

# Functional Safety

## Switch Amplifier

KFD2-SH-Ex1(.T)(.OP),  
KHA6-SH-Ex1

Manual



CE *SIL 3* PL d

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<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>5</b>
1.1	Content of this Document .....	5
1.2	Safety Information .....	6
1.3	Symbols Used .....	7
<b>2</b>	<b>Product Description</b> .....	<b>8</b>
2.1	Function .....	8
2.2	Interfaces .....	9
2.3	Marking .....	9
2.4	Standards and Directives for Functional Safe .....	9
<b>3</b>	<b>Planning</b> .....	<b>10</b>
3.1	System Structure .....	10
3.2	Assumptions .....	11
3.3	Safety Function and Safe State .....	12
3.4	Characteristic Safety Values .....	13
3.5	Useful Life Time .....	16
<b>4</b>	<b>Mounting and Installation</b> .....	<b>18</b>
4.1	Configuration .....	18
<b>5</b>	<b>Operation</b> .....	<b>19</b>
5.1	Proof Test Procedure .....	19
<b>6</b>	<b>List of evaluated Sensors</b> .....	<b>22</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Maintenance and Repair</b> .....	<b>23</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>List of Abbreviations</b> .....	<b>24</b>



# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Content of this Document

This document contains information for usage of the device in functional safety-related applications. You need this information to use your product throughout the applicable stages of the product life cycle. These can include the following:

- Product identification
- Delivery, transport, and storage
- Mounting and installation
- Commissioning and operation
- Maintenance and repair
- Troubleshooting
- Dismounting
- Disposal



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**Note**

This document does not substitute the instruction manual.

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**Note**

For full information on the product, refer to the instruction manual and further documentation on the Internet at [www.pepperl-fuchs.com](http://www.pepperl-fuchs.com).

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**Note**

For specific device information such as the year of construction, scan the QR code on the device. As an alternative, enter the serial number in the serial number search at [www.pepperl-fuchs.com](http://www.pepperl-fuchs.com).

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The documentation consists of the following parts:

- Present document
- Instruction manual
- Manual
- Datasheet

Additionally, the following parts may belong to the documentation, if applicable:

- EU-type examination certificate
- EU declaration of conformity
- Attestation of conformity
- Certificates
- Control drawings
- FMEDA report
- Assessment report
- Additional documents

For more information about Pepperl+Fuchs products with functional safety, see [www.pepperl-fuchs.com/sil](http://www.pepperl-fuchs.com/sil).

## 1.2 Safety Information

### Target Group, Personnel

Responsibility for planning, assembly, commissioning, operation, maintenance, and dismantling lies with the plant operator.

Only appropriately trained and qualified personnel may carry out mounting, installation, commissioning, operation, maintenance, and dismantling of the product. The personnel must have read and understood the instruction manual and the further documentation.

### Intended Use

The device is only approved for appropriate and intended use. Ignoring these instructions will void any warranty and absolve the manufacturer from any liability.

The device is developed, manufactured and tested according to the relevant safety standards.

Use the device only

- for the application described
- with specified environmental conditions
- with devices that are suitable for this safety application

### Improper Use

Protection of the personnel and the plant is not ensured if the device is not used according to its intended use.

### 1.3 Symbols Used

This document contains symbols for the identification of warning messages and of informative messages.

#### Warning Messages

You will find warning messages, whenever dangers may arise from your actions. It is mandatory that you observe these warning messages for your personal safety and in order to avoid property damage.

Depending on the risk level, the warning messages are displayed in descending order as follows:



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#### Danger!

This symbol indicates an imminent danger.

Non-observance will result in personal injury or death.

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#### Warning!

This symbol indicates a possible fault or danger.

Non-observance may cause personal injury or serious property damage.

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#### Caution!

This symbol indicates a possible fault.

Non-observance could interrupt the device and any connected systems and plants, or result in their complete failure.

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#### Informative Symbols



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#### Note

This symbol brings important information to your attention.

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#### Action

This symbol indicates a paragraph with instructions. You are prompted to perform an action or a sequence of actions.

## 2 Product Description

### 2.1 Function

#### General

The devices are safety components according to the machinery directive 2006/42/EC.

This isolated barrier is used for intrinsic safety applications.

The device transfers digital signals from SN/S1N safety sensors or approved dry contacts from the explosion-hazardous area to the non-explosion-hazardous area.

Unlike an SN/S1N series proximity sensor, a mechanical contact requires a 10 k $\Omega$  resistor to be placed across the contact in addition to a 1.5 k $\Omega$  resistor in series.

Lead breakage (LB) and short circuit (SC) conditions of the control circuit are continuously monitored.

During an fault condition, the fault indication output energizes and outputs I and II de-energize.

For safety applications up to SIL 3, output I must be used. For safety applications up to SIL 2, output I and output II can be used.

The device is designed for mounting on a 35 mm DIN mounting rail according to EN 60715.

