

# SwingRiser - HRG

Relay manual

#### DISCLAIMER

HySecurity relay-controlled hydraulic gate operators do not meet current UL 325 Safety Standards and that HySecurity recommends decommission and replacement of all manufacturers' relay-controlled operators with modern Smart Touch™ based operators, which fully comply with UL 325 safety standards. By downloading and using this document you acknowledge that HySecurity no longer provides parts or technical support for those older operators.

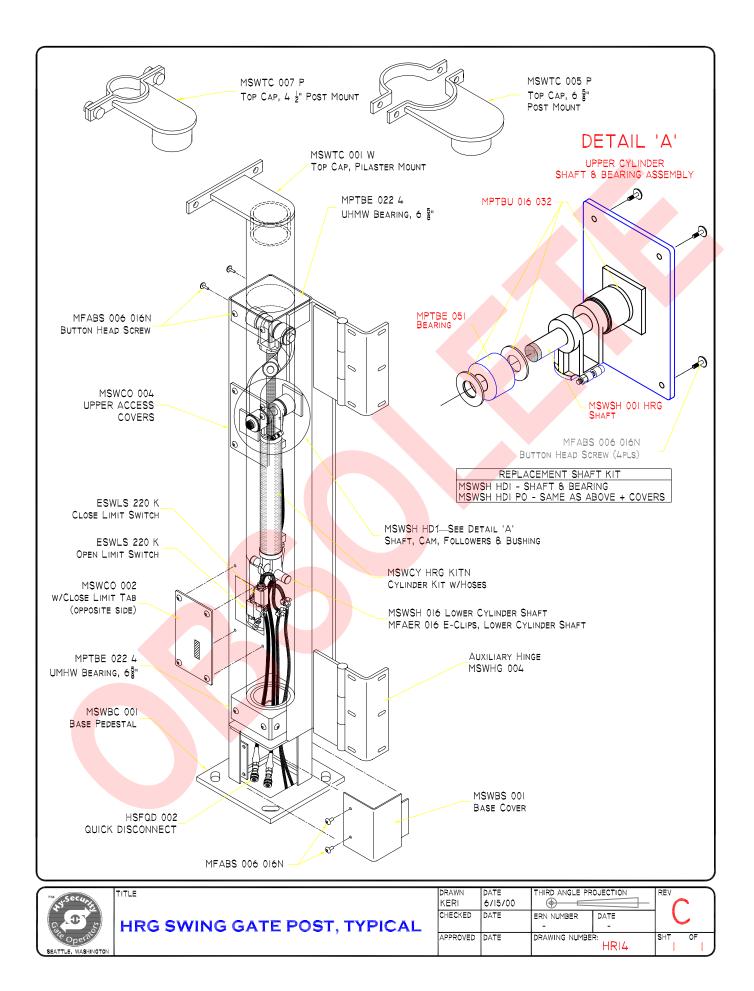
#### Note

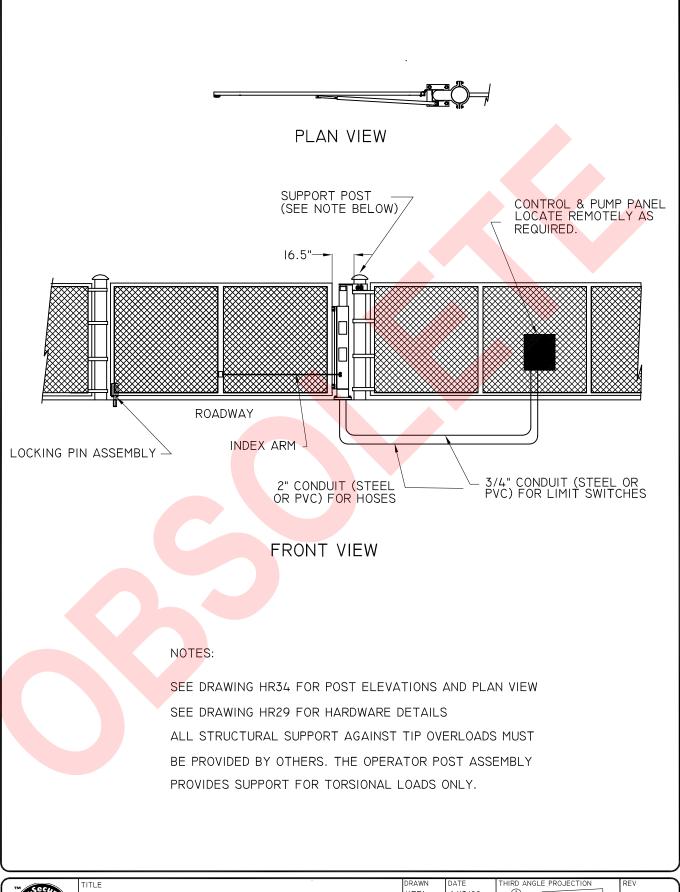
HySecurity accepts no responsibility, implied or express, for claims arising from continued use of pre-2001 relay-controlled operators.

