



Features

- Diverse-redundant microcontrollers
- Supplies power and monitors two Banner STB Self-Checking Optical Touch Buttons, or two mechanical push buttons
- Four redundant, forced-guided (mechanically linked) output contacts rated at 6 A
- Two auxiliary solid-state outputs (NPN and PNP), plus auxiliary N.C. relay output
- Feedback input monitors external machine control elements
- 5 indicator LEDs for Power, Fault, Input 1, Input 2 and Output
- 24V dc plus 115V ac or 230V ac operation, depending on model
- DIN-rail-mountable 45 mm-wide housing with removable terminal blocks
- 500 ms (max.) simultaneity requirement for touch-/push button operation

Description

A DUO-TOUCH SG Two-Hand Control Safety Module may be used with:

- Two Banner STB Self-Checking Optical Touch Buttons, each with one normally open and one normally closed relay output contact, or
- Two Banner STB Self-Checking Optical Touch Buttons, each with two current-sourcing PNP outputs, or
- Two mechanical push buttons with one normally open and one normally closed contact each (Form C contact)

If the machine operator removes one or both hands from the actuating device(s), the Duo-Touch SG relays de-energize, causing the output contacts to open. The relays will not re-energize until both actuating devices are deactivated and then simultaneously reactivated.

The Duo-Touch SG Two-Hand Control Kit system has been designed to meet:

- Type IIIC requirements of ISO 13851 (EN 574) Safety of Machinery – Two-Hand Control Devices, and
- Category 4 requirements of ISO 13849-1 (EN 954-1) Safety of Machinery – Safety-Related Parts of Control Systems – Part 1: General Principles of Design

The Safety Module's output signal consists of four sets of redundant, forced-guided (mechanically linked) contacts (see Figure 4d). Circuitry within the Safety Module monitors these internal contacts and prevents an output signal from occurring if a fault is detected. A feedback loop is offered for monitoring the status of the machine control elements.

DUO-TOUCH SG Safety Module LED Indicators (see Figure 1)

- Power On:** ON when power is applied
- Fault:** ON if simultaneity is not met or external wiring fault
Flashing when internal fault condition is detected
- Input 1 (2) Status:** ON if touch button is activated
OFF when button is not activated
Flashing if external wiring fault is detected
- Output Status:** ON if both relays (K1 and K2) are energized
Flashing if feedback error has occurred



**WARNING ...
Point-of-Operation
Guarding**

When properly installed, the DUO-TOUCH SG Two-Hand Control Safety Module provides protection only for the hands of the machine operator. It may be necessary to install additional safeguarding, such as safety light screens and/or hard guards, to protect personnel from hazardous machinery.

Failure to properly guard hazardous machinery can result in a dangerous condition which could lead to serious injury or death.

DUO-TOUCH® SG – Models AT-GM-13A and AT-HM-13A Two-Hand Control Modules



Important ... read this page before proceeding!

In the United States, the functions that the Banner DUO-TOUCH SG Two-Hand Control Module is intended to perform are regulated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Whether or not any particular DUO-TOUCH SG Two-Hand Control Module installation meets all applicable OSHA requirements depends upon factors that are beyond the control of Banner Engineering Corp. These factors include the specific ways the safety module is applied, installed, wired, operated, and maintained.

Banner Engineering Corp. has attempted to provide complete application, installation, operation, and maintenance instructions. In addition, we suggest that any questions regarding the use or installation of this two-hand control safety system be directed to the factory applications department at the telephone numbers or address shown on the back cover of this manual.

The user of this Two-Hand Control safety module must ensure that all machine operators, maintenance personnel, electricians, and supervisors are thoroughly familiar with and understand all instructions regarding the installation, maintenance, and use of this system, and with the machinery upon which it is installed.

The user and any personnel involved with the installation and use of this safety module must be thoroughly familiar with all applicable OSHA regulations and ANSI standards. The regulations and standards, listed below, directly address the use of two-hand control systems. Banner Engineering Corp. makes no claim regarding a specific recommendation of any organization, the accuracy or effectiveness of any information provided, or the appropriateness of the provided information for a specific application.

The user has the responsibility to ensure that all local, state, and national laws, rules, codes, and regulations relating to the use of this Two-Hand Control module are satisfied. Extreme care is urged that all legal requirements are met and that all installation and maintenance instructions contained in this manual are followed.

U. S. Standards Applicable to Use of Two-Hand Control Systems

ANSI B11 Available from:	Standards for Machine Tools "Safety Requirements for the Construction, Care and Use" Safety Director AMT – The Association for Manufacturing Technology 7901 Westpark Drive McLean, VA 22102 Tel.: 703-893-2900 Fax: 703-893-1151
NFPA79 Available from:	"Electrical Standard for Industrial Machinery" National Fire Protection Association 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101 Quincy, MA 02269-9101 Tel.: 800-344-3555
ANSI/RIA R15.06 Available from:	"Safety Requirements for Industrial Robots and Robot Systems" Robotic Industries Association 900 Victors Way, P.O. Box 3724 Ann Arbor, MI 48106 Tel.: 734-994-6088

