Q60AF Sensors

Long-Range Self-Contained Adjustable-Field Sensors

Q60AF Adjustable-Field Features

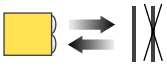
- Long-range adjustable-field background suppression sensor detects objects within a defined sensing field, while ignoring objects located beyond the sensing field cutoff
- Two-turn, logarithmic adjustment of sensing field cutoff point from 0.2 to 2 m; allows easy setting of cutoff point at long range
- Rotating pointer indicates relative cutoff point setting
- Easy push-button or remote programming of light/dark operate and output timing; continuous status indicators verify all settings at a glance
- Output ON and/or OFF delays adjustable from 8 milliseconds to 16 seconds
- Powerful infrared sensing beam
- Tough ABS/polycarbonate blend housing is rated IEC IP67; NEMA 6

10-30V dc Models (Q60BB6AF):

- Powered by 10 to 30V dc; bipolar (one NPN and one PNP) outputs
- Available with integral cable or rotating Euro-style quick-disconnect fitting

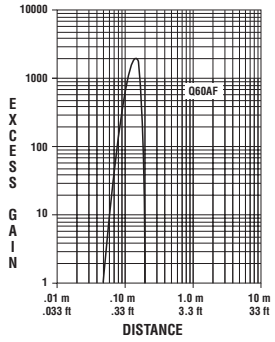
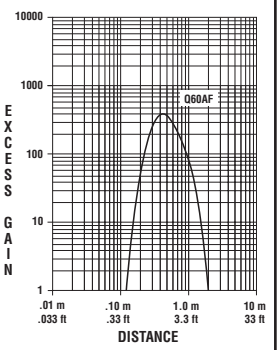
Universal Voltage Models (Q60VR3AF):

- 12-250V dc or 24-250V ac, 50/60 Hz
- Available with integral cable or rotating Micro-style quick-disconnect fitting



Infrared, 880 nm

Q60 Adjustable-Field Models

Models	Minimum Range	Cutoff Point	Cable*	Supply Voltage	Output Type	Excess Gain at 200 mm Cutoff	Excess Gain at 2000 mm Cutoff
Q60BB6AF2000	50 mm to 125 mm (2" to 5") depending on cutoff point setting	Adjustable: 200 mm to 2000 mm (8" to 80")	5-wire 2 m (6.5')	10-30V dc	Bipolar NPN/PNP		
Q60BB6AF2000Q			5-pin Euro-style QD				
Q60VR3AF2000			5-wire 2 m (6.5')	**Universal Voltage** 12-250V dc or 24-250V ac	**E/M Relay** (SPDT), normally closed and normally open contacts		
Q60VR3AF2000Q1			4-pin Micro-style QD		**E/M Relay** (SPST), normally open contact		

* 9 meter cables are available by adding suffix "**W/30**" to the model number of any cabled sensor (e.g., **Q60BB6AF2000 W/30**). A model with a QD connector requires a mating cable; see page 8.

WARNING . . .

Not To Be Used for Personnel Protection

Never use these products as sensing devices for personnel protection. Doing so could lead to serious injury or death.

These sensors do NOT include the self-checking redundant circuitry necessary to allow their use in personnel safety applications. A sensor failure or malfunction can cause either an energized or de-energized sensor output condition. Consult your current Banner Safety Products catalog for safety products which meet OSHA, ANSI and IEC standards for personnel protection.

Q60AF Overview

The Q60AF sensor is a full-featured adjustable-field sensor. These adjustable-field sensors are able to detect objects of relatively low reflectivity, while ignoring other objects in the background (beyond the cutoff point). The cutoff distance is mechanically adjustable, using the 2-turn adjustment screw on the sensor top (Figure 1). A rotating pointer indicates the relative cutoff position. (The indicator moves clockwise to show increasing distance.)

Two push buttons (ON Delay and OFF Delay) are used to set the output delay options, to toggle between light and dark operate modes and to lock out the push buttons for security purposes. These functions also may be accomplished using the remote wire.

Seven LED indicators show, during RUN mode, the sensor configuration and operating status. During Delay Configuration, 5 of the LEDs combine to form a single light bar that indicates relative ON or OFF delay time.

Adjustable-Field Sensing — Theory of Operation

In operation, the Q60AF compares the reflections of its emitted light beam (E) from an object back to the sensor's two differently-aimed detectors R1 and R2 (see Figure 2). If the near detector (R1) light signal is stronger than the far detector (R2) light signal (see object A, closer than the cutoff distance), the sensor responds to the object. If the far detector (R2) light signal is stronger than the near detector (R1) light signal (see object B, object beyond the cutoff distance), the sensor ignores the object.

The cutoff distance for Q60AF sensors is adjustable from 200 to 2000 millimeters (8" to 80"). Objects lying beyond the cutoff distance are ignored, even if they are highly reflective. However, it is possible to falsely detect a background object, under certain conditions (see Background Reflectivity and Placement, page 3).

In the drawings and discussion on this page and page 3, the letters E, R1, and R2 identify how the sensor's three optical elements (Emitter "E", Near Detector "R1", and Far Detector "R2") line up across the face of the sensor. The location of these elements defines the sensing axis (see Figure 3). The sensing axis becomes important in certain situations, such as those illustrated in Figures 8 and 9.

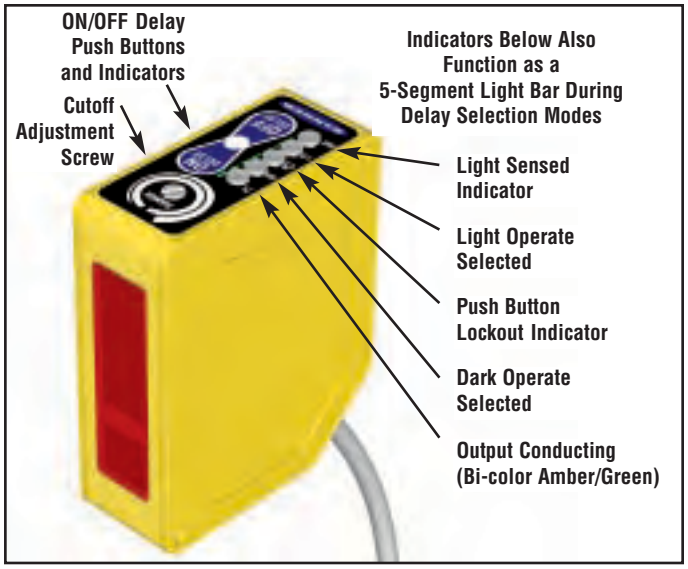


Figure 1. Q60 features

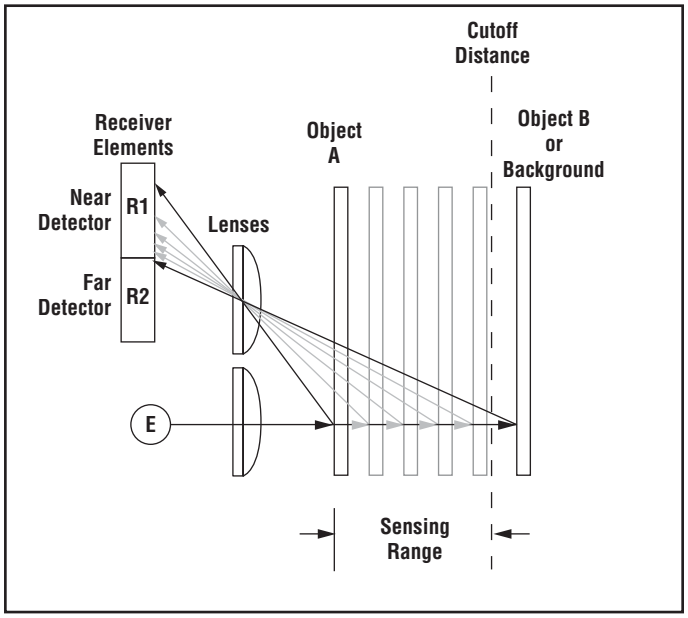


Figure 2. Adjustable field sensing concept

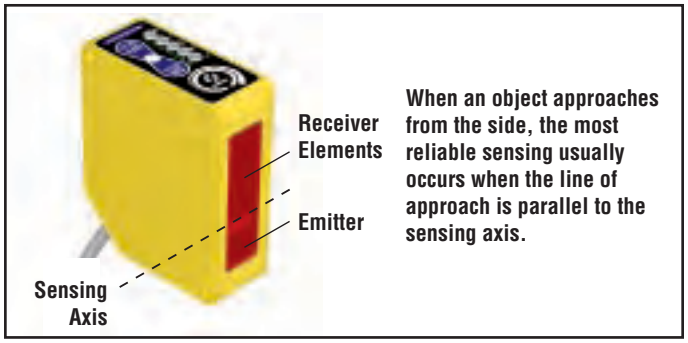


Figure 3. Q60 sensing axis

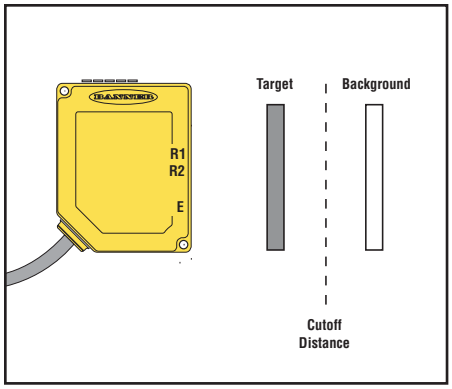


Figure 4. Set cutoff distance approximately midway between the farthest target and the closest background

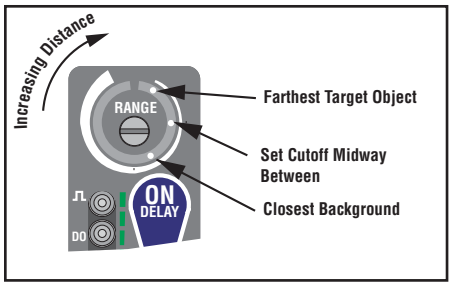


Figure 5. Setting the cutoff distance

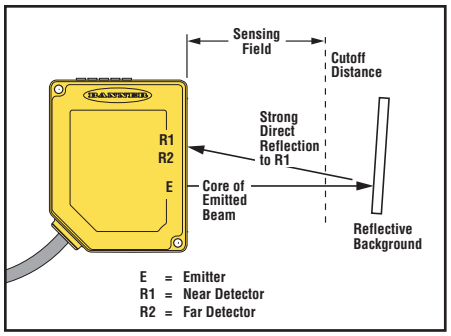


Figure 6. Reflective background – problem

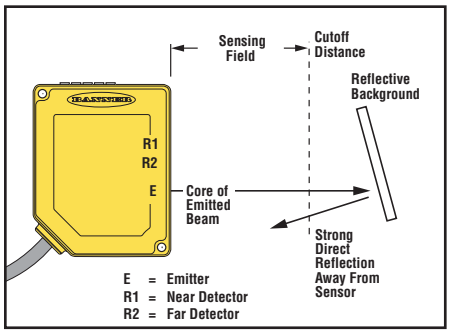


Figure 7. Reflective background – solution

Sensor Setup

Setting the Cutoff Distance

The cutoff distance for Q60AF sensors may be adjusted between 200 mm and 2000 mm (8" to 80").

To maximize contrast, position the lightest possible background to be used, at the closest position it will come to the sensor during use (Figure 4). Using a small screwdriver in the adjustment screw, adjust the cutoff distance until the threshold is reached and the green Light Sensed indicator changes state. (If the indicator never comes ON, the background is beyond the maximum sensing cutoff and will be ignored.) Note the position of the rotating cutoff position indicator at this position. Then repeat the procedure, using the darkest target, placed in its most distant position for sensing. Adjust the cutoff so that the indicator is midway between the two positions (Figure 5).

NOTE: Setting the cutoff distance adjustment screw to its maximum clockwise position places the receiver lens directly in front of the receiver elements and results in the Q60 performing as a long-range diffuse sensor.

Sensing Reliability

For highest sensitivity, the sensor-to-object distance should be such that the object will be sensed at or near the point of maximum excess gain. The excess gain curves on page 1 show excess gain vs. sensing distance for 200 mm and 2 m cutoffs. Maximum excess gain for a 200 mm cutoff occurs at a lens-to-object distance of about 150 mm, and for a 2 m cutoff, at about 500 mm. The background must be placed beyond the cutoff distance. Following these two guidelines makes it possible to detect objects of low reflectivity, even against close-in reflective backgrounds.

Background Reflectivity and Placement

Avoid mirror-like backgrounds that produce specular reflections. False sensor response will occur if a background surface reflects the sensor's light more strongly to the near detector (R1) than to the far detector (R2). The result is a false ON condition (Figure 6). Use of a diffusely-reflective (matte) background will cure this problem. Other possible solutions are to angle either the sensor or the background (in any plane) so that the background does not reflect back to the sensor (see Figure 7).

An object beyond the cutoff distance, either moving or stationary (and when positioned as shown in Figure 8), can cause unwanted triggering of the sensor because it reflects more light to the near detector than to the far detector. The problem is easily remedied by rotating the sensor 90° (Figure 9) to align the sensing axis horizontally. The object then reflects the R1 and R2 fields equally, resulting in no false triggering.

