

Operating instructions | EN

EL2904

TwinSAFE Terminal with 4 digital fail-safe outputs



Table of contents

1	Notes on the documentation	5
1.1	Disclaimer	5
1.1.1	Trademarks	5
1.1.2	Patents	5
1.1.3	Limitation of liability	6
1.1.4	Copyright	6
1.2	Version numbers of the documentation	7
1.3	Staff qualification	8
1.4	Safety and instruction	9
1.5	Beckhoff Support and Service	10
2	For your safety	11
2.1	Duty of care	11
2.2	Safety image signs	12
2.3	General safety instructions	13
2.3.1	Before operation	13
2.3.2	During operation	13
2.3.3	After operation	13
3	System description	14
3.1	The Beckhoff Bus Terminal system	14
3.1.1	Bus Coupler	15
3.1.2	Bus Terminals	16
3.1.3	E-bus	16
3.1.4	Power contacts	16
3.2	TwinSAFE	16
3.2.1	The I/O construction kit is extended safely	16
3.2.2	Safety concept	17
3.2.3	EL1904, EL2904 - Bus Terminals with 4 fail-safe inputs or outputs	18
3.2.4	EL6900 - TwinSAFE logic terminal	18
3.2.5	The fail-safe principle (Fail Stop)	18
4	Product description	19
4.1	EL2904 – TwinSAFE terminal with 4 digital fail-safe outputs	19
4.2	Intended use	20
4.3	Technical data	22
4.4	Target failure measures	23
4.5	Dimensions	24
4.6	Block diagram of the EL2904	25
5	Operation	26
5.1	Environmental conditions	26
5.2	Installation	26
5.2.1	Safety instructions	26
5.2.2	Transport / storage	26
5.2.3	Electrical installation	26
5.2.4	Mechanical installation	31

5.2.5	TwinSAFE reaction times.....	34
5.2.6	Tested EL2904 devices.....	35
5.3	Operation in potentially explosive atmospheres (ATEX).....	36
5.3.1	Special conditions	36
5.3.2	Identification	36
5.3.3	Date code and serial number	37
5.3.4	Further ATEX documentation.....	37
5.4	Configuration of the terminal in TwinCAT	37
5.4.1	Inserting a Bus Coupler.....	37
5.4.2	Inserting a Bus Terminal	37
5.4.3	Inserting an EL2904	37
5.4.4	Address settings on TwinSAFE terminals with 1023 possible addresses.....	39
5.4.5	Entering a TwinSAFE address and parameters in the System Manager.....	40
5.5	Diagnostics.....	42
5.5.1	Diagnostic LEDs.....	42
5.5.2	Diagnostic objects	43
5.5.3	Possible causes of diagnostic messages.....	44
6	Lifetime	46
7	Maintenance and cleaning	47
7.1	Disassembly	47
8	Decommissioning	49
8.1	Disposal	49
8.1.1	Returning to the vendor.....	49
9	Appendix.....	50
9.1	Volatility.....	50
9.2	Focus of certificates	51

1 Notes on the documentation

1.1 Disclaimer

Beckhoff products are subject to continuous further development. We reserve the right to revise the operating instructions at any time and without prior announcement. No claims for the modification of products that have already been supplied may be made on the basis of the data, diagrams and descriptions in these operating instructions.

In these operating instructions we define all permissible use cases whose properties and operating conditions we can guarantee. The use cases we define are fully tested and certified. Use cases beyond this, which are not described in these operating instructions, require the approval of Beckhoff Automation GmbH & Co KG.

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The EtherCAT technology is protected by patent rights through the following registrations and patents with corresponding applications and registrations in various other countries:

- EP1590927
- EP1789857
- EP1456722
- EP2137893
- DE102015105702



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1.1.3 Limitation of liability

All components in this product as described in the operating instructions are delivered in a specific configuration of hardware and software, depending on the application regulations. Modifications and changes to the hardware and/or software configuration that go beyond the documented options are prohibited and nullify the liability of Beckhoff Automation GmbH & Co. KG.

The following is excluded from the liability:

- Failure to observe these operating instructions
- Improper use
- Use of untrained personnel
- Use of unauthorized spare parts

1.1.4 Copyright

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1.2 Version numbers of the documentation

Version	Comment
3.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New fonts undone
3.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter "Due diligence" expanded • "Safety parameters" changed to "Target failure measures" • "Service life" changed to "Lifetime" • Chapter renamed to "Version numbers of the documentation" • New fonts • Corrections
3.2.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter "Safety and instruction" revised • Operating temperature extended in chapter "Technical data" • Chapter "Service life" revised • Certificate removed
3.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificate updated
3.1.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In chapter "Technical data" corrosive gas test and footnote for corrosive environment added
3.0.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreword changed to "Documentation notes" and "For your safety" • Added a link to certificate download page in chapter "Technical data" • "Maintenance and cleaning" and "Decommissioning" adapted • Appendix adapted and extended
2.3.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specification of overvoltage category added • Protection class III (SELV/PELV) added • Device type "Open equipment" added • Link in chapter "Actuality" updated • Utilization category DC-13 added
2.2.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notes on heights, fuses and wiring added • Notes on EN 81 added • Notes added in section <i>Intended Use</i> • Chapter <i>Identification (ATEX)</i> updated
2.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical data for <i>permissible air pressure</i> extended
2.1.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter on <i>Address settings on TwinSAFE terminals with 1023 possible addresses</i> updated • Links in technical data corrected
2.0.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links in the chapter <i>Diagnostic LEDs</i> corrected
2.0.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration and structural adaptation • Reliability document updated • Safety parameters updated • Foreword revised
1.6.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Block diagram updated • Numbering/table of contents changed • Description of the reaction times added • Reliability document updated
1.6.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificate updated
1.6.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Company address changed • Safety parameters extended
1.5.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extended temperature range added • Notes regarding temperature measurement and EMC added • Description of date code extended
1.4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document origin added

Version	Comment
1.4.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note regarding cable length and signal routing extended • Table listing causes for diagnosis messages added
1.3.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Block diagram for EL2904 added
1.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference to EN 60068-2-29 removed
1.2.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ATEX notes added • Installation position / minimum distances extended • Notes regarding overvoltage protection added • Notes regarding cable length and clocked signals extended • EN954 wiring example removed • Diagnostics for CoE object 0x800E described
1.1.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor amendments for EtherCAT • Copyright / disclaimer modified • Support / service addresses updated
1.0.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First released version

Currentness

Please check whether you are using the current and valid version of this document. The current version can be downloaded from the Beckhoff homepage at <http://www.beckhoff.com/twinsafe>. In case of doubt, please contact Technical Support (see [Beckhoff Support and Service \[► 10\]](#)).

Origin of the document

The original documentation is written in German. All other languages are derived from the German original.

Product features

Only the product properties specified in the current operating instructions are valid. Further information given on the product pages of the Beckhoff homepage, in emails or in other publications is not authoritative.

1.3 Staff qualification

These operating instructions are intended exclusively for trained specialists in control technology and automation with the relevant knowledge.

The trained specialist personnel must ensure that the applications and use of the described product meet all safety requirements. This includes all applicable and valid laws, regulations, provisions and standards.

Trained specialists

Trained specialists have extensive technical knowledge from studies, apprenticeships or technical training. Understanding of control technology and automation is available. Trained specialists can:

- Independently identify, avoid and eliminate sources of hazard.
- Apply relevant standards and directives.
- Implement specifications from accident prevention regulations.
- Evaluate, prepare and set up the workplaces.
- Evaluate, optimize and execute work independently.

1.4 Safety and instruction

Read the contents that refer to the activities you have to perform with the product. Always read the chapter [For your safety \[▶ 11\]](#) in the operating instructions.

Observe the warnings in the chapters so that you can handle and work with the product as intended and safely.

Explanation of symbols

Various symbols are used for a clear arrangement:

1. The numbering indicates an action that should be taken.
 - The bullet point indicates an enumeration.
- [...] The square brackets indicate cross-references to other text passages in the document.
- [1] The number in square brackets indicates the numbering of a referenced document.

The signal words used in the documentation are classified below.

Signal words

Warning of personal injuries

DANGER

Hazard with high risk of death or serious injury.

WARNING

Hazard with medium risk of death or serious injury.

CAUTION

There is a low-risk hazard that could result in medium or minor injury.

Warning of damage to property or environment

NOTICE

Notes

The environment, equipment, or data may be damaged.

Information on handling the product



This information includes, for example:
Recommendations for action, assistance or further information on the product.

1.5 Beckhoff Support and Service

Support

Beckhoff Support offers technical advice on the use of individual Beckhoff products and system planning. The employees support you in the programming and commissioning of sophisticated automation systems.

Hotline: +49 5246/963-157
E-mail: support@beckhoff.com
Web: www.beckhoff.com/support

Training

Training in Germany takes place in our training center at the Beckhoff headquarters in Verl, at subsidiaries or, by arrangement, at the customer's premises.

Hotline: +49 5246/963-5000
E-mail: training@beckhoff.com
Web: www.beckhoff.com/training

Service

The Beckhoff Service Center supports you with after-sales services such as on-site service, repair service or spare parts service.

Hotline: +49 5246/963-460
E-mail: service@beckhoff.com
Web: www.beckhoff.com/service

Download area

In the download area you can obtain product information, software updates, the TwinCAT automation software, documentation and much more.

Web: www.beckhoff.com/download

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2 For your safety

Read this chapter containing general safety information. In addition, always observe the safety instructions and warnings in these operating instructions for your own safety, the safety of other persons and the safety of the product.

When working with control and automation products, many dangers can result from careless or incorrect use. Work particularly thoroughly, not under time pressure and responsibly towards other people.

2.1 Duty of care



Read entire documentation for TwinSAFE component

- TwinSAFE application manual
- EL6910 TwinSAFE logic terminal operating manual
- TwinSAFE Logic FB documentation manual

The operator must comply with all the requirements and notes specified in these operating instructions in order to fulfill his duty of care. This includes in particular that you

- comply with the provisions defined in the chapter [Limitation of liability](#) [▶ 6].
- only operate the TwinSAFE component when it is in perfect working order.
- provide the operating instructions in a legible condition and complete at the place of use of the TwinSAFE component.
- do not remove the safety markings attached to the TwinSAFE component and maintain their legibility.

The operator is also responsible for the safe operation of the system. This includes risk assessment. The following standards apply for risk assessment:

- EN ISO 12100:2010, Safety of machinery – General principles for design – Risk assessment and risk reduction
- ISO 13849-1, Safety of machinery – Safety-related parts of control systems – Part 1: General principles for design

Beckhoff is not responsible for the safe operation of the system.

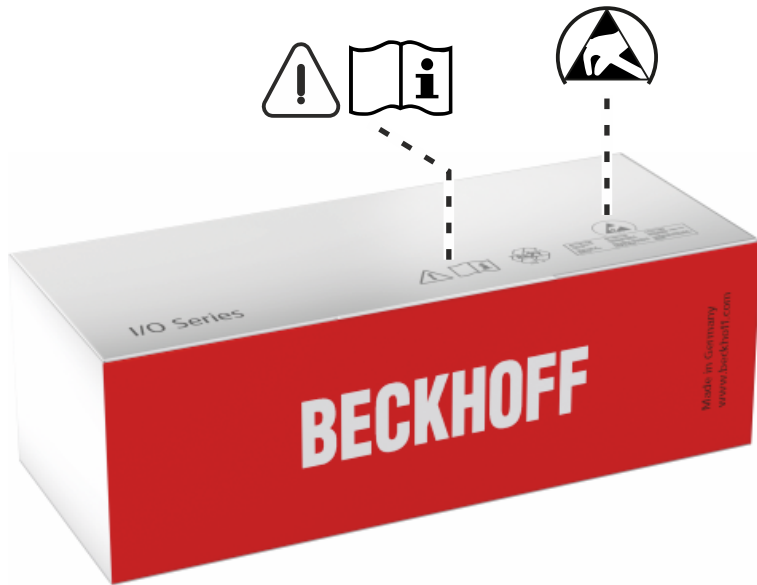


No disposal in domestic waste

Products marked with a crossed-out waste bin must not be disposed of with domestic waste. The device is considered waste electrical and electronic equipment when it is disposed of. Observe the national regulations for the disposal of waste electrical and electronic equipment.

2.2 Safety image signs

Beckhoff products feature safety pictograms, either on stickers or printed, which vary depending on the product. They serve to protect people and to prevent damage to the products. Safety pictograms may not be removed and must be legible for the user.



Read and observe the operating instructions

Commissioning is only permitted if the operating instructions have been read and understood beforehand. This applies in particular to the safety instructions and the warnings.



Electrostatic sensitive components

Work with and on the TwinSAFE component is only permitted at protected workplaces.

2.3 General safety instructions

2.3.1 Before operation

Use in machines according to the Machinery Directive

Only use the TwinSAFE component in machines that comply with the Machinery Directive. This is how you ensure safe operation.

Ensure traceability

Ensure the traceability of the TwinSAFE component via the serial number.

Use SELV/PELV power supply

Use a SELV/PELV power supply unit with an output-side voltage limit of $U_{\max} = 36 V_{DC}$ to supply the TwinSAFE component with $24 V_{DC}$.

Failure to observe this will endanger the safety function of the product. Depending on the machine, death and danger to life, serious physical injury and damage to the machine may result.

Use ferrules with plastic collars

If you use fine-wire cables for the signal connections, use ferrules with plastic collars. This leads to a higher system availability when the test pulses for the corresponding channels are switched off.

Carry out commissioning test

Before commissioning, wiring faults to the sensors must be excluded. Before commissioning, carry out a commissioning test. After a successful commissioning test, you can use the TwinSAFE component for the intended safety-related task.

In case of wiring errors, the safety function of the product is at risk. Depending on the machine, death and danger to life, serious bodily injury and damage to the machine may result.

