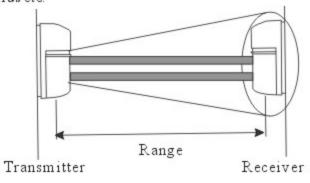
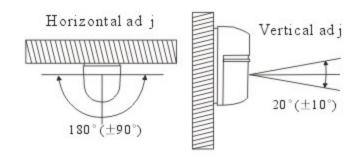
# TWO BEAM

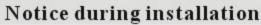
# INFRARED PHOTOBEAM SENSOR Installation instructions

#### Summarize

design with two infrared beams detection. When intruder enter and run across the infrared beams, alarm relay on the receiver gives reaction of output; this detector adopts simultaneous-block-alarm mode: only when the upper and lower 2 beams are blocked at the same time, alarm relay can detect and make an output, in this way, it can avoid false alarm caused by small animals, falling leaves, birds etc.

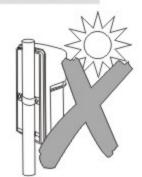




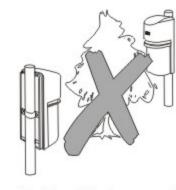




Don't install the detector on an unstable base or base with vibration.

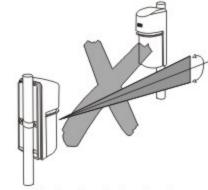


Transmitter/receive should avoid sumise/sunset or direct sunshine in order to protect the optical system such as lensetc



Top view

Don't install the detector to the place where there is blocking because of the swaying of trees caused by wind or other factors.

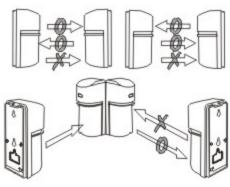


Side view

During installation, lens for beams calibration should be controlled within the adjustment scale.



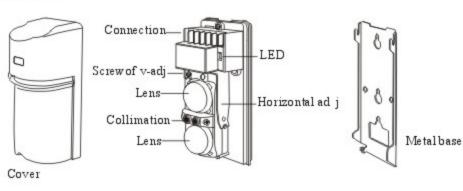
walking test is very necessary

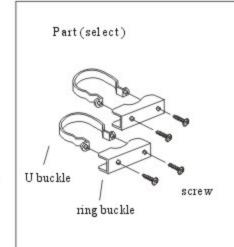


Notice: each receive can receive only beam from 1 transmitter (avoid superposition of beams)

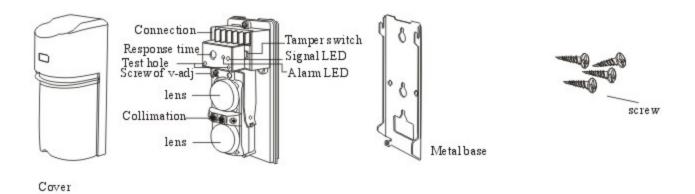
## Name of parts

Transmitter



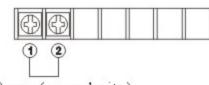


Receiver



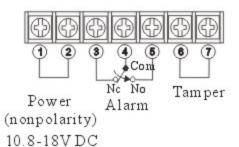
#### Connection

Transmitter



Power (nonpolarity) 10-30V DC

#### Receiver



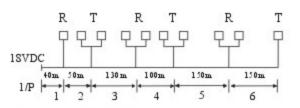


Diagram for copper cable impedance.

118Ω/km
70△/km
48 ⊈ /km
324/km
18Ω/km

R: Receiver T: Transmitter

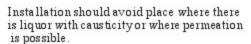
For example use 0.75mm2

District	1	2	3	4	5	6
District power supply	300mA	270mA	210mA	150mA	90mA	30mA
Districtre sistance	1.89	2.30	5.90	4.6♀	6.92	6.90
District pressure drop	0.54V	0.62V	1.24V	0.69V	0.62V	0.2V

District Receiver=Transmitter, I=30mA Entire pressure drop:0.54+0.62+1.24+0.69+0.62+0.2=3.91

Extremity pressure: 18v-3.91v=14v

Conclusion: voltage supplied is in the applicable range.



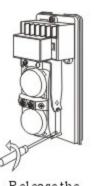
## Installation way

#### A. wall mount

Open the cover and remove metal base



Release the fastening screw on the upper cover



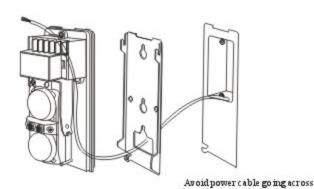
Releasethe fastening screw on the metal base



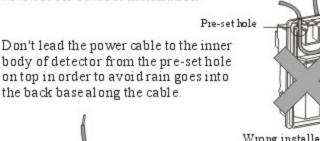
During disassembly of metal base pull it down first and then turn to the back

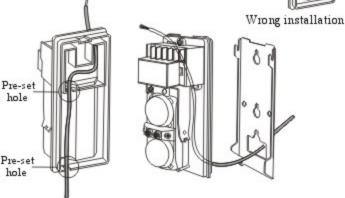
from the pre-set hole on top

- Lead the power cable across the back part of metal base, and then fastenit to the installation position by self-tappingscrew
- 3. Get through the pre-set hole, and arrange the cable as below figure, then fastenit to the metal base