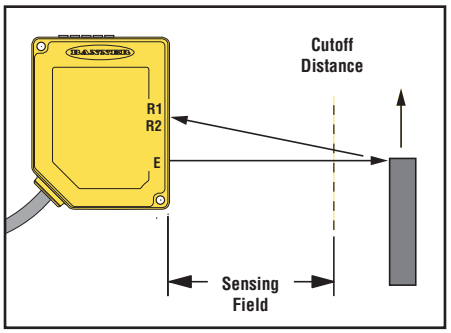


Figure 8. Object beyond cutoff distance — problem

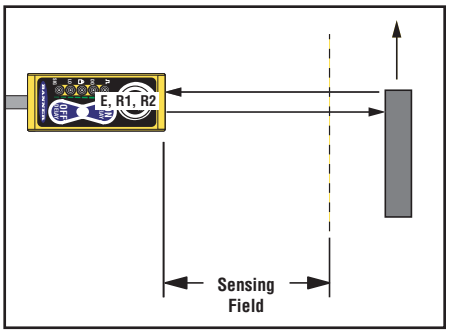


Figure 9. Object beyond cutoff distance — solution

Color Sensitivity

The effects of object reflectivity on cutoff distance, though small, may be important for some applications.

The excess gain curves on page 1 were generated using a white test card of 90% reflectance. Objects with reflectivity of less than 90% reflect less light back to the sensor, and thus require proportionately more excess gain in order to be sensed with the same reliability as more reflective objects. When sensing an object of very low reflectivity, it may be especially important to sense it at or near the distance of maximum excess gain.

It is expected that at any given cutoff setting, the actual cutoff distance for lower reflectance targets will be slightly shorter than for higher reflectance targets (see Figure 10). This behavior is known as color sensitivity.

The percentage of deviation indicates a change in the cutoff point for either 18% gray or 6% black targets, relative to the cutoff point set for a 90% reflective white test card.

For example, the cutoff point decreases 10% for a 6% reflectance black target when the cutoff point is adjusted for 2000 mm (80") using a 90% reflectance white test card. In other words, the cutoff point for the black target is 1800 mm (71") for this setting.

Setting the Output Delay

The output of the Q60AF sensor may be delayed between 0.008 and 16 seconds, in any of 72 increments. Delay is indicated on the 5-segment light bar using single LED segments or combinations of them, in varying stages of intensity. Major increments, displayed by a single full-intensity LED, are shown in Figure 13.

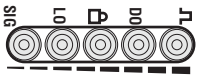
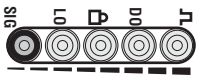
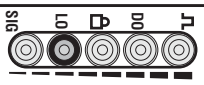
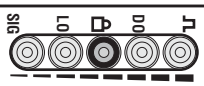
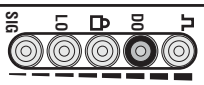
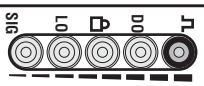
Step #	Delay Time	LED Status
0	No Delay	
8	0.062 second	
24	0.250 second	
40	1.00 second	
56	4.0 seconds	
72	16 seconds	

Figure 13. ON/OFF Delay options

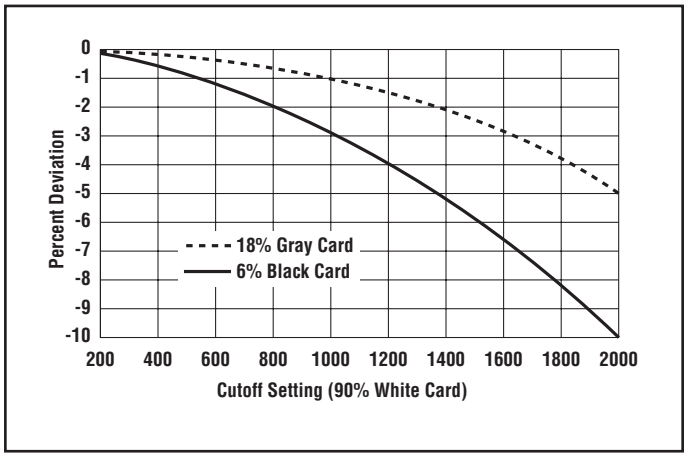


Figure 10. Cutoff point deviation

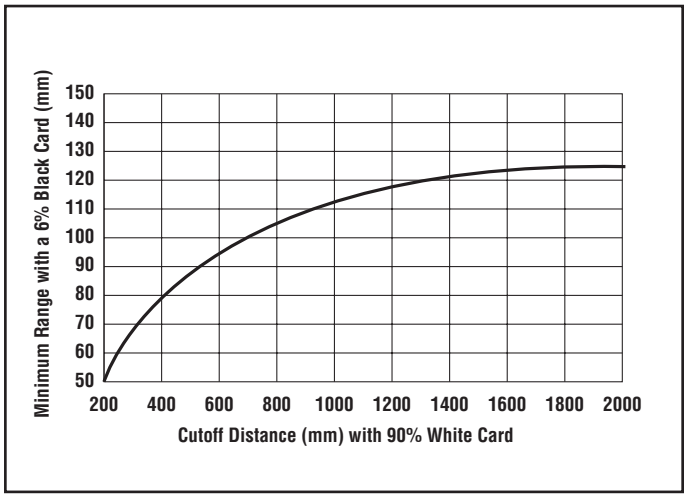


Figure 11. Q60 minimum range vs. cutoff setting

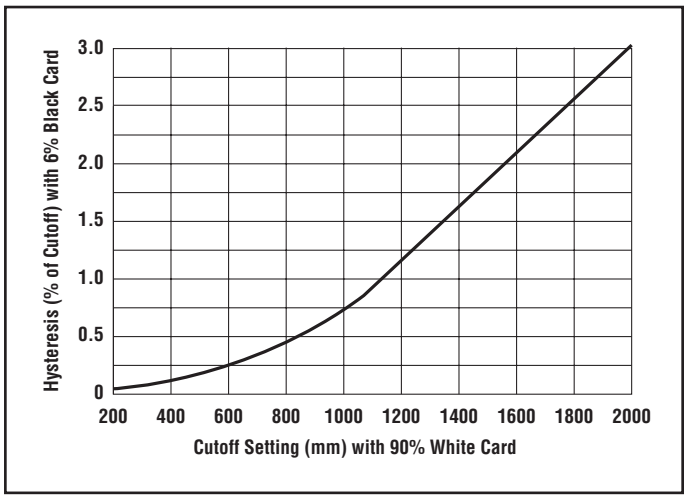


Figure 12. Q60 hysteresis

To set a delay, single-click the appropriate button or pulse the remote wire as shown in Figure 14 to enable the process. Then use the + or – button or the appropriate remote wire pulse procedure to increase or decrease the delay (single-click adjusts the delay by one step at a time, and holding the button in provides a rapid increase/decrease).

NOTE: Remote wire available on models Q60BB6AF(Q1) only.

T = 40 – 800 ms
Press and Hold > 800 ms unless otherwise noted

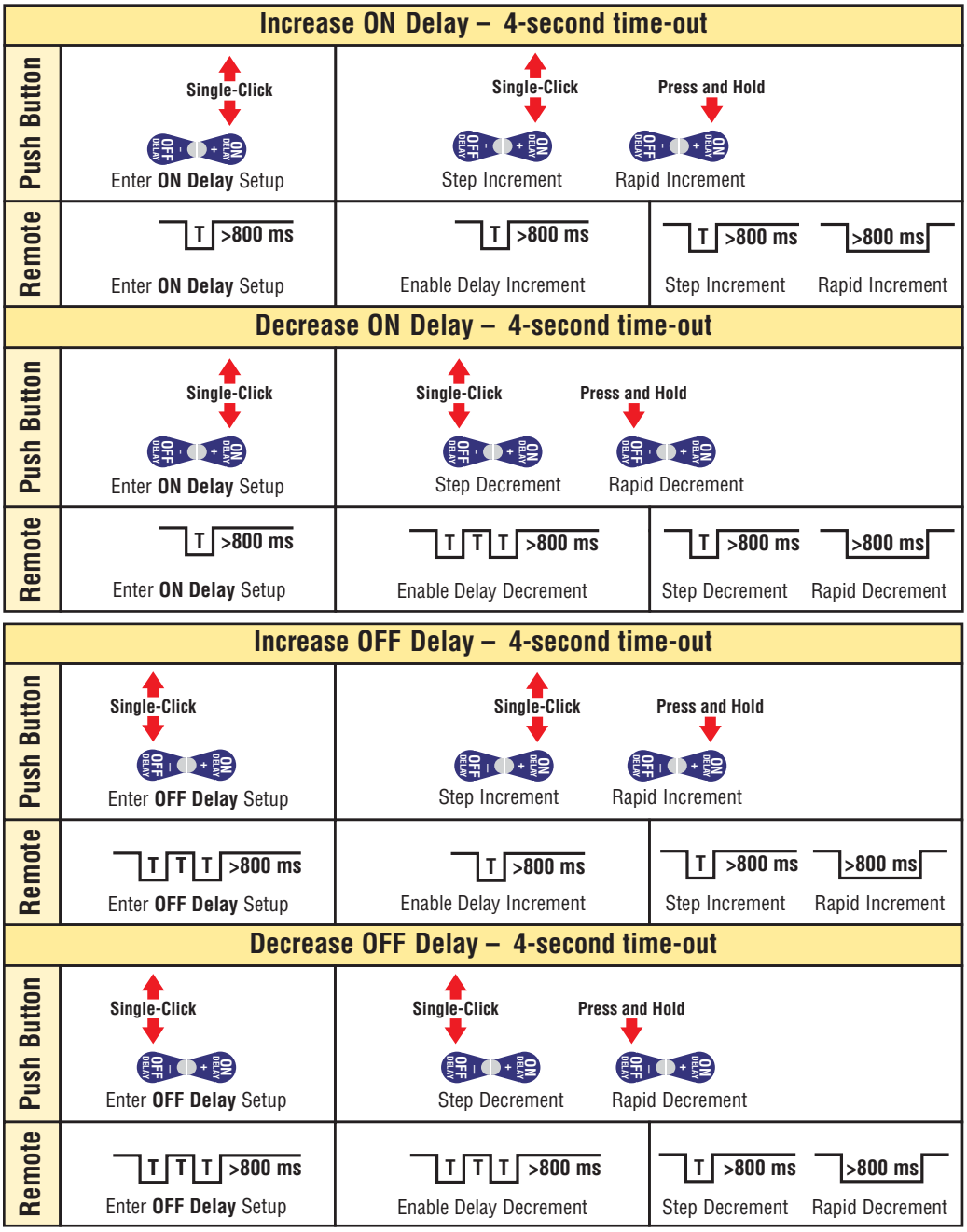


Figure 14. ON/OFF Delay configuration procedure

Q60 Series Adjustable-Field Sensors

Light/Dark Operate Select
Light Operate or Dark Operate mode may be selected using the two push buttons or a 4-second pulse of the remote line to toggle between the selections. See Figure 15.

Push Button Lockout
For security, the push buttons may be locked out using either the remote line or the push buttons themselves. See Figure 16.

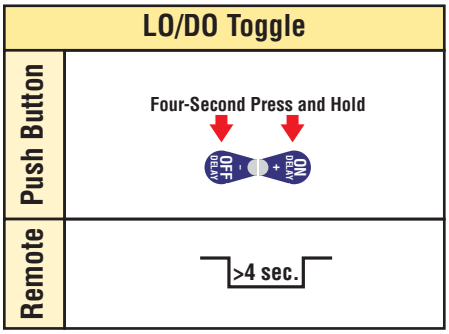


Figure 15. Light/Dark operate toggle options

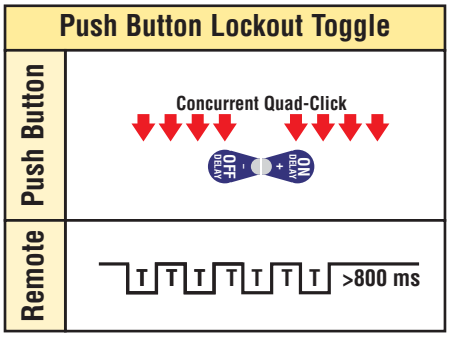
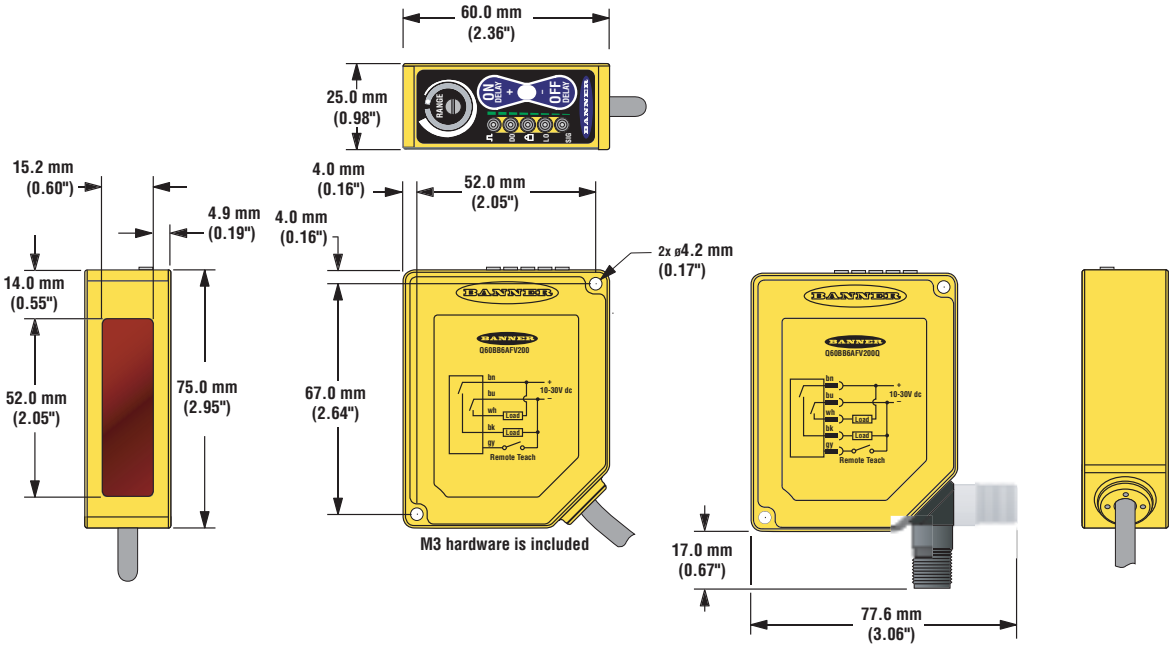


