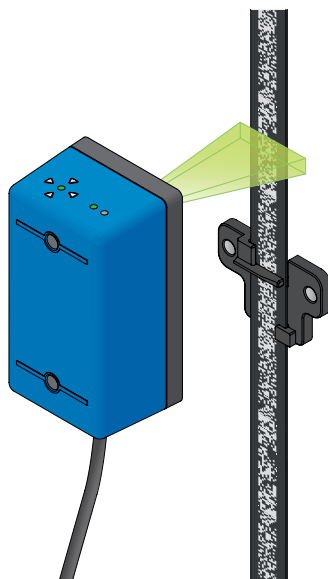


APS - Absolute Positioning System C-Series one

Installation and Operation Manual



CEDES AG is certified according to ISO 9001: 2015

English

Pages

2 – 25

Original version

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1. About this manual

2 This installation and operation manual in English, with metric measurements is the **original version**.

2 The version number is printed at the bottom of each page.

3 1.1 Measurements

3 Measurements are, if not stated otherwise, given in mm (non-bracketed numbers) and inches (numbers in brackets).

4 1.2 Related documents

4 APS C-Series one datasheet en
Part No. 001 251 en

4 APS C-Series one Integration Manual en
Part No. 116 549 en

7 1.3 CEDES headquarter

7 CEDES AG
8 Science Park
8 CH-7302 Landquart
9 Switzerland

2. Safety information

**IMPORTANT
READ BEFORE INSTALLATION!**

The APS was developed and manufactured using state-of-the-art systems and technologies. However, injury and/or damage to the sensor can still occur.

To ensure safe conditions:

- ▶ Read all enclosed instructions and information and make sure you have understood it.
- ▶ Follow the instructions given in this manual carefully.
- ▶ Observe all warnings included in the documentation and attached to the sensor.
- ▶ Do not use the sensor if it is damaged in any way.
- ▶ Keep the instruction manual on site.

It is the sole responsibility of the planner and/or installer and/or buyer to ensure that this product is used according to all applicable standards, laws and regulations in order to ensure safe operation of the whole application.

The safety of the whole system is the responsibility of the system integrator. The manufacturers of the each of the following, system, controller and drive, together with the installer, the operator and those responsible for its maintenance have to follow the system integrator's instructions.

Only personnel authorized and instructed by the system integrator are allowed to operate, install and maintain the APS system. Any alterations to the system by anyone (e.g. the buyer, installer or user) may result in unsafe operating conditions. CEDES is not responsible for any liability or warranty claim that results from such manipulation.

Failure to follow instructions given in this manual and/ or other documents related to the APS may cause customer complaints, serious call backs, damage, injury or death.

2.1 Non-intended use

The APS **must not** be used for:

- Equipment in explosive atmospheres
- Equipment in radioactive environments
- Equipment in aggressive environments



Use only specific and approved safety devices for such applications, otherwise serious injury or death or damage to property may occur!

3. Symbols, safety messages

Symbol	Meaning
▶	Single instruction or measures in no particular order
1.	Sequenced instructions
2.	
3.	
•	List, in no order of importance
→	Reference to a chapter, illustration or table within this document
Important	Important information for the correct use of the sensor

3.1 Safety messages categories

Warning of serious health risks

WARNING
Serious health risks

Highlights critical information for the safe use of the sensor. Disregarding these warnings can result in serious injury or death.

- ▶ Follow the measures highlighted by the triangle-shaped arrows
- ▶ Consult the safety information in Chapter 2 of this manual

Caution of possible health risk

CAUTION
Possible health risks

Highlights critical information for the safe use of the sensor. Disregarding these warnings can result in injury.

- ▶ Follow the measures highlighted by the triangle-shaped arrows
- ▶ Consult the safety information in Chapter 2 of this manual

Notice of damage risk

NOTICE
Risk of damage

Disregarding these notices can lead to damage to the sensor, the door controller and/or other devices.

- ▶ Follow the measures highlighted by the triangle-shaped arrows

4. Introduction

The Absolute Positioning System (APS) determines the absolute position and velocity of the elevator car by reading a fixed installed code tape in the hoistway. It transmits this information using a specified interface e.g. CAN2.0A or RS485 to the downstream processing unit (e.g. elevator controller).

The APS system consists of the APS sensor, the code tape, the guide clips and position indicator clips. The sensor is mounted on the elevator car and the code tape is mounted with the clips within the elevator hoistway.

The information of the absolute position is coded on the code tape. The APS sensor is based on a camera system which scans the code tape with its own IR illumination. The sensor evaluates the position information from the code tape. It also calculates the velocity of the elevator car using two positions at two different times. The position and velocity information is transmitted over the interface to a downstream processing unit.

Depending on the implementation, the APS sensor can be used to compensate for building compression relative to the absolute hoistway position as well as detect the floor/door zone. To do so, a special clip, the position indicator clip, is used to mount on the code tape in the hoistway. If the clip is detected by the APS sensor, the corresponding bit is set to high and this information is transmitted as part of the protocol to the downstream processing unit.

In order to make use of functions such as detection of building compression or floor/door zone detection, the downstream processing unit must be capable of processing this information and set to do so.

4.1 Features of the APS

- Position and velocity output
- Absolute position up to 1,500 m with a resolution of 0.5 mm
- Velocity up to 20 m/s with a resolution of 1 mm/s
- Integrated reading of markers for building compression compensation, no additional sensors needed
- Level detection using position indicator clips
- Very robust system due to high light reserve and camera reading
- CAN, CANopen DS417, RS485 or customer-specific interfaces available
- Insensitive to dust and smoke

5. Overview

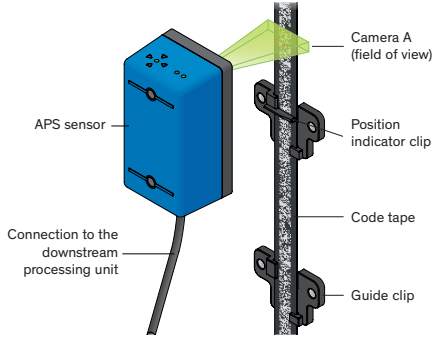


Figure 1: APS system overview

Figure 1 shows the necessary components to build an APS system with building compression compensation.

5.1 Type description

The following type description describes the APS types of the C-Series one. For safety related functions, the APS S-types must be used.

a - b - ccc - d - ee - ff/gg - h/i - j - k, cable length in m

APS type

a : C Comfort

Hardware type

b : 1 1 reading head

Interface type

ccc : CAN CAN
485 RS485

Interface channel

d : 1 1 channel

Communication protocol

ee : CO DS417 (CANopen)
CC CAN classic protocol
RB RS485 basic protocol

Data timing multiplier

- Channel 1		- Channel 2	
ff : 00	Not available	gg : 00	Not available
01	1 × 5 ms = 5 ms	01	1 × 5 ms = 5 ms
n	n × 5 ms = x ms	n	n × 5 ms = x ms

Data rate

- Channel 1		- Channel 2	
h : A	250 kbit/s	i : A	250 kbit/s
B	125 kbit/s	B	125 kbit/s
C	230.4 kbit/s	C	230.4 kbit/s
D	115.2 kbit/s	D	115.2 kbit/s
X	Not available	X	Not available
Z	Configurable	Z	Configurable

Mounting

j : M Metric
U UNC

Plug

k : R RJ45
A ... Q Customer specific plug
S ... Z Customer specific plug

cable length in m

0.5 ... 5 m

Figure 2: Type description - APS sensor C-Series one

5.2 APS system integration

The APS system can easily be integrated into the elevator hoistway. It can be done along the guide rail as an absolute positioning system as in Figure 3. An installation along the landing door sill or landing door operator allows also precise detection of the floor or door position and/or to compensate for building compression. Refer to Figure 4 and Figure 5.



