# SI-RF Non-Contact RF Safety Switch Product Manual

Original Instructions
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# Chapter 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 the 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 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 quick disconnect |
| SI-RFPT-HP5 | | High | | | |
| SI-RFPT-LP5 | | Low | | | |
| SI-RF-A | Actuator | Actuator/target for all switches | | | |
| SI-RF-A2 | | Low Profile 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.


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**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/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 |
|---|---|
| SI-RF Radio Frequency Safety Switch | EU: Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC |
| | UKCA: Machinery (Safety) Regulations 2008 |

Representative in EU: Spiros Lachandidis, Managing Director, **Banner Engineering BV** Park Lane | Culliganlaan 2F bus 3 | 1831 Diegem, BELGIUM

Representative in UK: Tony Coghlan, Managing Director, **Turck Banner LTD** Blenheim House | Blenheim Court | Wickford, Essex SS11 8YT | Great Britain

## 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 the serial connection of sensors or for the connection to the safety-related parts of the control system.


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# Chapter 2 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, according to EN/IEC 60950.

**Rated supply voltage ($U_e$)**
24 V DC; +25 %, - 20 %
Reverse polarity protection
The external voltage supply must be capable of buffering brief mains interruptions of 20 ms, as specified in IEC/EN 60204-1

**Rated isolation voltage ($U_i$)**
75 V DC

**Rated conditional short-circuit current**
100 A

**No-load current ($I_0$)**
≤ 50 mA

**Transponder frequency**
125 kHz

**Switching frequency**
≤ 1 Hz

**Switch-off delay ($t_a$)**
100 ms maximum + (7 ms × number of following ISD devices)

**Time delay ($t_v$)**
Maximum 2 s

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

**Protection Class**
according to EN IEC 61558 III

**Enclosure**
PA66 + PA6, Red

**Environmental Rating**
IP69

**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
Standard QD: Nickel Plated Brass
CR QD: 4VA grade Stainless Steel

**Altitude**
≤ 2000 m NHN

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

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

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

**Approvals and Certifications**

**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

**Maximum Cable Length Between Devices**
30 m
Of these 30 meters, only 10 meters can be 8-conductor cable. The capacitance between the inputs (I1 and I2) to outputs (Q1 and Q2) must be less than 500 pF.

**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

TÜV Nord, cCSAus (class 2 Power source)


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FCC ID: 2ABA6SRFB

IC: 11535A-SRFB

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

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

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

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**NCC* (Taiwan): CCAK22LPxxxxTx**

低功率警語 (Low Power notice):

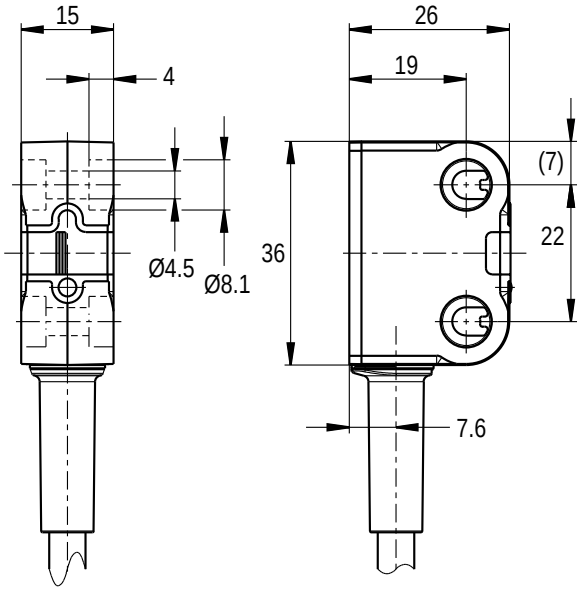
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* 適用機型 (Applicable models): SI-RFDT-HP8, SI-RFDT-LP8, SI-RFDT-UP8, SI-RFPT-H2M, SI-RFPT-L2M, SI-RFPT-U2M.

## 2.1 Dimensions

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

*Figure 1. SI-RF Safety Switch Sensor*





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*Figure 2. SI-RF Safety Switch Actuator*

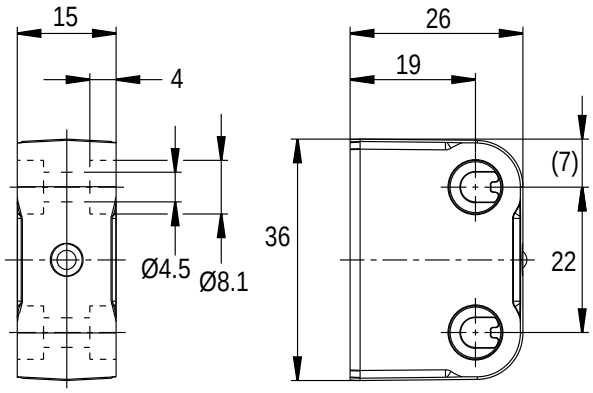
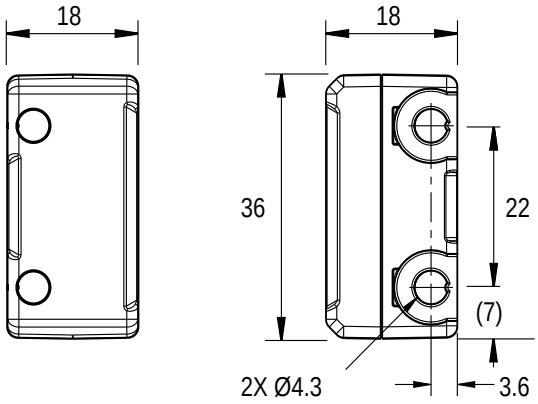



*Figure 3. SI-RF Safety Switch -A2 Actuator*





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# Chapter 3 Configuration Instructions

## 3.1 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.

## 3.2 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 a minimum of 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" on page 25). The new actuator code is stored temporarily.
3. Disconnect the SI-RF Safety Switch from the 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.

> **NOTE:** If, after this process is followed, the Amber LED is still flashing BC1, disconnect the output wires. If the Amber LED turns on solid, the outputs could be shorted to a voltage source.


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# Chapter 4 Installation Instructions

## 4.1 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" on page 10, "Electrical Installation" on page 14, *Switching Diagrams*, and "Specifications" on page 5 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.


