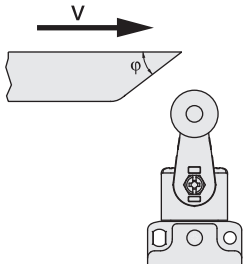
Switches for heavy duty applications

Maximum and minimum actuation speed - FD, FL, FP, FC series

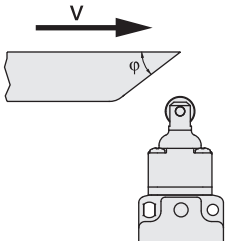
Roller lever - Type 1

φ	Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s) L	Vmin (mm/s) R
15°	2,5	9	0,07
30°	1,5	8	
45°	1	7	
60°	0,75	7	



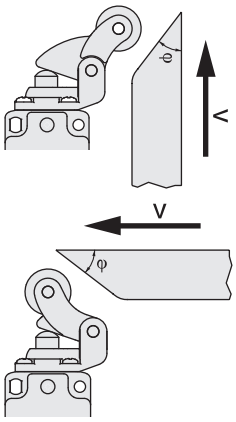
Roller plunger - Type 2

φ	Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s) L	Vmin (mm/s) R
15°	1	4	0,04
30°	0,5	2	0,02
45°	0,3	1	0,01



Roller lever - Type 3

φ	Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s) L	Vmin (mm/s) R
15°	1	5	0,05
30°	0,5	2,5	0,025
45°	0,3	1,5	0,015

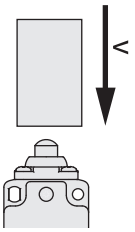


Contact type:

R = snap action
L = slow action

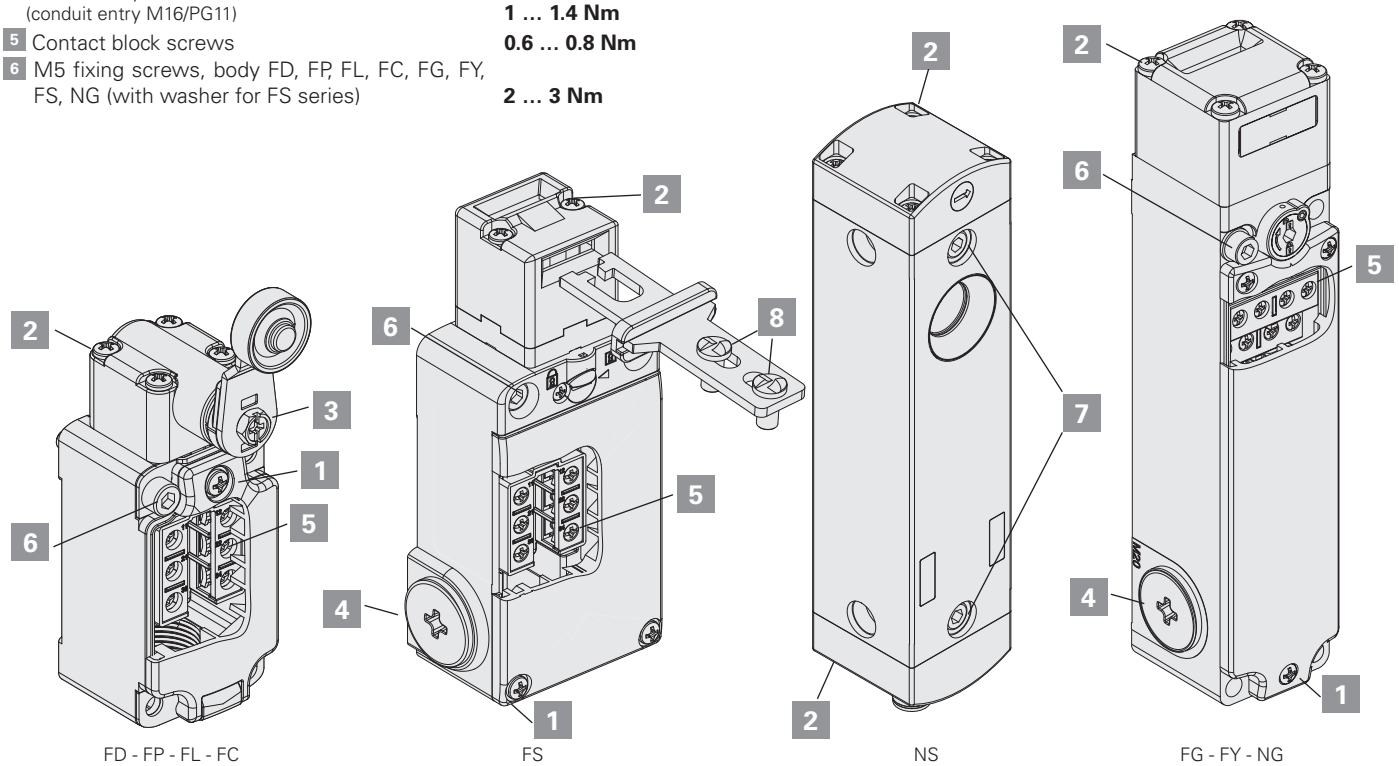
Plunger - Type 4

Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s) L	Vmin (mm/s) R
0,5	1	0,01



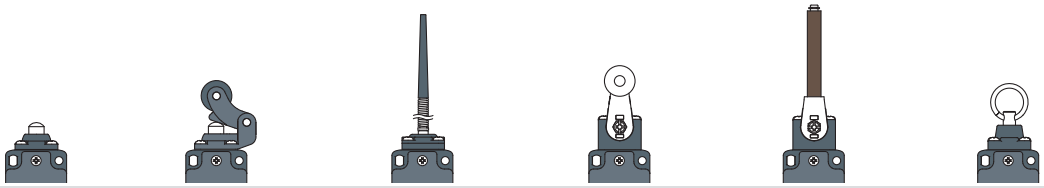
Tightening torques – FD, FP, FL, FC, FG, FY, FS, NG, NS series

1	Cover screws	**0.8 … 1.2 Nm**
2	Head screws	**0.8 … 1.2 Nm**
3	Lever screw	**0.8 … 1.2 Nm**
4	Protection caps (conduit entry M20/PG13.5) (conduit entry M16/PG11)	**1.2 … 1.6 Nm** **1 … 1.4 Nm**
5	Contact block screws	**0.6 … 0.8 Nm**
6	M5 fixing screws, body FD, FP, FL, FC, FG, FY, FS, NG (with washer for FS series)	**2 … 3 Nm**
7	M5 fixing screws, body NS (with washer)	**3 Nm**
8	Actuator screws VF KEY•••	**1.2 … 1.6 Nm**



FD, FP, FL, FC series switches for heavy duty applications

Travel diagrams



Contact block	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6 inverted contacts
2 2x(1NO-1NC)	13 21 43 31 / 14 22 44 32	0 1.3 6 / 0.7	0 1.6 8 / 0.9	0 8° / 4°	0 20° 75° / 13°	0 20° 75° / 13°	0 3.3 8 / 2.5
3 1NO-1NC	13 21 / 14 22	0 1.3 6 / 0.8	0 1.7 8 / 1.1	0 10° / 5°	0 20° 75° / 13°	0 20° 75° / 13°	0 5.3 8 / 4.5
5 1NO+1NC	13 21 / 14 22	0 2.2 ⊖4 6 / 1.1	0 2.7 ⊖4.9 8 / 1.4	0 15° / 5°	0 30° ⊖60° 75° / 17°	0 22° ⊖52° 75° / 9°	0 2.9 8 / 1.7
6 1NO+1NC	11 23 / 12 24	0 1.5 ⊖3 6 / 3.4	0 1.8 ⊖3.7 8 / 4.2	/	0 22° ⊖42° 75° / 42°	0 14° ⊖34° 75° / 34°	0 2.3 8 / 0.8
7 1NO+1NC	11 23 / 12 24	0 3.1 ⊖4.6 6 / 1.6	0 3.8 ⊖5.7 8 / 2	/	0 40° 60° ⊖75° / 23°	0 32° ⊖52° 75° / 15°	0 1 8 / 2.2
9 2NC	11 21 / 12 22	0 2.9 ⊖4.4 6	0 3.6 ⊖5.4 8	/	0 40° 60° ⊖75°	0 32° ⊖52° 75°	0 1 8
10 2NO	13 23 / 14 24	0 1.4 6	0 1.7 8	0 9°	0 22° 75°	0 14° 75°	0 2.5 8
11 2NC	11 21 / 12 22	0 2 ⊖4 6 / 0.6	0 2.5 ⊖4.9 8 / 0.7	/	0° 27° ⊖57° 75° / 11°	/	0 3.5 8 / 2.1
12 2NO	13 23 / 14 24	0 2.9 6 / 1.5	0 3.6 8 / 1.8	/	0 38° 75° / 22°	0 30° 75° / 14°	0 2.6 8 / 1.1
13 2NC	11 21 / 12 22	0 0.8 ⊖2.3 6 / 3 ⊖4.5	0 1 ⊖2.8 8 / 3.7 ⊖5.5	/	0 14° ⊖34° 75° / 41° ⊖61°	0 6° ⊖26° 75° / 33° ⊖53°	0 1 8 / 3.2
14 2NC	11 21 / 12 22	0 1.4 ⊖2.9 6 / 3 ⊖4.5	0 1.7 ⊖3.6 8 / 3.7 ⊖5.5	/	0 22° ⊖42° 75° / 40° ⊖60°	0 14° ⊖34° 75° / 32° ⊖52°	0 0.9 8 / 2.5
15 2NO	13 23 / 14 24	0 1.4 6 / 3	0 1.7 8 / 3.7	/	0 22° 75° / 40°	0 14° 75° / 32°	0 1 8 / 2.6
16 2NC	11 21 / 12 22	/	/	/	66° 0 26° ⊖30° / ⊖37° 26° 66°	/	/
18 1NO+1NC	11 23 / 12 24	0 1.5 ⊖3 6 / 2	0 1.8 ⊖3.7 8 / 2.5	0 10° / 13°	0 23° ⊖43° 75° / 29°	0 15° ⊖35° 75° / 21°	0 2.4 8 / 1.9
20 1NO+2NC	11 21 33 / 12 22 34	0 1.5 ⊖3 6 / 2	0 1.8 ⊖3.7 8 / 2.5	0 10° / 13°	0 23° ⊖43° 75° / 29°	0 15° ⊖35° 75° / 21°	0 2.4 8 / 1.9
21 3NC	11 21 31 / 12 22 32	0 1.5 ⊖3 6	0 1.8 ⊖3.7 8	0 10°	0 23° ⊖43° 75°	0 15° ⊖35° 75°	0 2.4 8
22 2NO+1NC	11 23 33 / 12 24 34	0 1.5 ⊖3 6 / 2	0 1.8 ⊖3.7 8 / 2.5	0 10° / 13°	0 23° ⊖43° 75° / 29°	0 15° ⊖35° 75° / 21°	0 2.4 8 / 1.9
28 1NO+2NC	11 21 33 / 12 22 34	0 1.5 ⊖3 4.5 6 / 2 ⊖5.5	0 1.8 ⊖3.7 5.6 8 / 2.5 ⊖6.9	/	0 23° ⊖43° 60° 75° / 29° ⊖70°	0 15° ⊖35° 52° 75° / 21° ⊖62°	/
29 3NC	11 21 31 / 12 22 32	0 1.5 ⊖3 6 / 4.5 ⊖5.5	0 1.8 ⊖3.7 8 / 5.6 ⊖6.9	/	0 23° ⊖43° 75° / 60° ⊖70°	0 15° ⊖35° 75° / 52° ⊖62°	/
30 3NC	11 21 31 / 12 22 32	0 1.5 ⊖3 6 / 4.5 ⊖5.5	0 1.8 ⊖3.7 8 / 5.6 ⊖6.9	/	0 23° ⊖43° 75° / 60° ⊖70°	0 15° ⊖35° 75° / 52° ⊖62°	/
33 1NO+1NC	13 21 / 14 22	0 1.5 ⊖3 6 / 2	0 1.8 ⊖3.7 8 / 2.5	0 10° / 12°	0 23° ⊖43° 75° / 27°	0 15° ⊖35° 75° / 19°	0 2.4 8 / 2.1
34 2NC	11 21 / 12 22	0 1.5 ⊖3 6	0 1.8 ⊖3.7 8	0 10°	0 23° ⊖43° 75°	0 15° ⊖35° 75°	0 2.4 8
37 1NO+1NC	11 23 / 12 24	0 3.4 ⊖4.9 6 / 1.5	0 4.3 ⊖6.2 8 / 1.9	/	0 45° 65° ⊖75° / 18°	0 37° ⊖57° 75° / 10°	0 3 8 / 1.1
66 1NC	11 / 12	0 1.4 ⊖2.9 6	0 1.7 ⊖3.6 8	/	0 22° ⊖42° 75°	0 14° ⊖34° 75°	0 0.9 8
67 1NO	13 / 14	0 1.4 6	0 1.7 8	0 9°	0 22° 75°	0 14° 75°	0 2.5 8

Legend

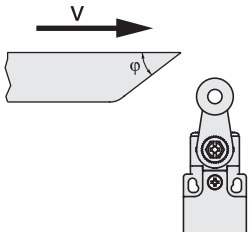
Closed contact | Open contact | ⊖ Positive opening travel acc. to EN 60947-5-1 | ► Switch pressed / ◄ Switch released

Switches for standard applications

Maximum and minimum actuation speed - FR, FM, FX, FZ, FK series

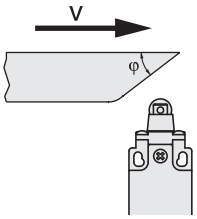
Roller lever - Type 1

φ	Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s) L	Vmin (mm/s) R
15°	2,5	9	0,07
30°	1,5	8	
45°	1	7	
60°	0,75	7	



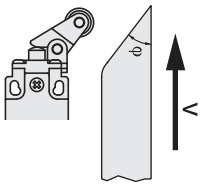
Roller plunger - Type 2

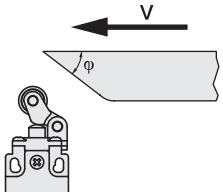
φ	Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s) L	Vmin (mm/s) R
15°	1	4	0,04
30°	0,5	2	0,02
45°	0,3	1	0,01



Roller lever - Type 3

φ	Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s) L	Vmin (mm/s) R
15°	1	5	0,05
30°	0,5	2,5	0,025
45°	0,3	1,5	0,015



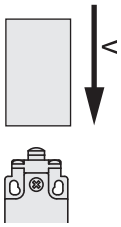


Contact type:

R = snap action
L = slow action

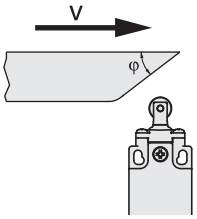
Plunger - Type 4

Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s) L	Vmin (mm/s) R
0,5	1	0,01



Roller plunger - Type 5

φ	Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s) L	Vmin (mm/s) R
15°	0,3	4	0,04
30°	0,2	2	0,02

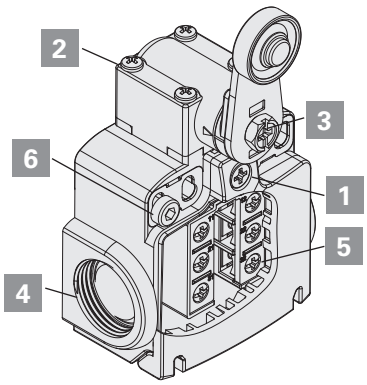


Tightening torques – FR, FX, FK, FW series

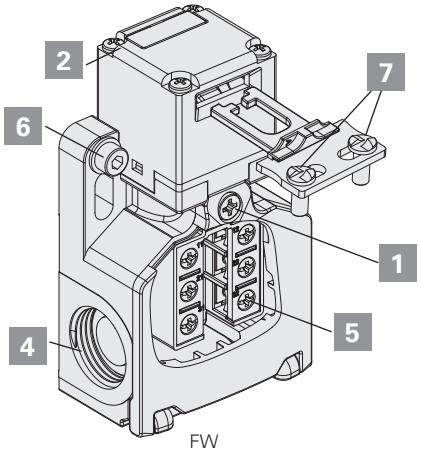
1	Cover screws	**0.7 ... 0.9 Nm**
2	Head screws	**0.5 ... 0.7 Nm**
3	Lever screw	**0.7 ... 0.9 Nm**
4	Protection caps	**1.2 ... 1.6 Nm**
5	Contact block screws	**0.6 ... 0.8 Nm**
6	M4 fixing screws, body	**2 ... 2.5 Nm**
7	Actuator screws VF KEY•••	**1.2 ... 1.6 Nm**

Tightening torques – FM, FZ series

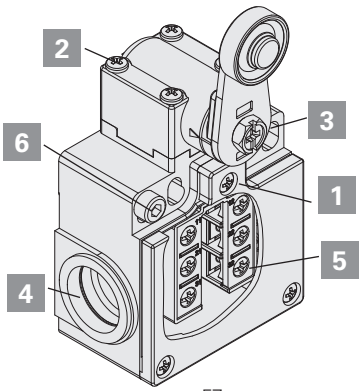
1	Cover screws	**0.5 ... 0.7 Nm**
2	Head screws	**0.5 ... 0.7 Nm**
3	Lever screw	**0.8 ... 1.2 Nm**
4	Protection caps	**1.2 ... 1.6 Nm**
5	Contact block screws	**0.6 ... 0.8 Nm**
6	M4 fixing screws, body	**2 ... 3 Nm**



FR - FX - FK - FM



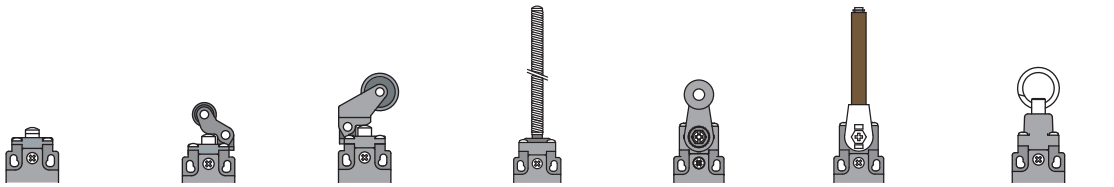
FW



FZ

FR, FM, FX, FZ, FK series switches for standard applications

Travel diagrams



Contact block	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Group 7 inverted contacts
2 2x(1NO-1NC)	0 1.3 6 / 0.7	0 2 8 / 1.1	0 3 13 / 1.6	0 9° / 4°	0 17° 75° / 10°	0 17° 75° / 10°	0 5.4 8 / 4.8
3 1NO-1NC	0 1.3 6 / 0.8	0 2 8 / 1.2	0 3 13 / 1.8	0 9° / 4°	0 17° 75° / 10°	0 17° 75° / 10°	0 3.4 8 / 2.9
5 1NO+1NC	0 2.2 ⊖4 6 / 1.1	0 3.3 ⊖6 8 / 1.7	0 5.1 ⊖9.2 13 / 2.5	0 17° / 6°	0 30° 60° ⊖ 75° / 15°	0 25° ⊖55° 75° / 10°	0 5 8 / 3.8
6 1NO+1NC	0 1.5 ⊖3 6 / 3.1	0 2.3 ⊖4.5 8 / 4.7	0 3.5 ⊖6.9 13 / 7.1	/	0 20° ⊖40° 75° / 42°	0 15° ⊖35° 75° / 35°	0 4.6 8 / 3
7 1NO+1NC	0 3.1 ⊖4.6 6 / 1.6	0 4.7 ⊖6.9 8 / 2.4	0 7.1 ⊖10.6 13 / 3.7	/	0 41° 61° ⊖ 75° / 22°	0 36° ⊖56° 75° / 17°	0 3 8 / 4.5
9 2NC	0 2.9 ⊖4.4 6	0 4.4 ⊖6.6 8	0 6.7 ⊖10.1 13	/	0 39° 75° ⊖59°	0 34° ⊖54° 75°	0 3.1 8
10 2NO	0 1.4 6	0 2.1 8	0 3.2 13	0 10°	0 20° 75°	0 15° 75°	0 4.6 8
11 2NC	0 2 ⊖4 6 / 0.6	0 3 ⊖6 8 / 0.9	0 4.6 ⊖9.2 13 / 1.4	/	0° 26° 56° ⊖ 75° / 7°	/	0 5.6 8 / 4
12 2NO	0 2.9 6 / 1.5	0 4.4 8 / 2.3	0 6.7 13 / 3.5	0 21° / 8°	0 37° 75° / 19°	0 32° 75° / 14°	0 4.7 8 / 3.3
13 2NC	0 0.8 ⊖2.3 6 / 3 ⊖4.5	0 1.2 ⊖3.5 8 / 4.5 ⊖6.8	0 1.8 ⊖5.3 13 / 6.9 ⊖10.4	/	0 11° ⊖31° 75° / 40° ⊖60°	6° ⊖26° 75° / 0 35° ⊖55°	0 3.1 8 / 5.3
14 2NC	0 1.4 ⊖2.9 6 / 3 ⊖4.5	0 2.1 ⊖4.4 8 / 4.5 ⊖6.8	0 3.2 ⊖6.7 13 / 6.9 ⊖10.4	/	0 19° ⊖39° 75° / 40° ⊖60°	0 14° ⊖34° 75° / 35° ⊖55°	0 3 8 / 4.7
15 2NO	0 1.4 6 / 3	0 2.1 8 / 4.5	0 3.2 13 / 6.9	/	0 19° 75° / 40°	0 14° 75° / 35°	0 4.7 8 / 3.1
16 2NC	/	/	/	/	75° 0 28° ⊖48° / 48° ⊖ 28° 75°	/	/
18 1NO+1NC	0 1.5 ⊖3 6 / 2	0 2.3 ⊖4.5 8 / 3	0 3.5 ⊖6.9 13 / 4.6	0 10° ⊖21°* / 14°	0 20° ⊖40° 75° / 27°	0 15° ⊖35° 75° / 22°	0 4.6 8 / 4.1
20 1NO+2NC	0 1.5 ⊖3 6 / 2	0 2.3 ⊖4.5 8 / 3	0 3.5 ⊖6.9 13 / 4.6	0 10° ⊖21°* / 14°	0 20° ⊖40° 75° / 27°	0 15° ⊖35° 75° / 22°	0 4.6 8 / 4
21 3NC	0 1.5 ⊖3 6	0 2.3 ⊖4.5 8	0 3.5 ⊖6.9 13	0 10° ⊖21°*	0 20° ⊖40° 75°	0 15° ⊖35° 75°	0 4.6 8
22 2NO+1NC	0 1.5 ⊖3 6 / 2	0 2.3 ⊖4.5 8 / 3	0 3.5 ⊖6.9 13 / 4.6	0 10° ⊖21°* / 14°	0 20° ⊖40° 75° / 27°	0 15° ⊖35° 75° / 22°	0 4.6 8 / 4.1
28 1NO+2NC	0 1.5 ⊖3 4.5 6 / 2 ⊖5.5	0 2.3 ⊖4.5 6.5 8 / 3 ⊖7.5	0 3.5 ⊖6.9 13 / 4.6 10.2 ⊖12.5	/	0 20° 40° ⊖ 58° 75° / 27° ⊖70°	0 15° ⊖35° 53° 75° / 22° ⊖65°	0 1.8 4.6 8 / 4
29 3NC	0 1.5 ⊖3 6 / 4.5 ⊖5.5	0 2.3 ⊖4.5 8 / 6.5 ⊖7.5	0 3.5 ⊖6.9 13 / 10.2 ⊖12.5	/	0 20° ⊖40° 75° / 58° ⊖70°	0 15° ⊖35° 75° / 53° ⊖65°	0 4.6 8 / 1.8
30 3NC	0 1.5 ⊖3 6 / 4.5 ⊖5.5	0 2.3 ⊖4.5 8 / 6.5 ⊖7.5	0 3.5 ⊖6.9 13 / 10.2 ⊖12.5	/	0 20° ⊖40° 75° / 58° ⊖70°	0 15° ⊖35° 75° / 53° ⊖65°	0 4.6 8 / 1.8
33 1NO+1NC	0 1.5 ⊖3 6 / 2	0 2.3 ⊖4.5 8 / 3	0 3.5 ⊖6.9 13 / 4.6	0 10° ⊖21°* / 14°	0 20° ⊖40° 75° / 25°	0 15° ⊖35° 75° / 20°	0 4.6 8 / 4.3
34 2NC	0 1.5 ⊖3 6	0 2.3 ⊖4.5 8	0 3.5 ⊖6.9 13	0 10° ⊖21°*	0 20° ⊖40° 75°	0 15° ⊖35° 75°	0 4.6 8
37 1NO+1NC	0 3.4 ⊖4.9 / 1.5 6	0 5.2 ⊖7.4 / 2.3 8	0 7.8 13 / 3.4 ⊖11.2	/	0 45° ⊖65° / 18° 75°	0 40° ⊖60° 75° / 13°	0 2.8 8 / 4.9
66 1NC	0 1.4 ⊖2.9 6	0 2.1 ⊖4.4 8	0 3.2 ⊖6.7 13	0 10° ⊖21°*	0 19° ⊖39° 75°	0 14° ⊖34° 75°	0 3 8
67 1NO	0 1.4 6	0 2.1 8	0 3.2 13	0 10°	0 20° 75°	0 15° 75°	0 4.6 8

(*) Positive opening of NC contacts (11-12 / 21-22 / 31-32) with 22 actuator with rigid rod only. Do not operate the 22 actuator with rigid rod at an angle of more than 27°.