#### KFD2-SH-Ex1, KHA6-SH-Ex1

The input controls 1 relay contact output with 3 NO contacts (1 output is in series to the both output relays for the safety function), 1 relay contact output with 1 NO contact, and 1 passive transistor output (fault indication output).

#### KFD2-SH-Ex1.T

The input controls 1 active voltage output and 1 relay contact output with a NO contact.

#### KFD2-SH-Ex1.T.OP

The input controls 1 active voltage output and 1 relay contact output with a NO contact.

The device can only be supplied by Power Rail.



## 2.2 Interfaces

The device has the following interfaces.

- Safety relevant interfaces: input, output I, output II
- Non-safety relevant interfaces: fault indication output, power supply



### Note

For corresponding connections see datasheet.

## 2.3 Marking

Pepperl+Fuchs Group Lilienthalstraße 200, 68307 Mannheim, Germany
Internet: <a href="http://www.pepperl-fuchs.com">www.pepperl-fuchs.com</a>

KFD2-SH-Ex1, KFD2-SH-Ex1.T, KFD2-SH-Ex1.T.OP, KHA6-SH-Ex1	Up to SIL 3 Up to PL d
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## 2.4 Standards and Directives for Functional Safe

### Device-specific standards and directives

Functional safety	IEC/EN 61508, part 1 – 2, edition 2010: Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems (manufacturer)
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Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC	EN/ISO 13849-1:2023: Safety of machinery – Safety-related parts of control systems – Part 1: General principles for design IEC/EN 62061:2021 Safety of machinery – Functional safety of safety-related control systems
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### System-specific standards and directives

Functional safety	IEC 61511-1:2016+COR1:2016+A1:2017 EN 61511-1:2017+A1:2017 Functional safety – Safety instrumented systems for the process industry sector (user)
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## 3 Planning

### 3.1 System Structure

#### 3.1.1 Low Demand Mode of Operation

If there are two control loops, one for the standard operation and another one for the functional safety, then usually the demand rate for the safety loop is assumed to be less than once per year.

The relevant safety parameters to be verified are:

- the  $PFD_{avg}$  value (average **P**robability of dangerous **F**ailure on **D**emand) and the  $T_1$  value (proof test interval that has a direct impact on the  $PFD_{avg}$  value)
- the SFF value (**S**afe **F**ailure **F**raction)
- the HFT architecture (**H**ardware **F**ault **T**olerance)

#### 3.1.2 High Demand or Continuous Mode of Operation

If there is only one safety loop, which combines the standard operation and safety-related operation, then usually the demand rate for this safety loop is assumed to be higher than once per year.

The relevant safety parameters to be verified are:

- the PFH value (**P**robability of dangerous **F**ailure per **H**our)
- Fault reaction time of the safety system
- the SFF value (**S**afe **F**ailure **F**raction)
- the HFT architecture (**H**ardware **F**ault **T**olerance)

#### 3.1.3 Safe Failure Fraction

The safe failure fraction describes the ratio of all safe failures and dangerous detected failures to the total failure rate.

$$SFF = (\lambda_s + \lambda_{dd}) / (\lambda_s + \lambda_{dd} + \lambda_{du})$$

A safe failure fraction as defined in IEC/EN 61508 is only relevant for elements or (sub)systems in a complete safety loop. The device under consideration is always part of a safety loop but is not regarded as a complete element or subsystem.

For calculating the SIL of a safety loop it is necessary to evaluate the safe failure fraction of elements, subsystems and the complete system, but not of a single device.

Nevertheless the SFF of the device is given in this document for reference.

## 3.2 Assumptions

The following assumptions have been made during the FMEDA:

- The fault indication output which signals if the field circuits are broken or shorted is not considered in the FMEDA and the calculations.
- For output I of the KFD2-SH-Ex1 and KHA6-SH-Ex1 devices, use the 3 redundant relay contacts to establish the necessary redundancy.
- Failure rate based on the Siemens standard SN 29500.
- Failure rates are constant, wear is not considered.
- External power supply failure rates are not included.
- The safety-related device is considered to be of type **A** device with a hardware fault tolerance of **0**.
- Observe the useful lifetime limitations of the output relays.
- The device will be used under average industrial ambient conditions comparable to the classification **stationary mounted** according to MIL-HDBK-217F.

Alternatively, operating stress conditions typical of an industrial field environment similar to IEC/EN 60654-1 Class C with an average temperature over a long period of time of 40 °C may be assumed. For a higher average temperature of 60 °C, the failure rates must be multiplied by a factor of 2.5 based on experience. A similar factor must be used if frequent temperature fluctuations are expected.

### Applications according to IEC/EN 61508

If you use output I of the device, you can reach SIL 3 according to IEC 61508.

