## Selection diagram



## Application examples on machinery guards



## Code structure

Attention! The feasibility of a code number does not mean the effective availability of a product. Please contact our sales office.

| Integrated contact blocks |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  | Solenoid operated | Actuator operated |
| 60A | $1 \mathrm{NO}+1 \mathrm{NC}$ | $1 \mathrm{NO}+1 \mathrm{NC}$ |
| 60B | 2NC | $1 \mathrm{NO}+1 \mathrm{NC}$ |
| 60C | 3NC | 1NC |
| 60D | $1 \mathrm{NO}+1 \mathrm{NC}$ | 2NC |
| 60E | $1 \mathrm{NO}+2 \mathrm{NC}$ | 1NC |
| 60F | $1 \mathrm{NO}+2 \mathrm{NC}$ | 1NO |
| 60G | 2NC | 2NC |
| 60N | $1 \mathrm{NO}+1 \mathrm{NC}$ | 2NO |
| 60P | 1NC | 3NC |
| 60R | $2 \mathrm{NO}+2 \mathrm{NC}$ | / |

Working principle
D1D locked actuator with de-energized solenoid
D1E locked actuator with energized solenoid
locked actuator with de-energized solenoid.
D5D With lock release device.
locked actuator with de-energized solenoid.
D6D release push button.

D7D
locked actuator with de-energized solenoid.
With anti-panic release push button.

| Solenoid supply voltage |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| $\mathbf{0}$ | 24 VAC/DC $(-10 \% \ldots+25 \%)$ |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | 120 VAC $(-15 \% \ldots+10 \%)$ |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | 230 VAC $(-15 \% \ldots+10 \%)$ |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | 12 VDC $(-15 \% \ldots+20 \%)$ |

Signalling LED
A two green LED switched-on by the solenoid power
supply
B red and green LED freely linkable
Z without LED


## Main features

- Actuator holding force 2500 N
- 10 contact blocks with 4 poles
- Metal housing, three conduit entries M20
- Protection degree IP67
- Version with lock release device and emergency release push button
- 4 stainless steel actuators
- Rotating head and devices and not detachable
- Signalling LED
- Working with energized or de-energized solenoid



## Housing

Metal housing, coated with baked epoxy powder.
Three conduit entries M20
Protection degree: IP67 (electrical contacts)

## General data

Ambient temperature: from $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Max operating frequency: 600 operations cycles ${ }^{1} /$ hour
Mechanical endurance: $\quad 1$ million of operations cycles $^{1}$
Max actuating speed:
$0,5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
Min. actuating speed: $\quad 1 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{s}$
Max holding force: 2500 N
Maximum force before the breaking
in accordance with GS-ET-19:
2800 N
Maximum holding force
in accordance with GS-ET-19: 2150 N
Max backlash of the actuator: $\quad 4,5 \mathrm{~mm}$
Actuator extraction force:
30 N
(1) One operation cycle means two movements, one to close and one to open contacts, as foreseen by IEC 947-5-1 standard.

## Cross section of the conductors (flexible copper wire)

Contact blocks: min. $1 \times 0,34 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \quad(1 \times$ AWG 22)

## In conformity with standards:

IEC 60947-5-1, EN 60947-5-1, IEC 60204-1, EN 60204-1, EN 1088, EN ISO 12100-1, EN ISO $12100-2$, IEC 529, EN 60529, EN 61000-6-2, EN 61000-6-3, NFC 63-140, VDE 0660200, VDE 0113, CENELEC EN 50013, BG-GS-ET-15.

## Approvals:

## UL 508

## In conformity with requirements requested by:

Low Voltage Directive 2006/95/EC, M achinery Directive 2006/42/EC and Electromagnetic Compatibility 2004/108/EC.
Positive contact opening in conformity with standards:
IEC 60947-5-1, EN 60947-5-1, VDE 0660-206.

