SI-RF Non-Contact RF Safety Switch

Instruction Manual

Original Instructions
208885 Rev. C
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208885

Contents

1 Product Overview

SI-RF Radio Frequency Safety Switch for interlocking and position monitoring

- Sensor - Actuator pair with Unique, High and Low code options
- One SI-RF Safety Switch will meet Cat 4, PL e, or SIL CL 3 safety ratings
- Series connection of up to 32 sensors, maintaining the highest levels of safety
- Diagnostic options include In-Series Diagnostic (ISD) bussed signals and on-sensor LED codes
- PNP auxiliary outputs on select models indicate door status
- Protection class rating of IP69

1.1 Models

Model	Device	SI-RF Models			
		Coding	Diagnostics	Reset	Connector
SI-RFST-UP8	Sensor	Unique	Series PNP	Automatic	250 mm cable with an 8-pin M12/Euro-style quick disconnect
SI-RFST-HP8		High			
SI-RFST-LP8		Low			
SI-RFSL-UP8		Unique		Manual	
SI-RFSL-HP8		High			
SI-RFSL-LP8		Low			
SI-RFDT-UP8		Unique	In-Series Diagnostic (ISD)	Automatic	
SI-RFDT-HP8		High			
SI-RFDT-LP8		Low			
SI-RFDL-UP8		Unique		Manual	
SI-RFDL-HP8		High			
SI-RFDL-LP8		Low			
SI-RFPT-U2M		Unique	Single PNP	Automatic	2 m cable
SI-RFPT-H2M		High			
SI-RFPT-L2M		Low			
SI-RFPT-UP5		Unique			250 mm cable with an 5-pin M12/Euro-style quick disconnect
SI-RFPT-HP5		High			
SI-RFPT-LP5		Low			
SI-RF-A	Actuator	Actuator/target for all switches			

In addition to the SI-RF sensor, a basic SI-RF system requires an actuator, a cable and a safety monitoring device.

1.2 Important... Read this before proceeding!

The user is responsible for satisfying all local, state, and national laws, rules, codes, and regulations relating to the use of this product and its application. Banner Engineering Corp. has made every effort to provide complete application, installation, operation, and maintenance instructions. Please contact a Banner Applications Engineer with any questions regarding this product.

The user is responsible for making sure that all machine operators, maintenance personnel, electricians, and supervisors are thoroughly familiar with and understand all instructions regarding the installation, maintenance, and use of this product, and with the machinery it controls. The user and any personnel involved with the installation and use of this product must be

thoroughly familiar with all applicable standards, some of which are listed within the specifications. Banner Engineering Corp. makes no claim regarding a specific recommendation of any organization, the accuracy or effectiveness of any information provided, or the appropriateness of the provided information for a specific application.

1.3 EU Declaration of Conformity (DoC)

Banner Engineering Corp. herewith declares that these products are in conformity with the provisions of the listed directives and all essential health and safety requirements have been met.

Product	Directive
SI-RF Radio Frequency Safety Switch	2006/42/EC

Representative in EU: Peter Mertens, Managing Director Banner Engineering Europe. Address: Park Lane, Culliganlaan 2F, bus 3,1831 Diegem, Belgium.

1.4 Overview

Use the SI-RF Radio Frequency Safety Switch to monitor the position of a guard to detect its movement, opening, or removal. A "guard" can be a gate, door, cover, panel, barrier or other physical means that separates an individual from a hazard. Safety switches will issue a signal to the machine control system to prevent or stop (halt) hazardous situations when the guard is not in the proper position. The SI-RF Safety Switch is designed for non-locking guarding applications, unless another means of locking is provided.

The SI-RF Safety Switch is considered a Type 4 interlocking device per ISO 14119 that are actuated by an electronic field interacting with the coded actuator typically mounted on the guard. Different levels of coded sensors are available: low, high, and unique.

Applications involving the use of the SI-RF Safety Switch should take into consideration the following standards:

- ISO 13849-1/2 - Safety of Machinery - Safety Related Parts of Control Systems
- ISO 12100 - Safety of Machinery - Risk Assessment and Risk Reduction
- ISO 14119 - Safety of Machinery - Interlocking Devices Associated with Guards
- ANSI B11.0 - Safety of Machinery - General Requirements and Risk Assessment
- ANSI B11.19 - Performance Criteria for Safeguarding

The SI-RF Safety Switch can be used individually or in series. A series string can consist of 1 to 32 units. The redundant safety inputs are only used for the serial connection of sensors (for an individual unit or last in the string they get tied to +24 V dc). The redundant safety outputs can be used for serial connection of sensors or for the connection to the safety related parts of the control system.

2 Configuration Instructions

2.1 Safety Code for Operation

The actuator of the SI-RF Safety Switch system has a non-modifiable safety code for distinct and error-free identification.

This code must be submitted to the SI-RF Safety Switch and permanently saved in the SI-RF Safety Switch. Three different coding levels are available:

- Low (L)—The SI-RF Safety Switch accepts any actuator.
- High (H)—The SI-RF Safety Switch only accepts the last taught-in actuator, a maximum of 12 teach-in processes are possible.
- Unique (U)—The SI-RF Safety Switch only accepts the taught-in actuator, and only one teach-in process is possible.

2.2 Teach the Safety Code

1. Position the new actuator in front of the SI-RF Safety Switch.
2. Energize the SI-RF Safety Switch for minimum 5 seconds.
   The amber and green LED on the SI-RF Safety Switch flash with flash code 6 for 1.5 seconds (see *Status Indicators* (p. 19)). The new actuator code is stored temporarily.
3. Disconnect the SI-RF Safety Switch from supply voltage.
4. With the new actuator still positioned in front of the SI-RF Safety Switch, again energize the switch for a minimum of 5 seconds.
   The amber and the green LED on the SI-RF Safety Switch flash with flash code 6 for 3 seconds. The new actuator code is saved in the SI-RF Safety Switch.

If a different actuator code is read on the second power-up, the temporarily stored code is lost and you must re-start the process.

3 Installation Instructions

3.1 Installation Requirements

The following general requirements and considerations apply to the installation of interlocked gates and guards for the purpose of safeguarding. In addition, the user must refer to the relevant regulations and comply with all necessary requirements. See ANSI B11.19, or ISO 14119 and ISO 14120, or the appropriate standard.