European Standards Applicable to Use of Two-Hand Control Systems

ISO/TR12100-1 & -2 (EN292-1 & -2)	"Safety of Machinery – Basic Concepts, General Principles for Design, Part 1: Basic Terminology, Methodology" Part 2: Technical Principles and Specifications"
IEC/EN60204-1	"Electrical Equipment of Machines: Part 1: General Requirements" Also, request a type "C" standard for your specific machinery.
ISO13849-1 (EN954-1)	"Safety of Machinery – Safety Related Parts of Control Systems"
ISO13855 (EN999)	"Safety of Machinery – The Positioning of Protective Equipment"
ISO13851 (EN574)	"Safety of Machinery – Two-Hand Control Devices"
Available from:	Global Engineering Documents 15 Inverness Way East Englewood, CO 80112-5704 Tel.: 800-854-7179

DUO-TOUCH® SG – Models AT-GM-13A and AT-HM-13A Two-Hand Control Modules

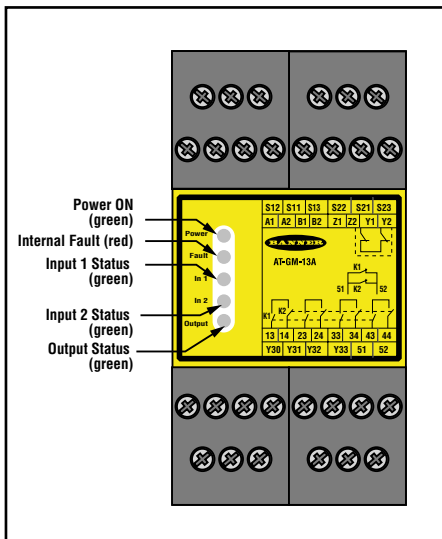


Figure 1. AT-..M-13A status indicators

CAUTION ... Not an Anti-Repeat Control Device

Anti-repeat control is not a function of the AT-..M-13A Two-Hand Control Safety Module. The user of this device must provide a suitable means of accomplishing anti-repeat control for any single-stroke or single-cycle machine.

Appropriate Applications

The DUO-TOUCH SG Two-Hand Control Safety Module may be used as an initiation device for most powered machinery when machine cycling is controlled by a machine operator.

Using a two-hand control system makes the operator a “hostage” while the hazard is present, thus limiting or preventing exposure to the hazard. The two-hand control actuators must be located in a way that hazardous motion is completed or stopped before the operator can release one or both of the buttons and reach the hazard (see Separation Distance on page 5).

Simultaneous use of both hands is required, meaning that both buttons must be actuated within a very short time span. The time span is specified by ANSI/RIA R15.06, ANSI/NFPA79, and ISO 13851 (EN 574) as not more than 500 ms, even under single-fault conditions. This requirement reduces the possibility of intentional defeat and unintended initiation of the machine cycle.

When used in single-cycle or single-stroke mode, the machine control must provide an anti-repeat feature so that the operator must release the two-hand control actuators after each machine cycle, before a new cycle can be initiated (see Caution at left).

The actuating devices must be protected from accidental or unintended operation. This can be accomplished by their mounting position and/or through the use of protective shields such as rings, guards or shields; see Figure 3.

NOTE: Two-hand control and two-hand trip safeguarding protect only the operator’s hands. Additional safeguarding may be required. The user must refer to the relevant standards for additional requirements for the application of two-hand control and two-hand trip devices when used for safeguarding.

Part-Revolution Clutched Machinery

A two-hand control safety module can be used for the following functions: “inch” (jog), “single-stroke,” or “continuous” (run). Two-hand control safety modules are recognized as a means of protecting the machine operator when the hand controls are safely located and protected from false operation (see Mechanical Installation on page 4 and Separation Distance on page 5) and when properly interfaced to the machine (see Electrical Installation on page 6) to control the required stopping action.

Full-Revolution Clutched Machinery

A two-hand control safety module used to initiate the cycle of a full-revolution clutched machine is known as a “two-hand trip device.” Two-hand trip devices are recognized as a means of protecting the machine operator when the hand controls are safely located and protected from false operation (see Mechanical Installation on page 4 and Separation Distance on page 5) and when properly interfaced to the machine (see Electrical Installation on page 6) to prevent accidental cycle initiation.

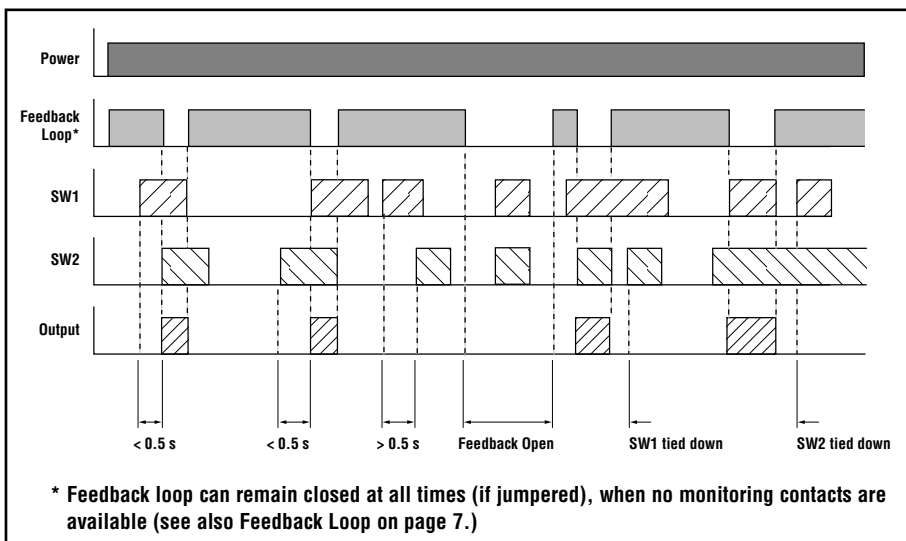


Figure 2. DUO-TOUCH SG Safety Module AT-..M-13A timing diagram

DUO-TOUCH® SG – Models AT-GM-13A and AT-HM-13A Two-Hand Control Modules

Theory of Operation

The input circuit of the DUO-TOUCH SG Safety Module requires simultaneous actuation (within 0.5 seconds of each other) of both two-hand control actuators to generate an output signal.

