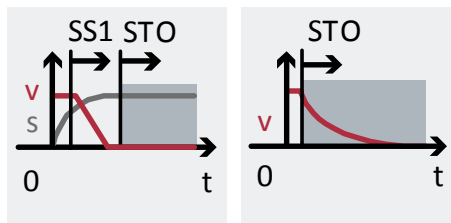


Safety Sub-Functions SS1-t, STO Servo Drive CMMT-AS-...-S1



Application Note
CMMT-AS-...-S1,
SS1-t, STO

Title Application Note CMMT-AS-...-S1, SS1-t, STO
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The actual characteristic values that can be obtained (especially PL, PFH_D, category, DC, MTT_D, CCF) depend on the components used, as well as their conditions of use in the actual application.

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This document is only suitable for persons with sufficient expertise for machine safety based on EN ISO 12100 and EN ISO 13849. In addition, the following qualifications are required in the project team:

- Specialist in electrical engineering
- Specialist for the programming of control systems and safety switching devices

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1 Example Circuits

- The circuits specified in this document are principle circuits which cannot be complete due to their clarity and scope. Safety commanding device and safety switching device are not part of this document and are given for information only.
- The abbreviations used for the safety sub-functions refer to the definitions in EN 61800-5-2 [1] for electrical power drive systems:
 - SS1-t: Safe Stop 1 Time Controlled
 - STO: Safe Torque Off
- Category and PL according EN ISO 13849-1 [2].
- To understand this application note, are following documents necessary:
 - Description “Servo drive CMMT-AS-C2/C4-3A-...”. This description is available on the Internet https://www.festo.com/net/en-gb_gb/SupportPortal/Downloads/466851/573769/CMMT-AS-C2_C4-3A_2018-10a_8095049g1.pdf
 - Description “Safety sub-function STO, SBC, SS1” for servo drive CMMT-AS-...-S1. This description is available on the Internet https://www.festo.com/net/en-gb_gb/SupportPortal/Downloads/466859/573777/CMMT-AS-S1_2018-10a_8096257g1.pdf
- The circuits and the procedure described are recommendations which do not exclude other possibilities.

1.1 Selection Guide for the Circuits

The circuits specified in this application note differ in the following points:

- Use of safe outputs of the safety switching device (T1) with contact outputs without short-circuit and cross-circuit detection or electronic outputs with short-circuit and cross-circuit detection
- With or without evaluation of the diagnostic signal of the servo drive (T3) by the safety switching device (T1).

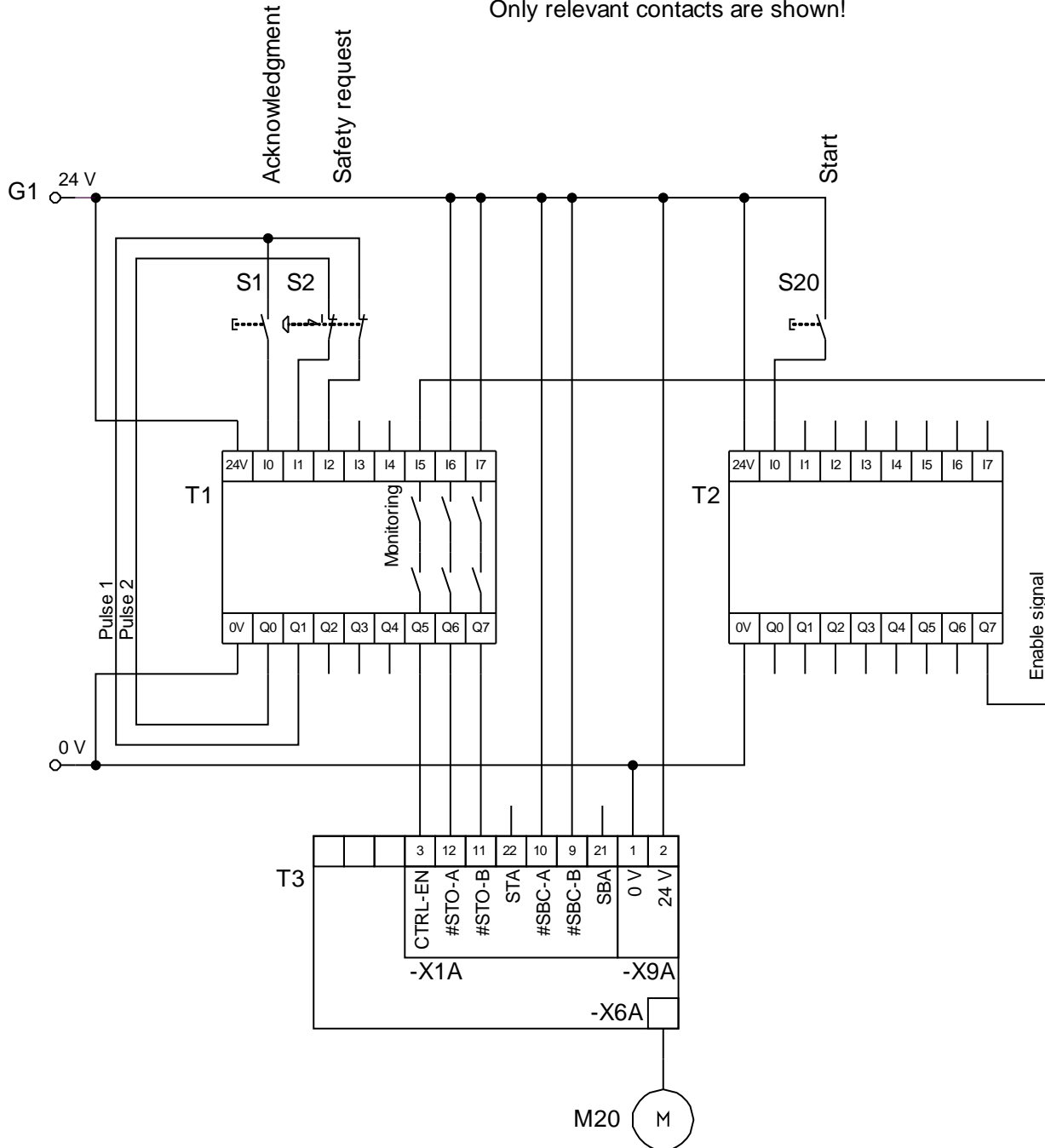
Section	Safety Switching Device (T1)	Possible Category and PL	Remarks
1.2	Safety relay or safety PLC Contact outputs Without short-circuit and cross-circuit detection Without evaluation STA Suitable for PL e, category 4	Category 4 up to PL e	Fault exclusions for wiring in control cabinet required
1.3	Safety relay or safety PLC Contact outputs Without short-circuit and cross-circuit detection With evaluation STA Suitable for PL e, category 4	Category 4 up to PL e	Fault exclusions for wiring in control cabinet required
1.4	Safety relay or safety PLC Electronic outputs With short circuit and cross circuit detection Without evaluation STA Suitable for PL e, category 4	Category 4 up to PL e	
1.5	Safety relay or safety PLC Electronic outputs With short circuit and cross circuit detection With evaluation STA Suitable for PL e, category 4	Category 4 up to PL e	
1.6	Safety PLC Electronic outputs With short circuit and cross circuit detection With high test pulses With evaluation STA Suitable for PL e, category 4	Category 4 up to PL e	