CAUTION Possible health risks

It is the system integrator's responsibility to define the exact location for, and the correct way of installing the APS system. The installer must strictly follow the system integrator's instructions, as the correct installation is part of the system's safety. Only trained personnel are allowed to install the APS system. During regular operation of the elevator no installations or alterations of the system are permitted.

APS installation location on the guide rail

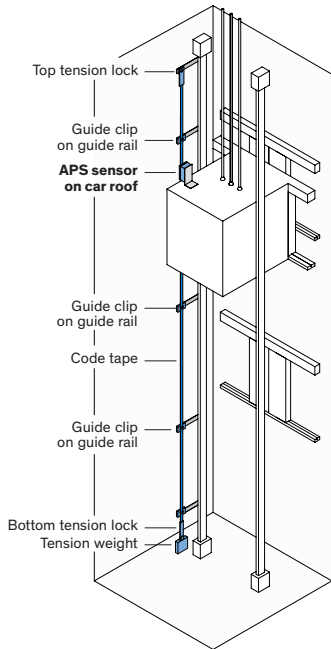


Figure 3: APS on guide rail

Features

- + Ideal for short and medium distance elevators
- + Easy to install
- Possible replacement of other absolute positioning system
- Possible mismatch to the landing door sills
- No or limited compensation for building compression (e.g. differences in thermal expansion factors)

APS installation location on the car door operator

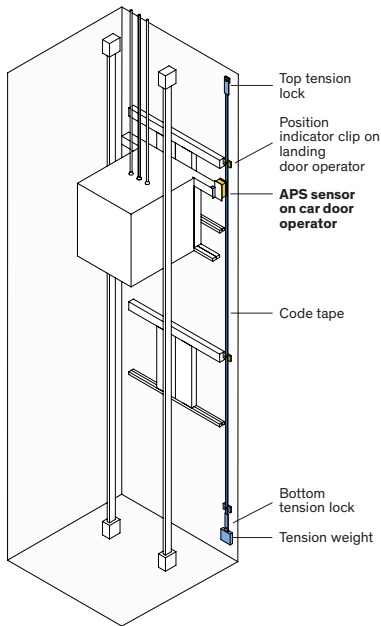


Figure 4: APS on car door operator

Features

- + Ideal for medium and long distance elevators
- + Referenced to landing door sill
- + Compensation for building compression (e.g. differences in thermal expansion factors)
- + Easy installation and adjustment due to fact that the position on the car roof is easy accessible
- Pre-installation of position indicator clips is possible on the landing door operators
- Possible mismatch of landing door operator to landing door sill

APS installation location on the car door sill

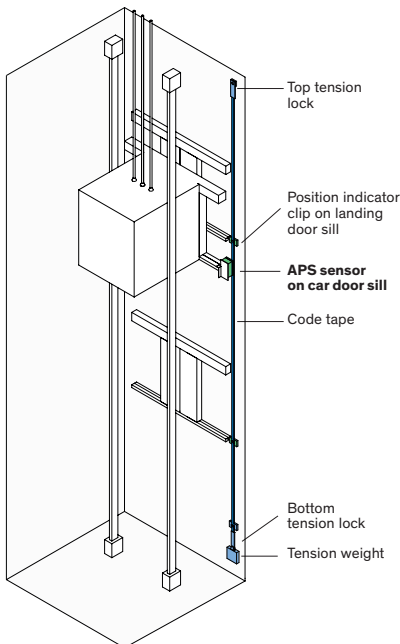


Figure 5: APS on car door sill

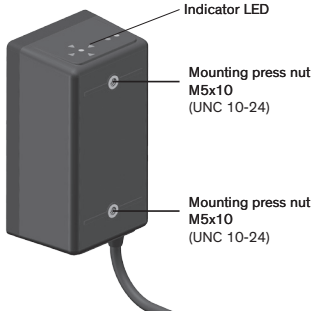
Features

- + Ideal for medium and long distance elevators
- + Optimally referenced to landing door sill
- + Easy to adjust the position indicator clips to the landing door sill
- + Compensation for building compression (e.g. differences in thermal expansion factors)
- Pre-installation of the position indicator clips is possible on the landing door sills
- More complex installation and adjustment due to fact that the position below the car is not easily accessible

5.3 System segregation

The safety of the whole system is the responsibility of the system integrator. The manufacturers of the each of the following, system, controller and drive, together with the installer, the operator and those responsible for its maintenance have to follow the system integrator's instructions. Only personnel authorized and instructed by the system integrator are allowed to operate, install and maintain the APS system.

5.4 APS sensor



The APS sensor contains a camera system to determine the position of the elevator car. When the code tape is illuminated by short infrared pulses, the APS sensor records the pattern in front of the camera. Based on that data, the sensor's processor then calculates the position and velocity of the elevator car. This data (one set of position and velocity values) is transmitted to the downstream processing unit via CAN or RS485 interface.

Figure 6: APS sensor

5.4.1 Interface from the APS sensor to the downstream processing unit

The interface of the APS sensor uses a CAN protocol / RS485 protocol and is connected to the downstream processing unit through an RJ45 or a customer specific connector.

5.5 Code tape

Material	Stainless steel body (1.4310)
Max. manufacturing length	1,500 m
Width of code tape	19 mm
Thickness of code tape	0.6 mm (steel body 0.2 mm)
Weight per meter	37.5 g

The code tape is the reference for the system and carries the absolute and unique code information for identifying the position of the actual sensor position. The touchless and wear-free operating principle of the APS system ensures an almost maintenance-free service.

The code tape can be mounted at any position in the hoistway (for example, on the guide rail, C-profiles, landing door operator or landing door sill). It is installed free-hanging. The APS sensor needs to have uninterrupted sight of the code tape over the entire length of the travel distance.

Table 1: Technical data for the code tape

CAUTION
Possible health risks

- ▶ Use only the original CEDES code tape.
- ▶ Repairs to the code tape are not permitted.

5.6 Elongation of the code tape

Two factors influence the length of the code tape (and installation length) and therefore the incremental distance between two consecutive code elements:

- The dead weight as a function of the length of the code tape and the tension weight. This elongation is fixed and does not change during operation.
- The thermal expansion factor of the code tape material. The elongation changes during the operation depending on the environmental conditions.

Length	Elongation caused by					
	Dead weight incl. tension weight 10 kg		Thermal Expansion Temperature difference [deg C]			
	Relative	Absolute	20	40	60	85
			(+10 ... +30)	(0 ... +40)	(-20 ... +40)	(-20 ... +65)
[m]	[%]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]
10	0.012	1.2	3.2	6.4	9.6	13.6
20	0.012	2.4	6.4	12.8	19.2	27.2
50	0.013	6.4	16.0	32.0	48.0	68.0
70	0.013	9.3	22.4	44.8	67.2	95.2
100	0.014	14.0	32.0	64.0	96.0	136.0
200	0.016	32.5	64.0	128.0	192.0	272.0
500	0.023	115.9	160.0	320.0	480.0	680.0
Thermal expansion factor: $1.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ K}^{-1}$						

Table 2: Elongation as a function of the code tape length and of the temperature

It is the system integrator's responsibility to consider these influences regarding the application.

