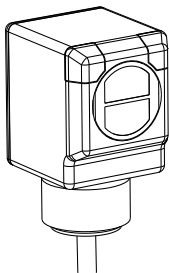


Q40 Sensor: AC Voltage



Instruction Manual

Self-contained, ac-operated sensors



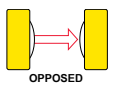

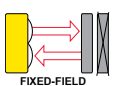
- Featuring EZ-BEAM® technology for reliable sensing without the need for adjustments
- Rectangular 40 mm plastic housing with 30 mm threaded mounting base in opposed, retroreflective or fixed-field modes
- Completely epoxy-encapsulated to provide superior durability, even in harsh sensing environments rated to IP69K
- Innovative dual-indicator system for simple sensor performance monitoring
- 20 to 250 V ac (3-wire hookup); SPST solid-state switch output, maximum load 300 mA



WARNING:

- **Do not use this device for personnel protection**
- Using this device for personnel protection could result in serious injury or death.
- This device does not include the self-checking redundant circuitry necessary to allow its use in personnel safety applications. A device failure or malfunction can cause either an energized (on) or de-energized (off) output condition.

Models

| Model ¹ | Sensing Mode | | Range | LED | Output |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|
| Q403E |  | Opposed | 60 m (200 ft) | Infrared, 950 nm | - |
| Q40AW3R | | | | | LO |
| Q40RW3R | | | | | DO |
| Q40AW3LP |  | Polarized Retro-reflective | 6 m (20 ft) | Visible red, 680 nm | LO |
| Q40RW3LP | | | | | DO |
| Q40AW3FF200 |  | Fixed Field | 200 mm (8 in) cutoff | Infrared, 880 nm | LO |
| Q40RW3FF200 | | | | | DO |
| Q40AW3FF400 | | | 400 mm (16 in) cutoff | | LO |
| Q40RW3FF400 | | | | | DO |
| Q40AW3FF600 | | | 600 mm (24 in) cutoff | | LO |
| Q40RW3FF600 | | | | | DO |

Fixed-Field Mode Overview

Q40 self-contained fixed-field sensors are small, powerful, infrared diffuse mode sensors with far-limit cutoff (a type of background suppression). Their high excess gain and fixed-field technology allow detection of objects of low reflectivity, while ignoring background surfaces.

The cutoff distance is fixed. Backgrounds and background objects must always be placed beyond the cutoff distance.

¹ Standard 2 m (6.5 ft) cable models are listed.

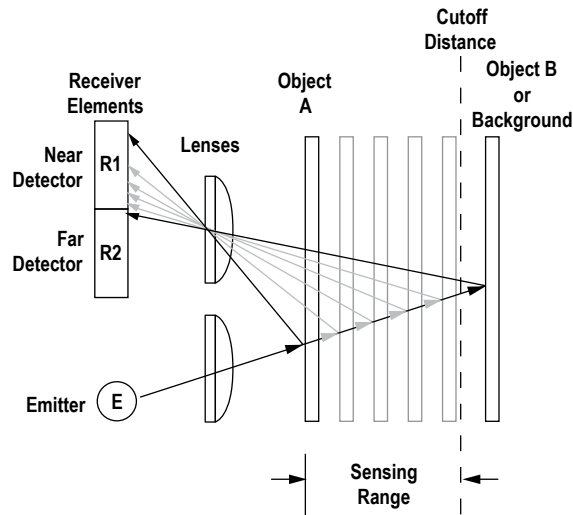
- To order **9 m (30 ft) cable**: add suffix "**W/30**" (for example, **Q403E W/30**).
- To order **4-pin Euro-style QD models**: add suffix "**Q1**" (for example, **Q403EQ1**). A model with a QD connector requires a mating cable.



Fixed-Field Sensing – Theory of Operation

The Q40 compares the reflections of its emitted light beam (E) from an object back to the sensor's two differently aimed detectors, R1 and R2. See [Figure 1](#) on page 2. If the near detector's (R1) light signal is stronger than the far detector's (R2) light signal (see object A in the Figure below, closer than the cutoff distance), the sensor responds to the object. If the far detector's (R2) light signal is stronger than the near detector's (R1) light signal (see object B in the Figure below, beyond the cutoff distance), the sensor ignores the object.

The cutoff distance for the Q40 is fixed at 200, 400 or 600 millimeters (8, 16, or 24 inches). Objects lying beyond the cutoff distance are usually ignored, even if they are highly reflective. However, under certain conditions, it is possible to falsely detect a background object (see [Background Reflectivity and Placement](#) on page 2).



