EUCHNER

# Operating Instructions

Transponder-Coded Safety Switch with Guard Locking

## CTS-C1-BP/BR-FLX High/Low Coding Level

EN

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# 1. About this document

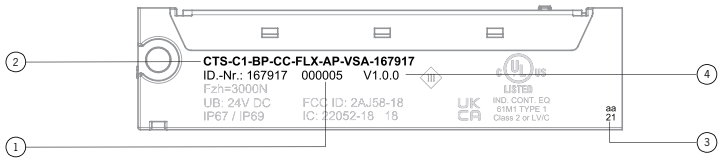
## 1.1. Scope

These operating instructions are valid for all CTS-C1-BP/BR-FLX of version V2.0.X. These operating instructions, the document *Safety information* and any available data sheet form the complete user information for your device.

| **Important!** | |
|---|---|
| | ‣ Make sure to use the operating instructions valid for your product version. The version number can be found on the type label of your product.<br>‣ Please contact the EUCHNER support team if you have any questions. |

### 1.1.1. Type label CTS-C.-BP/BR-FLX...

(example illustration)




| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Serial number |
| 2 | Item designation |
| 3 | Year of manufacture |
| 4 | Product version |

## 1.2. Target group

Design engineers and installation planners for safety devices on machines, as well as setup and servicing staff possessing special expertise in handling safety components.

## 1.3. Key to symbols

| Symbol/depiction | Meaning |
|---|---|
| → L + HC | Guard lock monitoring active, high coding level |
| → L + LC | Guard lock monitoring active, low coding level |
| → I + HC | Guard lock monitoring inactive, high coding level |
| → I + LC | Guard lock monitoring inactive, low coding level |
| | Printed document |
| | Document is available for download at www.euchner.com |
| <br>DANGER<br>WARNING<br>CAUTION | Warnings<br><br>Danger of death or severe injuries<br>Warning about possible injuries<br>Caution: slight injuries possible |
| <br>NOTICE<br>Important<br>Tip | <br><br>Notice about possible device damage<br>Important information<br>Useful information |

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## 1.4. Supplementary documents

The overall documentation for this device consists of the following documents:

| Document title (document number) | Contents | |
|---|---|---|
| Safety information (2525460) | Basic safety information | |
| Operating instructions (MAN20001587) | (this document) | |
| Declaration of conformity | Declaration of conformity | |
| Possibly available data sheet | Item-specific information about deviations or additions | |

| **Important!** | |
|---|---|
| | Always read all documents to gain a complete overview of safe installation, setup and use of the device. The documents can be downloaded from www.euchner.com. For this purpose, enter the doc. no. or the order number for the device in the search box. |

## 2. Correct use

Safety switches series CTS-C1-BP/BR-FLX are interlocking devices with guard locking solenoid (type 4). The device complies with the requirements according to EN 60947-5-3.

The device can be configured with the aid of a function actuator. Depending on the taught-in function actuator, guard lock monitoring is switched on or off and the evaluation of the actuator code has a high or low coding level.

Table 1: *System components*

| Safety switch | Function actuator | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Guard lock monitoring | | | |
| | Active<br>High coding level<br>→ L + HC | Inactive<br>High coding level<br>→ I + HC | Active<br>Low coding level<br>→ L + LC | Inactive<br>Low coding level<br>→ I + LC |
| CTS-C1-BP/BR-FLX | A-FLX-D-0C-167919 | A-FLX-D-0D-169044 | A-FLX-D-0E-169045 | A-FLX-D-0F-169046 |

→ L + ...

**The following applies to active guard lock monitoring:**

In combination with a movable guard and the machine control, this safety component prevents the guard from being opened while a dangerous machine function is being performed.

This means:

- Starting commands that cause a dangerous machine function must become active only when the guard is closed and locked.
- Guard locking must not be released until the dangerous machine function has ended.
- Closing and locking a guard must not cause automatic starting of a dangerous machine function. A separate start command must be issued. For exceptions, refer to EN ISO 12100 or relevant C-standards.

→ I + ...

**The following applies to inactive guard lock monitoring:**

In combination with a movable guard and the machine control, this safety component prevents dangerous machine functions from occurring while the guard is open. A stop command is activated if the guard is opened during the dangerous machine function. With inactive guard lock monitoring, guard locking must be used only for process protection.

This means:

- Starting commands that cause a dangerous machine function must become active only when the guard is closed.
- Opening the guard must activate a stop command.
- Closing a guard must not cause automatic starting of a dangerous machine function. A separate start command must be issued. For exceptions, refer to EN ISO 12100 or relevant C-standards.

→ ...+ HC

**The following applies to evaluation of the actuator code with high coding level:**

- The actuator must be assigned to the safety switch by a teach-in operation so that it is detected by the system. This unambiguous assignment ensures a particularly high level of protection against tampering. The system thus possesses a high coding level.

→ ...+ LC

**The following applies to evaluation of the actuator code with low coding level:**

- With the low coding level evaluation, a specific code is not requested but instead it is only checked whether the actuator is of a type that can be detected by the system. There is no exact comparison of the actuator code with the taught-in code in the safety switch. The system possesses a low coding level.

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Before the device is used, a risk assessment must be performed on the machine, e.g. in accordance with the following standards:

- EN ISO 13849-1
- EN ISO 12100
- EN IEC 62061

Correct use includes observing the relevant requirements for installation and operation, particularly based on the following standards:

- EN ISO 13849-1
- EN ISO 14119
- EN 60204-1

The safety switch is allowed to be operated only in conjunction with the intended EUCHNER actuators and the related connection components from EUCHNER. On the use of different actuators or other connection components, EUCHNER provides no warranty for safe function.

Safety switches in the version CTS-…-BR can be integrated into a BR device chain. Connection of several devices in a BR device chain is permitted only using devices intended for series connection in a BR device chain. Check this in the specifications of the device in question.

| **Important!** | |
|---|---|
| | - The user is responsible for the proper integration of the device into a safe overall system. For this purpose, the overall system must be validated, e.g. in accordance with EN ISO 13849-1.<br>- It is only allowed to use components that are permissible in accordance with *Tab. 1 System components*. |

# 3. Description of the safety function

Devices from this series feature the following safety functions:

## 3.1. With active guard lock monitoring

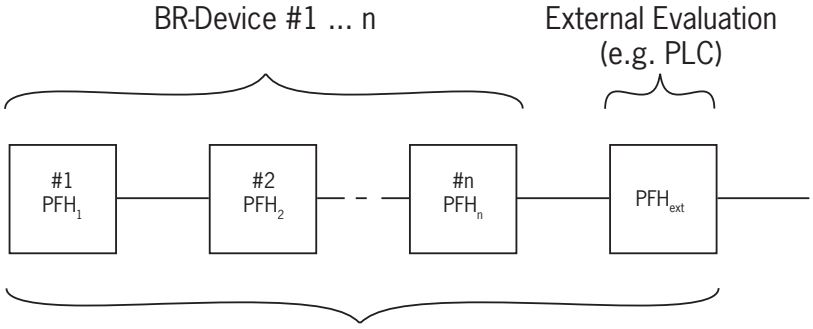
→ L + ...

**Guard lock monitoring**
**(interlocking device with guard locking according to EN ISO 14119)**

- Safety function, see *6. Function, page 12*:
  - The safety outputs are switched off when guard locking is released (monitoring of the locking element).
    **Important:** This applies only if guard lock monitoring is active.
  - The safety outputs are switched off when the guard is open (monitoring of the door position).
- The safety functions are ensured only if the actuator is properly mounted, see *8.2. Mounting CTS-BP/BR, page 18*.
- Safety characteristics: category, Performance Level, PFH (see *16.1. Technical data for safety switch CTS-C1-BP/BR-FLX, page 51*)

**The following additionally applies in a BR series connection:**

The safety outputs are switched on only when the device receives a corresponding signal from its predecessor in the chain.

| **Important!** | |
|---|---|
| | You can regard the complete BR device chain as one subsystem during calculation. The following calculation method applies to the PFH value:<br>  <br><br>$PFH\ ges = \sum_{k=1}^{n} PFH_k + PFH_{ext}$ |

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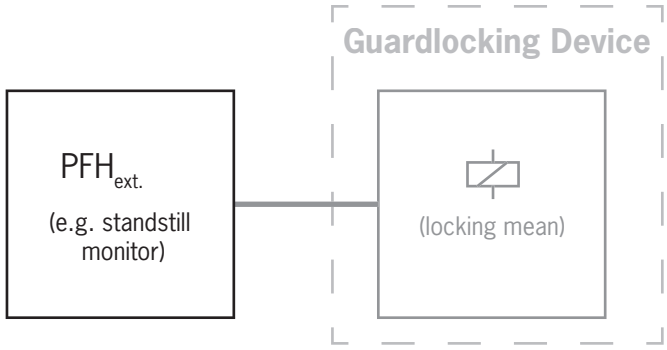
→ L + ...

**Control of guard locking**

If the device is used as guard locking for personnel protection, control of guard locking must be regarded as a safety function.

The device does not feature a safety characteristic for control of guard locking, because the guard locking solenoid is completely disconnected from outside the device (no control function within the device). It therefore does not contribute to the failure probability.

The safety level for the control of guard locking is defined only by the external control (e.g. $PFH_{ext.}$ for the standstill monitor).




## 3.2. With inactive guard lock monitoring

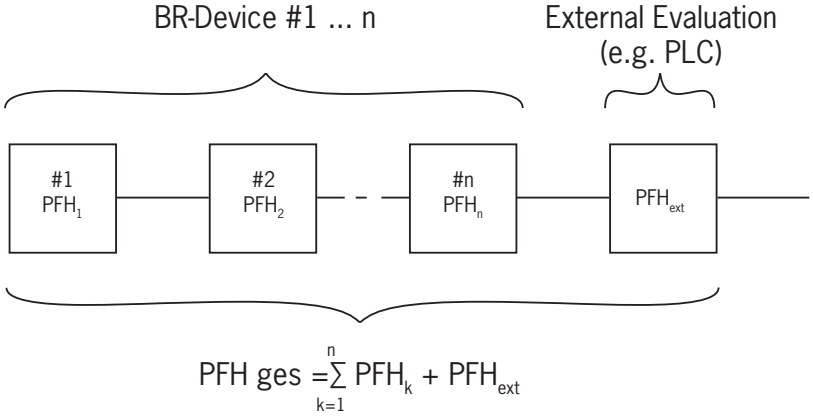
→ I + ...

**Monitoring of the guard position (interlocking device according to EN ISO 14119)**

- Safety function: The safety outputs are switched off when the guard is open, see *6. Function, page 12*.
- The safety functions are ensured only if the actuator is properly mounted, see *8.2. Mounting CTS-BP/BR, page 18*.
- Safety characteristics: category, Performance Level, PFH (see *16.1. Technical data for safety switch CTS-C1-BP/BR-FLX, page 51*)

**The following additionally applies in a BR series connection:**

The safety outputs are switched on only when the device receives a corresponding signal from its predecessor in the chain.

| **Important!** | |
|---|---|
| | You can regard the complete BR device chain as one subsystem during calculation. The following calculation method applies to the PFH value:  |



$$PFH\ ges = \sum_{k=1}^{n} PFH_k + PFH_{ext}$$

## 4. Exclusion of liability and warranty

The following points will result in exclusion of liability and loss of the warranty:

- Incorrect use of the device
- Failure to comply with the operating instructions and the safety regulations and warnings therein
- Failure to perform the required check for correct function
- Failure to perform the required servicing

## 5. General safety precautions

Safety switches fulfill personnel protection functions. Incorrect installation or tampering can lead to fatal injuries to personnel.

Check the safe function of the safeguard particularly after:

- every setup
- every replacement of a system component
- extended downtime
- any fault
- any reconfiguration of the device.

Independent of these checks, the safe function of the guard must be checked at suitable intervals as part of service.

| **DANGER** | |
|---|---|
| | Danger to life due to improper installation or due to bypassing (tampering). Safety components fulfill a personnel protection function.<br>- Safety components must not be bypassed, turned away, removed or otherwise rendered ineffective. On this topic pay attention in particular to the measures for reducing the possibility of bypassing according to EN ISO 14119:2025, section 8.<br>- Activate the switching operation using only the actuator designated for this purpose.<br>- Ensure that bypassing by means of replacement actuators is not possible on switches with low coding level for evaluation. For this purpose, restrict access to actuators and keys for releases or similar.<br>- Ensure that the guard cannot be closed unintentionally, e.g. during servicing. For this purpose, a lockout bar can be used, for instance.<br>- Mounting, electrical connection and setup only by authorized personnel possessing the following knowledge:<br>- specialist knowledge in handling safety components<br>- knowledge about the applicable EMC regulations<br>- knowledge about the applicable regulations on operational safety and accident prevention. |

| **NOTICE** | |
|---|---|
| | Risk of damage<br>The guard locking function can no longer be ensured if an actuator is broken. Opening the door will immediately switch off the safety outputs.<br>- Regularly check the actuator for mechanical damage. |

| **Important!** | |
|---|---|
| | Prior to use, read the operating instructions and keep these in a safe place. Ensure the operating instructions are always available during mounting, setup and servicing. You can download the operating instructions from www.euchner.com. |

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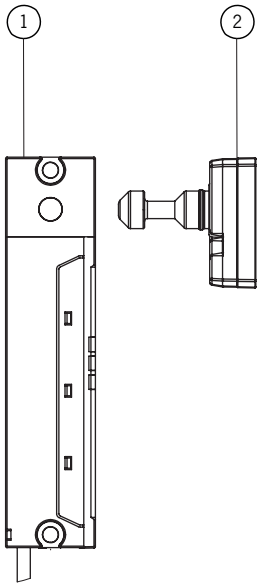
# 6. Function

The device monitors the position of movable guards and can enable movable guards to be locked.

