



TECHNICAL MANUAL

(Translated from the French original notice) Rev 0



Document revisions

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1. SAFETY WARNINGS

Installing a barrier exposes the user to responsibilities with regards to the safety of people:

Circulation of pedestrians in the area where the barrier is moving must be banned (risk of being hit and pinching).

Two pictograms for the prohibition of pedestrian access are provided with the equipment; the EC Machine Directive requires that they be affixed to either side of the barrier, in a location visible to pedestrians.

All operations performed on the equipment must be undertaken by qualified personnel. All operations that are not authorised or that are undertaken on this product by an unqualified technician shall automatically lead and ipso jure to the denial of the manufacturer's warranty.

The access keys to the mechanism must only be used by personnel informed about the electrical and mechanical risks incurred by negligent handling. This person is required to lock the mechanism's access door after completing the work.

As soon as the access door to the mechanism is opened, cut the power supply on the circuit breaker or the fuse housing (as appropriate).

Raise the arm before doing any work in the housing, in order to release the tension in the balancing springs and avoid untimely movement of the driving mechanism.

All internal elements that can be turned on or that move must be handled with care.

The equipment is configured at a "minimal risk" mode for its users. All modifications to the parameters must be undertaken by experienced and qualified personnel and in no way entails the responsibility of Automatic Systems.

The end of the arm must always be kept at a distance of at least 0.5 m from any object.

The barrier must be fully visible by the user before being actuated.

After a collision, even without apparent damages, the equipment must be carefully checked by an approved technician.

Install the arm and any accessories before any electrical tests (Ch. 2.3.).

Never operate the barrier without bumpers (10, Ch. 3.1.).

The installation of detection loops must be validated by qualified personnel who will determine their optimal configuration to adapt to vehicle type and passageway.

<u>WARNING</u>: The risk of injury for people exists when using standard detection loops: they can incorrectly detect trucks and (motor) bikes and close the barrier on them!



2. INSTALLATION

Installation must be undertaken in compliance with the safety warnings (Ch. 1.).

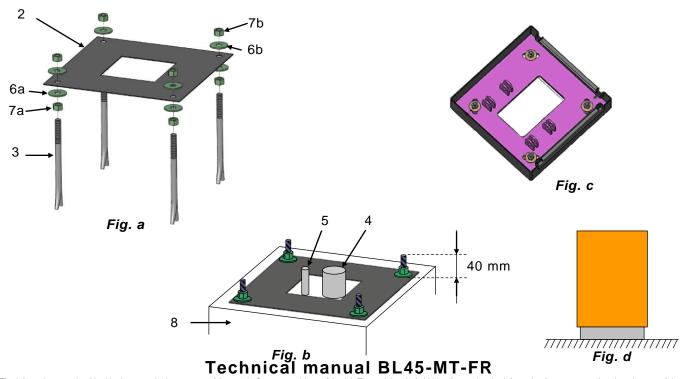
2.1. Storing the equipment before installation

Before installation, ensure that the equipment does not get damaged, leave it in its original packaging and place it in a dry area protected from dust, heat and weather. Store between -30 and +80°C.

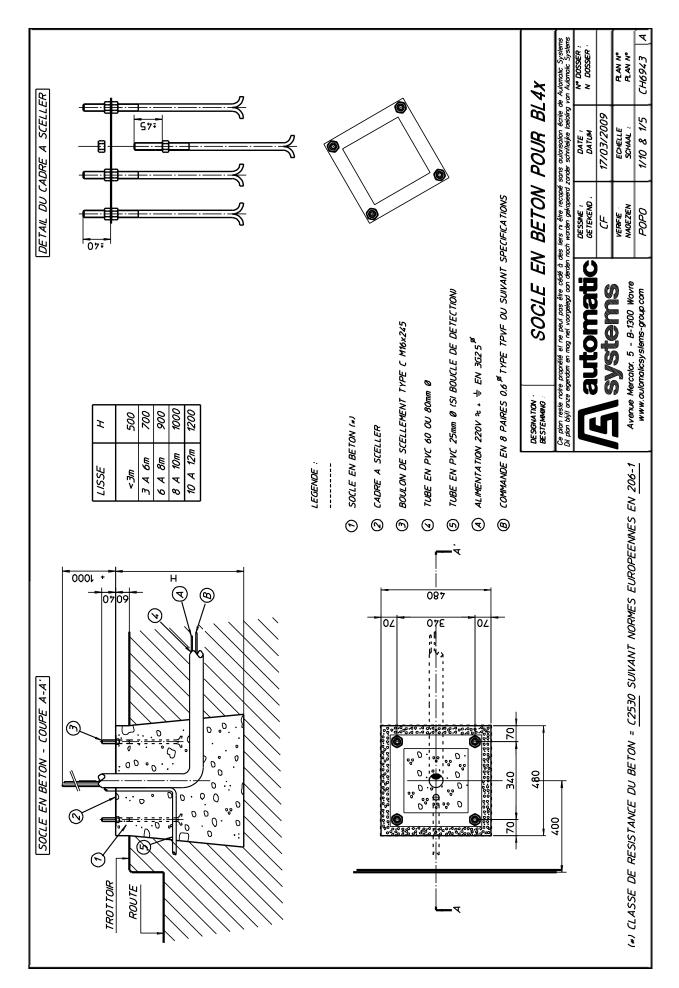
2.2. Positioning the equipment – Installation drawing

Since the barrier cannot be laid flush with the road surface, a perfectly horizontal raised concrete base must be prepared, according to the installation drawing on the next page.

- 1. Assemble the fixing frame:
 - Pass the four anchoring bolts (3) into the holes of the fixing frame (2) using a nut (7a) and a flat washer (6a) for each one. The threaded end of the anchoring bolts must be oriented upwards as illustrated in Fig. a. Secure the anchoring bolts on the fixing frame by putting a flat washer (6b) and a nut (7b) on each threaded rod with a 40 mm tail (Fig. b). Tighten the nuts. It is advisable to protect the threads sticking out of the fixing frame from concrete projections by means of adhesive tape.
- 2. Position a PVC tube (4) with a minimum diameter of 60 mm for the power supply and remote control wires to pass through (Fig. b).
 - Where appropriate, position a PVC tube (5) with a diameter of 25 mm for the detection loop wires to pass through (optional).
 - The cables should be at least 1 metre out of the concrete base.
- 3. Construct a concrete base (8) in which the fixing frame is to be centred. The fixing frame must be flush with the finished level of the concrete base and perfectly horizontal (Fig. b).
- 4. When the concrete is dry, remove the adhesive tape from the threads, remove the nuts (7b) and the flat washers (6b), put the barrier housing onto the concrete base and keep it in place by means of the washers (6b) and the nuts (7b) (Fig. c). The concrete base is designed to be smaller than the barrier housing in order to prevent water standing at the bottom of the housing (Fig. d).







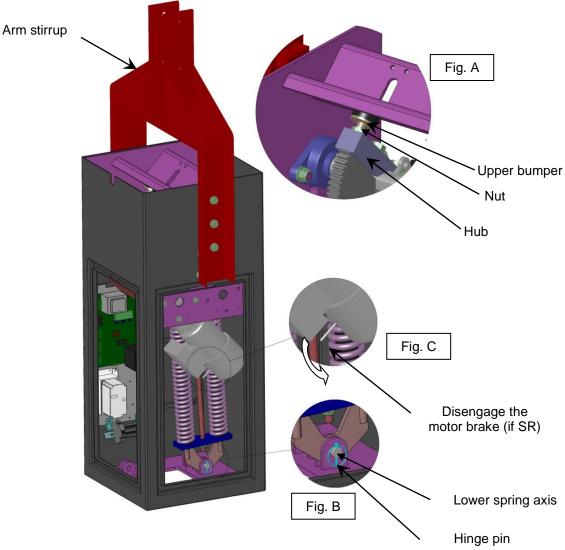


2.3. Assembly of the arm

▲ WARNING: this operation must be undertaken with the ELECTRICAL POWER SUPPLY SWITCHED OFF.

As it is not longer guaranteed that the arm will stay in position, restrain it by stowing it or with a sling (risk of untimely closing due to wind).

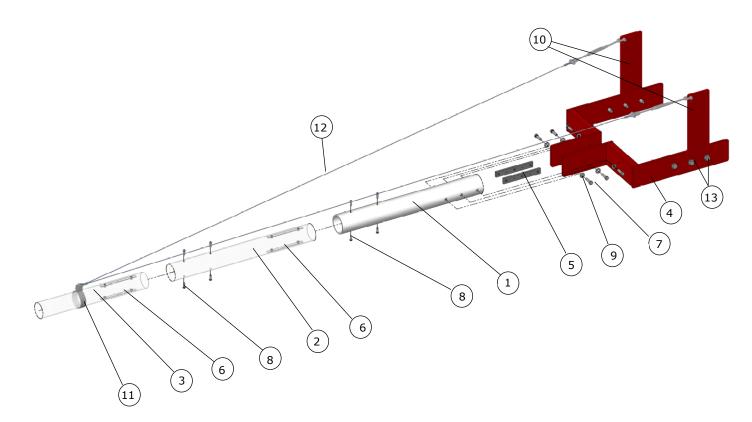
- 1. Unscrew the nut then screw the upper bumper as far as possible into the hub, in order to remove the compression constraint on the springs (Fig. A), and raise the stirrup again.
- 2. Remove the lower spring axis by lifting the hinge pin(s) (Fig. B)
- 3. Disengage the motor brake using the lever (Fig. C) and slowly lower the arm stirrup.
- Engage the brake.
 Assemble the arm on the stirrup (see below).
 Lock the arm using pre-lubricated M12 or M16 screws.
- 5. Disengage the brake (Fig. C) and manually place the barrier into the open position.
- 6. Replace the lower spring axis and lock it using its hinge pin (Fig. B).
- 7. Straighten the arm vertically by tightening or loosening the upper bumper (Fig. A), then tighten the M20 low-profile nut.
- 8. Check its balance (ch. 4.6.).