Object is sensed if amount of light at R1
is greater than the amount of light at R2

Figure 1. Fixed-Field Concept

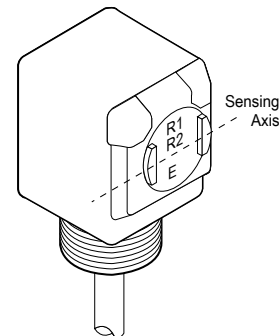


Figure 2. Fixed-Field Sensing Axis

In the drawings and information provided in this document, the letters E, R1, and R2 identify how the sensor's three optical elements (Emitter "E", Near Detector "R1", and Far Detector "R2") line up across the face of the sensor. The location of these elements defines the sensing axis, see [Figure 2](#) on page 2. The sensing axis becomes important in certain situations, such as those illustrated in [Figure 5](#) on page 3 and [Figure 6](#) on page 3.

Installation

Sensing Reliability

For highest sensitivity, position the target for sensing at or near the point of maximum excess gain. Maximum excess gain for all models occurs at a lens-to-object distance of about 40 mm (1.5 in). Sensing at or near this distance makes the maximum use of each sensor's available sensing power. The background must be placed beyond the cutoff distance. Note that the reflectivity of the background surface also may affect the cutoff distance. Following these guidelines improves sensing reliability.

Background Reflectivity and Placement

Avoid mirror-like backgrounds that produce specular reflections. A false sensor response occurs if a background surface reflects the sensor's light more to the near detector (R1) than to the far detector (R2). The result is a false ON condition ([Figure 3](#) on page 3). Correct this problem by using a diffusely reflective (matte) background, or angling either the sensor or the background (in any plane) so the background does not reflect light back to the sensor ([Figure 4](#) on page 3). Position the background as far beyond the cutoff distance as possible.

An object beyond the cutoff distance, either stationary (and when positioned as shown in [Figure 5](#) on page 3), or moving past the face of the sensor in a direction perpendicular to the sensing axis, may cause unwanted triggering of the sensor if more light is reflected to the near detector than to the far detector. Correct the problem by rotating the sensor 90° ([Figure 6](#) on page 3). The object then reflects the R1 and R2 fields equally, resulting in no false triggering. A better solution, if possible, may be to reposition the object or the sensor.

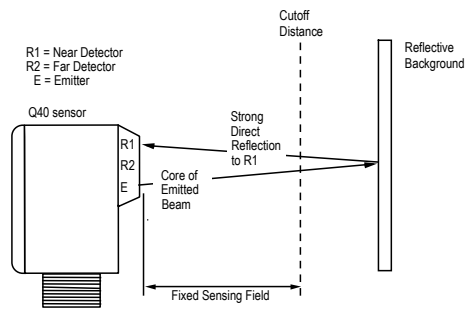


Figure 3. Reflective Background - Problem

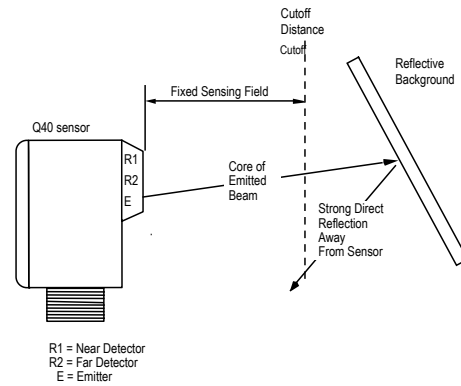
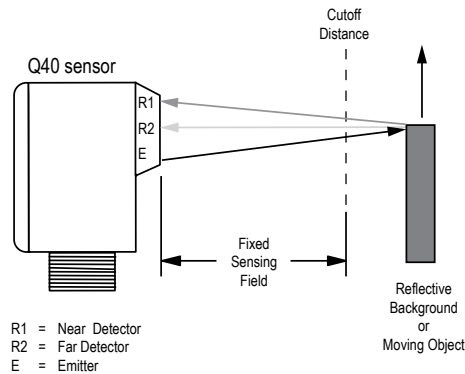
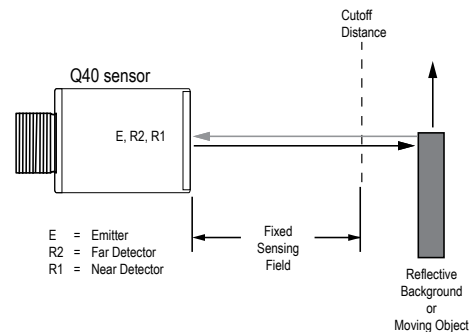