The system consists of the following components:

- Safety switch
- Transponder-coded actuator




| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Safety switch |
| 2 | Transponder-coded actuator |

The coding level of the system depends on the configuration of the device, see *13.1. Configuring device and teaching-in actuator for the first time, page 40*.

When the guard is closed, the actuator is moved into the safety switch. When the operating distances are reached, power is supplied to the actuator by the switch and data are transferred.

The door position 1 signal OD is set if a permissible code is detected. Guard locking is activated automatically if no voltage is present at the guard locking solenoid. The switching conditions for the safety outputs depend on the configuration of guard lock monitoring, see *6.4. Switching states, page 14*.

If there is a fault in the safety switch, the safety outputs are switched off and the DIA LED illuminates or flashes red, see *15.3. Error messages, page 47*. The occurrence of faults is detected at the latest on the next demand to close the safety outputs (e.g. on starting).

## 6.1. Guard lock monitoring

The device is configured with the aid of the function actuator. Guard lock monitoring is switched on or off depending on the taught-in function actuator. For further information about the possible settings, see *13.1. Configuring device and teaching-in actuator for the first time, page 40*.

**The following applies to active guard lock monitoring:**

→ L + ... All versions feature two safe outputs for guard lock monitoring. The safety outputs FO1A and FO1B are switched off and the guard locking signal OL is cleared when the guard is released.

**The following applies to inactive guard lock monitoring:**

→ I + ... All versions feature two safe outputs for monitoring the door position. The safety outputs FO1A and FO1B are switched off and the door position 1 signal OD is cleared when the guard is opened.

## 6.2. Monitoring outputs/status bits

Depending on version, the signals listed in the following are available as a status bit or at the monitoring output. The status bits are evaluated via the BR/IO-Link Gateway. Please refer to the corresponding data sheet for further information.

### 6.2.1. Guard locking signal OL

The guard locking signal is present if guard locking is active.

### 6.2.2. Door position 1 signal OD

The door position 1 signal is sent as soon as the actuator is inserted into the switch head (state: guard closed and not locked).

The signal is also present if guard locking is active.

### 6.2.3. Door position 2 signal OT

The door position 2 signal is present when the actuator is completely inserted into the switch head and guard locking can be activated. In normal environmental conditions, the signal OT is sent after the signal OD as an additional door monitoring contact. The signal is also present if guard locking is active, see *6.4. Switching states, page 14*.

### 6.2.4. Diagnostic signal OI

The diagnostic signal is present if there is an error (switch-on condition as for DIA LED).

### 6.2.5. Escape release signal OER

The escape release signal is present when the device was released manually or when activation of guard locking is prevented by manual release, see *7. Manual release, page 15*.

The signal is reset when the state of guard locking control matches the guard locking state.

### 6.2.6. Status signal OM

The status signal is present if the device's safety outputs are switched.

### 6.2.7. Locking element signal OLS

The locking element signal is present if the locking element is stuck and guard locking cannot be released. The signal is reset as soon as the actuator is no longer under tensile stress or the locking element is no longer blocked.

### 6.2.8. Communication connection C

A monitoring output with the suffix C has the additional function of providing a communication connection to a BR/IO-Link Gateway. The switch delivers cyclical and acyclical data. You will find an overview of the communication data in *12. Using communication data, page 37*.

If no BR/IO-Link Gateway is connected, this output behaves like a monitoring output.

## 6.3. Guard locking

(guard locking actuated by spring force and released by power-ON)

| **Important!** | |
|---|---|
| | Malfunctions due to incorrect use.<br>‣ The actuator must not be under tensile stress during release. |

The spring-operated guard locking functions in accordance with the closed-circuit current principle. If the voltage is interrupted at the solenoid, guard locking remains active and the guard cannot be opened directly.

| **Important!** | |
|---|---|
| | If the guard is open when the power supply is interrupted and is then closed, guard locking is activated. This can lead to persons being locked in unintentionally. |

The actuator cannot be pulled out of the switch and the guard is locked as long as the guard locking pin is extended.

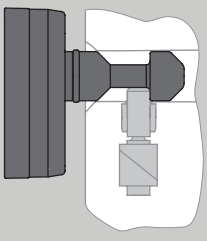
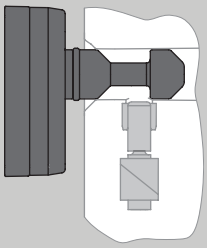
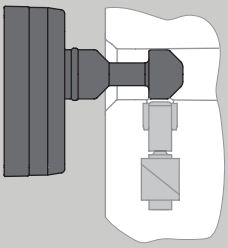
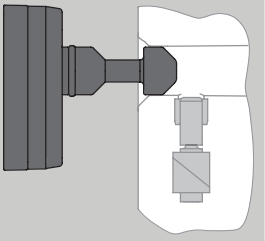
Guard locking cannot be released as long as no electronics operating voltage is applied to the device. If the electronics operating voltage is applied to the device and voltage is applied to the guard locking solenoid, the guard locking pin is retracted and the actuator is released. The guard can be opened.

**Activating guard locking:** close guard; no voltage at the solenoid.

**Releasing guard locking:** apply electronics operating voltage and voltage to the solenoid.

## 6.4. Switching states

The detailed switching states are listed in *15. Status and error messages, page 44*. All safety outputs, signals and display LEDs are described there.

| | **Guard closed and locked** | **Guard closed and not locked, ready for locking** | | **Guard closed and not locked** | | **Guard open** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| |  |  | |  | |  |
| **Voltage at the guard locking solenoid** | off | on | | on | | irrelevant |
| Safety outputs FO1A and FO1B | on | off<br>→ L + ... | on<br>→ I + ... | off<br>→ L + ... | on<br>→ I + ... | off |
| Guard locking signal OL | on | off | | off | | off |
| Door position 1 signal OD | on | on | | on | | off |
| Door position 2 signal OT | on | on | | off | | off |

# 7. Manual release

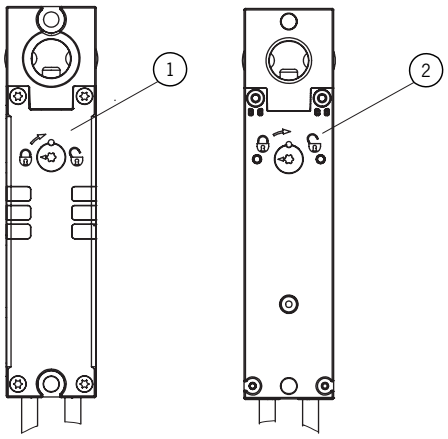
Some situations require the guard locking to be released manually (e.g. malfunctions or an emergency). A function check must be performed after release.

More information on this topic can be found in the standard EN ISO 14119:2025, section 7.2.3. The device can feature the following release functions:

- *7.1. Auxiliary release, page 15*
- *7.2. Escape release, page 16*

## 7.1. Auxiliary release

In the event of malfunctions, the guard locking can be released with the auxiliary release irrespective of the state of the solenoid.




| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Auxiliary release on front side |
| 2 | Auxiliary release on rear side |

| **Important!** | |
|---|---|
| | ▸ The actuator must not be under tensile stress during manual release.<br>▸ To prevent tampering, the auxiliary release must be sealed with sealing lacquer, for example, before the switch is set up.<br>▸ Loss of the release function due to mounting errors or damage during mounting.<br>▸ Check the release function every time after mounting.<br>▸ The auxiliary release is not a safety function.<br>▸ The correct function must be checked at regular intervals.<br>▸ Observe the notes on any available data sheets. |

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**Actuating auxiliary release**

1. Remove seal or make a hole.
2. Using a TX15 screwdriver, turn the auxiliary release to 🔓 in the direction of the arrow.
   ➡ If guard locking was activated, it is released.

→ L + ...

**The following applies to active guard lock monitoring:**

➡ The guard locking signal OL and the safety outputs are switched off.

→ I + ...

**The following applies to inactive guard lock monitoring:**

➡ The guard locking signal OL is switched off.

➡ The STATE LED flashes alternately white/orange slowly.

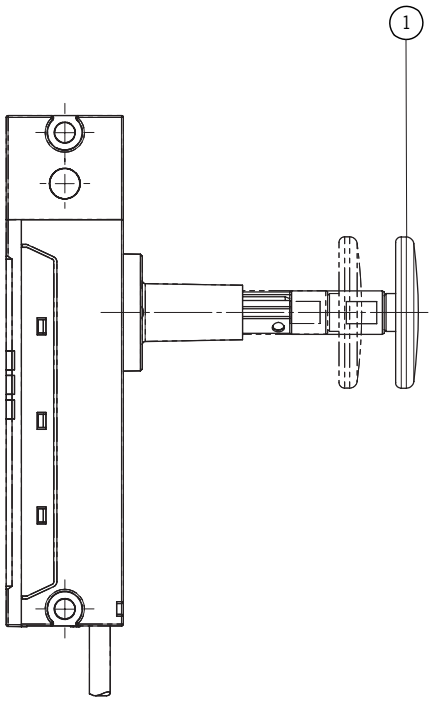
➡ The LOCK LED flashes orange slowly.

3. Using a screwdriver, turn the auxiliary release to 🔒 in the opposite direction to the arrow to reset.
4. Seal with sealing lacquer.
5. Check correct function of the device, see *13.3. Functional check, page 42*.

## 7.2. Escape release

The escape release can be retrofitted.

The escape release permits opening of a locked guard from the danger area without tools, see *16.1.3. Dimension drawing for safety switch CTS..., page 55*.




| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Escape release |

| Important! | |
|---|---|
| | ‣ It must be possible to actuate the escape release manually from inside the protected area without tools.<br>‣ It must not be possible to reach the escape release from the outside.<br>‣ The actuator must not be under tensile stress during manual release.<br>‣ The correct function must be checked at regular intervals.<br>‣ The escape release is supplied in the actuated state. Before mounting, the escape release must be unlocked. Observe the notes in the assembly instructions for the escape release.<br>‣ If extension pieces are used, the guide sleeve supplied must be used.<br>‣ Loss of the release function due to mounting errors or damage during mounting.<br>‣ Check the release function every time after mounting.<br>‣ The escape release meets the requirements of Category B according to EN ISO 13849-1. |

**Actuating escape release**

1. Press the red release knob to the end stop.
   ➡ If guard locking was activated, it is released.

**The following applies to active guard lock monitoring:**

➡ The guard locking signal OL and the safety outputs are switched off.

**The following applies to inactive guard lock monitoring:**

➡ The guard locking signal OL is switched off.

   ➡ The STATE LED flashes alternately white/orange slowly.
   ➡ The LOCK LED flashes orange slowly.
2. Pull out the escape release knob to reset the escape release.
3. Check correct function of the device, see *13.3. Functional check, page 42*.

EN

# 8. Mounting

## 8.1. General assembly instructions

| CAUTION | |
|---|---|
| ⚠ | Safety switches must not be bypassed (bridging of contacts), turned away, removed or otherwise rendered ineffective.<br>› Observe EN ISO 14119:2025, section 8, for information about reducing the possibilities for bypassing an interlocking device. |

| NOTICE | |
|---|---|
| ⓘ | Risk of damage to equipment and malfunctions as a result of incorrect installation.<br>› Safety switches and actuators must not be used as an end stop.<br>› Observe EN ISO 14119:2025, sections 6.2 and 6.3, for information about mounting the safety switch and the actuator.<br>› Protect the switch against damage, as well as against penetrating foreign objects such as swarf, sand and blasting shot, etc. |

## 8.2. Mounting CTS-BP/BR

| NOTICE | |
|---|---|
| ⓘ | Risk of damage to equipment and malfunctions as a result of incorrect installation.<br>› Actuator and safety switch must be mounted such that the actuator is perpendicularly and completely inserted into the switch when the guard is closed, see *Fig.3 Actuator alignment, page 20*. The guard locking function is not ensured if mounting is incorrect.<br>› Observe the following guidelines during mounting:<br>- Mounting with screws of property class 8.8 or higher.<br>- The minimum screw diameter is 5 mm.<br>- Secure the fixing material against loosening, e.g. by means of medium-strength positive screw locking.<br>› The auxiliary release must be sealed before setup, e.g. with sealing lacquer.<br>› Observe the following points if the escape release is used:<br>- The escape release is supplied in the actuated state. Before mounting, the escape release must be unlocked. Observe the notes in the assembly instructions for the escape release.<br>- Before mounting the escape release on a profile or if extension pieces are used, the push-button must be removed. It must then be re-fitted and tightened with a tightening torque of 0.6 Nm.<br>- If extension pieces are used, the guide sleeve supplied must be used. |

→ I + ... **The following applies to inactive guard lock monitoring:**

| Important! | |
|---|---|
| ⓘ | › From the assured release distance $S_{ar}$, the safety outputs are safely shut down. To achieve the assured release distance $S_{ar}$ the actuator must be pulled completely out of the switch head.<br>› To achieve the assured operating distances $S_{ao}$, the actuator must be inserted completely into the switch head. |

Observe the following points during mounting:

- Observe the min. door radii, see *16.1.3. Dimension drawing for safety switch CTS..., page 55*.
- Observe the permissible angle between switch and actuator, see *Fig.5 Maximum actuator deflection and maximum center offset, page 21*.
- Observe the tightening torque for mounting the switch and the actuator, see *Fig.4 Installation example, page 20*:
  - Actuator: 6 Nm
  - Switch head: 6 Nm
  - Switch housing: 3 Nm
- When mounting several safety switches, observe the stipulated minimum distance to avoid mutual interference, see *Fig.1 Minimum distances for mounting several safety switches, page 19*.

