

# D-LAS Series

## ▶ Laser Digital Light Barriers

The laser digital light barriers of D-LAS Series work with visible parallel laser light. The use of round or rectangular apertures ensures a homogeneous light distribution in the laser beam. Smallest objects are detected even in case of a large transmitter/receiver distance. Dynamic correction of the switching threshold compensates the effect of dirt accumulation (with D-LAS1, D-LAS2, D-LAS34, D-LAS-34/90).

These light barriers are ideal for positioning tasks.



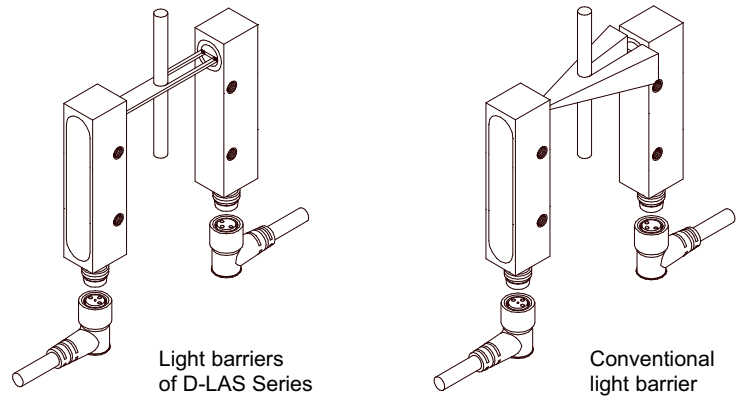
### Characteristics

#### Collimated laser beam

The laser light beam that is emitted by a high-precision optics unit (aspherical surface made of glass) allows the detection of smallest objects (e.g. threads) even in case of a large transmitter/receiver distance (distances up to 100 m, depending on the light barrier type and aperture size).

Advantages:

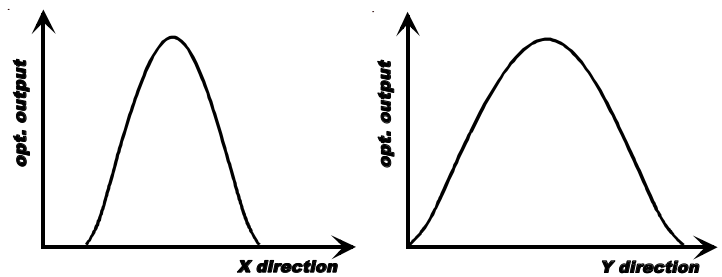
- Telecentric design
- Exact shadow projection onto the receiver
- The distance of measuring object to the transmitter or receiver has no influence on the measuring signal over a wide range



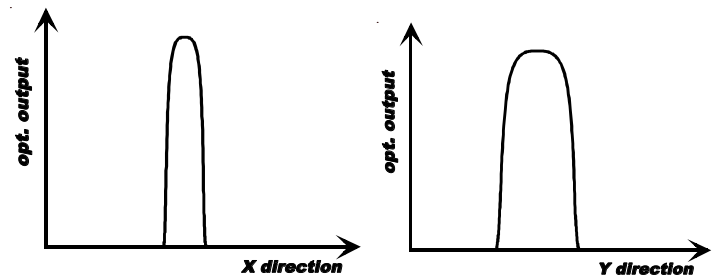
#### Homogeneous light distribution

The use of high-precision apertures in the transmitter ensures optimum adaptation to the respective application. Apart from a large variety of standard apertures special apertures can also be realized.

The aperture ensures a homogeneous light distribution in the beam and a sharp beam limitation.



