direction open. 0 means the one-shot timer is inactive & 1 means the one-shot timer is active. Factory reset sets this to 1.
- **DM7: Direction 1 Mode** - This setting determines the mode of operation for direction 1.
 - A value of 0 is for controlled passage. (Present credentials or other device to open)
 - A value of 1 is for free passage. (Open automatically upon entry of lane)
 - A value of 2 is for no passage. (Visual queue to show the direction is not accessible).
 - A value of 3 is assisted free passage. (A special variation of free-flow passage that uses an additional sensor or other device to open lane before reaching the arm.)

If a direction is set to free passage, the one-shot timer setting for that direction is automatically enabled. This setting is not affected by factory reset.

- **DM8: Direction 2 Mode** - This setting determines the mode of operation for direction 2.
 - A value of 0 is for controlled passage. (Present credentials or other device to open)
 - A value of 1 is for free passage. (Open automatically upon entry of lane)
 - A value of 2 is for no passage. (Visual queue to show the direction is not accessible).
 - A value of 3 is assisted free passage. (A special variation of free-flow passage that uses an additional sensor or other device to open lane before reaching the arm.)

If a direction is set to free passage, the one-shot timer setting for that direction is automatically enabled. This setting is not affected by factory reset.

- **DM9: Direction 1 Multi-swipe** - This setting allows more than one access control request to be processed at a time to allow a faster flow of traffic. The range is 1-3. As each access control request is processed, each rotation subtracts from the total, allowing a constant flow of traffic. Most installations would benefit from a value of 2, which is the default setting.
- **DM10: Direction 2 Multi-swipe** - This setting allows more than one access control request to be processed at a time to allow a faster flow of traffic. The range is 1-3. As each access control request is processed, each rotation subtracts from the total, allowing a constant flow of traffic. Most installations would benefit from a value of 2, which is the default setting.
- **DM11: Single Arm Lane Settings** – If set to 0, the lane is a standard double arm ADA width lane. If set to 1, the lane is a single arm extension lane. This setting is not affected by factory reset.
- **DM12: Fire Alarm Swing** – This setting defines which way the arm swings in a fire alarm scenario. While the fire alarm input is active, a setting of 0 swings the arm(s) in direction 1 while a setting of 1 swings the arm(s) in direction 2. This setting is not affected by factory reset.
- **DM13: Low Object Detection:** This feature allows for 3 different functions for the lower sensors. Factory reset changes this value to 1, anti-crawl through.
 - A value of 0 will ignore low to the ground traffic.
 - A value of 1 enables anti-crawl through. This detects if someone is crawling under the arm, which sets off an alarm.
 - A value of 2 enables stroller mode, which allows a stroller/cart to open the arms in a free passage direction without touching all of the sensors necessary to actually activate the direction. This feature works exactly like assisted free exit in that it does not activate the free direction until the user blocks the additional appropriate sensors needed to do so.
- **DM14: Arm Close Delay** – This setting, in half second increments (1 = .5 seconds, 2 = 1 second, etc.), keeps the arm from swinging closed on a valid passage for the duration specified. The default value for this is 0 seconds (the arm closes immediately).
- **DM15: Safety Hold Open** – Determines how long an arm stays open after safety obstructions are cleared. Similar to DM14. In .1 second increments. Defaults at .5 seconds, adjustable to 5 seconds.
- **DM16: Safety Alarm** – Determines how long it takes before an audible alarm is generated while holding the lane open with the safety hold open feature. Setting is in .1 second increments. Defaults at 2 seconds, adjustable to 5 seconds.

- **DM17: Assist** v long the arms remain open if the assisted free exit or stroller mode scenarios activate and cancel. In .1 second increments, defaults at .5 seconds.
- **DM18: Sensor Filter** – Determines how long each sensor must be blocked to register. Adjustable in .1 second increments. Defaults at .1 seconds.
- **DM19: Anti-crawl through delay** - Determines how long the anti-crawl through sensor must be obstructed before producing an audible alarm. In .1 second increments. Defaults at 2 seconds.

Additionally, scrolling downward past DM0 will allow you access to **DM1999**, which resets most settings to factory defaults. Choose any value greater than 0 to perform the factory reset.

The version number can be seen on **DM1998**. For example, version 1.40 will read a value of 140. Prior to version 1.40, the version number could be seen on **DM1111**.

There are some additional settings within the software that are not listed above. Please contact our technical support department if you are interested in fine tuning a different aspect of the product.

Warranty Information

Seller warrants the goods against defective workmanship and materials provided that Buyer notify Seller within one (1) year after receipt by Buyer of the goods of any claim under this Warranty. The liability of Seller shall be limited to replacing or repairing defective goods returned by Buyer and delivered to the factory of the Seller, transportation charges prepaid.

Replaced or repaired goods will be redelivered freight repaid to the address of Buyer shown hereon. Except for the Warranty contained herein, there shall be no other warranties, such as warranties of fitness and merchantability or otherwise express or implied, written or verbal, and Seller shall not be liable for consequential damages in any event.

Alternate Configuration Introduction

Due to the complexity of the product, there are many potential uses beyond the original intention while it was in development. One such use is for the unit to produce information in the form of contact closures for different events. To accomplish this, an alternate expansion module with 8 outputs (4 on one common and 4 on another common) is required instead of the 4 input and 4 output module that is traditionally used on the product.

With the change of a setting, the logic controller now has the ability to change to the different expansion module. The solenoid output numbers have changed 4, 5, 6 & 7 of the third expansion module.

Doing so allows for outputs 0, 1 2 & 3 to provide four different feedbacks for integration into different systems:

- Output 0 - Pulses on each valid passage in direction 1.
- Output 1 - Pulses on each valid passage in direction 2.
- Output 2 – Outputs while the lane is at rest in the home position (both arms in an ADA lane or one arm in a single arm lane).
- Output 3 – Outputs during an alarm scenario.

It should be noted that outputs 0 and 1 do not produce their output pulses until the lane has a chance to return to home position. This allows the logic controller to filter out any potential pulses that should be ignored due to the lane going into alarm.

