## Safety Switches with Metal Housing



## EUCHNER

More than safety.

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Headquarters in Leinfelden-Echterdingen


Logistics center in Leinfelden-Echterdingen


Production location in Unterböhringen

## Internationally successful - the EUCHNER company

EUCHNER GmbH + Co. KG is a world-leading company in the area of industrial safety technology. EUCHNER has been developing and producing high-quality switching systems for mechanical and systems engineering for more than 60 years.
The medium-sized family-operated company based in Leinfelden, Germany, employs more than 600 people around the world.

In addition to the production locations in Unterböhringen and Shanghai/China, 15 subsidiaries and other sales partners in Germany and abroad work for our international success on the market.

## Quality and innovation - the EUCHNER products

A look into the past shows EUCHNER to be a company with a great inventive spirit. We take the technological and ecological challenges of the future as an incentive for extraordinary product developments.

EUCHNER safety switches monitor safety doors on machines and installations, help to minimize dangers and risks and thereby reliably protect people and processes. Today, our products range from electromechanical and electronic components to intelligent integrated safety solutions. Safety for people, machines and products is one of our dominant themes.

We define future safety technology with the highest quality standards and reliable technology. Extraordinary solutions ensure the great satisfaction of our customers. The product ranges are subdivided as follows:

- Transponder-coded Safety Switches (CES)
- Transponder-coded Safety Switches with guard locking (CET)
- Interlocking and guard locking systems (Multifunctional Gate Box MGB)
- Access management systems (Electronic-Key-System EKS)
- Electromechanical Safety Switches
- Magnetically coded Safety Switches (CMS)
- Enabling Switches
- Safety Relays
- Emergency Stop Devices
- Hand-Held Pendant Stations and Handwheels
- Safety Switches with AS-Interface
- Joystick Switches
- Position Switches


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## About this catalog

The catalog Safety switches with metal housings provides an overview of our safety switches with metal housings in the series N1A, NB01, NZ, TZ, NX, TX, STA and the safety hinge ESH. For numerous applications these switches are the right choice due to their robustness and long service life. You will find the technical data after the product overview. There is a reference to the page with the related technical data on the pages listing the products.

At the front of the catalog you will find useful information on the topic of safety switches.
We have prepared an overview of the standards and a glossary on this topic in the appendix.
You will also find important safety instructions in the appendix.

You will find the following series and accessories in this catalog:


## How can I find the right switch?

There are two ways you can find the right switch:
(1) If you know the order number or the product designation, look for the switch directly in the item index (see page 197 or page 204).
(2) If you have specific requirements, refine the selection step-by-step with the aid of the table of contents and the selection tables.


## Standards and approvals

## Standards

Safety switches must meet the requirements for safety components as per the Machinery Directive. The Machinery Directive has been implemented in national law in the EU member states and, as a result, is binding for all manufacturers.
Detailed requirements for the switches are defined in EN 60947 Part 5-1 (Specification for low-voltage switchgear and controlgear. Part 5-1: Control circuit devices and switching elements. Electromechanical control circuit devices).
If the requirements of this standard are met, conformity with the applicable laws and therefore with the Machinery Directive is assumed. EUCHNER safety switches comply with the relevant standards for safety switchgear and therefore help you to comply with safety requirements during the design of your machinery.

## Approvals

To demonstrate conformity, the Machinery Directive also includes the possibility of type examination. Although all relevant standards are taken into account during development, we have all our safety switches subjected to additional type examinations by a notified body.
Many of the safety switches listed in this catalog have been tested by the German Social Accident Insurance association (DGUV), formerly the employers' liability insurance association (BG), and are given in the lists from the DGUV.
Furthermore, numerous switches are listed by Underwriters Laboratories (UL). These switches can be used in countries in which this listing is required. The approval symbols on the individual pages of the catalog indicate which body tested the switches.
With the aid of the approval symbols listed below you can quickly see which approvals are available for the related switches:


Switches with this symbol have the approval of the German Social Accident Insurance association (DGUV) - formerly the employers' liability insurance association (BG)

Switches with this symbol are approved by Underwriters Laboratories (UL, Canada and USA)

