

# DUAL BEAM SELECTABLE FREQUENCY PHOTOELECTRIC DETECTOR INSTRUCTION MANUAL

DS-PI-D30/FM  
DS-PI-D40/FM  
DS-PI-D60/FM  
DS-PI-D80/FM  
DS-PI-D100/FM



## SUGGESTIONS FOR INSTALLATION 1

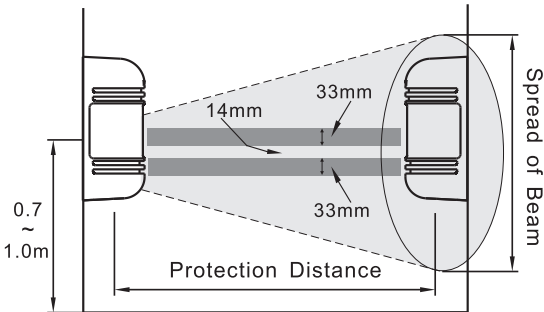


Ensure the sensors line of sight is free from any false alarm sources mounted on a stable and headlight does not shine directly such as bushes, trees, etc. ( Pay attention to these as they may change seasonally.)

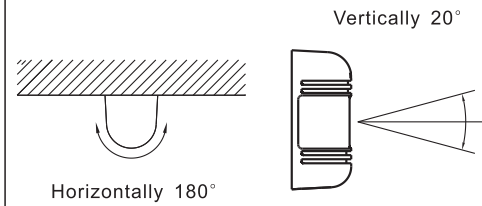
## SUGGESTIONS FOR INSTALLATION 2

- Height of installation and protection distance

Model	Protection Distance	Spread of Beam
DS-PI-D30/FM	30m	0.9m
DS-PI-D40/FM	40m	1.2m
DS-PI-D60/FM	60m	1.8m
DS-PI-D80/FM	80m	2.4m
DS-PI-D100/FM	100m	3.0m



- Direction of installation

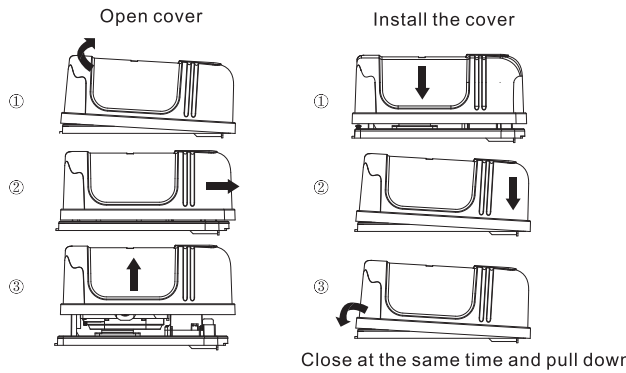
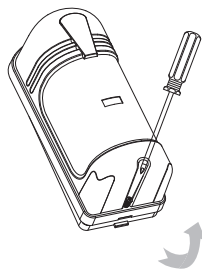


In case of jump phenomenon, as shown X section in the above, change the disposition of transmitter and receiver to the following manner shown O section.

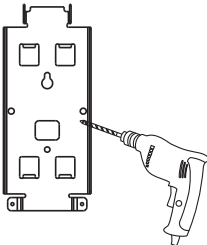
## INSTALLATION

- WALL MOUNT

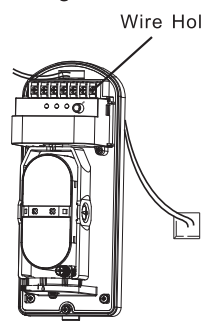
1. Loosen screw holding cover and remove the cover.



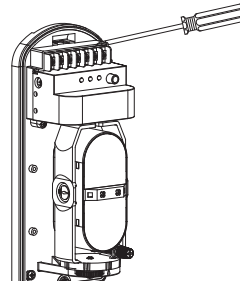
2. Attach the bracket to the wall, mark the installation holes, and make guide holes.



