

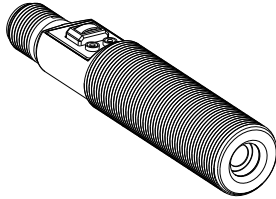
T-GAGE® M18T Series Sensor



Datasheet

18 mm Sensor with Discrete Output and TEACH Configuration

To view or download the latest technical information about this product, including specifications, dimensions, accessories, and wiring, see www.bannerengineering.com.



- Fast 25 ms response time with up to 20 Hz switching speed
- Easy-to-use TEACH configuration without potentiometer adjustments
- Small, self-contained package; no auxiliary controller needed
- Rugged encapsulated design for harsh environments
- Choice of 2 meter or 9 meter unterminated cable, or 5-pin M12/Euro-style quick disconnect
- Product motion not required for sensing
- Remote configuration available in both Static and Dynamic modes



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	Connection ¹	D:S Ratio	Sensing Face	Supply Voltage	Output
M18TB8	2 m (6.5 ft) unterminated 5-wire shielded cable	8:1	Integrated lens	10 to 30 V dc	Bipolar (NPN and PNP)
M18TB8Q	Integral 5-pin M12/Euro-style quick disconnect				
M18TB6E	2 m (6.5 ft) unterminated 5-wire shielded cable	6:1	Enclosed plastic face (for food industry use)		
M18TB6EQ	Integral 5-pin M12/Euro-style quick disconnect				
M18TB14	2 m (6.5 ft) unterminated 5-wire shielded cable	14:1	Germanium lens		
M18TB14Q	Integral 5-pin M12/Euro-style quick disconnect				

¹ To order the 9 m (30 ft) PVC cable model, add the suffix "W/30" to the cabled model number. For example, **M18TB8 W/30**. Models with a quick disconnect require a mating cordset.



Overview

The T-GAGE analog sensor is a passive, non-contacting, temperature-based device. It is used to detect objects that are either hotter or colder than the ambient condition and then activate an output.

While it looks and operates just like an Expert™ photoelectric sensor, the T-GAGE detects the infrared light energy emitted by objects, instead of its own emitted light. The sensor uses a thermopile detector, made up of multiple infrared-sensitive elements (thermocouples) to detect this infrared energy within its field of view (see [Figure 2](#) on page 3).

Potential applications include:

- Hot part detection (baked goods, metals, bottles)
- Ejection verification of injection-molded parts
- Flame process verification
- Hot glue detection (packaging equipment, book binding)
- Cold part detection (frozen foods, ice, dairy)
- Roller monitoring



Note: The T-GAGE M18T sensor is not intended for absolute temperature measurement or for safety-related fire detection use.

