



**EN** Operating instructions. . . . . pages 1 to 8  
Original

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**1. About this document**

**1.1 Function**

This operating instructions manual provides all the information you need for the mounting, set-up and commissioning to ensure the safe operation and disassembly of the safety switchgear. The operating instructions must be available in a legible condition and a complete version in the vicinity of the device.

**1.2 Target group: authorised qualified personnel**

All operations described in this operating instructions manual must be carried out by trained specialist personnel, authorised by the plant operator only.

Please make sure that you have read and understood these operating instructions and that you know all applicable legislations regarding occupational safety and accident prevention prior to installation and putting the component into operation.

The machine builder must carefully select the harmonised standards to be complied with as well as other technical specifications for the selection, mounting and integration of the components.

**1.3 Explanation of the symbols used**



**Information, hint, note:**

This symbol indicates useful additional information.



**Caution:** Failure to comply with this warning notice could lead to failures or malfunctions.

**Warning:** Failure to comply with this warning notice could lead to physical injury and/or damage to the machine.

**1.4 Appropriate use**

Products in Schmersal's range are not intended to be used by private end consumers.

The products described in these operating instructions are developed to execute safety-related functions as part of an entire plant or machine. It is the responsibility of the manufacturer of a machine or plant to ensure the correct functionality of the entire machine or plant.

The safety switchgear must be exclusively used in accordance with the versions listed below or for the applications authorised by the manufacturer. Detailed information regarding the range of applications can be found in the chapter "Product description".

**1.5 General safety instructions**

The user must observe the safety instructions in this operating instructions manual, labelled with the caution or warning symbol above, the country-specific installation standards as well as all prevailing safety regulations and accident prevention rules.



Further technical information can be found in the Schmersal catalogues or in the online catalogue on the Internet: [products.schmersal.com](http://products.schmersal.com).

The information contained in this operating instructions manual is provided without liability and is subject to technical modifications.

There are no residual risks, provided that the safety instructions as well as the instructions regarding mounting, commissioning, operation and maintenance are observed.

#### 1.6 Warning about misuse



In case of improper use or manipulation of the safety switchgear, personal hazards or damages to machinery or plant components cannot be excluded. The relevant requirements of the standard EN ISO 14119 must be observed.

#### 1.7 Exclusion of liability

We shall accept no liability for damages and malfunctions resulting from defective mounting or failure to comply with this operating instructions manual. The manufacturer shall accept no liability for damages resulting from the use of unauthorised spare parts or accessories.

For safety reasons, invasive work on the device as well as arbitrary repairs, conversions and modifications to the device are strictly forbidden, the manufacturer shall accept no liability for damages resulting from such invasive work, arbitrary repairs, conversions and/or modifications to the device.

## 2. Product description

#### 2.1 Ordering code

These mounting instructions apply to the following types:

**CSS 15-30-2P+D-M-L**

#### 2.2 Special versions

For special versions, which are not listed in the order code below 2.1, these specifications apply accordingly, provided that they correspond to the standard version.

#### 2.3 Comprehensive quality insurance to 2006/42/EC

Schmersal is a certified company to appendix X of the Machinery Directive. As a result, Schmersal is entitled to autonomously conduct the conformity assessment procedure for the products listed in Appendix IV of the MD without involving a notified body. The prototype test certificates are available upon request or can be downloaded from the Internet at [www.schmersal.com](http://www.schmersal.com).

#### 2.4 Purpose

This non-contact, electronic safety sensor is designed for application in safety circuits and is used for monitoring the position of movable safety guards. In this application, the safety sensor monitors the closed position of hinged, sliding or removable safety guards by means of the coded electronic CST 30-1 or CST 34-S-3 actuator.



The safety switchgears are classified according to EN ISO 14119 as type 4 interlocking devices.

#### Mode of operation of the safety outputs

The opening of a safety guard or the removal of the actuator out of the active zone of the safety sensor, will immediately disable the safety outputs of the safety sensor (also refer to "Switching distance").

#### Series-wiring

Max. 16 sensors can be wired in series. A 200 m long sensor chain can be set up. Wiring examples for series-wiring, refer to appendix.



