Q5X Laser Measurement Sensor with Background Suppression

Quick Start Guide

Laser sensor with dual outputs and IO-Link

This guide is designed to help you set up and install the Q5X Laser Measurement Sensor. For complete information on programming, performance, troubleshooting, dimensions, and accessories, please refer to the Instruction Manual at www.bannerengineering.com. Search for p/n 208794 to view the Instruction Manual. Use of this document assumes familiarity with pertinent industry standards and practices.

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.

Features

The Q5X has three major features.

Figure 1. Q5X Features

1. Two output indicators (amber)
2. Display
3. Buttons

Display and Indicators

The display is a 4-digit, 7-segment LED. Run mode is the primary view displayed.

For 2-pt, BGS, FGS, and DYN TEACH modes, the display shows the current distance to the target in centimeters. For Dual TEACH mode, the display shows the percentage matched to the taught reference surface. A display value of 999P indicates the sensor has not been taught.

Figure 2. Display in Run Mode

1. Stability Indicator (STB—Green)
2. Active TEACH Indicators
   - DYN—Dynamic (Amber)
   - FGS—Foreground Suppression (Amber)
   - BGS—Background Suppression (Amber)

Output Indicator
- On—Output is on
- Off—Output is off

Stability Indicator (STB)
- On—Stable signal within the specified sensing range
- Flashing—Marginal signal (low excess gain), the target is outside the limits of the specified sensing range, or a multiple peak condition exists
- Off—No target detected within the specified sensing range

Active TEACH Indicators (DYN, FGS, and BGS)
- DYN, FGS, and BGS all off—Two-point TEACH mode selected (default)
- DYN on—Dynamic TEACH mode selected
- FGS on—Foreground suppression TEACH mode selected
- BGS on—Background suppression TEACH mode selected
- DYN, FGS, and BGS all on—Dual TEACH mode selected

Original Document
208795 Rev. E

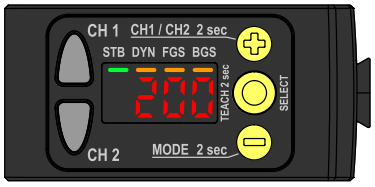
4 August 2021

208795

Buttons

Use the sensor buttons **(SELECT)(TEACH)**, **(+)(CH1/CH2)**, and **(-)(MODE)** to program the sensor.

Figure 3. Button Layout



(SELECT)(TEACH)

- Press to select menu items in Setup mode
- Press and hold for longer than 2 seconds to start the currently selected TEACH mode (the default is two-point TEACH)

(-)(MODE)

- Press to navigate the sensor menu in Setup mode
- Press to change setting values; press and hold to decrease numeric values
- Press and hold for longer than 2 seconds to enter Setup mode

(+)(CH1/CH2)

- Press to navigate the sensor menu in Setup mode
- Press to change setting values; press and hold to increase numeric values
- Press and hold for longer than 2 seconds to switch between Channel 1 and Channel 2

Note: When navigating the menu, the menu items loop.

Class 2 Laser Description and Safety Information

Read the following safety information for proper use of a Class 2 laser.

CAUTION:

- **Return defective units to the manufacturer.**
- Use of controls or adjustments or performance of procedures other than those specified herein may result in hazardous radiation exposure.
- Do not attempt to disassemble this sensor for repair. A defective unit must be returned to the manufacturer.

CAUTION:

- **Never stare directly into the sensor lens.**
- Laser light can damage your eyes.
- Avoid placing any mirror-like object in the beam. Never use a mirror as a retroreflective target.

For Safe Laser Use - Class 2 Lasers

- Do not stare at the laser.
- Do not point the laser at a person's eye.
- Mount open laser beam paths either above or below eye level, where practical.
- Terminate the beam emitted by the laser product at the end of its useful path.

Class 2 lasers are lasers that emit visible radiation in the wavelength range from 400 nm to 700 nm, where eye protection is normally afforded by aversion responses, including the blink reflex. This reaction may be expected to provide adequate protection under reasonably foreseeable conditions of operation, including the use of optical instruments for intrabeam viewing.

Low-power lasers are, by definition, incapable of causing eye injury within the duration of a blink (aversion response) of 0.25 seconds. They also must emit only visible wavelengths (400 to 700 nm). Therefore, an ocular hazard may exist only if individuals overcome their natural aversion to bright light and stare directly into the laser beam.

Class 2 Red Laser models with maximum range of 2000 mm: Reference IEC 60825-1:2007

Figure 4. FDA (CDRH) warning label (Class 2)

Output: < 1.0 mW

Laser wavelength: 640 to 670 nm

Pulse Duration: 20 µs to 2 ms

Class 2 Red Laser models with maximum range > 2000 mm: Reference IEC 60825-1:2014

Figure 5. FDA (CDRH) warning label (Class 2)

Output: < 1.0 mW

Laser wavelength: 640 to 670 nm

Pulse Duration for <5 m Models: 20 µs to 2 ms

Pulse Duration for ≥ 5 m Models: 3 µs

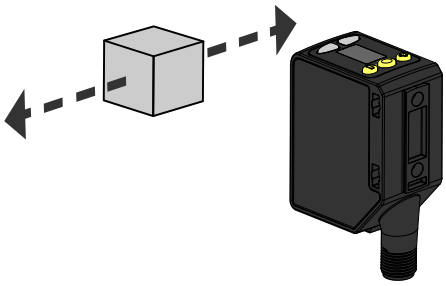
Installation

Sensor Orientation for the Triangulation Models

Models with a maximum range of less than 5 m are triangulation models. Models with a maximum range of 5 m or more are time of flight models. These instructions apply only to the triangulation models.

Optimize detection reliability and minimum object separation performance with correct sensor-to-target orientation. To ensure reliable detection, orient the sensor as shown in relation to the target to be detected.