It is also important to note that these pulses do not function while the fire alarm input is active.

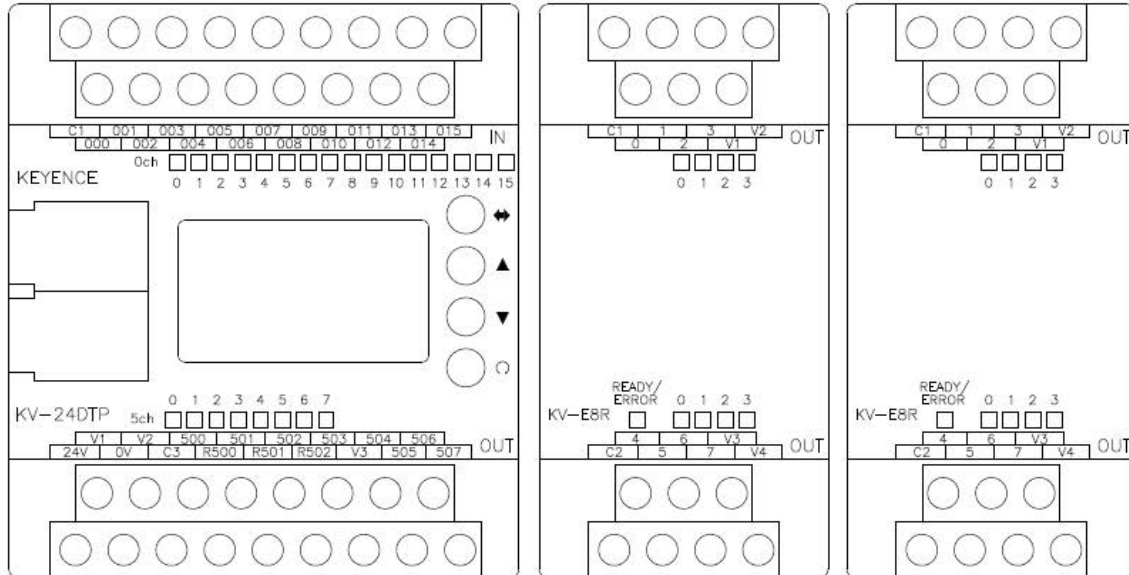
These 4 outputs share one common terminal, which allows any type of signal conditioning that is required for integration into many types of systems.

Since alternate hardware is required for this, a special setting needs to be enabled. DM333 must have a value of 1 for the lane to function properly if the second expansion module is the 8 output unit.

Note that this is only possible on software versions 1.3 and higher. The version number is hidden within the DM list at DM1111 (which should read a value of 13 for version 1.3 or higher).

New lanes are typically shipped without this alternate configuration.

EX300 Alternate Configuration Wiring Legend



KV24DTP Inputs

C1 - to 24VDC -
 000 - Direction 1 Inp
 001 - Direction 2 Inp
 002 - Sensor 1A
 003 - Sensor 2A
 004 - Sensor 1B
 005 - Sensor 2B
 006 - Sensor 1C
 007 - Sensor 2C
 008 - Sensor S1
 009 - Arm 2 RH Max
 010 - Arm 1 RH Max
 011 - Arm 2 Home
 012 - Arm 1 Home
 013 - Arm 2 LH MAX
 014 - Arm 1 LH Max
 015 - Fire Alarm Input

KV24DTP Outputs

24V - 24VDC +
 0V - 24VDC -
 C3 - to 24VDC +
 500 - Dir 1 Yellow
 501 - Dir 1 Green
 502 - Dir 1 Red
 503 - Dir 2 Yellow
 504 - Dir 2 Green
 505 - Alarm, Pulse
 506 - Dir 2 Red
 507 - Alarm, Solid
 V1, V2, V3 are shared
 Internally and can be
 used as a terminal block
 R501 & R502 are not used

KV-E8R Top Outputs

C1 - to Motor Control -
 0 - Motor 1 Black (CW)
 1 - Motor 1 White (CCW)
 2 - Motor 2 Black (CW)
 3 - Motor 2 White (CCW)

V1 & V2 are shared
 Internally and can be used
 as a terminal block

KV-E8R Bottom Outputs

C2 - to Motor Control +
 4 - Motor 1 White (CW)
 5 - Motor 1 Black (CCW)
 6 - Motor 2 White (CW)
 7 - Motor 2 Black (CCW)

V3 & V4 are shared
 Internally and can be used
 as a terminal block

KV-E8R Status Outputs

C1 - Status Common
 0 - Dir 1 Valid Passage Pulse
 1 - Dir 2 Valid Passage Pulse
 2 - Home Position Output
 3 - Alarm Scenario Output

V1 & V2 are shared
 Internally and can be used
 as a terminal block

KV-E8R Solenoid Outputs

C2 - to 24VDC +
 4 - Primary Sol 1
 5 - Primary Sol 2
 6 - Secondary Sol 1
 7 - Secondary Sol 2

V3 & V4 are shared
 Internally and can be used
 as a terminal block.