## Solenoid

Solenoid duty cycle:
Solenoid protection 12 V :
Solenoid protection 24 V :
Solenoid protection 120V:
Solenoid protection 230 V :
Solenoid power:

100\% ED
fuse 1 A type gG
fuse $0,5 \mathrm{~A}$ type gG
fuse 315 mA , delayed type
fuse 315 mA , delayed type
9 VA
\ If not expressly indicated in this chapter, for the right installation and the corect utilization of all articles see requirements indicated from page $6 / 1$ to page $6 / 8$.

| Electrical data |  |  | Utilization categories |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thermal current (Ith): Rated insulation voltage (Ui): Protection against short circuits: Pollution degree: | 10 A <br> 250 VAC 300 VDC <br> fuse 10 A 500 V type gG 3 | Alternate current: AC15 (50... 60 Hz ) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \mathrm{Ue}(\mathrm{~V}) & 250 \\ \text { le (A) } & 5 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Direct current: DC13 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{Ue}(\mathrm{V})$ | 24 | 125 | 250 |
|  |  |  | le (A) | 6 | 1,1 | 0,4 |
|  | Thermal current (Ith): Rated insulation voltage (Ui): Protection against short circuits: Pollution degree: | 8 A <br> 250 VAC 300 VDC <br> fuse 8 A 500 V type gG 3 | Alternate current: AC15 ( $50 \ldots . .60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | le (A) | 5 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Direct | nt: |  |  |
|  |  |  | Ue (V) | 24 | 125 | 250 |
|  |  |  | le (A) | 6 | 1,1 | 0,4 |

## Description

These switches are used on machines where the hazardous conditions remain for a while, even after the machines has been switched off, for example because of mechanical inertia of pulleys, saw disks, parts under pressure or with high temperatures. They can also be used when it is necessary to control machine guards allowing the opening of protections only under specific conditions.

## Actuator holding force



The strong interlocking system guarantees a maximum actuator holding force of 2500 N .

## Rotating heads and devices



The head can be quickly rotated on each of the 4 sides of the switch by unfastening the four fixing screws. Also the lock release device and the release button can be rotated in $90^{\circ}$ steps; this enables the switch to assume 32 different configurations.

## Release device with rotating lock



The auxiliary release device with rotating lock is used to allow the maintenance or the entry into the machinery to authorized personnel only. Rotating the key, will make the same action of the solenoid, that is move solenoid contacts and release the actuator. The device can be rotated allowing the installation of the safety switch inside the machinery and making the release device accessible outside the protection. In this way, the switch is more protected against possible tampering and the external side/surface of the machinery remains pleasant.

Lock release device and emergency push button


This device performs the two above mentioned functions at the same time. Also in this case the device can be rotated and the release button can be ordered with different lengths. The activation of the button has the priority on the lock, that is with the closed lock is possible to activate the button and unlock the switch. To reset the switch is necessary to restore lock and button to their initial position.

## Signalling LED type A

In the version with signalling LED type $A$, two green
 LED are switched-on directly by the solenoid power supply. Wiring is not necessary.


## Actuating regulation zone



This switch has a wide backlash of the actuator into the head ( $4,5 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) to avoid that door gaskets keep in traction the actuator on the solenoid. With closed door, check that the actuator doesn't knock straight against the head of the switch; it must be in the adjustment zone ( $0,5 \ldots 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ )

## 4 poles contact block



Innovative 4 poles contact block, available in different contacts configurations to monitor the actuator or the solenoid (patented). The contact block is supplied with no-loosing screws and self-lifting plates

## Emergency release push button



This device is used when the safety switch controls hazardous areas where operators may physically enter with all their body. The release button, oriented towards inside the machinery, allows the exit of the operator accidentally trapped also in case of possible black-out. Pushing the button, it will be actuated the same function of the auxiliary release device. To reset the switch, restore the button to the initial position. The emergency button can be rotated, is available with different lengths and is fixed to the switch by a screw, so to allow the installation of the switch inside or outside the guards.

## Not detachable head and devices



The head and the release devices can be rotated but they are not detachable to each other. In such a way the switch is safer because the installer do not have to worry about the assembly of various components and there is a lower probability of damages (loss of small parts, dirt penetration, etc.)