1.2 SS1-t, STO with CMMT-AS-...-S1, contact outputs, without STA evaluation

- SS1-t, STO, category 4, up to PL e
- Safety switching device with contact outputs
- Without evaluation STA
- Fault exclusion for wiring control cabinet necessary

1.2.1 Circuit Diagram

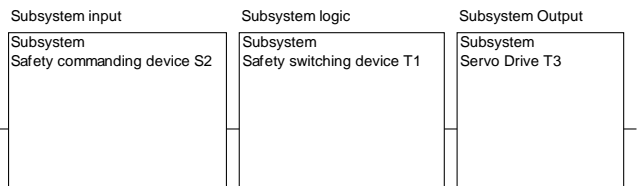
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1.2.2 Components

Component	Type (Part Number)	Description / Remarks	Qty.	Mssr.
M20	EMM...-AS	Servo motor	1	Festo
S1		Acknowledge push button	1	
S2		Safety commanding device, e.g. emergency stop switch	1	
S20		Start push button	1	
T1		Safety switching device	1	
T2		Functional PLC	1	
T3	CMMT-AS-...-S1	Servo drive	1	Festo

1.2.3 Description

Application	Servo drive with servo motor without external forces, e.g. horizontal axis
Triggering event	Safety request (S2), e.g. by emergency stop switch, safety gate
Reaction (Safety function)	<p>Stopping at safety request using the safety sub-function “safe stop 1 time controlled (SS1-t)” with the safe state “safe torque off (STO)”, category 4, up to PL e</p>  <pre> graph LR subgraph Subsystem_input [Subsystem input] S2[Subsystem Safety commanding device S2] end subgraph Subsystem_logic [Subsystem logic] T1[Subsystem Safety switching device T1] end subgraph Subsystem_Output [Subsystem Output] T3[Subsystem Servo Drive T3] end S2 --> T1 T1 --> T3 </pre>
Safe state	<p>The servomotor (M20) is functionally stopped and after an application-specific time no energy is supplied to the servomotor (M20) that can generate a force and a movement. It is presumed that this state of the servomotor (M20) is the safe state.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stopping the servo motor (M20) is functional and is not safety-rated, i.e. if the movement is not stopped in the event of a fault, additional measures may be required, e.g. end position damping for linear axes. If external forces act on the servomotor, e.g. in the case of vertical axes, the request for the safety sub-function STO can result in a dangerous movement. Then additional measures may be necessary, e.g. a holding brake. For the wiring between safety switching device (T2) and servo drive (T3), fault exclusions on short circuits and cross circuits, e.g. according to ISO 13849-2 [4], Table D.4, are required. The preconditions for these are that the safety switching device (T2) and the servo drive (T3) are located in the same control cabinet and that the control cabinet meets the requirements of EN 60204-1 [3].
Function of the circuit	<p>Due to the safety request (S2):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The input circuit of the safety switching device (T1) is interrupted. The output (Q5) of the safety switching device (T1) is then switched off. The input “output stage enable (CTRL-EN)” of the servo drive (T3) is no longer controlled. This causes the servo drive (T3) to functionally deaccelerate the motor with the braking ramp. This corresponds to a behaviour of stop category 1 according to EN 60204-1 [3]. After the end of the braking ramp, the output stage is functionally switched off. The outputs (Q6, Q7) of the safety switching device (T1) are then switched off with a time delay. The required time delay must be determined depending on the specific application. The inputs “Safe torque off, channel A and B (#STO-A, #STO-B)” of the servo drive (T3) are no longer controlled. This switch off the control of the output stage and requests the safety sub-function STO.

Manual reset function	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After resetting the safety request (S2), e.g. by mechanically unlocking the emergency stop switch or closing the safety gate, the start or restart can be made possible by actuating the acknowledgement button (S1). 2. The safety switching device (T1) controls via the outputs (Q6, Q7) the servo drive (T3). This makes it possible to control the power output stage again and the STO safety sub-function is no longer active. 3. The safety switching device (T1) permits the control of the “output stage enable (CTRL-EN)” via the functional control (T2) again via the output (Q5). Normal operation is then possible by pressing the start push button (S20).
Diagnosis	The diagnostic output (STA) does not have to be evaluated for the specified category and PL.

