

## QL (AZ4) Limit Switch

### Limit Switches



Limit Switches '06-'07

These materials are printed on ECF pulp.  
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Please contact .....

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# Panasonic®

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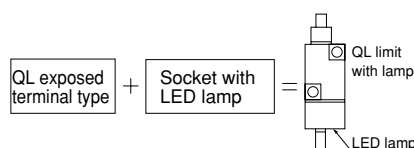
Limit Switches  
ARCT1B272E '06.9

**High precision micro limit switches with excellent environment proofing**  
**Quickly upgraded to limit switches with lamps by mounting an LED lamp socket**



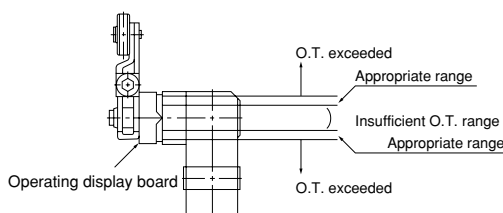
L socket type (roller arm)

An exposed terminal type model combined with a socket with cord for the built-in LED lamp (sold separately) easily become a limit switch with lamp. Convenient for maintenance such as operations checks.



### 3. With appropriate O.T. range display

The arm model has a convenient appropriate O.T. range display for attachment adjustment work. This should be set so that the operations display board's indicated protrusion winds inside the protrusion on the axle receptor, permitting use under optimum conditions.



### 4. Terminal uses both solder and tab (#110)

### 5. O.P. accuracy of $\pm 0.2$ (O.P. repeated accuracy initially $\pm 0.03$ ) achieved

Attachment accuracy improved greatly. The plunger model has achieved a high O.P. repeated accuracy of within 0.03mm through the development of a unique switch mechanism and a standard attachment surface on the upper surface of the unit (a surface with no slants.)

Also, through a unique mechanism that permits adjustment of the O.P. in each individual product at the time of assem-

bly, an O.P. accuracy of  $\pm 0.2\text{mm}$  (.008inch) can be safeguarded between lots, so that almost no operating position adjustment is required during either attachment or replacement.

### 6. A subminiature limit switch with a great stroke margin (O.T./T.T.)

The T.T. has been enlarged by using a switching mechanism by coil spring for QL.

### 7. Long life

The unit has a long mechanical life of minimum  $10^7$  times and a long electrical life of min.  $3 \times 10^5$  times (5A, 250V AC resistance load) by means of a silver alloy contact with excellent solvent-proof characteristics and a guaranteed wiping operation that possesses two hinges and switching method by coil spring.

### 8. A mechanism with excellent environment proofing

• A protective construction equivalent to IEC IP64

The actuator has an axle seal with special packing, and the main case and terminals have both a waterproof ring and an epoxy-sealed mechanism. Also, the entire mechanism is water-proof due to the optional socket.

Socket with cord type... IP64 equivalent

• A sturdy, shockproof construction  
 The body uses die-cast zinc, and the actuator uses stainless steel. Moreover, shock absorbers have been added to lessen the shock during plunger release.

## TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

Any application where compactness, density, and robustness, such as sub-miniaturized machines and plant machinery, is required.

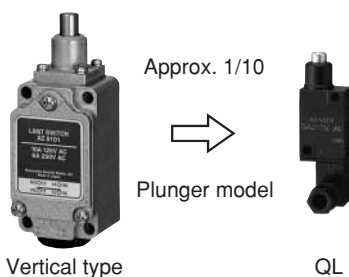
**RoHS Directive compatibility information**  
<http://www.nais-e.com/>

## FEATURES

### 1. Subminiature design

The size of the actual unit is approximately 1/10 in the case of the plunger model and approximately 1/6.5 in the case of the arm model, that of the vertical type limit switch.

Large-scale miniaturization has been achieved. Ideal for miniaturized machinery designs or highly accurate miniaturized machines.



### 2. A lamp can be easily added for operations checks

## PRODUCT TYPE

### 1. Switch body

Actuator	Exposed terminal type	L socket type*	Socket with cord type*
Push plunger	AZ4001	AZ4601	AZ4701
Roller plunger	AZ4002	AZ4602	AZ4702
Cross roller plunger	AZ4003	AZ4603	AZ4703
Roller arm	AZ4004	AZ4604	AZ4704
Adjustable rod	AZ4007	AZ4607	AZ4707
Adjustable roller arm	AZ4008	AZ4608	AZ4708

Notes) 1. Cadmium free contact types are available on a custom-made basis. Please add an "F" to the end of the part number when ordering.