- To build a SIL safety loop for the defined SIL, it is assumed as an example that this device uses 10 % of the available budget for  $PFD_{avg}/PFH$ .
- For a SIL 3 application operating in low demand mode the total  $PFD_{avg}$  value of the SIF (**S**afety **I**nstrumented **F**unction) should be smaller than  $10^{-3}$ , hence the maximum allowable  $PFD_{avg}$  value would then be  $10^{-4}$ .
- For a SIL 3 application operating in high demand mode the total PFH value of the SIF should be smaller than  $10^{-7}$  per hour, hence the maximum allowable PFH value would then be  $10^{-8}$  per hour.
- Since the safety loop has a hardware fault tolerance of **0** and it is a type **A** device, the SFF must be > 90 % according to table 2 of IEC/EN 61508-2 for a SIL 3 (sub) system.

If you use output I or output II of the device, you can reach SIL 2 according to IEC 61508.

- To build a SIL safety loop for the defined SIL, it is assumed as an example that this device uses 10 % of the available budget for  $PFD_{avg}/PFH$ .
- For a SIL 2 application operating in low demand mode the total  $PFD_{avg}$  value of the SIF (**S**afety **I**nstrumented **F**unction) should be smaller than  $10^{-2}$ , hence the maximum allowable  $PFD_{avg}$  value would then be  $10^{-3}$ .
- For a SIL 2 application operating in high demand mode the total PFH value of the SIF should be smaller than  $10^{-6}$  per hour, hence the maximum allowable PFH value would then be  $10^{-7}$  per hour.
- Since the safety loop has a hardware fault tolerance of **0** and it is a type **A** device, the SFF must be > 60 % according to table 2 of IEC/EN 61508-2 for a SIL 2 (sub) system.

### Applications according to IEC/EN 62061 and EN/ISO 13849-1

- If you use output I of the device, you can use the device in safety functions up to PL d.
- The device was qualified for use in safety functions according to EN/ISO 13849-1. The device fulfills the requirements for PL d and is designed as Category 3 equipment. Observe the rules in this standard when designing the safety functions.

## 3.3 Safety Function and Safe State

### Safe State

The safe state of the outputs is the de-energized state. This state is reached when the input is in low state.

### Safety Function

K\*\*\*-SH-Ex1

The devices have two outputs that can be used for the safety function. Output I is a relay output with triplicated output relay, intended for use in applications up to SIL 3 or PL d. Output II is an additional relay output that may by itself be used in applications up to SIL 2.

KFD2-SH-Ex1.T(OP)

The devices have two outputs that can be used for the safety function. Output I is an electronic output that may be used in applications up to SIL 3 or PL d. Output II may be used in applications up to SIL 2.

Line Fault Detection

The input circuit of all versions is supervised. The related safety function is defined as the outputs are low/de-energized (safe state), if a line fault or a short circuit of the sensor is detected.

### Reaction Time

The reaction time for all safety functions is < 30 ms.

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### Note

The fault indication output is not safety relevant.

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### 3.4 Characteristic Safety Values

#### KHA6-SH-Ex1

Parameters	Characteristic values	
Assessment type and documentation	Full assessment	
Device type	A	
Mode of operation	Low Demand Mode or High Demand Mode	
HFT	0 <sup>1</sup>	0
SIL	3	2
SC	3	3
Safety function	Output I is de-energized when input in low state	Output II is de-energized when input in low state
$\lambda_s$	266 FIT	179 FIT
$\lambda_{du}$	0.6 FIT	51.9 FIT
$\lambda_{dd}$	76.8 FIT	50.4 FIT
$\lambda_{no\ effect}^2$	190 FIT	143 FIT
$\lambda_{total}$ (safety function)	289 FIT	280 FIT
SFF	99.8 %	81 %
MTBF <sup>3</sup>	214 years	269 years
MTTF <sub>d</sub>	1477 years	–
DC <sub>d</sub>	99.2 % (high)	–
B10 <sub>d</sub>	250000	–
Category (ISO 13849-1)	3	–
PL	d	–
PFH	$6.47 \times 10^{-10}$ 1/h	$5.19 \times 10^{-8}$ 1/h
PFD <sub>avg</sub> for T <sub>1</sub> = 1 year	$2.83 \times 10^{-6}$	$2.27 \times 10^{-4}$
PFD <sub>avg</sub> for T <sub>1</sub> = 2 years	$5.67 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.55 \times 10^{-4}$
PFD <sub>avg</sub> for T <sub>1</sub> = 5 years	$1.42 \times 10^{-5}$	$1.14 \times 10^{-3}$
Reaction time <sup>4</sup>	< 30 ms	< 30 ms

Table 3.1

<sup>1</sup> The redundant relays can be considered as elements with hardware fault tolerance. For this calculation the redundant relays were considered as diagnostics for the relay with a DC value of 99 % to take care of a possible common cause failure.

<sup>2</sup> **Annunciation failures** are not directly influencing the safety functions and are therefore added to the  $\lambda_{no\ effect}$  value.