# HRG 220 SWING GATE OPERATOR, SINGLE HRG 222 SWING GATE OPERATOR, PAIR HANDBOOK



Manufacturers and Designers of Hydraulic Systems

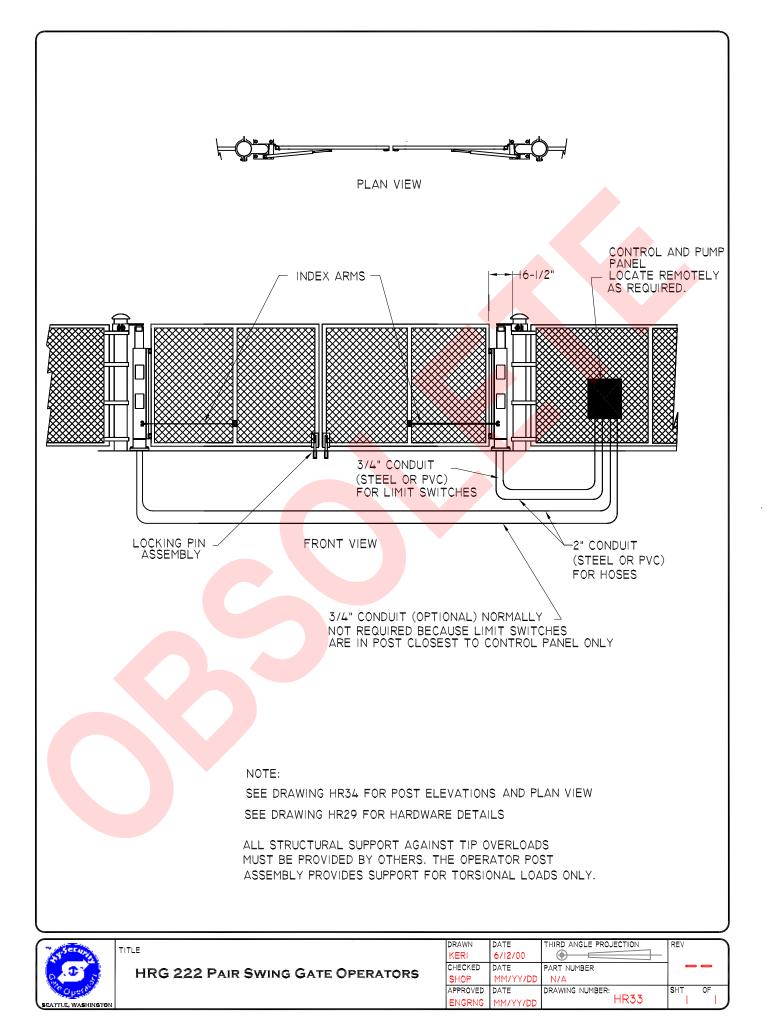


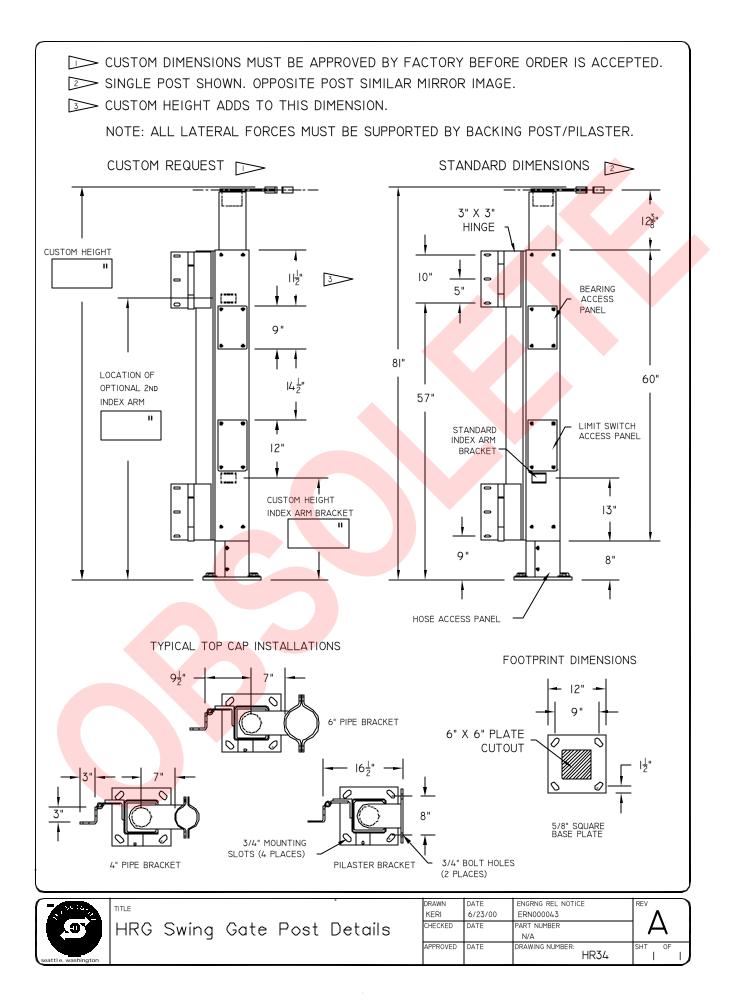


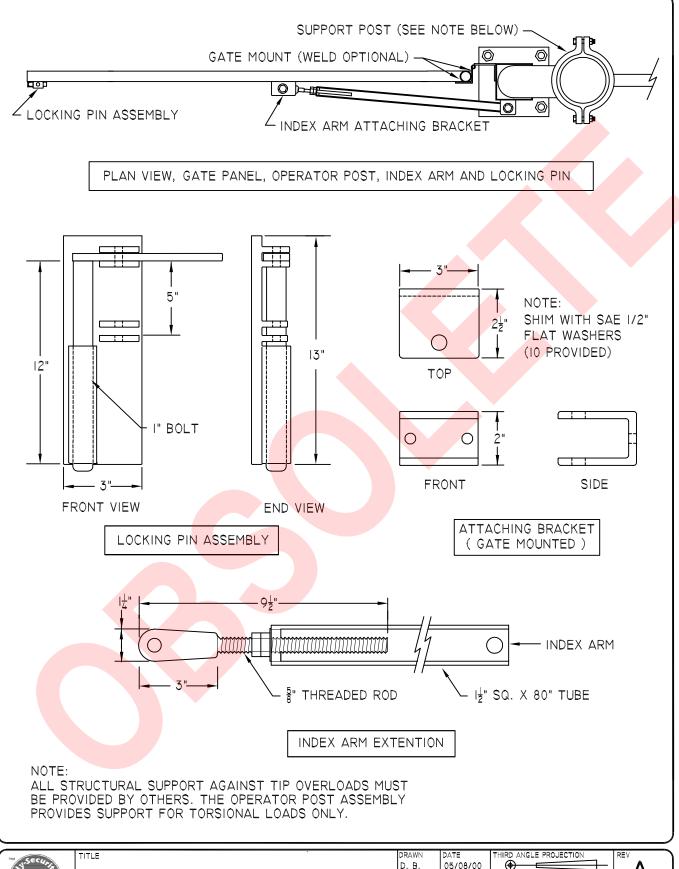
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HRG 220 SINGLE SWING GATE OPERATOR

DRAWN	DATE	THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION	REV
KERI	6/13/00		
CHECKED	DATE	PART NUMBER	
SHOP	MM/YY/DD	N/A	
APPROVED	DATE	DRAWING NUMBER:	SHT OF
ENGRNG	MM/YY/DD	HR32	







The security		D. B.	05/08/00	€ ⊏		Λ	<b>\</b>
	INDEA ARM BRACKET AND	CHECKED -	_	ERN NUMBER -	DATE -		4
COperation	LOCKING PIN FOR HRG OPERATOR		DATE -	DRAWING NUMBER	* HR29	SHT 	OF



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### Operator Maintenance Hydraulic System

**Fluid Level:** Under normal conditions, hydraulic systems do not consume oil. Before adding any oil, check the system thoroughly for leaks. Remove the bright metal plug in the tank, fill to plug level, then replace plug. We recommend our *Uniflow* hydraulic oil, part number H-004, which is sold in one gallon containers by our distributors. Automatic transmission fluid may be used, although its performance in cold weather will be sluggish unless the operator is well heated. *Do not use brake fluid*.

Look for leaks: Occasionally there may be slight seeping at the fittings after some usage. Tightening of the fittings will usually correct the problem. If the leaking persists, replace "O" rings, fittings or hoses, if required. No further leaks should occur.

**Oil Change:** A hydraulic system does not foul its oil, unlike a gas engine, so oil changes do not need to be frequent. Rather, heat breakdown is the main concern in a hydraulic system. If the unit is subjected to high use, especially in a warm climate, change the oil more frequently. In general, we recommend draining the reservoir and replacing the oil at five or ten year intervals.

There are several ways to change the hydraulic oil, depending on the type of operator being serviced. If you don't know how to drain the oil, contact your distributor for directions. Refill with new *Uniflow* hydraulic oil (available from your distributor). To avoid overfilling, never pour into the port where the black breather cap is located. Instead, remove only the bright metal plug in the tank. Slowly pour the oil into the tank until the oil is within one inch of the filler port. Replace the plug and wipe up any spilled oil.

#### **Cold Weather:**

- 1. Check that your reservoir is filled with Uniflow high performance oil.
- 2. Ice can partly or totally jam gate operation. Check by operating the gate manually.

### **Electrical Controls**

Before servicing, turn off power disconnect switch

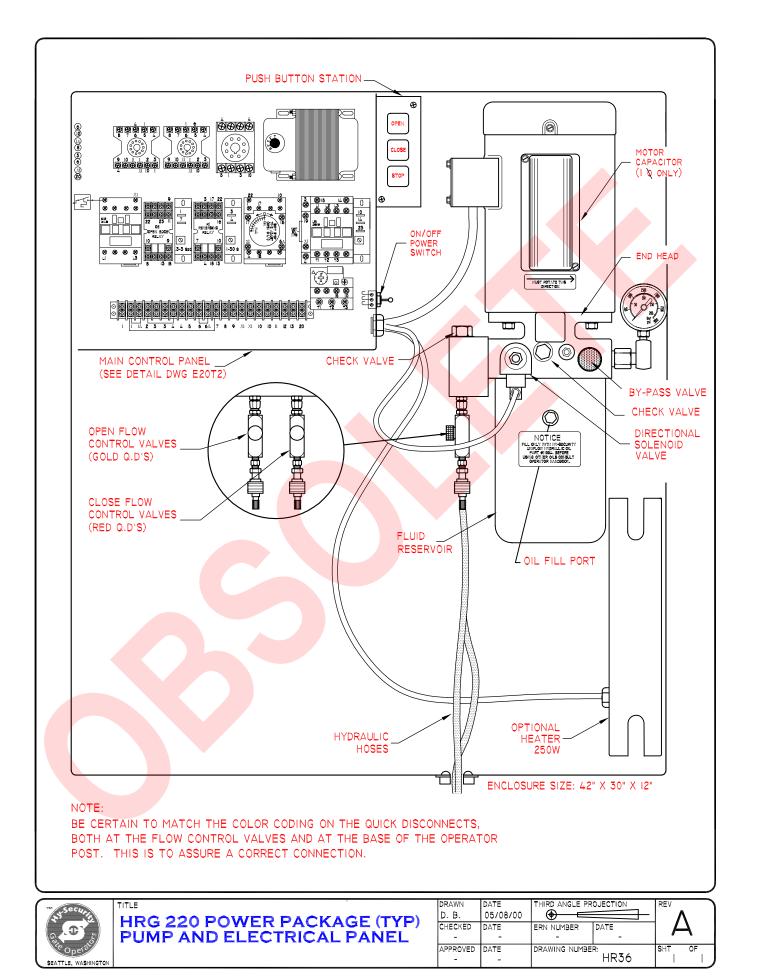
No routine maintenance is needed for the electrical system or controls. If the environment is very sandy or dusty, seal all holes in the electrical enclosure. Blow dust out of the electric panel with compressed air. A qualified electrician may troubleshoot with the aid of the electrical drawings in Appendix 4.

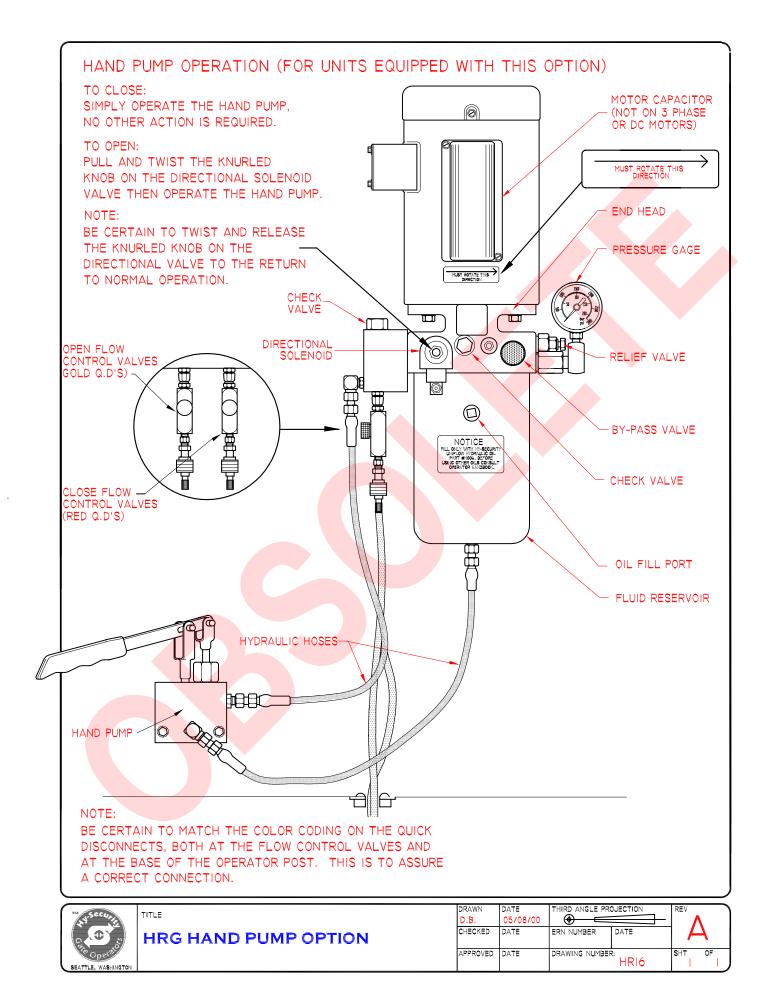
If it is necessary to call a distributor for assistance, be sure to have your model and serial number ready. Other helpful information would include the name of the job, approximate date of installation, and the service record of the operator, especially any work that has been done recently. Be prepared to describe as exactly as you can what the machine is or is not doing. Describe any unusual sounds or location of oil leaks.

