

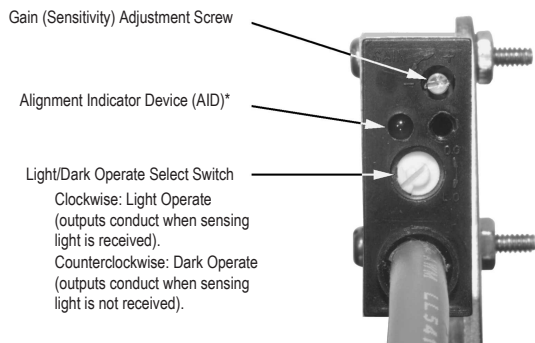
# MINI-BEAM® DC Voltage Series



## Quick Start Guide

Self-contained photoelectric sensors

### Sensor Features



### 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.

\*U.S. Patent no. 4356393

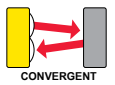
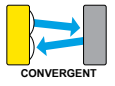
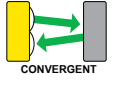
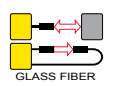
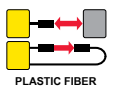
## Models

Integral 2 m (6.5 ft) unterminated cable models are listed.

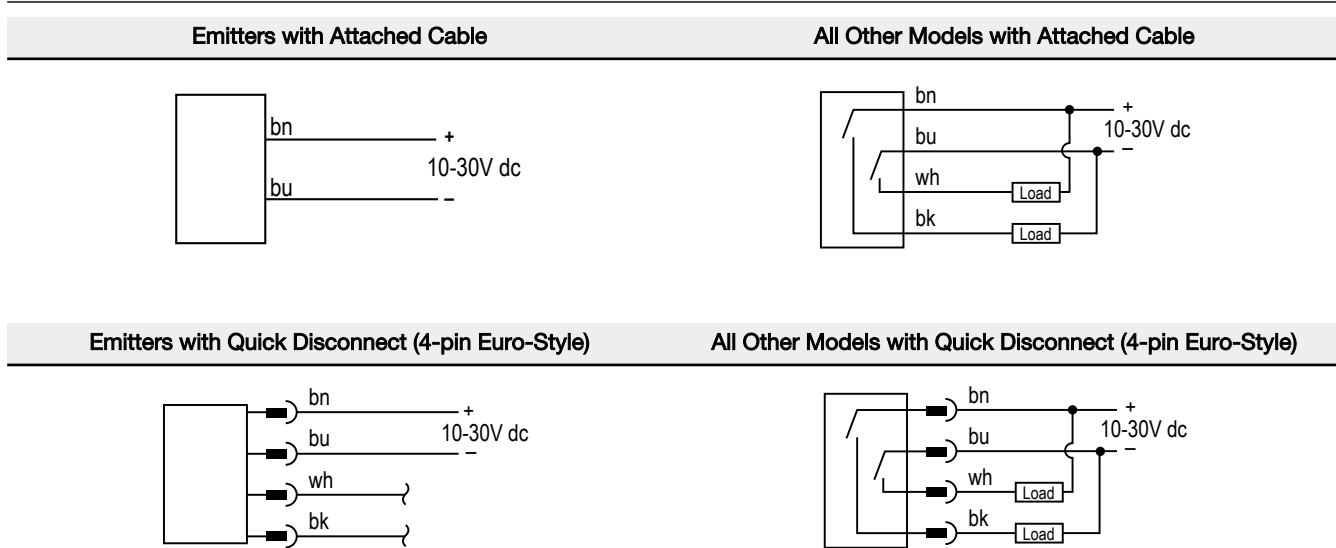
- To order the 9 m (30 ft) PVC cable model, add the suffix "W/30" to the cabled model number. For example, SM31EW/30.
- To order the 4-pin M12/Euro-style QD models, add the suffix "QD" to the model number. For example, SM31EQD.
- To order the 150 mm (6 in) cable with QD, add the suffix "QDP" to the model number. For example, SM31EQDP.
- To order a 0.3 ms response time model, add the suffix "MHS" to the model number. For example, SM31EMHS.

Sensing Mode	Range	LED	Model
 OPPOSED	Opposed Emitter	Infrared, 880 nm	SM31E
	Opposed Receiver		SM31R
	Opposed Emitter - Long Range		SM31EL
	Opposed Receiver - Long Range		SM31RL
 OPPOSED	Opposed Emitter - Clear Plastic Detection	0 to 300 mm (0 to 12 in) Actual range varies, depending on the light transmission properties of the plastic material being sensed.	SM31EPD
	Opposed Receiver - Clear Plastic Detection		SM31RPD
 RETRO	Non-Polarized Retroreflective	Visible red, 650 nm	SM312LV
 POLAR RETRO	Polarized Retroreflective		SM312LVAG
	Extended-Range Polarized Retroreflective		SM312LP
 DIFFUSE	Diffuse	Infrared, 880 nm	380 mm (15 in)
			300 mm (12 in)
	Divergent Diffuse		SM312W
 CONVERGENT	Convergent	16 mm (0.65 in) Focus	SM312C
		43 mm (1.7 in) Focus	SM312C2



Sensing Mode		Range	LED	Model	
 CONVERGENT		16 mm (0.65 in) Focus	Visible red, 650 nm	SM312CV	
		43 mm (1.7 in) Focus		SM312CV2	
 CONVERGENT		16 mm (0.65 in) Focus	Visible blue, 475 nm	SM312CVB	
		49 mm (1.9 in) Focus		SM312CV2B	
 CONVERGENT		16 mm (0.65 in) Focus	Visible green, 525 nm	SM312CVG	
		49 mm (1.9 in) Focus		SM312CV2G	
 GLASS FIBER	Glass Fiber Optic	Range varies, depending on sensing mode and fiber optics used.	Infrared, 880 nm	SM312F	
			Visible red, 650 nm	SM312FV	
			Visible blue, 475 nm	SM312FVB	
 PLASTIC FIBER	Plastic Fiber Optic		Visible green, 525 nm	SM312FVG	
			Visible red, 650 nm	SM312FP	
			Visible blue, 475 nm	SM312FPB	
	Special High-Power Option Plastic Fiber Optic			Visible green, 525 nm	SM312FPG
				Visible red, 650 nm	SM312FPH

## Wiring Diagrams



The output type for all models is Bipolar NPN/PNP; load 150 mA max., each output.

