

Thru-beam sensor ML29-2P/25/103/143



- Single-beam monitoring with extremely narrow sensor
- Integrated circuit
- Test
- Simple installation Plug & Play
- Ideal for installation in door profiles or frames
- Dual-beam version master/slave for dual-beam protection of closing edges

Single-beam miniature sensor, ideal for installing in frames or door profiles



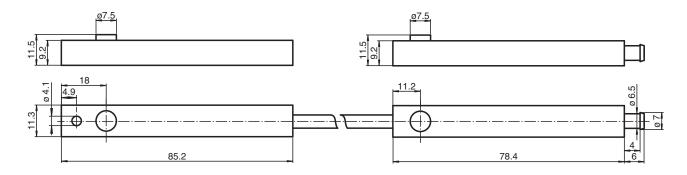
Function

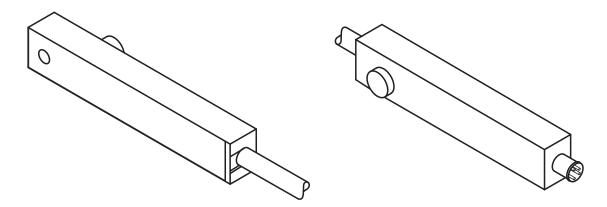
The narrow miniature thru-beam sensors are a small and cost-effective solution, fitting in virtually any door frame. The ML29 and ML30 series offer fast, reliable detection at a distance of up to 8.5 m. The sensors are easy to mount on the profile, either using adhesive strips or a screw. A large opening angle ensures problem-free alignment. Several sensors can be mounted in a cross formation to offer multi-beam protection.

Application

- · Person detection for automatic doors and gates
- · Closing edge protection on sliding and revolving doors
- · Threshold monitoring for elevator doors
- · Step monitoring for doors on public transport vehicles
- · Trigger function for restarting escalators

Dimensions





Technical Data

	0 5 m
	7 m
	IRED
	modulated infrared light
	+/- 8 °
	lateral
	40000 Lux
	880 a
	20 a
	0 %
	LED red in receiver : lights up when receiving the light beam
U_B	11 30 V DC
I ₀	≤ 35 mA per device
-	•
	Test: emitter deactivation at 0 V
	light-on
	1 PNP output, short-circuit protected, reverse polarity protected, open collector
	max. 30 V DC
	max. 0.1 A
f	50 Hz
	10 ms
	EN 60947-5-2
	EN 61000-6-2, EN 61000-6-3
	CCC approval / marking not required for products rated ≤36 V
	-20 60 °C (-4 140 °F)
	-20 75 °C (-4 167 °F)
	90 % , noncondensing
	IP65
	4-pin plastic connector, 6.5 mm diameter
	. p p.ac.ac dofinocioty of chini diameter
	Transmitter: PMMA black / Receiver: red PMMA
	TIGHTOHIMOTE I WHALL DIGOLE LOCAL LOCAL MINISTRA
	Plastic pane
	Io

Channel 2

Function Principle

The thru-beam sensor requires a pair of devices for operation, comprising a light transmitter and a light receiver. The emitter and receiver must be arranged in optical alignment with each other. The infrared light from the emitter is detected by the receiver and evaluated.