Conventional design: Beam profile in the two main axes



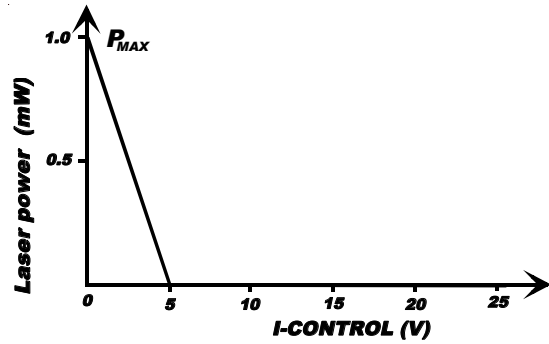
D-LAS series: Beam profile in the two main axes



Characteristics

### Adjustable laser power

In case of types D-LAS1, D-LAS2, and D-LAS90 the laser power can be adjusted with the current control input. The voltage at the I-CONTROL current control input can be varied between 0V and +24V. The maximum laser power is reached at 0V; the laser power then decreases linearly with increasing voltage, and at +5V it reaches the 0 mW value (LASER OFF). The current control input therefore can also be used as a test input for switching the laser light barrier ON or OFF (0V = ON, +5V or +24V = OFF). If a receiver with a fixed comparator threshold is used, the I-CONTROL input is used for setting the sensitivity.

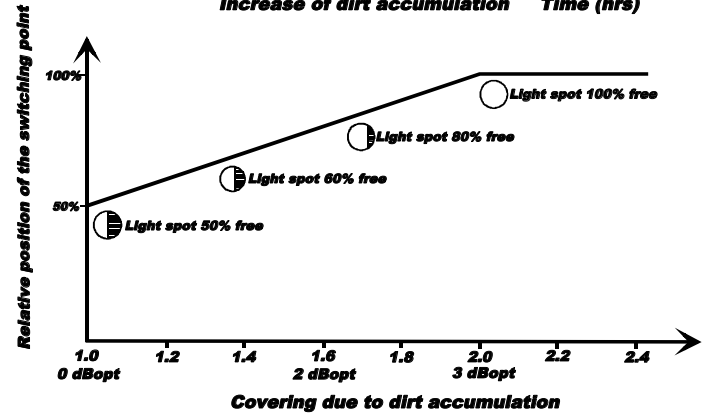
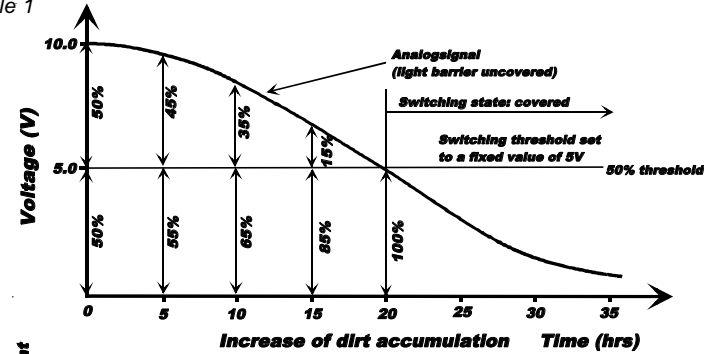


### High positioning accuracy

In conventional light barriers the switching threshold, which depends on a fixed voltage (absolute value), is adjusted by means of a potentiometer. As a consequence the switching point shifts with increasing dirt accumulation.