## Sensor Mounting and Alignment

MINI-BEAM sensors perform most reliably if they are properly aligned and securely mounted.

For maximum mechanical stability, mount MINI-BEAM sensors through 18 mm diameter holes by their threaded barrel (where available), or use a mounting bracket. A complete selection of mounting brackets is available. Visit <http://www.bannerengineering.com> or contact Banner Engineering for information on mounting options.

Begin with line-of-sight positioning of the MINI-BEAM sensor to its emitter (opposed-mode sensing) or to its target (all other sensing modes). When using a retroreflective sensor, the target is the retroreflector ("retro target"). For diffuse or convergent sensing modes, the target is the object to be detected.

## MINI-BEAM® DC Voltage Series

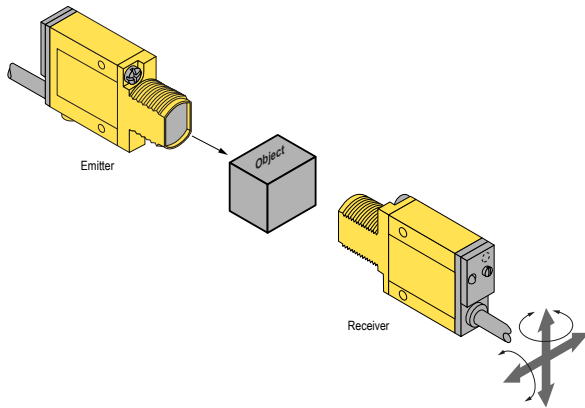
Apply power to the sensor (and to the emitter, if using the opposed mode). Advance the 15-turn Gain control to maximum (clockwise end of rotation) using a small flat-blade screwdriver. The Gain control is clutched at both ends to avoid damage and will “free-wheel” when either endpoint is reached.

If the MINI-BEAM sensor is receiving its light signal, the red LED Alignment indicator will be ON and flashing at a rate proportional to the signal strength (faster = more signal). Move the sensor (or retro target, if applicable) up-down-right-left (including angular rotation) to find the center of the movement zone within which the LED indicator remains ON. Reducing the Gain setting reduces the size of the movement zone for more precise alignment.

Repeat the alignment motions after each Gain reduction. When optimum alignment is achieved, mount sensor(s) (and the retro target, if applicable) solidly in that position. Increase the Gain to maximum.

Test the sensor by placing the object to be detected in the sensing position, then removing it. The Alignment indicator LED should come ON when the sensing beam is established (Light condition) or be ON when the beam is broken (Dark condition). If the Alignment indicator LED stays ON for both sensing conditions, consider the following tips for each sensing mode.

## Opposed Mode Alignment



“Flooding” occurs when a portion of the sensing beam passes around the object to be sensed. “Burn-through” occurs when a portion of the emitter’s light energy passes through a thin or translucent object, and is sensed by the receiver.

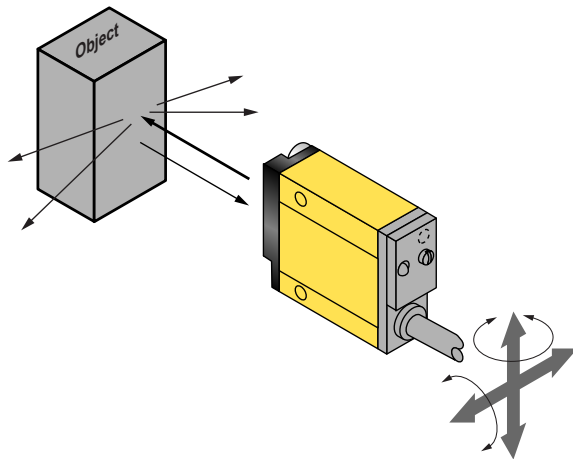
To correct either problem, do one or more of the following to reduce the light energy:

- Reduce the Gain adjustment on the receiver
- Add an aperture to one or both lenses (MINI-BEAM apertures, available from Banner, fit neatly inside the lens assembly)
- Intentionally misalign the emitter and receiver

**Note:**

- Light condition: sensor output is ON when there is no object in the beam
- Dark condition: sensor output is ON when there is an object in the beam

## Diffuse Mode Alignment



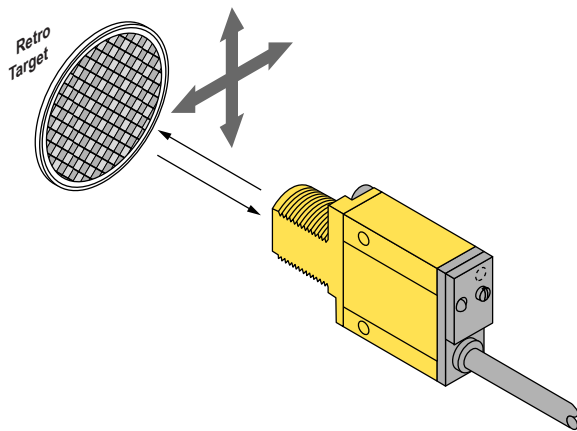
If the Alignment LED does not go OFF when the object is removed from the beam, the sensor is probably detecting light reflected from some background object. To remedy this problem:

