

Product Description

This guide is designed to help you set up and install the Q5X Laser Measurement Sensor. For complete information on programming, performance, troubleshooting, dimensions, and accessories, please refer to the Instruction Manual at www.bannerengineering.com. Search for p/n 208794 to view the Instruction Manual. Use of this document assumes familiarity with pertinent industry standards and practices.

WARNING:



- **Do not use this device for personnel protection**
- Using this device for personnel protection could result in serious injury or death.
- This device does not include the self-checking redundant circuitry necessary to allow its use in personnel safety applications. A device failure or malfunction can cause either an energized (on) or de-energized (off) output condition.

Features

The Q5X Laser Measurement Sensor has three major features.



1. Two output indicators (amber)
2. Display
3. Buttons

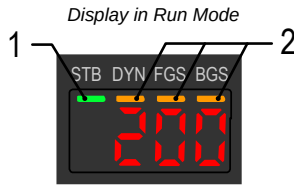
Models

Model	Sensing Range	Channel 1 Default	Channel 2 Default	Connection
Q5XKLAF2000-Q8	95 mm to 2000 mm (4 in to 78 in)	IO-Link, Push/pull output User selectable to be fixed NPN or PNP	PNP output or user selectable multi-function User selectable to be fixed NPN or PNP	270° rotatable Integral 4-pin M12 male quick-disconnect connector
Q5XKLAF3000-Q8	95 mm to 3000 mm (4 in to 118 in)			
Q5XKLAF5000-Q8	50 mm to 5000 mm (2 in to 196 in)			
Q5XKLAF10000-Q8	50 mm to 10000 mm (2 in to 393 in)			

Display and Indicators

The display is a 4-digit, 7-segment LED. Run mode is the primary view displayed.

For 2-pt, BGS, FGS, and DYN TEACH modes, the display shows the current distance to the target in centimeters. For Dual TEACH mode, the display shows the percentage matched to the taught reference surface. A display value of **999P** indicates the sensor has not been taught.



1. Stability Indicator (STB—Green)
2. Active TEACH Indicators
 - DYN—Dynamic (Amber)
 - FGS—Foreground Suppression (Amber)
 - BGS—Background Suppression (Amber)

Output Indicator

- On: The output is on
- Off: The output is off

Stability Indicator (STB)

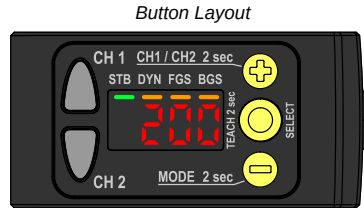
- On—Stable signal within the specified sensing range
- Flashing—Marginal signal (low excess gain), the target is outside the limits of the specified sensing range, or a multiple peak condition exists
- Off—No target is detected within the specified sensing range

Active TEACH Indicators (DYN, FGS, and BGS)

- DYN, FGS, and BGS all off—Two-point TEACH mode selected (default)
- DYN on—Dynamic TEACH mode selected
- FGS on—Foreground suppression TEACH mode selected
- BGS on—Background suppression TEACH mode selected
- DYN, FGS, and BGS all on—Dual TEACH mode selected

Buttons

Use the sensor buttons **(SELECT)(TEACH)**, **(+)(CH1/CH2)**, and **(-)(MODE)** to program the sensor.



(SELECT/TEACH)

- Press to select menu items in Setup mode
- Press and hold for longer than 2 seconds to start the currently selected TEACH mode (the default is two-point TEACH)

(+)(CH1/CH2)

- Press to navigate the sensor menu in Setup mode
- Press to change setting values; press and hold to increase numeric values
- Press and hold for longer than 2 seconds to switch between Channel 1 and Channel 2

(-)(MODE)

- Press to navigate the sensor menu in Setup mode
- Press to change setting values; press and hold to decrease numeric values
- Press and hold for longer than 2 seconds to enter Setup mode

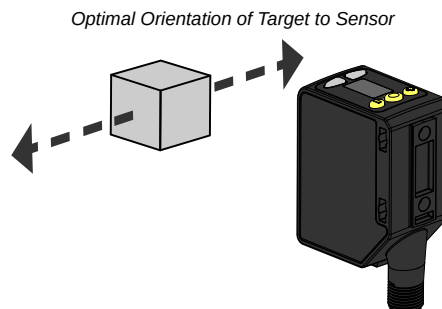
NOTE: When navigating the menu, the menu items loop.

Installation

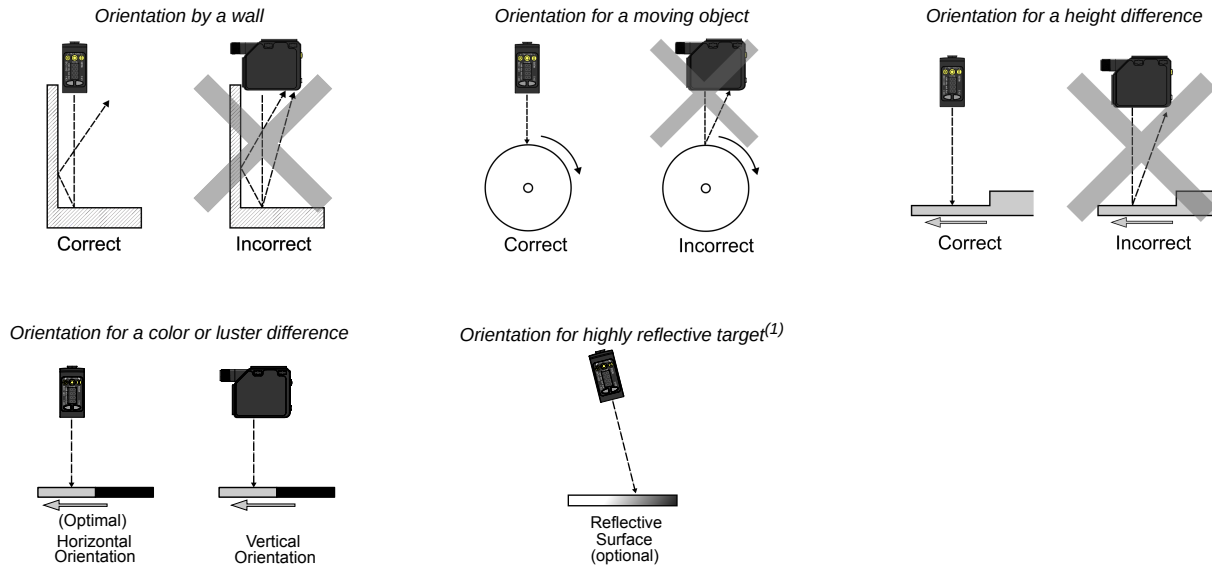
Sensor Orientation for the Triangulation Models

Optimize detection reliability and minimum object separation performance with correct sensor-to-target orientation.