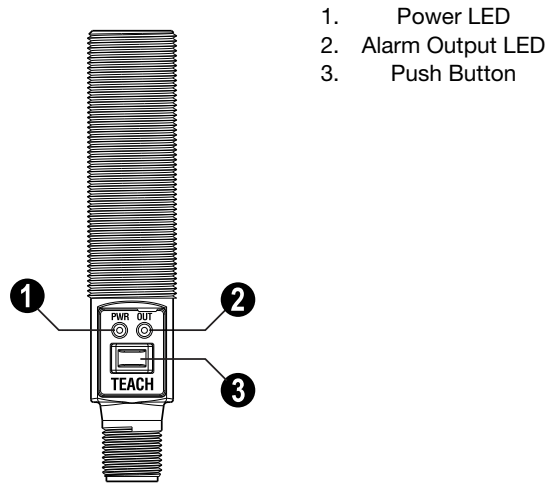


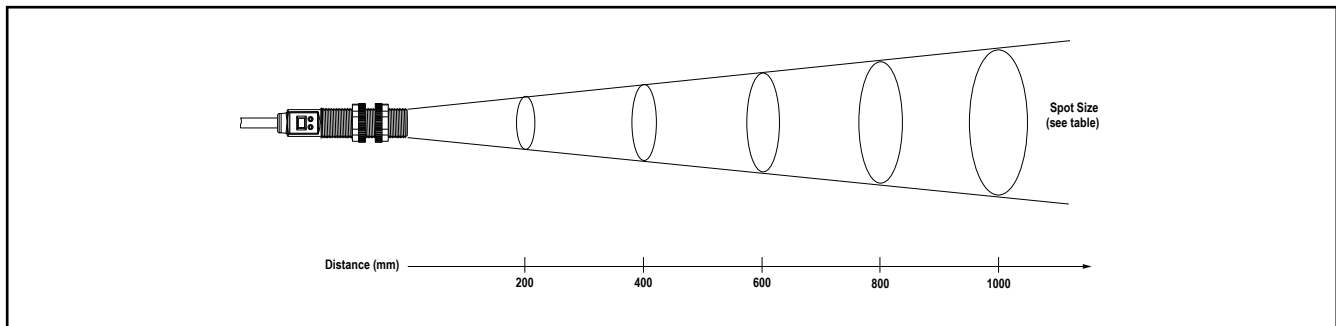
Figure 1. Sensor Features

Indicators

Power ON/OFF LED	Indicates	Output LED	Indicates
OFF	Power is OFF	OFF	Run Mode: Output is OFF 2-Point TEACH active: Waiting for Output OFF condition
ON Green	Sensor is in Run mode	ON Amber	Run Mode: Output is energized 2-Point TEACH active: Waiting for Output ON condition
ON Red	TEACH is active	Flashing Amber	Dynamic TEACH active

Sensing Field of View

Sensing range is determined by the sensor’s field of view or viewing angle, combined with the size of the object(s) being detected. See [Figure 2](#) on page 3. The sensor’s distance-to-spot size ratio (D:S ratio) is inversely related to the viewing angle; a sensor with a small viewing angle will have a large D:S ratio. The T-GAGE M18T sensors have D:S ratios of 6:1, 8:1 or 14:1. For a sensor with an 8:1 D:S ratio, the sensor spot size is a 1" diameter circle at a distance of 8"; farther from the sensor face the spot size will be larger.



Sensor D:S Ratio	Distance from Sensor Face Versus Spot Size										Distance (mm)
	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	
6:1	17	33	50	67	83	100	117	133	150	167	Spot Size (mm)
8:1	13	25	38	50	63	75	88	100	113	125	

Sensor D:S Ratio	Distance from Sensor Face Versus Spot Size										
	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	Distance (mm)
14:1	7	14	21	29	36	43	50	57	64	71	

Figure 2. Detection spot size versus distance from sensor

Apparent Temperature

Two factors that have a large influence on apparent temperature are the object’s emissivity and whether or not the object fills the sensor field of view.

Object Emissivity

A “blackbody” is a “perfect” emitter, with an emissivity of 1.0 at all temperatures and wavelengths. Most surfaces emit only a fraction of the amount of thermal energy that a blackbody would. Typical T-GAGE applications will be sensing objects with emissivities ranging from 0.5 to 0.95. Many references are available with tables of emissivity coefficients for common materials. In general, shiny unpainted metals have low emissivity, while non-glossy surfaces have high emissivity.

Shiny Surfaces

A mirror or shiny surface can redirect an object’s emitted energy to an undesired location, or even bring additional unintended thermal energy into the sensor’s field of view. See [Application Note](#) on page 6.

Object Size

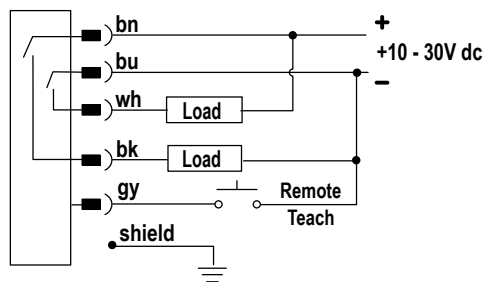
If the object being detected does not fill the sensor field of view, then the sensor averages the temperature of that object and whatever else is in the sensing field of view. For the sensor to collect the maximum amount of energy, the object should completely fill the sensor field of view. In some applications, when the object is too small, this may not be possible. In such cases, if the object is hot enough, the thermal contrast may still be adequate to trigger the sensor output.