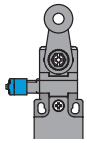
Legend

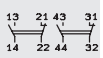
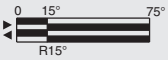
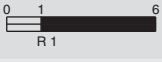
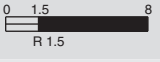
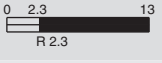
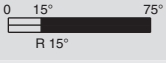
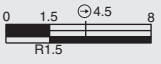
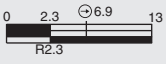
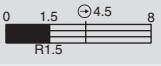
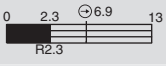
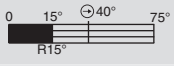
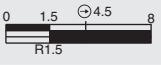
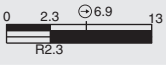
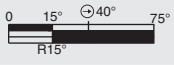
Closed contact | Open contact | ⊖ Positive opening travel acc. to EN 60947-5-1 | ► Switch pressed / ◄ Switch released

FR, FM, FX, FZ, FK series switches with W3 reset for standard applications

Travel diagrams



Contact block	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
2 2x(1NO-1NC)				
6 1NO+1NC					
9 2NC					
10 2NO					
20 1NO+2NC					
21 3NC					
22 2NO+1NC					
33 1NO+1NC					
34 2NC					

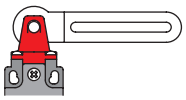
Legend

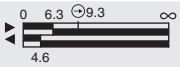
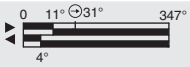
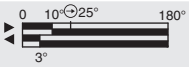
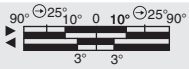
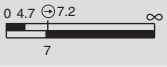
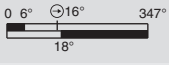
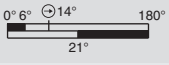
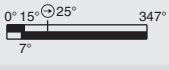
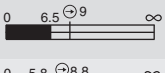
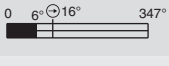
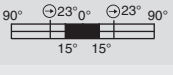
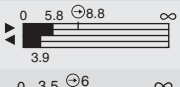
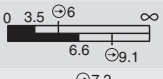
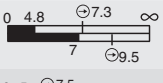
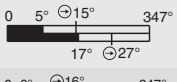
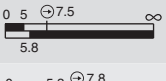
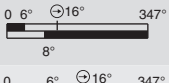
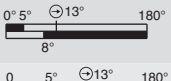
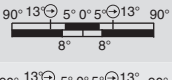
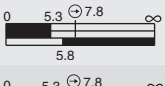
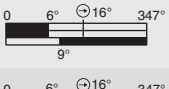
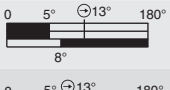
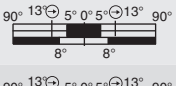
Closed contact | Open contact | ⊖ Positive opening travel acc. to EN 60947-5-1 | ► Switch pressed / ◄ Switch released | R reset engagement travel

FR, FM, FX, FZ, FK, FW series switches for safety applications

Travel diagrams






Contact block		Group 8	Group 9	Group 10	Group 11
5 1NO+1NC					
6 1NO+1NC					
7 1NO+1NC				/	/
9 2NC					
11 2NC			/	/	/
13 2NC			/	/	/
14 2NC				/	/
18 1NO+1NC					
20 1NO+2NC					
21 3NC					
22 2NO+1NC					
33 1NO+1NC					
34 2NC					
37 1NO+1NC			/	/	/
66 1NC					

Legend

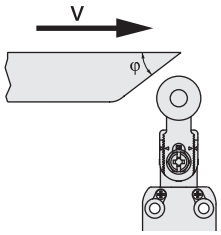
Closed contact | Open contact | Positive opening travel acc. to EN 60947-5-1 | ► Switch pressed / ◄ Switch released

NA, NB, NF series modular pre-wired switches

Maximum and minimum actuation speed

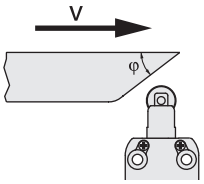
Roller lever - Type 1

φ	Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s) L	Vmin (mm/s) R
15°	2,5	9	0,07
30°	1,5	8	
45°	1	7	
60°	0,75	7	



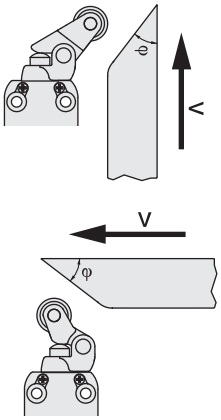
Roller plunger - Type 2

φ	Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s) L	Vmin (mm/s) R
15°	1	4	0,04
30°	0,5	2	0,02
45°	0,3	1	0,01



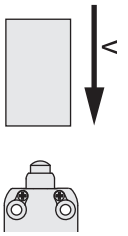
Roller lever - Type 3

φ	Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s) L	Vmin (mm/s) R
15°	1	5	0,05
30°	0,5	2,5	0,025
45°	0,3	1,5	0,015



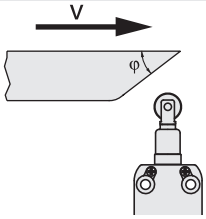
Plunger - Type 4

Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s) L	Vmin (mm/s) R
0,5	1	0,01



Roller plunger - Type 5

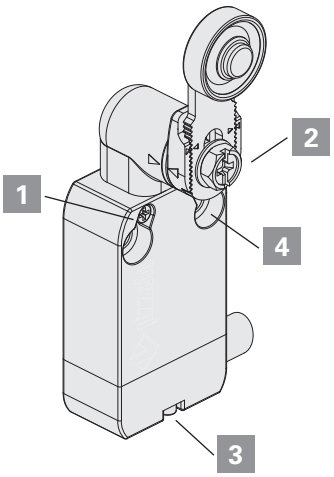
φ	Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s) L	Vmin (mm/s) R
15°	0,3	4	0,04



Contact type:

R = snap action
L = slow action

Screw tightening torques



NA - NB - NF

For NA and NB series:

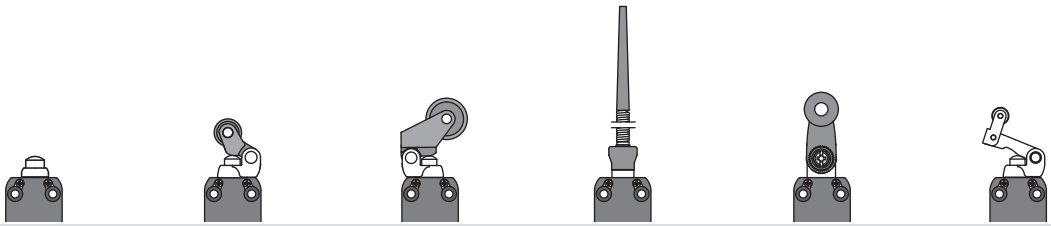
1	Head screws	**0.5 ... 0.7 Nm**
2	Lever screw	**0.8 ... 1.2 Nm**
3	Connector screw	**0.3 ... 0.6 Nm**
4	M4 fixing screws, body	**2 ... 3 Nm**

For NF series:

1	Head screws	**0.3 ... 0.4 Nm**
2	Lever screw	**0.8 ... 1.2 Nm**
3	Connector screw	**0.2 ... 0.3 Nm**
4	M4 fixing screws, body	**2 ... 3 Nm**

NA, NB, NF series modular pre-wired switches

Travel diagrams



Contact block	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6
B11 1NO+1NC	0 1.5 3.5 5 0.9	0 2.1 4.9 7 1.5	0 3.5 8.4 11 2.5	0 13° 8°	0 20° 50° 75° 11°	0 4.6 9.8 14 3.1
B02 2NC	0 1.5 3.5 5 0.9	0 2.1 4.9 7 1.5	0 3.5 8.4 11 2.5	0 13° 8°	0 20° 50° 75° 11°	0 4.6 9.8 14 3.1
B12 1NO+2NC	0 1.5 3.5 5 0.9	0 2.1 4.9 7 1.5	0 3.5 8.4 11 2.5	0 13° 8°	0 20° 50° 75° 11°	0 4.6 9.8 14 3.1
B22 2NO+2NC	0 1.5 3.5 5 0.9	0 2.1 4.9 7 1.5	0 3.5 8.4 11 2.5	0 13° 8°	0 20° 50° 75° 11°	0 4.6 9.8 14 3.1
C11 1NO+1NC	0 1.9 4.2 5 1.1	0 2.6 5.9 7 1.6	0 4 10.1 11 2.6	0 18° 11°	0 25° 62° 75° 14°	0 5.3 11.8 14 3
C02 2NC	0 1.9 4.2 5 1.1	0 2.6 5.9 7 1.6	0 4 10.1 11 2.6	0 18° 11°	0 25° 62° 75° 14°	0 5.3 11.8 14 3
C12 1NO+2NC	0 1.9 4.2 5 1.1	0 2.6 5.9 7 1.6	0 4 10.1 11 2.6	0 18° 11°	0 25° 62° 75° 14°	0 5.3 11.8 14 3
C22 2NO+2NC	0 1.9 4.2 5 1.1	0 2.6 5.9 7 1.6	0 4 10.1 11 2.6	0 18° 11°	0 25° 62° 75° 14°	0 5.3 11.8 14 3
G11 1NO+1NC	0 1.4 2.9 5 3.1	0 2 4.1 7 4.5	0 3.3 7 11 7.3	/	0 18° 38° 75° 41°	0 4.1 8.1 14 9.5
G02 2NC	0 1.4 2.9 5	0 2 4.1 7	0 3.3 7 11	0 12°	0 18° 38° 75°	0 4.1 8.1 14
G12 1NO+2NC	0 1.4 2.9 5 3.1	0 2 4.1 7 4.5	0 3.3 7 11 7.3	/	0 18° 38° 75° 41°	0 4.1 8.1 14 9.5
G22 2NO+2NC	0 1.4 2.9 5 3.1	0 2 4.1 7 4.5	0 3.3 7 11 7.3	/	0 18° 38° 75° 41°	0 4.1 8.1 14 9.5
H11 1NO+1NC	0 1.4 2.9 5 1	0 2 4.1 7 1.4	0 3.3 7 11 2.3	0 12° 7°	0 18° 38° 75° 10°	0 4.4 8.1 14 2.8
H12 1NO+2NC	0 1.4 2.9 5 1	0 2 4.1 7 1.4	0 3.3 7 11 2.3	0 12° 7°	0 18° 38° 75° 10°	0 4.4 8.1 14 2.8
H22 2NO+2NC	0 1.4 2.9 5 1	0 2 4.1 7 1.4	0 3.3 7 11 2.3	0 12° 7°	0 18° 38° 75° 10°	0 4.4 8.1 14 2.8
L11 1NO+1NC	0 1.4 2.9 5 1.8	0 2 4.1 7 2.6	0 3.3 7 11 4.2	0 12° 15°	0 18° 38° 75° 23°	0 3.8 8.1 14 5.2
L12 1NO+2NC	0 1.4 2.9 5 1.8	0 2 4.1 7 2.6	0 3.3 7 11 4.2	0 12° 15°	0 18° 38° 75° 23°	0 3.8 8.1 14 5.2
L22 2NO+2NC	0 1.4 2.9 5 1.8	0 2 4.1 7 2.6	0 3.3 7 11 4.2	0 12° 15°	0 18° 38° 75° 23°	0 3.8 8.1 14 5.2
BA1 1NO+1NC change-over	0 1.5 3.5 5 0.9	0 2.1 4.9 7 1.5	0 3.5 8.4 11 2.5	0 13° 8°	0 20° 50° 75° 11°	0 4.6 9.8 14 3.1

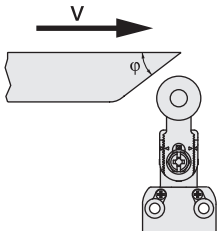
Legend
Closed contact | Open contact | ⊖ Positive opening travel acc. to EN 60947-5-1 | ► Switch pressed / ◄ Switch released

FA series modular pre-wired switches

Maximum and minimum actuation speed

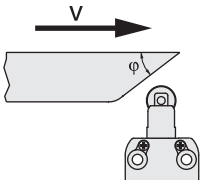
Roller lever - Type 1

φ	Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s) L	Vmin (mm/s) R
15°	2,5	9	0,07
30°	1,5	8	
45°	1	7	
60°	0,75	7	



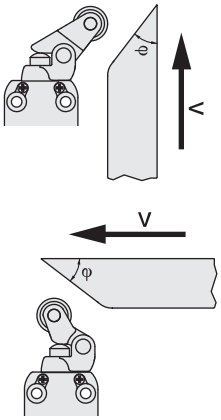
Roller plunger - Type 2

φ	Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s) L	Vmin (mm/s) R
15°	1	4	0,04
30°	0,5	2	0,02
45°	0,3	1	0,01



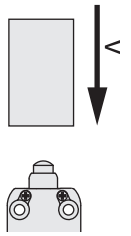
Roller lever - Type 3

φ	Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s) L	Vmin (mm/s) R
15°	1	5	0,05
30°	0,5	2,5	0,025
45°	0,3	1,5	0,015



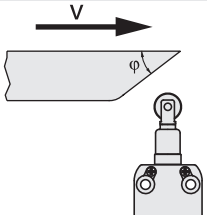
Plunger - Type 4

Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s) L	Vmin (mm/s) R
0,5	1	0,01



Roller plunger - Type 5

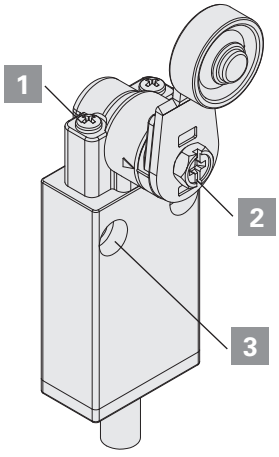
φ	Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s) L	Vmin (mm/s) R
15°	0,3	4	0,04



Contact type:

R = snap action
L = slow action

Screw tightening torques

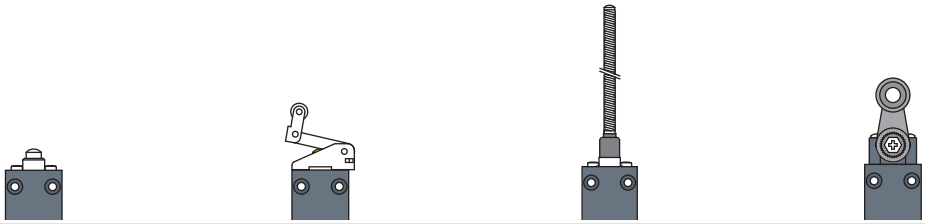


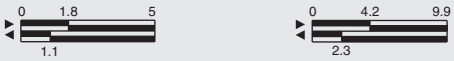
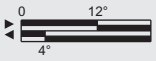
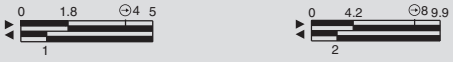
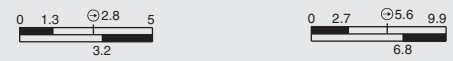
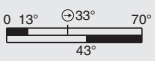
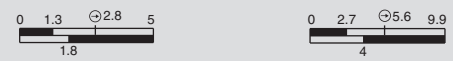
FA

1	Head screws	**0.5 ... 0.7 Nm**
2	Lever screw	**0.8 ... 1.2 Nm**
3	M4 fixing screws, body	**2 ... 3 Nm**

FA series pre-wired switches

Travel diagrams



Contact block	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
41 1NO+1NC				
45 1NO+1NC				
46 1NO+1NC				
48 1NO+1NC				

Legend

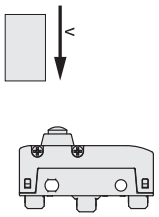
Closed contact | Open contact | ⊖ Positive opening travel acc. to EN 60947-5-1 | ► Switch pressed / ◄ Switch released

MK series microswitches

Maximum and minimum actuation speed

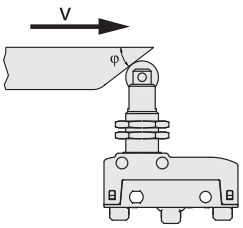
Plunger - Type 1

Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s)
0,5	0,05



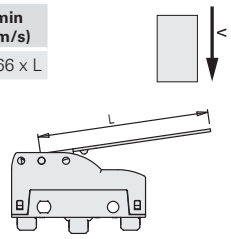
Roller plunger - Type 2

φ	Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s)
15°	0,6	0,2
30°	0,3	0,1
45°	0,1	0,05



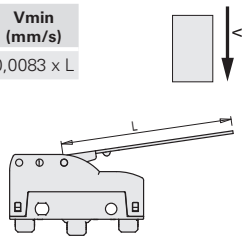
Lever with direct action (D) - Type 3

Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s)
0,03 x L	0,0166 x L



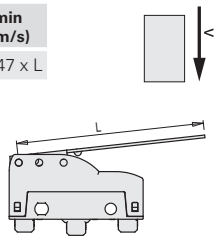
Lever with inverted action (R) - Type 4

Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s)
0,015 x L	0,0083 x L



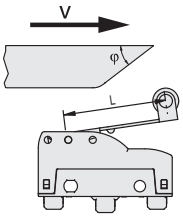
Lever with direct action, rear (F) - Type 5

Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s)
0,01 x L	0,0047 x L



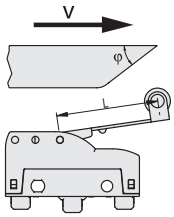
Roller lever with direct action (D) - Type 6

φ	Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s)
15°	0,1 x L	0,0664 x L
30°	0,05 x L	0,0332 x L
45°	0,03 x L	0,0166 x L



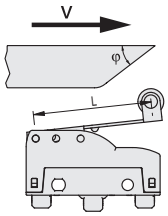
Roller lever with inverted action (R) - Type 7

φ	Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s)
15°	0,048 x L	0,0332 x L
30°	0,024 x L	0,0166 x L
45°	0,015 x L	0,0083 x L



Roller lever with direct action, rear (F) - Type 8

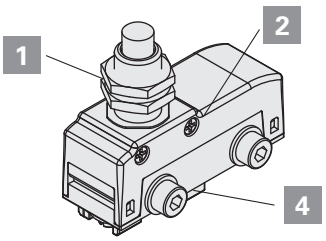
φ	Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s)
15°	0,032 x L	0,0188 x L
30°	0,016 x L	0,0094 x L
45°	0,01 x L	0,0047 x L

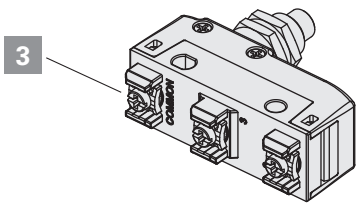


Tightening torques

1	Head nuts	**2 ... 3 Nm**
2	Head screws	**0.3 ... 0.4 Nm**
3	Terminal screws	**0.6 ... 0.8 Nm**
4	M4 fixing screws, body (insert washer)	**0.8 ... 1.2 Nm**

Attention: A tightening torque higher than 1.2 Nm can cause the breaking of the microswitch.



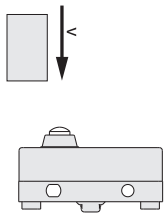


MS, MF series microswitches

Maximum and minimum actuation speed

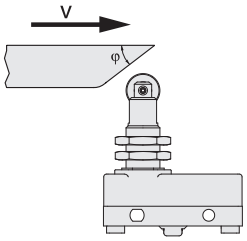
Plunger - Type 1

Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s)
0,5	0,05



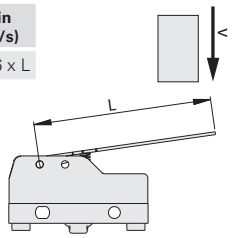
Roller plunger - Type 2

φ	Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s)
15°	0,6	0,2
30°	0,3	0,1
45°	0,1	0,05



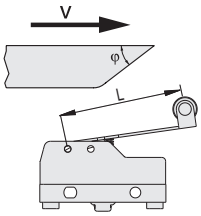
Lever with direct action (D) - Type 3

Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s)
0,03 x L	0,0166 x L



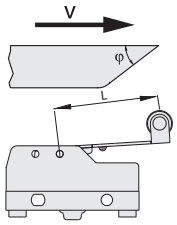
Roller lever with direct action (D) - Type 6

φ	Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s)
15°	0,1 x L	0,0664 x L
30°	0,05 x L	0,0332 x L
45°	0,03 x L	0,0166 x L



Roller lever with inverted action (R) - Type 7

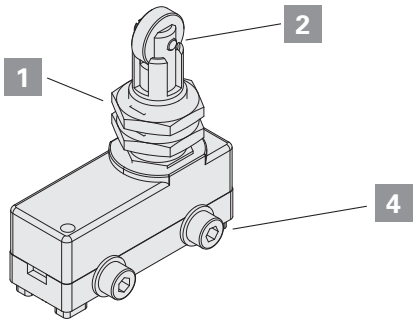
φ	Vmax (m/s)	Vmin (mm/s)
15°	0,048 x L	0,0332 x L
30°	0,024 x L	0,0166 x L
45°	0,015 x L	0,0083 x L

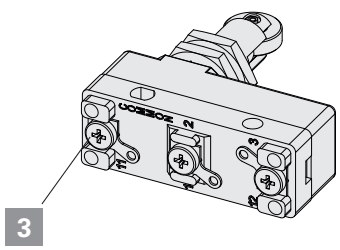


Tightening torques

1	Head nuts	**2 ... 3 Nm**
2	Head screw	**0.3 ... 0.4 Nm**
3	Terminal screws	**0.6 ... 0.8 Nm**
4	M4 fixing screws, body (insert washer)	**0.8 ... 1.2 Nm**

Attention: A tightening torque higher than 1.2 Nm can cause the breaking of the microswitch.





General requirements

The device is designed to be installed on industrial machineries.

The installation must be performed only by qualified staff aware of the regulations in force in the Country of installation.

The device must be used exactly as supplied, properly fixed to the machine and wired.

It is not allowed to disassemble the product and use only parts of the same, the device is designed to be used in its assembly as supplied. It is prohibited to modify the device, even slightly e.g.: replace parts of it, drill it, lubricate it, clean it with gasoline or gas oil or any aggressive chemical agents.

The protection degree of the device refers to the electrical contacts only. Carefully evaluate all the polluting agents present in the application before installing the device, since the IP protection degree refers exclusively to agents such as dust and water according to EN 60529. Thus the device may not be suitable for installation in environments with dust in high quantity, condensation, humidity, steam, corrosive and chemical agents, flammable or explosive gas, flammable or explosive dust or other polluting agents.

Some devices are provided with a housing with openings for connecting the electrical cables. To guarantee an adequate protection degree of the device, the opening that the wiring passes through must be protected against the penetration of harmful materials by means of an appropriate seal. Proper wiring therefore requires the use of cable glands, connectors or other devices with IP protection degree that is equal to or greater than that of the device.

Store the products in their original packaging, in a dry place with temperature between -40° C and +70°C

Failure to comply with these requirements or incorrect use during operation can lead to the damage of the device and the loss of the function performed by the device itself. This will result in termination of the warranty on the item and will release the manufacturer from any liability.

Using the devices

- Before use, check if the national rules provide for further requirements in addition to those given here.
- Before installation, make sure the device is not damaged in any part.
- All devices are designed for actuation by moving parts of industrial machines.
- Do not use the device as a mechanical stop of the actuator.
- Do not apply excessive force to the device once it has reached the end of its actuation travel.
- Do not exceed the maximum actuation travel.
- Avoid contact of the device with corrosive fluids.
- Do not stress the device with bending or torsion.
- Do not disassemble or try to repair the device, in case of defect or fault replace the entire device.
- In case the device is deformed or damaged it must be entirely replaced. Correct operation cannot be guaranteed if the device is deformed or damaged.
- Always attach the following instructions to the manual of the machine in which the device is installed.
- If specific operating instructions exist for a device (supplied or downloadable from www.pizzato.com), they must always be included with the machine manual and be available for the entire service life of the machine.
- These operating instructions must be kept available for consultation at any time and for the whole period of use of the device.

Wiring and installation

- Installation must be carried out by qualified staff only.
- Use of the device is limited to function as a control switch.
- Observe minimum distances between devices (if provided).
- Comply with the tightening torques indicated in this catalogue.
- Keep the electrical load below the value specified by the respective utilization category.
- Disconnect the power before to work on the contacts, also during the wiring.
- Do not paint or varnish the devices.
- Install the product on flat and clean surfaces only.
- Do not bend or deform the device during installation.
- Never use the device as support for other machine components (cable ducts, tubes, etc.)
- For installation on the machine, use the intended bore holes in the housing. The device must be fixed with screws of adequate length and resistance to the expected stress. At least two screws (fitted to holes most suitable for the intended use) are required to fix the housing to the machine.
- After and during installation, do not pull the electrical cables connected to the device. If excessive tension is applied to the cables (that is not supported by an appropriate cable gland), the contact block of the device may be damaged.
- Provided that the device has an electrical connector, always switch off the circuit voltage before disconnecting the connector from the switch. The connector is not suitable for separation of electrical loads.
- During wiring comply with the following requirements:
  - for terminals (if present), comply with the minimum and maximum cross-sections of the conductors;
  - tighten the electrical terminals (if present) with the torque indicated in this catalogue;
  - do not introduce polluting agents into the device as: talc, lubricants for cable sliding, powder separating agents for multipolar cables, small strands of copper and other pollutants that could affect the proper functioning of the device;
  - before closing the device cover (if present) verify the correct positioning of the gaskets;
  - verify that the electrical cables, wire-end sleeves, cable numbering systems and any other parts do not obstruct the cover from closing correctly or if pressed between them do not damage or compress the internal contact block;
  - for devices with integrated cable, the free end of the cable must be properly connected inside a protected housing. The electrical cable must be properly protected from cuts, impacts, abrasion, etc.

- After installation and before commissioning of the machine, verify:
  - the correct operation of the device and all its parts;
  - the correct wiring and tightening of all screws;
  - the actuating travel of the actuator must be shorter than the maximum travel allowed by the device.
- After installation, periodically check for correct device operation.

Do not use in following environments:

- Environments where dust and dirt can cover the device and by sedimentation stop its correct working.
- Environment where sudden temperature changes cause condensation.
- Environments where coatings of ice may form on the device.
- Environments where the application causes knocks or vibrations that could damage the device.
- Environment with presence of explosive or flammable gas or dust. The current limit does not apply to devices declared compliant with directive ATEX 2014/34/EU.
- Prior to installation, the installer must ensure that the device is suitable for use under the ambient conditions on site.

Limits of use

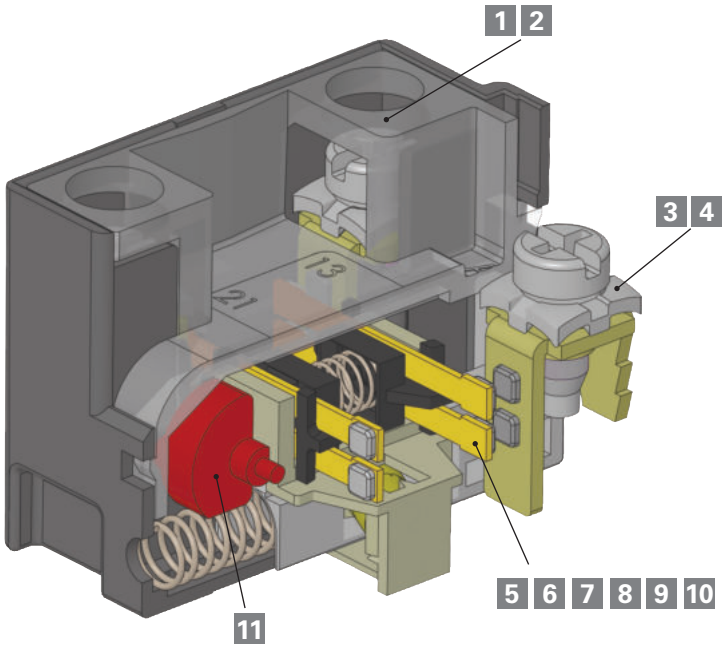
- Use the devices following the instructions, complying with their operation limits and the standards in force.
- The devices have specific application limits (min. and max. ambient temperature, mechanical endurance, protection degree, utilisation category, etc.) These limits are met by the different devices only if considered individually and not if combined with each other. For further information contact our technical department.
- The utilization implies knowledge of and compliance with following standards: EN 60204-1, EN 60947-5-1, ISO 12100, EN ISO 14119.
- Please contact our technical department for information and assistance (phone +39.0424.470.930 – e-mail tech@pizzato.com) in the following cases:
- cases not mentioned in the present utilization requirements.
- in nuclear power stations, trains, airplanes, cars, incinerators, medical devices or any application where the safety of two or more persons depend on the correct operation of the device.

Additional requirements for safety applications

- Provided that all previous requirements for the devices are fulfilled, for installations with operator protection function additional requirements must be observed.
- The utilization implies knowledge of and compliance with following standards: IEC 60204-1, IEC 60947-5-1, ISO 12100, EN ISO 14119, EN IEC 62061, EN ISO 13849-1, EN ISO 13850.
- The protection fuse (or equivalent device) must be always connected in series with the NC contacts of the safety circuit.
- Periodically verify the correct working of the safety devices; the periodicity of this verification is settled by the machine manufacturer based on the machine danger degree and it does not have to be less than one a year.
- After installation and before commissioning of the machine, verify:
  - the correct operation of the device and all its parts;
  - the correct wiring and tightening of all screws;
  - the actuating travel of the actuator must be shorter than the maximum travel allowed by the device;
  - the actuating travel of the actuator must be greater than the positive opening travel;
  - the actuation system must be able to exert a force that is greater than the positive opening force.
- Devices with a safety function have a limited service life. Although still functioning, after 20 years from the date of manufacture the device must be replaced completely.
- The production date can be derived from the production batch on the item. Example: A23 FD7-411. The batch's first letter refers to the month of manufacture (A=January, B=February, etc.) The second and third letters refer to the year of manufacture (23 = 2023, 24 = 2024, etc…).

Features

The contact blocks developed by Pizzato Elettrica are the result of more than 30 years of development experience and millions of sold switches. The range of available contact blocks is one of the most extensive in the world in the sector of position switches.
This chapter introduces to some features of Pizzato Elettrica contact blocks, in order to give the final user a better understanding of the technologies behind that element simply named "contact".
We underline that contact blocks are not available for sale (to the public) separately from switches, both because some of them are mechanically connected to the switch and because some technical features may change in accordance with the switch and its function. The following data is only intended to serve as an aid for the initial selection of the contact block. It is not to be used for determining the characteristics of the switch that uses this contact block. For example, the use of a contact block with positive opening with a switch with flexible actuator results in the combination of the two devices not having positive opening.
In this chapter, the properties of the E1 electronic contact block are explained in detail. It is used with position switches with multiple monitoring tasks that would require extensive effort to realize with electronic sensors. There is no other electronic sensor on the market that can match this contact unit with respect to precision and repeatability, adjustment of the switching point, operating temperature and price.

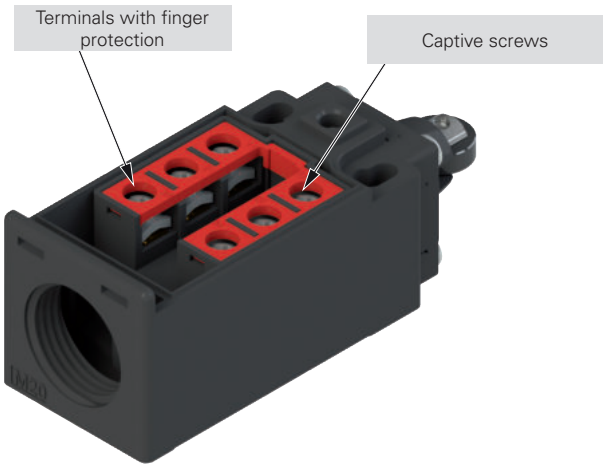


	Description
1	Captive screws
2	Finger protection
3	Clamping screw plates for cables with various diameters
4	Self-lifting clamping screw plates
5	Material of the contacts: Silver alloy or gold-plated silver alloy
6	Contact technology and reliability: Single bridge, double bridge
7	Operating voltages and currents for reliable switching

	Description
8	Classification of the contact type acc. to EN 60947-5-1: X, Y, C, Za, Zb
9	Contact type: Slow action / snap action / snap action with constant pressure
10	Force on contacts
11	Positive opening of contacts

1 Captive screws

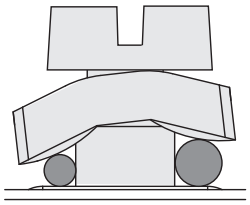
Switches with this characteristic have clamping screws that remain in place even if completely unscrewed. This feature reduces wiring time, since the operator does not have to be careful not to unscrew the screws completely and does not risk to lose them by mistake, which is very useful in case of wirings in uncomfortable position.