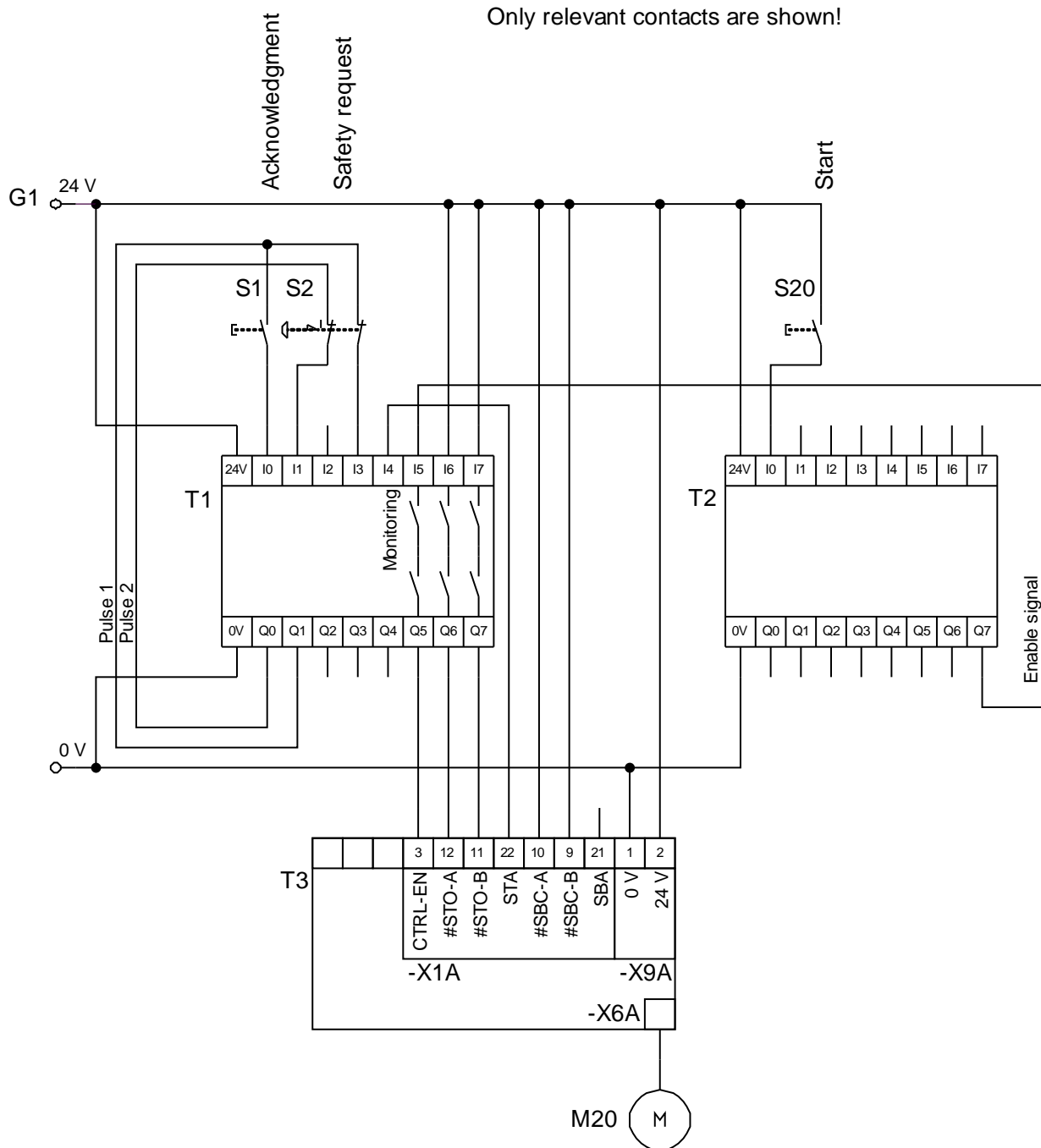
1.2.4 Safety Considerations

Input	Safety considerations must be carried out in accordance with the selected safety commanding device (S2).
Logic	<p>Safety considerations must be carried out in accordance with the selected safety switching device (T1).</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The outputs (Q6, Q7) of the safety switching device (T1) for switching the signals for the inputs (#STO-A, #STO-B) of the servo drive (T3) are contact outputs without short-circuit and cross-circuit detection. • The outputs (Q6, Q7) of the safety switching device (T1) including the necessary time delay must be suitable for PL e, category 4.
Output	<p>The intended use of the servo drive (T3) includes the safety sub-function STO with category 4, up to PL e. The PL, category and PFH_D values of the servo drive (T3) required to determine the reliability of the overall circuit must be available.</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the circuit shown in this document, the safety reference data of the servo drive (T3) “without high test pulses, without or with STA evaluation” can be selected.

1.3 SS1-t, STO with CMMT-AS-...-S1, contact outputs, with STA evaluation

- SS1-t, STO, category 4, up to PL e
- Safety switching device with contact outputs
- With evaluation STA
- Fault exclusion for wiring control cabinet necessary

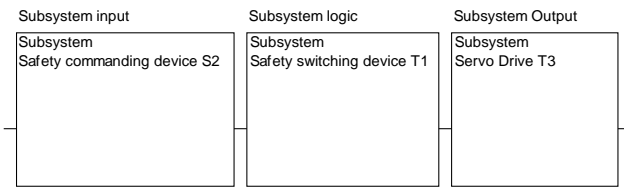
1.3.1 Circuit Diagram



1.3.2 Components

Component	Type (Part Number)	Description / Remarks	Qty.	Mssr.
M20	EMM...-AS	Servo motor	1	Festo
S1		Acknowledge push button	1	
S2		Safety commanding device, e.g. emergency stop switch	1	
S20		Start push button	1	
T1		Safety switching device	1	
T2		Functional PLC	1	
T3	CMMT-AS-...-S1	Servo drive	1	Festo

1.3.3 Description

Application	Servo drive with servo motor without external forces, e.g. horizontal axis
Triggering event	Safety request (S2), e.g. by emergency stop switch, safety gate
Reaction (Safety function)	<p>Stopping at safety request using the safety sub-function “safe stop 1 time controlled (SS1-t)” with the safe state “safe torque off (STO)”, category 4, up to PL e</p>  <pre> graph LR subgraph "Subsystem input" S2[Subsystem Safety commanding device S2] end subgraph "Subsystem logic" T1[Subsystem Safety switching device T1] end subgraph "Subsystem Output" T3[Subsystem Servo Drive T3] end S2 --- T1 T1 --- T3 </pre>
Safe state	<p>The servomotor (M20) is functionally stopped and after an application-specific time no energy is supplied to the servomotor (M20) that can generate a force and a movement. It is presumed that this state of the servomotor (M20) is the safe state.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stopping the servo motor (M20) is functional and is not safety-rated, i.e. if the movement is not stopped in the event of a fault, additional measures may be required, e.g. end position damping for linear axes. If external forces act on the servomotor, e.g. in the case of vertical axes, the request for the safety sub-function STO can result in a dangerous movement. Then additional measures may be necessary, e.g. a holding brake. For the wiring between safety switching device (T2) and servo drive (T3), fault exclusions on short circuits and cross circuits, e.g. according to ISO 13849-2 [4], Table D.4, are required. The preconditions for these is that the safety switching device (T2) and the servo drive (T3) are located in the same control cabinet and that the control cabinet meets the requirements of EN 60204-1 [3].
Function of the circuit	<p>Due to the safety request (S2):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The input circuit of the safety switching device (T1) is interrupted. The output (Q5) of the safety switching device (T1) is then switched off. The input “output stage enable (CTRL-EN)” of the servo drive (T3) is no longer controlled. This causes the servo drive (T3) to functionally deaccelerate the motor with the braking ramp. This corresponds to a behaviour of stop category 1 according to EN 60204-1 [3]. After the end of the braking ramp, the output stage is functionally switched off. The outputs (Q6, Q7) of the safety switching device (T1) are then switched off with a time delay. The required time delay must be determined depending on the specific application. The inputs “Safe torque off, channel A and B (#STO-A, #STO-B)” of the servo drive (T3) are no longer controlled. This switch off the control of the output stage and requests the safety sub-function STO.