The timing diagram in Figure 2 illustrates that an output signal from the DUO-TOUCH SG Safety Module occurs only if switch #1 (SW1) and switch #2 (SW2) are actuated within 0.5 seconds of each other. The output signal drops within 35 milliseconds following the release of either switch. The device output does not reenergize until both hand controls are disengaged, and then simultaneously re-actuated. This logic reduces the possibility of defeating the two-hand control by tying down one or both hand controls.

Mechanical Installation

Installation of the DUO-TOUCH SG Safety Module

The Module must be installed inside a NEMA 3 (IEC IP54) rated, or better, enclosure. It is not designed for exposed wiring. Dimensions of the Safety Module are shown in Figure 5. The device mounts directly onto a standard 35 mm DIN rail.

Heat Dissipation Considerations

For reliable operation, the user must ensure that the operating specifications are not exceeded. The enclosure must provide adequate heat dissipation, so that the air closely surrounding the Module does not exceed the maximum operating temperature stated in the Specifications (page 11). Methods to reduce heat build-up include venting, forced airflow (e.g., exhaust fans), adequate enclosure exterior surface area, and spacing between modules and other sources of heat.

Installation of Hand Controls

Each actuating device typically requires a normally open and a normally closed (e.g., Form C or SPDT) hard contacts, each capable of reliably conducting 20 mA at 12V dc. For complementary PNP operation, model STBVP.. touch buttons must be used to ensure proper functionality.

Standards require that the actuating devices be mounted to protect them from accidental or unintentional operation. Use shields, covers, rings, collars, dividers, or similar protection to prevent accidental switch actuation and to discourage use of forearms or elbows. European standard ISO13851 includes a detailed discussion of approaches to protection of hand controls.

The hand controls must be arranged far enough apart so that the operator cannot operate both hand controls by the use of one arm. Typically, this distance is not less than 550 mm/21.7" in a straight line, but using guards or alternate mounting arrangement can allow shorter distances, per ISO13851 (EN574). This standard also recommends that the hand controls be arranged on a horizontal (or nearly horizontal) surface that is 1,100 mm/43.3" above the floor.

Ergonomic principles should be considered to avoid unnecessary fatigue in the installation of the hand controls. See ISO13851 (EN574) Two-Hand Control, ANSI B11.TR1–Ergonomic Guidelines, and EN894–Safety of Machinery–Ergonomic Requirements–Control Actuators for further information.

Figure 3 shows two examples for mounting Banner's STB Touch Buttons. When mounted on top of the control bar, the protective field covers should be in place, as shown. For added protection, mount the devices sideways under and behind a protective hood, rather than on top of the bar, leaving the field covers off. This side mount reduces the possibility of the operator easily positioning and leaving an object in the path of the beam, intentionally bypassing the safeguard.



CAUTION ... Install Hand Controls to Prevent Accidental Actuation

Total protection for the two-hand control system from "defeat" is not possible. However, the user is required by OSHA regulations to arrange and protect hand controls to minimize possibility of defeat or accidental actuation.



CAUTION ... Hand Controls

The environment in which hand controls are installed must not adversely affect the means of actuation. Severe contamination or other environmental influences may cause slow response or false ON conditions of mechanical or ergonomic buttons. **This may result in exposure to a hazard.**

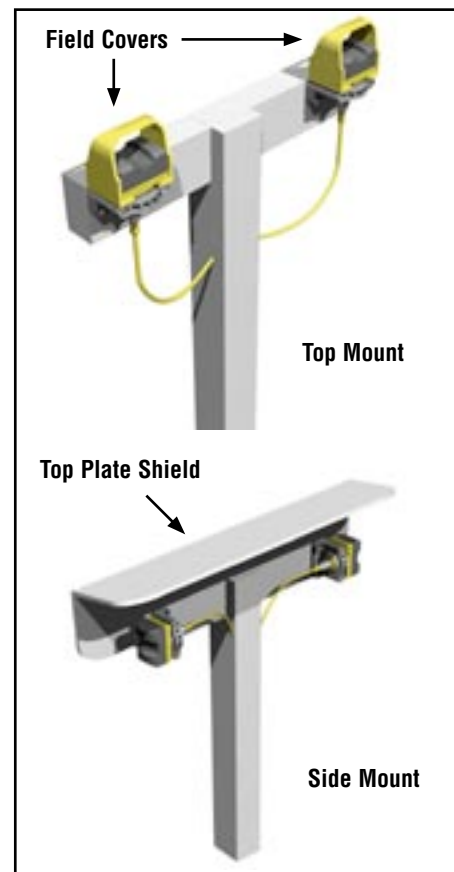


Figure 3. Install activation devices so that they are protected to prevent defeat or inadvertent actuation (Banner STB Touch Buttons shown)

DUO-TOUCH® SG – Models AT-GM-13A and AT-HM-13A Two-Hand Control Modules

Example Separation Distance (D_s) Calculation

The following example illustrates the use of the formula to calculate separation distance for a part-revolution clutch machine. This example uses 0.50 seconds as a typical value for T_s and 0.02 seconds for T_h :

$$\begin{aligned} K &= 63" \text{ per second,} \\ T_s &= 0.50 \text{ seconds (measured by a} \\ &\quad \text{stop-time measuring device)} \\ T_r &= 0.035 \text{ seconds} \\ T_h &= 0.02 \text{ seconds} \\ D_s &= K \times (T_s + T_r + T_h) \\ &= 63" (0.50 + 0.035 + 0.02) \\ &= 35" \end{aligned}$$

In this example, both hand controls must be located no closer than 36" from the nearest hazard point.