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2.3.1. Round aluminium arm



No.	Qty	Name	Ref.
1	1	Round aluminium arm, Ø100	
2	1	Round aluminium arm, Ø89.5	
3	1	Round aluminium arm, Ø83.5	
4	1	Central stirrup for round arm (in 2 parts)	LIS0037
5	2	Fixing bracket for central arm	LIS0038
6	4	Assembly fixing bracket for round arm	LIS0039
7	6	H M12 x 40 screw (stainless steel, class 80)	
8	8	CBLH M8 x 25 screw (stainless steel, class 80)	
9	6	M 12 flat washer (stainless steel, class 80)	
10	2	Tensioner bracing plate (according to length and/or options)	
11	1	Bracing collar, Ø83.5(according to length and/or options)	
12	1	Tensioner cable (according to length and/or options)	LIS0256
			LIS0534
			LIS0816
	6 H M16 x 40 screw with series M washer, stainless steel (for stirrup		
		without tensioner)	
13 4 H M16 x 50 screw for tensioner (according to length and/or options)			
	2 H M16 x 40 screw, stainless steel		

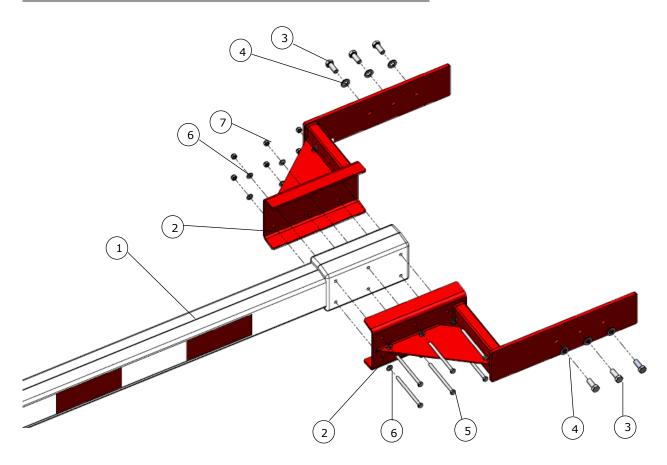
Note:

- Lubricate the M8, M12 and M16 stainless-steel screws before assembly
- Adhere to a tightening torque of 73 Nm when tightening H M12 x 40 screws (no. 7)
- Adhere to a tightening torque of 21 Nm when tightening CBLH M8 x 25 screws (no. 8)
- Adhere to a tightening torque of 180 Nm when tightening H M16 x 40 screws (no. 13)

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2.3.2. Fibreglass rectangular arm (< 9 metres)



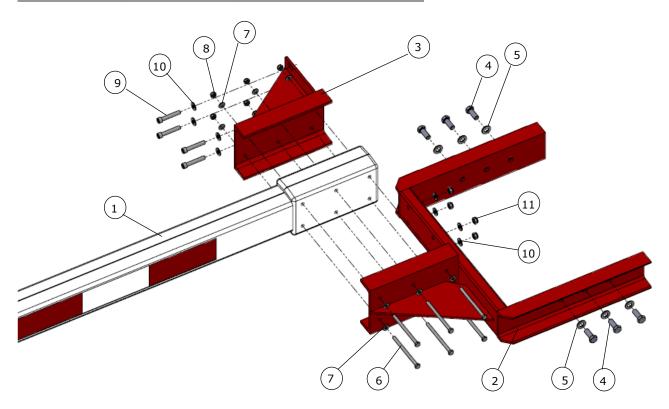
No.	Qty	Name	
1	1	Fibreglass arm support extension	
2	2	Central stirrup	LIS0578
3	6	H M16 x 40 screw (stainless steel, class 80)	
4	6	Washer Ø16 series M (stainless steel, class 80)	
5	6	H M10 x 150 screw (stainless steel, class 80)	
6	12	Washer Ø16 series M (stainless steel, class 80)	
7	6	NYLSTOP M10 nut (stainless steel, class 80)	

Note:

- Lubricate the M16 stainless-steel screws before assembly
- Adhere to a tightening torque of 180 Nm when tightening H M16 x 40 screws (no. 3)
- Adhere to a tightening torque of 42 Nm when tightening H M12 x 40 screws (no. 5)



2.3.3. Fibreglass rectangular arm (≥ 9 metres)



Number	Qty	Name	BCA Ref.
1	1	Fibreglass arm support extension	LIS0939
2	1	Central stirrup body	LIS0718-2
3	1	Central stirrup flange	LIS0718-1
4	6	H M16 x 40 screw (stainless steel, class 80)	
5	6	Washer Ø16 series M (stainless steel, class 80)	
6	6	H M10 x 150 screw (stainless steel, class 80)	
7 12 Washer Ø10 series M (stainless steel, class 80)			
8 6 NYLSTOP M10 nut (stainless steel, class 80)			
9 4 CHC M12 x 70 screw (stainless steel, class 80)			
10	8	Washer Ø12 series M (stainless steel, class 80)	
11	4	NYLSTOP M12 nut (stainless steel, class 80)	

Note:

- Lubricate the M16 stainless-steel screws before assembly
- Adhere to a tightening torque of 180 Nm when tightening H M16 x 40 screws (no. 4)
- Adhere to a tightening torque of 42 Nm when tightening H M10 x 40 screws (no. 6)
- Adhere to a tightening torque of 73 Nm when tightening CHC M12 x 70 screws (no. 9)



2.4. Electrical connections

The operations must be undertaken in accordance with the safety warnings, Ch. 1.

Connections must be executed in accordance with the wiring diagrams provided inside the equipment, which remain the reference.

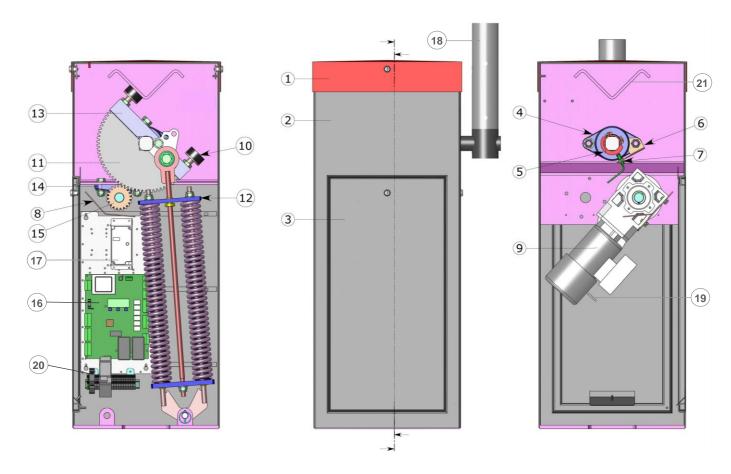
In order to avoid interference, power and control cables must pass through two different conduits separated by at least 10 cm.

- **WARNING**: The arm must be mounted before proceeding to electrical connections!
 - Open the fuse holder or put the switch, located on the barrier terminal block, to OFF (as appropriate)
 - Connect the single-phase 220 volt electrical power supply to the "N" and "PH" connectors.
 - It is absolutely essential that the ground wire is connected.
 - Upstream of the power supply provide:
 - Either a 10 A/300 mA leakage breaker (max. 5 barriers).
 - Or a 10 A/30 mA leakage breaker of the selective Super Immunised type (max. 1 barrier).
 - Connect the various control units and possible options in compliance with the diagram supplied, avoiding the power cable.
 - Connect the ground wires to their terminals:
 - Cable between the housing and the cover (check this connection each time the cover is closed)
 - Cable between the housing and the doors (check this connection each time the door is closed)
 - Cable between the terminal block and the control board.
 - Test that the equipment is operating correctly.



3. OPERATION

3.1. Location of the components



No.	Name	Ref.	
1	Cover, locked with two locks and keys	CHA0032	
2	Housing	CHA0010	
3	Front door, locked by lock and key	CHA0013	
4	Bearing for main shaft (x2 per barrier)	ACM0044	
5	Detection cam (x2 per barrier)	DET0025	
6	Bracket for inductive sensors	DET0024	
7	Inductive position sensor (x2 per barrier)		
8	Protective cover	CHA0026	
9	Gear motor A102 SR 4E45		
10	Bumper (x2 per barrier)		
11	Sector gear		
12	"x" spring assembly (x1 or x2 per barrier) (see Ch. 4.6.).	LRESD"x"	
13	Hub	ARB0016	
14	Plummer block	ACM0043	
15	Pinion	ARB0019	
16	Control board		
17	Variable speed controller		
18	Arm		
19	Lever for disengaging brake		
20	Circuit breaker		
21	Reinforcing V-block, optional arm locking support		

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3.2. Operating principle

The numbers in this chapter refer to the illustrations in Ch. 3.1. .

