IMO	IMO Precision Controls Ltd The Interchange, Frobisher Way Hatfield, Hertfordshire AL10 9TG Tel. +44 (0) 1707 414 444 Fax +44 (0) 1707 414 445 www.imopc.com	**ASPR0 Series** **Reflex Area Sensor**	**LANGUAGE**
		Installation and Operation Manual	**ENGLISH**

SUMMARY

1.0 ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

Please read this document carefully before installation, start-up, use and maintenance of **ASPR0** light curtains. This manual contains detailed instructions that must be carefully followed.

1.1 Function of this manual

This manual provides the user with the necessary instructions for safe and proper installation, electrical connection, start-up, use, and maintenance of **ASPR0** retro-reflective area sensors.

1.1 Explanation of symbols

Warning
A warning sign indicates the presence of potential hazards.
It indicates procedures and behaviours which can be useful to prevent accidents.
Read and follow these instructions carefully.

Indication
It refers to indications that can help to achieve better performances.

Symbol
The symbol identifies optical devices that have the reflex (retro-reflective) function.

2.0 SAFETY AND PROPER USE

Warning
This it is NOT a protective device. Therefore, it should not be used to guarantee safety of persons.

Warning
ASPR0 is low voltage DC (the maximum value is 30VDC); the proper operation is guaranteed only in the range indicated in the technical data.
With voltages below 16VDC all outputs remain in the OFF state, with voltages in above 30VDC, the device may be damaged.
When the device is switched ON, outputs are inactive for a period of time known as **power on delay** (see the following documentation).

Warning
Some optics emit visible light of low levels and they are not dangerous; the device is classified RG0 (Exempt Group) according to IEC 62471 standard: 2006-07.

Warning!
Please make sure that light curtains are used in proper environmental conditions.
Manual or automatic calibration must always be carried out aiming at the best possible alignment. More than one calibration and alignment adjustment may be necessary to guarantee the best alignment.
Check any reflective surface next to the light beams which may influence them.
Check any transparent or similar panels which may change the beam angle of the area sensor.
Prevent the area sensor's optical window from getting scratched or tarnished.
Do not expose the area sensor to strong natural or artificial light sources, including strobe light.
Do not expose the area sensor directly to optical beams projected by other optical devices.
Ensure that the ambient temperature does not exceed the stated limits.
Keep in mind that smoke, vapour, liquids and powders may alter transparency of air or dirty the optical window.
Dispose of unusable or irreparable devices always in accordance with national regulations regarding waste disposal.

3.0 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

3.1 Short description

The **ASPR0** light curtains are photoelectric devices built according to **IEC 60497-5-2** norms and they must **not** be considered as safety devices. Therefore, they must **not** be used to guarantee operators' safety nor to protect users on dangerous machines. They must rather be used to detect objects reducing or obscuring the intensity of light beams that returns from the reflector.
The housing is aluminium, painted in blue **RAL5002**, size **20x36mm**, (20 mm refers to the front side). A groove on the back allows installing the unit using the T-shaped fixtures that are included. The top side is made of Polycarbonate, the bottom is black **PBT**, and the optical window PMMA. Protection degree **IP67**.
The **ASPR0** models have two **LED** indicators: **Red** and **Green** in combination, indicate the state of the sensor (alignment, state optics and fault indication), they are located at the top of the unit (light curtain), the light is intense, diffused and can be viewed from all angles, this ensures good visibility in all most conditions.
The **ASPR0 models** have an optic composed of a continuous array of **9x9mm** lenses in steps of **10mm**, totaling seven lenses. The optical window has a height of **69mm**; the total height of the curtain is **107mm**.
Emitter and Receiver are alternate and sequenced **E1**, **R1**, **E2**, **R2**, **E3**, **R3**, **E4** referenced to the cable exit. This allows to realize a continuous succession of **six pairs** of reflex elements; the emitted light is **polarized** and has a wavelength of **617nm.**
The working distance is **0.2...4.5m** with reflector **RL106G** and lower with smaller reflectors, the smallest object detection capability is **6mm**. The **ASPR0 models** have one teach button on the top of the unit for the activation of menu functions. Two levels of **Teach-in** and **Blanking** possible.
The **Teach_S** (standard teach) when selected sets the unit at an excess gain equal to **1.5 times** the threshold, the **Teach_F** (fine teach) when selected sets the unit at an excess gain equal to **1.1 times** the threshold; the latter should be used only if the system and the environment in which the product is used are clean and with a high mechanical stability.
The sensor does not use automatic systems of signal tracking, but its repeatability is based on a sophisticated control of thermal drift.

The **Blanking** of the beams, allows gradually eliminate pairs of beams; the active couples (E+R) may range from a maximum of six to a minimum of one.

The **ASPR0** has a standard output of M12 male flying connector (240 mm pigtail).
The **ASPR0** have four interface circuits which can be combined in different ways depending on the model and the number of output cables:

a) Supply 15...30V

b) IO Link output (C/Q), PNP/NPN/PUSH- PULL

c) Auxiliary output (Q): PNP/NPN/PUSH- PULL

d) Auxiliary input, output mode selection LIGHT/DARK (NC/NO), remote Teach or more.