Figure 16. Lockout toggle

Q60 Adjustable-Field Sensor Dimensions



Q60 Specifications

Supply Voltage and Current	**Q60BB6AF models:** 10 to 30V dc (10% maximum ripple) at less than 50 mA exclusive of load **Q60VR3AF Universal models:** 12 to 250V dc or 24 to 250V ac, 50/60 Hz
Supply Protection Circuitry	Protected against reverse polarity and transient voltages (Q60VR3 models' dc hookup is without regard to polarity)
Output Configuration	**Q60BB6AF models:** Bipolar; one NPN (current sinking) and one PNP (current sourcing) open-collector transistor **Q60VR3AF cabled model:** E/M Relay (SPDT), normally closed and normally open contacts **Q60VR3AFQ1 (QD) model:** E/M Relay (SPST), normally open contact

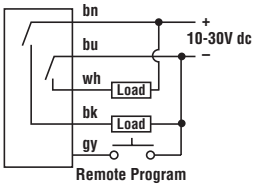
Q60 Specifications, continued

Output Rating	**Q60BB6AF models** 150 mA maximum each output @ 25° C **Off-state leakage current:** < 5µA @ 30V dc **Output saturation NPN:** < 200 mV @ 10 mA and < 1V @150mA **Output saturation PNP:** < 1V at 10 mA; < 1.5V at 150 mA **Q60VR3AF Universal models** **Min. voltage and current:** 5V dc, 10 mA **Mechanical life of relay:** 50,000,000 operations **Electrical life of relay at full resistive load:** 100,000 operations **Max. switching power (resistive load):** **Cabled models:** 1250VA, 150 W **QD models:** 750VA, 90W **Max. switching voltage (resistive load):** **Cabled models:** 250V ac, 125V dc **QD models:** 250V ac, 125V dc **Max. switching current (resistive load):** **Cabled models:** 5 A @ 250V ac, 5 A @ 30V dc derated to 200 mA @ 125V dc **QD models:** 3 A @ 250V ac, 3 A @ 30V dc derated to 200 mA @ 125V dc
Output Protection Circuitry	**Q60BB6AF models:** Protected against continuous overload or short circuit of outputs **All models:** Protected against false pulse on power-up
Output Response Time	**Q60BB6AF models:** 2 milliseconds ON and OFF NOTE: 150 millisecond delay on power-up; outputs do not conduct during this time. **Q60VR3AF Universal models:** 15 milliseconds ON and OFF NOTE: 150 millisecond delay on power-up; relay is de-energized during this time.
Repeatability	500 microseconds
Sensing Hysteresis	See Figure 12.
Indicators NOTE: Outputs are active during on/off timing selection mode.	**ON Delay** **Steady Green:** Run mode, ON delay is active **Flashing Green:** ON Delay Selection mode is active **OFF Delay** **Steady Green:** Run mode, OFF delay is active **Flashing Green:** OFF Delay Selection mode is active **5-Segment Light Bar*:** Indicates relative delay time during ON or OFF Delay Selection modes **Output** **Steady Amber:** Outputs are conducting **Steady Green:** During ON/OFF Delay Selection modes **Dark Operate** **Steady Green:** Dark Operate is selected **Lockout** **Steady Green:** Buttons are locked out **Light Operate** **Steady Green:** Light Operate is selected **Signal** **Steady Green:** Sensor is receiving signal **Flashing Green:** Marginal signal (1.0 to 2.25 excess gain) *Output, Dark Operate, Lockout, Light Operate and Signal indicators function as 5-Segment Light Bar during ON or OFF Delay Selection modes
Adjustments	2 momentary push buttons: ON Delay (+) and OFF Delay (–) (DC models also have remote program wire) **ON Delay select:** 8 ms to 16 seconds **OFF Delay select:** 8 ms to 16 seconds **LO/DO select** **Push button lockout** for security Slotted, geared, 2-turn, cutoff range adjustment screw (mechanical stops on both ends of travel)
Construction	**Housing:** ABS polycarbonate blend **Lens:** Acrylic **Cover:** Clear ABS
Environmental Rating	IEC IP67; NEMA 6
Connections	2 m (6.5') or 9 m (30') attached cable, 5-pin Euro-style fitting, or 5-pin Mini-style 150 mm (6") QD pigtail, depending on model. QD cables are ordered separately; see page 8.
Operating Conditions	**Temperature:** -20° to +55°C (-7° to +131°F) **Maximum Relative Humidity:** 90% at 50°C (non-condensing)

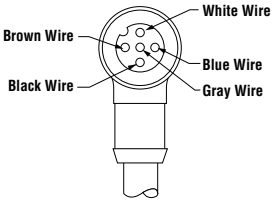
Q60 Series Adjustable-Field Sensors

Q60 Adjustable-Field Hookups

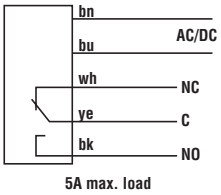
Q60BB6AF2000(Q)
(Cabled and QD Models)
10 to 30V dc



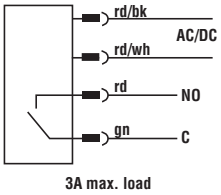
5-Pin Euro-Style Pin-out
(Cable Connector Shown)



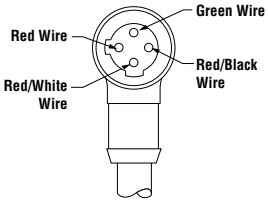
Q60VR3AF2000
(Cabled Model)
24 to 250V ac (50/60Hz)
or 12 to 250V dc



Q60VR3AF2000Q1
(QD Model)
24 to 250V ac (50/60Hz)
or 12 to 250V dc



4-Pin Micro-Style Pin-out
(Cable Connector Shown)



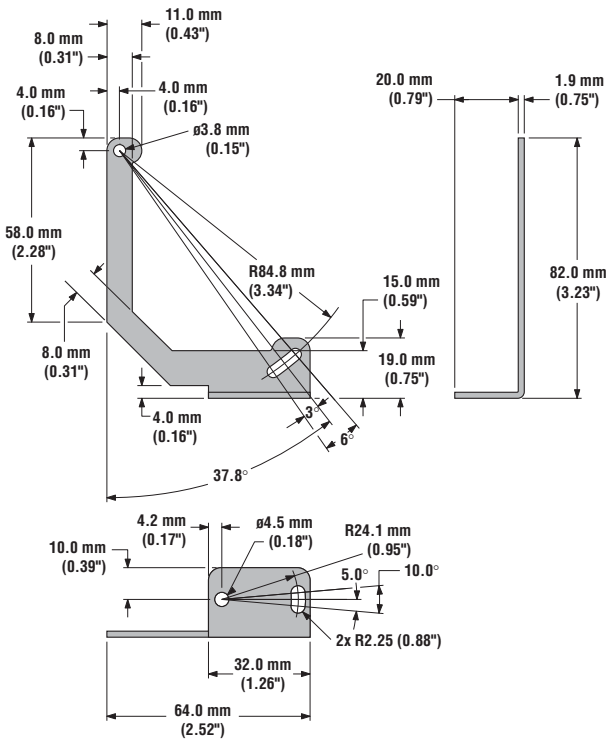
Quick-Disconnect (QD) Cables

Style	Model	Length	Connector
5-Pin Euro	**MQDC1-506**	2 m (6.5')	Straight
	MQDC1-515	5 m (15')	Straight
	MQDC1-530	9 m (30')	Straight
	MQDC1-506RA	2 m (6.5')	Right-angle
	MQDC1-515RA	5 m (15')	Right-angle
	MQDC1-530RA	9 m (30')	Right-angle

Style	Model	Length	Connector
4-Pin Micro	**MQAC-406**	2 m (6.5')	Straight
	MQAC-415	5 m (15')	Straight
	MQAC-430	9 m (30')	Straight
	MQAC-406RA	2 m (6.5')	Right-angle
	MQAC-415RA	5 m (15')	Right-angle
	MQAC-430RA	9 m (30')	Right-angle

SMBQ60

- Right-angle bracket
- 14-ga., 304 Stainless Steel



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Q60AFV Series Sensors with Visible Red Emitter

Self-Contained Adjustable-Field Sensors

Q60AFV Adjustable-Field Features

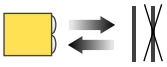
- Adjustable-field background suppression sensor detects objects within a defined sensing field, while ignoring objects located beyond the sensing field cutoff
- Two-turn, logarithmic adjustment of sensing field cutoff point from 0.2 to 1 m; allows easy setting of cutoff point at long range
- Rotating pointer indicates relative cutoff point setting
- Easy push-button or remote programming of light/dark operate and output timing; continuous status indicators verify all settings at a glance
- Output ON and/or OFF delays adjustable from 8 milliseconds to 16 seconds
- Powerful, highly collimated visible red sensing beam
- Tough ABS/polycarbonate blend housing is rated IEC IP67; NEMA 6

10-30V dc Models (Q60BB6AFV):

- Powered by 10 to 30V dc; bipolar (one NPN and one PNP) outputs
- Available with integral cable or rotating Euro-style quick-disconnect fitting

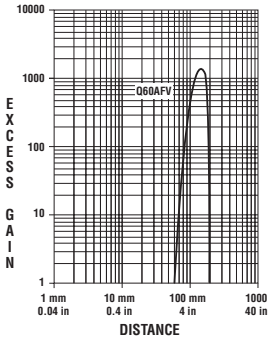
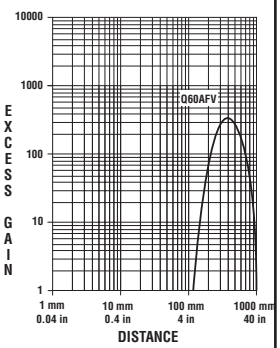
Universal Voltage Models (Q60VR3AFV):

- 12-250V dc or 24-250V ac, 50/60 Hz
- Available with integral cable or rotating Micro-style quick-disconnect fitting



Visible Red, 665 nm

Q60 Adjustable-Field Models

Models	Minimum Range	Cutoff Point	Cable*	Supply Voltage	Output Type	Excess Gain at 200 mm Cutoff	Excess Gain at 1000 mm Cutoff
Q60BB6AFV1000	65 mm to 130 mm (2.5" to 5") depending on cutoff point setting	Adjustable: 200 mm to 1000 mm (8" to 40")	5-wire 2 m (6.5')	10-30V dc	Bipolar NPN/PNP		
Q60BB6AFV1000Q			5-pin Euro-style QD				
Q60VR3AFV1000			5-wire 2 m (6.5')	**Universal Voltage** 12-250V dc or 24-250V ac	**E/M Relay** (SPDT), normally closed and normally open contacts		
Q60VR3AFV1000Q1			4-pin Micro-style QD		**E/M Relay** (SPST), normally open contact		

* 9 meter cables are available by adding suffix "**W/30**" to the model number of any cabled sensor (e.g., **Q60BB6AFV1000 W/30**). A model with a QD connector requires a mating cable; see page 8.

WARNING . . . Not To Be Used for Personnel Protection

Never use these products as sensing devices for personnel protection. Doing so could lead to serious injury or death.

These sensors do NOT include the self-checking redundant circuitry necessary to allow their use in personnel safety applications. A sensor failure or malfunction can cause either an energized or de-energized sensor output condition. Consult your current Banner Safety Products catalog for safety products which meet OSHA, ANSI and IEC standards for personnel protection.

Q60AFV Overview

The Q60AFV sensor is a full-featured adjustable-field sensor. These adjustable-field sensors are able to detect objects of relatively low reflectivity, while ignoring other objects in the background (beyond the cutoff point). The cutoff distance is mechanically adjustable, using the 2-turn adjustment screw on the sensor top (Figure 1). A rotating pointer indicates the relative cutoff position. (The indicator moves clockwise to show increasing distance.)

Two push buttons (ON Delay and OFF Delay) are used to set the output delay options, to toggle between light and dark operate modes and to lock out the push buttons for security purposes. These functions also may be accomplished using the remote wire.