The user must evaluate and design the safety chain in accordance with the relevant standards and the required safety level. If multiple safety sensors are involved in the same safety function, the PFH values of the individual components must be added.



The entire concept of the control system, in which the safety component is integrated, must be validated to the relevant standards.

#### 2.5 Technical Data

Standards:	EN 60947-5-3, EN ISO 13849-1, EN 61508
Enclosure:	Brass, nickel-plated
Operating principle:	inductive
Actuator:	CST 30-1, CST 34-S-3
Coding level according to EN ISO 14119:	low
Response time:	≤ 30 ms
Duration of risk:	≤ 30 ms
Time to readiness:	≤ 2 s
<b>Switching distances to EN 60947-5-3:</b>	
Rated operating distance $S_n$ :	CST 30-1: 15 mm, CST 34-S-3: 12 mm
Assured switching distance $S_{ao}$ :	CST 30-1: 12 mm ( $s_{ao}$ min: 1 mm), CST 34-S-3: 10 mm
Assured switch-off distance $S_{ar}$ :	CST 30-1: 19 mm, CST 34-S-3: 16 mm
Hysteresis:	max. 2.0 mm
Repeat accuracy:	< 1 mm
Series-wiring:	max. 16 components
Cable length:	max. 200 m
	(cable length and cable section alter the voltage drop depending on the output current)
Connecting cable:	PVC / LIYY / 7 x 0,25 mm <sup>2</sup> / UL-Style Y-UL 2464 / AWG 24 / 2 m

#### Ambient conditions:

Ambient temperature $T_u$ :	
- max. output current ≤ 500 mA /output	-25 °C ... +55 °C
- output current ≤ 200 mA /output	-25 °C ... +65 °C
- output current ≤ 100 mA /output	-25 °C ... +70 °C
Storage and transport temperature:	-25 °C ... +85 °C
Relative humidity:	max. 93%, non condensing, non icing
Degree of protection:	IP65 / IP67
Installation altitude above sea level:	max. 2,000 m
Protection class:	II
Resistance to shock:	30 g / 11 ms
Resistance to vibration:	10 ... 55 Hz, Amplitude 1 mm
Insulation values to EN 60664-1:	
- Rated insulation voltage $U_i$ :	32 VDC
- Rated impulse withstand voltage $U_{imp}$ :	0.8 kV
- Over-voltage category:	III
- Degree of pollution:	3
Switching frequency:	≤ 3 Hz

#### Electrical data:

Rated operating voltage $U_e$ :	24 VDC -15% / +10% (stabilised PELV to EN 60204-1)
Rated operating current $I_e$ :	1.1 A
Required rated short-circuit current:	100 A
Fuse rating:	
- External fuse:	1.0 A at output current ≤ 200 mA, 1.6 A at output current > 200 mA
No-load supply current $I_0$ :	0,05 A
<b>Safety inputs X1/X2:</b>	
Rated operating voltage $U_e$ :	24 VDC -15% / +10% PELV (to EN 60204-1)
Rated operating current $I_e$ :	1 A
Accepted test pulse duration on input signal:	≤ 1.0 ms
- With test pulse interval of:	≥ 100 ms
Classification:	ZVEI CB24I

<b>Sink:</b>	C1		<b>Source:</b>	C1	C2	C3
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<b>Safety outputs Y1/Y2:</b>	NO function, p-type, short-circuit proof
Utilisation category:	DC-12 $U_e/I_e$ 24 VDC / 0.5 A DC-13 $U_e/I_e$ 24 VDC / 0.5 A
Voltage drop:	0.5 V
Rated operating voltage $U_{e1}$ :	min. $U_e$ - 0.5 V
Leakage current $I_l$ :	$\leq 0.5$ mA
Rated operating current $I_{e1}$ :	max. 0.5 A depending on the ambient temperature
Test pulse duration:	$\leq 2.0$ ms
Test pulse interval:	2,000 ms
Classification:	ZVEI CB24I
Source:	C0
Sink:	

<b>Diagnostic output:</b>	short-circuit proof, p-type
Diagnostic output:	short-circuit proof, p-type
Utilisation category:	DC-12 $U_e/I_e$ 24 VDC / 0.05 A DC-13 $U_e/I_e$ 24 VDC / 0.05 A
Rated operating voltage $U_{e2}$ :	max. 4 V below $U_e$
Operating current $I_{e2}$ :	max. 0,05 A

<b>2.6 Safety classification</b>	
Standards:	EN ISO 13849-1, EN 61508
PL:	up to e
Control Category:	4
PFH:	$2.94 \times 10^{-9}$ / h
SIL:	suitable for SIL 3 applications
Mission time:	20 years

### 3. Mounting

#### 3.1 General mounting instructions



During fitting of the actuator and the sensor, the requirements of EN ISO 14119, especially paragraph 7 must be observed.