Installation

Installation Note

Align the sensor toward the object to be detected. Visually align if possible, or use the alignment device accessory listed in [Additional Accessories](#) on page 8.

Wiring Diagram



Note: Cabled wiring diagrams are functionally identical.

Note: Connect the shield wire to earth ground or dc common. Shielded cordsets are recommended for all quick disconnect models.

Sensor Configuration

Configure the sensor using one of two TEACH methods:

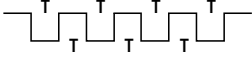
- Two-Point Static TEACH
- Dynamic TEACH

Use the push button or remote input to configure the sensor.

Note: The duration of each remote line pulse (corresponding to a push button “click”), and the period between multiple pulses, are defined as “T”: 0.04 seconds < T < 0.8 seconds.

Push Button Enable/Disable

The push button can be disabled using the remote input wire (gray) to prevent unauthorized adjustment. To disable the push button, connect a normally open switch between the remote input wire and dc common or connect the remote input wire to a digital output on PLC. Perform the procedure below to enable or disable the push button.

Method	Action	Result
Remote Input ³	Pulse the remote line 4-times. 	The push button is enabled or disabled, depending on the previous condition.

2-Point Static TEACH

Use 2-Point Static TEACH configuration method for applications where both ON and OFF target conditions can be presented to the sensor statically by the operator. The sensor establishes a single sensing threshold (the switchpoint) midway between the two configured conditions, with the Output ON condition on one side and the Output OFF condition on the other.



Note: The sensor returns to RUN mode if the first 2-Point Static TEACH condition is not configured within 60 seconds.



Note: After the first condition is configured, the sensor remains in 2-Point Static TEACH configuration until the second condition is configured.

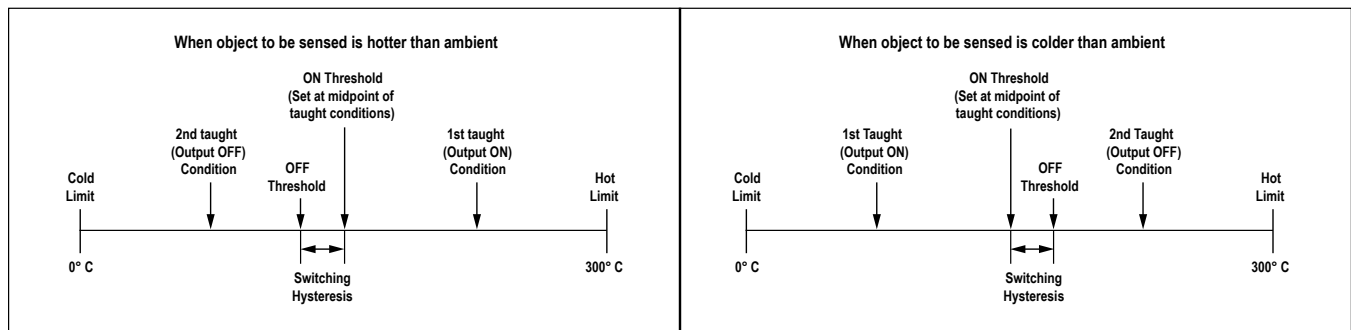





Figure 3. 2-Point Static TEACH

1. Access 2-Point Static TEACH configuration.

Method	Action	Result
Push Button	Press and hold the button for 2 seconds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power LED turns Red • Output LED turns Amber
Remote Input ²	No action required.	

2. Present the output ON condition.

Method	Action	Result
Push Button	Press the button 1-time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output LED turns OFF
Remote Input	Pulse the remote line 1-time. 	

² 0.04 sec < T < 0.8 sec

3. Present the output OFF condition.

Method	Action		Result
Push Button	Press the button 1-time.		TEACH Accepted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power LED turns Green The sensor configures switching threshold and returns to Run mode
Remote Input	Pulse the remote line 1-time.		



Note: To exit 2-Point Static TEACH configuration without saving a configuration, press and hold the push button for 2 seconds or hold the remote line for 2 seconds. The sensor will return to Run mode without saving a configuration.