Figure 4. Reflective Background - Solution



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

Figure 5. Object Beyond Cutoff - Problem



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

Figure 6. Object Beyond Cutoff - Solution

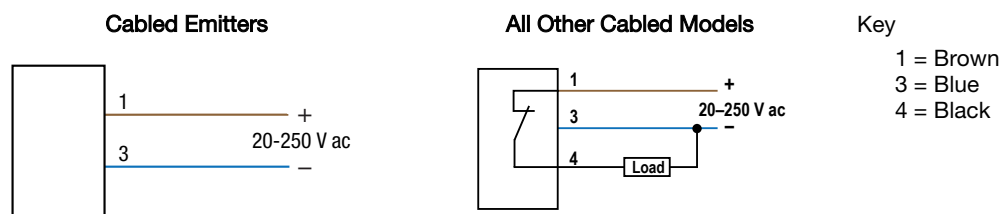
Color Sensitivity

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

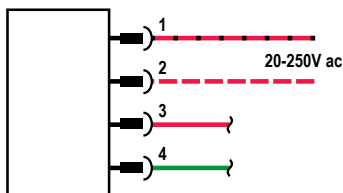
For example, an excess gain of 1 for an object that reflects 1/10 as much light as the 90% white card is represented by the horizontal graph line at excess gain = 10. An object of this reflectivity results in a far limit cutoff of approximately 190 mm (7.5 in) for the 200 mm (8 in) cutoff model, for example; and 190 mm represents the cutoff for this sensor and target.

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

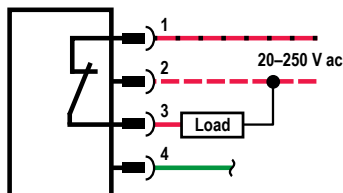
Wiring Diagrams



QD Emitters (4-pin Micro-Style)



All Other QD Models (4-pin Micro-Style) Key



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

Specifications

Supply Voltage and Current

20 V ac to 250 V ac (50/60 Hz).

Average current: 20 mA

Peak current: 200 mA at 20 V ac, 500 mA at 120 V ac, 750 mA at 250 V ac

Supply Protection Circuitry

Protected against transient voltages

Output Configuration

SPST solid-state ac switch; Three-wire hookup; Choose light operate or dark operate models

Light Operate: N.O. output conducts when sensor sees its own (or the emitter's) modulated light

Dark Operate: Output conducts when the sensor sees dark

Output Rating

300 mA maximum (continuous)

Fixed-Field models: derate 5 mA/°C above +50°C (122°F)

Inrush Capability: 1 amp for 20 milliseconds, non-repetitive

OFF-state leakage current: < 100 microamps

ON-state saturation voltage: 3 V at 300 mA ac; 2 V at 15 mA ac

Output Protection Circuitry

Protected against false pulse on power-up

Output Response Time

Opposed mode: 16 milliseconds ON, 8 milliseconds OFF

Other models: 16 milliseconds ON and OFF



Note: 100 ms delay on power-up

Repeatability

Opposed mode: 2 milliseconds

Other modes: 4 milliseconds

Repeatability and response are independent of signal strength

Indicators

Two LEDs (Green and Amber)

Green ON steady: power to sensor is ON

Amber ON steady: sensor sees light

Amber flashing: excess gain marginal (1 to 1.5x) in light condition

Construction

PBT polyester housing; polycarbonate (opposed mode) or acrylic lens

Environmental Rating

Leakproof design rated NEMA 6P, DIN 40050 (IP69K per DIN 40050-9)

Connections

2 m (6.5 ft) or 9 m (30 ft) attached cable, or 4-pin Micro-style quick-disconnect fitting

Operating Conditions

Temperature: -40 °C to +70 °C (-40 °F to +158 °F)

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

Vibration and Mechanical Shock

All models meet MIL-STD-202F, Method 201A (Vibration: 10 Hz to 60 Hz maximum, 0.06 inch (1.52 mm) double amplitude, 10G acceleration) requirements. Method 213B conditions H&I. Shock: 75G with device operating; 100G for non-operation

Certifications



Required Overcurrent Protection



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

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

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

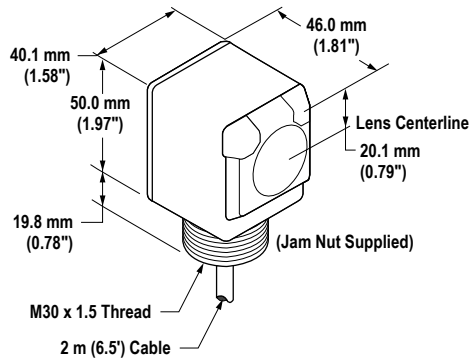
Supply wiring leads < 24 AWG shall not be spliced.