- Reduce the reflectivity of the background by painting the surface(s) flat-black, scuffing any shiny surface, or drilling a large hole, directly opposite the diffuse sensor
- Move the sensor closer to the object to be detected and reduce the Gain adjustment. Rule of thumb for diffuse sensing: The distance to the nearest background object should be at least three times the sensing distance

**Note:**

- Light condition: sensor output is ON when there is no object in the beam
- Dark condition: sensor output is ON when there is an object in the beam

### Retroreflective Mode Alignment



A highly reflective object may reflect enough light back to a retroreflective sensor to allow that object to slip through the beam, without being detected. This problem is called “proxing,” and the following methods may be used to correct it:

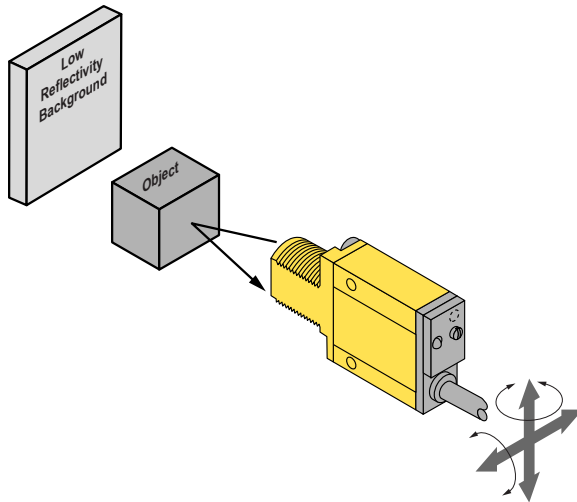
- Position the sensor and retro target so the beam will not strike a shiny surface perpendicular to the sensor lens
- Reduce the Gain adjustment
- Add a polarizing filter (for model SM312LV)



**Note:**

- Light condition: sensor output is ON when there is no object in the beam
- Dark condition: sensor output is ON when there is an object in the beam

### Convergent Mode Alignment



The sensing energy of a convergent mode sensor is concentrated at the specified focus point. Convergent mode sensors are less sensitive to background reflections, compared with diffuse mode sensors. However, if background reflections are a problem:

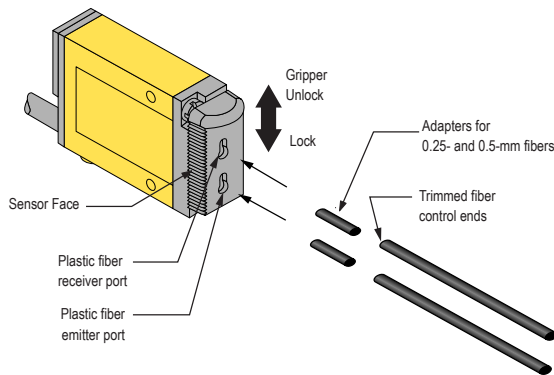
- Skew the sensor position at a 10° to 25° angle to eliminate direct reflections from shiny background surfaces
- Reduce the reflectivity of the background by painting the surface(s) flat-black, scuffing any shiny surface, or drilling a large hole, directly opposite the sensor
- Reduce the Gain adjustment



**Note:**

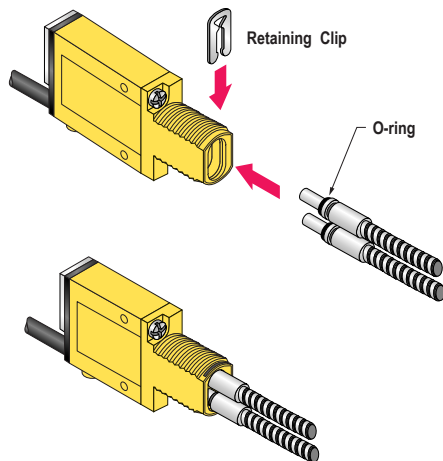
- Light condition: sensor output is ON when there is no object in the beam
- Dark condition: sensor output is ON when there is an object in the beam

### Plastic Fiber Installation



1. With supplied fiber cutter, make a clean cut at the control ends of fibers.
2. Unlock the fiber gripper as shown in the drawing.
3. Apply appropriate fiber adaptors to the fiber, if needed.
4. Gently insert the prepared fiber ends into the ports as far as they will go.
5. Slide the fiber gripper back to lock, as shown in the drawing.

## Glass Fiber Installation



1. Install the O-ring (supplied with the fiber) on each fiber end, as shown in the drawing.
2. While pressing the fiber ends firmly into the ports on the sensor front, slide the U-shaped retaining clip (supplied with the sensor) into the slot in the sensor's barrel, until it snaps into place.

## Specifications

### Supply Voltage and Current

10 to 30 V dc (10% maximum ripple) at less than 25 mA (exclusive of load)

### Supply Protection Circuitry

Protected against reverse polarity and transient voltages

### Output Configuration

Bipolar: One current sourcing (PNP) and one current sinking (NPN) open collector transistor

### Output Rating

150 mA maximum each output at 25 °C, derated to 100 mA at 70 °C (derate  $\approx 1$  mA per °C)  
 OFF State Leakage Current: less than 1 microamp  
 Output Saturation Voltage (PNP Output): less than 1 volt at 10 mA, less than 2 volts at 150 mA  
 Output Saturation Voltage (NPN Output): less than 200 millivolts at 10 mA, less than 1 volt at 150 mA

### Output Protection Circuitry

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

### Output Response Time

Sensors will respond to either a "light" or "dark" signal of 1 millisecond or longer duration, 500 Hz maximum. Modification for 0.3 millisecond response is available (MHS-suffix models; these models also feature reduced sensitivity range and reduced repeatability.)