Special approvals:

Switches with this symbol are approved by the Germanischer Lloyd (GL)

Switches with this symbol are compliant with the official Russian standard ГОСТ (GOST)

## Function and technology used in safety switches

## The task of safety switches

Safety switches have the task of preventing the operation of a machine in the case of a potential hazard. This task is defined in EN 1088 (Safety of machinery. Interlocking devices associated with guards. Principles for design and selection). For this purpose the safety circuit must be opened by the safety switch. Safety switches are therefore key elements of an interlocking device.
In this context an interlocking device is, for example, the interruption of machine operation if the safety door is open - the stop state of the machine is "interlocked" so to speak and unintentional starting is therefore prevented. In relation to movable safety guards this means that if safety doors or safety flaps are open, the machine or system cannot be operated if the machine or system can produce a hazard. For this reason the safety switch for a safety guard must be attached such that a malfunction is excluded. Safety switches must also not be tampered with or bypassed.
The most important feature of a safety switch is at least one NC contact which is operated positively. The switching contacts are separated by a positively driven mechanism when the safety guard is opened.

## Safety switch types

In general, a differentiation is made between safety switches with safety function and safety switches with separate actuator.


EUCHNER has safety switches with safety function and safety switches with separate actuator in its range.

## Safety switches with safety function

Safety switches with safety function are safety switches in which the actuating element and the switch are fitted in one housing. The actuating elements are available in various versions (e.g. in the form of a plunger or a lever arm). The switches N1A, NB01 and NZ listed in this catalog are safety switches with safety function.
To actuate a switch with safety function, trip dogs or cams are often used (see figure on the next page).
The switch must be attached such that the switch is actuated if the safety guard is opened. The positively driven contact in the switching element is opened and the machine is shut down. A built-in spring returns the switch to the free position when the safety guard is closed and the positively driven contact is closed. In this way the safety circuit is enabled again. A safety trip dog with a defined slope should be used to approach the switch. Linear trip dogs are generally used for travel limiting or for shutting down in final positions. A cam with cut-out (negative dog) is particularly suitable for protecting safety guards. An alternative is the safety hinge ESH.

On the safety hinge ESH the cam is already integrated into the switch in a very small space envelope. It is therefore possible to protect movable safety guards with very little mounting effort.


## Safety switches with separate actuator

On safety switches with separate actuator, the actuating element is separate to the switch and is attached to the moving part of the safety guard to be monitored. When the safety guard is closed, the actuating element is inserted in the switch. The actuating elements are available in various versions to suit the safety guard that is to be monitored.
This catalog contains series NZ.VZ, NZ.VZ.VS, TZ, NX, TX and STA switches that are used in combination with separate actuating elements.

## Actuating elements for switches with separate actuator

The safety switches NZ.VZ, NZ.VZ.VS, TZ, NX and TX can only be actuated using a special actuating element with multiple coding. The coding is a type of lock and key principle. The safety switch can only be actuated using an actuating element of a specific shape. Unlike a conventional key, the actuating elements for a switch series are always the same shape.


The switching element is closed by inserting the actuating element in the switch head. The positively driven contact is reliably opened by the positive application of force when the actuating element is removed - even if the contacts are welded together. In the open state, the machinery or systems are then safely interlocked against starting.
The actuators for the series NZ.VZ and TZ comprise a laminated spring steel core encapsulated in an abrasion-resistant plastic. As the spring steel core comprises three layers, complete fracture on overloading is unlikely. Straight actuators and hinged actuators are available for a wide range of applications in which, e.g. hinged and sliding doors are used. Hinged actuators are spring-mounted actuators that adjust to the inner contours of the switch on insertion in the actuating head. They are suitable for small hinged doors with a radius from 165 mm . For sliding doors and hinged doors with an adequately large pivoting radius (> 1000 mm ) a straight actuator can be used.

If increased play is required when the door is closed, an actuator with overtravel is available. With this actuator the door can move slightly in the actuating direction when closed. This is important, for example, if safety doors have a rubber end stop. Using an actuator with overtravel, the continuous pressure from the compressed rubber can be reduced. In this way the load is reduced on the switch head and the door mechanism.

