ES-FA-9AA and -11AA E-Stop Safety Module Product Manual

Original Instructions
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ПРОМЭЛЕКТРОНИКА/ sales@prom-elec.com

Contents

Chapter 1 Features 3
Models 3
Important: Read this First 3
Applicable U.S. Standards 4
Applicable International Standards 4
Specifications 4
Dimensions 6

Chapter 2 Overview 7
Safety Circuit Integrity and EN ISO 13849-1 Safety Circuit Principles 7
Safety Circuit Integrity Levels 7
Fault Exclusion 8
Monitoring of Safety Devices 8
Emergency Stop Push Buttons and Rope/Cable Pull Switches 8
Interlocked Guards (Gates) 9

Chapter 3 Mechanical Installation 10

Chapter 4 Electrical Installation 11
Safety Input Device Wiring Options 11
Connection of Multiple Switches 12
Connection of Safety Switches 13
Connection of Reset Switch 13
Automatic Reset Mode 14
ES-FA-9AA and -11AA Wiring 14
Connection to the Machine to be Controlled 15
External Device Monitoring 15
Overvoltage Category II and III Installations (EN 50178 and IEC 60664-1) 15
Auxiliary Monitor Contact (Model ES-FA-11AA Only) 16

Chapter 5 Initial Checkout Procedures 17

Chapter 6 Periodic Checkout Procedure 18

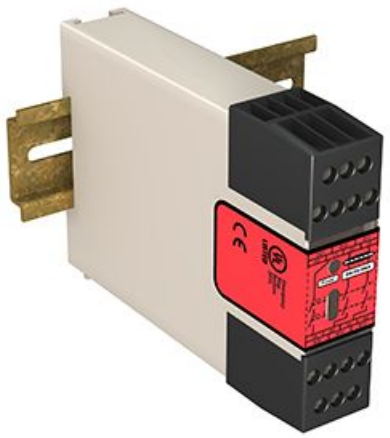
Chapter 7 Product Support and Maintenance 19
Repairs 19
EU/UK Declaration of Conformity (DoC) 19
Banner Engineering Corp Limited Warranty 20

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Chapter Contents

Models 3
Important: Read this First 3
Specifications 4

Chapter 1 Features



- Monitors emergency stop devices, such as palm buttons and rope/cable pulls, and positive-opening safety switches used for guard/gate interlocking
- The safety inputs can monitor:
  - A +24 V DC source switched by hard/relay contacts in single-channel connection, or
  - Hard/relay contacts in a dual-channel hookup using terminals S11-S12 and S21-S22
- The ES-FA-9AA has three normally open output switching channels for connection to control-reliable power interrupt circuits
- The ES-FA-11AA has two normally open output switching channels for connection to control-reliable power interrupt circuits and one normally closed auxiliary output channel
- Automatic reset or monitored manual reset
- Design complies with standards ANSI B11.19, UL991, ISO 13850 (EN418), and ISO 13849-1 (Safety Category 4)
- For use in functional stop category 0 applications per NFPA 79 and IEC/EN60204-1
- 6 or 7 amp safety output contacts, depending on the model
- Plug-in terminal blocks
- 24 V AC/DC operation

WARNING:

- **Not a stand-alone safeguarding device**
- Failure to properly safeguard hazards according to a risk assessment, local regulations, and applicable standards might lead to serious injury or death.
- This Banner Engineering Corp. device is considered complementary equipment that is used to augment safeguarding that limits or eliminates an individual's exposure to a hazard without action by the individual or others.

Models

Models	Supply Voltage	Outputs	Output Contact Rating
ES-FA-9AA	24 V AC/DC	3 Normally Open (NO)	6 A
ES-FA-11AA		2 Normally Open and 1 Normally Closed (NC)	7 A

Important: Read this First

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.

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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.

Applicable U.S. Standards

ANSI B11 Standards for Machine Tools Safety

NFPA 79 Electrical Standard for Industrial Machinery

ANSI/RIA R15.06 Safety Requirements for Industrial Robots and Robot Systems

Applicable International Standards

ISO 12100 Safety of Machinery – General Principles for Design – Risk Assessment and Risk Reduction

ISO 13849-1 Safety of Machinery – Safety-Related Parts of Control Systems – Part 1: General Principles for Design

ISO 13850 (EN 418) Emergency Stop Devices, Functional Aspects – Principles for Design

EN 60204-1 Electrical Equipment of Machines Part 1: General Requirements

Specifications

Supply Voltage and Current

24 V DC ±10% (SELV-rated supply according to EN IEC 60950, NEC Class 2)

24 V AC ±10%, 50/60 Hz (NEC Class 2-rated transformer)

Power consumption: approx. 2W/2VA

Overvoltage Category

Output relay contact voltage of 1 V to 150 V AC/DC: category III

Output relay contact voltage of 151 V to 250 V AC/DC: category III, if appropriate overvoltage reduction is provided, as described in "Overvoltage Category II and III Installations (EN 50178 and IEC 60664-1)" on page 15.

Pollution Degree

2

Supply Protection Circuitry

Protected against transient voltages and reverse polarity

Indicators

3 green LED indicators: Power ON , K1 energized, K2 energized

Construction

Polycarbonate housing. Rated NEMA 1, IEC IP40; Terminals IP20

Mounting

Mounts to standard 35 mm DIN rail track. Safety Module must be installed inside an enclosure rated NEMA 3 (IEC IP54), or better.