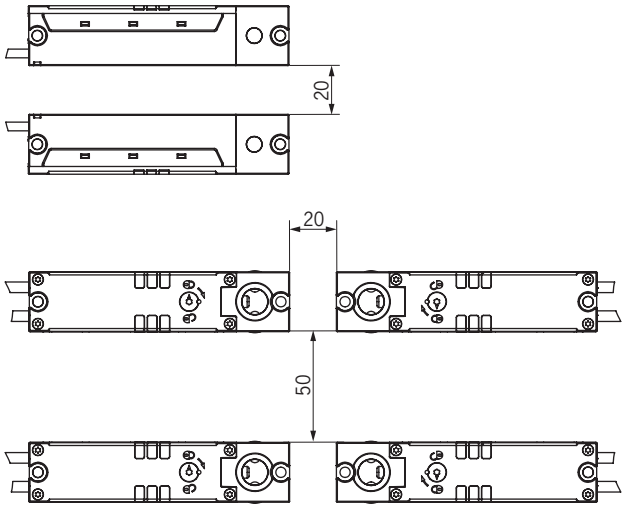
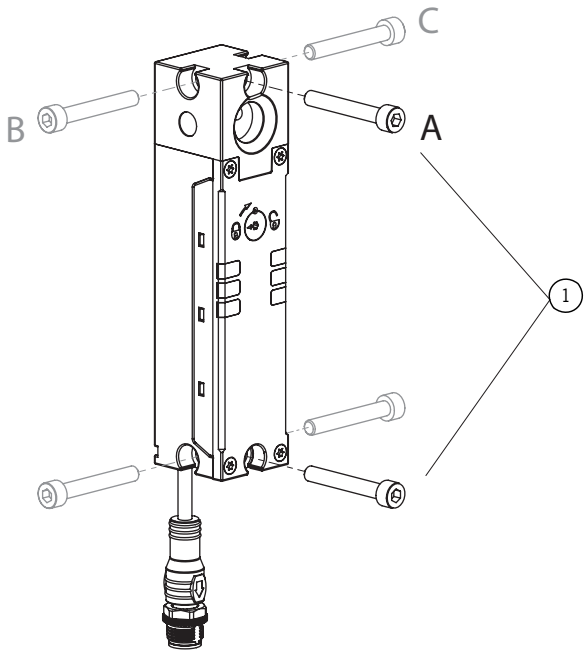



Fig.1: Minimum distances for mounting several safety switches




| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | e.g. screw M5 - ISO 4762 |

Fig.2: Front (A) and side (B, C) mounting

EN

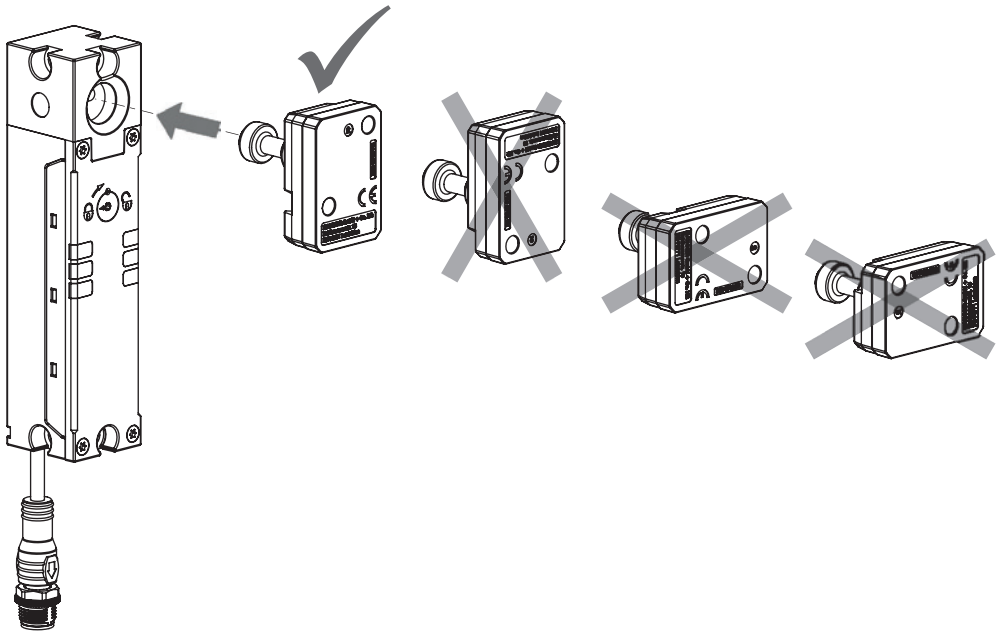


Fig.3: Actuator alignment

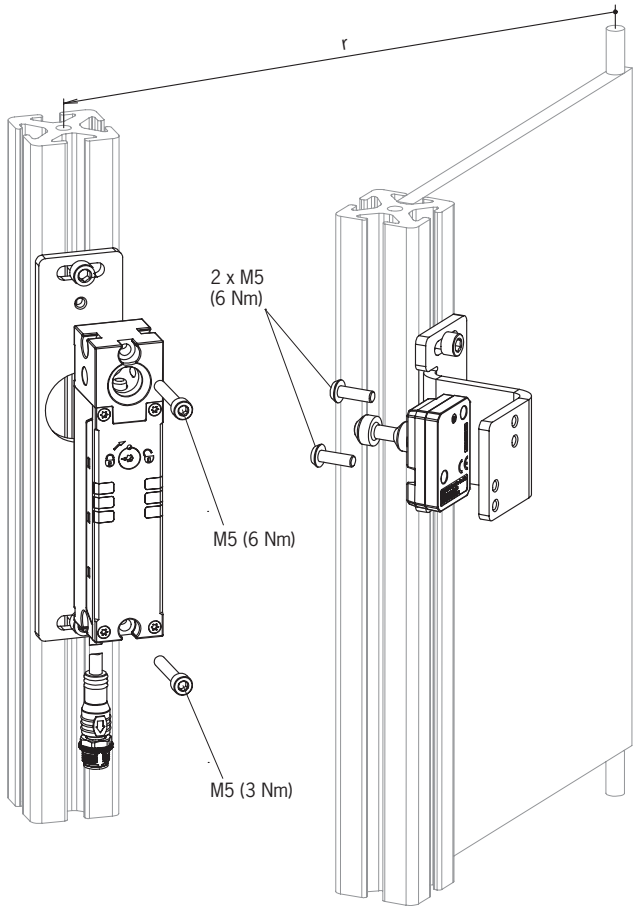



Fig.4: Installation example

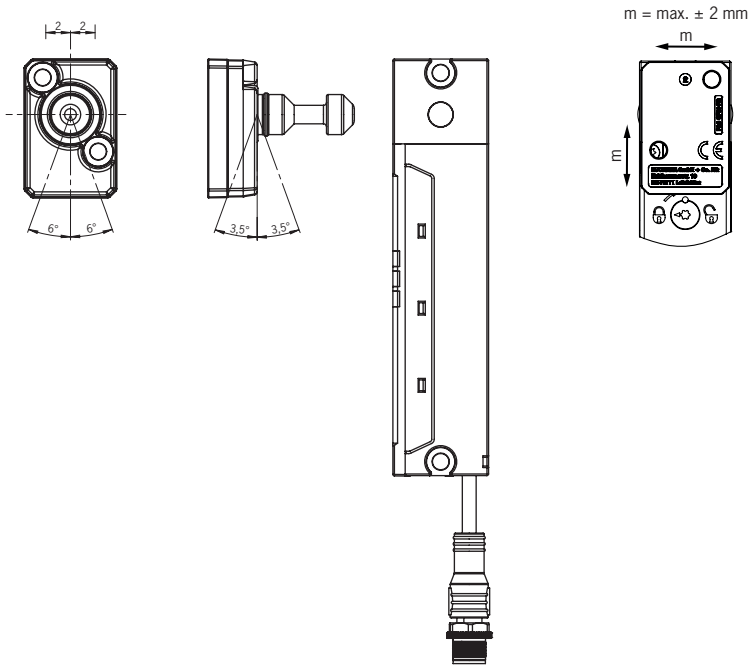



Fig.5: Maximum actuator deflection and maximum center offset

EN

# 9. Electrical connection

The following connection options are available:

- Separate operation
- Series connection with wiring in the control cabinet
- Series connection with Y-distributors
- Connection without IO-Link communication
- Connection with IO-Link communication

| **WARNING** | |
|---|---|
| | In the event of a fault, loss of the safety function due to incorrect connection.<br>› To ensure safety, both safety outputs must always be evaluated.<br>› Monitoring outputs must not be used as a safety output.<br>› Lay the connecting cables with protection to prevent short circuits. |

| **CAUTION** | |
|---|---|
| | Risk of damage to equipment or malfunctions as a result of incorrect connection.<br>› Do not use a control system with pulsing or switch off the pulsing function in your control system. The device generates its own test pulses on the safety outputs. A downstream control system must tolerate these test pulses, which may have a length of up to 300 µs. Depending on the inertia of the downstream device (control system, relay, etc.), this can lead to short switching operations. The test pulses are output with the safety outputs switched off only during device start.<br>› The inputs on a connected evaluation unit must be positive switching, as the two outputs on the safety switch deliver a level of +24 V in the switched-on state.<br>› All electrical connections must either be isolated from the mains supply by a safety transformer according to IEC 61558-2-6 with limited output voltage in the event of a fault, or by other equivalent insulation measures (SELV).<br>› All electrical outputs must have an adequate protective circuit for inductive loads. The outputs must be protected with a free-wheeling diode for this purpose. Varistors and RC interference suppression units must not be used.<br>› Power devices which are a powerful source of interference must be installed in a separate location away from the input and output circuits for signal processing. The cable routing for safety circuits should be as far away as possible from the cables of the power circuits.<br>› To avoid EMC interference, the physical environmental and operating conditions at the installation site of the device must comply with the requirements according to the standard EN 60204-1 (EMC).<br>› Pay attention to any interference fields from devices such as frequency converters or induction heating systems. Observe the EMC instructions in the manuals from the respective manufacturer.<br>› If the solenoid is controlled with a frequency of more than 0.2 Hz, the device may react with a delay.<br>› In devices with IMP/IMM inputs, the power supply for the evaluation electronics is separate from the power supply for the guard locking solenoid. If different power supplies are used, they must have the same reference potential.<br>› For device variants with two connecting cables, both cables must be laid in the same cable duct. |

| **Important!** | |
|---|---|
| | If the device does not appear to function when the operating voltage is applied (e.g. the green STATE LED does not flash), the safety switch must be returned to EUCHNER. |

## 9.1. Notes about UL

| **Important!** | |
|---|---|
| | ‣ This device is intended to be used with a Class 2 power source in accordance with UL1310.<br>As an alternative an LV/C (Limited Voltage/Current) power source with the following properties can be used:<br>This device shall be used with a suitable isolating source in conjunction with a fuse in accordance with UL248. The fuse shall be rated max. 3.3 A and be installed in the max. 30 V DC power supply to the device in order to limit the available current to comply with the UL requirements. Please note possibly lower connection ratings for your device (refer to the technical data).<br>‣ For use and application as per the requirements of UL[1)] a connecting cable listed under the UL category code CYJV/7, min. 24 AWG, min. 80 °C, must be used.<br><br>[1)] *Note on the scope of the UL approval: only for applications as per NFPA 79 (Industrial Machinery)* |

## 9.2. Safety in case of faults

- The operating voltage at UB and the solenoid operating voltage at IMP are reverse polarity protected.
- The safety outputs FO1A and FO1B are short circuit-proof.
- A short circuit between the safety outputs is detected on starting or when the safety outputs are activated by the device.
- A short circuit in the cable can be excluded by laying the cable with protection.

