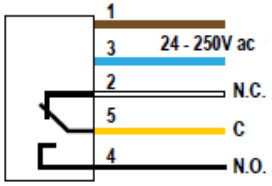
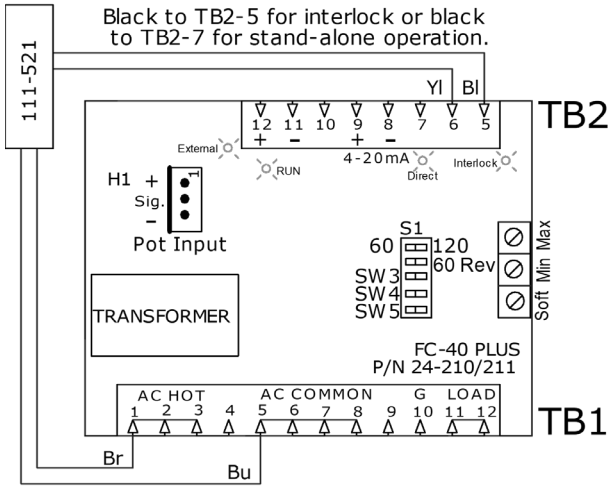
RODIX INC.
Photo-Paddle Switch Application Tips
P/N 111-521

Photo-Paddle switch sensor, P/N 111-521, can be easily set up and adjusted by using the following application tips.



111-000-0521 wire color and function diagram

1. Wire Connections: Connect the two power wires (Br & Bu) to the AC line power source. Connect the N.O. (Bl) and C (Yl) wires to the interlock or direct inputs on an FC-40 Plus Series control. Connect the N.O. and C wires to the sensor input, TB2-5&6 on parts sensing models, FC-90 Plus, FC-200 and VF Series.



24-210/24-211 quick connection diagram.

2. Bowl sensing location: When selecting a sensor target area, choose a wide-open area in the bowl (see orientation diagram). Avoid using areas in the bowl where parts tend to pile up. The sensor's low feeder bowl level set point should be set just below the minimum desired parts level.

3. Sensor distance: The sensor must be at least 8" (200mm) from the maximum bowl fill level in order to operate properly. A sensor distance of 8 to 24" is a good place to start.

4. Sensor orientation: The length of the face of the sensor has an emitter and detector that are in line with each other. When installing the sensor, rotate the face 90 degrees from the direction of the feed of parts. (see orientation diagram)

5. Sensor angle: The sensor has background suppression built into it. Highly reflective backgrounds and parts may cause a bowl low on parts to be read as full. If there is a problem, tilt the sensor to reduce reflections from the bottom of the bowl (see diagram). A 45-degree angle can be used if reflections are a major problem. Turn the control on to power the sensor to see the spot in the bowl where the sensor is pointing. Alternately use a straight edge to find the approximate spot where the sensor is pointing. The sensing spot should be in a usable area of the bowl. (see orientation diagram)

5. Bowl level: Adjust the level of parts in the bowl to create a low-level condition where more parts are needed. This should be just below the minimum desired level of parts. The sensor seeing the low-level condition will be adjusted to turn the hopper control on to fill the bowl.

6. Sensor Light/Dark operate switch set up: For most applications, the photo-paddle sensor's Light/Dark operate switch should be in the dark operate mode. Select Light Operate or Dark Operate mode using the two push buttons or a 4-second pulse of the remote line to toggle between the L.O and D.O. selections.

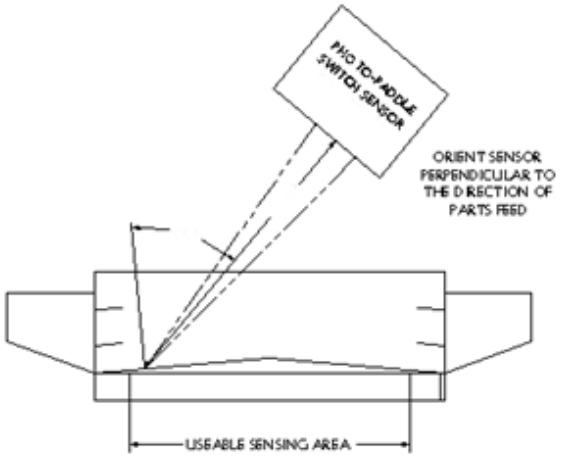
7. Sensor level adjustment: To maximize contrast, adjust the cutoff distance until the threshold is reached and the green Light Sensed indicator changes state. If the indicator never turns ON, the background is beyond the maximum sensing cutoff and will be ignored. Note the position of the rotating cutoff 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.