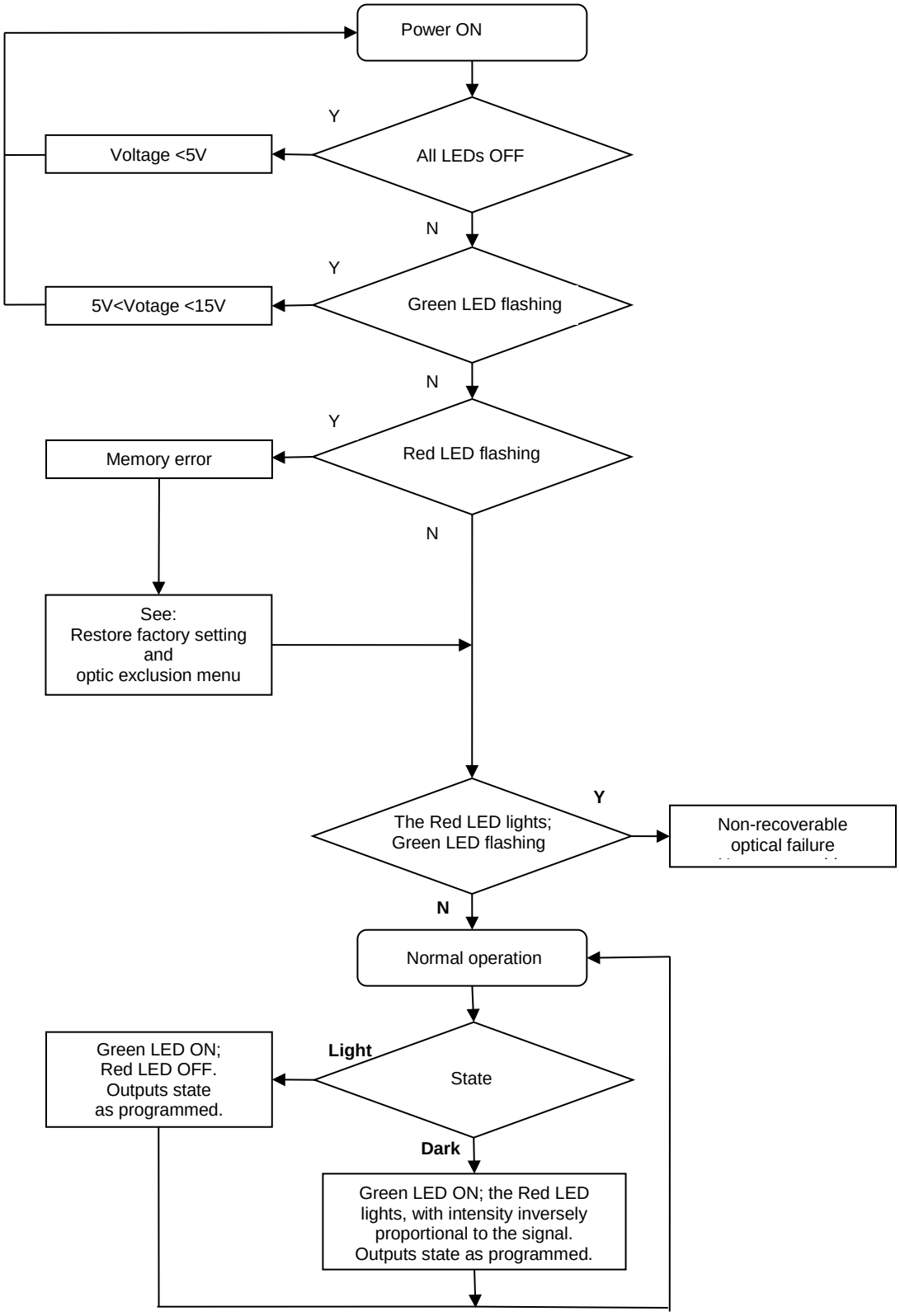
3.2 Available models

MODEL	OPTICAL PITCH	OPTICAL HEIGHT	BODY HEIGTH	OPTICS	SENSING RANGE	RESPONSE TIME	CONNECTOR	POLES	Interface	
CODE ARTICLE	P	h	H		Sn	Tr			INPUTS	OUTPUTS
	mm	mm	mm	N°	m	ms		No		
ASPR0/0I-1T	10	69	109	7	0.2... 4.5	1.75/2.4	M12	4	d)	b,c) IO_Link
ASPR0/0B-1T	10	69	109	7	0.2... 4.5	1.2	M12	5	d) NC/NO	b) PNP; c) NPN
ASPR0/0T-1T	10	69	109	7	0.2... 4.5	1.2	M12	4	d) NC/NO	b) Push-Pull
ASPR0/BP-1T	10	69	109	7	0.2... 4.5	1.2	M12	4	None	b) PNP-NO; c) PNP-NC
ASPR0/BN-1T	10	69	109	7	0.2... 4.5	1.2	M12	4	None	b) NPN-NO; c) NPN-NC
ASPR0/0P-1T	10	69	109	7	0.2... 4.5	1.2	M12	4	d) NC/NO	c) PNP
ASPR0/0N-1T	10	69	109	7	0.2... 4.5	1.2	M12	4	d) NC/NO	c) NPN