Hazards guarded by the interlocked guard must be prevented from operating until the guard is closed; a stop command must be issued to the guarded machine if the guard opens while the hazard is present. Closing the guard must not, by itself, initiate hazardous motion; a separate procedure must be required to initiate the motion.

Locate the guard an adequate distance from the danger zone (so the hazard has time to stop before the guard is opened sufficiently to provide access to the hazard). Guard locking or supplemental safeguarding must be used if the overall stopping time of the machine or the time to remove the hazard is greater than the time to access the guarded area. The guard must open either laterally or away from the hazard, not into the safeguarded area. The guard also should not be able to close by itself and activate the interlocking circuitry. The installation must prevent personnel from reaching over, under, around or through the guard to access the hazard. Any openings due to positioning, movement, or misalignment in the guard must not allow access to the hazard—see ANSI B11.19, ISO 13855, ISO 13857, or the appropriate standard.

The guard must be strong enough and designed to protect personnel and contain hazards within the guarded area that can be ejected, dropped, or emitted by the machine. Mount the SI-RF Safety Switch securely so that the physical position cannot shift, using reliable fasteners that require a tool to remove. Mounting slots in the housing, if provided, are for initial adjustment only; final mounting holes (round) must be used for permanent location. The switches, actuating systems, and actuators must not be used as a mechanical or end-of-travel stop.

When the guard is closed, the actuator is guided to the sensor. When the switch on distance is reached, the sensor detects the actuator code. If the sensor detects an acceptable code it turns the output signal switch device (OSSD) safety outputs (OSSD1 and OSSD2) ON. When the guard is opened, the actuator is removed from the response range of the sensor. The sensor switches the safety outputs (OSSD1 and OSSD2) OFF.

See *Mechanical Installation* (p. 7), *Electrical Installation* (p. 10), *Switching Diagrams*, and *Specifications* (p. 14) for additional information.

Design and install the safety switches and actuators so that they cannot be easily defeated. Measures to minimize defeat (bypassing) of interlocking safety switches include:

- Minimizing motivation for defeating interlocking by providing training, supervision, and efficient means for machine setup/adjustment, operation and maintenance
- Limiting accessibility to the interlocking device, such as mounting out of reach, mounting behind a physical obstruction, mounting in a concealed position
- Preventing the switch or the actuator from being disassembled or repositioned that compromises the safety function. (for example, welding, one-way screws, riveting)
- Using hardware that requires a tool to remove that is not readily available.

WARNING:

- **Properly Install the Interlocked Guards**
- Failure to follow these guidelines could result in serious injury or death.
- At a minimum, the interlocked guard must prevent hazards when not fully closed and must prevent access to the hazards through any opening in the guard.
- Install the safety switches and actuators so they cannot be easily defeated and are not used as a mechanical or end-of-travel stop.
- The user must refer to the relevant regulations and comply with all necessary requirements. See ANSI B11.19, or ISO 14119 and ISO 14120, or the appropriate standard.

CAUTION:

- **Do not use the safety switch as a mechanical or end-of-travel stop.**
- Catastrophic damage can cause the safety switch to fail in an unsafe manner (that is, loss of the switching action).
- Limit the movement or rotation of the guard to prevent damage to the safety switch or the actuator.

WARNING:

- **The hazard must be accessible only through the sensing field**
- Incorrect system installation could result in serious injury or death.
- The installation of the SI-RF Safety Switch must prevent any individual from reaching around, under, over or through the defined area and into the hazard without being detected.
- See OSHA CFR 1910.217, ANSI B11.19, and/or ISO 14119, ISO 14120 and ISO 13857 for information on determining safety distances and safe opening sizes for your guarding device. Mechanical barriers (for example, hard (fixed) guarding) or supplemental safeguarding might be required to comply with these requirements.

3.2 Pass-through hazards and Perimeter Guarding

A pass-through hazard is associated with applications where personnel may pass through a safeguard (which issues a stop command to remove the hazard), and then continues into the guarded area, such as in perimeter guarding. Subsequently, their presence is no longer detected, and the related danger becomes the unexpected start or restart of the machine while personnel are within the guarded area.

Eliminate or reduce pass-through hazards whenever possible—see ANSI B11.19 and ANSI B11.20 or ISO 11161. One method to mitigate the risk is to ensure that once tripped, either the safeguarding device, the safety related part of the control system, or the guarded machine's MSCs/MPCEs will latch in an OFF condition. The latch must require a deliberate manual action to reset that is separate from the normal means of machine cycle initiation.

This method relies upon the location of the reset switch as well as safe work practices and procedures to prevent an unexpected start or restart of the guarded machine. All reset switches must be:

- Outside the guarded area
- Located to allow the switch operator a full, unobstructed view of the entire guarded area while the reset is performed
- Out of reach from within the guarded area
- Protected against unauthorized or inadvertent operation (such as through the use of rings or guards)

If any areas within the guarded area are not visible from the reset switch, additional safeguarding must be provided.

WARNING: Pass-Through Hazards and Perimeter Guarding

Lockout/Tagout procedures per ANSI Z244.1 may be required, or additional safeguarding, as described by ANSI B11.19 safety requirements or other appropriate standards, must be used if a passthrough hazard cannot be eliminated or reduced to an acceptable level of risk. **Failure to follow these instructions could result in serious injury or death.**

3.3 Mechanical Installation

Important: Install a safety switch in a manner which discourages tampering or defeat. Mount switches to prevent bypassing of the switching function at the terminal chamber or Quick Disconnect (QD). A switch and its actuator must never be used as a mechanical stop. Overtravel may cause damage to switch.

All mounting hardware is supplied by the user. Fasteners must be of sufficient strength to guard against breakage. Use of permanent fasteners or locking hardware is recommended to prevent the loosening or displacement of the actuator and the switch body. The mounting holes (4.5 mm) in the switch and actuator body accept M4 (#6) hardware.

Mount the sensor and actuator such that the position cannot be changed after installation/adjustment. Mount the switch securely on a solid, stationary surface. Prevent the loosening of mounting hardware by using lock washers, thread-locking compound, etc. Only use slots for initial positioning. Pins, dowels, and splines can be used to prevent movement of the switch and the actuator.