8. Parts color and background color: The sensor measures the angle of the light, but the contrast of light and dark also influences the ease of sensing the parts verses the background. A shiny part with a dark bowl background gives excellent sensor contrast. A shiny part in a shiny bowl gives good contrast. A dark part in a shiny bowl gives low contrast. The greater the contrast, the easier it will be to get consistent results.

9. Minimize false fill signals: The sensor has its own time delay adjustment of 0 to 5 seconds. Set the "Timer Mode" switch to "ON.D" (on delay) to use this feature. If more time is needed, the soft start trimpot on the hopper control can be turned up to simulate an "on" delay timer. To obtain a long soft start, the soft start trimpot can be turned between ¾ to fully clockwise. Note: Random part angles will occasionally tell the sensor that the parts are further away than what they really are. Slower moving parts may cause longer false fill signals, so a longer time delay is needed.

10. Test the photo-paddle switch: Run the feeder bowl and hopper to test for the proper minimum and maximum parts levels. The low-level set point, sensor angle, sensor to parts distance, and soft start may need to be readjusted. Test for consistent operation.

Troubleshooting tip: If the Hopper control will not turn on, and the Hopper and Bowl are interlocked, make sure that the Rodix Bowl control is turned ON and the bowl speed pot is set above "0".



Orientation Diagram

RODIX, INC.
2316 23rd Ave, Rockford, IL 61104
Toll Free (800) 562-1868
E-mail custserve@rodix.com
FAX (815) 316-4701
www.rodix.com

Q60AFV Series Sensors with Visible Red Emitter

Datasheet

Self-Contained Adjustable-Field Sensors

- 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 m to 1 m (7.9 in to 3.3 ft); 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 IP67; NEMA 6

10 V DC to 30 V DC Models (Q60BB6AFV):

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

Universal Voltage Models (Q60VR3AFV):

- 12 V DC to 250 V DC or 24 V AC to 250 V AC, 50/60 Hz
- Available with integral cable or rotating 1/2 in-20UNF quick-disconnect fitting

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.

Models

Models	Minimum Range	Cutoff Point	Cable [1]	Supply Voltage	Output Type
Q60BB6AFV1000	65 mm to 130 mm (2.5 in to 5 in) depending on cutoff point setting	Adjustable: 200 mm to 1000 mm (8 in to 40 in)	5-wire 2 m (6.5 ft)	10 V DC to 30 V DC	Bipolar NPN/PNP
Q60BB6AFV1000Q			5-pin M12 QD		
Q60VR3AFV1000			5-wire 2 m (6.5 ft)	Universal Voltage 12 V DC to 250 V DC or 24 V AC to 250 V AC	E/M Relay (SPDT), normally closed and normally open contacts
Q60VR3AFV1000Q1			4-pin 1/2 in-20UNF QD		E/M Relay (SPST), normally open contact

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 top of the sensor. 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 (available on some models).

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.

Note: When an object approaches from the side, the most reliable sensing usually occurs when the line of approach is parallel to the sensing axis.

[1] To order the 9 m (30 ft) PVC cable model, add the suffix "W/30" to the cabled model number. For example, Q60BB6AFV1000 W/30. Models with a quick disconnect require a mating cordset.

Features and 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 [2]

Indicates relative delay time during ON or OFF Delay Selection modes

Output Indicator

Steady Amber: Outputs are conducting

Steady Green: During ON/OFF Delay Selection modes

Dark Operate Indicator

Steady Green: Dark Operate is selected

Lockout Indicator

Steady Green: Buttons are locked out

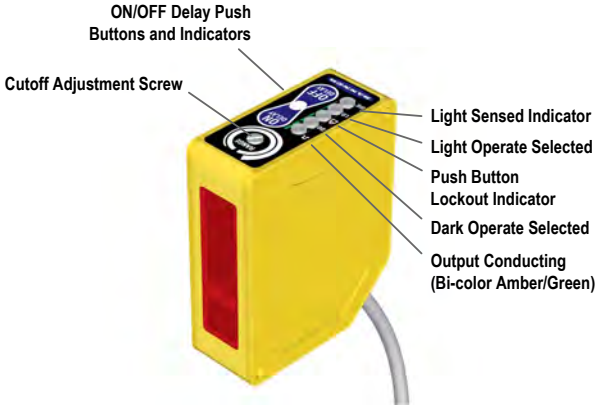
Light Operate Indicator

Steady Green: Light Operate is selected

Signal Indicator

Steady Green: Sensor is receiving signal

Flashing Green: Marginal signal (1.0 to 2.25 excess gain)



The indicators also function as a 5-segment light bar during delay selection modes

Adjustable-Field Sensing—Theory of 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 1 on p. 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 these sensors is adjustable. 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 on p. 4).