Manual reset function	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After resetting the safety request (S2), e.g. by mechanically unlocking the emergency stop switch or closing the safety gate, the start or restart can be made possible by actuating the acknowledgement button (S1). 2. The safety switching device (T1) controls via the outputs (Q6, Q7) the servo drive (T3). This makes it possible to control the power output stage again and the STO safety sub-function is no longer active. 3. The safety switching device (T1) permits the control of the “output stage enable (CRTL-EN)” via the functional control (T2) again via the output (Q5). Normal operation is then possible by pressing the start push button (S20).
Diagnosis	<p>The diagnostic output STA reports the status of the safety sub-function STO to the safety switching device (T1). Diagnosis is performed via the safety switching device (T1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the outputs (Q6, Q7) of the safety switching device (T1) are switched off with a time delay, the safety sub-function STO is requested via the inputs (#STO-A, #STO-B) of the servo drive (T3). After the typical time for the servo drive, the output (STA) is switched on. This diagnostic feedback delay can be monitored for a minimum permissible time and must be monitored for a maximum permissible time by the safety switching device (T1). • If the outputs (Q6, Q7) of the safety switching device (T1) are switched on, the safety sub-function STO is disabled via the inputs (#STO-A, #STO-B) of the servo drive (T3). After the typical time for the servo drive, the output (STA) is switched off. This diagnostic feedback delay can be monitored for a minimum permissible time and must be monitored for a maximum permissible time by the safety relay (T1). <p>If a fault is detected by the diagnosis, a suitable fault reaction must be carried out by the safety switching device (T1). It is common that the machine is brought into a safe state and further operation is prevented.</p>

1.3.4 Safety Considerations

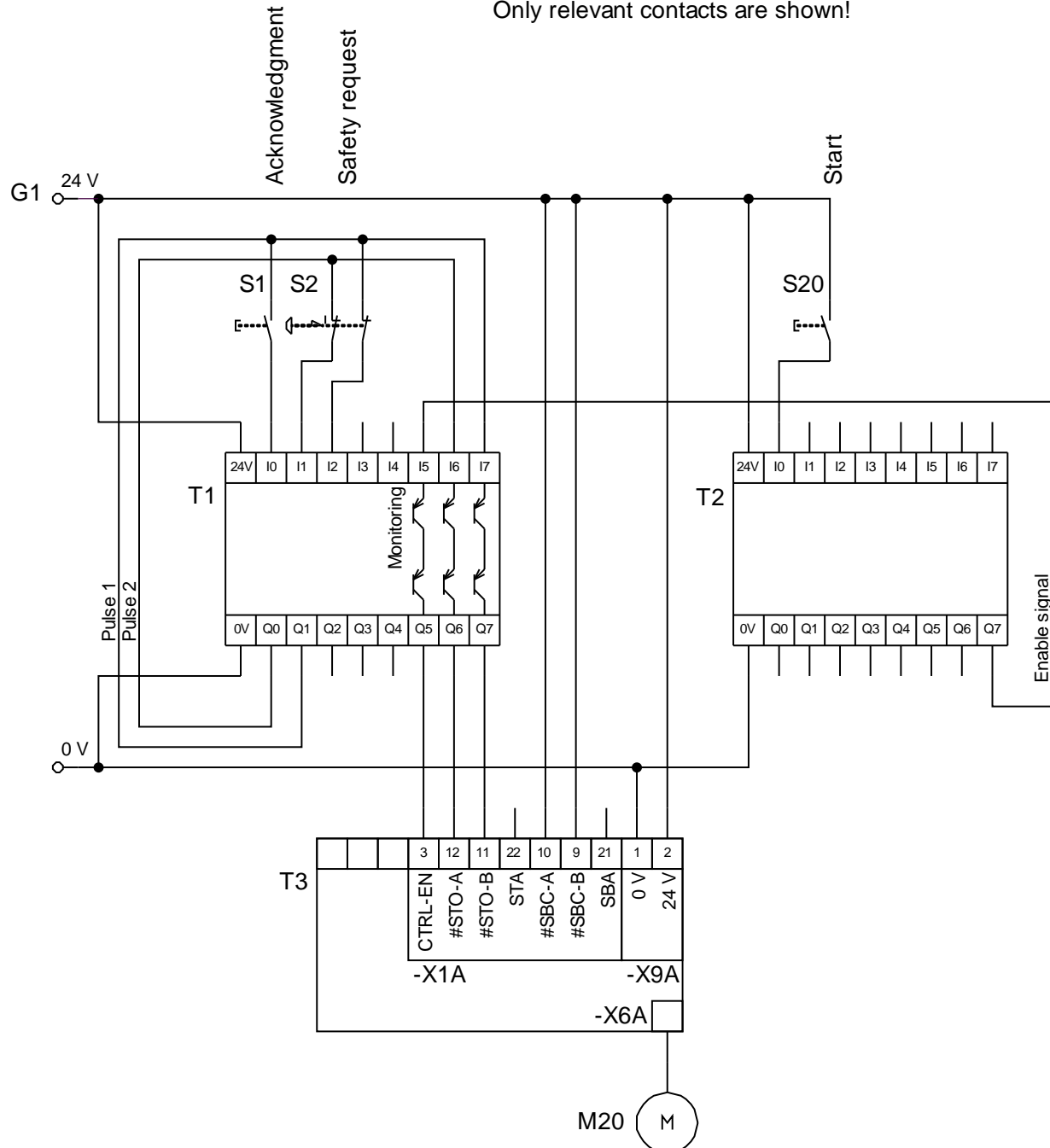
Input	Safety considerations must be carried out in accordance with the selected safety commanding device (S2).
Logic	<p>Safety considerations must be carried out in accordance with the selected safety switching device (T1).</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The outputs (Q6, Q7) of the safety switching device (T1) for switching the signals for the inputs (#STO-A, #STO-B) of the servo drive (T3) are contact outputs without short-circuit and cross-circuit detection. • The outputs (Q6, Q7) of the safety switching device (T1) including the necessary time delay must be suitable for PL e, category 4.
Output	<p>The intended use of the servo drive (T3) includes the safety sub-function STO with category 4, up to PL e. The PL, category and PFH_D values of the servo drive (T3) required to determine the reliability of the overall circuit must be available.</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the circuit shown in this document, the safety reference data of the servo drive (T3) “without high test pulses, with or without STA evaluation” can be selected.