The safety sensor and the corresponding actuator can be fixed using the supplied M30 nuts (A/F 36). The max. tightening torque of the supplied screws is 30 Nm. Alternatively, the H 30 fixing clamp (accessory) can be used for the fixation of the safety sensor. The CST-30-1 actuator can be screwed into a prepared tapped hole M30.

A concealed mounting is possible, however this reduces the switching distance. The reduction will be lower, when the sensor and the actuator protrudes a few mm.

The component can be mounted in any position. The only condition is that, the active surface of the safety sensor and the actuator are opposite. The marking of the safety sensor simultaneously identifies the active face. The sensor enclosure must not be used as an end stop. The safety sensor must only be used within the assured switching distances  $\leq s_{ao}$  and  $\geq s_{ar}$ .



The actuator and/or clamp must be permanently fitted to the guard system and protected against displacement by suitable measures (tamperproof screws, gluing, drilling of the screw heads, pinning).

To avoid any interference inherent to this kind of system and any reduction of the switching distances, please observe the following guidelines:

- The presence of metal chips in the vicinity of the sensor is liable to modify the switching distance
- Keep away from metal chips
- Minimum distance between the center lines of two sensors: 100 mm

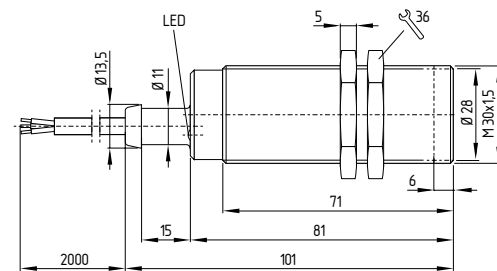


When used at ambient temperatures  $< -10$  °C, the connecting cables must be hardwired.

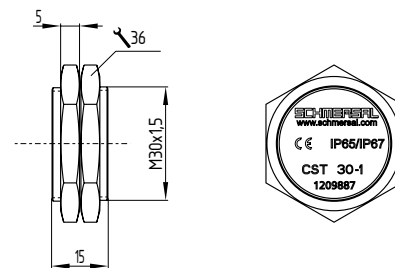
#### 3.2 Dimensions

All measurements in mm.

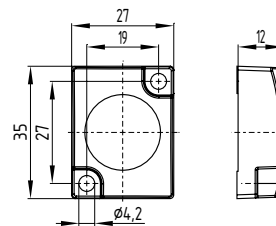
##### Safety sensor



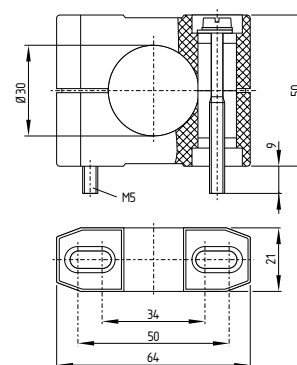
##### Actuator CST 30-1



##### Actuator CST 34-S-3



##### Fixing clamp H 30



#### 3.3 Adjustment

The LED in the end cap of the safety sensor can be used as adjustment tool.

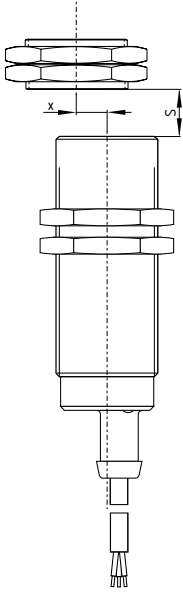
The yellow flashing LED of a sensor signals that an adjustment of the switching distance is required. Reduce the distance between the sensor and the actuator, until the LED in the end cap of the safety sensor is continuously lit yellow.