Figure 1. Adjustable field sensing concept

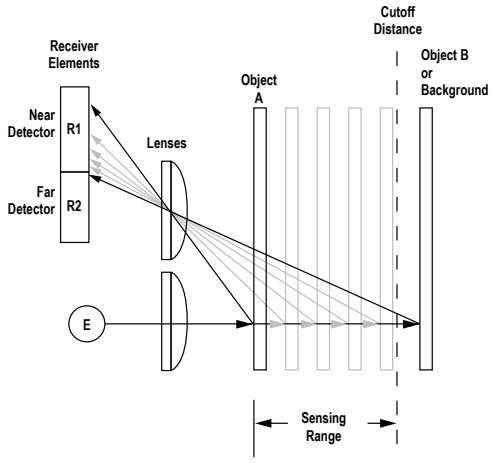
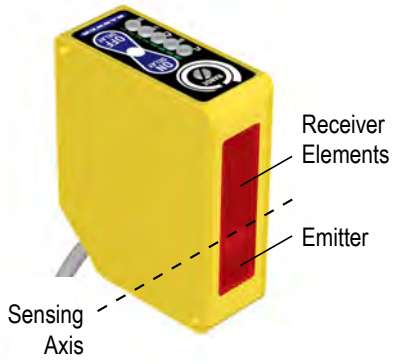


Figure 2. Sensing Axis



In the drawings and information provided in this document, 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 2 on p. 2). The sensing axis becomes important in certain situations, such as in the Object Beyond Cutoff illustrations in Background Reflectivity and Placement on p. 4.

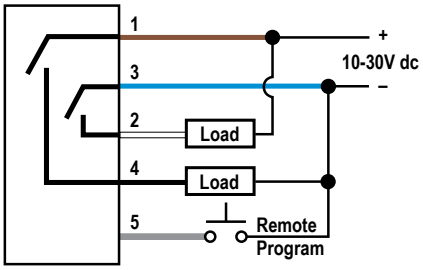
[2] Output, Dark Operate, Lockout, Light Operate and Signal indicators function as 5-Segment Light Bar during ON or OFF Delay Selection modes

Installation

Wiring Diagrams

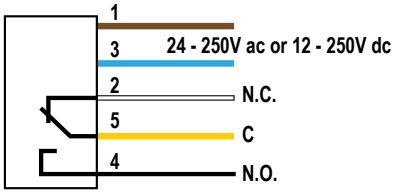
Q60BB6xx(Q)

Cabled and QD Models, 10 V DC to 30 V DC



Q60VR3xx

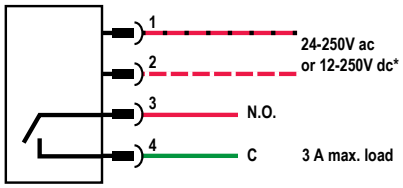
Cabled Model, 24 V AC to 250 V AC (50/60Hz) or 12 V DC to 250 V DC



Key
1 = Brown
2 = White
3 = Blue
4 = Black
5 = Gray

Q60VR3xxQ1

QD Model, 24 V AC to 250 V AC (50/60Hz) or 12 V DC to 250 V DC



*NOTE: Connection of dc power is without regard to polarity.

Key
1 = Red/Black
2 = Red/White
3 = Red
4 = Green

Set the Cutoff Distance

The cutoff distance for Q60AFV sensors can be adjusted between 200 mm to 1000 millimeters (8 in to 40 in).