<sup>3</sup> acc. to SN29500. This value is calculated with the failure rates of the device components which are part of the safety function of the device.

<sup>4</sup> Time between fault detection and fault reaction.

## KFD2-SH-Ex1

Parameters	Characteristic values	
Assessment type and documentation	Full assessment	
Device type	A	
Mode of operation	Low Demand Mode or High Demand Mode	
HFT	0 <sup>1</sup>	0
SIL	3	2
SC	3	3
Safety function	Output I is de-energized when input in low state	Output II is de-energized when input in low state
$\lambda_s$	237 FIT	203 FIT
$\lambda_{du}$	0.6 FIT	51.9 FIT
$\lambda_{dd}$	50.5 FIT	36.6 FIT
$\lambda_{no\ effect}^2$	215 FIT	156 FIT
$\lambda_{total}$ (safety function)	288 FIT	291 FIT
SFF	99.8 %	82 %
MTBF <sup>3</sup>	204 years	254 years
MTTF <sub>d</sub>	2240 years	–
DC <sub>d</sub>	98.7 % (medium)	–
B10 <sub>d</sub>	250000	–
Category (ISO 13849-1)	3	–
PL	d	–
PFH	$6.47 \times 10^{-10}$ 1/h	$5.19 \times 10^{-8}$ 1/h
PFD <sub>avg</sub> for T <sub>1</sub> = 1 year	$2.83 \times 10^{-6}$	$2.27 \times 10^{-4}$
PFD <sub>avg</sub> for T <sub>1</sub> = 2 years	$5.67 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.55 \times 10^{-4}$
PFD <sub>avg</sub> for T <sub>1</sub> = 5 years	$1.42 \times 10^{-5}$	$1.14 \times 10^{-3}$
Reaction time <sup>4</sup>	< 30 ms	< 30 ms

Table 3.2

<sup>1</sup> The redundant relays can be considered as elements with hardware fault tolerance. For this calculation the redundant relays were considered as diagnostics for the relay with a DC value of 99 % to take care of a possible common cause failure.

<sup>2</sup> **Annunciation failures** are not directly influencing the safety functions and are therefore added to the  $\lambda_{no\ effect}$  value.

<sup>3</sup> acc. to SN29500. This value is calculated with the failure rates of the device components which are part of the safety function of the device.

<sup>4</sup> Time between fault detection and fault reaction.

## KFD2-SH-Ex1.T(.OP)

Parameters	Characteristic values	
Assessment type and documentation	Full assessment	
Device type	A	
Mode of operation	Low Demand Mode or High Demand Mode	
HFT	0	
SIL	3	2
SC	3	3
Safety function	Output I is de-energized when input in low state	Output II is de-energized when input in low state
$\lambda_s$	181 FIT	194 FIT
$\lambda_{du}$	1.4 FIT	51.6 FIT
$\lambda_{dd}$	38.4 FIT	38.4 FIT
$\lambda_{no\ effect}^1$	195 FIT	130 FIT
$\lambda_{total}$ (safety function)	218 FIT	282 FIT
SFF	99.4 %	81 %
MTBF <sup>2</sup>	275 years	276 years
MTTF <sub>d</sub>	2860 years	–
DC <sub>d</sub>	96.5 % (medium)	–
B10 <sub>d</sub>	–	–
Category (ISO 13849-1)	3	–
PL	d	–
PFH	$1.38 \times 10^{-9}$ 1/h	$5.16 \times 10^{-8}$ 1/h
PFD <sub>avg</sub> for T <sub>1</sub> = 1 year	$6.04 \times 10^{-6}$	$2.26 \times 10^{-4}$
PFD <sub>avg</sub> for T <sub>1</sub> = 2 years	$1.21 \times 10^{-5}$	$4.52 \times 10^{-4}$
PFD <sub>avg</sub> for T <sub>1</sub> = 5 years	$3.02 \times 10^{-5}$	$1.13 \times 10^{-3}$
Reaction time <sup>3</sup>	< 30 ms	< 30 ms

Table 3.3

<sup>1</sup> **Annunciation failures** are not directly influencing the safety functions and are therefore added to the  $\lambda_{no\ effect}$  value.

<sup>2</sup> acc. to SN29500. This value is calculated with the failure rates of the device components which are part of the safety function of the device.

<sup>3</sup> Time between fault detection and fault reaction.

The characteristic safety values like PFD, PFH, SFF, HFT and T<sub>1</sub> are taken from the FMEDA report and the assessment documentation created by the issuer. Please note, PFD and T<sub>1</sub> are related to each other. The function of the devices has to be checked within the proof test interval (T<sub>1</sub>).

The safety values MTTF<sub>d</sub>, DC<sub>d</sub>, Category and PL for the machinery directive are taken from the assessment report and certificate.