## Signalling LED type B



In the version with signalling LED type $B$, two LED red. Through suitable connections to the contact

## Description

## Working conditions

The working principle of these safety switches allows three different working states:
stateA: with the actuator inserted and blocked by the solenoid
state B: with the actuator inserted but not blocked
state C: with the actuator extracted
All or some of these states may be controlled through the positive opening contacts of the internal contact block. In detail, contact blocks that have electric contacts marked with the symbol of the solenoid ( $\ddagger \square$ ) are switched in the transition between the state A and state B, while the electric contacts marked with the symbol of the actuator ( 듀우 ) are switched between state B and state C:

## Working principle

It is also possible to choose between two working principles for the actuator locking:

- Working principle D: Actuator blocked with de-energized solenoid. Actuator release is obtained by power supply to the solenoid (see example of working cycle steps).
- Working principle E: Actuator blocked with energized solenoid. The unlock of the actuator is obtained by power-off to the solenoid. It is advisable to use this version under special conditions because a blackout will allow the immediate opening of the protection.


## Product versatility

This series of products includes many technical solutions that results in easier installation and working:

- Four different types of stainless steel actuators, suitable to be fixed in several positions and with insertion radius arc equal to or over 80 mm .
- Swinging head, in $90^{\circ}$ steps, with two actuator entries for easy installation of the switch. Heads D5, D6 and D7 are provided with release devices that can be rotated independently to the actuator entry side. All parts of heads are rotating but not detachable from the body, in order to avoid any tampering or wrong assembling during the installation.
-To extract the inserted but not blocked actuator, a 30 N force is necessary, that avoids the guard opening because of vibrations or impacts.
- Extremely heavy mechanical system of actuator locking, able to support traction forces up to 2500 N .
- When actuator is locked, it can still move a little $(4,5 \mathrm{~mm})$, to avoid that door gaskets keep in traction the actuator on the solenoid.
- Housing with three conduit entries for an easier installation or connection in series.
- Electronic control of the power supply, which allow a wide tolerance on supply voltage. This technical solution resolves the problems that may derive from not stable power supply (machine distance from main transformers, tension variation between night/day hours),
 allowing also a low solenoid power consumption and consequently enlarging the working temperatures range of the switch.
- No-loosing screws contact blocks, fingers protection, contacts with double interuption, high contact reliability.
- Version with signalling LED connected to the power supply or freely linked by the installer. LED are externally visible through the housing cover.


## Release device

Versions with D working principle are supplied with a sealable auxiliary release device used by technicians during the installation or to access the machine in case of black-out.
Head D1: •The auxiliary release device is actuated by screwing to the end the safety dowel and rotating the device by $180^{\circ}$.

- The arrow on the switch cover indicates the auxiliary release device state. After the actuator release, put in the start position and reposition the safety dowel.
- To avoid improper use of the auxiliary release device during the usual machine working cycle, it has to be sealed with some drops of paint or by lead sealing.
Head D5: The auxiliary release device is composed of a lock with double key supplied on issue.
Head D7: The auxiliary release device is composed of a mushroom-head push button with no panic functions. This device must be rotated towards the inner and dangerous side of the machine so that an operator entrapped could activate it, release the switch and go out of the area. To restore the switch, reset the push button. This device cannot be used for functions of emergency stop of the machine.
Head D6: This head has contemporaneously functions of heads D5 and D7. The release occurs always, any of two devices is activated (push button or lock).


## Gate monitoring

These switches alone cannot protect operators or maintenance men where they may physically enter with all their body in the hazardous area, because an involuntary closing of the protection behind them could allow the restart of the machine. If the authorization to the machine restart is completely granted by these switches, it must be foresee a system to avoid that risk, as for example the pad lockable device to lock the actuator entry, item VF KB2 at page 4/56.