1.4 SS1-t, STO with CMMT-AS-...-S1, electronic outputs, without STA evaluation

- SS1-t, STO, category 4, up to PL e
- Safety switching device with contact outputs
- Without evaluation STA

1.4.1 Circuit Diagram

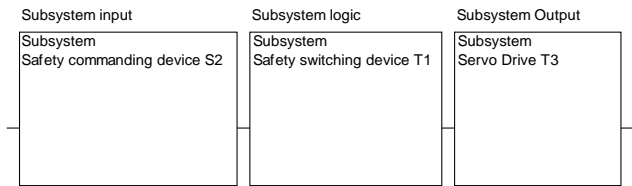
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1.4.2 Components

Component	Type (Part Number)	Description / Remarks	Qty.	Mssr.
M20	EMM...-AS	Servo motor	1	Festo
S1		Acknowledge push button	1	
S2		Safety commanding device, e.g. emergency stop switch	1	
S20		Start push button	1	
T1		Safety switching device	1	
T2		Functional PLC	1	
T3	CMMT-AS-...-S1	Servo drive	1	Festo

1.4.3 Description

Application	Servo drive with servo motor without external forces, e.g. horizontal axis
Triggering event	Safety request (S2), e.g. by emergency stop switch, safety gate
Reaction (Safety function)	<p>Stopping at safety request using the safety sub-function “safe stop 1 time controlled (SS1-t)” with the safe state “safe torque off (STO)”, category 4, up to PL e</p> 
Safe state	<p>The servomotor (M20) is functionally stopped and after an application-specific time no energy is supplied to the servomotor (M20) that can generate a force and a movement. It is presumed that this state of the servomotor (M20) is the safe state.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stopping the servo motor (M20) is functional and is not safety-rated, i.e. if the movement is not stopped in the event of a fault, additional measures may be required, e.g. end position damping for linear axes. If external forces act on the servomotor, e.g. in the case of vertical axes, the request for the safety sub-function STO can result in a dangerous movement. Then additional measures may be necessary, e.g. a holding brake.
Function of the circuit	<p>Due to the safety request (S2):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The input circuit of the safety switching device (T1) is interrupted. The output (Q5) of the safety switching device (T1) is then switched off. The input “output stage enable (CTRL-EN)” of the servo drive (T3) is no longer controlled. This causes the servo drive (T3) to functionally deaccelerate the motor with the braking ramp. This corresponds to a behaviour of stop category 1 according to EN 60204-1 [3]. After the end of the braking ramp, the output stage is functionally switched off. The outputs (Q6, Q7) of the safety switching device (T1) are then switched off with a time delay. The required time delay must be determined depending on the specific application. The inputs “Safe torque off, channel A and B (#STO-A, #STO-B)” of the servo drive (T3) are no longer controlled. This switch off the control of the output stage and requests the safety sub-function STO.
Manual reset function	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> After resetting the safety request (S2), e.g. by mechanically unlocking the emergency stop switch or closing the safety gate, the start or restart can be made possible by actuating the acknowledgement button (S1). The safety switching device (T1) controls via the outputs (Q6, Q7) the servo drive (T3). This makes it possible to control the power output stage again and the STO safety sub-function is no longer active.

	3. The safety switching device (T1) permits the control of the “output stage enable (CRTL-EN)” via the functional control (T2) again via the output (Q5). Normal operation is then possible by pressing the start push button (S20).
Diagnosis	The diagnostic output (STA) does not have to be evaluated for the specified category and PL.