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

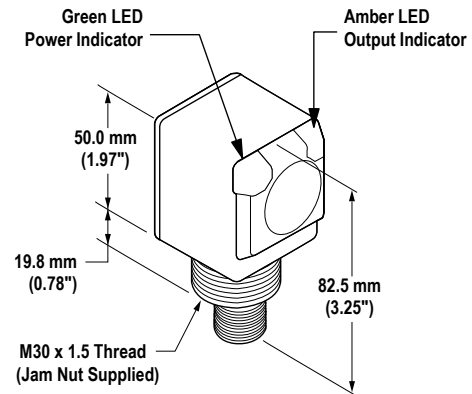
| Supply Wiring (AWG) | Required Overcurrent Protection (Amps) |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 20 | 5.0 |
| 22 | 3.0 |
| 24 | 2.0 |
| 26 | 1.0 |
| 28 | 0.8 |
| 30 | 0.5 |

Dimensions

Cabled Models



QD Models

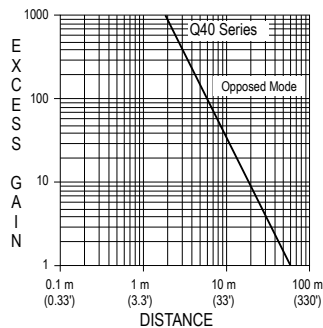


All measurements are listed in millimeters [inches], unless noted otherwise.

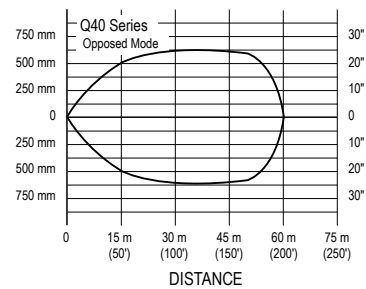
Performance Curves

Opposed Mode

Excess Gain



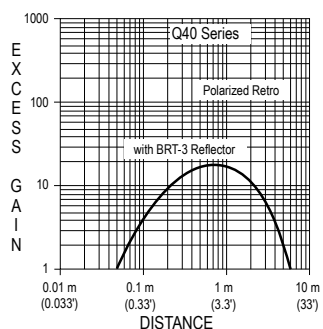
Beam Pattern



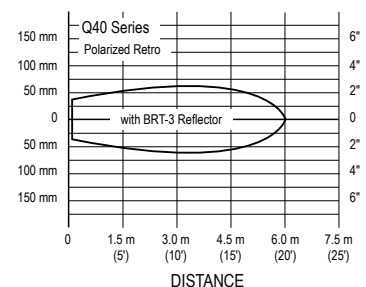
Polarized Retroreflective

Performance based on use of a model BRT-3 retroreflector (3" diameter). Actual sensing range may be more or less than specified, depending on the efficiency and reflective area of the retroreflector used.

Excess Gain



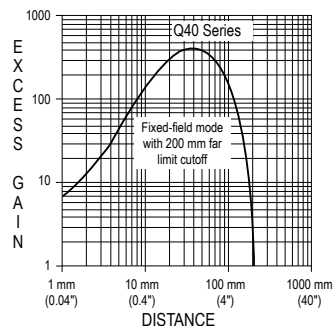
Beam Pattern



Fixed Field

Performance based on use of a 90% reflectance white test card.† Focus and spot sizes are typical.

Fixed-Field—200 mm

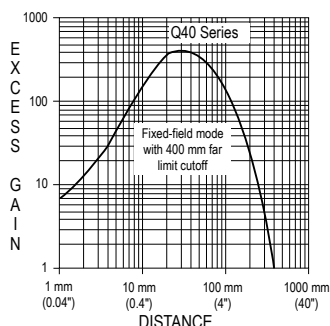


Ø 16 mm spot size @ 35 mm focus
Ø 20 mm spot size @ 200 mm cutoff

† Using 18% gray test card: Cutoff distance will be 95% of value shown.

† Using 6% black test card: Cutoff distance will be 90% of value shown.

Fixed-Field—400 mm

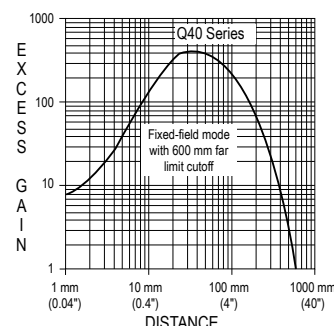


Ø 17 mm spot size @ 35 mm focus
Ø 25 mm spot size @ 400 mm cutoff

† Using 18% gray test card: Cutoff distance will be 90% of value shown.