Example 1

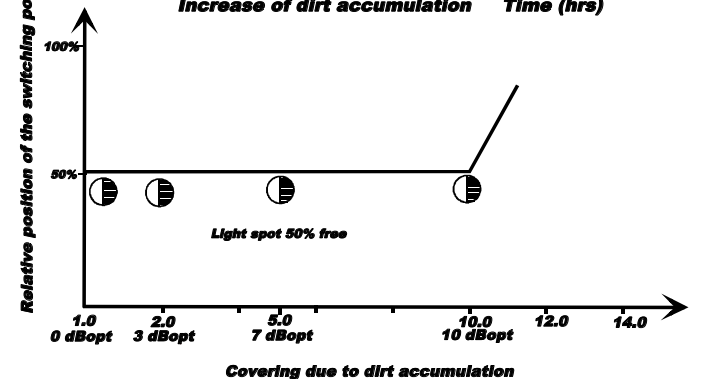
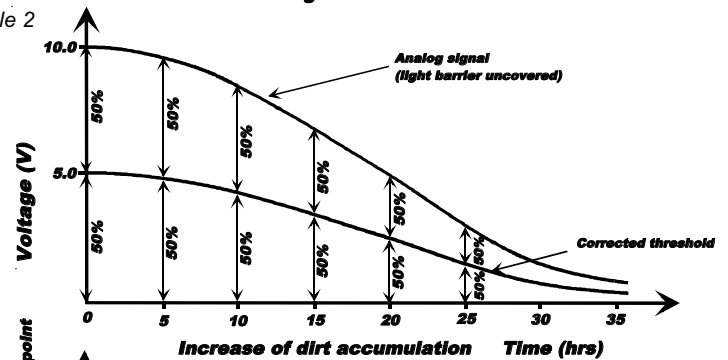
Example 1 (cf. illustration):  
 The switching threshold is set to a fixed value of 5V, which in case of a 10V analog signal (without dirt accumulation and covering) leads to a change of the switching state at 50% light spot covering.  
 The analog signal decreases with increasing dirt accumulation, while the switching threshold remains constant. This means that the light spot no longer needs to be covered by 50% to cause switching of the light barrier.



By way of continuous monitoring of the maximum value at the receiver a dynamic correction of the switching threshold compensates the effect of dirt accumulation. This means that increased dirt accumulation does not lead to a shift of the switching point.

Example 2

Example 2 (cf. illustration):  
 In clean condition the laser light barriers of D-LAS Series indicates a value of 10 V at the analog output, the switching threshold adjusts itself to 50% of the analog signal, i.e. the switching state changes at 50% covering of the light spot.  
 In case of increasing dirt accumulation the value of the analog signal decreases, but the 50% distance to the switching threshold is maintained.

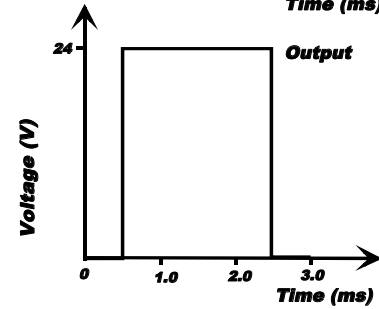
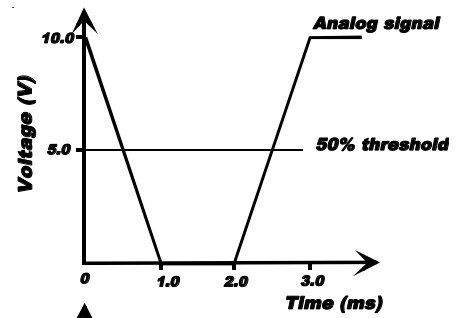
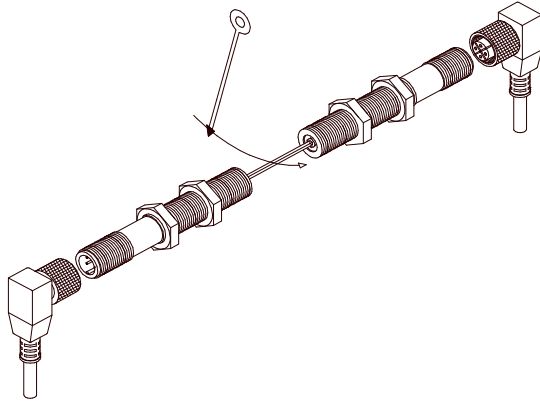




Characteristics

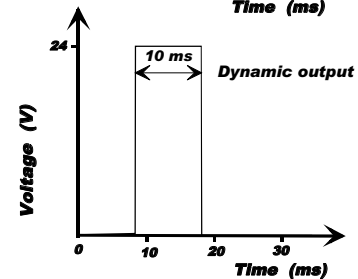
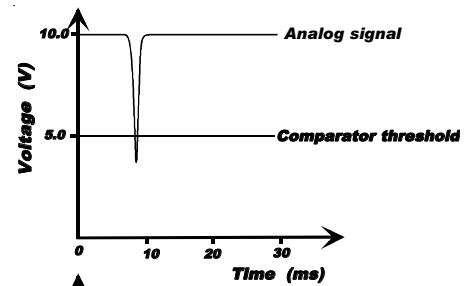
Monitor signal

In addition to the switching signal the laser light barriers **D-LAS1** and **D-LAS2** also provide an analog signal. This "monitoring" of the analog voltage allows improved evaluation of the switching signal. The output also is suitable for measuring tasks.