### 3.5 Useful Life Time

Although a constant failure rate is assumed by the probabilistic estimation this only applies provided that the useful lifetime of components is not exceeded. Beyond this useful lifetime, the result of the probabilistic estimation is meaningless as the probability of failure significantly increases with time. The useful lifetime is highly dependent on the component itself and its operating conditions – temperature in particular. For example, electrolytic capacitors can be very sensitive to the operating temperature.

This assumption of a constant failure rate is based on the bathtub curve, which shows the typical behavior for electronic components.

Therefore it is obvious that failure calculation is only valid for components that have this constant domain and that the validity of the calculation is limited to the useful lifetime of each component.

It is assumed that early failures are detected to a huge percentage during the installation and therefore the assumption of a constant failure rate during the useful lifetime is valid.

However, according to IEC/EN 61508-2, a useful lifetime, based on general experience, should be assumed. Experience has shown that the useful lifetime often lies within a range period of about 8 to 12 years.

As noted in DIN EN 61508-2:2011 note N3, appropriate measures taken by the manufacturer and plant operator can extend the useful lifetime.

Our experience has shown that the useful lifetime of a Pepperl+Fuchs product can be higher if the ambient conditions support a long life time, for example if the ambient temperature is significantly below the maximum ambient temperature.

Please note that the useful lifetime refers to the (constant) failure rate of the device. The effective life time can deviate from this.