5.7 Mounting clips

The code tape is fixed to the elevator hoistway using special clips that allow for vertical movement of the code tape but prevent any horizontal or twisting movements.

5.7.1 Guide clip

This clip is for the horizontal positioning (guiding) of the code tape. It guarantees the free vertical sliding of the code tape.

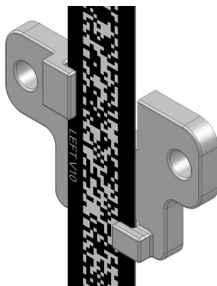


Figure 7: Guide clip (no positioning bridge)

5.7.2 Position indicator clip

In addition to the functionality of the guide clip, the position indicator clip allows the APS sensor to detect the absolute position using the positioning bridge of the clip.

The APS sensor reliably detects clips with positioning bridges at elevator speeds of less than $\pm 0.3 \text{ m/s}$ (e.g. when approaching the destination floor). An additional clip bit is then set in the data protocol. The information can be used to determine the exact position of the floor on a teaching ride and to compensate for building shrinkage (building compression).



Figure 8: Position indicator clip (with positioning bridge)

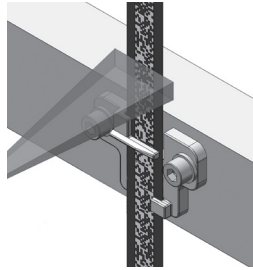


Figure 9: Reading of the position indicator clip

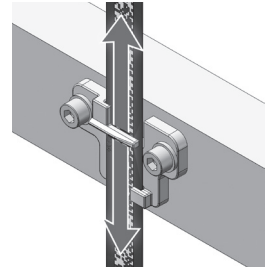


Figure 10: Detection of building compression

Where floor/door zone detection with the position indicator clips is required, it must be ensured that the clips have the same offset on each floor relative to the landing door sill. It is therefore important that the usage of such functions is implemented into the downstream processing unit. The mounting of the code tape and APS sensor must then follow the guidelines given by the system integrator.

5.8 Code tape presence control

The APS system provides a position and velocity as long as the code tape is correctly installed all along its operational length.

It is the system integrator’s responsibility to check and guarantee this during regular operation as well as after any exceptional event, e.g. a power down, before restarting any regular operation. The APS system itself is not able to detect e.g. a vertical movement of the code tape. The integrator can do this either via a “Code tape presence sensor”, another adequate mechanism fulfilling this function (e.g. control routines with position indicator clip) or an appropriate mounting of the code tape.

5.9 Environmental requirements

The creepage and clearance distances are designed according IEC 60664-1 for operational altitudes below 5,000 m above sea level (uppermost height of application e.g. top of the building). Do not use the product above this.

5.10 System component overview

No. of pieces	Item	Supply	Remark
1	APS sensor	Mandatory	Incl. cable and a RJ45 or customer specific connector
1	Mounting bracket	Optional	For the APS Sensor; incl. assembly material for the APS sensor
1	Code tape	Mandatory	In the code tape box; refer to the price list for standard lengths
2	Tension lock	Mandatory	For the code tape; incl. cable tie
1	Tension weight 10 kg	Optional	Incl. assembly material
3	Code tape end cover	Mandatory	
1	Guide clip	Mandatory	Customer-specific version on request
1	Position indicator clip	Mandatory	Customer-specific version on request
1	APS Manual	Mandatory	

Table 3: APS component overview

Note: All parts in the “SUPPLY” column, which are listed as mandatory, must be original parts from CEDES.

The detailed list of material required for the installation of the APS system is provided by the system integrator.

6. Installation and adjustment

The installation of the system has always to be adapted to the type of elevator used. Depending on this, there can be alterations to the standard installation procedure. In all cases, the installer must follow the instructions of the system integrator. The following section describes the standard installation of the system as typically used.

6.1 Installation overview

- Step 1-1 ... Step 1-4: Unpack and prepare the code tape for final installation, see Chapter 6.2.
- Step 2: Installation of the APS sensor, see Chapter 6.3.
- Step 3-1 ... Step 3-5: Clip installation and adjustment of the APS system, see Chapter 6.4.



Figure 11: Step 1-1

Install top tension lock. Begin to unroll code tape from box.



Figure 12: Step 1-2

Continue to unroll code tape until it reaches required length.



Figure 13: Step 1-3

Cut code tape to length, mount bottom tension lock and tension weight.

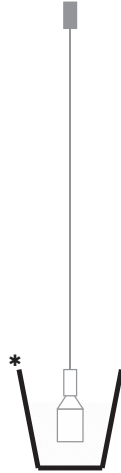


Figure 14: Step 1-4

Use an adjustment aid for code tape.

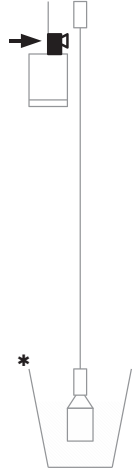


Figure 15: Step 2

Install APS sensor on cabin (side view).

*** Installation tip:** Use adjustment aid for code tape

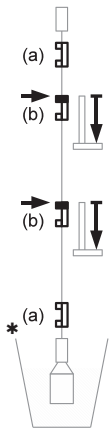


Figure 16: Step 3-1

Install guide clips (a) to fix code tape; align position indicator clips (b) to door sills (side view).

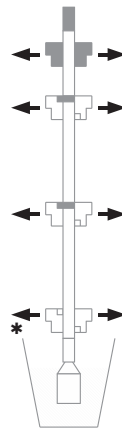


Figure 17: Step 3-2

Align clips left / right (front view).

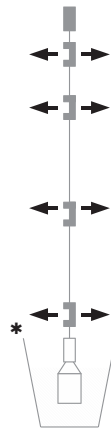


Figure 18: Step 3-3

Align clips far / near (side view).



Figure 19: Step 3-4

Install anti-swing, recommended.

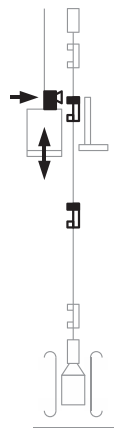


Figure 20: Step 3-5

Read position indicator clips via teaching ride (side view).

WARNING
Risk of cuts

The edges of the code tape can be sharp. Careless handling of the code tape can cause serious injury.

- ▶ Never grab the code tape at the edges.
- ▶ Wear appropriate protection when handling code tape.
- ▶ Always, use/wear cut protection gloves to protect your hands (e.g. cut level 5).



6.2 Unpack and prepare the code tape for final installation

The code tape is delivered so that it is possible to install it directly from the box. Never fully unpack the code tape initially; otherwise the coding orientation of the code tape can be lost or the code on the code tape can be damaged. Follow the following procedure carefully to prevent damage to the code tape and injury to the installer during installation.