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## 9.3. Fuse protection for power supply

The power supply must be provided with fuse protection depending on the number of switches and the current required for the outputs. The following rules apply:

**Max. current consumption of an individual switch $I_{max}$**

$I_{max\ UB}$ = $I_{UB_1} + I_{FO1A+FO1B} + I_{OX1} + I_{OX2}$

$I_{UB_1}$ = Switch operating current (max. 50 mA)

$I_{OX}$ = Load current of monitoring outputs (max. 20 mA per monitoring output)

$I_{FO1A+FO1B}$ = Load current of safety outputs FO1A + FO1B (2 x max. 80 mA)

$I_{IMP}$ = Switching current of solenoid control input (max. 500 mA)

**Max. current consumption of a switch chain $\sum I_{max}$**

$\sum I_{max\ UB}$ = $I_{FO1A+FO1B} + n \times (I_{UB_2} + I_{OX1} + I_{OX2})$

n = Number of connected switches

$I_{UB_2}$ = Switch operating current (max. 80 mA)

| **Important** | |
|---|---|
| | If there are further monitoring outputs, their load current must also be taken into account. |

## 9.4. Requirements for connecting cables

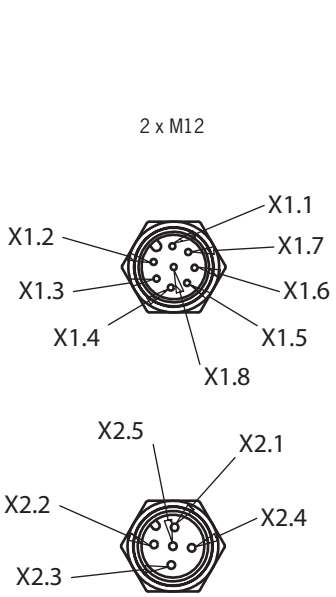
| **CAUTION** | |
|---|---|
| | Risk of damage to equipment or malfunctions as a result of incorrect connecting cables.<br>‣ Use connection components and connecting cables from EUCHNER.<br>‣ If other connection components are used, the requirements in the following table apply. EUCHNER provides no warranty for safe function in case of failure to comply with these requirements. |

Observe the following requirements with respect to the connecting cables:

| Parameter | Value | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2 x M12/8-pin or 5-pin | M12/8-pin | |
| Recommended cable type | LIYY 8 x 0.25 or 5 x 0.34 | LIYY 8 x 0.34 | $mm^2$ |
| Cable | 8 x 0.25 or 5 x 0.34 | 8 x 0.34 | $mm^2$ |
| Cable resistance R max. | 80 | 80 | Ω/km |
| Inductance L max. | 0.65 | 0.65 | mH/km |
| Capacitance C max. | 120 | 120 | nF/km |

## 9.5. Connector assignments

### 9.5.1. Connector assignment/terminal assignment of CTS-C1-...-AB-... with plug connectors 2 x M12, CTS-C1-...-.05-... with connecting cable

| Plug connector (view of connection side) | Pin | Designation | Function | Conductor coloring of connecting cable [1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | X1.1 | FI1B | Enable input, channel B | WH |
| | X1.2 | UB | Electronics operating voltage, 24 V DC | BN |
| | X1.3 | FO1A | Safety output, channel A<br>**Active guard lock monitoring:**<br>ON if door is closed and locked.<br>**Inactive guard lock monitoring:**<br>ON if door is closed. | GN |
| | X1.4 | FO1B | Safety output, channel B<br>**Active guard lock monitoring:**<br>ON if door is closed and locked.<br>**Inactive guard lock monitoring:**<br>ON if door is closed. | YE |
| | X1.5 | OX1/C[2] | Monitoring output 1/communication | GY |
| | X1.6 | FI1A | Enable input, channel A | PK |
| | X1.7 | 0VUB | Electronics operating voltage, 0 V DC | BU |
| | X1.8 | - | n.c. | RD |
| | | | | |
| | X2.1 | IMM | Solenoid operating voltage, 0 V DC | BN |
| | X2.2 | OX2 [2] | Monitoring output 2 | WH |
| | X2.3 | - | n.c. | BU |
| | X2.4 | IMP | Solenoid operating voltage, 24 V DC | BK |
| | X2.5 | - | n.c. | GY |

[1] Only for standard EUCHNER connecting cable

[2] The function of the monitoring output OX is determined by the actuator taught-in. You will find more detailed information on data sheet 2153710 or at www.euchner.com.

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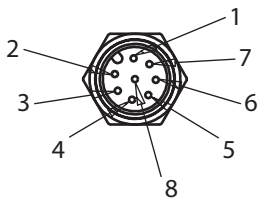
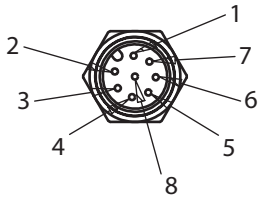
### 9.5.2. Connector assignment of CTS-C1-...-BP-...-SA-... with plug connector M12, 8-pin

| Plug connector (view of connection side) | Pin | Designation | Function | Conductor coloring of connecting cable [1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 x M12   | 1 | IMP | Solenoid operating voltage, 24 V DC | WH |
| | 2 | UB | Electronics operating voltage, 24 V DC | BN |
| | 3 | FO1A | Safety output, channel A<br>**Active guard lock monitoring:**<br>ON if door is closed and locked.<br>**Inactive guard lock monitoring:**<br>ON if door is closed. | GN |
| | 4 | FO1B | Safety output, channel B<br>**Active guard lock monitoring:**<br>ON if door is closed and locked.<br>**Inactive guard lock monitoring:**<br>ON if door is closed. | YE |
| | 5 | OX1/C [2] | Monitoring output 1/communication | GY |
| | 6 | OX2 [2] | Monitoring output 2 | PK |
| | 7 | OVUB | Electronics operating voltage, 0 V DC | BU |
| | 8 | IMM | Solenoid operating voltage, 0 V DC | RD |

[1] Only for standard EUCHNER connecting cable

[2] The function of the monitoring output OX is determined by the actuator taught-in. You will find more detailed information on data sheet 2153710 or at www.euchner.com.

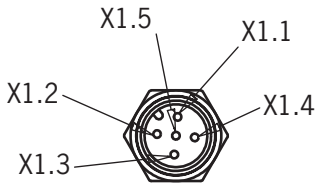
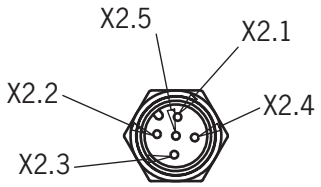
### 9.5.3. Connector assignment of CTS-C1-...-BR-...-SA-... with plug connector M12, 8-pin

| Plug connector (view of connection side) | Pin | Designation | Function | Conductor coloring of connecting cable [1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 x M12   | 1 | FI1B | Enable channel B | WH |
| | 2 | UB | Electronics operating voltage, 24 V DC | BN |
| | 3 | FO1A | Safety output, channel A<br>**Active guard lock monitoring:**<br>ON if door is closed and locked.<br>**Inactive guard lock monitoring:**<br>ON if door is closed. | GN |
| | 4 | FO1B | Safety output, channel B<br>**Active guard lock monitoring:**<br>ON if door is closed and locked.<br>**Inactive guard lock monitoring:**<br>ON if door is closed. | YE |
| | 5 | OX/C [2] | Monitoring output / communication | GY |
| | 6 | FI1A | Enable channel A | PK |
| | 7 | OVUB | Electronics operating voltage, 0 V DC | BU |
| | 8 | IMP | Solenoid operating voltage, 0 V DC | RD |

[1] Only for standard EUCHNER connecting cable

[2] The function of the monitoring output OX is determined by the actuator taught-in. You will find more detailed information on data sheet 2153710 or at www.euchner.com.

### 9.5.4. Connector assignment of CTS-C1-...-VBB-... with plug connectors 2 x M12, 5-pin

| Plug connector (view of connection side) | Pin | Designation | Function | Conductor coloring of connecting cable [1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 x M12 | X1.1 | UB | Electronics operating voltage, 24 V DC | BN |
|  | X1.2 | FO1A | Safety output, channel A | WH |
| | X1.3 | 0 V UB | Electronics operating voltage, 0 V DC | BU |
| | X1.4 | FO1B | Safety output, channel B | BK |
| | X1.5 | - | n.c. | GY |
| | | | | |
|  | X2.1 | - | n.c. | BN |
| | X2.2 | - | n.c. | WH |
| | X2.3 | IMM | Solenoid operating voltage, 0 V DC | BU |
| | X2.4 | IMP | Solenoid operating voltage, 24 V DC | BK |
| | X2.5 | - | n.c. | GY |

[1] Only for standard EUCHNER connecting cable

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## 9.6. Notes on operation with safe control systems

Observe the following guidelines for connection to safe control systems:

- Use a common power supply for the control system and the connected safety switches.
- A pulsed power supply must not be used for UB. Tap the supply voltage directly from the power supply unit. If the power supply is connected to a terminal of a safe control system, this output must provide sufficient electrical current.
- The safety outputs FO1A and FO1B can be connected to the safe inputs of a control system. Prerequisite: the input must be suitable for pulsed safety signals (OSSD signals, e.g. from light grids). The control system must tolerate test pulses on the input signals. This normally can be set up by parameter assignment in the control system. Observe the notes of the control system manufacturer. For the test pulse duration of your device, refer to chapter *16. Technical data, page 51*.
- With series connection: Always connect inputs FI1A and FI1B directly to a power supply unit or to outputs FO1A and FO1B of another EUCHNER BR device. Pulsed signals must not be present at inputs FI1A and FI1B.

A detailed example of connecting and setting the parameters of the control system is available for many devices at www.euchner.com, in the area *Downloads/Applications/CTS*. The features of the respective device are dealt with there in greater detail.

## 9.7. Connection without and with IO-Link communication

**Connection without IO-Link communication**

Only the safety and monitoring outputs are switched with this connection method.

With a series connection, the safety signals are looped through from device to device.

**Connection with IO-Link communication**

If, in addition to the safety function, detailed monitoring and diagnostic data are to be processed, a BR/IO-Link Gateway is required. To poll the communication data from the connected device, communication connection C is routed to the BR/IO-Link Gateway.

You will find further information in the operating instructions for your BR/IO-Link Gateway.

# 10. Connection of a single CTS-C1-BP/BR-FLX (separate operation)

| **WARNING** | |
|---|---|
| ⚠ | In the event of a fault, loss of the safety function due to incorrect connection.<br>› To ensure safety, both safety outputs FO1A and FO1B must always be evaluated. |

| **Important!** | |
|---|---|
| ℹ | The example shows only an excerpt that is relevant for connection of the system. The example illustrated here does not show complete system planning. The user is responsible for safe integration into the overall system. Detailed application examples can be found at www.euchner.com. Enter the order number of your switch in the search box. You will find all available connection examples for the device in *Downloads*. |

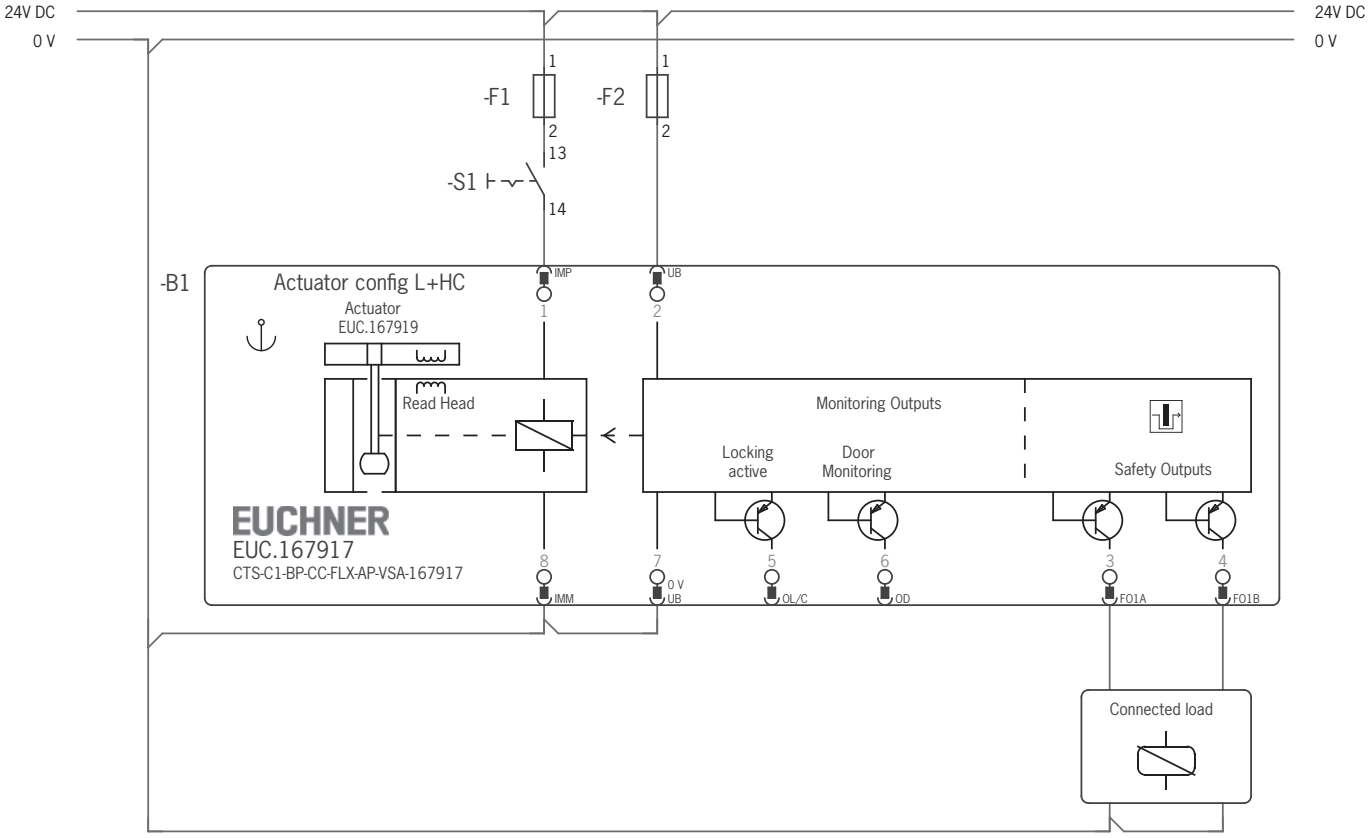


Fig.6: Connection example for separate operation (principle of operation)