To ensure reliable detection, orient the sensor as shown in relation to the target to be detected.



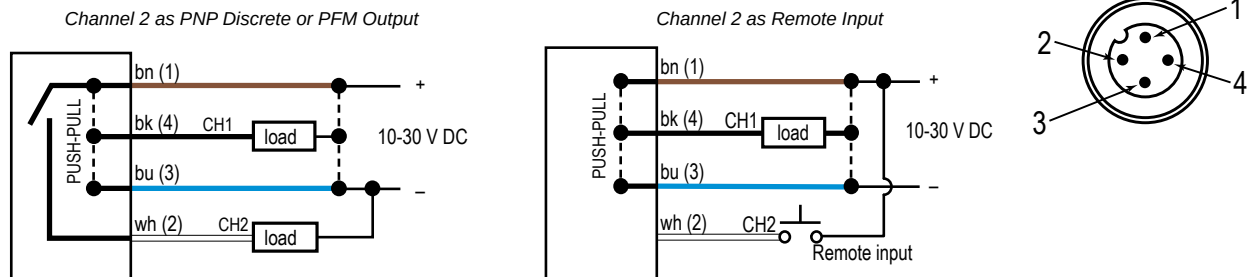
See the following figures for examples of correct and incorrect sensor-to-target orientation as certain placements may pose problems for sensing some targets. The Q5X can be used in the less preferred orientation and at steep angles of incidence and still provide reliable detection performance due to its high excess gain. For the minimum object separation distance required for each case, refer to ["Q5X Dual Discrete with IO-Link Performance Curves" on page 13](#).



Mount the Device

1. If a bracket is needed, mount the device onto the bracket.
2. Mount the device (or the device and the bracket) to the machine or equipment at the desired location. Do not tighten the mounting screws at this time.
3. Check the device alignment.
4. Tighten the mounting screws to secure the device (or the device and the bracket) in the aligned position.

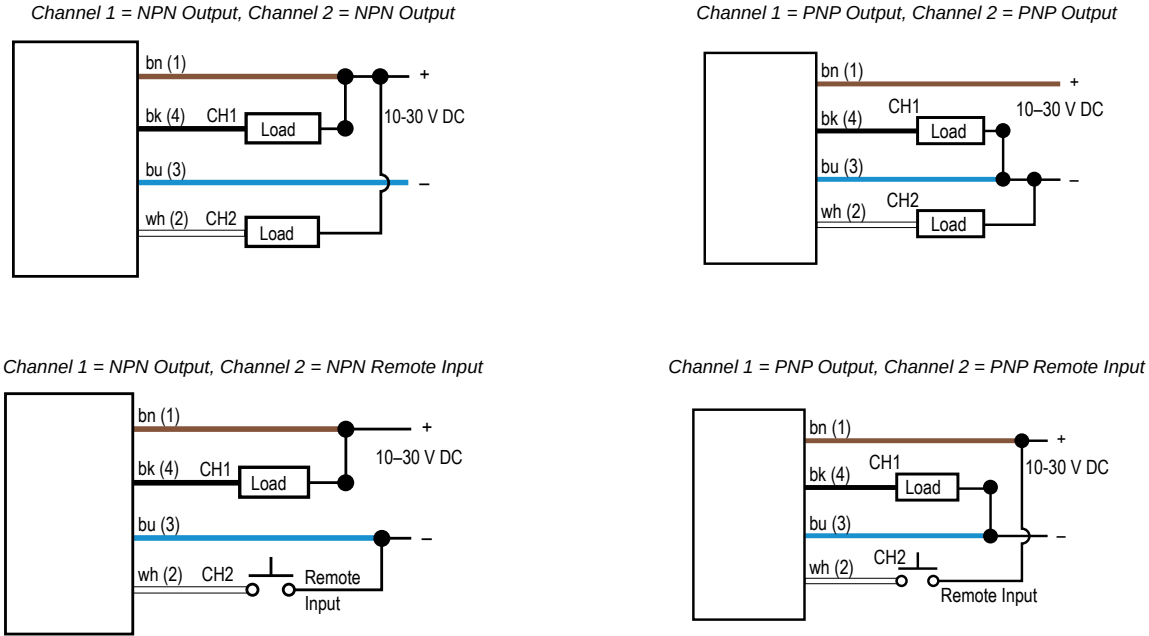
Wiring Diagram



NOTE: Open lead wires must be connected to a terminal block.

NOTE: The Channel 2 wire function and polarity is user-selectable. The default for the wire is PNP output. Refer to the Instruction Manual (p/n 208794) for details regarding use as a remote input or pulse frequency modulation (PFM) output.

⁽¹⁾ Applying tilt to sensor may improve performance on reflective targets. The direction and magnitude of the tilt depends on the application, but a 15° tilt is often sufficient.



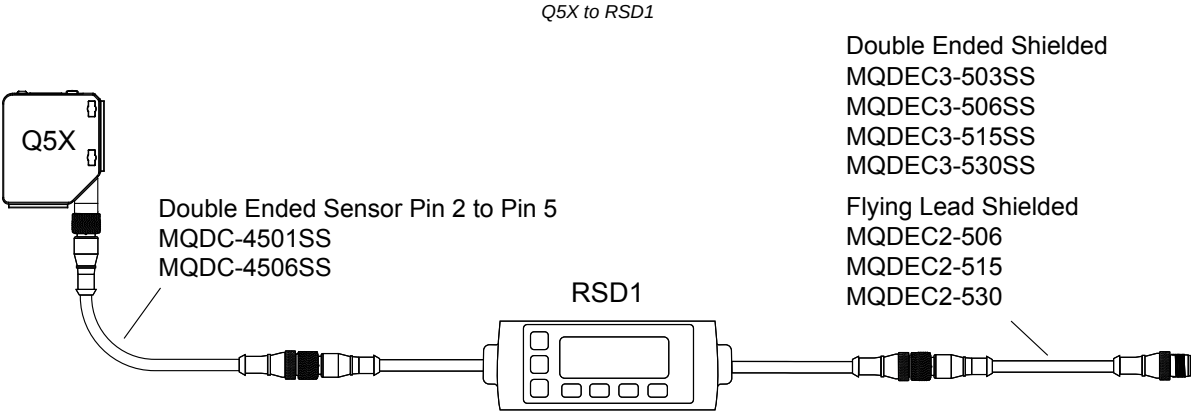
Clean Sensor with Compressed Air and Water

Handle the sensor with care during installation and operation. Sensor windows soiled by fingerprints, dust, water, oil, etc. create stray light that may degrade the peak performance of the sensor.