WARNING ... Location of Touch Button Controls

Hand controls must be mounted a safe distance from moving machine parts, as determined by the appropriate standard. It must not be possible for the operator or other non-qualified persons to relocate them. Failure to establish and maintain the required safety distance could result in serious injury or death.

NOTES:

- 1) The OSHA-recommended hand speed constant K has been determined by various studies, and although these studies indicate speeds of 63"/sec to over 100"/sec, they are not conclusive determinations. The employer should consider all factors, including the physical ability of the operator, when determining the value of K to be used.
- 2) T_s is usually measured by a stop-time measuring device. If the specified machine stop time is used, add at least 20% as a safety factor to account for brake system deterioration. If the stop-time of the two redundant machine control elements is unequal, the slower of the two times must be used for calculating the separation distance.
- 3) T_h is usually insignificant for purely mechanical switches. However, T_h should be considered for separation distance calculation when using electronic or electromechanical (i.e. powered) hand controls. In this example, STB response time = 0.02 seconds.

Requirements for Multiple-Operator Control

Standards have specified several conditions for situations where multiple operators work together to control one machine:

- Each operator must actuate his/her own pair of actuating devices, with all pairs of actuators active at one time, in order to initiate a machine cycle; the machine may not be allowed to operate until this condition is true.
- The actuators all must be released between cycles.
- The actuation and de-actuation of all workstations requiring two-hand control must be supervisable and must provide indication.
- The clutch/brake control system must be designed so that the clutch cannot be actuated if all the operating workstations are bypassed.

It is the responsibility of the user to determine if this two-hand control system can be interfaced to the machine in a manner to satisfy all existing requirements for multiple-operator control.

Separation Distance

Both hand controls must be located far enough away from the nearest hazard point that the operator cannot reach the hazard with a hand or other body part before the hazardous motion ceases. This is the "separation distance," and may be calculated as follows:

For Part-Revolution Clutch Machinery

Where the machine and its controls allow the machine to stop motion during the hazardous portion of the machine cycle, use the following formula:

$$D_s = K \times (T_s + T_r + T_h)$$

For Full-Revolution Clutch Machinery

Where the machine and its controls are designed to complete a full machine cycle, once activated, use the following formula:

$$D_s = K \times (T_m + T_r + T_h)$$

For both formulas:

- D_s = the separation distance in inches,
- K = 63" per second (the hand speed constant currently accepted by OSHA; see NOTE 1)
- T_s = the stop time (in seconds) of the machine, measured from the application of the "stop" signal to the final ceasing of all motion, including stop times of all relevant control elements, and measured at maximum machine velocity (see NOTE 2)
- T_r = 0.035 seconds (the response time of the Safety Module as measured from the time a stop is signalled by either hand control)
- T_h = the response time of the slowest hand control (from the time when a hand disengages that control until the switch opens; see NOTE 3)
- T_m = the maximum time (in seconds) the machine takes to cease all motion after it has been tripped. For full-revolution clutch presses with only one engaging point, T_m is equal to the time necessary for one and one-half revolutions of the crankshaft. For full-revolution clutch presses with more than one engaging point, T_m is calculated as follows:
$$T_m = (1/2 + 1/N) \times T_{cy}$$
where:
 N = number of clutch engaging points per revolution
 T_{cy} = time (in seconds) necessary to complete one revolution of the crankshaft