† Using 6% black test card: Cutoff distance will be 85% of value shown.

Fixed-Field—600 mm Excess Gain

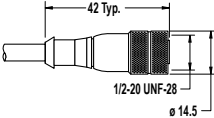
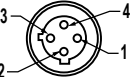
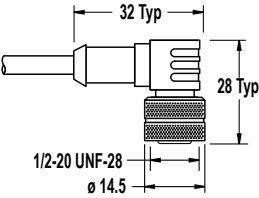


Ø 17 mm spot size @ 35 mm focus
Ø 30 mm spot size @ 600 mm cutoff

† Using 18% gray test card: Cutoff distance will be 85% of value shown.

† Using 6% black test card: Cutoff distance will be 75% of value shown.

Quick-Disconnect (QD) Cables

| 4-Pin Micro-Style Cordsets—Single Ended | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Model | Length | Style | Dimensions | Pinout (Female) |
| MQAC-406 | 1.83 m (6 ft) | Straight |  |  <p>1 = Red/Black 2 = Red/White 3 = Red 4 = Green</p> |
| MQAC-415 | 4.57 m (15 ft) | | | |
| MQAC-430 | 9.14 m (30 ft) | | | |
| MQAC-406RA | 1.83 m (6 ft) | Right-Angle |  | |
| MQAC-415RA | 4.57 m (15 ft) | | | |
| MQAC-430RA | 9.14 m (30 ft) | | | |

Banner Engineering Corp. Limited Warranty

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

THIS LIMITED WARRANTY IS EXCLUSIVE AND IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES WHETHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED (INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE), AND WHETHER ARISING UNDER COURSE OF PERFORMANCE, COURSE OF DEALING OR TRADE USAGE.

This Warranty is exclusive and limited to repair or, at the discretion of Banner Engineering Corp., replacement. **IN NO EVENT SHALL BANNER ENGINEERING CORP. BE LIABLE TO BUYER OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FOR ANY EXTRA COSTS, EXPENSES, LOSSES, LOSS OF PROFITS, OR ANY INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR SPECIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM ANY PRODUCT DEFECT OR FROM THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PRODUCT, WHETHER ARISING IN CONTRACT OR WARRANTY, STATUTE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY, NEGLIGENCE, OR OTHERWISE.**

Banner Engineering Corp. reserves the right to change, modify or improve the design of the product without assuming any obligations or liabilities relating to any product previously manufactured by Banner Engineering Corp. Any misuse, abuse, or improper application or installation of this product or use of the product for personal protection applications when the product is identified as not intended for such purposes will void the product warranty. Any modifications to this product without prior express approval by Banner Engineering Corp will void the product warranties. All specifications published in this document are subject to change; Banner reserves the right to modify product specifications or update documentation at any time. Specifications and product information in English supersede that which is provided in any other language. For the most recent version of any documentation, refer to: www.bannerengineering.com.

For patent information, see www.bannerengineering.com/patents.



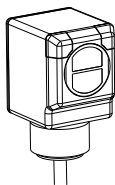
more sensors, more solutions

Q40 Sensors dc-Voltage Series



Datasheet

Self-contained, dc-operated sensors



WARNING: Not To Be Used for Personnel Protection

Never use this device as a sensing device for personnel protection. Doing so could lead to serious injury or death. This device does not include the self-checking redundant circuitry necessary to allow its use in personnel safety applications. A sensor failure or malfunction can cause either an energized or de-energized sensor output condition.

Models

| Model ¹ | Sensing Mode | | Range | LED | Output |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|
| Q406E | | Opposed | 60 m (200 ft) | Infrared, 950 nm | - |
| Q40SN6R | | | | | NPN |
| Q40SP6R | | | | | PNP |
| Q40SN6LP | | Polarized Retro-reflective | 6 m (20 ft) | Visible red, 680 nm | NPN |
| Q40SP6LP | | | | | PNP |
| Q40SN6FF200 | | Fixed Field | 200 mm (8 in) cutoff | Infrared, 880 nm | NPN |
| Q40SP6FF200 | | | | | PNP |
| Q40SN6FF400 | | | 400 mm (16 in) cutoff | | NPN |
| Q40SP6FF400 | | | | | PNP |
| Q40SN6FF600 | | | 600 mm (24 in) cutoff | | NPN |
| Q40SP6FF600 | | | | | PNP |

Fixed-Field Mode Overview

Q40 Series self-contained fixed-field sensors are small, powerful, infrared diffuse mode sensors with far-limit cutoff. The high excess gain of these sensors makes it possible for them to detect objects of low reflectivity. The fixed-field design makes them ideal for detecting a part or surface that is directly in front of another surface, while ignoring the surface in the background.