Figure 6. Optimal Orientation of Target to Sensor



See the following figures for examples of correct and incorrect sensor-to-target orientation as certain placements may pose problems for sensing some targets. The Q5X can be used in the less preferred orientation and at steep angles of incidence and still provide reliable detection performance due to its high excess gain. For the minimum object separation distance required for each case, refer to .

Figure 7. Orientation by a wall

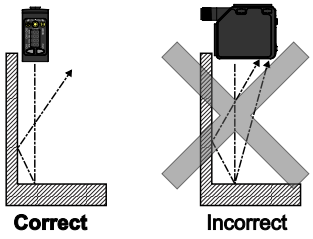


Figure 8. Orientation for a moving object

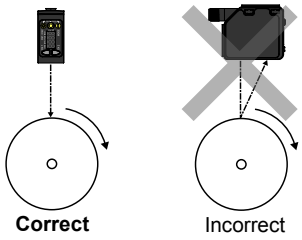


Figure 9. Orientation for a height difference

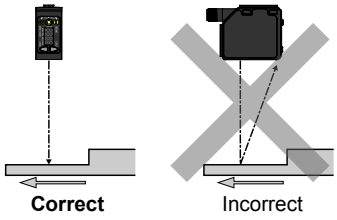


Figure 10. Orientation for a color or luster difference

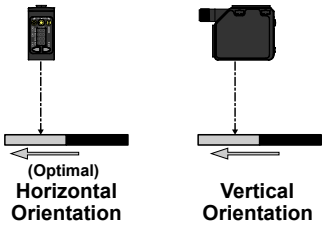
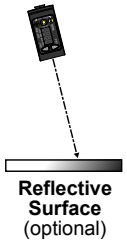


Figure 11. Orientation for highly reflective target [1]



[1] *Applying tilt to sensor may improve performance on reflective targets. The direction and magnitude of the tilt depends on the application, but a 15° tilt is often sufficient.*

Mount the Device

1. If a bracket is needed, mount the device onto the bracket.
2. Mount the device (or the device and the bracket) to the machine or equipment at the desired location. Do not tighten the mounting screws at this time.
3. Check the device alignment.
4. Tighten the mounting screws to secure the device (or the device and the bracket) in the aligned position.

Wiring Diagram

Figure 12. Channel 2 as PNP Discrete or PFM Output

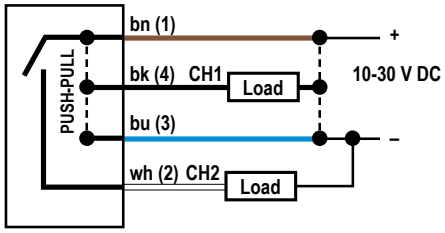
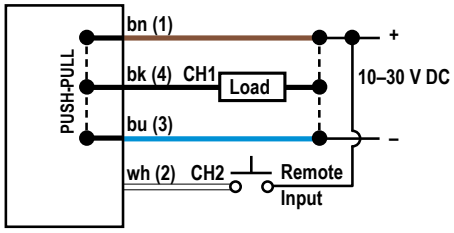
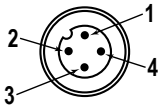


Figure 13. Channel 2 as Remote Input



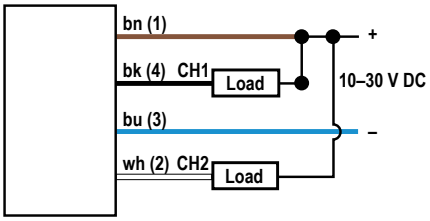


Note: Open lead wires must be connected to a terminal block.

Note: The Channel 2 wire function and polarity is user-selectable. The default for the wire is PNP output. Refer to the Instruction Manual (p/n 208794) for details regarding use as a remote input or pulse frequency modulation (PFM) output.