The opening of the arm (18) is controlled by the user (via a lockable switch, a push-button and a radio transmitter), by the presence detector loops buried under the road, or by an outside unit. Closing is controlled in the same way, or automatically after a time delay.

The motion generated by the **gear motor** (9) is transmitted to the arm by means of pinion and sector gears (15 + 11).

The speed of the arm movement is controlled by the **variable speed controller** (17). The movement parameters are adjusted in the factory in order to offer brisk acceleration and gentle deceleration at the end of the movement.

The 2 inductive **deceleration sensors** (7) indicate the extreme arm positions (open and closed) to the **control board** (16). The latter coordinates the activity of the barrier: movement management, options, processing of incoming and outgoing information, etc. This information can, however, be transferred and processed by an external terminal (not supplied by Automatic Systems).

There are one to six preloaded **balancing springs** (12) to act like counterweights, in order to help the motor open and close the barrier.

An **electromagnetic brake** holds the arm in its two extreme positions (open and closed) and during a Stop command.

In order to increase protection against vandalism (forcing the arm), the latter can furthermore be fitted with an optional **mechanical locking system**, which locks the arm in the open and/or closed position (see Ch. 3.3.).

The **rotating base** (Ch. 3.3) allows the barrier to be positioned parallel to the roads in order that maintenance and regular tests can be undertaken without restricting traffic.



3.3. Rotating base

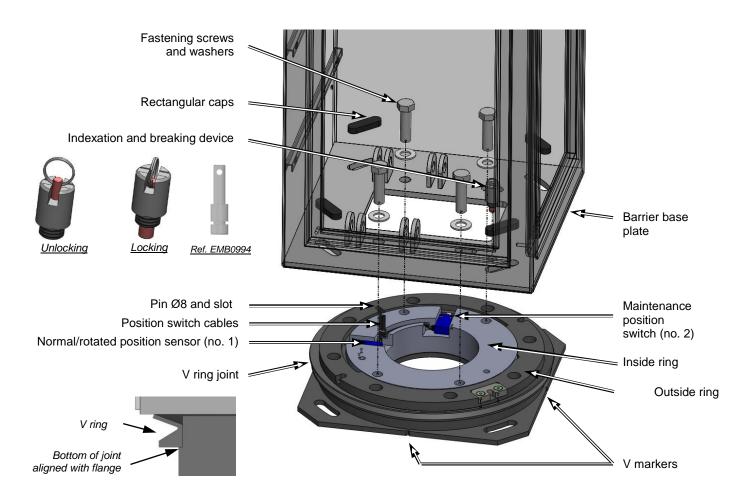
The **rotating base** allows the barrier to be positioned parallel to the roads in order that maintenance and regular tests can be undertaken without restricting traffic.

The two maintenance positions can be achieved by rotating the barrier 90° in either direction.

The indexing device allows the maintenance operator to lock the rotation of the barrier at the desired position.

This device also allows the physical consequences of bumps to be limited by allowing the barrier to rotate via the breaking of an adapted part.

Two adjustable resistances allow the effort needed to rotate the barrier housing to be adjusted. Two sensors indicate the position of the housing: the first when the barrier is perpendicular to the road, the second when it is parallel (maintenance position).





3.3.1. Assembly of barrier on rotating base

When placing the barrier on the rotating base, take care to not damage the position switch cables. In order to do this, coil and place the extra length of the cables in the inside ring.

Place the barrier on the rotating base, respecting the position of the inside ring (pin Ø8 aligned with the slot of the outside ring) and aligning the V markers with the barrier holders.

Attach the barrier using 4 screws and washers.

Position the 4 rectangular caps.

Replace the V ring joint (edge in contact with the barrier base plate).

After positioning the barrier, ensure that it can rotate 90° in each direction.

Tighten the indexation and breaking device all the way.

3.3.2. Installing the base/barrier assembly on-site

In order to allow the barrier to rotate 90° in each direction when the base/barrier assembly is to be installed on-site, it is essential that when installing the assembly on-site that the rotating base is locked in the normal operating position (pin removed) and that the V markets are aligned with the barrier holders.

3.3.3. Rotation of the housing

To put the barrier housing in the maintenance position, unlock the indexation pin.

Rotate the barrier 90° in one direction and lock the indexation pin in order to lock the rotation.

To return the barrier housing to the normal operating position, carry out the inverse of the above operations.

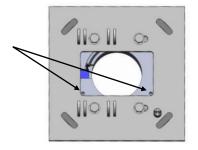
To lock or unlock the indexation pin, pull and turn the split ring.

3.3.4. Adjusting the rotation resistance of the housing

In order to adjust the effort needed to rotate the barrier housing, use a male 6 mm Allen key on the two screws visible in the inside ring.

Tightening these screws increases the rotation resistance, loosening them decreases the rotation resistance.







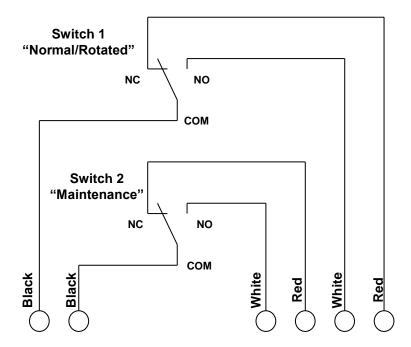
3.3.5. Position switch wiring (optional)

Two position switches indicate the position of the housing in relation to the road.

Switch no. 1 changes state when the barrier leaves its normal operating position (rotated state).

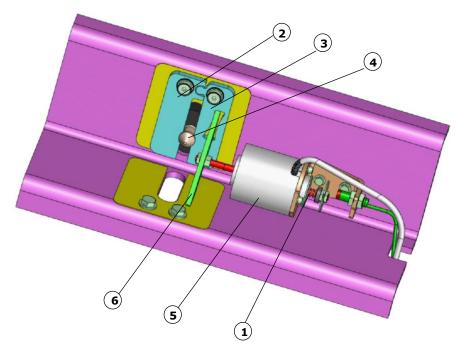
Switch no. 2 changes state when the barrier achieves the maintenance position.

The wiring of these switches is as follows:





3.4. Locking of the arm (optional)

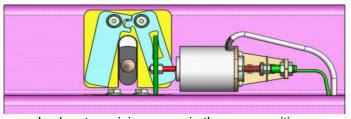


When the arm is in the lowered position, the lock is powered, the spring (1) is compressed, the jaws (2 and 3) are closed around the locking pin (4), the locking pin is fastened to the hub, which in turn is attached to the arm's driving shaft, which is therefore locked.

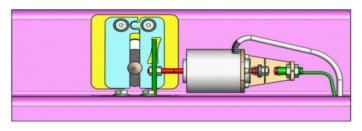
During an Open command or when the electrical power supply for the barrier is cut, the electromagnet (5) is turned off. Thus, the return spring (1) causes the movement of the connecting bar (6) towards the electromagnet, causing the jaws (2 and 3) to open. With the locking pin (4) free, the arm is unlocked.

During a command, if the jaws become jammed by the locking pin, (for example following an act of vandalism), the inductive sensor will not detect that they are open and thus the arm is unlocked.

In this situation, a brief movement in the opposite direction will be given in order to unjam the mechanism, allowing the barrier to resume the ongoing command.



Lock not receiving power in the open position



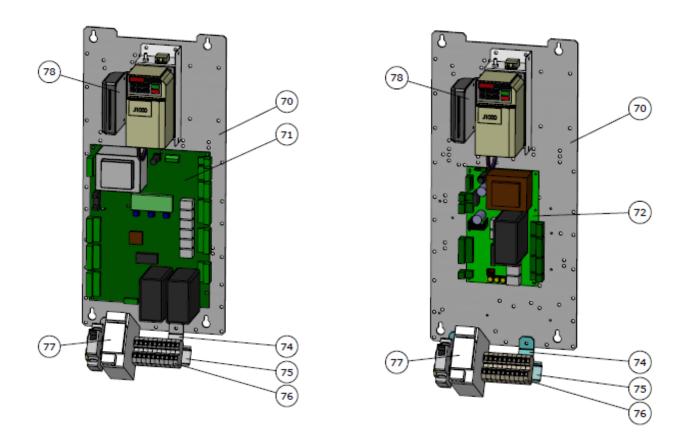
Lock receiving power in the closed position

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3.5. Control boards

The barrier is equipped with one of the following boards:



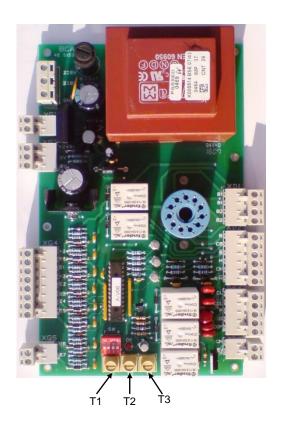
No.	Name	Ref.
70	Metal plate	4E5468
71	Circuit board	4E5331
72	Circuit board	4E5133
73	Variable speed controller (+ filter)	VAR0747
74	Terminal block bracket	4E5848
75	DIN rail	4E5331
76	Terminal block	-
77	Power supply (optional)	
78	Radio receiver (optional)	

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3.5.1. Circuit board 4E5133

Adjusting time delays:



T1: (30 seconds by default)

Closing time delay if no vehicle passes through.