2.3.2 During operation

Interference due to emitted interference

Do not operate the following devices in the vicinity of the TwinSAFE component: for example, radio telephones, radios, transmitters or high-frequency systems.

TwinSAFE components comply with the requirements of the applicable electromagnetic compatibility standards with regard to interference emission and immunity. If you exceed the limits for emitted interference specified in the standards, the function of the TwinSAFE component may be impaired.

2.3.3 After operation

De-energize and switch off components before working on them

Check all safety-relevant equipment for functionality before working on the TwinSAFE component. Secure the working environment. Secure the machine or plant against being inadvertently started up. Observe the chapter [Decommissioning](#) [► 49].

3 System description

3.1 The Beckhoff Bus Terminal system

The Beckhoff Bus Terminal system is used for decentralized connection of sensors and actuators to a control system. The Beckhoff Bus Terminal system components are mainly used in industrial automation and building management applications. In its minimum configuration, a bus station consists of a Bus Coupler or a Bus Terminal Controller and Bus Terminals connected to it. The Bus Coupler forms the communication interface to the higher-level controller, and the terminals are the interface to sensors and actuators. The whole bus station is clipped onto a 35 mm DIN mounting rail (EN 60715). The mechanical cross connection of the bus station is established via a slot and key system at the Bus Coupler and the Bus Terminals.

The sensors and actuators are connected with the terminals via the screwless (spring-loaded) connection system.

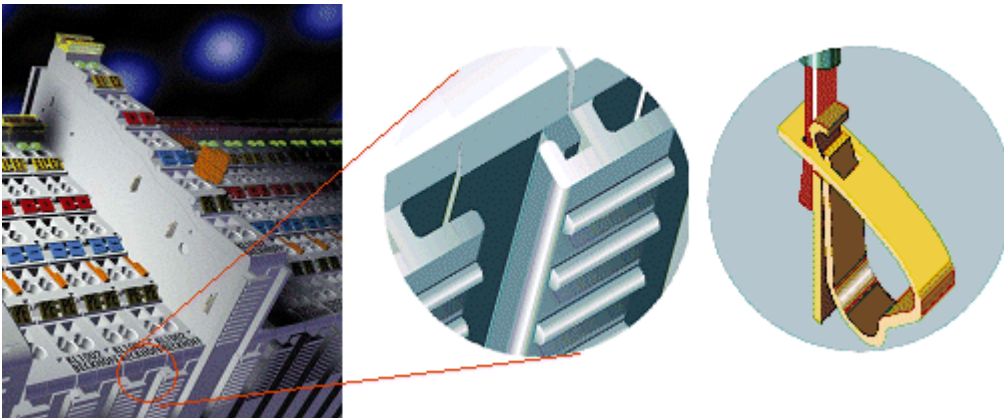


Fig. 1: Slot and key system and screwless (spring-loaded) connection system.

In order to accommodate the wide range of different communication standards encountered in industrial automation, Beckhoff offers Bus Couplers for a number of common bus systems (e.g. EK1100 for EtherCAT).

3.1.1 Bus Coupler

Mechanical data	Bus Coupler
Material	polycarbonate, polyamide (PA6.6).
Dimensions (W x H x D)	44 mm x 100 mm x 68 mm
Mounting	on 35 mm mounting rail (EN 60715) with locking
Attachable by	double slot and key connection

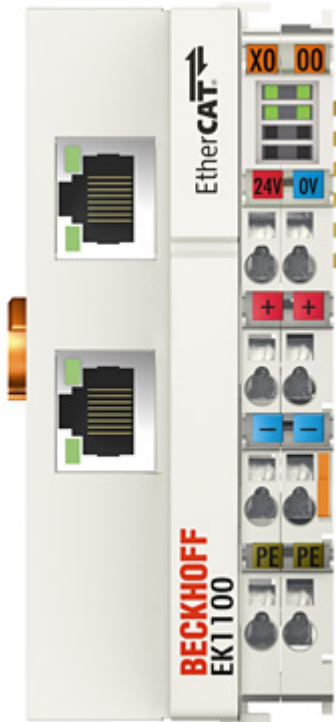


Fig. 2: Bus Coupler (EtherCAT)

Connection technology	Bus Coupler
Wiring	spring-loaded system
Connection cross-section	0.08 mm ² ... 2.5 mm ² , stranded wire, solid wire
Fieldbus connection	depending on fieldbus
Power contacts	3 spring contacts
Current load	10 A
Rated voltage	24 V _{DC}

3.1.2 Bus Terminals

Mechanical data	Bus Terminal
Material	polycarbonate, polyamide (PA6.6).
Dimensions (W x H x D)	12 mm x 100 mm x 68 mm or 24 mm x 100 mm x 68 mm
Mounting	on 35 mm mounting rail (EN 60715) with locking
Attachable by	double slot and key connection

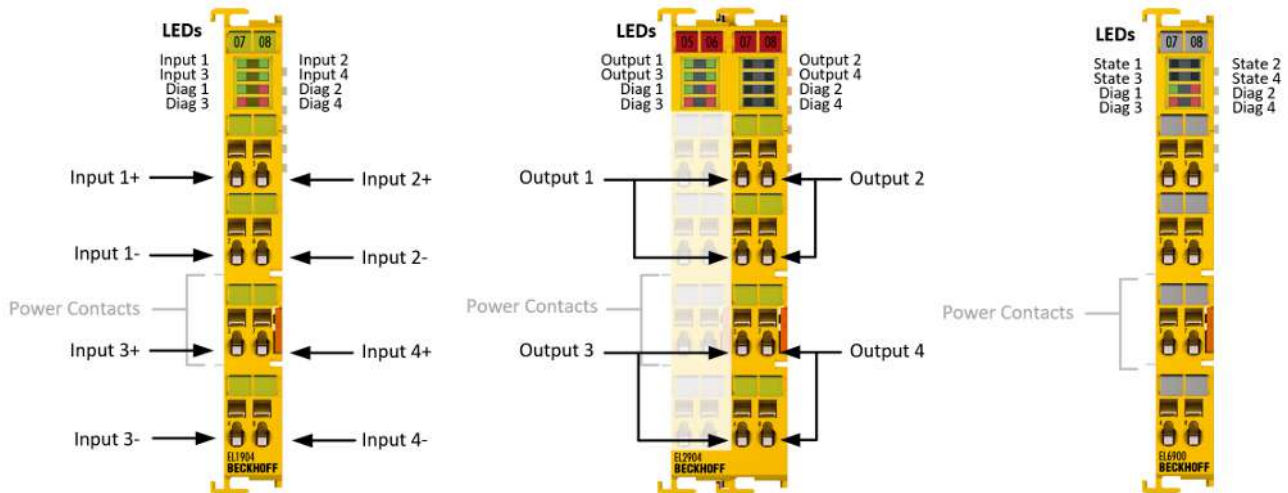


Fig. 3: TwinSAFE Terminals (EtherCAT)

Connection technology	Bus Terminal
Wiring	spring-loaded system
Connection cross-section	0.08 mm ² ... 2.5 mm ² , stranded wire, solid wire
Fieldbus connection	E-bus
Power contacts	up to 3 blade/spring contacts
Current load	10 A
Rated voltage	depends on Bus Terminal type

3.1.3 E-bus

The E-bus is the data path within a terminal strip. The E-bus is led through from the Bus Coupler through all the terminals via six contacts on the terminals' side walls.

3.1.4 Power contacts

The operating voltage is passed on to following terminals via three power contacts. Terminal strip can be split into galvanically isolated groups by means of potential feed terminals as required. The power feed terminals play no part in the control of the terminals, and can be inserted at any locations within the terminal strip.

3.2 TwinSAFE

3.2.1 The I/O construction kit is extended safely

With the TwinSAFE Terminals, Beckhoff offers the option of simply expanding the proven Bus Terminal system, and to transfer the complete cabling for the safety circuit into the already existing fieldbus cable. Safe signals can be mixed with standard signals without restriction. This saves design effort, installation and material. Maintenance is simplified significantly through faster diagnosis and simple replacement of only a few components.

The new ELx9xx series Bus Terminals only include three basic functionalities: digital inputs EL19xx, digital outputs EL29xx and a logic unit EL6900. For a large number of applications, all sensors and actuators can be wired on these Bus Terminals. The required logical link of the inputs and the outputs is handled by the EL6900. For small to medium-sized configurations, the tasks of a fail-safe PLC can thus be handled within the Bus Terminal system.

3.2.2 Safety concept

TwinSAFE: Safety and I/O technology in one system

- Extension of the familiar Beckhoff I/O system with TwinSAFE terminals
- Freely selectable mix of safe and standard signals
- Logical link of the I/Os in the EL6900 TwinSAFE logic terminal
- Safety-relevant networking of machines via bus systems

TwinSAFE protocol (FSoE)

- Transfer of safety-relevant data via any media (“genuine black channel”)
- TwinSAFE communication via fieldbus systems such as EtherCAT, Lightbus, PROFIBUS or Ethernet
- IEC 61508:2010 SIL 3 compliant

Configuring instead of wiring: the TwinSAFE configurator

- Configuration of the TwinSAFE system via the TwinCAT System Manager
- System Manager for editing and displaying all bus parameters
- Certified function blocks such as emergency stop, operation mode, etc.
- Simple handling
- Typical function blocks for machine safety
- any bus connection with the EL6900 TwinSAFE logic terminal

TwinSAFE logic Bus Terminal EL6900

- Link unit between TwinSAFE input and output terminals
- Configuration of a simple, flexible, cost-effective, decentralized safety controller
- No safety requirements for higher-level control system
- TwinSAFE enables networks with up to 65535 TwinSAFE devices.
- TwinSAFE Logic Terminal can establish up to 128 connections (TwinSAFE connections).
- Several TwinSAFE Logic Terminals are cascadable in a network
- Safety functions such as emergency stop, protective door, etc. are already included
- Suitable for applications up to SIL 3 according to IEC 61508:2010 and DIN EN ISO 13849-1:2015 (Cat 4, PL e).

TwinSAFE digital input (EL1904) and output terminal (EL2904)

- All current safety sensors can be connected
- Operation with a TwinSAFE logic terminal
- EL1904 with 4 fail-safe inputs for sensors (24 VDC) with potential-free contacts
- EL2904 with four safe channels for actuators (24 VDC, 0.5 A per channel)
- Conforming to IEC 61508:2010 SIL 3 and EN ISO 13849-1:2015 (Cat 4, PL e) requirements.

3.2.3 EL1904, EL2904 - Bus Terminals with 4 fail-safe inputs or outputs

The EL1904 and EL2904 Bus Terminals enable connection of common safety sensors and actuators. They are operated with the EL6900 TwinSAFE logic terminal. The TwinSAFE logic terminal is the link unit between the TwinSAFE input and output terminals. It enables the configuration of a simple, flexible and cost-effective decentralized safety control system.

Therefore, there are no safety requirements for the higher-level controller! The typical safety functions required for the automation of machines, such as emergency stop, protective door, two-hand etc., are already permanently programmed in the EL6900. The user configures the EL6900 terminal according to the safety requirements of his application.

3.2.4 EL6900 - TwinSAFE logic terminal

The TwinSAFE Logic Terminal is the link unit between the TwinSAFE input and output terminals. The EL6900 meets the requirements of IEC 61508:2010 SIL 3 and EN ISO 13849-1:2015 (Cat 4, PL e).

3.2.5 The fail-safe principle (Fail Stop)

The basic rule for a safety system such as TwinSAFE is that failure of a part, a system component or the overall system must never lead to a dangerous condition. The safe state is always the switched off and wattless state.

4 Product description

4.1 EL2904 – TwinSAFE terminal with 4 digital fail-safe outputs

The EL2904 is a safe output terminal with digital outputs for connecting actuators (contactors, relays, etc.) with a maximum current 0.5 A (24 V_{DC}). The Bus Terminal has 4 fail-safe outputs.

The EL2904 meets the requirements of IEC 61508:2010 SIL 3, EN ISO 13849-1:2015 (Cat 4, PL e), NRTL, UL508, UL1998 and UL991.

The TwinSAFE terminal has the typical design of an EtherCAT terminal.

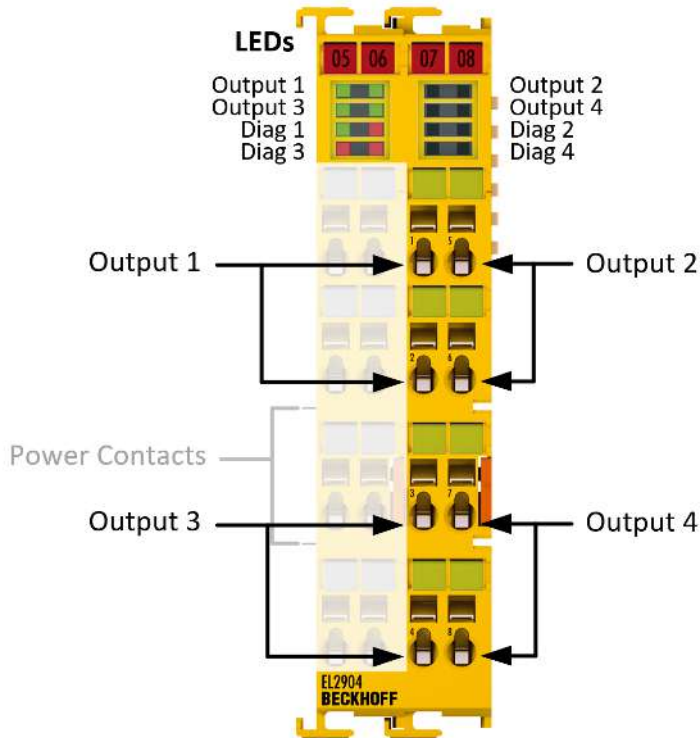


Fig. 4: EL2904 – TwinSAFE terminal with 4 digital fail-safe outputs

4.2 Intended use

⚠ WARNING

Caution - Risk of injury!