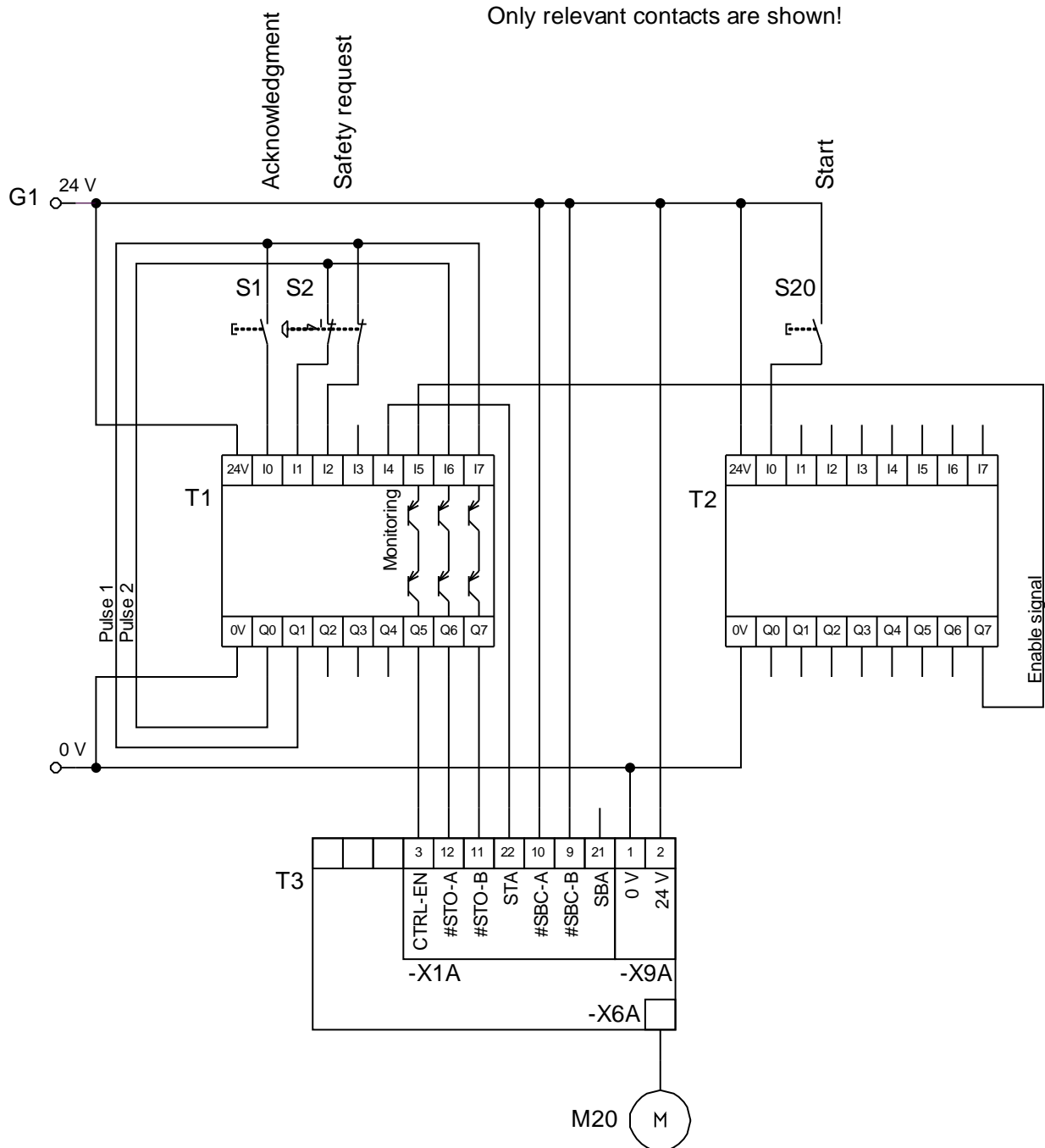
1.4.4 Safety Considerations

Input	Safety considerations must be carried out in accordance with the selected safety commanding device (S2).
Logic	<p>Safety considerations must be carried out in accordance with the selected safety switching device (T1).</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The outputs (Q6, Q7) of the safety switching device (T1) for switching the signals for the inputs (#STO-A, #STO-B) of the servo drive (T3) are electronic outputs with short-circuit and cross-circuit detection with low test pulses. It is presumed that no high test pulses are configured for the safety switching device (T1). • The outputs (Q6, Q7) of the safety switching device (T1) must be suitable for PL e, category 4.
Output	<p>The intended use of the servo drive (T3) includes the safety sub-function STO with category 4, up to PL e. The PL, category and PFH_D values of the servo drive (T3) required to determine the reliability of the overall circuit must be available.</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the circuit shown in this document, the safety reference data of the servo drive (T3) “with high test pulses, without STA evaluation” can be selected.

1.5 SS1-t, STO with CMMT-AS-...-S1, electronic outputs, with STA evaluation

- SS1-t, STO, category 4, up to PL e
- Safety switching device with electronic outputs
- With evaluation STA

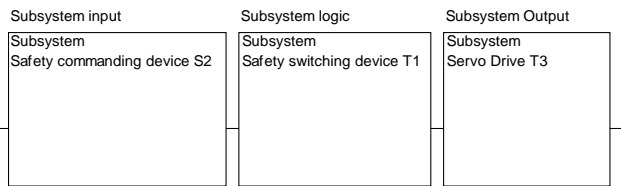
1.5.1 Circuit Diagram



1.5.2 Components

Component	Type (Part Number)	Description / Remarks	Qty.	Mssr.
M20	EMM...-AS	Servo motor	1	Festo
S1		Acknowledge push button	1	
S2		Safety commanding device, e.g. emergency stop switch	1	
S20		Start push button	1	
T1		Safety switching device	1	
T2		Functional PLC	1	
T3	CMMT-AS-...-S1	Servo drive	1	Festo

1.5.3 Description

Application	Servo drive with servo motor without external forces, e.g. horizontal axis
Triggering event	Safety request (S2), e.g. by emergency stop switch, safety gate
Reaction (Safety function)	<p>Stopping at safety request using the safety sub-function “safe stop 1 time controlled (SS1-t)” with the safe state “safe torque off (STO)”, category 4, up to PL e</p> 
Safe state	<p>The servomotor (M20) is functionally stopped and after an application-specific time no energy is supplied to the servomotor (M20) that can generate a force and a movement. It is presumed that this state of the servomotor (M20) is the safe state.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stopping the servo motor (M20) is functional and is not safety-rated, i.e. if the movement is not stopped in the event of a fault, additional measures may be required, e.g. end position damping for linear axes. If external forces act on the servomotor, e.g. in the case of vertical axes, the request for the safety sub-function STO can result in a dangerous movement. Then additional measures may be necessary, e.g. a holding brake.
Function of the circuit	<p>Due to the safety request (S2):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The input circuit of the safety switching device (T1) is interrupted. The output (Q5) of the safety switching device (T1) is then switched off. The input “output stage enable (CTRL-EN)” of the servo drive (T3) is no longer controlled. This causes the servo drive (T3) to functionally deaccelerate the motor with the braking ramp. This corresponds to a behaviour of stop category 1 according to EN 60204-1 [3]. After the end of the braking ramp, the output stage is functionally switched off. The outputs (Q6, Q7) of the safety switching device (T1) are then switched off with a time delay. The required time delay must be determined depending on the specific application. The inputs “Safe torque off, channel A and B (#STO-A, #STO-B)” of the servo drive (T3) are no longer controlled. This switch off the control of the output stage and requests the safety sub-function STO.
Manual reset function	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> After resetting the safety request (S2), e.g. by mechanically unlocking the emergency stop switch or closing the safety gate, the start or restart can be made possible by actuating the acknowledgement button (S1). The safety switching device (T1) controls via the outputs (Q6, Q7) the servo drive (T3). This makes it possible to control the power output stage again and the STO safety sub-function is no longer active.

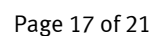
	3. The safety switching device (T1) permits the control of the “output stage enable (CTRL-EN)” via the functional control (T2) again via the output (Q5). Normal operation is then possible by pressing the start push button (S20).
Diagnosis	<p>The diagnostic output STA reports the status of the safety sub-function STO to the safety switching device (T1). Diagnosis is performed via the safety switching device (T1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the outputs (Q6, Q7) of the safety switching device (T1) are switched off, the safety sub-function STO is requested via the inputs (#STO-A, #STO-B) of the servo drive (T3). After the typical time for the servo drive, the output (STA) is switched on. This diagnostic feedback delay can be monitored for a minimum permissible time and must be monitored for a maximum permissible time by the safety switching device (T1). • If the outputs (Q6, Q7) of the safety switching device (T1) are switched on, the safety sub-function STO is disabled via the inputs (#STO-A, #STO-B) of the servo drive (T3). After the typical time for the servo drive, the output (STA) is switched off. This diagnostic feedback delay can be monitored for a minimum permissible time and must be monitored for a maximum permissible time by the safety relay (T1). <p>If a fault is detected by the diagnosis, a suitable fault reaction must be carried out by the safety switching device (T1). It is common that the machine is brought into a safe state and further operation is prevented.</p>