### Maximum Switching Power of Output Contacts KFD2-SH-Ex1

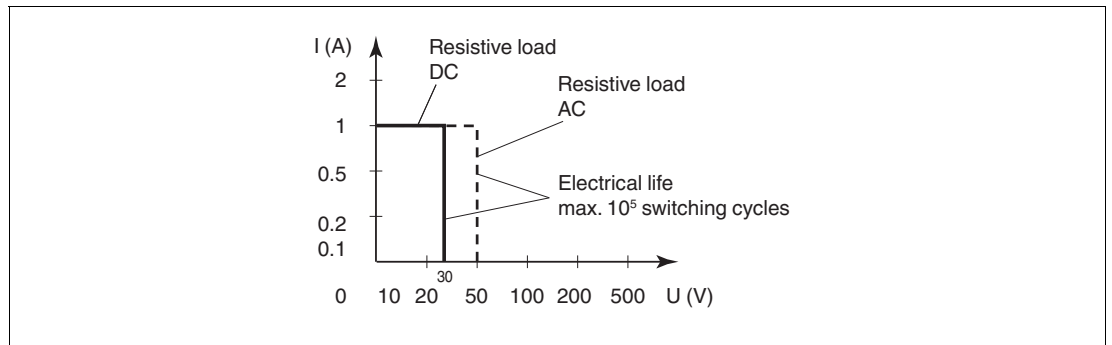


Figure 3.1

### Maximum Switching Power of Output Contacts KHA6-SH-Ex1

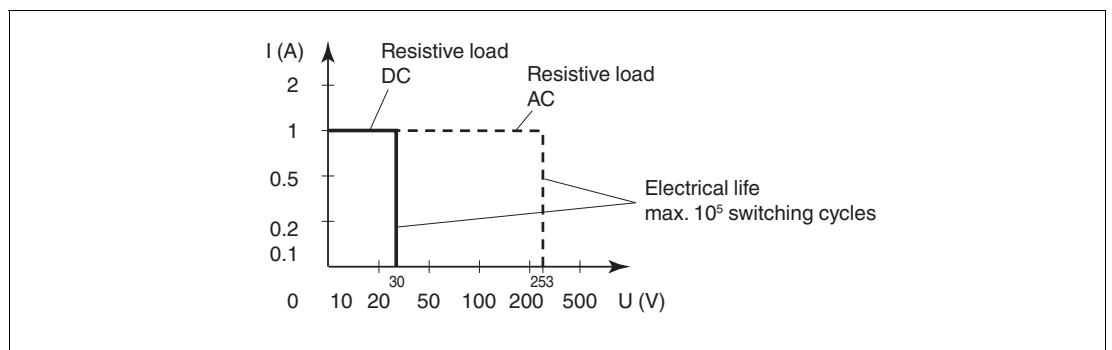


Figure 3.2

### Maximum Switching Power of Output Contacts KFD2-SH-Ex1.T(.OP)

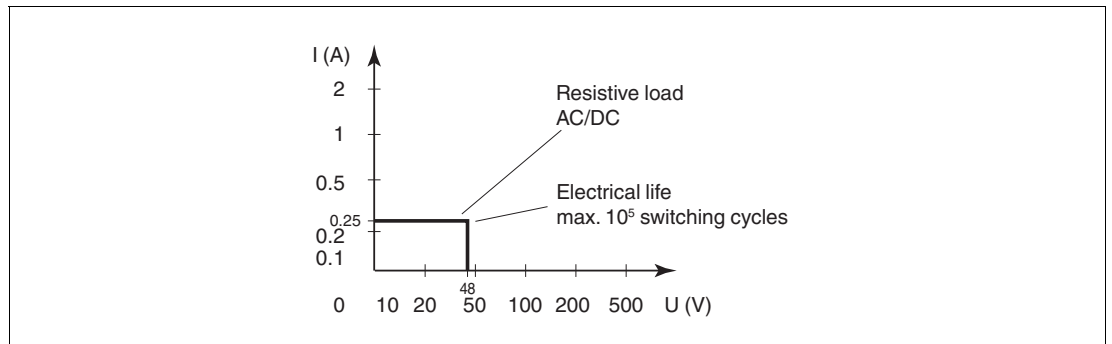


Figure 3.3

The maximum number of switching cycles is depending on the electrical load and may be higher if reduced currents and voltages are applied.

## 4 Mounting and Installation



### Mounting and Installing the Device

1. Observe the safety instructions in the instruction manual.
2. Observe the information in the manual.
3. Observe the requirements for the safety loop.
4. Connect the device only to devices that are suitable for this safety application.
5. Check the safety function to ensure the expected output behavior.

### 4.1 Configuration

A configuration of the device is not necessary and not possible.

## 5 Operation



### Danger!

Danger to life from missing safety function

If the safety loop is put out of service, the safety function is no longer guaranteed.

- Do not deactivate the device.
- Do not bypass the safety function.
- Do not repair, modify, or manipulate the device.



### Operating the device

1. Observe the safety instructions in the instruction manual.
2. Observe the information in the manual.
3. Use the device only with devices that are suitable for this safety application.
4. Correct any occurring safe failures within 8 hours. Take measures to maintain the safety function while the device is being repaired.

### 5.1 Proof Test Procedure

According to IEC/EN 61508-2 a recurring proof test shall be undertaken to reveal potential dangerous failures that are not detected otherwise.

Check the function of the subsystem at periodic intervals depending on the applied  $PFD_{avg}$  in accordance with the characteristic safety values. See chapter 3.4.

It is under the responsibility of the plant operator to define the type of proof test and the interval time period.

Equipment required:

- Digital multimeter with an accuracy better than 0.1 %  
For the proof test of the intrinsic safety side of the devices, a special digital multimeter for intrinsically safe circuits must be used.  
Intrinsically safe circuits that were operated with non-intrinsically safe circuits may not be used as intrinsically safe circuits afterwards.
- Power supply set at nominal voltage of 24 V DC.
- Potentiometer 4.7 k $\Omega$ .
- Resistor 220  $\Omega$ /150 k $\Omega$ .
- Resistor 1.3 k $\Omega$ /0.5 W (.T(.OP) version only).
- Resistor 1 k $\Omega$ /1 W.



## Proof Test Procedure

1. Prepare a test set-up, see figure below.
2. Simulate the state of the sensor
  - by a potentiometer of 4.7 k $\Omega$  (threshold for normal operation),
  - by a resistor of 220  $\Omega$  (short circuit detection) and
  - by a resistor of 150 k $\Omega$  (lead breakage detection)
3. Connect a load of 1.3 k $\Omega$  to the voltage output of the .T(.OP) device.
4. Supply the relay contact output by 24 V DC externally. Connect an 1 k $\Omega$  resistor as load to the relay contact output. Test this configuration with a multimeter for the state (on).
5. For versions with triplicated relays, test each single relay with a multimeter if the off state is reached.
  - ↳ The input threshold must be between 2.1 mA and 2.8 mA. The hysteresis must be between 170  $\mu$ A and 250  $\mu$ A (measured with input multimeter and potentiometer).
    - If the input current is above the threshold,
      - the voltage output must be activated, voltage level higher than 20 V DC (.T(.OP) version only),
      - the relay contact output must conduct (approx. 24 mA over 1 k $\Omega$ ),
      - the yellow LED must be on.
6. For the functional safety it is important that the voltage output is **definitely off** (less than 1 V DC) and each single relay contact output is **definitely open (high impedance)**, if the input is below the lower threshold (typ. 2.5 mA) or above the higher threshold (typ. 6 mA).
7. Connect the resistor R<sub>SC</sub> (220  $\Omega$ ) or the resistor R<sub>LB</sub> (150 k $\Omega$ ) to the input.
  - ↳ The red LED must indicate the fault, the voltage output is off, the relay contact outputs are high impedant (> 100 k $\Omega$ ).