Install the SI-RF Safety Switch to prevent false or unintended actuation and intentional defeat.

Locate the sensor and actuator to allow access for functional checks, maintenance, and service or replacement. The installation should provide suitable clearances, be readily accessible, and allow access to the actuator and sensor.

CAUTION: Do not overtighten the units during installation. Overtightening can twist the housing and affect the sensors performance.

3.4 Sensing Distance

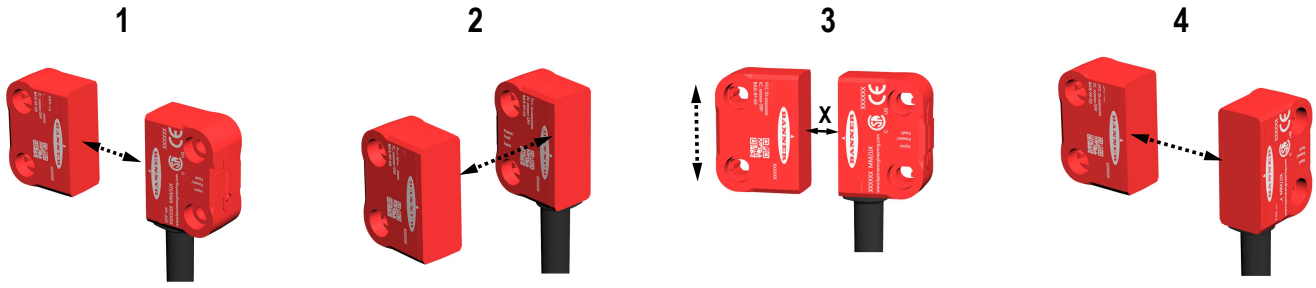


Figure 1. Actuation directions

The switching distances of the standard actuation direction 1 are listed. The distances noted are for a sensor working with a standard actuator (**SI-RF-A**).

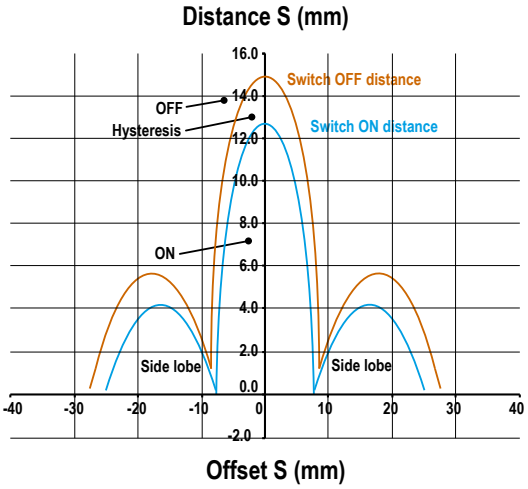
Sensing Distance (Only in conjunction with actuator SI-RF-A)				
		Minimum	**Typical**	**Maximum**
Rated sensing distance	S_n		13 mm	
Assured sensing distance - On	S_{ao}	10 mm		
Hysteresis	H		2 mm	
Assured sensing distance - Off	S_{ar}			25 mm

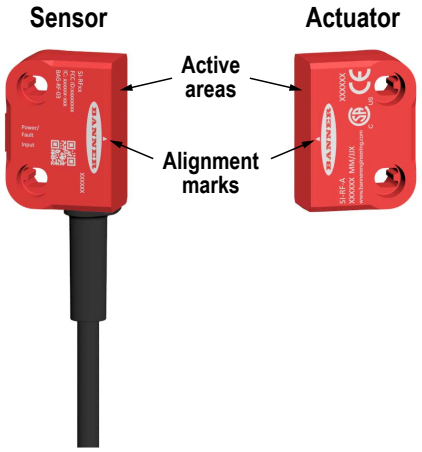
Within the detection range, there are "side lobes", in which the sensor can also activate. In an application with actuation direction 3, maintain a minimum distance X ≥ 5 mm between the SI-RF Safety Switch and actuator to ensure there is no activation within the side lobes.

The specified sensing distances can only be reached if the following conditions are met:

- Do not install the sensors near magnets or strong magnetic fields.
- Do not flush mount the sensor and actuator to metallic materials. Metal can influence the sensing distances.

Important: When multiple units are mounted next to each other, there must be a minimum 100 mm distance between each sensor to ensure trouble-free operation.





Only authorized personnel should install these devices. Any of the shown mounting positions and approach directions may be used. Install the SI-RF Safety Switch so that the display is visible. The triangular symbols serve for the alignment and should point to each other.

Immediately replace any damaged SI-RF Safety Switch or actuator components. They can be replaced separately, with the exception of the Unique (U) coded version. If you are using the Unique (U) coded version, the SI-RF Safety Switch and actuator must always be replaced together.

3.5 Resetting the Inputs

The reset function forces a local confirmation that the safety outputs are switched on after closing the movable safety guard.

If the moveable guard is opened using a sensor with a reset function, close and open the reset button within 0.25 seconds (minimum) to 1 second (maximum), after the guard has been closed.

The reset function only applies to the sensor with the reset functionality. This reset feature allows for a local reset at a given guard but does not allow for an entire safety system reset. If a series of sensors are cascaded (see *Wire the Switch in Series* (p. 11)), the reset function only applies to SI-RF 3. If SI-RF 1 or 2 are opened then closed, the outputs will switch on after the guard is closed, without actuating the reset button.

CAUTION: When power is switched on, the safety outputs switch on without actuating the reset button when the guard is in the closed position.

WARNING:
- Use of Auto or Manual Restart
- Failure to follow these instructions could result in serious injury or death.
- Application of power to the Banner device, the closing of the movable safety guard, or the reset of a manual restart condition MUST NOT initiate dangerous machine motion. Design the machine control circuitry so that one or more initiation devices must be engaged (in a conscious act) to start the machine - in addition to the Banner device going into Run mode.

3.6 Auxiliary Output/Information

The PNP output versions (SI-RFS and SI-RFP) have a diagnostic PNP output. The PNP Diagnostic is not safety related.