Dynamic TEACH

Use Dynamic TEACH configuration method for applications where both the ON and OFF target conditions can not be presented to the sensor dynamically by the operator. After the configuration has been completed, the threshold at the midpoint is optimized by the sensor halfway between the average signals presented during the Dynamic TEACH configuration.

1. Access Dynamic TEACH configuration.

Method	Action		Result
Push Button	Press and hold the button for 2 seconds.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power LED turns Red Output LED turns Amber
Remote Input ³	No action required.		

2. Present the sensing conditions.

Method	Action		Result
Push Button	Press the button 2-times.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensor begins Dynamic TEACH configuration Output LED flashes Amber at 2 Hz
Remote Input	Pulse the remote line 2-times.		

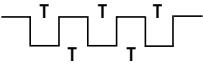
3. End Dynamic TEACH configuration.

Method	Action		Result
Push Button	Press the button 1-time.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sensor ends data collection; configures the threshold Power LED turns Green The sensor returns to Run mode
Remote Input	Pulse the remote line 1-time.		

Hot Operate/Cold Operate Select

Configure the sensor for Hot Operate, or Cold Operate using the remote input wire (gray). Pulse the remote line three times to toggle between Hot and Cold Operate.

³ (0.04 sec < T < 0.8 sec)

Method	Action	Result
Remote Input ³	Pulse the remote line 3-times.	 <p>Hot Operate or Cold Operate is selected, depending on the previous condition.</p>

Specifications

Temperature Measurement Range

0 °C to +300 °C (+32 °F to +572 °F)
Custom ranges available upon request

Sensing Range

Depends on object size and sensing field of view (see [Sensing Field of View](#) on page 2)

Wavelength

8 μm to 14 μm

Distance to Spot Size (D:S) Ratio

6:1, 8:1, or 14:1, depending on model

Supply Voltage

10 V dc to 30 V dc (10% maximum ripple)
35 mA maximum (exclusive of load)

Output Configuration

One NPN and one PNP in each model

Output Protection

Protected against short-circuit conditions

Output Ratings

100 mA maximum (each output)
OFF-state leakage current: NPN < 200 microamps; PNP < 10 microamps
NPN saturation: < 200 mV at 10 mA and < 1 V at 100 mA
PNP saturation: < 1.2 V at 10 mA and < 1.6 V at 100 mA

Delay at Power-Up

1.5 seconds

Output Response Time

25 ms

Repeatability (Relative)

1 °C

Minimum Taught Differential

3 °C

Hysteresis

5% of taught differential (minimum 1 °C)

Adjustments

TEACH configuration

Indicators

One bicolor (Green/Red) status LED, one Amber LED (see [Indicators](#) on page 2)

Remote Teach Input

Impedance: 3 kΩ

Construction

Threaded Barrel: 304 stainless steel
Push Button Housing: ABS/PC
Push Button: Santoprene
Lightpipes: Acrylic

Operating Conditions

-20 °C to +70 °C (-4 °F to +158 °F)