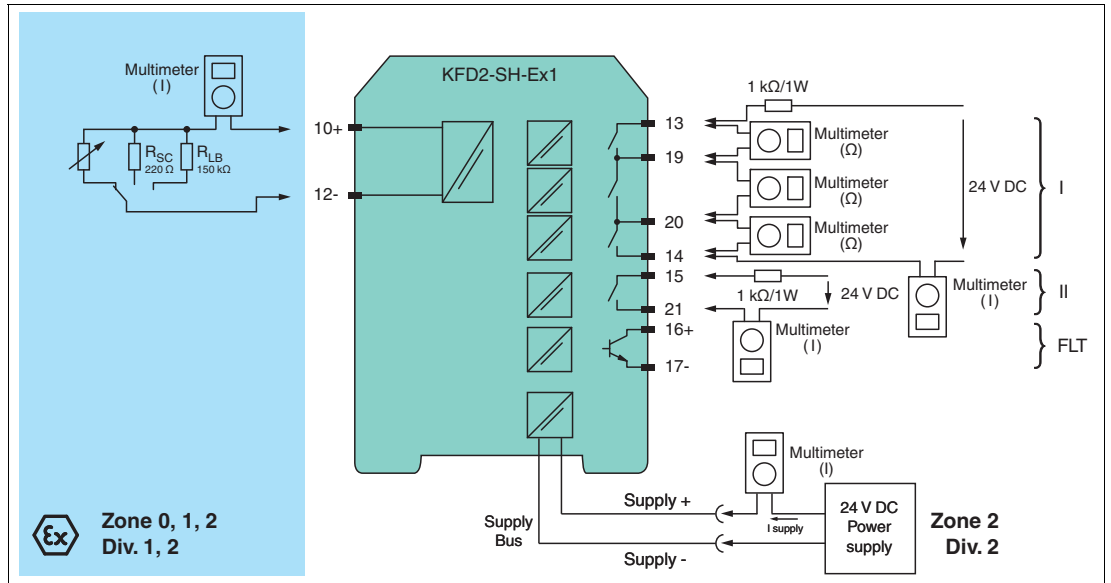


Figure 5.1 Proof test set-up for KFD2-SH-Ex1, KHA6-SH-Ex1

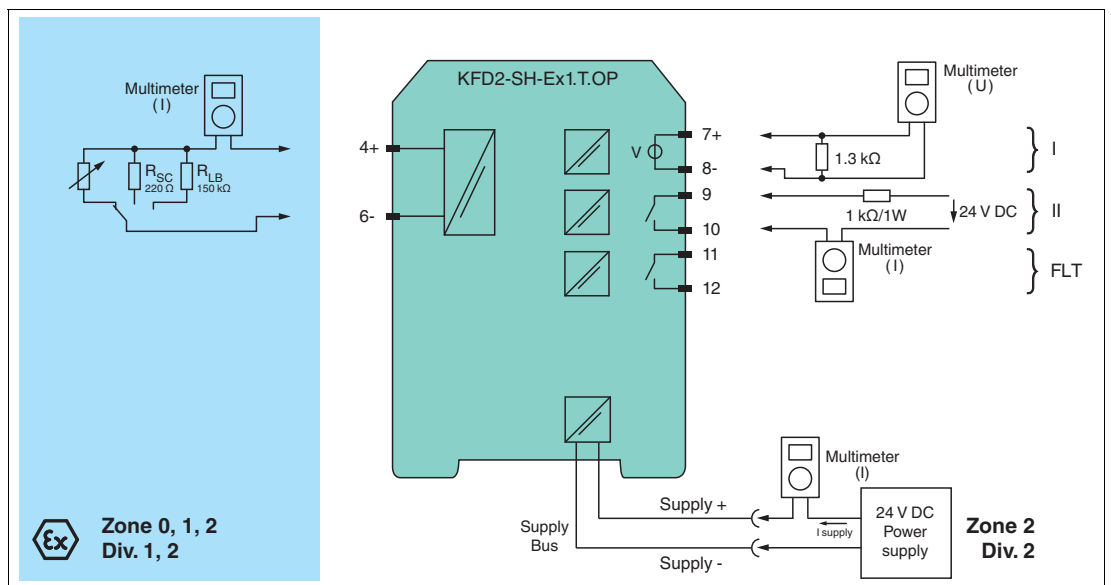


Figure 5.2 Proof test set-up for KFD2-SH-Ex1.T(OP)

## 6 List of evaluated Sensors

The following sensors were evaluated for use in conjunction with PL d and SIL 3:

NJ2-11-SN
NJ2-11-SN-G
NJ2-11-SN-G-..M <sup>1</sup>
NJ2-12GK-SN
NJ2-12GK-SN-..M <sup>1</sup>
NJ4-12GK-SN
NJ4-12GK-SN-..M <sup>1</sup>
NJ3-18GK-S1N
NJ3-18GK-S1N-..M <sup>1</sup>
NJ5-18GK-SN
NJ5-18GK-SN-..M <sup>1</sup>
NJ8-18GK-SN
NJ8-18GK-SN-..M <sup>1</sup>
NJ6-22-SN
NJ6-22-SN-G
NJ6-22-SN-G-..M <sup>1</sup>
NJ5-30GK-S1N
NJ5-30GK-S1N-..M <sup>1</sup>
NJ10-30GK-SN
NJ10-30GK-SN-..M <sup>1</sup>
NJ15-30GK-SN
NJ15-30GK-SN-..M <sup>1</sup>
NJ6S1+U1+N1
NJ15S+U1+N
NJ20S+U1+N
NJ40-FP-SN-P1
SJ2-SN
SJ2-S1N
SJ3,5-SN
SJ3,5-SN-Y89604
SJ3,5-S1N
NCN3-F25-SN4-V1
PL2-F25-SN4-K
PL3-F25-SN4-K

Table 6.1

<sup>1</sup> -..M means different cable lengths in meter (m).