Vibration Resistance

10 to 55 Hz at 0.35 mm displacement per IEC 60068-2-6

Operating Conditions

0 °C to +50 °C (+32 °F to +122 °F)

90% at +50 °C maximum relative humidity (non-condensing)

Output Configuration

ES-FA-9AA: 3 normally open (N.O.) output channels

ES-FA-11AA: 2 normally open (N.O.) output channels and 1 normally closed (N.C.) auxiliary output

Contacts

AgNi, 5 µm gold-plated

Each normally open output channel is a series connection of contacts from two forced-guided (mechanically linked) relays, K1-K2. The normally closed Aux. output channel of the ES-FA-11AA is a parallel connection of contacts from two forced-guided relays, K1-K2.

Low Current Rating

The 5 µm gold-plated contacts allow the switching of low current/low voltage. In these low-power applications, multiple contacts can also be switched in series (e.g., “dry switching”). To preserve the gold plating on the contacts, do not exceed the following max. values at any time:

	Minimum	Maximum
Voltage	1 V AC/DC	60 V
Current	5 mA AC/DC	300 mA
Power	5 mW (5 mVA)	7 W (7 VA)

High Current Rating

If higher loads must be switched through one or more of the contacts, the minimum and maximum values of the contact(s) changes to:

	Minimum	Maximum
Voltage	15 V AC/DC	250 V AC/DC
Current	30 mA AC/DC	ES-FA-9AA: 6A ES-FA-11AA: 7A
Power	0.45 W (0.45 VA)	ES-FA-9AA: 200 W (1,500 VA) ES-FA-11AA: 200 W (1,750 VA)

Mechanical life

> 20,000,000 operations

Electrical life (switching cycles of the output contacts, resistive load)

150,000 cycles at 1,500 VA; 1,000,000 cycles at 450 VA; 2,000,000 cycles at 250 VA; 5,000,000 cycles at 125 VA

Terminal Torque

0.8 N·m (7 lb-in)

Maximum Wire Cross-Section for Connection

Each 1 × 2.5 mm^2 stranded ferruled

Each 1 × 4 mm^2 solid

Each 2 × 1.5 mm^2 stranded ferruled

Output Response Time

25 milliseconds typical

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Note

Transient suppression is recommended when switching inductive loads. Install suppressors across load. Never install suppressors across output contacts (see Wiring of Arc Suppressors warning in "Auxiliary Monitor Contact (Model ES-FA-11AA Only)" on page 16).

Input Requirements

Safety input switch: Dual-Channel (contacts) wiring – 10 to 20 mA steady state at 12 V DC.

> **NOTE:** Inputs are designed with a brief contact-cleaning current of 100 mA when initially closed.

Safety input switch: Single-Channel wiring – 40 to 100 mA at 24 V AC/DC +/- 10%; 50/60 Hz

Reset switch: 20 mA at 12 V DC, hard contact only

Minimum OFF-State Recovery Time

250 ms

Design Standards

Cat. 4 PL e per EN ISO 13849-1; SIL 3 per IEC 61508 and IEC 62061

Certifications

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1831 Diegem, BELGIUM

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

EMERGENCY STOP DEVICE 29YL

(ES-FA-9AA Only)

Required Overcurrent Protection

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

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

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

Supply wiring leads < 24 AWG shall not be spliced.

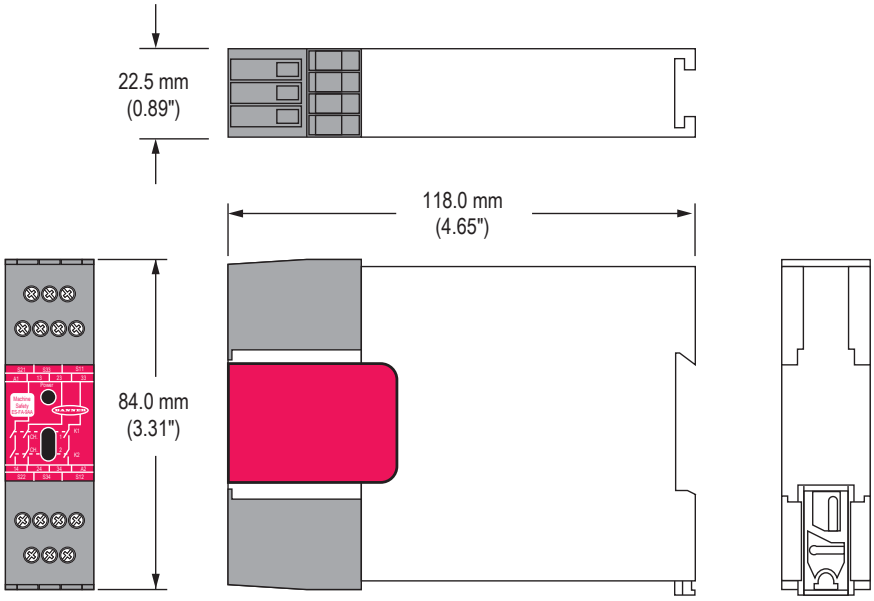
For additional product support, go to www.bannerengineering.com.

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

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Dimensions

All measurements are listed in millimeters [inches], unless noted otherwise. The measurements provided are subject to change.