Blow the window clear using filtered, compressed air, then clean as necessary using only water and a lint-free cloth. Do not use any other chemicals for cleaning.

Connecting to RSD1

The following diagram depicts the connection of the Q5X to the optional RSD1 accessory.



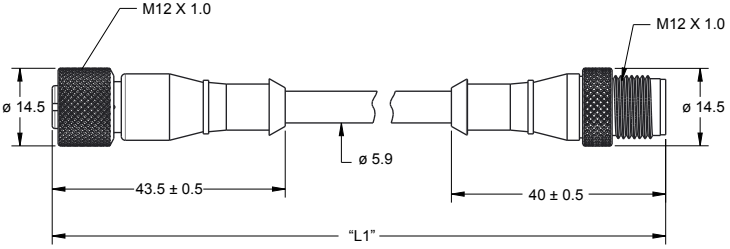
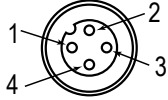
Use these cordsets to connect the RSD1 to the Q5X sensor.

Double-Ended 4-Pin M12 Female to 5-Pin M12 Male Cordsets				
Model	Length "L1"	Style	Pinout	
MQDC-4501SS	0.30 m (0.98 ft)	Female Straight / Male Straight		1 = Brown 2 = Not Used 3 = Blue 4 = Black 5 = White
MQDC-4506SS	1.83 m (6.00 ft)			

Continued on page 5

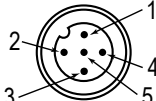
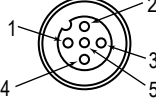
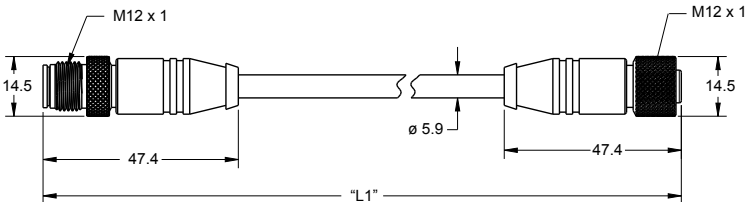
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Double-Ended 4-Pin M12 Female to 5-Pin M12 Male Cordsets

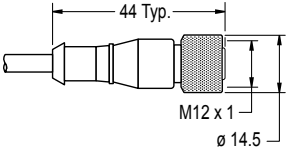
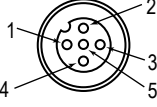
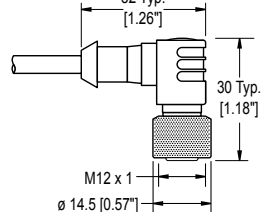

Model	Length "L1"	Style	Pinout
			<p>Female</p>  <p>1 = Brown 2 = White 3 = Blue 4 = Black</p>

Use these cordsets to connect the RSD1 to any PLC or IO block.

5-Pin Double-Ended M12 Female to M12 Male Shielded Cordset

Model	Length "L1"	Style	Pinout (Male)	Pinout (Female)
MQDEC3-503SS	0.91 m (2.99 ft)	Female Straight/Male Straight		
MQDEC3-506SS	1.83 m (6 ft)			
MQDEC3-515SS	4.58 m (15 ft)			
MQDEC3-530SS	9.2 m (30.2 ft)			
				
			1 = Brown 2 = White 3 = Blue	4 = Black 5 = Gray








5-Pin Single-Ended M12 Female Shielded Cordsets

Model	Length	Style	Dimensions	Pinout (Female)
MQDEC2-506	2 m (6.56 ft)	Straight		 <p>1 = Brown 2 = White 3 = Blue 4 = Black 5 = Gray</p>
MQDEC2-515	5 m (16.4 ft)			
MQDEC2-530	9 m (29.5 ft)			
MQDEC2-550	15 m (49.2 ft)			
MQDEC2-575	23 m (75.44 ft)			
MQDEC2-5100	30.5 m (100 ft)			
MQDEC2-506RA	2 m (6.56 ft)	Right-Angle		<p>1 = Brown 2 = White 3 = Blue 4 = Black 5 = Gray</p> <p></p>
MQDEC2-515RA	5 m (16.4 ft)			
MQDEC2-530RA	9 m (29.5 ft)			
MQDEC2-550RA	15 m (49.2 ft)			
MQDEC2-575RA	23 m (75.44 ft)			
MQDEC2-5100RA	31 m (101.68 ft)			

Button Map from RSD1 to Sensor

The sensor may be optionally connected to the Banner RSD1 remote display accessory. Refer to this table for the RSD1 button association with your sensor.

Button association between the RSD1 and the Q4X/Q5X sensors

Device	Up Button	Down Button	Enter Button	Escape Button
RSD1				
Q4X and Q5X				N/A

Sensor Programming

Program the sensor using the buttons on the sensor or the remote input (limited programming options).

In addition to programming the sensor, use the remote input to disable the buttons for security, preventing unauthorized or accidental programming changes. See the Instruction Manual, p/n 208794 for more information.