DUO-TOUCH® SG – Models AT-GM-13A and AT-HM-13A Two-Hand Control Modules

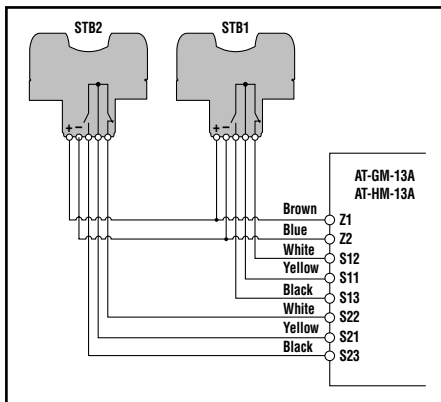


Figure 4a. Hookup to two STB touch buttons with contact outputs

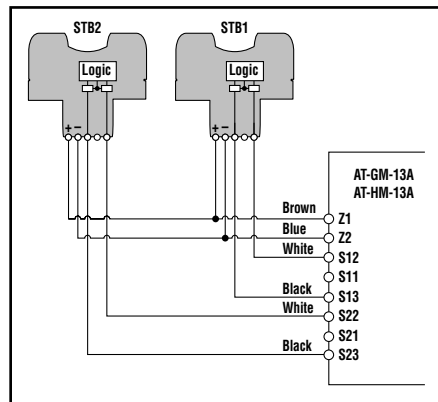


Figure 4b. Hookup to two STB touch buttons with PNP (sourcing) outputs

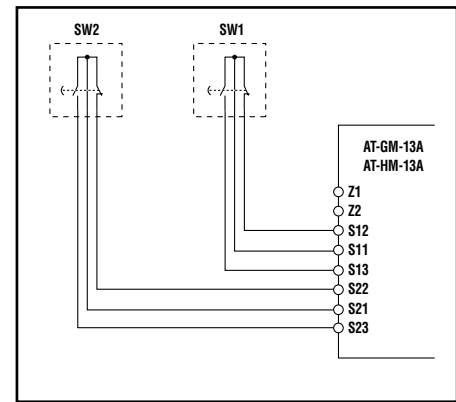


Figure 4c. Hookup to two mechanical push buttons with contact outputs

Electrical Installation

Because the DUO-TOUCH SG Safety Module interfaces to many types of machine controls, it is not possible to give exact wiring instructions here. The following guidelines are general in nature.

Connection of Input Switches

The actuation devices are connected to the DUO-TOUCH SG module as shown in Figures 4a, b, and c. SW1 and SW2 must both have normally open and normally closed output contacts, or two current-sourcing complementary outputs each, all capable of reliably switching up to 20 mA, at 12V dc. If hand controls have metal housings, the housings must be connected to protective earth ground.

If STB Touch Buttons are used, connect the brown and blue wires to terminals Z1 and Z2. Electronic actuation devices, including STB Touch Buttons, must use terminals Z1 and Z2 for supply voltage (see Electronic Hand Control WARNING on page 7).

Connection of Power to the DUO-TOUCH SG Safety Module

The Safety Module requires a 24V dc, 115V ac or 230V ac supply voltage (see Specifications on page 11). Use extreme caution whenever installing ac power. Use a minimum of 16 to 18 AWG wire for power and output connections. A hand-operated supply disconnect (e.g. a circuit breaker) must be provided (per NFPA79 and IEC/EN60204).

Connection to the Machine to be Controlled

Figure 4d shows a generic connection of the Safety Module's two redundant output contacts to machine primary control elements MPCE1 through MPCE4. An MPCE is defined as an electrically-powered element, external to the safety module, which directly controls the machine's normal operating motion so that it is the last (in time) to operate when motion is either initiated or arrested. Some older machines offer only one MPCE; for such machines, it may be necessary to add a second MPCE to establish the appropriate level of safety integrity (e.g., control reliability).

The connection of the safety outputs must be in such a manner that the stop command issued by the AT-..M-13A can not be overridden by a device or circuit that is not at the same level of safety integrity. This means that the safety outputs are interfaced on the output of the machine logic (e.g., PLC or PC). Then, normally, a feedback signal identifies to the machine logic the status of the safety module and, if possible, the status of the MPCEs. If interposing relays are used, they must be of mechanically linked (forced-guided) design and monitored by the MPCE Monitoring Circuit (Y1/Y2).



CAUTION ... Disconnect Power Before Wiring

Always disconnect all power from the DUO-TOUCH SG Safety Module and the machine being controlled before making any wire connections.

Electrical installation of hand controls, the DUO-TOUCH SG Safety Module, and the interconnection to the machine control must be made by qualified personnel and must comply with NEC (National Electrical Code), ANSI/NFPA79 or IEC60204-1, and all applicable local standards.

DUO-TOUCH® SG – Models AT-GM-13A and AT-HM-13A Two-Hand Control Modules



WARNING ... Interfacing Safety Outputs

Never wire or interface an intermediate device (e.g., PLC, PES, PC) that can fail in such a manner that there is a loss of the safety stop command to the MPCEs. To do so could result in serious bodily injury. See page 6 about “connection to the machine to be controlled.”



WARNING ... Use of Electronic Hand Controls

Electronic (powered) hand controls include optical touch buttons, capacitive touch buttons and similar devices. **When electronic hand controls are used as input switches for a DUO-TOUCH SG Safety Module, the hand controls must use terminals Z1 and Z2 for supply voltage. Failure to do so creates a potentially dangerous condition, which could result in serious injury or death.**

If power is applied to the Safety Module before power is applied to the electronic hand controls, an output from the DUO-TOUCH SG Safety Module could result and may trigger machine motion. Also, electronic hand controls cannot guarantee the state of their outputs at the time power is applied to them.



WARNING ... Use of Arc Suppressors

If arc suppressors are used, they **MUST** be installed as shown across the coils of the Machine Primary Control Elements (MPCEs). **NEVER install suppressors directly across the output contacts of the DUO-TOUCH SG Safety Module.** It is possible for suppressors to fail as a short circuit. **If installed directly across the output contacts of the DUO-TOUCH SG Safety Module, a short-circuited suppressor will create an unsafe condition which could result in serious injury or death.**