To maximize contrast, position the lightest possible background to be used, at the closest position it will come to the sensor during use. 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 turns 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 3. Set the cutoff distance approximately midway between the farthest target and the closest background

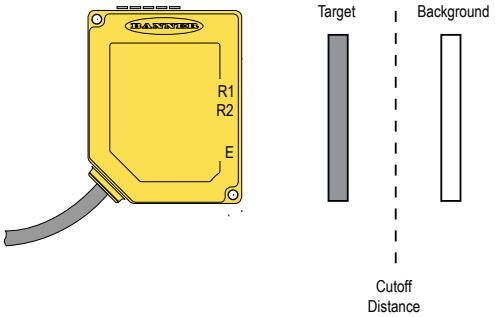
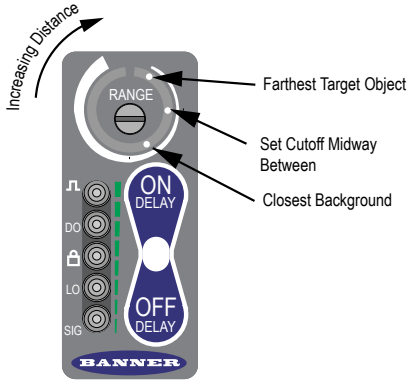


Figure 4. Setting the cutoff distance



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 show excess gain versus 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. A false sensor response occurs if a background surface reflects the sensor's light more to the near detector (R1) than to the far detector (R2). The result is a false ON condition (Figure 5 on p. 4). Correct this problem by using a diffusely reflective (matte) background, or angling either the sensor or the background (in any plane) so the background does not reflect light back to the sensor (Figure 6 on p. 4). Position the background as far beyond the cutoff distance as possible.

An object beyond the cutoff distance, either stationary (and when positioned as shown in Figure 7 on p. 4), or moving past the face of the sensor in a direction perpendicular to the sensing axis, may cause unwanted triggering of the sensor if more light is reflected to the near detector than to the far detector. Correct the problem by rotating the sensor 90° (Figure 8 on p. 4). The object then reflects the R1 and R2 fields equally, resulting in no false triggering. A better solution, if possible, may be to reposition the object or the sensor.

Figure 5. Reflective Background - Problem

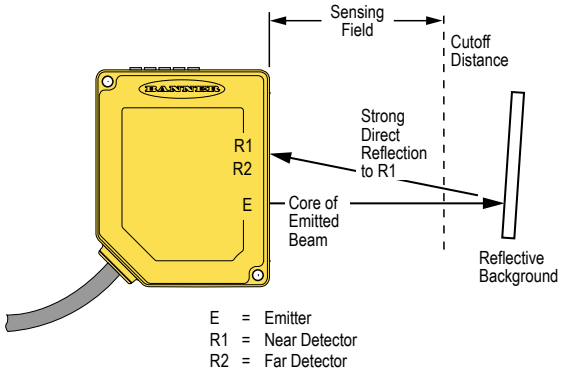


Figure 6. Reflective Background - Solution

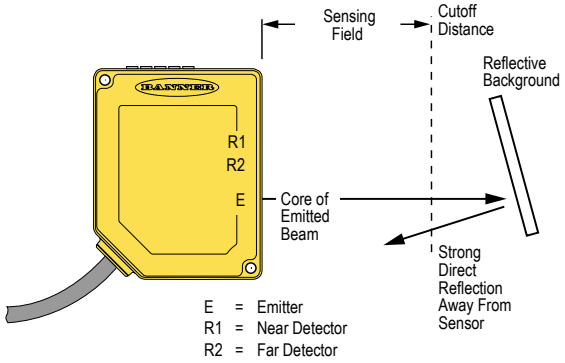
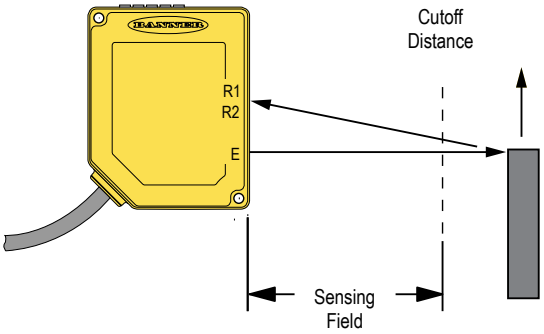
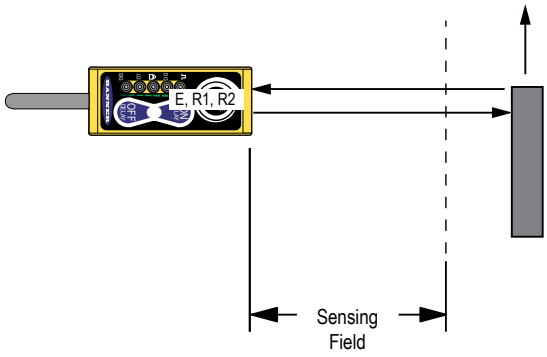


Figure 7. Object Beyond Cutoff - Problem



A reflective background object in this position or moving across the sensor face in this axis and direction may cause a false sensor response.