## Switching elements

Different switching elements are available for the switches offered in the catalog:
> 1 contact switching element
$>2$ contact switching elements with two independent switching contacts
$>4$ contact switching elements with four independent switching contacts


Only one switching element is fitted in each case in switches of the series N1A, NB, NZ, NX, TX and STA. Two switching elements are fitted to all series TZ safety switches. In this case one of the switching elements is used to monitor the door position (SK) and the other is used to monitor the position of the guard locking solenoid (ÜK). Switching elements are divided into two types as a function of their switching behavior:
> Slow-action switching elements and

- Snap-action switching elements


## Slow-action switching element

Slow-action switching elements are mostly used in safety switches. The opening of the switching element is directly dependent on the position of the actuator. The further the actuator is moved, the further the switching element is opened.


The actuator travel is therefore directly proportional to the travel covered by the switching contact in the switching element. From the travel diagrams it can be seen at which point the switching element changes from the closed state to the open state.

## Snap-action switching element

On snap-action switching elements, the change from the completely closed state to the completely open state is made at a defined point. As a result the switching point is at a defined position unlike on slow-action contact elements. Snap-action switching elements typically have a switching hysteresis.


## Positively driven contacts

Positively driven contacts are used in the switching elements. These are special switching contacts that are designed to ensure the switching contacts are always reliably separated. Even if contacts are welded together, the connection is opened by the actuating force.
It is a common feature of all switching elements that at least one switching contact is designed as a positively driven contact. Often two positively driven contacts are employed to increase safety using the principle of duplicated design (redundancy). This dual-channel design ensures that on the failure of one channel or on a fault in the control circuit (e. g. in the machine wiring), the interlocking can still be provided with the aid of the second channel.

## Explanation of symbols and notation

Symbols and specific notation related to the switches or the switching contact are used time and again in the catalog.
The following example is intended to explain these aspects:

## Notation

$1 \mathrm{NC} \Theta+1 \mathrm{NO}$

## Explanation

Normally closed contacts are represented by NC, normally open contacts by NO. The number defines how many contacts are available. The symbol after the NC defines that the NC contact is a positively driven contact. This switch therefore has one normally closed contact and one normally open contact; the normally closed contact is a positively driven contact.

## Auxiliary contacts

## Door monitoring contact

In addition to the safety contacts, auxiliary contacts are also required to indicate to the control system that the safety guard is open. As these switching contacts do not have any safety function, either NC or NO contacts can be used.

## Protection against tampering

A safety switch can only ensure that operation is free of hazards if it is not bypassed. To prevent tampering on switches with separate actuator, the actuator should be positively mounted on the safety guard. All actuating elements are supplied with safety screws that can be fastened using commonly available tools, but that can only be undone with extreme difficulty. It should be ensured that the screws cannot be undone with simple tools. Increased protection against bypassing can be achieved by using a covered installation. In this way it can be made more difficult to insert replacement actuators, or this action can be prevented. Suitable for this purpose, for instance, are rear wall mounting or guiding the actuator in a C rail. Switches with safety function can be installed covered so that the actuating element cannot be reached.


## Protective plate

On the switches NZ.VZ, increased protection against bypassing can be achieved by using a protective plate over the switch head. The switch head's rearward opening is then rendered almost inaccessible.


## Lockout bar

To prevent the unintentional closing of a safety guard, lockout bars are available for switches with separate actuator. The lockout bar is inserted in the safety switch instead of the actuator when the safety guard is open. The lockout bar can then be secured with commercially available padlocks (up to five locks) to protect against removal.


Lockout bar for three padlocks (here for NX/TX)


Lockout bar for three padlocks (here for NZ/TZ)
This feature guarantees protection for anyone (e.g. maintenance or service personnel, or cleaning staff) who needs to enter potentially hazardous areas. The switches cannot signal a safe (closed) state with a lockout bar fitted. As a result unintentional starting of the machine is not possible.