2 Finger protection

All terminals in the contact blocks have protection degree IP20 in accordance with EN 60529, they are therefore protected against access to dangerous parts with a diameter greater than 12 mm.

3 Clamping screw plates for cables with various diameters



The clamping screw plates are provided with a particular "roofing tile" structure and are loosely coupled to the clamping screw. The design causes connection wires of different diameter to be pulled towards the screw when tightening the screw (see figure), preventing the wires from escaping towards the outside.

4 Self-lifting clamping screw plates

Switches with this feature are equipped with clamping screw plates that move up or down by turning the clamping screw; wiring is easier and faster as a result.

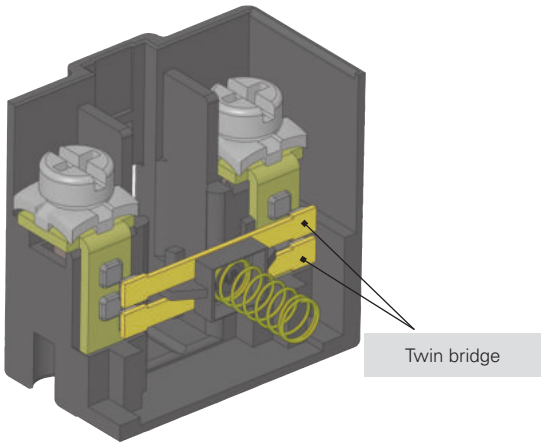
5 Material of the contacts: gold-plated silver alloy

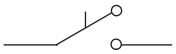
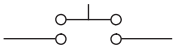
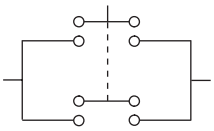
The contact blocks can be supplied with silver electric contacts with a special gold-plated surface, with total gold thickness of one micron. This type of treatment can be useful in environments which are aggressive against silver (very humid or sulphurous atmospheres) and in case of very small electric loads, usually with low voltages and supply currents. This thickness of the gold coating permits several million switching cycles.

6 Contact technology and reliability

Very rarely, an electric contact does not function. A failed switching operation is a typical consequence of an exceptionally high contact resistance caused by dust, a thin layer of oxidation or other impurities that could penetrate the switch during wiring. Thus, the repeated occurrence of faulty switching depends not only on the sensor type, but also on its environmental conditions and the load that the switch drives. These effects are more evident with low electrical loads if the electric voltage cannot penetrate the thin layers of oxide or small grains of dust.
This type of malfunction can normally be tolerated with hand-operated devices, because repeating the operation is enough to restore the function. This is not the case with position switches, as severe machine damage could result if the end position is not ascertained.
In the following table we refer to two typical contact structures (type A and B) normally used in the industry and the ones which have been used by Pizzato Elettrica for several years in most switches: movable contacts with double interruption and twin bridge (type C).
As you can see from the table below, the last structure (type C) has the same contact resistance (**R**) as the simple mobile contact (type A), but with a lower failure probability (**fe**).
With a failure probability of **x** for a single switching operation, the failure probability for type A is **fe=x**, for type B **fe=2·x**, whereas for type C it is **fe=4·x²**.
This means that if the probability of a switching failure is x in a given situation, e.g., $1x10^{-4}$, (1 switching failure in 10,000), the result is as follows:

- for type A one failed commutation every 10,000.
- for type B one failed commutation every 5,000.
- for type C one failed commutation every 25,000,000.



Type	Diagram	Description	Contact resistance R	Probability of errors fe
A		simple mobile contact	R=Rc	fe=x
B		mobile contact with double interruption	R=2·Rc	$fe=2x-x^2$
C		mobile contact with double interruption and twin bridge	$R=\frac{2\cdot Rc}{2}=Rc$	$fe=4x^2-4x^3+x^4$

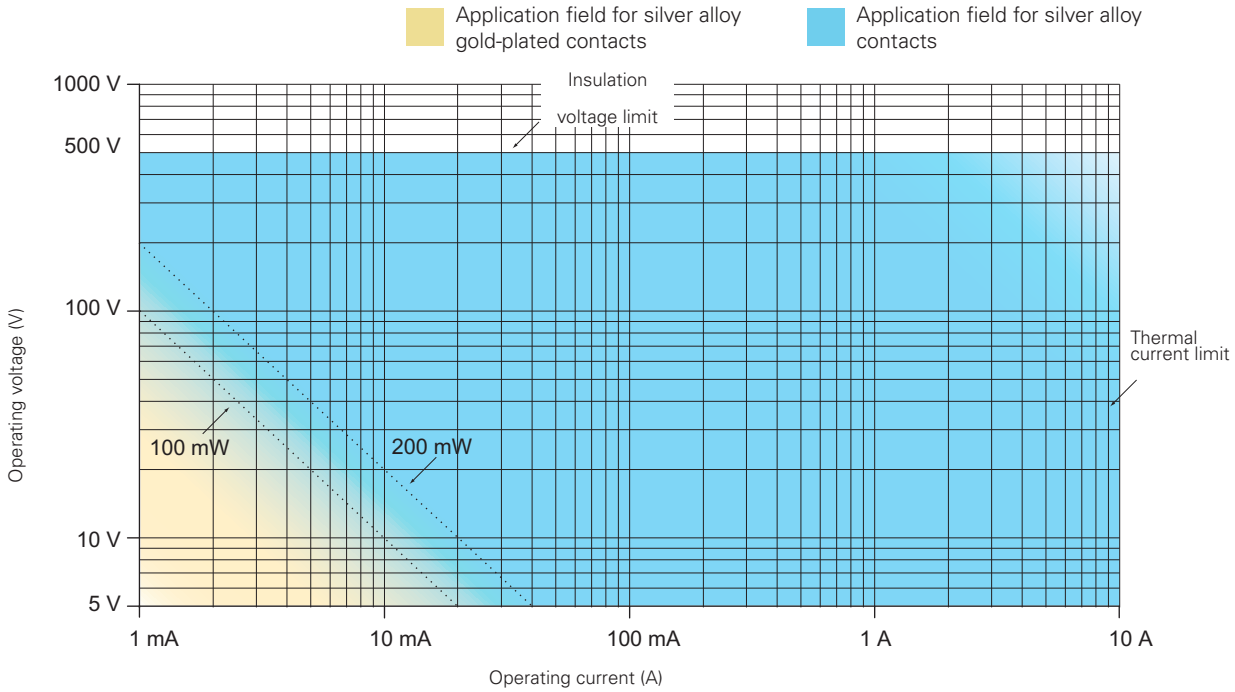
7 Minimum operating voltages and currents for reliable switching

The reliability of an electric contact depends on several factors, whose influence varies depending on the type of load. For high power loads is necessary for the contact to be able to dissipate the heat generated during switching. For low power loads, instead, it is important that it oxides and other impurities do not obstruct the passing of the electric signal. As a result, the material chosen for the electric contacts is a compromise among different and sometimes contrasting needs. In position switches contacts are usually made of a silver that has proved to be suitable for the switching of loads in the range of approximately 1 kW to 0.1 W. However, at lower loads, the effects of the oxide, which silver naturally develops upon contact with air, may occur; additionally to be taken into account are possible contaminations or impurities in the contact switching chamber (for example the talc powder in the cable sheaths that an installer could accidentally insert in the switch may have a similar effect).

It is impossible to define a fix threshold above which the "missing switching phenomenon" does not appear, because there are a lot of mechanical end electric parameters that influence this value. For example, in laboratory environment a good twin bridge electric contact is able to switch loads in the µW range for dozens of millions of handling operations, without losing signals. However, this does not mean that the same contact will have the same performance when the switch operates in environments with sudden changes of temperature (condensation) or where few switching occur (oxidation).

In order to avoid this kind of problem, gold plated contacts are used for very low loads profiting from the non-oxidability of this material. The gold-plating layer should be thick enough to be mechanically resistant to switching as well as electrically resistant to possible sparks that may vaporize it. For this reason Pizzato Elettrica uses micron thickness gold plating suitable for millions of working cycles. Thinner gold plating layers have often a purely aesthetic function and are only suitable to protect the product against oxidation during long time storage.

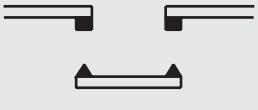
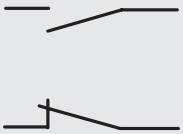
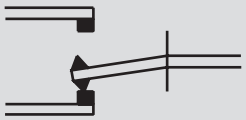
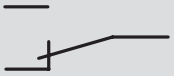
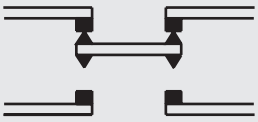
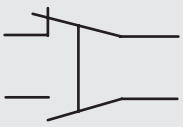
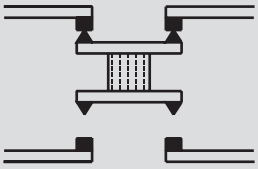
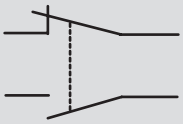
The minimum current and voltage values recommended by Pizzato Elettrica are shown in the diagram below, that is divided into two areas defined by a steady power limit. These values identify voltage and current combinations with high commutation reliability in most industrial fields. The lower voltage and current limits shown in the diagram are typical minimum values for industrial applications. They may also be reduced in non typical conditions. It is recommended, however, to always evaluate that the signal power to be switched is at least one magnitude order higher than the noise produced in the electric circuit, in particular when circuit cables are long and pass through areas with high electromagnetic fields and especially for powers lower than 10 mW.



100 mW Suggested limit for general applications with snap action contact blocks with silver alloy contacts.

200 mW Recommended limit for general applications with slow action contact blocks with silver alloy contacts.

8 Classification of the contact block acc. to the EN 60947-5-1

Design	Figure	Symbol	Description
X **Y**			Double interruption contact element with two terminals
C			Change-over contact element with single interruption and three terminals
Za			Change-over contact element with double interruption and four terminals. **The contacts have identical polarity**
Zb			Change-over contact element with double interruption and four terminals. **Mobile contacts are electrically separated**

Electrically separated contacts

The "**+**" symbol between two designs (e.g., X+X, Za+Za, X+X+Y, etc.) represents the combination of simple, **electrically separated** contact blocks.

The electrically separated contacts allow different voltages to be applied between the contacts and loads to be connected to different polarities (figure 1).

Requirements and restrictions for Za contacts

Electrical loads must be connected to the same phase or polarity. The contacts **are not** electrically separated. As a result, different voltages may not be applied to the NC and NO contacts (figures 2 and 3).

According to EN 60947-5-1 section K.7.1.4.6.1., the following restrictions apply for positive opening contacts of design Za when used for safety applications.

If the control switch has changeover contact element of design C or Za, **only one contact element may be used** (closure or interruption). For changeover contact elements of design Zb, both contacts may be used.

Contact design Zb

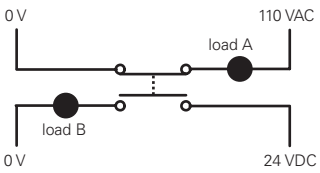


figure 1: **correct**

Contact design Za

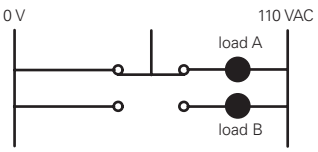


figure 2: **correct**

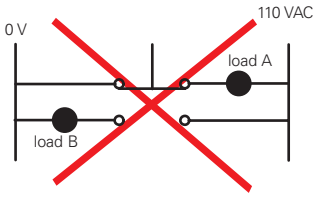
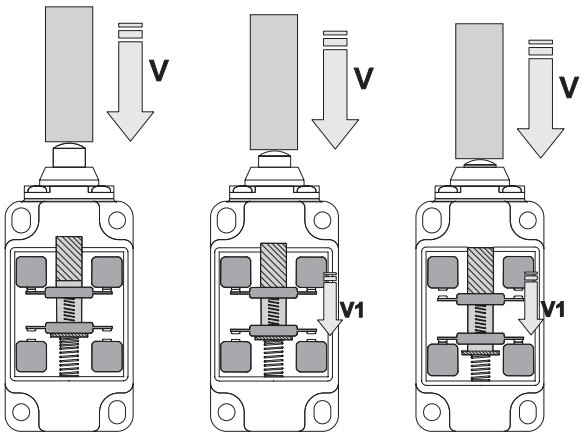


figure 3: **incorrect**

9 Contact blocks with different operating principle: slow action and snap action

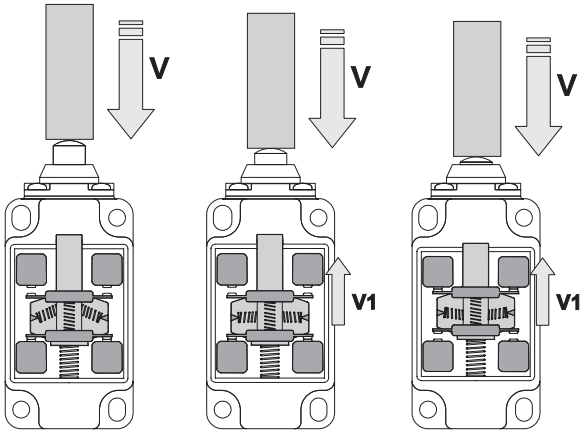
Contact blocks with slow action: **component where the speed of the contact movement (V1)** depends on the speed of the switch actuation (**V**). The contact carrier moves at a rate proportional to the actuation speed.
The slow action contact block is suitable for applications having low to medium currents and quick actuation movements. It has no differential travel.

$$V = V1$$



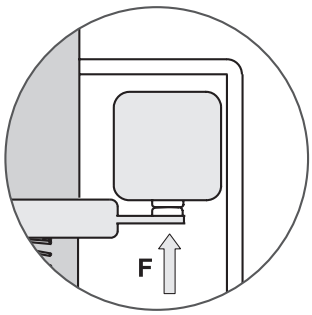
Contact block with snap action: component where the speed of the contact movement (**V1**) doesn't depend on the speed of the switch actuation (**V**). Upon reaching a predetermined point in the actuation travel, the contact carrier triggers and switches the contacts.
The snap action contact block is suitable for applications having high currents and/or slow actuation movements. This kind of contact block has a differential travel.

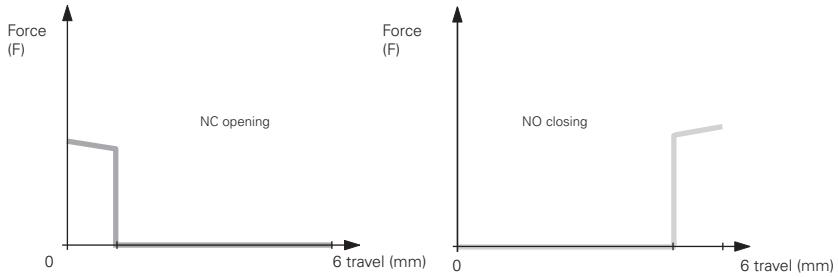
$$V \neq V1$$



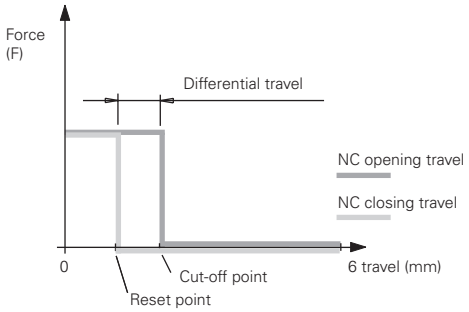
10 Contact blocks: diagrams of the force on the contacts

The following diagrams show the relationship between of the force exerted on the contacts (F) and the actuation travel to the end position.

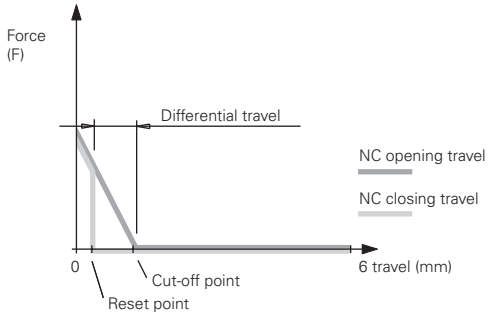




Contact block with slow action

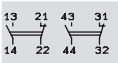
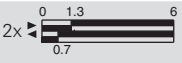
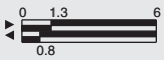
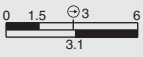
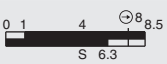
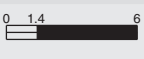
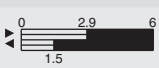
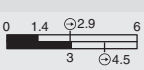
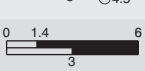
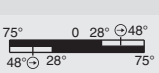
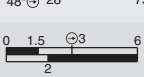
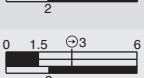
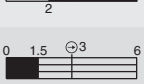
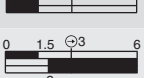
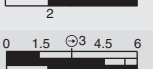
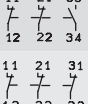
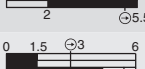


Contact block with snap action and constant pressure: 5, 11, 12
The pressure on the contacts remains constant as the switching point is approached.



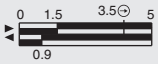
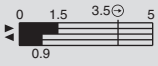
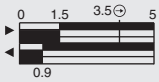
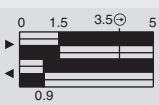
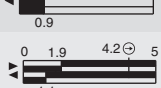
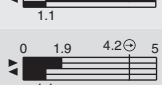
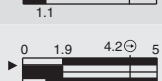
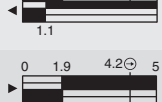
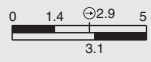
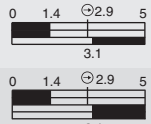
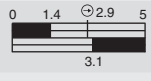
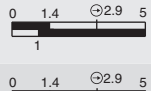
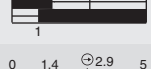
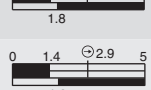
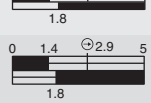
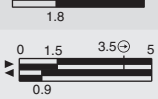
Contact block with snap action: 2, 3, 17
The pressure on the contacts decreases as the switching point is approached.

Contact blocks of the FD-FP-FL-FC-FR-FM-FX-FZ-FK-FW-FS series

Contact block		Contact diagram	Linear travel diagram	Contact design	Operation type	Positive opening ⊕	Contact type	Wire cross-section min.	Wire cross-section max.	Wire stripping length	Captive screws	Terminals with finger protection	Gold-plated contacts
2	2x (1NO-1NC)			Za+Za	snap action	no	Double interruption	1 x 0.5 mm² 1 x AWG 20	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	6 mm	no	no	G
3	1NO-1NC			Za	snap action	no	Double interruption	1 x 0.5 mm² 1 x AWG 20	2 x 2.5 mm² 2 x AWG 14	6 mm	no	no	G
5	1NO+1NC			Zb	snap action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0.5 mm² 1 x AWG 20	2 x 2.5 mm² 2 x AWG 14	8 mm	yes	yes	G / G1
6	1NO+1NC			Zb	slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0.5 mm² 1 x AWG 20	2 x 2.5 mm² 2 x AWG 14	8 mm	yes	yes	G / G1
7	1NO+1NC			Zb	slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0.5 mm² 1 x AWG 20	2 x 2.5 mm² 2 x AWG 14	8 mm	yes	yes	G / G1
8	1NC			Y	slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0.5 mm² 1 x AWG 20	2 x 2.5 mm² 2 x AWG 14	8 mm	yes	yes	G / G1
9	2NC			Y+Y	slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0.5 mm² 1 x AWG 20	2 x 2.5 mm² 2 x AWG 14	8 mm	yes	yes	G / G1
10	2NO			X+X	slow action	no	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0.5 mm² 1 x AWG 20	2 x 2.5 mm² 2 x AWG 14	8 mm	yes	yes	G / G1
11	2NC			Y+Y	snap action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0.5 mm² 1 x AWG 20	2 x 2.5 mm² 2 x AWG 14	8 mm	yes	yes	G / G1
12	2NO			X+X	snap action	no	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0.5 mm² 1 x AWG 20	2 x 2.5 mm² 2 x AWG 14	8 mm	yes	yes	G / G1
13	2NC			Y+Y	slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0.5 mm² 1 x AWG 20	2 x 2.5 mm² 2 x AWG 14	8 mm	yes	yes	G / G1
14	2NC			Y+Y	slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0.5 mm² 1 x AWG 20	2 x 2.5 mm² 2 x AWG 14	8 mm	yes	yes	G / G1
15	2NO			X+X	slow action	no	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0.5 mm² 1 x AWG 20	2 x 2.5 mm² 2 x AWG 14	8 mm	yes	yes	G / G1
16	2NC			Y+Y	slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0.5 mm² 1 x AWG 20	2 x 2.5 mm² 2 x AWG 14	8 mm	yes	yes	G / G1
18	1NO+1NC			Zb	slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0.5 mm² 1 x AWG 20	2 x 2.5 mm² 2 x AWG 14	8 mm	yes	yes	G / G1
20	1NO+2NC			Y+Y+X	slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
21	3NC			Y+Y+Y	slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
22	2NO+1NC			Y+X+X	slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
28	1NO+2NC			Y+Y+X	slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
29	3NC			Y+Y+Y	slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
30	3NC			Y+Y+Y	slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
33	1NO+1NC			Zb	slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
34	2NC			Y+Y	slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
37	1NO+1NC			Zb	slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0.5 mm² 1 x AWG 20	2 x 2.5 mm² 2 x AWG 14	8 mm	yes	yes	G / G1
66	1NC			Y	slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0.5 mm² 1 x AWG 20	2 x 2.5 mm² 2 x AWG 14	8 mm	yes	yes	G / G1
67	1NO			X	slow action	no	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0.5 mm² 1 x AWG 20	2 x 2.5 mm² 2 x AWG 14	8 mm	yes	yes	G / G1
E1	1NO-1NC			PNP	electronic	no	Electronic	1 x 0.5 mm² 1 x AWG 20	1 x 1.5 mm² 1 x AWG 16	7 mm	no	no	/

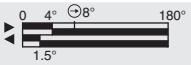
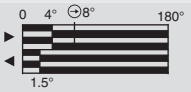
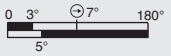
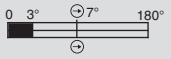
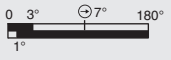
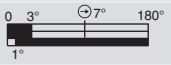
Legend: G = gold-plated contacts 1 µm, G1 = gold-plated contacts 2.5 µm

Contact blocks - NA-NB-NF series

Contact block		Contact diagram	Linear travel diagram	Contact design	Operation type	Positive opening ⊖	Contact type	Captive screws	Terminals with finger protection	Gold-plated contacts
B11	1NO+1NC			Zb	snap action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	G
B02	2NC			Y+Y	snap action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	G
B12	1NO+2NC			X+Y+Y	snap action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	G
B22	2NO+2NC			X+X+Y+Y	snap action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	G
C11	1NO+1NC			Zb	snap action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	/
C02	2NC			Y+Y	snap action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	/
C12	1NO+2NC			X+Y+Y	snap action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	/
C22	2NO+2NC			X+X+Y+Y	snap action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	/
G11	1NO+1NC			Zb	slow action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	G
G02	2NC			Y+Y	slow action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	G
G12	1NO+2NC			X+Y+Y	slow action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	G
G22	2NO+2NC			X+X+Y+Y	slow action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	G
H11	1NO+1NC			Zb	slow action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	G
H12	1NO+2NC			X+Y+Y	slow action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	G
H22	2NO+2NC			X+X+Y+Y	slow action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	G
L11	1NO+1NC			Zb	slow action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	G
L12	1NO+2NC			X+Y+Y	slow action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	G
L22	2NO+2NC			X+X+Y+Y	slow action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	G
BA1	1NO+1NC change-over			C	snap action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	G

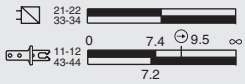
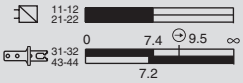
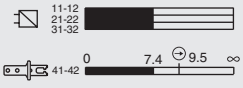
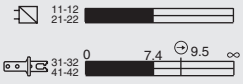
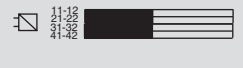
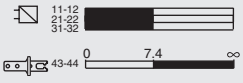
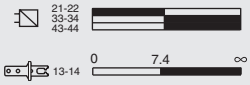
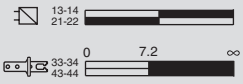
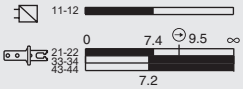
Legend: G = gold-plated contacts 1 µm

Contact blocks - HP series

Contact block		Contact diagram	Linear travel diagram	Contact design	Operation type	Positive opening ⊕	Contact type	Captive screws	Terminals with finger protection	Gold-plated contacts
50C	1NO+1NC			Zb	snap action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	G
50D	2NC			Y+Y	snap action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	G
50F	1NO+2NC			X+Y+Y	snap action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	G
50M	2NO+2NC			X+X+Y+Y	snap action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	G
52C	1NO+1NC			Zb	slow action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	G
52D	2NC			Y+Y	slow action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	G
52F	1NO+2NC			X+Y+Y	slow action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	G
52M	2NO+2NC			X+X+Y+Y	slow action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	G
53C	1NO+1NC			Zb	slow action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	G
53F	1NO+2NC			X+Y+Y	slow action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	G
53M	2NO+2NC			X+X+Y+Y	slow action	yes	Double interruption	/	/	G

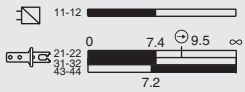
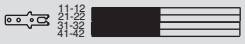
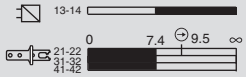
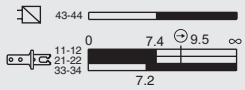
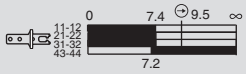
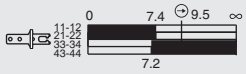
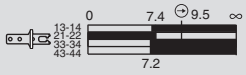
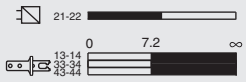
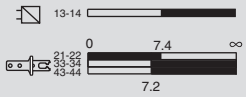
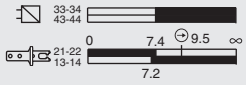
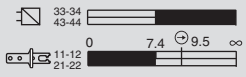
Legend: G = gold-plated contacts 1 µm

Contact blocks - FG, FY series

Contact block		Linear travel diagram	Contact design	Operation type	Positive opening ⊖	Contact type	Wire cross-section min.	Wire cross-section max.	Wire stripping length	Captive screws	Terminals with finger protection	Gold-plated contacts
60A	2NO+2NC		X+X+Y+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
60B	1NO+3NC		X+Y+Y+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
60C	4NC		Y+Y+Y+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
60D	1NO+3NC		X+Y+Y+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
60E	1NO+3NC		X+Y+Y+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
60F	2NO+2NC		X+X+Y+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
60G	4NC		Y+Y+Y+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
60H	4NC		Y+Y+Y+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
60I	1NO+3NC		X+Y+Y+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
60L	2NO+2NC		X+X+Y+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
60M	3NO+1NC		X+X+X+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
60N	3NO+1NC		X+X+X+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
60P	4NC		Y+Y+Y+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
60R	2NO+2NC		X+X+Y+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
60S	2NO+2NC		X+X+Y+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G

Legend: G = gold-plated contacts 1 µm

Contact blocks - FG, FY series

Contact block		Linear travel diagram	Contact design	Operation type	Positive opening ⊖	Contact type	Wire cross-section min.	Wire cross-section max.	Wire stripping length	Captive screws	Terminals with finger protection	Gold-plated contacts
60T	1NO+3NC		X+Y+Y+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
60U	4NC		Y+Y+Y+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
60V	2NO+2NC		X+X+Y+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
60X	1NO+3NC		X+Y+Y+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
60Y	2NO+2NC		X+X+Y+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
61A	1NO+3NC		X+Y+Y+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
61B	2NO+2NC		X+X+Y+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
61C	3NO+1NC		X+X+X+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
61D	3NO+1NC		X+X+X+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
61E	3NO+1NC		X+X+X+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
61G	3NO+1NC		X+X+X+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
61H	2NO+2NC		X+X+Y+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
61M	3NO+1NC		X+X+X+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
61R	1NO+3NC		X+Y+Y+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
61S	3NO+1NC		X+X+X+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge and double contact point	1 x 0.34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1.5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G