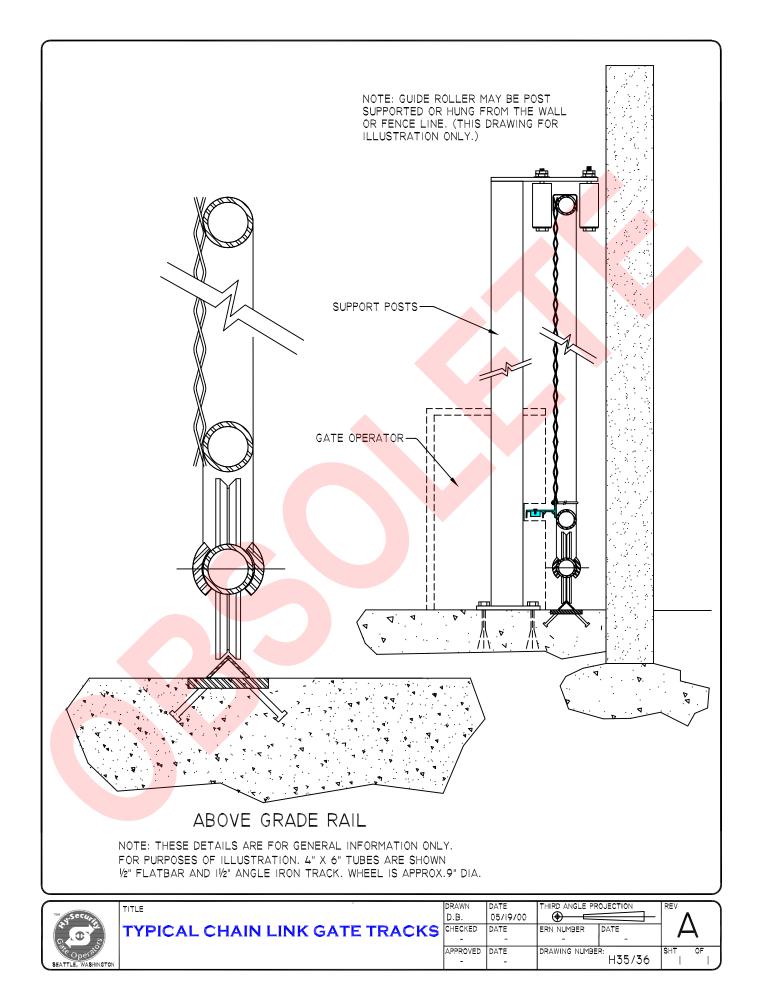
**How to Adjust the Pressure Relief Valve:** To check your relief valve setting, first disconnect one of the hoses. Run the operator either open or closed (the gate will not move with the hose disconnected. The relief valve is found on the rear of the hydraulic power unit. It has a hex adjusting head and lock nut. To adjust, loosen the lock nut and screw the threaded bolt clockwise for increased pressure, counterclockwise to decrease pressure.

MODEL	FACTORY SETTING
111 Series	750 psi
SS, E Models	1000 psi
EX Model	1300 psi
444 Series	1300 psi

Do not attempt to use the relief value as an entrapment protection device. Photocells or gate edges are the best methods to protect pedestrians and reserve power to the drive gate.







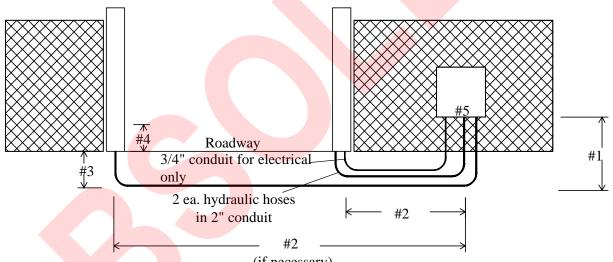


### Field Hose Measurements for HVG and HRG Operators

When field measuring for the necessary hose length to order, the following may be helpful:

There is little room in the base of the HRG or the HVG operators and limited room in the control/power panel, therefore, your field measurements must be very accurate when calculating the length of the necessary hydraulic hoses. If your dimensions are too little, you will not reach the connections, if your measurements are too long, you will have trouble finding space for the excess hose.

Remember that two hoses are needed for each motor or each cylinder. This means that you need four hoses when you are dealing with a HVG operator and also when you are installing a HRG 222 (pair) operator.



(if necessary)

Be sure to measure accurately the following distances: (the best way is to pull a cord through the conduit, mark it, and then measure it.)

- 1. The bottom of the pump/control panel to the bottom of the trench.
- 2. The total distance across the trench.
- 3. The distance back up to the bottom of the operator.
- 4. Add approximately 6" for the hoses to reach up into the operator.
- 5. Add approximately 24" for the hoses to reach up into the power/control panel.

The part numbers for the hoses are:

1/4" hose for HRG: H SFHO 004 SW 3/8" hose for HVG: H SFHO 006 4216

For assistance call your distributor.



### INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR HRG SWING GATE OPERATOR

**1. Permanent Wiring Shall Be Employed.** Run wire in conduit and wirenut to the loose wires that are connected to the disconnect switch. The disconnect switch is located on the baffle surrounding the electric control panel.

*Note 1:* Proper grounding is required and grounding wire is located in the disconnect switch area. *Note 2:* Before servicing or opening electrical panel, be certain to turn off all electric power.

**2. Button Station Operation:** Install the push button control station within sight of the gate. Be sure gate opening is clear before operating gate. Connect the push button to the terminal strip as detailed on drawing E57. If the distance is greater than 200 feet, see E71 for details on long range pushbutton control.

#### 3. Entrapment Protection - minimum safeguards:

- **A.** Since automatic gates are not intended for pedestrian use, always install a separate pedestrian walkway and access gate. Install signs which direct persons to use the pedestrian gate, and to not enter through the vehicle gate.
- **B.** Be certain that all operating switches are located at least a six foot distance from the gate, to reduce the possibility of any attempt to reach through in order to operate the gate.
- **C.** Be certain to mount at least two of the enclosed 8-1/2" x 11" warning placards on each side of the gate to warn users of the hazards of a power operated gate.
- D. Automatic Operation: Entrapment protection sensors must be installed to guard both the opening and closing of the gate. Install two photo electric eyes, or attach a minimum of two edge sensors to create a reversing function for each direction of gate travel. All sensors guarding the closing direction connect to terminals #1 and #6 in the control box. All sensors guarding the opening direction connect to terminal #9 and #6. See drawing E41 for mounting and connection details of the edge sensors.

#### Caution: Vehicle detectors are not entrapment protection sensors.

**4.** Using 5/8"-3/4" anchor bolts, mount operator base with proper clearance from square tube to backing post. See drawing HR34 for dimensions. It is important that the finished installation be plumb and true. Use shims if necessary to level the operator base.

**5.** Attach the top of the operator to the backing post or supporting wall, using the bracket provided. The attaching bracket "sleeves" inside the top of the operator post. **Note:** The backing post/column, (provided by others) must accomodate all of the "tip over" loads imposed by the gate panel.

**6.** Mount the controller box near the gate operator. See drawing G39.

**7.** Pull six wires minimum (eight wires if close position indication is required) from control panel to junction area in the base of the operator post assembly. This may be either by underground conduit or by a seal-tight conduit mounted into the side of the base.

**8.** HRG operators normally do not ship with the hydraulic hoses included, until the exact length is specified by the installer. See HV/HR45 and verify correct length has been ordered.

**9.** Pull the hoses in a 2" minimum conduit and connect, being certain to match the color coded ends. Also be certain that the connectors are firmly snapped together.

**10.** Remove the lowest cover plate to expose the limit switches and connect the limit switch wiring according to the tagged terminal numbers on the prewired cords. See HRG Electrical Connection Diagrams for more information.

**11.** Remove the shipping plug on the pump manifold and replace with the vented cap that is provided.

**12.** Connect appropriate power wiring to match voltage and phase of the operator. Be certain to oversize feeder wires to allow for voltage drop (see wire size schedule, E16a & E16b), especially for single phase machines. Machines to operate on high voltages (above 120 VAC) do not need a neutral wire. Wirenut the power feeders to the loose wires at the back of the On/Off switch.

**13.** Verify that the primary tap of the control transformer is connected to match the supplied voltage. It is especially important to distinguish between 208 and 230 volt supplies. The various voltage taps are identified by a label on the transformer or in the electrical drawings.