**Note:** Outputs are non-conducting during 100 millisecond delay on power-up.

### Repeatability

Opposed: 0.14 milliseconds  
 Non-Polarized and Polarized Retro, Diffuse, Convergent, Glass Fiber Optic, and Plastic Fiber Optic: 0.3 milliseconds

Response time and repeatability specifications are independent of signal strength.

### Adjustments

Light/Dark Operate Select switch  
 15-turn slotted brass screw Gain (sensitivity) adjustment potentiometer (clutched at both ends of travel)  
 Located on the rear panel, protected by a gasketed, clear acrylic cover.

### Indicators

Patented alignment Indicator Device system (AID™, US patent #4356393) lights a rear-panel-mounted LED indicator when the sensor sees light. Its pulse rate is proportional to the light signal strength (the stronger the signal, the faster the pulse rate).

### Construction

Reinforced thermoplastic polyester housing, totally encapsulated, o-ring sealing, acrylic lenses, stainless steel screws

### Environmental Rating

Meets NEMA standards 1, 2, 3, 3S, 4, 4X, 6, 12, and 13; IEC IP67.

### Connections

PVC-jacketed 4-conductor 2 m (6.5 ft) or 9 m (30 ft) cables, or 4-pin Euro-style QD fitting; QD cables available separately

### Operating Conditions

**Temperature:** -20 °C to +70 °C (-4 °F to +158 °F)

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

### Application Note

The NPN (current sinking) output of dc MINI-BEAM sensors is directly compatible as an input to Banner logic modules, including all non-amplified MAXI-AMP and MICRO-AMP modules. MINI-BEAMs are TTL compatible.

### Required Overcurrent Protection



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

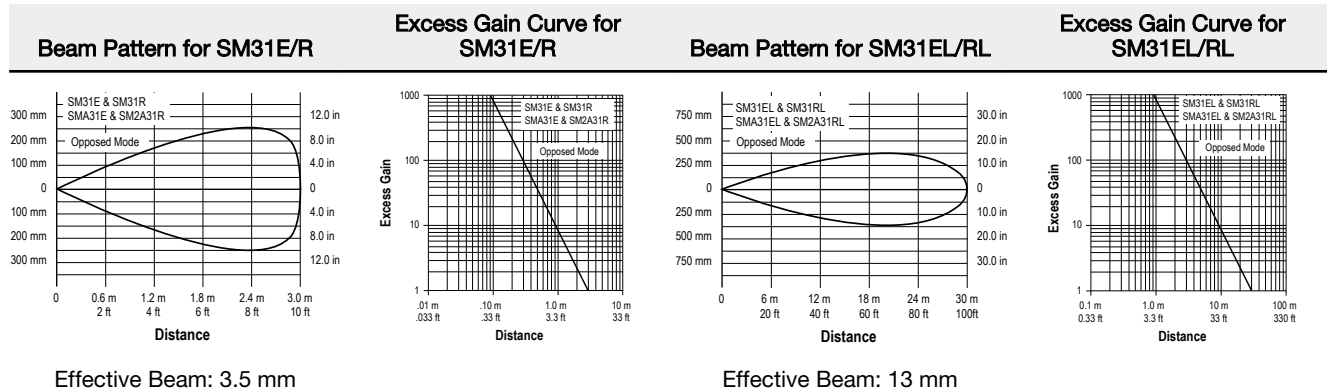
Overcurrent protection is required to be provided by end product application per the supplied table. Overcurrent protection may be provided with external fusing or via Current Limiting, Class 2 Power Supply. Supply wiring leads < 24 AWG shall not be spliced. For additional product support, go to [www.bannerengineering.com](http://www.bannerengineering.com).

