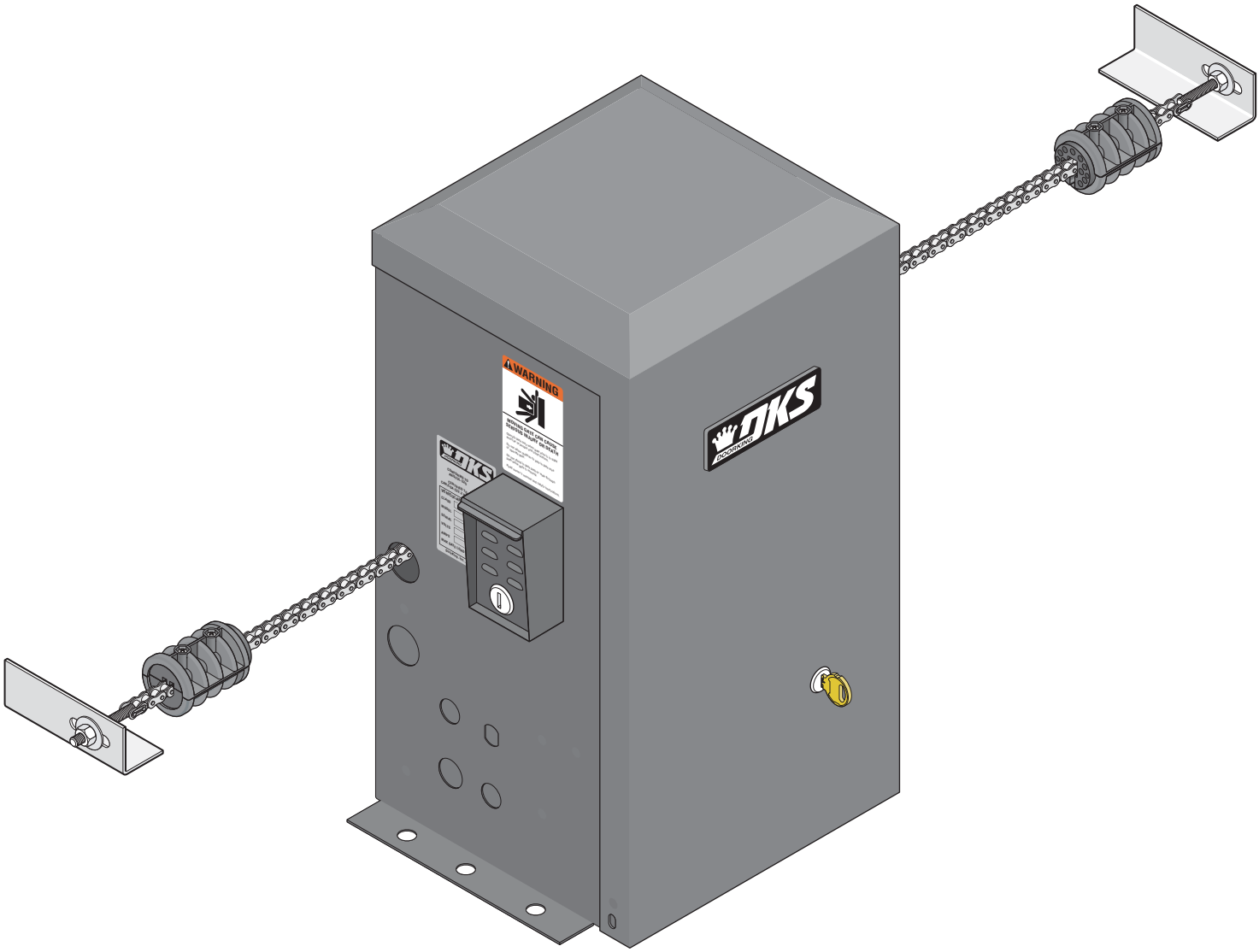
Installation/Owner's Manual

Model 9050

Vehicular Slide Gate Operator

Use this manual for circuit board 4702-010 Revision A or higher.

9050-065-P-9-11



Date Installed: _____

Installer/Company Name: _____

_____

Phone Number: _____

Circuit Board
Serial Number
and Revision Letter: _____

Leave Manual with Owner

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INTERTEK ETL LISTED C US

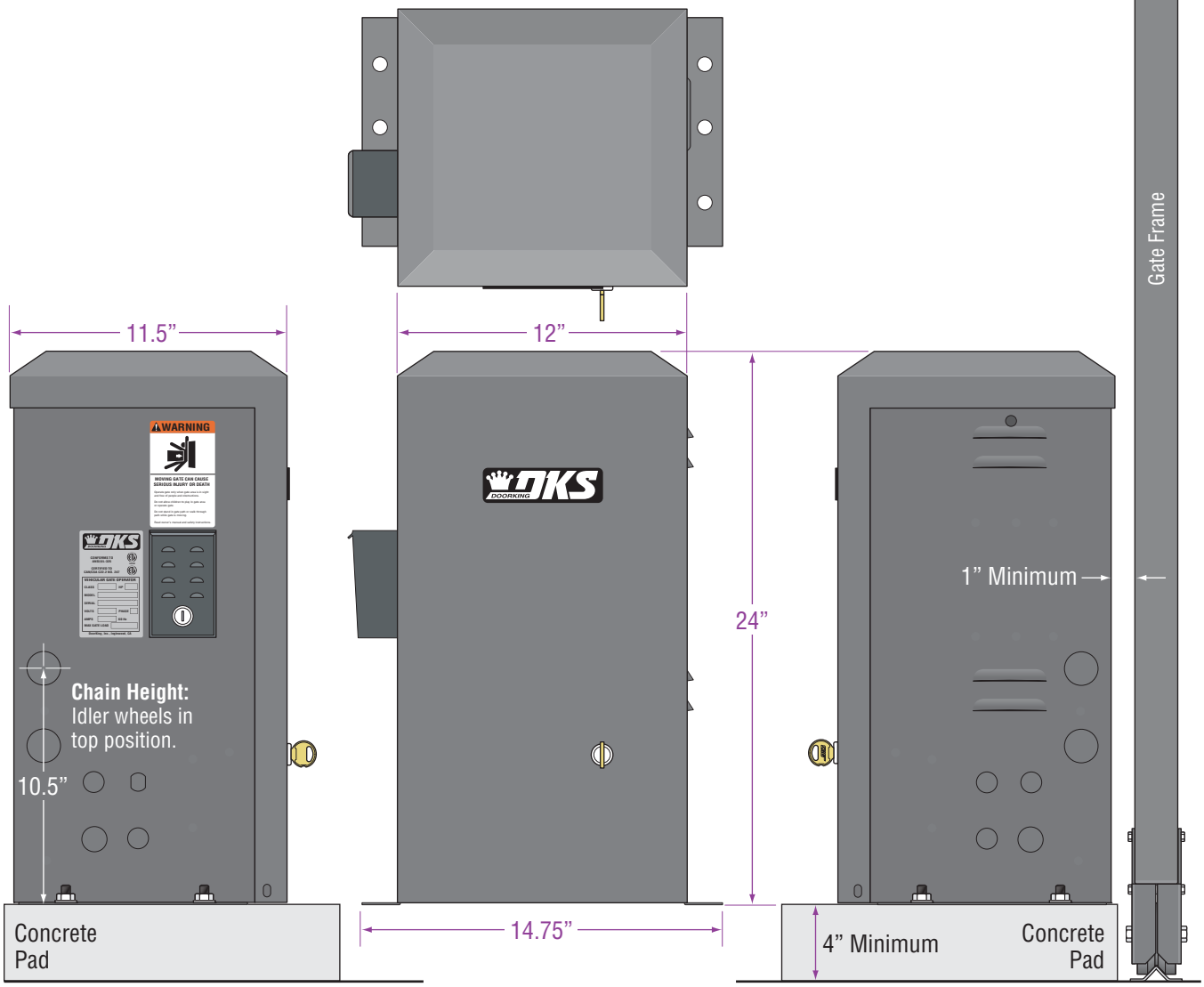
UL 325 Compliant

DOORKING®, INC.™

SPECIFICATIONS

Class of Operation	UL 325 Class I
Type of Gate	Vehicular Slide Gates Only
Horsepower	1/2 HP
Voltage / Phase	115 VAC Single-Phase
Current	4.3 Amps @ 120V
Max Gate Weight (Installed level)	300 Lbs.
Max Gate Length (Installed level)	16 Ft.
Drive Sprocket Size	#40 Chain
Cycles Per Hour	20 Per Hour
Speed	Approximately 1 Ft. per Second
Entrapment Protection	**Primary** - Inherent entrapment sensing system (Type A) **Secondary** - Provision for connection of a non-contact sensor (Type B1) and/or a contact sensor (Type B2).

Use this manual for the Model 9050 operator with circuit board 4702-010 Rev A or higher ONLY.



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ASTM F2200 Standard for Gate Construction

Vehicular gates should be constructed and installed in accordance with ASTM F2200; Standard Specification for Automated Vehicular Gate Construction. For a copy of this standard, contact ASTM directly at 610-832-9585; service@astm.org; or www.astm.org.

Important Safety Instructions

WARNING - To reduce the risk of injury or death:

1. READ AND FOLLOW ALL INSTRUCTIONS.
2. Never let children operate or play with gate controls. Keep the remote control away from children.
3. Always keep people and objects away from gate. **NO ONE SHOULD CROSS THE PATH OF THE MOVING GATE.**
4. Test the operator monthly. The gate MUST reverse on contact with a rigid object or stop or reverse when an object activates the non-contact sensors. After adjusting the force or the limit of travel, retest the gate operator. Failure to adjust and retest the gate operator properly can increase the risk of injury or death.
5. Use the emergency release only when the gate is not moving.
6. KEEP GATES PROPERLY MAINTAINED. Read the owner's manual. Have a qualified service person make repairs to gate hardware.
7. The entrance is for vehicles only. Pedestrians must use separate entrance.
8. **SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS!**

Instructions regarding intended installation:

- Install the gate operator only if:
  1. The operator is appropriate for the construction of the gate and the usage class of the gate.
  2. All openings of a horizontal slide gate are guarded or screened from the bottom of the gate to a minimum of 6 feet (1.83 m) above the ground to prevent a 2 ¼ inch (57.2 mm) diameter sphere from passing through the openings anywhere in the gate, and in that portion of the adjacent fence that the gate covers in the open position.
  3. All exposed pinch points are eliminated or guarded.
  4. Guarding is supplied for exposed rollers.
- The operator is intended for installation only on gates used for vehicles. Pedestrians must be supplied with a separate access opening. The pedestrian access opening shall be designed to promote pedestrian usage. Locate the gate such that persons will not come in contact with the vehicular gate during the entire path of travel of the vehicular gate.
- The gate must be installed in a location so that enough clearance is supplied between the gate and adjacent structures when opening and closing to reduce the risk of entrapment. Swinging gates should not open into public access areas.
- The gate must be properly installed and work freely in both directions prior to the installation of the gate operator. Do not over-tighten the operator clutch, pressure relief valve or reduce reversing sensitivity to compensate for a damaged gate.
- For gate operators utilizing Type D protection:
  1. The gate operator controls must be placed so that the user has full view of the gate area when the gate is moving.
  2. A warning placard shall be placed adjacent to the controls.
  3. An automatic closing device (such as a timer, loop sensor, or similar device) shall not be employed.
  4. No other activation device shall be connected.
- Controls intended for user activation must be located at least ten feet (10’) away from any moving part of the gate and where the user is prevented from reaching over, under, around or through the gate to operate the controls. Outdoor or easily accessible controls should have a security feature to prevent unauthorized use.
- The Stop and/or Reset button must be located in the line-of-sight of the gate. Activation of the reset control shall not cause the operator to start.
- A minimum of two (2) WARNING SIGNS shall be installed, one on each side of the gate where easily visible.
- For gate operators utilizing a non-contact sensor:
  1. See the instructions on the placement of non-contact sensors for each type of application.
  2. Care shall be exercised to reduce the risk of nuisance tripping, such as when a vehicle trips the sensor while the gate is still moving in the opening direction.
  3. One or more non-contact sensors shall be located where the risk of entrapment or obstruction exist, such as the perimeter reachable by a moving gate or barrier.

- For gate operators utilizing contact sensors:
  1. One or more contact sensors shall be located where the risk of entrapment or obstruction exist, such as at the leading edge, trailing edge, and post mounted both inside and outside of a vehicular horizontal slide gate.
  2. One or more contact sensors shall be located at the bottom edge of a vehicular vertical lift gate.
  3. One or more contact sensors shall be located at the pinch point of a vehicular vertical pivot gate.
  4. A hardwired contact sensor shall be located and its wiring arranged so that the communication between the sensor and the gate operator is not subjected to mechanical damage.
  5. A wireless contact sensor such as one that transmits radio frequency (RF) signals to the gate operator for entrapment protection functions shall be located where the transmission of the signals are not obstructed or impeded by building structures, natural landscaping or similar obstructions. A wireless contact sensor shall function under the intended end-use conditions.
  6. One or more contact sensors shall be located at the bottom edge of a vertical barrier (arm).

Important Notices

Vehicular gate operator products provide convenience and security. However, gate operators must use high levels of force to move gates and most people underestimate the power of these systems and do not realize the potential hazards associated with an incorrectly designed or installed system. These hazards may include:

- Pinch points
- Entrapment areas
- Reach through hazards
- Absence of entrapment protection devices
- Improperly located access controls
- Absence of vehicle protection devices
- Absence of controlled pedestrian access

In addition to these potential hazards, automated vehicular gate systems must be installed in accordance with the UL 325 Safety Standard and the ASTM F2200 Construction Standard. Most lay persons are unaware of, or are not familiar with, these standards. If an automated vehicular gate system is not properly designed, installed, used and maintained, serious injuries or death can result. Be sure that the installer has instructed you on the proper operation of the gate and gate operator system.

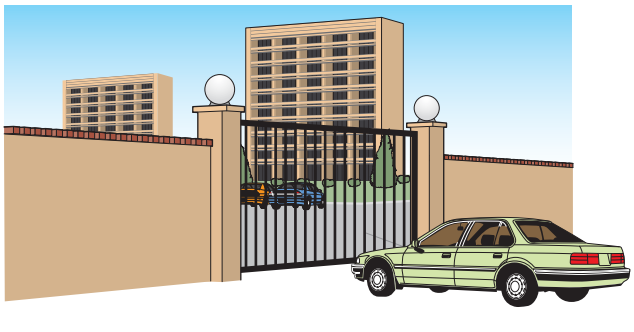
Be sure that the installer has trained you about the basic functions of the required reversing systems associated with your gate operating system and how to test them. These include reversing loops, inherent reversing system, electric edges, photoelectric cells, or other external devices.

- This Owner's Manual is your property. Keep it in a safe place for future reference.
- Be sure that all access control devices are installed a minimum distance of 10 feet away from the gate and gate operator, or in such a way that a person cannot touch the gate or gate operator while using the device. If access control devices are installed in violation of these restrictions, immediately remove the gate operator from service and contact your installing dealer.
- Loops and loop detectors, photo-cells or other equivalent devices must be installed to prevent the gate from closing on vehicular traffic.
- The speed limit for vehicular traffic through the gate area is 5 MPH. Install speed bumps and signs to keep vehicular traffic from speeding through the gate area. Failure to adhere to posted speed limits can result in damage to the gate, gate operator, and to the vehicle.
- Be sure that all persons who will use the gate system are familiar with the proper use of the gate and gate operator and are familiar with the possible hazards associated with the gate system.
- Be sure that warning signs are permanently installed on both sides of the gate in an area where they are fully visible to traffic.
- It is your responsibility to periodically check all entrapment protection devices. If any of these devices are observed to function improperly, remove the operator from service immediately and contact your installing or servicing dealer.
- Follow the recommended maintenance schedule.
- Do not allow children to play in the area of the operator or to play with any gate-operating device.
- To remove the gate operator from service, operate the gate to the full open position and then shut off power to the operator at the service panel.

UL 325 Entrapment Protection

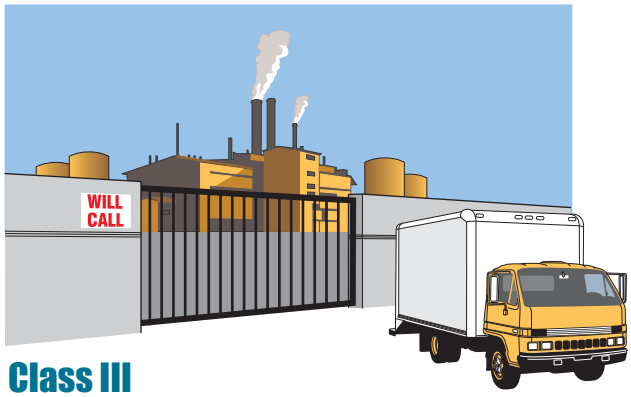
Class I

A vehicular gate operator (or system) intended for use in a home of one-to four single family dwelling, or a garage or parking area associated therewith.



Class II

A vehicular gate operator (or system) intended for use in a commercial location or building such as a multi-family housing unit (five or more single family units) hotel, garages, retail store or other building servicing the general public.



Class III

A vehicular gate operator (or system) intended for use in a industrial location or building such as a factory or loading dock area or other locations not intended to service the general public.

Class IV

A vehicular gate operator (or system) intended for use in a guarded industrial location or building such as an airport security area or other restricted access locations not servicing the general public, in which unauthorized access is prevented via supervision by security personnel.

This table illustrates the entrapment protection requirements for each of the four UL 325 classes.

UL 325 Classifications	Horizontal Slide, Vertical Lift, Vertical Pivot		Swing and Vertical Barrier (arm)	
	Primary Protection	Secondary Protection	Primary Protection	Secondary Protection
Class I and II	**A**	B1, B2 or D	**A or C**	A, B1, B2, C or D
Class III	**A, B1 or B2**	A, B1, B2, D or E	**A, B1, B2 or C**	A, B1, B2, C or D
Class IV	**A, B1, B2 or D**	A, B1, B2, D or E	**A, B1, B2, C or D**	A, B1, B2, C, D or E

A - Inherent entrapment protection system.
B1 - Provision for connection of, or supplied with, a non-contact sensor (photoelectric sensor or the equivalent). When used as the PRIMARY device, must be monitored.
B2 - Provision for connection of, or supplied with, a contact sensor (edge device or the equivalent). When used as the PRIMARY device, must be monitored.
C - Inherent adjustable clutch or pressure relief device.
D - Provision for connection of, or supplied with, an actuating device requiring continuous pressure to maintain opening or closing motion of the gate.
E - An inherent audio alarm.

Glossary

GATE - A moving barrier such as a swinging, sliding, raising, lowering, or the like, barrier, that is a stand-alone passage barrier or is that portion of a wall or fence system that controls entrance and/or egress by persons or vehicles and completes the perimeter of a defined area.

RESIDENTIAL VEHICULAR GATE OPERATOR – CLASS I - A vehicular gate operator (or system) intended for use in a home of one-to four single family dwelling, or garage or parking area associated therewith.

COMMERCIAL / GENERAL ACCESS VEHICULAR GATE OPERATOR - CLASS II - A vehicular gate operator (or system) intended for use in a commercial location or building such as a multi-family housing unit (five or more single family units), hotels, garages, retail store, or other building servicing the general public.

INDUSTRIAL / LIMITED ACCESS VEHICULAR GATE OPERATOR - CLASS III - A vehicular gate operator (or system) intended for use in an industrial location or building such as a factory or loading dock area or other locations not intended to service the general public.

RESTRICTED ACCESS VEHICULAR GATE OPERATOR - CLASS IV - A vehicular gate operator (or system) intended for use in a guarded industrial location or building such as an airport security area or other restricted access locations not servicing the general public, in which unauthorized access is prevented via supervision by security personnel.

VEHICULAR BARRIER (ARM) OPERATOR (OR SYSTEM) - An operator (or system) that controls a cantilever type device (or system), consisting of a mechanical arm or barrier that moves in a vertical arc, intended for vehicular traffic flow at entrances or exits to areas such as parking garages, lots or toll areas.

VEHICULAR HORIZONTAL SLIDE-GATE OPERATOR (OR SYSTEM) - A vehicular gate operator (or system) that controls a gate which slides in a horizontal direction that is intended for use for vehicular entrance and exit to a drive, parking lot, or the like.

VEHICULAR SWING-GATE OPERATOR (OR SYSTEM) - A vehicular gate operator (or system) that controls a gate which moves in an arc in a horizontal plane that is intended for use for vehicular entrance and exit to a drive, parking lot, or the like.

SYSTEM - In the context of these requirements, a system refers to a group of interacting devices intended to perform a common function.

WIRED CONTROL - A control implemented in a form of fixed physical interconnections between the control, the associated devices, and an operator to perform predetermined functions in response to input signals.

WIRELESS CONTROL - A control implemented in means other than fixed physical interconnections (such as radio waves or infrared beams) between the control, the associated devices, and an operator to perform predetermined functions in response to input signals.

INHERENT ENTRAPMENT PROTECTION SYSTEM - A system, examples being a motor current or speed sensing system, which provides protection against entrapment upon sensing an object and is incorporated as a permanent and integral part of the operator.

EXTERNAL ENTRAPMENT PROTECTION DEVICE - A device, examples being an edge sensor, a photoelectric sensor, or similar entrapment protection device, which provides protection against entrapment when activated and is not incorporated as a permanent part of an operator.

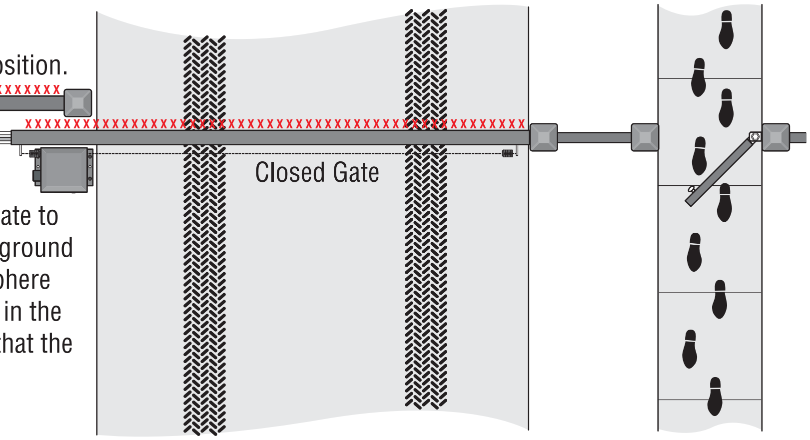
ENTRAPMENT - The condition when an object is caught or held in a position that increases the risk of injury.