4. Notice for outdoor installation



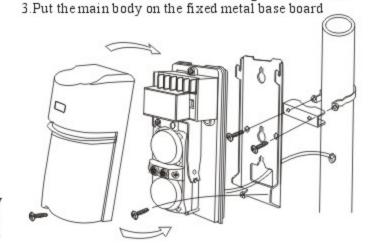


It should go inside from the bottom

Correct installation: lead the power cable to the inner side from the pre-set hole at bottom; or lead it inside from the metal base board

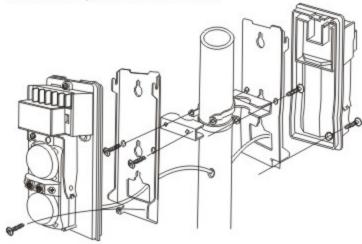
#### B. Bracket mount

- 1.Use 1#round brace
- 2. Use ring buckle and U buckle and metal base board, use a screw to fasten these three things on the bracket



#### C.Installation mode for back-to-back bracket

use 2 groups of ring buckle or U buckle and fasten the metal base board by screws back to back



## Response time adjustment





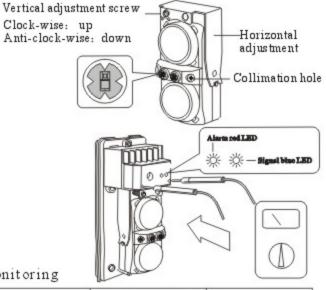




Note: during installation, (response time) test should be performed on the installation place in order to get the very fit (response time) for the purpose of detection and protection.

## Optical axis adjustment

- 1. Offer proper power supply to transmitter and receiver
- 2. A djust the vertical and horizontal angles of transmitter and receiver individually, watchit from the collimation holebetween the two lens till the main part of transmitter/ receive on the other side falls into the middle of (collim
- 3. Make a profound adjustment on the receiver optical axis till the blue LED indicator for beams strength lights
- 4. Put the attenuation test paper in front of the lens of receiver, and adjust the optical axis profoundly till the blue LED in dicator for beams strength lights
- 5. When detector is installed outdoor, in order to get the accuracy of optical axis adjustment, except for the 4th require, it is necessary to test the value of DC voltage for beams strength with a meter



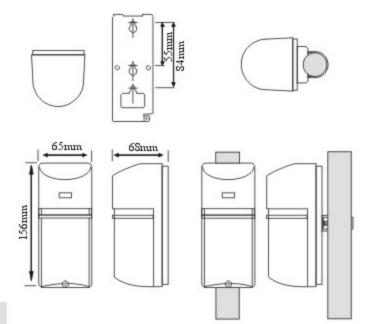
#### Monitoring

	-		
Monitoring	RX:Blue LED	Condition	
Less than 3.0V	OFF	Alignment Again	
3.0V-3.7V	ОИ	Alignmentgood	
3.7V-4.1V	ОИ	Very good	

Note: The above DC voltage is test result without covering the cover of receiver

## Specifications&Dimensions

Model	S TB-40		
Range (outdoor)	40m		
Infrared be am	Double modulation pulsed beams IR LED		
Lens system	FresnelLens		
Response time	50-700ms		
Supply voltage	DC10.8-18V		
Current	Tx 23mA Rx 18mA Tx 34mA Rx 18mA Tx 45	mA	
Alarm time	2 secretary		
LED	Tx: green Rx: Alarm:red signal good: blue(green)		
Alaımoutput	NO &NC 1A/120VAC 2A/24VDC		
Tamper output	1A/120VAC Vertical: 20° (±10°)		
Beam adjustment	Horizontal:180° (±90°)		
Mountingposition	Outdoor/indoor		
Temperature	-25°C/+55°C		
Weight	760g		
Material	Cover:PC resin Base: ABS resin		



#### Methods to clear trouble

Troubles	Possible reasons	S oluction	
Power supply indicator doesn't light (trans mitter)	No power supply     Poor contact in wire connection, short circuit or circuit is damaged	1.Connect it with proper power supply 2.check the circuit	
When two infrared beams are blocked, alarm indica- tor doesn't light (receiver)	1. No power supply 2. Poor contact in wire connection, short circuit or circuit is damaged 3. infrared light transmitted to other object and gives reflection to the receiver 4.2 beams are not blocked simultaneously 5. beams blocking speed is shorter than the set response time	1. Connect it with proper power supply 2. check the circuit 3. Remove the reflection object or change the beams transmission direction 4. Block the 2 beams simultaneously 5. Reset the response time	
Alarm LED keep lighting (receiver)	Be am adjustment not accurate     there are some obstructs between the transmitter and receiver     There are some feculences on the lens or cover	1. check the beams and make relevant adjustment     2.remove the obstructs between the Tx and Rx     3.clean the lens and cover	
Intermittent alarm	1. Poor circuit connection 2. Unstable power supply 3. There are some obstructs between the transmitter and receiver 4. Transmitter or receiver is too close to other power supply equipments and Gets strong electromagnetic wave interference 5. Transmitter or receiver are installed in a improper situation 6. transmitter or receiver is covered with some feculences 7. Improper adjustment (such as poor focusing adjustment)	1. connect with proper power supply 2. Supplied with stable voltage 3. remove the obstruct 4. Change installation place, keep it away from interferential sources 5. Re-find a proper installation place 6. Clean the lens or cover with soft cloth 7. Re-check and adjust it	

S. There are small animals run across the 2 beams

#IB Copy @ 2007 Var01

S.Reset the response time to be longer or adjust

its installation height to avoid small animals