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

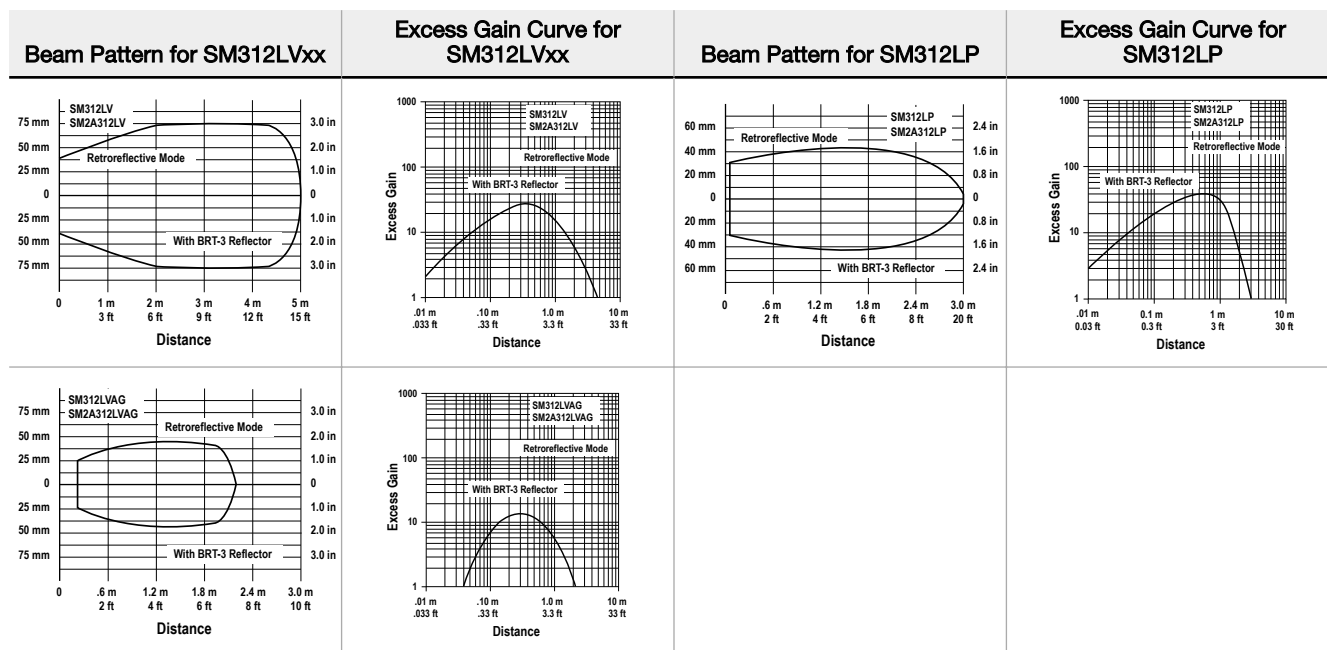
### Certifications



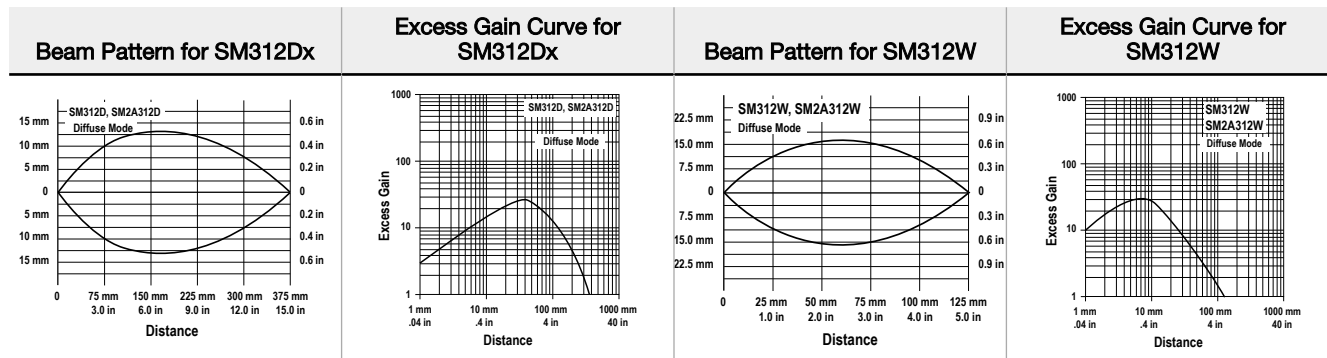
Performance Curves for SM31Ex Emitter and SM31Rx Receiver Models



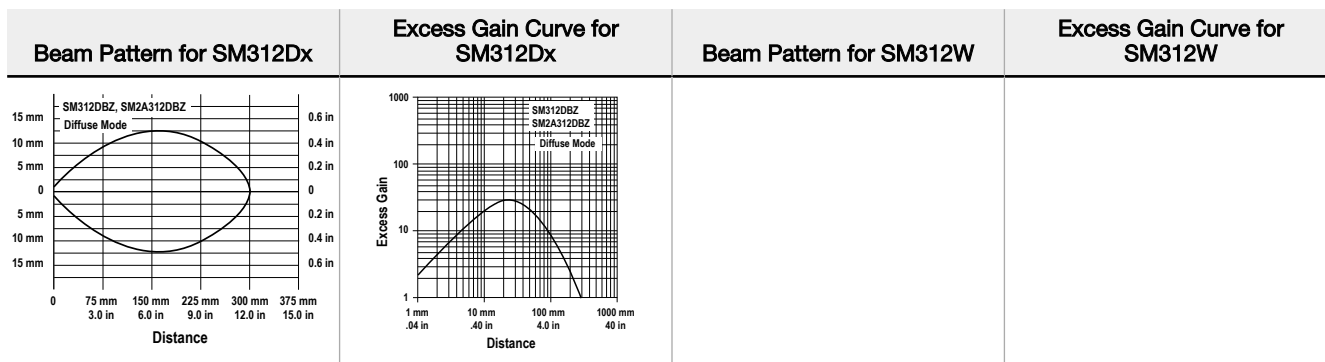
Performance Curves for the SM312Lx Retroreflective Models