**14.** Test basic functions of the operator first, before connecting any external control wiring. If your operator is equipped with vehicle detectors, be certain that they are connected to a loop or unplugged so that they do not cause interference with the function of the machine. If the motor turns, but nothing moves, reverse two poles of a three phase power source. Also check that the by-pass valve is closed. Push in the round black knob that is located on the right side of the pump manifold. Also be certain that the hose quick connectors are firmly engaged.

**15.** After testing the basic functions, follow our electrical connection diagrams to add any accessories or external control wiring. Test the operator functions again.

**16.** Check the "soft stop" open timer, which is mounted on top of the control relay. The label on the timer dial shows the minimum and maximum settings. In operation the timer only needs to be set long enough for the gate to coast to a smooth stop after opening. There is no bad effect if the timer is set for too long, except that the operator cannot be started closed until this timer times out.

### Additional instructions, gate tensioner and lock pin assembly

**1.** Install the gate using the clamps provided and adjust for the correct clearance between the gate and the road surface. Allow three inches clearance at the far end of the gate panel. See drawings for gate panel clearance dimensions.

2. Clamp the index arm mounting bracket near the bottom of a vertical member of the gate. The best attachment point is at the one-third to one-half of the gate length from the gate hinge.

**3.** Cut the index arm arm to the correct length. Connect the threaded rod end to the mounting bracket on the gate panel. Drill  $a\frac{1}{2}$  hole and bolt the other end of the index arm to the mounting bracket on the operator post assembly.

**4.** Mount the locking pin mechanism on the lower corner of the free end of the gate panel in such a position that the pin penetrates 2" into a lock receptacle when the gate is fully closed.

**5.** Bury a tube in the roadway to act as a receptacle for the locking pin. The tube should have an angular cut on the tip and project about two inches above the grade to act as a "catch" for the locking pin. Use a 3-1/2" x 1-1/2" tube of appropriate length for this purpose. Use blacktop or grout to create a mound around the exposed tube, so passing vehicles encounter a smooth bump.

**NOTICE:** If the locking pin mechanism is not used, security of this system is adversely affected and the operator drive shaft may be exposed to high stresses by wind loading or vandals. If the lock pin receptacle is not built or installed to create a strike stop for the gate, the lock pin may not always align with the receptacle.

**6.** Adjust the threaded end of the index arm rod to place the far end of the gate in an exact position for the locking pin to strike and slide down into the receptacle as the gate closes. The most reliable index arm adjustment will allow the gate to swing slightly past center so that the lock pin firmly strikes the back of the receptacle and is held firmly in that position. Tighten all parts of the index arm assembly firmly for trouble free operation.



### ADJUSTMENT OF FLOW CONTROL REGULATING VALVES ON SWING GATE OPERATORS

HRG 220 swing gate operators have at least two flow control regulating valves. The flow control valve(s) need to be adjusted correctly for proper performance of the gate operator. The flow control valve is the small square brass valve device with the knurled adjusting knob, located just above the quick-disconnect fitting to the hydraulic hoses. The most important flow control adjustment is the one governing the closing of the gate. The closing flow control is the valve just above the quick-disconnect fitting that is painted red. Because the gate drops as is closes, gravity could over-accelerate the gate, depending on it's weight. The job of the flow control valve is to regulate the closing speed by preventing over-acceleration in the close cycle. The flow control is not intended to be used as a true speed adjusting control valve because it would create a tremendous inefficiency if over-tightened.

To Adjust the close flow control valve correctly, start with the valve fully open, (all color bands exposed) and turn clockwise until you have achieved proper gate control in the closed direction. Because of the low flow rate of the HRG operator, correct adjustment will be at the bottom third of the color bands on the flow control valve. The most crucial part of the closing of the swing gate is when the lock pin strikes it's receptacle. The flow control valve adjustment is most helpful for maintaining control at this point of operation. (Other important adjustments are available for correct locking. See separate instructions on "Adjustment of Indexing Arm")

Adjustment of the flow control valve affecting the opening, is much less important. Set the valve at approximately 3 turns from fully closed, or in a position that creates the smoothest operation.

The HRG 222 pair of swing gates will have two flow control valves for the close direction and two for the open direction. The close flow control valves adjust the same as single HRG operators except that the valve governing the master post (post with the limit switch) must be set to cause the master gate post to operate slightly slower than the slave gate post. Because there is only one limit switch for two gate posts, it is important that the slave post reach the fully closed position before the master post. The master post will shut down power to both posts when it reaches the fully closed position. The flow control valves for the open direction are adjusted only to slightly slow the master opening speed to assure the same delay in limit function. The only other use for the flow control valves is to help prevent the force of wind gusts from over-accelerating the gate.

Caution: Over-tightening of the flow control valves will cause the operator to draw more motor horsepower than necessary or desirable.

Be certain to tighten the set screws on the adjusting knobs to lock your adjustments.



### Operation Instructions for Manual or Emergency Situations HRG Swing Gate Operator

The procedure for manual operation follows. During a power failure, accident or serious malfunction of the equipment, it is important to follow this procedure.

1. Turn off electrical power switch to the controller.

2. Unlock the locking pin (at the far end of the gate panel) and lift the pin out of it's receptacle.

3. Remove the bolt, or padlock, from the index arm mount on the operator post assembly and swing away the entire index arm assembly. The gate panel is now free to swing on its auxiliary hinges.

4. If your operator is equipped with an optional accessory hand pump, manual operation can be achieved from the control enclosure without using any mechanical releases. TO CLOSE THE GATE: Simply operate the hand pump, located in the lower portion of the control enclosure. TO OPEN THE GATE: pull and twist the knurled knob on the solenoid directional valve, (below the electric motor on the hydraulic pump) then operate the hand pump.

NOTE: To return the valve to normal operation, be certain to release the knurled knob on the directional valve by *twisting it clockwise*.

For assistance call your local Distributor.



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## Wire Size Schedules

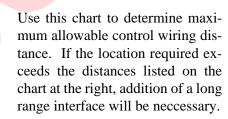
for 1/2-hp through 5-hp motors

Supplying a gate operator with the right electrical service is crucial to the way the performance of the operator the life of its electrical components. If the wire size used is too small, the voltage loss—especially during motor starting—will prevent the motor from attaining its rated horsepower. The percent of horsepower lost is far greater than the percentage of the voltage loss. A voltage loss could also cause the control components to chatter while the motor is starting, substantially reducing their life due to the resultant arcing. There is no way to restore the lost performance resulting from undersized wires, except to replace them; therefore it is much more economical to choose a sufficient wire size at the initial installation.

The tables on the following page are based on copper wire and allow for a 5% voltage drop. The ampere values shown are the service factor ampere rating (maximum full load at continuous duty) of the motor.

Always connect in accordance with the National Electrical Code, article 430, and other local codes that may apply.

The maximum distance shown is from the gate operator to the power source; assuming that source power is from a panel box with adequate capacity to support the addition of this motor load. The values are for one operator, with no other loads applied to the branch circuit. For two operators applied to one circuit, reduce the maximum allowed distance by half.



Pushbutton Control Wiring									
16 ga	125' Maximum								
14 ga	200' Maximum								
12 ga	300' Maximum								
10 ga	500' Maximum								

		115 V, S	SINGLI	E PHAS	SE			208	I, SING	GLE PH	IASE	230 V, SINGLE PHASE							
Amps	10.0	11.06	14.4	27.2	NA	NA	5.5	6.1	7.6	14.2	16.2	NA	5.0	5.8	7.2	13.6	14.8	27.0	
Horse Power	1/2hp	3/4hp	1hp	2hp	3hp	5hp	1/2hp	3/4hp	1hp	2hp	3hp	5hp	1/2hp	3/4hp	1hp	2hp	3hp	5hp	
12ga	90	75	60	30			290	260	205	110	100		350	300	245	130	120	65	
10ga	140	120	100	50			460	415	330	175	155		560	480	385	205	190	105	
8ga	220	190	155	80			725	650	525	280	245		880	760	610	325	300	165	
6ga	350	300	245	130			1,150	1,040	835	445	390		1,400	1,120	975	515	475	260	
4ga	555	480	385	205			1,825	1,645	1,320	710	620		2,220	1,915	1,550	815	750	410	
2ga	890	765	620	330			2,920	2,630	2,110	1,130	1,000		3,550	3,060	2,465	1,305	1,200	660	

Wire Sizes for Power Wiring, Single Phase Distances are shown in the unshaded boxes