3. Pull wire through, install onto flange and the wall.



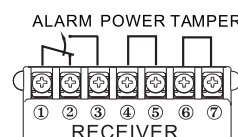
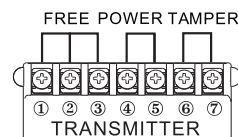
4. Connect wires to the terminal. ( Refer to the Terminal Configuration right hand side )



5. Wiring distance

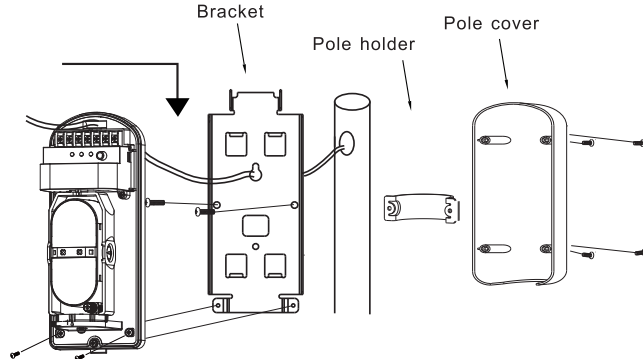
Model	DS-PI-D30/FM	DS-PI-D40/FM	DS-PI-D60/FM	DS-PI-D80/FM	DS-PI-D100/FM
Wire diameter	12V 24V	12V 24V	12V 24V	12V 24V	12V 24V
0.3mm (φ0.6)	238m	2143m	238m	2143m	238m
0.5mm (φ0.8)	417m	3750m	417m	3750m	417m
0.75mm (φ1.0)	556m	5000m	556m	5000m	556m
1.25mm (φ1.2)	833m	7500m	833m	7500m	833m

### TERMINAL CONFIGURATION



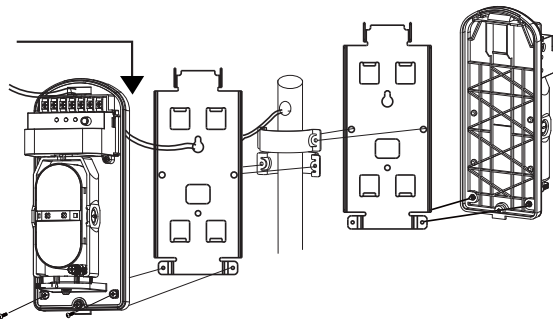
- POLE MOUNT

1. Pull the wire through the wire hole of the pole.
2. Attach the bracket to the pole with the pole holder.

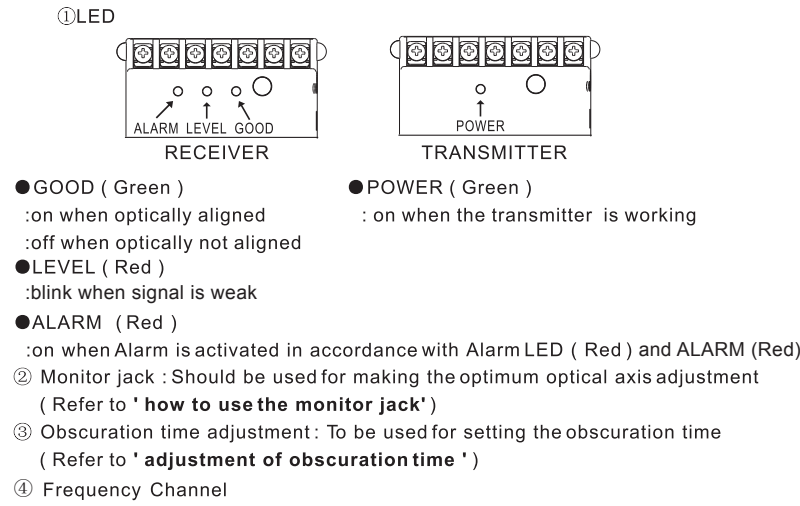
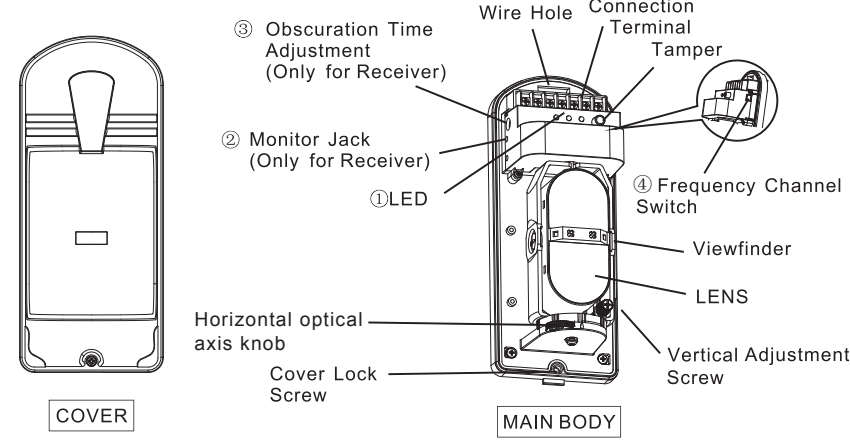