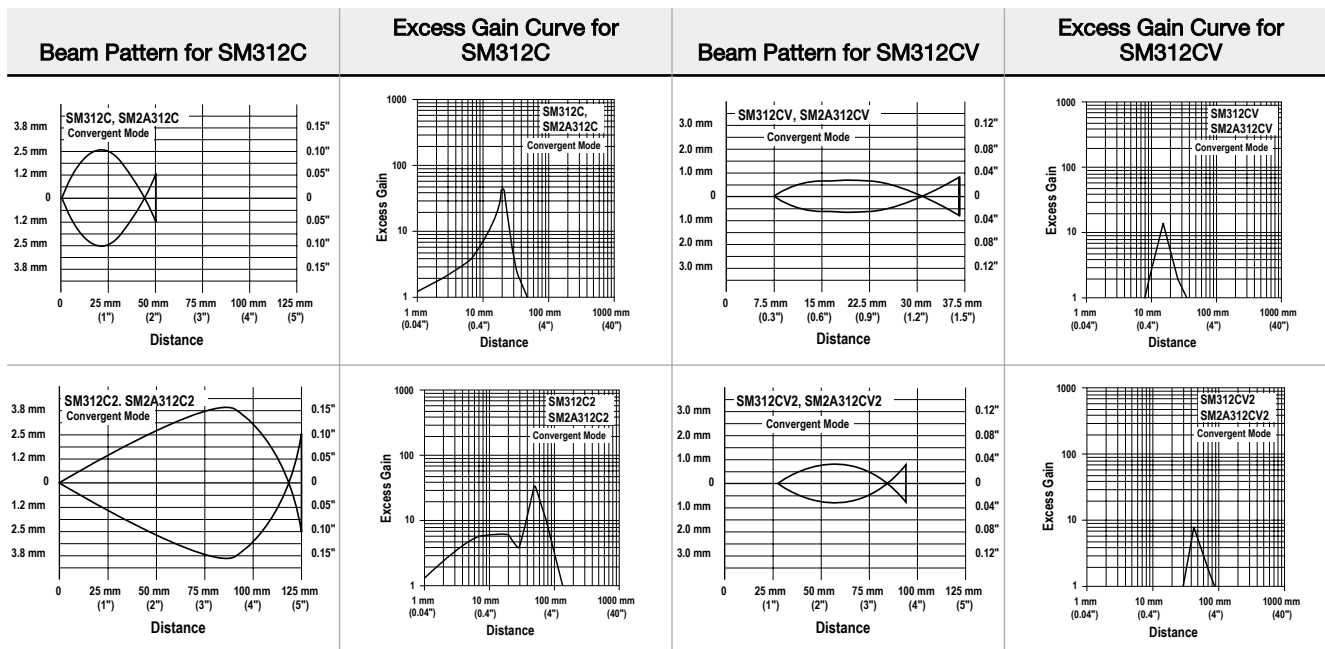
Performance Curves for the SM312Dx and SM312W Diffuse Models