Slide Gate Requirements

The operator is intended for installation only on gates used for vehicles. Pedestrians must be supplied with a separate access opening. The pedestrian access opening shall be designed to promote pedestrian usage. Locate the gate such that persons will not come in contact with the vehicular gate during the entire path of travel of the vehicular gate. (ref. UL 325 56.8.4.b)

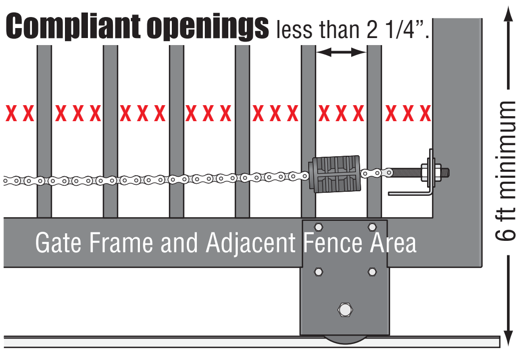
Adjacent fence that covers open gate position.

High Risk of Entrapment Area

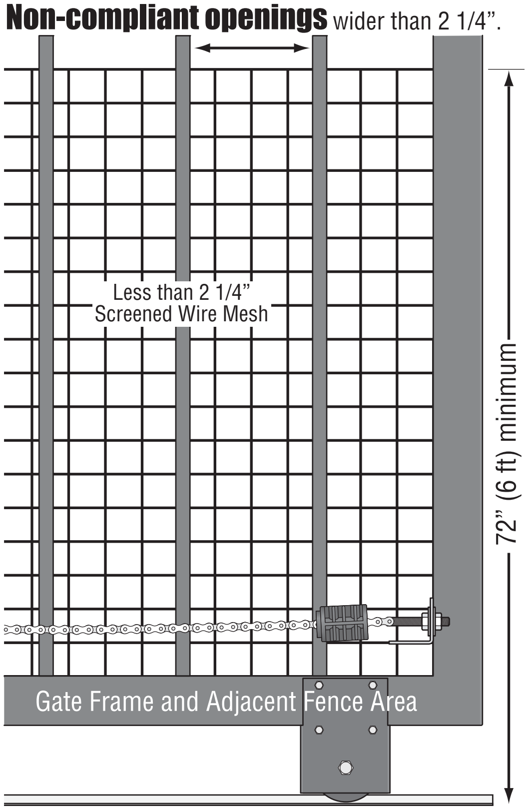


x x x All openings of a horizontal slide gate are guarded or screened from the bottom of the gate to a minimum of six (6) feet (1.83 m) above the ground to prevent a 2 1/4 inch (57.2 mm) diameter sphere from passing through the openings anywhere in the gate and in that portion of the adjacent fence that the gate covers in the open position. (ref. ASTM F2200-11a, 6.1.2)

Compliant openings less than 2 1/4".

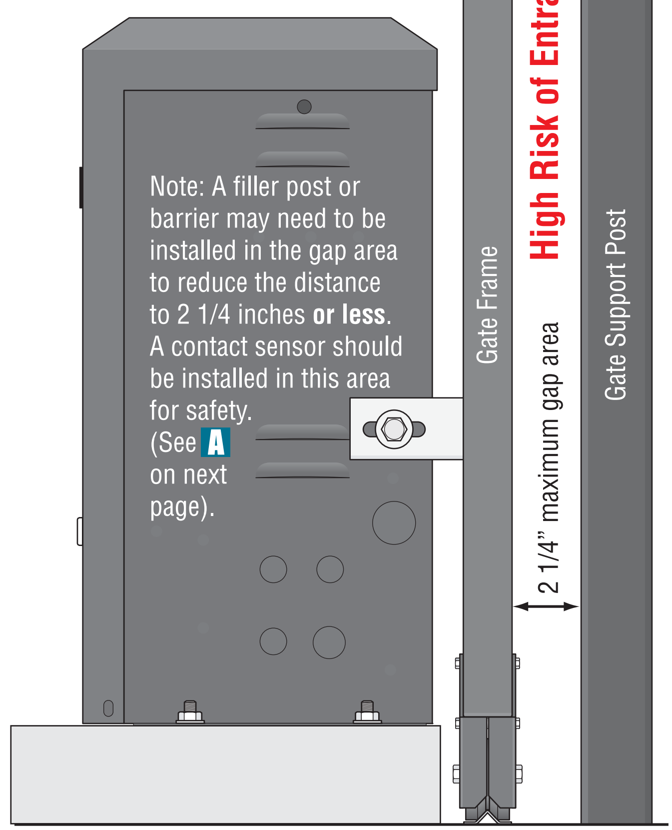


Non-compliant openings wider than 2 1/4".



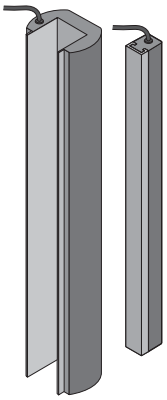
Note: Install screened wire mesh to a non-compliant gate **AND** non-compliant adjacent fence that covers open gate position (See above).

A gap, measured in the horizontal plane parallel to the roadway, between a fixed stationary object nearest the roadway (such as a gate support post) and the gate frame when the gate is in either the fully open position or the fully closed position, shall not exceed 2 1/4 inch (57.2 mm). (ref. ASTM F2200 6.1.4)



Slide Gate Protection

Entrapment protection devices are required to reduce the risk of injury. Install sensors where the risk of entrapment or obstruction exists while gate is moving. Individual requirements will vary.



Contact Sensor (Reversing Edges)

A Installed on the fence to help minimize the potential of entrapment between the gate and fence. A filler post or barrier may need to be installed between fence and gate.

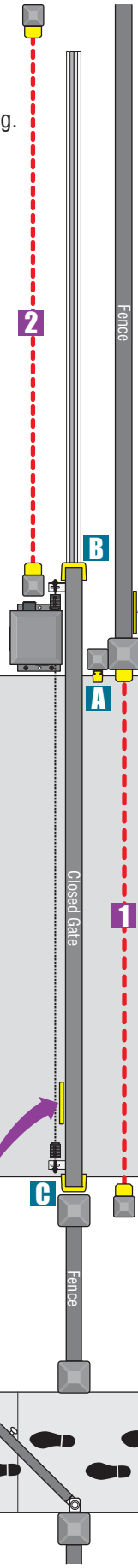
B Helps minimize the potential of entrapment during the back travel of the gate.

C Minimizes the potential of the gate closing on vehicular or other traffic that loops cannot sense.

Non-Contact Sensors (Photo Sensors)

1 Minimizes the potential of the gate closing on vehicular or other traffic that loops cannot sense.

2 Helps minimize the potential of entrapment during the back travel of the gate.



Warning Signs

Permanently mounted and easily visible from either side of the gate.

Automatic Exit Loop

(Optional) will provide an open command to the gate operator(s) when a vehicle is exiting the property.

Secure Side of Gate

Reverse Loop

Minimizes the potential of the gate closing when a vehicle is present. Number and placement of loops is dependent on the application.

Reverse Loop

Minimizes the potential of the gate closing when a vehicle is present. Number and placement of loops is dependent on the application.

Non-Secure Side of Gate

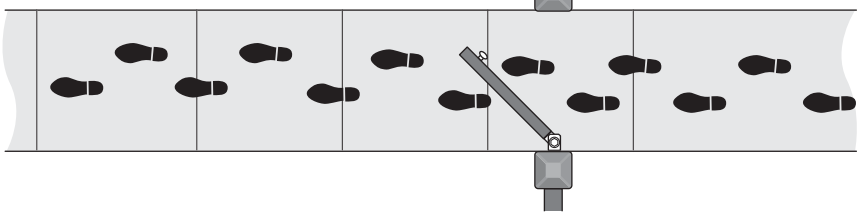
See pages 24-27 for typical layout locations.

Warning Signs

Permanently mounted and easily visible from either side of the gate.

Separate Pedestrian Walkway

Located so pedestrians cannot come in contact with the vehicular gate.



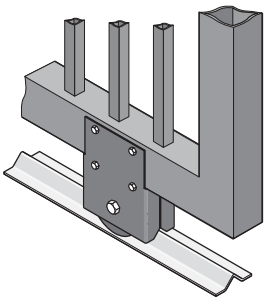
SECTION 1 - INSTALLATION

Prior to beginning the installation of the slide gate operator, we suggest that you become familiar with the instructions, illustrations, and wiring guide-lines in this manual. This will help insure that your installation is performed in an efficient and professional manner compliant with UL 325 safety and ASTM F2200 construction standards.

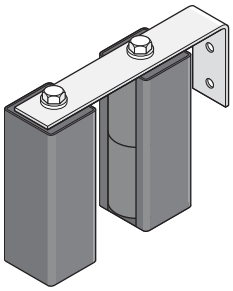
The proper installation of the vehicular slide gate operator is an extremely important and integral part of the overall access control system. ***Check all local building ordinances and building codes prior to installing this operator. Be sure your installation is in compliance with local codes.***

1.1 Hardware for the Gate

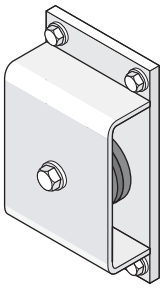
Good hardware is essential for proper operation of a sliding gate. DoorKing has a full line of gate hardware products that will ensure safe, reliable and long lasting gate operation. The gate must be properly installed and roll smoothly in both directions.



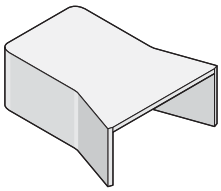
Roller Bearing V-Wheels with Protective Cover - Helps to minimize a pinch point on the gate's wheel and V-rail.



Guide Rollers with Protective Covers - Helps to minimize a pinch point on the gate.



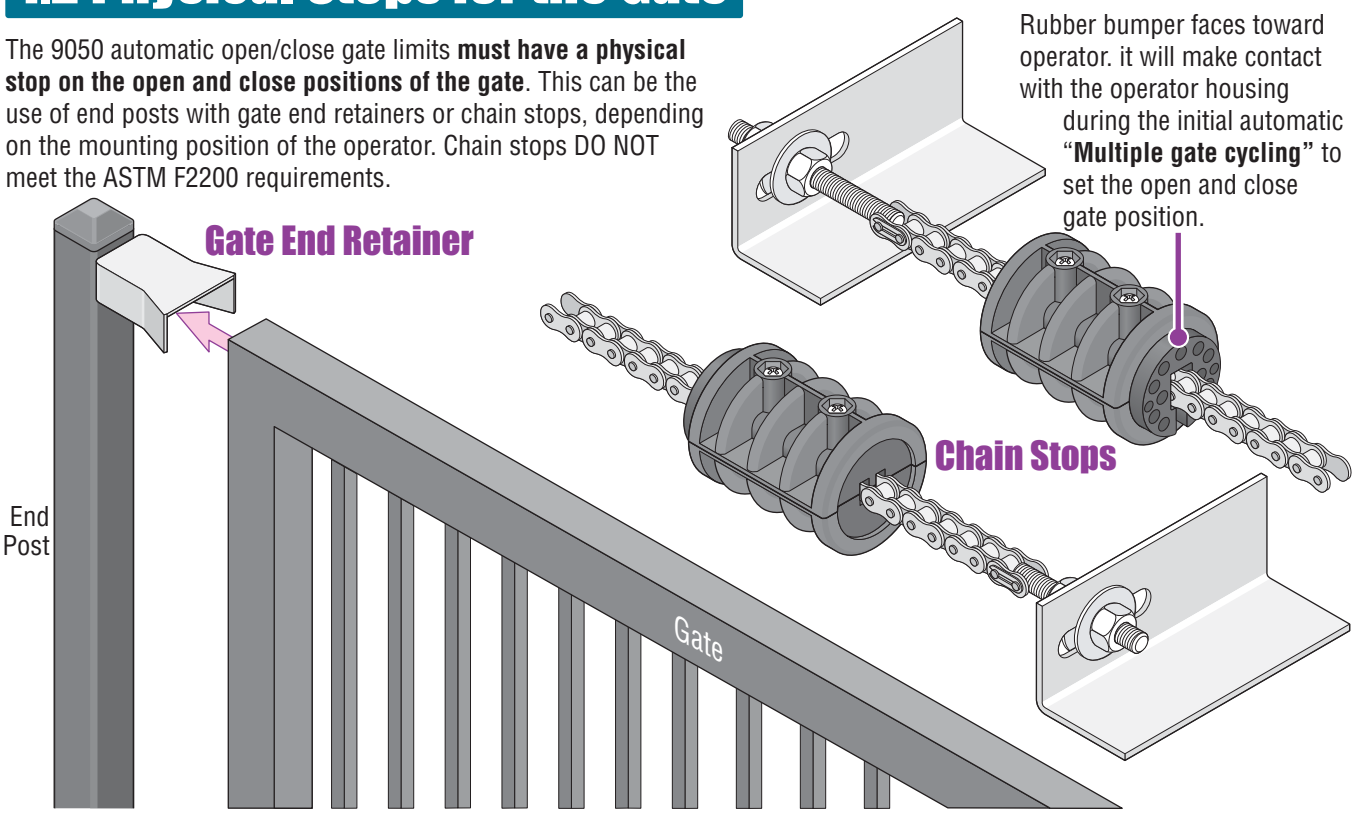
Endless Idler Assembly with Protective Cover - Helps to minimize a pinch point for a 180° chain return.



Gate End Retainer - Helps stabilize the end of the gate in the open or closed position. Recommended for all slide gate applications.

1.2 Physical Stops for the Gate

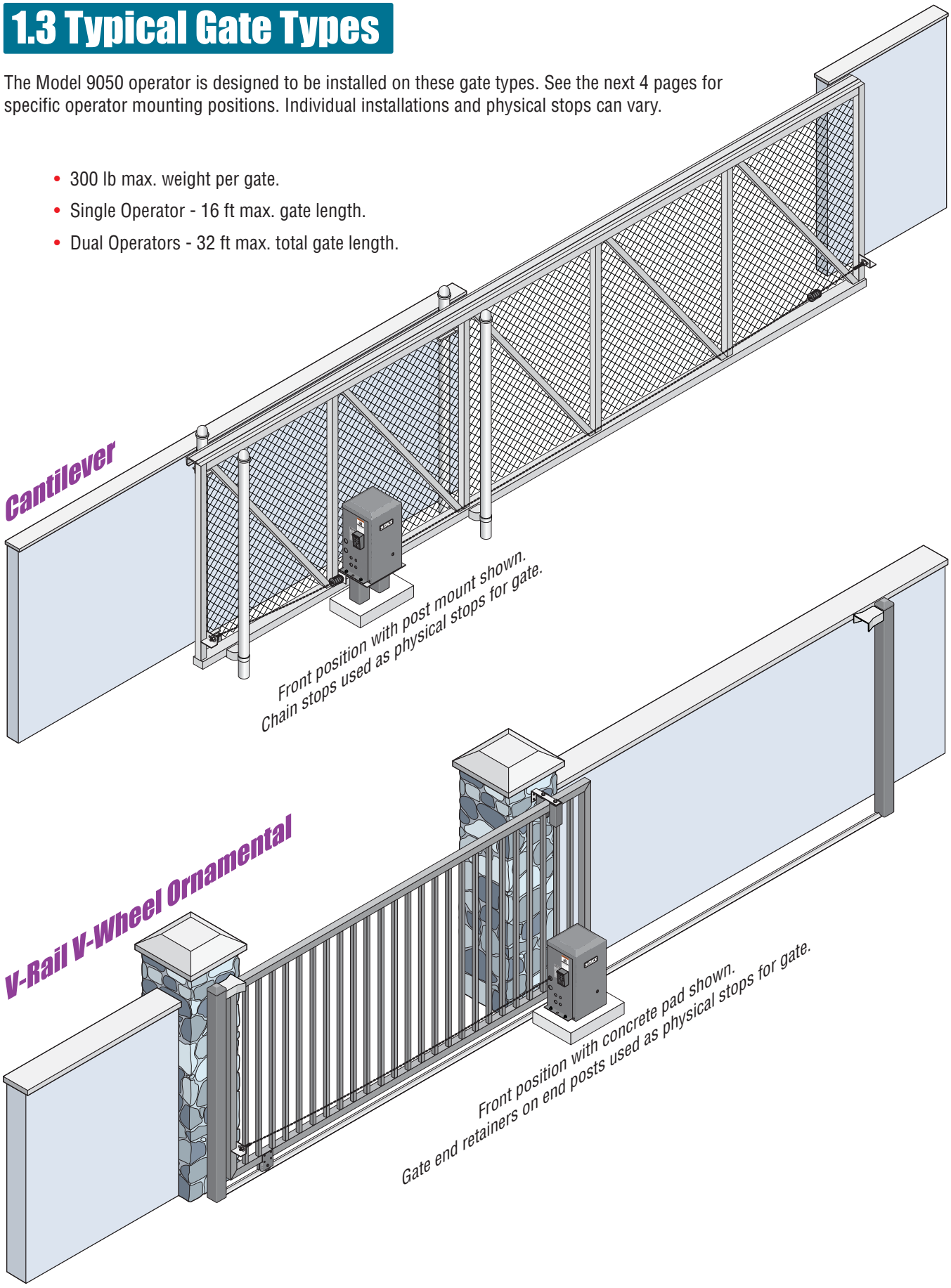
The 9050 automatic open/close gate limits **must have a physical stop on the open and close positions of the gate**. This can be the use of end posts with gate end retainers or chain stops, depending on the mounting position of the operator. Chain stops DO NOT meet the ASTM F2200 requirements.



1.3 Typical Gate Types

The Model 9050 operator is designed to be installed on these gate types. See the next 4 pages for specific operator mounting positions. Individual installations and physical stops can vary.

- 300 lb max. weight per gate.
- Single Operator - 16 ft max. gate length.
- Dual Operators - 32 ft max. total gate length.



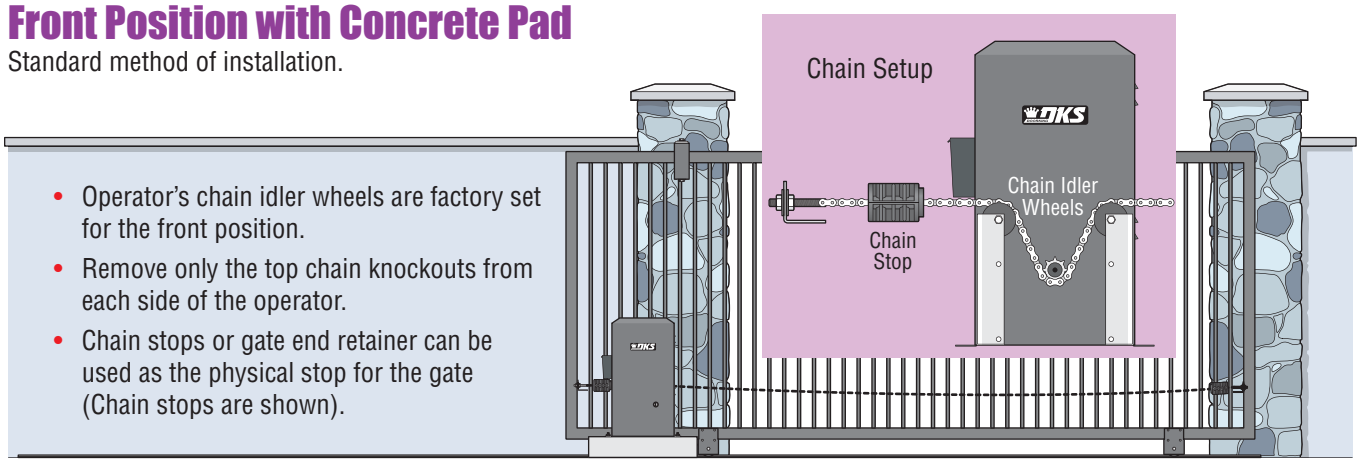
1.4 Operator Mounting Positions

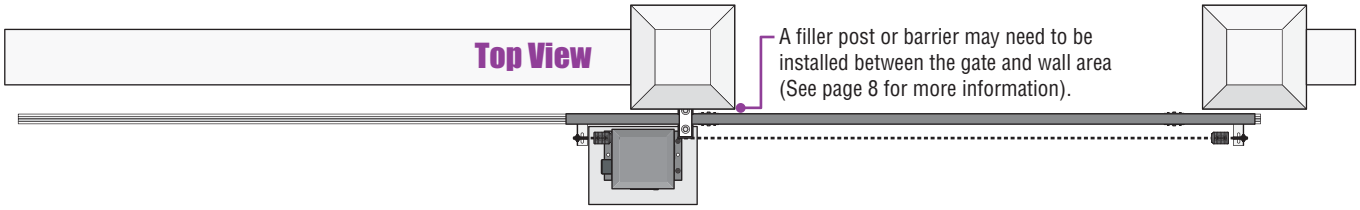
The Model 9050 operator is designed to be installed in the front, rear, center or ceiling mounting positions shown on this page and the next 3 pages. V-wheel V-rail ornamental gates are shown as examples but other gate types on the previous page can use the same mounting setups. Once the mounting position has been determined, the chain idler wheels may need to be adjusted **BEFORE** the operator is mounted. **Physical stops MUST be used in the open AND close positions for ANY gate installation (Chain stops, end posts with gate end retainers or a wall that the gate comes in contact with).**

Front Position with Concrete Pad

Standard method of installation.

- Operator's chain idler wheels are factory set for the front position.
- Remove only the top chain knockouts from each side of the operator.
- Chain stops or gate end retainer can be used as the physical stop for the gate (Chain stops are shown).