Setup Mode

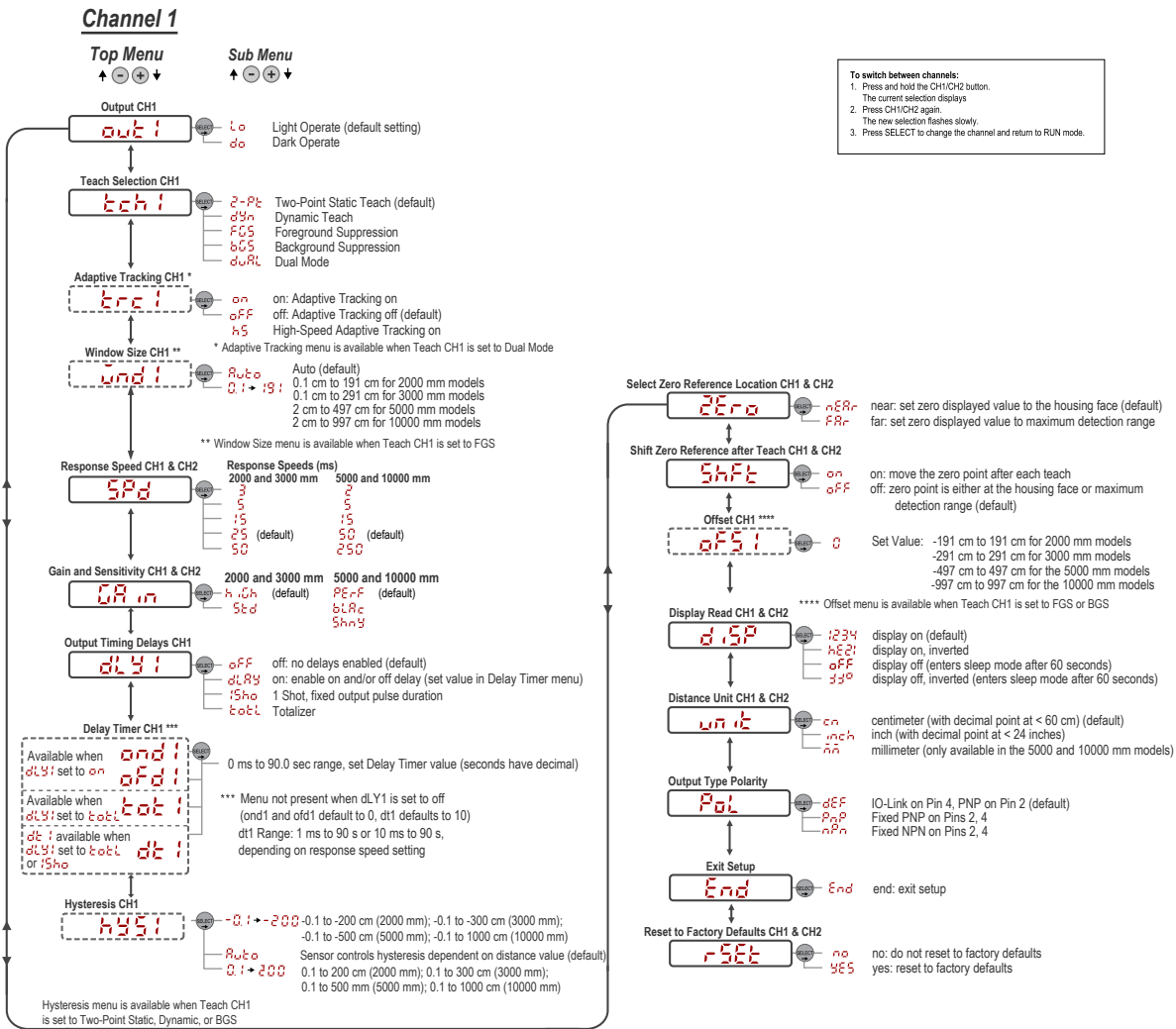
Access Setup mode and the sensor menu from Run mode by pressing and holding **MODE** for longer than 2 seconds.

Use **+** and **-** to navigate through the menu. Press **SELECT** to select a menu option and access the submenus. Use **+** and **-** to navigate through the submenus. Press **SELECT** to select a submenu option and return to the top menu, or press and hold **SELECT** for longer than 2 seconds to select a submenu option and return immediately to Run mode.

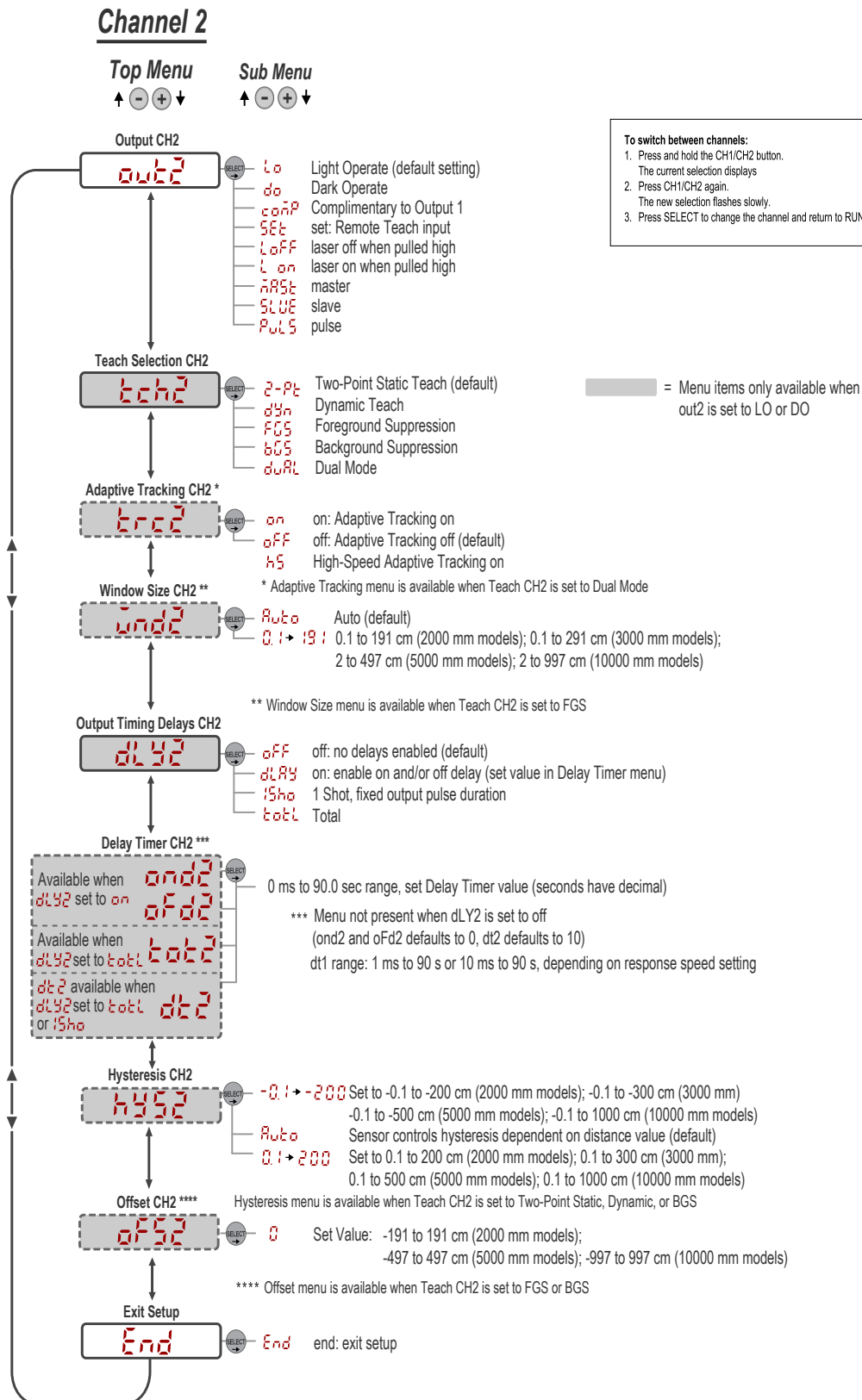
To exit Setup mode and return to Run mode, navigate to **End** and press **SELECT**.

NOTE: The number that follows a menu option, for example **tch1**, indicates the channel that is selected. For menu items without a number (excluding submenu items), these menu options are only available from Channel 1 and the settings apply to both channels.