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# 11. Connection of several devices in a chain (series connection)

| WARNING | |
|---|---|
| ⚠ | In the event of a fault, loss of the safety function due to incorrect connection.<br>› To ensure safety, both safety outputs FO1A and FO1B must always be evaluated. |

| Important! | |
|---|---|
| ⓘ | › A BR chain may contain a maximum of 20 devices.<br>› The BR chain is not permitted to be changed during operation.<br>› The example shows only an excerpt that is relevant for the connection of the CTS system. The example illustrated here does not show complete system planning. The user is responsible for safe integration into the overall system. Detailed application examples can be found at www.euchner.com. Enter the order number of your switch in the search box. You will find all available connection examples for the device in *Downloads*.<br>› Make sure you use the correct Y-distributors, see *11.2.3. Connector assignment of Y-distributor for series connection without IO-Link communication, page 34* and *11.2.4. Connector assignment of Y-distributor for series connection with IO-Link communication, page 36*. |

## 11.1. Series connection with wiring in the control cabinet

The series connection can be implemented via additional terminals in a control cabinet.

| Important! | |
|---|---|
| ⓘ | In case of series connection with IO-Link communication:<br>› The safety outputs are permanently assigned to the respective safety inputs of the downstream switch. FO1A must be routed to FI1A and FO1B to FI1B.<br>› If the connections are interchanged (e.g. FO1A to FI1B), the downstream device will enter the fault state. |

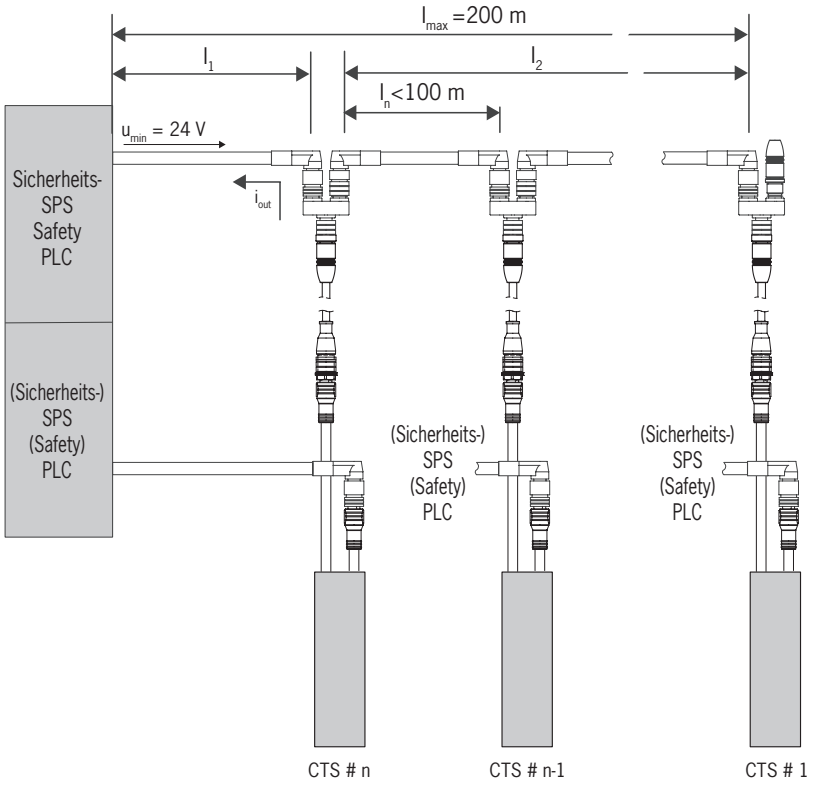
## 11.2. Series connection with Y-distributors

The series connection is shown here based on the example of the version with plug connector M12. The switches are connected one behind the other with the aid of pre-assembled connecting cables and Y-distributors.

If a safety door is opened or if a fault occurs on one of the switches, the system shuts down the machine.

### 11.2.1. Maximum cable lengths for BR switch chains with CTS-C1-...-AB-... with plug connectors 2 x M12 or CTS-C1-...-.05-... with connecting cable

| **Important!** | |
|---|---|
| | The maximum number of switches in a BR switch chain depends on many factors, including the cable length. This case example shows a standard application. You will find further connection examples at www.euchner.com. |




**Determining cable lengths using the example table**

| **n**<br>**Max. number of switches depending on the cable length** | **$I_{FO1A/FO1B}$ (mA)**<br>**Possible output current per channel FO1A/FO1B** | **$I_1$ (m)**<br>**Max. cable length from the last switch to the control system** |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | 10 | 150 |
| | 25 | 100 |
| | 50 | 80 |
| | 80 | 50 |
| 6 | 10 | 120 |
| | 25 | 90 |
| | 50 | 70 |
| | 80 | 50 |
| 10 | 10 | 70 |
| | 25 | 60 |
| | 50 | 50 |
| | 80 | 40 |

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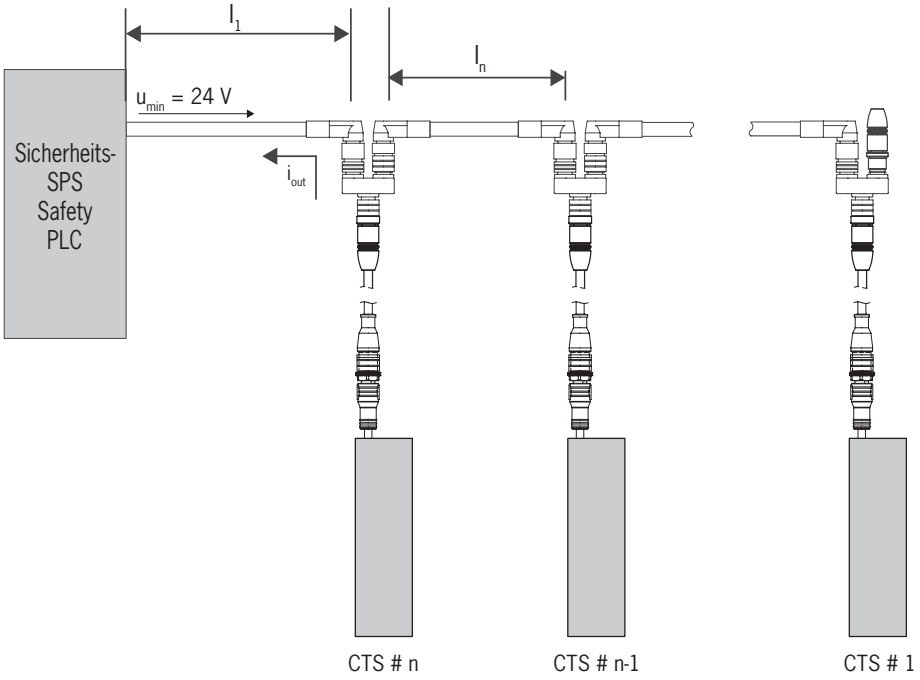
### 11.2.2. Maximum cable lengths for BR switch chains with CTS-C1-BR...-.SA with plug connector M12, 8-pin

| Important! | |
|---|---|
| | The maximum number of switches in a BR switch chain depends on many factors, including the cable length. This case example shows a standard application.<br>Contact EUCHNER:<br>› If you connect more than 5 switches of this version in series.<br>› If you plan to use a different cable design, e.g. cross-section, material, etc. |




**Determining cable lengths using the example table**

| n<br>Max. number of switches depending on the cable length | $I_{FO1A/FO1B}$ (mA)<br>Possible output current per channel FO1A/FO1B | $l_1$ (m)<br>Max. cable length from the last switch to the control system | $l_n$ (m)<br>Max. cable length between the individual switches |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | 50 | - |
| | 25 | | |
| | 50 | 45 | |
| | 80 | | |
| 2 | 10 | 20 | 12 |
| | 25 | | |
| | 50 | | 10 |
| | 80 | | |
| 3 | 10 | 12 | 5 |
| | 25 | | |
| | 50 | | |
| | 80 | | |
| 4 | 10 | 6 | 5 |
| | 25 | | |
| | 50 | 5 | |
| | 80 | | |

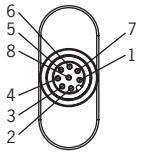
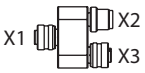
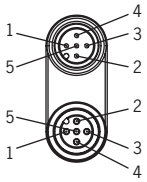
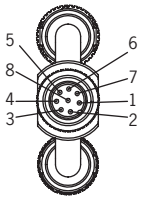
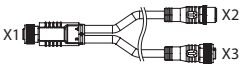
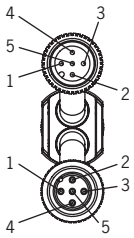
| n<br>Max. number of switches depending on the cable length | $I_{FO1A/FO1B}$ (mA)<br>Possible output current per channel FO1A/FO1B | $l_1$ (m)<br>Max. cable length from the last switch to the control system | $l_n$ (m)<br>Max. cable length between the individual switches |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 10 | 5 | 2 |
| | 25 | | |
| | 50 | | |
| | 80 | | |

EN

### 11.2.3. Connector assignment of Y-distributor for series connection without IO-Link communication

(only for BR version with plug connectors 2 x M12)

| Important! | |
|---|---|
| | ‣ The switch chain must always be terminated with strapping plug 097645.<br>‣ A higher-level control system cannot detect which safety door is open or on which switch a fault has occurred with this connection technology. |

| Plug connector X1 | Y-distributor | Plug connector X2/X3 |
|---|---|---|
| X1<br>Socket<br>  | 097627<br>  | X2<br>Plug<br>  <br>X3<br>Socket |
| X1<br>Socket<br>  | 111696<br>112395<br>  <br>With connecting cable | X2<br>Plug<br>  <br>X3<br>Socket |

| X1 | |
|---|---|
| **Pin** | **Function** |
| X1.1 | FI1B |
| X1.2 | UB |
| X1.3 | FO1A |
| X1.4 | FO1B |
| X1.5 | n.c. |
| X1.6 | FI1A |
| X1.7 | 0VUB |
| X1.8 | * |

| X2 | |
|---|---|
| **Pin** | **Function** |
| X2.1 | UB |
| X2.2 | FO1A |
| X2.3 | 0 V |
| X2.4 | FO1B |
| X2.5 | * |

| X3 | |
|---|---|
| **Pin** | **Function** |
| X3.1 | UB |
| X3.2 | FI1A |
| X3.3 | 0 V |
| X3.4 | FI1B |
| X3.5 | * |

* Function and compatibility are dependent on the connector assignment of the connected device.

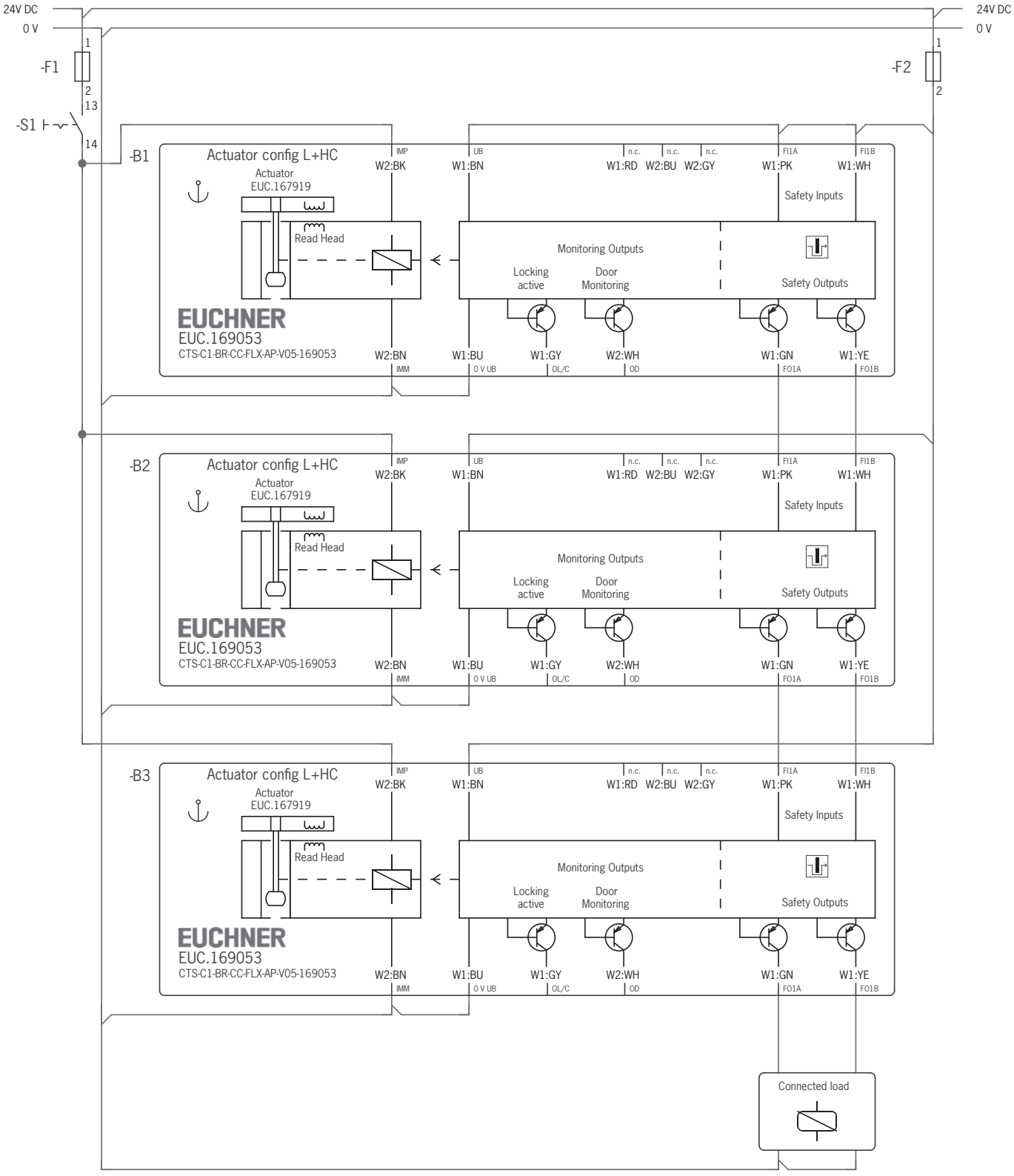



Fig.7: Connection example for series connection (principle of operation)