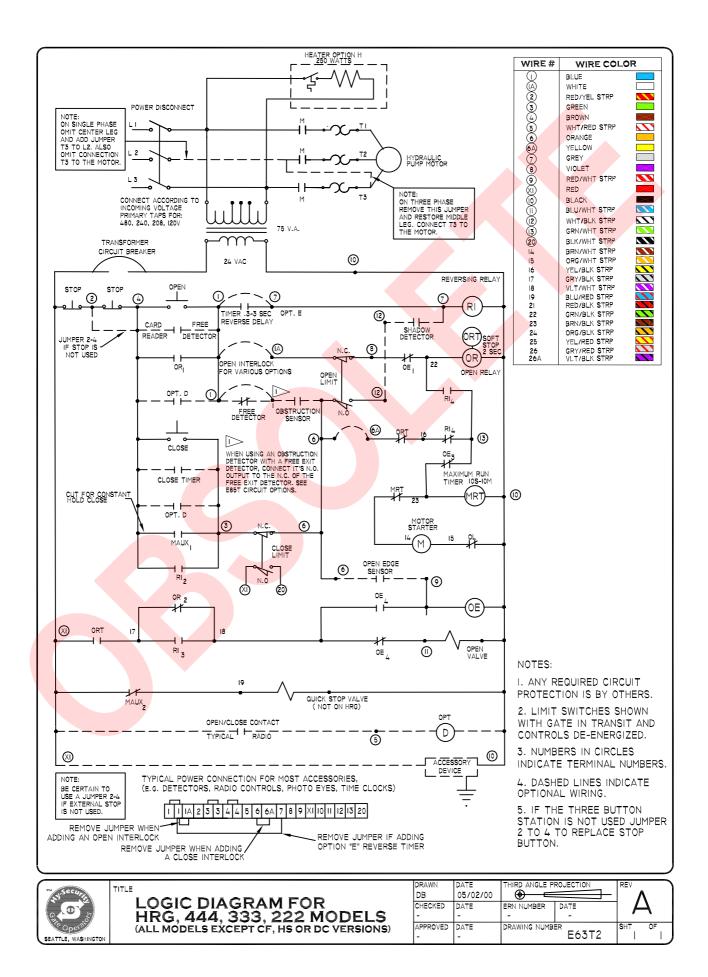
Wire sizes for Power Wiring, Three Phase Distances are shown in the unshaded boxes

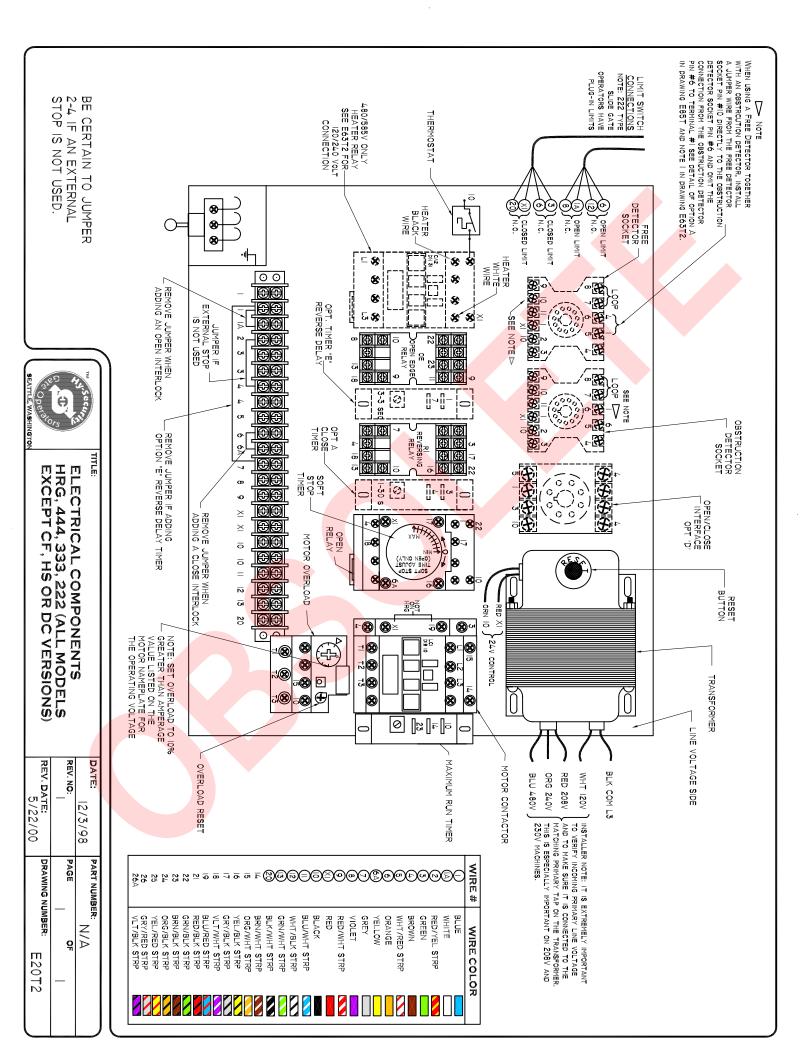
		2	208 V,	THREE	PHAS	E		230 V, THREE PHASE							460 V, THREE PHASE						
Z	Amps	2.7	3.1	4.2	6.5	6.7	16	2.4	3.0	3.8	6.2	6.4	15.4	1.2	1.5	1.9	3.1	3.2	7.7		
Ð	Horse Power	1/2hp	3/4hp	1hp	2hp	3hp	5hp	1/2hp	3/4hp	1hp	2hp	3hp	5hp	1/2hp	3/4hp	1hp	2hp	3hp	5hp		
Gauge	12ga	590	510	375	245	235	100	730	585	460	280	270	115	2,915	2,350	1,850	1,130	1,100	455		
CD	10ga	930	810	600	390	375	160	1,160	930	730	450	435	180	4,640	3,710	2,930	1,800	1,740	725		
	8ga	1,475	1,285	950	615	595	250	1,835	1,470	1,160	710	690	285	7,340	5,870	4,650	2,840	2,750	1,150		
	6ga	2,350	2,045	1,510	975	945	400	2,925	2,340	1,845	1,130	1,095	455	11,700	9,350	7,400	4,550	4,400	1,800		
	4ga	3,720	3,240	2,390	1,545	1,500	630	4,625	3,700	2,920	1,790	1,735	720	18,500	14,800	11,700	7,200	7,000	2,900		

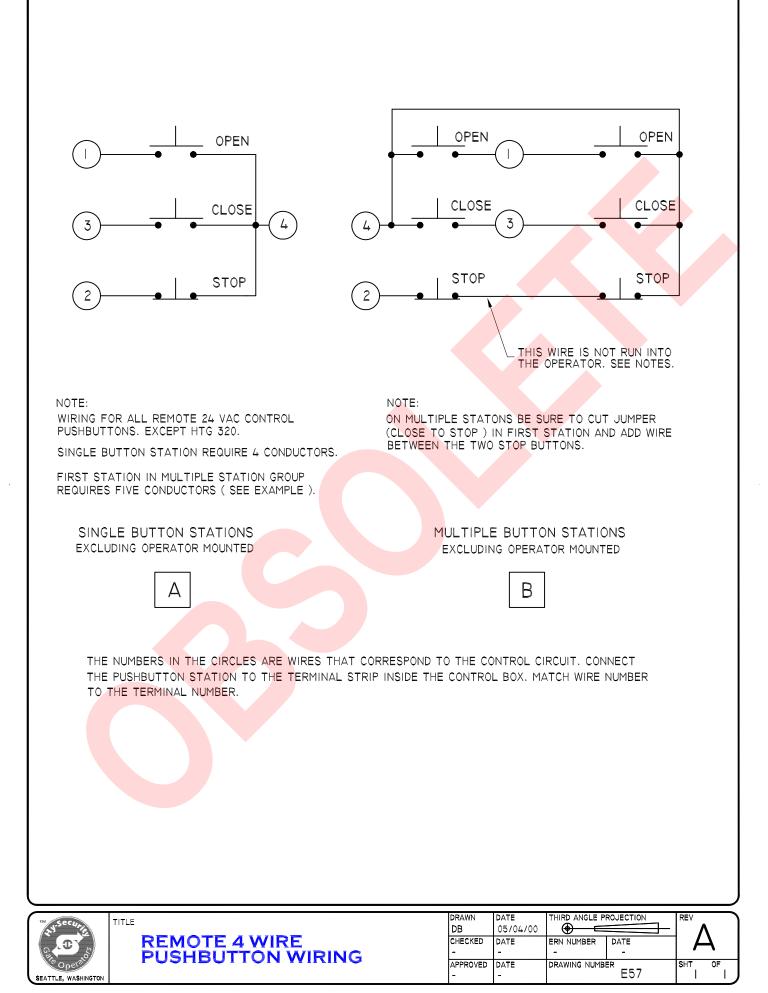
Wire Size for Voltage Drop Over Distance

Wire Gauge

Always connect in accordance with the National Electrical Code, article 430, and other local codes that may apply.





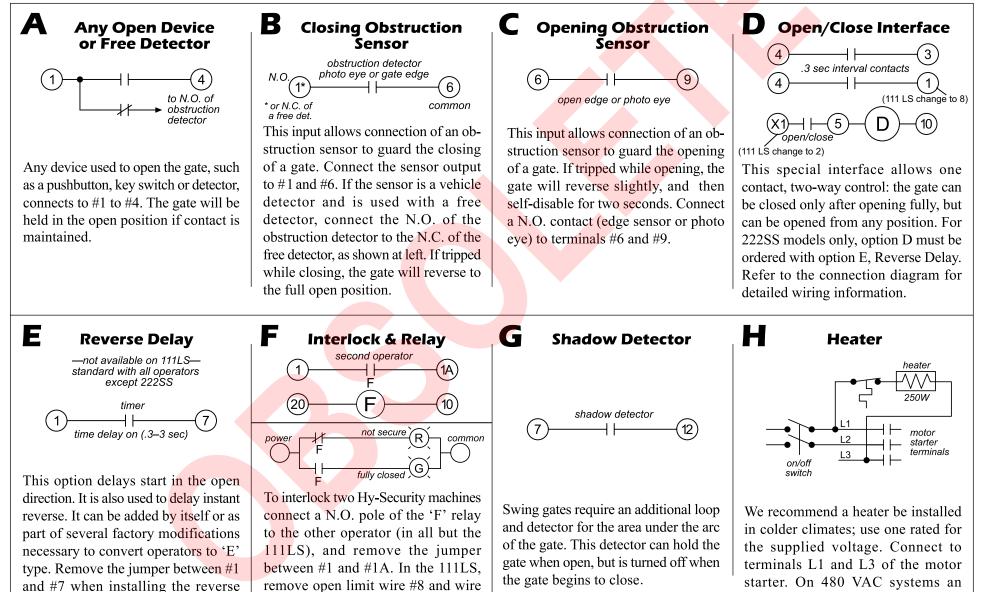


delay.