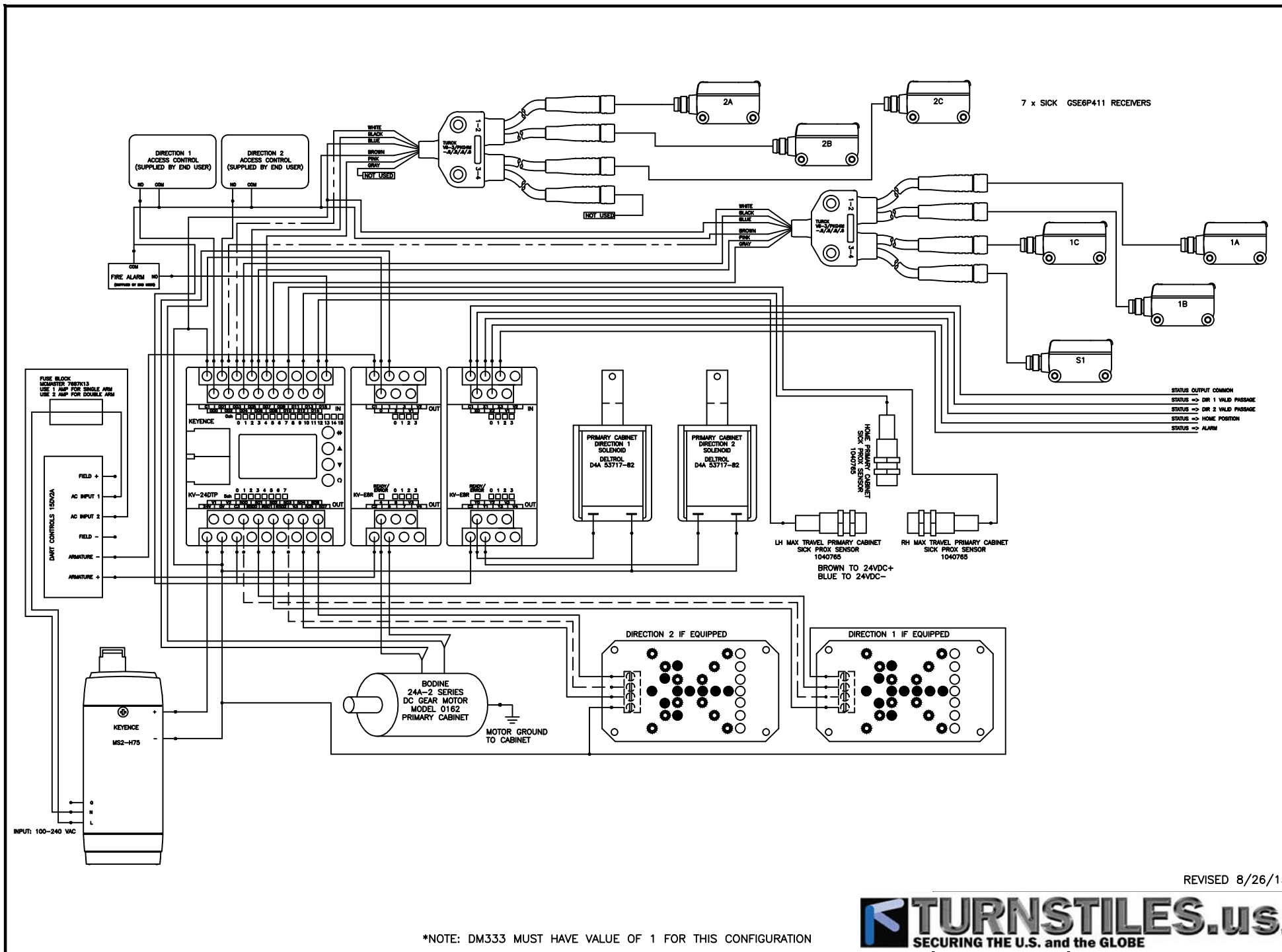
All Inputs are PNP (24VDC+)

Access control & fire alarm should be dry relay (form c)

Input relays: common to 24VDC+ and normally open to Input

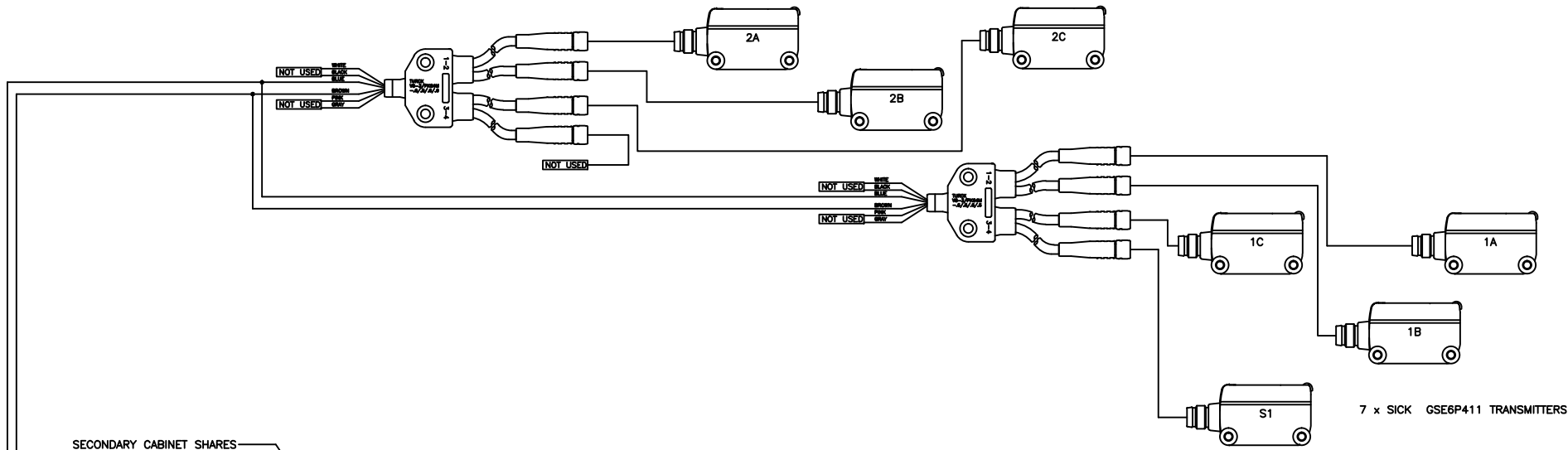
Direction Inputs should be pulsed, 1 second max output