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Chapter Contents

Safety Circuit Integrity and EN ISO 13849-1 Safety Circuit Principles 7
Safety Circuit Integrity Levels 7
Fault Exclusion 8
Monitoring of Safety Devices 8
Emergency Stop Push Buttons and Rope/Cable Pull Switches 8
Interlocked Guards (Gates) 9

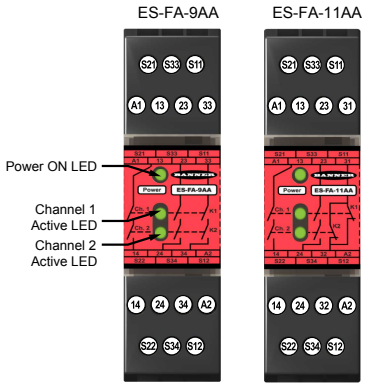
Chapter 2 Overview

An Emergency Stop Safety Module is used to increase the control reliability of an emergency stop circuit. As shown in the wiring diagrams, the models **ES-FA-9AA** and **ES-FA-11AA** E-Stop Safety Modules are designed to monitor a 1-channel or 2-channel E-stop switch. A 2-channel E-stop switch has two electrically isolated contacts.

WARNING:

- **Ensure the safety circuit integrity**
- The safety circuit integrity level is affected by the design and installation of the safety devices and the means of interfacing with those devices.
- Perform a risk assessment to determine the appropriate safety circuit integrity level or category to ensure the expected risk reduction is achieved and all applicable regulations and standards are in compliance (see ANSI B11.0 and ANSI B11.19, ISO 12100 and ISO13849-1 or the applicable standards).

Features and Terminals



Safety Circuit Integrity and EN ISO 13849-1 Safety Circuit Principles

Safety circuits involve the safety-related functions of a machine that minimize the level of risk of harm. These safety-related functions can prevent initiation, or they can stop or remove a hazard. The failure of a safety-related function or its associated safety circuit usually results in an increased risk of harm.

The integrity of a safety circuit depends on several factors, including fault tolerance, risk reduction, reliable and well-tried components, well-tried safety principles, and other design considerations.

Depending on the level of risk associated with the machine or its operation, an appropriate level of safety circuit integrity (performance) must be incorporated into its design. Standards that detail safety performance levels include ANSI B11.19 Performance Criteria for Safeguarding and EN ISO 13849-1 Safety-Related Parts of a Control System.

Safety Circuit Integrity Levels

Safety circuits in International and European standards have been segmented into categories, depending on their ability to maintain their integrity in the event of a failure. The most recognized standard that details safety circuit integrity levels is EN ISO 13849-1, which establishes five levels: Categories B, 1, 2, 3, and the most stringent, Category 4.

In the United States, the typical level of safety circuit integrity has been called control reliability. Control reliability typically incorporates redundant control and self-checking circuitry and has been loosely equated to EN ISO 13849-1 Categories 3 and 4 (see CSA Z432 and ANSI B11.TR4).

If the requirements described by EN ISO 13849-1 are to be implemented, a risk assessment must first be performed to determine the appropriate category, in order to ensure that the expected risk reduction is achieved. This risk assessment must also take into account national regulations, such as U.S. control reliability or European “C” level standards, to ensure that the minimum level of performance that has been mandated is complied with.

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Fault Exclusion

An important concept within the category requirements of EN ISO 13849-1 is the probability of the occurrence of the failure, which can be decreased using the "fault exclusion" method. This method assumes that the possibility of certain well-defined failure(s) can be reduced to a point where the resulting fault(s) can be disregarded.

Fault exclusion is a tool a designer can use during the development of the safety-related part of the control system and the risk assessment process. It allows the designer to eliminate the possibility of various failures and justify it through the risk assessment process to meet the requirements of Categories 2, 3, or 4. See EN ISO 13849-1/-2 for further information.

Monitoring of Safety Devices

Requirements vary widely for the level of control reliability or safety category per ISO 13849-1 in safety applications. While Banner Engineering always recommends the highest level of safety in any application, it is the responsibility of the user to safely install, operate and maintain each safety system and comply with all relevant laws and regulations.

Although only two applications are listed, the Module can monitor a variety of devices as long as the input requirements are complied with (see Electrical Installation and Specifications). The Safety Module does not have 500 ms simultaneity between inputs and thus cannot be used for monitoring a two-hand control. In all cases, the safety performance (integrity) must reduce the risk from identified hazards as determined by the machine's risk assessment.

WARNING:

- **Do not mute or bypass any emergency stop device**
- Muting or bypassing the safety outputs renders the emergency stop function ineffective.
- ANSI B11.19, NFPA 79 and IEC/EN 60204-1 require that the emergency stop function remains active at all times.

Emergency Stop Push Buttons and Rope/Cable Pull Switches

The safety inputs can be interfaced with positive-opening switches to monitor an emergency-stop (E-stop) push button or rope/cable pull. The switch must provide one or two contacts for safety which are closed when the switch is armed. Once activated, the E-stop switch must open all its safety-rated contacts, and must require a deliberate action (such as twisting, pulling, or unlocking) to return to the closed-contact, armed position. The switch must be a "positive-opening" (or direct-opening) type, as described by IEC 60947-5-1.