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in series with 'F' relay N.O to #8.

## Electrical Circuit Options Applies to all operators except HTG 320 models



additional relay is required.



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### Long Range Pushbutton Control Connection Diagram

Voltage loss over distance is caused as a function of control amperage multiplied by the resistance of the wiring, and may be expressed: Voltage loss = (wire resistance) X (control amperage). This limits pushbutton control wiring to the following schedule:

16 ga. wire= up to 125 feet max 12 ga. wire = up to 300 feet max

14 ga. wire = up to 200 feet max 10 ga. wire = up to 500 feet max

For applications requiring pushbutton controls from a long distance, or circuits of limited current, order the factory modification, long range interface. The following schedule indicates the improved control range using the long range interface:

16 ga. wire = up to 50 miles 18 miles

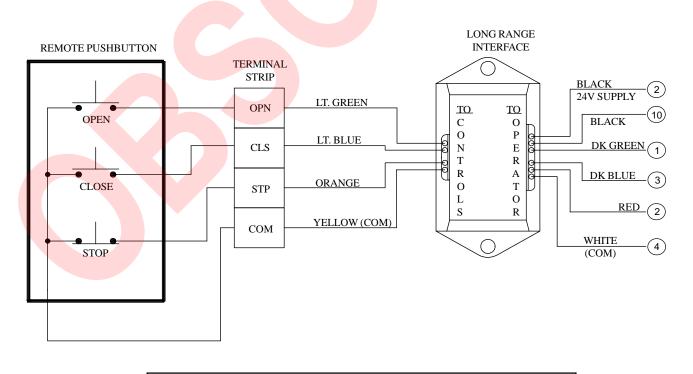
18 ga. wire = up to 30 miles  $\frac{18}{100}$ 

20 ga. wire = up to 19 miles 22 ga. wire = up to 12 miles

FOR BEST PERFORMANCE USE 20 GAUGE WIRE OR LARGER

Be certain to remove factory-installed jumper (#2 to #4) and also verify that no other external stop button is connected at #2 and #4.

When the long range interface option is used in conjuction with a pushbutton control, connect to the operator as shown below:



NOTE: The part number for the long range interface, installed at the factory, A EIIF 001 OCS The same part designation for the long range interface, in kit form, A EKIF 001 OCS



### Master/Slave Interconnection Instructions

FOR ALL MODELS EXCEPT: HTG 320

Operation of two Hy-Security gate operators as a master/slave pair is simply a matter of correctly interconnecting the two control circuits. Join the following four wires from the master operator to the slave:

Terminal #1 master to terminal #1 slave, Terminal #3 master to terminal #3 slave, Terminal #4 master to terminal #4 slave, \*Terminal #10 master to terminal #10 slave

All stop control inputs must be connected to the master operator only. The slave operator must not have any connection between terminal #2 and terminal #4, such as a stop button or jumper.

\*On DC battery powered operators, interconnect the black wires (-) to the on/off switch instead of the #10 wires. This prevents one operator from powering the other when the disconnect switch is off.

For assistance call your Distributor.



### Installation Instructions For Gate Reversing Sensing Edge

- **1.** Securely bolt the edge sensor to the edge of the gate. The edge should line up with the lower corner of the gate frame.
- 2. If the reversing edge is to wire directly to the gate operator:
  - A. Locate a mounting position for a curl cord attatchment, or retracting cord reel holder where there will be no possibility of the cord rubbing on the moving gate panel.
  - B. Attatch the cord to the gate in a position that is roughly near the position of the automatic operator, when the gate is closed.
  - C. Route the wires to the leading edge of the gate and join to the wires of the reversing edge. Wirenut and thoroughly tape the connections so that they are not prone to vibrate loose.
  - D. Join the fixed end of the cord reel or curl cord directly to terminal numbers 1 and 6 inside the control box of the operator.
- **3.** If the reversing edge is to transmit to the gate operator:
  - A. Mount the reversing edge transmitter (Multi Elmac Model #3022, or equivalent) onto the gate panel near the upper corner of the leading edge of the gate.
  - B. Join the wires of the reversing edge to the two terminals inside of the edge transmitter. Set a unique code on the "DIP" switches inside the transmitter. Remount the cover of the transmitter and tighten the screws firmly so that no water will leak inside.
  - If a receiver for the reversing edge has been prewired inside the operator, proceed directly to step #3D.
  - C. Mount a commercial style radio receiver\* (one with a connector for an external antenna) on the inside of our operator enclosure. Connect the 24 Volt supply wires to terminal numbers X1 and 10 on the terminal strip. Connect the radio contact wires to terminal numbers 1 and 6 on the terminal strip.
  - D. Mount an external antenna onto the top of a fixed post of the fence near the operator. Connect the antenna into the socket on the radio receiver.
  - E. Set the "DIP" switches in the receiver to match the same code used in the edge transmitter.

\*If there is also to be a radio receiver for a hand held transmitter to operate the gate, be certain to use a two channel commercial receiver.

**4.** Test the operation of the reversing edge to be certain that it is functioning. Advise the user of the gate to be certain to retest this vital function weekly.



### Photoelectric Eye, Reflector Adjustment Instructions

Correct installation and alignment of a retro-reflective photo eye and its reflector are important for a trouble free installation. Systems operating at a range of 15' or more are prone to weather caused reductions in range. We feel that if care is taken in the initial mounting and alignment of the 13" reflector then the chance of problems is greatly reduced. Taking steps to protect the reflector from being exposed to fog and being absolutely certain the photo eye is perfectly aligned will greatly increase the apparent power of the photo eye.

The ideal mounting for the reflector is suspended inside a 12" long piece of 3" P.V.C. conduit. Cut the opening of the 3" P.V.C. conduit at a 45 degree angle to act as a drip shield. The reflector is held against the backside of the 3" conduit by attaching a 3" male connector. Do not cement the connector so that the reflector can be reached for future cleaning. To create a mounting base, attach a 3" aluminum meter hub or flange to the connector. The whole package can now be mounted to any flat surface.

Locating the reflector in the center of the invisible beam of infrared light is important to achieve the most sensitive alignment. The center is determined by the following test. While holding the reflector in your hand, slowly raise it until the beam is no longer returned and the photo eye trips. Mark this maximum height. Now lower your hand and determine the lower limit of the infrared beam by watching the trip point. Mark this position well. Repeat the same procedure for left and right at the center elevation of the beam, as determined by the previous test. Once the four limits have been determined, either mount the reflector in the center of the area outlined or realign the eye for the position of the reflector. If the photo eye is realigned, be sure to perform the centering test again to verify that the reflector is truly in the center.

As a last tip, smearing dish soap on the reflector will also help to repel any possibility of fogging from moisture that gets into the 3" pipe. With all of these steps taken, the optimum performance of the retro-reflective photo eye system will be achieved.

**Note:** To cover greater distances, or to operate in adverse weather conditions, consider a throughbeam photo eye.

### For Assistance call your Distributor.



Phone: 1-800-321-9947 • Fax: (206) 286-0614 • Web: www.hy-security.com • 1200 W Nickerson St • Seattle, WA. 98119

### **Detector Installation Guide**

#### **Loop Basics**

The vehicle detector passes a small current flow through the "loop" which then becomes an inductive coil. When a vehicle passes over a loop the detector senses the resultant drop in the inductance, and actuates it's output relay.

#### **Loop Configurations**

Configurations differ depending on the application. In parking applications with our HTG320 operator, a loop may be as small as 3' x 6'. In traffic applications employing one of our sliding gate operators, or swing gate operators, the smallest loop should not be less than six feet square.

#### **Rules to Follow for Security Gate Applications**

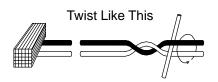
1. The side of the loop closest to the gate shall be located at least four (4) feet distant from it's line of travel.

- 2. The shortest side of the loop shall be between six (6) and eight (8) feet in length. The longest side of the loop shall be between six (6) and twenty (20) feet in length. For applications that need to span a wide area, use several smaller loops. Do not exceed a maximum of 200 square feet of loop area to only one detector.
- 3. In applications with multiple loops, keep each loop at least six feet apart. This avoids "cross talk". It is possible to have loops closer together by selecting different frequencies.
- 4. For greater sensitivity and less chance of false calls caused by the motion of the gate, it is better to use two smaller loops, connected in a series circuit, to one detector instead of one large, single loop.
- 5. To avoid interference, keep loops at least two (2) inches above any reinforcing steel. Do not route loop wires with, or in close proximity to, any other conductors, including other loop leads, unless shielded lead-in cable is used.
- 6. Loop and lead-in wire should be one continuous piece. Avoid splices, if possible. If a splice is necessary for any reason, "pot" the splice in epoxy or use heat shrink to ensure that the quality of the splice covering is the same as the original wire jacket.
- 7. Use only number 12, 14, or 16 gauge stranded wire with a direct burial jacket. Cross linked polyethylene insulation types, such as, XLPE or XHHW, will last much longer and are less prone to damage during installation than conventional insulation types. Preformed loops can be used before road surfacing or under pavers.
- 8. Twist loose tails of lead-in wires tightly, approximately ten times per foot.