## Example of working cycle steps with FG 60AD1D0A－F21（switch with working principle D）



## Contacts position in switch states

| Operation state | Working principle D <br> locked actuator with de－energized solenoid |  |  | Working principle E locked actuator with energized solenoid |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | state A | state B | state C | state A | $\begin{gathered} \text { state } \\ \text { B } \end{gathered}$ | state C |
| Actuator Solenoid | Inserted and locked De－energized | Inserted and unlocked Energized | Extracted | Inserted and locked Energized | Inserted and unlocked De－energized | Extracted |
|  |  |  |  | 8  <br> B  <br> O  | 8  <br> 8 0 <br> 8  | $\begin{array}{\|ccc\|} \hline 8 & & \square \\ \hline 8 & 0 & \\ \therefore & & \end{array}$ |
|  |  | $$ | $$ |  | $$ | $$ |
| FG 60B••••• <br> 2NC controlled by the solenoid <br> $1 \mathrm{NO}+1 \mathrm{NC}$ controlled by the actuator |  | $$ | $11 工$ 12 <br> 21 $=$ <br> 32  <br> 31 $=$ <br> 43  <br> 43  | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \sim \quad 12 \\ & 21 \\ & 31 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 21 \\ & \hline \\ & 31 \\ & 43 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| FG 60C••••• 3NC controlled by the solenoid 1NC controlled by the actuator | ${ }_{3}^{11}$ ¢ | $\begin{array}{lll} 11 & - & 12 \\ 21 & = & 22 \\ 31 & \square & 32 \\ 41 & \boxed{\Sigma} & 42 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 11 & \square & 12 \\ 21 & \square & 22 \\ 31 & \square & 32 \\ 41 & \square & 42 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 11 & - & 12 \\ 21 & = & 22 \\ 31 & = & 32 \\ 41 & \boxed{\Sigma} & 42 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 11 & \square & 12 \\ 21 & \sim & 22 \\ 31 & \square & 32 \\ 41 & \square & 42 \end{array}$ |
| FG 60D．．．．． <br> $1 \mathrm{NO}+1 \mathrm{NC}$ controlled by the solenoid 2NC controlled by the actuator | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 21 \\ & 31 \\ & \mathbf{y} \\ & 41 \\ & \mathbf{エ} \end{aligned} \begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 22 \\ & 32 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 21 \\ & \hline \end{aligned} \begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 31 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $$ |  |
| FG 60E．．．．． $1 \mathrm{NO}+2 \mathrm{NC}$ controlled by the solenoid 1NC controlled by the actuator | $$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 11 & - & 12 \\ 21 & - & 22 \\ 31 & \boxed{\Sigma} & 32 \\ 43 & 44 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 11 & - & 12 \\ 21 & = & 22 \\ 31 & = & 32 \\ 43 & \square & 44 \end{array}$ |  | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 エ \quad 12 \\ & 21 エ \\ & 31 エ \\ & 43 \\ & 43 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| FG 60F••．．．． <br> 1NO +2 NC controlled by the solenoid 1NO controlled by the actuator |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 11 & - & 12 \\ 21 & - & 22 \\ 33 & \boxed{Y} \\ 43 & - & 44 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 11 & & 12 \\ 21 & - & 22 \\ 31 & - & 32 \\ 43 & \boxed{L} & 44 \end{array}$ |
| FG 60G••．．． <br> 2NC controlled by the solenoid <br> 2NC controlled by the actuator | $$ | $$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 11 & \square & 12 \\ 21 & \square & 22 \\ 31 & \square & 32 \\ 41 & \square & 42 \end{array}$ | $$ | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 工 \quad 12 \\ & 21 工 \quad 22 \\ & 31 工 \\ & 41 工 \\ & 41 \end{aligned}$ |
| FG 60N．．．．．． <br> 1NO +1 NC controlled by the solenoid 2NO controlled by the actuator |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 33 \\ & 43 \\ & 43 \end{aligned}$ | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 33 \\ & 43 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 33 \\ & 43 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $$ |
| FG 60P．．．．．． 1NC controlled by the solenoid 3NC controlled by the actuator | $$ | $$ |  | $$ | $$ |  |
| FG 60R••••• <br> 2NO +2 NC controlled by the solenoid | $$ | $$ | $$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 11 & - & 12 \\ 21 & \amalg & 22 \\ 33 & \boxed{\Sigma} & 34 \\ 43 & & 44 \end{array}$ | $$ |