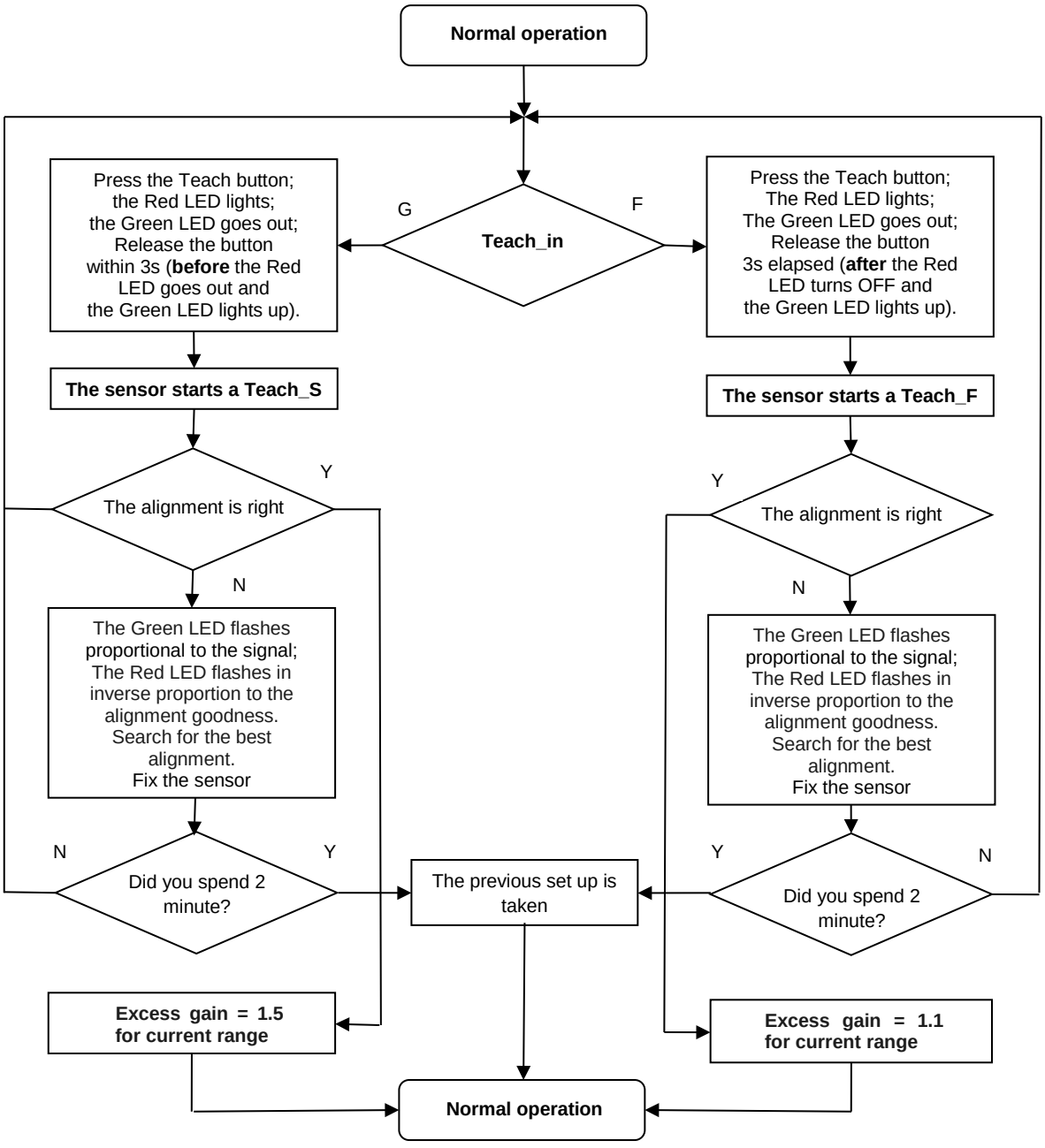
Table 1

3.3 Description of functions

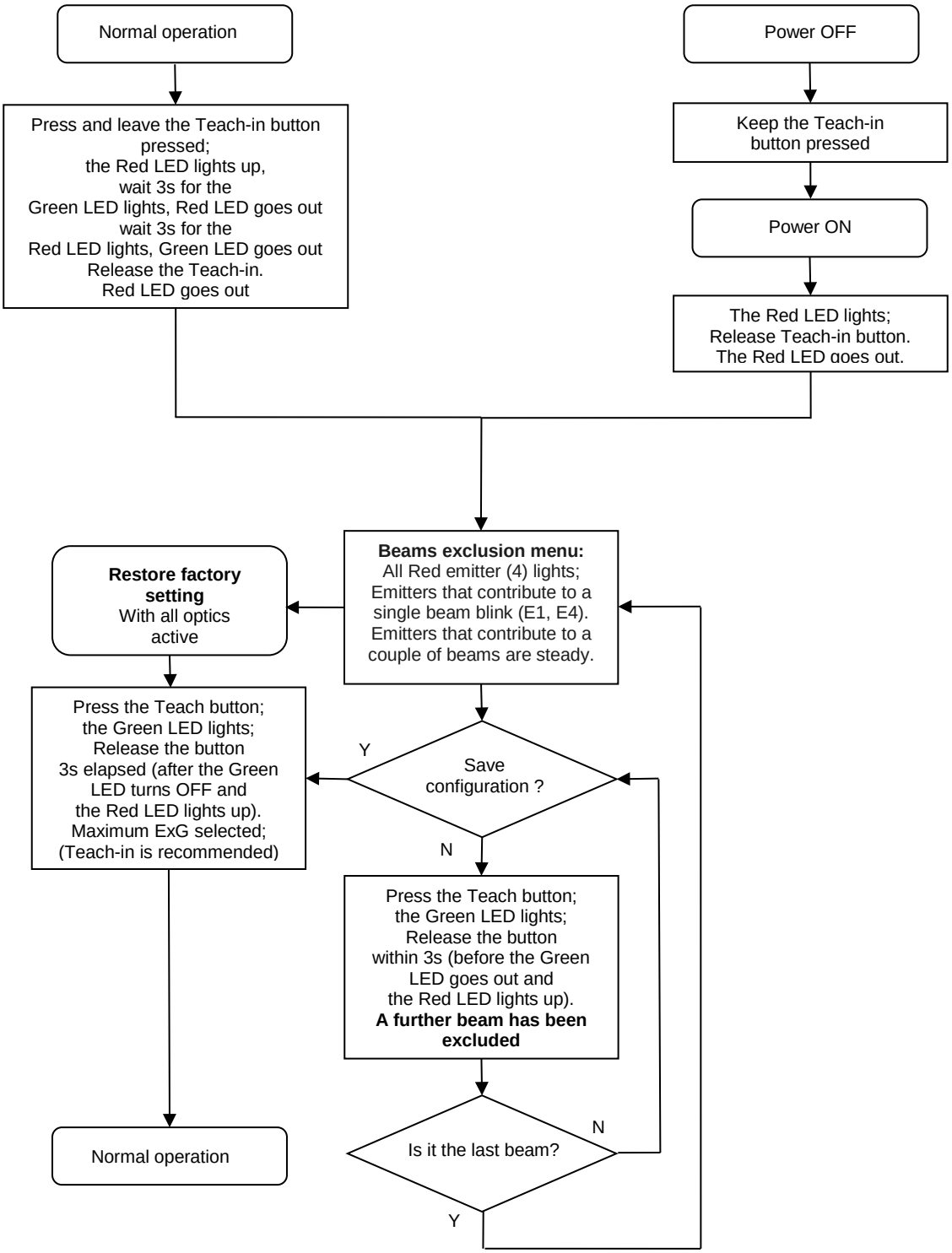
3.3.1 Behaviour at power-on



3.3.2 Teach in


Normal operation
Teach_in
G
F
Press the Teach button;
the Red LED lights;
the Green LED goes out;
Release the button
within 3s (**before** the Red
LED goes out and
the Green LED lights up).
Press the Teach button;
The Red LED lights;
The Green LED goes out;
Release the button
3s elapsed (**after** the Red
LED turns OFF and
the Green LED lights up).
The sensor starts a Teach_S
The sensor starts a Teach_F
The alignment is right
Y
N
The alignment is right
Y
N
The Green LED flashes
proportional to the signal;
The Red LED flashes in
inverse proportion to the
alignment goodness.
Search for the best
alignment.
Fix the sensor
The Green LED flashes
proportional to the signal;
The Red LED flashes in
inverse proportion to the
alignment goodness.
Search for the best
alignment.
Fix the sensor
N
Y
Did you spend 2
minute?
The previous set up is
taken
Y
N
Did you spend 2
minute?
Excess gain = 1.5
for current range
Excess gain = 1.1
for current range
Normal operation

3.3.3 Beams exclusion menu (blanking) and restore factory setting.

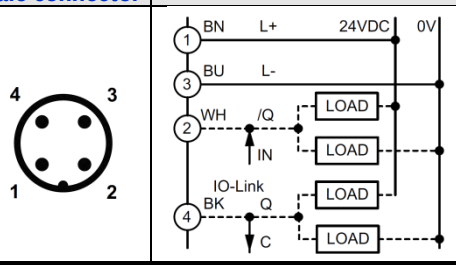


3.4 Electrical drawings

REFLEX CURTAIN — **ASPR0/0I MODEL**
IO-Link interface

M12, 4 poles Male connector

Wiring



Connector

Pin	Colour	Signal	Description
1	BN	L+	Power supply input from 16 to 30V
2	WH	In/Q	Multifunction I / O
3	BU	L-	Supply voltage reference
4	BK	C/Q	IO-Link interface

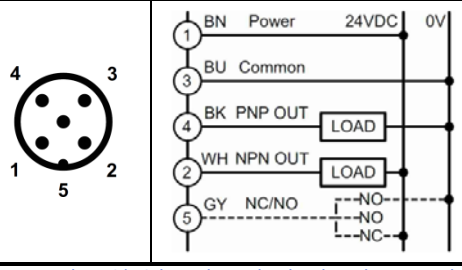
NOTE: Pin 2 is a multifuncion programmable I/O

Table 2

REFLEX CURTAIN — **ASPR0/0B MODEL**
PNP and NPN outputs, NC/NO selectable

M12, 5 poles Male connector

Wiring



Connector

Pin	Colour	Signal	Description
1	BN	24VDC	Power supply input from 16 to 30V.
2	WH	NPN Out	Apply a load connected at the positive, maximum current 100mA
3	BU	0V	Supply voltage reference
4	BK	PNP Out	Apply a load connected to the common, maximum current 100mA.
5	GY or YE/GR	NC/NO	Input for outputs logic selection.