Legend: G = gold-plated contacts 1 µm

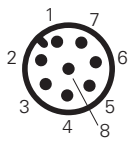
Contact blocks - FS series

Contact block		Linear travel diagram	Contact design	Operation type	Positive opening ⊖	Contact type	Wire cross-section min.	Wire cross-section max.	Wire stripping length	Captive screws	Terminals with finger protection	Gold-plated contacts
18	1NO+1NC		Zb	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0,5 mm² 1 x AWG 20	2 x 2,5 mm² 2 x AWG 14	8 mm	yes	yes	G / G1
20	1NO+2NC		Y+Y+X	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0,34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1,5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
21	3NC		Y+Y+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0,34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1,5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
28	1NO+2NC		Y+Y+X	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0,34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1,5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
29	3NC		Y+Y+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0,34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1,5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G
30	3NC		Y+Y+Y	Slow action	yes	Double interruption, twin bridge	1 x 0,34 mm² 1 x AWG 22	2 x 1,5 mm² 2 x AWG 16	7 mm	yes	yes	G

Legend: G = gold-plated contacts 1 µm, G1 = gold-plated contacts 2.5 µm

FD, FL, FM, FZ, FC series with metal housing

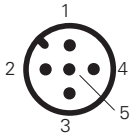
Contact block 2
2x(1NO-1NC)



M12 connector, 8-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NO	3-4
NC	5-6
NC	7-8
NO	1-2

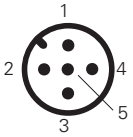
Contact block 5
1NO+1NC



M12 connector, 5-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC	1-2
NO	3-4
ground	5

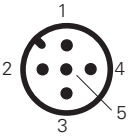
Contact block 6
1NO+1NC



M12 connector, 5-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC	1-2
NO	3-4
ground	5

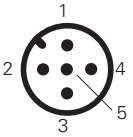
Contact block 7
1NO+1NC



M12 connector, 5-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC	1-2
NO	3-4
ground	5

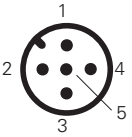
Contact block 9
2NC



M12 connector, 5-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC	1-2
NC	3-4
ground	5

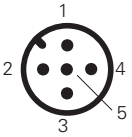
Contact block 10
2NO



M12 connector, 5-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NO	1-2
NO	3-4
ground	5

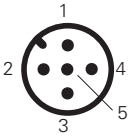
Contact block 11
2NC



M12 connector, 5-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC	1-2
NC	3-4
ground	5

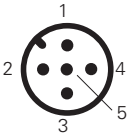
Contact block 12
2NO



M12 connector, 5-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NO	1-2
NO	3-4
ground	5

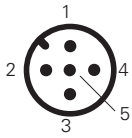
Contact block 13
2NC



M12 connector, 5-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC (1°)	1-2
NC (2°)	3-4
ground	5

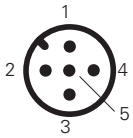
Contact block 14
2NC



M12 connector, 5-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC (1°)	1-2
NC (2°)	3-4
ground	5

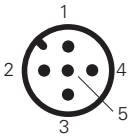
Contact block 15
2NO



M12 connector, 5-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NO (1°)	1-2
NO (2°)	3-4
ground	5

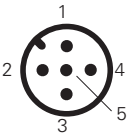
Contact block 16
2NC



M12 connector, 5-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC, lever to the right	1-2
NC, lever to the left	3-4
ground	5

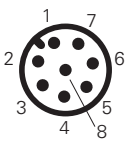
Contact block 18
1NO+1NC



M12 connector, 5-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC	1-2
NO	3-4
ground	5

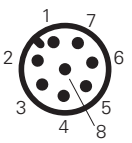
Contact block 20
1NO+2NC



M12 connector, 8-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC	3-4
NC	5-6
NO	7-8
ground	1

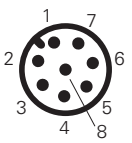
Contact block 21
3NC



M12 connector, 8-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC	3-4
NC	5-6
NC	7-8
ground	1

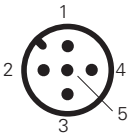
Contact block 22
2NO+1NC



M12 connector, 8-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC	3-4
NO	5-6
NO	7-8
ground	1

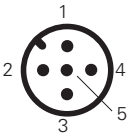
Contact block 33
1NO+1NC



M12 connector, 5-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC	1-2
NO	3-4
ground	5

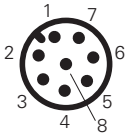
Contact block 34
2NC



M12 connector, 5-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC	1-2
NC	3-4
ground	5

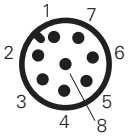
Contact block 28
1NO+2NC



M12 connector, 8-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC	3-4
NC	5-6
NO	7-8
ground	1

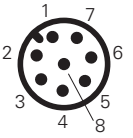
Contact block 29
3NC



M12 connector, 8-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC	3-4
NC	5-6
NC	7-8
ground	1

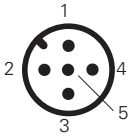
Contact block 30
3NC



M12 connector, 8-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC	3-4
NC	5-6
NC	7-8
ground	1

Contact block E1
PNP

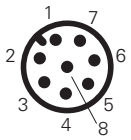


M12 connector, 5-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
+	1
-	3
NC	2
NO	4
ground	5

For FP, FR, FX, FW series with technopolymer housing

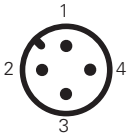
Contact block 2
2x(1NO-1NC)



M12 connector, 8-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NO	3-4
NC	5-6
NC	7-8
NO	1-2

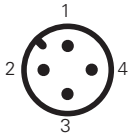
Contact block 3
1NO+1NC



M12 connector, 4-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC	1-2
NO	3-4

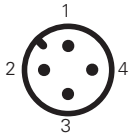
Contact block 5
1NO+1NC



M12 connector, 4-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC	1-2
NO	3-4

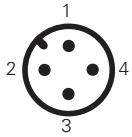
Contact block 6
1NO+1NC



M12 connector, 4-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC	1-2
NO	3-4

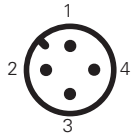
Contact block 7
1NO+1NC



M12 connector, 4-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC	1-2
NO	3-4

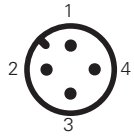
Contact block 9
2NC



M12 connector, 4-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC	1-2
NC	3-4

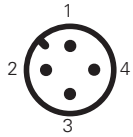
Contact block 10
2NO



M12 connector, 4-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NO	1-2
NO	3-4

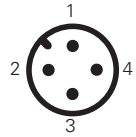
Contact block 11
2NC



M12 connector, 4-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC	1-2
NC	3-4

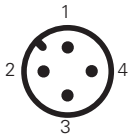
Contact block 12
2NO



M12 connector, 4-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NO	1-2
NO	3-4

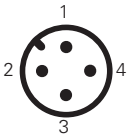
Contact block 13
2NC



M12 connector, 4-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC (1°)	1-2
NC (2°)	3-4

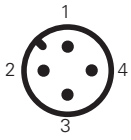
Contact block 14
2NC



M12 connector, 4-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC (1°)	1-2
NC (2°)	3-4

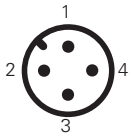
Contact block 15
2NO



M12 connector, 4-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NO (1°)	1-2
NO (2°)	3-4

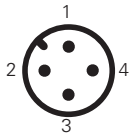
Contact block 16
2NC



M12 connector, 4-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC, lever to the right	1-2
NC, lever to the left	3-4

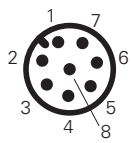
Contact block 18
1NO+1NC



M12 connector, 4-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC	1-2
NO	3-4

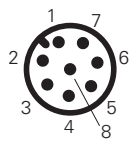
Contact block 20
1NO+2NC



M12 connector, 8-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC	3-4
NC	5-6
NO	7-8

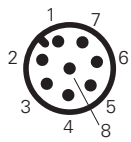
Contact block 21
3NC



M12 connector, 8-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC	3-4
NC	5-6
NC	7-8

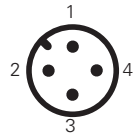
Contact block 22
2NO+1NC



M12 connector, 8-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC	3-4
NO	5-6
NO	7-8

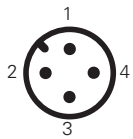
Contact block 33
1NO+1NC



M12 connector, 4-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC	1-2
NO	3-4

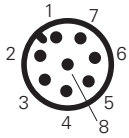
Contact block 34
2NC



M12 connector, 4-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC	1-2
NC	3-4

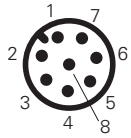
Contact block 28
1NO+2NC



M12 connector, 8-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC	3-4
NC	5-6
NO	7-8

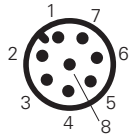
Contact block 29
3NC



M12 connector, 8-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC	3-4
NC	5-6
NC	7-8

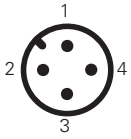
Contact block 30
3NC



M12 connector, 8-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
NC	3-4
NC	5-6
NC	7-8

Contact block E1
PNP



M12 connector, 4-pole

Contacts	Pin no.
+	1
-	3
NC	2
NO	4

1- Introduction

The purpose of this section is to provide the machine manufacturer with a quick overview of a number of standards related to machine safety, to clarify some basic terms and to provide some application examples. This brief guide only covers aspects related to the functional safety of the machine, i.e., all measures that must be taken to protect the operating personnel from the hazards arising from the operation of the machine, as well as the project planning and selection of the appropriate interlocking devices for the given guard.
The machine designer himself must identify risks that are posed by other hazards, such as live parts, pressurised containers, explosive atmospheres, etc. These risks are not dealt with in this guideline.
Pizzato Elettrica prepared this document to the best of its knowledge, taking into consideration the standards, interpretations and existing technologies. The examples provided here must always be considered by the end customer with respect to the latest state of technology and standardisation. Pizzato Elettrica accepts no responsibility for the examples provided here and does not exclude the possibility of unintentional errors or inaccuracies.

2 - Design in safety. Structure of the European standards

To freely market any type of device or machine in the countries of the European Community, they must comply with the provisions of the EU directives. They establish the general principles for ensuring that manufacturers place products on the market that are not hazardous to the operating personnel. The vast range of products pose many different hazards and, over time, has led to the release of various directives. As an example, consider the Low Voltage Directive 2014/35/EU, the Equipment for Explosive Atmospheres (ATEX) Directive 2014/34/EU, the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive 2014/30/EU, etc. The hazards that arise from the operation of machinery are described in the Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC.
Conformity with the directives is certified by the Declaration of Conformity issued by the manufacturer and by the application of the CE marking on the machine.

For the assessment of risks posed by a machine and for the realisation of the safety systems for protecting the operating personnel from those risks, the European standardisation organisations CEN and CENELEC have issued a series of standards which translate the contents of the directives into technical requirements. The standards published in the Official Journal of the European Union are harmonised. The manufacturer is to verify conformity with the applied and listed standards.

The machine safety standards are divided into three types: A, B and C.
Type A standards: Standards that cover basic concepts and general principles for design in order to achieve safety in the design of machinery.
Type B standards: Standards that deal with one or more safety aspects and are divided into the following standards:
- B1: Standards on particular safety aspects (e.g. safety distances, temperature, noise, etc.)
- B2: Standards on safeguards (e.g. two-hand controls, interlocking devices, guards, etc.)

Type C standards: Standards that deal with detailed safety requirements for a particular group of machines (e.g. hydraulic presses, injection moulding machines, etc.)

The system or machine manufacturer must therefore determine whether the product is covered by a type C standard. If this is the case, this standard specifies the safety requirements; otherwise, the type B standards shall apply for any specific aspect or device of the product. In the absence of specifications, the manufacturer shall follow the general guidelines stated in the type A standards.

TYPE A STANDARDS
For example:

EN ISO 12100. Safety of machinery - General principles for design - Risk assessment and risk reduction.

TYPE B1 STANDARDS
For example:

EN 62061. Safety of machinery - Functional safety of safety-related electrical, electronic and programmable electronic control systems
EN ISO 13849-1 e -2. Safety-related parts of control systems

TYPE B2 STANDARDS
For example:

EN ISO 13851. Two-hand control devices
EN ISO 13850. Emergency stop
EN ISO 14119. Interlocking devices associated with guards
EN 60204-1. Electrical equipment of machines
EN 60947-5-1. Electromechanical control circuit devices

TYPE C STANDARDS
For example:

EN 201. Plastics and rubber machines - Injection moulding machines
EN 415-1. Safety of packaging machines
EN 692. Mechanical presses
EN 693. Hydraulic presses
EN 848-1. Safety of wood-working machines – One side moulding machines with rotating tool – Part 1: Single spindle vertical moulding machines

3 - Designing safe machines. Risk analysis

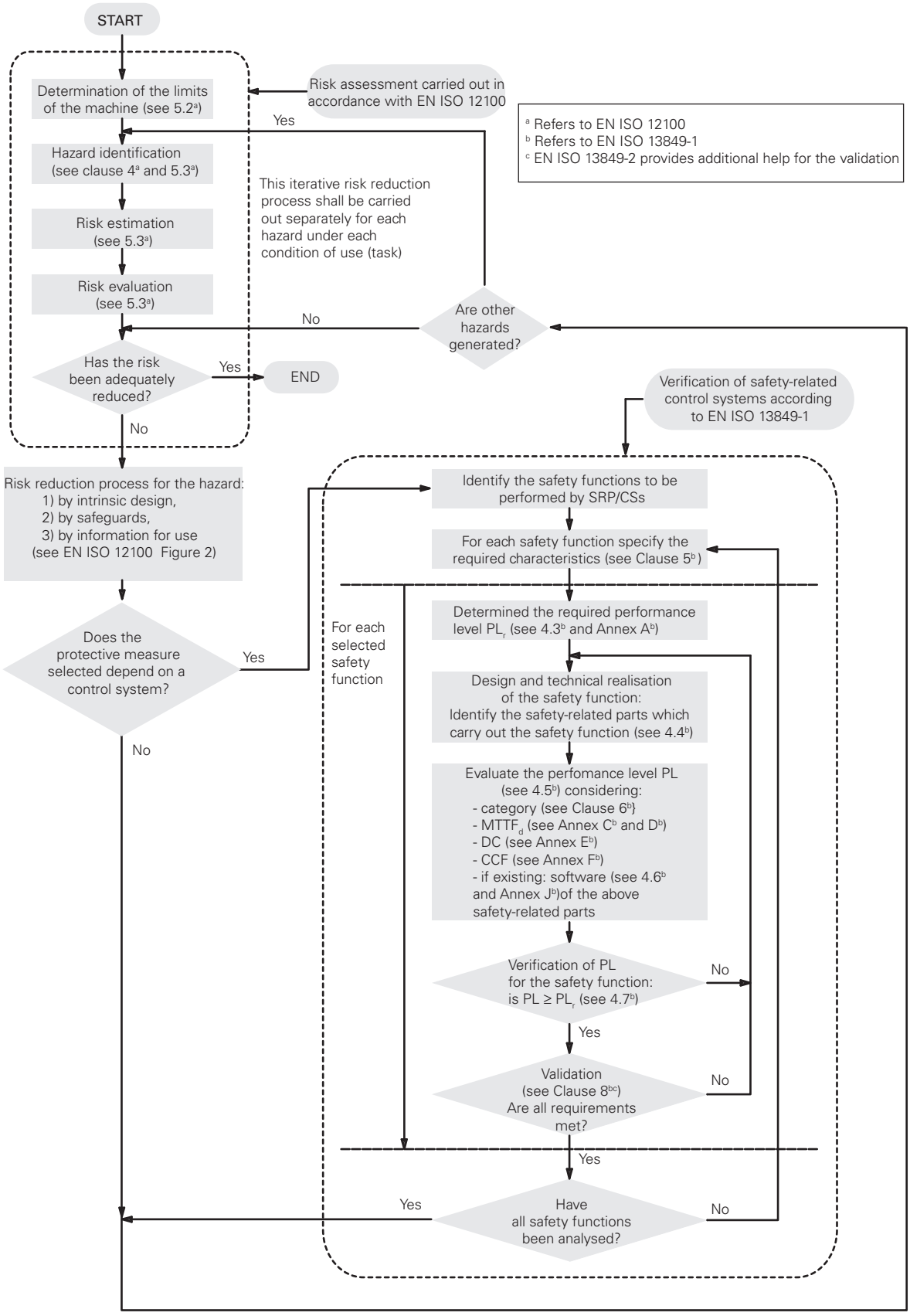
The first step in producing a safe machine is to identify the possible hazards to which the operators of a machine are exposed. The identification and classification of the hazards allows the risk for the operator or the combination of the probability of a hazard and the possible injury to be determined.

The methodology for risk analysis and evaluation and the procedure for the elimination/reduction of risks is defined by standard EN ISO 12100. This standard introduces a cyclic analysis model: starting with the initial objectives, the risk analysis and the various possibilities for reducing these risks are repeatedly evaluated until the initial objective is met.

The model introduced in this standard specifies that one proceed as follows after performing a risk analysis to reduce or eliminate risks:
1) Elimination of risks at their source through the use of intrinsically safe design principles and the structural set-up of the systems;
2) Risk reduction through safeguarding and monitoring systems;
3) Identification of residual risks though signalling and by informing the operating personnel.

Since every machine has hazards and because it is not possible to eliminate all possible risks, the objective is to reduce the residual risks to an acceptable level.

If a risk is reduced by means of a monitoring system, standard EN ISO 13849-1, which provides an evaluation model for the quality of this system, comes into play. If a given level is specified for a risk, it is possible to use a safety function of equal or higher level.

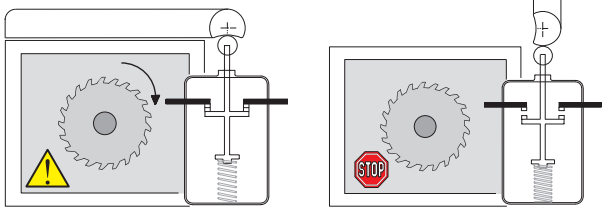


Note: This diagram was created by combining figures 1 and 3 of standard EN 13849-1. The texts in the diagram are not identical to those in the standard.

4 - Positive opening, redundancy, diversification and self-monitoring

Positive mode and negative mode.
According to the standard EN ISO 12100, if a moving mechanical component inevitably moves another component along with it, either by direct contact or via rigid elements, these components are said to be connected in the **positive** mode. Instead, if the movement of a mechanical component simply allows another element to move freely, without using direct force (for example by gravity force, spring effect, etc.), that connection is said to be connected in the **negative** mode.

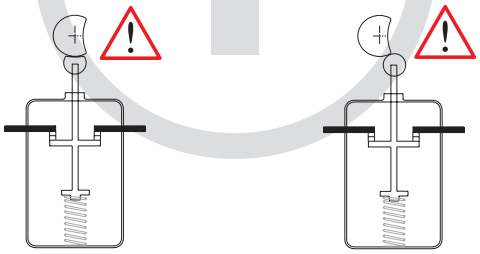
Positive mode



Machine in operation
Gate closed

Machine standstill
Gate open

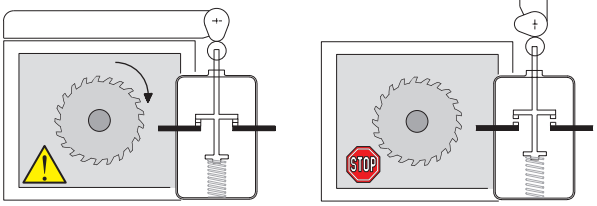
Dangerous failures: The machine continues operation.



Worn-out roller

Misaligned roller

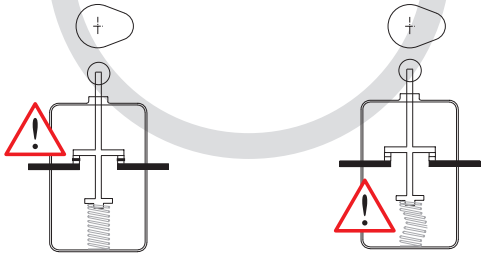
Negative mode



Machine in operation
Gate closed

Machine standstill
Gate open

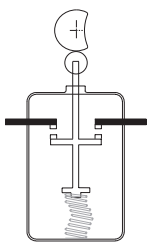
Dangerous failures: The machine continues operation.



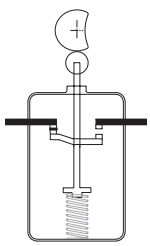
Welded contacts

Damaged spring

With positive mode, preventive maintenance can be performed, thereby avoiding the dangerous failures described above. With negative mode, on the other hand, failures can occur within the switch and are therefore difficult to detect.
In the event of an internal failure (welded contacts or a damaged spring), the contacts will still open in positive mode in spite of the damage and the machine will be stopped.

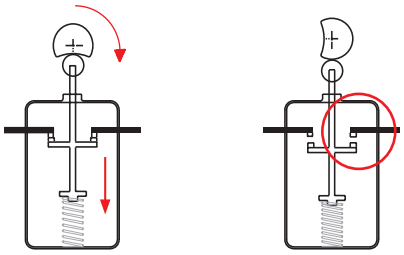


Damaged spring → Machine standstill



Welded contacts → Machine standstill

Use of switches in safety applications
If only one switch is used in a safety application, the switch must be actuated in positive mode. In order to be used for safety applications, the opening contact (normally closed) must be with "**positive opening**". All switches with the symbol ⊖ are provided with NC contacts with positive opening.



No flexible connection between the moving contacts and the actuator on which the actuating force is exerted.

In case of two or more switches, they should operate in opposite modes, for example:
- The first with an NC contact (normally closed contact), actuated by the guard in positive mode.
- The other with an NO contact (normally open contact), actuated by the guard in negative mode.
This is a common practice, though it does not exclude the possible use of two switches that are actuated in positive mode (see diversification).

Diversification
In redundant systems, safety is increased through **diversification**. This can be obtained by using two switches with different design and/or technology; failures with the same cause can thereby be prevented. Examples for diversification include: the use of one switch with positive actuation and one switch without positive actuation, the use of one switch with mechanical actuation and one switch without mechanical actuation (e.g., electronic sensor) or the use of two switches with mechanical, positive actuation but with different types of actuation (e.g., an FR 693-M2 key switch and a switch with FR 1896-M2 hinge pin).

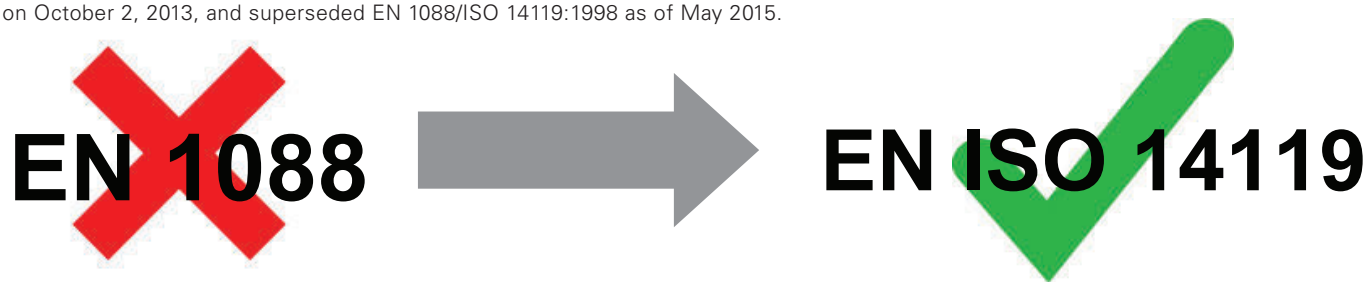
Redundancy
Redundancy implies the use of more than one device or system to make sure that, in case of a failure in one device, there is another one available to perform the required safety functions. If the first failure is not detected, an additional failure may lead to the loss of the safety function.

Self-monitoring
Self-monitoring consists in an automatic control performed to check the functioning of all devices involved in the machine working-cycle. This way the next working cycle can be either accepted or rejected.

Redundancy and self-monitoring
Combining **redundancy** and **self-monitoring** in the same system makes sure that a first failure in the safety circuit does not lead to the loss of safety functions. This first failure will be detected at the next re-start or, in any case, before a second failure which may lead to the loss of the safety function.

5- Design and selection of interlocking devices associated with guards (standard EN ISO 14119)

The European standard EN ISO 14119 "Interlocking devices associated with guards – Principles for design and selection" came into force on October 2, 2013, and superseded EN 1088/ISO 14119:1998 as of May 2015.



The standard is intended for manufacturers of interlocking devices as well as machine manufacturers (and integrators) and describes the requirements on the devices and their correct installation.
The new standard provides clarification to a number of questions that are not always clear cut and considers the latest technologies used in the design of interlocking devices, defines a number of parameters (actuator type and level of coding) and describes the procedure for correct installation with the goal of minimizing the defeat possibilities of the interlocking devices.
The standard also considers other aspects related to interlocking devices (e.g. guard locking principles, electromagnetic guard locking, auxiliary release, escape and emergency release, etc.) which are not described here.

Coding level of the actuators

An important new addition to the standard is the definition of a coded actuator and the classification of the coding levels:
- **coded actuator** – actuator which was specially designed for use with a specific interlocking device;
- **low level coded actuator** – coded actuator for which 1 to 9 variations in code are available (e.g. the SR magnetic switch series or the safety switches with separate actuator and mechanical detection FS, FG, FR, FD…);
- **medium level coded actuator** – coded actuator for which 10 to 1000 variations in code are available;
- **high level coded actuator** – coded actuator for which more than 1000 variations are available. (e.g. the ST series sensors with RFID technology or the interlocking devices of the NG and NS series with RFID technology and guard locking).

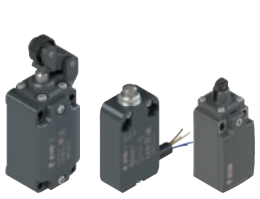
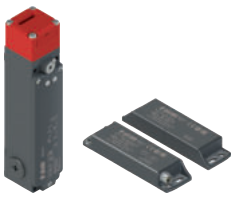
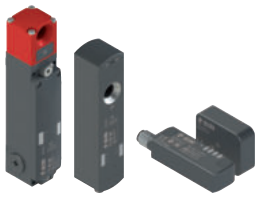
Types of interlocking devices

Standard EN ISO 14119 defines different types of interlocking devices:
- **Type 1 interlocking device** – interlocking device that is mechanically actuated by an uncoded actuator (e.g. HP series hinged interlocking devices)
- **Type 2 interlocking device** – interlocking device that is mechanically actuated by a coded actuator (e.g. safety switches with separate actuator of the FR, FS, FG, … series)
- **Type 3 interlocking device** – interlocking device that is contactlessly actuated by an uncoded actuator
- **Type 4 interlocking device** – interlocking device that is contactlessly actuated by a coded actuator (e.g. ST series safety sensors with RFID technology and NG and NS series safety switches with RFID technology)

Examples of actuation principles		Actuator examples		Type
Mechanical	Direct contact/force	Uncoded	Rotary cam	Type 1
			Linear cam	
			Hinge	
		Coded	Key-actuated	Type 2
			Trapped key	
Non-contact	Inductive	Uncoded	Ferromagnetic material	Type 3
	Magnetic		Magnet, solenoid	
	Capacitive		Any suitable object	
	Ultrasonic		Any suitable object	
	Optic		Any suitable object	
	Magnetic	Coded	Coded magnet	Type 4
	RFID		Coded RFID tag	
	Optic		Optically coded tag	

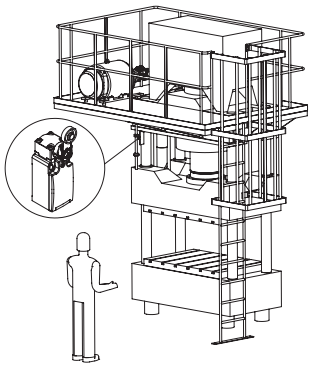
Excerpt from EN ISO 14119 - Table 1

Requirements for the design and the installation of interlocking devices according to EN ISO 14119 to reduce defeating of guards.

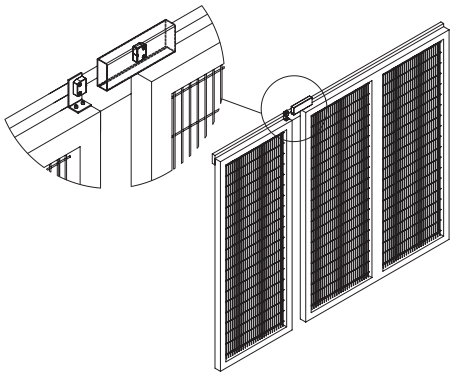
Principles and measures against defeating	Type 1 devices		Type 2 and type 4 devices	Type 2 and type 4 devices
	Cam safety switches rotary or linear cam	Safety hinge switches	Low and medium level coded actuators	High level coded actuators
				
Installation out of reach (1)	X		X	
Barriers or shielding (2)				
Installation in hidden position (3)				
Testing by means of control circuit (4)				
Non-detachable fixing of device and actuator				
Non-detachable fixing of the device		M		
Non-detachable fixing of the actuator		M	M	M
Additional interlocking device and plausibility check	R		R	

Excerpt from EN ISO 14119 - Table 3.
Legend: X = mandatory to apply at least one of the measures listed in the "Principles and measures" column; M = mandatory measure; R = recommended measure.