TwinSAFE components shall only be used for the purposes described below!

The TwinSAFE terminals expand the application range of Beckhoff Bus Terminal system with functions that enable them to be used for machine safety applications. The TwinSAFE terminals are designed for machine safety functions and directly associated industrial automation tasks. They are therefore only approved for applications with a defined fail-safe state. This safe state is the wattless state. Fail-safety according to the relevant standards is required.

The TwinSAFE Terminals enable connection of:

- 24 V_{DC} sensors (EL1904) such as emergency off pushbutton switches, pull cord switches, position switches, two-hand switches, safety mats, light curtains, light barriers, laser scanner, etc.
- 24 V_{DC} actuators (EL2904) such as contactors, protection door switches with tumbler, signal lamps, servo drives, etc.

● Test pulses



When selecting actuators please ensure that the EL2904 test pulses do not lead to actuator switching or diagnostic message from the EL2904.

The following TwinSAFE components have been developed for these tasks:

- The EL1904 is an EtherCAT Terminal with 4 digital fail-safe inputs.
- The EL2904 is an EtherCAT Terminal with 4 digital fail-safe outputs.
- The EL6900 is an EtherCAT Terminal with integrated TwinSAFE logic.

These TwinSAFE components are suitable for operation on the

- Beckhoff EKxxxx series Bus Couplers
- Beckhoff CXxxxx series Embedded PCs with E-bus connection

⚠ WARNING

Power supply from SELV/PELV power supply unit!

The TwinSAFE components must be supplied with 24 V_{DC} by an SELV/PELV power supply unit with an output voltage limit U_{max} of 36 V_{DC} . Failure to observe this can result in a loss of safety.

⚠ CAUTION

Follow the machinery directive!

The TwinSAFE components shall only be used in machines as defined in the machinery directive.

⚠ CAUTION

Ensure traceability!

The buyer has to ensure the traceability of the device via the serial number.

⚠ WARNING

Commissioning test

Before the TwinSAFE terminal can be used for the safety task, the user must carry out a commissioning test so that sensor and actuator wiring faults can be ruled out.

⚠ CAUTION

Use ferrules with plastic collars

When using fine-wire cables for signal connections, use ferrules with plastic collars. This leads to a higher system availability when the test pulses for the corresponding channels are switched off.

⚠ CAUTION**Note on approval according to EN 81-20, EN 81-22 and EN 81-50**

- The release does **not** apply to the EL1918-2200, EL2911-2200 and EP1957-2222 variants.
- The TwinSAFE components may only be used in machines that have been designed and installed in accordance with the requirements of the EN 60204-1 standard.
- Provide a surge filter for the supply voltage of the TwinSAFE components against overvoltages (reduction to overvoltage category II).
- EN 81 requires that in the case of devices with internal temperature monitoring, a stop must be reached in the event of an overtemperature. In this case, passengers must be able to disembark (see EN 81-20 chapter 5.10.4.3, for example). To ensure this, application measures are necessary. The internal terminal temperature of the TwinSAFE components can be read out by the user. A direct switch-off occurs at the maximum permissible temperature of the respective TwinSAFE component (see chapter Temperature measurement).
The user must select a temperature threshold below the maximum temperature such that a stop can be reached in all cases before the maximum temperature is reached. Information on the optimum terminal configuration can be found under Notes on the arrangement of TwinSAFE components and under Example configuration for temperature measurement.
- For the use of the TwinSAFE components according to EN 81-22 and EN 81-50, the conditions described in the manuals for achieving category 4 according to EN ISO 13849-1:2015 **must** be observed.
- The use of TwinSAFE components is limited to indoor applications.
- Basic protection against direct contact must be provided, either by fulfilling protection class IP2X or by installing the TwinSAFE components in a control cabinet which corresponds at least to protection class IP54 according to EN 60529.
- The ambient conditions regarding temperature, humidity, heat dissipation, EMC and vibrations, as specified in the operating instructions under technical data, must be observed.
- The operating conditions in potentially explosive atmospheres (ATEX) are specified in the operating instructions.
- The safe state (triggering) of the application must be the de-energized state. The safe state of the TwinSAFE components is always the de-energized, switched-off state, and this cannot be changed.
- The lifetime specified in the operating instructions must be observed.
- If the TwinSAFE component is operated outside the permissible temperature range, it changes to "Global Shutdown" state.
- The TwinSAFE components must be installed in a control cabinet with protection class IP54 according to EN 60529, so that the requirement for degree of pollution 3 according to EN 60664-1 can be reduced to level 2.
- The TwinSAFE components must be supplied by a SELV/PELV power supply unit with a maximum voltage of $U_{\max} \leq 36 V_{DC}$.

4.3 Technical data

The current certificates of all TwinSAFE products with the underlying standards and directives can be found at <https://www.beckhoff.com/en-en/support/download-finder/certificates-approvals/>.

Product designation	EL2904
Number of outputs	4
Status display	4 (one green LED per output)
Fault reaction time	≤ watchdog times
Output current per channel	max. 500 mA, min. 20 mA with <i>Current Measurement Active</i> parameter enabled
Utilization category according to EN 60947-5-1	DC-13
Actuators	When selecting actuators please ensure that the EL2904 test pulses do not lead to actuator switching.
Cable length between actuator and terminal	unshielded max. 100 m shielded max. 100 m
Wire cross-section	min. 0.75 mm ²
Input process image	6 bytes
Output process image	6 bytes
EL2904 supply voltage (PELV)	24 V _{DC} (-15% / +20%) (A 10 A fuse should be provided for the potential group)
Protection class	III (by using a SELV/PELV power supply unit)
Overvoltage category	II
Current consumption via E-bus	approx. 221 mA
Power loss of the terminal	typically 2 W
Electrical isolation (between the channels)	no
Electrical isolation (between the channels and the E-bus)	yes
Insulation voltage (between the channels and the E-bus, under common operating conditions)	Insulation tested with 500 V _{DC}
Dimensions (W x H x D)	24 mm x 100 mm x 68 mm
Weight	approx. 100 g
Permissible ambient temperature (operation) up to SW 03	0 °C ... +55 °C (see chapter Example configuration for temperature measurement)
Permissible ambient temperature (operation) from SW 04 (CW 02/2014)	-25 °C ... +55 °C (see chapter Example configuration for temperature measurement)
Permissible ambient temperature (transport/storage)	-40 °C ... +70 °C
Permissible air humidity	5% to 95%, non-condensing
Permissible air pressure (operation/storage/transport)	750 hPa ... 1100 hPa (this is equivalent to an altitude of approx. -690 m to 2450 m above sea level assuming an international standard atmosphere)
Climate category according to EN 60721-3-3	3K3 (the deviation from 3K3 is possible only with optimal environmental conditions and also applies only to the technical data which are specified differently in this documentation)
Permissible degree of pollution according to EN 60664-1	2 (see chapter Maintenance)
Inadmissible operating conditions	TwinSAFE terminals must not be used under the following operating conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • under the influence of ionizing radiation (exceeding the natural background radiation) • in corrosive environments¹ • in an environment that leads to unacceptable soiling of the bus terminal
EMC immunity / emission	conforms to EN 61000-6-2 / EN 61000-6-4
Vibration / shock resistance	conforms to EN 60068-2-6 / EN 60068-2-27
Shocks	15 g with pulse duration 11 ms in all three axes
Corrosive gas test	According to DIN EN 60068-2-60:2016-06, method 4 with increased concentrations according to ANSI/ISA 71.04:2013 Level GX Group A <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test duration: 21 days • Hydrogen sulfide: (50 ± 5) ppb • Nitrogen dioxide: (1250 ± 20) ppb • Chlorine: (10 ± 5) ppb

Product designation	EL2904
	• Sulfur dioxide: (300 ± 20) ppb
Protection rating	IP20
Device type according to EN 61010-2-201	Open equipment
Permitted operating environment	In the control cabinet or terminal box, with minimum protection rating IP54 according to IEC 60529
Permissible installation position	see chapter Installation position and minimum distances
Approvals	CE, cULus, ATEX, TÜV SÜD

¹ A corrosive environment exists when corrosion damage becomes apparent.

Derating table for altitudes above 2000 m

The derating table (table 8) from the IEC 61131-2:2017 standard can be referred to for the use of the TwinSAFE components above the specified maximum altitude.

Altitude in m	Derating factor for the temperature ¹
0 to 2000 ²	1.0
3000	0.9
4000	0.8
5000	0.7

Note: Linear interpolation is permissible between the altitudes

¹) Ambient temperature of the device at an altitude of 2000 m

²) The air pressure and air density increase as the altitude decreases. Therefore the derating factor for 0 to 2000 m (1.0) is used for altitudes below sea level.

Calculation example

In the following example the calculation is performed for a TwinSAFE component at an operating altitude of 4000 m.

Permissible ambient temperature up to 2000 m above sea level = 55 °C

Permissible ambient temperature up to 4000 m above sea level = 55 °C * 0.8 = **44 °C**

⚠ CAUTION

Compliance with the temperature limits

The TwinSAFE component has a maximum internal temperature at which a switch-off takes place. This is designed for the maximum permissible ambient temperature. If the derating factor for the temperature for higher altitudes is used, the user is solely responsible for ensuring that the calculated maximum ambient temperature is complied with.

4.4 Target failure measures

Characteristic numbers	EL2904
Lifetime [a]	20
Proof test Interval [a]	not required ¹
PFH _D	1.25E-09
%SIL3	1.25 %
PFD	8.45E-05
%SIL3	8.45 %
MTTF _d	high
DC	high
Performance level	PL e
Category	4
HFT	1

Characteristic numbers	EL2904
Element classification ²	Type B

1. Special proof tests are not required during the entire lifetime of the EL2904 EtherCAT terminal.
2. Classification according to IEC 61508-2:2010 (chapter 7.4.4.1.2 and 7.4.4.1.3)

The EL2904 EtherCAT Terminal can be used for safety-related applications within the meaning of IEC 61508:2010 up to SIL3 and EN ISO 13849-1:2015 up to PL e (Cat4).

For the calculation or estimation of the $MTTF_d$ value from the PFH_D value, further information can be found in the TwinSAFE Application Guide or in ISO 13849-1:2015 Table K.1.

4.5 Dimensions

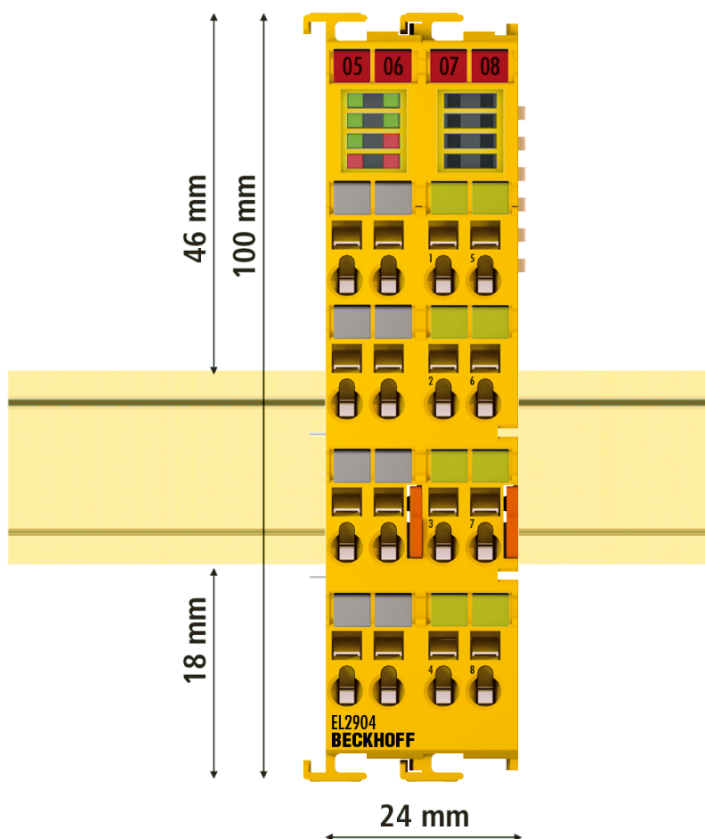


Fig. 5: Dimensions of the EL2904

Width: 24 mm (side-by-side installation)

Height: 100 mm

Depth: 68 mm

4.6 Block diagram of the EL2904

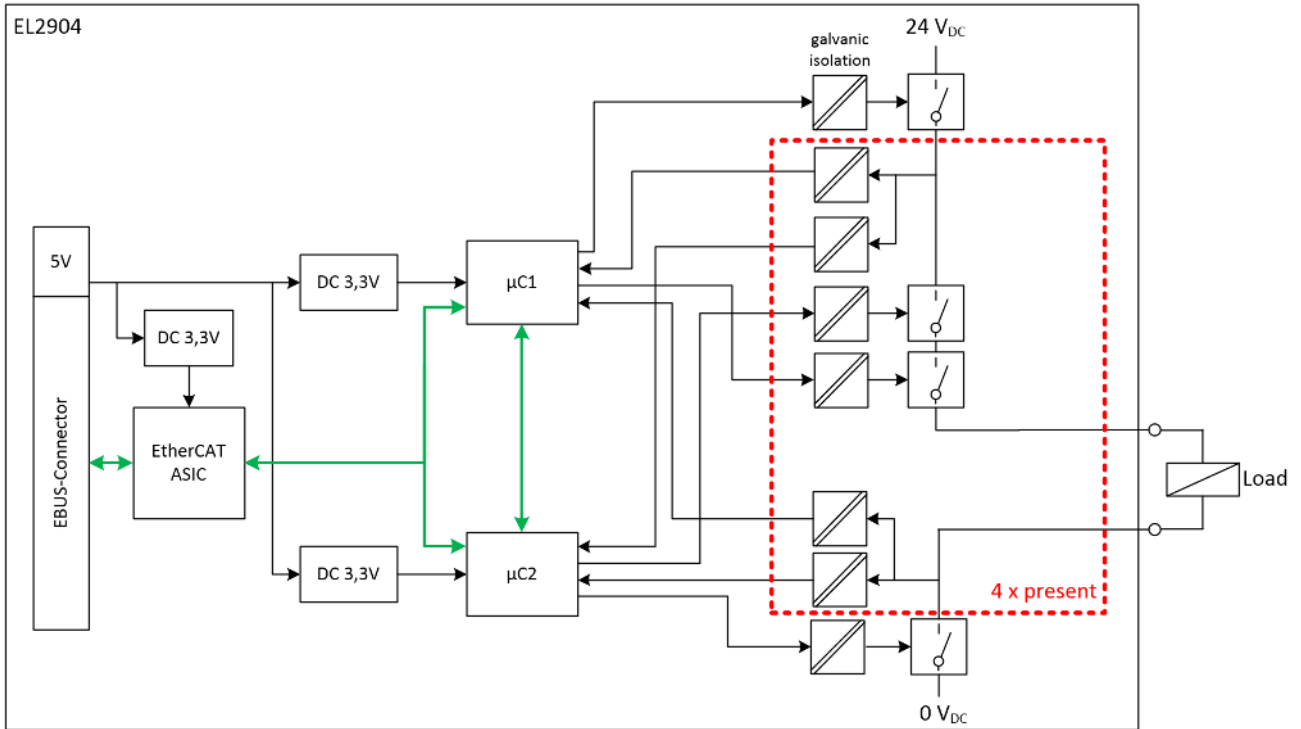


Fig. 6: Block diagram of the EL2904

The block diagram shows the basic configuration of a channel in the EL2904. The part with a red border is present four times in the terminal. The high-side and low-side switches only exist once for all channels. This means that each channel has a total of four stop paths.