Fire alarm Input should have contact closure for duration



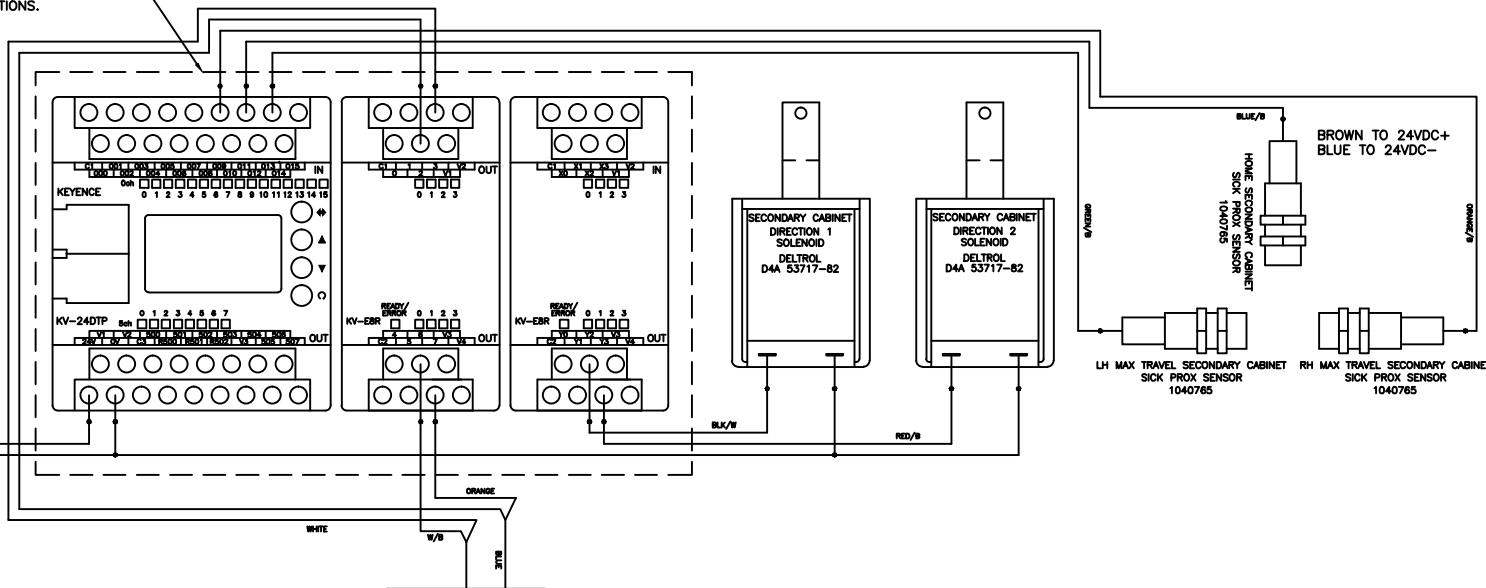
REVISED 8/26/15

*NOTE: DM333 MUST HAVE VALUE OF 1 FOR THIS CONFIGURATION



7 x SICK GSE6P411 TRANSMITTERS

SECONDARY CABINET SHARES LOGIC CONTROLLER WITH PRIMARY. THIS DIAGRAM SHOWS SECONDARY CABINET TERMINATIONS.



- 12 CONDUCTOR CABLE NEWARK 27M1438
- ORANGE/BLACK - RH MAX ARM 2
- BLUE/BLACK - HOME ARM 2
- GREEN/BLACK - LH MAX ARM 2
- GREEN - GROUND
- BLACK/WHITE - DIR 1 SOLENOID ARM 2
- RED/BLACK - DIR 2 SOLENOID ARM 2
- ORANGE - ARM 2 BLACK CCW
- WHITE/BLACK - ARM 2 WHITE CW
- BLUE - ARM 2 BLACK CW
- WHITE - ARM 2 WHITE CCW
- RED - 24VDC+
- BLACK - 24VDC-

*NOTE: DM333 MUST HAVE VALUE OF 1 FOR THIS CONFIGURATION

REVISED 8/26/15



Type > [IME12-04BPSZW2K](#)
Part No. > [1040765](#)



At a glance

- Size M12
- IP 67 enclosure rating
- Operating temperature from -25° C to +75° C

Your benefits

- Reduced machine downtime
- Reduced mechanical damage
- Fewer maintenance costs due to longer service life
- High resistance to shock and vibrations



Features

Design:	Cylindrical
Thread size:	M12 x 1
Sensing range Sn:	4 mm
Assured sensing range Sa:	3.24 mm
Installation type:	Flush
Switching frequency:	2,000 Hz
Switching output:	PNP
Output function:	NO
Electrical wiring:	DC 3-wire
Enclosure rating:	IP 67 ¹⁾
Connection type:	Cable, 3-wire, 2 m
Housing:	Short-body

¹⁾ According to EN 60529

Mechanics/electronics

Supply voltage:	10 V DC ... 30 V DC
Ripple:	≤ 10 %
Voltage drop:	≤ 2 V
Power consumption:	≤ 10 mA ¹⁾
Time delay before availability:	≤ 100 ms
Hysteresis:	5 % ... 15 %
Repeatability:	≤ 2 % ^{2) 3)}
Temperature drift (of Sr):	± 10 %
EMC:	According to EN 60947-5-2

Continuous current I _a :	≤ 200 mA
Cable material:	PVC
Short-circuit protection:	✓
Reverse polarity protection:	✓
Power-up pulse protection:	✓
Shock and vibration resistance:	30 g, 11 ms/10 Hz ... 55 Hz, 1 mm
Ambient operating temperature:	-25 °C ... +75 °C
Housing material:	Metal, Nickel-plated brass
Housing cap material:	Plastic, PA6
Housing length:	44 mm
Thread length:	29 mm
Tightening torque, max.:	12 Nm