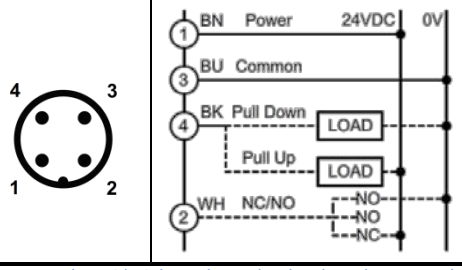
NOTE: The NC/NO input is read only when the sensor is switched ON. If it is left open or permanently wired to the common, it selects the output as DARK ON. If it is connected to the positive, it selects the output as LIGHT ON. Enabling the button, it is possible to execute the teach.

Table 3

REFLEX CURTAIN — **ASPR0/0T MODEL**
Push Pull output, NC/NO selectable

M12, 4 poles Male connector

Wiring



Connector

Pin	Colour	Signal	Description
1	BN	24VDC	Power supply input from 16 to 30V.
2	WH	NC/NO	Input for outputs logic selection.
3	BU	0V	Supply voltage reference.
4	BK	Push Pull Out	Apply a Pull up or a Pull down load

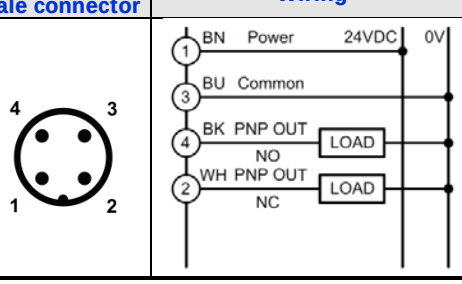
NOTE: The NC/NO input is read only when the sensor is switched ON. If it is left open or permanently wired to the common the Push driver is Dark switching and the Pull driver is Light switching. If it is connected to the positive the Push driver is Light switching and the Pull driver is Dark switching.

Table 4

REFLEX CURTAIN — **ASPR0/BP MODEL**
PNP outputs NO and NC

M12, 4 poles Male connector

Wiring



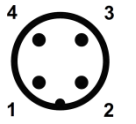
Connector

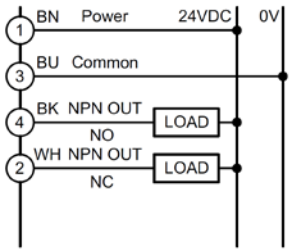
Pin	Colour	Signal	Description
1	BN	24VDC	Power supply input from 16 to 30V.
2	WH	PNP Out NC	Apply a load connected to the common, maximum current 100mA.
3	BU	0V	Supply voltage reference
4	BK	PNP Out NO	Apply a load connected to the common, maximum current 100mA.

NOTE: Enabling the button it is possible to execute the teach.

Table 5

	REFLEX CURTAIN	**ASPR0/BN MODEL** **NPN outputs NO and NC**
M12, 4 poles Male connector	**Wiring**	**Connector**



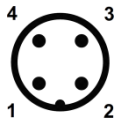


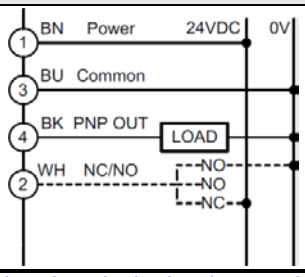
Pin	Colour	Signal	Description
1	BN	24VDC	Power supply input from 16 to 30V.
2	WH	NPN Out NC	Apply a load connected to the positive, maximum current 100mA.
3	BU	0V	Supply voltage reference
4	BK	NPN Out NO	Apply a load connected to the positive, maximum current 100mA.

NOTA: Enabling the button it is possible to execute the teach.

Table 6

	REFLEX CURTAIN	**ASPR0/0P MODEL** **PNP output, NC/NO selectable**
M12, 4 poles Male connector	**Wiring**	**Connector**



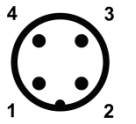


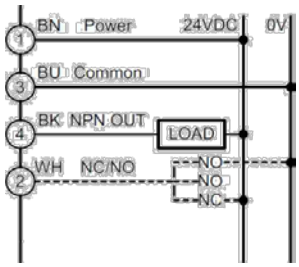
Pin	Colour	Signal	Description
1	BN	24VDC	Power supply input from 16 to 30V.
2	WH	NC/NO	Input for outputs logic selection.
3	BU	0V	Supply voltage reference.
4	BK	PNP Out	Apply a load connected to the common, maximum current 100mA.

NOTE: The NC/NO input is read only when the sensor is switched ON. If it is left open or permanently wired to the common, it selects the output as DARK ON. If it is connected to the positive, it selects the output as LIGHT ON.

Table 7

	REFLEX CURTAIN	**ASPR0/0N MODEL** **NPN output, NC/NO selectable**
M12, 4 poles Male connector	**Wiring**	**Connector**





Pin	Colour	Signal	Description
1	BN	24VDC	Power supply input from 16 to 30V.
2	WH	NC/NO	Input for outputs logic selection.
3	BU	0V	Supply voltage reference.
4	BK	NPN Out	Apply a load connected to the positive, maximum current 100mA.

NOTE: The NC/NO input is read only when the sensor is switched ON. If it is left open or permanently wired to the common, it selects the output as DARK ON. If it is connected to the positive, it selects the output as LIGHT ON.

Table 8

4.0 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

OPTICAL BEHAVIOR					
PARAMETERS		**Min.**	**Nom.**	**Max.**	**NOTE**
Standard detection range[1]	**m**	**0**		**5.0**	Depend on reflector type (see Table 10)
Standard reflector range (excess gain≥1.5)[1]	**m**	**0.20**		**5.0**	Standard displacement between sensor and reflector (see Table 10)
Reflector range with excess gain = 1[1]	**m**	**0.15**		**5.5**	Min/Max displacement between sensor and reflector (see Table 10)
Aperture angle	**°**			**2.5**	
Detection capability	**mm**	**6**			Diameter of a testing rod normal to the area (see Table 12)
Wavelength LEDs	**nm**		**617**		Red/Orange Colour, vertically polarized
Margin for a Teach_S			**1.5**		Ratio between taught Light level and Light threshold
Hysteresis for a Teach_S	**%**		**20**		Ratio between Light threshold level and Dark threshold
Margin for a Teach_F			**1.1**		Ratio between taught Light level and Light threshold
Hysteresis for Teach F	**%**		**10**		Ratio between Light threshold level and Dark threshold
Immunity for artificial light, direct	**Klux**		**50**		Incandescent lamp
Immunity for artificial light, direct	**Klux**		**5**		Fluorescent lamp

Table 9

NOTEs: **1)** It depends on the dimension and type of reflector, too close to the sensor the granularity of the reflector determine instability with vibration. Fine granularity increase minimum, area and type determine maximum. The best compromise is an active area size of 20x80mm and a prismatic cell size of 4mm. The factory setting is performed to the maximum range, it is necessary to always perform a calibration. If the indicated margins are unavailable, the teach function is interrupted.