5 Operation

5.1 Environmental conditions

Please ensure that the TwinSAFE components are only transported, stored and operated under the specified conditions (see technical data)!

WARNING

Risk of injury!

The TwinSAFE components must not be used under the following operating conditions.

- under the influence of ionizing radiation (that exceeds the level of the natural environmental radiation)
- in corrosive environments
- in an environment that leads to unacceptable soiling of the TwinSAFE component

NOTICE

Electromagnetic compatibility

The TwinSAFE components comply with the current standards on electromagnetic compatibility with regard to spurious radiation and immunity to interference in particular.

However, in cases where devices such as mobile phones, radio equipment, transmitters or high-frequency systems that exceed the interference emissions limits specified in the standards are operated near TwinSAFE components, the function of the TwinSAFE components may be impaired.

5.2 Installation

5.2.1 Safety instructions

Before installing and commissioning the TwinSAFE components please read the safety instructions in the foreword of this documentation.

5.2.2 Transport / storage

Use the original packaging in which the components were delivered for transporting and storing the TwinSAFE components.

CAUTION

Note the specified environmental conditions

Please ensure that the digital TwinSAFE components are only transported and stored under the specified environmental conditions (see technical data).

5.2.3 Electrical installation

5.2.3.1 Connections within a Bus Terminal block

The electric connections between the Bus Coupler and the Bus Terminals are automatically realized by joining the components:

Spring contacts (E-bus)

The six spring contacts of the E-bus deal with the transfer of the data and the supply of the Bus Terminal electronics.

NOTICE**Observe the E-bus current**

Observe the maximum current that your Bus Coupler can supply to the E-bus! Use the EL9410 Power Supply Terminal if the current consumption of your terminals exceeds the maximum current that your Bus Coupler can feed to the E-bus supply.

Power contacts

The power contacts deal with the supply for the field electronics and thus represent a supply rail within the Bus Terminal block. The power contacts are supplied via terminals on the Bus Coupler.

● **Note the connection of the power contacts**

i During the design of a Bus Terminal block, the pin assignment of the individual Bus Terminals must be taken account of, since some types (e.g. analog Bus Terminals or digital 4-channel Bus Terminals) do not or not fully loop through the power contacts. Potential supply terminals (EL91xx, EL92xx) interrupt the power contacts and thus represent the start of a new supply rail.

PE power contact

The power contact labelled PE can be used as a protective earth. For safety reasons this contact mates first when plugging together, and can ground short-circuit currents of up to 125 A.

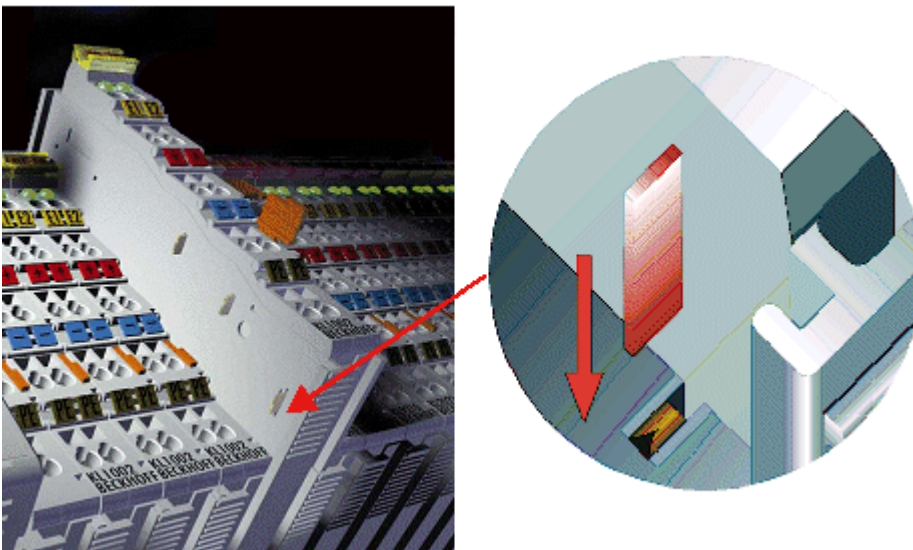


Fig. 7: PE power contact

⚠ CAUTION**Insulation tests**

Note that, for reasons of electromagnetic compatibility, the PE contacts are capacitatively coupled to the mounting rail. This may lead to incorrect results during insulation testing or to damage on the terminal (e.g. disruptive discharge to the PE line during insulation testing of a consumer with a rated voltage of 230 V). For insulation testing, disconnect the PE supply line at the Bus Coupler or the Potential Supply Terminal! In order to decouple further feed points for testing, these Power Feed Terminals can be released and pulled at least 10 mm from the group of terminals.

⚠ DANGER**Serious risk of injury!**

The PE power contact must not be used for other potentials!

5.2.3.2 Overvoltage protection

If protection against overvoltage is necessary in your plant, provide a surge filter for the voltage supply to the Bus Terminal blocks and the TwinSAFE terminals.

5.2.3.3 Wiring

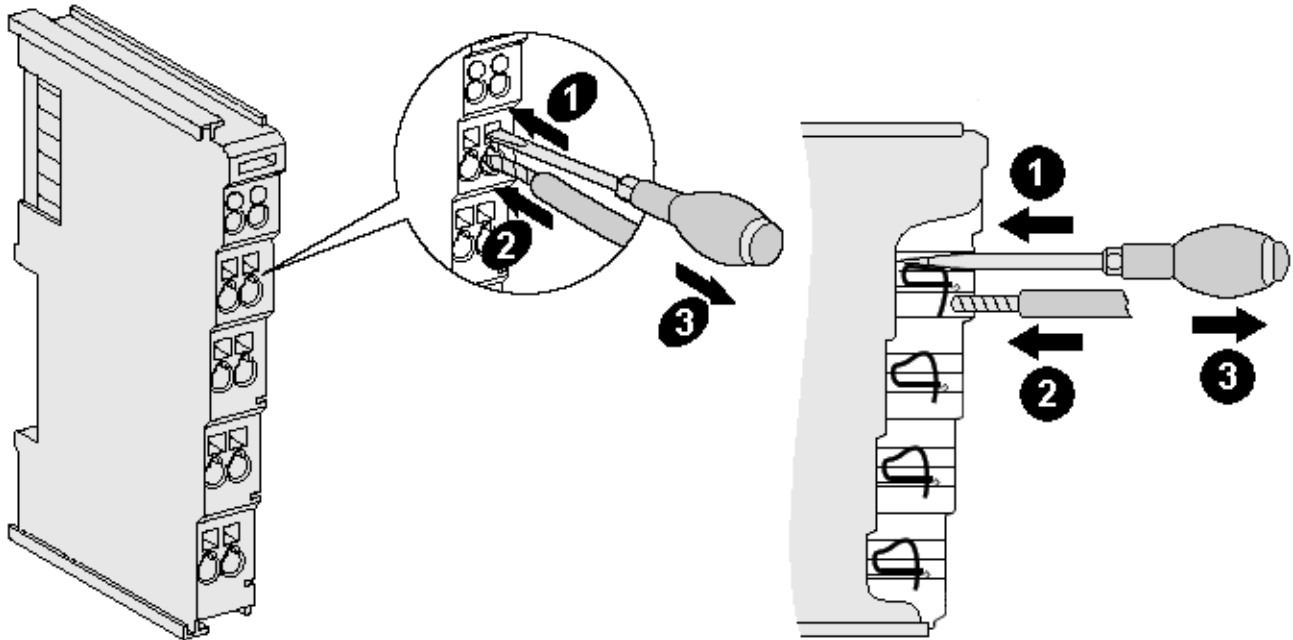


Fig. 8: Connection of a cable to a terminal point

Up to eight terminal points enable the connection of solid or finely stranded cables to the Bus Terminal. The terminal points are implemented in spring force technology. Connect the cables as follows:

1. Open a terminal point by pushing a screwdriver straight against the stop into the square opening above the terminal point. Do not turn the screwdriver or move it alternately (don't toggle).
2. The wire can now be inserted into the round terminal opening without any force.
3. The terminal closes automatically when the pressure is released, holding the wire safely and permanently.

See the following table for the suitable wire size width.

Wire size width (single core wires)	0.08 ... 2.5 mm ²
Wire size width (fine-wire conductors)	0.08 ... 2.5 mm ²
Wire size width (conductors with a wire end sleeve)	0.14 ... 1.5 mm ²
Wire stripping length	8 ... 9 mm

5.2.3.4 EL2904 pin assignment

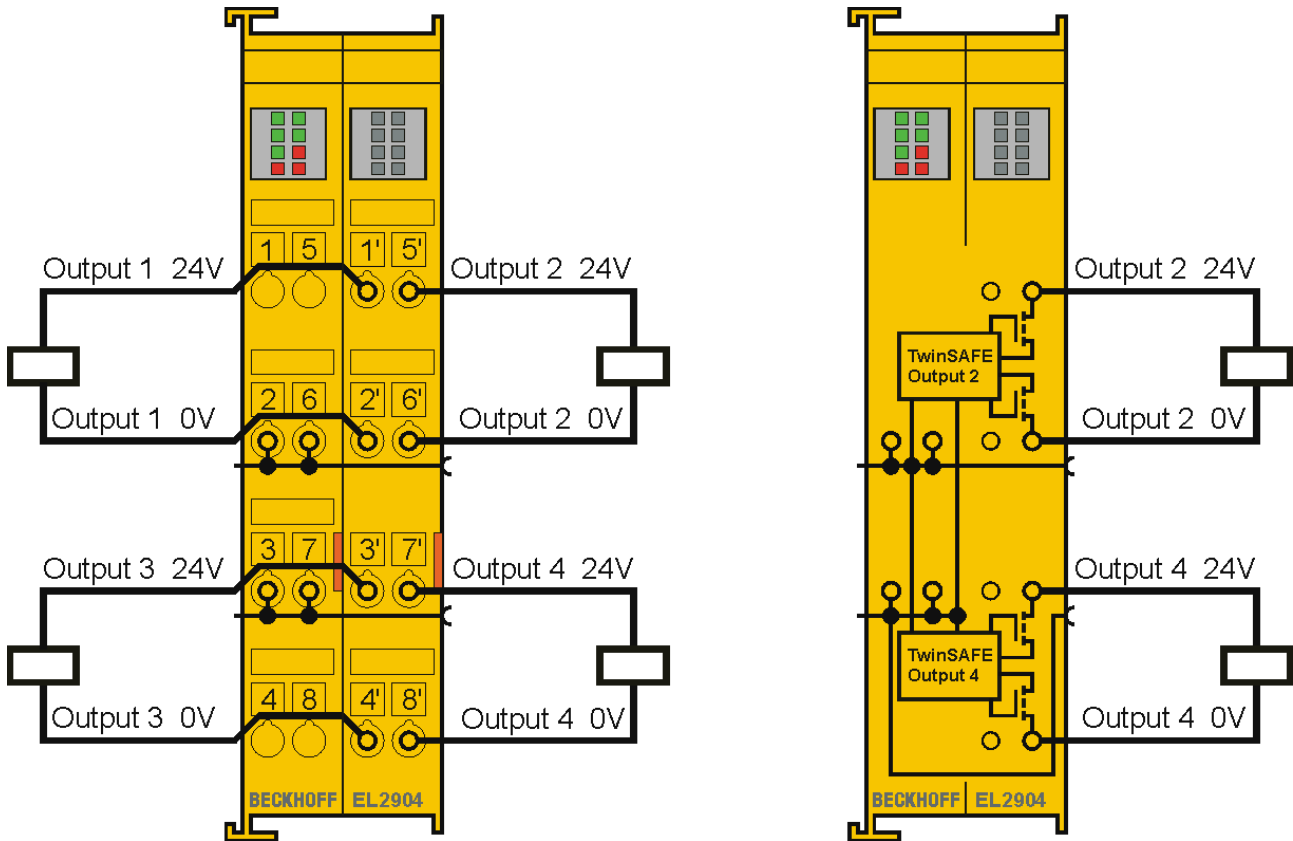


Fig. 9: EL2904 pin assignment

Terminal point	Output	Signal
1	-	not used, no function
2	-	positive power contact
3	-	negative power contact
4	-	not used, no function
5	-	not used, no function
6	-	positive power contact
7	-	negative power contact
8	-	not used, no function
1'	1	Output 1+
2'		Output 1-
3'	3	Output 3+
4'		Output 3-
5'	2	Output 2+
6'		Output 2-
7'	4	Output 4+
8'		Output 4-

i Test pulses

When selecting actuators please ensure that the EL2904 test pulses do not lead to actuator switching or diagnostic message from the EL2904.