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**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.

## 4.2 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:**
- **Perimeter guarding applications**
- Failure to observe this warning could result in serious injury or death.
- Use lockout/tagout procedures per ANSI Z244.1, or use additional safeguarding as described by ANSI B11.19 safety requirements or other applicable standards if a passthrough hazard cannot be eliminated or reduced to an acceptable level of risk.

## 4.3 Mechanical Installation

**IMPORTANT:** Install a safety switch in a manner that 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.


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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 compounds, 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.

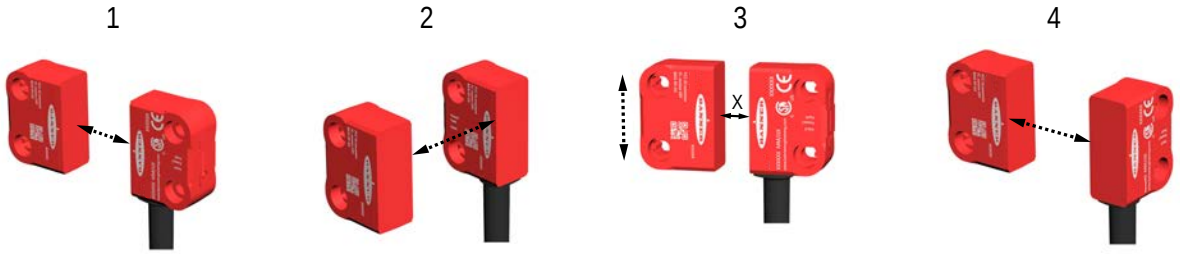
**CAUTION:**

- Overtightening the units during installation can twist the housing and affect the sensor's performance.
- Do not overtighten the units during installation.

**IMPORTANT:** It is the responsibility of the machine builder (user) to make sure the series wiring/cabling is not easily manipulated by an operator to defeat the safety function(s); for example, cannot remove a switch from the chain.

## 4.4 Sensing Distance

*Figure 4. Actuation directions*



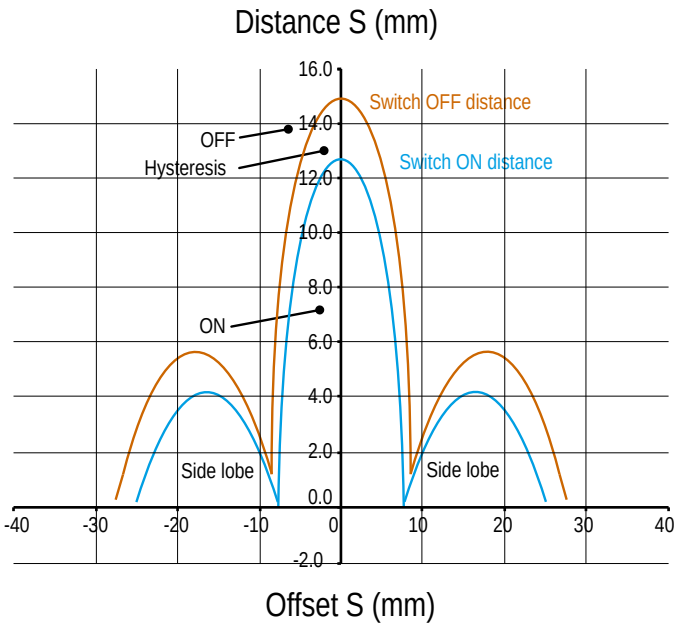

The switching distances of the standard actuation direction 1 are listed. The distances noted are for a sensor working with the standard actuators (**SI-RF-A** and **SI-RF-A2**).

*Table 1. Sensing Distance (Only in conjunction with actuator SI-RF-A)*

| | | Minimum (mm) | Typical (mm) | Maximum (mm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rated sensing distance | $S_n$ | | 13 | |
| Assured sensing distance - On | $S_{ao}$ | 10 | | |
| Hysteresis | H | | 2 | |
| Assured sensing distance - Off | $S_{ar}$ | | | 25 |


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*Figure 5. Detection range*




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.

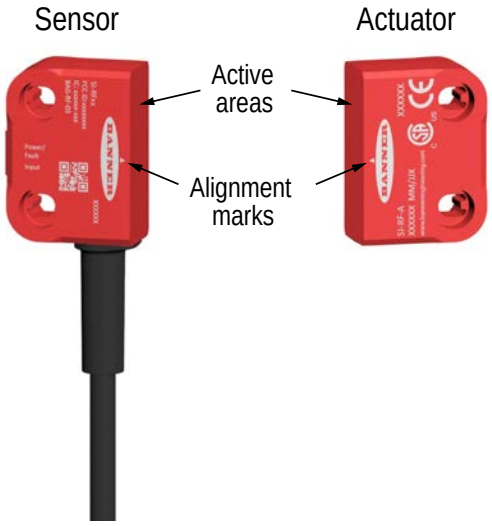
The specified sensing distances can only be reached if the following conditions are met:

- 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.

**IMPORTANT:** If two actuators are used to activate one sensor, the actuators must have a separation distance of at least 20 mm (measured from the side of the housings).

*Figure 6. Sensor and actuator active areas*




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.


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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.

## 4.5 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 chain of sensors is cascaded (see "Wire the Switch in Series" on page 17), the reset function only applies to SI-RF 3. If SI-RF 1 or 2 are opened and then closed, the outputs will switch on after the guard is closed, without actuating the reset button.

**CAUTION:**

- When power is switched on and the guard is in the closed position, the safety outputs switch on without actuating the reset button.
- Automatic reset at power-up must be addressed in the customer's controls.

**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.

## 4.6 Auxiliary Output/Information

The PNP output models (**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 (for example, the door is 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. With manual reset models (**SI-RFSL**), the auxiliary output changes back to the low state when the actuator is sensed (does not wait for the reset).

Note that the switching point of the auxiliary output might not match the switching point of the safety outputs.

The ISD models (**SI-RFD**) do not have an auxiliary output.

## 4.7 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, including the **SI-RF-DM1** and **-DM2** Diagnostic Modules and the **SC10-2roe** or **XS26-ISDx** Safety Controller. Refer to the instruction manuals for detailed information on the diagnostic devices. By means of diagnostics, the following information can be transmitted, among others:

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


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For a complete list of the diagnostics information, see "Information Available via ISD" on page 26.