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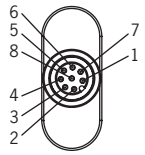
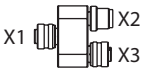
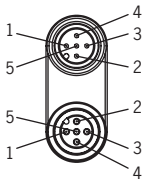
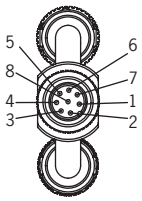
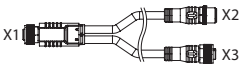
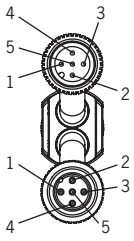
### 11.2.4. Connector assignment of Y-distributor for series connection with IO-Link communication

(only for BR version with plug connectors 2 x M12)

| **Important!** | |
|---|---|
| | ‣ The switch chain must always be terminated with strapping plug 097645. |

| Plug connector X1 | Y-distributor | Plug connector X2/X3 |
|---|---|---|
| X1<br>Socket<br>  <br> | 157913<br>  <br> | X2<br>Plug<br>  <br><br>X3<br>Socket |
| X1<br>Socket<br>  <br> | 158192<br>158193<br>  <br><br>With connecting cable | X2<br>Plug<br>  <br><br>X3<br>Socket |

| X1 | |
|---|---|
| **Pin** | **Function** |
| X1.1 | FI1B |
| X1.2 | UB |
| X1.3 | FO1A |
| X1.4 | FO1B |
| X1.5 | C |
| X1.6 | FI1A |
| X1.7 | 0VUB |
| X1.8 | n.c. |

| X2 | |
|---|---|
| **Pin** | **Function** |
| X2.1 | UB |
| X2.2 | FO1A |
| X2.3 | 0 V |
| X2.4 | FO1B |
| X2.5 | C |

| X3 | |
|---|---|
| **Pin** | **Function** |
| X3.1 | UB |
| X3.2 | FI1A |
| X3.3 | 0 V |
| X3.4 | FI1B |
| X3.5 | C |

# 12. Using communication data

The device transmits both process data, which are continuously transmitted to the evaluation unit (cyclical data), and data that can be polled specifically as needed (acyclical data).

A BR/IO-Link Gateway is required to use the device's communication data and forward them to a higher-level bus system. The following devices are suitable:

- GWY-CB-1-BR-IO (BR/IO-Link Gateway)
- ESM-CB (safety relay with integrated BR/IO-Link Gateway)

**Connection to a BR/IO-Link Gateway GWY-CB**

The Gateway is an IO-Link device. Communication via IO-Link offers cyclical (process data) and acyclical (device data and events) data exchange.

The communication connection C on the device allows the diagnostic line to be connected to the Gateway. The Ox/C connection represents a non-safety-related communication channel between the Gateway and the connected devices.

IO-Link communication can be used for the following functions as well:

- Reset for acknowledging error messages

You will find further information in the operating instructions for your BR/IO-Link Gateway.

**Connection to a safety relay ESM-CB**

The safety relay ESM-CB features an integrated BR/IO-Link Gateway. In addition to functioning as an IO-Link device, the device can be used for connecting two monitored single- or dual-channel sensor circuits. The sensor circuits evaluate various signaling devices:

- Sensor circuit S1 with short circuit detection; suitable for single- or dual-channel safety sensors
- Sensor circuit S2, suitable for OSSD signals; short circuit detection by signaling device

When at least one sensor circuit is interrupted, the safety relay initiates the safe state. Different relay starting behaviors and various monitoring functions are possible.

The device's safety outputs FO1A and FO1B are routed to the OSSD inputs of the safety relay. The Ox/C connection of the device allows the diagnostic line to be connected to the Gateway.

You will find further information in the operating instructions for your safety relay with integrated BR/IO-Link Gateway.

## 12.1. Cyclical data (process data)

Table 2: *Cyclical data (process data)*

| | Bit 7 | Bit 6 | Bit 5 | Bit 4 | Bit 3 | Bit 2 | Bit 1 | Bit 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Byte 1 | OI | - | OER | - | OM | - | - | OD |
| Byte 2 | - | - | - | - | OLS | - | OL | OT |

| Bit | Signal | Message |
|---|---|---|
| OI | Diagnostics | There is a fault, see *15.3. Error messages, page 47*. |
| OM | Status | The safety outputs of the device are switched. |
| OD | Door position 1 | A valid actuator is detected in the actuating range, and the guard is closed. |
| OER | Escape release | The device was released manually. |
| OT | Door position 2 | The actuator is inserted into the switch head, and guard locking can be activated. |
| OLS | Locking element | The locking element is stuck, see *15.3. Error messages, page 47*. |
| OL | Guard locking | Guard locking is active. |

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## 12.2. Acyclical data (device data and events)

After one of the commands listed below is sent, the requested data are provided via the IO-Link Gateway. The reply message always consists of 8 bytes in big endian format.

**Example 1:** reply message in response to the command *Send device ID number/serial number*: 06 **02 8F ED 00 01 17** 00

In this example, the device's ID number is **167917** and its serial number is **279**.

| Byte number | Byte 0 | Byte 1 | Byte 2 | Byte 3 | Byte 4 | Byte 5 | Byte 6 | Byte 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reply in hex | 06 | **02** | **8F** | **ED** | **00** | **01** | **17** | 00 |
| Description | User data length in bytes | Device ID number | | | Serial number | | | Padding data |
| Reply in dec | 6 bytes | **167917** | | | **279** | | | - |

**Example 2:** reply message in response to the command *Send current device configuration*: 02 **01 07** 00 00 00 00 00

In this example, the device has the **high** coding level and guard lock monitoring is **active**.

| Byte number | Byte 0 | Byte 1 | Byte 2 | Byte 3 | Byte 4 | Byte 5 | Byte 6 | Byte 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reply in hex | 02 | **01** | **07** | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Description | User data length in bytes | Coding level | Guard lock monitoring | Padding data | | | | |
| Reply in dec | 6 bytes | **High coding level** | **Active** | - | - | - | - | - |

| Command | | Reply | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **HEX** | **Meaning** | **Number of bytes** | **Bit sequence (big endian format)** | |
| 0x02 | Send device ID number/serial number | 6 | Bytes 1 - 3 | Device ID number |
| | | | Bytes 4 - 6 | Serial number |
| 0x03 | Send version number of the device | 5 | Byte 1 | (V) |
| | | | Bytes 2 - 4 | Version number |
| 0x05 | Send number of devices in series connection | 1 | | |
| 0x08 | Send number of starting processes | 3 | | |
| 0x11 | Send number of switching cycles (solenoid) | 3 | | |
| 0x12 | Send current error code | 1 | | |
| 0x13 | Send most recently saved error code | 1 | | |
| 0x14 | Send size of log file | 1 | | |
| 0x15 | Send entry from log file with index | 1 | | |
| 0x16 | Send current actuator code | 5 | Bytes 3 - 5 | |
| 0x17 | Send taught-in actuator code | 5 | Bytes 3 - 5 | |
| 0x18 | Send disabled actuator code | 5 | Bytes 3 - 5 | |
| 0x19 | Send applied voltage in mV | 2 | | |
| 0x0B | Send current device configuration | 2 | Byte 1 | 0x00 – coding level not configured |
| | | | | 0x01 – high coding level |
| | | | | 0x02 – low coding level |
| | | | Byte 2 | 0x00 – guard lock monitoring not configured |
| | | | | 0x05 – guard lock monitoring optional |
| | | | | 0x08 – guard lock monitoring active |

| Command | | Reply | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **HEX** | **Meaning** | **Number of bytes** | **Bit sequence (big endian format)** | |
| 0x0F | Send number of teach-in operations, factory resets and resets for acknowledging error messages | 3 | Byte 1 | Number of teach-in operations |
| | | | Byte 2 | Number of factory resets |
| | | | Byte 3 | Number of resets for acknowledging error messages |
| 0x1A | Send current temperature in °C | 1 | | |
| 0x1B | Send number of switching cycles | 3 | | |
| 0x1D | Reset for acknowledging error messages [1)] | - | | |
| 0x1E | Factory reset | 1 | 0x1E – factory reset performed | |

[1)] Each BR device must be addressed individually in a chain.

For more information on these and other acyclical data, refer to the operating instructions for your BR/IO-Link Gateway.

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# 13. Setup

## 13.1. Configuring device and teaching-in actuator for the first time

The device must be configured and the actuator must be allocated to the safety switch before the system forms a functional unit. The guard lock monitoring is activated or deactivated with the aid of a function actuator during configuration. The coding level is also defined. As such, the selection of the actuator determines the function of the device.

Configuration and the teach-in operation occur simultaneously in the delivery state or after a factory reset.

| Actuator | Guard lock monitoring | Coding level |
|---|---|---|
| **A-FLX-D-0C-167919** → L + HC | Active | High coding level |
| **A-FLX-D-0D-169044** → I + HC | Inactive | High coding level |
| **A-FLX-D-0E-169045** → L + LC | Active | Low coding level |
| **A-FLX-D-0F-169046** → I + LC | Inactive | Low coding level |

| **WARNING** | |
|---|---|
| ⚠ | Danger to life due to improper use<br>› During the initial configuration or reconfiguration after a factory reset, ensure that all risk assessment measures for the selected function were performed. |

| **Important!** | |
|---|---|
| ⓘ | › If the actuator to be taught-in is in the actuating range for less than 30 s, the device will not be configured and the actuator will not be taught-in. |

**Prerequisite:**

- The device is in the delivery state. A factory reset must be performed before a preconfigured device can be reconfigured, see *14. Factory reset, page 43*.
- The device is isolated from the operating voltage.

1. Apply operating voltage.
   - ➡ The STATE LED flashes white quickly. The device carries out a self-test.
   - ➡ The STATE LED flashes white slowly. The device is in unlimited teach-in standby.
2. Insert an actuator.
   - ➡ The teach-in operation begins. The STATE LED flashes alternately white/violet slowly.
   - ➡ The teach-in operation ends after approx. 30 s. The STATE LED flashes alternately green/blue quickly (approx. 3 Hz).
3. Switch off operating voltage for at least 3 s.
   - ➡ The code of the actuator taught-in is activated in the safety switch. The actuator is valid.
4. Switch on operating voltage.
   - ➡ The device operates normally.

## 13.2. Teaching-in new actuator (only for evaluation of the actuator with a high coding level)

| Tip | |
|---|---|
| | Prior to switching on the operating voltage, close the guard on which the actuator to be taught-in is installed. The teach-in operation starts immediately after switching on. This feature simplifies above all teach-in with series connections and on large installations. |

| Important! | |
|---|---|
| | ‣ During a teach-in operation, the safety outputs are switched off, i.e. the system is in the safe state.<br>‣ The safety switch disables the code of the preceding device if teach-in is carried out for a new actuator. Teach-in is not possible again immediately for this device if a new teach-in operation is carried out. The disabled code is enabled again in the safety switch only after a third code has been taught-in.<br>‣ The safety switch can be operated only with the last actuator taught-in.<br>‣ The number of teach-in operations is unlimited.<br>‣ If the actuator to be taught-in is in the actuating range for less than 30 s, it will not be activated and the most recently taught-in actuator will remain saved. The device indicates an error, see *15.3. Error messages, page 47*. |

**Prerequisite:**

‣ The device is isolated from the operating voltage.

1. Make sure there is no actuator in the actuating range.
2. Apply operating voltage.
   ➡ The STATE LED flashes white quickly (5 Hz). The device carries out a self-test.
   ➡ The device is in teach-in standby for up to 3 min. The STATE LED illuminates white.
3. Insert an actuator that has not been taught-in.
   ➡ The teach-in operation begins. The STATE LED flashes alternately white/violet slowly.
   ➡ The teach-in operation ends after approx. 30 s. The STATE LED flashes alternately green/blue quickly (approx. 3 Hz).
4. Switch off operating voltage for at least 3 s.
   ➡ The code of the new actuator taught-in is activated in the safety switch. The actuator is valid.
5. Switch on operating voltage.
   ➡ The device operates normally.

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## 13.3. Functional check

| DANGER | |
|---|---|
| ⚠ | Danger of fatal injury as a result of faults in installation and the functional check.<br>‣ Before carrying out the functional check, make sure that there are no persons in the danger area.<br>‣ Observe the valid accident prevention regulations. |

### 13.3.1. Mechanical function test

The actuator must slide easily into the switch. Close the guard several times to check the function.