Standards NFPA 79, ANSI B11.19, IEC/EN 60204-1, and ISO 13850 specify additional emergency stop switch device requirements, including the following:

- Emergency-stop push buttons shall be located at each operator control station and at other operating stations where emergency shutdown is required.
- Stop and emergency-stop push buttons shall be continuously operable and readily accessible from all control and operating stations where located. Do not mute or bypass E-stop buttons or rope/cable pulls.
- Actuators of emergency-stop devices shall be colored red. The background immediately around the device actuator shall be colored yellow (where possible). The actuator of a push-button-operated device shall be of the palm or mushroom-head type.
- The emergency-stop actuator shall be a self-latching type.

In addition, for Rope/Cable Pull Installations Only:

- The wire rope should be easily visible and readily accessible along its entire length. Red markers or flags may be fixed on the rope to increase its visibility.
- The rope or cable pull must provide constant tension and must have the capability to react to a force in any direction.
- Mounting points, including support points, must be rigid.
- The rope should be free of friction at all supports. Pulleys are recommended.
- The switch must have a self-latching function that requires a manual reset after actuation

Some applications may have additional requirements; comply with all relevant regulations. See the device manufacturer's installation instructions for complete information.

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WARNING:

- **Do not mute or bypass any emergency stop device**
- Muting or bypassing the safety outputs renders the emergency stop function ineffective.
- ANSI B11.19, NFPA 79 and IEC/EN 60204-1 require that the emergency stop function remains active at all times.

Interlocked Guards (Gates)

The safety inputs can be interfaced with positive-opening safety switches to monitor the position of an interlock guard or gate. Each switch must provide electrically isolated contacts: at minimum, one normally closed (N.C.) contact from each individually mounted switch. The contacts must be of "positive-opening" (direct-opening) design, as described by IEC60947-5-1, with one or more normally closed contacts rated for safety. In addition, the switches must be mounted in a "positive mode," to move/disengage the actuator from its home position and open the normally closed contact when the guard opens.

The design and installation of the interlocked guard and the safety switches should comply with ANSI B11.19, ISO14119, ISO 14120, and/or other applicable standards. See the device manufacturer installation instructions for complete information.

In higher levels of safety performance, the design of a dual-channel coded magnetic switch typically uses complementary switching, in which one channel is open and one channel is closed at all times. The inputs of the Safety Module **do not support complementary switching**, and thus should not be used with coded magnetic safety switches.

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Chapter Contents

Chapter 3 Mechanical Installation

The ES-FA-9AA/11AA must be installed inside an enclosure.

It is not designed for exposed wiring. It is the user's responsibility to house the ES-FA-9AA/11AA in an enclosure with NEMA 3 (IEC IP54) rating, or better. The ES-FA-9AA/11AA mounts directly to standard 35 mm DIN rail.

Heat Dissipation Considerations: For reliable operation, ensure that the operating specifications are not exceeded. The enclosure must provide adequate heat dissipation so that the air closely surrounding the ES-FA-9AA/11AA does not exceed the maximum operating temperature stated in the Specifications. Methods to reduce heat build-up include venting, forced airflow (for example, exhaust fans), adequate enclosure exterior surface area, and spacing between modules and other heat sources.

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Chapter Contents

Safety Input Device Wiring Options....11
Connection of Multiple Switches....12
Connection of Safety Switches....13
Connection of Reset Switch....13
Automatic Reset Mode....14
ES-FA-9AA and -11AA Wiring....14
Connection to the Machine to be Controlled....15
External Device Monitoring....15
Overvoltage Category II and III Installations (EN 50178 and IEC 60664-1)....15
Auxiliary Monitor Contact (Model ES-FA-11AA Only)....16

Chapter 4 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), NFPA 79, or IEC 60204-1, and all applicable local standards and codes.

It is not possible to give exact wiring instructions for a Safety Module that interfaces to a multitude of machine control configurations. The following guidelines are general in nature.

The Safety Module has no delay function. Its output relay contacts open within **25 milliseconds** after a safety input opens. This classifies the Safety Module as a functional stop "Category 0" control, as defined by NFPA 79 and IEC/EN 60204-1.

The safety inputs can be connected to:

- A +24 V DC source that is switched by a hard/relay contact in single-channel connection configuration, or
- Hard/relay contacts in a dual-channel hookup configuration using terminals S11-S12 and S21-S22.

Safety Input Device Wiring Options

The operation of all dual-channel wiring options is concurrent, meaning that input channel 1 and input channel 2 must be in the same state in both the STOP and RUN condition, but with no simultaneity (timing) requirement between the channels.

The **dual-channel wiring configuration** is able to detect certain failures and faults, such as short circuits, that could result in a loss of the safety function. Once such a failure or fault is detected, the Safety Module will turn OFF (open) its safety outputs until the problem is fixed. This circuit can meet ISO 13849-1 Category 2, 3, or 4 requirements, depending on the safety rating and the installation of the safety input device. This circuit can detect a short circuit between channels or to another source of power, at a minimum, when the device is actuated.

A single device with redundant outputs that can fail in such a manner to lose the safety function, such as a single safety interlocking switch, can typically meet only a Category 2. See below for means to eliminate or minimize the possibility of failures and faults that could result in the loss of the safety function(s).

The **single-channel wiring configuration** cannot detect short circuits to secondary sources of +24 V DC or detect the loss of the switching function of the safety input device (that is, it is not redundant) and thus this circuit typically can meet only ISO 13849-1 Category 2.