The correct functionality of both safety channels must be checked by means of the connected safety-monitoring module.

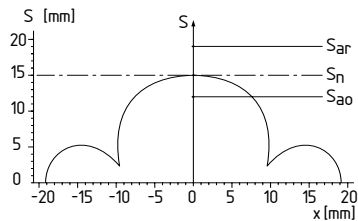
### 3.4 Switch distance

The graphs show the switch-on and switch-off points of the sensor due to the approach of the actuator CST 30-1. The maximum misalignment of the actuator with regard to the sensor centre is: refer to on the switching diagram.

A concealed mounting is possible, however this reduces the switching distance. The reduction will be lower, when the sensor and the actuator protrudes a few mm.



Typical response range of the safety sensor



#### Key

S	Switch distance
X	Axial offset
$S_n$	Rated operating distance
$S_{ao}$	Assured switching distance
$S_{ar}$	Assured switch-off distance

## 4. Electrical connection

### 4.1 General information for electrical connection



The electrical connection may only be carried out by authorised personnel in a de-energised condition.

The power supply for the safety sensors must provide protection against permanent over-voltage. Under fault conditions, the voltage must not exceed 60 V. Supply units according to EN 60204-1 is recommended. The required electrical cable and device fuse protection must be integrated in the installation.

The safety outputs can be integrated into the safety circuit of the control system. For applications of PL e / control category 4 to EN ISO 13849-1, the safety outputs of the safety sensor or of the sensor chain must be wired to a safety monitoring-module of the same control category.

### Requirements for the connected safety-monitoring module:

- Dual-channel safety input, suitable for p-type sensors with NO function
- Digital inputs to EN 61131-2, Table "Standard operating ranges for digital inputs (current sinking)"

The safety-monitoring module must tolerate internal functional tests of the sensors with cyclic switch-off of the sensor outputs for max. 1 ms. The safety-monitoring module must not be equipped with a cross-wire detection function. Short-circuit recognition by the evaluation is not necessary.



#### Configuration of the safety controller

If the safety sensor is connected to electronic safety-monitoring modules, we recommend that you set a discrepancy time of min. 100 ms. The safety inputs of the safety-monitoring module must be able to blank a test impulse of approx. 1 ms. The safety-monitoring module does not need to have a cross-wire short monitoring function, if necessary, the cross-wire short monitoring function must be disabled.



Information for the selection of suitable safety-monitoring modules can be found in the Schmersal catalogues or in the online catalogue on the Internet: [products.schmersal.com](http://products.schmersal.com).

If the safety component is wired to relays or to non-safety relevant control components, a new risk analysis must be carried out.

### 4.2 Series-wiring

A 200 m long sensor chain can be set up. Please note that voltage losses could occur (due to cable length, cable section, voltage drop/sensor)! For longer cable lengths, the section of the connecting cables must be taken as large as possible.

Wiring examples for series-wiring, refer to appendix.

### 4.3 Note on the total length of a safety sensor chain

The voltage drop of a long sensor chain must be taken into account when planning the wiring.

Typical resistance of the different sensor connecting cables (20°C):

- 0,50 mm<sup>2</sup>: ca. 36 Ω / km
- 0,34 mm<sup>2</sup>: ca. 52 Ω / km
- 0,25 mm<sup>2</sup>: ca. 71 Ω / km

The resistance of the safety outputs / sensor used is load-dependent:

- 300 mΩ at 1 A current load, i.e. max. load of the safety outputs is 2 x 500 mA
- 30 mΩ at 100 mA current load, i.e. 2x 50 mA load when a safety-monitoring module is connected.
- Power consumption of a safety sensor approx. 30 mA
- Diagnostic output of a safety sensor max. 50 mA

Protection is not required when pilot wires are laid. The cables however must be separated from the supply and energy cables. The max. fuse rate for a sensor chain depends on the section of the connecting cable of the sensor.

5. Set-up and maintenance

5.1 Functional testing

The safety function of the safety components must be tested. The following conditions must be previously checked and met:

1. Fitting of the sensor and the actuator
2. Fitting and integrity of the power cable
3. The system is free of dirt and soiling (in particular metal chips)

After the sensor is wired, please check whether:

1. the enabling signal is given when the safety guard is closed and
2. the machine is switched off when the safety guard is opened.