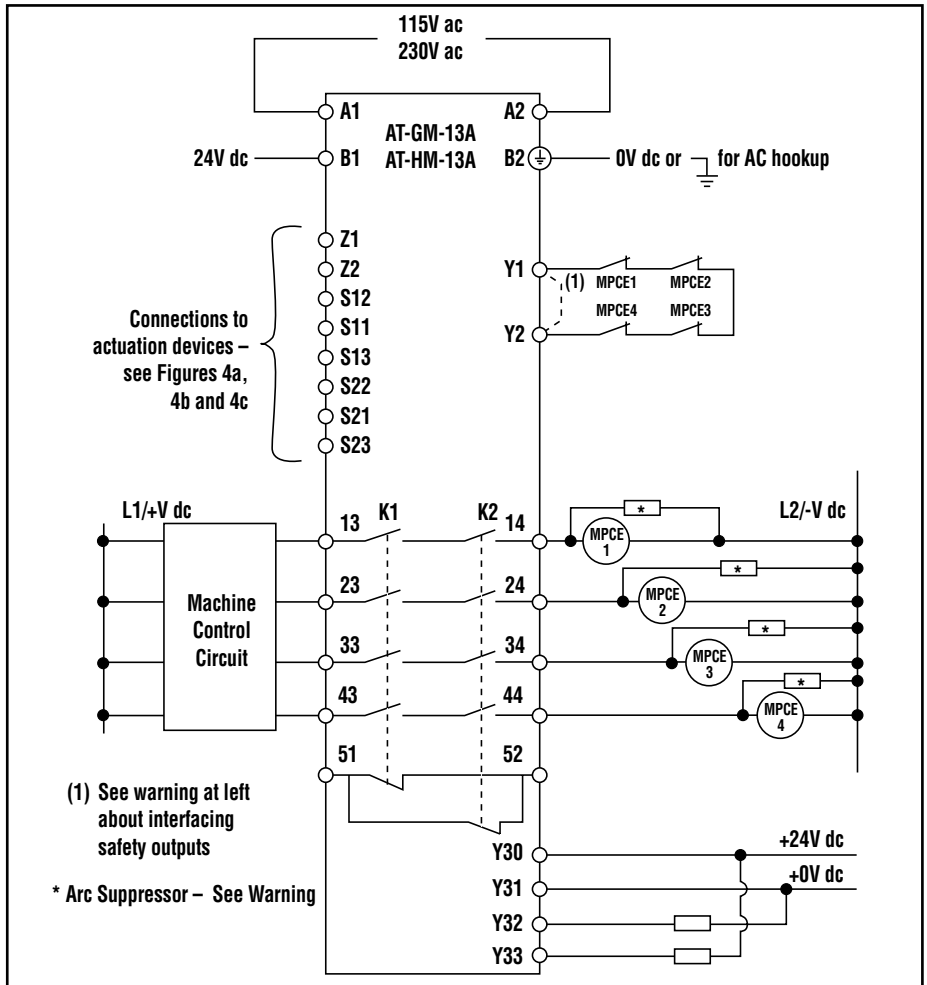


Figure 4d. Machine control circuit connections

As a summary, Control Reliability (OSHA 29CFR1910.217, ANSI B11, and ANSI/RIA R15.06) and Category 3 and 4 (ISO13849-1) requirements demand that a single failure does not lead to the loss of the safety function, or does not prevent a normal or immediate stop from occurring. The failure or the fault must be detected at or before the next demand of safety (e.g., at the beginning or end of a cycle, or when a safeguard is actuated). The safety-related function of the machine control then must issue an immediate stop command or prevent the next machine cycle or hazardous situation until the failure or fault is corrected. **The user must refer to the relevant standard(s) for complete information.**

As shown in Figure 4d, a normally-closed, mechanically linked monitor contact from each of the four MPCEs must be connected in series across terminals Y1 and Y2. This allows the Safety Module to monitor the state of the MPCEs, and to prevent a successive machine cycle, if an MPCE fault is detected. Monitoring MPCE contacts is one method of maintaining control reliability. When MPCE monitor contacts are not available, a jumper wire must be installed across terminals Y1 and Y2.

When a jumper wire is used (dotted line between Y1 and Y2 in Figure 4d), it is the user's responsibility to provide an appropriate level of safety for the means of machine interfacing to ensure that any single MPCE component failure will not result in the loss of safety.

DUO-TOUCH® SG – Models AT-GM-13A and AT-HM-13A Two-Hand Control Modules

When switching inductive ac loads, it is good practice to protect the Safety Module outputs by installing appropriately-sized arc suppressors. However, if arc suppressors are used, they must be installed across the load being switched (e. g., across the coils of external safety relays), and never across the Safety Module's output contacts (see WARNING on page 7).

Initial Checkout Procedure

To perform the initial checkout, it is necessary to view the red Fault LED and the four green status indicators: Power, Input 1, Input 2 and Output. Proceed with caution around open wiring.

1. Verify that the two actuating devices are properly connected to the DUO-TOUCH SG Safety Module.
2. Apply power to the Safety Module and to the actuating devices, if applicable.
3. Verify that only the Power indicator is ON. If any of the other Safety Module indicators are ON, disconnect the power to the Safety Module and check all wiring. Do not continue this checkout procedure until the cause of the problem is corrected.
4. Activate both hand controls simultaneously (within 0.5 seconds), and hold them engaged. Input 1 and Input 2 indicators should come ON. Release both hand controls simultaneously. Output indicator should go OFF.
5. Again, activate the two hand controls simultaneously, and hold them engaged. Input 1, Input 2, and Output indicators should come ON. Release one hand control, while holding the other engaged. One of the indicators should remain ON. The Output indicator should go OFF. Re-activate the hand control which was just released. The Output indicator should remain OFF. Release both hand controls. Input 1 and Input 2 indicators should then be OFF.
6. Activate only one hand control and hold it engaged. Input 1 (Input 2) indicator should come ON. After more than 1/2 second, activate the second hand control. Input 1 and 2 indicators should remain ON, while Output indicator remains OFF.
7. Remove power from the Safety Module and disconnect the monitor contact feedback loop at terminals Y1 and/or Y2. Re-apply power to the Safety Module. Activate both hand controls simultaneously. Output indicator LED should remain OFF.