[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.

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It is recommended that in all circumstances the installation of the Safety Module and its associated safety input devices are installed to eliminate or minimize the possibility of failures and faults that could result in the loss of the safety function(s). Methods to eliminate or minimize the possibility of these failures include, but are not limited to:

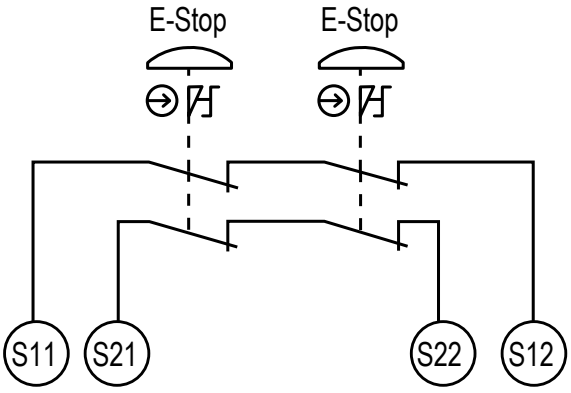
- Physically separating interconnecting control wires from each other and from secondary sources of power.
- Routing interconnecting control wires in separate conduit, runs, or channels.
- Locating all elements (modules, switches, and devices under control) within one control panel, adjacent to each other, and directly connected with short wires.
- Properly installing multi-conductor cabling and multiple wires through strain-relief fittings. (Over-tightening of a strain-relief can cause short circuits at that point.)
- Using positive-opening components as described by IEC 60947-5-1 that are installed and mounted in a positive mode.
- Periodically checking the functional integrity/safety function and training operators, maintenance personnel, and others associated with the operation of the machine to recognize and immediately correct such failures.

If you have any questions about your intended use, please contact a Banner applications engineer.

Connection of Multiple Switches

Connect the poles of multiple switches, such as e-stop switches, as shown in the figure at right. The switches are shown in the "armed" position with both contacts closed. Multiple switches connected to one Safety Module must be series connected (see figure at right and the warning, Multiple Switching Devices).

Series connection of multiple e-stop switches



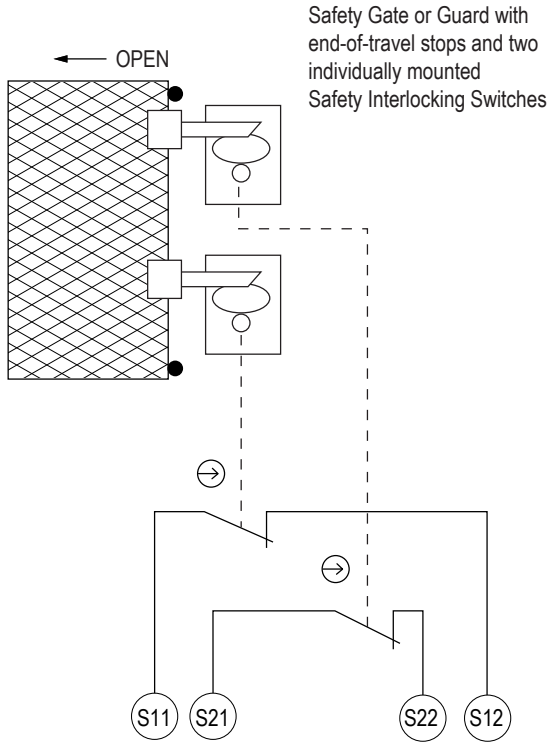
WARNING:

- **Connect two or more devices to the same safety module (controller) in series**
- Connecting devices in parallel defeats the switch contact monitoring ability of the module and creates an unsafe condition that could result in serious injury or death.
- Failure to test each device individually in this manner could result in undetected faults and create an unsafe condition that could result in serious injury or death.
- Connect the contacts of the corresponding pole of each switch in series. Never connect the contacts of multiple switches in parallel. Individually actuate (engage) each device, then release (or re-arm) and reset the safety module. This allows the module to check each switch and its wiring to detect faults. Perform this check during the prescribed checkouts.

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Connection of Safety Switches

Wiring using contacts from two safety switches



The Safety Module may be used to monitor safety interlocking switches that determine the position of a guard or gate. To achieve Category 4 operation per ISO 13849-1, two positive-opening safety switches must operate concurrently when the guard or gate is opened.

The Safety Module verifies concurrent opening of two contacts – one from each safety switch. Reset of the Safety Module is not possible if one switch fails to open or if a short circuit between the safety interlocking switches occurs.

A switch with a PNP (sourcing) output can be used to reset the module. The PNP output would supply 24 V DC to S34.

Connection of Reset Switch

The reset circuit switch can be any mechanical switch, such as a normally open momentary switch, or a two-position key switch. The reset switch must be capable of reliably switching 8 V DC to 12 V DC at 10 milliamps to 15 milliamps. As shown in the wiring diagrams, the reset switch connects between Safety Module terminals S33 and S11.

The reset switch must be located outside of – and not be accessible from – the area of dangerous motion, and must be positioned so that any area of dangerous motion may be observed by the switch operator during the reset procedure. See warning below.