Seven LED indicators show, during RUN mode, the sensor configuration and operating status. During Delay Configuration, 5 of the LEDs combine to form a single light bar that indicates relative ON or OFF delay time.

Adjustable-Field Sensing — Theory of Operation

In operation, the Q60AFV compares the reflections of its emitted light beam (E) from an object back to the sensor's two differently-aimed detectors R1 and R2 (see Figure 2). If the near detector (R1) light signal is stronger than the far detector (R2) light signal (see object A, closer than the cutoff distance), the sensor responds to the object. If the far detector (R2) light signal is stronger than the near detector (R1) light signal (see object B, object beyond the cutoff distance), the sensor ignores the object.

The cutoff distance for Q60AFV sensors is adjustable from 200 to 1000 millimeters (8" to 40"). Objects lying beyond the cutoff distance are ignored, even if they are highly reflective. However, it is possible to falsely detect a background object, under certain conditions (see Background Reflectivity and Placement, page 3).

In the drawings and discussion on this page and page 3, the letters E, R1, and R2 identify how the sensor's three optical elements (Emitter "E", Near Detector "R1", and Far Detector "R2") line up across the face of the sensor. The location of these elements defines the sensing axis (see Figure 3). The sensing axis becomes important in certain situations, such as those illustrated in Figures 8 and 9.

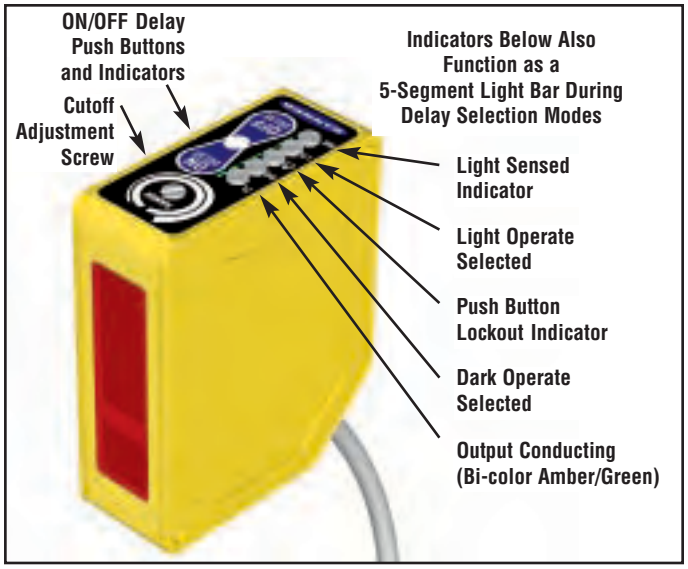


Figure 1. Q60V features

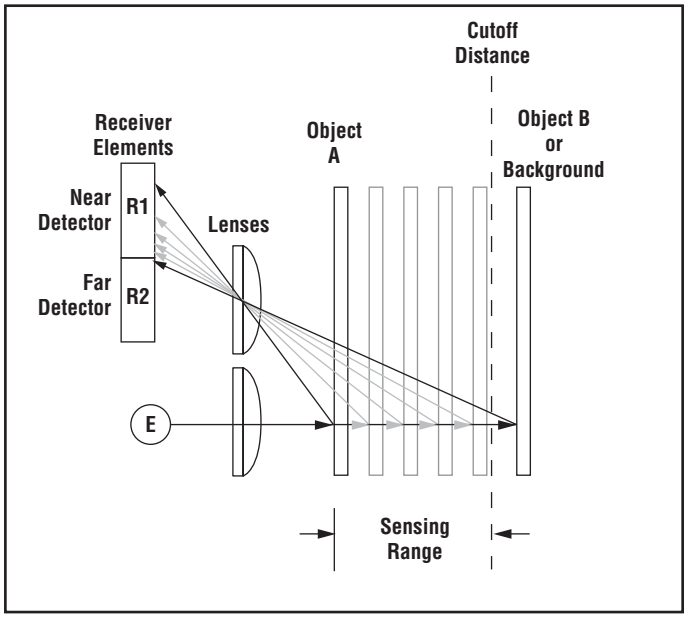


Figure 2. Adjustable field sensing concept

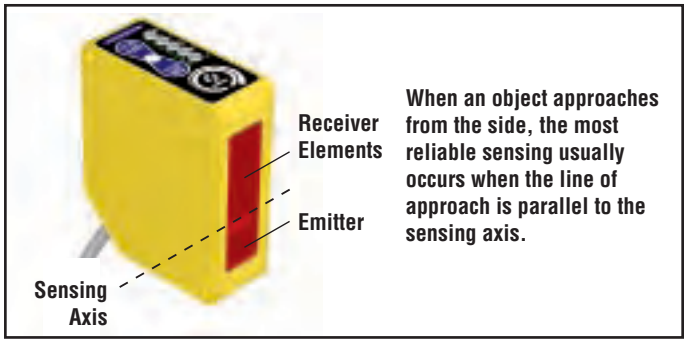


Figure 3. Q60V sensing axis

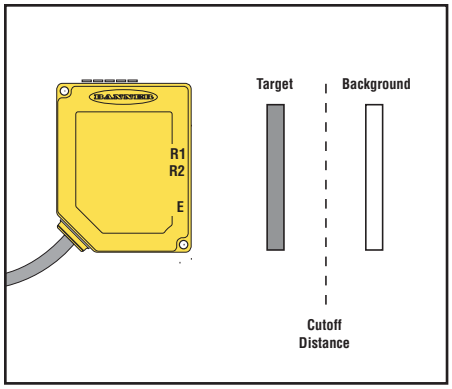


Figure 4. Set cutoff distance approximately midway between the farthest target and the closest background

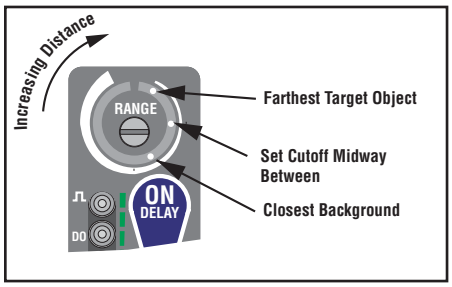


Figure 5. Setting the cutoff distance

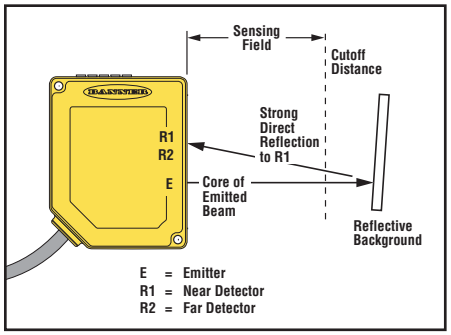


Figure 6. Reflective background – problem

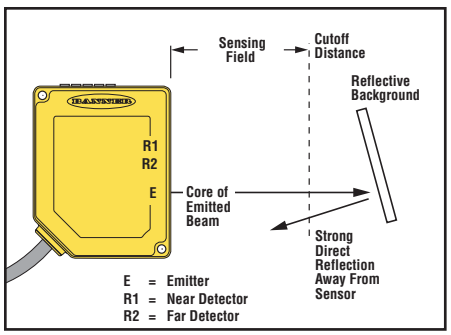


Figure 7. Reflective background – solution

Sensor Setup

Setting the Cutoff Distance

The cutoff distance for Q60AFV sensors may be adjusted between 200 mm and 1000 mm (8" to 40").

To maximize contrast, position the lightest possible background to be used, at the closest position it will come to the sensor during use (Figure 4). Using a small screwdriver in the adjustment screw, adjust the cutoff distance until the threshold is reached and the green Light Sensed indicator changes state. (If the indicator never comes ON, the background is beyond the maximum sensing cutoff and will be ignored.) Note the position of the rotating cutoff position indicator at this position. Then repeat the procedure, using the darkest target, placed in its most distant position for sensing. Adjust the cutoff so that the indicator is midway between the two positions (Figure 5).

NOTE: Setting the cutoff distance adjustment screw to its maximum clockwise position places the receiver lens directly in front of the receiver elements and results in the Q60 performing as a long-range diffuse sensor.

Sensing Reliability

For highest sensitivity, the sensor-to-object distance should be such that the object will be sensed at or near the point of maximum excess gain. The excess gain curves on page 1 show excess gain vs. sensing distance for 200 mm and 1 m cutoffs. Maximum excess gain for a 200 mm cutoff occurs at a lens-to-object distance of about 150 mm, and for a 1 m cutoff, at about 400 mm. The background must be placed beyond the cutoff distance. Following these two guidelines makes it possible to detect objects of low reflectivity, even against close-in reflective backgrounds.

Background Reflectivity and Placement

Avoid mirror-like backgrounds that produce specular reflections. False sensor response will occur if a background surface reflects the sensor's light more strongly to the near detector (R1) than to the far detector (R2). The result is a false ON condition (Figure 6). Use of a diffusely-reflective (matte) background will cure this problem. Other possible solutions are to angle either the sensor or the background (in any plane) so that the background does not reflect back to the sensor (see Figure 7).

An object beyond the cutoff distance, either moving or stationary (and when positioned as shown in Figure 8), can cause unwanted triggering of the sensor because it reflects more light to the near detector than to the far detector. The problem is easily remedied by rotating the sensor 90° (Figure 9) to align the sensing axis horizontally. The object then reflects the R1 and R2 fields equally, resulting in no false triggering.

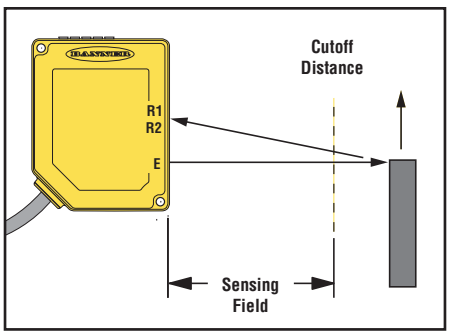


Figure 8. Object beyond cutoff distance — problem

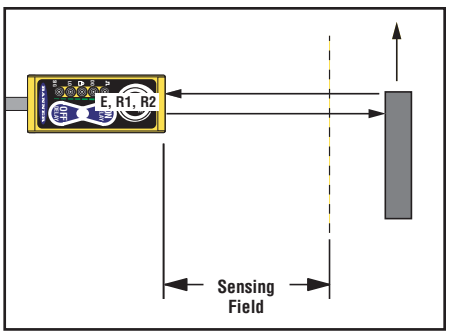


Figure 9. Object beyond cutoff distance — solution

Color Sensitivity

The effects of object reflectivity on cutoff distance, though small, may be important for some applications.

The excess gain curves on page 1 were generated using a white test card of 90% reflectance. Objects with reflectivity of less than 90% reflect less light back to the sensor, and thus require proportionately more excess gain in order to be sensed with the same reliability as more reflective objects. When sensing an object of very low reflectivity, it may be especially important to sense it at or near the distance of maximum excess gain.

It is expected that at any given cutoff setting, the actual cutoff distance for lower reflectance targets will be slightly shorter than for higher reflectance targets (see Figure 10). This behavior is known as color sensitivity.

The percentage of deviation indicates a change in the cutoff point for either 18% gray or 6% black targets, relative to the cutoff point set for a 90% reflective white test card.

For example, the cutoff point decreases 4% for a 6% reflectance black target when the cutoff point is adjusted for 1000 mm (40") using a 90% reflectance white test card. In other words, the cutoff point for the black target is 960 mm (38") for this setting.

Setting the Output Delay

The output of the Q60AFV sensor may be delayed between 0.008 and 16 seconds, in any of 72 increments. Delay is indicated on the 5-segment light bar using single LED segments or combinations of them, in varying stages of intensity. Major increments, displayed by a single full-intensity LED, are shown in Figure 13.