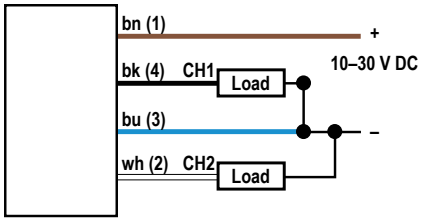
NPN Discrete Outputs

Figure 14. Channel 1 = NPN Output, Channel 2 = NPN Output



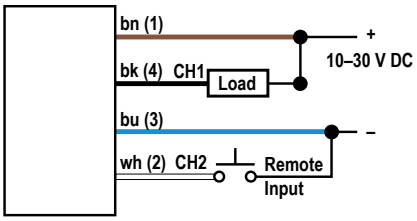
PNP Discrete Outputs

Figure 15. Channel 1 = PNP Output, Channel 2 = PNP Output



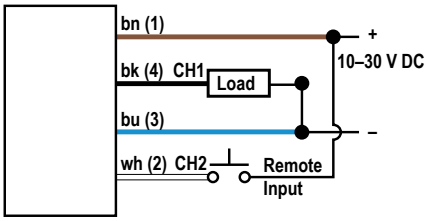
NPN Output and Remote Input

Figure 16. Channel 1 = NPN Output, Channel 2 = NPN Remote Input



PNP Output and Remote Input

Figure 17. Channel 1 = PNP Output, Channel 2 = PNP Remote Input



Cleaning and Maintenance

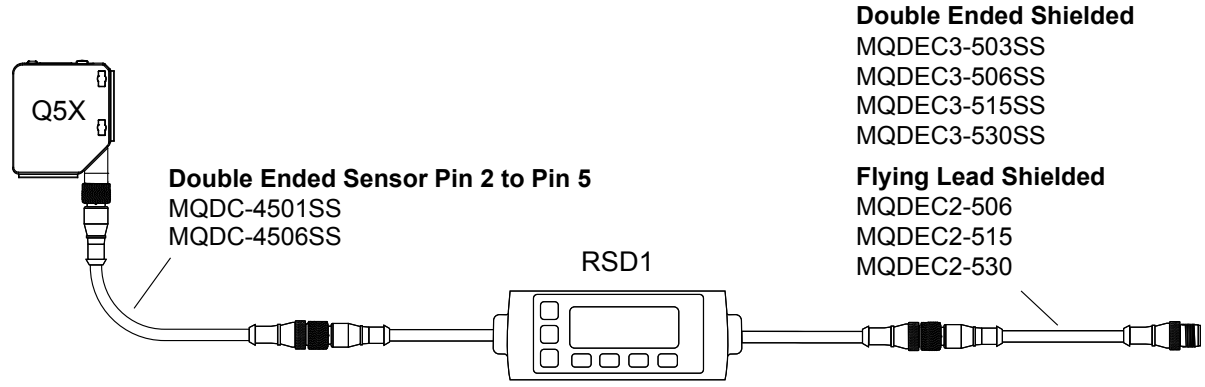
Clean the sensor when soiled and use with care.

Handle the sensor with care during installation and operation. Sensor windows soiled by fingerprints, dust, water, oil, etc. may create stray light that may degrade the peak performance of the sensor. Blow the window clear using filtered, compressed air, then clean as necessary using only water and a lint-free cloth.

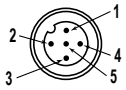
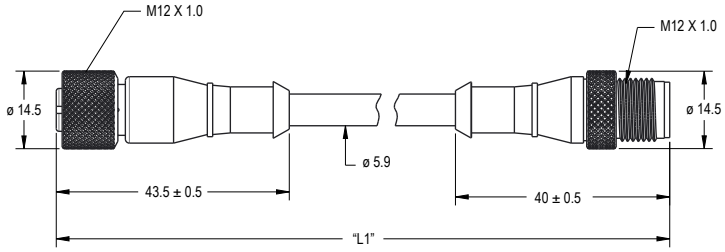
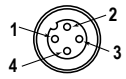
Connecting to RSD1

The following diagram depicts the connection of the Q5X to the optional RSD1 accessory.

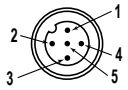
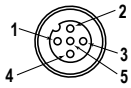
Figure 18. Q5X to RSD1

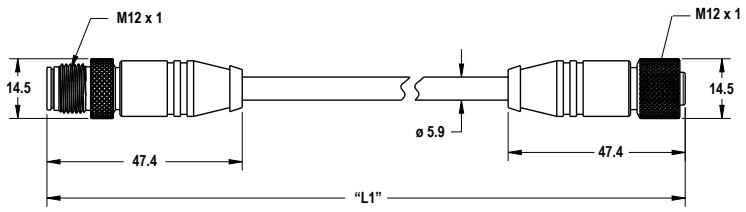


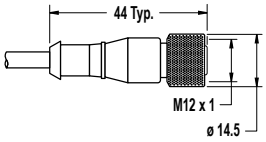
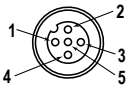
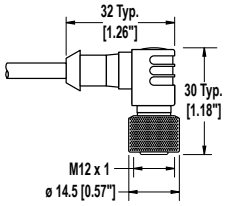
Use these cordsets to connect the RSD1 to the Q5X sensor.

4-Pin Female and 5-Pin Male Threaded M12 Cordset—Double Ended			
Model	**Length "L1"**	**Style**	**Pinout**
MQDC-4501SS	0.30 m (0.98 ft)	Female Straight/ Male Straight	Male  1 = Brown 2 = Not Used 3 = Blue 4 = Black 5 = White
MQDC-4506SS	1.83 m (6.00 ft)		
			Female  1 = Brown 2 = White 3 = Blue 4 = Black

Use these cordsets to connect the RSD1 to any PLC or IO block.

5-Pin Male Threaded and 5-Pin Female Quick Disconnect M12 Cordset with Shield—Double Ended				
Model	**Length "L1"**	**Style**	**Pinout (Male)**	**Pinout (Female)**
MQDEC3-503SS	0.91 m (2.99 ft)	Female Straight/Male Straight		
MQDEC3-506SS	1.83 m (6 ft)			
MQDEC3-515SS	4.58 m (15 ft)			
MQDEC3-530SS	9.2 m (30.2 ft)			

5-Pin Male Threaded and 5-Pin Female Quick Disconnect M12 Cordset with Shield—Double Ended				
Model	**Length "L1"**	**Style**	**Pinout (Male)**	**Pinout (Female)**
			1 = Brown 2 = White 3 = Blue	4 = Black 5 = Gray

5-Pin Threaded M12 Cordsets with Shield—Single Ended				
Model	**Length**	**Style**	**Dimensions**	**Pinout (Female)**
MQDEC2-506	2 m (6.56 ft)	Straight		 1 = Brown 2 = White 3 = Blue 4 = Black 5 = Gray
MQDEC2-515	5 m (16.4 ft)			
MQDEC2-530	9 m (29.5 ft)			
MQDEC2-550	15 m (49.2 ft)			
MQDEC2-506RA	2 m (6.56 ft)	Right-Angle		
MQDEC2-515RA	5 m (16.4 ft)			
MQDEC2-530RA	9 m (29.5 ft)			
MQDEC2-550RA	15 m (49.2 ft)			

Button Map from RSD1 to Sensor

The sensor may be optionally connected to the Banner RSD1 remote display accessory. Refer to this table for the RSD1 button association with your sensor.

Table 1: Button association between the RSD1 and the Q4X/Q5X sensors

Device	Up Button	Down Button	Enter Button	Escape Button
RSD1				
Q4X and **Q5X**				N/A

Sensor Programming

Program the sensor using the buttons on the sensor or the remote input (limited programming options).