Item	Section	Check
1. Whenever handling the code tape, use cut protection gloves to prevent potential injury.		
2. Prepare anchor point for the top tension lock.		
2.1 Go with the elevator car to the top of the shaft.		<input type="checkbox"/>
2.2 Insert screw into the elevator shaft / the pit brow as anchor point for the top tension lock. Follow the system integrator's instructions.	6.2.2	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Prepare the code tape for installation.		
3.1 Remove the top end of the code tape from the box.	6.2.2	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.2 Check orientation of the code tape.	6.2.3	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.3 Attach the top tension lock to the code tape.	6.2.3	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.4 Fasten the code tape with a cable tie.	6.2.3	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.5 Attach the code tape end cover.	6.2.3	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Unroll the code tape		
4.1 Mount the top tension lock onto the anchor point.	6.2.4	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.2 Remove some more of the code tape from the box.	6.2.2	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.3 Do a "service ride" top-down to unroll the code tape.		<input type="checkbox"/>
Safety advice: Unroll a specific length of the code tape; then travel that specific distance. Never unroll and travel at the same time.		
4.4 Let the code tape hang freely.		<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Prepare the end of the code tape at the bottom of the elevator shaft		
5.1 Cut the code tape to the final operational length as detailed in the system integrator's instructions. Remember to leave an additional length for the code tape end loop. Apply a code tape end cover to the end of the remaining code tape in the box.	6.2.5	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.2 Attach the bottom tension lock to the code tape.	6.2.5	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.3 Fasten the code tape with a cable tie.	6.2.5	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.4 Mount the tension weight.	6.2.6	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.5 Apply code tape end cover.	6.2.5	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.6 Let the code tape hang freely.	6.2.6	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.7 For safety and adjustment reasons, protect the code tape against swing and vibrations e.g. use a bucket filled with water as a vibration damper.	6.2.6	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. The code tape is ready for final installation (clips, tension weight holder, ...) and adjustment.	6.4	

Table 4: Checklist: Unpacking and preparation of the code tape

6.2.1 Fixation of the top tension lock



CAUTION Possible health risks

It is the system integrator's responsibility to define the exact location for, and the correct way to install, the code tape as described in Chapter 5.5. The installer must strictly follow the system integrator's instructions, because the correct installation is part of the system's safety.

- The system integrator can chose to mount the code tape on any place in the elevator hoistway.
- The installer has strictly to follow the system integrator's instructions.
- Make sure the code tape hangs straight down without twisting.
- **Important:** To read the code tape, the sensor needs to maintain an uninterrupted sight of it and a constant distance of 105 mm ±15 mm.
- **Important:** Make sure the APS sensor can read the code tape at every possible elevator position, including where it crosses into the emergency limit switch.

6.2.2 Removing the code tape from the box

- ▶ The code tape box is used as a reel when uncoiling.
- ▶ Open the box exactly as instructed to ensure comfortable and fast APS installation.
- ▶ The code tape uncoils with the highest position first and the lowest position last. The highest value is equal to the top position, the lowest value is equal to the bottom position.
- ▶ The code starts at any arbitrary value.

1. Open the code tape box at the latch (Figure 21)

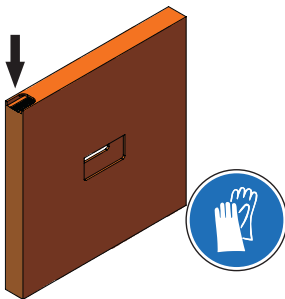


Figure 21: Code tape box: Open here

2. Hold the code tape on the end piece. Carefully pull out the code tape.

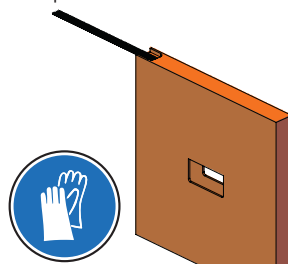


Figure 22: Carefully pull the code tape from the box

3. The code tape is now ready for uncoiling.

6.2.3 Orientation of the code tape

Important: Before mounting the code tape, make sure that the "LEFT markings" on the code tape are on the left side (Figure 23).

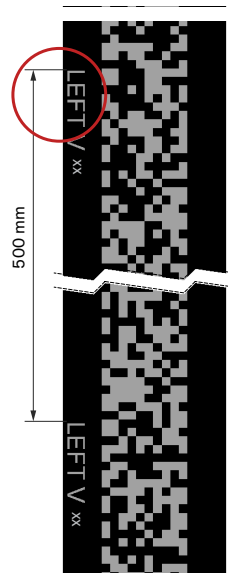


Figure 23: Code tape markings (left side)

NOTICE

Risk of damage

Do not use the code tape if the "LEFT markings" is on the right side. It is packed the wrong way. Return it to CEDES for replacement. Due to safety reasons, the installer is not allowed to unpack the code tape in any other way.

1. Thread the end of the code tape into the top tension lock (Figure 24).

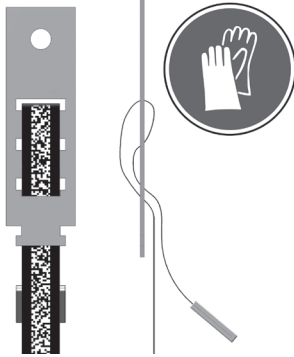


Figure 24: Top tension lock threading

2. Straighten the code tape. Fasten it with a cable tie around the tension lock (Figure 25).

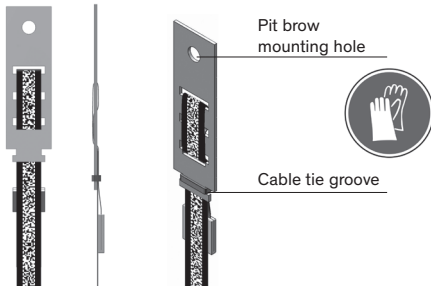


Figure 25: Top tension lock

3. Cut off the excess code tape. Use a tinsnip which can cut a minimum of 0.7 mm of stainless steel. Attach the provided code tape end cover to the end of the code tape to prevent potential injury (Figure 26).

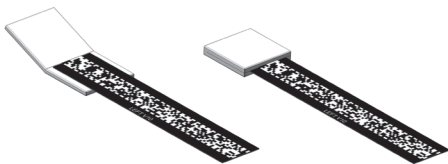


Figure 26: Code tape end cover

6.2.4 Unroll the code tape

- ▶ Mount the top tension lock with the code tape onto the pit brow. There must be an unobstructed view of the code on the code tape.
- ▶ Carefully uncoil the code tape. Guide it to the bottom of the elevator.
- ▶ Unroll the code tape with a “service ride”. Never drop the code tape. This could damage the code tape and have potentially dangerous consequences.
- ▶ **Important:** Keep a minimum radius of 500 mm when uncoiling the code tape (Figure 27).

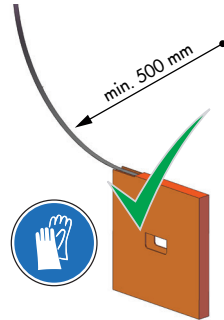


Figure 27: Minimum bending radius for code tape

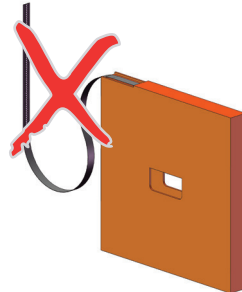


Figure 28: Do not over-bend code tape

6.2.5 Attaching the bottom tension lock

Important:

- ▶ Make sure to leave enough spare code tape for mounting the bottom tension lock when cutting the code tape after reaching the bottom of the elevator hoistway.
- ▶ Make sure the code tape is short enough so that it never touches the floor with the tension weight under any environmental conditions (e.g. temperature change).
- ▶ Make sure the code tape has enough operational range so that it can be accurately read under all environmental conditions (e.g. temperature change).