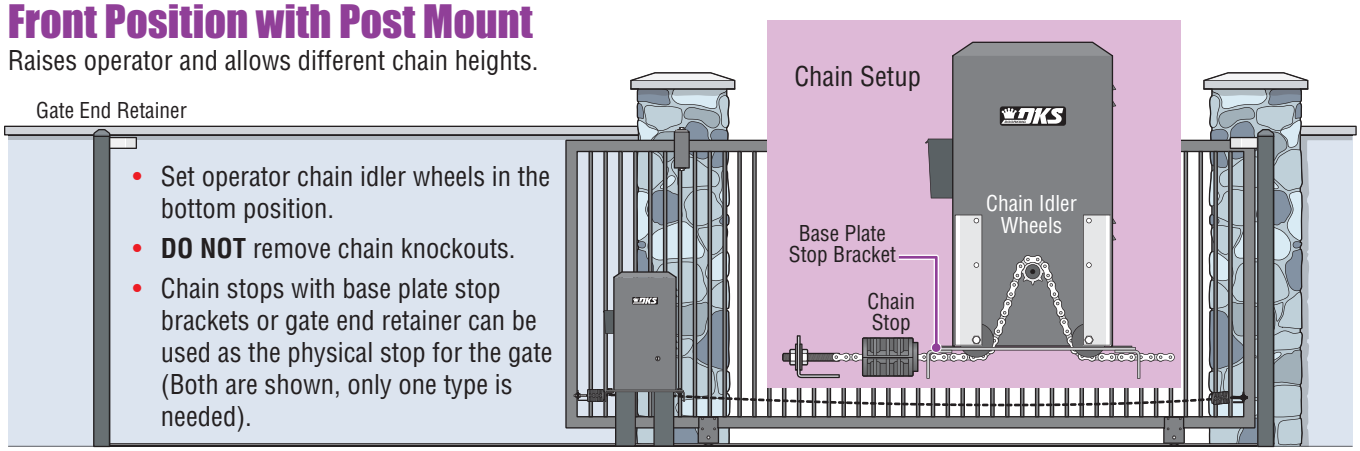


Front Position with Post Mount

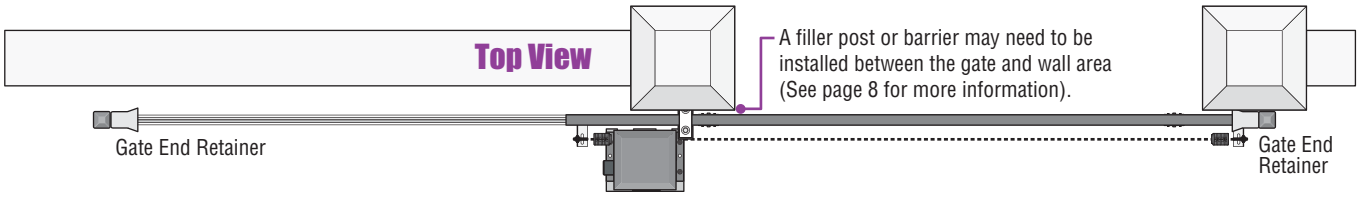
Raises operator and allows different chain heights.

Gate End Retainer

- Set operator chain idler wheels in the bottom position.
- **DO NOT** remove chain knockouts.
- Chain stops with base plate stop brackets or gate end retainer can be used as the physical stop for the gate (Both are shown, only one type is needed).



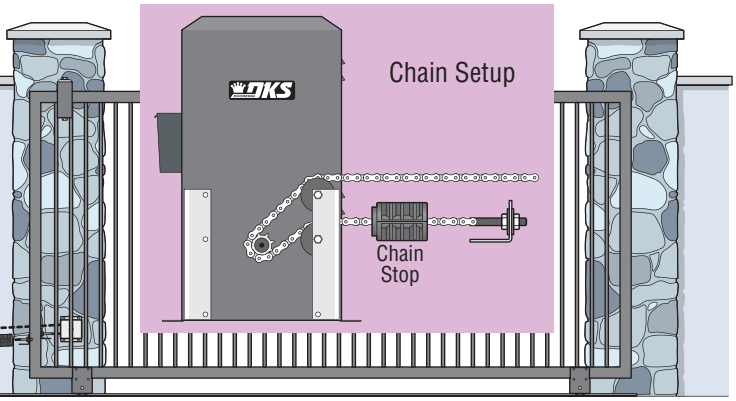
Additional hardware required. Post base plate (P/N 2600-418) 4 x 4 steel posts not available from DoorKing. Base plate stop brackets (P/N 2600-970) bolts on post base plate when using chain stops.



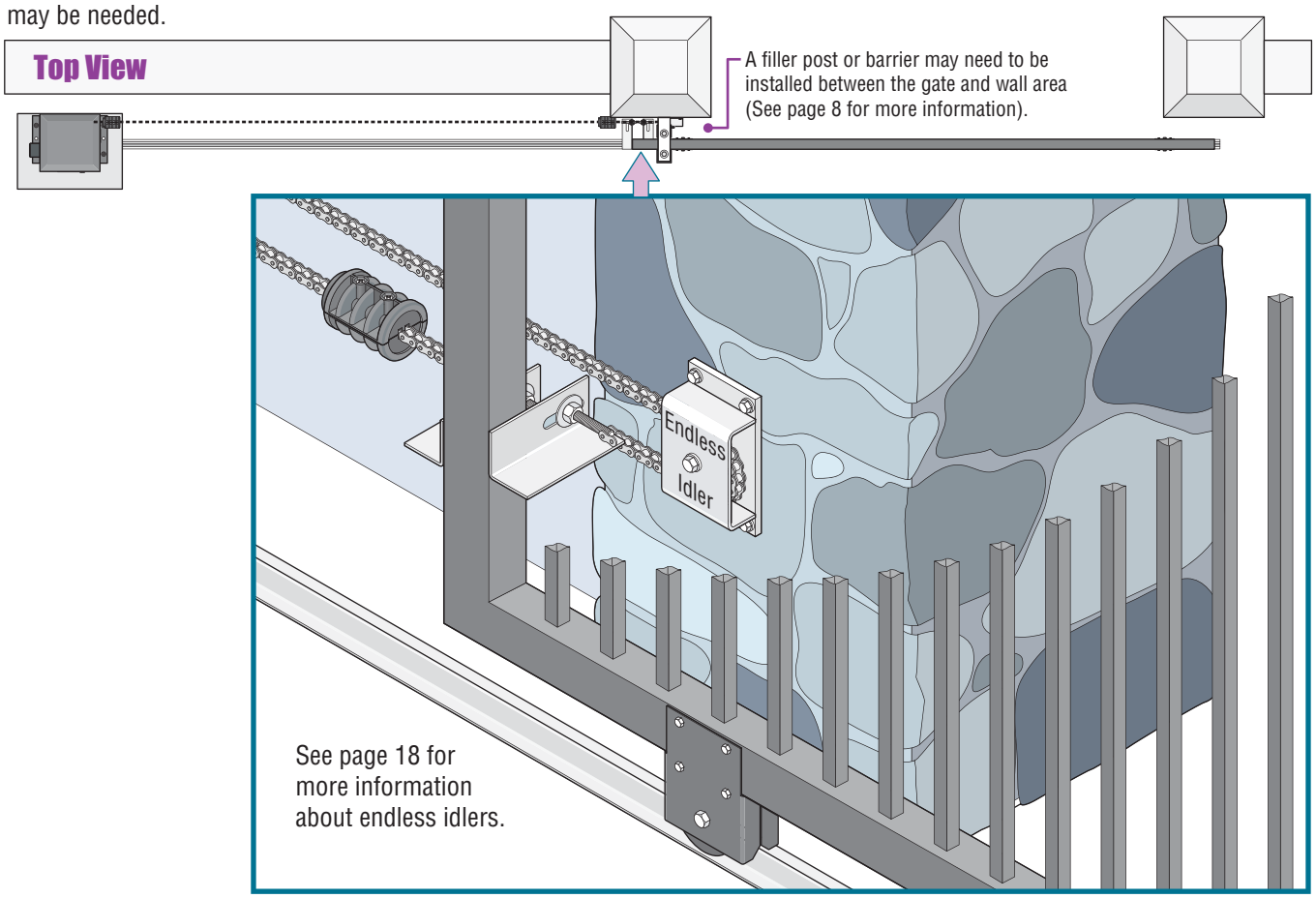
Rear Position with Concrete Pad

Hides the chain from outside the property looking in.

- Set one chain Idler wheel at the top and one in the center position on one side of the operator.
- Remove both chain knockouts from one side of the operator.
- Chain stops or gate end retainer can be used as the physical stop for the gate (Chain stops are shown).



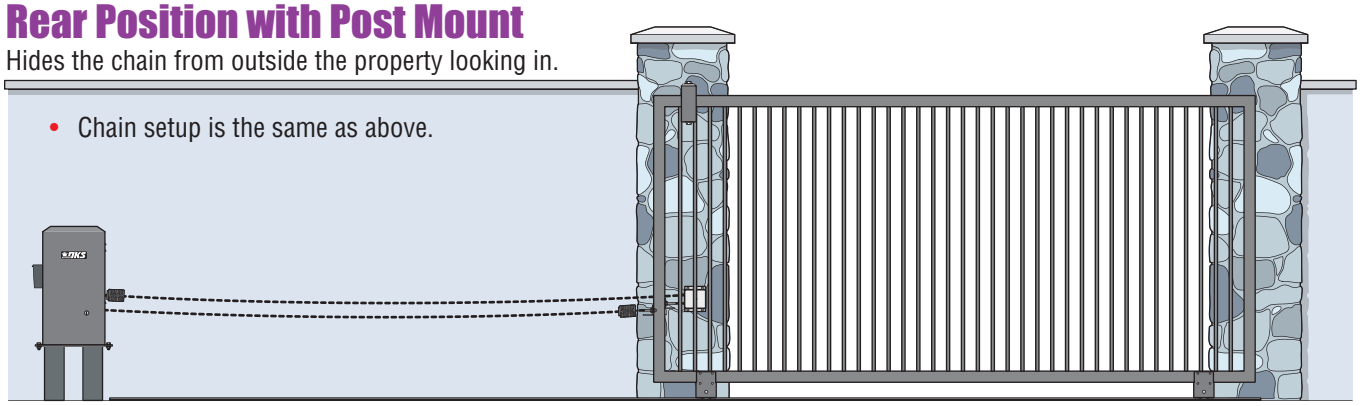
Additional hardware required. Endless idler assembly (P/N 2600-818) and additional chain #40 (P/N 2600-442 - 20 ft. per box) may be needed.



Rear Position with Post Mount

Hides the chain from outside the property looking in.

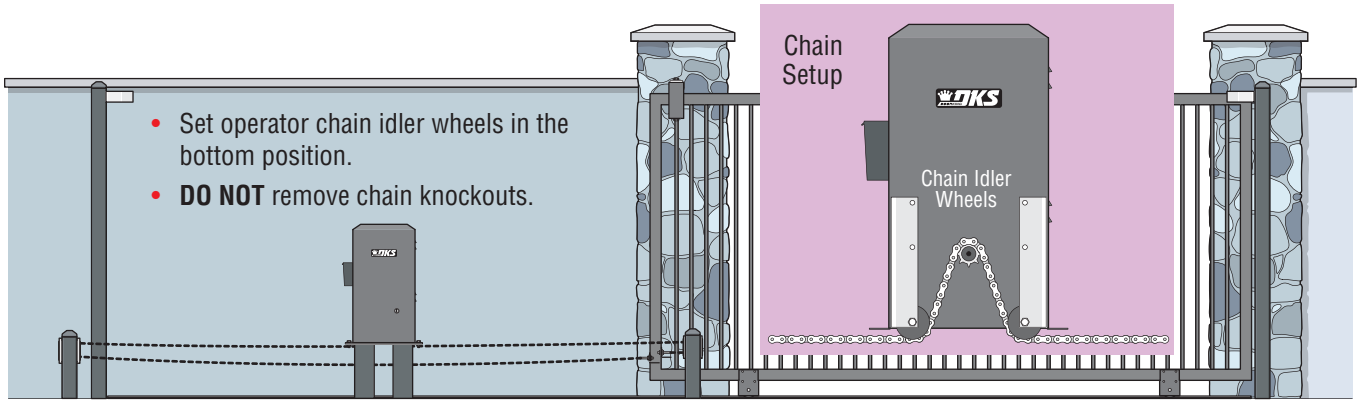
- Chain setup is the same as above.



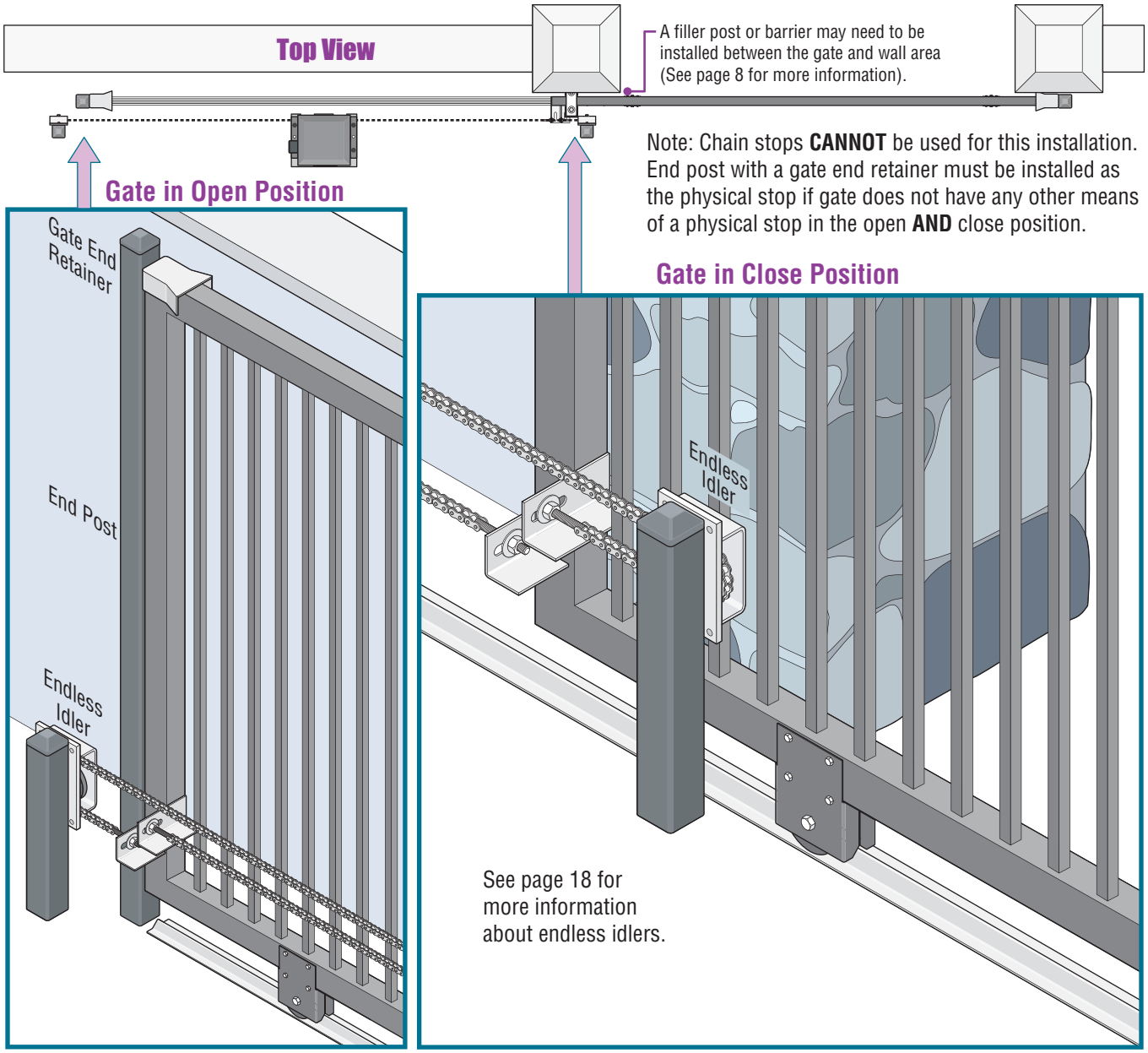
Additional hardware required. Post base plate (P/N 2600-418) 4 x 4 steel posts not available from DoorKing.

Center Position with Post Mount

Hides the chain from outside the property looking in.



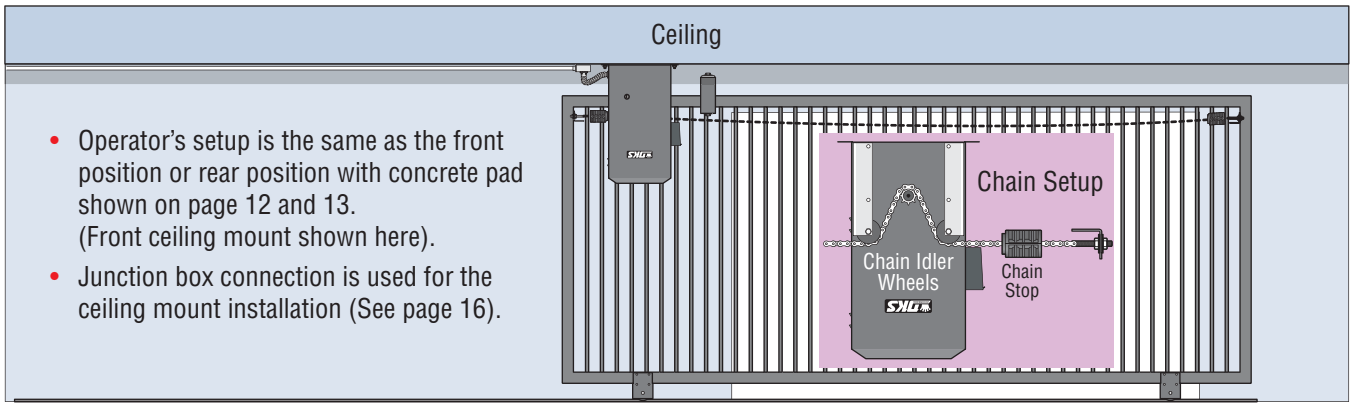
Additional hardware required. Post base plate (P/N 2600-418) 4 x 4 steel posts not available from DoorKing. Endless idler assembly (P/N 2600-818). Additional chain #40 (P/N 2600-442 - 20 ft. per box). Gate end retainer (P/N 1204-004).



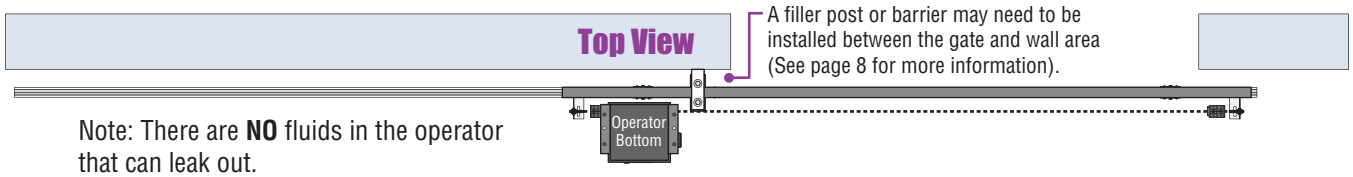
Note: Chain stops **CANNOT** be used for this installation. End post with a gate end retainer must be installed as the physical stop if gate does not have any other means of a physical stop in the open **AND** close position.

Front or Rear Position Ceiling Mount

Can be mounted on the ceiling to conserve floor space.

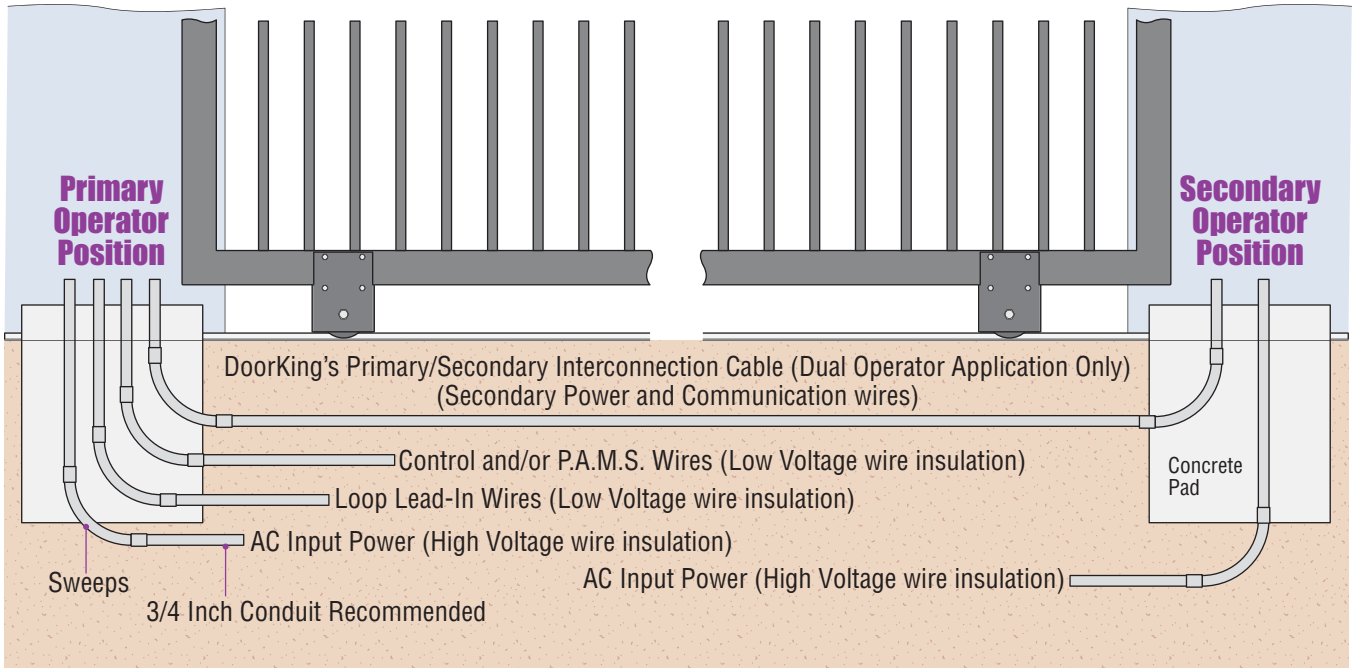


- Operator's setup is the same as the front position or rear position with concrete pad shown on page 12 and 13. (Front ceiling mount shown here).
- Junction box connection is used for the ceiling mount installation (See page 16).