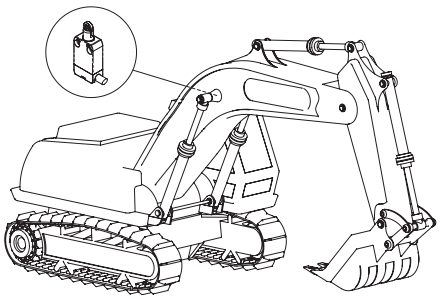
It is clear that the use of devices with RFID technology, high coding level and hinged switches is the easiest way to meet the requirements of EN ISO 14119, as it is only necessary to fulfil a few requirements in order to prevent defeating of guards.
Devices with low or medium coding level require additional measures to ensure a tamperproof application.



(1) - Installation out of reach



(2) - Barriers or shielding



(3) - Installation in hidden position

(4) - Status monitoring or periodic testing can, for example, be performed on a machine with a simple operating cycle so as to verify that the guards are actually open at the end of or during specific operating phases (e.g. to remove the processed material or to perform quality controls). If status monitoring does not detect opening of the guard, an alarm is generated and the machine is stopped.

Guard locking devices and holding force

The manufacturer of the interlocking device with guard locking must ensure that the device can withstand at least the measured holding force F_{Zh} while the interlock is engaged. This holding force must not exceed the maximum holding force divided by a safety coefficient equal to 1.3.

$$F_{Zh} = \frac{F_{1max}}{1,3}$$

Example: A device with maximum holding force of F_{Zh} =2000 N must pass a test with a maximum holding force equal to F_{1max} =2600 N.
An interlocking device with guard locking can both monitor the position of the guard (open/closed) as well as lock the guard (locked/unlocked). Each of the two functions may require a different PL safety level (acc. to EN ISO 13849-1). The guard locking function generally requires a lower PL than the position monitoring function. (See paragraph 8.4, note 2 of EN ISO 14119).
To identify whether an interlocking device also performs status monitoring, the standard specifies that the product label includes the symbol shown to the side here.

6 - Current status of the standards. Reason for changes, new standards and some overlapping

The "traditional" standards for functional safety, such as EN 954-1, played a large part in formalising some of the basic principles for the analysis of safety circuits on the basis of deterministic principles. On the other hand, they make no mention of the topic of programmable electronic control systems and are not generally in line with the current state of technology. To take programmable electronic control systems into account in the analysis of safety circuits, the approach taken by current standards is fundamentally probabilistic and introduces new statistical variables.

This approach is based on IEC 61508, which deals with the safety of complex programmable electronic systems and is very extensive (divided into 8 sections with nearly 500 pages). It is also used in a diverse range of application fields (chemical industry, machine construction, nuclear plants). This standard introduces the SIL concept (Safety Integrity Level), a probabilistic indication of a system's residual risk.

From IEC 61508 comes EN 62061, which covers the functional safety of the complex electronic or programmable control systems in industrial applications. The concepts introduced here permit general use for any safety-related electrical, electronic and programmable electronic control systems (systems with non-electrical technologies are not covered).

EN ISO 13849-1, developed by CEN under the aegis of ISO, is also based on this probabilistic approach. This standard, however, attempts to structure the transition to the concepts in a less problematic way for the manufacturer, who is accustomed to the concepts of EN 954-1. The standard covers electromechanical, hydraulic, "non-complex" electronic systems and some programmable electronic systems with predefined structures. EN ISO 13849-1 is a type B1 standard and introduces the PL concept (Performance Level); as with SIL, the concept provides a probabilistic indication of a machine's residual risk. This standard points out a correlation between SIL and PL; concepts borrowed by EN 61508 – such as DC and CCF – are used and a connection to the safety categories of EN 954-1 is established.

Important note
EN 13849-1 is a type B1 standard; if a type C standard is already applied for a machine, the type C standard is to be used. Some type C standards not yet updated are based on the concepts of EN 954-1. For manufacturers of machines that are covered by a type C standard, the introduction time of the new standards depends on how quickly the various technical committees update the C standards.

In the area of functional safety for the safety of control circuits, there are thus two standards presently in force:
EN ISO 13849-1. Standard type B1, which uses the PL concept.
EN 62061. Standard type B1, which uses the SIL concept.

There is clear overlapping of the two standards EN 62061 and EN ISO 13849-1 concerning their application field and many aspects are similar; there is also a link between the two symbol names (SIL and PL), which indicate the result of the analyses according to the two standards.

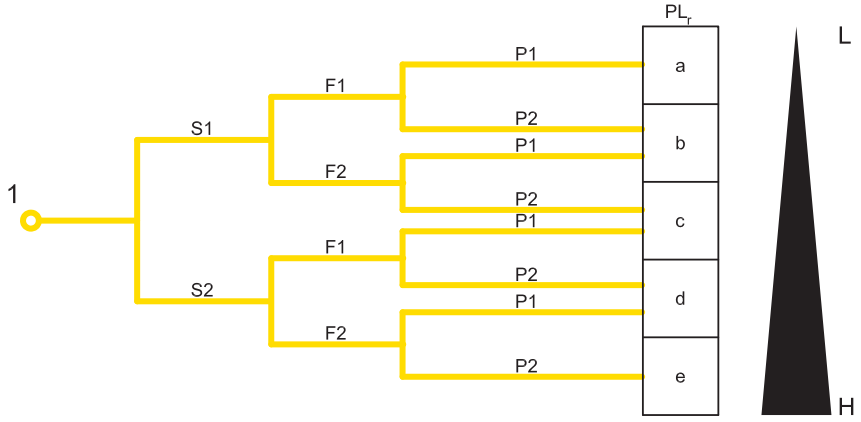
PL EN ISO 13849-1	**a**	**b**	**c**	**d**	**e**
SIL EN 62061 - IEC 61508	**-**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**
PFH_D	from 10^{-4} to 10^{-5}	from 10^{-5} to $3x10^{-6}$	from $3x10^{-6}$ to 10^{-6}	from 10^{-6} to 10^{-7}	from 10^{-7} to 10^{-8}
A hazardous failure every n years	from ~1 to ~10	from ~10 to ~40	from ~40 to ~100	from ~100 to ~1000	from ~1000 to ~10000

The choice of the standard to be applied is left to the manufacturer according to the technology that is used. We believe that standard EN ISO 13849-1 is easier to use thanks to its mediatory approach and the re-utilisation of the concepts already introduced on the market.

7- Standard EN ISO 13849-1 and the new parameters: PL, $MTTF_D$, DC, CCF

Standard EN ISO 13849-1 offers the manufacturer an iterative method for assessing whether the hazards posed by a machine can be reduced to an acceptable residual level through the use of appropriate safety functions. The applied method specifies a hypothesis-analysis-validation cycle for each risk. Once completed, it must be possible to demonstrate that every selected safety function is appropriate for the respective risk.
The first step involves the determination of the required performance level, which is required of each safety function. Like EN 954-1, EN ISO 13849-1 also uses a risk graph for the risk analysis of a machine function (figure A.1). Instead of a safety category, however, this graph is used to determine – as a function of the risk – a Required Performance Level or PL_r for the safety function which protects the respective part of the machine.
Starting with point 1 of the graph, the machine manufacturer answers questions S, F and P and can then determine the PL_r for the safety function being examined. He must then develop a system with a performance level PL that is equal to or greater than that which is required to protect the operating personnel.

Risk graph for determining the required PL_r for the safety function (excerpt from EN ISO 13849-1, figure A.1)



Key

1 Starting point for the evaluation of the safety function's contribution to risk reduction
L Low contribution to risk reduction
H High contribution to risk reduction
PL_r Required performance level

* F1 should be selected if the total duration of the exposure to the hazard does not exceed 1/20 of the total work time and the frequency of exposure to the hazard does not exceed once every 15 minutes
****** If there are no other reasons, F2 should be selected if the frequency of exposure to the hazard is greater than once every 15 minutes.

Risk parameters

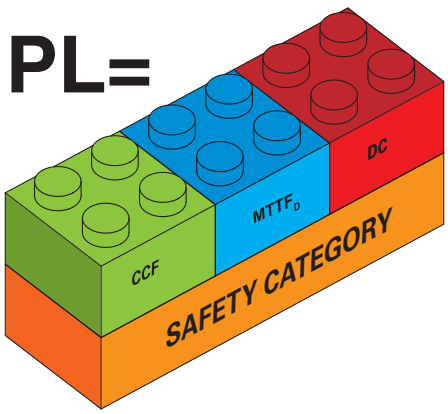
S Severity of injury
S1 Slight (normally reversible injury)
S2 Serious (normally irreversible injury or death)
F Frequency and/or exposure to hazard
***F1** Seldom-to-less-often and/or exposure time is short
****F2** Frequent-to-continuous and/or exposure time is long
P Possibility of avoiding hazard or limiting harm
P1 Possible under certain conditions
P2 Scarcely possible

Note: For a machine manufacturer, it may be of interest forego repeating the risk analysis of the machine and to instead to try and reuse the data already derived from the EN 954-1 risk analysis.
This is not generally possible, since the risk graph changed with the new standard (see previous figure) and, as a result, the required performance level of the safety function may have changed with identical risks. The German Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (BGIA), in its report 2008/2 on EN ISO 13849-1, recommends the following: assuming the "worst case", implementation can occur according to the table to the right. For further information, refer to the mentioned report.

Category required by EN 954-1		Required performance level (PLr) and category acc. to EN ISO 13849-1
B	→	b
1	→	c
2	→	d, Category 2
3	→	d, Category 3
4	→	e, Category 4

There are five performance levels, from PL a to PL e, with increasing risk; each represents a numerical range for the average probability of a dangerous failure per hour. For example, PL d specifies that the average probability of dangerous failures per hour is between $1x10^{-6}$ and $1x10^{-7}$, i.e., about 1 dangerous failure every 100-1000 years.

PL	Average probability of dangerous failures per hour PFHd (1/h)		
a	$\geq 10^{-5}$	e	$< 10^{-4}$
b	$\geq 3 \times 10^{-6}$	e	$<10^{-5}$
c	$\geq 10^{-6}$	e	$< 3 \times 10^{-6}$
d	$\geq 10^{-7}$	e	$< 10^{-6}$
e	$\geq 10^{-8}$	e	$<10^{-7}$

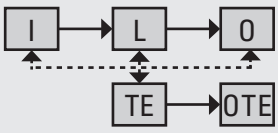
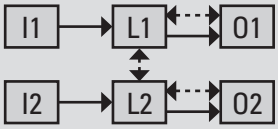
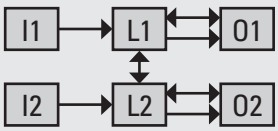


Several parameters are needed to determine the PL of a control system:
1. The safety category of the system, which is dependent on the architecture (structure) of the control system and its behaviour in the event of damage
2. $MTTF_D$ of the components
3. DC or Diagnostic Coverage of the system
4. CCF or Common Cause Failures

Safety category.
Most control circuits normally used can be represented with the following logic components:
- Input or signal input
- Logic or signal processing logic
- Output or output of the monitoring signal

These are connected to one another differently depending on the structure of the control circuit.

EN ISO 13849-1 allows for five different basic circuit structures, referred to as the designated architectures of the system. As shown in the following table, the architectures – combined with the requirements on the system behaviour in the event of failure and the minimum values of $MTTF_D$, DC and CCF – give the safety category of the system control. Thus, the safety categories of EN ISO 13849-1 are not the equivalent, but rather extend the concept of the safety category introduced by the previous standard EN 954-1.

Category	Summary of the requirements	System behaviour	Safety principles	$MTTF_D$ of each channel	DC_{avg}	CCF
B	Safety-related parts of monitoring systems and/or their protective equipment, as well as their accessories, must be designed, constructed, selected, assembled and combined in accordance with the relevant standards so that they can withstand the expected influences. Fundamental safety principles must be used. Architecture: 	The occurrence of a fault can lead to the loss of the safety function.	Mainly determined by the selection of components	Low to medium	None	Not relevant
1	In addition to the requirements of Category B, proven components and safety principles must be used. Architecture: 	The occurrence of a fault can lead to the loss of the safety function; the probability of fault occurrence is, however, lower than for Category B.	Mainly determined by the selection of components	High	None	Not relevant
2	Requirements of Category B and proven safety principles must be used. The safety function must be checked at appropriate intervals by the control system. Architecture: 	The occurrence of a fault between two checks can lead to the loss of the safety function. The loss of the safety function is detected through the check.	Determined mainly by the structure	Low to high	Low to medium	See Annex F
3	Requirements of Category B and proven safety principles must be used. Important safety-related parts must be designed so that: - A single fault in any of these parts does not lead to the loss of the safety function. - Where reasonably practicable, the single fault is detected. Architecture: 	If a single fault occurs, the safety function is always performed. Some, but not all faults are detected. Accumulation of undetected faults can lead to the loss of the safety function.	Determined mainly by the structure	Low to high	Low to medium	See Annex F
4	Requirements of Category B and proven safety principles must be used. Important safety-related parts must be designed, so that: - a single fault in any of these parts does not lead to the loss of the safety function, and - a single fault during or before the next request for the safety function is detected. If this is not possible, the accumulation of undetected faults must not lead to the loss of the safety function. Architecture: 	If a single fault occurs, the safety function is always performed. The detection of accumulated faults reduces the probability of the loss of the safety function (high DC). The faults are detected in time to prevent the loss of the safety function.	Determined mainly by the structure	High	High (including accumulation of faults)	See Annex F

$MTTF_D$ ("Mean Time To Dangerous Failure").
This parameter is used to determine the functional system quality over the mean lifetime in years before a dangerous failure occurs (other failures are not considered). The calculation of the $MTTF_D$ is based on numerical values supplied by the manufacturers of the individual components of the system. In the absence of this data, the values can be taken from the tables with guide values included in the standard (EN ISO 13849-1 Annex C). The evaluation results in a numerical value, divided into three categories: High, Medium or Low.

Classification	Values
Not acceptable	$MTTF_D$ < 3 years
Low	3 years ≤ $MTTF_D$< 10 years
Medium	10 years ≤ $MTTF_D$< 30 years
High	(30 years ≤ $MTTF_D$ ≤ 100 years

For components that are susceptible to high wear (typical for mechanical and hydraulic devices), the manufacturer supplies the value B_{10D} for the component, i.e., the number of component operations within which 10% of the samples failed dangerously, instead of the $MTTF_D$ of the component.
The B_{10D} value of the component must be converted to $MTTF_D$ by the machine manufacturer using the following formula:

$$MTTF_D = \frac{B_{10_D}}{0{,}1 \cdot n_{op}}$$

Where n_{op}= means number of annual operations for the component.
By assuming the daily operating frequency and the daily operating hours for the machine, n_{op} can be calculated as follows:

$$n_{op} = \frac{d_{op} \cdot h_{op} \cdot 3600s/h}{t_{ciclo}}$$

where
d_{op}= work days per year
h_{op}= operating hours per day
t_{cycle}= cycle time (s)

For components that are susceptible to wear, note that parameter $MTTF_D$ is dependent not only on the component itself but also on the application. An electromechanical device with low frequency of use, e.g. a remote switch that is only used for emergency stops, has a high $MTTF_D$; if the same device is used for normal processes in the operating cycle, the $MTTF_D$ of the same remote switch could drop dramatically.

All elements of the circuit contribute to the calculation of the $MTTF_D$ depending on their structure. In control systems with single-channel architecture (as is the case in categories B, 1 and 2), the contribution of each components is linear and the $MTTF_D$ of the channel is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{1}{MTTF_D} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{MTTF_{D\,i}}$$

To avoid overly optimistic designs, the maximum value of the $MTTF_D$ of each channel is limited to 100 years (for categories B, 1, 2 and 3) or 2500 years (category 4). Channels with an $MTTF_D$ of less than 3 years are not allowed.

For two-channel systems (categories 3 and 4), the $MTTF_D$ of the circuit is calculated by averaging the $MTTF_D$ of the two channels using the following formula:

$$MTTF_D = \frac{2}{3}\left[MTTF_{DC1} + MTTF_{DC2} - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{MTTF_{DC1}} + \frac{1}{MTTF_{DC2}}}\right]$$

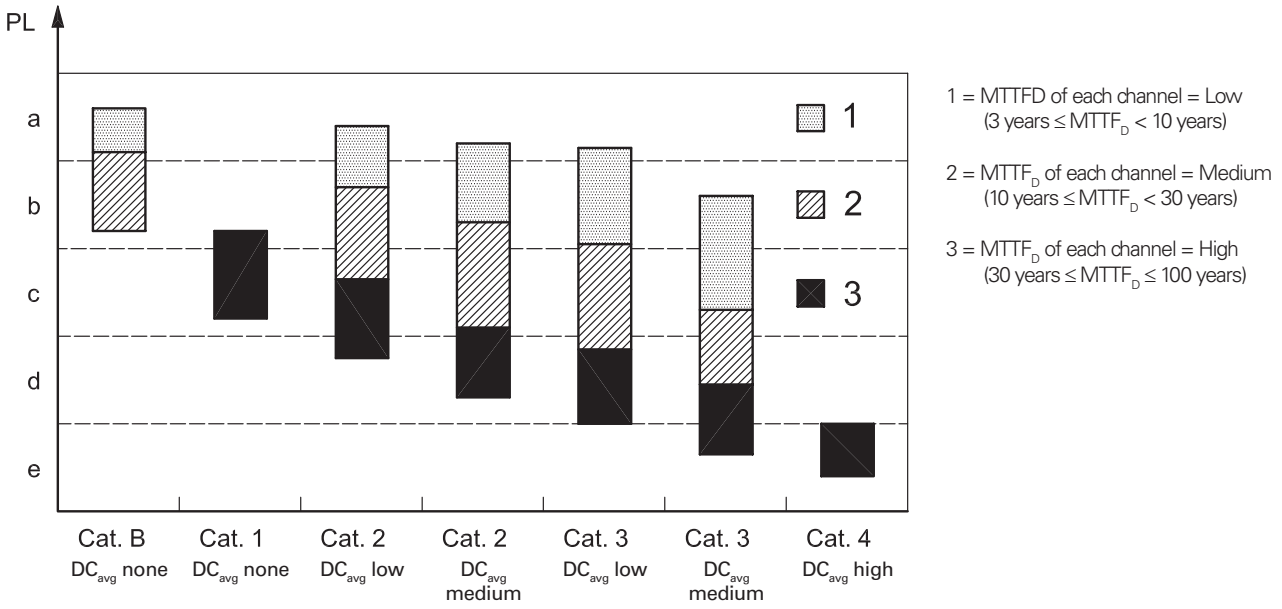
DC ("Diagnostic Coverage").

This parameter provides information on the effectiveness of a system's ability to self-detect any possible failures within the system. Using the percentage of the detectable dangerous failures, one obtains a diagnostic coverage of better or worse quality. The numerical DC parameter is a percentage value which is calculated using values taken from a table (EN ISO 13849-1 Annex E). Depending on the measures for failure detection taken by the manufacturer, example values are provided there. Because multiple measures are normally taken to rectify different anomalies in the same circuit, an average value or a DC_{avg} is calculated and can be assigned four levels:
High $DC_{avg} \geq 99\%$
Medium $90\% \leq DC_{avg} < 99\%$
Low $60\% \leq DC_{avg} < 90\%$
None $DC_{avg} < 60\%$
A diagnostic coverage of none is only permissible for systems of category B or 1.

CCF ("Common Cause Failures")
For the calculation of the PL for systems of category 2, 3 or 4, it is also necessary to evaluate possible common cause failures or CCF, which may compromise the redundancy of the system. The evaluation is performed using a checklist (Annex F of EN ISO 13849-1); on the basis of the measures taken against common cause failures, points from 0 to 100 are assigned. The minimum permissible value for categories 2, 3 and 4 is 65 points.

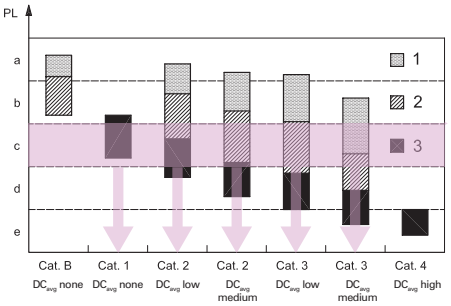
PL ("Performance Level")
After determining this data, EN ISO 13849-1 gives the PL of the system using an assignment table (EN ISO 13849-1) or, alternatively, using a simplified graphic (EN ISO 13849-1, paragraph 4.5) as shown in the following:

Relationships between the categories, DC_{avg}, $MTTF_D$ of each channel and PL (acc. to EN ISO 13849-1, figure 5)



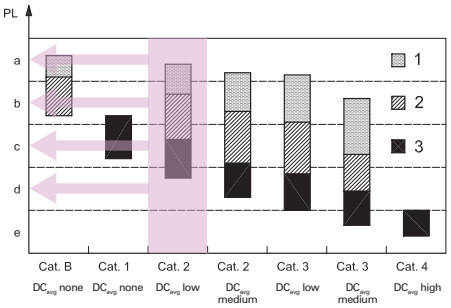
This figure is very useful, as it can be read from multiple points of view. For a given PL_r, it shows all possible solutions with which this PL can be achieved, i.e., the possible circuit structures that provide the same PL.

Considering the figure more closely, it is seen that the following possibilities exist for a system with PL equal to "c":
1. Category 3 system with less reliable components ($MTTF_D$=low) and medium DC.
2. Category 3 system with reliable components ($MTTF_D$=medium) and low DC.
3. Category 2 system with reliable components ($MTTF_D$=medium) and medium DC.
4. Category 2 system with reliable components ($MTTF_D$=medium) and low DC.
5. Category 1 system with very reliable components ($MTTF_D$=high).



Considering a given circuit structure, in this figure one can also identify the maximum PL that can be reached depending on the average diagnostic coverage and the $MTTF_D$ of the components.
Thus, the manufacturer can exclude a number of circuit structures in advance, as they do not meet the required PL_r.

However, the figure is not usually used to determine the PL of the system since the graphic areas overlap the boundaries of the different PL levels in many cases. Instead, the table in Annex K of standard EN ISO 13849-1 is used to precisely determine the PL of the circuit.



Notes

Table of safety parameters

The B_{10D} data in the table refers to the mechanical life of the device contacts under normal ambient conditions.
The value of B_{10D} for NC and NO contacts refers to a maximum electrical load of 10% of the current value specified in the utilisation category. Mission time (for all articles listed below): 20 years.

Electromechanical control devices

Series	Article description	B_{10D} (NO)	B_{10D} (NC)	B_{10}/B_{10D}
F• ••••	Position switches	1,000,000	40,000,000	50%
F• ••93 F• ••92	Safety switches with separate actuator	1,000,000	2,000,000	50%
F• ••99 F• ••R2	Safety switches with separate actuator with lock	1,000,000	1,000,000	50%
FG, FY	Safety switches with separate actuator with lock	1,000,000	5,000,000	20%
FS	Safety switches with separate actuator with lock	1,000,000	4,000,000	20%
F• ••96 F• ••95	Safety switches with hinge pin	1,000,000	5,000,000	20%
F• ••C•	Switches with slotted hole lever for hinged guards	1,000,000	2,000,000	50%
F• ••••	Rope switches for emergency stop	100,000	200,000	50%
HP - HX B•22-•••	Safety hinges	1,000,000	5,000,000	20%
SR	Magnetic safety sensors (with compatible Pizzato Elettrica safety modules)	20,000,000	20,000,000	50%
SR	Magnetic safety sensors (used at max. load: DC12 24 V 250 mA)	400,000	400,000	100%
PX, PA	Foot switches	1,000,000	20,000,000	50%
MK	Micro position switches	1,000,000	20,000,000	50%
NA B•• - NA G•• - NA H•• - NA L•• NB B•• - NB G•• - NB H•• - NB L•• NF B•• - NF G•• - NF H•• - NF L••	Modular pre-wired position switches	1,000,000	40,000,000	50%
NA C•• - NB C•• - NF C••	Modular pre-wired position switches	1,000,000	10,000,000	50%
E2 C•••••••	Contact block	1,000,000	40,000,000	50%

Series	Article description	B_{10D}	B_{10}/B_{10D}
E2 •PU1••••••, E2 •PL1••••••	Single buttons, maintained	2,000,000	50%
E2 •PU2••••••, E2 •PL2••••••	Single buttons, spring-return	30,000,000	50%
E2 •PD••••••, E2 •PT••••••	Double and triple buttons	2,000,000	50%
E2 •PQ••••••	Quadruple buttons	2,000,000	50%
E2 •PE••••••	Emergency stop buttons	600,000	50%
VN NG-AC2605•	Emergency stop buttons integrated into NG, NS, BN series devices	100,000	50%
E2 •SE••••••, E2 •SL••••••	Selector switches with and without illumination	2,000,000	50%
E2 •SC••••••	Key selector switches	600,000	50%
E2 •MA••••••	Joysticks	2,000,000	50%

ATEX series	Article description	B_{10D} (NO)	B_{10D} (NC)	B_{10}/B_{10D}
F• ••••-EX•	Position switches	500,000	20,000,000	50%
F• ••93-EX•	Safety switches with separate actuator	500,000	1,000,000	50%
F• ••99-EX• F• ••R2-EX•	Safety switches with separate actuator with lock	500,000	500,000	50%
F• ••96-EX• F• ••95-EX•	Safety switches with hinge pin	500,000	2,500,000	20%
F• ••C•-EX•	Switches with slotted hole lever for hinged guards	500,000	1,000,000	50%
F• ••••-EX•	Rope switches for emergency stop	500,000	1,000,000	50%

Electronic devices

Code/series	Article description	$MTTF_D$	DC	PFH_D	SIL CL	PL	Cat
HX BEE1-•••	Safety hinges with electronic unit	2413	High	1.24E-09	3	e	4
ST D••••••	Safety sensors with RFID technology	4077	High	1.20E-11	3	e	4
ST G••••••, ST H••••••	Safety sensors with RFID technology	1551	High	1.19E-09	3	e	4
NG	RFID safety switches with lock						
	Monitoring function: actuator locked - Mode 1	2968	High	1.15E-09	3	e	4
	Monitoring function: actuator present - Mode 2	3946	High	1.15E-09	3	e	4
	Monitoring function: actuator locked - Mode 3	2957	High	1.48E-09	2	d	2
	Monitoring function: actuator present - Mode 3	3927	High	1.48E-09	2	d	2
	Dual-channel control for locking function of the actuator	4011	High	1.51E-10	3	e	4
	Single-channel control for locking function of the actuator	4011	High	1.51E-10	2	d	2
NS	RFID safety switches with lock						
	Monitoring function: actuator locked - Mode 1	2657	High	1.23E-09	3	e	4
	Monitoring function: actuator present - Mode 2	1840	High	1.22E-09	3	e	4
	Monitoring function: actuator locked - Mode 3	2627	High	1.50E-09	2	d	2
	Monitoring function: actuator present - Mode 3	3987	High	1.49E-09	2	d	2
	Dual-channel control for locking function of the actuator	2254	High	2.04E-10	3	e	4
	Single-channel control for locking function of the actuator	2254	High	2.04E-10	2	d	2

B_{10D}: Number of operations after which 10% of the components have failed dangerously
B_{10}: Number of operations after which 10% of the components have failed
B_{10}/B_{10D}: ratio of total failures to dangerous failures.
$MTTF_D$: Mean Time To Dangerous Failure

DC: Diagnostic Coverage
PFH_D: Probability of Dangerous Failure per hour
SIL CL: Safety Integrity Level Claim Limit. Maximum achievable SIL according to EN 62061
PL: Performance Level. PL acc. to EN ISO 13849-1