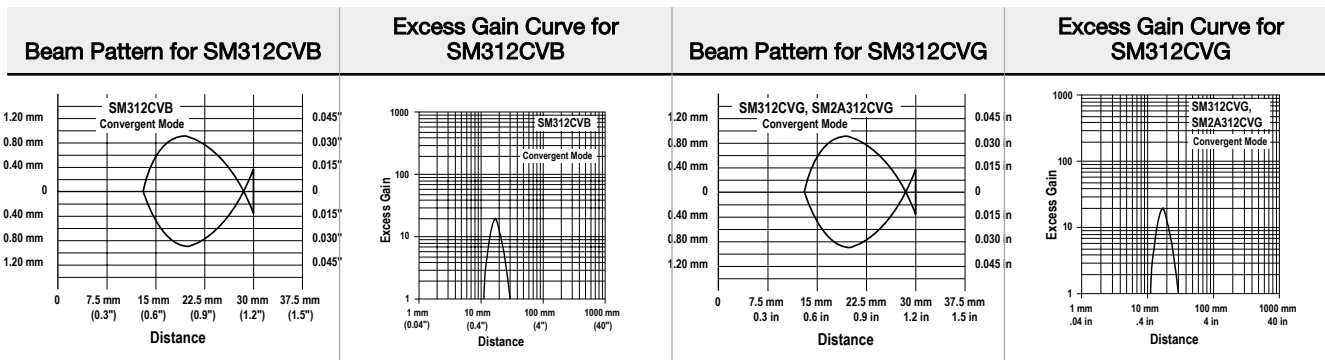
MINI-BEAM® DC Voltage Series

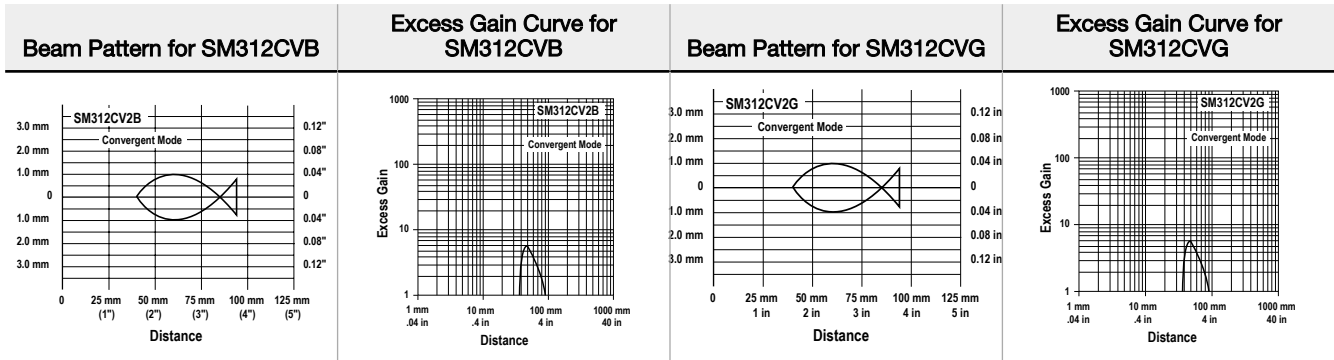


Performance Curves for the SM312Cx Convergent Models

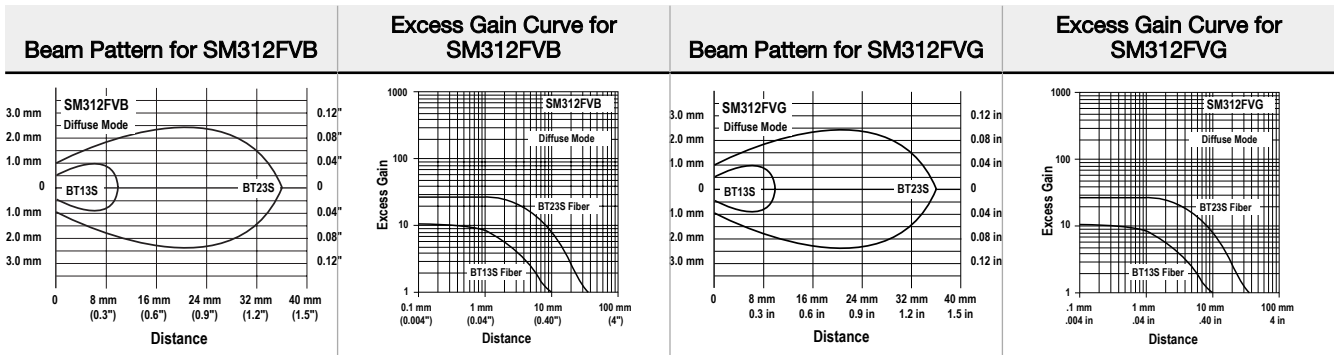
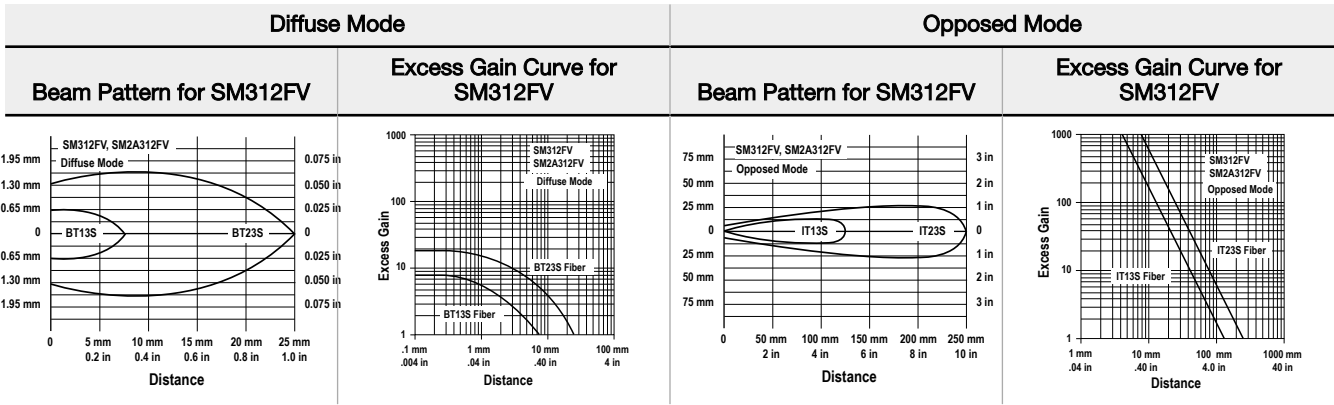
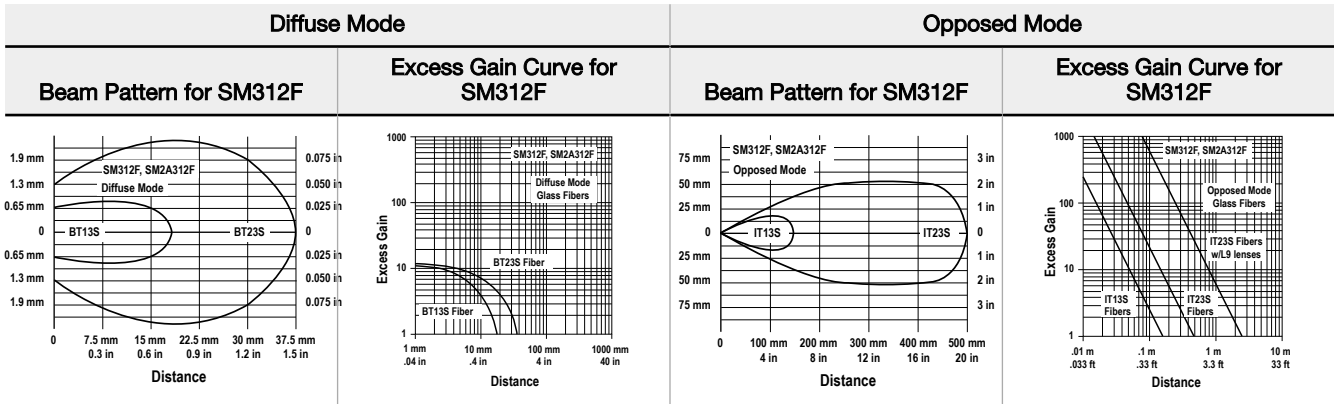


Performance is based on a 90% reflectance white test card.



