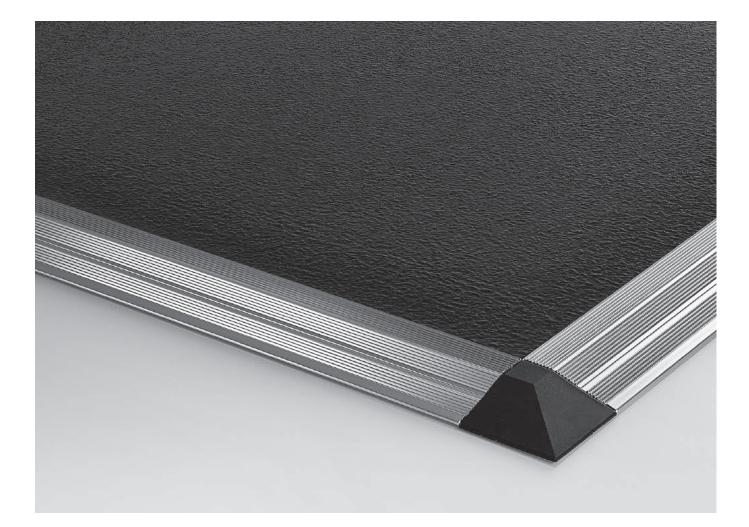


Innovative by tradition.



Safety mats SM11



EN | Product information

Mayser GmbH & Co. KG

Örlinger Straße 1–3 89073 Ulm GERMANY Phone: +49 731 2061-0 Fax: +49 731 2061-222 E-mail: info.ulm@mayser.com Internet: www.mayser.com

MAYSER[®]

Content

Definitions	
Pressure-sensitive protection device	
Operation principle 2-wire-technology	4
Operation principle 4-wire-technology	5
Intended use	6
Limits	6
Exclusions	7
Program selection	7
Design	7
Available sizes	8
Non-sensitive edges	8
Connection	9
Cable exit	9
Cable connection	9
Wire colours	
Sensor cover	10
Resistances	
Sensor attachment	12
Ramp edge AK 56	
Cable conduit AP 45	
Ramp edge AK 51	
Calculation of the necessary actuation area	15
Calculation examples	
Safety aspects	16
Maintenance and cleaning	16
Technical data	17
Request for quotation	18

Important information

Read through the product information carefully. It contains important information on operation, safety and maintenance of the product. Retain the product information for later reference. Always observe the safety instructions on the following pages under **ATTENTION.** Only use the product for the purpose described in the product information.

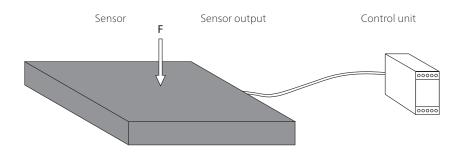
© Mayser Ulm 2017



Definitions

Pressure-sensitive protection device

A pressure-sensitive protection device consists of pressure-sensitive sensor(s), signal processing and output signal switching device(s). The control unit is made up of the signal processing and output signal switching device(s). The pressure-sensitive protection device is triggered when the sensor is activated.



Note:

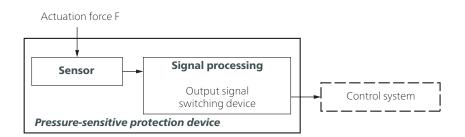
See also Chapter 3 **Terms** in ISO 13856-1.

Sensor

The sensor is the part of the pressure-sensitive protection device that generates a signal when the actuating force F is applied. Mayser safety systems have a sensor whereby the actuating surface is deformed locally.

Signal processing

The signal processing is the part of the pressure-sensitive protection device that converts the output signal of the sensor and controls the status of the output signal switching device. The output signal switching device is that part of the signal processing which is connected to the machine controls and transmits safety output signals such as STOP.

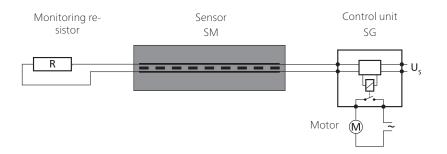




Criteria for selecting the sensor type

- Category in accordance with ISO 13849-1 •
- Performance level of pressure-sensitive protection device = at least PL,
- Temperature range
- Degree of protection in accordance with IEC 60529: IP65 is the standard for safety mats. Higher degree of protection must be checked individually.
- Environmental influences such as swarf, oil, coolant, outdoor use...
- Recognition of persons weighing < 35 kg necessary?