Sensor Menu Map—Channel 1



Sensor Menu Map—Channel 2



Basic TEACH Instructions

Use the following instructions to teach the Q5X sensor. The instructions provided on the sensor display vary depending on the type of TEACH mode selected. Two-point TEACH is the default TEACH mode.

1. Press and hold **TEACH** for longer than 2 seconds to start the selected TEACH mode.
2. Present the target.
3. Press **TEACH** to teach the target. The target is taught and the sensor waits for the second target, if required by the selected TEACH mode, or returns to Run mode.
4. Complete these steps only if it is required for the selected TEACH mode.
 - a. Present the second target.
 - b. Press **TEACH** to teach the target. The target is taught and the sensor returns to Run mode.

See the Instruction Manual for detailed instructions and other available TEACH modes. The TEACH modes include:

- Two-point static background suppression **2-PT** —Two-point TEACH sets a single switch point. The sensor sets the switch point between two taught target distances, relative to the shifted origin location.
- Dynamic background suppression **dyn** —Dynamic TEACH sets a single switch point during machine run conditions. The sensor takes multiple samples and the switch point is set between the minimum and the maximum sampled distances.
- One-point window (foreground suppression) **FGS** —One-point window sets a window (two switch points) centered around the taught target distance.
- One-point background suppression **BGS** —One-point background suppression sets a single switch point in front of the taught target distance. Objects beyond the taught switch point are ignored.
- Dual intensity + distance **dual** —Dual mode records the distance and amount of light received from the reference surface. See for more information about selecting a reference surface. The output switches when an object passing between the sensor and the reference surface changes the perceived distance or amount of returned light.

Manual Adjustments

Manually adjust the sensor switch point using the + and - buttons.

1. From Run mode, press either + or - one time. The selected channel displays briefly, then the current switch point value flashes slowly.
2. Press + to move the switch point up or - to move the switch point down. After 1 second of inactivity, the new switch point value flashes rapidly, the new setting is accepted, and the sensor returns to Run mode.

NOTE: When FGS mode is selected (FGS indicator is on), manual adjustment moves both sides of the symmetrical threshold window simultaneously, expanding and collapsing the window size. Manual adjustment does not move the center point of the window.

NOTE: When dual mode is selected (DYN, FGS, and BGS indicators are on), after the TEACH process is completed, use the manual adjustment to adjust the sensitivity of the thresholds around the taught reference point. The taught reference point is a combination of the measured distance and returned signal intensity from the reference target. Manual adjustment does not move the taught reference point, but pressing + increases the sensitivity, and pressing - decreases the sensitivity. When re-positioning the sensor or changing the reference target, re-teach the sensor.

Locking and Unlocking the Sensor Buttons

Use the lock and unlock feature to prevent unauthorized or accidental programming changes.

Three settings are available:

- **uLoc** —The sensor is unlocked and all settings can be modified (default).
- **Loc** —The sensor is locked and no changes can be made.
- **OLoc** —The switch point value can be changed by teaching or manual adjustment, but no sensor settings can be changed through the menu.

When the sensor is in either **Loc** or **OLoc** mode, the active channel can be changed using **(+)(CH1/CH2)**.

When in **Loc** mode, **Loc** displays when the **(SELECT)(TEACH)** button is pressed. The switch point displays when **(+)(CH1/CH2)** or **(-)(MODE)** are pressed, but **Loc** displays if the buttons are pressed and held.

When in **OLoc** mode, **Loc** displays when **(-)(MODE)** is pressed and held. To access the manual adjust options, briefly press and release **(+)(CH1/CH2)** or **(-)(MODE)**. To enter TEACH mode, press the **(SELECT)(TEACH)** button and hold for longer than 2 seconds.

To enter **Loc** mode, hold + and press - four times. To enter **OLoc** mode, hold + and press - seven times. Holding + and pressing - four times unlocks the sensor from either lock mode and the sensor displays **uLoc**.

Specifications

Power and Beam Specifications

Supply Voltage (Vcc)

10 to 30 V DC (Class 2 supply) (10% max ripple within limits)

Supply Protection Circuitry

Protected against reverse polarity and transient overvoltages

Power and Current Consumption, exclusive of load

2000 mm and 3000 mm models: < 1 W

5000 mm model: < 1.4 W

10000 mm model: < 1.4 W

Sensing Beam

Visible red Class 2 laser models (see "[Class 2 Laser Description and Safety Information](#)" on page 12)

Housing and Construction

Construction

Housing: ABS

Lens cover: PMMA acrylic

Lightpipe: polycarbonate

Connector

Integral 4-pin M12 male quick-disconnect connector

Maximum Torque

Side mounting: 1 N·m (9 in·lbs)

IO-Link Interface

IO-Link Revision V1.1

Smart Sensor Profile: Yes

Baud Rate: 38400 bps

Process Data In Length: 32 bits

Process Data Out Length: 8 bits

Minimum Cycle Time: 3.6 ms

IODD files: Provides all programming options of the display, plus additional functionality.

Performance and Output Ratings

Output Configuration

Channel 1: IO-Link, Push/pull output, configurable PNP or NPN output

Channel 2: Multi-function remote input/output, configurable PNP or NPN, or pulse frequency modulated output

Response Speed

2000 mm model: User selectable 3, 5, 15, 25, or 50 ms

3000 mm model: User selectable

5000 mm model: User selectable 2, 5, 15, 50, or 250 ms

10000 mm model: User selectable 2, 5, 15, 50, or 250 ms

Ambient Light Immunity

2000 mm model:

5000 lux at 1 m

2000 lux at 2 m

5000 and 10000 mm models: 5000 lux

Temperature Effect (Typical) for 2000 and 3000 mm Models

< 0.5 mm/°C at < 500 mm

< 1.0 mm/°C at < 1000 mm

< 2.0 mm/°C at < 2000 mm

< 5 mm/°C for < 3000 mm

Sensing Range

2000 mm model: 95 mm to 2000 mm (3.74 in to 78.74 in)

3000 mm model: 95 mm to 3000 mm (3.74 in to 118.11 in)

5000 mm model: 50 mm to 5000 mm (2 in to 16.4 ft)

10000 mm model: 50 to 10000 mm (2 in to 32.8 ft)

Delay at Power Up

< 2.5 s

Boresighting

2000 mm model: ±43 mm at 2000 mm

3000 mm model: ± 65 mm at 3000 mm

5000 mm model: ±86 mm at 5000 mm

10000 mm model: ±172 mm at 10000 mm

Environmental Rating

IP67 per IEC60529

Vibration

MIL-STD-202G, Method 201A (Vibration: 10 Hz to 55 Hz, 0.06 inch (1.52 mm) double amplitude, 2 hours each along X, Y and Z axes), with device operating