1.5.4 Safety Considerations

Input	Safety considerations must be carried out in accordance with the selected safety commanding device (S2).
Logic	<p>Safety considerations must be carried out in accordance with the selected safety switching device (T1).</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The outputs (Q6, Q7) of the safety switching device (T1) for switching the signals for the inputs (#STO-A, #STO-B) of the servo drive (T3) are electronic outputs with short-circuit and cross-circuit detection with low test pulses. It is presumed that no high test pulses are configured for the safety switching device (T1). • The outputs (Q6, Q7) of the safety switching device (T1) including the necessary time delay must be suitable for PL e, category 4.
Output	<p>The intended use of the servo drive (T3) includes the safety sub-function STO with category 4, up to PL e. The PL, category and PFH_D values of the servo drive (T3) required to determine the reliability of the overall circuit must be available.</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the circuit shown in this document, the safety reference data of the servo drive (T3) “without high test pulses, without or with STA evaluation” can be selected.

- SS1-t, STO, category 4, up to PL e
- Safety PLC with electronic outputs
- With high test pulses (see glossary)
- With evaluation STA

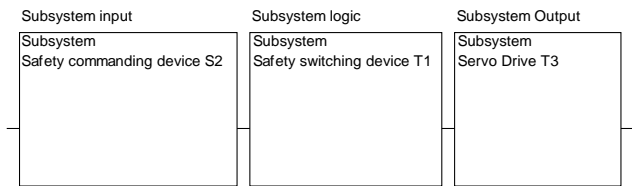
Only relevant contacts are shown!



1.6.2 Components

Component	Type (Part Number)	Description / Remarks	Qty.	Mssr.
M20	EMM...-AS	Servo motor	1	Festo
S1		Acknowledge push button	1	
S2		Safety commanding device, e.g. emergency stop switch	1	
S20		Start push button	1	
T1		Safety switching device	1	
T2		Functional PLC	1	
T3	CMMT-AS-...-S1	Servo drive	1	Festo

1.6.3 Description

Application	Servo drive with servo motor without external forces, e.g. horizontal axis
Triggering event	Safety request (S2), e.g. by emergency stop switch, safety gate
Reaction (Safety function)	<p>Stopping at safety request using the safety sub-function “safe stop 1 time controlled (SS1-t)” with the safe state “safe torque off (STO)”, category 4, up to PL e</p> 
Safe state	<p>The servomotor (M20) is functionally stopped and after an application-specific time no energy is supplied to the servomotor (M20) that can generate a force and a movement. It is presumed that this state of the servomotor (M20) is the safe state.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stopping the servo motor (M20) is functional and is not safety-rated, i.e. if the movement is not stopped in the event of a fault, additional measures may be required, e.g. end position damping for linear axes. If external forces act on the servomotor, e.g. in the case of vertical axes, the request for the safety sub-function STO can result in a dangerous movement. Then additional measures may be necessary, e.g. a holding brake.
Function of the circuit	<p>Due to the safety request (S2):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The input circuit of the safety switching device (T1) is interrupted. The output (Q5) of the safety switching device (T1) is then switched off. The input “output stage enable (CTRL-EN)” of the servo drive (T3) is no longer controlled. This causes the servo drive (T3) to functionally deaccelerate the motor with the braking ramp. This corresponds to a behaviour of stop category 1 according to EN 60204-1 [3]. After the end of the braking ramp, the output stage is functionally switched off. The outputs (Q6, Q7) of the safety switching device (T1) are then switched off with a time delay. The required time delay must be determined depending on the specific application. The inputs “Safe torque off, channel A and B (#STO-A, #STO-B)” of the servo drive (T3) are no longer controlled. This switch off the control of the output stage and requests the safety sub-function STO.
Manual reset function	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> After resetting the safety request (S2), e.g. by mechanically unlocking the emergency stop switch or closing the safety gate, the start or restart can be made possible by actuating the acknowledgement button (S1). The safety switching device (T1) controls via the outputs (Q6, Q7) the servo drive (T3). This makes it possible to control the power output stage again and the STO safety sub-function is no longer active.

	6. The safety switching device (T1) permits the control of the “output stage enable (CRTL-EN)” via the functional control (T2) again via the output (Q5). Normal operation is then possible by pressing the start push button (S20).
Diagnosis	<p>The diagnostic output STA reports the status of the safety sub-function STO to the safety switching device (T1). Diagnosis is performed via the safety switching device (T1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the outputs (Q6, Q7) of the safety switching device (T1) are switched off, the safety sub-function STO is requested via the inputs (#STO-A, #STO-B) of the servo drive (T3). After the typical time for the servo drive, the output (STA) is switched on. This diagnostic feedback delay can be monitored for a minimum permissible time and must be monitored for a maximum permissible time by the safety switching device (T1). • If the outputs (Q6, Q7) of the safety switching device (T1) are switched on, the safety sub-function STO is disabled via the inputs (#STO-A, #STO-B) of the servo drive (T3). After the typical time for the servo drive, the output (STA) is switched off. This diagnostic feedback delay can be monitored for a minimum permissible time and must be monitored for a maximum permissible time by the safety relay (T1). <p>If a fault is detected by the diagnosis, a suitable fault reaction must be carried out by the safety switching device (T1). It is common that the machine is brought into a safe state and further operation is prevented.</p>

1.6.4 Safety Considerations

Input	Safety considerations must be carried out in accordance with the selected safety commanding device (S2).
Logic	<p>Safety considerations must be carried out in accordance with the selected safety switching device (T1).</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The outputs (Q6, Q7) of the safety switching device (T1) for switching the signals for the inputs (#STO-A, #STO-B) of the servo drive (T3) are electronic outputs with short-circuit and cross-circuit detection with low and high test pulses. • The outputs (Q6, Q7) of the safety switching device (T1) including the necessary time delay must be suitable for PL e, category 4.
Output	<p>The intended use of the servo drive (T3) includes the safety sub-function STO with category 4, up to PL e. The PL, category and PFH_D values of the servo drive (T3) required to determine the reliability of the overall circuit must be available.</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the circuit shown in this document, the safety reference data of the servo drive (T3) “with high test pulses and with STA evaluation” can be selected.