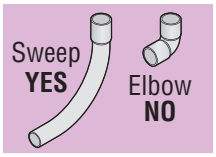


Note: There are **NO** fluids in the operator that can leak out.

1.5 Underground Conduit Requirements

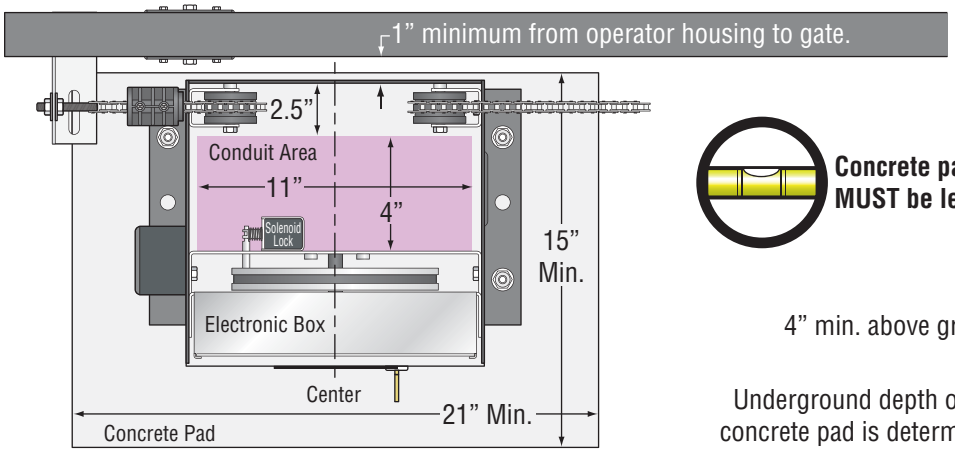


- The conduit requirements are for a typical slide gate operator installation (the secondary operator is shown for those applications where a secondary operator may be used). **The conduit requirements for your application may vary from this depending on your specific needs.**
- Use only sweeps for conduit bends. Do not use 90° elbows as this will make wire pulls very difficult and can cause damage to wire insulation.
- DoorKing recommends using 3/4-inch conduit.
- Be sure that all conduits are installed in accordance with local codes.
- **Never** run low voltage rated wire insulation in the same conduit as high voltage rated wire insulation.

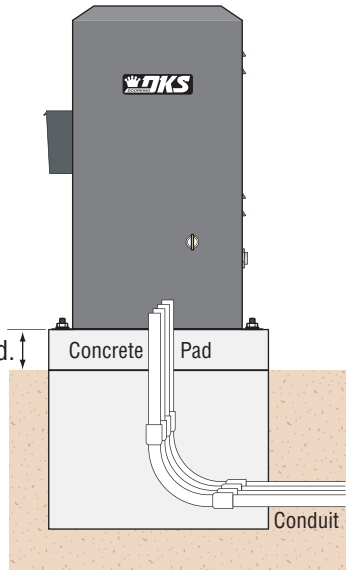


1.6 Pad, Post or Ceiling Mount without/with J-Box Setup

Pad Mount with Conduit

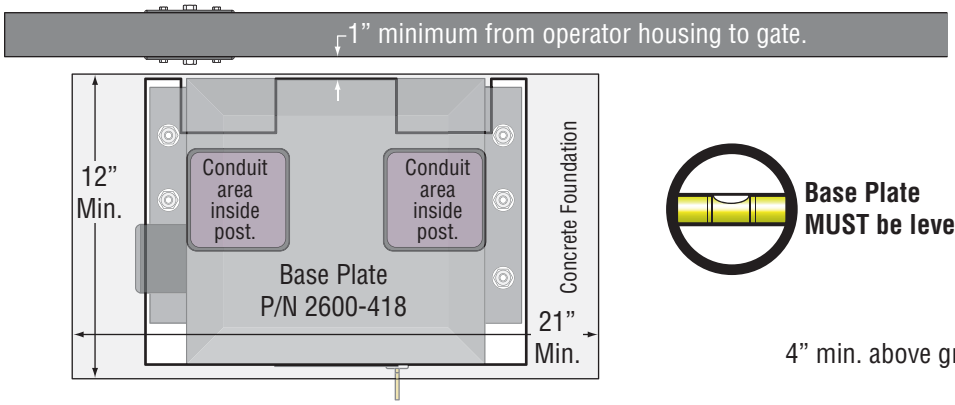


Concrete pad MUST be level.

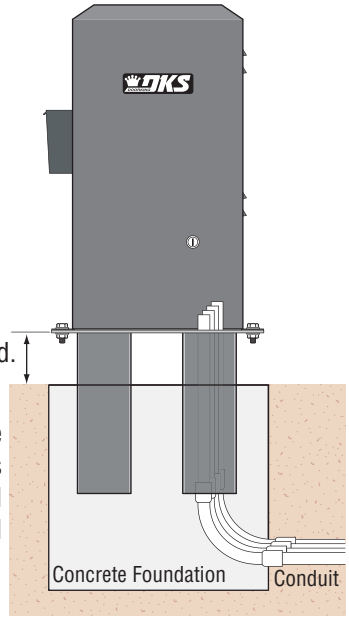


Underground depth of the concrete pad is determined by soil conditions and local building codes. Reinforced concrete recommended.

Post Mount with Conduit



Base Plate MUST be level.

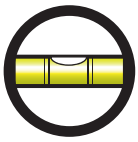


Note: Weld the posts to the base plate and mount assembly into concrete **BEFORE** attaching the operator. Conduit runs up through 4 x 4 steel posts.

Underground depth of the concrete foundation is determined by soil conditions and local building codes. Reinforced concrete recommended.

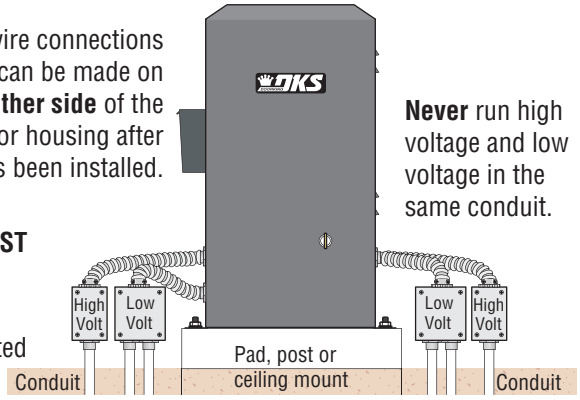
Pad, Post or Ceiling Mount Connected with Junction Boxes

All wire connections can be made on **either side** of the operator housing after it has been installed.

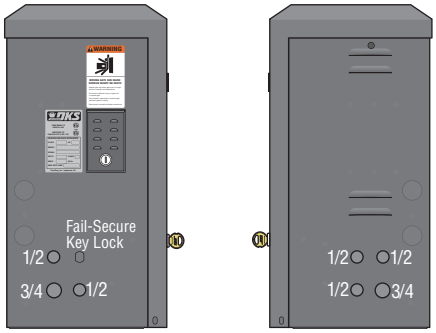


Operator MUST be level.

Note: Operator must be mounted 1” min. away from gate.



Never run high voltage and low voltage in the same conduit.



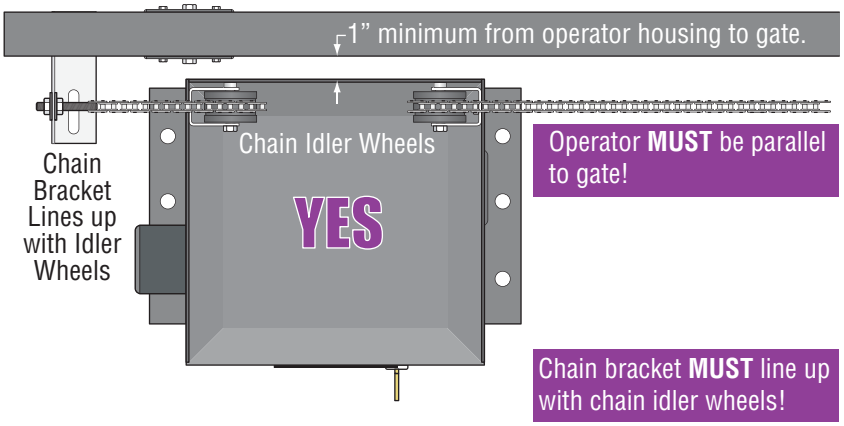
Conduit Knock-Out Sizes

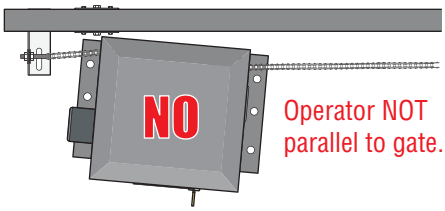
1.7 Mounting Operator and Chain

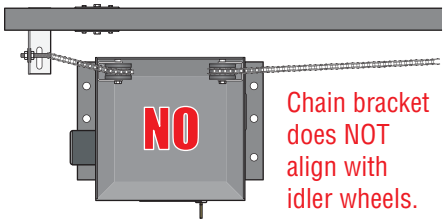
Prior to mounting the operator, be sure that the correct chain knockouts have been removed and chain idler wheels are in the correct position (top, center or bottom).

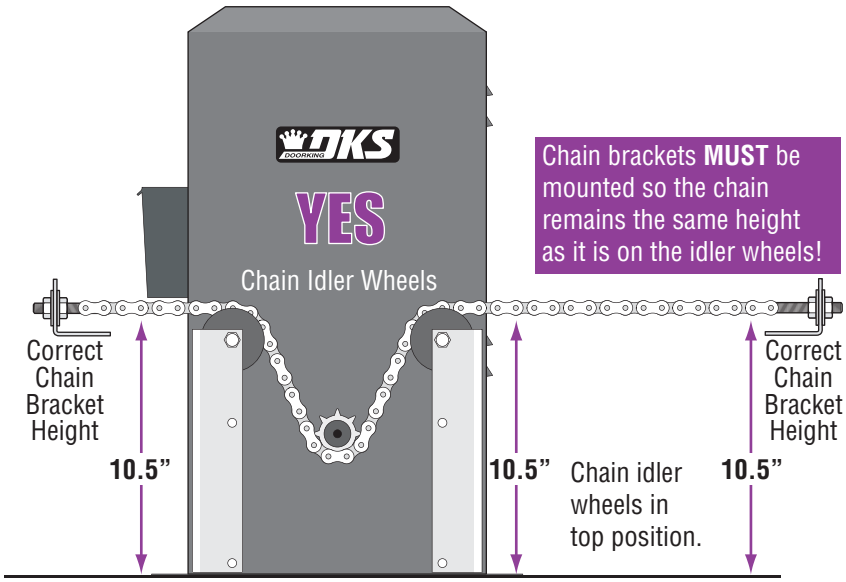
Fail-Secure Manual Release Kit Installation Note: It is easier to install the 2600-862 fail-secure manual release kit **before** mounting the operator and attaching the chain. Refer to the instruction sheet supplied with the kit for installation.

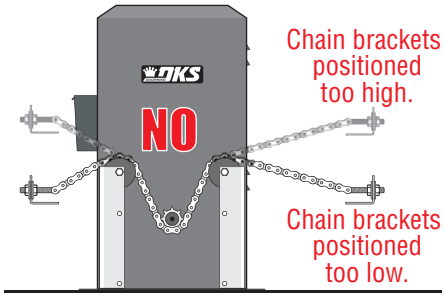
Positioning Operator and Chain Brackets

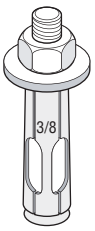






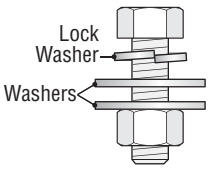






Attaching Operator to Concrete

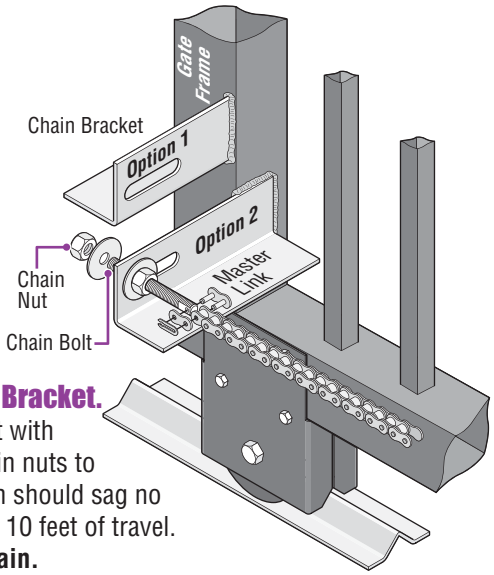
DoorKing recommends a minimum of four (4) 3/8" x 2" sleeve anchors (not supplied).



Attaching Operator to Post Base Plate

Use six (6) 1/2"-13 x 1 1/2" bolts, lockwashers and nuts (not supplied).

Connect Chain Bracket to Gate. Weld completely around bracket. Chain nut and chain bolt should not protrude past gate frame.

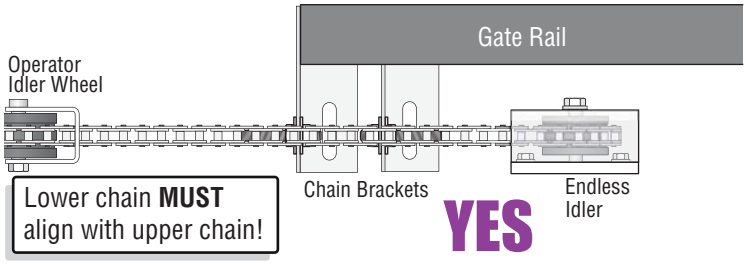


Connect Chain to Chain Bracket. Connect chain to chain bolt with master link. Adjust the chain nuts to tighten the chain. The chain should sag no more than one (1) inch per 10 feet of travel. **Do not over tighten the chain.**

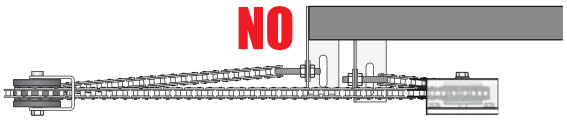
Endless Idler Assembly (On Select Installations)

DoorKing offers an endless idler assembly with a protective cover designed for the Model 9050 installations (P/N 2600-818). Make sure the endless idler assembly is **securely** fastened to the wall or post (Depending on which type of installation will be used). Extreme force will be exerted on this assembly during gate cycling.

Center and Rear Mount Positions (Top View)

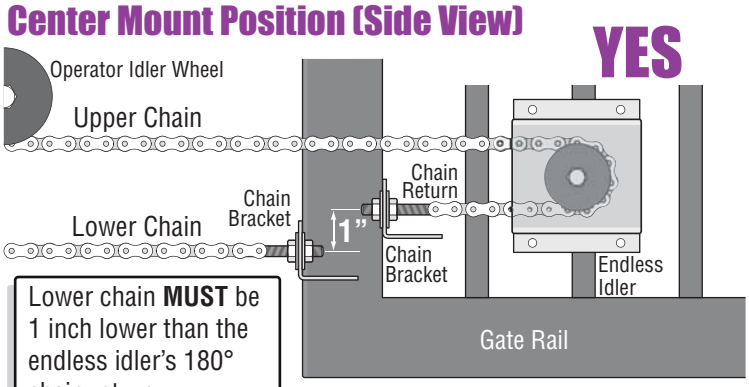


Lower chain **MUST** align with upper chain!

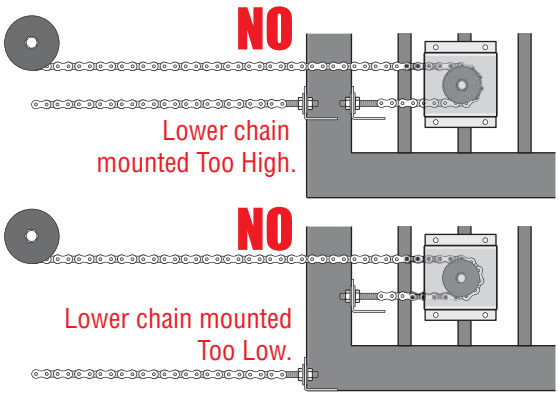


Lower chain does NOT align with upper chain.
Note: Be sure that the chain is aligned and parallel to the gate. Installing the chain in any other manner will cause excessive noise, chain idler wheel wear and chain stretching.

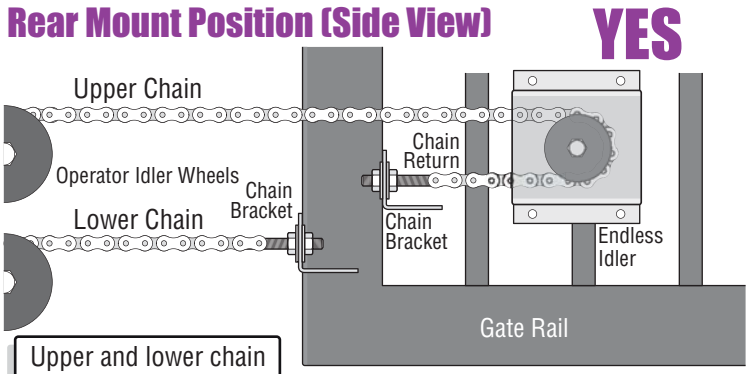
Center Mount Position (Side View)



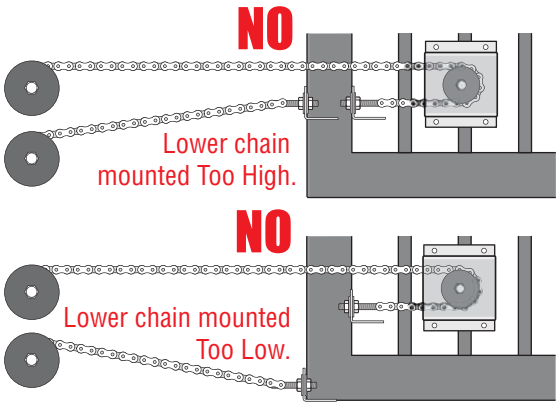
Lower chain **MUST** be 1 inch lower than the endless idler's 180° chain return.



Rear Mount Position (Side View)

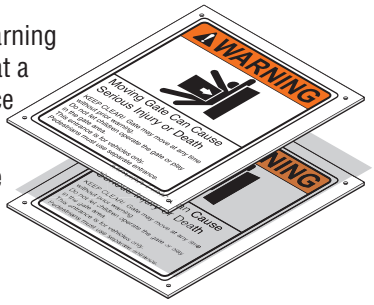


Upper and lower chain **MUST** be the same height as they are on the operator idler wheels.



1.8 Installation of Warning Signs

This DoorKing Slide Gate Operator is shipped with two warning signs. The purpose of the warning sign is to alert uninformed persons, and to remind persons familiar with the gate system, that a possible hazard exists so that appropriate action can be taken to avoid the hazard or to reduce exposure to the hazard. See page 9 for suggested mounting positions of signs.



- **Permanently install the supplied warning signs in locations so that the signs are visible by persons on both sides of the gate.**
- Use appropriate hardware such as wood or sheet metal screws (not supplied) to install the warning signs.

SECTION 2 - AC POWER TO OPERATOR(S)

Before attempting to connect any wiring to the operator, be sure that the circuit breaker in the electrical panel is in the OFF position. Permanent wiring must be installed to the operator as required by local electrical codes. It is recommended that a licensed electrical contractor perform this work.

Since building codes vary from city to city, we highly recommend that you check with your local building department prior to installing any permanent wiring to be sure that all wiring to the operator (both high and low voltage) complies with local code requirements.

THIS GATE OPERATOR MUST BE PROPERLY GROUNDED!!

2.1 High Voltage Wire Runs

If power wiring is greater than the maximum distance shown, it is recommended that a service feeder be installed. When large gauge wire is used, a separate junction box must be installed for the operator connection. The wire table is based on stranded copper wire. Wire run calculations are based on a 110 VAC power source with a 3% voltage drop on the power line, plus an additional 10% reduction in distance to allow for other losses in the system.

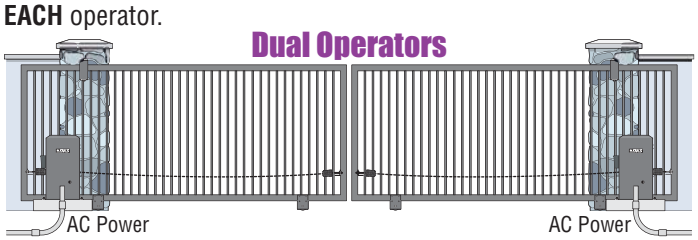
Never run low voltage rated wire insulation in the same conduit as high voltage rated wire insulation.