Figure 8. Object Beyond Cutoff - Solution



A reflective background object in this position or moving across the sensor face in this axis is ignored.

Color Sensitivity

The effects of object reflectivity on cutoff distance, though small, may be important for some applications. It is expected that at any given cutoff setting, the actual cutoff distance for lower reflectance targets is slightly shorter than for higher reflectance targets. This behavior is known as color sensitivity.

These excess gain curves 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.

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 in) using a 90% reflectance white test card. In other words, the cutoff point for the black target is 960 mm (38 in) for this setting.

Figure 9. Cutoff Point Deviation

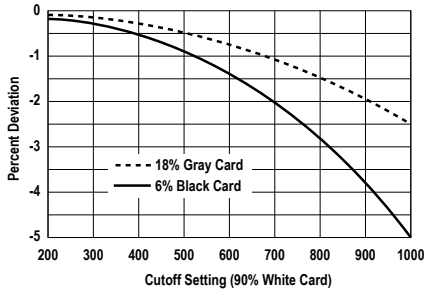


Figure 10. Q60 Minium Range Versus Cutoff Setting

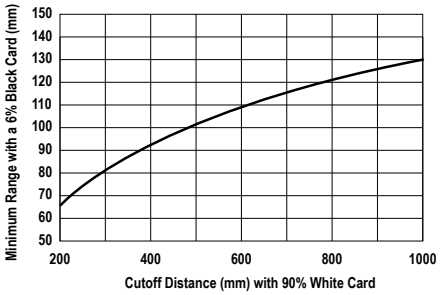
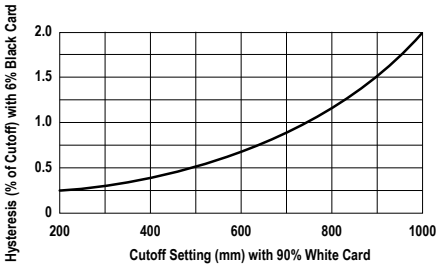


Figure 11. Hysteresis



Configuring a Sensor

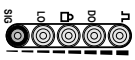
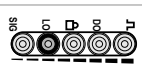
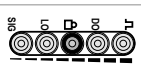
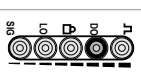
Set the Output Delay

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.

To set a delay, single-click the appropriate button or pulse the remote wire to enable the process (as described in the following procedures). 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(Q) only.

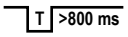
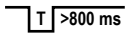
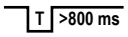
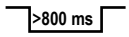
Major increments, displayed by a single full-intensity LED, are shown:

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	

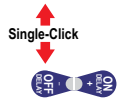
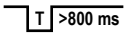
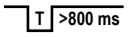
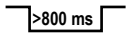
Increase or Decrease the ON Delay

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

Increase the ON Delay—4-second time-out

	Enter ON Delay Setup	Enable Delay Increment	Step Increment	Rapid Increment
Push Button		N/A		
Remote Input				

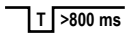
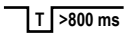
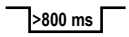
Decrease the ON Delay—4-second time-out

	Enter ON Delay Setup	Enable Delay Decrement	Step Decrement	Rapid Decrement
Push Button		N/A		
Remote Input				

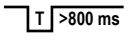
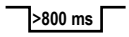
Increase or Decrease the OFF Delay

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

Increase the OFF Delay—4-second time-out

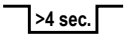
	Enter OFF Delay Setup	Enable Delay Increment	Step Increment	Rapid Increment
Push Button		N/A		
Remote Input				

Decrease the OFF Delay—4-second time-out

	Enter OFF Delay Setup	Enable Delay Decrement	Step Decrement	Rapid Decrement
Push Button		N/A		
Remote Input				

Select Light Operate or Dark Operate

Select Light Operate or Dark Operate mode using the two push buttons or a 4-second pulse of the remote line to toggle between the selections.