Installation

In the drawings and discussion in [Excess Gain](#) on page 4 and in [Background Reflectivity and Placement](#) on page 2, the letters E, R1, and R2 identify how the sensor's three optical elements (Emitter "E," Near Detector "R1," and Far Detector "R2") line up across the face of the sensor. In [Figure 1](#) on page 2, [Figure 2](#) on page 2, and [Figure 3](#) on page 2, these elements align vertically; in [Figure 4](#) on page 2, they align horizontally. Note how the pattern on the sensor's lens helps to define the sensing axis of the sensor ([Figure 6](#) on page 4). The sensing axis becomes important in situations like those illustrated in [Figure 3](#) on page 2 and [Figure 4](#) on page 2.

¹ Standard 2 m (6.5 ft) cable models are listed.

- To order 9 m (30 ft) cable: add suffix "W/30" (for example, Q406E W/30).
- To order 4-pin Euro-style QD models: add suffix "Q" (for example, Q406EQ). A model with a QD connector requires a mating cable.



Background Reflectivity and Placement

Avoid mirror-like backgrounds that produce specular reflections. A false sensor response occurs if a background surface reflects the sensor's light more to the near detector (R1) than to the far detector (R2). The result is a false ON condition (Figure 1 on page 2). To correct this problem, use a diffusely reflective (matte) background, or angle either the sensor or the background (in any plane) so the background does not reflect light back to the sensor (see Figure 2 on page 2). Position the background as far beyond the cutoff distance as possible.

An object beyond the cutoff distance, either stationary (and when positioned as shown in Figure 3 on page 2), or moving past the face of the sensor in a direction perpendicular to the sensing axis, may cause unwanted triggering of the sensor if more light is reflected to the near detector than to the far detector. The problem is easily remedied by rotating the sensor 90° (Figure 4 on page 2) to align the sensing axis horizontally. The object then reflects the R1 and R2 fields equally, resulting in no false triggering. A better solution, if possible, may be to reposition the object or the sensor.

Unwanted triggering of the sensor from an object beyond the cutoff can also be caused by attempting to sense a small object that is moving perpendicular to the sensor face, or by an object moving through the off-center position shown in Figure 3 on page 2. Making the object larger, centering the sensor relative to the object, or rotating the sensor to place the sensing axis perpendicular to the longer dimension of the object (Figure 4 on page 2) will solve the problem.