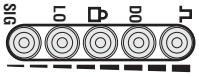
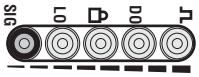
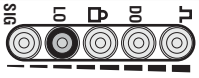
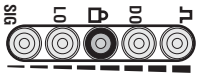
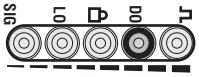
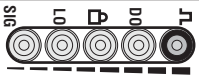
Step #	Delay Time	LED Status
0	No Delay	
8	0.062 second	
24	0.250 second	
40	1.00 second	
56	4.0 seconds	
72	16 seconds	

Figure 13. ON/OFF Delay options

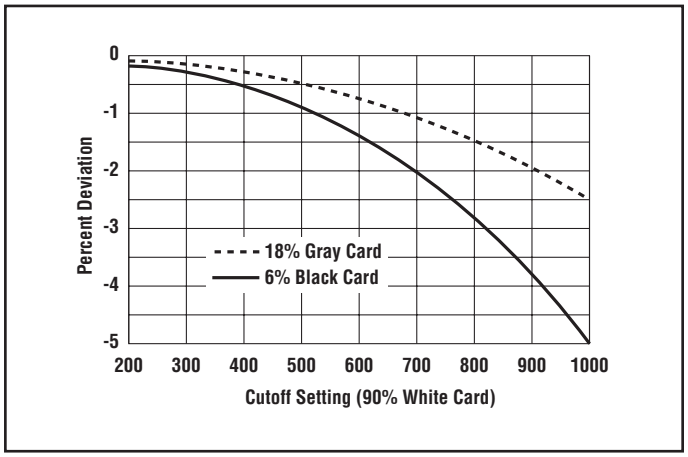


Figure 10. Q60V Cutoff point deviation

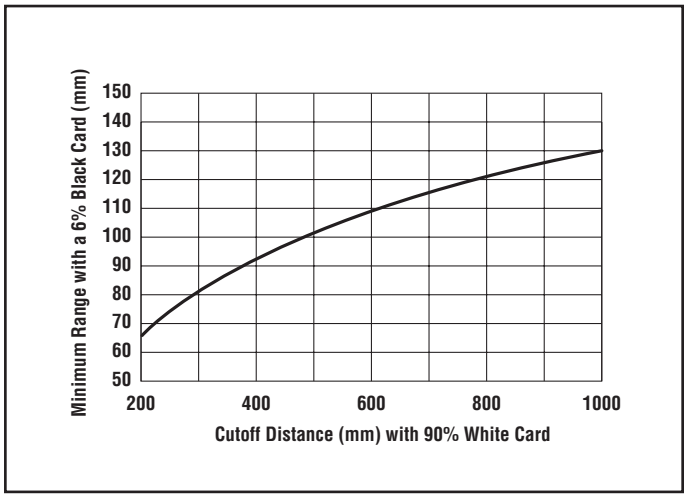


Figure 11. Q60V minimum range vs. cutoff setting

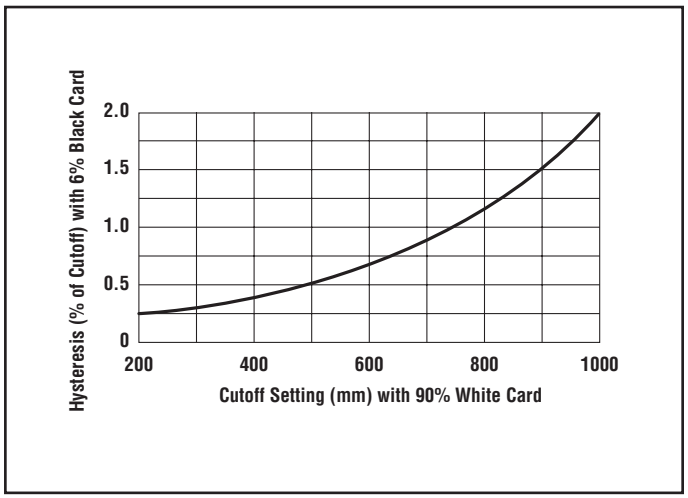


Figure 12. Q60V hysteresis

To set a delay, single-click the appropriate button or pulse the remote wire as shown in Figure 14 to enable the process. Then use the + or – button or the appropriate remote wire pulse procedure to increase or decrease the delay (single-click adjusts the delay by one step at a time, and holding the button in provides a rapid increase/decrease).

NOTE: Remote wire available on models Q60BB6AFV(Q1) only.

T = 40 – 800 ms
Press and Hold > 800 ms unless otherwise noted

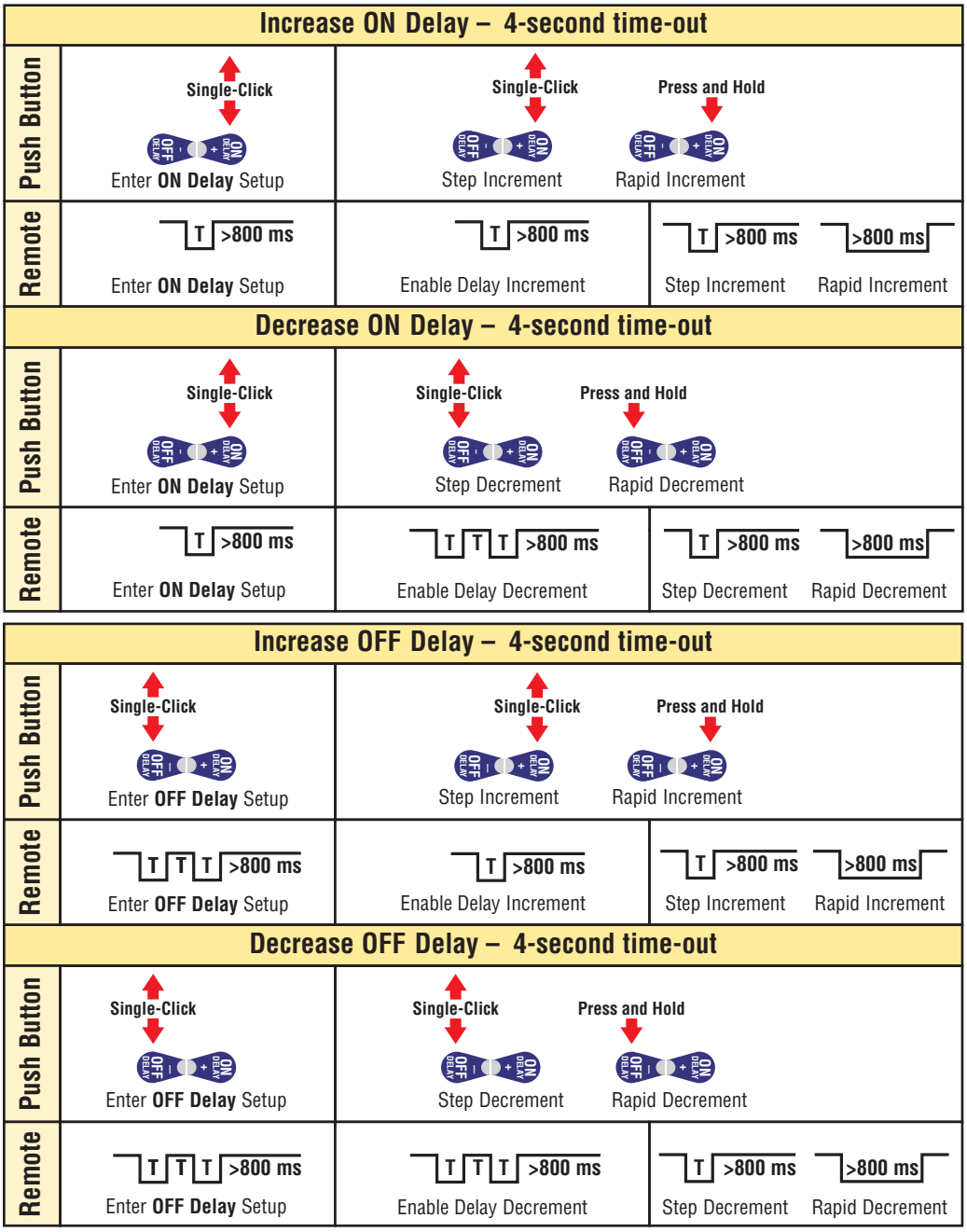


Figure 14. ON/OFF Delay configuration procedure

Light/Dark Operate Select

Light Operate or Dark Operate mode may be selected using the two push buttons or a 4-second pulse of the remote line to toggle between the selections. See Figure 15.

Push Button Lockout

For security, the push buttons may be locked out using either the remote line or the push buttons themselves. See Figure 16.

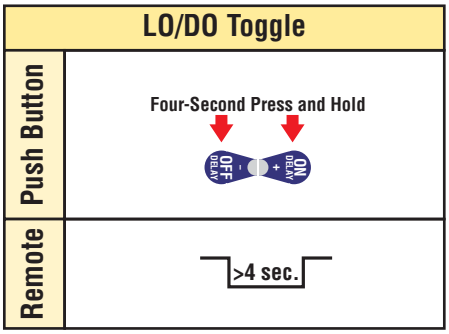


Figure 15. Light/Dark operate toggle options

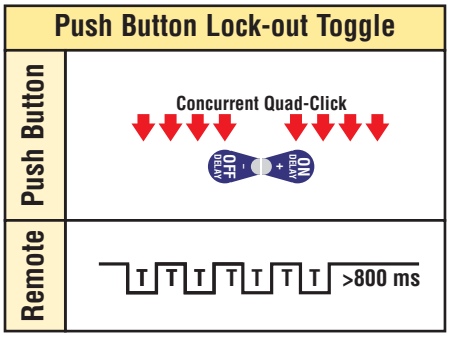
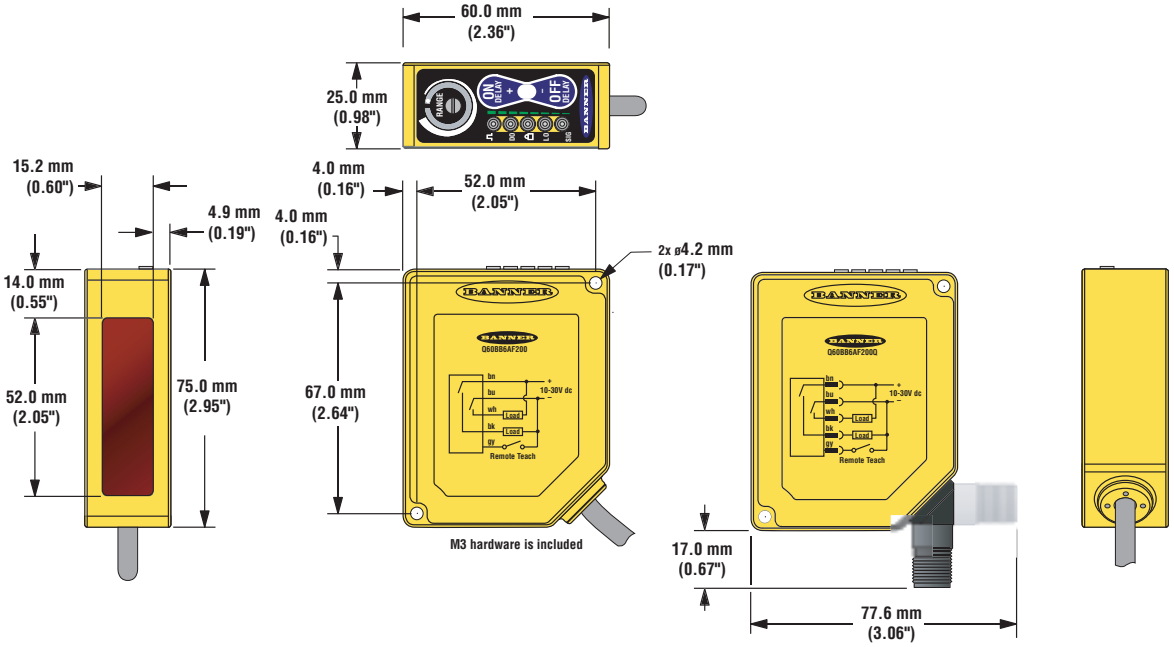


Figure 16. Lockout toggle

Q60V Adjustable-Field Sensor Dimensions



Q60V Specifications

Supply Voltage and Current	**Q60BB6AFV models:** 10 to 30V dc (10% maximum ripple) at less than 50 mA exclusive of load **Q60VR3AFV Universal models:** 12 to 250V dc or 24 to 250V ac, 50/60 Hz
Supply Protection Circuitry	Protected against reverse polarity and transient voltages (Q60VR3 models' dc hookup is without regard to polarity)
Output Configuration	**Q60BB6AFV models:** Bipolar; one NPN (current sinking) and one PNP (current sourcing) open-collector transistor **Q60VR3AFV cabled model:** E/M Relay (SPDT), normally closed and normally open contacts **Q60VR3AFVQ1 (QD) model:** E/M Relay (SPST), normally open contact

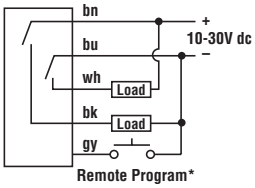
Q60V Specifications

Output Rating	**Q60BB6AFV models** 150 mA maximum each output @ 25° C **Off-state leakage current:** < 5µA @ 30V dc **Output saturation NPN:** < 200 mV @ 10 mA and < 1V @150mA **Output saturation PNP:** < 1V at 10 mA; < 1.5V at 150 mA **Q60VR3AFV Universal models** **Min. voltage and current:** 5V dc, 10 mA **Mechanical life of relay:** 50,000,000 operations **Electrical life of relay at full resistive load:** 100,000 operations **Max. switching power (resistive load):** **Cabled models:** 1250VA, 150 W **QD models:** 750VA, 90W **Max. switching voltage (resistive load):** **Cabled models:** 250V ac, 125V dc **QD models:** 250V ac, 125V dc **Max. switching current (resistive load):** **Cabled models:** 5 A @ 250V ac, 5 A @ 30V dc derated to 200 mA @ 125V dc **QD models:** 3 A @ 250V ac, 3 A @ 30V dc derated to 200 mA @ 125V dc
Output Protection Circuitry	**Q60BB6AFV models:** Protected against continuous overload or short circuit of outputs **All models:** Protected against false pulse on power-up
Output Response Time	**Q60BB6AFV models:** 2 milliseconds ON and OFF NOTE: 150 millisecond delay on power-up; outputs do not conduct during this time. **Q60VR3AFV Universal models:** 15 milliseconds ON and OFF NOTE: 150 millisecond delay on power-up; relay is de-energized during this time.
Repeatability	500 microseconds
Sensing Hysteresis	See Figure 12.
Indicators NOTE: Outputs are active during on/off timing selection mode.	**ON Delay** **Steady Green:** Run mode, ON delay is active **Flashing Green:** ON Delay Selection mode is active **OFF Delay** **Steady Green:** Run mode, OFF delay is active **Flashing Green:** OFF Delay Selection mode is active **5-Segment Light Bar*:** Indicates relative delay time during ON or OFF Delay Selection modes **Output** **Steady Amber:** Outputs are conducting **Steady Green:** During ON/OFF Delay Selection modes **Dark Operate** **Steady Green:** Dark Operate is selected **Lockout** **Steady Green:** Buttons are locked out **Light Operate** **Steady Green:** Light Operate is selected **Signal** **Steady Green:** Sensor is receiving signal **Flashing Green:** Marginal signal (1.0 to 2.25 excess gain) *Output, Dark Operate, Lockout, Light Operate and Signal indicators function as 5-Segment Light Bar during ON or OFF Delay Selection modes
Adjustments	2 momentary push buttons: ON Delay (+) and OFF Delay (–) (DC models also have remote program wire) **ON Delay select:** 8 ms to 16 seconds **OFF Delay select:** 8 ms to 16 seconds **LO/DO select** **Push button lockout** for security Slotted, geared, 2-turn, cutoff range adjustment screw (mechanical stops on both ends of travel)
Construction	**Housing:** ABS polycarbonate blend **Lens:** Acrylic **Cover:** Clear ABS
Environmental Rating	IEC IP67; NEMA 6
Connections	2 m (6.5') or 9 m (30') attached cable, 5-pin Euro-style fitting, or 5-pin Mini-style 150 mm (6") QD pigtail, depending on model. QD cables are ordered separately; see page 8.
Operating Conditions	**Temperature:** -20° to +55°C (-7° to +131°F) **Maximum Relative Humidity:** 90% at 50°C (non-condensing)
Certifications	CE