Can be adjusted from 0 to 60 seconds by turning the left potentiometer anticlockwise to increase the value.

T2: (2 seconds by default)

Closing time delay after vehicle passes through.

Can be adjusted from 0 to 20 seconds by turning the middle potentiometer anticlockwise to increase the value.

T3: (2 seconds by default)

Time delay before changing to slow speed at end of opening and closing movement.

Can be adjusted from 0 to 6 seconds by turning the right potentiometer anticlockwise to increase the value.



3.5.2. Programmable logic controller 4E5331

1. Display operation

When idle, the display lighting is turned off. Press one of the 3 push buttons to turn it on.

The display turns off if it is not used for more than 5 minutes.

The potentiometer located on the left of the display allows the contrast to be adjusted.

In its initial state, the display indicates the operation mode (AUTOMATIQUE), the saved program number (AUTO: PG07) and the following 3 options:

MANU

This mode gives the option of opening and closing the barrier "locally" from the circuit board. The AUTOMATIQUE function is blocked. When closing, the safety features are ACTIVE and the push button must remain pressed.

Press twice on AUTO to return to the initial state.

VISU

This mode allows the option of displaying all the program parameters. When displaying the parameters, the barrier operates normally. At the end of the drop-down menu, the time delays, inputs, outputs and internal bits are displayed dynamically.

PROG

Gives the option of programming the pre-saved modifiable parameters. During programming, the barrier no longer operates.

2. Glossary of display terms

AUTO Return to automatic operating mode

PROG Move into the programming mode

VISU Move into the parameter display mode

MANU Move to manual mode where the barrier operates via push buttons

OUV Open barrier in MANU mode

FERM Close barrier in MANU mode

SUITE Move from one step to another in drop-down menus

> Move cursor

Increase value selected with cursor

Decrease value selected with cursor

OK Confirm a choice or modification

ANNUL Exit without saving

SAUV Save a modification

Note: all modifications must be saved individually.

QUIT Exit current display

E: **XXX** Error mode

V: XXX Display mode

P: XXX Programming mode



3. Display error codes

E: Defaut mode Unknown operating mode

E : Prog Invalide The requested program does not exist

E: Lecture eeprom Error reading from EEPROM
E: Ecriture eeprom Error writing on EEPROM

E: Eeprom vide EEPROM is empty

4. Time delays (can be adjusted from 0 to 999 seconds)

- **T01** Closing time delay after vehicle passes under security barrier (2 s by default).
- **T02** Closing time delay if no vehicle passes through (30 s by default).
- **T03** Time delay before changing to slow speed at end of opening and closing movement (2 s by default).
- T04 Opening delay.
- T05 Closing delay.
- **T06** Time delay after movement.
- **T07** Light turned on for 0.5 s (T07 + T08 = adjust frequency of flashing light).
- **T08** Light turned off for 0.5 s(T07 + T08 = adjust frequency of flashing light).
- **T09** Maintaining order of automatic opening loop (for barrier loopback).
- **T10** Delay in releasing opening (internal locking).
- **T11** Delay in releasing closing (internal locking).
- T12 Time delay before fault detection at S9 output (longer than moving time).

Note: all modifications must be saved individually.

5. Predefined functions (FP - Fonctions Prédéfinies)

- **FP1 -** 0 ⇒ Manual closing in E7, step-by-step (without automatic continuation).
 - 1 ⇒ Manual closing in E7 with automatic continuation.
- FP2 Not used.
- FP3 Not used.
- **FP4** $0 \Rightarrow$ If vehicle is detected when closing, the arm opens.

1 ⇒ If vehicle is detected when closing, the arm remains in its current position.

- FP5 Not used.
- FP6 Not used.
- FP7 Not used.
- FP8 Not used.
- FP9 Not used.
- FP10 Not used.
- **FP11 -** $0 \Rightarrow R2$ light on the arm flashes when moving.
 - 1 ⇒ R2 light on the arm flashes when moving and when lowered.
- **FP12** $0 \Rightarrow R2$ light on the arm flashes when moving.
 - 1 ⇒ R2 light on the arm flashes when moving and when raised.

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- FP13 Not used.
- **FP14** $0 \Rightarrow$ No internal locking of the barrier.
 - 1 ⇒ Activate Standard internal locking (electric locking when raised and lowered and unlocked when power is cut).
- **FP15 -** 0 ⇒ Operation of internal locking if FP14 set to 1.
 - 1 ⇒ Electric locking when raised and lowered and unlocked when power is cut.
- **FP16** $0 \Rightarrow$ Operation of internal locking if FP14 set to 1.
 - 1 ⇒ Electric locking when raised and lowered, and unlocked when lowered and raised when power is cut.

6. Magnetic loops

- [B PRES] Safety: This variable is used to detect a vehicle under the arm.
- [B V1] Validation1: not used in this program.
- [B V2] Validation2: not used in this program.
- [B OUV] Open-request: Allows automatic opening via a loop (for an exit, for example.)

Connect the loops to terminal block XB1

Each of the 4 magnetic loops can be programmed independently.

As standard, loop B1 is the safety and loop B3 orders automatic opening.

Loops B2 and B4 can be configured and used provided that dual detectors are used.

7. Safeties

The safeties of the barrier may be effected using magnetic loops, using retroreflective or emitter/receptor sensors, using ultrasound or other safety devices with dry contacts.

Connection of the safety contacts to terminal block XG4 +24v/E8 for signal in NC and +24v/E11 for signal in NO.

If the safeties are present during closing:

- the barrier opens again if FP4 is set to 0.
- the barrier remains in its position if FP4 is set to 1.

8. Connection of main inputs (see electrical diagrams)

All signals connected to the inputs must be volt-free dry contacts (except magnetic loops).

If necessary, for certain accessories (radio, reader, etc.), power supplies are available from terminal block XG1 (+24V d.c. and +12V d.c.) or from terminal block XD1 (24V a.c.). These power supplies are limited to a maximum of 1 ampere.

Manual control box

<u>Stop button</u> or emergency stop (connection to XG3 +24v/E4 and remove the existing shunt). A constant action on this input causes the barrier to stop immediately.

Distance/Local contact (connection to XG3 +24v/E5)

Input inactive for distance operation and active for local operation with the open push button 24v/E6 and the close push button 24v/E7 or the 3-way switch.

Open button (connection to XG3 +24v/E6)

This input is automatically maintained and operational only in Local mode.

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Close button (connection to XG3 +24v/E7)
Step by step closing. Operational only in Local mode.
If FP1 is set to 1, the signal in E7 is automatically maintained.

- Client open (connection to XG5 +24v/E14)
 The barrier is opened when the input is activated. The command operates only in Distance mode.
- Client close (connection to XG5 +24v/E15)
 The command operates only in Distance mode.

9. Connection of main outputs (see electrical diagrams)

Barrier fault (connection to XD6 at +S/S9/-S)
This output is active when there is no fault with the barrier.
Summary of faults: lack of power, fault in sheet, fault in controller and arm blocked at 45°.

- Audible alarm (connection to XD4 at S2 C2/NO2 + 24V d.c. power supply).
 Sounds while arm is closing.
- Flashing lights (connection to XD4 at S1 C1/NO1 + suitable power supply).
 Option of connecting incandescent, LED or xenon lights. In standard mode, these operate when the barrier is moving (rising and falling).

If FP11 is set to 1, the light also operates when arm is lowered.

If FP12 is set to 1, the light also operates when arm is raised.

The flashing frequency can be modified by changing the value of the T7 and T8 time delays.

The T4 time delay can make the flashing start before opening.

The T5 time delay can make the flashing start before closing.

The T6 time delay can make the flashing stop after moving.

- Presence signal on safety loop (connection to XD5 C3/NO3)
 Signal on S3 the whole time the vehicle is detected by the safety.
- Moving to Local mode signal (connection to XD5 C4/NO4)
 Signal on S4 the whole time that local signal is activated or when moving to MANU mode on the card.
- Barrier open signal (connection to XD5 C5/NO5)
- Barrier closed signal (connection to XD5 C6/NO6)



4. MAINTENANCE

4.1. Turning the power off

Trip the circuit breaker (20, Ch.3.1.).

4.2. Manual raising of the arm

- 1. Cut electrical power supply.
- 2. Operate the brake unlocking lever (19, Ch.3.1.) and raise the arm manually.
- 3. Release the brake unlocking lever.



4.3. Preventive maintenance

The numbers in this chapter refer to the illustrations in Ch. 3.1.

▲ WARNING: Never operate the barrier without bumpers (10, Ch. 3.1.), even manually! Maintenance activities must be carried out in compliance with the safety warnings listed in Chapter 1. Unlock and remove the side and front doors (3) without damaging the ground wire that connects them to the housing. Cut the circuit breaker (20).

Remove the cover (1) without damaging the ground wire that links it to the housing.

After the first 1,000 operations

· verify that the deceleration sensors are adjusted properly (Ch. 4.7.).