In addition to programming the sensor, use the remote input to disable the buttons for security, preventing unauthorized or accidental programming changes. See the Instruction Manual, p/n 208794 for more information.

Setup Mode

Access Setup mode and the sensor menu from Run mode by pressing and holding **MODE** for longer than 2 seconds.

Use  and  to navigate through the menu. Press **SELECT** to select a menu option and access the submenus. Use  and  to navigate through the submenus. Press **SELECT** to select a submenu option and return to the top menu, or press and hold **SELECT** for longer than 2 seconds to select a submenu option and return immediately to Run mode.

To exit Setup mode and return to Run mode, navigate to  and press **SELECT**.

Note: The number that follows a menu option, for example tch 1, indicates the channel that is selected. For menu items without a number (excluding submenu items), these menu options are only available from Channel 1 and the settings apply to both channels.

Figure 19. Sensor Menu Map—Channel 1

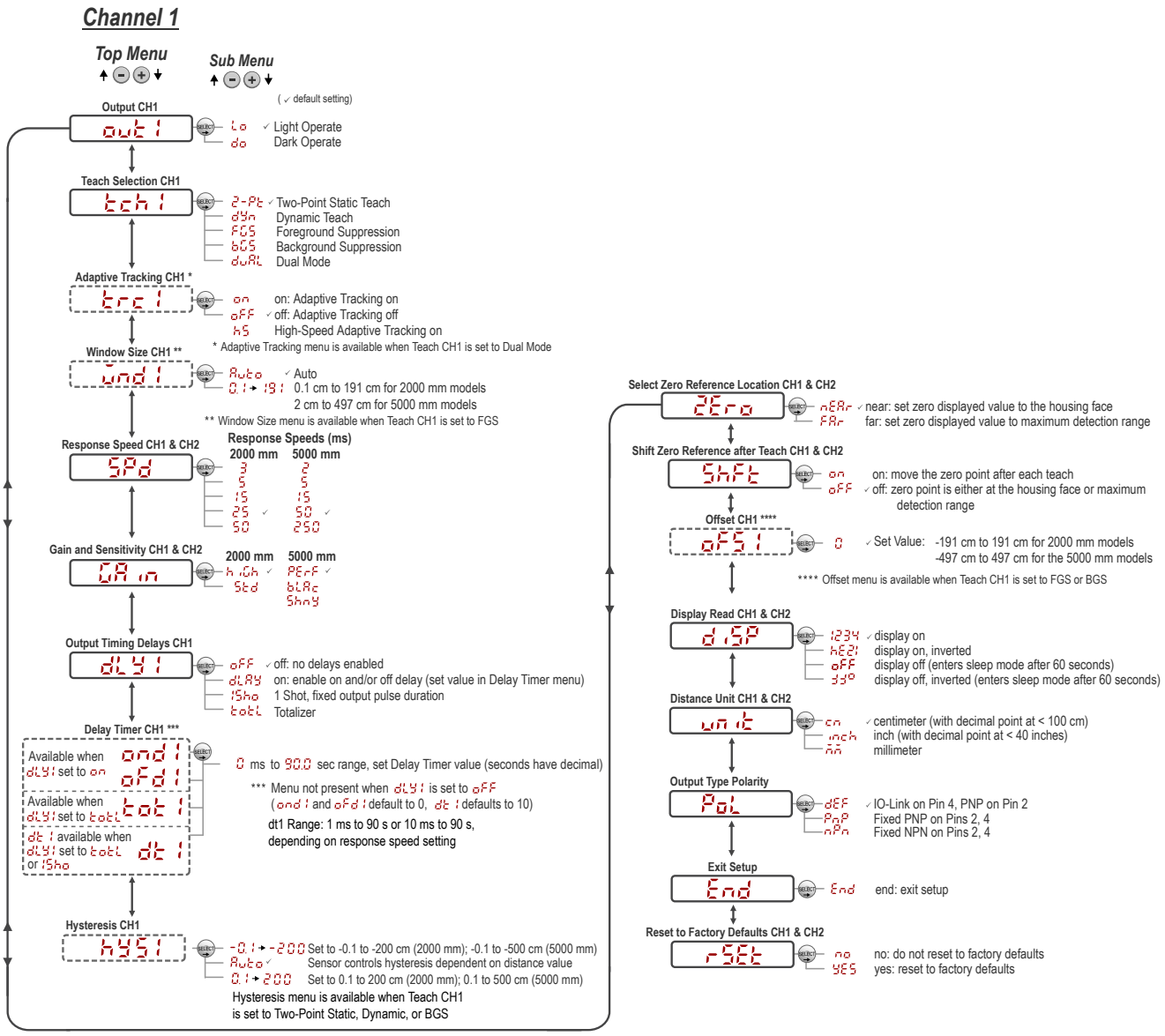
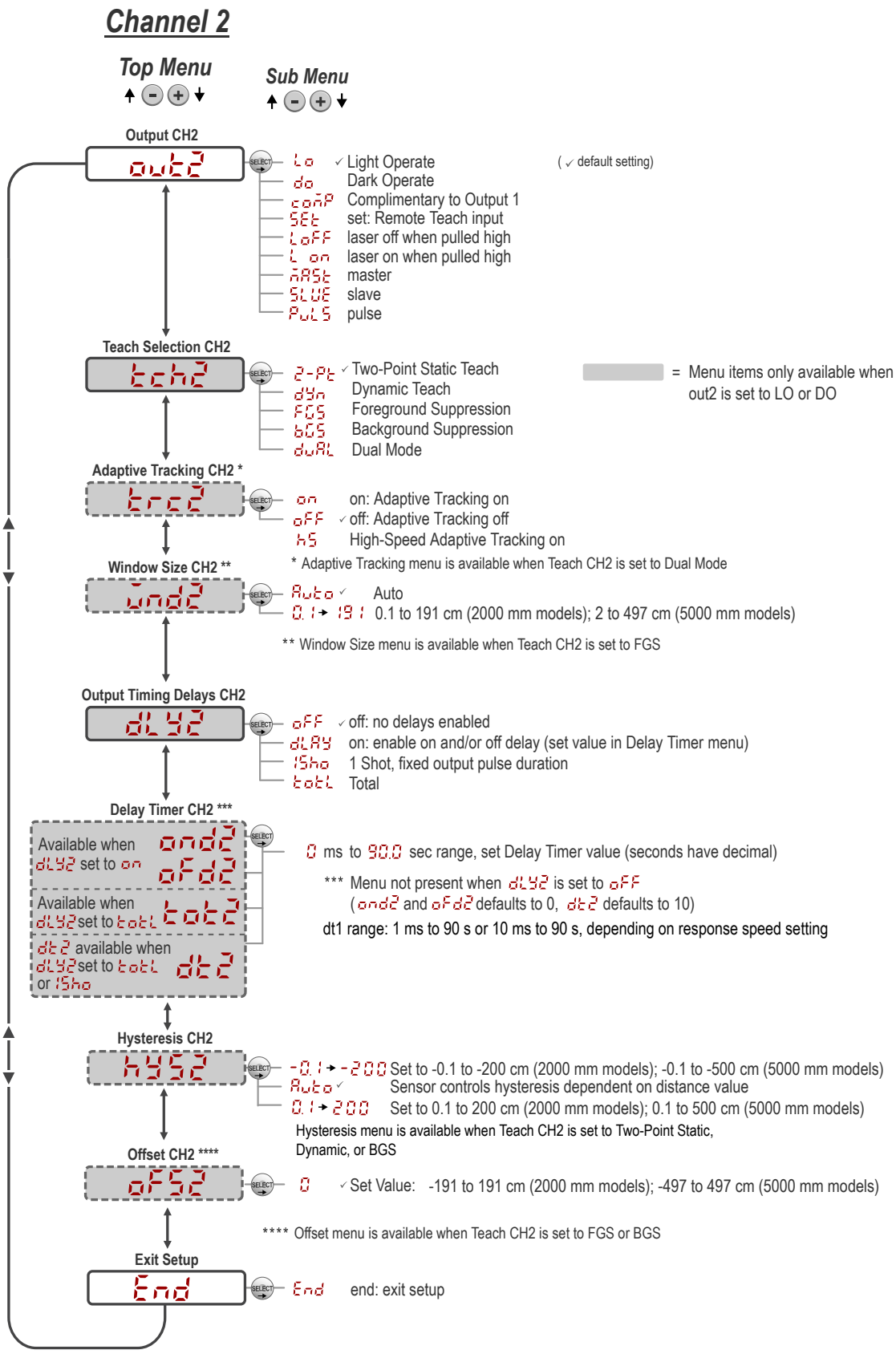