The PNP Diagnostic output indicates whether the right actuator has been detected (i.e. door closed).
- Output high (conducting) - Actuator not detected
- Output low (open or non-conducting) - Actuator detected

When the SI-RFS sensors are cascaded, the output only signifies the actuator status of its sensor (not the others in the string).

3.7 In-Series Diagnostic Information

The information transmitted via the In-Series Diagnostic (ISD) interface is not safety related. The diagnostic technology allows a wide range of sensor information to be loaded into the machine control system.

To interpret the information, Banner diagnostic modules are available. Detailed information on the diagnostic devices can be taken from the documentation for the devices. By means of diagnostics, the following information can be transmitted, among others:

- Door status (open or closed)
- Detection of misalignment (marginal signal strength of RF field)
- Detection of under-voltages in the series connection
- Attempts to defeat an RF gate switch

At this time this information can be refined via the following interfaces:

- USB—display of the sensor information on the PC
- IO-Link—bus independent data reading into the control system

3.8 Electrical Installation

WARNING:

- **Risk of electric shock**
- Use extreme caution to avoid electrical shock. Serious injury or death could result.
- Always disconnect power from the safety system (for example, device, module, interfacing, etc.), guarded machine, and/or the machine being controlled before making any connections or replacing any component. Lockout/tagout procedures might be required. Refer to OSHA 29CFR1910.147, ANSI Z244-1, or the applicable standard for controlling hazardous energy.
- Make no more connections to the device or system than are described in this manual. Electrical installation and wiring must be made by a Qualified Person[1] and must comply with the applicable electrical standards and wiring codes, such as the NEC (National Electrical Code), ANSI NFPA79, or IEC 60204-1, and all applicable local standards and codes.

3.8.1 Protective Stop (Safety Stop) Circuits

A protective stop (safety stop) allows for an orderly cessation of motion for safeguarding purposes, which results in a stop of motion and removal of power from the Machine Primary Control Elements (MPCE) (assuming this does not create additional hazards).

A protective stop circuit typically comprises a minimum of two normally open contacts from forced-guided, mechanically linked relays, which are monitored through External Device Monitoring (EDM) to detect certain failures, to prevent the loss of the safety function. Such a circuit can be described as a "safe switching point".

Typically, protective stop circuits are either single channel, which is a series connection of at least two normally open contacts; or dual-channel, which is a separate connection of two normally open contacts. In either method, the safety function relies on the use of redundant contacts to control a single hazard. If one contact fails On, the second contact arrests the hazards and prevents the next cycle from occurring.

The interfacing of the protective stop circuits must be accomplished so that the safety function cannot be suspended, overridden, or defeated, unless accomplished in a manner of the same or greater degree of safety as the machine's safety related control system that includes the SI-RF Safety Switch.

A Banner XS26-2 Safety Controller with XS1ro or XS2ro Relay Expansion Module or Banner UM-FA-xA Universal Safety Module provides a series connection of redundant contacts that form protective stop circuits for use in either single-channel or dual-channel control.

3.8.2 Output Signal Switching Devices (OSSDs) and External Device Monitoring (EDM)

The SI-RF Safety Switch is able to detect faults on OSSD1 and OSSD2. These faults include short circuits to +24 V dc and 0 V, and between OSSD1 and OSSD2.

Both OSSD outputs must be connected to the machine control so that the machine's safety-related control system interrupts the circuit or power to the machine primary control element(s) (MPCE), resulting in a non-hazardous condition.

Final switching devices (FSDs) typically accomplish this when the OSSDs go to an OFF state.

Refer to the output specifications and these warnings before making OSSD output connections and interfacing the SI-RF Safety Switch to the machine.

[1] A person who, by possession of a recognized degree or certificate of professional training, or who, by extensive knowledge, training and experience, has successfully demonstrated the ability to solve problems relating to the subject matter and work.

WARNING: Interfacing of Both OSSDs

Both OSSD (Output Signal Switching Device) outputs must be connected to the machine control so that the machine's safety-related control system interrupts the circuit to the machine primary control element(s), resulting in a non-hazardous condition.

Never wire an intermediate device(s) (for example, PLC, PES, or PC) that can fail in such a manner that there is the loss of the safety stop command, OR in such a manner that the safety function can be suspended, overridden, or defeated, unless accomplished with the same or greater degree of safety. **Failure to follow these instructions could result in serious injury or death.**

WARNING: OSSD Interfacing

To ensure proper operation, the Banner device output parameters and machine input parameters must be considered when interfacing the Banner device OSSD outputs to machine inputs. Machine control circuitry must be designed so that the maximum load resistance value is not exceeded and that the maximum specified OSSD Off-state voltage does not result in an On condition.

Failure to properly interface the OSSD Outputs to the guarded machine could result in serious injury or death.

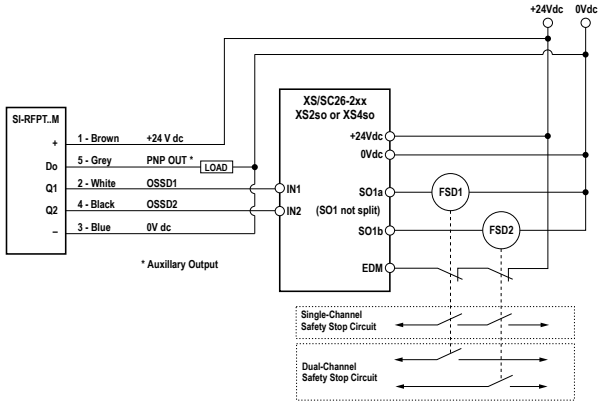
External device monitoring (EDM) is a function used to monitor the state of the external, positively guided (mechanically linked) machine control contacts (Final Switching Devives (FSD) and/or MPCEs). The SI-RF Safety Switch does not include the EDM function. As a result, the SI-RF Safety Switch should be used with an external safety monitoring device that monitors the status of the two SI-RF Safety Switch OSSDs and is capable of providing the EDM function.

Examples of appropriate external safety monitoring devices include Banner SC26-2 and XS26-2 Safety Controllers, Banner UM-FA-9A and UM-FA-11A Universal Input Safety Modules, and Safety PLCs.

WARNING:

- The SI-RF Safety Switch does not have external device monitoring (EDM).
- If EDM is required for the application, it must be implemented in the external control.