RANGE WITH SPECIFIC REFLECTORS					
Reflectors	**ExG 1 (m)**	**ExG ≥1.5 (m)**	**ExG 1 (m)**	**Reflector active area (mm)**	**Reflector Size (mm)**
RL106G	**0.15**	**0.2...4.5**	**5.5**	**36 x 136**	**42 x 182**
RL135	**0.25**	**0.3...4**	**5**	**16 x 72**	**20 x 100**
RL100DASPR0	**0.25**	**0.3...2.5**	**3**	**40 x 150**	**40 x 150**

Table 10

IDENTIFICATION OF THE ELEMENTS OF AN APPLICATION

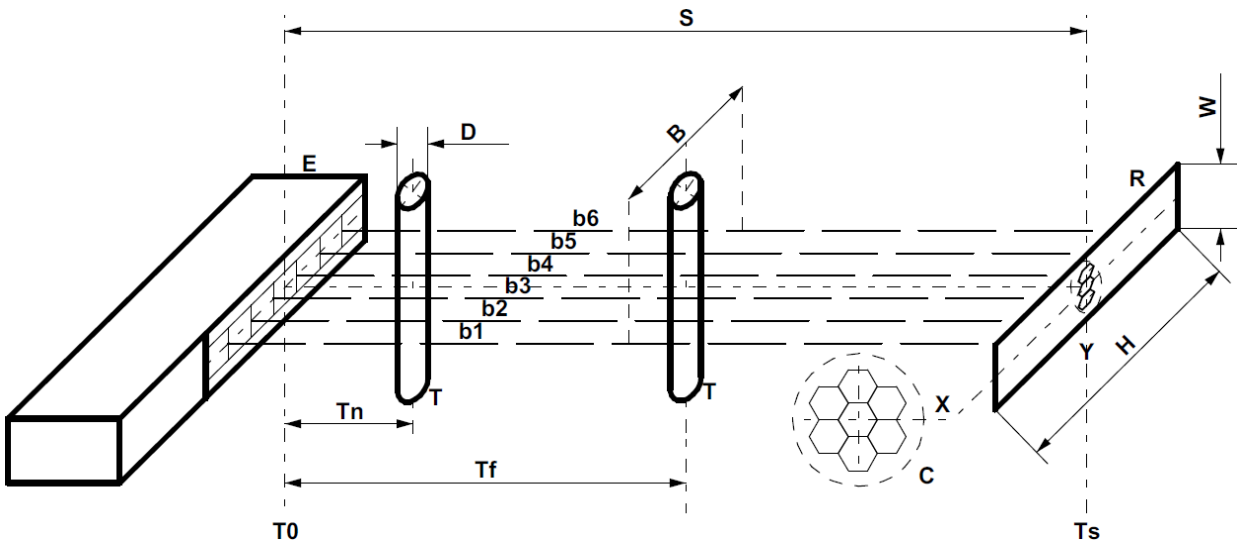


Fig.:1

E	Polarized reflex array sensor
R	Reflector, only the corner type is capable of handling polarized light
H	Length of the active surface of the reflector (dimensions optimized for best compromise range and resolution) 80mm
W	Width of the active surface of the reflector (dimensions optimized for best compromise range and resolution) 20mm
C	Best orientation of the reflective cells to obtain the minimum dark area (minimum S), optimum cell dimension:4mm
S	Distance between sensor and reflector (length of controlled area), from Smin (dark zone) to Smax (maximum range)
b1...b6	Pair of beams (emitted / reflected) determined by the array formed by four emitters and three receivers
B	Width of the controlled area (varies slightly according to dimension Tx) on average 60mm
T	Test rod of D diameter, the minimum diameter intercepted with continuity is indicated as MDO
D	Diameter of the test rod
T0	Minimum distance (T sliding to the front of E) , normally here MDO is worse than what you get between Tn and Tf.
Tn	Minimum distance assumed by T where you start to get the best MDO, in some cases Tn and Tf coincide
Tf	Distance assumed by T beyond which MDO is worse than what is obtained between Tn and Tf
Ts	The maximum distance taken by T (close the reflector surface) the MDO increases linearly between Tf and Ts

Table 11

DEFINITION OF THE MINIMUM DETECTABLE OBJECT WITHOUT INTERRUPTION DETERMINED BY THE DISTANCE OF THE REFLECTOR AND POSITION THE SAME OBJECT

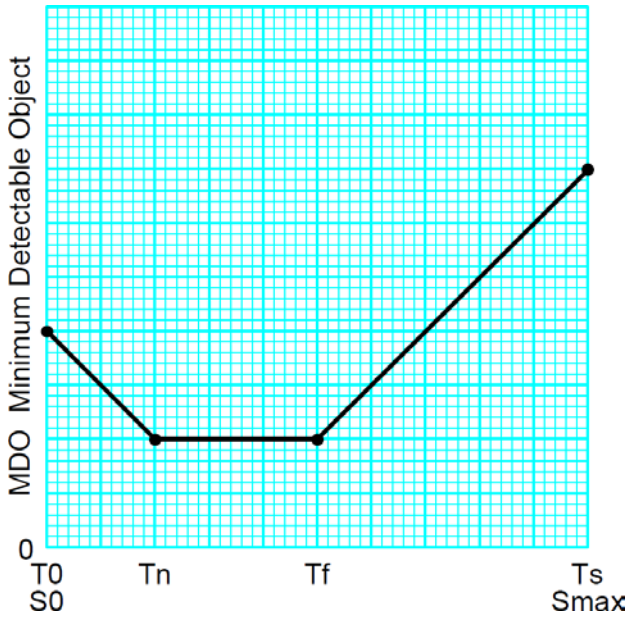


Figure 2 Shape of the characteristic curve and identification of reference points on the graph.