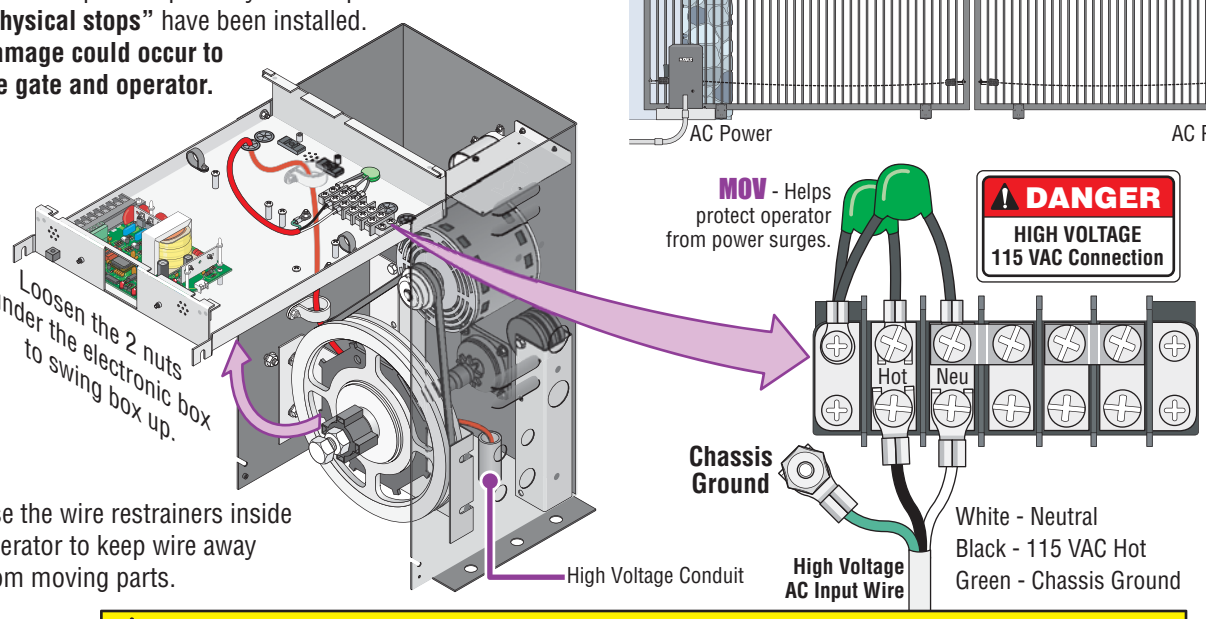
	Wire Size / Distance in Feet			
	12 AWG	10 AWG	8 AWG	6 AWG
Single 9050: 4.3 Amp Motor	200	325	510	820
Dual 9050's, Single Power Source	100	170	255	410

2.2 High Voltage Terminal Connection

- Route incoming AC power wire through the high voltage conduit and run wire in the operator as shown.
- Be sure wiring is installed in accordance with local codes. Be sure to color code all wiring.
- It is recommended that a surge suppressor be installed on the high voltage power lines to help protect the operator and circuit board from surges and power fluctuations.
- Dual operators (Primary/Secondary) require AC power to **EACH** operator.

DO NOT power up and cycle the operator until the "**Physical stops**" have been installed. **Damage could occur to the gate and operator.**





Use the wire restrainers inside operator to keep wire away from moving parts.

⚠ **Every time** the operator is powered up, the **First** open command will automatically run "**Multiple gate cycles**" that will locate and remember the gate's open and close positions (See page 22).

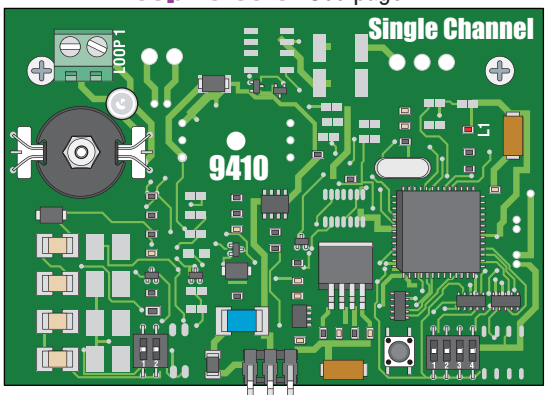
SECTION 3 - ADJUSTMENTS

The switch settings and adjustments in this chapter should be made after your installation and wiring to the operator(s) is complete. **Whenever any of the programming switches on the circuit board are changed, power must be shut-off, and then turned back on for the new setting to take effect. Every time** the operator is powered up, the **First** open command will automatically run "**Multiple gate cycles**" that will locate and remember the gate's open and close positions (See page 22).

3.1 4702 Circuit Board Description and Adjustments

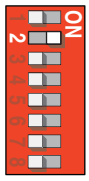
LEDs Indicates that low voltage power is applied to the circuit board. **Input LEDs** should be OFF and will only illuminate when the input is activated. **Pulse LEDs** will blink as the operator is running. They can be either ON or OFF when the operator is stopped.

Loop Detector See page 27.

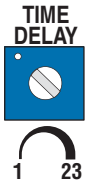


Auto-Close Timer

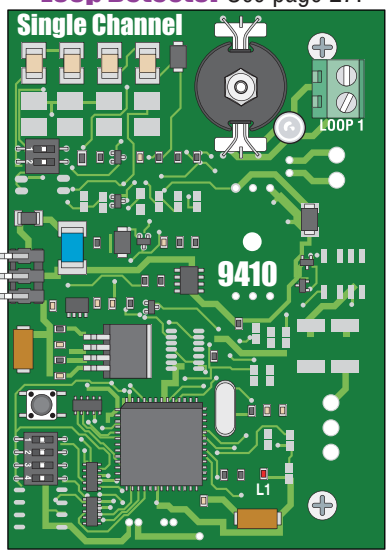
Auto-close timer (when turned **ON**) Switch 2.

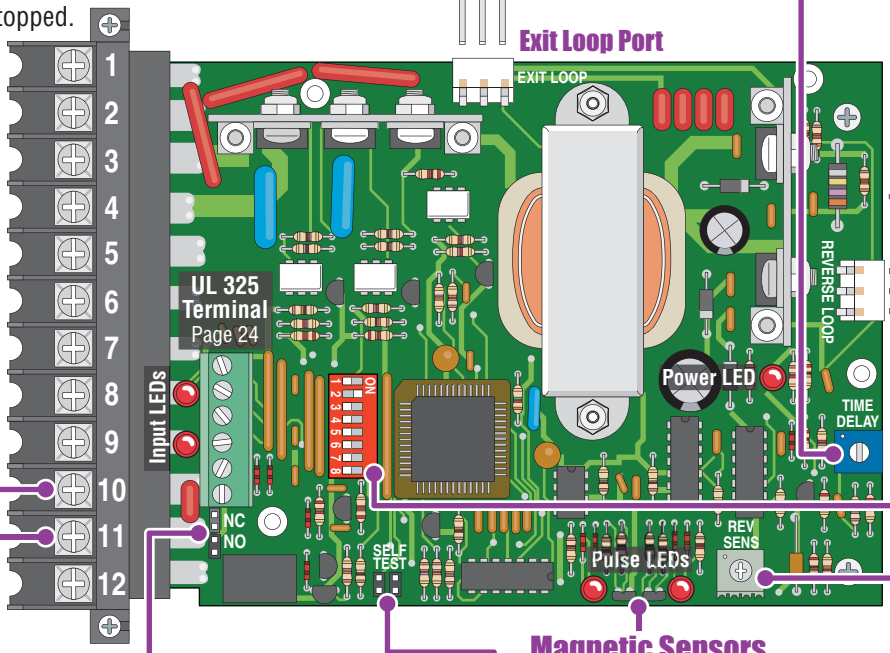


Adjust from 1 second (full counter clockwise) to approximately 23 seconds (full clockwise).



Loop Detector See page 27.





Exit Loop Port

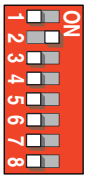
Reverse Loop Port

Magnetic Sensors
See section 3.4 on page 23.

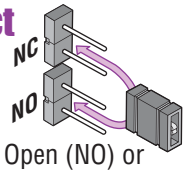
DIP-Switches

Typical setting shown.

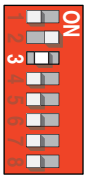
See switch setting chart on next page for DIP-Switch options.



Dry Relay Contact



Dry relay contacts (terminals 10-11) can be set for Normally Open (NO) or Normally Closed (NC) operation by placing the relay shorting bar on the N.O. or N.C. pins respectively. DIP-switch 3 must be set to control relay.
See next page and page 28.

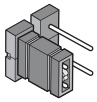


Self-Test

CAUTION

Do not run self-test with the operator connected to the gate. The drive chain must be disconnected before running the self-test. This feature is designed for bench testing **ONLY**.

Self-Test Mode



Normal Mode

Inherent Reverse Sensor

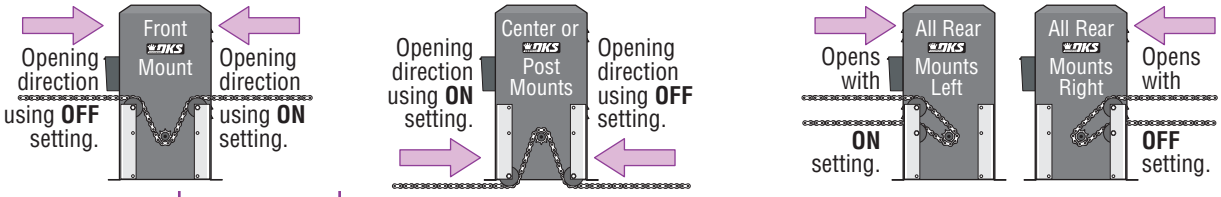
Adjust reversing sensitivity. Full counter clockwise for minimum sensitivity, full clockwise for maximum sensitivity. See page 23.

Min Max
Sensitivity

3.2 DIP-Switch Settings

The DIP-switches located on the circuit board are used to program the operator to operate in various modes and to turn on or off various operating features. Whenever a switch setting is changed, power to the operator must be turned OFF and then turned back on for the new setting to take affect. Check and review ALL switch settings prior to applying power to the operator.

> ⚠ **Every time** the operator is powered up, the **First** open command will automatically run "**Multiple gate cycles"** that will locate and remember the gate's open and close positions (See next page).

Switch	Function	Setting	Description
1	Changes the direction the operator will open/close the gate depending on the different chain configurations. 		
2	Auto-Close Timer	OFF	Auto-close timer is OFF. Manual input required to close gate.
		ON	Auto-close timer is ON. Adjustable from 1-23 seconds to close gate.
3	Relay	OFF	Relay is activated when gate is full open.
		ON	Relay is activated when gate is not closed.
4	Built-In Solenoid Lock	OFF	**Normal Setting.** Fail-Safe (Factory Set). Lock engages only when an attempt is made to manually force the gate open.
		ON	Fail-Secure. Lock engages after each cycle. **CAUTION:** Do not use this setting unless the 2600-862 manual release kit has been installed or **damage will occur to operator.**
5 and 6	Gate **Open** Back-Off Position	5-OFF 6-OFF	**Normal Setting.** Gate fully opens.
		5-OFF 6-ON	Gate stops short 1" from full open position. Used for a reversing edge device.
		5-ON 6-OFF	Gate stops short 2" from full open position. Used for a reversing edge device.
		5-ON 6-ON	Gate stops short 3" from full open position. Used for a reversing edge device.
7 and 8	Gate **Close** Back-Off Position	7-OFF 8-OFF	**Normal Setting.** Gate fully closes.
		7-OFF 8-ON	Gate stops short 1" from full close position. Used for a reversing edge device.
		7-ON 8-OFF	Gate stops short 2" from full close position. Used for a reversing edge device.
		7-ON 8-ON	Gate stops short 3" from full close position. Used for a reversing edge device.

Switch 1 **Must** OPEN the gate upon initial AC power up and open command. If the first open command begins to close the gate, turn AC power off and reverse this switch. Opening direction will vary depending on the chain setup position (See above).

Switch 2 Turns the auto-close timer on or off. Can be adjusted from 1 to 23 seconds to close gate.

Switch 3 This switch determines when the relay on the board will be activated. This relay can be used as a switch for various functions such as illuminating a warning light when the gate is not closed, or turning on a green light when the gate is full open.

Switch 4 This switch determines the operation of the built-in solenoid lock. The OFF setting is the factory setup. **Caution: Do not set this switch to ON unless the 2600-862 fail-secure manual release kit has been installed in the operator.** Changing this switch to the ON setting without installing the lock kit will damage the operator. See pages 33 and 34 for more information about Fail-Safe vs. Fail-Secure release systems.

Switches 5-6 These work in conjunction with each other and determine if the operator will stop the gate at the full open position, or if the gate should stop 1, 2 or 3 inches short of the full open position. Needed only when using a reversing edge entrapment protection device on the **opening** edge of the gate with an end post as the physical stop.

Switches 7-8 These work in conjunction with each other and determine if the operator will stop the gate at the full close position, or if the gate should stop 1, 2 or 3 inches short of the full close position. Needed only when using a reversing edge entrapment protection device on the **closing** edge of the gate with an end post as the physical stop.

3.3 Automatic Open / Close Limit Adjustment

The operator's open/close limits **DO NOT** have to be physically adjusted. **Every time the operator is powered up, the first open command will automatically run "Multiple gate cycles" that will locate and remember the gate's open and close positions.** These positions are determined by the physical stops that have been installed (See section 1.2, page 10).

Timer: The Auto-Close Timer should be turned ON (DIP-Switch 2) to allow the "multiple gate cycles" to run automatically, otherwise manual close commands will be required to complete this sequence.

Clutch: The clutch's factory setting will work correctly for most installations. The clutch must **NOT** slip while the gate is cycling **between** the full open and full closed position or the gate limits will be incorrect. If the clutch slips during this period, it must be tightened before running this sequence (See section 3.4 on the next page).

Safety Devices: Run this sequence **before** testing any safety features (primary inherent reverse sensor, secondary entrapment protection, entrapment alarm and reset features).

Reversing Edge mounted on the Gate using End Posts: When using a reversing edge on either end of the gate with **an end post as the physical stop**, the reversing edge must be disconnected from the circuit board every time this sequence will be run (the UL 325 terminal can be unplugged from the circuit board).

Sequence of Automatic "Multiple Gate Cycles" to Set Gate Limits

⚠ CAUTION: Keep pedestrians and vehicles clear of the gate while this sequence is running!

After the first open command is given to the operator (gate can be in any position)**:**

"Multiple Gate Cycles"

Open — Gate **MUST** open until it contacts the **physical "open" stop**. (if gate starts to close, turn power off and change the direction operator opens (DIP-Switch 1). Turn power back on and give open command again).

Close — Auto-close timer will close the gate until it contacts the **physical "close" stop**. (Manual close command required if timer is turned off).

Open — Gate will automatically open until it gets approximately 12 inches away from the full open position and stop, then continue opening until it contacts the **physical "open" stop** again.

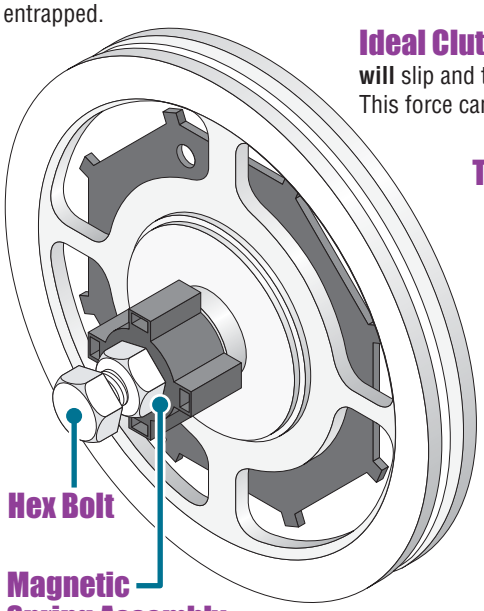
Close — Auto-close timer will close the gate until it gets approximately 12 inches away from the full close position and stop, then continue closing until it contacts the **physical "close" stop** again. (Manual close command required if timer is turned off).

Sequence Finished — Open and close gate positions are now set and will be remembered by the operator (until it loses AC power). **Gate will function normally** after automatic "Multiple Gate Cycles" sequence has finished.

Note: If gate encounters an obstruction during this sequencing, it will automatically continue after obstruction has been cleared.

3.4 Clutch Adjustment

In addition to the inherent reverse sensor, this operator is equipped with a mechanical slip clutch (UL 325 Type C) to further reduce the possibility of injury should an entrapment occur. **DO NOT** over tighten the clutch to compensate for a gate that is damaged, poorly constructed or too heavy. **Over tightening the clutch would create a hazard** which could result in serious injury or death to persons who may become entrapped.



Hex nut is connected to black plastic magnet holder.

Ideal Clutch Adjustment: The operator will cycle the gate **without** the clutch slipping. The clutch **will** slip and the gate will reverse **ONLY** after striking an obstruction with no more than 75 Lbs of force. This force can be measured with a gate scale, DoorKing P/N 2600-225.

To adjust clutch:

1. Make sure power to operator is OFF when adjusting clutch.
2. Hold large pulley to loosen the hex bolt counter clockwise.
3. Magnetic spring assembly can now be loosened (counter clockwise) or tightened (clockwise) to adjust the clutch.
4. Tighten the hex bolt to lock assembly after adjustment.

Note: After power has been turned back on, the first open command will automatically run the "multiple gate cycles" to locate and remember the open and close gate positions (See section 3.4 on previous page).

Important Note: 2 **magnetic sensors** located on the bottom of the circuit board sense when the magnetic spring assembly is slipping during operation. Keep all high voltage wires away from the 2 sensors to avoid any electrical interference between the sensors and magnets.

Test the operator clutch adjustment:

CAUTION: Keep pedestrians and vehicles clear of the gate while testing clutch!
Place an immobile object along the gate path, allowing the gate to strike it while in the **open** and **close** cycles. The clutch **must** slip and the gate **must** reverse direction after striking the object. If it does not, readjust the clutch. Repeat this test until the correct clutch adjustment has been achieved. The operator will assume a soft shutdown after striking and reversing the gate which will require a key switch command to cycle operator again.

3.5 Inherent Reverse Sensor Adjustment

This vehicular gate operator is equipped with an inherent adjustable reversing sensor (Type A) used as the primary entrapment protection system according to UL 325 standards. **The gate will reverse direction after "physically" encountering an obstruction in either the opening or closing gate cycle**.

If the Auto-Close Timer (DIP-switch 2) is ON and the gate physically encounters an obstruction during the **CLOSING** cycle, it will reverse to the open position and **HOLD** the gate at this position (Soft shutdown condition). Another input command is needed before the gate will reset and close again.

For the reverse system to function correctly, the gate must be properly installed and work freely in both directions. **The clutch must be properly adjusted before adjusting the reverse sensor.**

1. Give open command to cycle the gate or momentarily jumper terminals 8 and 12 to open gate.
2. While gate is cycling, slowly rotate reverse sensor clockwise until the gate reverses direction. Rotate reverse sensor back counter-clockwise approximately 1/8 turn.
3. Cycle the gate a few times to be sure that it cycles completely.

Reverse Sensitivity

Note: Each operator must be individually adjusted if dual operators have been installed.

Test the operator reversing sensitivity:

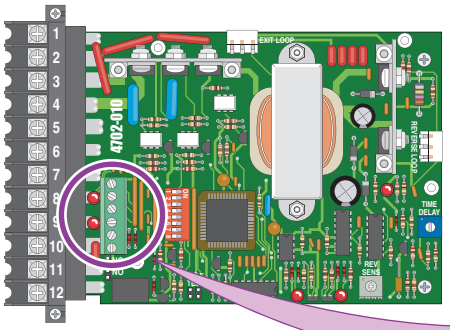
Place an immobile object along the gate path, allowing the gate to strike it while in the **open** and **close** cycles. The gate must reverse direction after striking the object. If it does not, increase the reverse sensitivity (step **2**) and repeat this test until the correct sensitivity has been set. The operator will assume a soft shutdown after striking and reversing the gate which will require a key switch command to cycle operator again.

SECTION 4 - ENTRAPMENT AND SAFETY PROTECTION

Secondary Entrapment Protection Devices:

In addition to the inherent reversing sensor system, the Model 9050 has a 6-pin UL 325 terminal for the connection of **photo sensors**-Type B1 and **reversing edges**-Type B2 secondary entrapment protection devices required by UL 325 standards. Entrapment protection devices **must be installed** to reduce the risk of injury. Install these devices where the risk of entrapment or obstruction exists while the gate is moving. The Model 9050 offers numerous options to meet your specific needs. The next 2 pages show wiring and typical positioning of the entrapment protection devices but specific installations will vary.

4.1 UL 325 Terminal Description

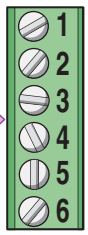


Note: The 6-pin terminal can be unplugged from circuit board for easy wire connections.

All inputs are normally open (NO).

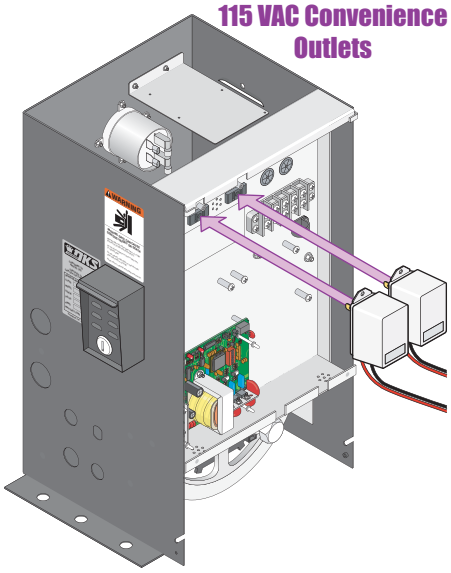
6-Pin UL 325 Terminal

Secondary Entrapment Protection Device Connection

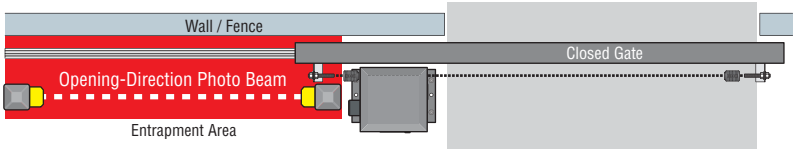


1. OPEN Entrapment Sensor
2. CLOSE Entrapment Sensor
3. OPEN Contact Sensor
4. CLOSE Contact Sensor
5. Low Voltage Common
6. Low Voltage Common

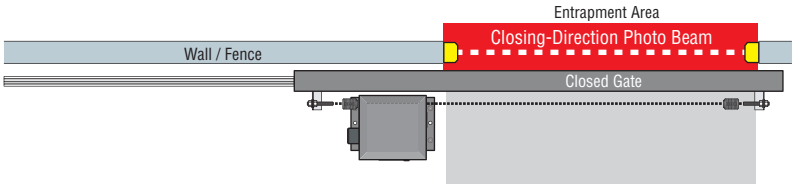
115 VAC Convenience Outlets



1 OPEN Entrapment Sensor (Photo Sensor): Obstructed opening-direction photo beam will stop the gate **during the opening-direction only.** Gate will resume the open cycle when the obstructed photo beam has been cleared.