Figure 20. Sensor Menu Map—Channel 2



Basic TEACH Instructions

Use the following instructions to teach the Q5X sensor. The instructions provided on the sensor display vary depending on the type of TEACH mode selected. Two-point TEACH is the default TEACH mode.

1. Press and hold **TEACH** for longer than 2 seconds to start the selected TEACH mode.
2. Present the target.
3. Press **TEACH** to teach the target. The target is taught and the sensor waits for the second target, if required by the selected TEACH mode, or returns to Run mode.
4. Complete these steps only if it is required for the selected TEACH mode.
   a) Present the second target.
   b) Press **TEACH** to teach the target. The target is taught and the sensor returns to Run mode.

See the Instruction Manual for detailed instructions and other available TEACH modes. The TEACH modes include:

- Two-point static background suppression 2-Pt —Two-point TEACH sets a single switch point. The sensor sets the switch point between two taught target distances, relative to the shifted origin location.
- Dynamic background suppression dyn —Dynamic TEACH sets a single switch point during machine run conditions. The sensor takes multiple samples and the switch point is set between the minimum and the maximum sampled distances.
- One-point window (foreground suppression) FGS —One-point window sets a window (two switch points) centered around the taught target distance.
- One-point background suppression bGS —One-point background suppression sets a single switch point in front of the taught target distance. Objects beyond the taught switch point are ignored.
- Dual intensity + distance duAL —Dual mode records the distance and amount of light received from the reference surface. See Dual Mode Reference Surface Considerations on p. 13 for more information about selecting a reference surface. The output switches when an object passing between the sensor and the reference surface changes the perceived distance or amount of returned light.

Manual Adjustments

Manually adjust the sensor switch point using the (+) and (-) buttons.

1. From Run mode, press either (+) or (-) one time. The selected channel displays briefly, then the current switch point value flashes slowly.
2. Press (+) to move the switch point up or (-) to move the switch point down. After 1 second of inactivity, the new switch point value flashes rapidly, the new setting is accepted, and the sensor returns to Run mode.

Note: When FGS mode is selected (FGS indicator is on), manual adjustment moves both sides of the symmetrical threshold window simultaneously, expanding and collapsing the window size. Manual adjustment does not move the center point of the window.

Note: When dual mode is selected (DYN, FGS, and BGS indicators are on), after the TEACH process is completed, use the manual adjustment to adjust the sensitivity of the thresholds around the taught reference point. The taught reference point is a combination of the measured distance and returned signal intensity from the reference target. Manual adjustment does not move the taught reference point, but pressing (+) increases the sensitivity, and pressing (-) decreases the sensitivity. When re-positioning the sensor or changing the reference target, re-teach the sensor.

Locking and Unlocking the Sensor Buttons

Use the lock and unlock feature to prevent unauthorized or accidental programming changes.