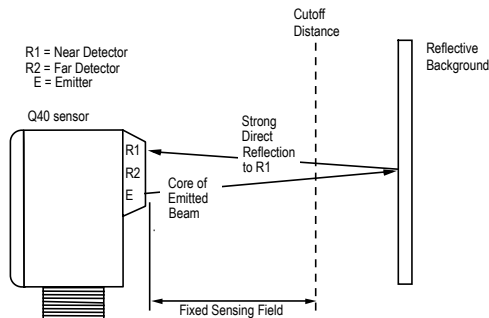


Figure 1. Reflective background - problem

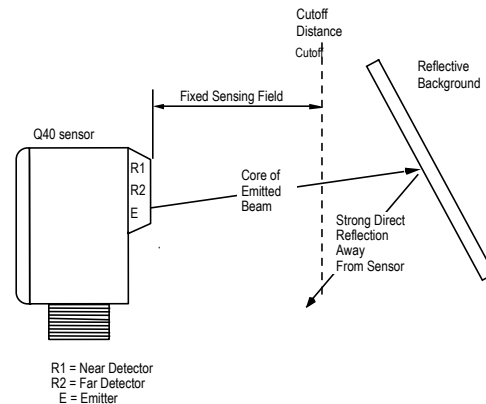


Figure 2. Reflective background - solution

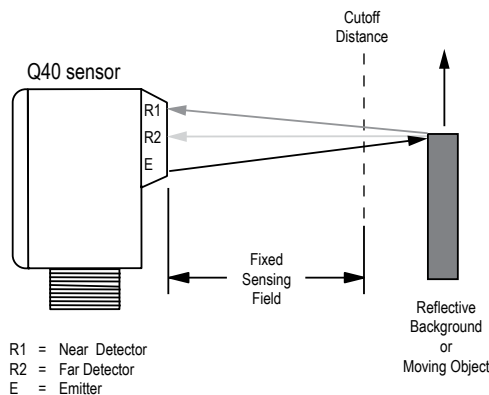


Figure 3. Object beyond cutoff - problem

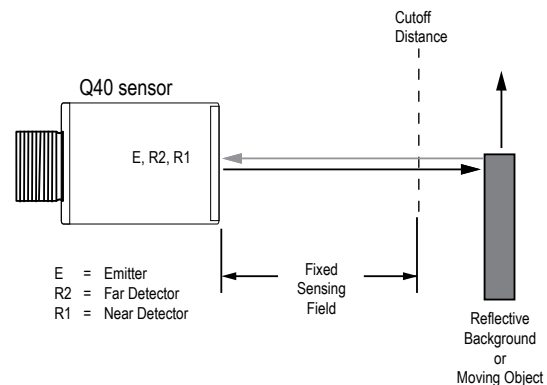
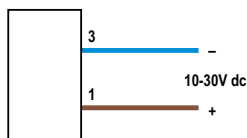


Figure 4. Object beyond cutoff - solution

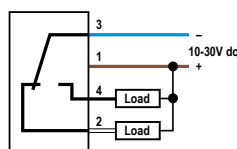
Wiring Diagrams

Cabled Emitters



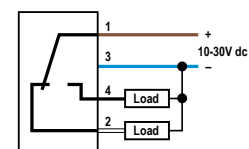
NPN (Sinking) Outputs

Standard Hookup



PNP (Sourcing) Outputs

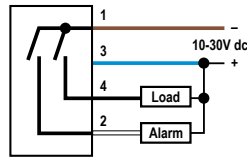
Standard Hookup



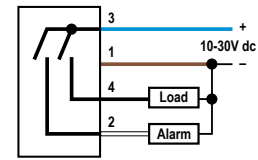


NOTE: QD hookups are functionally identical.

Alarm Hookup



Alarm Hookup



Specifications

Supply Voltage and Current

10 to 30 V dc (10% max. ripple)
Supply current (exclusive of load current):
Emitters: 25 mA
Receivers: 20 mA
Polarized Retroreflective: 30 mA
Fixed-Field: 35 mA

Supply Protection Circuitry

Protected against reverse polarity and transient voltages

Output Configuration

SPDT solid-state dc switch; Choose NPN (current sinking) or PNP (current sourcing) models
Light Operate: N.O. output conducts when sensor sees its own (or the emitter's) modulated light
Dark Operate: N.C. output conducts when the sensor sees dark; the N.C. (normally closed) output may be wired as a normally open marginal signal alarm output, depending upon hookup to power supply (U.S. patent 5087838)

Output Rating

150 mA maximum (each) in standard hookup.
When wired for alarm output, the total load may not exceed 150 mA.
OFF-state leakage current: < 1 microamp at 30 V dc
ON-state saturation voltage: < 1V at 10 mA dc; < 1.5 V at 150 mA dc

Required Overcurrent Protection



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

Overcurrent protection is required to be provided by end product application per the supplied table.
Overcurrent protection may be provided with external fusing or via Current Limiting, Class 2 Power Supply.
Supply wiring leads < 24 AWG shall not be spliced.
For additional product support, go to www.bannerengineering.com.

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

Output Protection Circuitry

Protected against false pulse on power-up and continuous overload or short circuit of outputs

Output Response Time

Opposed mode: 3 ms ON, 1.5 ms OFF
Retro and Fixed-Field: 3 ms ON and OFF



NOTE: 100 ms delay on power-up; outputs do not conduct during this time.

Repeatability

Opposed mode: 375 μ s
Retro and Fixed-Field: 750 μ s
Repeatability and response are independent of signal strength

Indicators

Two LEDs (Green and Amber)
Green ON steady: power to sensor is ON
Green flashing: output is overloaded
Amber ON steady: N.O. output is conducting
Amber flashing: excess gain marginal (1 to 1.5x) in light condition

Construction

PBT polyester housing; acrylic lens

Environmental Rating

Leakproof design rated NEMA 6P, IEC IP67. QD Models rated IEC IP69K per DIN 40050-9.