	LO/DO Toggle
Push Button	
Remote Input	

Lock the Push Buttons

For security, the push buttons can be locked out using either the remote line or the push buttons themselves.

	Push Button Lockout Toggle
Push Button	
Remote Input	

Specifications

Supply Voltage and Current
Q60BB6AFV models: 10 V DC to 30 V DC (10% maximum ripple) at less than 50 mA exclusive of load
Q60VR3AFV Universal models: 12 V DC to 250 V DC or 24 V AC to 250 V AC, 50/60 Hz

Supply Protection Circuitry
Protected against reverse polarity and transient voltages
The dc wiring for model Q60VR3 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

Output Rating—Q60BB6AFV models
150 mA maximum each output @ 25 °C
Off-state leakage current: < 5 µA @ 30 V DC
Output saturation NPN: < 200 mV @ 10 mA and < 1 V @150 mA
Output saturation PNP: < 1 V at 10 mA; < 1.5 V at 150 mA

Output Rating—Q60VR3AFV Universal models
Minimum voltage and current: 5 V DC, 10 mA
Mechanical life of relay: 50,000,000 operations
Electrical life of relay at full resistive load: 100,000 operations
Maximum switching power (resistive load):
Cabled models: 1250 VA, 150 W
QD models: 750 VA, 90 W
Maximum switching voltage (resistive load):
Cabled models: 250 V AC, 125 V DC
QD models: 250 V AC, 125 V DC
Maximum switching current (resistive load):
Cabled models: 5 A @ 250 V AC, 5 A @ 30 V DC derated to 200 mA @ 125 V DC
QD models: 3 A @ 250 V AC, 3 A @ 30 V DC derated to 200 mA @ 125 V 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 Color Sensitivity on p. 4

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 a 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

Construction
Housing: ABS polycarbonate blend
Lens: Acrylic
Cover: Clear ABS

Environmental Rating
IP67; NEMA 6

Connections
2 m (6.5 ft) or 9 m (30 ft) attached cable, 5-pin M12 fitting, or 5-pin 7/8 in-16UNF 150 mm (6 in) QD, depending on model. QD cables are ordered separately

Operating Conditions
Temperature: –20 °C to +55 °C (–4 °F to +131°F)
90% at +50 °C maximum relative humidity (non-condensing)

Required Overcurrent Protection

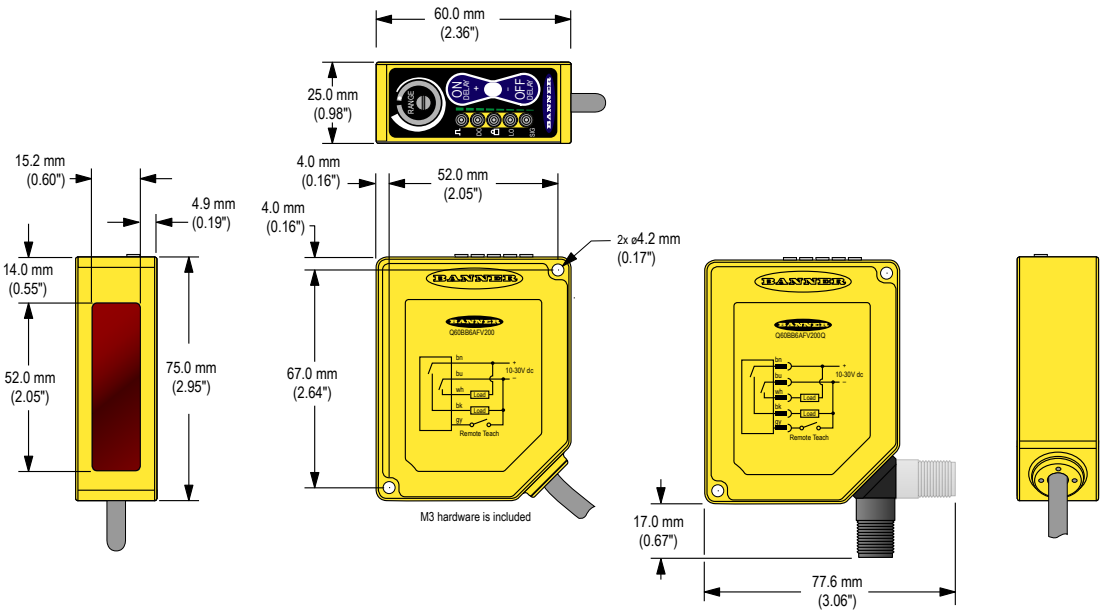
WARNING: Electrical connections must be made by qualified personnel in accordance with local and national electrical codes and regulations.