Electronic devices

Code/series	Article description	$MTTF_D$	DC	PFH_D	SIL CL	PL	Cat
CS AM-01	Safety module for standstill monitoring	218	Medium	8.70E-09	2	d	3
CS AR-01, CS AR-02	Safety modules for monitoring guards and emergency stops	227	High	1.18E-10	3	e	4
CS AR-04	Safety module for monitoring guards and emergency stops	152	High	1.84E-10	3	e	4
CS AR-05, CS AR-06	Safety modules for monitoring guards, emergency stops and light barriers	152	High	1.84E-10	3	e	4
CS AR-07	Safety module for monitoring guards and emergency stops	111	High	7.56E-10	3	e	4
CS AR-08	Safety module for monitoring guards, emergency stops and light barriers	1547	High	9.73E-11	3	e	4
CS AR-20, CS AR-21	Safety modules for monitoring guards and emergency stops	225	High	4.18E-10	3	e	3
CS AR-22, CS AR-23	Safety modules for monitoring guards and emergency stops	151	High	5.28E-10	3	e	3
CS AR-24, CS AR-25	Safety modules for monitoring guards and emergency stops	113	High	6.62E-10	3	e	3
CS AR-40, CS AR-41	Safety modules for monitoring guards and emergency stops	225	High	4.18E-10	2	d	2
CS AR-46	Safety module for monitoring guards and emergency stops	435	-	3.32E-08	1	c	1
CS AR-51	Safety module for monitoring safety mats and safety bumpers	212	High	3.65E-09	3	e	4
CS AR-90	Safety module for monitoring floor leveling in lifts	382	High	5.03E-10	3	e	4
CS AR-91	Safety module for monitoring floor leveling in lifts	227	High	1.18E-10	3	e	4
CS AR-93	Safety module for monitoring floor leveling in lifts	227	High	1.34E-10	3	e	4
CS AR-94	Safety module for monitoring floor leveling in lifts	227	High	1.13E-10	3	e	4
CS AR-95	Safety module for monitoring floor leveling in lifts	213	High	5.42E-09	3	e	4
CS AT-0•, CS AT-1•	Safety modules with timer for monitoring guards and emergency stops	88	High	1.23E-08	3	e	4
CS AT-3•	Safety module with timer for monitoring guards and emergency stops	135	High	1.95E-09	3	e	4
CS DM-01	Safety module for monitoring two-hand controls	142	High	2.99E-08	3	e	4
CS DM-02	Safety module for monitoring two-hand controls	206	High	2.98E-08	3	e	4
CS DM-20	Safety module for monitoring two-hand controls	42	-	1.32E-06	1	c	1
CS FS-1•	Safety timer module	404	High	5.06E-10	3	e	4
CS FS-2•, CS FS-3•	Safety timer modules	205	High	1.10E-08	2	d	3
CS FS-5•	Safety timer module	379	Medium	1.31E-09	2	d	3
CS ME-01	Contact expansion module	91	High	5.26E-10	①	①	①
CS ME-02	Contact expansion module	114	High	4.17E-10	①	①	①
CS ME-03	Contact expansion module	152	High	3.09E-10	①	①	①
CS ME-20	Contact expansion module	114	High	6.14E-10	①	①	①
CS ME-31	Contact expansion module	110	High	4.07E-09	①	①	①
CS M•201	Multifunction safety modules	135	High	1.44E-09	3	e	4
CS M•202	Multifunction safety modules	614	High	1.32E-09	3	e	4
CS M•203	Multifunction safety modules	103	High	1.61E-09	3	e	4
CS M•204	Multifunction safety modules	134	High	1.52E-09	3	e	4
CS M•205	Multifunction safety modules	373	High	2.19E-09	3	e	4
CS M•206	Multifunction safety modules	3314	High	1.09E-09	3	e	4
CS M•207	Multifunction safety modules	431	High	7.08E-09	3	e	4
CS M•208	Multifunction safety modules	633	High	7.02E-09	3	e	4
CS M•301	Multifunction safety modules	128	High	1.88E-09	3	e	4
CS M•302	Multifunction safety modules	535	High	1.57E-09	3	e	4
CS M•303	Multifunction safety modules	485	High	1.76E-09	3	e	4
CS M•304	Multifunction safety modules	98	High	2.05E-09	3	e	4
CS M•305	Multifunction safety modules	535	High	1.57E-09	3	e	4
CS M•306	Multifunction safety modules	100	High	1.86E-09	3	e	4
CS M•307	Multifunction safety modules	289	High	8.38E-09	3	e	4
CS M•308	Multifunction safety modules	548	High	7.27E-09	3	e	4
CS M•309	Multifunction safety modules	496	High	7.46E-09	3	e	4
CS M•310	Multifunction safety modules	288	High	3.46E-09	3	e	4
CS M•311	Multifunction safety modules	363	High	7.52E-09	3	e	4
CS M•312	Multifunction safety modules	380	High	8,20E-09	3	e	4
CS M•401	Multifunction safety modules	434	High	1.73E-09	3	e	4
CS M•402	Multifunction safety modules	478	High	7.24E-09	3	e	4
CS M•403	Multifunction safety modules	438	High	7.42E-09	3	e	4
CS M•406	Multifunction safety modules	473	High	1.54E-09	3	e	4

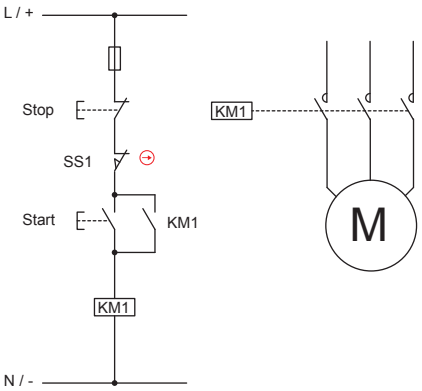
B_{10D}: Number of operations after which 10% of the components have failed dangerously
B_{10}: Number of operations after which 10% of the components have failed
B_{10}/B_{10D}: ratio of total failures to dangerous failures.
$MTTF_D$: Mean Time To Dangerous Failure

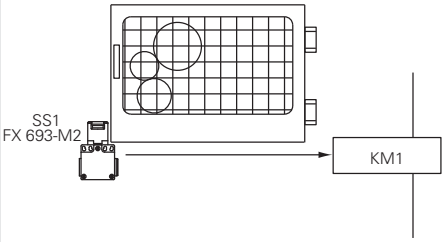
① = Depending on the base module

DC: Diagnostic Coverage
PFH_D: Probability of Dangerous Failure per hour
SIL CL: Safety Integrity Level Claim Limit. Maximum achievable SIL according to EN 62061
PL: Performance Level. PL acc. to EN ISO 13849-1

EXAMPLE 1
Application: Guard monitoring

Reference standard EN ISO 13849-1	
Safety category	**1**
Performance Level	**PL c**





Description of the safety function
The control circuit illustrated above has a guard monitoring function. If the guard is open the engine must not be able to start. The hazard analysis showed that the system has no inertia or rather that the engine, once the power has been switched off, stops at a much faster rate than the opening of the guard. The risk analysis has shown that the required PL_r target is PL c. This is necessary to verify if the intended control circuit with single channel structure is provided with a PL higher or equal to PL_r.
The guard position is detected by the switch with separate actuator SS1, which operates directly on the contactor KM1. The contactor KM1 monitoring the moving parts is usually activated by the Start and Stop buttons. Though, the analysis of the working cycle has shown that the guard is opening at every switching operation too. Therefore, the number of switch operations by the contactor and by the safety switch can be considered equal.
A circuit structure is defined as single-channel without supervision (category B or 1) if there are only an Input component (switch) and an Output (contactor) component.
In case a failure on one of the two devices the safety function is not guaranteed anymore.
No measures for fault detection have been applied.

Device data:
- SS1 (FX 693-M2) is a switch with positive opening (in accordance with EN 60947-5-1, Annex K). The switch is a well-tried component according to EN ISO 13849-2 table D.4. The B_{10D} value of the device supplied by the manufacturer is equal to 2,000,000 switching operations.
- KM1 is a contactor operated at nominal load and is a well-tried component in compliance with EN ISO 13849-2, table D.4. The B_{10D} value of this component is equal to 1,300,000 switching operations. This value results from the tables of the applicable standard (see EN ISO 13849-1, table C.1).

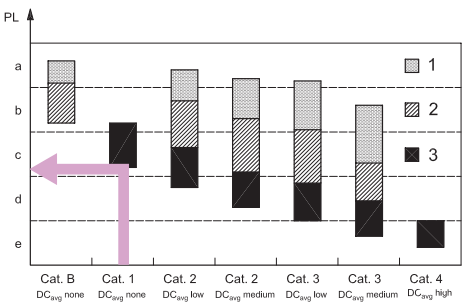
Assumption of the frequency of use
- It is assumed that the equipment is used for a maximum of 365 days per year, for three shifts of 8 hours and 600 s cycle time. For the switch, the number of switching operations per year is equal to maximum N_{op}= (365x24x3,600)/600 = 52,560.
- It is assumed that the start button is operated every 300 seconds. Therefore, the maximum number of switching operations per year is equal to n_{op}/year = 105,120
- The contactor KM1 is actuated both for the normal start-stop of the machine as well as for the restart after a guard opening. n_{op}/year = 52,560+105,120 = 157,680

$MTTF_{d\ calculation}$
The $MTTF_d$ of the SS1 switch is equal to: $MTTF_d = B_{10D} /(0,1 \times n_{op})$ = 2,000,000/(0,1 x 52560) = 381 years
The$MTTF_d$ of the KM1 contactor is equal to: $MTTF_D = B_{10D} /(0.1 \times n_{op})$ = 1,300,000/(0.1 x 157680) = 82 years
Therefore, the $MTTF_d$ of the single-channel circuit is equal to: 1/(1/381+1/82) = 67 years

Diagnostic Coverage DCavg
No measures for fault detection have been applied and there is therefore no diagnostic coverage, a permissible condition for the circuit in question that is in category 1.

CCF Common Cause Failures
The CCF calculation is not required for category 1 circuits.

PL determination
Using the graph or the figure no. 5 of the standard, it can be verified that for a Category 1 circuit with $MTTF_D$ = 95 years the resulting PL of the control circuit is PL c. The PL_r target is therefore achieved.



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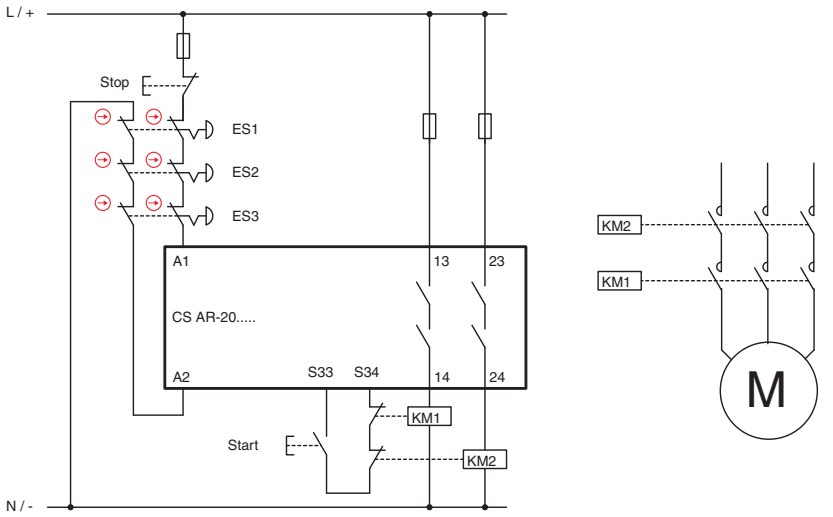
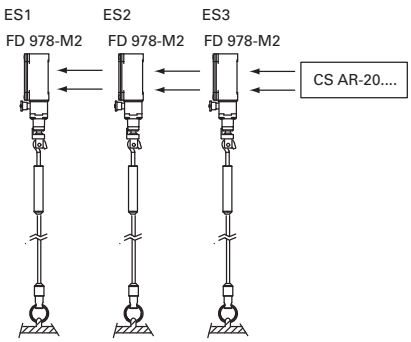
EXAMPLE 2
Application: Emergency stop control

Reference standard EN ISO 13849-1	
Safety category	**3**
Performance Level	**PL e**





Description of the safety function
The operation of one of the emergency devices causes the intervention of the safety module and the two contactors KM1 and KM2. The signal of the devices ES1, ES2, ES3 is redundantly read by the CS safety module. The contactors KM1 and KM2 (with forcibly guided contacts) are monitored by the CS via the feedback circuit too.

Device data:
- The devices ES1, ES2, ES3 (FD 978-M2) are rope switches for emergency stop with positive opening. The B_{10D} value is 2,000,000
- KM1 and KM2 are contactors operated at nominal load. The B_{10D} value is 1,300,000 (see EN ISO 13849-1 - Table C.1)
- CS is a safety module (CS AR-20) with $MTTF_D$ = 225 years and DC High
- The circuit structure is two-channel in category 3

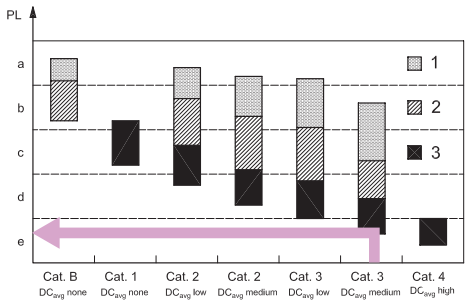
Assumption of the frequency of use
- Twice a month, nop/year = 24
- Start button actuation: 4 times a day
- Assuming 365 working days, the contactors will take action 4 x 365 + 24 = 1484 times / year
- The switches will be operated with the same frequency.
- It is not expected that multiple buttons will be pressed simultaneously.

$MTTF_{d\ calculation}$
- $MTTF_{D\ ES1,ES2,ES3}$ = 833,333 years
- $MTTF_{D\ KM1,KM2}$ = 8760 years
- $MTTF_{D\ CS}$ = 225 years
- $MTTF_{D\ ch1}$ = 219 years. The value must be limited to 100 years. The channels are symmetric, therefore $MTTF_D$ = 100 years (High)

Diagnostic Coverage DC_{avg}
- The contacts of KM1 and KM2 are monitored by the CS module via the feedback circuit. DC = 99% (High)
- The safety module CS AR-20 is provided with a "High" diagnostic coverage.
- Not all failures in the series of emergency devices can be detected. The diagnostic coverage is 90% (Medium)

CCF Common Cause Failures
We assume a score > 65 (acc. to EN ISO 13849-1 - Annex F).

PL determination
A circuit in category 3 with $MTTF_D$ = High and DC_{avg} = High can reach a PL e.



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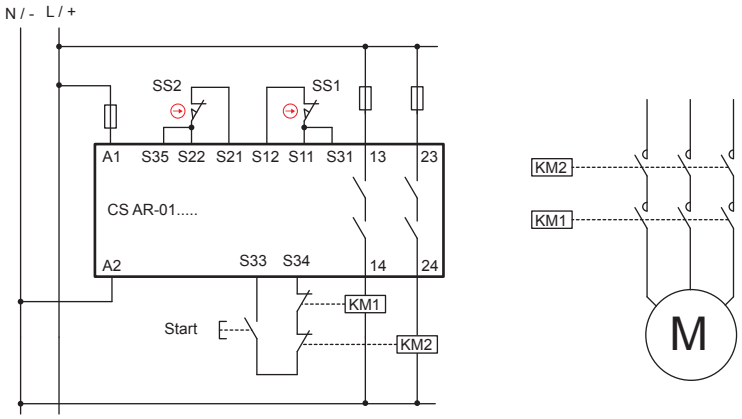
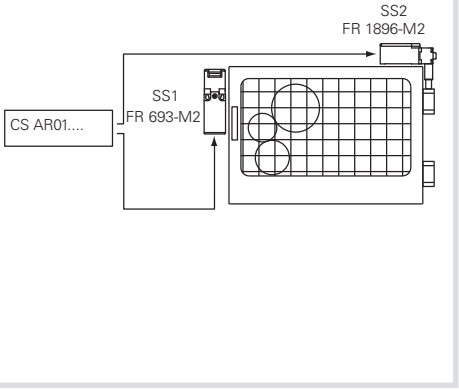
EXAMPLE 3
Application: Guard monitoring

Reference standard EN ISO 13849-1	
Safety category	**4**
Performance Level	**PL e**





Description of the safety function
The guard opening causes the intervention of the switches SS1 and SS2 and, by consequence, of the safety module and the KM1 and KM2 contactors too.
The signal of the devices SS1 and SS2 is redundantly monitored by the CS safety module.
The switches have different operating principles.
The contactors KM1 and KM2 (with forcibly guided contacts) are monitored by the CS via the feedback circuit too.

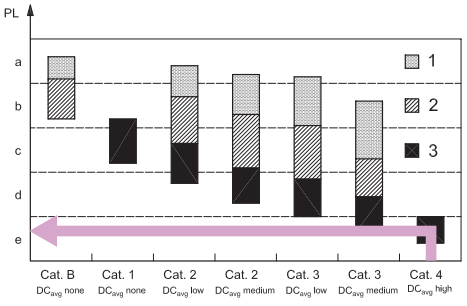
Device data:
- The switch SS1 (FR 693-M2) is a switch with positive opening. The B_{10D} value is 2,000,000
- The switch SS2 (FR 1896-M2) is a hinge switch with positive opening. B_{10D}= 5,000,000
- KM1 and KM2 are contactors operated at nominal load. B_{10D} = 1,300,000 (see EN ISO 13849-1 - Table C.1)
- The CS modules are safety modules (CS AR-01) with $MTTF_d$ = 227 years and DC = High

Assumption of the frequency of use
365 days/year, 16 h/day, 1 action every 4 minutes (240 s). n_{op}/year = 87,600.

$MTTF_{d\ calculation}$
- $MTTF_{D\ SS1}$ = 228 years
- $MTTF_{D\ SS2}$ = 571 years
- $MTTF_{D\ KM1,KM2}$ = 148 years
- $MTTF_{D\ CS}$ = 227 years
- $MTTF_{D\ CH1}$ = 64 years (SS1,CS,KM1)
- $MTTF_{D\ CH2}$ = 77 years (SS2,CS,KM2)
- $MTTF_D$: by calculating the average of the two channels $MTTF_D$ = 70.7 years (High) is achieved

Diagnostic Coverage DC_{avg}
- SS1 and SS2 have DC = 99% since the SS1 and SS2 contacts are monitored by CS and have different operation principles.
- The contacts of KM1 and KM2 are monitored by the CS module via the feedback circuit. DC = 99% (High)
- CS AR-01 is provided with an internal redundant and self-monitoring circuit. DC = High
- DC_{avg}= High

PL determination
A circuit in category 4 with $MTTF_D$ = 72.1 years and DC_{avg} = High corresponds to PL e.



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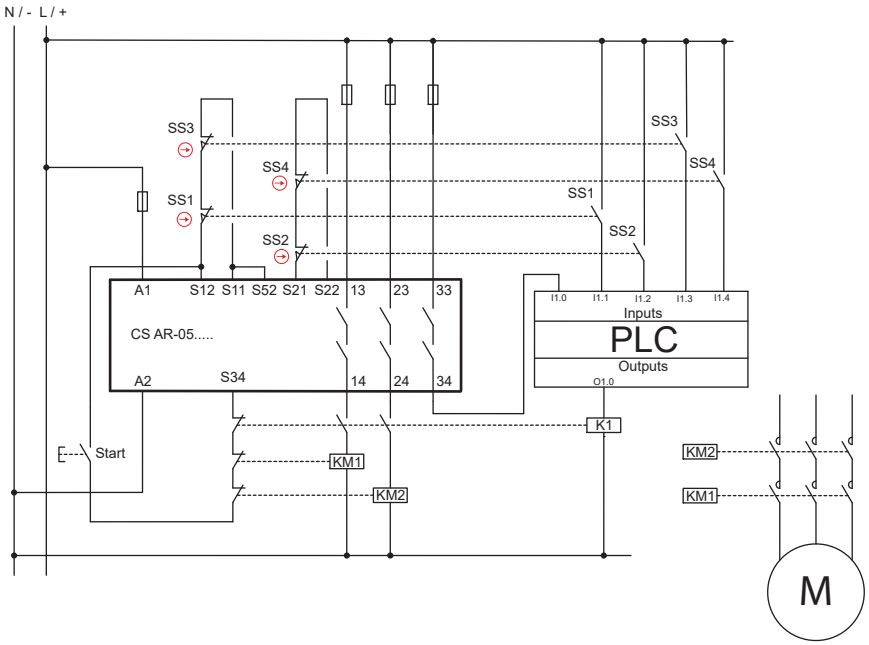
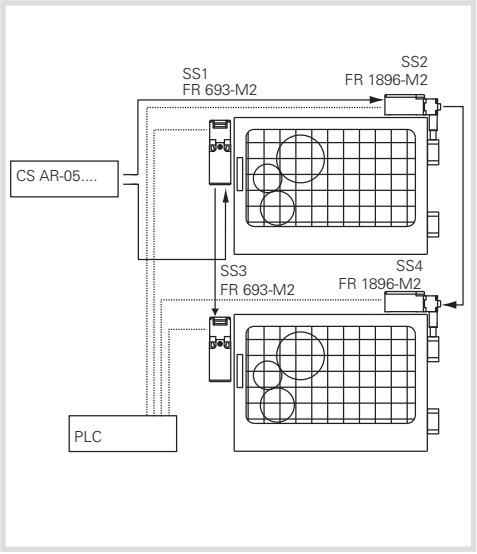
EXAMPLE 4
Application: Guard monitoring

Reference standard EN ISO 13849-1	
Safety category	**4**
Performance Level	**PL e**





Description of the safety function
The opening of a guard triggers switches SS1 and SS2 on the first guard and triggers SS3, SS4 on the second; the switches trigger the safety module and both contactors KM1 and KM2.
The signal of the devices SS1, SS2 and SS3, SS4 is redundantly monitored by the CS safety module. Furthermore, an auxiliary contact of the switch is monitored by the PLC.
The switches have different operating principles.
The contactors KM1 and KM2 (with forcibly guided contacts) are monitored by the CS via the feedback circuit too.

Device data:
- The switches SS1, SS3 (FR 693-M2) are switches with positive opening. The B_{10D} value is 2,000,000
- The switches SS2, SS4 (FR 1896-M2) are hinge switches with positive opening. B_{10D}= 5,000,000
- KM1 and KM2 are contactors operated at nominal load. The B_{10D} value is 1,300,000 (see EN ISO 13849-1 - Table C.1)
- CS is a safety module (CS AR-05) with $MTTF_D$ = 152 years and DC = High

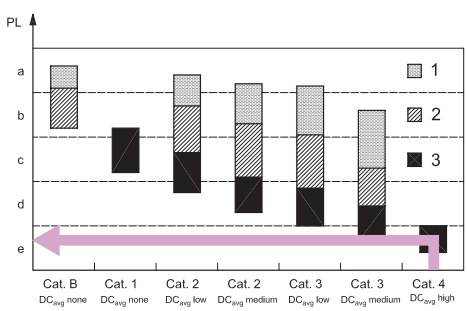
Assumption of the frequency of use
- 4 times per hour for 24 h/day for 365 days/year equal to n_{op}/year = 35,040
- The contactors will operate for twice the number of operations = 70,080

$MTTF_{d\ calculation}$
- $MTTF_{D\ SS1,SS3}$ = 571 years; $MTTF_{D\ SS2,SS4}$ = 1,427 years
- $MTTF_{D\ KM1,KM2}$ = 185 years
- $MTTF_{D\ CS}$ = 152 years
- $MTTF_{D\ Ch1}$ = 73 years (SS1, CS, KM1) / (SS3, CS, KM1)
- $MTTF_{D\ Ch2}$ = 79 years (SS2, CS, KM2) / (SS4, CS, KM2)
- $MTTF_D$: by calculating the average of the two channels $MTTF_D$ = 76 years (High) is achieved

Diagnostic Coverage DC_{avg}
- The contacts of KM1, KM2 are monitored by the CS module via the feedback circuit. DC = 99%
- All auxiliary contacts of the switches are monitored by the PLC. DC = 99%
- The CS AR-05 module has a DC = High
- The diagnostic coverage for both channels is 99% (High)

CCF Common Cause Failures
- We assume a score > 65 (acc. to EN ISO 13849-1 - Annex F).

PL determination
- A circuit in category 4 with $MTTF_D$ = 88.6 years (High) and DC_{avg} = High corresponds to PL e.



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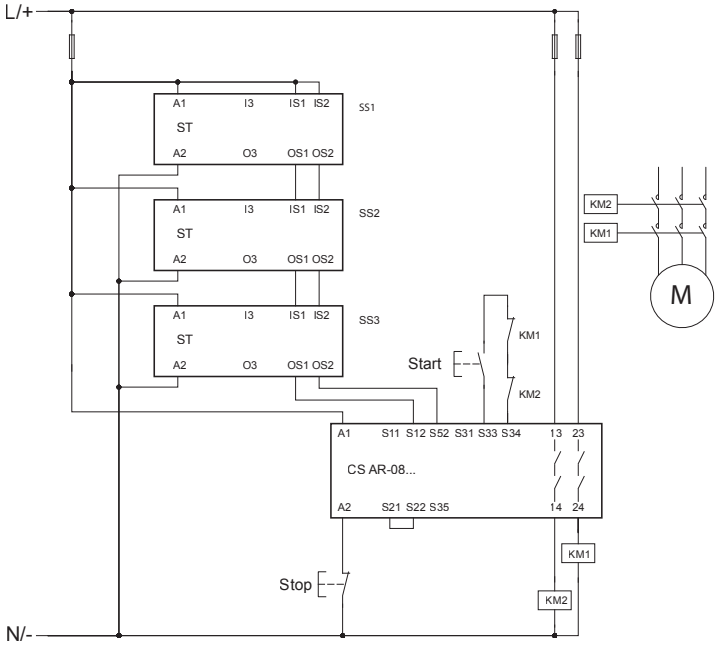
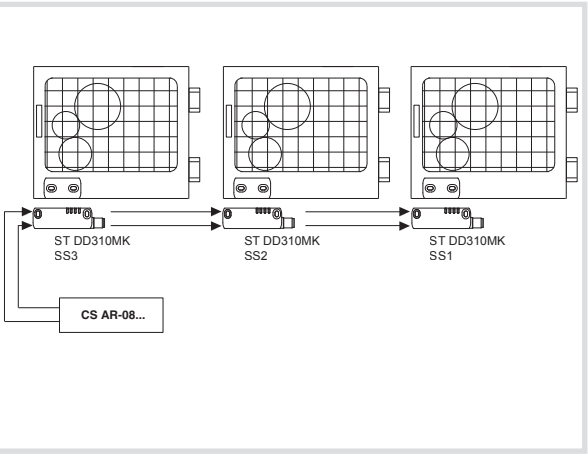
EXAMPLE 5
Application: Guard monitoring

Reference standard EN ISO 13849-1	
Safety category	**4**
Performance Level	**PL e**

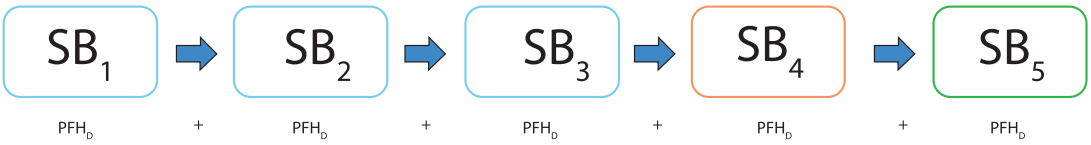




Description of the safety function
The opening of guards triggers the sensors SS1 on the first guard, SS2 on the second and SS3 on the third. The sensors trigger the safety module CS AR-08 and the contactors KM1 and KM2 too. The contactors KM1 and KM2 (with forcibly guided contacts) are monitored by the CS AR-08 via the feedback circuit.

Device data
SS1, SS2, SS3 are ST series coded sensors with RFID technology. PFH_D = 1.20E-11, PL = "e"
CS AR-08 is a safety module. PFH_D = 9.73E-11, PL = "e"
KM1 and KM2 are contactors operated at nominal load. B_{10D} = 1,300,000 (see EN ISO 13849-1 - Table C.1)

Assumption of the frequency of use
Each door is opened every 2 minutes, 16 hours a day, for 365 days a year, equal to n_{op} = 175,200
Definition of the SRP/CS and subsystems
The SRP/CS consists of 5 subsystems (SB):
SB1,2,3 represent the three ST series RFID sensors
SB4 represents the safety module CS AR-08
SB5 represents the two contactors KM1 and KM2 in redundant architecture (cat. 4)



PFH_D calculation for SB5
$MTTF_D$ KM1,KM2 = 74.2 years.
DC = 99%, the contacts of KM1 and KM2 are monitored by the safety module via the feedback circuit.
For the CCF parameter we assume a score higher than 65 (acc. to EN ISO 13849-1 - Annex F).
A category 4 circuit with $MTTF_D$ = 74.2 years (high) and high diagnostic coverage (DC = 99%) corresponds to a failure probability of PFH_D = 3.4E-08 and a PL "e".

Calculation of the total PFH_D of the SRP/CS
$PFH_{DTOT} = PFH_{DSB1} + PFH_{DSB2} + PFH_{DSB3} + PFH_{DSB4} + PFH_{DSB5}$ = 3.5E-08
It corresponds to PL "e".