Operation principle 2-wire-technology



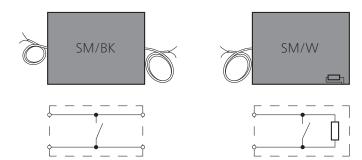
The monitoring resistor must be compatible with the control unit. Standard value is 1k2. 8k2 and 22k1 are also available.

For your safety:

Sensor and connecting cables are constantly monitored for function. Monitoring is carried out by controlled bridging of the contact surfaces with a monitoring resistor (closed current principle).

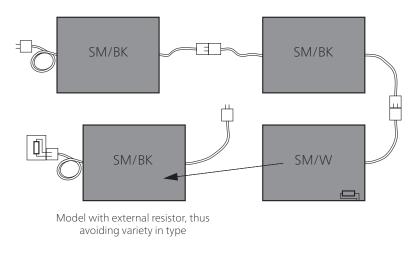
Design

- SM/BK with cables on both sides as a through sensor or as an end sensor with external monitoring resistor
- as an end sensor with integrated monitoring resistor SM/W





Combination of sensors

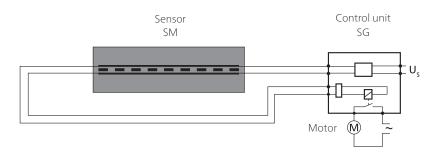


Combination:

- connection of more than one sensor
- only one control unit required
- individual design of control areas with regard to size and shape

Operation principle 4-wire-technology

Unlike 2-wire technology, 4-wire-technology works **without** a monitoring resistor.



Note:

The 4-wire technology can be used only together with control unit SG-EFS 104/4L.

For your safety:

Sensor and connecting cables are constantly monitored for function. This is possible because of signal transmission feedback – without monitoring resistor.

Design

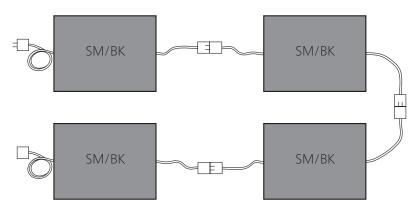
SM/BK

with cables on both sides as a through sensor





Combination of sensors



Combination:

- connection of more than one sensor
- only one control unit required
- individual design of control areas with regard to size and shape

Intended use

A safety mat detects a person that is standing on or stepping onto it. It is a protective device covering a certain area and monitoring the presence of a person on it as a safety function. Its purpose is to prevent possible hazardous situations for personnel within a danger zone. Typical applications are in the area of moving units on machines and plants.

Safe operation of a safety mat depends entirely on

- The surface condition of the mounting surface,
- the correct selection of size and resistance as well as
- correct installation.

Limits

- Max. 10 sensors type BK on one control unit
- Max. 9 sensors type BK and 1 sensor type W on one control unit
- System size max. 15 m²
 = max. number × max. sensor size

See Annex B of ISO 13856-1, especially Figures B.1 and B.2.



Exclusions

Sensors are not suitable

- for detecting walking aids.
- for detecting individuals who weigh less than 20 kg.
- for navigating with industrial trucks.

Sensor combinations are not suitable

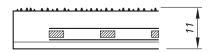
• for detecting individuals who weigh less than 35 kg.

Program selection

Sensors in the SM11 safety mat programme are only available in rectangular shape. The surface is resistant to a certain extent to external influences and normal chemical influences.

If you have higher requirements of the sensors, we recommend our line of customised safety mats.

Design



Standard version

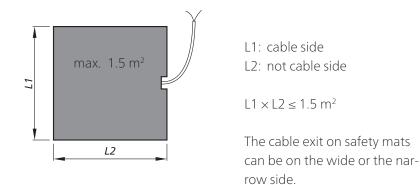
moulded onto a plastic plate; fitted in the factory with a non-slip structured surface; non-slip category: R9 Degree of protection: IP65



Available sizes

Sensors are available exclusively in rectangular shape up to a size of max.1.5 $\mbox{m}^2.$

The side lengths must be within a range of 200 to 3,000 mm.



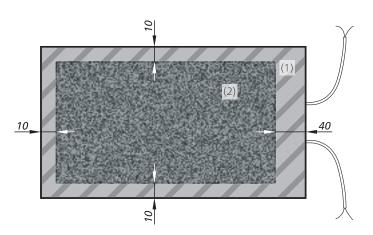
Non-sensitive edges

A non-sensitive edge (1) surrounds the effective actuation area (2):

- 40 mm = on cable exit side
- 10 mm = on remaining three sides

Note

With a combination of sensors, only the sides with an edge area of 10 mm may be placed together.