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

- USB—display of the sensor information on the PC (requires using an **SI-RF-DM1** Diagnostic Module or an **SC10-2roe** or **XS26-ISDx** Safety Controller)
- IO-Link—bus independent data reading into the control system (requires using the **SI-RF-DM1** or **SI-RF-DM2** Diagnostic Modules and an IO-Link master)
- Industrial Ethernet Protocols—Bus data reading into the control system (requires using the **SC10-2roe** or **XS26-ISDx** Safety Controller)

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

## 4.8.1 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 Safety Controller with XS1ro or XS2ro Relay Expansion Module, Banner SC10-2roe Safety Controller, 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.

## 4.8.2 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.

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

**WARNING:**
- **Interfacing both output signal switching devices (OSSD)**
- 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.
- Connect both OSSD outputs 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.

**WARNING:**
- OSSD Interfacing
- Failure to properly interface the OSSD Outputs to the guarded machine could result in serious injury or death.
- 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.

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 SC10-2roe and XS/SC26 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.

### Fault-Tolerant Output 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 fault-tolerant output 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.

## 4.8.3 Wiring for Single PNP (SI-RFP)

Five-conductor, cannot be wired in series

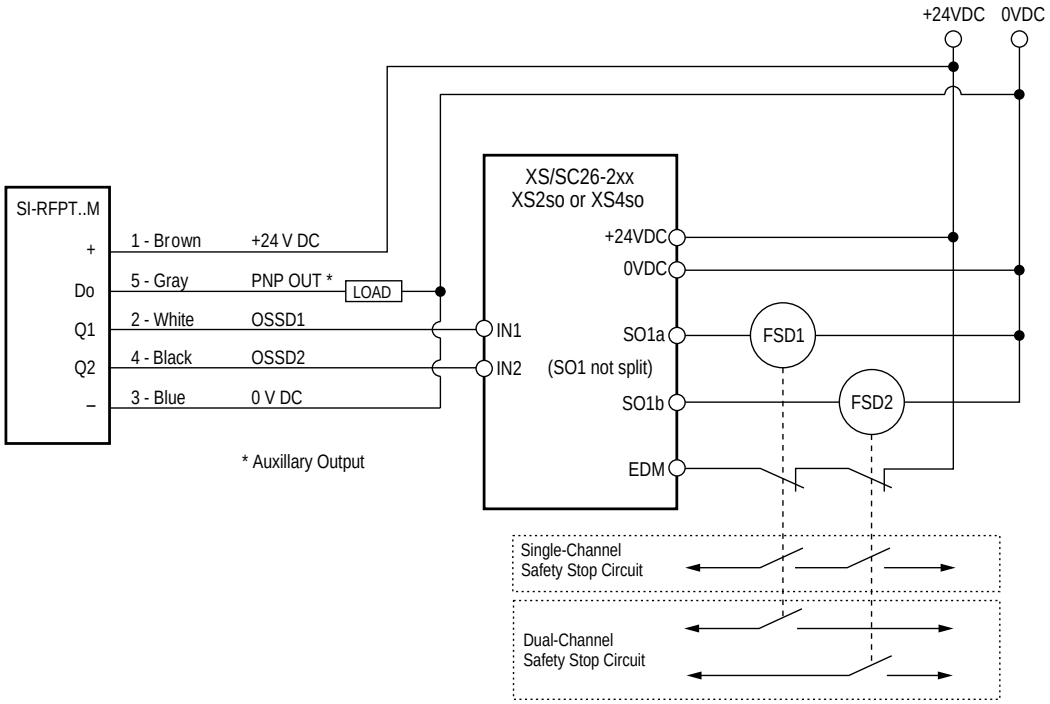
A movable safety guard is monitored through one SI-RF Safety Switch. The safety outputs of the SI-RF Safety Switch are connected to a safety monitoring module. When the safety guard is closed (actuator detected), the SI-RF Safety Switch switches on its safety outputs.

When 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.


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| Pin | Wire Color | SI-RFPT-xP5 | SI-RFPT-x2M |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Brown | +24 V DC | +24 V DC |
| 2 | White | OSSD1 | OSSD1 |
| 3 | Blue | 0 V DC | 0 V DC |
| 4 | Black | OSSD2 | OSSD2 |
| 5 | Gray | PNP OUT (Auxillary Output) | PNP OUT (Auxillary Output) |

*Figure 7. Wiring for a single PNP*



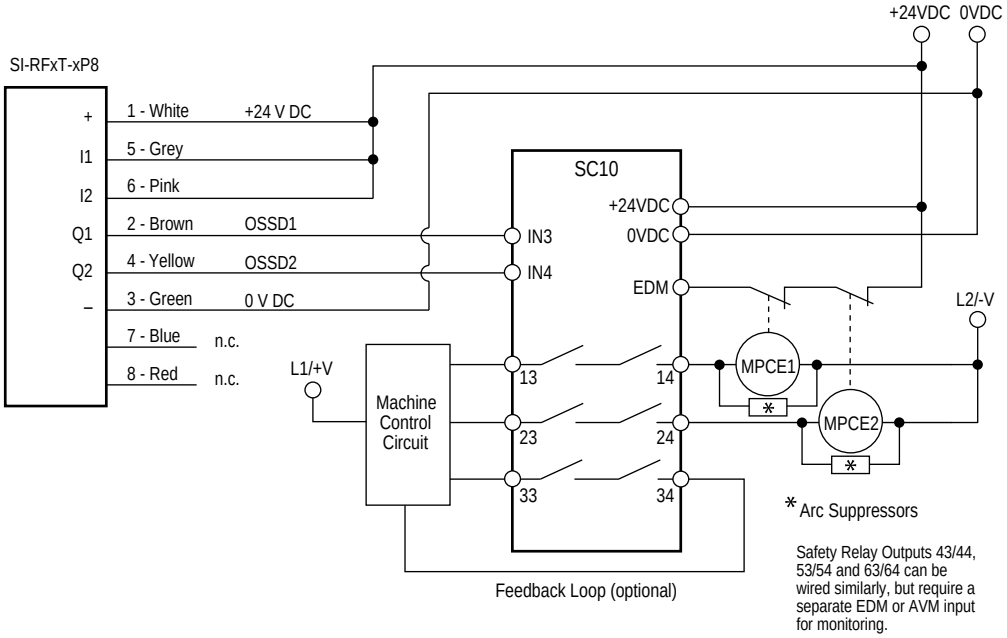

## 4.8.4 Wiring for a Single 8-Conductor Sensor

The 8-pin sensors have one pair of OSSD outputs (Q1/Q2), one pair of inputs (I1/I2) that must be high (+24 V DC) before the outputs can turn on, one +24 V DC input, and one 0 V DC input. Some models have a reset input that receives +24 V DC to reset the unit. Some models have an Auxillary PNP output (Do). The following table describes the wiring of the different model options.