5.2 Maintenance

In the case of correct installation and adequate use, the safety sensor features maintenance-free functionality.

A regular visual inspection and functional test, including the following steps, is recommended:

1. Check the fitting and integrity of the safety sensor, the actuator and the cable
2. Remove possible metal chips



Measures must be taken to protect against manipulation or against the bypassing of safety device, for example, using an extra actuator.

Damaged or defective components must be replaced.







6. Diagnostic functions

6.1 Operating principle of the diagnostic LEDs

The safety sensor indicates the operating condition and faults by means of three-colour LEDs located in the lateral surfaces of the sensor.

The green LED indicates that the safety sensor is ready for operation. The sensor is not actuated. When the safety sensor is actuated by the actuator, the indication LED switches from green to yellow. The safety outputs of the safety sensor are enabled. If the actuator is near the limit of the sensor's switching distance, the yellow LED will flash. The safety outputs remain enabled. The sensor can be readjusted before the safety outputs are disabled, thus stopping the machine. An active fault is indicated by the red flashing LED and causes the diagnostic output to be disabled. Errors in the coding of the actuator, at the outputs of the sensor or in the sensor are signalled by the red LED. After a short analysis of the active fault, signalled by the red permanent signal, the defined error is indicated by flash pulses. The safety outputs are disabled in a delayed manner, when the fault is active for 1 minute.

Flash codes red diagnostic LED

LED indication (red)	Error cause
1 flash pulse 	Error output Y1
2 flash pulses 	Error output Y2
3 flash pulses 	Cross-wire Y1/Y2
4 flash pulses 	ambient temperature too high
5 flash pulses 	Wrong or defective actuator
Continuous red 	Internal error

6.2 Operating principle of the electronic diagnostic output

The short-circuit proof diagnostic output can be used for central visualisation or control functions, e.g. in a PLC.

The electronic diagnostic output signals faults before the safety outputs are disabled, thus enabling a controlled shutdown.

The diagnostic output is not a safety-related output.

The closed condition of the safety guard, i.e. the sensor is actuated, is indicated through a positive signal. If the sensor is operating near the limit of its switching distance, e.g. due to the sagging of the safety guard, the sensor will emit a 2 Hz cyclic signal before the safety outputs are disabled. An active fault will disable the diagnostic output after a short analysis.

Table: diagnostic information

Sensor status	LED	Diagnostic output	Safety outputs
not actuated	green	0 V	0 V
actuated	yellow	24 V	24 V
Actuated in limit area	flashes yellow	2 Hz pulsed	24 V
Fault: 1- 5 pulses	flashes red	10 s delayed 24 V → 0 V	1 min delayed 24 V → 0 V
Error	red	10 s delayed 24 V → 0 V	undelayed 24 V → 0 V

Error

Faults which no longer guarantee the functioning of the safety sensor (internal error)s cause the safety outputs to be disabled within the risk time. Any error that does not immediately affect the safe functioning of the safety sensor (e.g. the ambient temperature too high, interference potential at a safety output, cross-wire short) will lead to a delayed shutdown. In this situation, the diagnostic output will be switched off after approx. The safety outputs are disabled after max. 1 minute if the fault is not rectified. This signal combination, diagnostic output disabled and safety channels still enabled, can be used to stop the production process in a controlled manner.

After fault rectification, the error message is reset by opening and re-closing the corresponding safety guard.

The safety outputs will switch, thus enabling the machine. For the release, the chain of sensors must be permanently actuated.



A cross-wire short at the safety outputs of a sensor chain will load the sensor from the place where the fault is located up to the end of the chain. The fault therefore can be signalled by multiple sensors. Starting from the safety-monitoring module, the cross-wire short is located before the first sensor signalling the fault.

7. Disassembly and disposal

7.1 Disassembly

The safety switchgear must be disassembled in a de-energised condition only.

7.2 Disposal

The safety switchgear must be disposed of in an appropriate manner in accordance with the national prescriptions and legislations.