Operating Conditions

–10 °C to +50 °C (+14 °F to +122 °F)

35% to 95% relative humidity

Shock

MIL-STD-202G, Method 213B, Condition I (100G 6x along X, Y, and Z axes, 18 shocks), with device operating

Storage Temperature

–25 °C to +70 °C (–13 °F to +158 °F)

Temperature Effect (Typical) for 5000 and 10000 mm Models

< 0.5mm/°C for up to 3000 mm

< 0.75mm/°C for up to 5000 mm

< 2.0 mm/C for up to 7500 mm

< 6.0 mm/C for up to 10000 mm

Remote Input

Allowable Input Voltage Range: 0 to Vsupply

Active High (internal weak pull-down): High state > (Vsupply – 2.25 V) at 2 mA maximum

Active Low (internal weak pull-up): Low state < 2.25 V at 2 mA maximum

Application Note

For optimum performance, allow 10 minutes for the sensor to warm up for the 2000 mm models and 20 minutes for the 5000 and 10000 mm models.

Advanced Capabilities



Output Rating

Current rating: 50 mA maximum

Black wire specifications per configuration		
IO-Link Push/Pull	Output High:	$\geq V_{\text{supply}} - 2.5 \text{ V}$
	Output Low:	$\leq 2.5 \text{ V}$
PNP	Output High:	$\geq V_{\text{supply}} - 2.5 \text{ V}$
	Output Low:	$\leq 1 \text{ V}$ (loads $\leq 1 \text{ Meg}\Omega$)
NPN	Output High:	$\geq V_{\text{supply}} - 2.5 \text{ V}$ (loads $\leq 50 \text{ k}\Omega$)
	Output Low:	$\leq 2.5 \text{ V}$

White wire specifications per configuration		
PNP	Output High:	$\geq V_{\text{supply}} - 2.5 \text{ V}$
	Output Low:	$\leq 2.5 \text{ V}$ (loads $\leq 70 \text{ k}\Omega$)
NPN	Output High:	$\geq V_{\text{supply}} - 2.5 \text{ V}$ (loads $\leq 70 \text{ k}\Omega$)
	Output Low:	$\leq 2.5 \text{ V}$

Discrete Output Distance Repeatability

Distance (mm)	Repeatability (2000 mm Models)	Repeatability (3000 mm Models)
95 to 300	$\pm 0.5 \text{ mm}$	$\pm 0.5 \text{ mm}$
300 to 1000	$\pm 0.25\%$	$\pm 0.25\%$
1000 to 2000	$\pm 0.25\%$	$\pm 0.25\%$
2000 to 3000		$\pm 1.0\%$

See the charts for the Repeatability of the 5000 mm and 10000 mm models.

Typical Excess Gain for the 2000 mm Model

High Excess Gain (Standard Excess Gain) Using a 90% White Card				
Response Speed (ms)	at 100 mm	at 500 mm	at 1000 mm	at 2000 mm
3	125	50	15	4
5	125	50	15	4
15	575 (175)	250 (75)	70 (25)	15 (6)
25	1000 (650)	450 (250)	125 (70)	30 (15)
50	2000 (1000)	900 (450)	250 (125)	60 (30)

Standard excess gain is available in 15, 25, and 50 ms response speeds; standard excess gain provides increased noise immunity.

Typical Excess Gain for the 3000 mm Model

High Excess Gain (Standard Excess Gain) Using a 90% White Card					
Response Speed (ms)	at 100 mm	at 500 mm	at 1000 mm	at 2000 mm	at 3000 mm
200	200	0	25	6	3
200	200	0	25	6	3
920	920	400	100	25	12
1600	1600	700	200	50	25
3200	3200	1400	400	100	50

Standard excess gain is available in 15, 25, and 50 ms response speeds; standard excess gain provides increased noise immunity.

Typical Excess Gain for the 5000 mm Model

Typical Excess Gain Using a 90% White Card (Performance Gain Mode)				
at 50 mm	at 600 mm	at 1000 mm	at 2000 mm	at 5000 mm
50	400	400	175	30

Excess gain is consistent for 15, 50, and 250 ms response speeds. Excess gain is approximately 10% lower in 2 ms and 5 ms response speed modes.

Excess gain in black gain mode is approximately three times higher than in performance gain mode. It is useful for low-reflectivity targets.

Excess gain in shiny gain mode is approximately one-third the excess gain of performance gain mode values. It is useful for highly reflective targets.

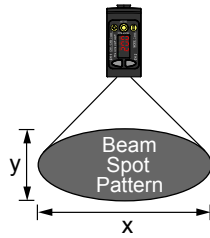
Typical Excess Gain for the 10000 mm Model

Typical Excess Gain Using a 90% White Card							
at 50 mm	at 600 mm	at 1000 mm	at 2000 mm	at 5000 mm	at 6000 mm	at 7500 mm	at 10000 mm
50	400	400	175	30	20	10	5

Excess gain is consistent for 15, 50, and 250 ms response speeds. Excess gain is approximately 10% lower in 2 ms and 5 ms response speed modes.

Excess gain in black gain mode is approximately three times higher than in performance gain mode. It is useful for low-reflectivity targets.

Excess gain in shiny gain mode is approximately one-third the excess gain of performance gain mode values. It is useful for highly reflective targets.

Beam Spot Size

Beam spot sizes are measured X × Y mm at specific distances.

2000 mm Models:

2.6 × 1.5 mm at 100 mm
4.2 × 2.5 mm at 1000 mm
6 × 3.6 mm at 2000 mm

3000 mm Models:

2.6 × 1.5 mm at 100 mm
4.2 × 2.5 mm at 1000 mm
6 × 3.6 mm at 2000 mm
7.8 × 4.7 mm at 3000 mm

5000 mm Models:

6 × 4 mm at 100 mm
11 × 7 mm at 2500 mm
15 × 11 mm at 5000 mm

10000 mm Models:

7 × 6 mm at 100 mm
16 × 11 mm at 2500 mm
25 × 19 mm at 5000 mm
32 × 25 mm at 7500 mm
41 × 31 mm at 10000 mm

Beam spot size is calculated as 1.6 times the D4σ measured value

Certifications**Certifications**

Banner Engineering BV
Park Lane, Culliganlaan 2F bus 3
1831 Diegem, BELGIUM



Turck Banner LTD Blenheim House
Blenheim Court
Wickford, Essex SS11 8YT
GREAT BRITAIN



Industrial
Control
Equipment
3T.JJ

1



VCCI-CISPR 32

Class 2 power; UL Environmental Rating: Type

Required Overcurrent Protection

WARNING: Electrical connections must be made by qualified personnel in accordance with local and national electrical codes and regulations.