Twist lead-in at least 10 turns per foot

Like This

Not Like This

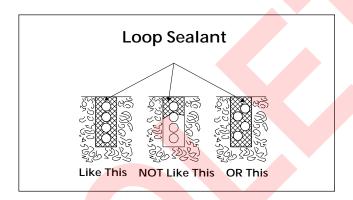


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# 9. Follow this guide for the correct number of turns in the loop; 12 to 20 sq. ft = 5 turns 20 to 60 sq. ft. = 4 turns 60 to 240 sq. ft. = 3 turns

10. This guide is written from a design perspective, but installation workmanship practices are equally important to insure proper operation and long loop life. The best way to insure a quality installation is to employ a professional installer experienced with detector loops. A few important practices are: A. The slot in the surface should be cut <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" wide x 1 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" deep. B. The corners of the cut must be at an angle or core drilled to relieve stress on the wires. C. After the wire is installed, the slot must be completely backfilled with a non-hardening sealer. Note that if the loop wires are able to move in the slot after the sealer has set, the detector may give false calls.



#### **Detector Logic**

Hy-Security Gate Operators recommends that vehicle detectors be used for free open and obstruction sensing logic only. The exception is in parking applications with our HTG320 operator where detectors may be also used to close the gate. In applications employing our swing, vertical lift, or sliding gate operators, closing logic cannot be used. Because of their slower speeds, closing logic is a poor choice for security gate systems. Since there are several ways that the gate may be left standing open and because there is a loss of safety. Our circuit has not been designed to accomodate "detect to close" logic.

#### Loop Diagnostics

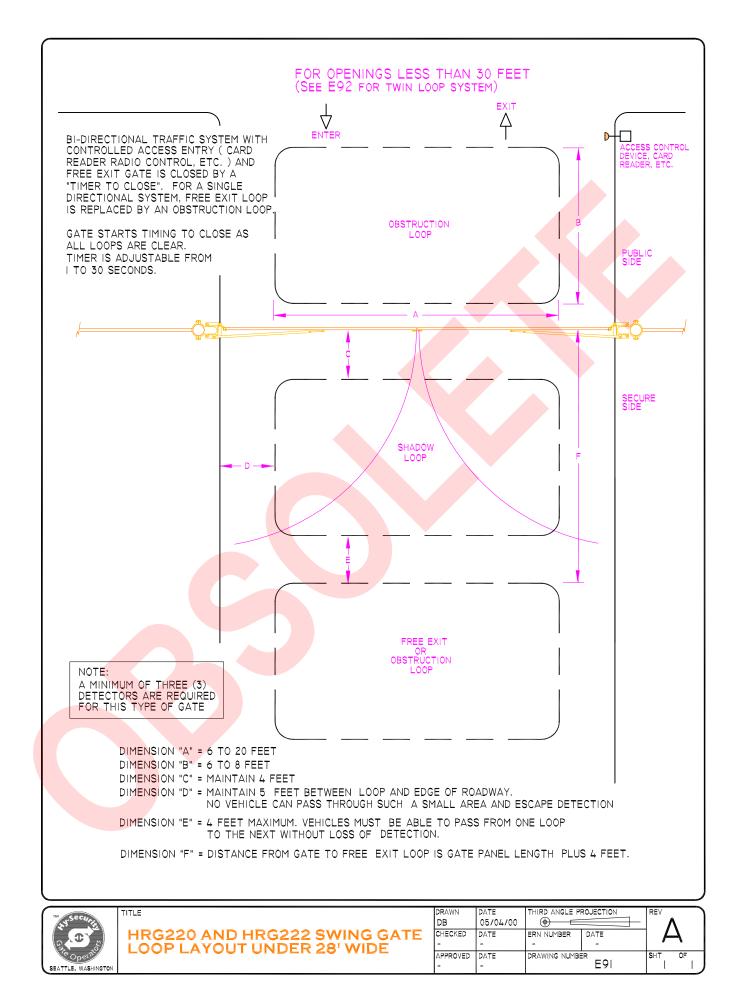
The following tests cannot guarantee a functioning loop, but failure of either test means that the loop is definitely suspect, even though it may still be functioning at the time.

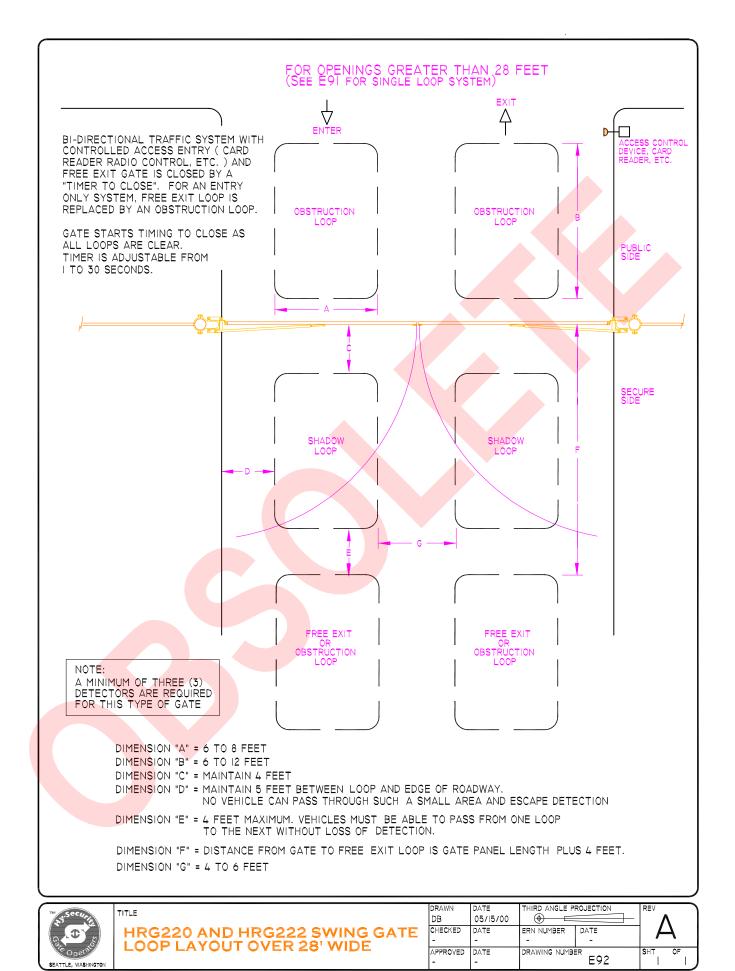
#### Test #1:

Resistance of the loop and lead-in wire should not exceed 4.0 Ohms.

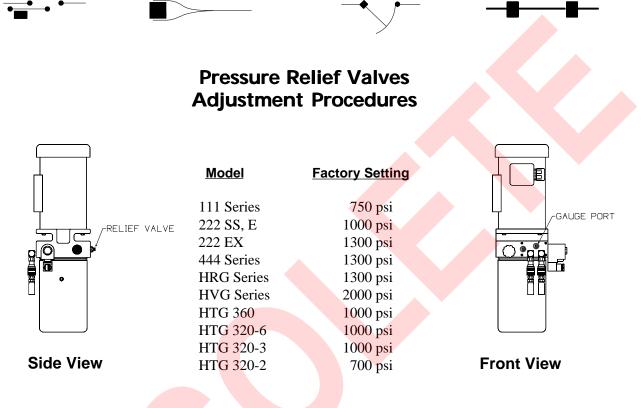
#### Test #2:

The resistance to earth, as measured with a 500V "Megger", should be 100 Megohms or more. Loops may function at 10 Megohms or less but will not be reliable (e.g. when the ground is wet from rainfall). Low resistance indicates broken or moisture saturated insulation. This is common if inappropriate wire insulation has been used.









The relief valve can be found on the back side (gate side) of the hydraulic power unit. It is the only component located here and has a hex adjusting head and lock nut. To adjust setting, loosen the lock nut screw the threaded bolt CW for increased pressure, turn CCW to decrease pressure.

Pressure relief valves are preset at the factory to utilize maximum available horsepower. The relief valve can be lowered to smooth starting if necessary. This is most easily done by decreasing the pressure until the gate operation slows, and then increasing the pressure just enough to provide normal gate speed.

It must be understood that if you reduce the pressure setting, you will lose horsepower to move the gate if additional resistance (old gate hardware, snow and ice, etc.) is encountered.

Do not attempt to use the relief valve as an entrapment protection device. A photo eye or a gate edge is the best method to protect pedestrians and reserve power to drive the gate.



### Maintenance Procedures HRG Swing GateOperator

### **OPERATOR POST**

The Hy-Security Swing Gate Operator is designed to require a minimum amount of maintenance.

There is no required lubrication of any part of the operator, including the cam followers located at the center of the operator. The cam followers are permanently lubricated at the factory.

Inspect the white UHMW plastic bearings at inside top & bottom of the 7" square post. If the gap between the bearing and the 5-1/2" round post exceeds 3/8", replace the bearing.

Inspect the open and close operation of the gate for speed and smoothness of travel. If adjustment is necessary, refer to the information on adjustment of the flow control valves.