### 13.3.2. Electrical function test

After installation and after any fault, the safety function must be fully checked. Proceed as follows:

→ L + ...

**With active guard lock monitoring:**

1. Switch on operating voltage.
   ➡ The machine must not start automatically.
   ➡ The safety switch carries out a self-test.
2. Close all guards. Activate guard locking.
   ➡ The machine must not start automatically. It must not be possible to open the guard.
   ➡ The STATE LED illuminates green, the LOCK LED illuminates orange.
3. Enable operation in the control system.
   ➡ It must not be possible to release guard locking as long as operation is enabled.
4. Release guard locking if necessary and open guard.
   ➡ The machine must switch off and it must not be possible to start it as long as the guard is open.

Repeat steps 2 - 4 for each guard.

→ I + ...

**With inactive guard lock monitoring:**

1. Switch on operating voltage.
   ➡ The machine must not start automatically.
   ➡ The safety switch carries out a self-test.
2. Close all guards. As soon as the actuator is inserted into the switch, the safety outputs are switched on independent of the state of the guard locking.
   ➡ The machine must not start automatically.
   ➡ The STATE LED illuminates green. In addition, depending on the state of guard locking, the LOCK LED illuminates orange permanently or with a short interruption.
3. Enable operation in the control system.
4. Release guard locking if necessary and open guard.
   ➡ The machine must switch off and it must not be possible to start it as long as the guard is open.

Repeat steps 2 - 4 for each guard.

Check each safety guard to ensure that deactivating guard locking will not affect the safety function.

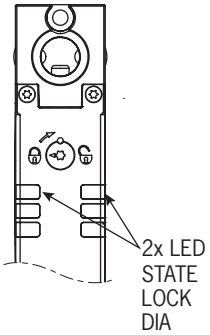
# 14. Factory reset

A factory reset deletes the configuration and restores the device's factory settings.

To perform a factory reset, connect the two outputs FO1A and FO1B to 0 V before connecting the operating voltage or send the command 0x1E via IO-Link communication, see 12.2. *Acyclical data (device data and events)*, page 38.

# 15. Status and error messages

## 15.1. LED displays




| LED | Color |
|---|---|
| STATE | RGB |
| LOCK | orange |
| DIA | red |

| **Important!** | |
|---|---|
| | If you do not find the displayed device status in the following tables, this indicates an internal device fault. Contact EUCHNER. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Key to symbols** | ○ | | LED not illuminated |
| | ✳ | | LED illuminated |
| | ✳ quickly | | LED flashes quickly (3 Hz) |
| | ✳ slowly | | LED flashes slowly (0.6 Hz) |
| | ✳ ⇔ ✳ | | LEDs flash alternately |
| | X | | Any state |

## 15.2. Status messages

| Operating mode | LED indicator | | Safety outputs | Signal | Signal | Status | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | STATE RGB | LOCK orange | FO1A/ FO1B | Guard locking OL | Door position 1 OD | | |
| Self-test | white quickly 3 Hz (CTS-BP: 2 s; CTS-BR: 5 s) | ○ | off | off | off | Self-test after operating voltage is switched on | |
| | green quickly | | | | | No communication with the BR/IO-Link Gateway | |
| Normal operation | green | orange | on | on | on | L+ ... | If guard lock monitoring is active: door is closed and locked.<br>The safety outputs of the preceding device in a series connection are switched on. |
| | green | orange slowly | on | off | on | I+ ... | If guard lock monitoring is inactive: door is closed.<br>The safety outputs of the preceding device in a series connection are switched on. |
| | green slowly | orange slowly | off | off | on | L+ ... | Door is closed and not locked.<br>The safety outputs of the preceding device in a series connection are switched off. |
| | green slowly | ○ | off | off | off | Door is open. | |
| | white/orange slowly | orange slowly | X | off | X | L+ ... | Guard locking was manually released. The safety outputs are switched off. |
| | | | | | | I+ ... | Guard locking was manually released. The safety outputs are switched on as long as the actuator is in the switch. |
| | | | | | | The actuator was not inserted fully. | |
| | green/red quickly | orange quickly | X | off | on | The locking element is stuck. | |
| | green/orange slowly | X | off | X | X | The predecessor in the series connection is not switched on. | |

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| Operating mode | LED indicator | | Safety outputs FO1A/ FO1B | Signal Guard locking OL | Signal Door position 1 OD | Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | STATE RGB | LOCK orange | | | | |
| Teach-in operation | white | ○ | off | off | X | Device is in teach-in standby, see 13.2. *Teaching-in new actuator (only for evaluation of the actuator with a high coding level)*, page 41. |
| | white slowly | | | X | X | Device is not configured, see 13.1. *Configuring device and teaching-in actuator for the first time*, page 40. |
| | white/violet slowly | | | X | off | Teach-in operation. Door is closed. |
| | green/blue quickly | | | X | X | Positive acknowledgment after completion of teach-in operation. |
| Factory reset | white/blue quickly | ○ | off | off | off | Factory reset |
| Error | depending on the error | depending on the error | off | depending on the error | | Error message, see *15.3. Error messages, page 47.* |

## 15.3. Error messages

| Error code via IO-Link | LED indicator | | | Error | Troubleshooting | Acknowledge errors | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | STATE RGB | LOCK orange | DIA red | | | Open/close door | Reset |
| **Teach-in errors** | | | | | | | |
| 0x1F | white/red slowly | ○ | red | Actuator removed from the actuating range prior to the end of the teach-in operation. | Check whether the actuator is outside the actuating range or in the limit range. | | ● |
| 0x25 | blue quickly | | | Disabled actuator detected during the teach-in operation:<br>The actuator was taught-in during the penultimate teach-in operation and is disabled for the current teach-in operation. | Repeat teach-in operation with new actuator, see 13.2. *Teaching-in new actuator (only for evaluation of the actuator with a high coding level)*, page 41. | | ● |
| 0x42 | blue slowly | | | Invalid actuator detected:<br>The actuator is not intended for the current device configuration. | ‣ Perform the teach-in operation with an actuator intended for the current device configuration.<br>‣ If the device is to be reconfigured, observe chapter 13.1. *Configuring device and teaching-in actuator for the first time*, page 40. | | ● |
| 0x45 | blue | | | Faulty or incompatible actuator detected:<br>The actuator's data structure cannot be read. The actuator is faulty or is not suitable for the device. | Repeat teach-in operation with new actuator. | | ● |
| **Input errors** | | | | | | | |
| 0x2E | violet slowly | ○ | red | Different signal states at the safety inputs FI1A and FI1B during operation. | ‣ Check wiring.<br>‣ Check preceding device in the switch chain. | ● | |
| 0x30 | | | red | Different signal states at the safety inputs FI1A and FI1B during the self-test. | | | ● |
| 0x31<br>0x32 | | | red | Test pulses not detected at safety input FI1A or FI1B during operation. | | ● | |
| 0x36<br>0x37 | | | red | Test pulses not detected at safety input FI1A or FI1B during the self-test. | | | ● |
| **Output errors** | | | | | | | |
| 0x54 | violet quickly | ○ | red | A HIGH signal is detected at safety output FO1A or FO1B during the self-test. | Check wiring. | | ● |
| | | | red | The voltage level at safety outputs FO1A and FO1B during operation does not meet the requirements. External voltage might be present. | | ● | |

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| Error code via IO-Link | LED indicator | | | Error | Troubleshooting | Acknowledge errors | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | STATE RGB | LOCK orange | DIA red | | | Open/close door | Reset |
| **Transponder/read errors** | | | | | | | |
| 0x44 | blue slowly | ○ | red | Invalid actuator detected during operation:<br>The actuator is not intended for the current device configuration. | Use a valid actuator. | ● | |
| 0x46 | blue | | | Faulty or incompatible actuator detected during operation:<br>The actuator's data structure cannot be read. The actuator is faulty or is not suitable for the device. | | ● | |
| 0x47 | blue quickly | | | Disabled actuator detected during operation:<br>The actuator is not the currently valid actuator. | | ● | |
| 0x48 | white/blue slowly | | | Actuator not taught-in detected during operation. | ‣ Use the currently valid actuator.<br>‣ Teach-in actuator. | ● | |
| **Actuator plausibility errors** | | | | | | | |
| 0x89 | blue/red quickly | X | red | Possibly mechanically damaged actuator detected during operation. | Check whether the actuator is outside the actuating range or in the limit range. | | ● |
| | | | | | Release guard locking. Remove actuator. Check actuator and switch for any damage. Replace switch if necessary.<br>Take one of the following measures if the actuator is damaged:<br>‣ For evaluation with high coding level: teach-in new actuator, see 13.2. *Teaching-in new actuator (only for evaluation of the actuator with a high coding level)*, page 41<br>‣ For evaluation with low coding level: use new actuator with the same configuration.<br>Then carry out a function test.<br>Take one of the following measures if the actuator is undamaged:<br>‣ With active guard lock monitoring: carry out a restart with removed actuator. To enable the actuator code: take measures as described for error code 0x8E.<br>‣ With inactive guard lock monitoring: carry out reset. | | ● |

| Error code via IO-Link | LED indicator | | | Error | Troubleshooting | Acknowledge errors | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | STATE RGB | LOCK orange | DIA red | | | Open/close door | Reset |
| 0x8E | blue/red slowly | X | red | Disabled actuator code detected after error 0x89. | If it is ensured that the actuator is undamaged, take one of the following alternative measures:<br>› Guard locking is released and the actuator removed. Actuate guard locking; the locking pin moves up and the LOCK LED flashes. Insert the disabled actuator into the switch head. The STATE LED flashes green/blue. Interrupt the voltage for at least 3 s. The disabled actuator code is cleared. The undamaged actuator can be used again.<br>› Release guard locking and use new actuator: For evaluation with high coding level: Re-teach actuator, see 13.2. *Teaching-in new actuator (only for evaluation of the actuator with a high coding level)*, page 41 For evaluation with low coding level: Use new actuator with the same configuration.<br>› Carry out a factory reset and re-teach the same actuator or a new one, see 13.1. *Configuring device and teaching-in actuator for the first time*, page 40 | | ● |
| **Environment errors** | | | | | | | |
| 0x60 | orange/red slowly | ○ | red | Supply voltage or device temperature too high. | › Observe the specified supply voltage, see *16.1. Technical data for safety switch CTS-C1-BP/BR-FLX, page 51*<br>› Observe the specified temperature range, see *16.1. Technical data for safety switch CTS-C1-BP/BR-FLX, page 51*<br>› Check system configuration: cable length, number of devices in the switch chain. | ● | |
| 0x61 | | | | Supply voltage or device temperature too low. | | ● | |
| 0x62 | | | red | Supply voltage or device temperature too high. | | | ● |
| 0x63 | | | | Supply voltage or device temperature too low. | | | ● |
| **Internal fault** | | | | | | | |
| 0x01 | red | ○ | red | Internal device fault | Restart the device. On repeated occurrence, contact EUCHNER. | | ● |
| - | ○ | ○ | red | | | | |

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## 15.4. Acknowledging error messages

If the DIA LED flashes inversely once, the error message can be acknowledged by opening and closing the guard. If the error is still displayed afterward, a reset must be performed.

If the DIA LED is permanently illuminated, the error message can be acknowledged only by a reset.

