This retro-reflective photocell (UL 325 Type B-1) works with ALL DoorKing gate operators to comply with the 2018 UL 325 standards. It must be wired to the gate operator using the photocell's Normally Open input so the gate operator can monitor the photocell. The photocell is powered by 10-25 VAC or 12-30 VDC from the gate operator if desired. The relay output is rated for 1 Amp @ 24 VDC and 1 Amp @ 120 VAC maximum. It must be mounted vertically as shown and not horizontally to protect it from the weather. The green LED will remain lit when the reflector is aligned correctly with the photocell. The photocell has a max sensing range of 35 ft.

### Installation

Mount photocell vertically and wire BEFORE mounting reflector. See reverse side for locations of your chosen gate operator type.

### Wiring Photocell

Photocell can be powered by the gate operator if desired or use a separate UL listed power supply. Do not connect power supply to a receptacle controlled by an ON/OFF switch.

Position reflector directly across from mounted photocell. Green LED on photocell will remain lit when reflector is in correct position. Permanently mount reflector making sure LED remains lit. “Fine tune” photocell alignment if necessary, see above.

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**Note:** Relay contacts are labeled with power applied.
SLIDE Gate Photo Sensor Locations

Entrapment Protection MUST be provided for the DoorKing SLIDE gate system where the risk of entrapment or obstruction exists. The operator will NOT run without one or more monitored type B1 or B2 external entrapment protection devices in EACH direction of gate travel (minimum of 2 external devices required).

SWING Gate Photo Sensor Locations

Entrapment Protection MUST be provided for the DoorKing SWING gate system where the risk of entrapment or obstruction exists. The operator will NOT run without one or more monitored type B1 or B2 entrapment protection devices in EACH entrapment area.

BARRIER Gate Photo Sensor Location

DO NOT mount photocell to the operator cabinet. Cabinet can flex or vibrate during operation which may cause misalignment of the beam.