1. Cut the code tape to the final operational length including code tape end loop. Use a tinsnip which can cut a minimum of 0.7 mm of stainless steel. Apply a code tape end cover to the remaining code tape in the box; otherwise the code tape could be damaged by penetrating dust and humidity.
2. Thread the code tape into the bottom tension lock (Figure 29).

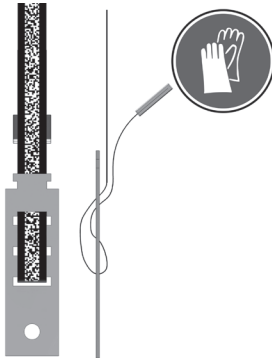


Figure 29: Bottom tension lock threading

3. Straighten the code tape. Fasten it with a cable tie around the tension lock (Figure 30).
4. Cover the end piece with the second provided code tape end cover in order to avoid injury on the sharp edge (Figure 26).

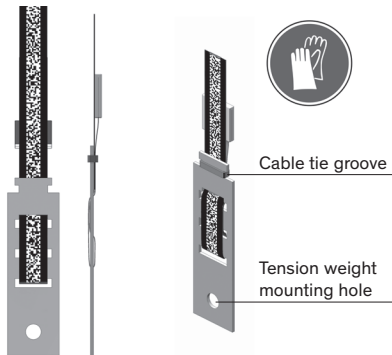


Figure 30: Bottom tension lock

6.2.6 Mounting the tension weight

1. Mount the tension weight (10 kg) to the bottom tension lock using the screws and bolts provided.

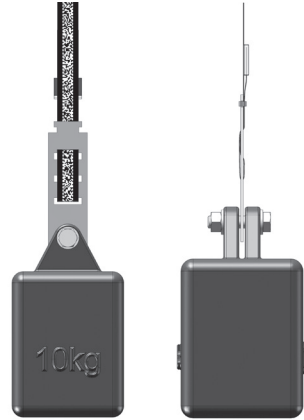


Figure 31: Tension weight

2. Make sure the tension weight does not touch the ground and fulfills the criteria mentioned in the previous before.
3. Let the code tape hang freely.
4. **Safety advice:**
Ensure no part of the elevator comes into contact with the code tape at any time.
5. **Safety advice:**
For safety and adjustment reasons, protect the code tape against swing and vibrations e.g. use a bucket filled with water as a vibration damper; refer to Figure 19. Ensure the pre-installed code tape does not cause any hazard at any point during the installation process.
6. The code tape is now ready for final installation (clip, tension weight holder, ...) and adjustment.

6.3 Installation of the APS sensor

CAUTION
Possible health risks

It is the system integrator's responsibility to define the exact location for, and the correct way to install, the code tape. The installer must strictly follow the system integrator's instructions, because the correct installation is part of the system's safety.

6.3.1 Mechanical mounting

- ▶ The system integrator can choose to mount the APS sensor on different places on the elevator cabin.
- ▶ The installer must strictly follow the system integrators instructions.
- ▶ Mount the APS sensor using the mounting bracket provided; see below for correct alignment.
- ▶ Ensure the LEDs on the top of the sensor can be seen at all times during installation and maintenance work.
- ▶ **Important:** To read the code tape, the sensor needs to maintain an uninterrupted sight of it and a constant distance of 105 mm ±15 mm.
- ▶ **Important:** Make sure the APS sensor can read the code tape at every possible elevator position, including where it crosses into the emergency limit switch.
- ▶ Mount the cable so that it is not put under any strain e.g. with a cable conduit.

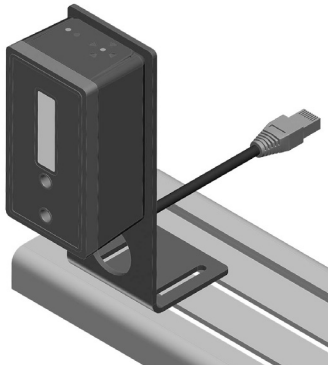


Figure 32: Example of the mounting bracket

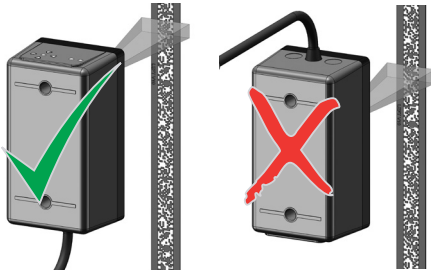


Figure 33: APS sensor cable entry

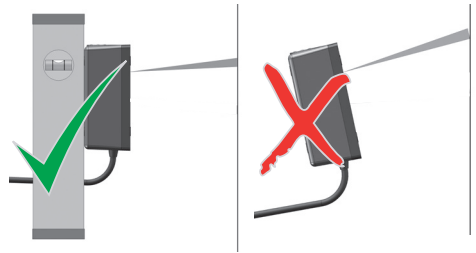


Figure 34: Alignment parallel to code tape (side view)

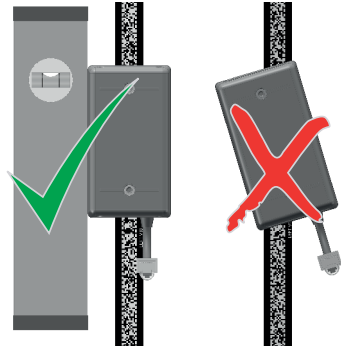


Figure 35: Alignment parallel to code tape (front view)

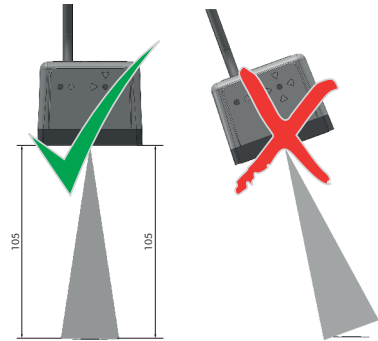
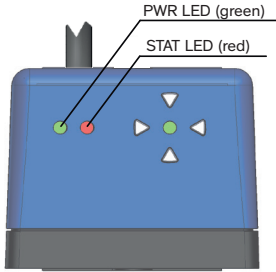


Figure 36: Alignment parallel to code tape (top view)

6.3.2 Power and status LED

Plug the RJ45 connector of the APS system into the downstream processing unit. The installer must follow the system integrator's installation instructions as the correct installation is part of the system's safety.



The green and red LEDs located to the left (refer to Figure 37) indicate the status of the APS.

- The green PWR LED indicates if the supply voltage for the APS sensor is okay.
- The red STAT LED reports reading (LED on or blinks irregularly), internal (LED blinking 1 Hz) and communication error (LED blinking 5 Hz).

Figure 37: Power (PWR) and status (STAT) LED

LED	Color	Function	OFF	ON	Slow blinking (1 Hz)	Fast blinking (5 Hz)
PWR	Green	Supply voltage	No power	Power OK	-	-
STAT	Red	Status signal	No errors	Reading error	APS internal fault	Communication error (only for CAN types; CAN channel is not connected or no acknowledge received)

Table 5: Power and status LED

6.3.3 APS alignment assistant

To be able to read the code tape, the APS system must be properly aligned. Two alignment aides help to position the APS system:

- Alignment spotlights
- Electronic alignment assistant

Alignment spotlights

The alignment spotlights are two red LED beams along the optical axis of the APS sensor. They help to align the APS sensor and the code tape.