Range (m)	MDO @ Tx (mm)								
	Fine Teach				Standard Teach				
Smax	T0	Tn	Tf	Ts	T0	Tn	Tf	Ts	
0.5	0	250	250	500	0	0	100	500	Tx
	3.5	3	3	6	5	5	5	12	MDO
1	0	150	200	1000	0	0	100	1000	Tx
	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	14	MDO
1.5	0	200	600	1500	0	0	50	1500	Tx
	3.5	3	3	7	4.5	4.5	4.5	18	MDO
2	0	300	500	2000	0	150	250	2000	Tx
	4	2,5	2,5	7	6	4.5	4.5	18	MDO
2.5	0	400	700	2500	0	300	300	2500	Tx
	4,5	2,5	2,5	7	6	4.5	4.5	22	MDO
3	0	400	1400	3000	0	300	600	3000	Tx
	4,5	2.5	2.5	8	7	5	5	30	MDO
4	0	400	1500	4000	0	400	900	4000	Tx
	4.5	2.5	2.5	10	7	5	5	30	MDO

Table 12

Between T0 ... Tn and Tf ... Ts MDO varies in a quasi-linear way, so formulas can be used to obtain an approximate MDO value in these traits.
Formula for calculating an MDO for a Tx between Tf and Ts
$(((MDO_{Ts} - MDO_{Tf}) / (Ts-Tf)) * (Tx-Tf)) + MDO_{Tf}$
Formula for calculating an MDO for a Tx between T0 and Tn
$(((MDO_{Tn} - MDO_{T0}) / Tn) * Tx) + MDO_{T0}$

Table 13

ELECTRICAL MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR					
PARAMETERS		**Min.**	**Nom.**	**Max.**	**NOTES**
Power supply					
Operatin voltage	**V**	**16**	**24**	**30**	From PELV power supply according to EN 60204-1 Chap.6.4
Ripple	**V**			**1.2**	Supply voltage must stay within the stated limits
No load supply current	**mA**	**50**		**100**	Maximum current with the minimum voltage range (constant power)
Digital Outputs					
Output type (model **0I**)			**C/Q**		IO-Link, COM3, 2ms cycle, 4 wires, pin 2 as output or input
Output type (model **0B**)			**1xPNP, 1xNPN**		Completely protected, selectable NO or NC, 5 wires
Output type (model **0T**)			**1xPush-Pull**		Completely protected, selectable NO o NC, 4 wires
Output type (model **BP**)			**1xPNP NO; 1xPNP NC**		Completely protected, 4 wires
Output type (model **BN**)			**1xNPN NO, 1xNPN NC**		Completely protected, 4 wires
Output type (model **0P**)			**1xPNP**		Completely protected, selectable NO o NC, 4 wires
Output type (model **0N**)			**1xNPN**		Completely protected, selectable NO o NC, 4 wires
Current	**mA**			**100**	Higher values are interpreted as overload or short circuit
Voltage drop @100mA	**V**	**1.5**		**3**	Reduction in output voltage compared to the supply voltage
Resistive load (at 24V)	**Ω**	**280**			Lower values are interpreted as short circuit
Leakage current, models **0I**, **0B**, **BP**, **BN**	**µA**			**100**	Value at which the OFF state of the load must be guaranteed
Leakage current, models **0T**, **0P**, **0N**	**µA**			**10**	Value at which the OFF state of the load must be guaranteed
Tolerated capacitive load	**µF**			**0.7**	Higher values can be interpreted as short circuit.
Switching time ON	**µs**		**0.05**		With load of 220/1000Ω
Switching time OFF	**µs**	**2**		**10**	With load of 220/1000Ω
Response times					
Time delay before availability	**ms**			**300**	All outputs are in the OFF state during this time
Teach-in	**s**			**1**	
Outputs response time	**ms**			**1.2**	All emission LEDs active (4 LEDs)
Switghing frequency	**Hz**	**400**			All emission LEDs active (4 LEDs)
Output response time (formula)	**ms**		**((N$_{LED}$*0.1)+0.2)*2**		N$_{LED}$: number of active LEDs (maximum 4, not in Blanking)
Input levels					
Low level	**V**	**0**		**0.8**	Normally connected to common
Open level	**V**	**1.3**	**1.9**	**2.35**	Normally leaved open
High level	**V**	**5.8**		**30**	Normally connected to supply voltage
Integration time	**ms**		**20**		The input state must persist for at least this time
Input current for low level	**µA**	**-250**		**520**	Outgoing or incoming current
Input current for high level	**mA**	**0.52**		**1.2**	Incoming current
Teach-in time					
Short push time	**s**	**1**		**3**	
Long push time	**s**	**8**			
Environmental parameters					
Enclosure rating			**IP67**		Dust and water protection (immersion for 60 min. at a depth of 1m)
Working temperature	**°C**	**-10**		**55**	Without condensation
Storage temperature	**°C**	**-25**		**70**	To be respected also during transportation
Humidity	**%**			**95%**	Without condensation
Vibrations			**Sec. IEC 60947-5-2**		It complies with limits and conditions stated in the rule
Shock			**Sec. IEC 60947-5-2**		It complies with limits and conditions stated in the rule
Sensing range correction factors					
Environmental factors			**0.50 / 0.25**		In presence of dust, fog, smoke (approximate values)
Connections					
Cable sections	**mm²**		**0.34**		To be respected to guarantee the maximum indicated length
Total length of power cables	**m**			**100**	With cable of the indicated sections, standard models
Length of interconnect cables	**m**			**20**	Length of the connections: output, input, IO-Link
Size/Materials					
Housing section	**mm**		**20 (frontal) x 36**		Painted aluminum, blue Colour **RAL5002**
Total height	**mm**		**107**		
Fixing groove, for T shaped insert	**mm**		**2/10/6.5**		In the rear part of the sensor: depth/width/opening width
Width of the frontal window	**mm**		**15mm**		Active width: 9mm central, material: PMMA
Height of the frontal window			**104mm**		Active height: 69mm top
Number/Size of the lenses			**7/ 9*9mm**		Central part of the window, see Pict.: 1
Top closure	**N°**		**1**		Material: PC, transparent
Bottom closure	**N°**		**1**		Material: PBT + 30%GF, black colour
Closing screws	**N°**		**2+2**		M2, FE37 burnished
Connectors/Cables					
Models 0I, 0T, BP, BN, 0P, 0N			**1xM12, 4p, male**		Pigtail length 240mm, PVC, Ø 4,7mm, 0,34mm²
Models 0B			**1xM12, 5p, male**		Pigtail length 240mm, PVC, Ø 4,7mm, 0,34mm²

Table 14

5.0 START-UP INSTRUCTIONS

5.1 Mechanical mounting of ASPR0 models

It is extremely important to fix the sensors and the reflectors to a rigid structure, not subject to deformation or to strong vibrations.
Choose the position of the sensor so as not to expose it to strong sources of natural or artificial light and to light interference with other sensors in the visible emission.

Keep in mind that the devices are not suitable for outdoor installation, IP67 despite being declared, it is not guaranteed that the long exposure to the weather does not cause water penetration and performance degradation.
Choose the most suitable reflector to the required detection capabilities and sensing range.