Three settings are available:

- uLoc —The sensor is unlocked and all settings can be modified (default).
- Loc — The sensor is locked and no changes can be made.
- OLoc —The switch point value can be changed by teaching or manual adjustment, but no sensor settings can be changed through the menu.

Note: When the sensor is in either Loc or OLoc mode, the active channel can be changed using **(+)(CH1/CH2)**.

When in Loc mode, Loc displays when the **(SELECT)(TEACH)** button is pressed. The switch point displays when **(+)(CH1/CH2)** or **(-)(MODE)** are pressed, but Loc displays if the buttons are pressed and held.

When in oLoc mode, Loc displays when **(-)(MODE)** is pressed and held. To access the manual adjust options, briefly press and release **(+)(CH1/CH2)** or **(-)(MODE)**. To enter TEACH mode, press the **(SELECT)(TEACH)** button and hold for longer than 2 seconds.

To enter Loc mode, hold (+) and press (-) four times. To enter oLoc mode, hold (+) and press (-) seven times. Holding (+) and pressing (-) four times unlocks the sensor from either lock mode and the sensor displays uLoc.

Specifications

Sensing Beam
Visible red Class 2 laser models, 650 nm

Supply Voltage (Vcc)
10 to 30 V DC (Class 2 supply) (10% max ripple within limits)

Supply Protection Circuitry
Protected against reverse polarity and transient overvoltages

Power and Current Consumption, exclusive of load
2000 mm model: < 1 W
5000 mm model: < 1.4 W

Sensing Range
2000 mm model: 95 mm to 2000 mm (3.74 in to 78.74 in)
5000 mm model: 50 mm to 5000 mm (2 in to 16.4 ft)

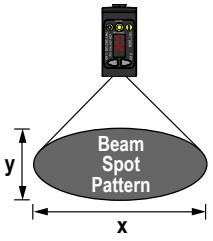
Output Configuration
Channel 1: IO-Link, Push/pull output, configurable PNP or NPN output
Channel 2: Multi-function remote input/output, configurable PNP or NPN, or pulse frequency modulated output

Output Rating
Current rating: 50 mA maximum

Black wire specifications per configuration		
IO-Link Push/Pull	Output High:	≥ Vsupply - 2.5 V
	Output Low:	≤ 2.5 V
PNP	Output High:	≥ Vsupply - 2.5 V
	Output Low:	≤ 1V (loads ≤ 1 MegΩ)
NPN	Output High:	≥ Vsupply - 2.5 V (loads ≤ 50 kΩ)
	Output Low:	≤ 2.5 V

White wire specifications per configuration		
PNP	Output High:	≥ Vsupply - 2.5 V
	Output Low:	≤ 2.5 V (loads ≤ 70 kΩ)
NPN	Output High:	≥ Vsupply - 2.5 V (loads ≤ 70 kΩ)
	Output Low:	≤ 2.5 V

Beam Spot Size



2000 mm Models		5000 mm Models	
Distance (mm)	Size (x × y) (mm)	Distance (mm)	Size (x × y) (mm)
100	2.6 × 1.5	100	6 × 4
1000	4.2 × 2.5	2500	11 ×7
2000	6 × 3.6	5000	15 × 11

Beam spot size is calculated as 1.6 times the D4σ measured value

Boresighting
2000 mm model: ± 43 mm at 2000 mm
5000 mm model: ± 86 mm at 5000 mm

Response Speed
2000 mm model: User selectable 3, 5, 15, 25, or 50 ms
5000 mm model: User selectable 2, 5, 15, 50, or 250 ms

Delay at Power Up
< 2.5 s

Maximum Torque
Side mounting: 1 N·m (9 in·lbs)

Ambient Light Immunity
2000 mm model:
5000 lux at 1 m
2000 lux at 2 m
5000 mm model: 5000 lux

Connector
Integral 4-pin M12 male quick disconnect

Construction
Housing: ABS
Lens cover: PMMA acrylic
Lightpipe and display window: polycarbonate

Temperature Effect (Typical) for 2000 mm Models
< 0.5 mm/°C at < 500 mm
< 1.0 mm/°C at < 1000 mm
< 2.0 mm/°C at < 2000 mm

Temperature Effect (Typical) for 5000 mm Models
< 0.5mm/°C for up to 3000 mm
< 0.75mm/°C for up to 5000 mm

Discrete Output Distance Repeatability

Distance (mm)	Repeatability (2000 mm Models)
95 to 300	± 0.5 mm
300 to 1000	± 0.25%
1000 to 2000	± 0.5%

See the charts for the Repeatability of the 5000 mm models.

Remote Input
Allowable Input Voltage Range: 0 to Vsupply
Active High (internal weak pull-down): High state > (Vsupply – 2.25 V) at 2 mA maximum
Active Low (internal weak pull-up): Low state < 2.25 V at 2 mA maximum

IO-Link Interface
IO Link Revision V1.1
Smart Sensor Profile: Yes
Baud Rate: 38400 bps
Process Data In Length: 32 bits
Process Data Out Length: 8 bits
Minimum Cycle Time: 3.6 ms
IODD files: Provides all programming options of the display, plus additional functionality.

Application Note
For optimum performance, allow 10 minutes for the sensor to warm up for the 2000 mm models and 20 minutes for the 5000 mm models.