| Pin | SXA-8xxD Wire Color | Pin/Wire Function | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | SI-RFST-xP8 | SI-RFSL-xP8 | SI-RFDT-xP8 | SI-RFDL-xP8 |
| 1 | White | +24 V DC | +24 V DC | +24 V DC | +24 V DC |
| 2 | Brown | OSSD1 | OSSD1 | OSSD1 | OSSD1 |
| 3 | Green | 0 V DC | 0 V DC | 0 V DC | 0 V DC |
| 4 | Yellow | OSSD2 | OSSD2 | OSSD2 | OSSD2 |
| 5 | Gray | Input1 | Input1 | Input1 | Input1 |
| 6 | Pink | Input2 | Input2 | Input2 | Input2 |
| 7 | Blue | PNP OUT (Auxillary Output) | PNP OUT (Auxillary Output) | No Function | No Function |
| 8 | Red | No Function | Reset (+ In) | No Function | Reset (+ In) |


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*Figure 8. Wiring for a single 8-conductor sensor*




## 4.8.5 Wire the Switch in Series

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

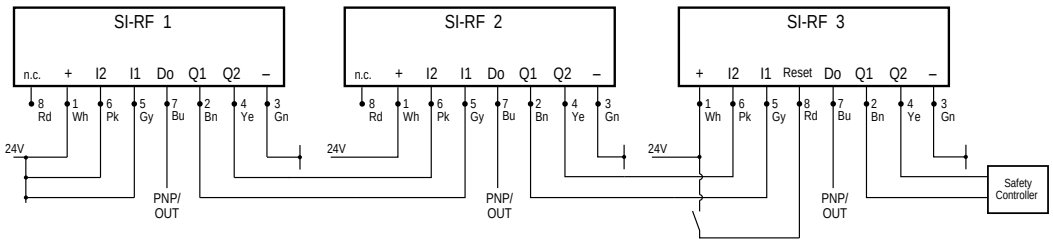
1. Connect the safety outputs of the last SI-RF Safety Switch to a safety monitoring unit.
2. Connect the safety inputs of the first SI-RF Safety Switch of the series to + 24 V DC.
3. Connect the safety outputs of the first SI-RF Safety Switch to the safety inputs of the second SI-RF Safety Switch (and 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 you are using the optional PNP auxiliary output (SI-RFS series), only the non-safety-related status information of each individual sensor can be obtained.

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

*Figure 9. Wiring the switch in series*





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## 4.8.6 Wire the Switch in Series Using the Quick Disconnect

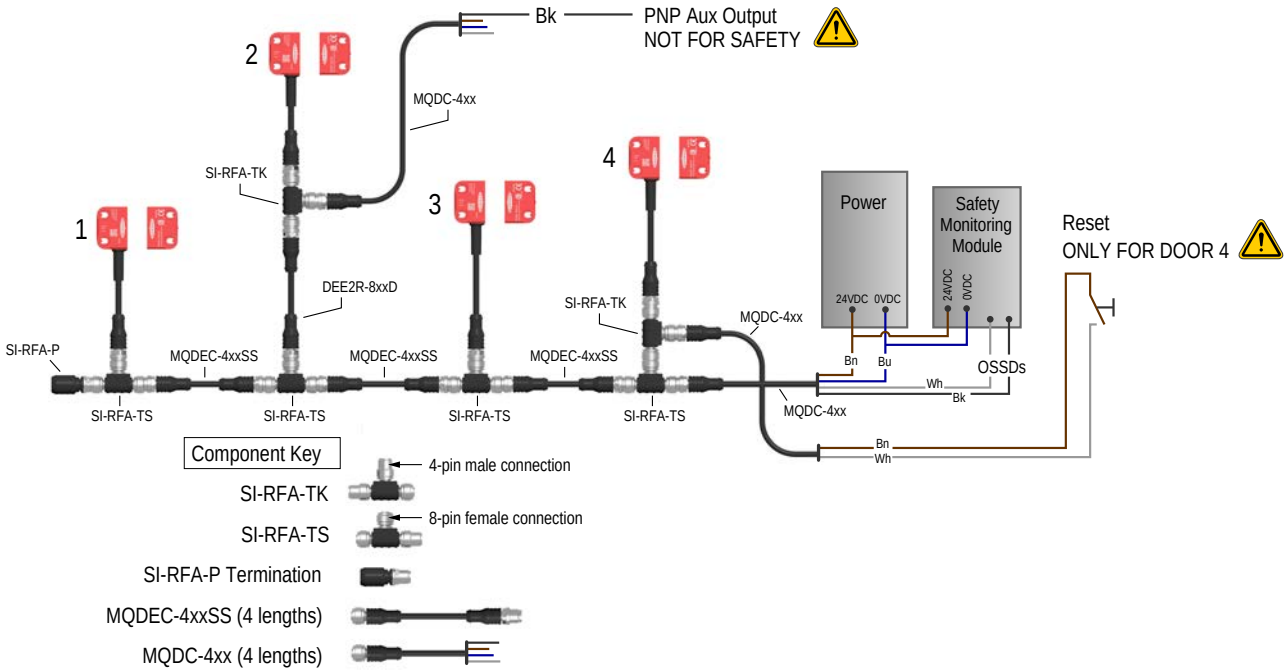
Use models **SI-RFS** and **SI-RFD** for this configuration.

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. The **SSA-EB1PLx-0Dx** E-stops, **SI-RFD** switches, and the SSA-ISD Connect can be combined in a single chain.