Mount the sensor with the optical axes as much as possible perpendicular to the reflector surface. The mutual distance depends on the type of reflector and must be included in the field of specification. To secure the sensors to a support, use the corresponding inserts to be applied in the rear groove and the brackets in the normal provisioning.

If the application is subject to vibrations, which anyway do not prevent the optical alignment, use damping supports.

Though used polarized light, the light beams can in part be deflected by reflective surfaces parallel and near to the beams, this can lead to a missed detection of the interruption of direct path of the of the optical beam, or incorrect calibration values that may generate unstable operation, so all reflective surfaces and reflective objects should maintain a minimum distance from the direct path of the rays. This distance depends on the aperture angle of optics.
Keep in mind that even if a surface is black, if it is shiny, it can be highly reflective.

If you can't eliminate or reduce the effect of a reflective surface, it is important that this effect remains stable or that the system behaves in an acceptable and predictable manner.
Temporarily block the sensor and reflector so that they are aligned and parallel to each other.

5.2 Electrical installation

Use **PELV** power supplies, in compliance with Chap.6.4. of EN 60204-1.
If using a non-stabilized power supply, the transformer must have double insulation and adequate power, the secondary winding must not exceed 18Vac. Use a bridge rectifier, a filtering capacitor with a minimum value of 1000µF.
Connect the supply cables directly to the source and not downstream of other power or highly inductive devices.
Run the cables of the sensor in dedicated raceways or where only signals run; do not use raceways already carrying power cables.
Comply with the specification of the maximum length of the connection cables. Make sure that the part or parts of the metal structure on which the sensors, power supply and loads are installed are effectively connected to the same earth ground.
Before inserting the connector, check that the mains voltage and the supply voltage are within the required limits, apply the connector and check again that the supply voltage has a correct nominal value and remains within the limits defined in all working conditions.
Check the limits in the two extreme conditions of minimum and maximum absorption of all devices connected to the same power supply, especially if this is **not** a stabilized power supply.

Danger!
In order to carry out the following operations, a voltage supply to the sensor is needed. Before starting this phase, make sure that the outputs' switch cannot lead to any danger.

Make the minimum electrical connections for proper operation, connect the power cables, connected to the necessary inputs devices; suitably connected the NC / NO input if it is available, this status is only acquired at power on.

5.3 Alignment of ASPR0 models

Applied the supply voltage, the Green LED must be switched on, if it is off or flashes the supply voltage is not sufficient.
Verify that the emission optics are active and therefore emit a red light, if necessary make a teach-in (even without visibility of the reflector) with the purpose to activate the alignment function. If possible, observe the reflector from a point near the optical axis and corrects the alignment so that the light stain completely illuminate the reflector, simultaneously or alternatively use the alignment function of the Red and Green LED (reduce the red light to a minimum).
Fix the sensor and run now a Teach_F and check the status of the LEDs, if the Red LED is off and the Green on, the alignment was acceptable and the Teach was successful. If both LEDs are still blinking it means that the alignment is incorrect, so try to get a better alignment then run a second Teach S or F. After successfully aligned, permanently block the sensor and verify that the sensor detects properly as expected. If possible, urging the structure, verify that the vibrations do not cause unstable operation.
If the LEDs show no recognizable behaviors check the error codes in **Chapter 5.5**

Indication
A correct optical alignment with a good signal margin prevents unstable functioning of the light curtains, reduces optical interferences and reflection by shiny surfaces and guarantees better stability in general.
If the range is short, the graininess of the reflector can cause instability, check the behaviour of the system by shifting the reflector, as an alternative use of reflective paper composed of micro prisms.
Please do not forget to reconnect all the cables and to control the correct functioning of the application.

5.4 Display indications and diagnostics.

MEANINGS OF LEDs SIGNALLING MODES	
☼	Indication of full light and steady
✥	Indication of low intensity or intermittently with fast periodic flashing
◐	Indication of slow continuous flashing
●	Off

Table 15

LEDs INDICATIONS					
GN	●	No power supply or below 5V. Memory reading error.	RD	●	Light state. No power supply.
	◐	Power supply below 16V. Emission LEDs failed.		◐	Memory reading error.
	✥	Alignment. Outputs in short circuit		✥	Alignment. Some optics in Dark
	☼	Normal operation.		☼	Many or all optics in the DARK Fault or outputs in short circuit