2 Glossary

Low Test Pulses

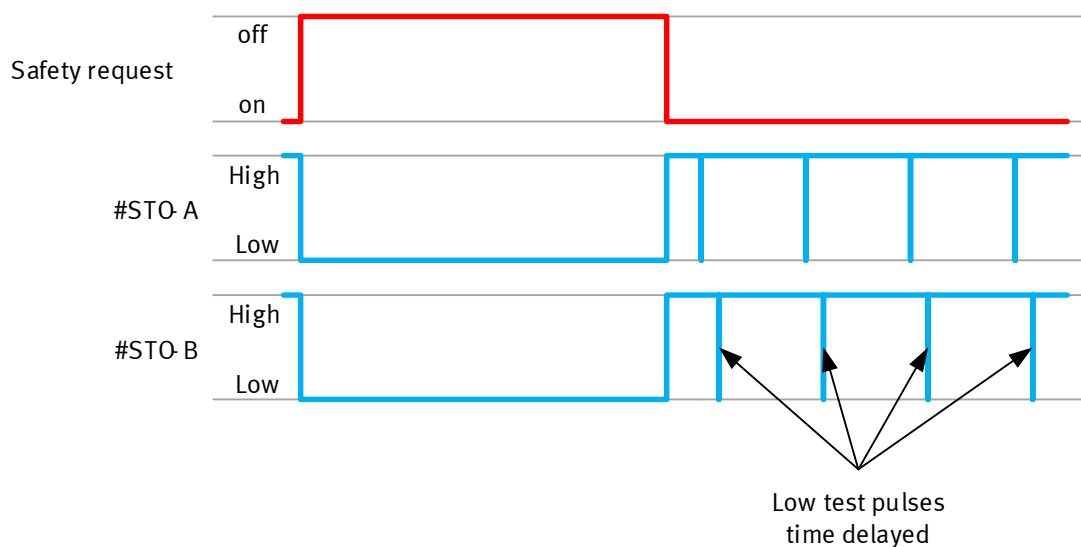
Low test pulses use a safety switching device to test its safe electronic outputs for their functionality. These low-test pulses are also used to detect short circuits and cross-circuits.

The safety switching device (T1) can cyclically test its outputs for the signals #STO-A and #STO-B at high level with low test pulses.

If the safety requirement is switched off (high level), the safety switching device regularly checks whether it can switch off any electronic outputs. To do this, the high level is lowered to the low level and after a certain time the safety switching device checks whether the electronic output has actually switched off. Then the low level is raised again to the high level.

If an error occurs during this functional test, the safety switching device issues an fault message and usually brings the application into a safe state.

The low test pulses are output by the safety switching device for the outputs of the signals #STO-A and #STO-B time-delayed.



Notes:

- The electronic outputs of safety switching devices usually have these low-test pulses.
- With safety relays, the low-test pulses usually have a duration of up to 1 ms.
- With safety PLCs, the duration of the low-test pulses is usually configurable.
- Depending on the manufacturer of the safety switching device, low-test pulses may also have other designations, e.g. shutdown test, dark test, etc.
- It is recommended that low-resistance and low-capacitance wiring be used.

High Test Pulses

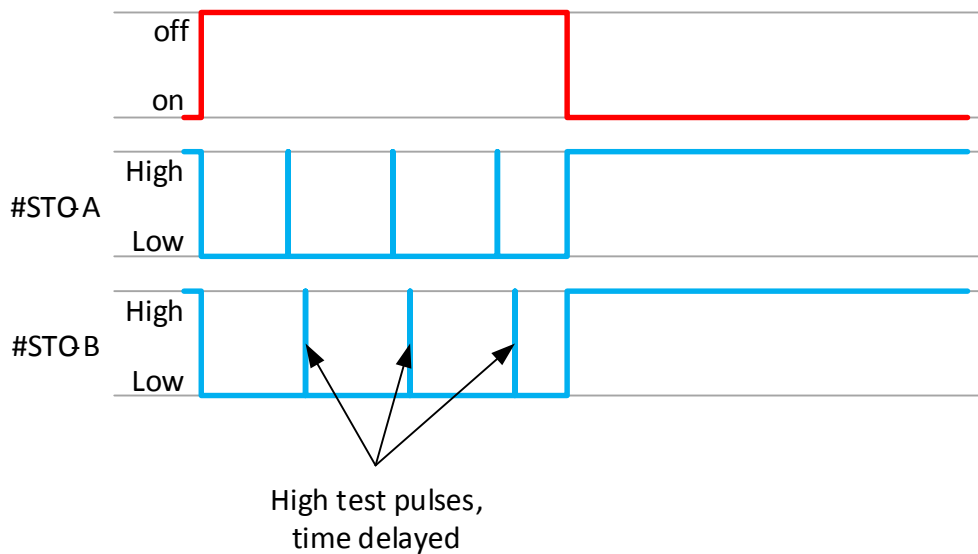
High test pulses can use some safety controllers to test their safe electronic outputs for certain functions.

The safety switching device (T1) can cyclically test the signals #STO-A and #STO-B at low levels with high test pulses.

If the safety sub-function STO is switched on (low signal), the safety switching device checks whether it can switch on its electronic outputs. For this purpose, the low level is raised to the high level and after a certain time it is checked whether the electronic output has actually been switched on. Then the high level is lowered again to the low level.

If an error occurs during this functional test, the safety switching device issues a fault message and usually brings the application into a safe state.

The high test pulses are output by the safety switching device for the outputs of the signals #STO-A and #STO-B time-delayed.



Notes:

- The safety relays usually have no high test pulses.
- Safety PLCs can have electronic outputs with high test pulses.
- With safety PLCs, the duration of the high test pulses is usually configurable.
- Depending on the manufacturer of the safety switching device, high test pulses can also have other designations, e.g. bright test.
- It is recommended to ensure low-resistance and low-capacitance wiring.

3 Literature

- [1] DIN EN 61800-5-2:2017-11 - Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems - Part 5-2: Safety requirements - Functional (IEC 61800-5-2:2016); German version EN 61800-5-2:2017
- [2] DIN EN ISO 13849-1:2016-06 - Safety of machinery - Safety-related parts of control systems - Part 1: General principles for design (ISO 13849-1:2015); German version EN ISO 13849-1:2015
- [3] DIN EN 60204-1:2007-06 - Safety of machinery - Electrical equipment of machines - Part 1: General requirements (IEC 60204-1:2005, modified); German version EN 60204-1:2006
- [4] DIN EN ISO 13849-2:2013-02 - Safety of machinery - Safety-related parts of control systems - Part 2: Validation (ISO 13849-2:2012); German version EN ISO 13849-2:2012