3.8.3 Wiring for Single PNP (SI-RFP)



A movable safety guard is monitored through one SI-RF Safety Switch. The safety outputs of the SI-RF Safety Switch are connected to a safety monitoring module. When the safety guard is closed (actuator detected), the SI-RF Safety Switch switches on its safety outputs.

When being used individually, the SI-RFP series offers a simple 5-pin wiring scheme. Use the optional PNP auxiliary output to transfer non-safety related status information.

3.8.4 Wire the Switch in Series

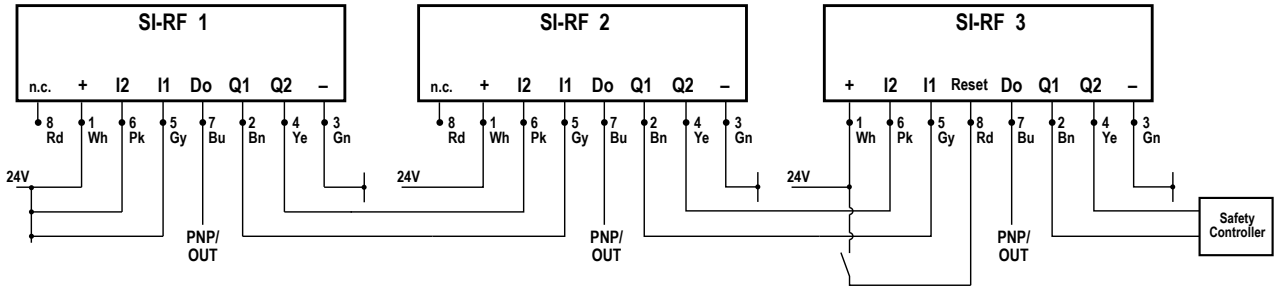
To monitor several movable safety guards with a series connection of SI-RF Safety Switch, follow these steps.

1. Connect the safety outputs of the last SI-RF Safety Switch to a safety monitoring unit.
2. Connect the safety inputs of the first SI-RF Safety Switch of the series to + 24 V dc.
3. Connect the safety outputs of the first SI-RF Safety Switch to the safety inputs of the second SI-RF Safety Switch (and second to third, etc).
4. When all the safety guards are closed (all actuators are detected), the last SI-RF Safety Switch of the series connection switches on its safety outputs.
5. If you are using an optional In-Series Diagnostic (ISD) device (SI-RFD series), integrate the diagnostic device between the last SI-RF Safety Switch and the safety monitoring module in the series connection. The status information can then be retrieved from the diagnostic device.

Note: Verify the SI-RF Safety Switch and the safety monitoring module are powered from the same power supply or the commons of the separate supplies are the same.

If using the optional PNP auxiliary output (SI-RFS series), non-safety related status information of each individual sensor can be obtained.

After the door is closed, the optional reset function requires a manual acknowledgement before the safety output of the sensor is switched on (only that individual sensor, not the series string).



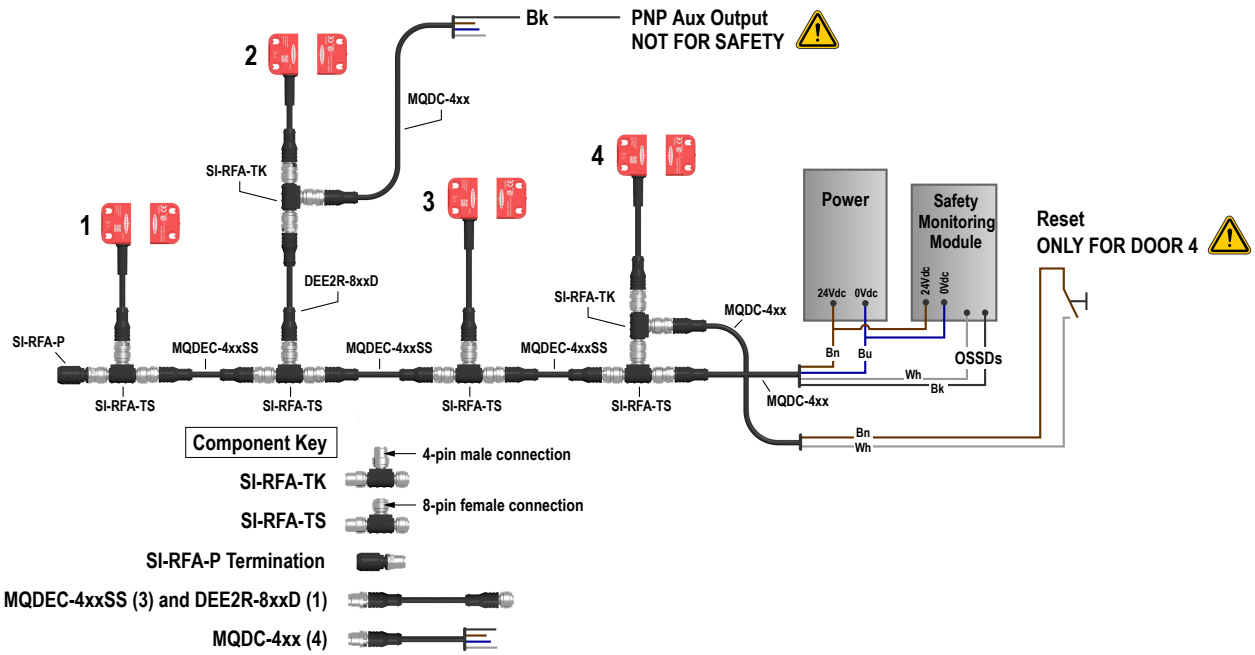
3.8.5 Wire the Switch in Series Using the Quick Disconnect

Use models SI-RFS and SI-RFD for this configuration.

When connecting units in series, simplify the wiring using special t-adapters and low cost unshielded four-wire double-ended cables. A similar configuration is shown except the connections are all made using quick disconnects.