2. \*L socket type or socket with cord type is combination of;

L socket type = Exposed terminal type + L socket, Socket with cord type = Exposed terminal type + Socket with cord type (cord length: 1m)

3. UL recognized, CSA certified type available. When ordering, add suffix 9 to part No..

(For the socket with cord type, only UL recognized type available with suffix 9 to the part No.)

**2. Socket**

Applicable limit switches	Specifications	Part No.
Exposed terminal types	L socket	AZ3806
	Socket with cord (1 m)	AZ3807
	Socket with cord (2 m)	AZ3827
	Socket with cord (3 m)	AZ3837
	Socket with cord (5 m)	AZ3857

**3. Socket with LED**

Applicable limit switches	Lamp connection	Lamp rating	Part No.
Exposed terminal types	Normally open connection	6V DC	AZ3807162
		12V DC	AX3807161
		24V to 48V DC	AZ380716
	Normally closed connection	6V DC	AZ3807362
		12V DC	AZ3807361
		24V to 48V DC	AZ380736

Notes) 1. Types with 24 to 48V DC lamp rating are recommended for PC input use.  
 2. The following cord lengths are also available and lot-produced upon request.

Cord length	Part No.
2m 6.562ft.	AZ38 [2]7*6*
3m 9.843ft.	AZ38 [3]7*6*
5m 16.404ft.	AZ38 [5]7*6*

The 5th digit (boxed) of product code denotes the length of cord.  
 Numerals come in the asterisked (\*) digits, which show the lamp specifications.  
 The 7th digit: 1: N.O. connection, 3: N.C. connection  
 The 9th digit: None: 24 to 48V DC, 1: 12V DC, 2: 6V DC

**FOREIGN STANDARDS**

Standards	Applicable product	Part No.
UL recognized product	File No. : E122222 Ratings : 5A 250V AC Product type : All products	Add "9" to the end of the part No.
CSA certified product	File No. : LR55880 Ratings : 5A 250V AC Product type : All products excluding socket with cord types.	

**SPECIFICATIONS****1. Rating**

Rated control voltage	125V AC	250V AC	30V DC	125V DC
Resistive load (cos $\phi \approx 1$ )	5A	5A	5A	0.4A
Inductive load (cos $\phi \approx 0.4$ )	3A	3A	3A	0.1A

**2. Characteristics**

Contact arrangement		1 From C
Initial contact resistance, max.		50 mΩ (By voltage drop 5 to 6V DC 1A)
Contact material		Ag alloy (Contains cadmium.)
Initial insulation resistance (At 500V DC)		Min. 100MΩ
Initial breakdown voltage	Between non-consecutive terminals	1000 Vrms for 1 min
	Between dead metal parts and each terminal	1500 Vrms for 1 min
	Between ground and each terminal	1500 Vrms for 1 min
Shock resistance	In the free position	Max. 300 m/s² {Approx. 30G} (Adjustable rod type and adjustable roller arm type: Min. 100m/s² {Approx. 10G})
	In the full operating position	
Vibration resistance		10 to 55 Hz, double amplitude of 1.5 mm
Expected life (min. operations)	Mechanical	10 <sup>7</sup> (at 120 cpm)
	Electrical	3 × 10 <sup>5</sup> (at 20 cpm, 5A 250V resistive load)
Ambient temperature		−20 to +60°C −4 to +140°F
Ambient humidity		Max. 95% R.H.
Max. operating speed		120 cpm

**3. Operating characteristics**

Characteristics	Operating Force [O.F.] (N{gf}) max.	Release Force [R.F.] (N{gf}) min.	Pretravel [P.T.], max. mm inch	Movement Differential [M.D.] max. mm inch	Overtravel [O.T.], min. mm inch	Totaltravel [T.T.], min.
Actuator						
Push plunger	6.86 {700}	0.69 {70}	1 .039	0.15 .006	4 .157	—
Roller plunger	6.86 {700}	0.69 {70}	1 .039	0.15 .006	4 .157	—
Cross roller plunger	6.86 {700}	0.69 {70}	1 .039	0.15 .006	4 .157	—
Roller arm	4.41 {450}	0.24 {25}	15° $\pm$ 3°	3°	—	80°
Adjustable rod	4.41 {450} to 1.11 {113}	0.24 {25} to 0.06 {6}	15° $\pm$ 3°	3°	—	80°
Adjustable roller arm	4.41 {450} to 2.01 {205}	0.24 {25} to 0.11 {11}	15° $\pm$ 3°	3°	—	80°

Note) For the operating characteristics, refer to the TECHNICAL INFORMATION.