The alignment spotlights can be activated by either:

- Powering up the sensor (while the code tape is not in view of the cameras).
The alignment spotlights deactivate 5 min after first recognizing the code tape.
- Waving a clean sheet of paper in front of the cameras:
Do not use hand gestures as these may smudge the optics of the APS sensor or the code tape.

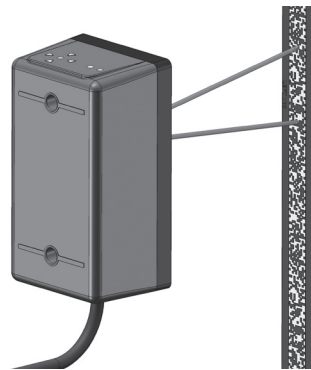


Figure 38: Alignment spotlights in use

Electronic alignment assistant

To fine-tune the APS system's alignment, use the electronic alignment assistant. Four red directional LEDs (triangular in shape) and one green center LED (circular) indicate the exact APS sensor reading position compared to the vertical centre line of the code tape.

- The electronic alignment assistant is automatically activated as soon as the APS sensor is supplied with power and can partially read the code tape.
- The four triangles pointing to the centre are the direction indicator for the sensor's movement to the optimal adjustment. Move the sensor in the direction indicated by the triangular head for better alignment.

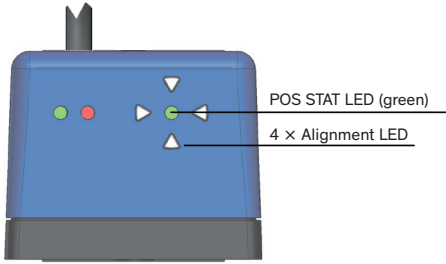


Figure 39: Indicator of the electronic alignment assistant

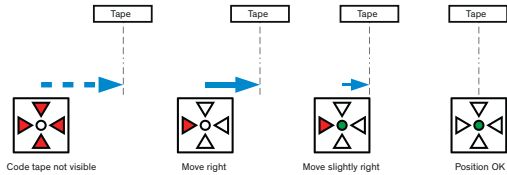
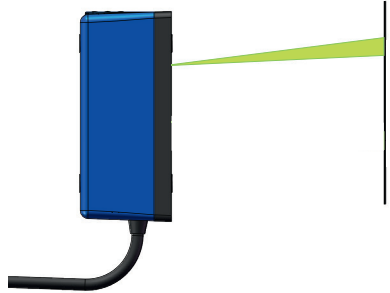


Figure 40: Interpretation of the electronic alignment assistant

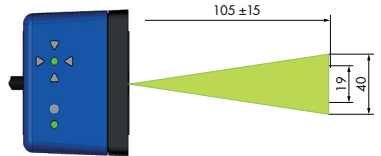
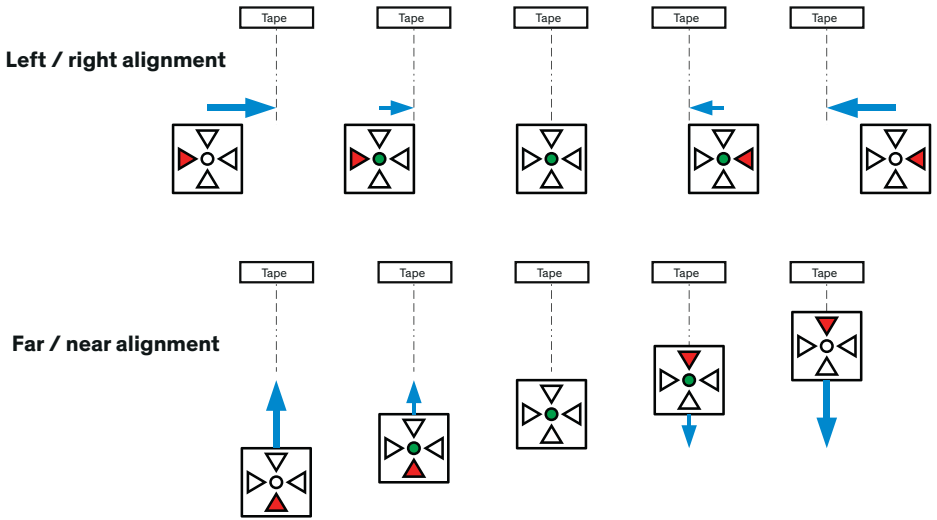


Figure 41: Field of view of the APS cameras

When the sensor must be aligned with the tape: Direction of sensor movement



When the tape must be aligned with the sensor: Direction of tape movement

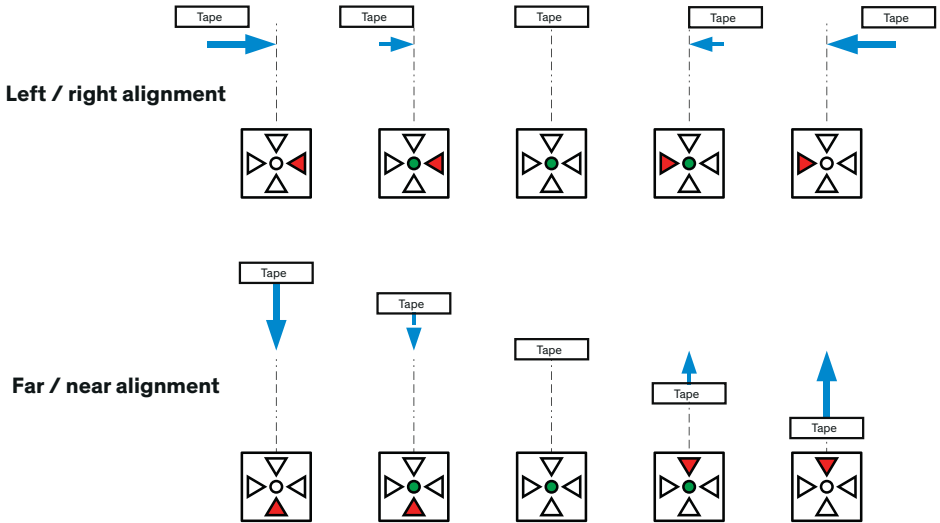


Figure 42: Alignment procedures: APS sensor to code tape and vice versa (The arrow indicates the moving direction)

Alignment			Alignment		
Left (-) / right (+)	Alignment LEDs	Limits LED [mm]	Near (-) / far (+)	Alignment LEDs	Limits LED
Cannot read tape		Out of reading range	Cannot read tape		Out of reading range
Too left		Out of reading range to -11.0	Too near		Out of reading range to -13.0
Slightly left		-11.0 to -4.0	Slightly too near		-13.0 to -7.0
Position OK		-4.0 to +4.0	Position OK		-7.0 to +7.0
Slightly right		+4.0 to +11.0	Slightly too far away		+7.0 to +13.0
Too right		+11.0 to Out of reading range	Too far away		+13.0 to Out of reading range
Cannot read tape		Out of reading range	Cannot read tape		Out of reading range

Table 6: Alignment indication from the sensor to the code tape and vice versa (at 105 mm distance between APS sensor and code tape)

Note: The limits are approximate values, they differ slightly from sensor to sensor (± 0.5 mm).

6.4 Clip installation and adjustment of the APS system

The clips serve the following functions:

- Guide clip:
 - Guides/aligns the code tape along the optical axis of the APS sensor.
 - Prevents the code tape from swinging and twisting.
 - Position indicator clip:
 - Guides/aligns the code tape along the optical axis of the APS sensor.
 - Prevents the code tape from swinging and twisting.
- Depending on the downstream processing unit, the APS sensor can detect the exact position of the position indicator clip. The downstream processing unit can use this information
- to detect doors and floors.
 - to compensate for building shrinkage.