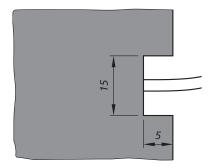


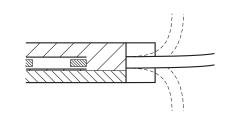


Connection

Cable exit

The multifunctional cutout also allows the cable to be laid upwards or downwards.

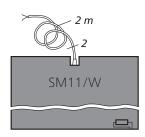




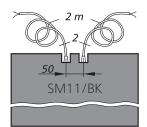
Cable connection

Without plug (standard)

- Universally applicable
- Variable cable length



- As an individual sensor type W or an end sensor type W
- Integrated resistor
- 2-wire cable (Ø 5 mm; 2×0.5 mm² Cu)



- As a feed-through sensor type BK
- Without resistor
- 2 two-wire cables (Ø 5 mm; 2× 0.5 mm² Cu)

Optional with M8 plug (IP67).

ATTENTION

The maximum overall cable length up to signal processing is 100 m.

Subject to technical modifications.

051017 v2.00

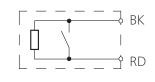


Wire colours

Sensor type W

Colour coding

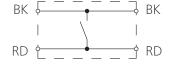
2



RD Red BK Black

Sensor type BK with 2 lines

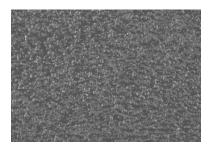




Sensor cover

A rough surface provides the necessary non-slip quality and acts as a mechanical protection.

The structured surface is applied in the factory.



Resistances

The condition for the resistances listed in the following (at room temperature 23 $^{\circ}$ C) is a sensor with an undamaged surface.

Physical resistance

Surface	PUR
IEC 60529: Degree of protection DIN 53516: Abrasion DIN 51130: Non-Slip static load (up to 8 h) DIN 4102: Behaviour in fire Stress when subjected to climate changes UV-resistance	IP65 < 150 mg R9 800 N/cm ² B2 + +

Explanation of symbols:

+ = resistant



Chemical resistance

The sensor is resistant against normal chemical influences such as diluted acids and alkalis as well as alcohol over an exposure period of 24 hrs.

The values in the table are results of tests carried out in our laboratory. The suitability of our products for your special area of application must always be verified with your own practical tests.

Surface	PUR
Acetone	-
Formic acid 5 %	+
Ammonia	+
ATF gear oil	+
Brake fluid DOT 4	-
Cutting emulsion	+
Demineralised water	+
Diesel	±
Acetic acid 10 %	+
Ethanol	-
Greases	-
Hydraulic oil	+
Caustic potash solution 10 %	+
Saline solution 5 %	+
Cooling lubricant	±
Metal working oil	+
Methanol	-
Mineral oil	+
Caustic soda 10 %	±
Cellulose thinner	-
Hydrochloric acid 10 %	±
Salt water 10 %	+
Suds 5 %	+
White spirit (ethyl alcohol)	-
Universal thinner	-
Water	+
Petroleum ether / petrol	-
Citric acid 10 %	+
Drawing compound	-

Explanation of symbols:

- + = resistant
- ± = resistant to a certain extent
- = not resistant

Note: Tests are carried out at room temperature (+23 °C).

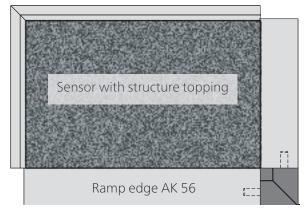
051017 v2.00



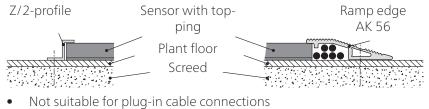
Sensor attachment

Ramp edges can be installed quickly and easily.

Z/2-Profile or cable conduit (machine side)

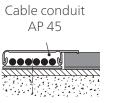


Ramp edge AK 56



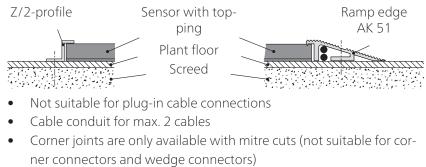
• Cable conduit for max. 6 cables

Cable conduit AP 45



- Cable conduit AP 45 instead of Z/2-Profile
- Suitable for plug-in cable connections
- Cable conduit for max. 6 cabels