Table 16

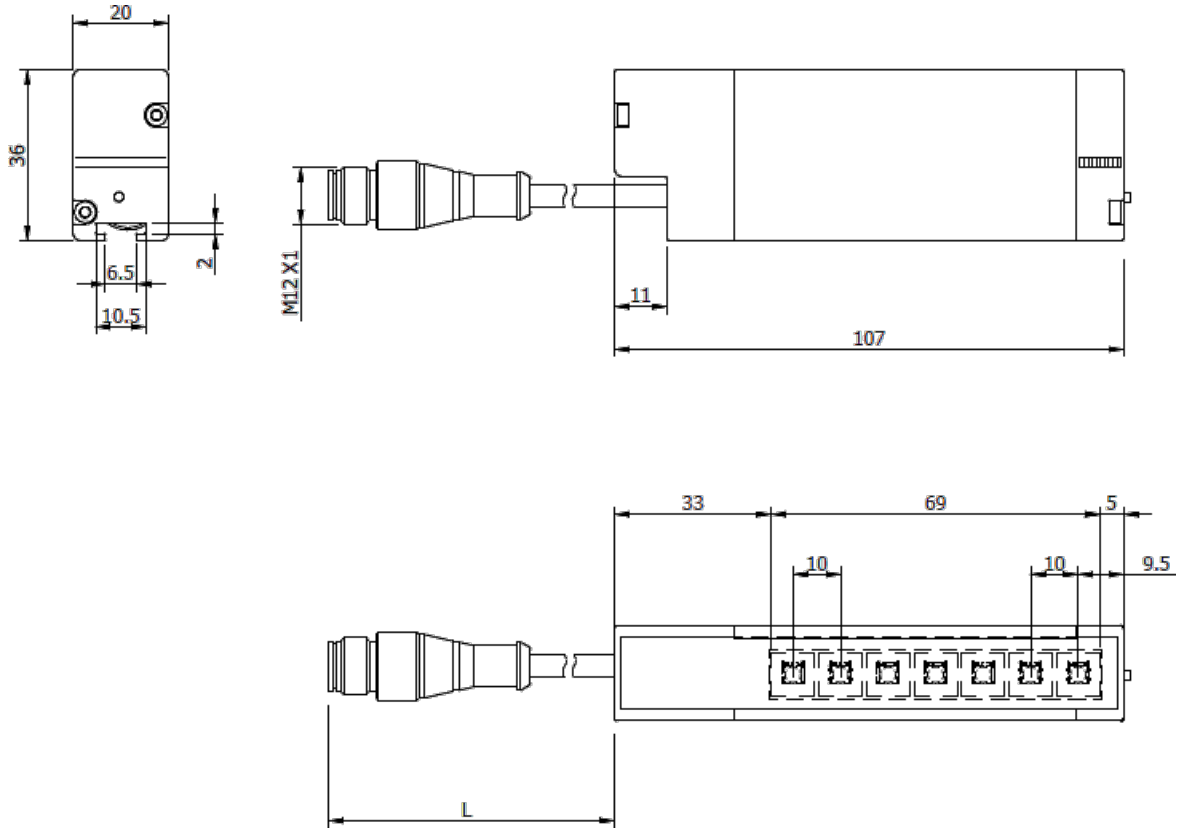
COMBINED INDICATIONS

GN	●◐	●	◐	☼	☼	↑✥	✥
RD	●	◐	☼	●	✥	↓✥	☼
STATUS	Power						Out
	OFF or LOW	MEMORY ERROR	FAULT	LIGHT	DARK	ALIGNEMENT	OVERLOAD

Table 17

6.0 MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS OF LIGHT CURTAINS AND STANDARD ACCESSORIES

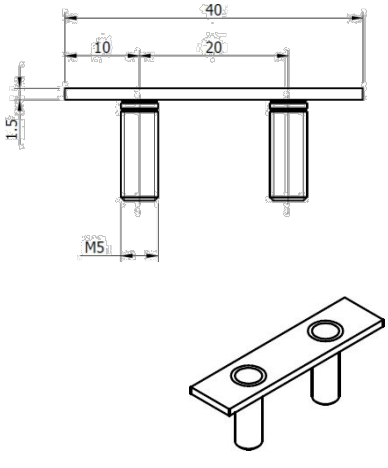
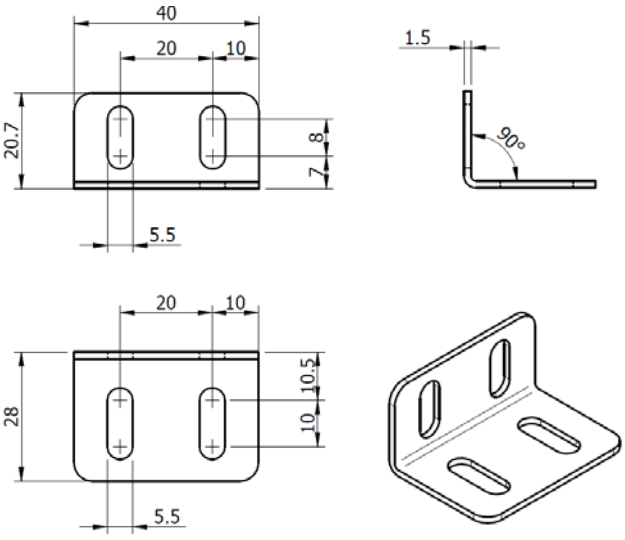
6.1 Mechanical dimensions of ASPR0/**-1T reflex curtains



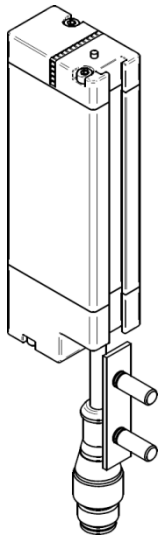
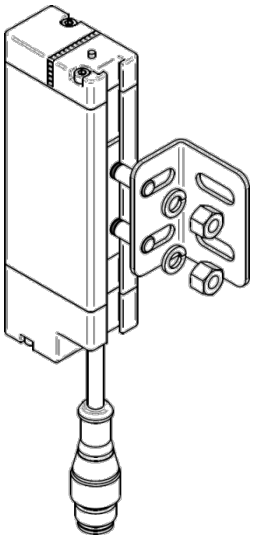
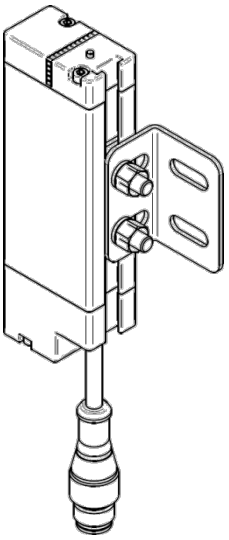
Picture : 1
Pigtail cable length **L= 240mm**

6.2 Standard Mounting accessories

One unit is supplied by type

Kit mounting accessories ST151	
	
Picture : 2 **T**-shaped insert, with two M5 nuts and two split washers.	**Picture : 3** **L**-shaped mounting bracket

7.0 INSTALLATION

Securing ASPR0 light curtains with accessories' kit ST151		
		
Place the T-shaped insert	Mount the L-shaped bracket on the T-shaped insert	Secure light curtains to the wall

Picture : 2

8.0 ACCESSORIES

M12 CONNECTORS, 4 POLES, WITH CABLE	
M12F0240202000	M12 connector, straight, 4 poles, female, 2m PVC cable
M12F0240205000	M12 connector, straight, 4 poles, female, 5m PVC cable
M12F0240210000	M12 connector, straight, 4 poles, female, 10m PVC cable
M12 CONNECTORS, 5 POLES, WITH CABLE	
M12F0250105000	M12 connector, straight, 5 poles, female, 5m PVC cable
STANDARD MOUNTING KIT FOR LIGHT CURTAINS	
ST151	Kit with T-shaped insert with four M5 screws complete with nuts and washers and an L-shaped bracket
VIBRATION DAMPING SUPPORTS	
ST 4V S	Kit of 4 vibration-damping supports

Table 18

9.0 PACKAGE CONTENT

- A REFLEX area sensor.
- An accessories' kits ST151 (T-shaped insert and L-shaped bracket)
- Reflector R106G

Please download the user manual from IMO website www.imopc.com

10.0 CONTROL OF THE INSTALLED REFLEX AREA SENSOR

10.1 Purpose of controls.

The controls described here below are meant to ensure the functional and reliable performances required.

10.2 Preliminary controls before start-up

- All devices must be correctly installed and well secured.
- The maximum response time must be adequate for the application. Make sure that the sensor's response time is compatible with the specific application, detecting objects of minimum and maximum size, in different positions and, if possible, with even faster movements compared to what the application allows.
- Make sure that no optically interfering devices are in the visual field of the sensor. Make sure that other devices do not undergo interferences by the emitted light.
- Make sure that sensors are not exposed to any substance which might dirty or damage the optics.
- Make sure that technical documentation is available for operators in charge of maintenance.

10.3 Checking the efficiency

- State and efficiency of the device can be checked using a test stick, which must be detected in a way that is repetitive in time.
- Please make sure the optical window is not damaged and is clean. Scratches and tarnished surfaces can have negative affect on the light curtain's resolution.
- If necessary, clean the optical surface with an antistatic cloth. Do not use alcohol, other types of solvents, or abrasive substances.