Q60V Series Adjustable-Field Sensors – Visible Red Emitter

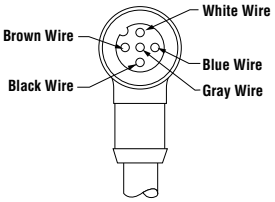
Q60V Adjustable-Field Hookups

Q60BB6AFV1000(Q)
(Cabled and QD Models)
10 to 30V dc

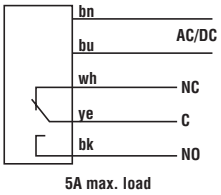


*DC models only; LO/DO and output delay select

5-Pin Euro-Style Pin-out
(Cable Connector Shown)

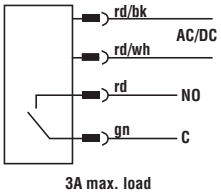


Q60VR3AFV1000
(Cabled Model)
24 to 250V ac (50/60Hz) or 12 to 250V dc



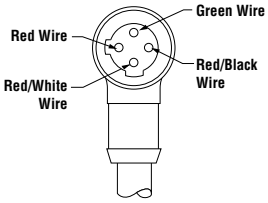
5A max. load

Q60VR3AFV1000Q1
(QD Model)
24 to 250V ac (50/60Hz) or 12 to 250V dc



3A max. load

4-Pin Micro-Style Pin-out
(Cable Connector Shown)



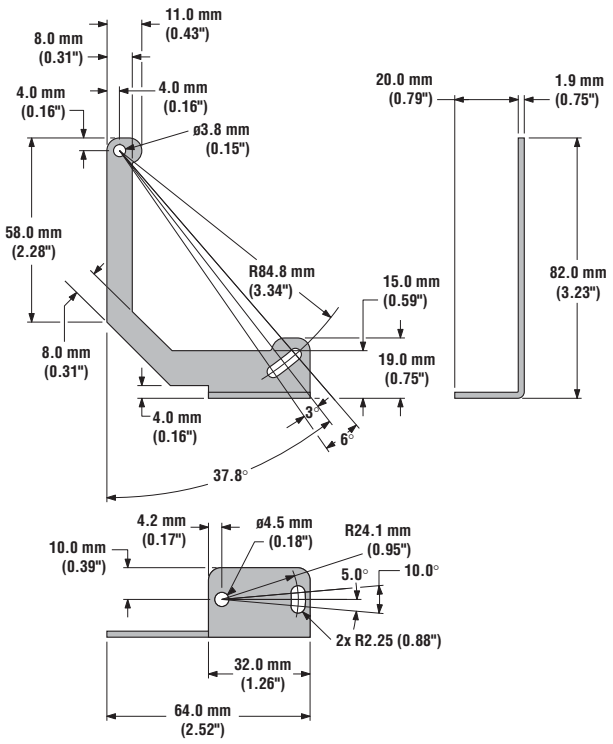
Quick-Disconnect (QD) Cables

Style	Model	Length	Connector
5-Pin Euro	**MQDC1-506**	2 m (6.5')	Straight
	MQDC1-515	5 m (15')	Straight
	MQDC1-530	9 m (30')	Straight
	MQDC1-506RA	2 m (6.5')	Right-angle
	MQDC1-515RA	5 m (15')	Right-angle
	MQDC1-530RA	9 m (30')	Right-angle

Style	Model	Length	Connector
4-Pin Micro	**MQAC-406**	2 m (6.5')	Straight
	MQAC-415	5 m (15')	Straight
	MQAC-430	9 m (30')	Straight
	MQAC-406RA	2 m (6.5')	Right-angle
	MQAC-415RA	5 m (15')	Right-angle
	MQAC-430RA	9 m (30')	Right-angle

SMBQ60

- Right-angle bracket
- 14-ga., 304 Stainless Steel



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the photoelectric specialist

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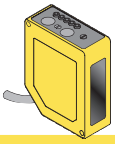
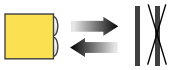
Q60LAF Series Laser Adjustable-Field Sensors

Long-Range Self-Contained Adjustable-Field Laser Sensors



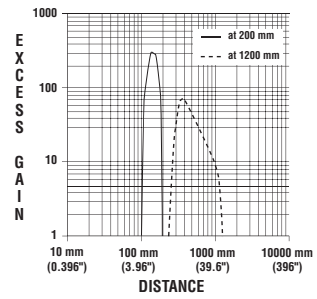
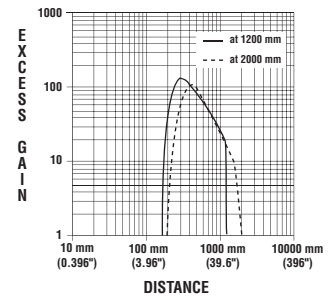
Features

- Long-range adjustable-field background suppression sensor detects objects within a defined sensing field, and ignores objects located beyond the sensing field cutoff
- Powerful visible red laser sensing beam, class 1 and class 2 models available
- Two-turn, logarithmic cutoff point adjustment for easy setting of cutoff point at long range; rotating pointer indicates relative cutoff point setting
- Easy push-button or remote setting of light/dark operate and output timing; continuous status indicators verify all settings at a glance
- Output ON and/or OFF delays adjustable from 8 milliseconds to 16 seconds
- Tough ABS/polycarbonate blend housing is rated IEC IP67; NEMA 6
- Models available for 10-30V dc operation or universal voltage (12 to 250V dc or 24 to 250V ac, 50/60 Hz)



Visible Red, 650 nm

Models

Models	Cutoff Point	Cable*	Supply Voltage	Output Type	Excess Gain (performance based on 90% reflectance white test card)
Class 1 Laser					
Q60BB6LAF1400	Adjustable: 200 mm to 1400 mm (8" to 55")	5-wire 2 m (6.5')	10 to 30V dc	Bipolar NPN/PNP	
Q60BB6LAF1400Q		5-pin Euro-style QD fitting			
Q60BB6LAF1400QP		5-pin Euro-style QD pigtail			
Q60VR3LAF1400		5-wire 2 m (6.5')	**Universal Voltage** 12 to 250V dc or 24 to 250V ac	**E/M Relay** (SPDT), N.C. and N.O. contacts	
Q60VR3LAF1400Q1		4-pin Micro-style QD fitting		**E/M Relay** (SPST), N.O. contact	
Class 2 Laser					
Q60BB6LAF2000	Adjustable: 200 mm to 2000 mm (8" to 80")	5-wire 2 m (6.5')	10 to 30V dc	Bipolar NPN/PNP	
Q60BB6LAF2000Q		5-pin Euro-style QD fitting			
Q60BB6LAF2000QP		5-pin Euro-style QD pigtail			
Q60VR3LAF2000		5-wire 2 m (6.5')	**Universal Voltage** 12 to 250V dc or 24 to 250V ac	**E/M Relay** (SPDT), N.C. and N.O. contacts	
Q60VR3LAF2000Q1		4-pin Micro-style QD fitting		**E/M Relay** (SPST), N.O. contact	

* 9 meter cables are available by adding suffix "**W/30**" to the model number of any cabled sensor (e.g., **Q60BB6LAF1400 W/30**). A model with a QD connector requires a mating cable; see page 8.

See Safety Use Warning on back page.

Q60LAF Series Laser Adjustable-Field Sensors

Overview

The Q60LAF sensor is a full-featured adjustable-field sensor. These adjustable-field sensors are able to detect objects of relatively low reflectivity, while ignoring other objects in the background (beyond the cutoff point). The cutoff distance is mechanically adjustable, using the 2-turn adjustment screw (Figure 1). A rotating pointer indicates the relative cutoff position. (The indicator moves clockwise to show increasing distance.) The collimated laser emitter produces a small, bright spot, allowing easy alignment and precision sensing of relatively small objects at long range.

Two push buttons (ON Delay and OFF Delay) are used to set the output delay options, to toggle between light and dark operate modes and to lock out the push buttons for security purposes. For 10 to 30V dc models, these functions also may be accomplished using the remote wire.

Seven LED indicators show, during RUN mode, the sensor configuration and operating status. During Delay Configuration, 5 of the LEDs combine to form a single light bar that indicates relative ON or OFF delay time.

Adjustable-Field Sensing – Theory of Operation

In operation, the Q60LAF compares the reflections of its emitted light beam (E) from an object back to the sensor's two differently-aimed detectors R1 and R2 (see Figure 2). If the near detector (R1) light signal is stronger than the far detector (R2) light signal (see object A, closer than the cutoff distance), the sensor responds to the object. If the far detector (R2) light signal is stronger than the near detector (R1) light signal (see object B, object beyond the cutoff distance), the sensor ignores the object.

The cutoff distance for Q60LAF sensors is adjustable from 200 to 1400 mm (8" to 55") for Class 1 laser models, and 200 to 2000 mm (8" to 80") for Class 2 laser models. Objects lying beyond the cutoff distance are ignored.

In the drawings and discussion on this page and page 4, the letters E, R1, and R2 identify how the sensor's three optical elements (Emitter "E", Near Detector "R1", and Far Detector "R2") line up across the face of the sensor. The location of these elements defines the sensing axis (see Figure 3). The sensing axis becomes important in certain situations, such as those illustrated in Figures 7 and 8.

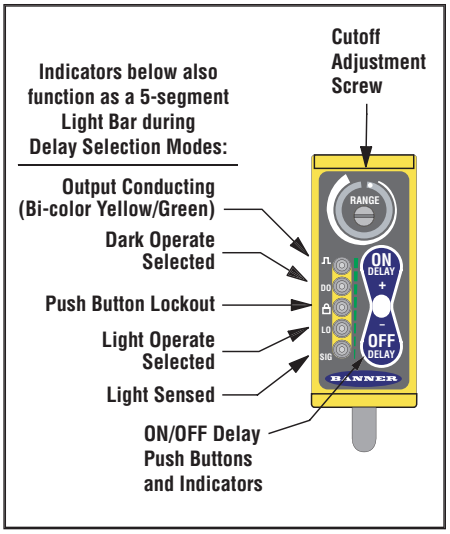


Figure 1. Q60LAF features

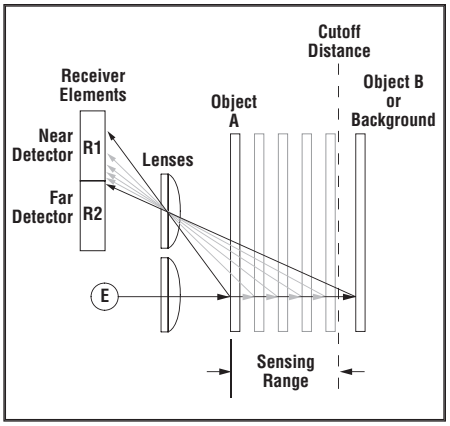


Figure 2. Adjustable field sensing concept

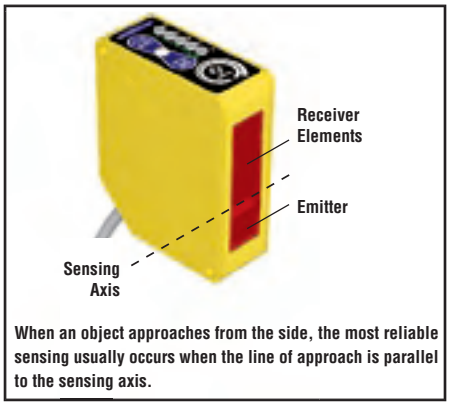


Figure 3. Q60 sensing axis

Color Sensitivity

The effects of object reflectivity on cutoff distance, though small, may be important for some applications.