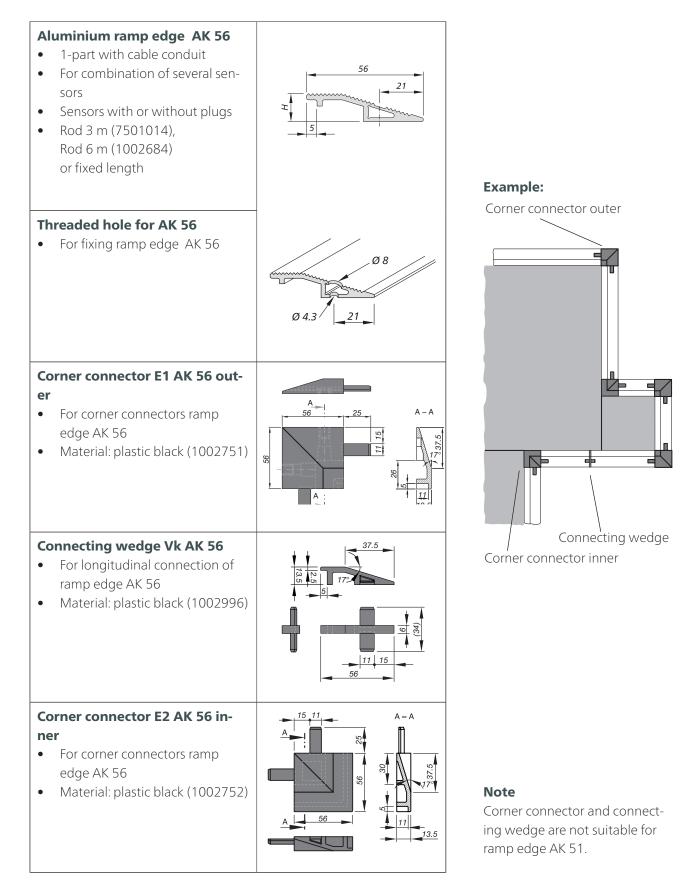
Ramp edge AK 51



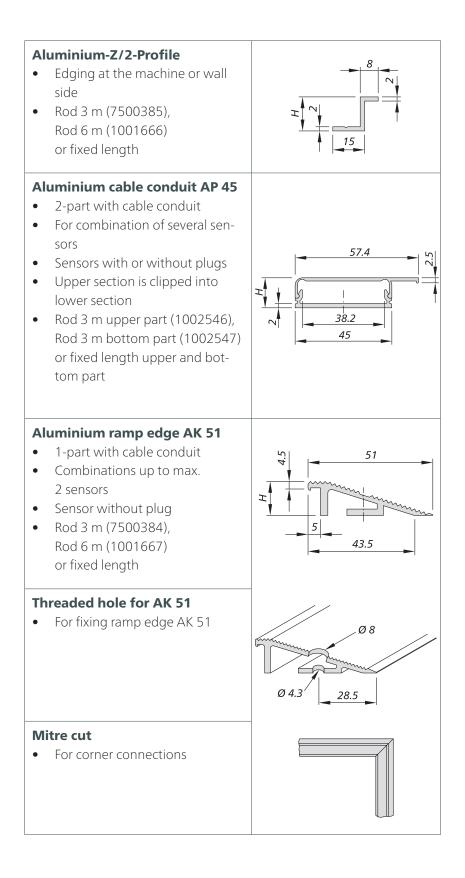
Subject to technical modifications.

051017 v2.00











Calculation of the necessary actuation

area

In accordance with ISO 13855, the necessary effective actuation area in relation to the danger area is calculated with the following:

 $S = (K \times T) + C$ where:

K = 1600 mm/s $T = t_1 + t_2$ C = 1200 mm - 0.4 H

With installation at floor level

H = 0; hence:

 $S = (1600 \text{ mm/s} \times \text{T}) + 1200 \text{ mm}$

With installation on a step

 $H \neq 0$; hence: S = (1600 mm/s × T) + (1200 mm - 0.4H)

Calculation examples

Example 1

A safety mat detects non-permitted access to the danger zone of an automated movement. The mat is installed flush to the floor, i.e. H = 0. The follow-through time of the movement is 300 ms, the response time of the protective device is 23 ms.

S = (1600 mm/s × (300 ms + 23 ms)) + 1200 mm S = 517 mm + 1200 mm S = 1717 mm

Example 2

The same conditions as Example 1, however, a step with a height of 150 mm must be negotiated to the danger zone.