5.2.3.5 Signal cables

Permitted cable length

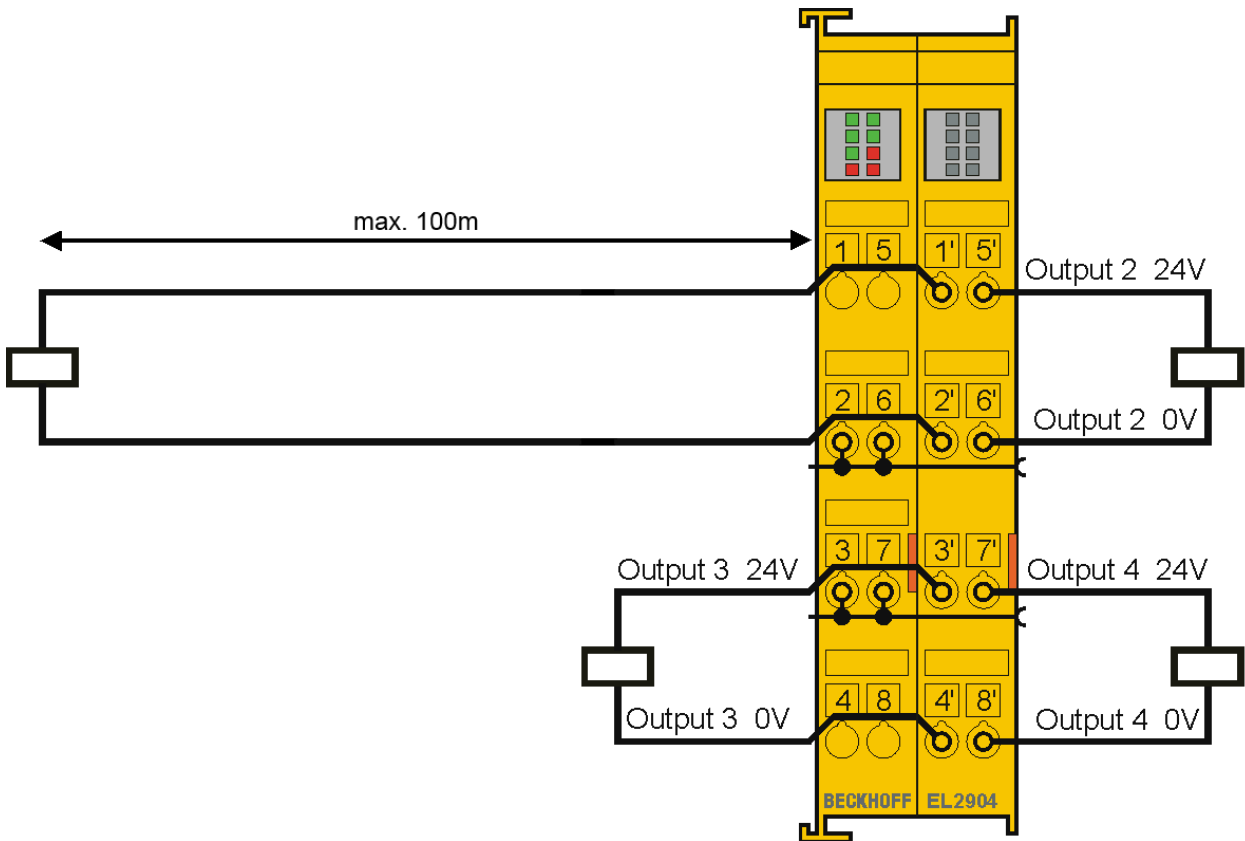


Fig. 10: Permitted cable length

When connecting a single actuator via its own continuous cabling (or via a sheathed cable), the maximum permitted cable length is 100 m.

The use of contact points, connectors or additional actuators in the cabling reduces the maximum propagation.

Cable routing

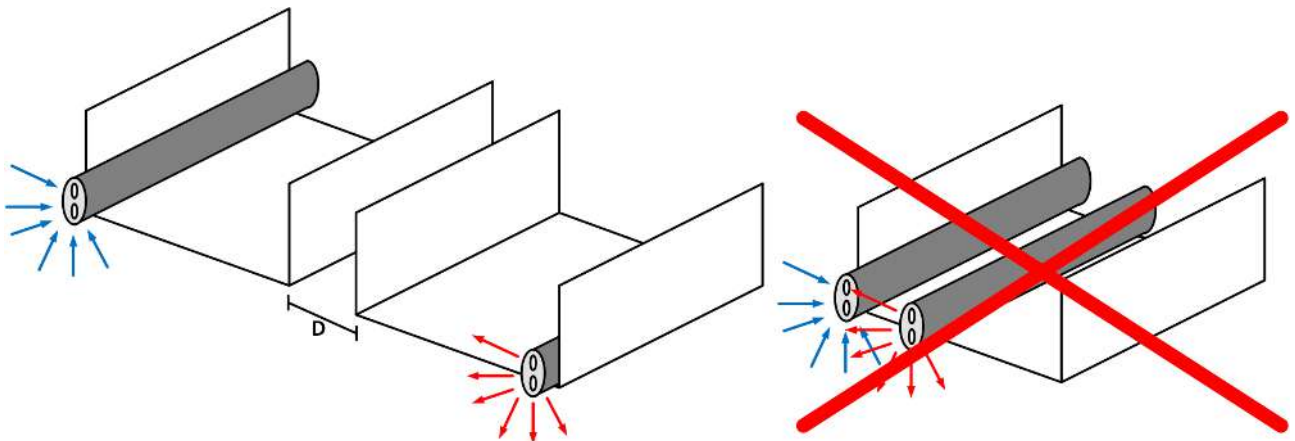


Fig. 11: Cable routing

NOTICE

Route the signal cable separately

The signal cable must be routed separately from potential sources of interference, such as motor supply cables, 230 V_{AC} power cables etc.!

Interference caused by cables routed in parallel can influence the signal form of the test pulses and thus cause diagnostic messages (e.g. sensor errors or OpenLoad errors).

D: Distance between the cable ducts should be as large as possible

blue arrows: signal line

red arrows: potential source of interference

The common routing of signals together with other clocked signals in a common cable also reduces the maximum propagation, since crosstalk of the signals can occur over long cable lengths and cause diagnostic messages.

If connection via a bus cable is unavoidable, the test pulses can be switched off (parameters *Testing of outputs active* and *Current measurement active*). However, this then leads to a reduction in the degree of diagnostic cover when calculating the performance level.

Test pulses

The typical length of test pulse (switching from 24 V to 0 V and back to 24 V) is 300 µs to 800 µs. Testing usually takes place 5 to 7 times per second.

● Test pulses for the outputs

i The following diagram shows a typical test pulse curve for the four outputs of an EL2904. The parameters *Current measurement active* and *Testing of outputs active* are enabled.

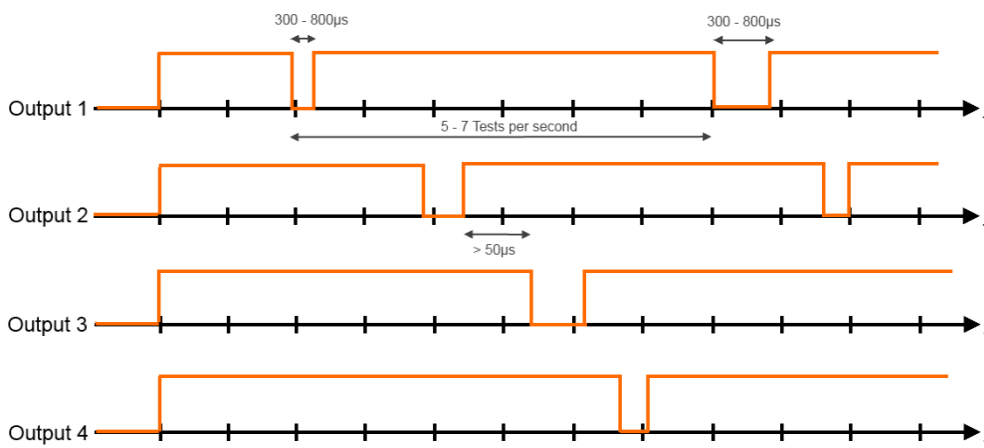


Fig. 12: Typical course of test pulses of the outputs

5.2.4 Mechanical installation

⚠ DANGER

Risk of injury!

Bring the bus system into a safe, de-energized state before starting installation, disassembly or wiring of the devices!

5.2.4.1 Control cabinet / terminal box

The TwinSAFE terminals must be installed in a control cabinet or terminal box with IP54 protection class according to IEC 60529 as a minimum.

5.2.4.2 Installation position and minimum distances

For the prescribed installation position the mounting rail is installed horizontally and the mating surfaces of the EL/KL terminals point toward the front (see illustration below). The terminals are ventilated from below, which enables optimum cooling of the electronics through convection. The direction indication “down” corresponds to the direction of positive acceleration due to gravity.

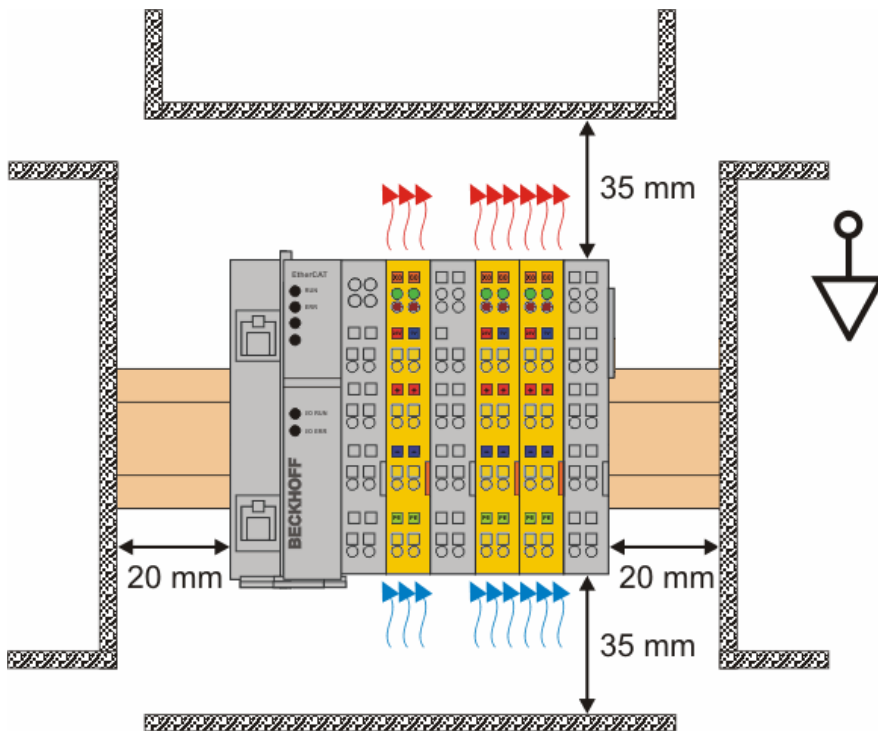


Fig. 13: Installation position and minimum distances

In order to ensure optimum convection cooling, the distances to neighboring devices and to control cabinet walls must not be smaller than those shown in the diagram.

5.2.4.3 Example configuration for temperature measurement

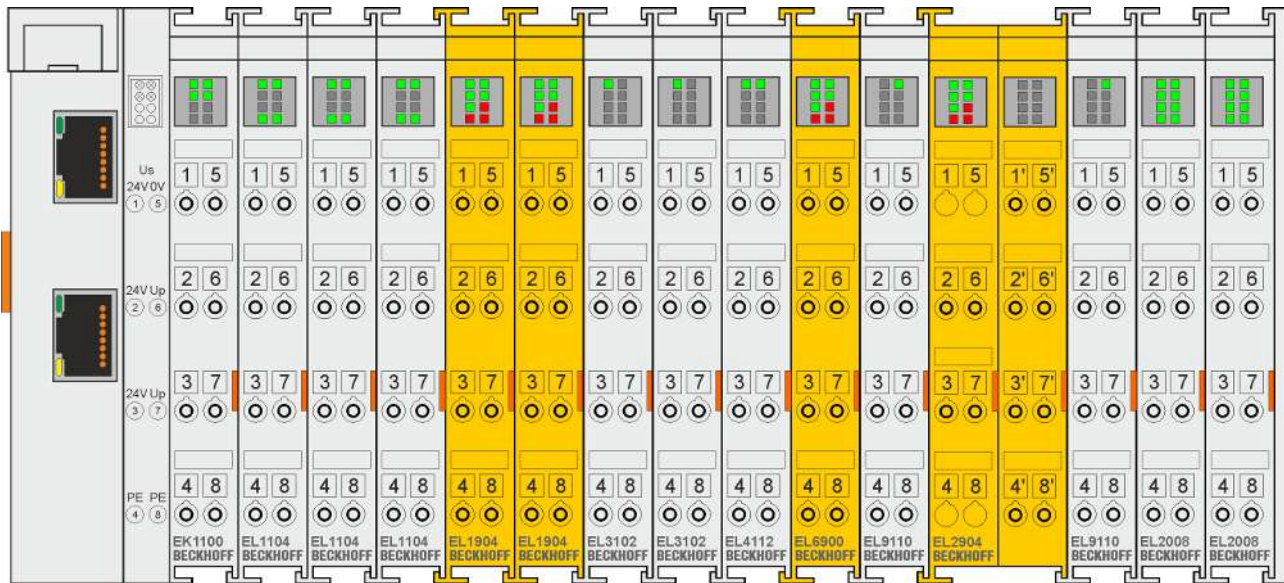


Fig. 14: Example configuration for temperature measurement

The example configuration for the temperature measurement consists of an EK1100 EtherCAT coupler with connected terminals that match the typical distribution of digital and analog signal types at a machine. On the EL6900 a safety project is active, which reads safe inputs and enables all 4 safe outputs during the measurement.

i External heat sources / radiant heat / impaired convection

The maximum permissible ambient temperature of 55°C was checked with the above example configuration. Impaired convection, an unfavorable location near heat sources or an unfavorable configuration of the EtherCAT Terminals may result in overheating of the terminals. The key parameter is always the maximum permitted internally measured temperature of 95°C, above which the TwinSAFE terminals switch to safe state and report an error. The internal temperature can be read from the TwinSAFE components via CoE (see chapter Diagnose).