The excess gain curves on page 1 were generated using a white test card of 90% reflectance. Objects with reflectivity of less than 90% reflect less light back to the sensor, and thus require proportionately more excess gain in order to be sensed with the same reliability as more reflective objects. When sensing an object of very low reflectivity, it may be especially important to sense it at or near the distance of maximum excess gain.

It is expected that at any given cutoff setting, the actual cutoff distance for lower reflectance targets will be slightly shorter than for higher reflectance targets (see Figure 4). This behavior is known as color sensitivity.

The percentage of deviation indicates a change in the cutoff point for either 18% gray or 6% black targets, relative to the cutoff point set for a 90% reflective white test card.

For example, the cutoff point decreases 10% for a 6% reflectance black target when the cutoff point is adjusted for 1700 mm (67") using a 90% reflectance white test card. In other words, the cutoff point for the black target is 1530 mm (60") for this setting.

NOTE: Sensing at closer than the minimum specified range is not guaranteed.

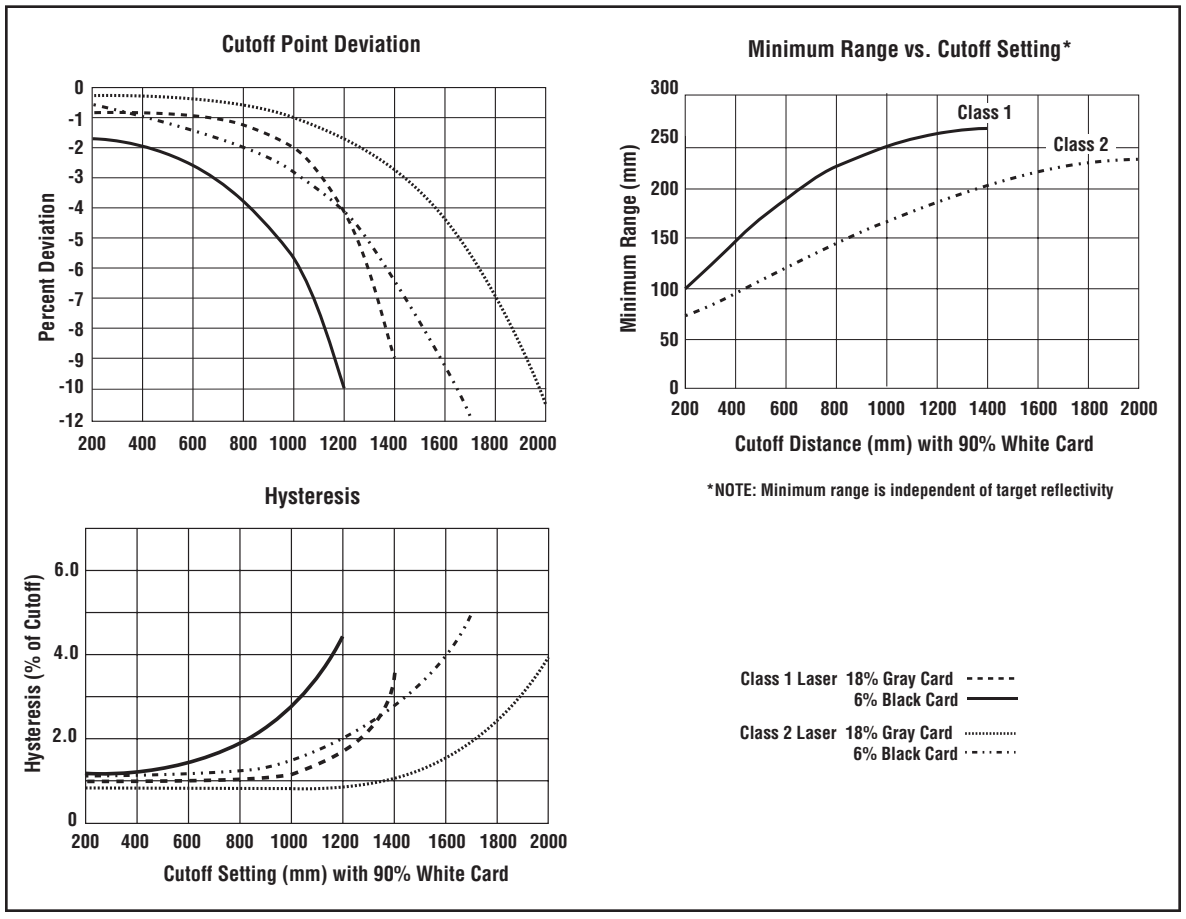


Figure 4. Q60LAF performance

Setting the Cutoff Distance

The cutoff distance for Q60LAF sensors may be adjusted between 200 mm and 1400 mm (8" to 55") for Class 1 laser models, and between 200 mm and 2000 mm (8" to 80") for Class 2 laser models.

To maximize contrast, position the lightest possible background to be used, at the closest position it will come to the sensor during use (Figure 5). Using a small screwdriver in the adjustment screw, adjust the cutoff distance until the threshold is reached and the green Light Sensed indicator changes state. (If the indicator never comes ON, the background is beyond the maximum sensing cutoff and will be ignored.) Note the position of the rotating cutoff position indicator at this position. Then repeat the procedure, using the darkest target, placed in its most distant position for sensing. Adjust the cutoff so that the indicator is midway between the two positions (Figure 6).

NOTE: Setting the cutoff distance adjustment screw to its maximum clockwise position places the receiver lens directly in front of the receiver elements and results in the Q60 performing as a long-range diffuse sensor.

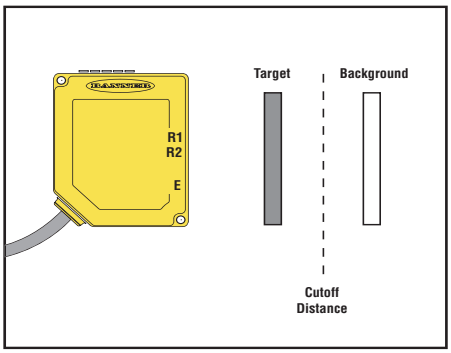


Figure 5. Set cutoff distance approximately midway between the farthest target and the closest background

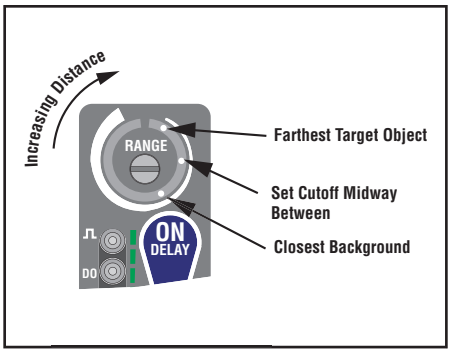


Figure 6. Setting the cutoff distance

Sensing Reliabilty

For highest sensitivity, the sensor should be mounted so that the target object will be sensed at or near the point of maximum excess gain. The excess gain curves on page 1 show excess gain vs. sensing distance for 200 mm, 1,200 mm and 2 m cutoffs. Maximum excess gain for a 200 mm cutoff occurs at a lens-to-object distance of about 150 mm, and for a 2 m cutoff, at about 500 mm. The background must be placed beyond the cutoff distance. Following these two guidelines makes it possible to detect objects of low reflectivity, even against close-in reflective backgrounds.

Background Reflectivity and Placement

Avoid mirror-like backgrounds that produce specular reflections. False sensor response will occur if a background surface reflects the sensor's light more strongly to the near detector (R1) than to the far detector (R2). The result is a false ON condition (Figure 7). Use of a diffusely-reflective (matte) background will cure this problem. Other possible solutions are to angle either the sensor or the background (in any plane) so that the background does not reflect back to the sensor.

An object beyond the cutoff distance, either moving or stationary (and when positioned as shown in Figure 8), can cause unwanted triggering of the sensor because it reflects more light to the near detector than to the far detector. The problem is easily remedied by rotating the sensor 90° to align the sensing axis horizontally. The object then reflects the R1 and R2 fields equally, resulting in no false triggering.

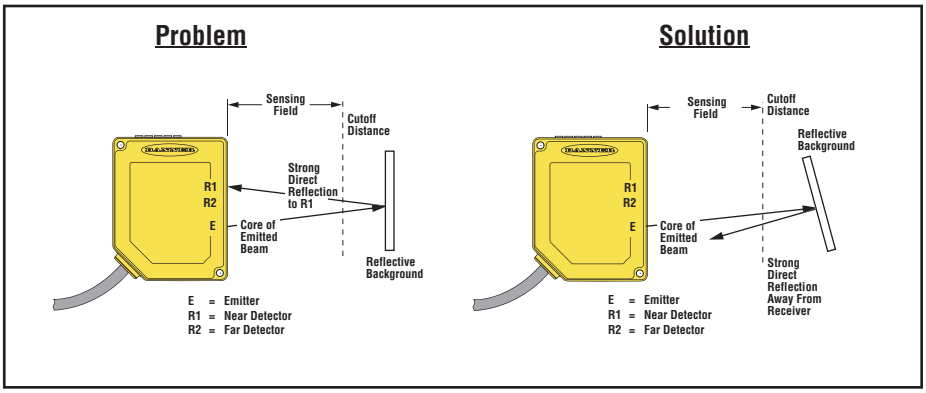


Figure 7. Reflective background – problem and solution

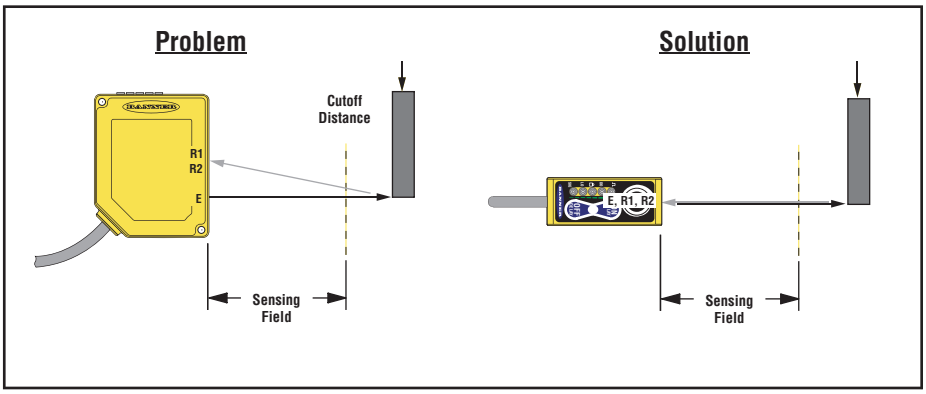


Figure 8. Object beyond cutoff distance — problem and solution

Setting the Output Delay

When target objects are in motion, an output delay can help prevent "hunting" or multiple outputs from process control equipment. A delay also can be used to monitor product flow, "downed goods", or "jams" (product that is no longer being conveyed properly). A delay can also create a "smart zone," enabling certain equipment to be directly controlled by the sensor, rather than requiring a PLC I/O.

The Q60LAF output may be delayed from 0.008 to 16 seconds, in 72 increments. Delay is indicated on the 5-segment light bar using single LED segments or combinations of them, in varying stages of intensity; see Figure 9.

To set a delay, single-click the appropriate button or pulse the remote wire (DC models only) to enable the process. Then use the + or – button or the appropriate remote wire pulses to increase or decrease the delay (single-click to adjust the delay by one step, or hold the button for a rapid increase/decrease).

Output ON-Delay – 4 second time-out		
	Push Button	**Remote** (DC models only) 0.04 sec. < T < 0.8 sec.
Enter ON-Delay Setup	Single-Click	T >800 ms
Increase ON-Delay	Single-Click (Step Increment) or Press and Hold (Rapid Increment)	T >800 ms → Enable ON-Delay Increment T >800 ms (Step Increment) or >800 ms (Rapid Increment)
Decrease ON-Delay	Single-Click (Step Decrement) or Press and Hold (Rapid Decrement)	T T T >800 ms → Enable ON-Delay Decrement T >800 ms (Step Decrement) or >800 ms (Rapid Decrement)

Output OFF-Delay – 4 second time-out		
	Push Button	**Remote** (DC models only) 0.04 sec. < T < 0.8 sec.
Enter OFF-Delay Setup	Single-Click	T T T >800 ms
Increase OFF-Delay	Single-Click (Step Increment) or Press and Hold (Rapid Increment)	T >800 ms → Enable OFF-Delay Increment T >800 ms (Step Increment) or >800 ms (Rapid Increment)
Decrease OFF-Delay	Single-Click (Step Increment) or Press and Hold (Rapid Increment)	T T T >800 ms → Enable OFF-Delay Decrement T >800 ms (Step Decrement) or >800 ms (Rapid Decrement)

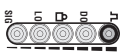
Step Number	Delay Time (Seconds)	LED Status
0	No Delay	
8	0.062	
24	0.25	
40	1.0	
56	4.0	
72	16	

Figure 9. ON/OFF Delay options (major increments depicted)

Sensor Setup

Light/Dark Operate

Light Operate or Dark Operate mode may be selected using the two push buttons or triple-click the remote line to toggle between the selections.

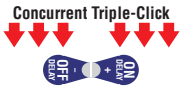
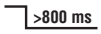
Push Button Lockout

For security, the push buttons may be locked out using either the remote line (for DC models only) or the push buttons themselves. Repeat the process to change the setting.