1) Without load 2) U_b and T_a constant 3) Of Sr

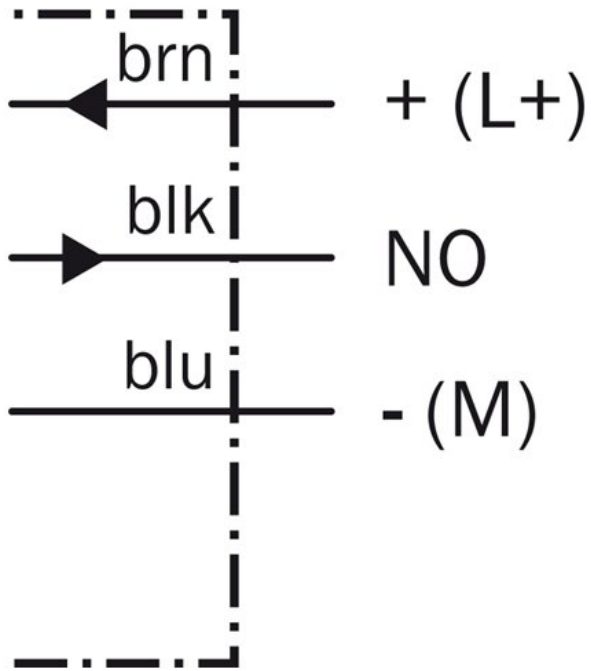
Reduction factors

Note:	The values are reference values which may vary
Carbon steel St37 (Fe):	1
Stainless steel (V2A, 304):	Ca. 0.8
Copper (Cu):	Ca. 0.4
Aluminum (Al):	Ca. 0.45
Brass (Br):	Ca. 0.4

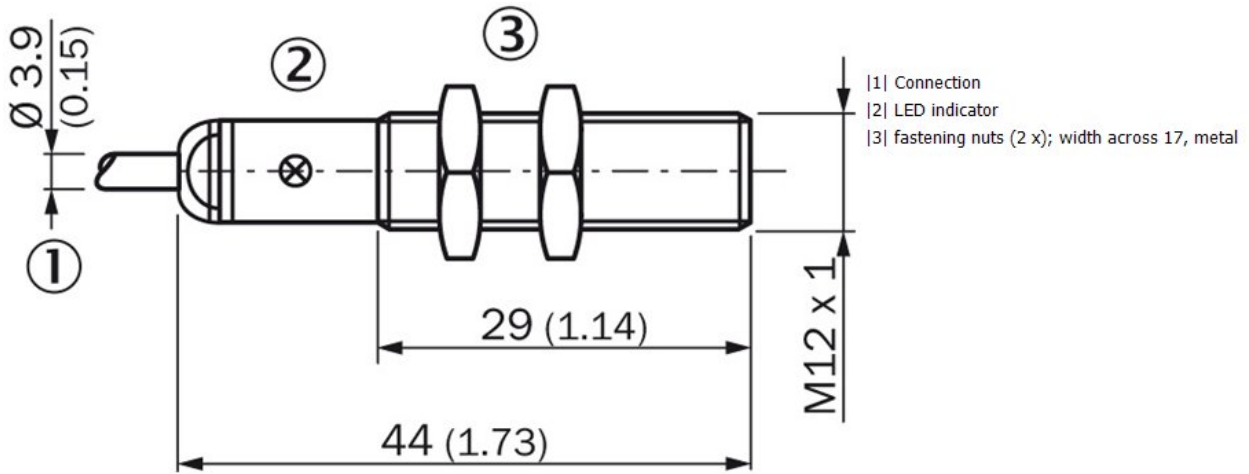
Installation note

B:	24 mm
C:	12 mm
D:	12 mm
F:	32 mm
Remark:	Associated graphic see "Installation"

Connection diagram



Dimensional drawing



Type > [GSE6-P4111](#)
Part No. > [1052446](#)



Illustration may differ

At a glance

- PinPoint LED for a bright, precise light spot
- Durable metal threaded inserts
- SICK ASIC technology - the result of decades of experience in photoelectric sensors
- Large, user-friendly potentiometer
- Large, bright indicator LEDs
- adjustable receiver sensitivity via 270° turn potentiometer (depending on type)
- IP 67 enclosure rating

Your benefits

- Easy alignment and precise object detection due to a highly visible PinPoint LED
- Quick and easy mounting and high durability due to threaded metal inserts
- SICK ASIC technology provides high performance and excellent reliability
- Easy to adjust due to large, user-friendly potentiometers
- Easy to monitor due to large, bright indicator LEDs
- Easy installation with SICK accessories



Features

Sensor/detection principle:	Through-beam photoelectric sensor
Dimensions (W x H x D):	12 mm x 31.5 mm x 21 mm
Housing design (light emission):	Rectangular
Sensing range max.:	0 m ... 15 m
Sensing range:	0 m ... 10 m
Type of light:	Visible red light
Light source:	PinPoint LED ¹⁾
Wave length:	650 nm
Light spot size (distance):	Ø 375 mm (12 m)

¹⁾ Average service life of 100,000 h at T_A = +25 °C

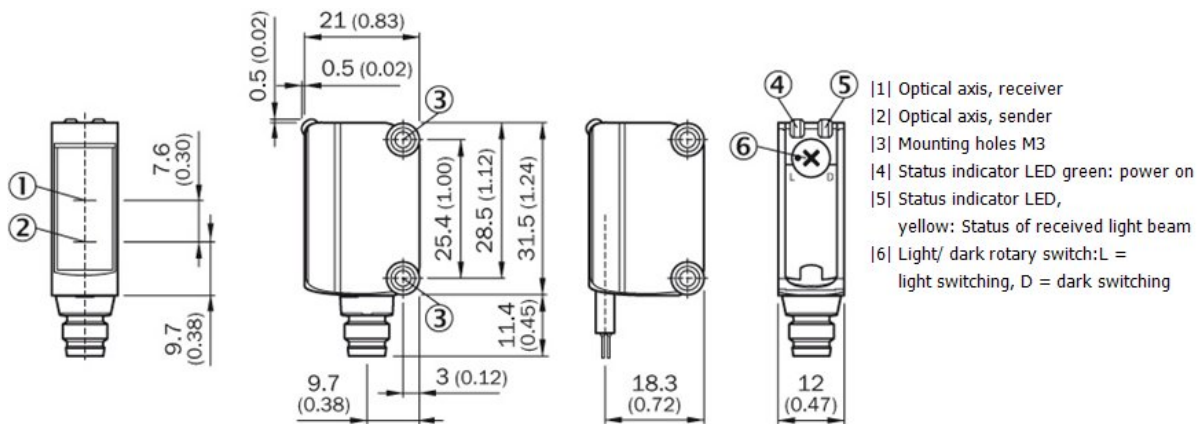
Mechanics/electronics

Supply voltage:	10 V DC ... 30 V DC ¹⁾
Ripple:	± 10 % ²⁾
Power consumption:	≤ 30 mA ³⁾
Switching output:	PNP
Switching mode:	Light/dark switching