Environmental Rating
IP67 per IEC60529

Vibration
MIL-STD-202G, Method 201A (Vibration: 10 Hz to 55 Hz, 0.06 inch (1.52 mm) double amplitude, 2 hours each along X, Y and Z axes), with device operating

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

Shock

MIL-STD-202G, Method 213B, Condition I (100G 6x along X, Y, and Z axes, 18 shocks), with device operating

Operating Conditions

–10 °C to +50 °C (+14 °F to +122 °F)
35% to 95% relative humidity

Storage Temperature

–25 °C to +70 °C (–13 °F to +158 °F)

Certifications

Class 2 power
UL Environmental Rating: Type 1

Excess Gain for the 2000 mm Model

	High Excess Gain (Standard Excess Gain) Using a 90% White Card [2]			
Response Speed (ms)	at 100 mm	at 500 mm	at 1000 mm	at 2000 mm
3	125	50	15	4
5	125	50	15	4
15	575 (175)	250 (75)	70 (25)	15 (6)
25	1000 (650)	450 (250)	125 (70)	30 (15)
50	2000 (1000)	900 (450)	250 (125)	60 (30)

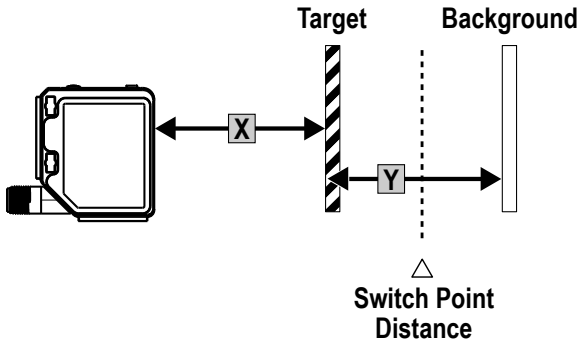
Typical Excess Gain for the 5000 mm Model [3]

	Typical Excess Gain Using a 90% White Card				
Gain Modes [4] [5]	at 50 mm	at 600 mm	at 1000 mm	at 2000 mm	at 5000 mm
Performance (Default)	50	400	400	175	30

Performance Curves

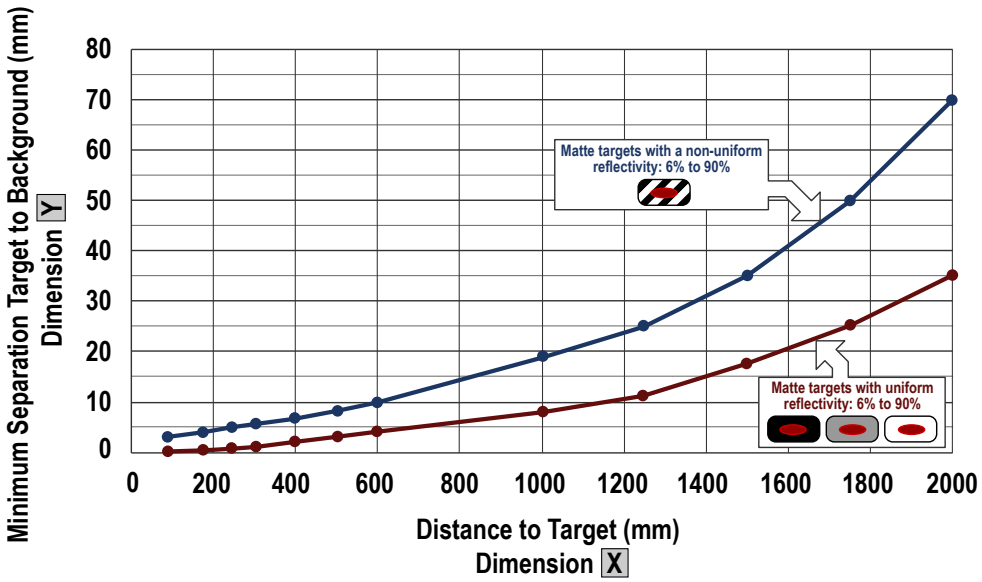
2000 mm Models

Figure 21. Minimum Object Separation Distance (90% to 6% reflectance) for the 2000 mm Models



2 Standard excess gain available in 15, 25, and 50 ms response speeds; standard excess gain provides increase noise immunity.
3 Excess gain is consistent for 15, 50, and 250 ms response speeds. Excess gain is approximately 10% lower in 2 ms and 5 ms response speed modes.
4 Excess gain in black gain mode is approximately three times higher than in performance gain mode. It is useful for low reflectivity targets.
5 Excess gain in shiny gain mode is approximately one third the excess gain of performance gain mode values. It is useful for highly reflective targets.