The reset can be performed as follows:

| Reset | Centrally for all devices in a chain | Each device must be addressed individually. | Further information |
|---|---|---|---|
| By briefly disconnecting the power supply (at least 3 s) | ● | - | - |
| Via the cyclical data of IO-Link communication | ● | - | See operating instructions for the IO-Link Gateway |
| Via the acyclical data of IO-Link communication | - | ● | See 12.2. *Acyclical data (device data and events)*, page 38 |

Reset for acknowledging error messages does not delete the configuration.

| **Important!** | |
|---|---|
| ⓘ | Contact EUCHNER if the fault display is not reset after briefly disconnecting the power supply. |

# 16. Technical data

| NOTICE | |
|---|---|
| | If a data sheet is available for the product, the information on the data sheet applies. |

## 16.1. Technical data for safety switch CTS-C1-BP/BR-FLX

| General | | |
|---|---|---|
| Material | | |
| - Switch head cover | | Die-cast zinc |
| - Safety switch housing | | Reinforced thermoplastic |
| Installation position | | Any |
| Degree of protection | | IP65/IP67/IP69/IP69K<br>(screwed tight with the related mating connector) |
| Safety class | | III |
| Degree of contamination (external, acc. to EN IEC 60947-1) | | 3 |
| Mechanical life | | 1 x $10^6$ operating cycles |
| Ambient temperature at $U_B$ = 24 V | → L + ... | -20 ... +55 °C |
| | → I + ... | -20 ... +50 °C |
| Humidity at 40 °C, rel., acc to EN IEC 60068-2-78 | | Max. 93% |
| Approach speed | | Max. 20 m/min |
| Actuating force | | 25 N |
| Extraction force | | 25 N |
| Retention force | | 10 N |
| Locking force $F_{max}$ | | 5,000 N |
| Locking force $F_{Zh}$ | | 3,800 N |
| Connection (depending on version) | | ‣ Connecting cable PVC/PUR, 0.14 mm², with 2 plug connectors M12, 5- and 8-pin<br>‣ Connecting cable PVC/PUR, 0.14 mm², with plug connector M12, 8-pin<br>‣ Connecting cable PVC/PUR with flying lead, 8 x 0.14 mm²<br>‣ Connecting cable PVC, 0.14 mm², with 2 plug connectors M12, 5-pin |
| Operating voltage $U_B$<br>(reverse polarity protected, regulated, residual ripple < 5%) | | 24 V DC -15%/+20% (SELV) |
| Current consumption $I_{UB}$ at $U_B$ = 24 V | | 50 mA |
| The following applies to the approval acc. to UL | | Operation only with UL Class 2 power supply or equivalent measures |
| Switching load acc. to UL | | 24V DC, Class 2 |
| External fuse (operating voltage $U_B$) | | 1 ... 8 A |
| External fuse (solenoid operating voltage $U_{IMP}$) | | 1 ... 8 A |
| Rated insulation voltage $U_i$ | | 32 V |
| Rated impulse withstand voltage $U_{imp}$ | | 0.8 kV |
| Rated conditional short-circuit current | | 100 A |
| Shock and vibration resistance | | Acc. to EN 60947-5-3 |
| EMC protection requirements | | Acc. to EN 60947-5-3 |
| Ready delay<br>- CTS-...-BP<br>- CTS-...-BR | | <br>Max. 1 s<br>Max. 5 s |
| Risk time acc. to EN 60947-5-3 | | Max. 200 ms |
| Risk time acc. to EN 60947-5-3, extension for each additional device | | 10 ms |
| Turn-on time | | Max. 400 ms |
| Discrepancy time | | Max. 10 ms |
| Test pulse duration | | Max. 0.3 ms |
| Test pulse interval | | Min. 96 ms |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Safety outputs FO1A/FO1B** | | Semiconductor outputs, p-switching, short circuit-proof |
| Output voltage $U_{FO1A}/U_{FO1B}$ [1] | | |
| HIGH $U_{FO1A}/U_{FO1B}$ | | $U_B$ - 4 … $U_B$ V DC |
| LOW $U_{FO1A}/U_{FO1B}$ | | 0 … 1 V DC |
| Output current | →L+ … | 1 … 80 mA |
| | →I+ … | 1 … 75 mA |
| Utilization category | →L+ … | DC-13 24 V 80 mA |
| | →I+ … | DC-13 24 V 75 mA |
| | | Caution: outputs must be protected with a free-wheeling diode in case of inductive loads. |
| Switching frequency | | Max. 0.2 Hz |
| **Monitoring outputs Ox/C** | | p-switching, short circuit-proof |
| Output voltage | | 0.8 x $U_B$ … $U_B$ V DC |
| Output current | →L+ … | 1 … 20 mA |
| | →I+ … | 1 … 10 mA |
| **Solenoid** | | |
| Solenoid operating voltage (reverse polarity protected, regulated, residual ripple < 5%) | | 24 V DC -15%/+20% (SELV) |
| Solenoid current consumption $I_{IMP}$ | | 500 mA |
| Connection rating | | 9 W |
| Solenoid duty cycle | | 100% |
| **Characteristics acc. to EN ISO 13849-1 and EN IEC 62061** | | |
| Mission time | | 20 years |
| →L+ … | **Guard lock monitoring** | |
| | Category | 4 |
| | Performance Level (PL) | e |
| | PFH | 6.44 x $10^{-9}$/h |
| | Maximum SIL | 3 |
| | **Control of guard locking** | |
| | Category | Depends on external control |
| | Performance Level (PL) | |
| | PFH | |
| →I+ … | **Monitoring of the guard position** | |
| | Category | 4 |
| | Performance Level (PL) | e |
| | PFH | 6.44 x $10^{-9}$/h |
| | Maximum SIL | 3 |

[2] Values at a switching current of 50 mA without taking into account the cable lengths.

### 16.1.1. Typical system times

Refer to the technical data for the exact values.

**Ready delay:** After switch-on, the device carries out a self test. The system is ready for operation only after this time.

**Turn-on time of safety outputs:** The max. reaction time $t_{on}$ is the time from the moment when the guard is locked to the moment when the safety outputs switch on.

**Risk time according to EN 60947-5-3:** The risk time is the maximum time until at least one of the safety outputs FO1A or FO1B switches off safely when the actuator is removed from the actuating range. This also applies if an internal or external fault occurs at this moment.

→ L + ...

**The following applies to active guard lock monitoring:** If guard locking is no longer effective, the safety outputs FO1A and FO1B are switched off after the risk time at the latest.

→ I + ...

**The following applies to inactive guard lock monitoring:** If an actuator moves outside the actuating range, the safety outputs FO1A and FO1B are switched off after the risk time at the latest.

If several devices are operated in a series connection, the risk time of the overall device chain will increase with each device added. Use the following calculation formula:

$$t_r = t_{r,\,e} + (n \times t_l)$$

$t_r$ = Total risk time

$t_{r,\,e}$ = Risk time for single device (see technical data)

$t_l$ = Risk time extension per device

n = Number of additional devices (total number -1)

**Discrepancy time:** The safety outputs FO1A and FO1B switch with a slight time offset. They have the same signal state no later than after the discrepancy time.

**Test pulses at the safety outputs:** The device generates its own test pulses on the safety outputs FO1A and FO1B. A downstream control system must tolerate these test pulses.

This can usually be set up in the control systems by parameter assignment. If parameter assignment is not possible for your control system or if shorter test pulses are required, contact the EUCHNER support team.

The test pulses are output only if the safety outputs are switched on.

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### 16.1.2. Radio frequency approvals

| | |
|---|---|
| **FCC ID:** | **2AJ58-18** |
| **IC:** | **22052-18** |

**FCC/IC-Requirements**

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules and with Industry Canada's licence-exempt RSSs. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and

2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user‘s authority to operate the equipment.

NOTE: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications.

Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes :

(1) l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage, et

(2) l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.

**Supplier‘s Declaration of Conformity**
**47 CFR § 2.1077 Compliance Information**

**Unique Identifier:**

CTS-C1-BP series

CTS-C1-BR series

CTS-C2-BP series

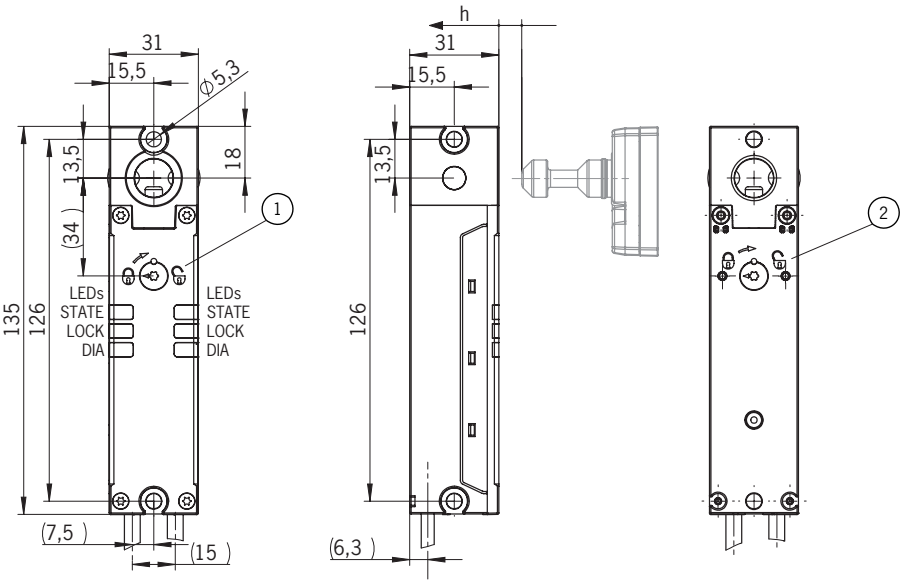
CTS-C2-BR series

**Responsible Party - U.S. Contact Information**

**EUCHNER USA Inc.**
1665 N. Penny Lane
Schaumburg, Illinois 60173

+1 315 701-0315
info(at)euchner-usa.com
http://www.euchner-usa.com

### 16.1.3. Dimension drawing for safety switch CTS...

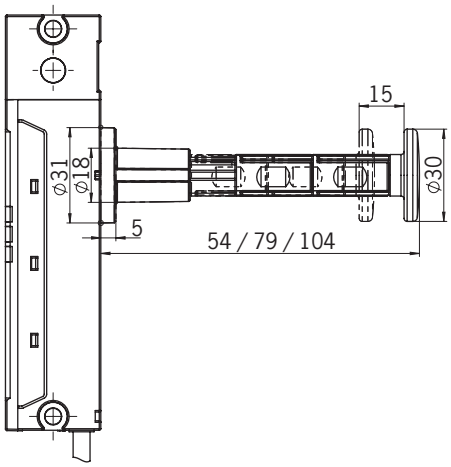



| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Auxiliary release on front side |
| 2 | Auxiliary release on rear side |

**Necessary minimum travel + permissible overtravel**

| Approach direction | Standard actuator |
|---|---|
| Horizontal (h) | 27+4 |

### 16.1.4. Dimension drawing for escape release CTS...




| Notice | |
|---|---|
| | ‣ The actuator shaft for the escape release can be extended using extension pieces.<br>‣ If extension pieces are used, the guide sleeve supplied must be used. |

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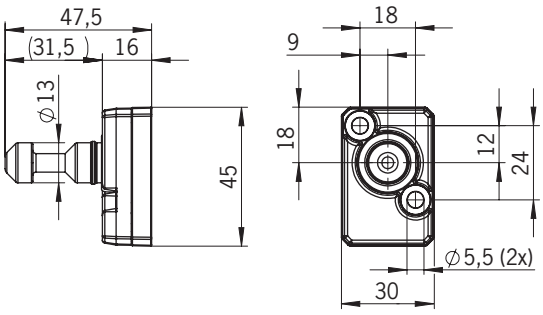
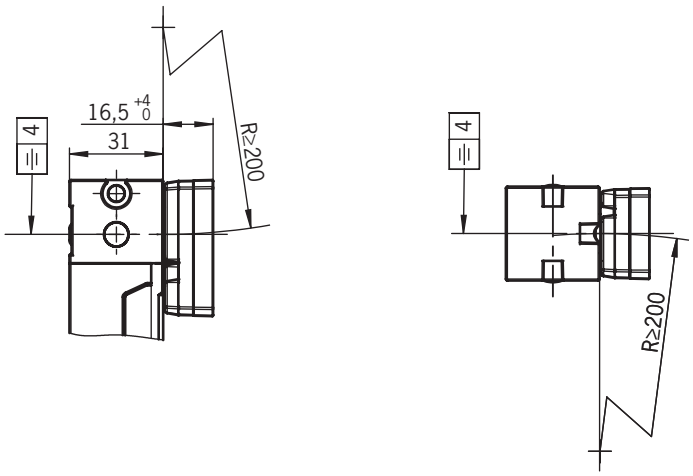
## 16.2. Technical data for actuator A-FLX-D-0.-...

| General | |
|---|---|
| Material | |
| - Mounting | Safety screws, galvanized steel 8.8 |
| - Cover | NBR |
| - Actuating element | Stainless steel |
| - Housing | Fiber reinforced plastic, black |
| Ambient temperature | -20 ... + 55 °C |
| Degree of protection | IP65/IP67/IP69/IP69K |
| Mechanical life | 1 x $10^6$ operating cycles |
| Locking force, max. | 5,000 N |
| Locking force $F_{Zh}$ | 3,800 N |
| Installation position | Any |
| Overtravel | 4 mm |
| Power supply | Inductive via read head |

### 16.2.1. Dimension drawing for actuator A-FLX-D-0.-...




**Minimum door radii**



# 17. Ordering information and accessories

| Tip | |
|---|---|
| | Suitable accessories, e.g. cables or assembly material, can be found at www.euchner.com. To order, enter the order number of your item in the search box and open the item view. Accessories that can be combined with the item are listed in *Accessories*. |

# 18. Inspection and service

| WARNING | |
|---|---|
| | Danger of severe injuries due to the loss of the safety function.<br>› If damage or wear is found, the complete switch and actuator assembly must be replaced. Replacement of individual parts or assemblies is not permitted.<br>› Check the product for proper function at regular intervals and after every fault. For information about possible time intervals, refer to EN ISO 14119:2025, section 9.2.1. |

Regular inspection of the following is necessary to ensure trouble-free long-term operation:

- Check the switching function, see 13.3. *Functional check*, page 42
- Check all additional functions (e.g. escape release, lockout bar, etc.)
- Check the secure mounting of the components and the connections
- Check for contamination.

No servicing is required. Repairs to the device are only allowed to be made by EUCHNER.

# 19. Disposal

Observe the country-specific regulations when disposing of the device.

For further information, please refer to the *Company/Sustainability* area at www.euchner.com.

# 20. Service

If servicing is required, please contact:

EUCHNER GmbH + Co. KG
Kohlhammerstraße 16
70771 Leinfelden-Echterdingen
Germany

**Service telephone:**
+49 711 7597-500

**E-mail:**
support@euchner.de

**Internet:**
www.euchner.com

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# 21. Declaration of conformity

The product complies with the following requirements:

- Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC (until January 19, 2027)
- Machinery Regulation (EU) 2023/1230 (from January 20, 2027)

The EU declaration of conformity can be found at www.euchner.com. Enter the order number of your device in the search box. The document is available under *Downloads*.

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