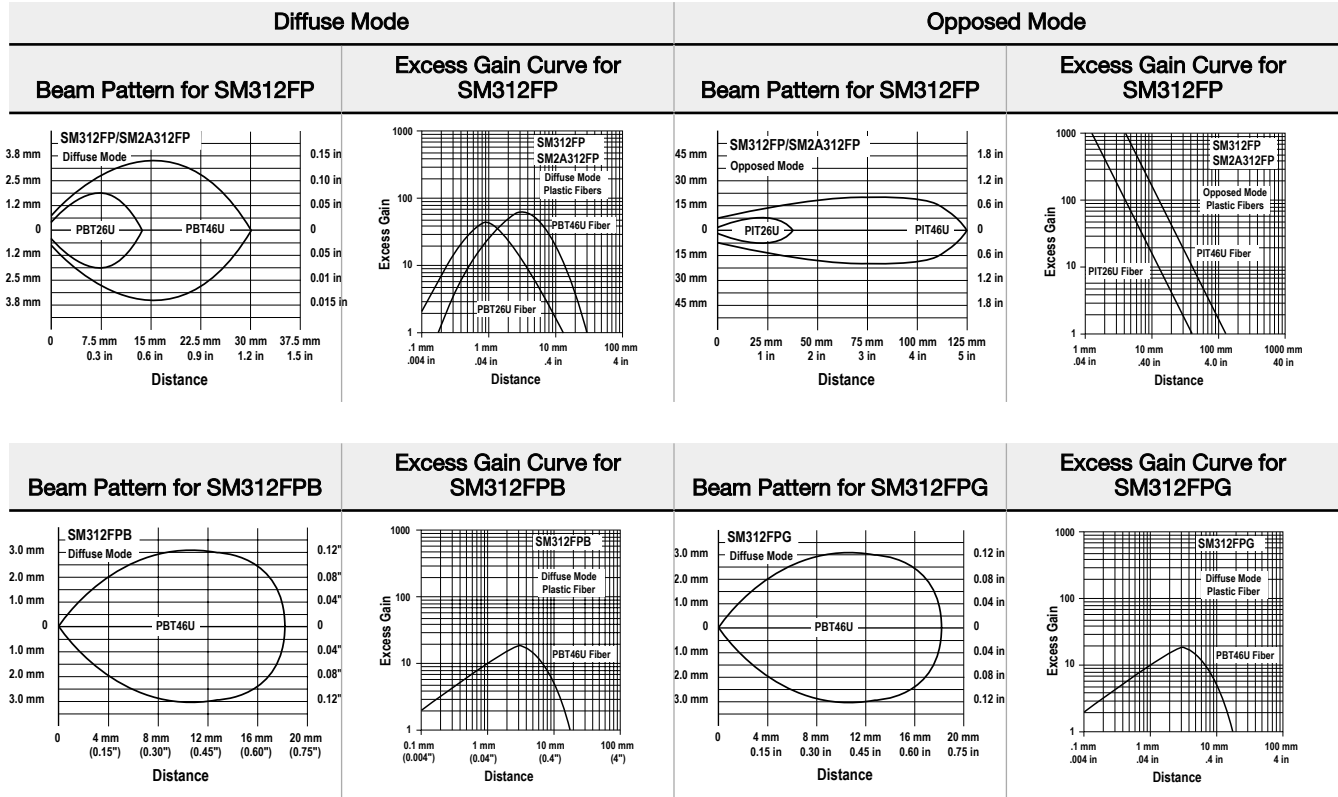


Performance Curves for the SM312F Glass Fiber Optic Models



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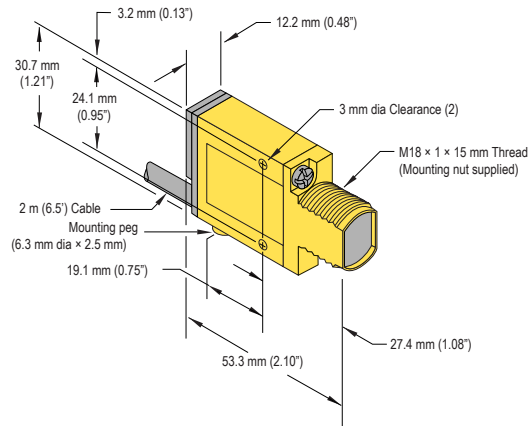
Performance Curves for the SM312FP Plastic Fiber Models



Dimensions

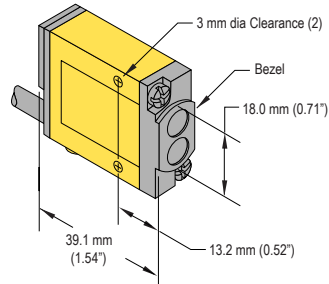
Cabled Models

(Suffix E, EL, EPD, R, RL, RPD, LV, LVAG, LP, LPC, D, C, C2, CV, CV2, CVG, CV2G, CVB, CV2B, CW)



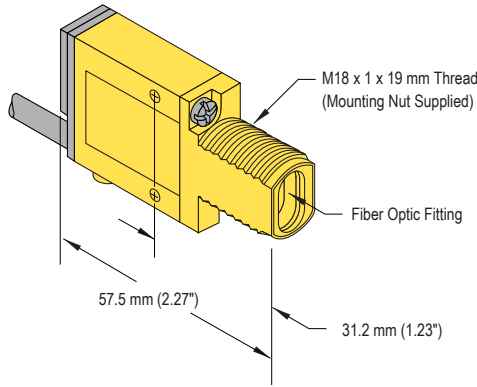
Divergent Diffuse Models

(Suffix DBZ and W)



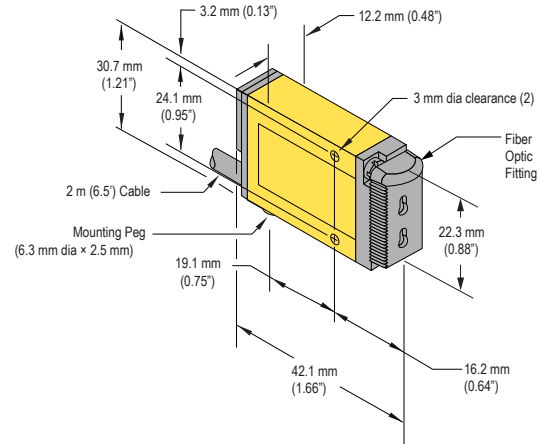
**Glass Fiber Models**

(Suffix F, FV, FVB, FVG, FVW)

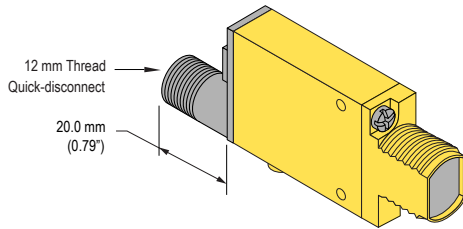


**Plastic Fiber Models**

(Suffix FP, FPB, FPG, FPH, FPW)



**QD Models**



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