5.2.5 TwinSAFE reaction times

The TwinSAFE terminals form a modular safety system that exchanges safety-oriented data via the Safety-over-EtherCAT protocol. This chapter is intended to help you determine the system's reaction time from the change of signal at the sensor to the reaction at the actuator.

Typical response time

The typical response time is the time required for transferring a piece of information from the sensor to the actuator, when the whole system operates normally, without error.

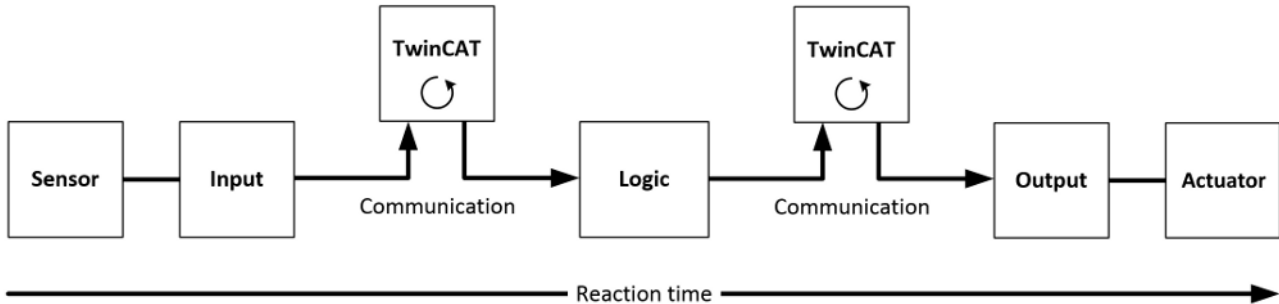


Fig. 15: Typical response time

Definition	Description
RT _{Sensor}	Response time of the sensor, until the signal is made available at the interface. Typically provided by the sensor manufacturer.
RT _{Input}	Response time of the safe input, e.g. EL1904 or EP1908. This time can be found in the technical data. In the case of the EL1904 it is 4 ms.
RT _{Comm}	Response time of the communication. This is typically 3 times the EtherCAT cycle time, since a new Safety-over-EtherCAT telegram has to be generated before new data can be sent. These times depend directly on the higher-level standard controller (cycle time of the PLC/NC).
RT _{Logic}	Response time of the logic terminal. This is the cycle time of the logic terminal and typically ranges from 500 µs to 10 ms for the EL6900, depending on the size of the safety project. The actual cycle time can be read from the terminal.
RT _{Output}	Response time of the output terminal. This is typically between 2 and 3 ms.
RT _{Actuator}	Response time of the actuator. This information is typically provided by the actuator manufacturer
WD _{Comm}	Watchdog time of the communication

The typical response time is based on the following formula:

$$ReactionTime_{typ} = RT_{Sensor} + RT_{Input} + 3 * RT_{Comm} + RT_{Logic} + 3 * RT_{Comm} + RT_{Output} + RT_{Actuator}$$

with

$$ReactionTime_{typ} = 5ms + 4ms + 3 * 1ms + 10ms + 3 * 1ms + 3ms + 20ms = 48ms$$

Worst case response time

The worst-case response time is the maximum time required for switching off the actuator in the event of an error.

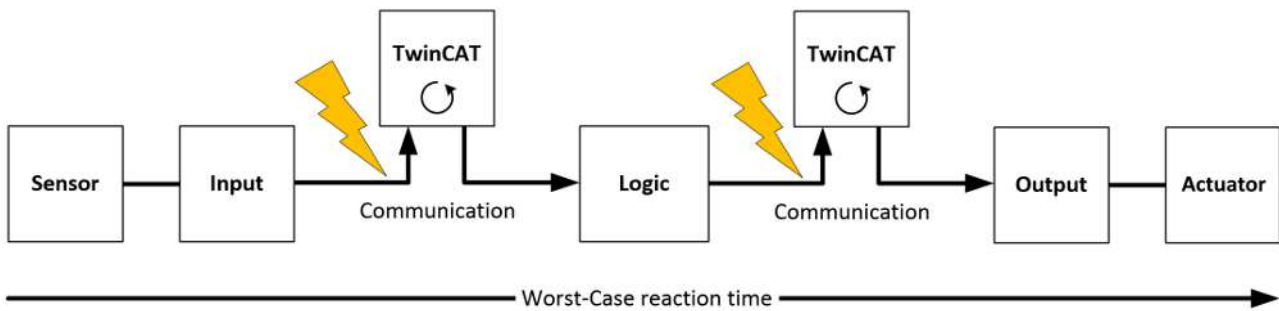


Fig. 16: Worst case response time

It is assumed that a signal change takes place at the sensor, and that this is passed to the input. A communication error occurs just at the moment when the signal is to be passed to the communication interface. This is detected by the logic once the watchdog time of the communication link has elapsed. This information should then be passed on to the output, resulting in a further communication error. This fault is detected at the output once the watchdog time has elapsed, resulting in shutdown.

This results in the following formula for the worst-case response time:

$$ReactionTime_{max} = WD_{Comm} + WD_{Comm} + RT_{Actuator}$$

with

$$ReactionTime_{max} = 2 * 15ms + 20ms = 50ms$$

5.2.6 Tested EL2904 devices

The following list contains devices that were tested together with the EL2904 TwinSAFE terminal. The results only apply for the current device hardware version at the time of testing. The tests were carried out in a laboratory environment. Modifications of these products cannot be considered here. If you are unsure please test the hardware together with the TwinSAFE terminal.

Manufacturer	Type	Comment
Beckhoff	AX5801	TwinSAFE Drive option card: safe restart lock
Beckhoff	AX2000 AS option	safe restart lock
Siemens	SIRIUS series S00 3RT1016-1BB42	Contactora
Telemecanique	LP1K09	Contactora

The tests were carried out as function tests only. The information provided in the respective manufacturer documentation remains valid.

i Recommended protective circuits

We recommend R/C or diode-based protective circuits for these devices. Varistor-based protective circuits should not be used.

5.3 Operation in potentially explosive atmospheres (ATEX)

5.3.1 Special conditions

⚠ WARNING

Observe the special conditions for the intended use of Beckhoff fieldbus components in potentially explosive areas (directive 94/9/EU)!

The certified components are to be installed in a suitable housing that guarantees a protection class of at least IP54 in accordance with EN 60529! The environmental conditions during use are thereby to be taken into account!

If the temperatures during rated operation are higher than 70 °C at the feed-in points of cables, lines or pipes, or higher than 80°C at the wire branching points, then cables must be selected whose temperature data correspond to the actual measured temperature values!

Observe the permissible ambient temperature range of 0 to 55 °C when using Beckhoff fieldbus components in potentially explosive atmospheres!

Measures must be taken to protect against the rated operating voltage being exceeded by more than 40% due to short-term interference voltages!

The individual terminals may only be unplugged or removed from the Bus Terminal system if the supply voltage has been switched off or if a non-explosive atmosphere is ensured!

The connections of the certified components may only be connected or disconnected if the supply voltage has been switched off or if a non-explosive atmosphere is ensured!

The fuses of the EL92xx power feed terminals may only be exchanged if the supply voltage has been switched off or if a non-explosive atmosphere is ensured!

Address selectors and ID switches may only be adjusted if the supply voltage has been switched off or if a non-explosive atmosphere is ensured!

The fundamental health and safety requirements are fulfilled by compliance with the following standards:

- EN 60079-0: 2006
- EN 60079-15: 2005

5.3.2 Identification

Beckhoff fieldbus components that are certified for use in potentially explosive atmospheres bear one of the following markings:



II 3 G Ex nA IIC T4 Gc KEMA 10ATEX0075 X
Ta: 0 ... 55 °C

or



II 3 G Ex nA nC IIC T4 Gc KEMA 10ATEX0075 X
Ta: 0 ... 55 °C

5.3.3 Date code and serial number

The TwinSAFE terminals bear a date code, which is composed as follows:

Date code: CW YY SW HW

Legend:	Sample: Date code 29 10 02 01
CW: Calendar week of manufacture	Calendar week: 29
YY: Year of manufacture	Year: 2010
SW: Software version	Software version: 02
HW: Hardware version	Hardware version: 01

In addition the TwinSAFE terminals bear a unique serial number.

5.3.4 Further ATEX documentation

Please also refer to the further documentation



Notes regarding application of the Bus Terminal system in areas potentially explosive atmosphere are available in the [Download](http://www.beckhoff.de) section of the Beckhoff website at <http://www.beckhoff.de>.

5.4 Configuration of the terminal in TwinCAT

Identical configuration



The configuration of the terminal in TwinCAT is identical for the variant.

CAUTION

Do not change CoE objects!

Do not change any of the CoE objects in the TwinSAFE terminals. Any modifications (e.g. via TwinCAT) of the CoE objects will permanently set the terminals to the Fail-Stop state or lead to unexpected behavior of the terminals!

5.4.1 Inserting a Bus Coupler

See TwinCAT automation software documentation.

5.4.2 Inserting a Bus Terminal

See TwinCAT automation software documentation.

5.4.3 Inserting an EL2904

An EL2904 is inserted in the same way as any other Beckhoff Bus Terminal. In the list open *Safety Terminals (ELx9xx)* and select the EL2904.

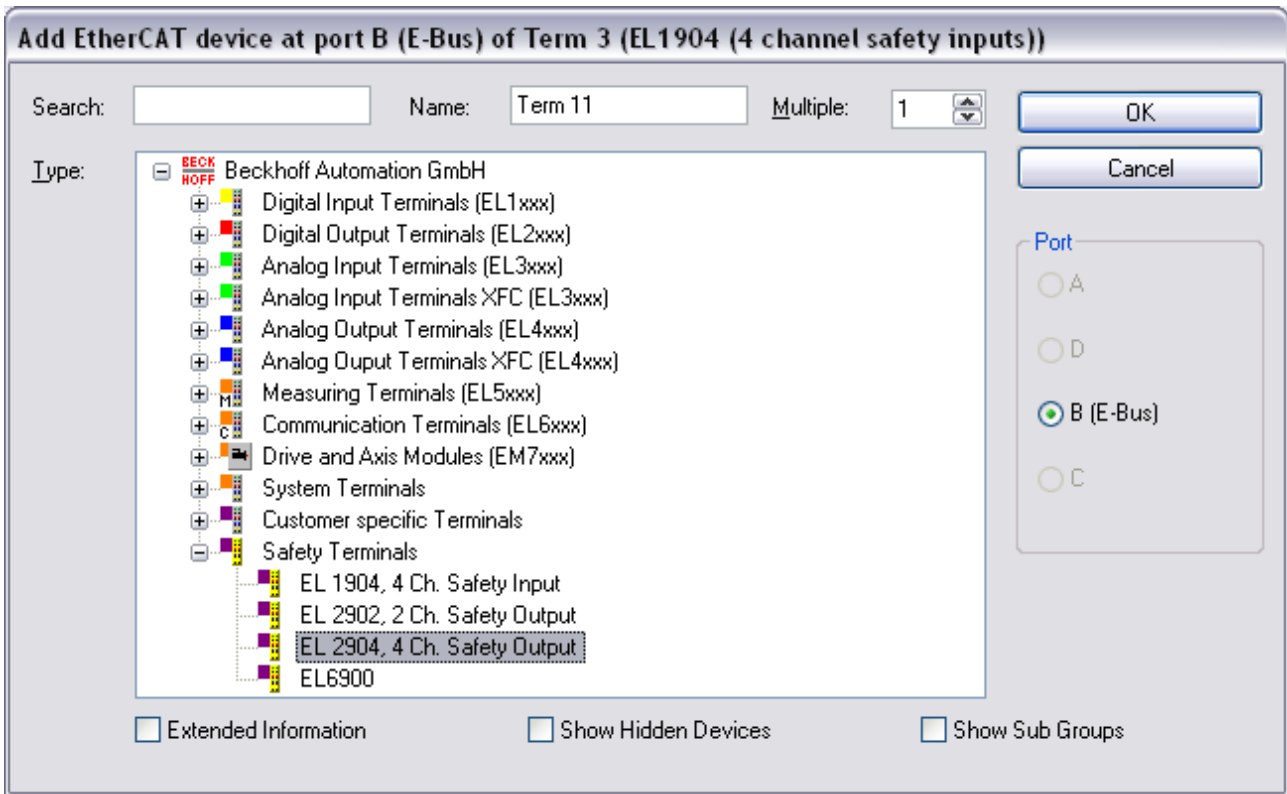


Fig. 17: Inserting an EL2904

5.4.4 Address settings on TwinSAFE terminals with 1023 possible addresses

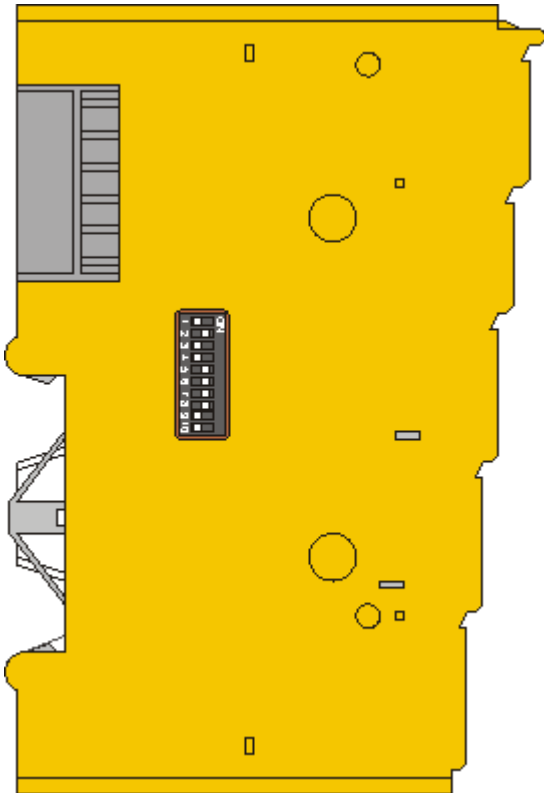


Fig. 18: Address settings on TwinSAFE terminals with 1023 possible addresses

The TwinSAFE address of the terminal is set via the 10-way DIP switch on the left-hand side of the TwinSAFE terminal. TwinSAFE addresses between 1 and 1023 are available.