Overcurrent protection is required to be provided by end product application per the supplied table.

Overcurrent protection may be provided with external fusing or via Current Limiting, Class 2 Power Supply.

Supply wiring leads < 24 AWG shall not be spliced.

For additional product support, go to www.bannerengineering.com.

Supply Wiring (AWG)	Required Overcurrent Protection (A)	Supply Wiring (AWG)	Required Overcurrent Protection (A)
20	5.0	26	1.0
22	3.0	28	0.8
24	2.0	30	0.5

Class 2 Laser Description and Safety Information

Laser light. Do not stare into the beam.

Complies with 21 CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11 except for deviations pursuant to Laser Notice No. 56, dated May 8, 2019.

**CLASS 2
LASER PRODUCT**

**CAUTION:**

- **Never stare directly into the sensor lens.**
- Laser light can damage your eyes.
- Avoid placing any mirror-like object in the beam. Never use a mirror as a retroreflective target.

**CAUTION:**

- **Return defective units to the manufacturer.**
- Use of controls or adjustments or performance of procedures other than those specified herein may result in hazardous radiation exposure.
- Do not attempt to disassemble this sensor for repair. A defective unit must be returned to the manufacturer.

Class 2 lasers are lasers that emit visible radiation in the wavelength range from 400 nm to 700 nm, where eye protection is normally afforded by aversion responses, including the blink reflex. This reaction may be expected to provide adequate protection under reasonably foreseeable conditions of operation, including the use of optical instruments for intrabeam viewing.

Complies with IEC 60825-1:2014 and EN 60825-1:2014+A11:2021.

Class 2 Laser Safety Notes. Low-power lasers are, by definition, incapable of causing eye injury within the duration of a blink (aversion response) of 0.25 seconds. They also must emit only visible wavelengths (400 nm to 700 nm). Therefore, an ocular hazard may exist only if individuals overcome their natural aversion to bright light and stare directly into the laser beam.

IMPORTANT: This laser device is not bore-sighted.

Models with maximum range of 2000 mm

Class 2 Laser Characteristics

Output power: All models: < 1.0 mW
Laser wavelength: All models: 650 nm
Pulse duration: 20 μ s to 2 ms

Models with a range of 2000 mm to 5000 mm

Class 2 Laser Characteristics

Output Power: All models: < 1.0 mW
Laser wavelength: All models: 650 nm
Pulse Duration: 20 μ s to 2 ms

Models with maximum range ≥ 5000 mm

Class 2 Laser Characteristics

Output Power: All models: < 1.0 mW
Laser wavelength: All models: 650 nm
Pulse Duration: 3 μ s

FCC Part 15 Class A for Unintentional Radiators

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

(Part 15.21) Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate this equipment.

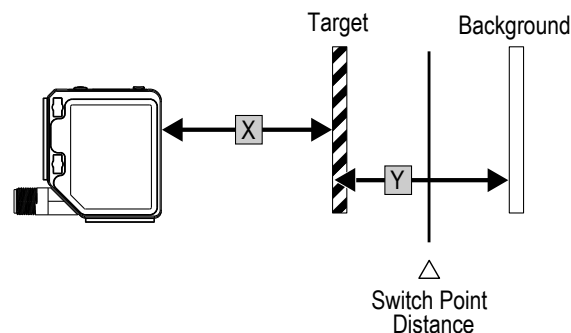
Industry Canada ICES-003(A)

This device complies with CAN ICES-3 (A)/NMB-3(A). Operation is subject to the following two conditions: 1) This device may not cause harmful interference; and 2) This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

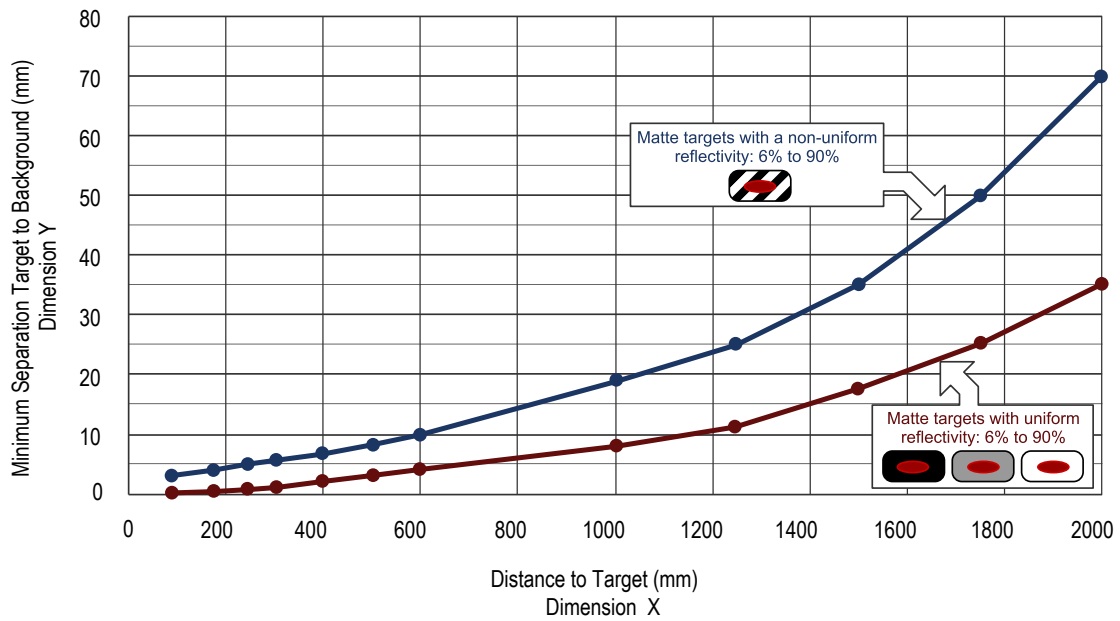
Cet appareil est conforme à la norme NMB-3(A). Le fonctionnement est soumis aux deux conditions suivantes : (1) ce dispositif ne peut pas occasionner d'interférences, et (2) il doit tolérer toute interférence, y compris celles susceptibles de provoquer un fonctionnement non souhaité du dispositif.