If the DUO-TOUCH SG Safety Module passes all of these tests, reconnect the output wires at terminals 13/14, 23/24, 33/34 and 43/44, and the monitor contact feedback loop at terminals Y1 and Y2. **Do not attempt to use the DUO-TOUCH SG Two-Hand Control Safety Module until all of the tests are passed.**



CAUTION ... Disconnect Power Before Checkout

Before performing the initial checkout procedure, make certain all power is disconnected from the machine to be controlled. Temporarily disconnect the wires connected to the outputs of the DUO-TOUCH SG Safety Module at terminals 13/14, 23/24, 33/34, 43/44, Y32, and Y33.



WARNING... Do Not Use System Until Checkouts Are Verified

If all of the described checks cannot be verified, the two-hand control system must not be used until the problem has been corrected. Injury or death to personnel may result from attempts to use the machine under such conditions.

DUO-TOUCH® SG – Models AT-GM-13A and AT-HM-13A Two-Hand Control Modules



WARNING... Do Not Use System Until Checkouts Are Verified

If all of the described checks cannot be verified, the two-hand control system must not be used until the problem has been corrected. Injury or death to personnel may result from attempts to use the machine under such conditions.

Periodic Checkout and Maintenance

Daily Checkout:

To be Performed at every Power-up, Shift Change, and Machine Setup Change

Daily checkout and checkouts after tooling and machine setup changes must be performed by a Designated Person, appointed and identified in writing by the employer.

1. Verify that all point-of-operation guards are in place and operating properly.
2. Verify that the two actuating devices must be simultaneously engaged to actuate the machine.
3. **For single-cycle machines:** Verify that maintained engagement of the two actuating devices results in only one machine cycle.
4. **For part-revolution clutch machinery:** Verify that release of either actuating device results in the immediate arrest of the machine motion.
5. Verify that the distance from each actuating device to the closest hazard point is not less than the calculated safety distance (see page 5).

Semi-Annual Checkout:

To be Performed at Six-Month Intervals

This semi-annual checkout must be performed by a Qualified Person.* A copy of test results should be kept on or near the machine.

1. Perform the daily checkout procedure (see above).
2. Perform the initial checkout procedure (see page 8).
3. Calculate the separation distance (see page 5), and verify that the actuating devices are far enough away from the nearest hazard point. Relocate the actuating devices, if necessary.
4. Verify that the actuating devices are positioned to require the use of both hands for operation, and are protected from false or inadvertent operation.
5. Inspect the machine controls and the connections to the DUO-TOUCH SG Safety Module to ensure that wiring is correct, as described on pages 6 and 7, and that no modifications have been made which could adversely affect the System.

* **Qualified Person:** A person who, by possession of a recognized degree or certificate of professional training, or who, by extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated the ability to solve problems relating to the installation, maintenance and use of the DUO-TOUCH SG Two-Hand Control Safety System.

DUO-TOUCH® SG – Models AT-GM-13A and AT-HM-13A Two-Hand Control Modules

Repairs

NOTE: Do not attempt any repairs to the DUO-TOUCH SG Two-Hand Control Module. It contains no field-replaceable components. Return it to the factory for warranty repair or replacement.

If it ever becomes necessary to return a DUO-TOUCH SG Safety Module to the factory, please do the following:

1. Contact the Banner Factory Application Engineering Group at the address or at the numbers listed at the bottom of the back page. They will attempt to troubleshoot the system from your description of the problem. If they conclude that a component is defective, they will issue an RMA (Return Merchandise Authorization) number for your paperwork, and give you the proper shipping address.
2. Pack the component carefully. Damage which occurs in return shipping is not covered by warranty.



CAUTION ... Abuse of Module After Failure

If an internal fault has occurred and the Module will not reset, **do not tap, strike, or otherwise attempt to correct the fault by a physical impact to the housing.** An internal relay may have failed in such a manner that its replacement is required.

If the Module is not immediately replaced or repaired, multiple simultaneous failures may accumulate such that the safety function can not be guaranteed.