Every 6 months

- Visual check of the position of the arm: verify whether the arm is properly vertical and horizontal and that it does not bounce. If not, check whether the deceleration sensors (7) are properly adjusted (⇒Ch.4.7.) and whether the rubber bumpers (10) are damaged.
- · Clean the outside of the housing and the arm using a soft rag soaked with a mild detergent. For countries with a lot of sun, we recommend treating the outside of the housing with polish.
- Perform an audio check of the rotation of the bearings.
- Test that the brake disengages: operate the lever (19) and lift the arm manually.
- Verify that the rotating base is operating correctly both mechanically and electronically (test sensors).

Every year

- Check that the fastenings are tightened properly (torque): bearings, gear motor, hub, sensors, spring assembl(y/ies), fastening of the arm, fastening to the ground, etc.
- · Inspection of the condition of the electrical connections.
- · Lubrication, using an anti-corrosive multi-purpose grease:
 - · gears (11 + 15),
 - · upper bearing(s) of the spring assembly (42),
 - · spring guide rods (25 + 33),
 - · lower part (in contact with the plate) of the clips (83) of the arm's locking system (Ch. 3.4.).

<u>Note</u>: The bearings (4) and gear motor (9) are lubricated for their entire service life. Simply check their tightness (absence of leaks).

- Remove dust from the control board + variable speed controller such that any particulate buildups are removed.
- · Check that the inside of the barrier is clean.



4.4. Troubleshooting

SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSES	APPROPRIATE SOLUTIONS		
	Open command is given continually	Check that the open command is a pulse and not a constant command.		
	The FORCED OPENING input has been activated	Verify whether a locking order has been given at the control panel, barrier switch or manual control box (optional).		
The barrier stays open	The loop sensor (optional)	Review the sensor's sensitivity adjustment and reset the loop sensor. Adjusting the sensitivity adjustment to a setting that is too high may cause locking in the open position.		
	remains engaged	Check the condition of the LEDs on the detector, which indicate whether it and/or the loop are in good condition.		
	Ultrasound detection engaged	Check the adjustment settings (different frequency for each ultrasound device/contact type)		
	The variable speed controller is defective	See the list of defects regarding the variable speed controller (Ch.4.8.).		
	Control board 4E5221 in	Verify whether the 5 V and 24 V LEDs are lit and whether the fuse is out of order. If the fuse is operational, cut the power supply, disconnect all terminal blocks on the card (except power supply), reconnect the power and connect the terminal blocks one by one to determine which terminal block is short-circuiting.		
	Control board 4E5331 is faulty (LOK LED turned off)	Verify the error codes on the display. If the display is turned off, verify the contrast adjustment settings using the potentiometer to the left of the display.		
The barrier		 Defaut mode: Unknown operating mode Prog Invalid: The requested program does not exist 		
stays locked		 Lecture eeprom: Error reading from EEPROM Ecriture eeprom: Error writing on EEPROM Eeprom vide: EEPROM is empty 		
	Control board 4E5133 is faulty (OK LED turned off)	Verify whether the fuse is out of order. If the fuse is operational, cut the power supply, disconnect all terminal blocks on the card (except power supply), reconnect the power supply and connect the terminal blocks one by one to determine which terminal block is short-circuiting.		
	The deceleration sensor provides incorrect	In the lowered position: ensure that only the corresponding inductive sensor is in the cut-out of the lowered position cam.		
	information	In the raised position: ensure that only the corresponding inductive sensor is in the hollow of the raised position cam.		



SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSES	APPROPRIATE SOLUTIONS
The barrier closes a long time after the	The closing time delay after a vehicle has passed through is too long	See procedure for adjusting time delays (Ch.3.5.1.).
vehicle has passed	The open order is still given when a vehicle is passing through	Adjust the open order for the barrier to a pulse time below 1 second.
The barrier opens by itself	The opening loop (optional) is too sensitive	Adjust the sensitivity and/or frequency of the opening sensor. Adjusting the sensitivity adjustment to a setting that is too high or to an incorrect frequency can lead to untimely openings.
	The access control system gives untimely orders	Inspect it. Replace it with a push button to carry out tests.
The barrier opens and	The open pulse is given on the FORCED OPEN or AUTOMATIC OPEN input	Connect the open order to the READER input.
closes immediately afterwards	The barrier is not stable and during opening the signal from the cell is no longer aligned	Properly secure the barrier to the ground.
The barrier bounces in the raised and lowered position	Too much stress on the rubber bumpers inside the barrier	Adjust the cams in order to anticipate the change to slow speed and/or adjust the end of movement time delay.
The motor makes noise	The brake's supply circuit	Open the motor's terminal board and check whether the diode bridge step-down transformer is in good condition. Input voltage: 240 V a.c. – Output voltage: 110 V rectified.
but the barrier does not move	is out of service	At the input of the diode bridge, measure whether it is powered during movement.
		Check if the brake (NC contact) is connected to the variable speed controller.
The mains power turns off when the barrier voltage is switched on	The leakage breaker is not adapted	Use a 300 mA leakage breaker for up to three barriers and for cases requiring a 30 mA system, use a SI type circuit breaker (superimmunised) for each barrier.



4.5. Prolonged stop/destruction

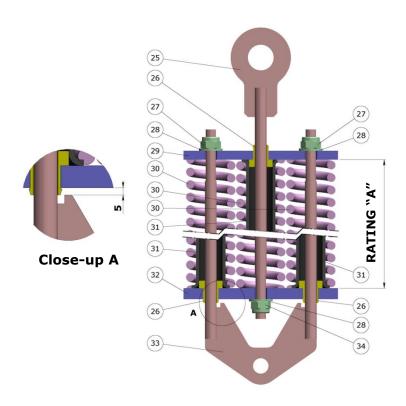
If the equipment is not going to be used for a long period of time:

- Store it under the same conditions as before installation (Ch.2.1.).
- Leave it connected to the mains supply. With motor constantly receiving power, a certain temperature in the housing is sustained. This reduces condensation issues and prevents the oil of the speed-reduction gear from freezing that would prevent the same level of performance being achieved during the first operations executed after a long idle period.
 Note: If the equipment has been stored without power supplied and the ambient temperature is
 - **Note:** If the equipment has been stored without power supplied and the ambient temperature is below -15°C (5°F), it is important to warm it before turning it on. The heating system must be activated for between 30 minutes and 1 hour before the equipment is turned on.
- Before the start-up, carry out a new running-in period of 3,000 opening and closing operations.

When the equipment is withdrawn from service, scrap the various components through the appropriate channels (metal parts, electronic components, etc.) according to the legislation in force.

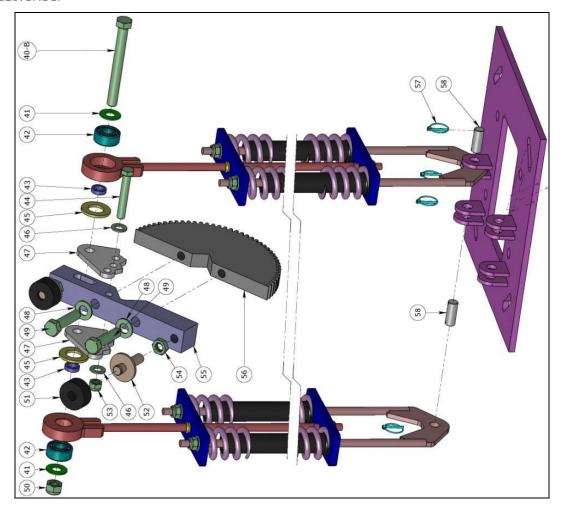


4.6. Adjusting the balancing springs

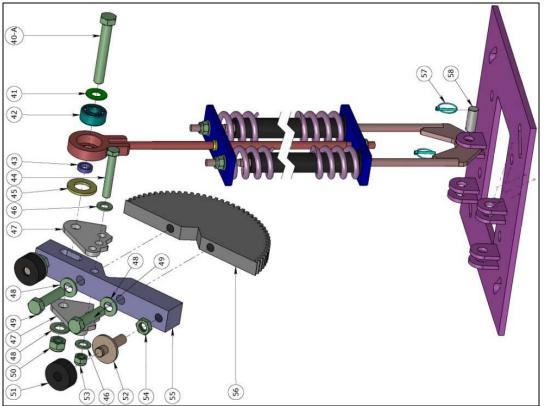


No.	Name	Ref.	
25	Central rod	RES0005	
26	Guide socket	RES0007	
27	Nylstop M16 nut (steel)		
28	M16 flat washer (steel)		
29	Upper flange plate	RES0001	
30	Compression spring	RES0003	
31	Guide tube	RES0053	
32	Lower flange plate	RES0002	
33	Double rod	RES0006	
34	Nylstop M16 nut (steel)		
40-A	H M20 x 140 NF EN 24014 screw (steel, class 8.8) (376 Nm)		
40-B	H M20 x 180 NF EN 24014 screw (steel, class 8.8) (376 Nm)		
41	Bumper bearing	ACM0047	
42			
43	Steel spacer	ACM0045	
44	H M16 x 100 screw (steel, class 8.8) (193 Nm)		
45	Nylon washer	ACM0046	
46	M16 flat washer (steel)		
47	Eccentric for adjusting balance (x2 per barrier)	RES0200	
48	M20 flat washer (steel)		
49	H M20 x 80 NF EN 24014 screw (steel, class 8.8) (376 Nm)		
50	Nylstop M20 nut (steel)		
51	Rubber bumper (x2 per barrier)	ACM0028	
52	M20 bumper (x2 per barrier if no internal locking option)	ACM0030	
53	Nylstop M16 nut (steel)		
54	Hm M20 nut (steel) (x2 per barrier)		
55	Hub	ARB0016	
56	Sector gear	ARB0015	
57	Hinge pin Ø4.5		
58	Spring pin axis	RES0009	

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ASSEMBLY FOR TWO SPRING ASSEMBLIES (4 to 6 springs)



ASSEMBLY OF A SPRING ASSEMBLY (1 to 3 springs)

Technical manual BL45-MT-FR



<u>Note:</u> the barrier was adjusted and tested in the factory according to the instructions listed on the order form. Any modification, such as the addition of equipment (panels, lights, etc.), or the modification of the useful length of the arm may require the readjustments of the balance compensation for the moving assembly.