Figure 22. Performance for the 2000 mm Models



5000 mm Models

Minimum Object Separation [6]	Repeatability

Figure 23. Minimum Object Separation for 250 ms Response Time

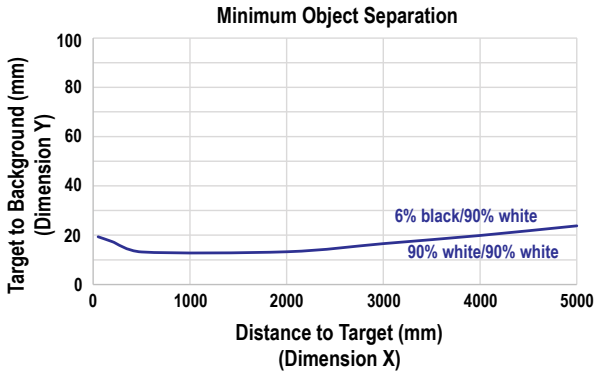


Figure 24. Repeatability for 250 ms Response Time

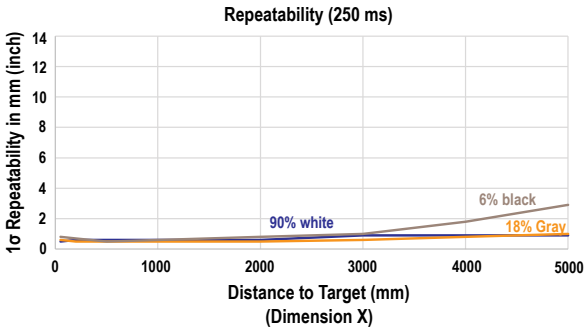


Figure 25. Minimum Object Separation for 50 ms Response Time

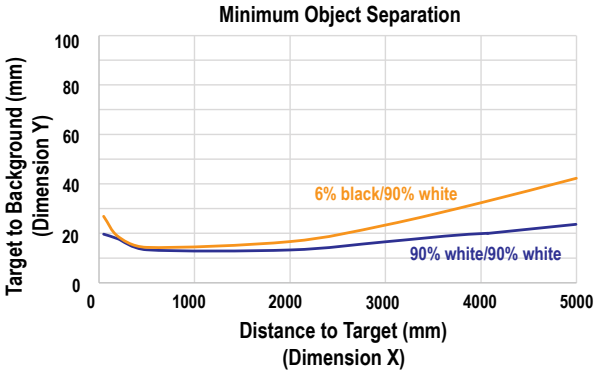
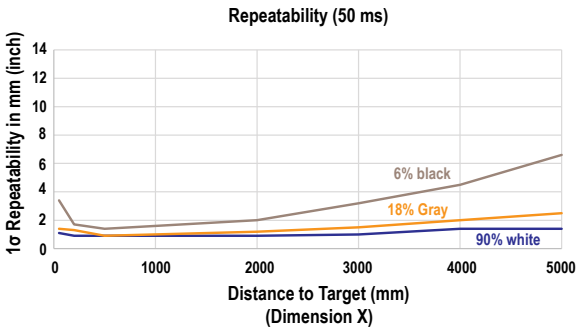


Figure 26. Repeatability for 50 ms Response Time



[6] The Repeatability and Minimum Object Separation for 2 ms mode is approximately twice that of 5 ms mode.

Minimum Object Separation [6]	Repeatability

Figure 27. Minimum Object Separation for 15 ms Response Time

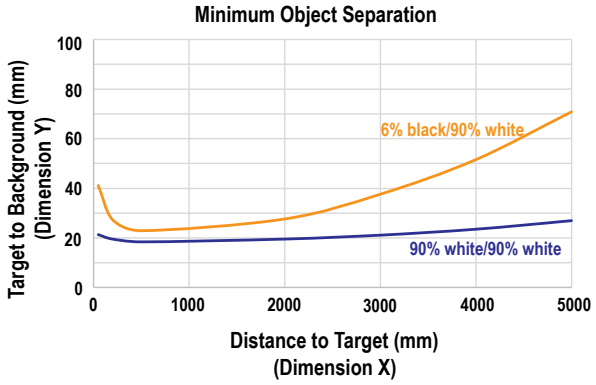


Figure 28. Repeatability for 15 ms Response Time

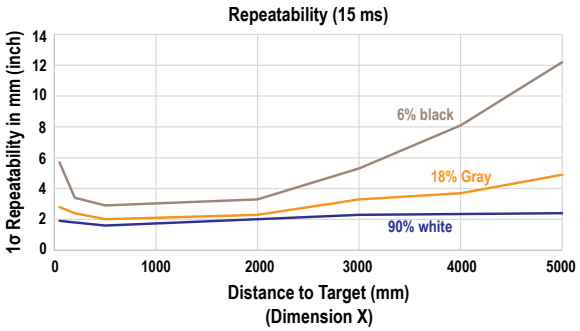


Figure 29. Minimum Object Separation for 5 ms Response Time

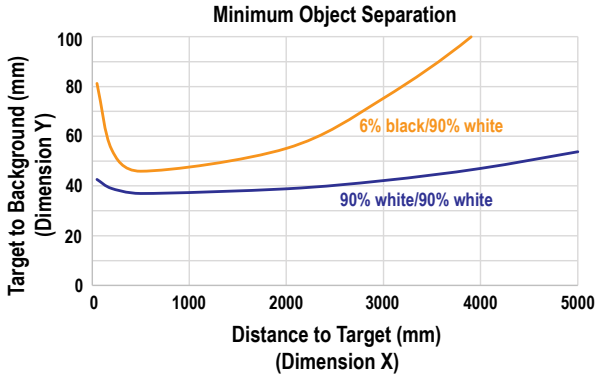
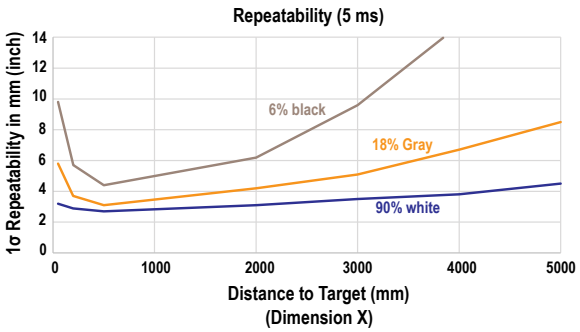


Figure 30. Repeatability for 5 ms Response Time



Dual Mode Reference Surface Considerations

Optimize reliable detection by applying these principles when selecting your reference surface, positioning your sensor relative to the reference surface, and presenting your target.

The robust detection capabilities of the Q5X allows successful detection even under non-ideal conditions in many cases. Typical reference surfaces are metal machine frames, conveyor side rails, or mounted plastic targets. Contact Banner Engineering if you require assistance setting up a stable reference surface in your application.

For detailed instructions for detecting clear or transparent objects, refer to the Instruction Manual, p/n 208794.

1. Select a reference surface with these characteristics where possible:
   - Matte or diffuse surface finish
   - Fixed surface with no vibration
   - Dry surface with no build-up of oil, water, or dust
2. Position the reference surface between 200 mm (20 cm) and the maximum sensing range.
3. Position the target to be detected as close to the sensor as possible, and as far away from the reference surface as possible.
4. Angle the sensing beam relative to the target and relative to the reference surface 10 degrees or more.

[6] The Repeatability and Minimum Object Separation for 2 ms mode is approximately twice that of 5 ms mode.

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