Calculation example performed with SISTEMA software, downloadable free of charge at www.pizzato.com

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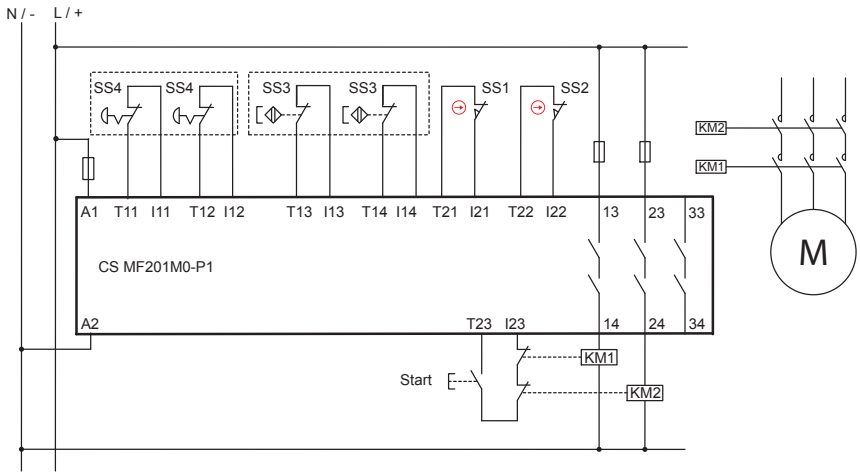
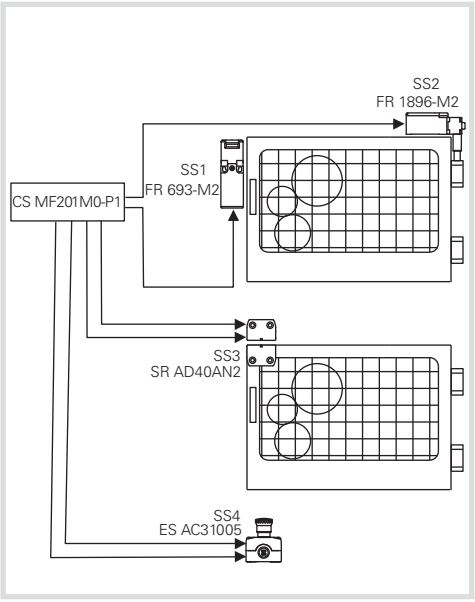
EXAMPLE 6
Application: Guard monitoring

Reference standard EN ISO 13849-1	
Safety category	**4**
Performance Level	**PL e**





Description of the safety function
The opening of a guard triggers switches SS1 and SS2 on the first guard and triggers sensor SS3 on the second; the switches trigger the safety module and both contactors KM1 and KM2.
The signals from the SS1, SS2 and SS3 devices are redundantly monitored by the CS MF safety module.
There is also an emergency stop button which has a two-channel connection with the safety module too.
The contactors KM1 and KM2 (with forcibly guided contacts) are monitored by the CS MF via the feedback circuit too.

Device data:
- The switch SS1 (FR 693-M2) is a switch with positive opening. B_{10D} = 2,000,000
- The switch SS3 (FR 1896-M2) is a hinge switch with positive opening. B_{10D}= 5,000,000
- SS3 (SR AD40AN2) is a magnetic safety sensor. B_{10D} = 20,000,000
- SS4 (ES AC31005) is a housing with emergency stop button (E2 1PERZ4531) provided with 2 NC contacts. B_{10D} = 600,000
- KM1 and KM2 are contactors operated at nominal load. B_{10D} = 1,300,000 (see EN ISO 13849-1 - Table C.1)
- CS MF201M0-P1 is a safety module with $MTTF_D$ = 842 years and DC = 99%

Assumption of the frequency of use
- Each door is opened 2 times per hour for 16 h/day for 365 days/year equal to n_{op}/year = 11,680
- It is assumed that the emergency stop button is actuated at a maximum of once a day, n_{op}/year = 365
- The contactors will operate for twice the number of operations = 23,725

$MTTF_{d\ calculation}$

Guard SS1/SS2
- $MTTF_{D\ SS1,SS3}$ = 1,712 years
- $MTTF_{D\ SS2,SS4}$ = 4,281 years
- $MTTF_{D\ KM1,KM2}$ = 548 years
- $MTTF_{D\ CS}$ = 842 years
- $MTTF_{D\ CH1}$ = 278 years (SS1, CS, KM1)
- $MTTF_{D\ CH2}$ = 308 years (SS2, CS, KM2)
- $MTTF_D$ = by calculating the average of the two channels $MTTF_D$ = 293 years is achieved

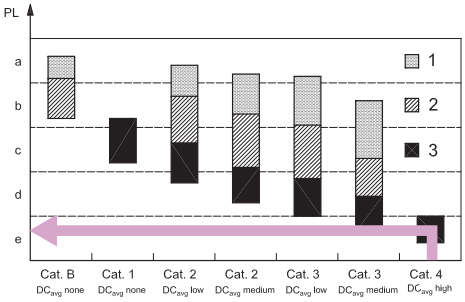
Guard SS3
- $MTTF_{D\ SS3}$ = 17,123 years
- $MTTF_{D\ KM1,KM2}$ = 548 years
- $MTTF_{D\ CS}$ = 842 years
- $MTTF_D$ = 325 years

Emergency stop button SS4
- $MTTF_{D\ SS4}$ = 16,438 years
- $MTTF_{D\ KM1,KM2}$ = 548 years
- $MTTF_{D\ CS}$ = 842 years
- $MTTF_D$ = 325 years

Diagnostic Coverage DC_{avg}
- The contacts of KM1, KM2 are monitored by the CS MF module via the feedback circuit. DC = 99%
- For the devices SS1, SS2 and SS3 it is possible to detect all faults. DC = 99%
- The CS MF201M0-P1 module has a DC = 99%
- We assume a diagnostic coverage of 99% (High)

CCF Common Cause Failures
- We assume a score > 65 (acc. to EN ISO 13849-1 - Annex F).

PL determination
- A circuit in category 4 with $MTTF_D \geq 30$ years (High) and DC_{avg} = High corresponds to PL e.
- The safety functions associated to the guards SS1/SS2, SS3 and the emergency stop button present the level PL e.



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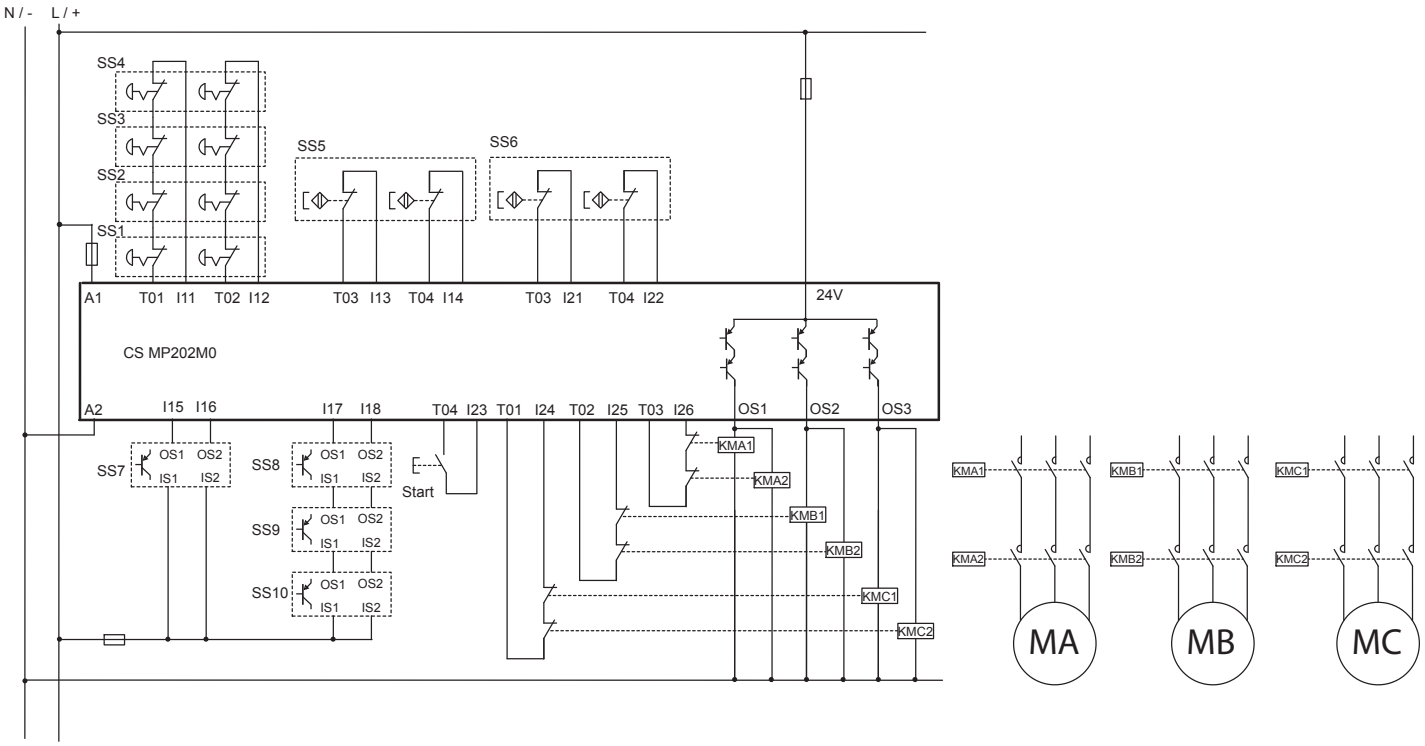
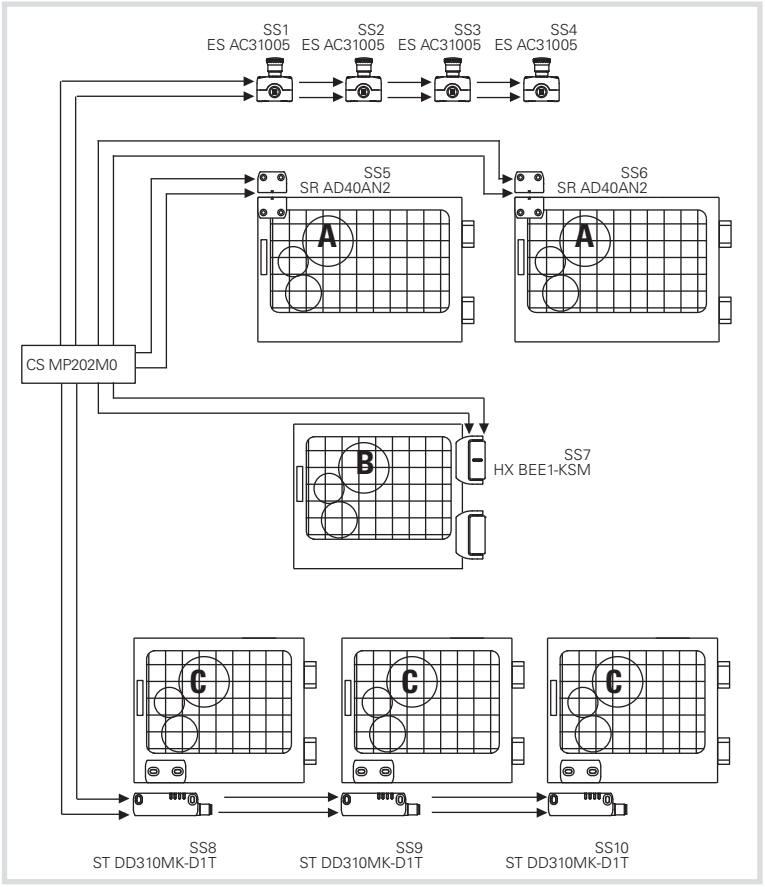
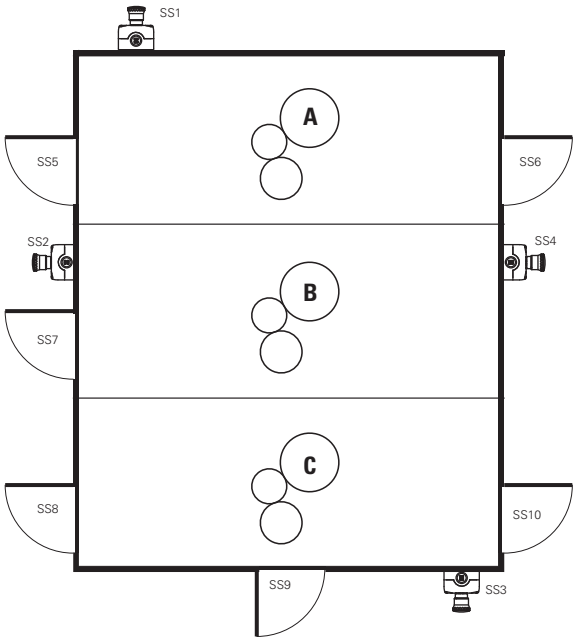
EXAMPLE 7
Application: Guard monitoring

Reference standard EN ISO 13849-1	
Safety category	**4**
Performance Level	**PL e**







Description of the safety function

Every machine is divided into 3 different zones. The access to each zone is monitored by the guards and 4 emergency stop buttons are present too.
The operation of an emergency stop button will trigger the CS MP safety module as well as the forcibly guided contactors KMA1/2, KMB1/2 and KMC1/2, and will therefore stop all motors.
The opening of a guard in zone A triggers the devices SS5 or SS6 and, as a consequence, the CS MP safety module as well as the contactors KMA1 and KMA2, and therefore also the stop of the MA motor. The devices SS5 and SS6 are connected to the CS MP safety module separately, with a two-channel connection.
The opening of the guard in zone B triggers the device SS7 and, as a consequence, the CS MP safety module as well as the contactors KMB1 and KMB2, and therefore also the stop of the MB motor. The SS7 hinge is provided with two OSSD outputs and is redundantly controlled by the CS MP safety module.
The opening of a guard in zone C triggers the devices SS8, SS9 or SS10 and, as a consequence, the safety module as well as the contactors KMC1 and KMC2, and therefore also the stop of the MC motor. The sensors SS8, SS9 and SS10 are interconnected via the OSSD outputs and are redundantly monitored by the CS MP safety module.

Device data

- SS1, SS2, SS3 and SS4 (ES AC31005) are emergency stop buttons (E2 1PERZ4531) provided with 2 NC contacts. B_{10D} = 600,000
- SS5 and SS6 (SR AD40AN2) are magnetic safety sensors. B_{10D} = 20,000,000
- SS7 (HX BEE1-KSM) is a safety hinge with OSSD outputs. $MTTF_D$ = 4,077 years / DC = 99%
- SS8, SS9 and SS10 (ST DD310MK-D1T) are safety sensors with RFID technology and OSSD outputs. $MTTF_D$ = 4,077 years / DC = 99%
- KMA, KMB and KMC are contactors operated at nominal load. B_{10D} = 1,300,000 (see EN ISO 13849-1 - Table C.1)
- CS MP202M0 is a safety module with $MTTF_D$ = 2035 years / DC = 99%

Assumption of the frequency of use

- Each door of zone A is opened 2 times per hour for 16 h/day for 365 days/year equal to n_{op}/year = 11,680. The contactors will operate for twice the number of operations = 23,360
- The door of zone B is opened 4 times per hour for 16 h/day for 365 days/year equal to n_{op}/year = 23,360. The contactors will operate for a given number of operations = 23,360
- Each door of zone C is opened 1 time per hour for 16 h/day for 365 days/year equal to n_{op}/year = 5,840. The contactors will operate for a given number of operations = 17,520
- It is assumed that the emergency stop button is actuated at a maximum of once a week, n_{op}/year = 52
- Fault Exclusion: since it is assumed that the pairs of contactors, connected in parallel to the respective safety outputs, are wired permanently within the switching cabinet, the possibility of short-circuit between +24V and the contactors is excluded (see Table D.4, item D.5.2 of EN ISO 13849-2).

$MTTF_{d\ calculation}$

Emergency stop buttons

- $MTTF_D$ SS1/SS2/SS3/SS4 = 115,384 years
- $MTTF_D$ CS = 2035 years
- $MTTF_D$ KMC1,KMC2 = 742 years
- $MTTF_D$ e-stop = 541 years

Guards, zone A

- $MTTF_D$ SS5/SS6 = 17,123 years
- $MTTF_D$ CS = 2035 years
- $MTTF_D$ KMA1,KMA2 = 556 years
- $MTTF_D$ A = 425 years (SS5/SS6,CS,KMA)

Guards, zone B

- $MTTF_D$ SS7 = 4,077 years
- $MTTF_D$ CS = 2035 years
- $MTTF_D$ KMB1,KMB2 = 556 years
- $MTTF_D$ B = 394 years (SS7,CS,KMB)

Guards, zone C

- $MTTF_D$ SS8/SS9/SS10 = 4,077 years
- $MTTF_D$ CS = 2035 years
- $MTTF_D$ KMC1,KMC2 = 742 years
- $MTTF_D$ C = 479 years (SS8/SS9/SS10,CS,KMC)

Diagnostic Coverage DC_{avg}

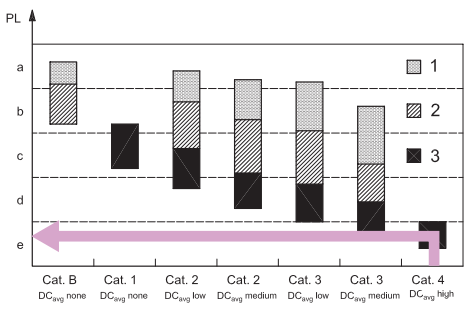
- The contacts of KMA, KMB and KMC are monitored by the CS MP module via the feedback circuit. DC = 99%
- All faults in the various devices can be detected. DC = 99%
- The CS MP202M0 module has a DC = 99%
- The result is a diagnostic coverage of 99% for each function

CCF Common Cause Failures

- We assume a score > 65 for all safety functions (acc. to EN ISO 13849-1 - Annex F).

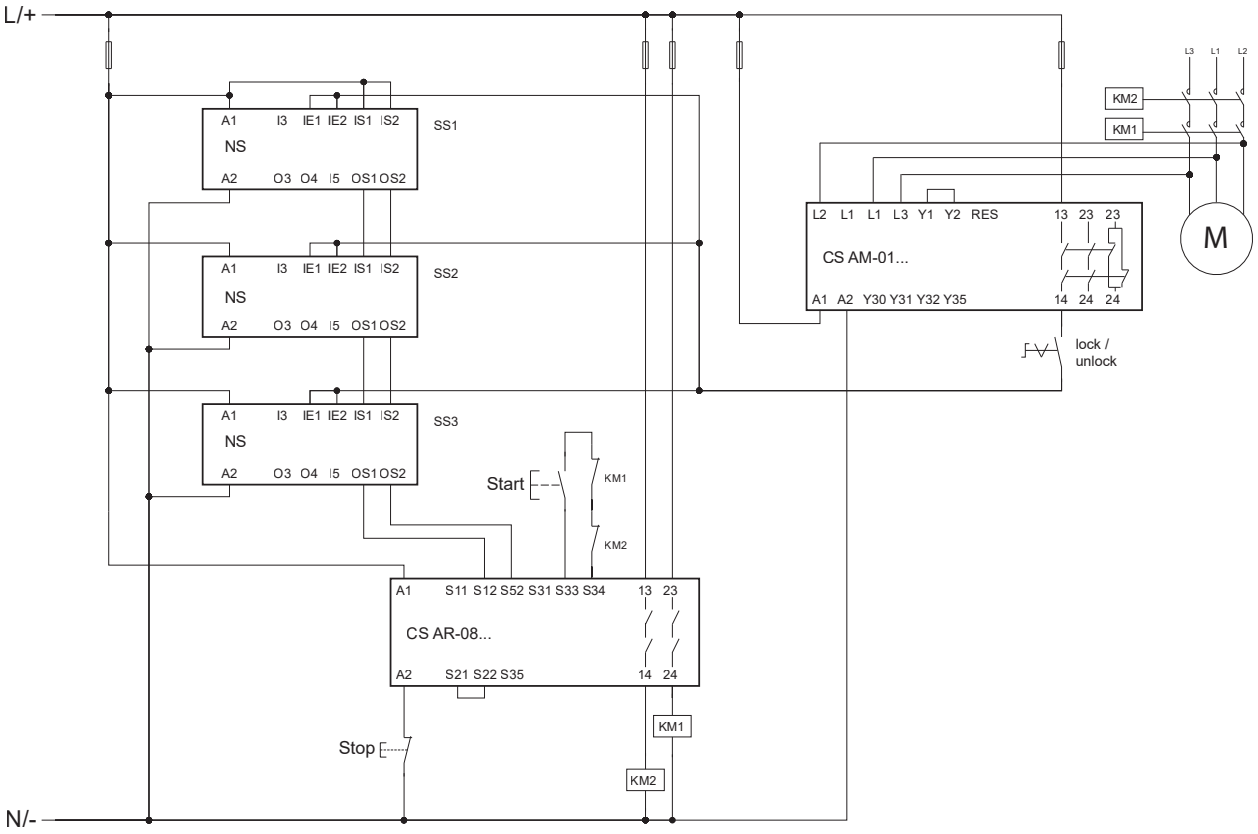
PL determination

- A circuit in category 4 with $MTTF_D \geq 30$ years (High) and DC_{avg} = High corresponds to PL e.
- All safety functions associated to the guards and the emergency stop buttons have PL e.

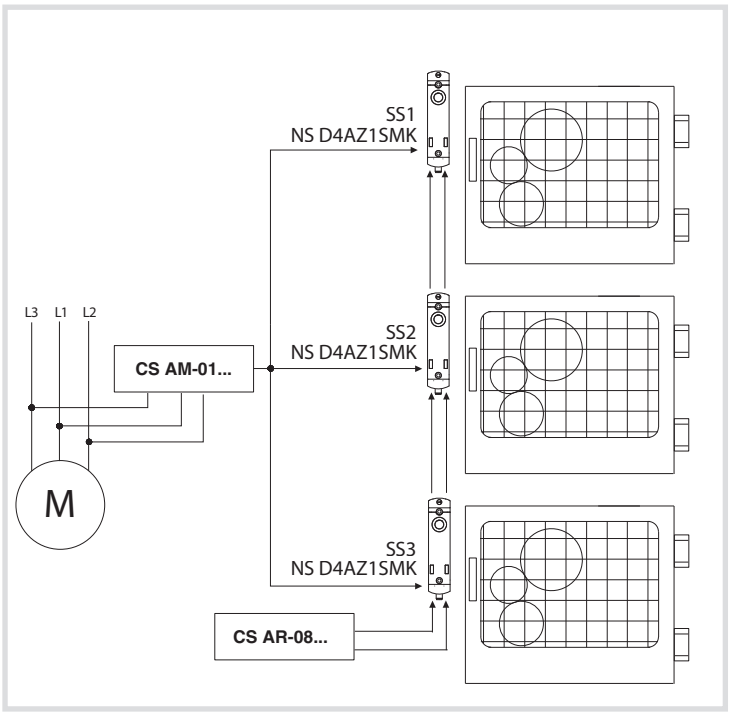


Any information or application example, connection diagrams included, described in this document are to be intended as purely descriptive.
The choice and application of the products in conformity with the standards, in order to avoid damage to persons or goods, is the user's responsibility.

EXAMPLE 8
Application: Guard monitoring



Reference standard EN ISO 13849-1	
Performance Level - Safety function 1	**PL e**
Performance Level - Safety function 2	**PL d**

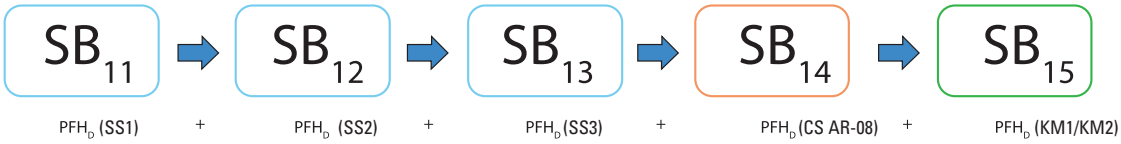


Description of the safety function
Interlocking devices SS1, SS2 and SS3 perform two safety functions: monitoring the locked state and locking the guard.
Once the guards have been released, the three sensors trigger the safety module and the contactors KM1 and KM2 too. The contactors KM1 and KM2 (with forcibly guided contacts) are monitored by the CS AR-08 via the feedback circuit.
The interlock command on the three devices SS1, SS2 and SS3 is maintained until the motor standstill monitoring module CS AM-01 detects the actual stopping of movement.

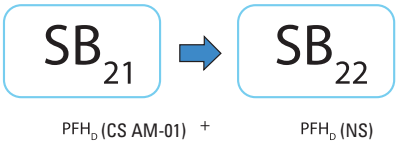
Device data
SS1, SS2, SS3 are NS series coded interlock devices with RFID technology, with guard locking device. Locked protection detection function PFH_D = 1.22E-09 PL = "e", operating of locking control PFH_D = 2.29E-10 PL ="e".
CS AR-08 is a safety module, PFH_D = 9.73 E-11, PL = "e".
CS AM-01 is a safety module for motor standstill monitoring, PFH_D = 8,70E-09, PL "d".
KM1 and KM2 are contactors operated at nominal load. B_{10D} = 1,300,000 (see EN ISO 13849-1 - Table C.1)

Assumption of the frequency of use
Each door is opened every 10 minutes, 16 hours a day, for 365 days a year, equal to n_{op}/year = 35,040

Definition of the SRP/CS and subsystems
This application example presents two safety functions:
1. Safety-related stop function initiated by a protective measure
2. Maintain interlock of the guard with motor M in motion
The safety function 1 is performed by an SRP/CS consisting of 5 subsystems (SB):
- SB11,12,13 represent the three RFID interlock devices of the NS series: SS1, SS2 and SS3
- SB14 represents the safety module CS AR-08
- SB15 represents the two contactors KM1 and KM2 in redundant architecture (cat. 4)



The safety function 2 is performed by 2 subsystems (SB):
- SB21 represents the CS AM-01 safety module for motor standstill monitoring
- SB22 represents the three NS series RFID interlock devices



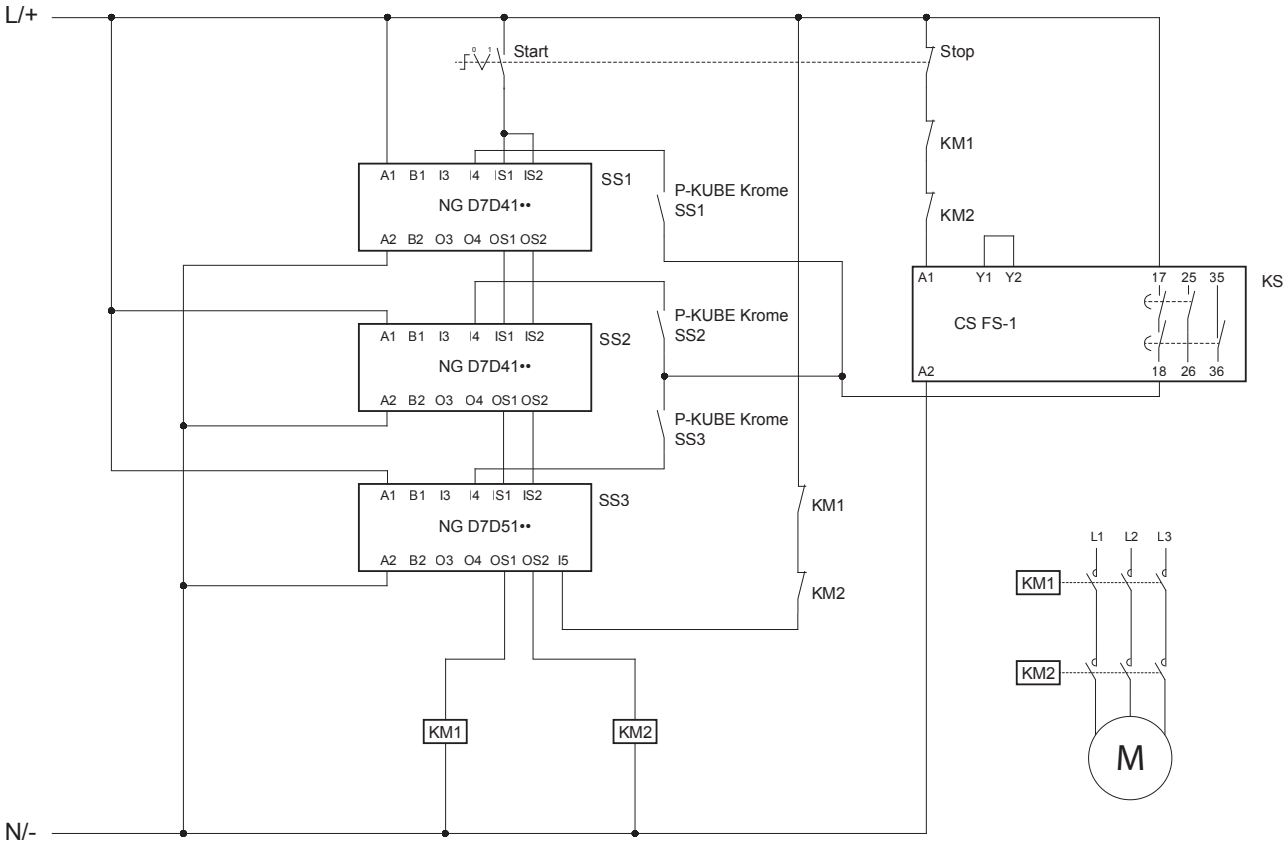
PFH_D calculation for SB15
$MTTF_D$ KM1,KM2 = 371 years.
DC = 99%, the contacts of KM1 and KM2 are monitored by the safety module via the feedback circuit.
For the CCF parameter we assume a score higher than 65 (acc. to EN ISO 13849-1 - Annex F).
A category 4 circuit with $MTTF_D$ = 371 and high diagnostic coverage (DC = 99%) corresponds to a failure probability of PFH_D = 6.3E-09 and a PL "e".