Dynamic measurement

When a measuring object passes through the laser light beam of a **D-LAS1-D** light barrier it triggers a voltage pulse, the pulse duration of which is independent of the time the measuring object stays in the laser beam. The pulse duration is set to a fixed value of 10 ms.



Pulsating-light operation

If intensive external light sources must be expected in a laser light barrier application, it is recommendable for safety reasons to use a pulsed system (**D-LAS1**, **D-LAS3**, **D-LAS90**, **D-LAS90-VACU**). Due to the use of narrow-band electronic filters only the modulated light of the transmitter is detected. Even pulsed light sources such as fluorescent lamps have no influence on the switching reliability.

Constant-light operation

In case of high switching frequency requirements a non-pulsed system can be used. Here external light suppression is ensured by means of narrow-band optical filtering. Therefore constant-light light barriers are suitable for fast processes or for measuring objects moving at high speed. With the help of the analog output constant-light barriers of series **D-LAS2**, **D-LAS-34**, **D-LAS-34/90**, **D-LAS-GD1** can also be used for measuring tasks.

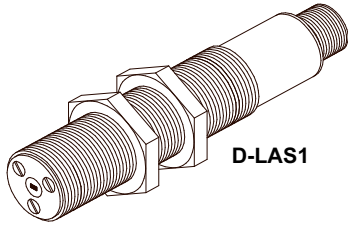
Compact and sturdy housing

With their sturdy metal housing and their high type of protection the laser light barriers of series D-LAS are designed for demanding applications in machine construction.

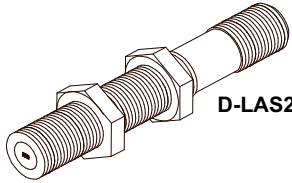


Product Line

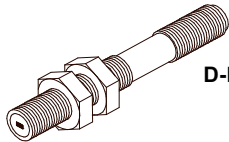
Type summary D-LAS Series



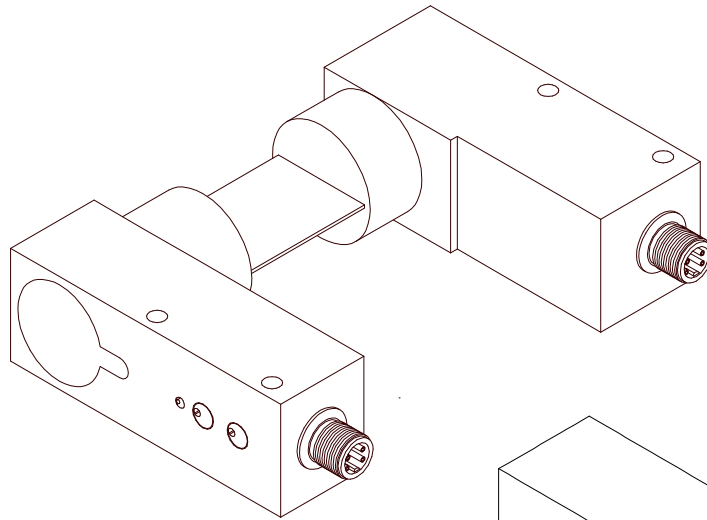
D-LAS1



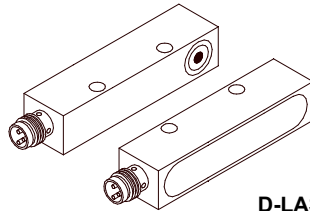
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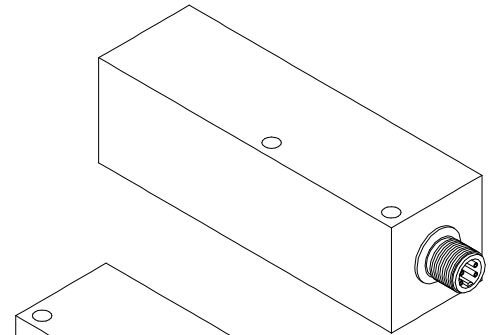
D-LAS3