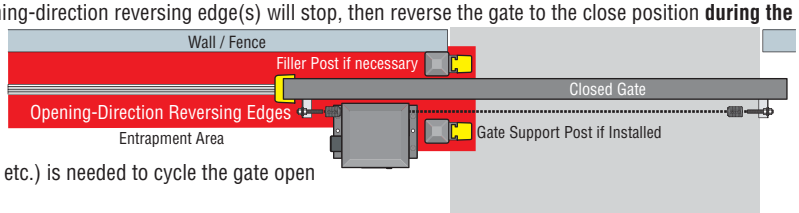


2 CLOSE Entrapment Sensor (Photo Sensor): Obstructed closing-direction photo beam will stop the gate **during the closing-direction only.** Gate will resume the close cycle when the obstructed photo beam has been cleared.



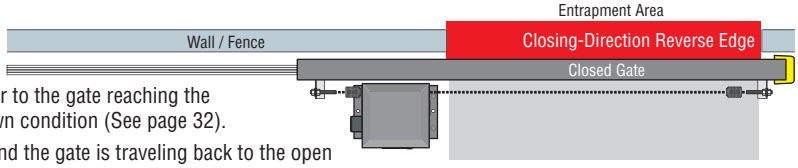
3 OPEN Contact Sensor (Reversing Edge(s)): Obstructed opening-direction reversing edge(s) will stop, then reverse the gate to the close position **during the opening-direction only.**

- After the gate reverses to the full close position, any opening input will cycle the gate again. Note: If the gate is opening by a time clock and an opening-direction reversing edge gets obstructed, the gate will return to the closed position and another input (automatic exit loop, reverse loop. etc.) is needed to cycle the gate open again.
- When the **opening-direction** reversing edge(s) gets obstructed and the gate is traveling back to the close position and the **closing-direction** reversing edge gets obstructed, the gate will **stop** and enter a soft shutdown condition (See page 32).



4 CLOSE Contact Sensor (Reversing Edge): Obstructed closing-direction reversing edge will stop, then reverse the gate to the open position, **during the closing-direction only.**

- After the gate reverses to the open position, the timer will automatically close the gate (if it is turned on). If the closing-direction reverse edge is activated a **second** time prior to the gate reaching the close position, the operator will **stop** and enter a soft shutdown condition (See page 32).
- When the **closing-direction** reversing edge gets obstructed and the gate is traveling back to the open position and the **opening-direction** revering edge gets obstructed, the gate will **stop** and enter a soft shutdown condition (See page 32).



5 & 6 Low Voltage Common: Common terminals for all the secondary entrapment protection device inputs.

4.2 Secondary Entrapment Protection Device Locations

Typical UL Photo Sensor mounting height and distance away from gate.

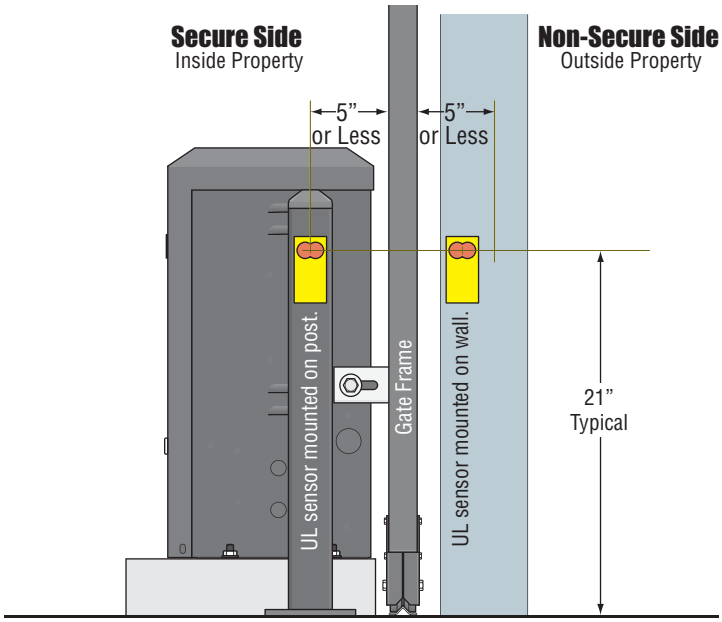
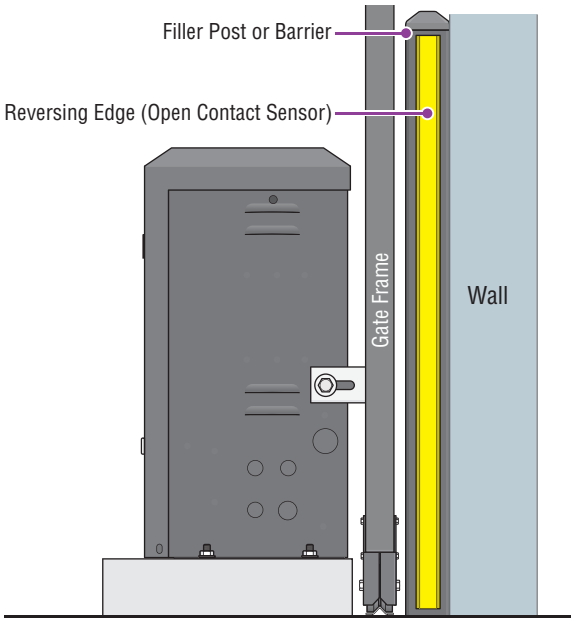


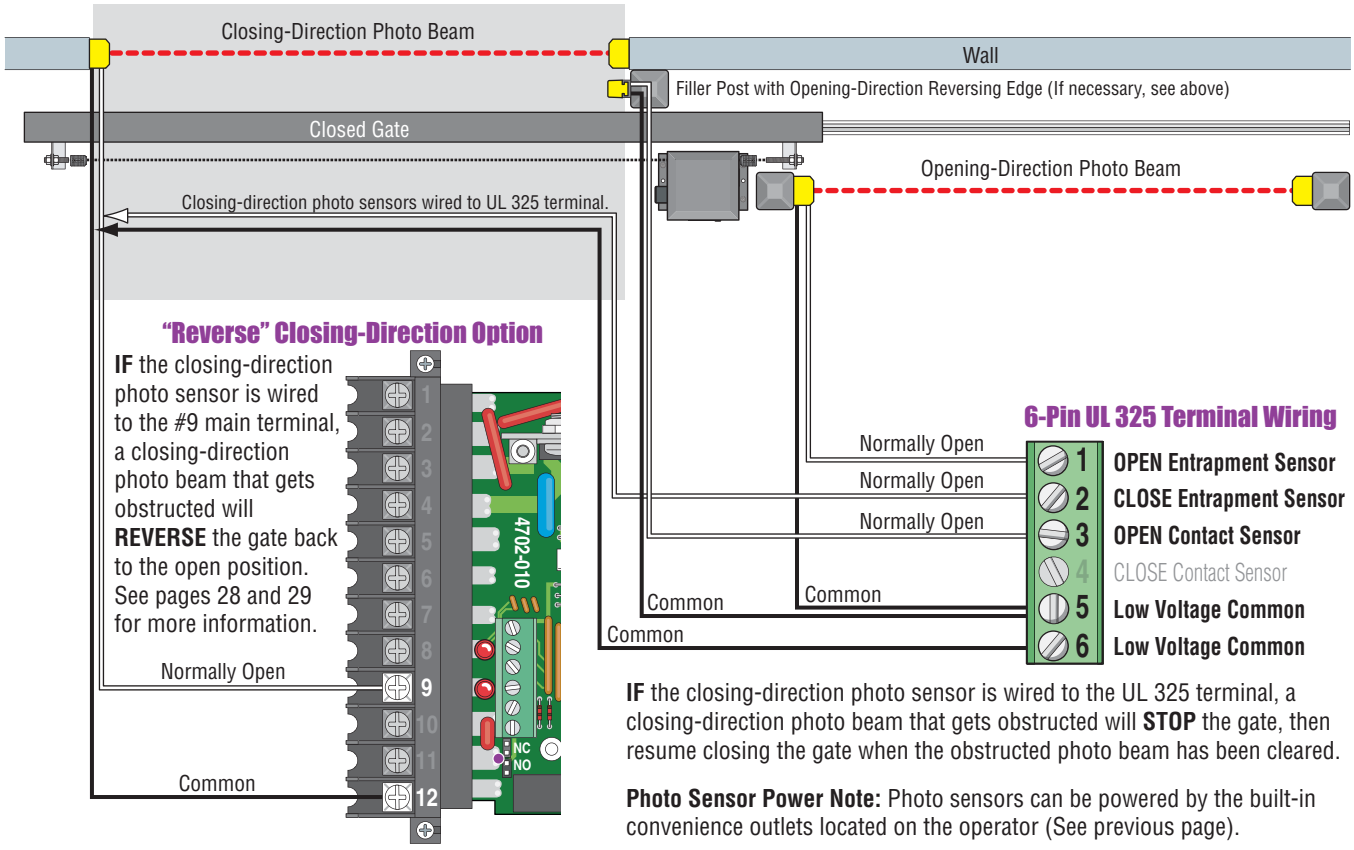
Photo sensors may be installed on either side of gate frame.

If the distance between the gate and wall is greater than 2 1/4”.



A filler post or barrier may need to be installed between the gate and wall area to reduce the distance to 2 1/4” **or less**. A reversing edge should be installed on the post or barrier for safety (See page 8 for more information).

Photo Sensors (With Filler Post and Reverse Edge) Sample Setup



IF the closing-direction photo sensor is wired to the UL 325 terminal, a closing-direction photo beam that gets obstructed will **STOP** the gate, then resume closing the gate when the obstructed photo beam has been cleared.

Photo Sensor Power Note: Photo sensors can be powered by the built-in convenience outlets located on the operator (See previous page).

Wireless Reverse Edge Sample Setup - Single Receiver

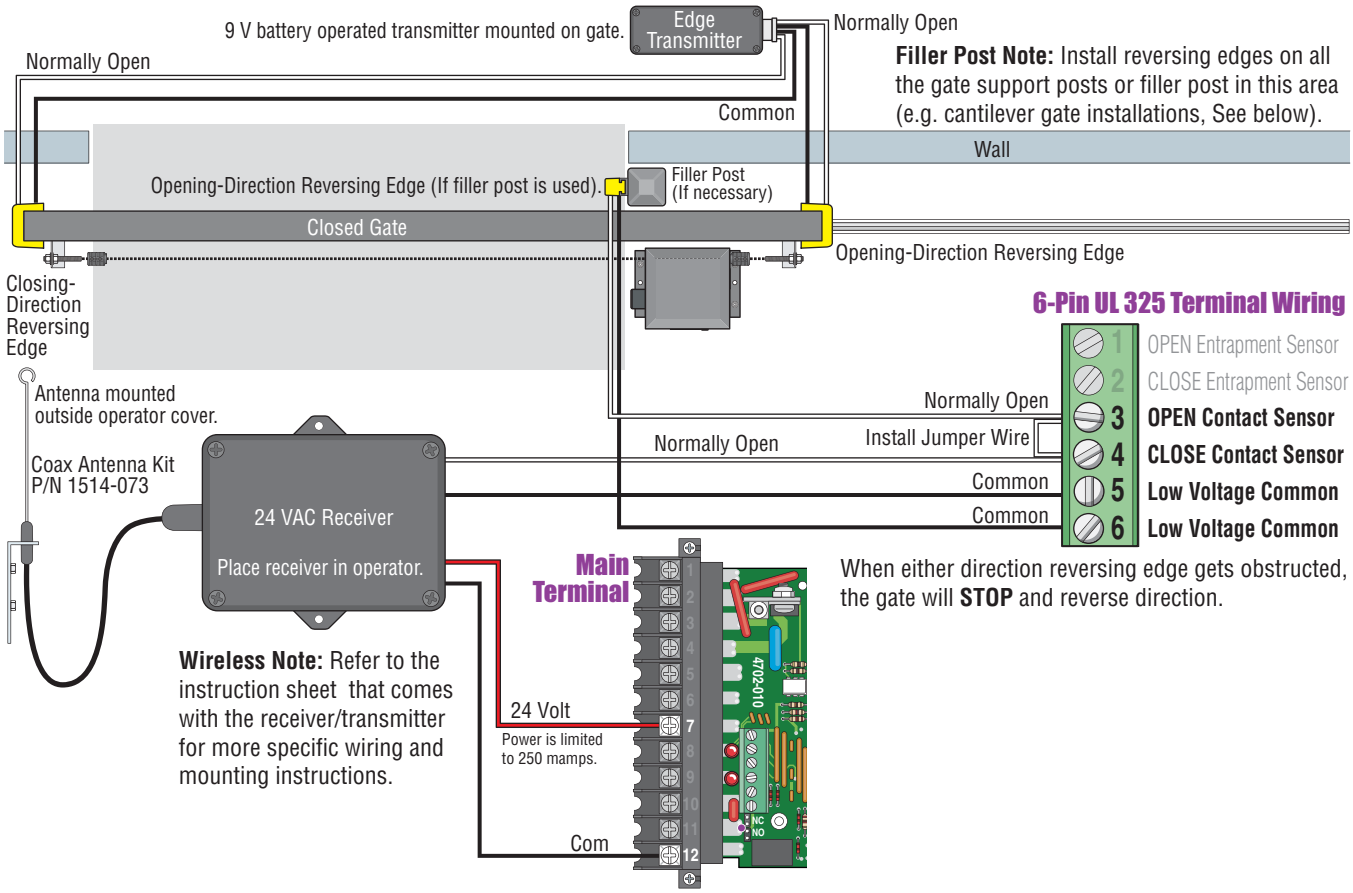
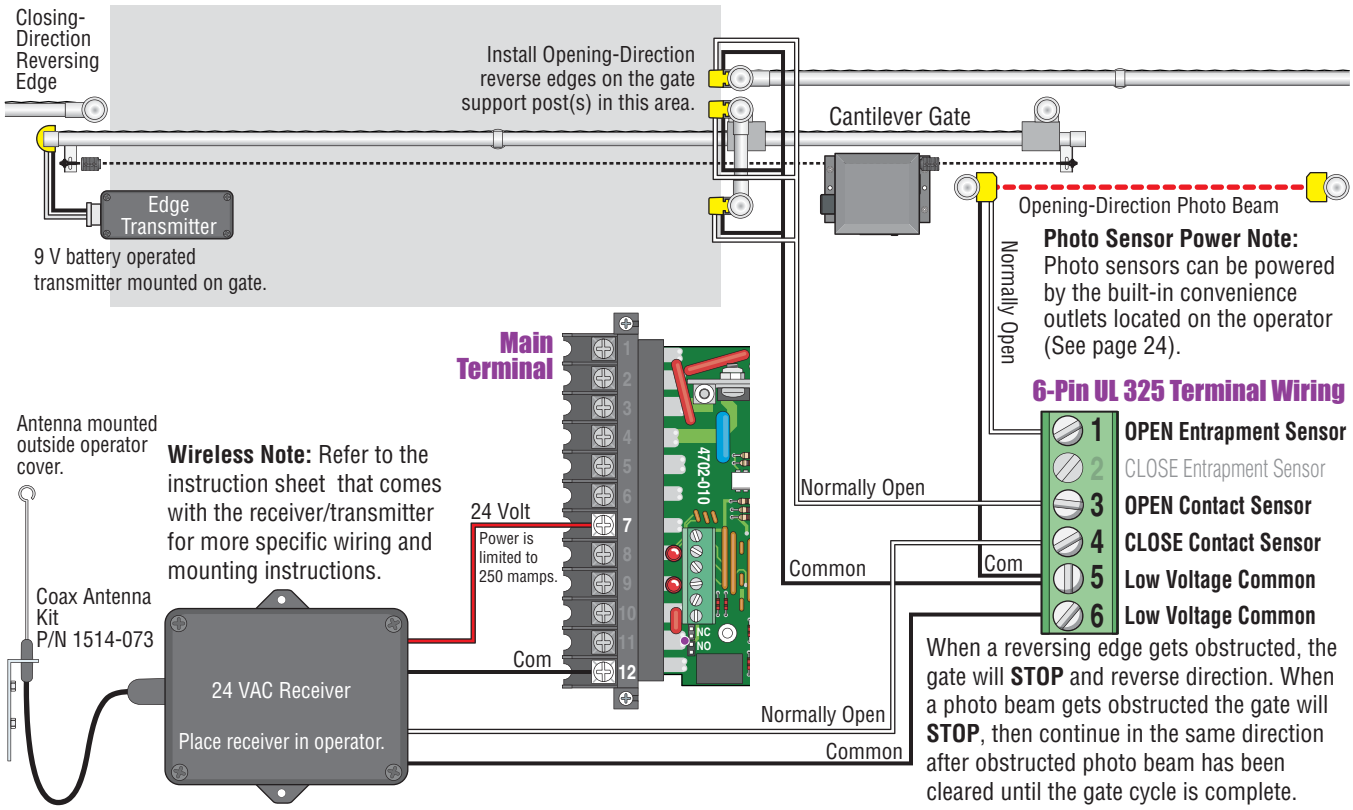


Photo Sensor and Wireless Reverse Edge Sample Setup



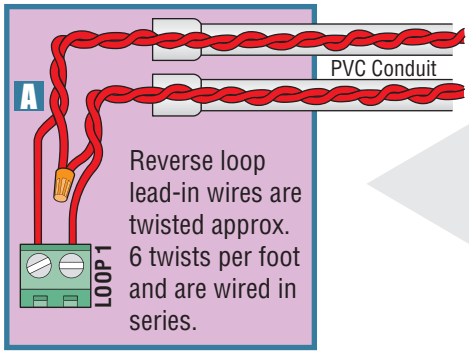
4.3 Loop Detector Wiring

To help protect the operator from accidentally closing on vehicles in the gate's path, DoorKing highly recommends that loops and loop detectors be installed. Loops are laid underneath, cut into asphalt or concrete driveways or buried beneath gravel and earth driveways. A loop detection system will sense a vehicle like a metal detector and send a signal to the gate operator preventing the gate from automatically opening or closing on a vehicle when it is in the gate's path. DoorKing recommends that a licensed installer perform this work.

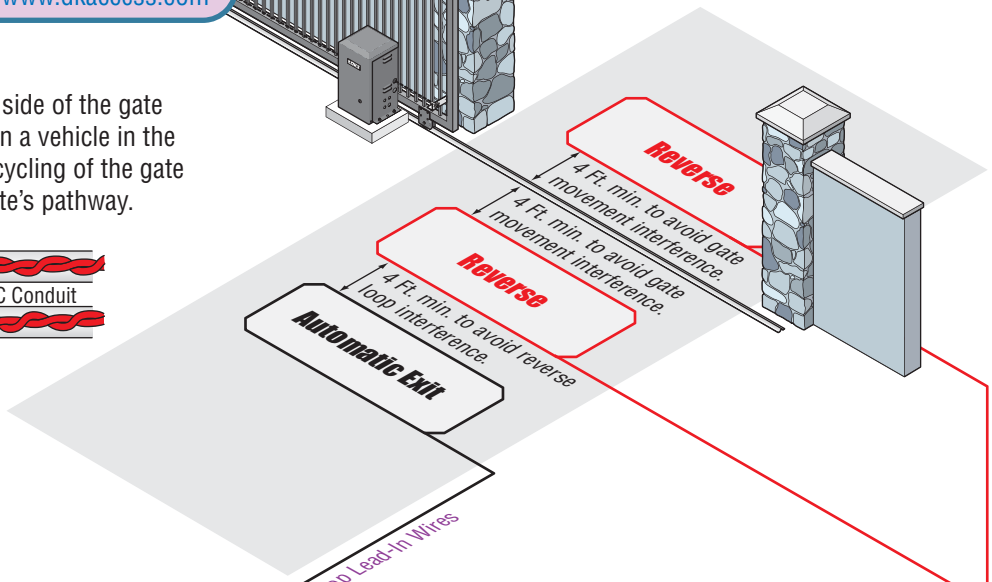
DoorKing offers a free "**Loop and Loop-Detectors Information Manual**" PDF located at Doorking's web site for more information. www.dkaccess.com

Reverse Loops

Reverse loops are placed on each side of the gate to prevent the gate from closing on a vehicle in the gate's path. They will reverse the cycling of the gate while a vehicle is in or near the gate's pathway.

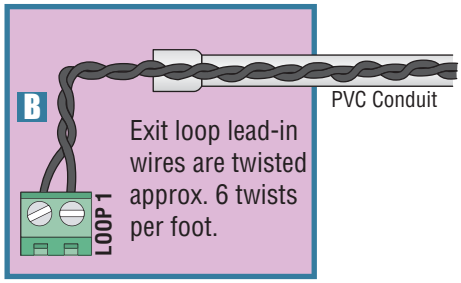


Reverse loop lead-in wires are twisted approx. 6 twists per foot and are wired in series.

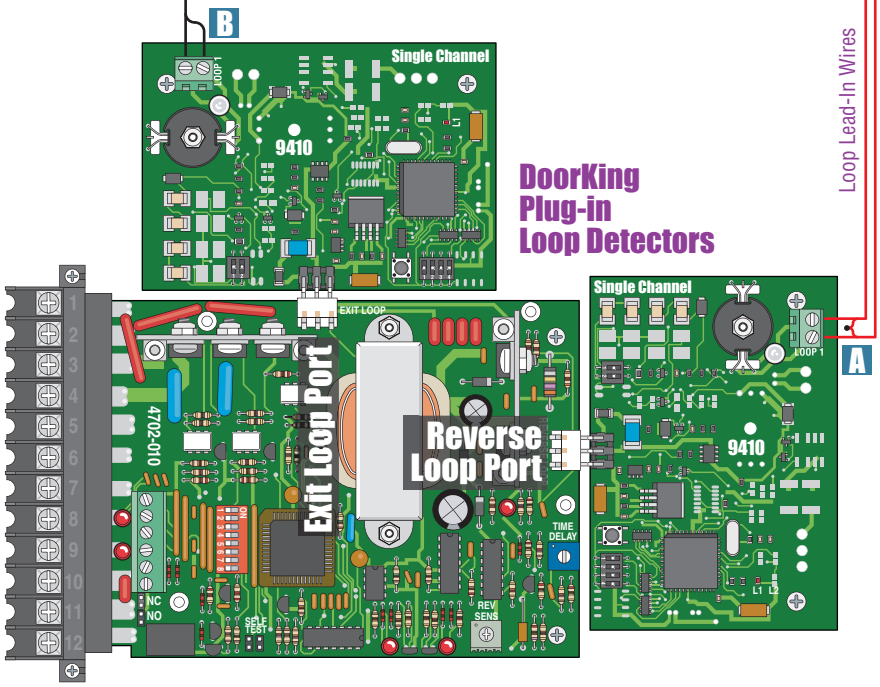


Automatic Exit Loop

Automatically opens the gate for exiting vehicles without having to use a transmitter or keypad. The exit loop can be placed a minimum of 4 feet away from the reverse loop or far enough away from the gate so the gate has started opening or even completely opened by the time you drive up to it (Free exit).