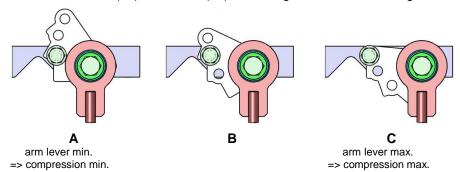
The tension in the spring must be adjusted so as to ensure minimum stress on the motor when opening and closing the barrier:

Release the brake by activating the lever (19), slightly lift the arm then release it: it must stay balanced. Repeat the operation for the arm's various angular positions.

- If the arm falls down, the spring compression must be increased.
- If the arm rises, the spring compression must be decreased.

Adjusting the spring compression:

- 1. Tighten and loosen the nuts (27) to increase and decrease respectively the spring compression (use a deep size 24 socket).
 - <u>WARNING:</u> plates (29) and (32) must remain parallel and the distance between them (rating A) may not be smaller than 445 mm when the springs are compressed, with the barrier lowered (arm in the lowered position), in order for the springs not to deteriorate. Also keep a space of 5 mm between plate 32 and rod 33 when the arm is in the vertical position and the spring is released (see close-up "A"). Adjust using nut 34.
- 2. If this adjustment proves to be insufficient, change the assembly of the eccentrics (47):
 - a. Move the arm into the vertical position.
 WARNING: keep the arm in place by stowing it.
 - b. Switch the equipment off by turning off the circuit breaker (20).
 - c. Tighten the upper bumper in order to tilt the arm backwards slightly in order to release the force on the lower spring axis 58.
 - d. Release the central spring rods (40) by loosening the screw a few turns (50).
 - e. Completely remove the screw (44) making sure not to drop the washers (46) or the nut (53).
 - f. Place the eccentrics (47) in the hub (55) according to the desired configuration:



- g. Put the screw (44), washers (46) and the nut (53) back. Tighten with a torque of 193 Nm.
- h. Tighten the nut again with a torque of 376 Nm.
- i. Release the arm.
- j. Readjust the horizontal and vertical position of the arm using the bumpers (10, Ch.3.1.).
- k. Adjust the compensation adjustment as explained in 1.
- 3. If the adjustment is still insufficient, increase or decrease the number of springs.



MAIN SPRING ADJUSTMENTS TABLE

Reading the table ⇒ refer to following page

			ular arm fibreglass	Roun made from	d arm aluminium
Length	Options	Assembly	Length without load	Assembly	Length without load
	Arm only	3A	610	2B	592
C	Arm + aluminium panel Ø450	3A	598	2B	586
6 m	Arm + R2 lights	3A	598	2B	586
	Arm + aluminium panel Ø450 + R2 lights	3A	584	2C	610
	Arm only	3A	602	3A	598
C F	Arm + aluminium panel Ø450	3A	588	3A	584
6.5 m	Arm + R2 lights	3A	588	3A	584
	Arm + aluminium panel Ø450 + R2 lights	3A	574	3A	572
	Arm only	3A	592	3A	570
7	Arm + aluminium panel Ø450	3A	578	3B	604
7 m	Arm + R2 lights	3A	578	3B	302
	Arm + aluminium panel Ø450 + R2 lights	3A	566	3B	592
	Arm only	3A	582	3B	608
7.5	Arm + aluminium panel Ø450	3A	568	3B	596
7.5 m	Arm + R2 lights	3A	568	3B	594
	Arm + aluminium panel Ø450 + R2 lights	3B	600	3B	586
	Arm only	3A	572	3B	600
0	Arm + aluminium panel Ø450	3B	602	3B	586
8 m	Arm + R2 lights	3B	602	3B	586
	Arm + aluminium panel Ø450 + R2 lights	3B	588	3C	610
	Arm only	4A	602	3B	690
	Arm + aluminium panel Ø450	4A	590	3B	586
8.5 m	Arm + R2 lights	4A	590	3B	586
	Arm + aluminium panel Ø450 + R2 lights	4A	578	3C	608
	Arm only	4A	584	4A	580
_	Arm + aluminium panel Ø450	4A	580	4B	610
9 m	Arm + R2 lights	4A	580	4B	610
	Arm + aluminium panel Ø450 + R2 lights	4A	568	4B	600
	Arm only	4A	584	4A	570
0.5	Arm + aluminium panel Ø450	4A	572	4B	604
9.5 m	Arm + R2 lights	4A	572	4B	602
	Arm + aluminium panel Ø450 + R2 lights	4B	606	4B	590
	Arm only	4A	574	4B	608
	Arm + aluminium panel Ø450	4B	606	4B	594
10 m	Arm + R2 lights	4B	606	4B	594
	Arm + aluminium panel Ø450 + R2 lights	4B	594	4B	588
	Arm only			4B	598
40.5	Arm + aluminium panel Ø450			4B	574
10.5 m	Arm + R2 lights			4B	574
	Arm + aluminium panel Ø450 + R2 lights			4C	610
	Arm only			5A	572
11	Arm + aluminium panel Ø450			5B	606
11 m	Arm + R2 lights			5B	606
	Arm + aluminium panel Ø450 + R2 lights			5B	596
	Arm only			5B	610
11 5	Arm + aluminium panel Ø450			5B	598
11.5 m	Arm + R2 lights			5B	598
	Arm + aluminium panel Ø450 + R2 lights			5B	586
	Arm only			5B	602
40	Arm + aluminium panel Ø450			5B	590
12 m	Arm + R2 lights			5B	590
	Arm + aluminium panel Ø450 + R2 lights			5B	586

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Reading the table

Length: useful length of the arm (distance from the tip of the arm to the housing, see Ch. 1.).

Options: accessory mounted on the arm

Assembly: position of the eccentric (no. 47, see step 2.f previous page)

Length without load: length of spring in mm, barrier open

= distance between plates (29) and (32)

= rating A.

WARNING: when the barrier is closed (arm lowered), the compressed spring length must not

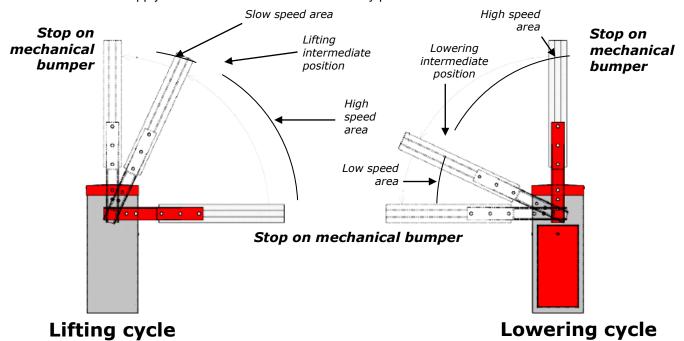
be less than 444 mm!



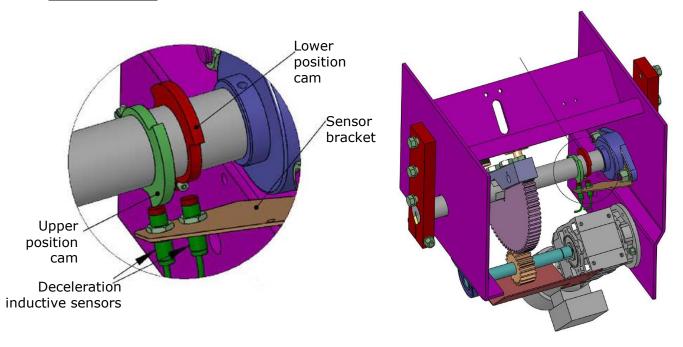
4.7. Adjusting the deceleration sensors

These sensors do not indicate the end positions of the arm, they give the order to the variable speed controller to move to slow speed, and at the same time start a time delay before cutting power to the electric motor.

- Open or close order: motor starts at height speed after an acceleration ramp.
- Movement of cam cut-out in front of sensor: triggering of slow speed.
- Movement stopped by physical contact of the rubber bumper (10, Ch.3.1.) on the reinforcing V-block of the housing.
- Power supply to electric motor cut after time delay present on control board.