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.

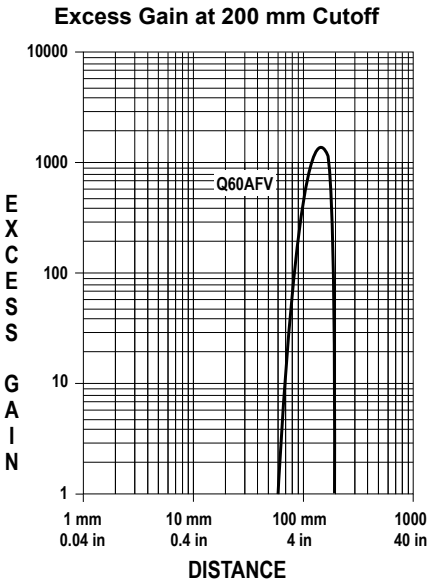
Supply Wiring (AWG)	Required Overcurrent Protection (Amps)
20	5.0
22	3.0
24	2.0
26	1.0
28	0.8
30	0.5

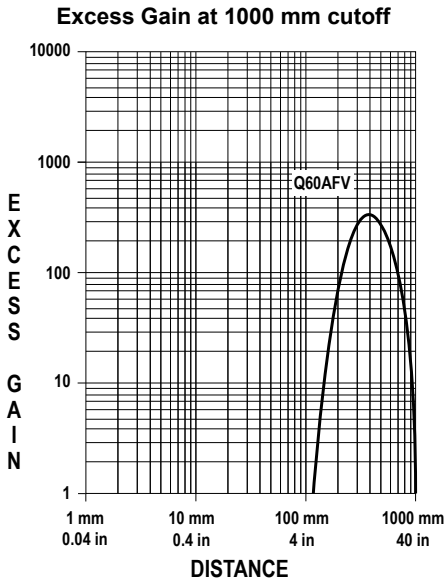
Certifications

Dimensions



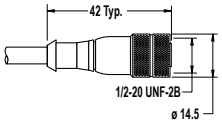
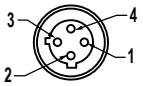
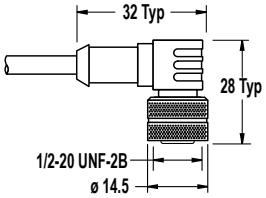
Performance Curves

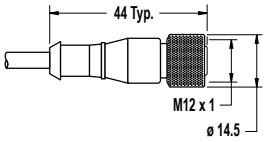
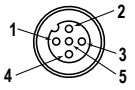
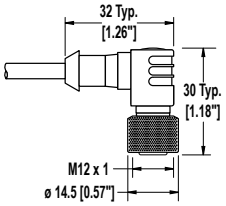




Accessories

Cordsets

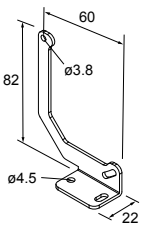
4-Pin 1/2-in Dual Key Cordsets—Single Ended				
Model	**Length**	**Style**	**Dimensions**	**Pinout (Female)**
MQAC-406	2 m (6.56 ft)	Straight		 1 = Red/Black 2 = Red/White 3 = Red 4 = Green
MQAC-415	5 m (16.4 ft)			
MQAC-430	9.14 m (30 ft)			
MQAC-406RA	1.83 m (6 ft)	Right-Angle		
MQAC-415RA	5 m (16.4 ft)			
MQAC-430RA	9.14 m (30 ft)			

5-Pin Threaded M12 Cordsets—Single Ended				
Model	**Length**	**Style**	**Dimensions**	**Pinout (Female)**
MQDC1-501.5	0.5 m (1.5 ft)	Straight		 1 = Brown 2 = White 3 = Blue 4 = Black 5 = Gray
MQDC1-506	2 m (6.5 ft)			
MQDC1-515	5 m (16.4 ft)			
MQDC1-530	9 m (29.5 ft)			
MQDC1-506RA	2 m (6.5 ft)	Right-Angle		
MQDC1-515RA	5 m (16.4 ft)			
MQDC1-530RA	9 m (29.5 ft)			

Brackets

SMBQ60

- Right-angle bracket
- 14-gauge 304 stainless steel



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