 $S = (1600 \text{ mm/s} \times (300 \text{ ms} + 23 \text{ ms})) + (1200 - (0.4 \times 150)) \text{ mm}$ $S = (1600 \text{ mm/s} \times 0.323 \text{ s}) + (1200 - 60) \text{ mm}$

- S = 517 mm + 1140 mm
- S = 1657 mm

S = Minimum distance between the danger zone and the furthest edge of the sensor [mm]

- K = Approximation parameters [mm/s]
- T = Follow-through of the complete system [s]
- t₁ = Response time of the protective device
- t₂ = Stopping time of the machine
- C = Safety tolerance [mm]
- H = Step height [mm]



Safety aspects

Without reset function

When a safeguard without reset function is used (automatic reset), the reset function must be made available in some other way.

Performance Level (PL)

The PL was determined during a simplified procedure according to ISO 13849-1.

Fault exclusion according to ISO 13849-2 Table D.8: Non-closing of contact by pressure-sensitive equipment according to ISO 13856. In this case, the sensor will no longer be taken into account in determining the PL. The overall system safety mat (pressure-sensitive protection device) can reach a maximum of PL d.

Is the safeguard appropriate?

The PL required for the hazard must be decided by the integrator. This is followed by the choice of safeguard.

Finally, the integrator needs to check whether the category and PL of the safeguard chosen are appropriate.

Maintenance and cleaning

The sensor is maintenance-free. The control unit also monitors the sensor.

Regular inspection

Depending on the load, the sensors are to be tested at regular intervals (at least monthly)

- for correct functioning: by activation or by applying the relevant test sample.
- for damage: by visual checking.

Cleaning

If necessary, clean the sensor with a mild cleaning agent.



Technical data

Safety mat:	SM11/W with	SM11/W with	SM11/BK with	
	SG-EFS 1X4 ZK2/1	SG-EFS 104/2W	SG-EFS 104/4L	
Testing basis:	ISO 13856-1			
Switching characteristics at v _{test} = 2	250 mm/s			
Switching operations at 0.1 A Actuation forces	> 4× 10 ⁶			
Test piece (cylinder) Ø 11 mm	< 300 N			
Test piece (cylinder) Ø 80 mm	< 300 N			
Test piece (cylinder) Ø 200 mm	< 600 N			
Response time with control unit	18 ms	23 ms	38 ms	
Safety classifications				
ISO 13856: Reset function ISO 13849-1:2006	with/without	with/without	with/without	
MTTF _D (Pressure-sensitive protection device) MTTF _D (sensor) B _{10D} (sensor) n _{op} (acceptance)	category 3 PL d 246 a 1142 a 6× 10 ⁶ 52560/a	category 3 PL d 210 a 1142 a 6× 10 ⁶ 52560/a	category 3 PL d 65 a 1142 a 6× 10 ⁶ 52560/a	
Mechanical operating conditions				
Sensor size	max. 1.5 m ²			
Side length (min./max.)	200 mm / 3000 mm			
Cable length (min./max.)	10 cm / 200 m			
Static load (up to 8 h)	max. 800 N/cm ²			
Driving on with industrial trucks	not suitable			
Weight	12.0 kg/m ²			
IEC 60529: Degree of protection	IP65			
max. humidity (23 °C)	95 % (not-condensing	95 % (not-condensing)		
Operating temperature individual sensor combined sensor	-20 to +55 °C +5 to +55 °C			
Storage temperature	-20 to +55 °C			
Electrical operating conditions				
Connection cable	Ø 5.0 mm PVC 2× 0.5 r	Ø 5.0 mm PVC 2× 0.5 mm ²		
Sensor	DC 24 V / max. 100 m/	DC 24 V / max. 100 mA		
Number of sensors type BK	max. 10 in series			
Dimensional tolerances				
Length dimension	ISO 2768-c			



Request for quotation

Submitted by		Fax: +49 731 2061-222
Company		
Department		
Surname, first name		
P.O. Box	Postcode Town/city	
Street	Postcode Town/city	
Phone Fax	E-mail	
Area of application		↓ Please do not write ↓ in this column! For internal notes only
(e.g. metalworking, textile machines, local public transport,)	timber processing, tube drawing,	
Protection of the danger z	one with:	
SM11/W	Quantity:	
Width:	Depth:	
SM11/BK	Quantity:	
Width:	Depth:	
Fixing with:		
Ramp edge AK 56	Aluminium cable conduit AP 45	
□ Aluminium Z/2-Profile	Ramp edge AK 51	
Area to be secured:		
(Diagram incl. edge profiles and cable	e routing)	