6.4.1 Installation of the guide clip

1. Whenever handling the code tape, use cut protection gloves to prevent potential injury.
2. Insert the code tape into the clip guide rails (Figure 43).

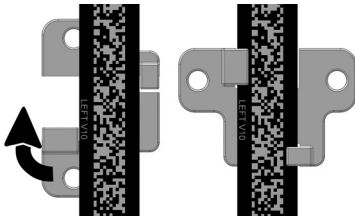


Figure 43: Guide clip is inserted (left) and turned 90° clockwise

3. Turn the clip by 90°.
4. Fix the clip using appropriate screws and ring washer.

6.4.2 Installation of the position indicator clip

1. For all operations with the code tape use cut protection gloves to prevent of cutting.
2. Insert the code tape in the clip guide rails (Figure 44).

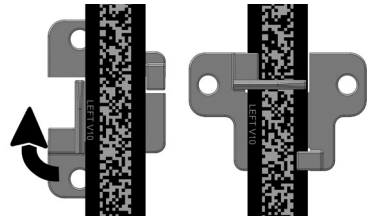


Figure 44: APS position indicator clip is inserted (left) and turned 90° clockwise

3. Turn the clip by 90°.
4. Fix the clip using appropriate screws and ring washer.
5. The recommended distance between the clips depends on the nominal speed of the elevator and other factors such as airflow in the elevator shaft. A typical value is 3 - 5 m. It is important that enough clips are used to prevent the code tape from twisting.

The downstream processing unit can detect floors and compensate for building shrinkage by recognizing the position of each position indicator clip. This may require specific mounting positions. Consult the system integrator’s installation manual for further information on the positioning of the position indicator clips.

Important: The clip can only be reliably detected if the elevator travels not faster than ±0.3 m/s.

CAUTION
Possible health risks

Where floor/door zone detection with the position indicator clips is required, it must be ensured that the clips have the same offset on each floor relative to the landing door sills. It is therefore important that the usage of such functions is defined by the system integrator.

WARNING

The installer has to strictly follow the system intergrator’s instructions

7. Electrical connection

7.1 Interface from the APS sensor to the downstream processing unit

The APS sensor is connected to the downstream processing unit via an RJ45 or customer specific connector. For detailed pin assignment (Figures 45 and 46).

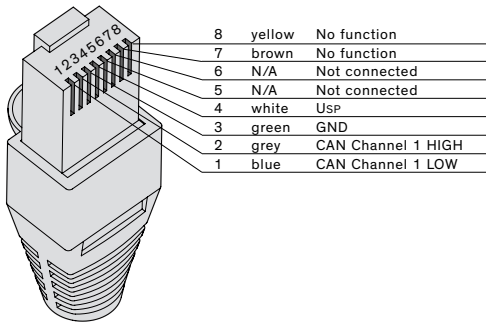


Figure 45: Pin assignment to RJ45 connector (CAN interface)

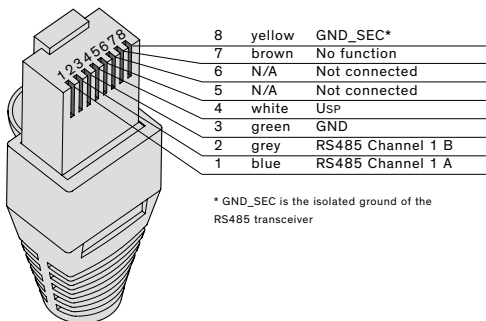


Figure 46: Pin assignment to RJ45 connector (RS485 interface)

It is the system integrator’s and electrical installer’s responsibility to ensure that the cable is installed according to all national and local regulations (e.g. installation in a raceway as required by Clause 38-021 in the Canadian Electrical Code Part 1).

8. Start-up

"Start-up" means the first-time operation of the APS system as part of the whole elevator system. This chapter describes the necessary actions for the proper settings prior to start-up. These should also be included in the system integrator's instructions.

Things to do before teaching ride:

- ▶ Check the uppermost point of the installation is below 5,000 m above sea level.
- ▶ Check if the tension weight has the necessary clearance according the system integrator's instructions.
- ▶ Check if the code tape is correctly mounted with the clips.
- ▶ Check that the code tape is free to glide within the clips.
- ▶ Check if the "LEFT marks" on the code tape are on the left side.
- ▶ Check if the APS sensor is installed with the operator panel (status and position LED) facing upwards.
- ▶ Check if the APS sensor is connected to the downstream processing unit.
- ▶ Check if the APS sensor is correctly aligned to the code tape.
- ▶ Check if all position indicator clips are aligned.
- ▶ Check if the APS sensor has unobstructed sight of the code tape over its entire operational length.
- ▶ Check if there is any obstacle which could touch the APS sensor during movement.
- ▶ Do all safety checks according the system integrator's instructions.

During teaching ride:

- ▶ Execute the teaching ride according the system integrator's instruction.
- ▶ Teach aligned door positions.

Check after teaching ride, before regular operation:

- ▶ Check if the lowest operational point works according to the system integrator's instructions.
- ▶ Check if the highest operational point works according to the system integrator's instructions.
- ▶ Check that no floor position is missing.
- ▶ Check/verify that the floor positions are properly leveled according to the system integrator's instructions.
- ▶ Perform all safety checks according to the system integrator's instructions.

9. Operation

Follow the system integrator's instructions.

10. Troubleshooting

Fault - APS sensor	Action
Green PWR LED does not light	No power: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Check the connection to the downstream processing unit. ▶ Check if the downstream system is powered.
Red STAT LED blinks slowly (1 Hz)	APS internal fault: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Switch the system OFF and then ON again. ▶ Check the supply 24 VDC (10.8 ... 28.8 VDC).
Red STAT LED blinks quickly (5 Hz)	No CAN communication (CAN channel is not connected or no acknowledge received). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Switch the system OFF and then ON again. ▶ Check the connection to the downstream processing unit. ▶ Check the cabling.
RED STAT LED ON or blinks irregularly	Reading error: Due to the error correction / extrapolation of APS, it is still possible that valid positions are transmitted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Check that the code tape is mounted. ▶ Clean the optical window. ▶ Clean the code tape. ▶ Check the alignment between the sensor and the code tape. ▶ Check that the code tape is not upside down. Ensure that the "LEFT" reference on the code tape is on the left side of the code tape.
Triangular alignment LED light	Misalignment of the sensor to the code tape: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Check the mounting of the sensor. ▶ Check the mounting of the code tape. ▶ Check the alignment between the sensor and the code tape.

If a problem persists, please contact your local CEDES representative. Visit www.cedes.com for contact data.

11. Maintenance

CAUTION
Possible health risks

- ▶ Follow the maintenance instructions given by the system integrator.
- ▶ After any maintenance of the APS sensor, code tape or any clip, verify correct operation via a service ride.
- ▶ After a down-time of 12 months, verify correct operation by a service ride.
- ▶ Use only original CEDES spare parts for repair and replacement.
- ▶ Use only the original CEDES code tape.
- ▶ Repairing the code tape is prohibited.
- ▶ Repair of the components may only be performed by CEDES AG. Repair in the field is prohibited.