DIP switch										Address
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	1
OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	2
ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	3
OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	4
ON	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	5
OFF	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	6
ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	7
...
ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	1023

⚠ WARNING

TwinSAFE address

Each TwinSAFE address may only be used once within a network / a configuration!
The address 0 is not a valid TwinSAFE address!

5.4.5 Entering a TwinSAFE address and parameters in the System Manager

The FSoE address set at the DIP switch must also be entered under the *FSoE* tab (*FSoE Address* entry).

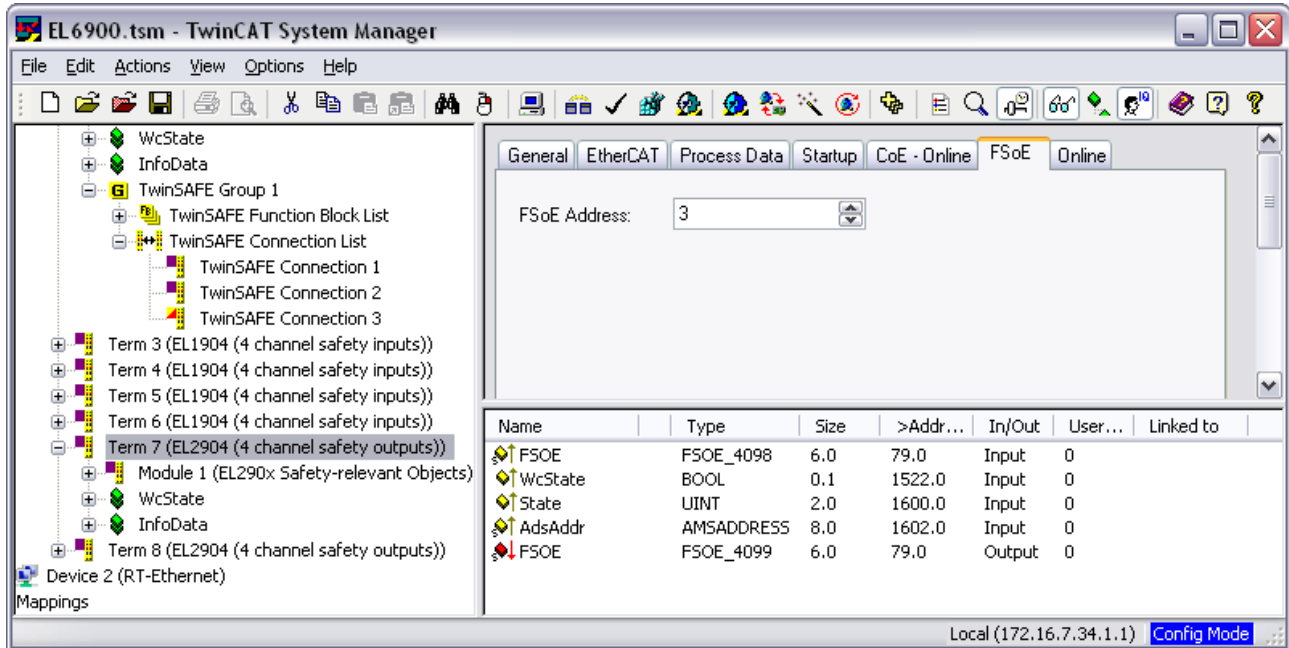


Fig. 19: Entering the FSoE address

The EL2904 parameters are set under the respective TwinSAFE connection in the *Connection* and *Parameter* tabs.

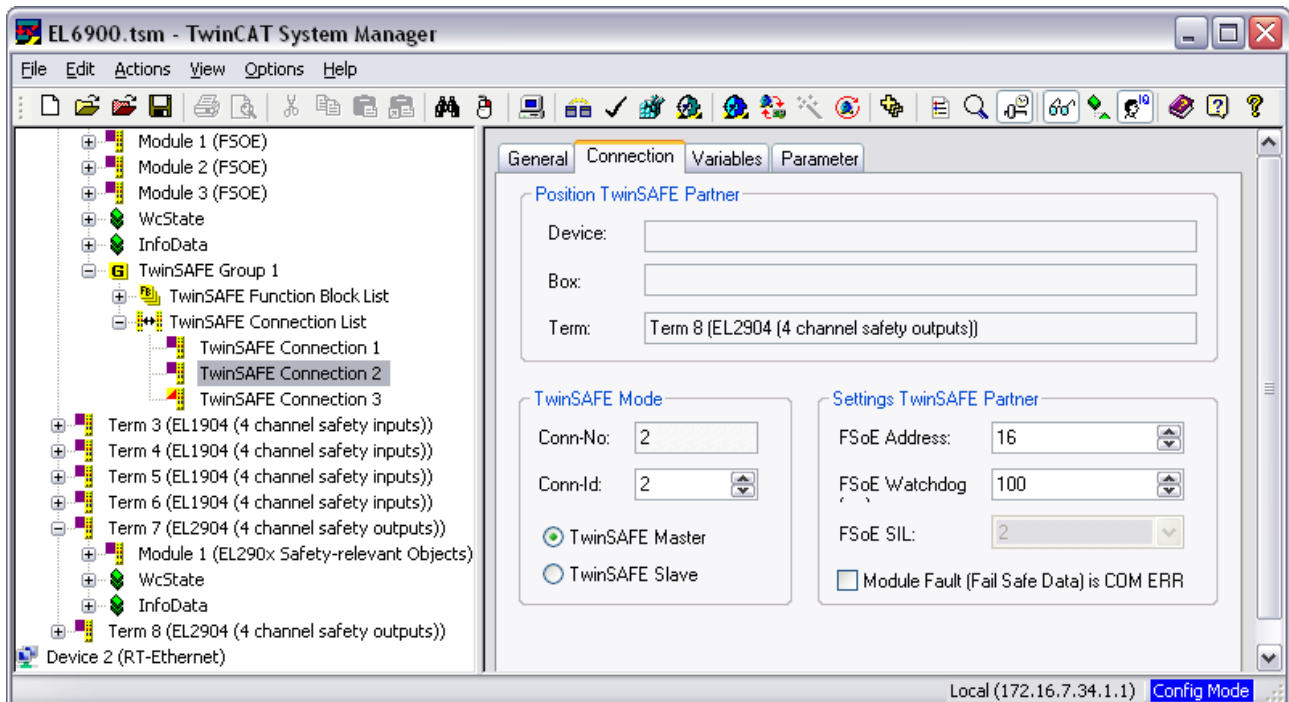


Fig. 20: Setting the connection of the TwinSAFE connection

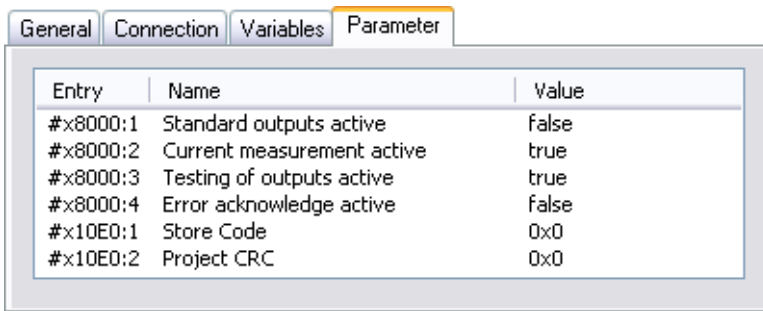


Fig. 21: Setting the parameters of the TwinSAFE connection

Parameter overview

PrmName	Meaning	Values
Standard outputs active	In addition the output can be switched off from the standard PLC. The safe output is linked with the standard logic signal AND.	true / false
Current measurement active	Current measurement for the outputs is activated	true / false
Testing of outputs active	Test pulses for the outputs are activated	true / false
Error acknowledge active	True: Terminal errors lead to a reset of the TwinSAFE Connection (error code 14 (0x0E)). This error code is shown in the diagnostic data for the connection until the user acknowledges it via ErrAck in the TwinSAFE group. False (Default): Terminal errors can only be reset by switching the power supply off and back on again.	true / false
Store Code	This parameter is required for the TwinSAFE Restore Mode	0x0000
Project CRC	This parameter is required for the TwinSAFE Restore Mode	0x0000

Use the TwinSAFE component in the permitted operation modes

I The TwinSAFE component has been designed for specific operation modes. Refer to the following table for the permissible operation modes. Only use the TwinSAFE component in these operation modes.

Operation mode	Current Measurement active	Testing of outputs active	Explanation
Short circuit and load current monitoring	TRUE	TRUE	Test pulses at output Current measurement active Performance Level see Application Guide.
Short circuit monitoring	FALSE	TRUE	Test pulses at output Current measurement inactive Performance Level see Application Guide.
No monitoring	FALSE	FALSE	No test pulses at the output Current measurement inactive Performance Level see Application Guide.

5.5 Diagnostics

5.5.1 Diagnostic LEDs

The LEDs Diag 1 to Diag 4 display diagnostic information for the EL2904.

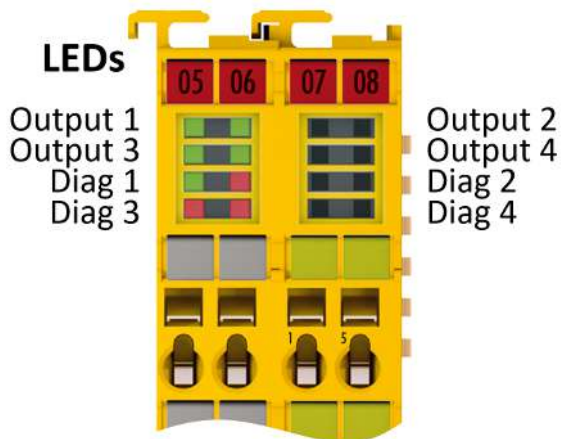


Fig. 22: Diagnostic LEDs

Diag 1 (green)

The *Diag 1* LED indicates the state of the TwinSAFE interface (in preparation).

Flashing Code	Meaning
LED illuminated continuously	Diagnostic flashing code in preparation

Diag 2 (red)

The *Diag 2* LED indicates the state of the digital outputs.

Flashing Code	Meaning (see chapter Possible causes of diagnostic messages [► 44])
rapid flickering, alternating with 1 flash pulse	Error at output 1
rapid flickering, alternating with 2 flash pulses	Error at output 2
rapid flickering, alternating with 3 flash pulses	Error at output 3
rapid flickering, alternating with 4 flash pulses	Error at output 4
rapid flickering, alternating with 5 flash pulses	Field voltage too low
rapid flickering, alternating with 6 flash pulses	Field voltage too high
rapid flickering, alternating with 7 flash pulses	Internal terminal temperature too low
rapid flickering, alternating with 8 flash pulses	Internal terminal temperature too high
rapid flickering, alternating with 9 flash pulses	Temperature difference error
rapid flickering, alternating with 10 flash pulses	Error in output circuit

These errors can only be reset by switching the power supply for the TwinSAFE terminal off and back on again.

Diag 3 (red) and Diag 4 (red)

If the Diag 3 LED is lit, the Diag 4 LED indicates internal terminal errors.

These errors lead to shutdown of the terminal. The terminal must be checked by Beckhoff Automation GmbH & Co. KG.

Flashing Code

In the case of such an error, the *Diag 4* LED on the EL2904 displays flashing codes that describe the error in more detail.

A flashing code consists of four sequences, which are interrupted in each case by a short break. After the four sequences there is a long break, following which the flashing code is displayed again.

Count the individual sequences of the flashing code.

Note the flashing codes and return the terminal

i Note the flashing code displayed and include this information with the terminal when you return it.

5.5.2 Diagnostic objects

⚠ CAUTION

Do not change CoE objects!

Do not make any modifications to the CoE objects in the TwinSAFE components! Any modifications (e.g. using TwinCAT) of the CoE objects will permanently set the TwinSAFE components to the Fail-Stop state.

Index FA80_{hex}: Internal temperature values

The CoE objects FA80_{hex} indicate the current internal temperature values of the EL2904.

Index	Name	Meaning	Flags	Default
FA80:01	Temperature 1	Temperature measurement 1 (left board)	RO	0 _{bin}
FA80:02	Temperature 2	Temperature measurement 2 (left board)	RO	0 _{bin}
FA80:03	Temperature Outputs	Temperature measurement (right board)	RO	0 _{bin}

Index 800E_{hex}: Diagnostic objects

The CoE objects 800E_{hex} display further diagnostic information.