WARNING:

- **Install reset switches properly**
- Failure to properly install reset switches could result in serious injury or death.
- Install reset switches so that they are accessible only from outside, and in full view of, the safeguarded space. Reset switches cannot be accessible from within the safeguarded space. Protect reset switches against unauthorized or inadvertent operation (for example, through the use of rings or guards). If there are any hazardous areas that are not visible from the reset switches, provide additional safeguarding.

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Automatic Reset Mode

The Safety Module may be configured (via connection) for automatic reset. If no MSC contacts are monitored, install a jumper between terminals S33 and S34. The Safety Module will reset (and its outputs energize) as soon as the switch returns to its armed (closed-contact) position.

Automatic reset is useful for some automated processes. However, if automatic reset is used, it is necessary to provide a means of preventing resumption of hazardous machine motion, until an alternate reset procedure is performed. The alternate procedure must include a reset/restart switch, located outside the area of dangerous motion, which is positioned so that any area of dangerous motion may be observed by the switch operator during the reset procedure.

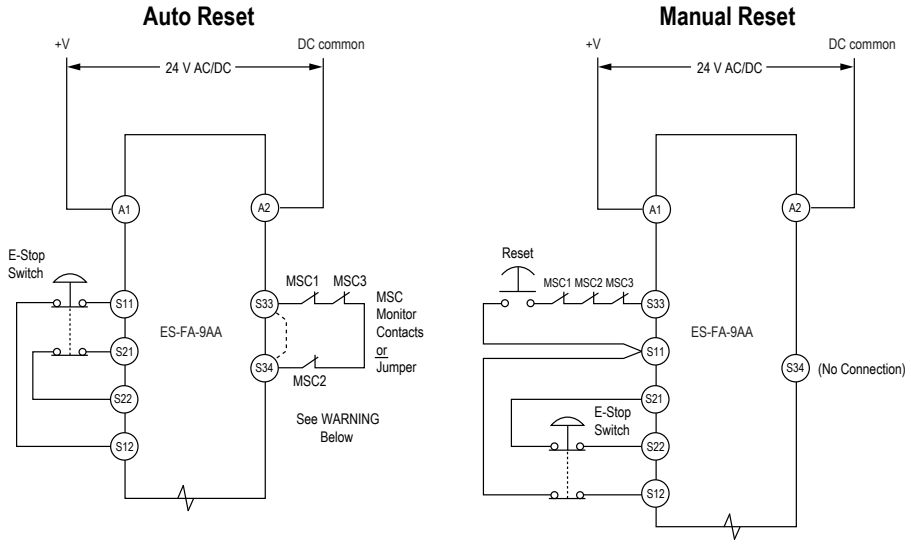
WARNING:

- **Reset routine required**
- Failure to prevent the machine from restarting without actuating the normal start command/device can create an unsafe condition that could result in serious injury or death.
- Do not allow the machine to restart without actuating the normal start command/device. Perform the reset routine after clearing the cause of a stop condition, as required by U.S. and international standards.

NOTE: The minimum time required for the Module to be in a STOP or OFF condition is 250 ms. This “recovery time” (OFF-state) is required for the internal circuitry of the Safety Module to normalize, allowing a reliable reset to occur. A lockout occurs if the Module is cycled too quickly. To clear the lockout, the Module must be recycled, meeting the minimum OFF time requirements.

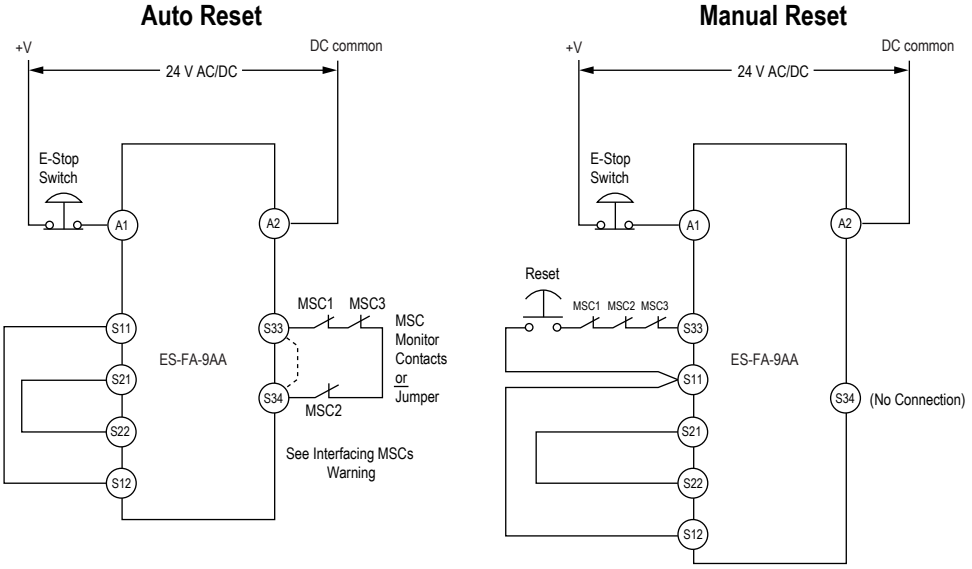
ES-FA-9AA and -11AA Wiring

Dual-Channel E-Stop Applications



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Single-Channel E-Stop Applications



Connection to the Machine to be Controlled

The machine hookup diagram shows a generic connection of the Safety Module's redundant output circuits to the master stop control elements (MSCs). An MSC is defined as an electrically powered device, external to the Safety Module, which stops the machinery being controlled by immediately removing electrical power to the machine and (when necessary) by applying braking to dangerous motion. This stopping action is accomplished by removing power to the actuator of either MSC.