- Pole mount back-to-back

Each bracket to be reversely attached.



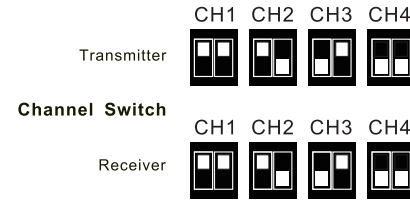
## PARTS DESCRIPTION



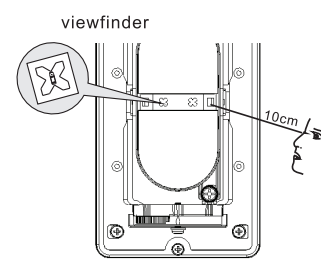
## ADJUSTMENT OF OPTICAL AXIS

- It is important to ensure correct optical alignment between the transmitter and receiver for proper operation.

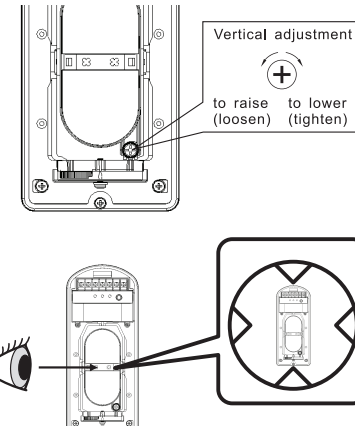
1. Turn on the power supply after uninstallation.
2. Frequency Channel The transmitter and the receiver select the same channel.



3. Place the viewfinder on either right or left hand side of the lens whichever makes easier viewing. Look through the viewfinder as shown below.



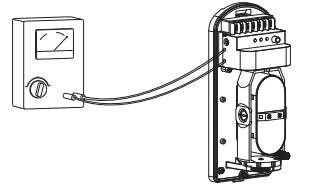
4. Adjust the angle of the lens via the Horizontal angle adjustment and the Vertical adjustment screw so that the sensor can be seen in the center of the Viewfinder. This adjustment is carried out on both the Transmitter and Receiver. Confirm after adjustment that the green GOOD LED is on, otherwise alignment should be readjusted.



- HOW TO USE THE MONITOR JACK

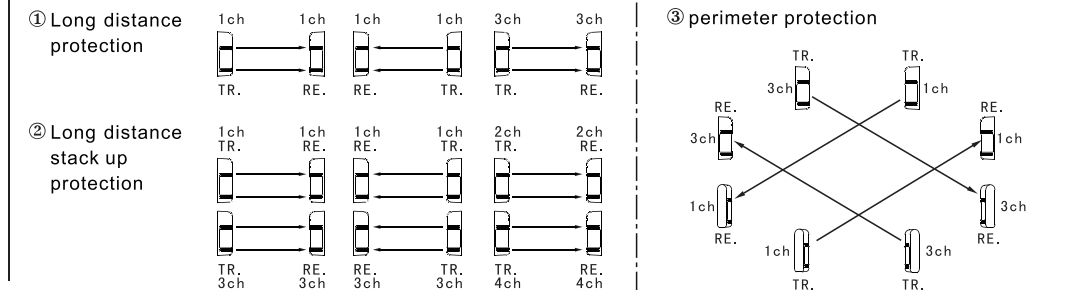
The best adjustment of optical axis can be done by reading the output voltage of the monitor jack.