Environmental Rating

Leakproof design rated IEC IP67; NEMA 6

Temperature Warm-Up Time

5 minutes

Certifications



Application Note

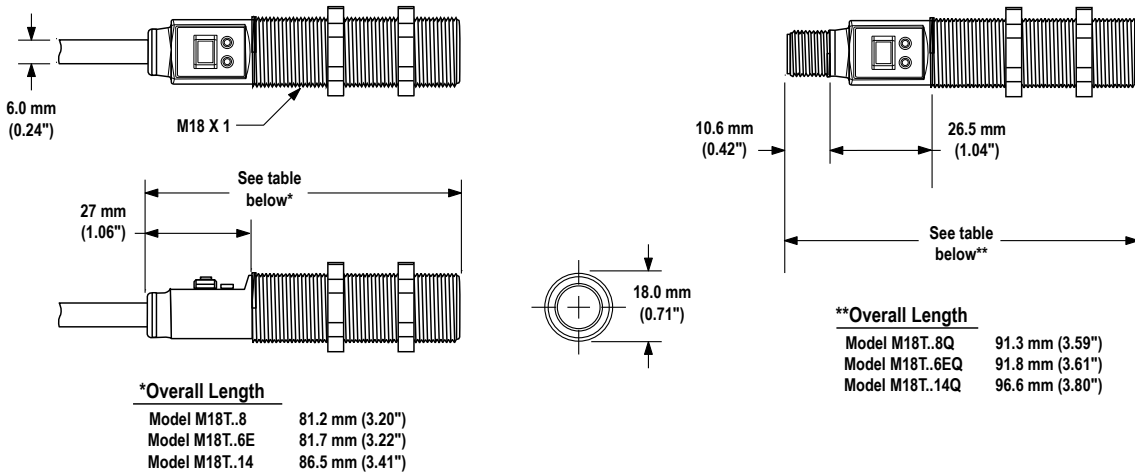
The following are examples of materials with high and low emissivity. Additional examples can be found online.

Sensor-Friendly Materials (High Emissivity)		Materials to Sense with Caution (Low Emissivity)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aluminum - anodized Asphalt Brick Carbon - lampblack or plate material Cardboard - corrugated or chipboard Concrete Glass - smooth, lead, or borosilicate (e.g., Pyrex®) Gypsum (including finished boards) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ice Iron and steel (except bright galvanized) Paper - most types, regardless of color Styrofoam® insulation Plastics Water Wood - most types 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aluminum - plain or highly polished Copper Galvanized iron Stainless steel Vapor-deposited materials

Dimensions

Cabled Models

Quick Disconnect Models



Accessories

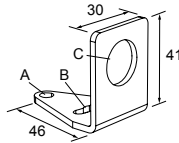
Cordsets

5-Pin Threaded M12/Euro-Style Cordsets—with Shield				
Model	Length	Style	Dimensions	Pinout (Female)
MQDEC2-506	1.83 m (6 ft)	Straight		<p>1 = Brown 2 = White 3 = Blue 4 = Black 5 = Gray</p>
MQDEC2-515	4.57 m (15 ft)			
MQDEC2-530	9.14 m (30 ft)			
MQDEC2-550	15.2 m (50 ft)			
MQDEC2-506RA	1.83 m (6 ft)	Right-Angle		
MQDEC2-515RA	4.57 m (15 ft)			
MQDEC2-530RA	9.14 m (30 ft)			
MQDEC2-550RA	15.2 m (50 ft)			

Brackets

SMB18A

- Right-angle mounting bracket with a curved slot for versatile orientation
- 12-ga. stainless steel
- 18 mm sensor mounting hole
- Clearance for M4 (#8) hardware

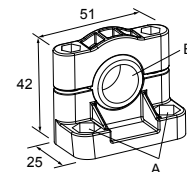


Hole center spacing: A to B = 24.2

Hole size: A = ϕ 4.6, B = 17.0 x 4.6, C = ϕ 18.5

SMB18SF

- 18 mm swivel bracket with M18 x 1 internal thread
- Black thermoplastic polyester
- Stainless steel swivel locking hardware included

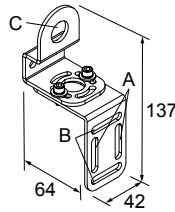


Hole center spacing: A = 36.0

Hole size: A = ϕ 5.3, B = ϕ 18.0

SMB18UR

- 2-piece universal swivel bracket
- 300 series stainless steel
- Stainless steel swivel locking hardware included
- Mounting hole for 18 mm sensor



Hole center spacing: A = 25.4, B = 46.7

Hole size: B = 6.9 × 32.0, C = ø 18.3

Additional Accessories

Laser Alignment Tool - LAT1812

- Enables easy sensor alignment at long distances.
- Kit includes one SMB1812 bracket and M12 laser emitter.
- Thread bracket housing onto barrel of mounted sensor; M12 laser emitter inserted into housing provides a precise laser spot for aiming temperature sensor. (Refer to Banner data sheet p/n 122529 for more information.)
- Remove laser emitter before using sensor.



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