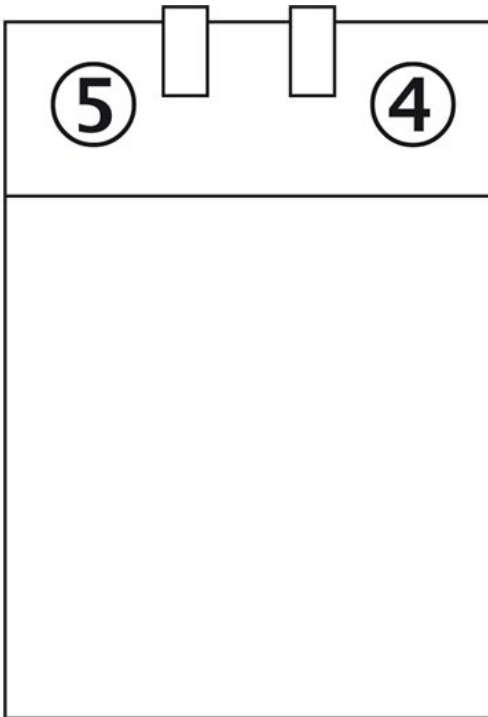
Switching mode selector:	Selectable via light/dark selector
Output current I _{max} .:	≤ 100 mA ⁴⁾
Response time:	< 500 μs ⁵⁾
Switching frequency:	1,000 Hz ⁶⁾
Connection type:	Connector M8, 4-pin
Circuit protection:::	A, B, D ^{7) 8) 9)}
Protection class:	III
Weight:	40 g
Polarisation filter:	-
Optics material:	PMMA
Enclosure rating:	IP 67
Ambient operating temperature:	-25 °C ... +55 °C ¹⁰⁾
Ambient storage temperature:	-40 °C ... +70 °C
UL File No.:	NRKH.E348498 & NRKH7.E348498
Signal voltage PNP HIGH/LOW:	VS - (≤ 3 V)/approx. 0 V
Housing material:	ABS/PC, Plastic

- 1) Limit values, operation in short-circuit protected network max. 8 A²⁾ May not exceed or fall short of V_S tolerances³⁾ Without load⁴⁾ At V_s > 24 V, I_A max = 50 mA
5) Signal transit time with resistive load⁶⁾ With light/dark ratio 1:1⁷⁾ A = V_S connections reverse-polarity protected⁸⁾ B = inputs and output reverse-polarity protected
9) D = outputs overcurrent and short-circuit protected¹⁰⁾ Temperature stability after adjustment +/-10°C

Dimensional drawing



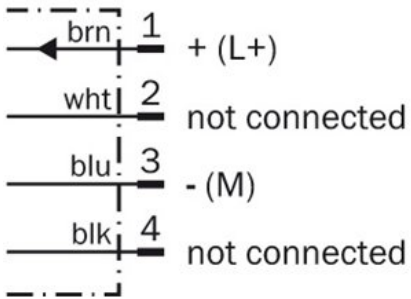
Adjustments possible



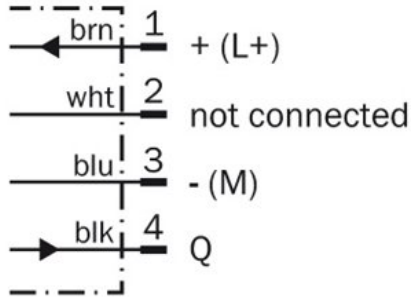
- |4| Status indicator LED green: power on
- |5| Status indicator LED,
yellow: Status of received light beam