Index	Name	Meaning	Flags	Default
800E:0	Diag	The following sub-indices contain detailed diagnostic information.	RO	
800E:0C	Error at the output	Bit External supply or cross-circuit*	RO	
		0 1 _{bin} : Output 1		0 _{bin}
		1 1 _{bin} : Output 2		0 _{bin}
		2 1 _{bin} : Output 3		0 _{bin}
		3 1 _{bin} : Output 4		0 _{bin}
		Bit Open load or current below minimum value of 20 mA or current above maximum value of 500 mA**		0 _{bin}
		4 1 _{bin} : Output 1		
		5 1 _{bin} : Output 2		0 _{bin}
800E:0D	Supply error	Bit Field voltage (power contacts) outside the specification	RO	
		0 1 _{bin} : Field voltage too high		0 _{bin}
		1 1 _{bin} : Field voltage too low		0 _{bin}
800E:0E	Temperature error	Bit Terminal temperature outside the specification.	RO	
		0 1 _{bin} : Overtemperature µC1		0 _{bin}
		1 1 _{bin} : Overtemperature µC2		0 _{bin}
		2 1 _{bin} : Overtemperature of the output board		0 _{bin}

Index	Name	Meaning	Flags	Default
		3 1 _{bin} : Temperature too low µC1		0 _{bin}
		4 1 _{bin} : Temperature too low µC2		0 _{bin}
		5 1 _{bin} : Temperature of the output board too low		0 _{bin}
		6 1 _{bin} : Temperature difference on the processor board too large		0 _{bin}
		7 1 _{bin} : Temperature difference between the boards is too large		0 _{bin}

*) These diagnostic messages are displayed only if Current Measurement active = false.

***) These diagnostic messages are displayed only if Current Measurement active = true. If no channel-specific diagnostic is possible, all bits (4...7) are set. This is independent of the parameter settings.

● Differing diagnostic messages possible

i Due to the variable order or execution of the test series, diagnostic messages differing from those given in the table above are possible.

5.5.3 Possible causes of diagnostic messages

Diagnostics	Possible cause	Remedial actions
<i>Diag 2</i> LED Flash code 1 to 4 or 10	If parameters "Testing of outputs active" and/or "Current measurement active" are enabled:	
	Faulty test pulses. Cause: external supply or cross-circuit.	Eliminate cross-circuit or external supply.
	Faulty test pulses. Cause: parallel routed cables with high capacitive coupling and dynamized signals, possibly also in common cables	Isolate lines and lay in separate non-metallic sheathed cable. Create a distance between the non-metallic sheathed cables.
	Cause: Current is below the limit of 20 mA or above the limit of 500 mA.	Select actuator accordingly. Current > 20mA and < 500mA
	Regardless of whether the parameters "Testing of outputs active" and/or "Current measurement active" are enabled:	
	The output voltage lies below the permissible voltage range (24V -15%/+20%). A possible cause is a short-circuit at the output or e.g. a voltage drop at the instant of switching.	Eliminate short-circuit. Design power supply accordingly. Check supply lines for voltage drop.
	EMC faults Internal defect	Take suitable EMC measures Replace terminal
<i>Diag 2</i> LED Flash code 5	Voltage at the power contacts not switched on.	Switch on voltage at the power contacts and reset the error display through PowerOn Reset of the terminal
	Voltage at the power contacts was switched on after the terminal supply	Switch on voltage at the power contacts before or at the same time as the terminal supply and reset the error display through PowerOn Reset of the terminal
	Voltage on the power contacts too low.	Increase the voltage at the power contacts and reset the error display through PowerOn Reset of the terminal
	EMC faults	Take suitable EMC measures
	Internal defect	Replace terminal
<i>Diag 2</i> LED Flash code 6	Field voltage too high. Voltage on the power contacts too high.	Reduce the voltage at the power contacts and reset the error display through PowerOn Reset of the terminal
	Voltage briefly too high due to external influences, such as switching contactors off.	Use an R/C or diode-based protective circuit on the actuators
	EMC faults	Take suitable EMC measures
	Internal defect	Replace terminal
<i>Diag 2</i> LED Flash code 7	Terminal temperature too low	Comply with the specified temperature range
	EMC faults	Take suitable EMC measures
	Internal defect	Replace terminal
<i>Diag 2</i> LED Flash code 8	Terminal temperature too high	Comply with the specified temperature range
	EMC faults	Take suitable EMC measures

Diagnostics	Possible cause	Remedial actions
	Internal defect	Replace terminal
<i>Diag 2</i> LED Flash code 9	Terminal temperature difference too large: one of the 3 internal measuring points is faulty	Replace terminal
	Terminal temperature difference too large: An internal measuring point shows an elevated temperature due to inadequate convection.	Check the installation position of the terminal and modify it according to the specifications in section <i>Mechanical installation</i> , if required
	EMC faults	Take suitable EMC measures
	Internal defect	Replace terminal

6 Lifetime

TwinSAFE components have a lifetime of 20 years, during which the target failure measures are guaranteed. For more information, see the chapter Target failure measures.

The lifetime starts from the date of manufacture according to the Date Code.

⚠ WARNING

Replace TwinSAFE component after 20 years

After a lifetime of 20 years, the target failure measures are no longer guaranteed.

Use beyond the lifetime may result in loss of safety.

Due to the high diagnostic coverage within the lifetime no special proof tests are required.

The TwinSAFE components bear a Date Code, which is composed as follows:

Date Code: CW YY SW HW

Legend:

CW: calendar week of manufacture

JJ: year of manufacture

SW: software version

HW: hardware version

Example: Date Code 17 11 05 00

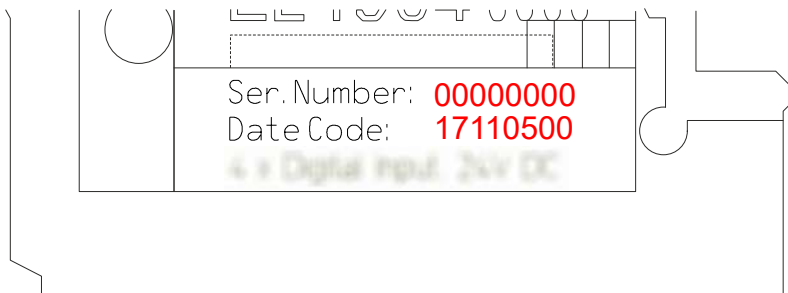
Calendar week: 17

Year: 2011

Software version: 05

Hardware version: 00

In addition the TwinSAFE components bear a unique serial number.



7 Maintenance and cleaning

i **Cleaning by the manufacturer only**

Do not operate the TwinSAFE component if it is unacceptably dirty. Refer to the technical data for the protection class.

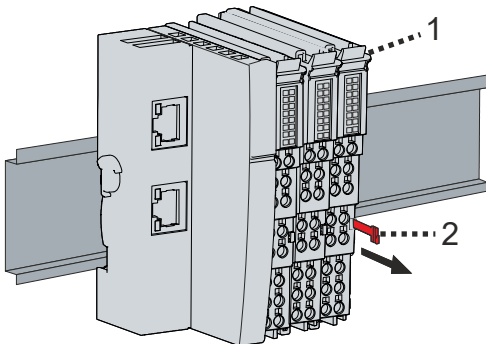
Send unacceptably dirty TwinSAFE component to the manufacturer for cleaning.

TwinSAFE components are basically maintenance-free.

7.1 Disassembly

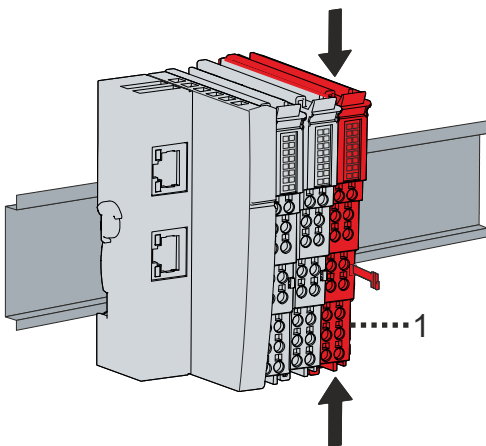
Each TwinSAFE component is secured by a lock on the mounting rail.

To remove the TwinSAFE component, release the lock as follows:

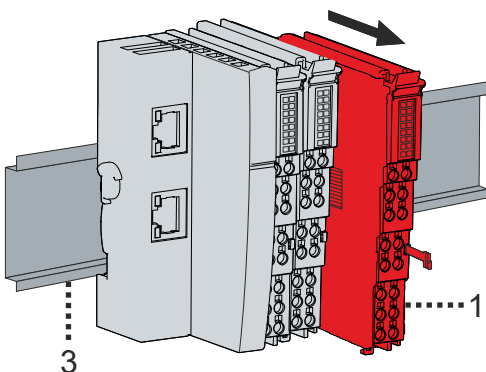


1. Pull the orange strap [2] approx. 1 cm out of the TwinSAFE component [1]

The mounting rail lock of the TwinSAFE component releases automatically.



2. Use your thumb and index finger to grip the unlocked TwinSAFE component [1] simultaneously at the top and bottom of the housing surfaces



3. Pull the TwinSAFE component [1] out of the bus terminal block from the mounting rail [3] with little effort

8 Decommissioning

8.1 Disposal

NOTICE

Correct disposal

Observe the applicable national laws and guidelines for disposal.
Incorrect disposal may result in environmental damage.

Remove the TwinSAFE component for disposal.

Depending on your application and the products used, make sure that the respective components are disposed of properly:

Cast iron and metal

Hand over cast iron and metal parts to scrap metal recycling.

Cardboard, wood and polystyrene

Dispose of packaging materials made of cardboard, wood or Styrofoam in accordance with regulations.

Plastic and hard plastic

You can recycle parts made of plastic and hard plastic via the waste management center or reuse them in accordance with the component regulations and markings.

Oils and lubricants

Dispose of oils and lubricants in separate containers. Hand over containers to the waste oil collection point.

Batteries and accumulators

Batteries and accumulators may also be marked with the crossed-out wheeled garbage can symbol. You must separate these components from waste. You are legally obliged to return used batteries and accumulators within the EU. Outside the validity of the EU Directive 2006/66/EC, observe the respective regulations.

8.1.1 Returning to the vendor

In accordance with the WEEE-2012/19/EU directives, you can return used devices and accessories for professional disposal. The transport costs are borne by the sender.

Send the used devices with the note "For disposal" to:

Beckhoff Automation GmbH & Co. KG
Gebäude „Service“
Stahlstraße 31
D-33415 Verl

In addition, you have the option to contact a local certified specialist company for the disposal of used electrical and electronic appliances. Dispose of the old components in accordance with the regulations applicable in your country.

9 Appendix

9.1 Volatility

If there are requirements concerning the volatility of products in your application, for example of the U.S. Department of Defense or similar authorities or security organizations, the following process applies:

The product has both volatile and non-volatile components. Volatile components lose their data immediately after removing power. Non-volatile components keep the data even after loss of power.

If there is customer specific data saved on the product, it cannot be ensured that this data might not be restored through for example forensic measures, even after the data is deleted through the provided tool chain. If this data is confidential, the scrapping of the product after usage is recommended to protect this data.


9.2 Focus of certificates

The most decisive document for certified components of the TwinSAFE department is the EC type examination certificate. The document contains both the test coverage and the regarded component and component family.

The current certificates of all TwinSAFE components with the underlying standards and directives can be found at <https://www.beckhoff.com/en-en/support/download-finder/certificates-approvals/>.

If the document refers only to the first four figures of a product (ELxxxx), the certificate is valid for all available variants of the component (ELxxxx-abcd). This is applicable for all components like EtherCAT Terminals, EtherCAT Boxes, EtherCAT plug-in modules and Bus Terminals.

CERTIFICADO ◆ CERTIFICADO ◆ CERTIFICADO ◆ CERTIFICADO ◆



EC-Type Examination Certificate


No. M6A 062386 0055 Rev. 01

Holder of Certificate:	Beckhoff Automation GmbH & Co. KG Hülshorstweg 20 33415 Verl GERMANY
Product:	Safety components
Model(s):	EL1918
Parameters:	Supply voltage: 24VDC (-15%/+20%) Ambient temperature: -25°C...+55°C Protection class: IP20

This EC Type Examination Certificate is issued according to Article 12(3) b or 12(4) a of Council Directive 2006/42/EC relating to machinery. It confirms that the listed Annex-IV equipment complies with the principal protection requirements of the directive. It refers only to the sample submitted to TÜV SÜD Product Service GmbH for testing and certification. For details see: www.tuvsud.com/ps-cert

Test report no.:	BV99670C
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◆ CERTИФИКАТ ◆ CERTИФИКАТ ◆ CERTИФИКАТ ◆ CERTИФИКАТ ◆



If you regard the example EL1918 in the picture, the certificate is valid for both the EL1918 and the available variant EL1918-2200.

List of illustrations

Fig. 1	Slot and key system and screwless (spring-loaded) connection system.	14
Fig. 2	Bus Coupler (EtherCAT)	15
Fig. 3	TwinSAFE Terminals (EtherCAT)	16
Fig. 4	EL2904 – TwinSAFE terminal with 4 digital fail-safe outputs	19
Fig. 5	Dimensions of the EL2904	24
Fig. 6	Block diagram of the EL2904	25
Fig. 7	PE power contact	27
Fig. 8	Connection of a cable to a terminal point	28
Fig. 9	EL2904 pin assignment	29
Fig. 10	Permitted cable length	30
Fig. 11	Cable routing	30
Fig. 12	Typical course of test pulses of the outputs	31
Fig. 13	Installation position and minimum distances	32
Fig. 14	Example configuration for temperature measurement	33
Fig. 15	Typical response time	34
Fig. 16	Worst case response time	35
Fig. 17	Inserting an EL2904	38
Fig. 18	Address settings on TwinSAFE terminals with 1023 possible addresses	39
Fig. 19	Entering the FSoE address	40
Fig. 20	Setting the connection of the TwinSAFE connection	40
Fig. 21	Setting the parameters of the TwinSAFE connection	41
Fig. 22	Diagnostic LEDs	42

More Information:
www.beckhoff.com/EL2904

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