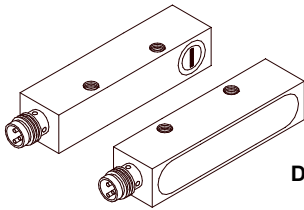
D-LAS-34/90



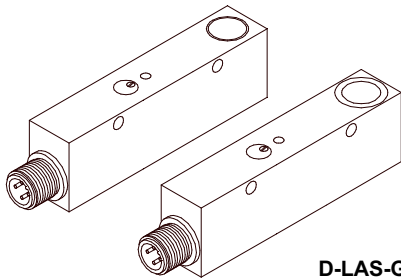
D-LAS90-S  
D-LAS90-L



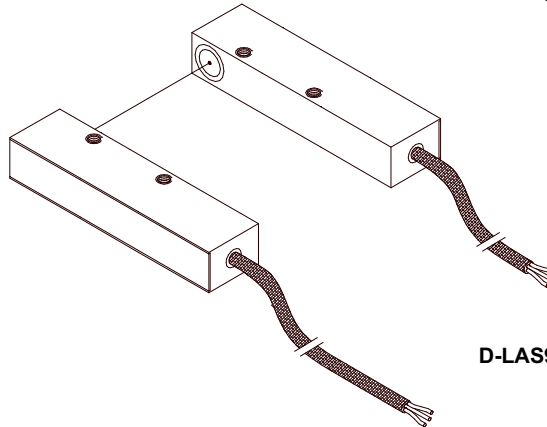
D-LAS-34



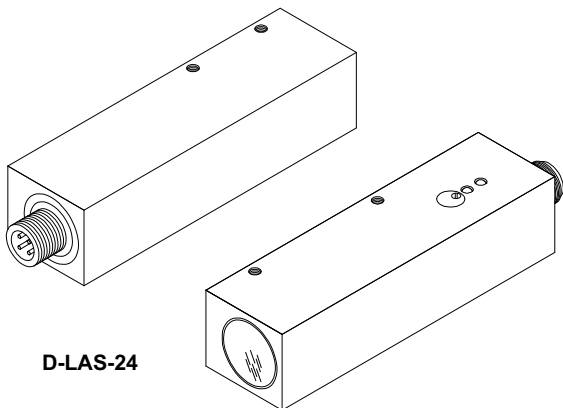
D-LAS90



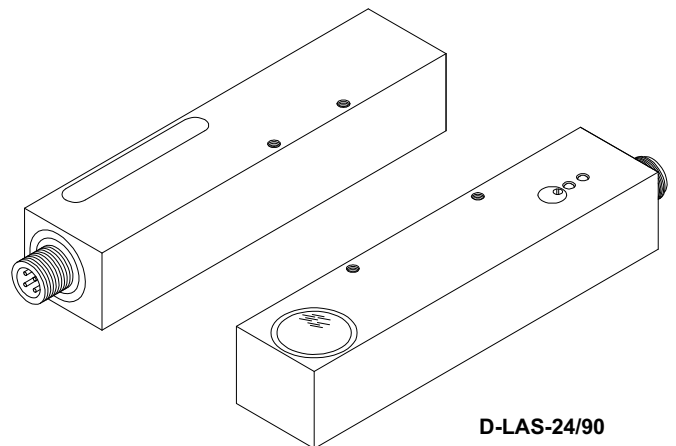
D-LAS-GD1



D-LAS90-VACU



D-LAS-24



D-LAS-24/90