1. Connect the female 4-pin M12-Euro-style cable to the male 4-pin M12/Euro-style of the series connection t-adapter (SI-RFA-TK).
2. If a manual reset model sensor is used, connect the female 8-pin M12/Euro-style of the Reset T-Adapter (SI-RFA-TS) to the male 8-pin M12/Euro-style connector of the series connection t-adapter. Connect a female 4-pin M12/ Euro-Style cable to the male 4-pin M12/Euro-style QD of the t-adapter for connected a reset switch or reading the Auxiliary output.
3. Connect the sensor to the male 8-pin M12 connector of the t-adapter.
4. Connect the male 4-pin M12 end of a double ended cable to the female 4-pin M12 of the t-adapter. Connect the female 4-pin M12 end of the double ended cable to the next series connection t-adapter (SI-RFA-TK).
5. At the end of the line a terminating plug (SI-RFA-P) is required to properly truncate the system.
6. The wired end of the 4-pin M12 cable (from step 1) can be wired directly to a Safety Monitoring Module or can be wired through an In-Series Diagnostic (ISD) module then to the Safety Monitoring device.

Verify that the SI-RF Safety Switch and the safety monitoring module are powered from the same power supply or the commons of the separate supplies are the same. Ensure that the voltage level at SI-RF 1 (furthest from the power supply) is above 19.5 V for the system to operate properly.


Bk
PNP Aux Output
NOT FOR SAFETY
2
MQDC-4xx
SI-RFA-TK
1
3
4
DEE2R-8xxD
SI-RFA-TK
MQDC-4xx
Power
Safety Monitoring Module
Reset
ONLY FOR DOOR 4
24Vdc
0Vdc
24Vdc
0Vdc
SI-RFA-P
MQDEC-4xxSS
MQDEC-4xxSS
MQDEC-4xxSS
Bn
Bu
Wh
Bk
OSSDs
SI-RFA-TS
SI-RFA-TS
SI-RFA-TS
SI-RFA-TS
MQDC-4xx
Bn
Wh
Component Key
4-pin male connection
SI-RFA-TK
8-pin female connection
SI-RFA-TS
SI-RFA-P Termination
MQDEC-4xxSS (3) and DEE2R-8xxD (1)
MQDC-4xx (4)

4 Specifications

Important: The SI-RF Safety Switch should be connected only to a SELV (Safety Extra-Low Voltage), for circuits without earth ground or a PELV (Protected Extra-Low Voltage), for circuits with earth ground power supply.

Rated supply voltage (U_e)
24 V; +25 %, - 20 %
Reverse polarity protection

Rated isolation voltage (U_i)
75 V DC

Rated impulse withstand voltage withstand voltage (U_{imp})
500 V

Protection Class
according to EN IEC 61558 III

Enclosure
PA66 + PA6, Red

Environmental Rating
IEC IP69

Rated conditional short-circuit current
100 A

No-load current (I_0)
≤ 50 mA

Transponder frequency
125 kHz

Repeatability (R)
0.1 x S_n

Shock and Vibration
according to EN IEC 60947-5-2

Construction
Tension Relief: TPE, black
Cable: PUR, black

Altitude
≤ 2000 m NHN

Switching frequency
≤ 1 Hz

Switch-off delay (t_a)
Maximum 100 ms + 7 ms × following SRF

Time delay (t_v)
Maximum 2 s

EMC
according to EN IEC 60947-5-3 and EN 61326-3-1

Ambient and Storage temperature
–25 °C to +70 °C (–13 °F to +158 °F)

Q1 and Q2 Safety Output
Voltage level: according to Typ 3 EN 61131-2
Rated Operating Current (I_e): 100 mA
Test Pulse Duration: 70 µs
Test Pulse Rate: 1 s
Maximum Capacitive Load: 100 nF
Switching Elements: Sustained short-circuit and overload protection
Type of Short Circuit Protection: thermal / digital (clocking)
Switching Element Function: PNP, Normally Open
Leakage Current (I_r): ≤ 1 mA DC
Voltage Drop (U_d): ≤ 3 V
Use Category: DC-13

PNP/OUT Auxiliary Output
Rated Operating Current (I_e): 10 mA
Voltage Drop (U_d): ≤ 3 V
Switching Elements: Sustained short-circuit and overload protection
Type of Short Circuit Protection : current limited

Maximum Relative Humidity
93% at 40 °C without condensation

Indication
1 × LED red/green operating state
1 × LED amber actuating state

Mounting
2 holes Ø 4,5 (for M4 screws)

Standards
EN 60947-1, EN 60947-5-2, EN 61326-3-1
EN ISO 13849-1, EN 62061, EN 60947-5-3, EN ISO 13849-2
EN 60204-1, ETSI EN 301489-1, ETSI EN 300330-1

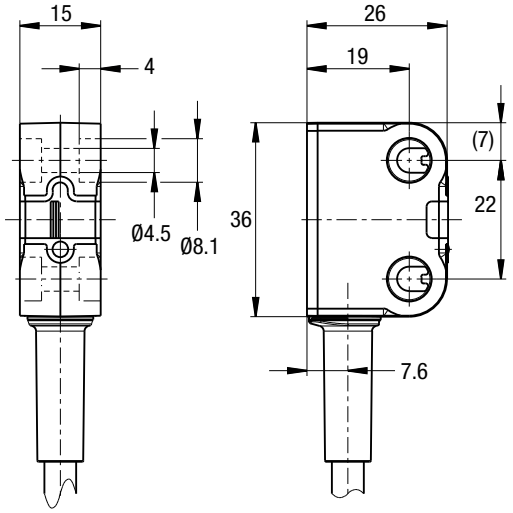
Directive
2006/42/EG (Safety-of-Machinery-Directive)
2014/53/EU (RED)
2011/65/EU (RoHS II)
2014/30/EU (EMC)
2012/19/EU (EU-WEEE II)

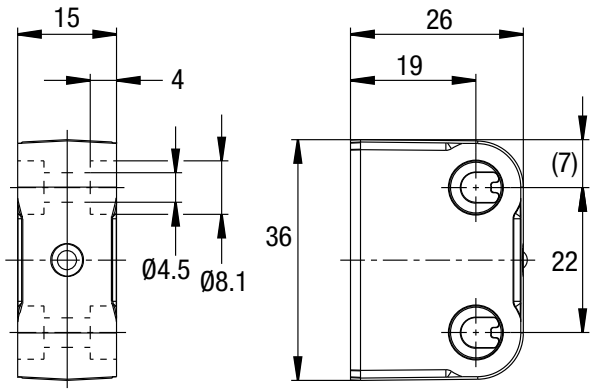
Safety Data
Up to PL (e)
Category 4
PFH_D 6 × 10^{-9} 1/h
SIL CL 3
Service Life: 20 years
according to EN ISO 13849-1
according to DIN EN 62061