External Device Monitoring

To satisfy the requirements of Control Reliability (OSHA and ANSI), Category 3 and 4 of ISO 13849-1, the master stop control elements (MSCs) must each offer a normally closed, forced-guided (mechanically linked) monitor contact. Connect one normally closed monitor contact from each master stop control element as shown in the single-channel wiring diagrams.

In operation, if one of the switching contacts of either MSC fails in the energized condition, the associated monitor contact will remain open. Therefore, it will not be possible to reset the Safety Module. If no MSC-monitor contacts are monitored, a jumper must be installed as shown in the wiring diagrams. It is the user's responsibility to ensure that any single failure will not result in a hazardous condition and will prevent a successive machine cycle.

Overvoltage Category II and III Installations (EN 50178 and IEC 60664-1)

The ES-FA-9AA/11AA is rated for Overvoltage Category III when voltages of 1 V to 150 V AC/DC are applied to the output relay contacts. It is rated for Overvoltage Category II when voltages of 151 V to 250 V AC/DC are applied to the output relay contacts and no additional precautions are taken to attenuate possible overvoltage situations in the supply voltage. The ES-FA-9AA/11AA can be used in an Overvoltage Category III environment (with voltages of 151 V to 250 V AC/DC) if care is taken either to reduce the level of electrical disturbances seen by the ES-FA-9AA/11AA to Overvoltage Category II levels by installing surge suppressor devices (for example, arc suppressors), or to install extra external insulation in order to isolate both the ES-FA-9AA/11AA and the user from the higher voltage levels of a Category III environment.

For Overvoltage Category III installations with applied voltages from 151 V to 250 V AC/DC applied to the output contact(s): the ES-FA-9AA/11AA may be used under the conditions of a higher overvoltage category where appropriate overvoltage reduction is provided. Appropriate methods include:

- An overvoltage protective device
- A transformer with isolated windings
- A distribution system with multiple branch circuits (capable of diverting energy of surges)
- A capacitance capable of absorbing energy of surges
- A resistance or similar damping device capable of dissipating the energy of surges

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When switching inductive AC loads, it is good practice to protect the ES-FA-9AA/11AA outputs by installing appropriately-sized arc suppressors. However, if arc suppressors are used, they must be installed across the load being switched (for example, across the coils of external safety relays), and never across the ES-FA-9AA/11AA's output contacts.

Auxiliary Monitor Contact (Model ES-FA-11AA Only)

The action of the auxiliary monitor contact, terminals 31-32, inversely "follows" the action of the safety outputs. The 31-32 auxiliary monitor contact is to be used only for control functions that are NOT safety-related. A typical use is to communicate the status of the Safety Module output to a programmable logic controller (PLC).

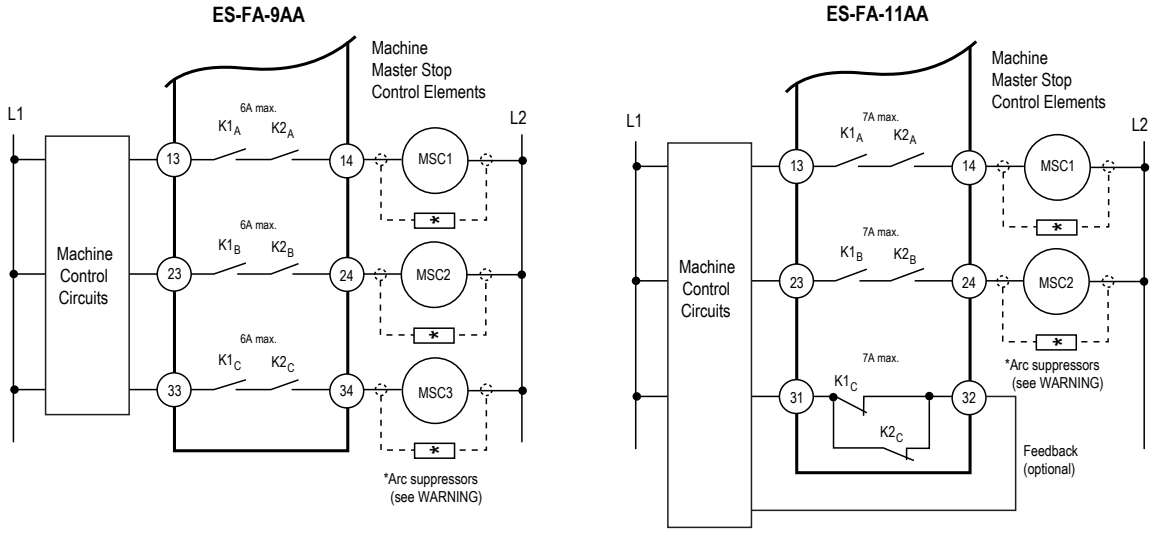
WARNING:

- **Interfacing master stop controls**
- Failure to follow these instructions could result in serious injury or death.
- Unless the same degree of safety is maintained, never wire an intermediate device(s) (PLC, PES, PC) between the safety module outputs and the master stop control element it switches such that a failure causes a loss of the safety stop command or the failure allows the safety function to be suspended, overridden, or defeated.
- When forced-guided, mechanically linked relays are added as intermediate switching devices, a normally closed (N.C.) forced-guided monitor contact from each relay must be added to the series feedback loop or properly wired external device monitoring channel.