Laser Enable/Disable (DC models only)

Laser will be disabled after remote line is held low for 800 ms and will remain disabled until remote line is released.

NOTE: 500 ms max. delay after laser is enabled; outputs will default to “No Light” state.

	Push Button	Remote (DC models only) 0.04 sec. < T < 0.8 sec.
LO/DO Toggle		
Push Button Lockout Toggle		
Lasar Enable/ Disable	Not Available	

Laser Classifications

Class 1

Lasers that are safe under reasonably foreseeable conditions of operation, including the use of optical instruments for intrabeam viewing. Reference 60825-1 Amend. 2 © IEC:2001(E), section 8.2.

Class 2

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.

Reference 60825-1 Amend. 2 © IEC:2001(E), section 8.2.

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

For safe laser use:

- Do not permit a person to stare at the laser from within the beam.
- Do not point the laser at a person's eye at close range.
- Terminate the beam emitted by a Class 2 laser product at the end of its useful path. Locate open laser beam paths either above or below eye level, where practical.

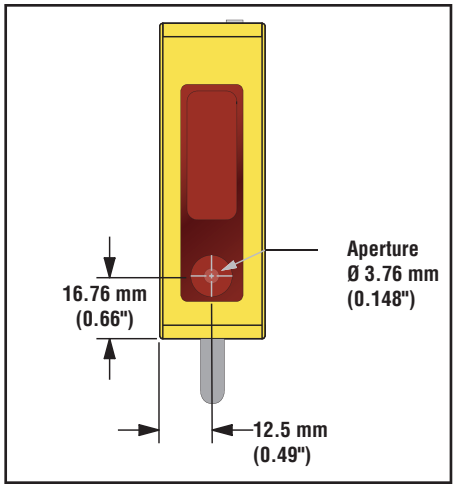


Figure 10. Laser aperture location

Caution

Use of controls or adjustments or performance of procedures other than those specified herein may result in hazardous radiation exposure; per EN 60825.
Do NOT attempt to disassemble this sensor for repair. A defective unit must be returned to the manufacturer.

Specifications

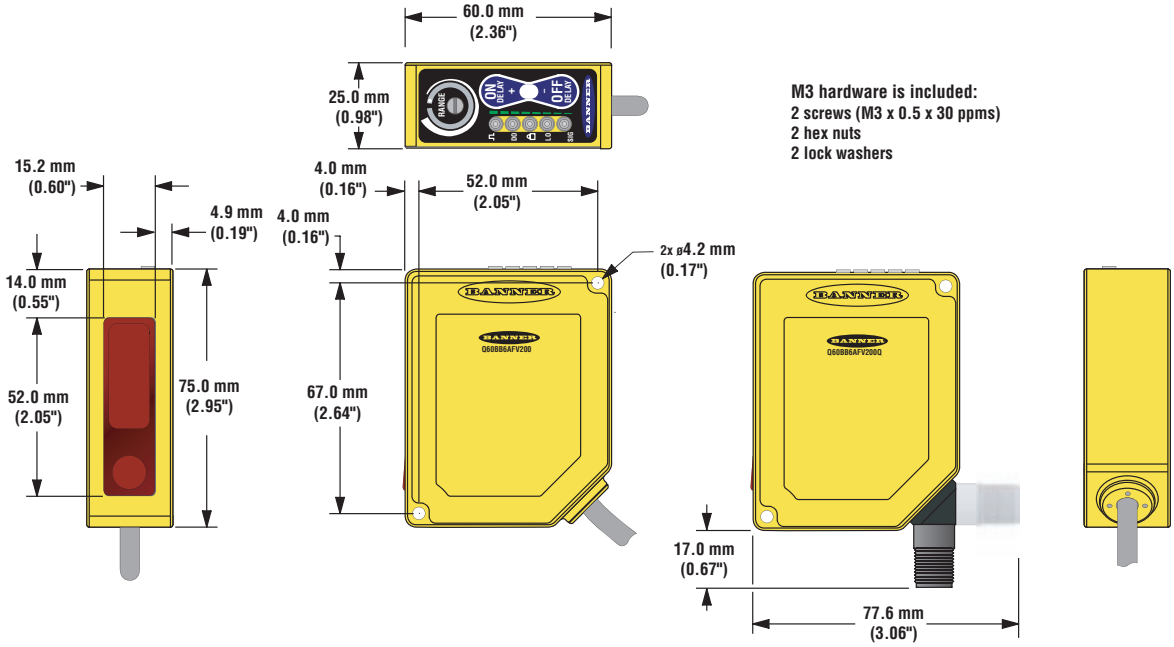
Supply Voltage and Current	**Q60BB6LAF models:** 10 to 30V dc (10% maximum ripple) at less than 35 mA exclusive of load **Q60VR3LAF Universal models:** 12 to 250V dc or 24 to 250V ac, 50/60 Hz Input power 1.5 W maximum
Supply Protection	Protected against reverse polarity and transient voltages (Q60VR3 models' dc hookup is without regard to polarity)
Output Configuration	**Q60BB6LAF models:** Bipolar; one NPN (current sinking) and one PNP (current sourcing) open-collector transistor **Q60VR3LAF cabled model:** E/M Relay (SPDT), normally closed and normally open contacts **Q60VR3LAFQ1 (QD) model:** E/M Relay (SPST), normally open contact
Output Rating	**Q60BB6LAF models** 150 mA maximum each output @ 25° C **Off-state leakage current:** < 5µA @ 30V dc **Output saturation NPN:** < 200 mV @ 10 mA and < 1V @150mA **Output saturation PNP:** < 1V at 10 mA; < 1.5V at 150 mA **Q60VR3LAF Universal models** **Min. voltage and current:** 5V dc, 10 mA **Mechanical life of relay:** 50,000,000 operations **Electrical life of relay at full resistive load:** 100,000 operations **Max. switching power (resistive load):** **Cabled models:** 1250VA, 150 W **QD models:** 750VA, 90W **Max. switching voltage (resistive load):** **Cabled models:** 250V ac, 125V dc **QD models:** 250V ac, 125V dc **Max. switching current (resistive load):** **Cabled models:** 5 A @ 250V ac, 5 A @ 30V dc derated to 200 mA @ 125V dc **QD models:** 3 A @ 250V ac, 3 A @ 30V dc derated to 200 mA @ 125V dc
Output Protection Circuitry	**Q60BB6LAF models:** Protected against continuous overload or short circuit of outputs **All models:** Protected against false pulse on power-up NOTE: 1 second max. delay at power up (outputs do not conduct during this time).
Output Response Time	**Q60BB6LAF models:** 2 milliseconds ON and OFF **Q60VR3LAF Universal models:** 15 milliseconds ON and OFF
Repeatability	500 microseconds
Sensing Hysteresis	See Figure 4.
Indicators (see Figure 1) **NOTE: Outputs are active during on/off timing selection mode.**	**ON-Delay** **ON Green:** RUN mode, ON-delay active **Flashing Green:** ON-Delay Selection mode **OFF-Delay** **ON Green:** RUN mode, OFF-delay active **Flashing Green:** OFF-Delay Selection mode **5-Segment Light Bar*** **ON/OFF-Delay Selection:** Indicates relative delay time **RUN Mode:** **Output** **ON Yellow:** Outputs are conducting **ON Green:** ON/OFF-Delay Selection **Dark Operate** **ON Green:** Dark Operate selected **Lockout** **ON Green:** Buttons locked out **Light Operate** **ON Green:** Light Operate selected **Signal** **ON Green:** Sensor receiving signal **Flashing Green:** Marginal signal (1.0 to 2.25 excess gain)
Laser Characteristics	**Spot Size:** approximately 4 x 2 mm throughout range (collimated beam) **Angle of Divergence:** 5 milliradians NOTE: Contact factory for custom laser spot size.

Q60LAF Series Laser Adjustable-Field Sensors

Specifications, continued

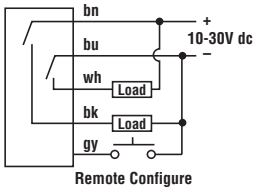
Adjustments	Slotted, geared, 2-turn, cutoff range adjustment screw (mechanical stops on both ends of travel) **2 momentary push buttons:** ON-Delay (+) and OFF-Delay (–) (DC models also have remote program wire) **ON-Delay select:** 8 ms to 16 seconds **OFF-Delay select:** 8 ms to 16 seconds **LO/DO select** **Push button lockout** for security Laser Enable/Disable (remote wire only)
Construction	**Housing:** ABS/polycarbonate **Window:** Acrylic
Environmental Rating	IEC IP67; NEMA 6
Connections	**Q60BB6LAF (DC) models:** 2 m (6.5') or 9 m (30') attached cable, 5-pin Euro-style integral QD fitting, or 5-pin Euro-style 150 mm (6") QD pigtail **Q60VR3LAF Universal models:** 2 m (6.5') or 9 m (30') attached cable, or 5-pin Micro-style 150 mm (6") QD fitting
Operating Conditions	**Temperature:** **Q60BB6LAF (DC) models:** -10° to +50°C (+14° to 121°F) **Q60VR3LAF Universal models:** -10° to +45°C (+14° to 113°F) **Maximum Relative Humidity:** 90% at 50°C (non-condensing)

Dimensions



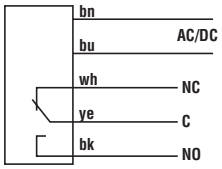
Hookups

DC Models
(Cabled, QD, and QP Models)



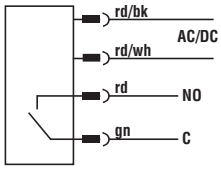
Remote Configure

Universal Voltage Models
(Cabled Models)



5A max. load

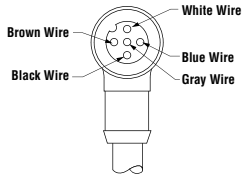
(QD Models)



3A max. load

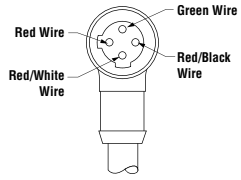
Quick-Disconnect (QD) Cables

5-pin Euro-style – DC Models

Model	Length	Connector	Pin-out
MQDC1-506 **MQDC1-515** **MQDC1-530**	2 m (6.5') 5 m (15') 9 m (30')	Straight	
MQDC1-506RA **MQDC1-515RA** **MQDC1-530RA**	2 m (6.5') 5 m (15') 9 m (30')	Right-angle	

(cable connector shown)

4-pin Micro-style – Universal Voltage Models

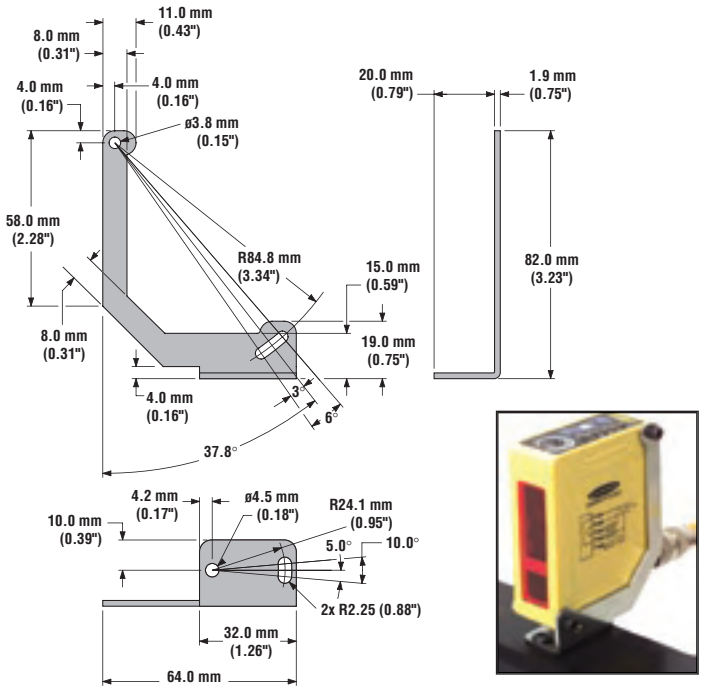
Model	Length	Connector	Pin-out
MQAC-406 **MQAC-415** **MQAC-430**	2 m (6.5') 5 m (15') 9 m (30')	Straight	
MQAC-406RA **MQAC-415RA** **MQAC-430RA**	2 m (6.5') 5 m (15') 9 m (30')	Right-angle	

(cable connector shown)

Q60LAF Series Laser Adjustable-Field Sensors

Accessory Bracket

SMBQ60	• Right-angle bracket • 14-ga., 304 Stainless Steel



more sensors, more solutions

WARNING . . . Not To Be Used for Personnel Protection

Never use these products as sensing devices for personnel protection. Doing so could lead to serious injury or death.

These sensors do NOT include the self-checking redundant circuitry necessary to allow their use in personnel safety applications. A sensor failure or malfunction can cause either an energized or de-energized sensor output condition. Consult your current Banner Safety Products catalog for safety products which meet OSHA, ANSI and IEC standards for personnel protection.

WARRANTY: Banner Engineering Corp. warrants its products to be free from defects for one year. Banner Engineering Corp. will repair or replace, free of charge, any product of its manufacture found to be defective at the time it is returned to the factory during the warranty period. This warranty does not cover damage or liability for the improper application of Banner products. This warranty is in lieu of any other warranty either expressed or implied.