Connection diagram

①



②



- |1| sender
- |2| receiver

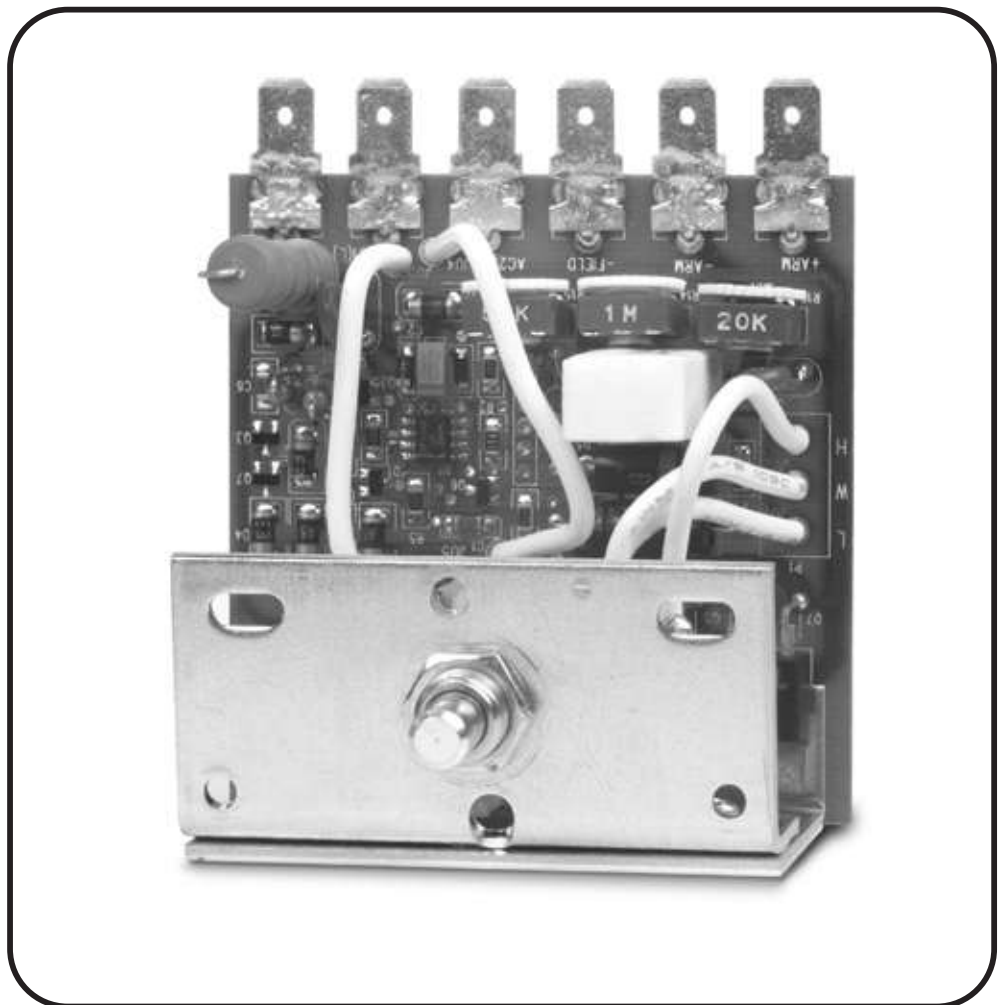
13/15DVA CONTROL SERIES

DART

CONTROLS

Instruction Manual

Variable Speed Control



**P.O. Box 10
5000 W. 106th Street
Zionsville, Indiana 46077**

**Phone (317) 873-5211
Fax (317) 873-1105
www.dartcontrols.com**

MODEL 13DVA Rev.A / 15DVA Rev.A HOOK-UP

WARNING

IMPROPER INSTALLATION OR OPERATION OF THIS CONTROL MAY RESULT IN INJURY TO PERSONNEL OR ELECTRONIC FAILURE. THE CONTROL MUST BE INSTALLED AND GROUNDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL, STATE, AND NATIONAL SAFETY CODES. AT NO TIME SHOULD THE CIRCUIT CONTINUITY BE CHECKED BY SHORTING TERMINALS WITH A SCREWDRIVER OR OTHER METAL DEVICE.

PLEASE READ COMPLETELY BEFORE MAKING ANY ADJUSTMENTS

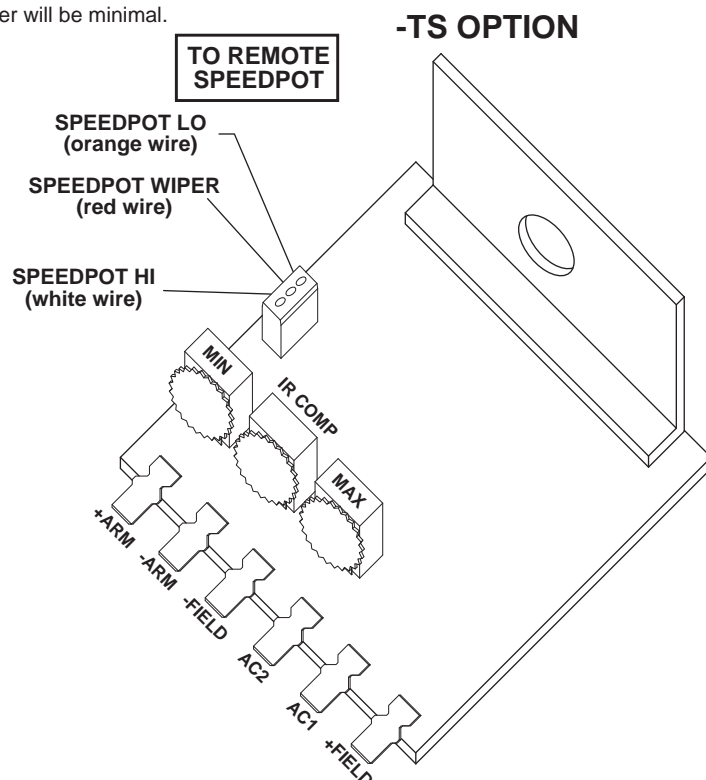
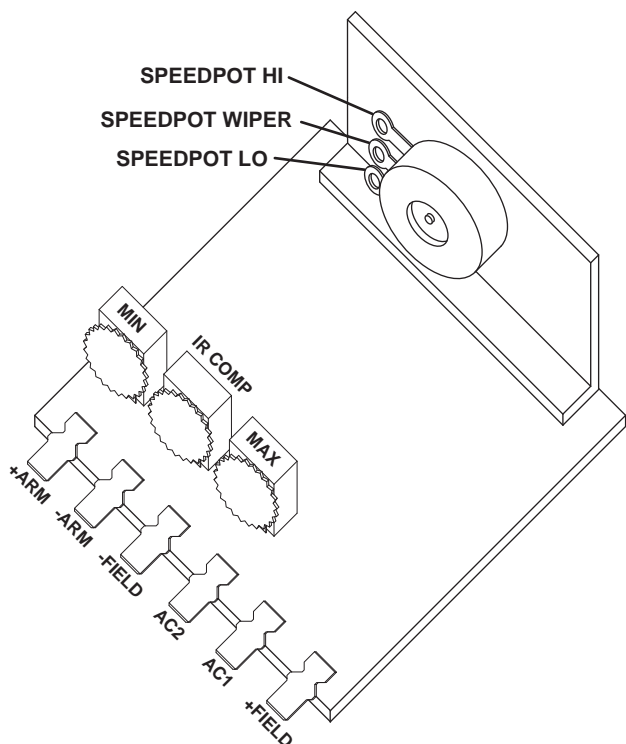
HOOK-UP & TERMINAL IDENTIFICATION