WARNING:

- **Properly install arc or transient suppressors**
- Failure to follow these instructions could result in serious injury or death.
- Install any suppressors as shown across the coils of the machine primary control elements. Do not install suppressors directly across the output contacts of the safety or interface module. In such a configuration, it is possible for suppressors to fail as a short circuit.

Machine Control Circuit Connections



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Chapter Contents

Chapter 5 Initial Checkout Procedures

CAUTION:

- **Disconnect power prior to checkout**
- Dangerous voltages might be present along the module wiring barriers whenever power to the machine control elements is on.
- Before performing the initial checkout procedure, disconnect all power from the machine to be controlled. Exercise extreme caution whenever machine control power is or might be present. Always disconnect power to the machine control elements before opening the enclosure housing of the module.

1. Remove power from the machine control elements.
2. Ensure the safety device is in a STOP or "open-contact" state (for example, actuate the E-stop switch to open its contacts).
3. Apply power to the Safety Module at terminals A1 and A2 (see wiring diagrams). Verify that only the Input Power indicator (see "Overview" on page 7) is ON. If either input channel 1 (K1) or input channel 2 (K2) indicators are ON at this point, disconnect the input power and check all wiring. Return to step 2 after the cause of the problem has been corrected.
4. Reset or otherwise cause the safety device to reach an ON or "closed-contact" state (for example, arm the E-stop switch to close its contacts).

   Automatic reset: Ch1 (K1) and Ch2 (K2) indicators should come ON, and the safety output contacts should close.

   Manual reset: From an open condition, close the reset switch for approximately ¼ second, and then re-open. The Ch1 (K1) and Ch2 (K2) indicators should both come ON steady at this time. If either indicator comes ON before the reset switch is opened, disconnect the input power and check all wiring. Return to step 2 after correcting the problem.
5. Cause the safety device to generate a STOP or "open-contact" state (for example, actuate the E-stop switch to open its contacts). The Ch1 (K1) and Ch2 (K2) indicators should turn OFF simultaneously. If either indicator remains ON, disconnect the input power and check all wiring. Return to step 2 after the cause of the problem has been corrected.
6. If more than one safety device is series-connected to the Safety Module, run the above checkout procedure individually for EACH device.
7. Close and secure the enclosure in which the Safety Module is mounted. Apply power to the machine control elements and perform the Periodic Checkout Procedure.

WARNING:

- **Connect two or more devices to the same safety module (controller) in series**
- Connecting devices in parallel defeats the switch contact monitoring ability of the module and creates an unsafe condition that could result in serious injury or death.
- Failure to test each device individually in this manner could result in undetected faults and create an unsafe condition that could result in serious injury or death.
- Connect the contacts of the corresponding pole of each switch in series. Never connect the contacts of multiple switches in parallel. Individually actuate (engage) each device, then release (or re-arm) and reset the safety module. This allows the module to check each switch and its wiring to detect faults. Perform this check during the prescribed checkouts.

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Chapter Contents

Chapter 6 Periodic Checkout Procedure

The functioning of the Safety Module and the device(s) connected to it must be verified on a regular periodic basis to ensure proper operation (see also the machine manufacturer’s recommendations).

1. With the machine running, cause the safety device to generate a STOP or "open-contact" state (e.g., actuate the E-stop switch to open its contacts). Verify that the machine stops.
2. Reset or otherwise cause the safety device to reach an ON or "closed-contact" state. Verify that the machine does not restart.
3. If using manual reset mode, close and then open the reset switch within 3 seconds. Verify that the machine can be restarted by normal initiation.
4. If more than one safety device is series-connected to the Safety Module, run the above checkout procedure individually for EACH device.

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Chapter Contents

Repairs 19
EU/UK Declaration of Conformity (DoC) 19
Banner Engineering Corp Limited Warranty 20

Chapter 7 Product Support and Maintenance

Repairs

Contact Banner Engineering for troubleshooting of this device. **Do not attempt any repairs to this Banner device; it contains no field-replaceable parts or components.** If the device, device part, or device component is determined to be defective by a Banner Applications Engineer, they will advise you of Banner's RMA (Return Merchandise Authorization) procedure.

Obtain assistance with product repairs by contacting your local Banner Engineering Corp distributor or by calling Banner directly at (763) 544-3164. Access literature translated into your native language on the Banner website at www.bannerengineering.com or contact Banner directly at (763) 544-3164.

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IMPORTANT: If instructed to return the device, pack it with care. Damage that occurs in return shipping is not covered by warranty.

WARNING:

- **Do not abuse the module after failure**—If an internal fault has occurred and the module will not reset, do not tap, strike, or otherwise attempt to correct the fault with a physical impact to the housing.
- Failure to follow these instructions could result in serious injury or death.
- An internal relay might have failed in such a manner that its replacement is required. If the module is not immediately replaced or repaired, multiple simultaneous failures might accumulate such that the safety function cannot be guaranteed.

EU/UK 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. For the complete DoC, please go to www.bannerengineering.com.

Product	Directive
ES-FA-9AA and ES-FA-11AA E-Stop Safety Module	EU: Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC
	UKCA: Machinery (Safety) Regulation 2008

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