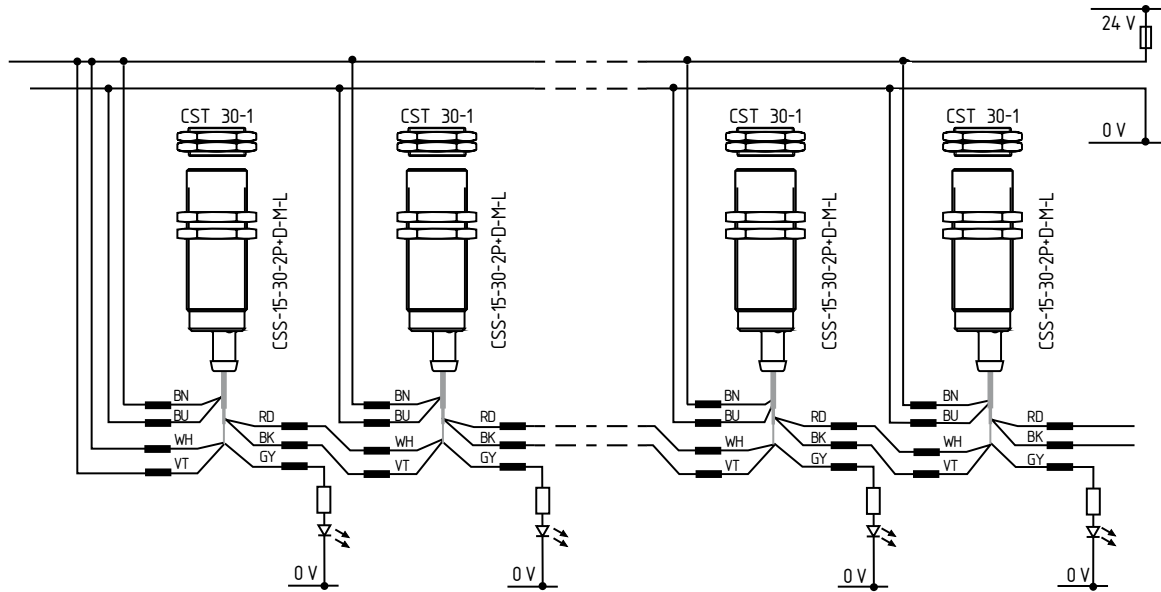
8. Appendix

8.1 Wiring example

The application examples shown are suggestions. They do not release the user from carefully checking whether the switchgear and its set-up are suitable for the individual application.

Series-wiring of safety sensors with common connecting cable for the inputs and outputs

The series-wiring of multiple safety sensors is realised by wiring in the control cabinet or in on-site junction boxes.



BK and RD = safety outputs Y1 and Y2 → safety-monitoring module

For the last safety sensor of the series-wiring, the positive operating voltage must be wired to both safety inputs.

8.2 Connection example

Lead colours	Connection example
BN (brown)	A1 Ue
BU (blue)	A2 GND
VT (violet)	X1 safety input 1
WH (white)	X2 safety input 2
BK (black)	Y1 safety output 1
RD (red)	Y2 safety output 2
GY (grey)	Diagnostic output

9. EU Declaration of conformity

EU Declaration of conformity



Original  
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Internet: www.schmersal.com

We hereby certify that the hereafter described components both in their basic design and construction conform to the applicable European Directives.

**Name of the component:** CSS 15-30

**Description of the component:** Non-contact safety sensor

**Relevant Directives:**  
2006/42/EC Machinery Directive  
2014/30/EU EMC-Directive  
2011/65/EU RoHS-Directive

**Applied standards:**  
EN 60947-5-3:2013  
EN ISO 14119:2013  
EN ISO 13849-1:2015  
EN 61508 parts 1-7:2010

**Notified body for the prototype test:** TÜV Rheinland Industrie Service GmbH  
Am Grauen Stein, 51105 Köln  
ID n°: 0035

**EC-prototype test certificate:** 01/205/5874.00/21

**Person authorised for the compilation of the technical documentation:** Oliver Wacker  
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42279 Wuppertal

**Place and date of issue:** Wuppertal, November 29, 2021

Authorised signature  
**Philip Schmersal**  
Managing Director

CSS30-F-EN



The currently valid declaration of conformity can be downloaded from the internet at [products.schmersal.com](http://products.schmersal.com).



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