SENSOR SET-UP



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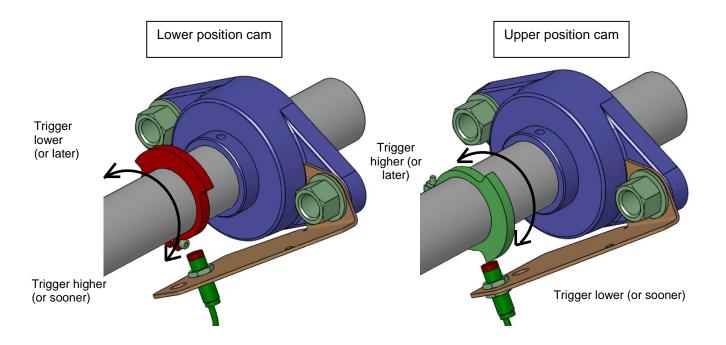


If the barrier is out of order following an issue or change in the useful length of the arm, if bouncing is noted or if a modification to the speed has been carried out, do the following:

Loosen the screw locking the relevant cam and slightly pivot the cam. The slow speed must be triggered as late as possible and must be almost imperceptible, in order to keep the movement time as short as possible.

The slow speed is triggered by the cam cut-outs.

<u>Note</u>: Fine adjustment of the horizontal and vertical positions of the arm requires only that the rubber bumpers are adjusted (10, Ch.3.1.).





4.8. Adjusting the variable speed controller

▲ WARNING: The equipment is configured in a "minimal risk" mode for its users. All modifications to the parameters must be undertaken by experienced and qualified personnel and in no way entails the responsibility of Automatic Systems.



In normal operation, the "DRV" LED is lit. The variable speed controller then displays the operating speed of the motor.

In the event of a fault, in addition to the "ALM" LED flashing, the variable speed controller can indicate the source of the fault via codes. The most common are listed below.

<u>Note</u>: after the power supply is cut, this code will disappear and no longer be visible when the power supply is restored. As such, it is essential to note it down before restarting the barrier.

CODES	DESCRIPTION			
Uu 1	Insufficient voltage for veriable and	ad controller, or fault in a motor phase		
Uu 2	Insufficient voltage for variable speed controller, or fault in a motor phase.			
Ou	The CC bus voltage has exceeded	its maximum limit.		
oH (flashing)	Variable speed controller overheate	ed.		
oL1	Motor overloaded.	Verify the balance of the arm and undertake operating tests to verify whether the gear is making noise. The		
oL2	Variable speed controller overloaded.	barrier may have been vandalised when closing or opening.		
bb (flashing)	Verify the connections of the variable speed controller to the inputs.			
оС	Short circuit or insulation fault at variable speed controller output (check wires and motor insulation).			
GF	Grounding fault.			



4.9. Adjustment of loop sensors (optional)

The circuit boards provided with the barriers, due to their special wiring, do not allow standard sensors on the market to be connected.





Sensor for 2 loops (model DP234 ref. 4E4624)

PULSE: must always be set to OFF.

Sensor for 1 loop

(model DP134 ref. 4E4623)

FILT: must always be set to OFF.

PRES: must always be set to ON.

ASB: sensitivity amplifier to be used for tall vehicles. It is recommended that this function is set to OFF.

SENS/SENS 1: adjustment of sensitivity of detection of loop 1.

SENS 2: adjustment of sensitivity of detection of loop

2.

FREQ: adjusting the frequency used.

When adjusting the sensitivity and frequency, there are four possible combinations:



High



Medium high



Medium low

Lov

Note: press "RAZ" after any modification.

When activating it, ensure that there is nothing metal on or close to the loop.

<u>Note</u>: on the 4E5133 boards, it is essential that two channels are used when connecting a DP234 double sensor.



5. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Electrical power supply: 220V~ (± 10%) / 50Hz

Nominal power consumed: 450 W

Ambient operating temperature: -25°C to +60°C

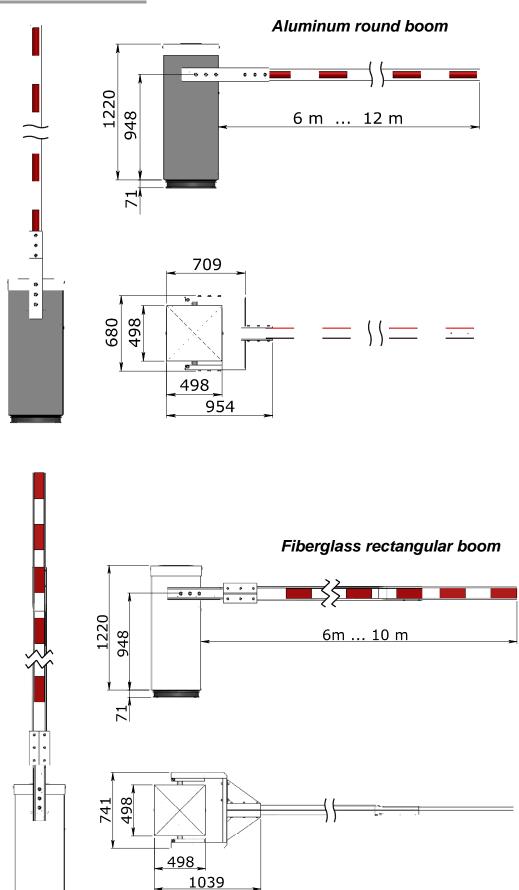
Average relative humidity: 95% without condensation

Maximum wind speed (without disrupting operation): 120km/h
Net weight (without arm): 250 kg
Sound level: < 70 dB