## Dimensional drawings

| Contacts type: | Switch with D working principle with sealable auxiliary release device, supplied without actuator | Switch with E working principle, supplied without actuator |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{L}=$ slow action |  |  |
| Contact blocks | $\square$ ■ ¢for | $\triangle \square$ ■侣 |
| 60A L | FG 60AD1D0A $\Theta$ 1NO+1NC 1NO+1NC | FG 60AE1DOA $\Theta$ 1NO+1NC 1NO+1NC |
| 60B L | FG 60BD1D0A $\quad$ - 2NC 1NO+1NC | FG 60BE1D0A $\quad$ 2NC 1NO+1NC |
| 60C L | FG 60CD1D0A $\Theta$ 3NC 1NC | FG 60CE1D0A $\Theta$ 3NC INC |
| 60D L | FG 60DD1D0A $\Theta$ 1NO+1NC 2NC | FG 60DE1D0A $\Theta$ 1NO+1NC 2NC |
| 60E L | FG 60ED1D0A $\Theta$ 1NO+2NC 1NC | FG 60EE1D0A $\Theta$ 1NO+2NC 1NC |
| 60F L | FG 60FD1D0A $\Theta$ 1NO+2NC 1NO | FG 60FE1D0A $\Theta$ 1NO+2NC INO |
| 60G L | FG 60GD1D0A $\Theta$ 2NC 2NC | FG 60GE1D0A $\Theta$ 2NC 2NC |
| 60 N L | FG 60ND1D0A $\Theta$ 1NO+1NC 2 No | FG 60NE1DOA $\Theta$ 1NO+1NC 2NO |
| 60P L | FG 60PD1D0A $\Theta$ 1NC 3NC | FG 60PE1D0A $\Theta$ INC 3NC |
| 60R L | FG 60RD1D0A $\Theta$ 2NO+2NC | FG 60RE1D0A $\Theta$ 2NO+2NC |
| Min. force | $30 \mathrm{~N}(60 \mathrm{~N} \oplus$ ) | $30 \mathrm{~N}(60 \mathrm{~N} \Theta)$ |
| Travel diagrams | page 4/54-group 1 | page 4/54-group 1 |



## Other release button lengths


-LP30
Wall thickness length max 30 mm

-LP40
Wall thickness length $\max 40 \mathrm{~mm}$

-LP60
Wall thickness length max 60 mm

How to read travel diagrams


Travel diagrams table

| Contact blocks | Group 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 60A } \\ & 2 \mathrm{NO}+2 \mathrm{NC} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 60 \mathrm{~B} \\ \text { 1NO }+3 \mathrm{NC} \end{array}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 60 \mathrm{C} \\ & 4 \mathrm{NC} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 60D } \\ & \text { 1NO }+3 \mathrm{NC} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 60E } \\ & \text { 1NO+3NC } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 60F } \\ & 2 \mathrm{NO}+2 \mathrm{NC} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 60G } \\ & \text { 4NC } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 60N } \\ & 3 \mathrm{NO}+1 \mathrm{NC} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 60P } \\ & 4 N C \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 60R } \\ & \text { 2NO+2NC } \end{aligned}$ | $\checkmark \square$ |

## IMPORTANT:

NC contact has to be considered with inserted and locked actuator. In safety applications it is necessary to activate the switch at least up to the positive opening point indicated in the diagrams with the symbol $\Theta$. Operate the switch at least with the positive opening force, indicated between brackets, below each article, next the value of minimum force.

## Stainless steel actuators

IMPORTANT: These actuators must be used with FG series only (e.g. FG 60AD1D0A)


| Article | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| VF KEYF22 | Actuator with rubber mountings |



Universal actuator VF KEYF28
IMPORTANT: These actuators must be used with FG series only (e.g. FG 60AD1DOA)

| Article | Description |
| :---: | :--- |
| VF KEYF28 | Universal actuator |



Joined and two directions adjustable actuator for doors with reduced dimensions. The actuator has two couples of fixing holes and it is possible to rotate the actuator-working plan (see picture).


## Accessories for sealing



## Accessories



## Safety modules

Pizzato Elettrica s.r.l. offers its customers a wide range of safety modules maded considering the typical problems about the control of the safety switches and their real use conditions. There are available safety modules with instantaneous or delayed contacts suitable for of type 0 (immediate stop) or type 1 (monitored stop) emergency circuits.
Safety switches with solenoid series FG could be connected to safety modules in order to obtain safety circuits up to the category 4, in accordance with EN 954-1 For any technical information or wiring diagram please contact our technical staff.