Calculation of the total PFH_D of the SRP/CS safety function 1 (interlock)
$PFH_{DTOT} = PFH_{DSB11} + PFH_{DSB12} + PFH_{DSB13} + PFH_{DSB14} + PFH_{DSB15}$ = 1E-08
It corresponds to PL "e".

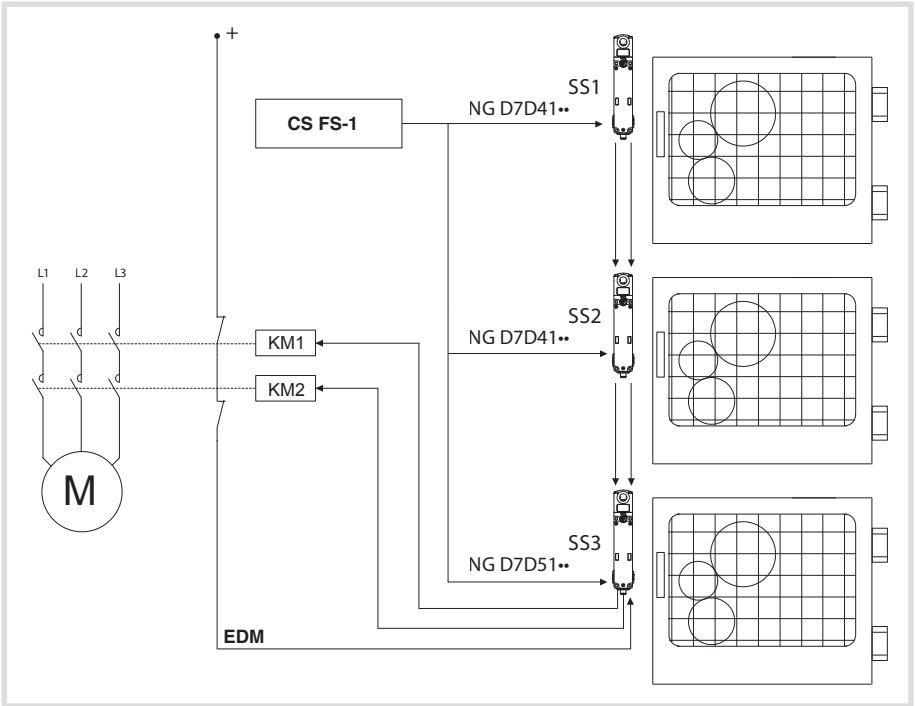
Calculation of the total PFH_D of the SRP/CS safety function 2 (lock)
$PFH_{DTOT} = PFH_{DSB21} + PFH_{DSB22}$ = 8.9E-09
That would correspond to PL "e". However, considering that the motor standstill monitoring module is characterised by a PL "d", and that the unlock command takes place via a single-channel architecture, the entire SRP/CS is downgraded to this value, therefore PL "d".

Calculation example performed with SISTEMA software, downloadable free of charge at www.pizzato.com

EXAMPLE 9
Application: Guard monitoring



Reference standard EN ISO 13849-1	
Performance Level - Safety function 1	**PL e**
Performance Level - Safety function 2	**PL d**

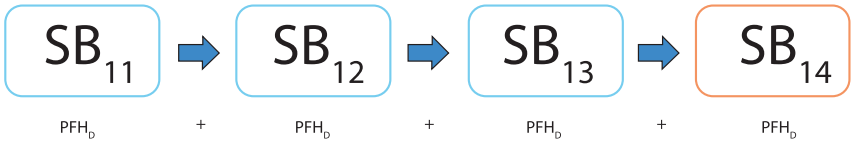


Description of the safety function
Interlocking devices SS1, SS2 and SS3 perform two safety functions: monitoring the locked state and locking the guard.
Once the guards have been released, the three sensors act directly on contactors KM1 and KM2. Contactors KM1 and KM2 (with forcibly guided contacts) are controlled by the SS3 sensor, via EDM (External Device Monitoring) input I5.
The interlock command on the three devices SS1, SS2 and SS3 depends on the closure of the safe contact of a CS FS-1 safety timer module. Each device will receive the unlock command, when the button mounted on the P-KUBE Krome handle is pressed.

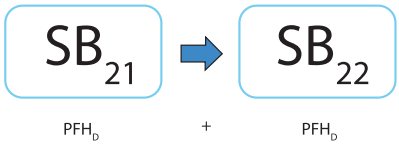
Device data
SS1, SS2, SS3 are coded interlock devices with RFID technology, with guard locking device. Locked protection detection function PFH_d = 1,17E-09 PL = "e", single channel locking control function PFH_D = 1,51E-10 PL = "d".
CS FS-1 is a safety timer module, PFH_d = 5.06E-10, PL "e".
KM1 and KM2 are contactors operated at nominal load. B_{10D} = 1,300,000 (see EN ISO 13849-1 - Table C.1)

Assumption of the frequency of use
Each door is opened every 10 minutes, 16 hours a day, for 365 days a year, equal to n_{op} = 35,040

Definition of the SRP/CS and subsystems
This application example presents two safety functions:
1. Safety-related stop function initiated by a protective measure
2. Maintain interlock of the guard with motor M1 in motion
The safety function 1 is performed by an SRP/CS consisting of 4 subsystems (SB):
- SB11,12,13 represent the three RFID interlock devices of the NG series: SS1, SS2 and SS3
- SB14 represents the two contactors KM1 and KM2 in redundant architecture (cat. 4)



The safety function 2 is performed by 2 subsystems (SB):



- SB21 represents the safety timer module CS FS-1
- SB22 represents the NG series RFID interlocking device

PFH_D calculation for SB14
$MTTF_D$ KM1,KM2 = 371 years.
DC = 99%, the KM1 and KM2 contacts are monitored by the last NG device in the series, via the EDM input.
For the CCF parameter we assume a score higher than 65 (acc. to EN ISO 13849-1 - Annex F).
A category 4 circuit with $MTTF_D$ = 371 and high diagnostic coverage (DC = 99%) corresponds to a failure probability of PFH_D = 6.3E-09 and a PL "e".

Calculation of the total PFH_D of the SRP/CS safety function 1
$PFH_{DTOT} = PFH_{DSB11} + PFH_{DSB12} + PFH_{DSB13} + PFH_{DSB14}$ = 9.8E-09
It corresponds to PL "e".

Calculation of the total PFH_D of the SRP/CS safety function 2
$PFH_{DTOT} = PFH_{DSB21} + PFH_{DSB22}$ = 6.6E-10
That would correspond to PL "e". Considering however, that the NG device with single channel interlock command is characterized by a PL "d", the entire SRP/CS is downgraded to this value; therefore PL "d".

Definitions according to the EN 60947-1 and EN 60947-5-1 standards

Control switches
Devices or operating mechanisms for controlling the operation of equipment, including signalling, interlocking, etc.

Utilization category
Combination of specified requirements related to the conditions in which the switching device fulfils its purpose.

Operating cycle
Sequence of two operations, one for opening and one for closing.

Rated current Ie
This current depends on the rated operating voltage, the rated frequency, the utilization category and the type of protective enclosure, if present.

Thermal current Ith
Maximum current for heating tests on equipment without enclosure, in free air. Its value shall be least to equal to the maximum value of the rated operational current Ie of the equipment without enclosure, in eight-hour duty.

Electrical endurance
Number of on-load operating cycles, under the conditions defined by the corresponding product standard, which can be carried out without repair or replacement.

Mechanical endurance
Number of no-load operating cycles (i.e. without current on the main contacts), under the conditions defined by the corresponding product standard, which can be carried out without repair or replacement of mechanical parts.

Contact elements
The parts, fixed or movable, conducting or insulating, of a control switch necessary to close and open one single conducting path of a circuit.

Single interruption contact elements
Contact element opening or closing the circuit's conducting path at one point only.

Double interruption contact elements
Contact element opening or closing the circuit's conducting path at two points in series.

Make-contact elements (normally open)
Contact element closing a circuit's conducting path when the control switch is actuated.

Break-contact elements (normally closed)
Contact element opening a circuit's conducting path when the control switch is actuated.

Change-over contact elements
Contact element combination including one make-contact element and one break-contact element.

Electrically separated contact elements
Contact elements of the same control switch which are well isolated from each other and therefore can be connected to electric circuits with different voltages.

Contact elements with independent action (snap action)
Contact element of a manual or automatic device for control circuits where the motion speed of the contact is substantially independent from the motion speed of the actuator.

Contact elements with dependent action (slow action)
Contact element of a manual or automatic device for control circuits where the motion speed of the contact depends on the motion speed of the actuator.

Minimum actuating force
Minimum force to be applied to the actuator that will cause all contacts to reach their switched position.

Position switch
Control switch whose controller is actuated by a moving part of the machine, when this part arrives to a set position.

Foot switch
Control switch whose actuator is actuated by exerting force with a foot on the pedal.

Pre-travel of the actuator
The maximum travel of the actuator which does not cause any travel of the contact elements.

Ambient temperature
The air temperature surrounding the complete switching device, under prescribed conditions.

Rated operating voltage Ue
Voltage which, combined with the rated operational current Ie, determinates the application of the equipment and the referred utilization categories.

Rated insulation voltage Ui
Reference voltage for the dielectric test voltage and the creepage distances along surfaces.

Rated impulse withstand voltage Uimp
The highest peak value of an impulse voltage, of a prescribed shape and polarity, which does not cause destructive discharge under the specified test conditions.

Contact block
Contact element or contact elements combination which can be combined with similar units, operated by a common actuating system.

Markings and quality marks

CE marking

The CE marking is a mandatory declaration made by the manufacturer of a product in order to indicate that the product satisfies all requirements foreseen by the directives (regulated by the European Community) in terms of safety and quality. Therefore, it ensures National bodies of the EU countries about the fulfilment of obligations laid down in the agreements.

IMQ mark

The IMQ (Italian Institute of the Quality Mark) is an association in Italy (independent third body) whose task is to check and certify the compliance of materials and equipment with safety standards (CEI standards in the electric and electronic sector). This voluntary conformity certification is a guarantee of quality, safety and technical value.

UL mark

UL (Underwriters Laboratories Inc.) is an independent non-profit body that tests materials, devices, products, equipment, constructions, methods and systems with regard to their risk for human life and goods according to the standard in force in the United States and Canada. Decisions made by UL are often recognized by many governing authorities concerning the compliance with local safety regulations.

CCC mark

The CQC is the organization in the Chinese Popular Republic whose task is to check and certify the low voltage electrical material. This organization issues the product mark CCC which certifies the passing of electrical/mechanical conformity tests by products and the compliance of the company quality system with required standards. To obtain the mark, the Chinese body makes preliminary company visits as well as periodical check inspections. Position switches cannot be sold in the Chinese territory without this mark.

TÜV SÜD mark

TÜV SÜD is an international authority claiming long-standing experience in the certification of operating safety for electrical, electromechanical and electronic products. In the course of type approval, TÜV SÜD closely inspects the quality throughout all the stages concerning product development, from software design and completion, to production and to the tests conducted according to ISO/IEC standards. The operating safety certification is obtained voluntarily and has a high technical value, since it not only certifies the electrical safety of the product, but also its specific operating suitability for use in safety applications according to the IEC 61508 standard.

EAC mark

The EAC certificate of conformity is a certificate issued by a Customs Union certification body formed by Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan, with which the conformity of a product is certified with the essential safety requirements laid down by one or more Technical Regulations (Directives) of the Customs Union.

ECOLAB mark

ECOLAB is one of the world's leading providers of technologies and services for hygiene in food processing. ECOLAB certifies the compatibility of tested electrical devices in its own laboratories, using disinfectants and cleaning agents used in the area of food processing worldwide.

UKCA mark

Following the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union, the UKCA mark (UKCA Conformity Assessment) takes the place of the CE marking for the British market (England, Scotland and Wales).
The UKCA mark indicates that the product satisfies the British regulations. As in the European Union, conformity can be achieved through the application of harmonised standards, the so-called "designated standards". The evaluation of the conformity can be performed through self-certification or through a certification process by an "approved body".
At the time of printing this catalogue, the British government specified 1 January 2025 as the date from which the UKCA mark will be mandatory for products that are placed on the market in Great Britain.

International and European Standards

EN 50041: Low voltage switchgear and controlgear for industrial use. Control switches. Position switches 42.5x80 mm. Dimensions and features.
EN 50047: Low voltage switchgear and controlgear for industrial use. Control switches. Position switches 30x55 mm. Dimensions and features.
EN ISO 14119: Safety of machinery. Interlocking devices associated with guards. Design and selection principles.
EN ISO 12100: Safety of machinery. General design principles. Risk assessment and risk reduction.
EN ISO 13849-1: Safety of machinery. Safety-related parts of control systems. Part 1: General principles for design.
EN ISO 13850: Safety of machinery. Emergency stop devices, functional aspects. Design principles.
EN 61000-6-3 (equivalent to IEC 61000-6-3): Electromagnetic compatibility. Generic emission standard. Part 1: Residential, commercial and light-industrial environments.
EN 61000-6-2 (equivalent to IEC 61000-6-2): Electromagnetic compatibility. Generic immunity standard. Part 2: Industrial environments.
EN ISO 13855: Safety of machinery. Positioning of safeguards with respect to the approach speeds of parts of the human body.
EN ISO 14118: Safety of machinery. Prevention of unexpected start-up.
EN ISO 13851: Safety of machinery. Two-hand control devices. Principles for design and choice.
EN 60947-1 (equivalent to IEC 60947-1): Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear. Part 1: General rules.
EN 60947-5-1 (equivalent to IEC 60947-5-1): Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear. Part 5: Devices for control and operation circuits. Section 1: Electromechanical control circuit devices.
EN 60947-5-2: Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear. Part 5-2: Control circuit devices and switching elements - Proximity switches.
EN 60947-5-3: Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear. Part 5-3: Control circuit devices and switching elements - Requirements for proximity devices with defined behaviour under fault conditions (PDF).
EN 60204-1 (equivalent to IEC 60204-1): Safety of machinery. Electrical equipment of machines. Part 1: General rules.
EN 60529 (equivalent to IEC 60529): Protection degree of the housings (IP codes).
ISO 20653: Road vehicles-degrees of protection (IP CODE).
EN 62326-1 (equivalent to IEC 62326-1): Printed boards. Part 1: Generic specification.
EN 60664-1 (equivalent to IEC 60664-1): Insulation coordination for equipment within low-voltage systems. Part 1: Principles, requirements and tests.
EN 61508 (equivalent to IEC 61508): Functional safety of electrical, electronic and programmable electronic systems for safety applications.
EN 62061 (equivalent to IEC 62061): Safety of machinery - Functional safety of safety-related electrical, electronic and programmable electronic control systems.
EN 60079-0 (equivalent to IEC 60079-0): Explosive atmospheres - Part 0: Equipment - General requirements.
EN 60079-11 (equivalent to IEC 60079-11): Explosive atmospheres - Part 11: Equipment protection by intrinsic safety "i".
EN 60079-15 (equivalent to IEC 60079-15): Explosive atmospheres - Part 15: Equipment protection by type of protection "n".
EN 60079-31 (equivalent to IEC 60079-31): Explosive atmospheres - Part 31: Equipment dust ignition protection by enclosure "t".
EN IEC 63000: Technical documentation for the evaluation of electrical and electronic products in relation to the restriction of hazardous substances.
BG-GS-ET-15: Prescriptions about how to test switches with forced contact opening to be used in safety applications (German standard).
UL 508: Standards for industrial control equipment. (American standard).
CSA C22.2 No. 14: Standards for industrial control equipment. (Canadian standard).

European directives

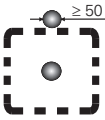
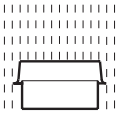
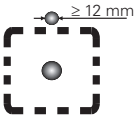
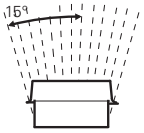
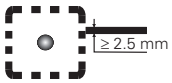
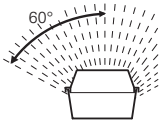
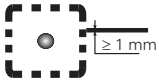
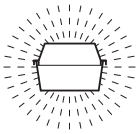
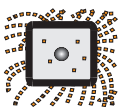
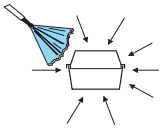
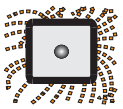
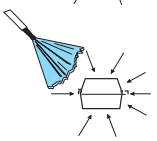
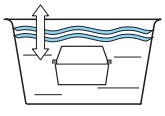
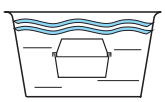
2014/35/EU	Directive on low-voltage switchgear and controlgear
2006/42/EC	Machinery Directive
2014/30/EU	Directive on electromagnetic compatibility
2014/34/EU	ATEX Directive
2011/65/UE	RoHS Directive

Regulatory Organisations

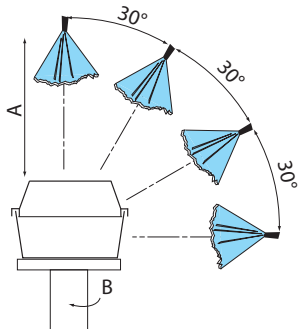
CEI	Comitato Elettrotecnico Italiano (IT)	**NF**	Normes Françaises (FR)
CSA	Canadian Standard Association (CAN)	**VDE**	Verband Deutscher Elektrotechniker (DE)
CENELEC	European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardisation	**UNI**	Ente Nazionale Italiano di Unificazione (IT)
CEN	European Committee for Standardisation	**UL**	Underwriter's Laboratories (USA)
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission	**TÜV**	Technischer Überwachungs-Verein (DE)

Protection degree of housings for electrical material according to EN 60529

The following table reports the required protection degrees according to the IEC 60529, EN 60529, CEI 70-1 standards.
The protection degrees are indicated by the abbreviation IP and 2 following digits. 2 additional letters can be reported indicating protection of persons or other features. The first digit shows the degree of protection against penetration of external solid materials. The second digit identifies instead the protection degree against liquid penetration.

1st digit	Description	Protection for the machine	Protection for persons	2nd digit	Description	Protection for the machine
0		Not protected	Not protected	**0**		Not protected
1		Protected against solid objects greater than 50 mm	Against access to hazardous parts with the back of a hand (Ø 50 mm)	**1**		Protected against vertically falling water drops
2		Protected against solid objects greater than 12 mm	Against access to hazardous parts with a finger (Ø 12 mm)	**2**		Protected against water drops falling at max. 15° angle
3		Protected against solid objects greater than 2.5 mm	Against access to hazardous parts with a tool (Ø 2.5 mm)	**3**		Protected against rain drops falling at max. 60° angle
4		Protected against solid objects greater than 1 mm	Against access to hazardous parts with a wire (Ø 1 mm)	**4**		Protected against splash water from any direction
5		Protected against dust	Against access to hazardous parts with a wire (Ø 1 mm)	**5**		Protected against water jets from any direction
6		Totally protected against dust	Against access to hazardous parts with a wire (Ø 1 mm)	**6**		Protected against powerful water jets from any direction (e.g. waves)
				7		Protected against temporary water immersion (30 minutes at one-meter depth)
				8		Protected against continuous immersion in water

Protection degree IP69K according to ISO 20653



ISO 20653 envisages a particularly strenuous test. This test simulates the conditions of pressure washing in industrial environments with water jets having pressure between 80 and 100 bar, flow rate between 14 and 16 l/min. and a temperature of 80°C.

Test specifications:

Rotation speed (B):	5 ± 1 rpm
Distance from water jet (A):	100 +50/-0 mm
Water flow rate:	15 ± 1 l/min
Water pressure:	9000 ± 1000 kPa
Water temperature:	80 ± 5 °C
Test duration:	30 s per position

Housing data in accordance with UL (UL 508) and CSA (C22-2 no.14) approvals

The features required for a housing are determined by a specific environmental designation and other features such as the kind of gasket or the use of solvent materials.

Type	Intended use and description
1	Mainly for indoor utilization, supplied with protection against contact with the internal mechanism and against a limited quantity of falling dirt.
4X	Suitable for both indoor and outdoor use, provided with protection degree against falling rain, water splashes and direct coming water from a pipe. No damage caused by ice formation on the hosing. Corrosion-resistant.
12	Indoor utilization, provided with a protection degree against dust, dirt, flying fibres, dripping water and outside condensation of non-corrosive fluids.
13	Indoor utilization, supplied with a protection degree against gauze, dust penetration, outside condensation and sprinkling of water, oil and non-corrosive fluids.

Pollution degree (of environmental conditions) according to EN 60947-1

According to the EN 60947-1 standard, the pollution degree is a conventional number based on the quantity of conducting hygroscopic dust, ionized gas or salt, and on the relative humidity and its frequency of occurrence resulting in hygroscopic absorption or condensation of moisture leading to reduction in dielectric strength and/or surface resistivity. In equipment to be used inside a housing or having an integral enclosure as part of the device, the pollution degree applies to the inner part of housing. With the purpose of evaluating the air and surface insulation distances, the following four pollution degrees are defined:

Degree	Description
1	No pollution or only dry and non-conductive pollution occurs.
2	Normally, only non-conductive pollution is present. Occasionally some temporary conductivity caused by condensation may occur.
3	Some conductive pollution is present, or some dry non-conductive pollution that becomes conductive because of condensation.
4	Pollution causes persistent conductivity, for instance due to conductive dust or rain or snow.

Where not otherwise specified by the applicable standards for the product, equipment for industrial applications are generally intended for their use in environment with pollution degree 3. Nevertheless, other degrees can be considered, depending on the micro-environment or on particular applications.

Use in alternating and direct current of auxiliary devices acc. to EN 60947-5-1

Alternating current use		Direct current use	
Utilization category	Intended use	Utilization category	Intended use
AC12	Control of resistive loads and solid state loads with insulation by optocouplers.	DC12	Control of resistive loads and solid state loads with insulation by optocouplers.
AC13	Control of solid state loads with transformer isolation.	DC13	Control of electromagnetic loads without economy resistors in circuit.
AC14	Control of electromagnetic loads, power ≤ 72 VA.	DC14	Control of electromagnetic loads with economy resistors in circuit.
AC15	Control of electromagnetic loads, power ≥ 72 VA.		

Changed article codes

Legend:

CS AR-03•••• → CS AR-08•••• The codes in grey have been replaced by the code after the arrow

Old Article	New Article
CS AR-03•••• →	CS AR-08••••
CS AT-0A•••• →	CS AT-00••••-TF0.5
CS AT-0B•••• →	CS AT-00••••-TF1
CS AT-0C•••• →	CS AT-00••••-TF3
CS AT-0D•••• →	CS AT-00••••-TF10
CS AT-1A•••• →	CS AT-10••••-TF0.5
CS AT-1B•••• →	CS AT-10••••-TF1
CS AT-1C•••• →	CS AT-10••••-TF3
CS AT-1D•••• →	CS AT-10••••-TF10
CS AT-2••••• →	CS AT-3•••••
CS FS-0••••• →	CS FS-1•••••
CS FS-0A•••• →	CS FS-00••••-TF0.5
CS FS-0B•••• →	CS FS-00••••-TF1
CS FS-0C•••• →	CS FS-00••••-TF3
CS FS-0D•••• →	CS FS-00••••-TF10
CS ME-2AVU24 →	CS ME-20VU24-TF0.5
CS ME-2BVU24 →	CS ME-20VU24-TF1
CS ME-2EVU24 →	CS ME-20VU24-TF2
CS ME-2CVU24 →	CS ME-20VU24-TF3
VF IL•••••• →	VF SL••••••

Order procedures:
Purchasing orders must always be sent in writing (e-mail). We reserve the right to not accept e-mail orders in case of missing characteristics necessary to correctly identify the sender or to not process them in case of virus infected attachments or attachments of dubious origin.

Minimum billing amount:
Unless specifically agreed, the minimum billing amount is EUR 200 net (VAT excluded). For invoices of less than 200 Euro, a fee of 10 Euro will be charged if delivery is within the EU, or 30 Euro if delivery is outside the EU.
Invoices are issued weekly.

Prices:
The prices quoted in the price list do not include VAT, custom taxes or any other charges. Unless otherwise agreed, the prices quoted in the price list are not binding and may undergo changes without prior notice.

Order quantities:
Some products are shipped in packs. The ordered quantities of these items must be multiples of the quantities contained in the packages.

Order cancellation/changes:
Order changes might be accepted depending on the job order status. Changes or cancellation of special article orders will not be accepted. All terms and conditions stated in the order confirmation shall be deemed to be accepted without reservation after 2 working days from the date of the confirmation. What is stated in the customer's purchase order is not binding.

Supply:
The supply includes only what is expressly stated in the order confirmation. As per article 1461 of the Italian Civil Code, we reserve the right to stop supply in case of changes in the customer's financial standing.

Delivery:
The delivery is indicated in the order confirmation and reports the period in which the goods can be available at the factories of Pizzato Elettrica and not the date of arrival at the customer's premises. This date is an approximate value and cannot be used as a reason of the order non-fulfilment.
A list of items in stock can be found at www.pizzato.com

Packaging:
Packaging is free. For more than six boxes pallets can be necessary for the transport.

Shipment:
Unless expressly agreed between the parties, Pizzato Elettrica ships goods X works, in accordance with Incoterms® 2020 (published by the ICC). In the event that the customer requests transport against payment on the invoice, all parties agree that the goods always travel at the risk and peril of the customer. The customer must check that the forwarder delivers the number of boxes indicated in the delivery note, that the boxes are intact and that the weight corresponds to what is stated in the documents. In case of any inconsistencies, always accept the goods SUBJECT TO VERIFICATION, clearly specifying the type of damage. Any discrepancy or mistakes should be reported in writing within 8 days of receipt of the goods at info@pizzato.com.

Warranty:
The warranty has a validity of 12 months starting from the shipping date of the material. The warranty does not cover improper use of the material, negligence or wrong installation/assembling. The warranty does not cover parts subjected to wear or products used beyond the technological limits described in the catalogue, or items that have not received the right maintenance. Pizzato Elettrica engages itself to repair and/or replace parts or the complete product for those elements that present evident manufacturing defects, provided that they are still covered by warranty. Pizzato Elettrica is only responsible for the value of the product and requests for compensation due to machine downtime, repairs or costs for direct or indirect damages resulting from product malfunctions will not be accepted, even if these occur during the warranty period. It is the responsibility of the manufacturer to evaluate the importance of the products used and the possible damage caused by their malfunction and to adopt the necessary technical measures to minimize consequences on machines also for personal safety purposes (redundancy systems, self-controlled systems, etc). The warranty will be subject to the customer's compliance with the payment terms.
Any samples provided free of charge or bearing the phrase "SAMPLE" must be considered as purely demonstrative and are not covered by the guarantee.

Products:
Products can be subjected to technical improvements in any moment without prior notice.

Payment terms:
Payments should be settled within the terms agreed in the order confirmation. The payment method is always at the risk of the buyer, regardless of the means chosen. In case of delayed payment, Pizzato Elettrica reserves the right to stop the delivery of any current orders and charge interest at the rate envisaged by European Directive 2011/7/EU. Any technical or commercial complaints do not entitle the claimant to suspend the due payments.

Returns:
Any products returned for any reason will not be accepted unless they are previously APPROVED and AUTHORISED in writing.
Otherwise, Pizzato Elettrica reserves the right to reject the goods and return them "freight collect" at the expense of the buyer, in the same way by which they were forwarded. Returns have to be sent back within 3 months from the authorization date and no later. After this period, returns will not be accepted. The request to return goods will lead to their sales price being devalued and will be considered if relative to standard items and materials shipped no more than 12 months ago. The returned goods and the relative packaging must be intact and free from damage. The customer shall bear the packaging costs for returns.

Ownership:
The delivered products remain property of Pizzato Elettrica until full settlement of the invoices.

Proper Law:
The Court of Vicenza shall have jurisdiction in any disputes.

For the updated terms of sale, please consult the website www.pizzato.it

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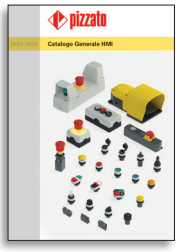
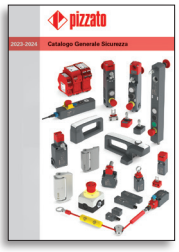
General Catalogue
Detection



General Catalogue
HMI



General Catalogue
Safety

General Catalogue
Lift

Website
www.pizzato.com

PASSION FOR QUALITY

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E-mail: info@pizzato.com
Website: www.pizzato.com

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