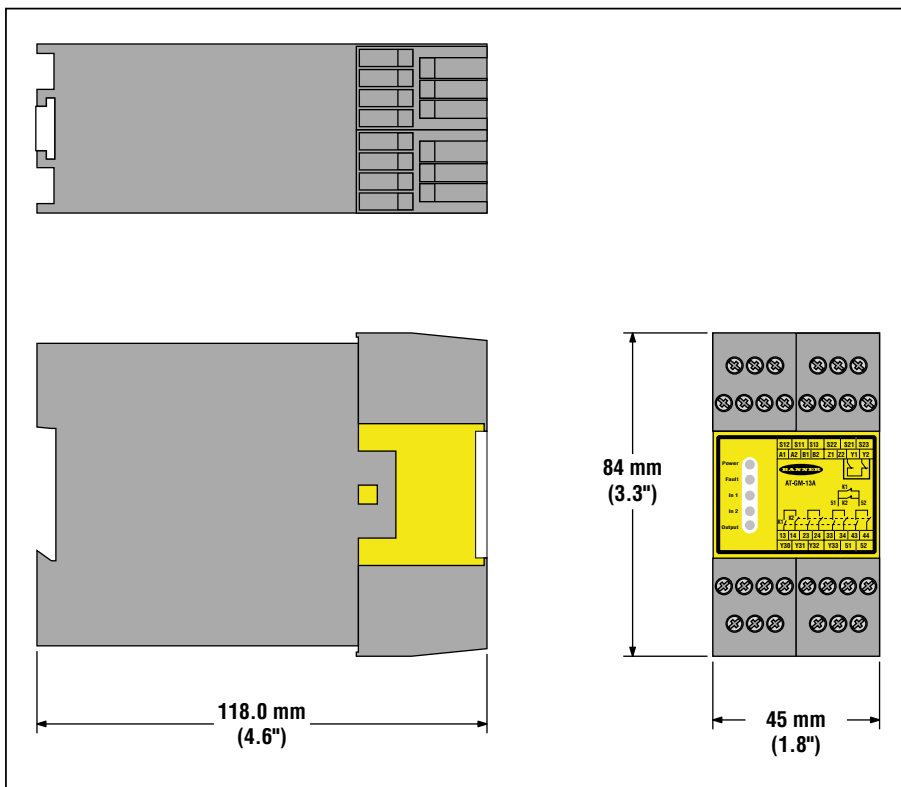


Figure 5. DUO-TOUCH SG Safety Module dimensions

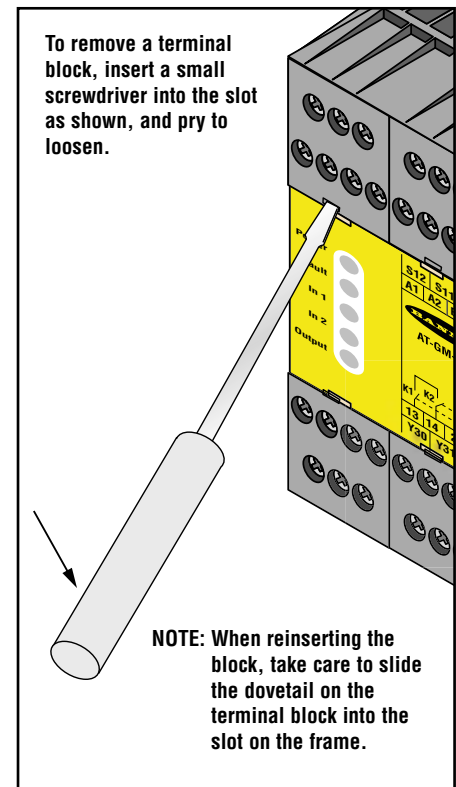



Figure 6. Removal of terminal blocks

DUO-TOUCH® SG – Models AT-GM-13A and AT-HM-13A Two-Hand Control Modules

Specifications

Supply Voltage and Current	A1-A2: 115V ac (Model AT-GM-13A) or 230V ac (Model AT-HM-13A), +/- 15%; 50/60Hz B1-B2: 24V dc, +/- 15%, 10% max. ripple
Power Consumption	Approx. 4 W/7 VA
Supply Protection Circuitry	Protected against transient voltages and reverse polarity
Output Configuration (including Auxiliary N.C. output 51/52)	Outputs (K1 and K2): four redundant (total of eight) safety relay (forced-guided) contacts Contact ratings: Maximum voltage: 250V ac or 250V dc Maximum current: 6A ac or dc (resistive load) Maximum power: 1500 VA, 150 watts Mechanical life: 50,000,000 operations Electrical life: 150,000 cycles (typically @ 1.5 kVA switching power) NOTE: Transient suppression is recommended when switching inductive loads. Install suppressors across load. Never install suppressors across output contacts (see Warning on page 7).
Auxiliary Supply Voltage (for solid-state outputs)	24V dc @ 1A (between Y30 & Y31)
Auxiliary Solid-State Output Current	500 mA max., short circuit protected (Y32 or Y31)
Output Response Time	35 milliseconds maximum ON to OFF
Input Requirements	Outputs from actuating devices must each be capable of switching up to 20 mA @ 12V dc.
Simultaneity Monitoring Period	≤ 500 milliseconds
Z1/Z2 Courtesy Voltage	24V dc @ 150 mA (for STB button power)
Status Indicators	4 green LED indicators: Power ON Input 1 energized Input 2 energized Output 1 red LED indicator: Fault
Housing	Polycarbonate. Rated NEMA 1 (IEC IP20)
Mounting	Mounts to standard 35 mm DIN rail track. Safety Module must be installed inside an enclosure rated NEMA 3 (IEC IP54), or better.
Vibration Resistance	10 to 55 Hz @ 0.35 mm displacement per IEC 68-2-6
Operating Conditions	Temperature: 0° to +50°C (+32° to 122°F) Maximum Relative Humidity: 90% @ +50°C (non-condensing) Heat Dissipation Considerations: See page 4.
Dimensions	See Figure 5.
Safety Category	4 per ISO 13849-1; Type IIIC per ISO 13851 (EN574)
Certifications	 UL approval is in process

DUO-TOUCH[®] SG – Models AT-GM-13A and AT-HM-13A Two-Hand Control Modules



WARRANTY: Banner Engineering Corp. warrants its products to be free from defects for one year. Banner Engineering Corp. will repair or replace, free of charge, any product of its manufacture found to be defective at the time it is returned to the factory during the warranty period. This warranty does not cover damage or liability for the improper application of Banner products. This warranty is in lieu of any other warranty either expressed or implied.