Exit loop lead-in wires are twisted approx. 6 twists per foot.

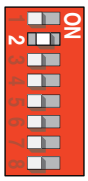


Note: Loop detector wiring is shown for DoorKing plug-in loop detector P/N 9410-010 (Single Channel) only. If other loop detectors are used, refer to the installation instructions supplied with those detectors for wiring and separate power instructions.

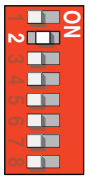
SECTION 5 - MAIN TERMINAL WIRING

5.1 Main Terminal Description

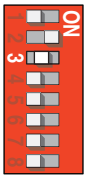
- When gate is closed, this input will open gate to full position.
- When gate is open and auto close timer Switch 2 is turned **ON**, input will re-set and hold timer.
- When gate is open and auto close timer Switch 2 is turned **OFF**, input will close gate.
- When gate is closing, input will reverse gate.



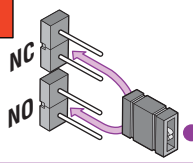
- This input ONLY functions when gate is **fully open** or in the **closing cycle**.
- When gate is open and auto close timer Switch 2 is turned **ON**, input will re-set and hold timer.
- When gate is open and auto close timer Switch 2 is turned **OFF**, input will prevent gate from closing.
- When gate is closing, input will reverse gate.

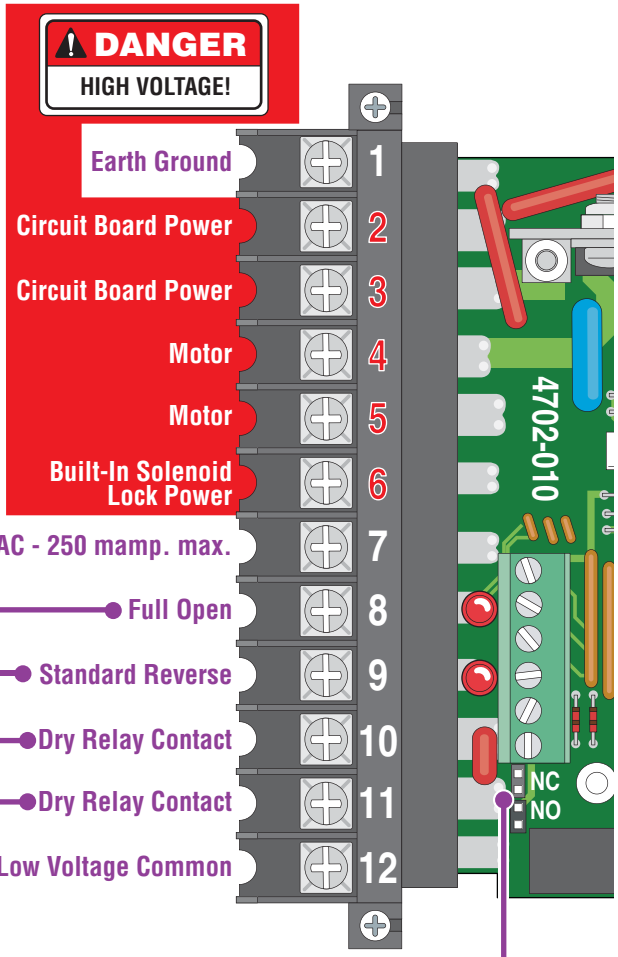


- Operation of relay is dependent on setting of switch 3.
- When Switch 3 is turned **ON**, relay activates when gate is in the full open position.
- When Switch 3 is turned **OFF**, relay is activated when gate IS NOT closed.



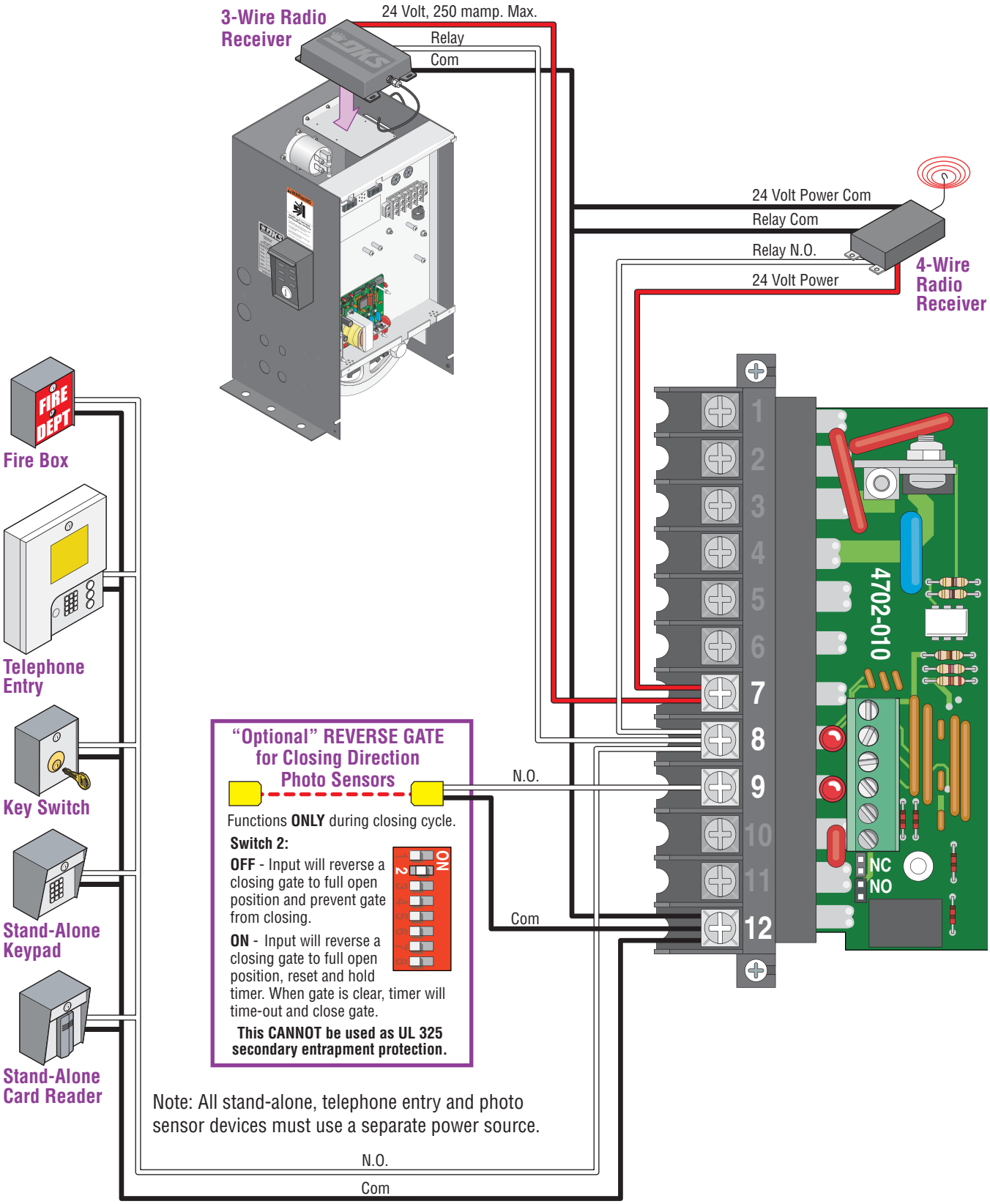
Relay contacts can be set for Normally Open (NO) or Normally Closed (NC) operation.
Contact rating is 1 amp maximum at 24-volts DC.





5.2 Control Wiring for Single/Primary Operator

Important: Controls must be far enough from the gate so that the user is prevented from coming in contact with the gate while operating the controls. Outdoor or easily accessible controls should have a security feature to prevent unauthorized use.



5.3 Bi-Parting Gates Wiring - Dual Gate Operators

- Separate power source for photo sensors (See page 24).

Bi-Parting Gates Secondary Entrapment Protection Devices

Closing Non-Contact Sensor
Fence
To Close Photo #2
To Close Photo #2
Fence
Filler Post if necessary (See page 8 for more information).
Opening Contact Sensor
Opening Contact Sensor
Filler Post if necessary (See page 8 for more information).
Gate
Gate
Opening Non-Contact Sensor
Primary Operator
Secondary Operator
Opening Non-Contact Sensor
To Common #12 Main Terminal
To Common #12 Main Terminal
To Open Edge #3
To Open Photo #1
To Open Edge #3
To Close Photo #2
To Open Photo #1

- Requires AC power to **each** operator.
- **Both** operator DIP-switches must to be set.
- Connect all control devices, auxiliary devices and loops to the **primary** operator **only**.

24 Volt Power 250 mamp. max.
Relay
Com

3-Wire Receiver

4-wire receiver wiring, see page 29.

Note: Connect other opening devices to primary main terminal #8 and #12 as required (See page 29). They must use a separate power source if power is required.

Reverse Loop

Reverse Loop

Reverse loop lead-in wires are wired in series.

Automatic Exit Loop

N.O.
N.O.
Com
#8 Yellow
#12 Orange
#9 Brown
Purple to Close Photo #2
Green to primary operator chassis ground.
Green to secondary operator chassis ground.
#8 Yellow
#9 Brown
#12 Orange
Purple to Close Photo #2
Red
Blue
Gray
Gray
Blue
Red

Primary Operator
4702-010
Open Photo
Close Photo
Open Edge
UL 325 Terminal

Secondary Operator
4702-010
Open Photo
Close Photo
Open Edge
UL 325 Terminal

External Loop Detectors

DKS plug-in loop detectors **CANNOT** be used in this primary / secondary arrangement. Use external detectors that have a normally open (N.O.) relay contact. Loop detectors must use a separate power source.

Interconnection Cable

Sold separately from DoorKing.
5 wires used (8 - 18 AWG wires total).

SECTION 6 - OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

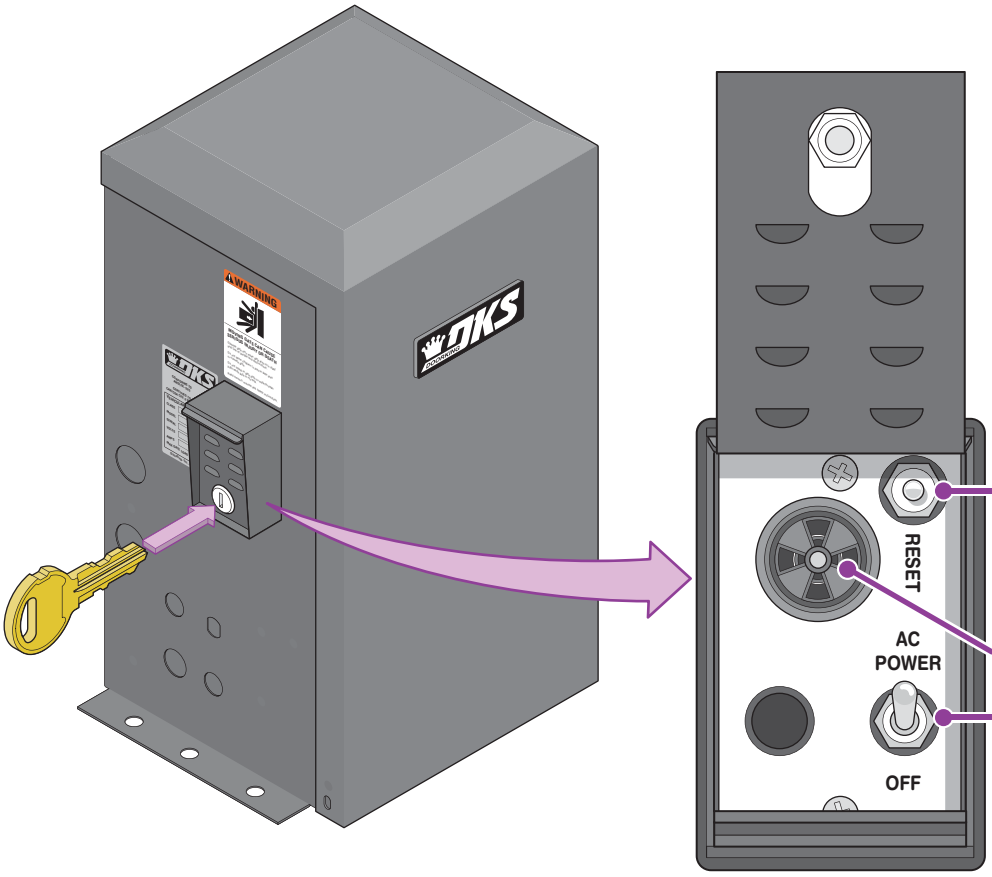
IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

WARNING - *To reduce the risk of injury or death:*

1. READ AND FOLLOW ALL INSTRUCTIONS.
2. Never let children operate or play with gate controls. Keep the remote control away from children.
3. Always keep people and objects away from gate. **NO ONE SHOULD CROSS THE PATH OF THE MOVING GATE**.
4. Test the operator monthly. The gate MUST reverse on contact with a rigid object or stop or reverse when an object activates the non-contact sensors. After adjusting the force or the limit of travel, retest the gate operator. Failure to adjust and retest the gate operator properly can increase the risk of injury or death.
5. Use the emergency release only when the gate is not moving and power has been shut-off.
6. KEEP GATES PROPERLY MAINTAINED. Read the owner's manual. Have a qualified service person make repairs to gate hardware.
7. The entrance is for vehicles only. Pedestrians must use separate entrance.
8. **SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS**.

6.1 AC Power Switch and Reset Button

Unlock the power switch cover and open to access the Main Power, and the operator Reset Button.



Important: The operator **WILL NOT** lose its open and close limit positions after pressing the reset button.

Reset Button - Used to turn off the entrapment alarm and to reset the operator after a **HARD** shutdown has occurred.

Alarm Siren

AC Power Switch - Powers the operator ON (toggle up) or OFF (toggle down).

⚠ **Every time** the operator is powered up, the **First** open command will automatically run "**Multiple gate cycles"** that will locate and remember the gate's open and close positions (See page 22).

6.2 Shutdown Conditions

Under various entrapment conditions the operator will assume either a **soft** or **hard (alarm)** shutdown. To determine what type of reset action is required, you will need to understand how the different entrapment conditions affect the gate operator.

Soft Shutdown

This occurs in various situations where the inherent or secondary entrapment protection devices have been activated. In a soft shutdown condition, the operator **will not** respond to any input that was present when the entrapment protection device sensed an obstruction. If the gate stops at the open position, the operator will not respond to the automatic close timer.

- **Example 1** - A time clock keys the gate open in the morning and an entrapment protection device senses an obstruction prior to the gate reaching the full open position. If the entrapment is sensed by the inherent system, the gate will reverse and run back to the closed position. The time clock input is still present, but the gate will not re-open.

Note: In some systems, the time clock input comes from the telephone entry system relay. This same relay may also provide open commands for a card reader, MicroPLUS transmitters and the visitor telephone entry. If so, these devices will also be disabled in a soft shutdown condition.

- **Example 2** - If the gate is closing and an entrapment protection device is activated, the gate will either stop or reverse and run back to the open position, depending upon if the secondary or inherent device was activated. The automatic close timer will not close the gate.

- **Example 3** - Vehicle arrives at exit loop and gate runs towards the open position. If the inherent entrapment protection gets activated during this opening cycle, the gate reverses and runs back to the closed position. After the inherent entrapment protection is cleared, If the vehicle is still present at the exit loop, a soft shutdown condition does not occur. The exit loop input provides an immediate reset of the operator and the gate will again run to the open position.

Resetting a Soft Shutdown

In some conditions, a soft shutdown will reset as soon as the entrapment condition clears. For example, if a non-contact sensor (photo cell) is sensing an obstruction, the operator will stop the gate and assume a soft shutdown condition. When the photocell clears, the operator will return to normal operation.

When the operator is in a soft shutdown, activation of any "intended input" will reset the operator. An "intended input" includes any command, any standard safety input and any loop input. Activating any of these inputs will reset the gate. At that point the gate will return to normal operation. If the gate is open, the automatic close timer will then time out and close the gate.

Hard Shutdown (Alarm Activated)

A hard shutdown condition occurs when: (1.) The inherent entrapment protection system (Type A) gets activated TWO consecutive times before the gate completes the open or close cycle. (2.) The reversing edge (Type B2) gets activated and reverses but before the gate completes the reverse cycle the inherent entrapment protection system (Type A) gets activated.

- **Example of a Hard Shutdown** - The gate is closing and the inherent entrapment protection system senses an obstruction and causes the gate to reverse direction. As the gate begins to run in the open direction, a second obstruction is sensed prior to the gate reaching the full open position. Once the second obstruction has been sensed, the operator will stop, **the audio alarm will sound and all standard inputs are shut down** (including open commands, safety commands, loop inputs, etc.).

  - **To silence the alarm**, press the reset button or after 5 minutes, the audio alarm will shut off but will “chirp” every 5 seconds. This indicates that the operator is in a hard shutdown condition (The reset button must be pressed to reset the operator and stop the alarm “chirping”).

Resetting a Hard Shutdown

The operator is in a hard shutdown condition when the audio alarm is sounding OR “chirping” every 5 seconds.

- Before resetting a hard shutdown, determine why the shutdown occurred. Inspect the gate for any obstructions along its path that could have activated the inherent entrapment sensing system. Inspect the gate and gate hardware.

The audio alarm will sound for five minutes, or until the operator’s reset button is pushed. After (5) five minutes the alarm will “chirp every 5 sec.” and the hard shutdown condition will remain in affect until the reset button is pushed.

Note: DoorKing operators have a built-in alarm reset push button mounted on the operator above the power ON-OFF toggle switch. Activating this button will return the gate operator to normal operation, but will not cycle the gate operator. A remote alarm/reset station (P/N 1404-080) can be mounted external of the gate operator provided that it is installed in the line-of-sight of the gate and gate operator.

The gate operator **WILL NOT** lose its open and close positions after resetting a hard shutdown.

Once the gate has been reset, an open or close command is needed to start the gate operator. Most activating commands will cause the gate operator to cycle to the open position. This includes activation of a key switch or open command and activation of an automatic exit loop. Activation of a close command will run the gate to the closed position.

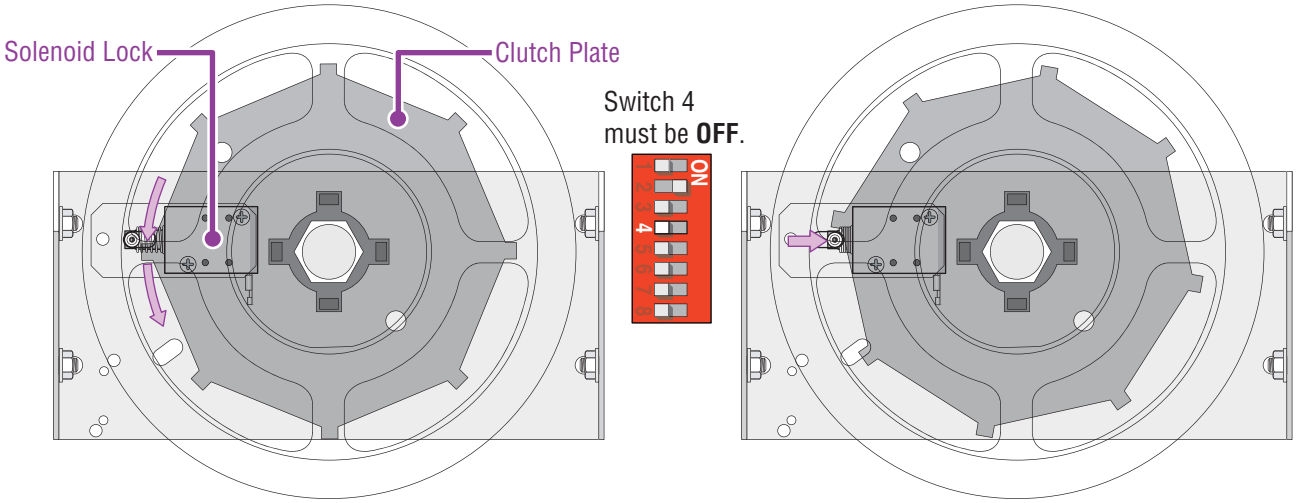
6.3 Manual Gate Operation

This operator is equipped with one of two types of manual release systems, **“Fail-Safe”** (required by many city codes) or **“Fail-Secure”** that will allow the gate to be pushed open in the event of a power outage or equipment failure.

Caution: Never attempt to manually push open any gate with an operator attached to it until you have verified that power to the operator has been shut-off.

Fail-Safe Manual Release System (Factory Installed)

This manual release system is the most reliable and safest method for placing the gate operator in manual operation. It is the preferred method of emergency gate operation under worse case conditions by many Fire Chiefs and Building Inspectors and is **typically used in Class I and Class II applications.** This system is accessible from either side of the gate and requires **NO** keys, cranks or other tools to manually operate the gate. This prevents any delays for emergency vehicle access in the event of a power outage. The operator “Fails” (Loss of AC power) in a “Safe” (Manually operable) condition.