Protection index: IP44



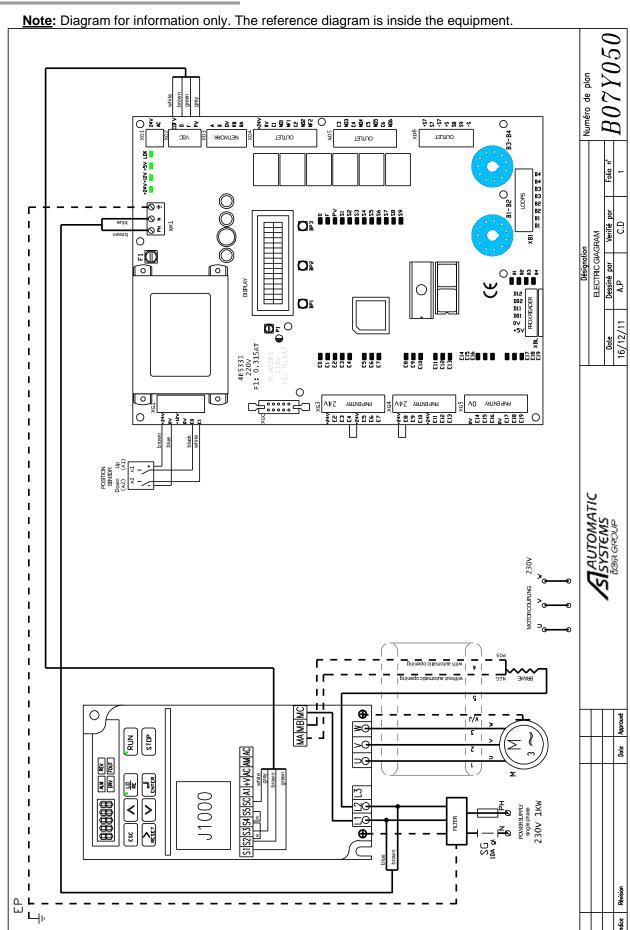
6. DIMENSIONS



Technical manual BL45-MT-FR

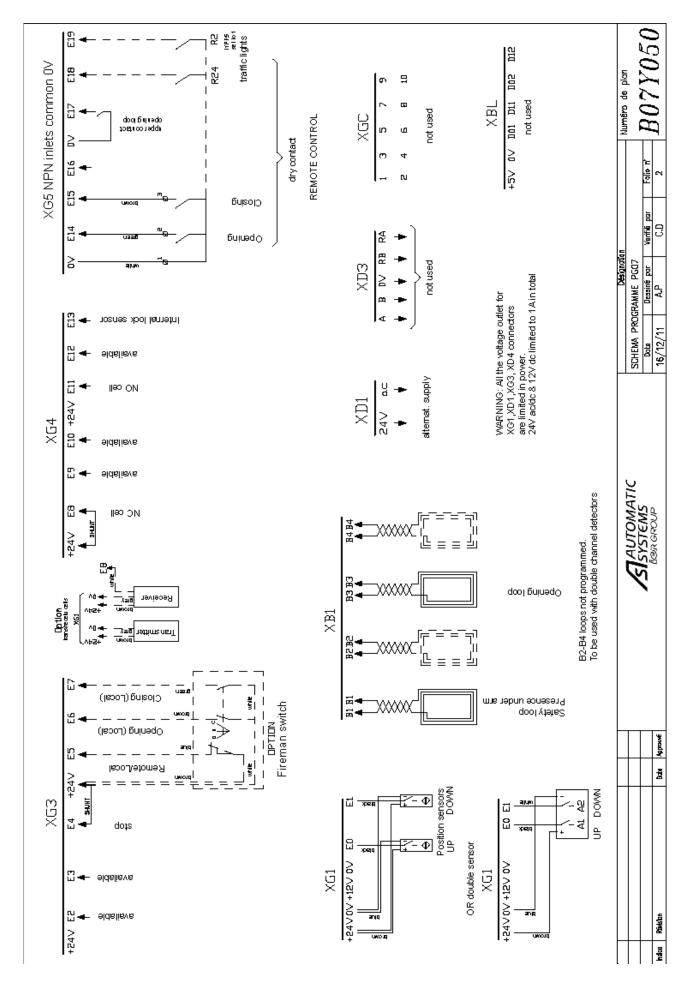


7. WIRING DIAGRAMS

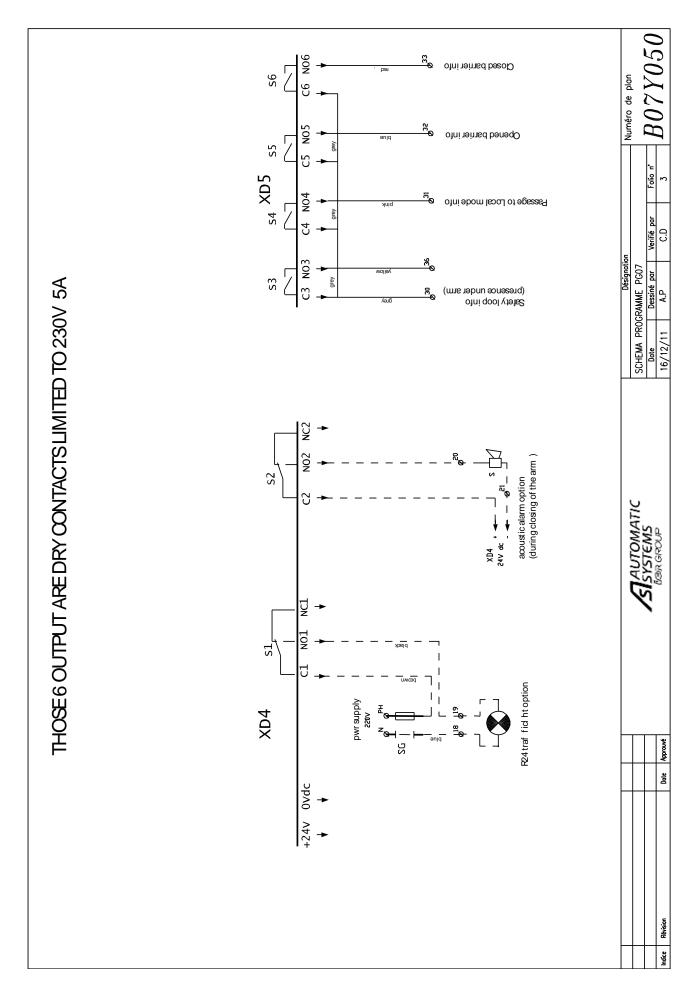


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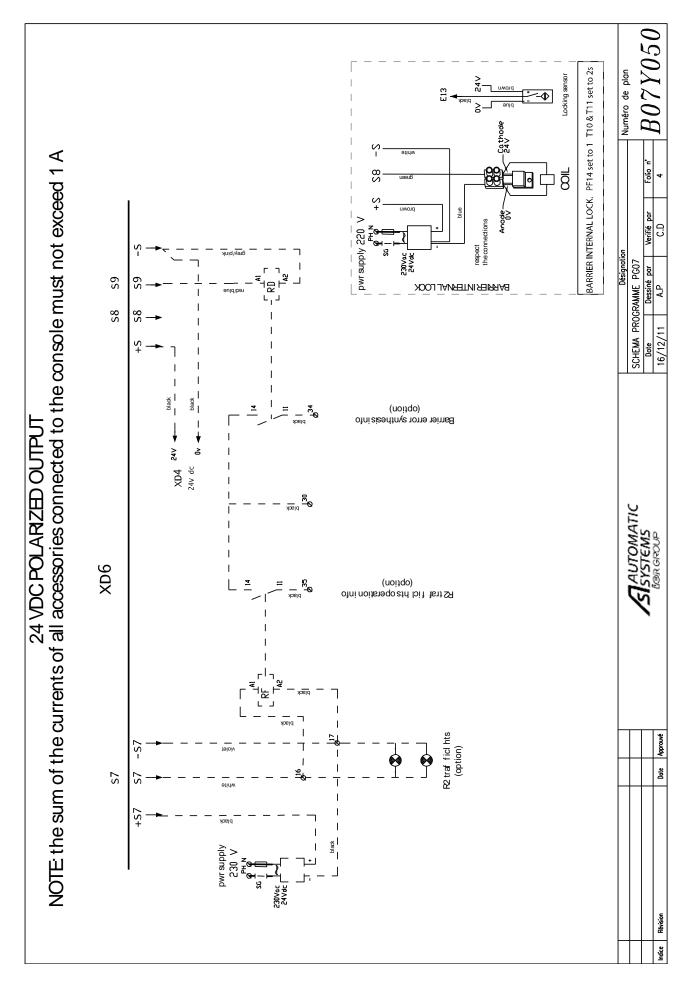




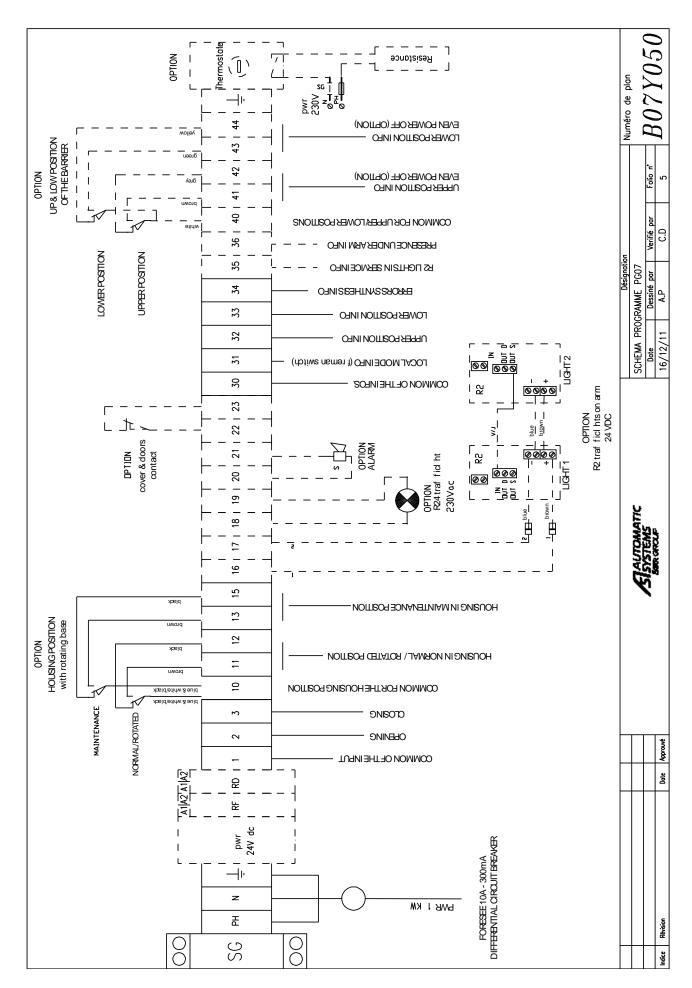














8. CONFORMITY CERTIFICATE

Déclaration CE de conformité

Nous, soussignés,

AUTOMATIC SYSTEMS s.a. Avenue Mercator, 5 B-1300 WAVRE Belgique

Déclarons que la machine

Barrière levante électrique BL 45

est conforme aux dispositions des Directives, normes et autres spécifications suivantes:

- Directive Sécurité des Machine 2006/42/CE.
- Directive Basse Tension 2006/95/CE.
- Directive Compatibilité électromagnétique 2004/108/CE.
- EN 12100-1: Sécurité des machines-Terminologie de base et méthodologie.
- EN 12100-2: Sécurité des machines-Principes techniques et spécifications.
- EN 60204-1: Sécurité des machines, Equipement des machines- Règles générales.
- EN 61000-6-3: Compatibilité électromagnétique- Norme générique émission- Résidentiel, commercial, industrie légère.
- EN 61000-6-2: Compatibilité électromagnétique- Norme générique immunité- Résidentiel, commercial, industrie lourde.

Fait à WAVRE, le : 2012.02.23

Nom du signataire : Yves THERASSE Fonction : Directeur du développement

Signature:

EC declaration of conformity

We, undersigned,

AUTOMATIC SYSTEMS s.a. Avenue Mercator, 5 B-1300 WAVRE Belgium

Herewith declare that the following machine Electrical rising barrier BL 45

is in accordance with the conditions of the following Directives, standards and other specifications:

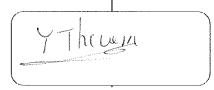
- Machinery Directive 2006/42/CE
- Low-voltage Directive 2006/95/CE
- Electromagnetic compatibility Directive 2004/108/EC
- EN 12100-1: Machinery Basic terminology and methodology.
- EN 12100-2: Machinery Technical principles and specifications.
- EN 60204-1: Safety of machinery. Electrical equipment of machines. General requirements.
- EN 61000-6-3: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC). Generic standards. Emission standard for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments.
- EN 61000-6-2: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC). Generic standards. Immunity standard for industrial environments.

Made in WAVRE
Date: 2012.02.23

Name : Yves THERASSE

Function: Director of Development

Signature:









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