## Guard locking

Safety switches with separate actuator are available both with and without guard locking. Guard locking is a feature that prevents the unintentional opening of a door as long as there is a hazard. The door is locked by preventing the removal of the actuator from the safety switch.
The series N1A, NB, NZ, NX, TX and STA listed in this catalog are safety switches with separate actuator with guard locking.


## Protection of personnel

Guard locking is required if a hazard cannot be removed immediately by shutting down a machine (e.g. a movement with overtravel). In this case fail-safe control of the locking solenoid for the guard locking is required. This requirement can, for instance, be achieved by a standstill monitor or a safe time-delay. The safety switch must also provide a facility for monitoring the position of the solenoid.
The series TZ, TX and STA feature the guard lock monitoring required for this function and can therefore be used for protection of personnel.

## Process protection

Often a safety guard is only to be locked to prevent interruption to the process due to unintentional opening of the safety guard. In this case the position of the guard locking solenoid does not need to be integrated in the safety circuit. In this situation the series NZ.VZ.VS, TZ, TX and STA safety switches are suitable.

## Housing material

The series N1A, NB, NZ and TZ safety switches have a die-cast alloy housing with an anodized surface. Due to the durable housing material and the high degree of protection (up to IP 67), these switches can be used even under the harshest conditions. The degree of protection only applies to the space for the electrical wiring and not to the actuating head.

## Attaching safety switches with safety function, with separate actuator and the actuators

Certain requirements must be met with respect to attaching the safety switches (e.g. EN 1088 Safety of machinery. Interlocking devices associated with guards. Principles for design and selection).
Any installation position can be used, however, the switches must be attached such that their position cannot be changed in operation. On the other hand, if necessary it must be possible to replace the switches at any time without renewed adjustment.
These requirements are achieved by using reliable fixings that can only be undone using tools. To prevent a change to the position, there must also be no movement in the joint (e.g. by using dowel pins).


The same applies to the actuators for switches with separate actuator and trip dogs for switches with safety function. A joint without movement is also required here. Above all else, loosening must be prevented. In addition, it must be ensured that cams and trip dogs can only be mounted in the correct position.
To prevent tampering, safety screws can also be used for the attachment of safety switches and trip dogs.
Mounting plates are available to ease the attachment of switches with separate actuator and also actuators. Bolts attached to the safety door are extremely helpful. All requirements, e.g. the mechanical end stop for the door and the exact guidance of the actuator, are optimally met by using bolts.

## Changing the approach direction

Often the actuator approach direction does not match the standard alignment of the actuating head as delivered. For this reason, the actuating heads on the safety switches NZ, TZ, NX, TX and STA can be very straightforwardly adjusted to the required direction.


Changing the approach direction single hole fixing limit switch N1A/NB01


Lever arm


Plunger

Changing the approach direction safety switch $N Z\left(4 \times 90^{\circ}\right)$


Changing the approach direction safety switch NZ.VZ.VS $\left(4 \times 90^{\circ}\right)$


Changing the approach direction safety switch TZ

Changing the approach direction safety switch NX/TX


After undoing the four fastening screws, the actuating head can be rotated in $90^{\circ}$ steps. If for reasons of protection against tampering, renewed removal of the actuating head is to be prevented, the actuating head can be fastened to the basic housing using safety screws. You will find appropriate fixings in the accessories section of this catalog.

## Changing the switching direction

In addition, the actuating direction can be adjusted such that the actuator only switches in one direction.


Changing the switching direction position switch NZ.H...


## Attaching the safety switch TZ with actuating head fitted on left or right

The safety switch TZ can be mounted in a large number of different installation positions. Often the switch is mounted horizontally on the roof of a machine or with a suspended actuating head. The method of attachment depends on whether the switch is to be attached in a protected installation position, for instance to make tampering more difficult, or whether the switch is to be mounted so that it is easily accessible as the escape release must be within reach from inside the system.


The drawings show that the attachment of the actuating head is very heavily dependent on how the switch is mounted. It is not possible to list all methods of attachment here, as the actuator head can be rotated in $90^{\circ}$ steps. As a result there are a very large number of different methods of attachment. There is a suitable way of mounting the switch for every application.