Approvals and Certifications
TÜV Nord, cCSAus (class 2 Power source)
FCC ID: 2ABA6SRF
IC: 11535A-SRF
FCC/IC Requirements: This device complies with Industry Canada licence-exempt RSS standard(s) and part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.
Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

4.1 Dimensions

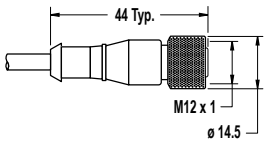
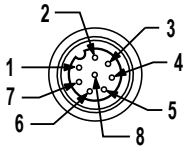
SI-RF Safety Switch Sensor	SI-RF Safety Switch Actuator

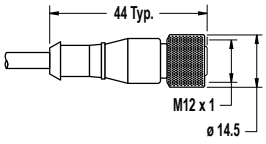
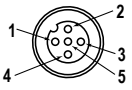


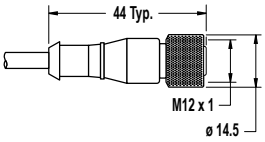
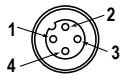
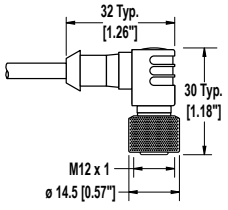


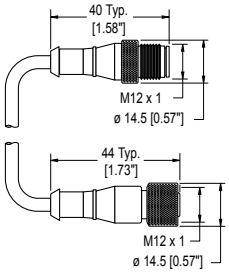
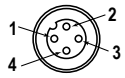
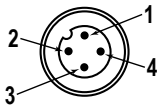
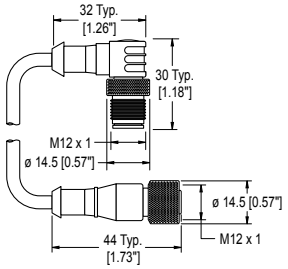
5 Accessories

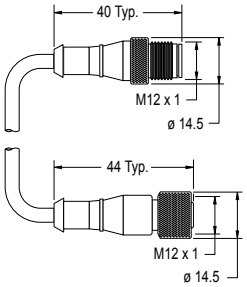
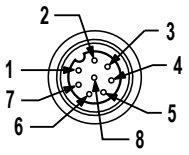
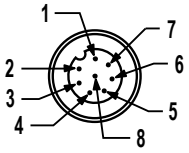
5.1 Cordsets

8-Pin Threaded M12/Euro-Style to Flying Lead Cordsets for the SX5-B				
Model	**Length**	**Style**	**Dimensions**	**Pinout (Female)**
SXA-815D	4.57 m (15 ft)	Straight		 1 = White 2 = Brown 3 = Green 4 = Yellow 5 = Gray 6 = Pink 7 = Blue 8 = Red
SXA-825D	7.62 m (25 ft)			
SXA-850D	15.2 m (50 ft)			
SXA-8100D	30 m (100 ft)			

5-Pin Threaded M12/Euro-Style Cordsets—Single Ended				
Model	**Length**	**Style**	**Dimensions**	**Pinout (Female)**
MQDC1-501.5	0.50 m (1.5 ft)	Straight		 1 = Brown 2 = White 3 = Blue 4 = Black 5 = Gray
MQDC1-506	1.83 m (6 ft)			
MQDC1-515	4.57 m (15 ft)			
MQDC1-530	9.14 m (30 ft)			

4-Pin Threaded M12/Euro-Style Cordsets—Single Ended				
Model	**Length**	**Style**	**Dimensions**	**Pinout (Female)**
MQDC-406	1.83 m (6 ft)	Straight		 1 = Brown 2 = White 3 = Blue 4 = Black
MQDC-415	4.57 m (15 ft)			
MQDC-430	9.14 m (30 ft)			
MQDC-450	15.2 m (50 ft)			
MQDC-406RA	1.83 m (6 ft)	Right-Angle		
MQDC-415RA	4.57 m (15 ft)			
MQDC-430RA	9.14 m (30 ft)			
MQDC-450RA	15.2 m (50 ft)			

4-Pin Threaded M12/Euro-Style Cordsets—Double Ended				
Model	**Length**	**Style**	**Dimensions**	**Pinout**
MQDEC-401SS	0.31 m (1 ft)	Male Straight/ Female Straight		Female  Male  1 = Brown 2 = White 3 = Blue 4 = Black
MQDEC-403SS	0.91 m (3 ft)			
MQDEC-406SS	1.83 m (6 ft)			
MQDEC-412SS	3.66 m (12 ft)			
MQDEC-420SS	6.10 m (20 ft)			
MQDEC-430SS	9.14 m (30 ft)			
MQDEC-450SS	15.2 m (50 ft)			
MQDEC-403RS	0.91 m (1 ft)	Male Right-Angle/ Female Straight		
MQDEC-406RS	1.83 m (3 ft)			
MQDEC-412RS	3.66 m (12 ft)			
MQDEC-420RS	6.10 m (20 ft)			
MQDEC-430RS	9.14 m (30 ft)			
MQDEC-450RS	15.2 m (50 ft)			

8-Pin Threaded M12/Euro-Style Cordsets—Double Ended					
Model (8-pin/8-pin)[2]	**Length**	**Style**	**Dimensions**	**Pinout**	
DEE2R-81D	0.31 m (1 ft)	Female Straight/ Male Straight		Female  Male 	
DEE2R-83D	0.91 m (3 ft)				
DEE2R-88D	2.44 m (8 ft)				
DEE2R-815D	4.57 m (15 ft)				
DEE2R-825D	7.62 m (25 ft)				
DEE2R-850D	15.2 m (50 ft)				
DEE2R-875D	22.9 m (75 ft)				
DEE2R-8100D	30.5 m (100 ft)			1 = White 2 = Brown 3 = Green 4 = Yellow	5 = Gray 6 = Pink 7 = Blue 8 = Red

5.2 Adapters and Other Accessories

Model	Description
SI-RFA-TS	SI-RF T-adapter for series connection

[2] Standard cordsets are yellow PVC with black overmold. For black PVC and overmold, add suffix "**B**" to model number (example, **DEE2R-81DB**)

Model	Description
SI-RFA-TK	SI-RF T-adapter for connection of the reset button
SI-RFA-P	SI-RF Termination plug M12
SI-RFA-DM1	SI-RF Diagnostic Module with 8 digital outputs and 1 diagnostic circuit Interfaces: IO-Link, USB 2.0

5.3 Safety Controllers

Safety Controllers provide a fully configurable, software-based safety logic solution for monitoring safety and non-safety devices. For additional models and XS26 expansion modules, see instruction manual p/n *174868* (XS/SC26-2).