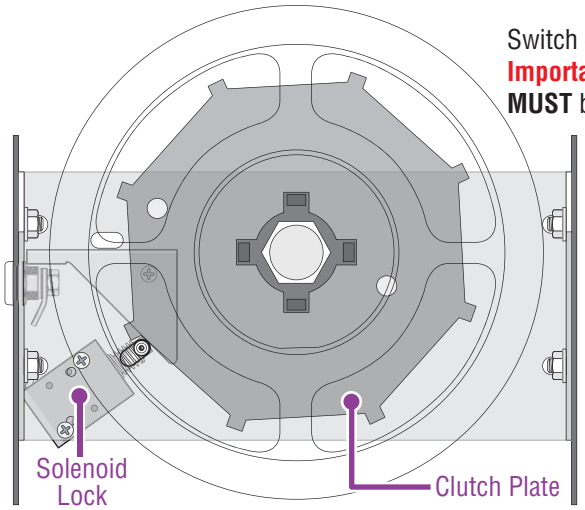
Solenoid lock does **NOT** secure the clutch plate during an AC power failure or turning AC power off. Gate can be immediately manually operated during these conditions.

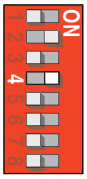
Solenoid lock **WILL** retract and secure the clutch plate during normal operation **ONLY** if operator senses an **unauthorized** manual open attempt. Gate will **NOT** be allowed to move.

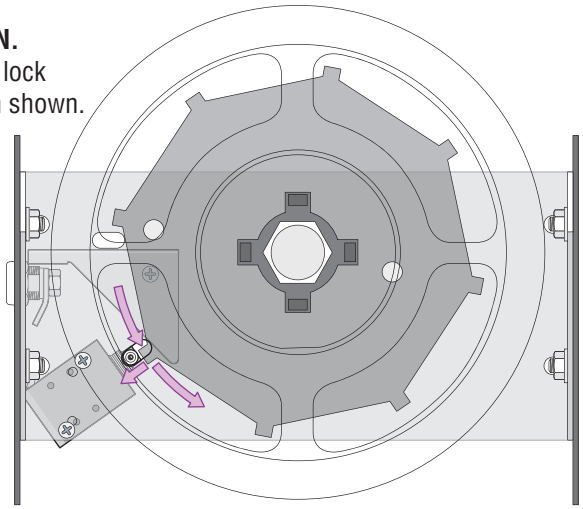
Fail-Secure Manual Release System (Owner Installed)

This manual release system (Installed 2600-862 Fail-Secure Manual Release Kit) allows the gate to be manually operated ONLY after unlocking the gate operator. Power outages or turning power off WILL NOT allow gate to be manually operated without physically unlocking the gate operator with the key first. This option is **typically used in Class III and Class IV applications.** The gate operator "Fails" (Loss of AC power) in a "Secure" (Manually in-operable) condition.

Switch 4 must be **ON.**
Important: solenoid lock **MUST** be in position shown.



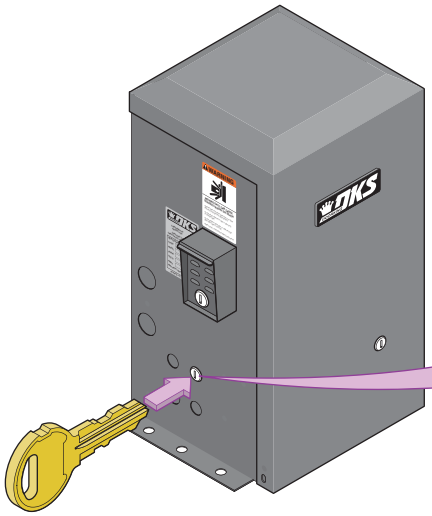




Solenoid lock does **NOT** allow the clutch plate to rotate when:

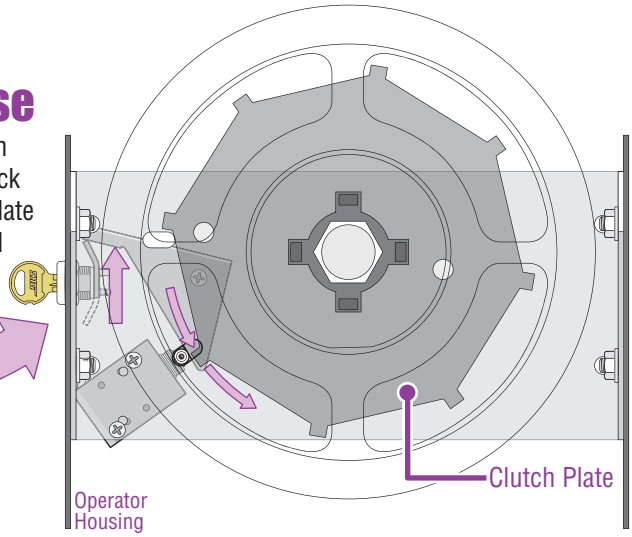
- The AC power is on but the operator is not cycling.
- The AC power is turned off.
- AC power failure.

Solenoid lock automatically retracts and allows clutch plate to rotate **ONLY** during normal gate cycling.



Key Release

Turning key 1/2 turn retracts solenoid lock and allows clutch plate to rotate for manual operation **with** or **without** AC power.



Emergency Vehicle Access Conditions

This automatic vehicular gate system is designed to allow access to emergency vehicles under different operating conditions.

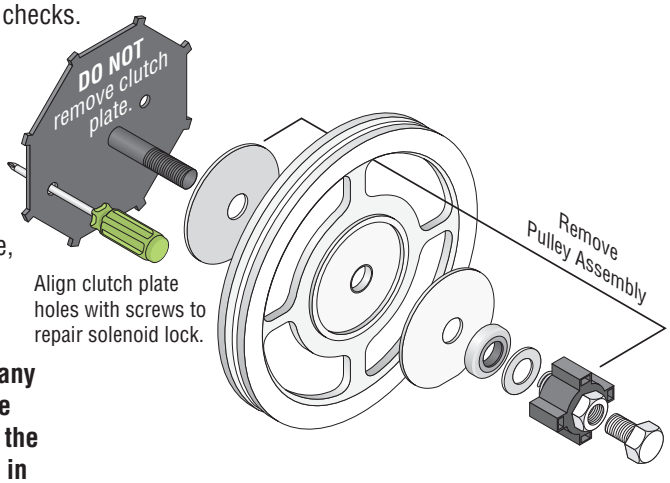
1. During normal AC powered operation, emergency vehicles access the gate by a **separate** emergency access device individually installed and wired to your gate system. The type of devices that can be used in your community depends on your city codes. These devices may include (but are not limited to) Fire Department lock boxes, Click-2-Enter radio receivers, strobe light sensors, siren sensors, etc.

2. In the event of an AC power failure, the emergency vehicle access device will not function because the gate operator is un-powered. **"Fail-Safe" or "Fail-Secure"** release systems for the gate operator allow the gate to be manually operated during AC power failure. **ONLY** the **"Fail-Safe"** release system allows the gate to be manually operated **without** unlocking the operator first and has been designed that way to allow emergency personnel to immediately manually operate the gate from either side under emergency situations.

SECTION 7 - MAINTENANCE AND TROUBLESHOOTING

Inspection and service of this gate operator by a qualified technician should be performed anytime a malfunction is observed or suspected. High cycle usage may require more frequent service checks.

7.1 Maintenance



When servicing the gate operator, always check any secondary (external) reversing devices (loops, photocells, etc.) for proper operation. If external reversing devices cannot be made operable, do not place this operator in service until the malfunction can be identified and corrected.

Always check the inherent reversing system when performing any maintenance. If the inherent reversing system cannot be made operable, remove this operator from service until the cause of the malfunction is identified and corrected. Keeping this operator in service when the inherent reversing system is malfunctioning creates a hazard for persons which can result in serious injury or death should they become entrapped in the gate.

When servicing this gate operator, always turn power **OFF!!**

⚠ **Every time** the operator is powered up, the **First** open command will automatically run "**Multiple gate cycles**" that will locate and remember the gate's open and close positions (See page 22).

Operator Component	Maintenance	Monthly Interval		
		3	6	12
Alarm	Activate the primary (inherent) reverse system by blocking the gate with a solid object. When the gate reverses, block the gate in the opposite direction prior to the limit being reached. The entrapment alarm should activate. Press the reset button to silence the alarm.	✓		
Drive Belt	Check for alignment, tightness and wear.		✓	
Chain	Check for sagging. Tighten if necessary.		✓	
Clutch	Check for proper slippage when an obstruction is encountered.	✓		
Fire Dept.	Check emergency vehicle access device for proper operation.	✓		
Gate	Inspect for damage. Check gate wheels. rollers and guides for wear and grease if necessary.		✓	
Grease	Wheels and guide rollers if necessary.		✓	
Loop(s)	Check vehicular exit and reverse loops for proper operation.	✓		
Primary Reverse System	Check that the gate reverses on contact with an object in both the opening and closing cycles. Adjust the reversing sensor and/or clutch if necessary.	✓		
Pulleys	Check for alignment. Check setscrews.		✓	
Release	Check manual release for proper operation.	✓		
Secondary Reverse Device	Check secondary (external) reverse device(s) stop or reverse the gate when activated.	✓		
Complete System	Complete check of gate and gate operating system.			✓

7.2 Troubleshooting

Have a good VOM meter to check voltages and continuity. A Meg-Ohm meter capable of checking up to 500 meg-ohms of resistance is necessary to properly check the integrity of the ground loops. When a malfunction occurs, isolate the problem to one of three areas: **1.** the operator, **2.** the loop system, **3.** the keying devices. **Use caution when checking high voltage terminals, motor capacitor and the motor.**

1. Check the input indicator LEDs. They should only come ON when a keying device (card reader, push button, etc.) is activated. If any of the input LEDs are ON continuously, this will cause the gate operator to hold open. Disconnect the keying devices one at a time until the LED goes OFF.

2. Check any external secondary entrapment protection devices. Any short or malfunction in these devices can cause the gate operator to stop or to hold open.

3. A malfunction in a loop or loop detector can cause the gate operator to hold open, or to not detect a vehicle when it is present over the loop. Pull the loop detector circuit boards from the loop ports on the operator circuit board. If the malfunction persists, the problem is not with the loop system. For more information on trouble shooting loops and loop detectors, refer to your loop detector instruction sheet and to the DoorKing Loop and Loop Detector Information Manual.

4. Check to be sure that there are no shorted or open control wires from the keying devices to the gate operator. If a keying device fails to open the gate, momentarily jumper across terminals 8 and 12 on the operator circuit board. If the gate operator starts, this indicates that a problem exist with the keying device and is not with the gate operator.

5. Check the high voltage supply. A voltage drop on the supply line (usually caused by using too small supply voltage wires) will cause the operator to malfunction. Refer to the wire size chart in section 2.1, page 19.

⚠ **Every time** the operator is powered up, the **First** open command will automatically run "**Multiple gate cycles**" that will locate and remember the gate's open and close positions (See page 22).

Symptom	Possible Solution(s)
Operator will not run. Power LED is OFF.	• Check that AC power to the operator is turned ON. • Transformer may be overheated. Turn power off and allow board to cool for several minutes then retest. Check for low 115 VAC power and low voltage shorts. • Check for 115 VAC at high voltage terminal. If voltage measures 0, check the terminal strip or replace the circuit board.
Operator will not run. Power LED is ON.	• If a photo sensor is used as a secondary entrapment protection device, check to be sure that the beam is not blocked. • Momentarily jumper terminal 8 to terminal 12. If the input LED does not come ON, check the terminal strip or replace the circuit board. If LED does come ON, proceed to next steps. • Be sure that the chain is not too tight. A too tight chain may cause the operator to stall. • Bypass circuit board and **Check Motor:** Turn power switch OFF and remove the circuit board. 1. Place a jumper wire from terminal 3 to terminal 4. **CAUTION – HIGH VOLTAGE.** Turn the power switch on. The motor should run. Turn the power switch OFF and remove the jumper. 2. Place a jumper wire from terminal 3 to terminal 5. **CAUTION – HIGH VOLTAGE.** Turn the power switch on. The motor should run in the opposite direction. Turn the power switch off and remove the jumper. • If the motor runs in both steps above, replace the control board. If the motor does not run, or runs in only one direction, problem can be a bad motor, motor capacitor, motor resistors, wire connections from the control board to the motor or a bad control board.

Symptom	Possible Solution(s)
Gate opens a short distance, then stops and reverses.	• Check that the clutch is adjusted properly and is not slipping. • Disconnect the gate from the gate operator and check that the gate slides freely without any binding. • Re-adjust the reverse sensitivity. • Check that the magnetic pickup transistors on control board are not obstructed by excess wires. Electrical interference from excess wires can diminish magnetic field. • Check that the magnetic pickup transistors on control board are within 1/8 inch of the clear plastic protective cover above the black plastic magnetic spring assembly on the main shaft. • Continue troubleshooting or replace the circuit board.
Gate opens but will not close.	• Check the input LEDs. Any ON will hold the gate open and indicates a problem with a keying device. • Check the secondary safety devices. Any activated will hold the gate open and indicates a problem with the safety device. • Check the loop detectors. Any activated can hold the gate open and indicates a problem with the loop detector or ground loop. • Operator may be in a "soft shutdown." Activate any keying device to determine if operator returns to normal operation. • If automatic close is desired, be sure Switch 2 is ON and set timer open from 1-23 seconds. • Bypass circuit board and check motor as described on previous page.
Gate closes but will not open.	• Operator may be in a "soft shutdown." Check input LEDs. If any are ON, momentarily disconnect, then re-connect the wire going to the respective terminal. Operator should open. • Check to be sure that the operator is running in the proper direction. Turn power OFF, and then back ON. Activate a keying device. Operator should run in the open direction. If operator runs in the close direction, turn power OFF and change direction of Switch 1. Go to above section if operator now opens but will not close. • Be sure that the each LED on the control board lights when the keying device connected to the that terminal is activated. If LED does not light, momentarily place a jumper wire from terminal 12 to the input terminal being checked. If LED lights and gate opens, problem is with the keying device. If LED does not light, replace control board. • Bypass circuit board and check motor as described on previous page.
Gate starts to close, then reverses to open.	• Check that the clutch is adjusted properly and is not slipping. • Re-adjust the reverse sensitivity. • Disconnect the gate from the gate operator and check that the gate slides freely without any binding. • Check the loop detector LEDs and input LEDs. Any that flash ON will cause the gate to reverse. • Check the Magnetic Sensor LEDs on the circuit board. If either LED is not blinking as the operator is running, check that the magnetic pickup transistors are within 1/8 inch of the protective plastic cover above the magnet assembly on the main shaft. • Continue troubleshooting or replace the circuit board.
Gate closes then re-opens.	• Check for any input or loop detector LED's that are ON. • Check that the operator is running in the proper direction (see "gate closes but will not open"). • Check the SELF-TEST is in the normal mode, page 20. • Turn power off, then back on to run multiple gate cycles to reset operator open and close positions.
Alarm is sounding. Operator will not run.	• Operator is in a "hard shutdown" condition. Reset button must be pushed to return operator to normal operation, see Section 6.2 Shutdown Conditions, pages 32-33.
Alarm chirps once every 5 seconds. Operator will not run.	• Operator has been in a "hard shutdown" condition in excess of 5 minutes. Reset button must be pushed to return operator to normal operation, see Section 6.2 Shutdown Conditions, pages 32-33.

7.3 Accessory Items

The following accessory items are available for the model 9050 slide gate operator.

Contact Sensors - For use as a secondary entrapment protection device. Miller Edge, Inc., MGO20, MGR20, MGS20

Photo Cell - Non-contact (photocell) sensors for use as a secondary entrapment protection device.
MMTC, Inc. Model IR55 - P/N 8080-010 MMTC, Inc. Model 60-278 - P/N 8080-011
Carlo Gavazzi Type PMP12 - P/N 8080-030 Carlo Gavazzi Type PMT - P/N 8080-031

Loop Detector - Detectors plug directly into ports on circuit board simplifying wiring.
Single channel detector - P/N 9410-010

Loop Wire - 18 AWG loop wire with XLPE insulation is ideal for ground loops. Available in 500 and 1000 foot rolls. Red, blue or black insulation.

Pre-Fab Loops - Prefabricated ground loops. 24-foot circumference with 50-foot lead-in. Available in yellow, red or blue jackets. Not for use in asphalt roadways. P/N 9401-060 Blue, P/N 9401-061 Yellow, P/N 9401-062 Red.

Loop Test Meter - Meg-ohm meter checks the integrity of ground loops. P/N 9401-045

Interconnect Cable - Interconnect wire cable contains all the necessary wires to interconnect primary / secondary operators.
Cable length: 30 ft. - P/N 2600-755 40 ft. - P/N 2600-756 50 ft. - P/N 2600-757

Time Clock - 7 day and 365 day time clocks can be used to automatically open gate at pre-set time and days. Compact clock fits inside the operator. 7 day clock - P/N 2600-791 365 day clock - P/N 2600-795

V-Wheels - 4 inch and 6 inch. UHMW or Steel. Roller bearings or sleeve bearings. Single or tandem wheel configurations.

Endless Idler Assembly with Safety Cover - Use when gate operator chain needs 180° return. P/N 2600-818

Guide Rollers with Safety Covers - A variety of sizes to support slide gates.

Gate End Retainer - Fits on top of end post and helps stabilize the end of the gate in the open or closed position (End post not provided). P/N 1204-004

Post Base Plate for 9050 - Required for post mount installation. Posts and operator attachment hardware not provided.
P/N 2600-418

Base Plate Stop Brackets for 9050 - Required for post mount installation when using chain stops. P/N 2600-970

Additional #40 Chain - 20 ft. per box. P/N 2600-442

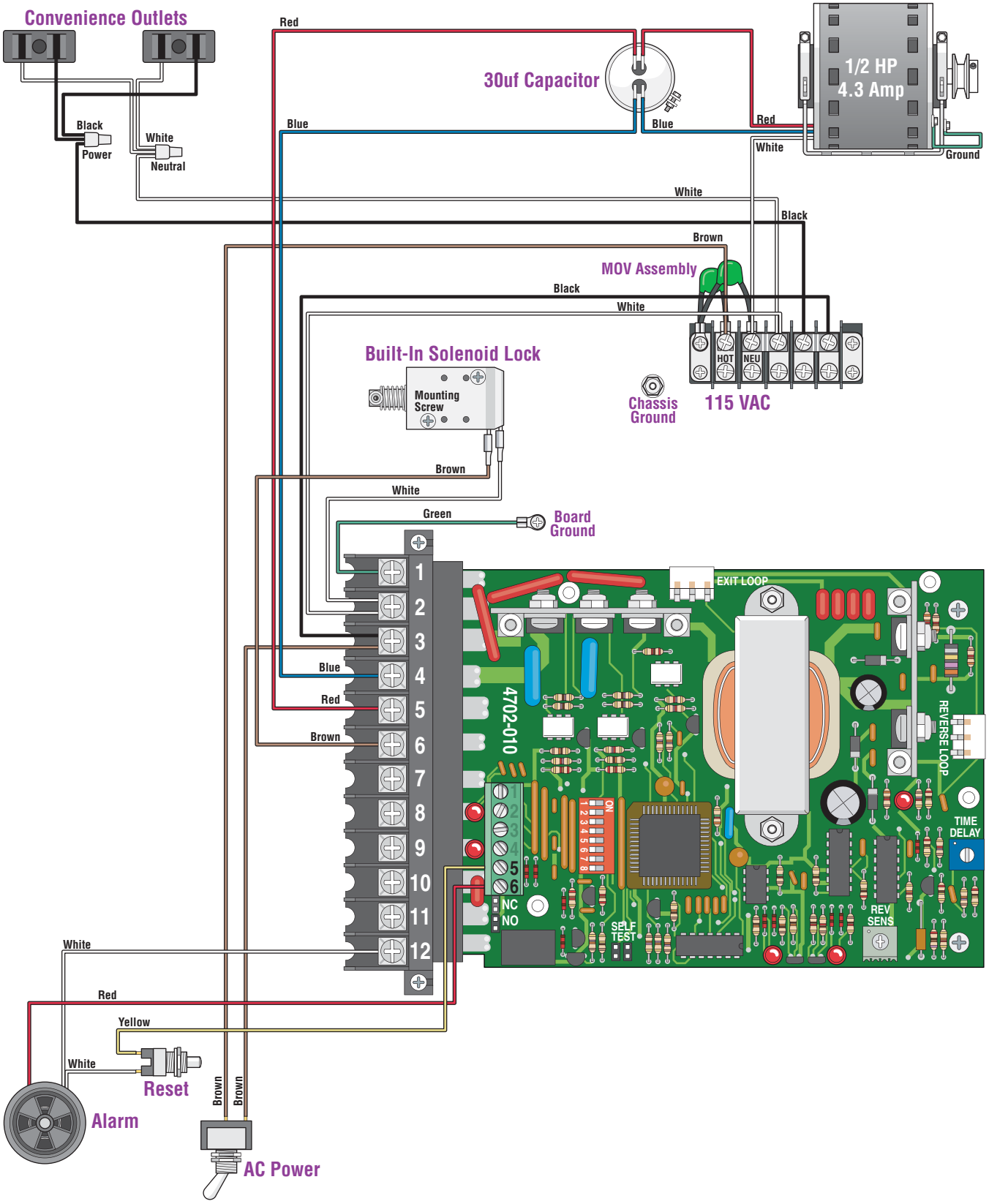
Fail-Secure Manual Release Kit - Changes the Fail-Safe manual release to a Fail-Secure manual release. P/N 2600-862

Surge Devices - High and low voltage surge suppressors help prevent circuit board failure caused by lightning strikes and power surges. High Voltage - P/N 1876-010 Low Voltage - P/N 1878-010

Gate Scale - Use to test torque required to move gate. P/N 2600-225

Speed Bumps - Prefabricated six-foot speed bump reduces traffic speed through gate system. P/N 1610-150

Model 9050 1/2 HP 115 VAC



Installation/Owner's Manual

Model 9050

Vehicular Slide Gate Operator

Use this manual for circuit board 4702-010 Revision A or higher.

9050-065-P-9-11

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