Q5X Dual Discrete with IO-Link Performance Curves

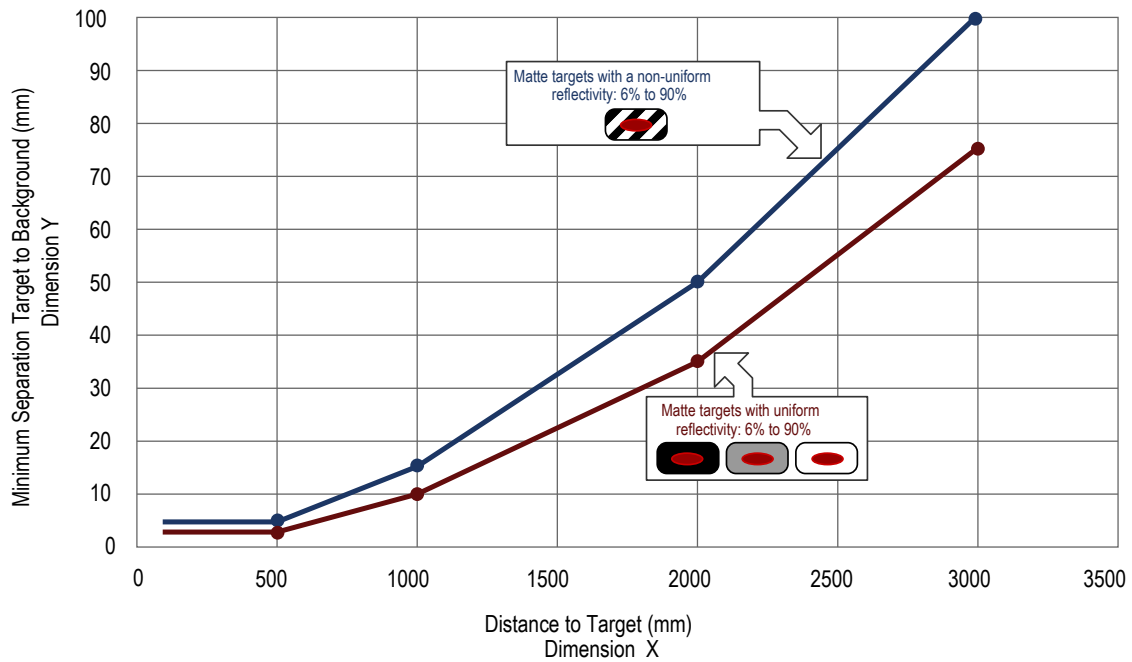
Minimum object separation distance (90% to 6% reflectance) for the 2000 mm models



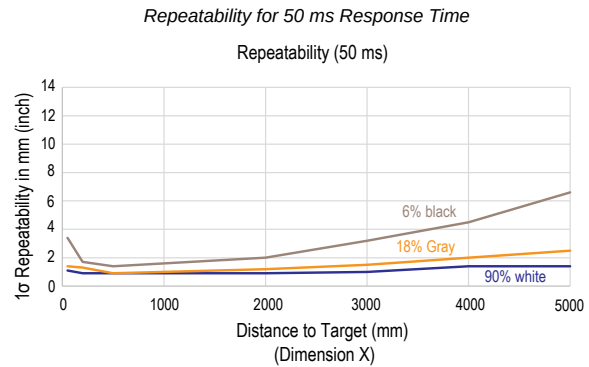
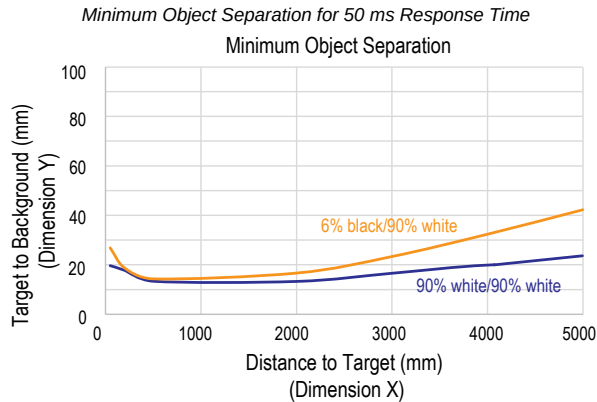
Typical performance curves for the 2000 mm models



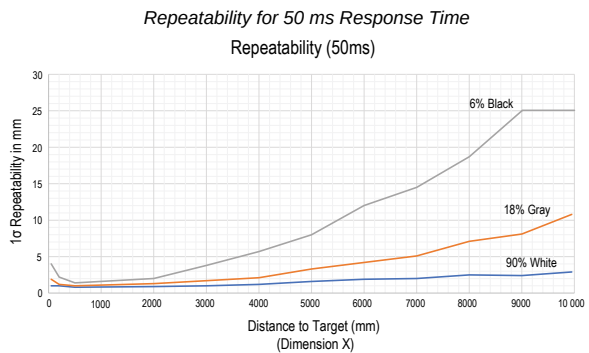
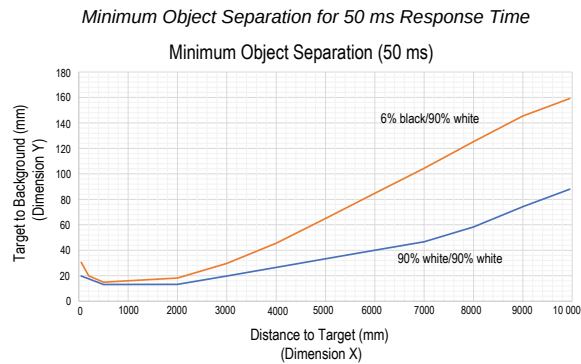
Typical performance curves for the 3000 mm models



Typical performance curves for the 5000 mm models



Typical performance curves for the 10000 mm models



Dual Mode Reference Surface Considerations

Optimize reliable detection by applying these principles when selecting your reference surface, positioning your sensor relative to the reference surface, and presenting your target.

The robust detection capabilities of the Q5X allows successful detection even under non-ideal conditions in many cases. Typical reference surfaces are metal machine frames, conveyor side rails, or mounted plastic targets. Contact Banner Engineering if you require assistance setting up a stable reference surface in your application.

For detailed instructions for detecting clear or transparent objects, refer to the Instruction Manual, p/n 208794.

1. Select a reference surface with these characteristics where possible:
 - Matte or diffuse surface finish
 - Fixed surface with no vibration
 - Dry surface with no build-up of oil, water, or dust
2. Position the reference surface between 200 mm (20 cm) and the maximum sensing range.
3. Position the target to be detected as close to the sensor as possible, and as far away from the reference surface as possible.
4. Angle the sensing beam relative to the target and relative to the reference surface 10 degrees or more.

Product Support and Maintenance

Clean Sensor with Compressed Air and Water

Handle the sensor with care during installation and operation. Sensor windows soiled by fingerprints, dust, water, oil, etc. create stray light that may degrade the peak performance of the sensor.

Blow the window clear using filtered, compressed air, then clean as necessary using only water and a lint-free cloth. Do not use any other chemicals for cleaning.

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