1. Connect the female 4-pin M12 cable to the male 4-pin M12 of the series connection t-adapter (**SI-RFA-TS**).
2. If a manual reset model sensor is used, connect the female 8-pin M12 of the Reset T-Adapter (**SI-RFA-TK**) to the male 8-pin M12 connector of the series connection t-adapter. Connect a female 4-pin M12 cable to the male 4-pin M12 QD of the t-adapter for connecting 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-TS**).
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.

*Figure 10. Wiring the switch in series using the quick disconnect connector*




In long chains, or chains with a lot of ISD devices, the voltage at the first device (device closest to terminating plug) must stay above 19.5 V for the chain to operate properly.

For guidance on the maximum total cable length and a maximum number of devices before an additional power supply may be needed, refer to Maximum total cable length for a single power supply. For using ISD information to monitor the individual device voltages, see "In-Series Diagnostic Information" on page 13.

An additional power supply may be required to maintain a minimum of 19.5 V at all devices. There are two options to connect an additional power supply.


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*Figure 11. Option 1: Use a SI-RFA-TK Reset Connector in series with ISD Device. If available, set the power supplies for parallel output.*

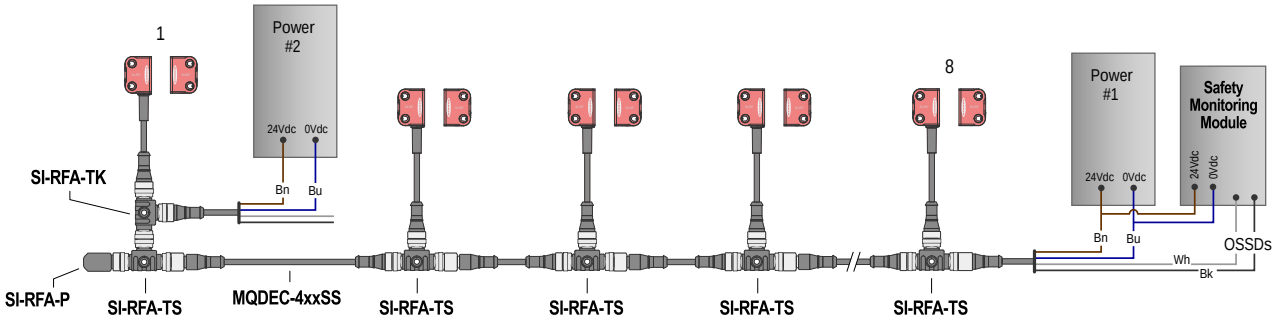
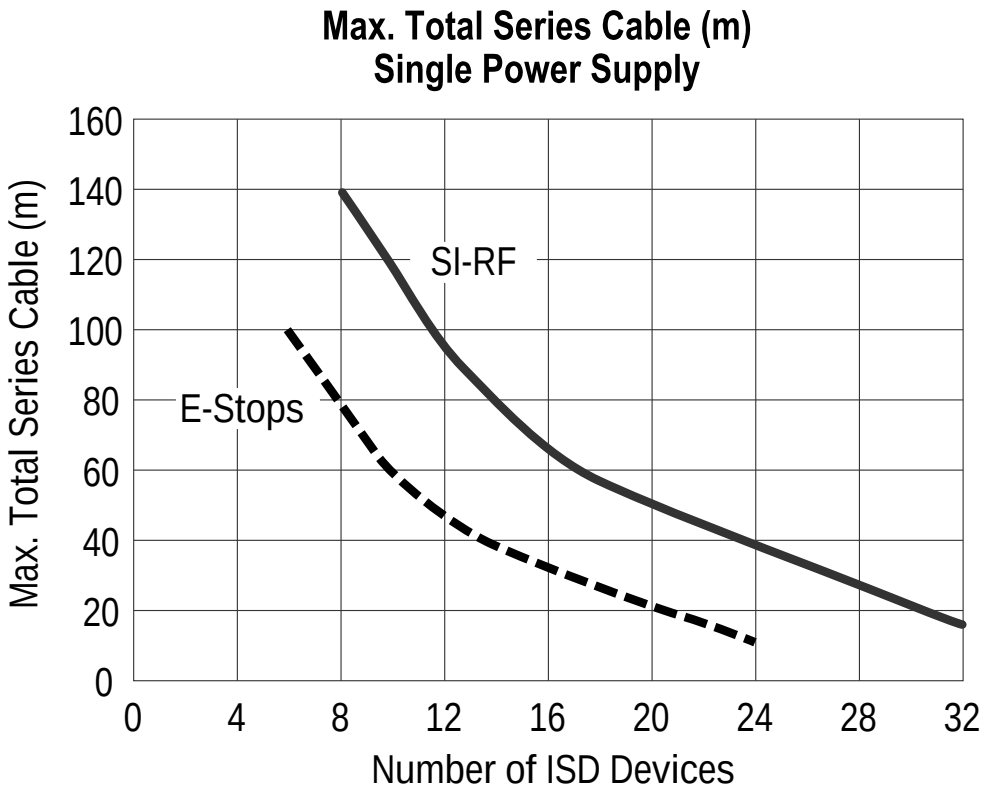



*Figure 12. Option 2: Replace the terminator with a power supply. The OSSD1 and OSSD2 wires at power supply #2 must be connected to +24 V DC. If available, set the power supplies for parallel output.*




*Figure 13. Maximum total cable length for a single power supply*




The SI-RFD switches and the ISD Connect have similar current demands. However, when used with a number of lighted ISD emergency stop devices, the current draw of the emergency stop devices governs the cable lengths and when more power is needed. The maximum cable length between devices (including the last unit and the ISD evaluation device) is 30 meters.


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**WARNING:**

- **Safety devices with OSSDs and without ISD, such as safety light curtains, are not compatible.**
- Failure to follow these instructions could result in serious injury or death.
- Do not use safety devices with OSSDs and without ISD in a series connection of multiple ISD devices.