Additionally, mechanical switches may be used. See chapter 2.1.

## 7 Maintenance and Repair



### **Danger!**

Danger to life from missing safety function

Changes to the device or a defect of the device can lead to device malfunction. The function of the device and the safety function is no longer guaranteed.

Do not repair, modify, or manipulate the device.

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### **Maintaining, Repairing or Replacing the Device**

In case of maintenance, repair or replacement of the device, proceed as follows:

1. Implement appropriate maintenance procedures for regular maintenance of the safety loop.
2. While the device is maintained, repaired or replaced, the safety function does not work. Take appropriate measures to protect personnel and equipment while the safety function is not available. Secure the application against accidental restart.
3. Do not repair a defective device. A defective device must only be repaired by the manufacturer.
4. If there is a defect, always replace the device with an original device.



### **Reporting Device Failure**

If you use the device in a safety loop according to IEC/EN 61508, it is required to inform the device manufacturer about possible systematic failures.

Report all failures in the safety function that are due to functional limitations or a loss of device function – especially in the case of possible dangerous failures.

In these cases, contact your local sales partner or the Pepperl+Fuchs technical sales support (service line).

It is not necessary to report failures in the safety function that are due to external influences or damage.

## 8 List of Abbreviations

<b>B<sub>10d</sub></b>	Number of switching cycles of relays until 10 % of these components have failed
<b>Category</b>	Category acc. to EN/ISO 13849-1
<b>DC<sub>d</sub></b>	<b>D</b> iagnostic <b>C</b> overage of dangerous faults
<b>DCS</b>	<b>D</b> istributed <b>C</b> ontrol <b>S</b> ystem
<b>ESD</b>	<b>E</b> mergency <b>S</b> hutdown
<b>FIT</b>	<b>F</b> ailure <b>I</b> n <b>T</b> ime in 10 <sup>-9</sup> 1/h
<b>FMEDA</b>	<b>F</b> ailure <b>M</b> ode, <b>E</b> ffects and <b>D</b> iagnostics <b>A</b> nalysis
$\lambda_s$	Probability of safe failure
$\lambda_{dd}$	Probability of dangerous detected failure
$\lambda_{du}$	Probability of dangerous undetected failure
$\lambda_{no\ effect}$	Probability of failures of components in the safety path that have no effect on the safety function
$\lambda_{not\ part}$	Probability of failures of components that are not in the safety path
$\lambda_{total\ (safety\ function)}$	Safety function
<b>HFT</b>	<b>H</b> ardware <b>F</b> ault <b>T</b> olerance
<b>MTBF</b>	<b>M</b> ean <b>T</b> ime <b>B</b> etween <b>F</b> ailures
<b>MTTF<sub>d</sub></b>	<b>M</b> ean <b>T</b> ime <b>T</b> o dangerous <b>F</b> ailures
<b>MTTR</b>	<b>M</b> ean <b>T</b> ime <b>T</b> o <b>R</b> epair
<b>PFD<sub>avg</sub></b>	<b>A</b> verage <b>P</b> robability of <b>F</b> ailure on <b>D</b> emand
<b>PFH</b>	<b>P</b> robability of dangerous <b>F</b> ailure per <b>H</b> our
<b>PL</b>	<b>P</b> erformance <b>L</b> evel acc. to EN/ISO 13849-1
<b>PTC</b>	<b>P</b> roof <b>T</b> est <b>C</b> overage
<b>SC</b>	<b>S</b> ystematic <b>C</b> apability
<b>SFF</b>	<b>S</b> afe <b>F</b> ailure <b>F</b> raction
<b>SIF</b>	<b>S</b> afety <b>I</b> nstrumented <b>F</b> unction
<b>SIL</b>	<b>S</b> afety <b>I</b> ntegrity <b>L</b> evel
<b>SIS</b>	<b>S</b> afety <b>I</b> nstrumented <b>S</b> ystem
<b>T<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>P</b> roof <b>T</b> est <b>I</b> nterval
<b>FLT</b>	<b>F</b> ault
<b>LB</b>	<b>L</b> ead <b>B</b> reakage
<b>LFD</b>	<b>L</b> ine <b>F</b> ault <b>D</b> etection
<b>SC</b>	<b>S</b> hort <b>C</b> ircuit





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