Connections

2 m (6.5 ft) or 9 m (30 ft) attached cable, or 4-pin Euro-style quick-disconnect fitting

Operating Conditions

Temperature: -40 °C to +70 °C (-40 °F to +158 °F)
90% at +50 °C maximum relative humidity (non-condensing)

Vibration and Mechanical Shock

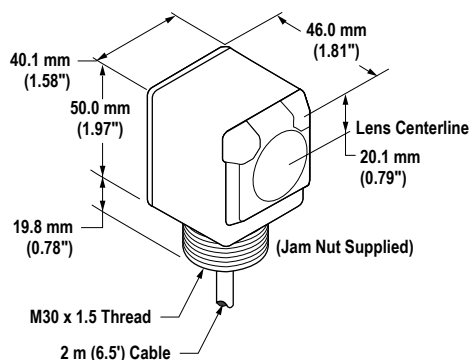
All models meet Mil. Std. 202F requirements. Method 201A (Vibration; frequency 10 Hz to 60 Hz, max., double amplitude 0.06 inch acceleration 10G). Method 213B conditions H&I. Shock: 75G with unit operating; 100G for non-operation

Certifications

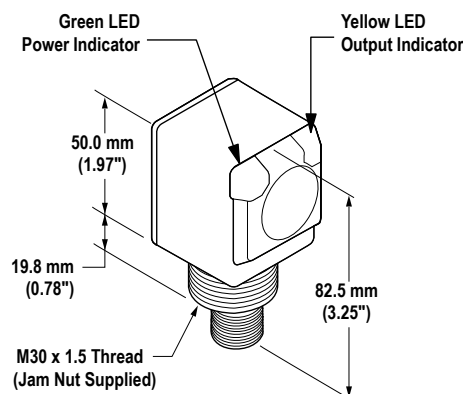


Dimensions

Cabled Models



QD Models



All measurements are listed in millimeters [inches], unless noted otherwise.

Excess Gain

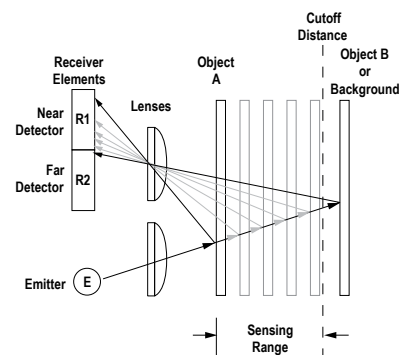
The excess gain curves for these products are available on the Banner website. They show excess gain versus sensing distance for sensors with 200 mm, 400 mm, and 600 mm (8 in, 16 in, and 24 in) cutoffs. Maximum excess gain for all models occurs at a lens-to-object distance of about 40 mm (1.57 in). Sensing at or near this distance makes maximum use of each sensor's available sensing power.

Backgrounds and background objects must always be placed beyond the cutoff distance.

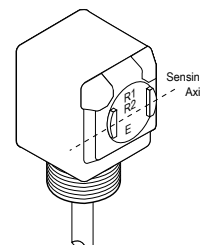
The excess gain curves were generated using a white test card of 90% reflectance. Objects with reflectivity of less than 90% reflect less light back to the sensor, and thus require proportionately more excess gain in order to be sensed with the same reliability as more reflective objects. When sensing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

The effects of object reflectivity on cutoff distance, though small, may be important for some applications. Sensing of objects of less than 90% reflectivity causes the cutoff distances to be "pulled" slightly closer to the sensor. For example, an excess gain of 1 for an object that reflects 1/10 as much light as the 90% white card is represented by the heavy horizontal graph line at excess gain = 10. An object of this reflectivity results in far limit cutoffs of approximately 190 mm, 250 mm, and 390 mm (7.48 in, 9.84 in, and 15.4 in) for the 200 mm, 400 mm, and 600 mm (8 in, 16 in, and 24 in) cutoff models, respectively.

For highest sensitivity, the sensor-to-object distance should be such that the object will be sensed at or near the point of maximum excess gain. The background must be placed beyond the cutoff distance. Following these two guidelines makes it possible to detect objects of low reflectivity, even against close-in reflective backgrounds.



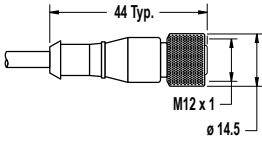
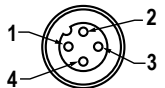
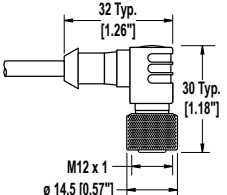
Object is sensed if amount of light at R1 is greater than the amount of light at R2
Figure 5. Fixed-field Concept



As a general rule, the most reliable sensing of an object approaching from the side occurs when the line of approach is parallel to the sensing axis.

Figure 6. Fixed-field sensing axis

Quick-Disconnect (QD) Cables

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

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