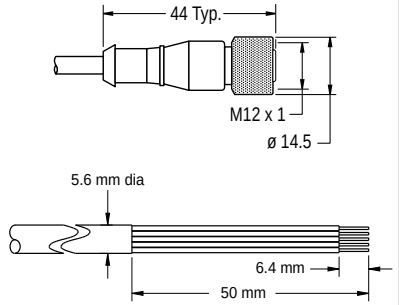
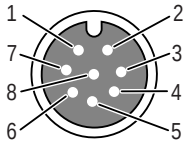

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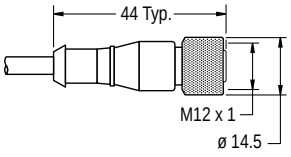
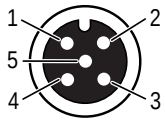
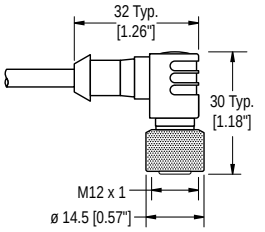
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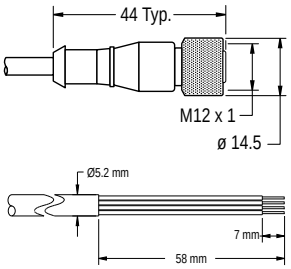
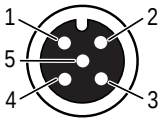
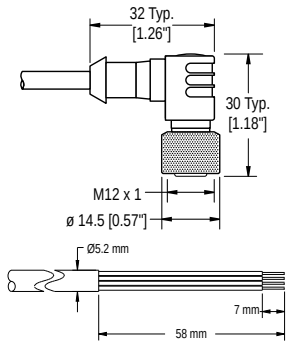
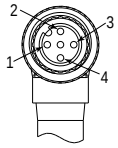
# Chapter 5 Accessories

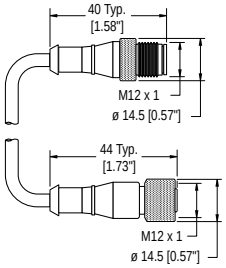
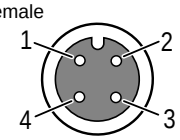
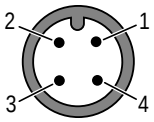
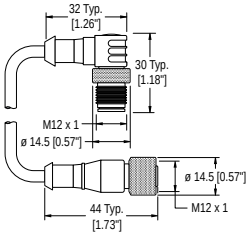
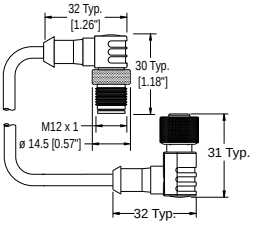
## 5.1 Cordsets

| 8-pin A-Code Single-Ended M12 Female Cordsets (datasheet p/n 235941) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Model** | **Length** | **Dimensions (mm)** | **Pinout (Female)** | |
| **BC-M12F8-24-1** | 1 m (3.28 ft) |  |  | 1 = White<br>2 = Brown<br>3 = Green<br>4 = Yellow<br>5 = Gray<br>6 = Pink<br>7 = Blue<br>8 = Red |
| **BC-M12F8-24-2** | 2 m (6.56 ft) | | | |
| **BC-M12F8-24-5** | 5 m (16.4 ft) | | | |
| **BC-M12F8-24-10** | 10 m (30.81 ft) | | | |

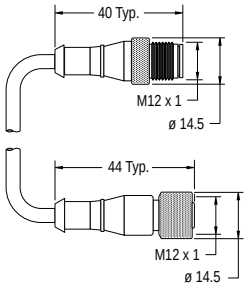
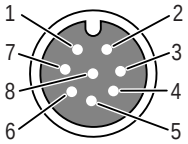
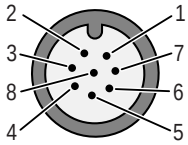
| 5-Pin Single-Ended M12 Female Cordsets | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Model** | **Length** | **Style** | **Dimensions** | **Pinout (Female)** |
| **MQDC1-501.5** | 0.5 m (1.5 ft) | Straight |  |  1 = Brown<br>2 = White<br>3 = Blue<br>4 = Black<br>5 = Gray |
| **MQDC1-503** | 0.9 m (2.9 ft) | | | |
| **MQDC1-506** | 2 m (6.5 ft) | | | |
| **MQDC1-515** | 5 m (16.4 ft) | | | |
| **MQDC1-530** | 9 m (29.5 ft) | | | |
| **MQDC1-560** | 18 m (59 ft) | | | |
| **MQDC1-5100** | 31 m (101.7 ft) | | | |
| **MQDC1-506RA** | 2 m (6.5 ft) | Right-Angle |  | |
| **MQDC1-515RA** | 5 m (16.4 ft) | | | |
| **MQDC1-530RA** | 9 m (29.5 ft) | | | |
| **MQDC1-560RA** | 19 m (62.3 ft) | | | |


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| 4-Pin Single-Ended M12 Female Cordsets | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Model** | **Length** | **Style** | **Dimensions** | **Pinout (Female)** | |
| **MQDC-406** | 2 m (6.56 ft) | Straight |  |  | 1 = Brown<br>2 = White<br>3 = Blue<br>4 = Black<br>5 = Not used |
| **MQDC-415** | 5 m (16.4 ft) | | | | |
| **MQDC-430** | 9 m (29.5 ft) | | | | |
| **MQDC-450** | 15 m (49.2 ft) | | | | |
| **MQDC-406RA** | 2 m (6.56 ft) | Right-Angle |  |  | |
| **MQDC-415RA** | 5 m (16.4 ft) | | | | |
| **MQDC-430RA** | 9 m (29.5 ft) | | | | |
| **MQDC-450RA** | 15 m (49.2 ft) | | | | |