The adjustment of the indexing arm may have to be altered to hold the gate in the correct position and allow alignment of the locking pin with it's receptacle. Adjustment is usually required only after the gate has been hit by a vehicle or otherwise been damaged. To adjust, unbolt the tension where it attaches to the gate and screw the adjustor, in or out as needed.

The most reliable operation occurs when the indexing arm is adjusted to slightly "over close" the gate. The goal is to have the locking pin strike its receptacle firmly then the closing tension will aid in keeping the locking pin aligned into the receptacle.



## **Conversion of Primary Operator Voltage**

These instructions do not apply to conversions from single phase to three phase or vice versa. Conversion from one phase to another is not recommended.

Steps required to convert the voltage of an operator within the same phase:

1. *The overload must be changed to match the motor current at the new operating voltage.* To do this, remove the overload device from the contactor by loosening the three screws T1, T2 and T3 on the contactor. Remove all the wires on the overload and replace them exactly the same position on the new overload. Mount and tighten screws firmly. Be certain the new overload is adjusted to match the motor nameplate amps that correspond to the new voltage. Note that the existing overload has sufficient range to accommodate adjustment from 208 volts to 230 volts or vice versa.

2. The primary tap on the control transformer must be changed to the new voltage.

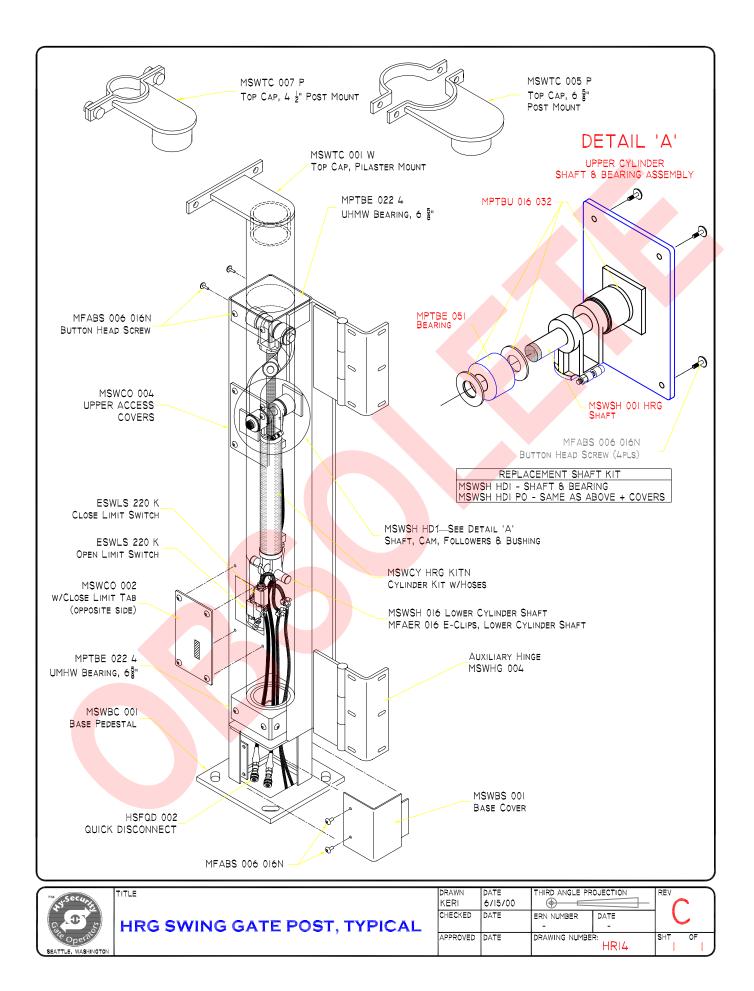
This is accomplished by first reading the label on the top of the control transformer to determine which color primary lead corresponds to the new voltage to be used. Disconnect the existing primary lead (**Caution**: Do not disconnect the primary "Common" lead) and reconnect the primary lead to the same location.

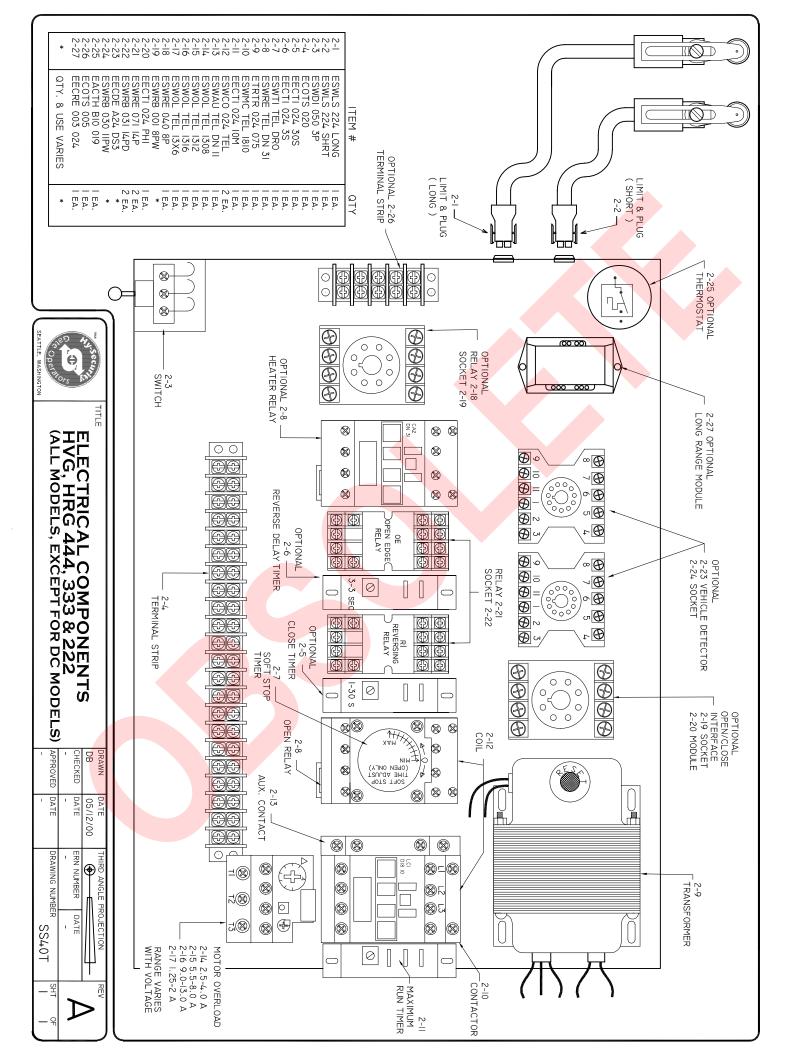
3. *The power leads to the motor must be reconnected in the motor junction box to match the new voltage.* You must remove the cover from the junction box on the electric motor. Reconnect the primary leads in the new configuration shown on the motor nameplate that matches the new voltage. Note this step does not need to be performed for conversion between 208 volts and 230 volts.

4.*The operator must be re-labeled to indicate the new voltage.* Apply new labels to the operator so that the correct primary voltage is indicated.

5. To add a heater you need the following parts: (includes thermostat wire and all mounting hardware):

120 VAC 208-240 VAC 480 VAC (includes relay) AEKHE 120 250 AEKHE 240 250 AEKHE 480 250





# LIMITED WARRANTY

## (Hydraulically Powered Operators)

Hy-Security Gate Operators warrants all of its manufactured products to the end-user to be free of defects in material and workmanship. The model 111LS is warranted for a period of three years from date of shipment. All other hydraulic operators are warranted for a period of five years from date of shipment. Drive wheels for slide gate operators are warranted for a period of two years. Batteries in DC operators and individual replacement parts (that are a design component of the gate operator) are warranted for one year from the date of shipment. Even though included as part of a Hy-Security gate operator, accessories carrying another manufacturers name plate, (unless a design component of the gate operator) shall carry only the warranty of the specific manufacturer.

Any modification made to factory products will void the warranty unless the modifications are approved in writing by the factory, in advance of the change. This exclusion does not apply to normal installation of approved accessories and/or safety devices. This warranty shall not apply to equipment which has been improperly installed, subjected to negligence, accident, damage by circumstances beyond Hy-Security Gate Operators' control, or because of improper operation, maintenance, storage or to other than normal use or service.

Labor to install new parts or remove defective parts, travel time, or standby time is specifically excluded from this warranty. Freight (surface or air) and all other incidental costs are NOT covered by this warranty. There are no obligations or liabilities on the part of Hy-Security Gate Operators for consequential damages arising out of, or in connection with, the use or performance of this product. Hy-Security Gate Operators assumes no responsibility for other indirect damages with respect to loss of property, profit or revenue. This Limited Warranty is valid only in the 50 United States, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Implied warranties, including those of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose or application, are limited to one year from date of shipment.

Defective products that are in warranty should be returned to our factory. At our option, we may elect to repair or replace, free of charge, any such parts. An invoice will be sent at the time replacement parts are shipped, and a credit will be issued only after the parts have been returned undamaged and accepted as defective. No warranty credits will be allowed without written permission from the factory, and the return of the defective part, together with a completed Merchandise Return Form (see our Terms of Sale policy for additional details on the return procedure.) Replacement parts shall carry the remainder of the original limited warranty or 90 days, whichever is longer.

This Limited Warranty gives you specific rights. You may have others, which vary from state to state. This Hy-Security Gate Operators' limited warranty is in lieu of all other

warranties expressed or implied. This Limited Warranty supersedes all other warranties.