1. Insert the meter pins into the monitor jack. ( pay attention to the polarity because of DC voltage )
2. a) Adjust the horizontal adjustment until the output is at a maximum. b) Adjust the vertical adjustment screw to obtain best signal. ( Do not interrupt beam by hands during the adjustment )
3. The following minimum voltages should be obtained to ensure best performance 1.45V for all of the series. If this is not obtained then the transmitter and receiver should be re-aligned.



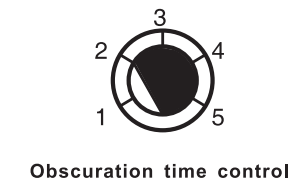
- Examples of the installation

To avoid the mutual interference of beams, please set the beams at different channels, when installing more than one pairs at the same time. TR: Transmitter; RE: Receiver



## ADJUSTMENT OF OBSCURATION

Set the obscuration time of the receiver by adjusting the obscuration time control to the required setting according to the sketch beside. The obscuration time should be set lower to detect faster moving targets, however care should be taken to note the environmental conditions as the obscuration time should be set higher to ignore conditions where there are a lot of birds or wind blown material.



1	2	3	4	5
50msec	100msec	250msec	350msec	500msec
Running (5m/sec)	Jogging (2-3m/sec)	Walking (1-1.5m/sec)	Slow Walking (0.5-1m/sec)	Slow Moving (0.5m/sec or less)

## CONFIRMATION OF OPERATION

After completion of the installation, confirm correct operation by suitable walk test. Refer to the following LED indications during the walk test. Confirm tamper operation prior to replacing covers. Confirm system operation with covers replaced.

	Conditions	Indication
Transmitter	Transmitting	Power LED (green) is on
Receiver	Operating	Good Sensitivity: Good LED (green) is on Poor Sensitivity: Level LED (green) is on
	Alarm Activated	Alarm (red) LED is on

NOTE: Conduct a Walk Test at least once a year

## TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE

Q Symptom	Possible cause	A Remedy
Indication lamp of Transmitter does not light.	Improper voltage of power supply	Check power supply and wiring
Power supply indication Lamp of Receiver does not light.	Improper voltage of power supply	Check power supply and wiring
Alarm indication lamp does not light even when the beams are intercepted.	① Infrared beam from Transmitter is reflected on another object and sent into the Receiver. ② Two beams are not intercepted at the same time. ③ Shorter obscuration time than that set on the obscuration control.	① Remove the reflecting object or change the place for installation and the optical axis direction. ② Check two beams to intercept at the same time. ③ Adjust obscuration time setting to be shorter.
Although alarm LED lights when the beams are intercepted, alarm does not ring.	① Broken wires or short on the signal wires. ② Melted bridge on the signal connection (Wrong current on the signal wires)	① Check the wiring. ② It needs to be repaired.
Alarm LED on the Receiver does not turn off.	① Inadequate optical axis. ② Shading objects between the Transmitter and the Receiver. ③ Dirty cover or dirty reflection mirror of the Transmitter and or Receiver. ④ Diffent CH to be settled betwen units.	① Readjust the optical axis. ② Remove the shading objects. ③ Clean optics with soft cloth. ④ Re-set the units correctly
Intermittent alarm.	① Bad wiring connection. ② Change of supply voltage. ③ Shading objects moving by wind between the Transmitter and the Receiver. ④ Unstable installation of the sensor unit. ⑤ Incomplete optical axis adjustment. ⑥ Birds and other large flying objects intercept the beam.	① Check the wiring connection. ② Check the voltage (for stabilized supply voltage.) ③ Remove the shading objects or change the place for installation. ④ Fix steadily. ⑤ Readjust the optical axis. ⑥ Readjust the obscuration time to be longer or reposition.

## OUTLINE DIMENSION