| 4-Pin Double-Ended M12 Female to M12 Male Cordsets | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Model** | **Length** | **Style** | **Dimensions** | **Pinout** |
| **MQDEC-401SS** | 0.31 m (1 ft) | Male Straight / Female Straight |  | Female<br><br>Male<br><br>1 = Brown<br>2 = White<br>3 = Blue<br>4 = Black |
| **MQDEC-403SS** | 0.91 m (2.99 ft) | | | |
| **MQDEC-406SS** | 1.83 m (6 ft) | | | |
| **MQDEC-412SS** | 3.66 m (12 ft) | | | |
| **MQDEC-415SS** | 4.58 m (15 ft) | | | |
| **MQDEC-420SS** | 6.10 m (20 ft) | | | |
| **MQDEC-430SS** | 9.14 m (30.2 ft) | | | |
| **MQDEC-450SS** | 15.2 m (49.9 ft) | | | |
| **MQDEC-403RS** | 0.91 m (2.99 ft) | Male Right-Angle / Female Straight |  | |
| **MQDEC-406RS** | 1.83 m (6 ft) | | | |
| **MQDEC-412RS** | 3.66 m (12 ft) | | | |
| **MQDEC-420RS** | 6.10 m (20 ft) | | | |
| **MQDEC-430RS** | 9.14 m (30.2 ft) | | | |
| **MQDEC-450RS** | 15.2 m (49.9 ft) | | | |
| **MQDEC-403RR** | 0.9 m (2.9 ft) | Male Right-Angle / Female Right-Angle |  | |
| **MQDEC-406RR** | 1.8 m (5.9 ft) | | | |
| **MQDEC-412RR** | 3.6 m (11.8 ft) | | | |
| **MQDEC-420RR** | 6.1 m (20 ft) | | | |


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<table>
<tr><th colspan="5">8-Pin Double-Ended M12 Female to M12 Male Cordsets</th></tr>
<tr><th>Model (8-pin/8-pin )</th><th>Length</th><th>Style</th><th>Dimensions</th><th>Pinout</th></tr>
<tr><td>DEE2R-81D</td><td>0.3 m (1 ft)</td><td rowspan="8">Female Straight/ Male Straight</td><td rowspan="8">
</td><td rowspan="7">Female<br>
<br>Male<br>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>DEE2R-83D</td><td>0.91 m (3 ft)</td></tr>
<tr><td>DEE2R-88D</td><td>2.44 m (8 ft)</td></tr>
<tr><td>DEE2R-815D</td><td>4.57 m (15 ft)</td></tr>
<tr><td>DEE2R-825D</td><td>7.62 m (25 ft)</td></tr>
<tr><td>DEE2R-850D</td><td>15.24 m (50 ft)</td></tr>
<tr><td>DEE2R-875D</td><td>22.86 m (75 ft)</td></tr>
<tr><td>DEE2R-8100D</td><td>30.48 m (100 ft)</td><td>1 = Brown<br>2 = Orange/Black<br>3 = Orange<br>4 = White</td><td>5 = Black<br>6 = Blue<br>7 = Green/Yellow<br>8 = Violet</td></tr>
</table>

## 5.2 Adapters and Other Accessories

| Model | Description |
|---|---|
| SI-RFA-TS | SI-RF T-adapter for series connection, 4 pin to 8 pin to 4 pin, IP68 rated |
| SI-RFA-TK | SI-RF T-adapter for connection of the reset button, 8 pin to 4 pin to 8 pin, IP68 rated |
| SI-RFA-P | SI-RF Termination plug M12, IP68 rated |
| SI-RFA-DM1 | SI-RF Diagnostic Module with 8 digital outputs and 1 diagnostic circuit<br>Interfaces: IO-Link, USB 2.0 |
| SI-RDA-DM2 | SI-RF Diagnostic Module with 1 diagnostic circuit, IP69 rated<br>Interfaces: IO-Link |
| CSB-M1250M1250-T | Splitter that can be used to add power between ISD devices |

## 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.

*Table 2. Safety controller models*

| 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) (ISD and Ethernet compatible) |
| | XS26-ISDd | 26 inputs, 2 redundant solid-state safety outputs with display, Ethernet, and 8 ISD channels |

## 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.


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| 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 |


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# Chapter 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.

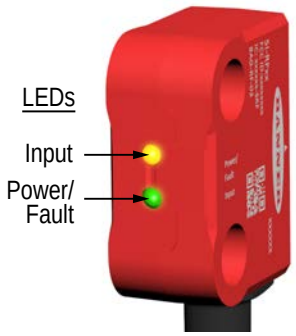
The SI-RF Safety Switch is maintenance-free.

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.

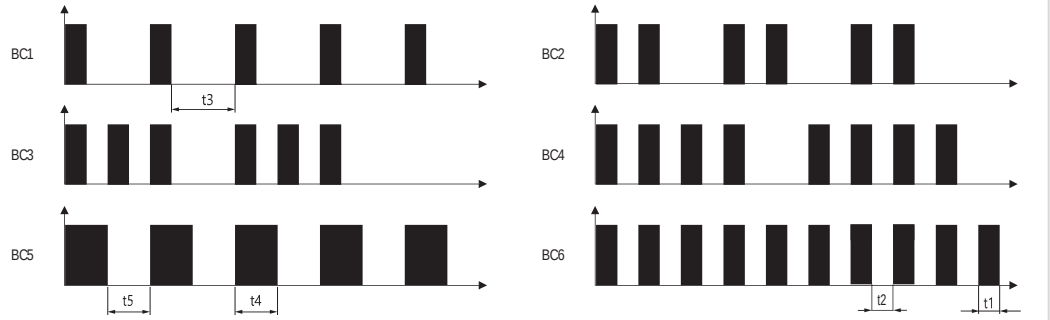
## 6.2 Status Indicators

| 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 or the actuator is not present * |
| | 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 |
| | Fault | 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) |

* If an actuator with the wrong code is in range, both the green and amber indicators flash BC2.


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*Figure 14. Flash code sequence*




T1 = 250 ms
T2 = 250 ms
T3 = 750 ms
T4 = 500 ms
T5 = 500 ms

## 6.3 Information Available via ISD

The following information can be obtained from the ISD chain and a diagnostic unit or ISD-enabled Safety Controller.