- 1) Before attempting to wire the control, make sure all power is turned off.
 - 2) Use a normal blow fuse, wired in series with hot side of AC input, rated to 125% of motor current. Note: Both AC lines should be fused for 240 VAC input.
- CAUTION SHOULD BE USED IN SELECTING THE SIZE OF HOOK-UP WIRING. LIMIT THE VOLTAGE DROP THROUGH THE WIRING TO 5% OF THE LINE VOLTAGE AT FULL LOAD.
- 3) +ARM: Connect to plus (+) Armature wire on motor. 0-90 VDC for 120 VAC input, and 0-180 VDC for 240 VAC input.
 - 4) -ARM: Connect to minus (-) Armature wire on motor.
 - 5) -FIELD: Connect to minus (-) Field wire of Shunt Wound Motor.
 - 6) AC1 and AC2: 120 VAC - Connect incoming hot AC (black wire) to AC1 and neutral (white wire) to AC2
240 VAC - Connect both hot sides, one to AC1 and one to AC2.
 - 7) +FIELD: Do not use for permanent magnet motor. This supplies +Field voltage for a Shunt Wound Motor. For motors with dual voltage field (ie; 50/100V or 100/200V), make sure the highest value is connected.

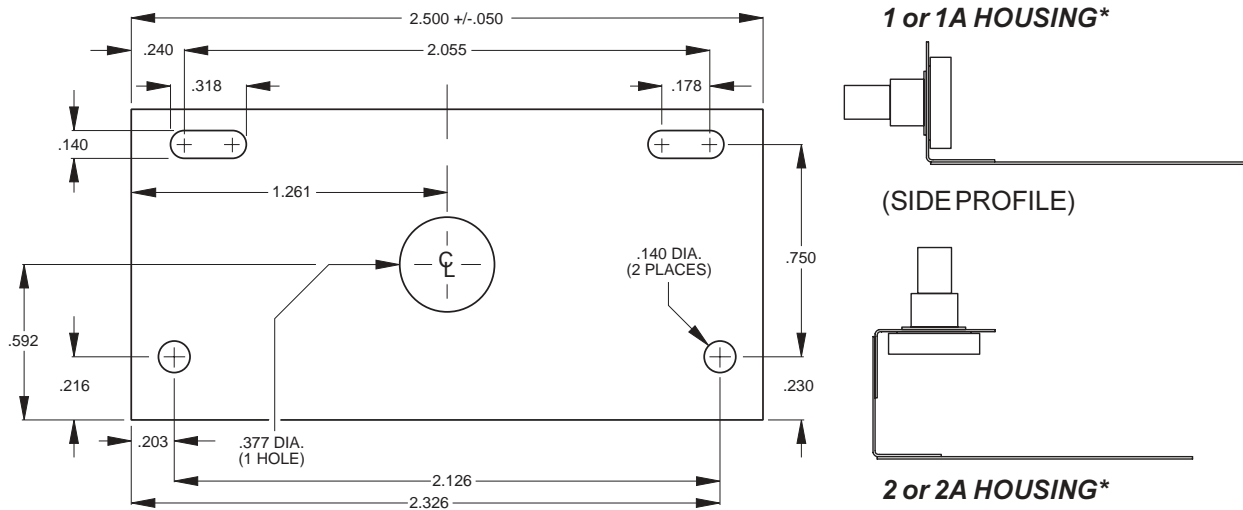
CAUTION: DO NOT ATTEMPT TO PERFORM A HI-POT TEST ACROSS AC LINES WITH CONTROL IN CIRCUIT. THIS WILL RESULT IN IMMEDIATE OR LONG TERM DAMAGE TO THE CONTROL.

ADJUSTMENTS

- 1) Preset trimpots in the counter-clockwise (CCW) position.
- 2) Apply power.
- 3) Rotate the Speedpot fully CW and adjust MAX trimpot in the CW direction until the maximum desired speed is obtained.
- 4) Rotate the Speedpot fully counter-clockwise (CCW) and adjust the MIN trimpot in the CW direction until deadband or the minimum desired speed is obtained.
- 5) The IR COMP trimpot is used as a regulation adjustment. If better motor regulation is needed between minimum and maximum loads, then adjust IR COMP trimpot as follows. Rotate the Speedpot CW to the 50% position and rotate the IR COMP trimpot CW as needed to increase regulation.
- 6) Recheck and readjust trimpots if necessary. Trimpot interaction with each other will be minimal.



HEATSINK DIMENSIONS & IDENTIFICATION



13DVA Rev.A /15DVA Rev.A MODEL SPECIFICATIONS

AC Input Voltage	± 10% Rated Line Voltage
Amps - DC Output	150mA to 2 Amps*
Dimensions	13DV1 / 15DV1: 2.80" wide, 1.30" high, 3.30" deep
.....	13DV2 / 15DV2: 2.80" wide, 1.50" high, 3.30" deep
Input Frequency	50 / 60 Hertz
Input Voltage - 13DV	12 VAC or 24 VAC
- 15DV	120 VAC or 240 VAC
I.R. Compensation	Adjustable - full range
Max. Speed	Adjustable (40 - 120% of Base Speed)
Min. Speed	Adjustable (0 - 30% of Max)
Output Voltage - 13DV (12 or 24 VAC Input)	0-12 or 0-24 VDC
- 15DV (120 or 240 VAC Input)	0-105 or 0-210 VDC
Overload Capacity	200% for 1 minute
Shunt Field Voltage - 13DV	1 Amp max, 10 VDC at 12 VAC
.....	1 Amp max, 20 VDC at 24 VAC
- 15DV	1 Amp max, 100 VDC at 120 VAC
.....	1 Amp max, 200 VDC at 240 VAC
Speed Control	5K Ohm Speed Potentiometer
Speed Range	25:1
Speed Regulation	± 1% of Base Speed
Temperature Range	-10° to 45° C. Ambient (15° to 115° F.)
Transient Protection	G-Mov
Weight	13DV1A / 15DV1A weighs 2.64 oz.
.....	13DV2A / 15DV2A weighs 3.03 oz.

• With suitable external heatsink, current can be increased to 4 Amps. The 13DV/15DV heatsink temperature should not exceed 70° C. Equivalent to 4" x 4" x 0.125" thick aluminum plate mounted to housing.