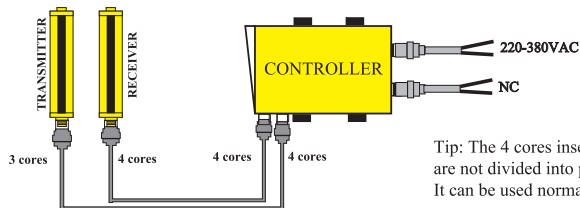
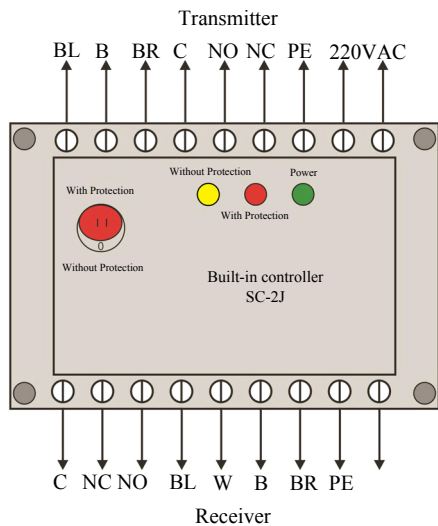


## ■ Wiring with controller(Relay)



Tip: The 4 cores inserted at the bottom of the controller are not divided into primary and secondary. It can be used normally after it has been screwed in.

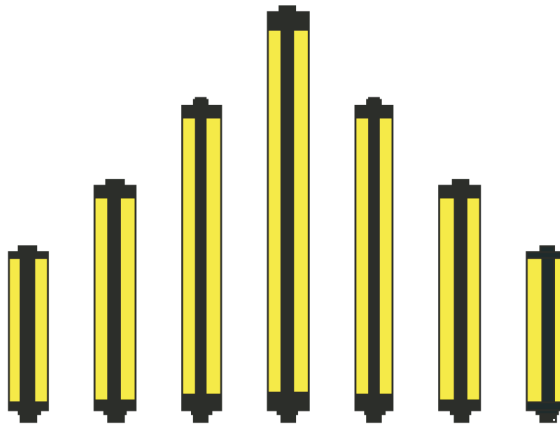
## ■ Wiring of Built-in controller



Please read the meaning of the port wiring carefully before wiring to make the controller work properly. When the unprotected button is pressed, the machine is in a grating unprotected state and the machine still works normally. Be safe!

# Safety Light Curtain

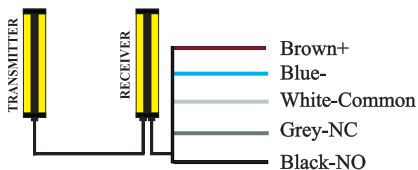
## Instructions



### Characteristics:

- Self-checking, vibration resistant, stable performance
- High resolution to protect production safety, easy to install
- Easy adjustment of the optical axis, anti-light and anti-interference
- Low energy consumption, short response time

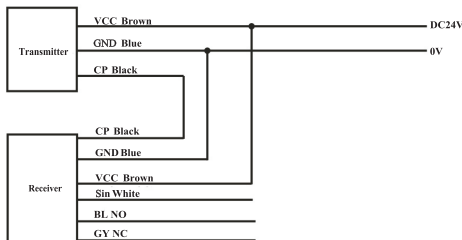
### Relay output wiring for GM type



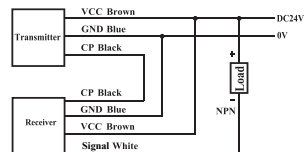
### Reminder:

To protect the safety of personnel, it is recommended to connect common and NC contacts (white and gray). For acousto-optic alarm or counting, it is recommended to connect common and NO contacts (white and black).

### Wiring for relay output type

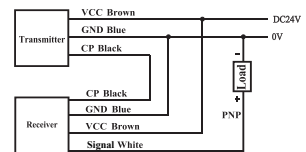


### Transistors Output(NPN):



Operating voltage: 10-30VDC  
 Operating status: Green light on both sides of the emitter and receiver when the light is on.  
 Red light on the receiver when the light is blocked;  
 Output state: When the light is on, the NPN signal output is 0V and the max. drive current is  $\leq 200\text{mA}$ .  
 When the light is blocked, the NPN signal has no output and is suspended.

### Transistors Output(PNP):



Operating voltage: 10-30VDC  
 Operating status: Green light on both sides of the emitter and receiver when the light is on.  
 Red light on the receiver when the light is blocked;  
 Output state: When the light is on, the PNP signal output is 24VDC and the max. drive current is  $\leq 200\text{mA}$ .  
 When the light is blocked, the PNP signal has no output and is suspended.

### Note:

1. The brown wire VCC of the transmitter and receiver is connected to the power supply +24VDC.
2. The blue wire GND of the transmitter and receiver is connected to the negative 0v of the power supply.
3. The black wire of the transmitter and receiver are connected together without other contacts, i.e. the synchronous wire.
4. The white wire of the receiver is the signal wire, connected to the relay or PLC.