Cyclic data about the chain that can be obtained from an ISD-enabled Banner Safety Controller:

| Information | Type | Data Size | Steps to Resolve |
|---|---|---|---|
| ISD chain count does not match configuration (XS26-ISD FID 5 or later (only when not using Auto Detect mode) and SC10 FID 2 or later.) | Controller Alert | 1 bit | Check the number of physical units against the number configured in the chain |
| ISD chain order does not match configuration (XS26-ISD FID 5 or later (only when not using Auto Detect mode) and SC10 FID 2 or later.) | Controller Alert | 1 bit | Check the order of the physical units against the configured order. Note the location of the terminator plug and the controller. |
| ISD data update pending (no data or buffered data) | Controller Alert | 1 bit | Caused by non-ISD devices in chain or a buffering situation<br>If the data is not present from power up (never present):<br>• Verify that all devices in ISD Chain are ISD enabled devices<br>If data was present but then lost:<br>• Verify that the chain has not been broken<br>• Data could be disrupted and will return in a few seconds |
| Invalid (non-ISD) device in ISD chain | Controller Alert | 1 bit | Incorrect data types are being received<br>• Verify that all devices in the chain are Banner ISD devices |
| ISD device detected but not configured (*reserved* in XS26-ISD) | Informative | 1 bit | • Verify the ISD chain is wired to the correct terminals<br>• Verify that the correct input device type (ISD) was selected for this input in the configuration. |
| ISD chain terminator plug missing | ISD Status | 1 bit | • Verify that the terminator plug has not come loose<br>• Verify that the chain has not been broken (loose connections) |
| SI-RF high or unique sensor not taught an actuator | ISD Fault | 1 bit | An SI-RF switch (-UP8 or -HP8) have not been taught<br>• Configure the unit to its actuator per instructions in Banner datasheet p/n 208885 |
| Wrong actuator presented to a high or unique sensor | ISD Fault | 1 bit | An SI-RF switch (-UP8 or -HP8) is seeing an actuator but not the one to which it was configured.<br>• Check for tampering (wrong actuator being used)<br>• Teach High coded sensor (-HP8) the new actuator |
| Internal error on an ISD device in the chain | ISD Fault | 1 bit | • Verify which device has the error, cycle power to the system<br>• If the error persists, replace the device |

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| Information | Type | Data Size | Steps to Resolve |
|---|---|---|---|
| ISD Output fault detected, output turn off counter started | ISD Fault | 1 bit | ISD device output will turn off in 20 minutes<br>• Verify which device has the error, check wiring for shorts<br>• Cycle power, if issue persists, replace the device |
| Change in ISD chain detected (only in XS26-ISD FID 5 or later) | ISD Status | 1 bit | If AutoDetect ISD is configured and an ISD chain length or order has changed, this flag will be set and must be recognized by the PLC. |
| ISD Count Change from Baseline Detected | ISD Status | 1 bit | ISD device count has changed from the baseline count, verify the chain device count matches machine configuration. |
| ISD Chain output signal switching device (OSSD) status | ISD Status | 1 bit | |

*Table 3. Individual Unit Data—Flags*

| Short Name | Data Format | Meaning of data |
|---|---|---|
| Actuator Detected | 1/0 | The SI-RF sensor detects an actuator<br>**NOTE:** It does not have to be the taught actuator. |
| Wrong Actuator | 1/0 | SI-RF sensor detects an actuator with a "received code" that does not match the "expected code". For code values, see "Individual Unit Data—Values" on page 27. |
| Sensor not paired | 1/0 | High or Unique sensor that has not been taught an actuator |
| Output 1 | 1/0 | Output 1 is On |
| Output 2 | 1/0 | Output 2 is On |
| Marginal Range | 1/0 | An actuator is detected but is staying at the extreme end of the detection range (13 mm to 15 mm away from the sensor) |
| Input 1 | 1/0 | ISD device input 1 is On |
| Input 2 | 1/0 | ISD device input 2 is On |
| Local Reset Expected | 1/0 | An ISD device with the latch feature requires a reset |
| Operating Voltage Warning | 1/0 | Voltage to the ISD device is at the limit of specifications |
| ISD Data Error | 1/0 | ISD error bit, corrupted data was received from the SI-RF ISD chain of switches |
| Safety Input Fault | 1/0 | The system detected a fault on a safety input of an ISD device, power cycle required |
| Output Error | 1/0 | ISD Device detects an output short to voltage or ground. This starts the "output switch-off timer" counter. For code values, see "Individual Unit Data—Values" on page 27. |
| Operating Voltage Error | 1/0 | Voltage to the ISD Device is above (over 30 V DC) or below (less than 19.2 V DC) limit of range |
| Power Cycle Required | 1/0 | ISD Device detects a fault, a power cycled required |

*Table 4. Individual Unit Data—Configuration*

| Short Name | Data Format | Meaning of data |
|---|---|---|
| Local Reset Unit | 1/0 | The ISD Device includes the latch feature |
| High Coding Level | 1/0 | The SI-RF sensor coding level is High/Unique |
| Cascadable | 1/0 | The ISD Device includes the cascade feature<br>**NOTE:** This will always be true for SI-RF models with ISD. |
| Fault Tolerant Outputs | 1/0 | Indicates that the ISD Device includes the fault tolerant output feature where output faults cause a 20 minute off delay/fault delay<br>**NOTE:** This will always be true for SI-RF models with ISD. |

*Table 5. Individual Unit Data—Values*

| Short Name | Data Format | Meaning of data |
|---|---|---|
| Device | | Type of ISD Device |

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| Short Name | Data Format | Meaning of data |
|---|---|---|
| Expected Code | | For SI-RF sensors with high or unique coding, displays the actuator code taught to the sensor. Low coded units will display 1234. |
| Received Code | | Displays the actuator code detected by the SI-RF sensor |
| Teach-ins Remaining | number | For SI-RF sensors with high and unique coding, displays the remaining number of teaches available. Low and already taught unique units display (0). |
| Number of voltage errors | number | The number of voltage warnings received in the last 60 seconds (voltage is checked every second), a number between 0 and 60 |
| Number of operations | number | The number of on/off cycles the sensor has experienced |
| Output Switch-off time | number | The delay counter for certain output errors (0 = inactive, 20 to 1 = remaining minutes to device lockout state) |
| Range Warning Count | number | For SI-RF Sensors, a count of the range warnings received in the last 60 minutes. The counter increments when at least half of the RFID read attempts in a minute had a range warning. |
| Supply Voltage | number | The actual input voltage detected by the ISD sensor |
| Internal Temperature | number | The internal temperature of the ISD Sensor (°C) |
| Actuator Distance | number | The distance the actuator is from the SI-RF sensor. This value is displayed as a percentage of the range of the SI-RF sensor. |
| Expected Company Name | | Banner's company code is 6 |
| Received Company Name | | Banner's company code is 6 |

## 6.4 Contact Us

Banner Engineering Corp. | 9714 Tenth Avenue North | Plymouth, 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

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