- ▶ Check for correct installation.
- ▶ Check for the hard- and software version.
- ▶ Check if maintenance is according the APS manual.
- ▶ Check the mounting position and detection area of the sensor.
- ▶ Clean the optical window with a soft towel and a little soapy water.
- ▶ Clean the code tape with a soft towel and a little soapy water.
- ▶ Clean the guide clips and the position indicator clips with a soft towel and a little soapy water.

NOTICE
Damage to the optical elements

- ▶ Never use any solvents, cleaners or mechanically abrasive towels or highpressure water to clean the sensor or any components of the APS system (sensor, code tape, clips).

Although the APS system, which has a touchless and wear-free operating principle and does not need regular maintenance, a periodical functional check is strongly recommended. In line with the recurring checks defined by the system integrator for the safety related application, the following checks and maintenance must also be performed:

12. Disposal

Disposal should be done using the most up-to-date recycling technology according to local regulations and laws. There are no harmful materials used in the design and manufacture of the APS system. Traces of such dangerous materials may be found in the electronic components but not in quantities that are harmful.

CAUTION
Possible health risks

- ▶ Dismantle the code tape carefully.
- ▶ Whenever handling the code tape, use cut protection gloves to prevent potential injury.
- ▶ Always handle the code tape with care to prevent damage to components within the immediate environment and/or injury to the installer or any other person.

13. Product label

Each APS sensor is labelled as below. The label is attached to the left side of the housing. It contains the following information:

CEDES
SWISS MADE
CH-7302 Landquart

Type: a-b-ccc-d-ee-ff/gg-h/i-j-k, 0.0

Part No.: 1xx xxx

HW: a.bc SW: x.yz IP65

Power supply: 10.8 ... 28.8 VDC
Temp. range: -20°C ... +65°C

Lot yymmdd/mmmmmm/eee/ccccc

PPP

PPP:
Product family

Type:a-b-ccc-d-ee-ff/gg-h/i-j-k, 0.0
Description of the APS sensor type (see Chapter 5.1, Figure 2)

HW/SW a.bc/x.yz:
Increasing digits with the following meaning:
a/x: major changes, e.g. additional functionality
b/y: error correction, bug fix, new compilation, no additional functionality
c/z: 'cosmetic' update, no functional influence

Lot No.:
yyymmdd: year (2 digits), month, day
mmmmmm: manufacturing job number
eee: employee number responsible for final test
ccccc: incremental count

14. Technical Data

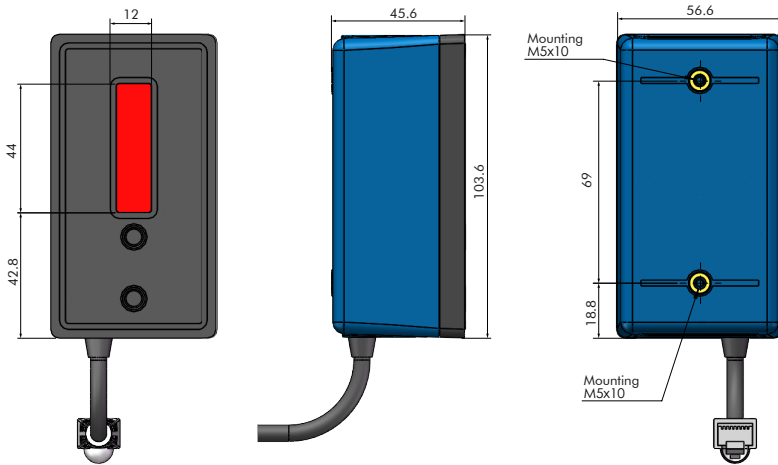
Optical	
Position resolution	0.5 mm
Velocity resolution	1 mm/s
Range of velocity measurement	±0 ... 20 m/s
Distance between APS sensor and code tape	105 mm
Readout tolerance:	
- Distance	±15 mm
- Left-right	±15 mm
Mechanical	
Dimensions (w × h × d)	103.6 × 56.6 × 45.6 mm
Enclosure rating	IP65
Temperature range	-20 °C ... +65 °C
Electrical	
Supply voltage U_{SP}	10.8 ... 28.8 VDC
Max. current consumption	100 mA
Max. power-up inrush current	200 mA
Termination	
- CAN	100 Ω (internally)
- RS485	120 Ω (internally)
Scanning rate	200 Hz
Code tape	
Max. length	1,500 m
Material	Stainless steel body (1.4310)
Width	19 mm
Thickness	0.6 mm (steel body 0.2 mm)
Connection cable and electrical connection	
Length	0.5 ... 5 m (customer specific lengths on request)
Connector	RJ45
CAN interface	
• 1 – blue	CAN Channel 1 LOW
• 2 – grey	CAN Channel 1 HIGH
• 3 – green	GND
• 4 – white	UsP
• 5 – N/A	Not connected
• 6 – N/A	Not connected
• 7 – brown	No function
• 8 – yellow	No function
RS485 interface	
• 1 – blue	RS485 Channel 1 A
• 2 – grey	RS485 Channel 1 B
• 3 – green	GND (0 V)
• 4 – white	UsP
• 5 – N/A	Not connected
• 6 – N/A	Not connected
• 7 – brown	No function
• 8 – yellow	GND_SEC

General

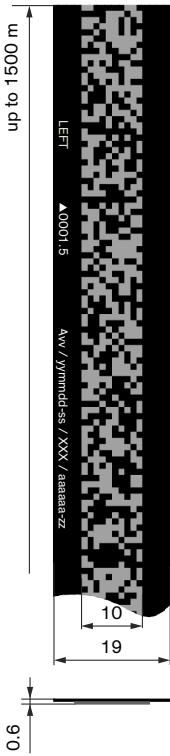
EMC emission	EN 12015:2014
EMC immunity	EN 12016:2013
Vibration	IEC 60068-2-6:2007
Shock	IEC 60068-2-27:2008
RoHS	2011/65/EU
Certificates	CE, UKCA

15. Dimensions (all dimensions in mm)

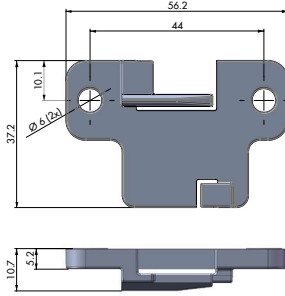
APS Sensor



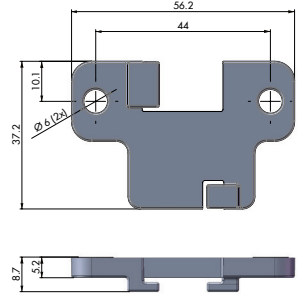
Code tape



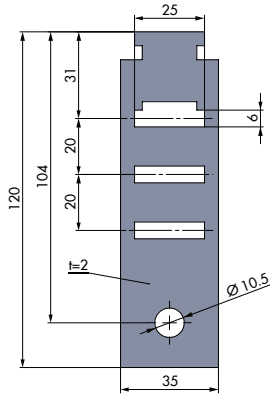
Position indicator clip



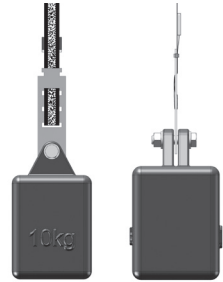
Guide clip



Top and bottom tension lock



Tension weight (optional)



Inscription

- LEFT, plain position information,
 version / production date / lot -
 is repeated every 500 mm.