Non-Expandable Models	Expandable Models	Description
SC26-2	**XS26-2**	26 convertible I/O and 2 Redundant Solid State Safety Outputs
SC26-2d	**XS26-2d**	26 convertible I/O and 2 Redundant Solid State Safety Outputs with Display
SC26-2e	**XS26-2e**	26 convertible I/O and 2 Redundant Solid State Safety Outputs with Ethernet
SC26-2de	**XS26-2de**	26 convertible I/O and 2 Redundant Solid State Safety Outputs with Display and Ethernet
SC10-2roe		10 Inputs, 2 redundant relay safety outputs (3 contacts each)

5.4 Universal (Input) Safety Modules

UM-FA-xA Safety Modules provide forced-guided, mechanically-linked relay (safety) outputs for the SI-RF Safety Switch system when an external manual reset (latch) is desired or external device monitoring is required in the application. See datasheet p/n *141249* for more information.

Model	Description
UM-FA-9A	3 normally open (N.O.) redundant-output 6 amp contacts
UM-FA-11A	2 normally open (N.O.) redundant-output 6 amp contacts, plus 1 normally closed (N.C.) auxiliary contact

6 Product Support and Maintenance

6.1 Maintenance and Service

Remove all contamination by metal-based materials to avoid reducing the switch distance. Do not use alcoholic cleaning agents.

The SI-RF Safety Switch is maintenance-free.

For long-term and trouble-free operation, please periodically check the following points:

- solid fit of all components
- reliable switching function
- if damage occurs, please exchange the relevant components

Liability disclaimer— By breach of the given instructions (concerning the intended use, the safety instructions, the installation and connection through qualified personnel and the testing of the safety function) manufacturer's liability expires.

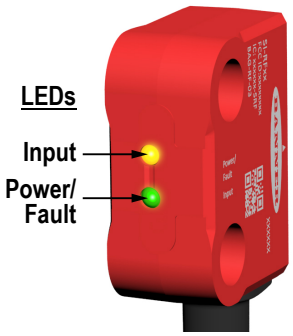
6.2 Emergency Feature

Faults that do not immediately compromise the safe operation of the SI-RF Safety Switch (for example safety output to external potential, crosswire short safety output) result in a delayed switch-off of the safety outputs.

The safety outputs switch off when the error warning exceeds 20 minutes. In case of error warning, the red LED flashes code BC2.

Use this emergency feature to run down the machinery in a controlled manner. After fixing the fault, the error message is confirmed by a voltage reset. The safe outputs enable and allow a restart.

6.3 Status Indicators

Status Indicators	Information for	Color	Status	Meaning
	Operating status	Green	On	Sensor OK
			Flashing (BC1)	Reset expected (only with reset input)
			Flashing (BC2)	Input function not fulfilled
	Actuator	Amber	On	Actuator in range, correct code
			Flashing (BC5)	Actuator at detection limit
			Flashing (BC2)	Actuator in range, wrong code
			Flashing (BC1)	Actuator not taught-in
			Off	Actuator out of range
	Teaching	Green; amber	Flashing (BC6 for 1.5 s)	Actuator code successfully temporary stored
			Flashing (BC6 for 3 s)	Actuator code successfully stored
	Error	Red	On	Failure in voltage monitoring
			Flashing (BC2)	OSSD fault detected (switch off after specified time)
			Flashing (BC4)	Internal fault (operation possible again after power reset)

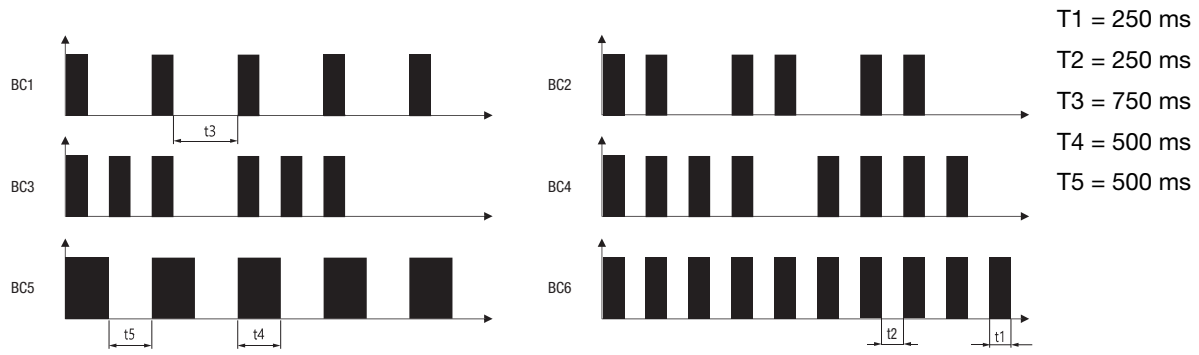


Figure 2. Flash code sequence

6.4 Contact Us

Banner Engineering Corp. headquarters is located at:

9714 Tenth Avenue North
Minneapolis, MN 55441, USA
Phone: + 1 888 373 6767

For worldwide locations and local representatives, visit *www.bannerengineering.com*.

6.5 Banner Engineering Corp. Limited Warranty

Banner Engineering Corp. warrants its products to be free from defects in material and workmanship for one year following the date of shipment. Banner Engineering Corp. will repair or replace, free of charge, any product of its manufacture which, at the time it is returned to the factory, is found to have been defective during the warranty period. This warranty does not cover damage or liability for misuse, abuse, or the improper application or installation of the Banner product.

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