**4. Protective characteristics**

Protective construction IEC	Switch body	L socket type	Type with socket and cord
IP64	○	○	○
IP65	○	—	—
IP66	○	—	—

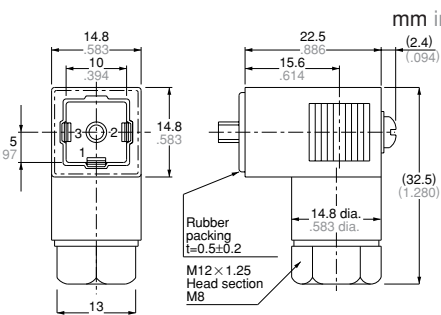
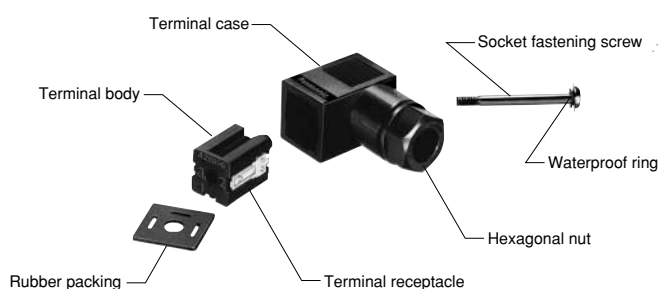
Note) For the switch proper, protect its terminals.

**5. LED rating**

Rated operating voltage	Operating voltage range	Internal resistance
6V DC	5 to 15V DC	2.4k $\Omega$
12V DC	9 to 28V DC	4.7k $\Omega$
24 to 48V DC	20 to 55V DC	15k $\Omega$



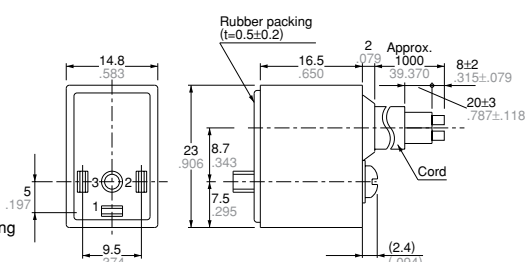
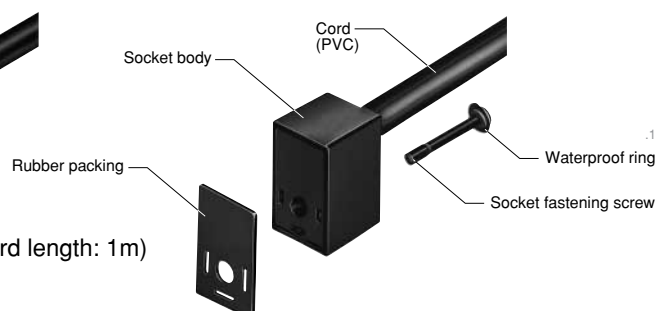
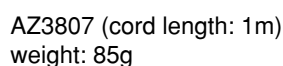
L socket



Terminal number	Terminal
1	COM
2	N.C.
3	N.O.

General tolerance:  $\pm 0.4 \pm .016$

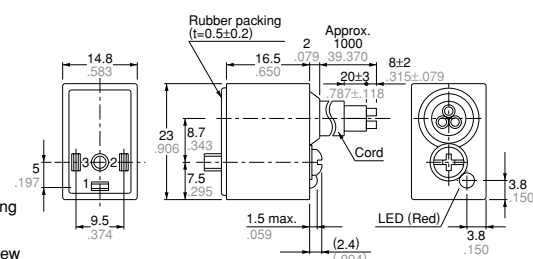
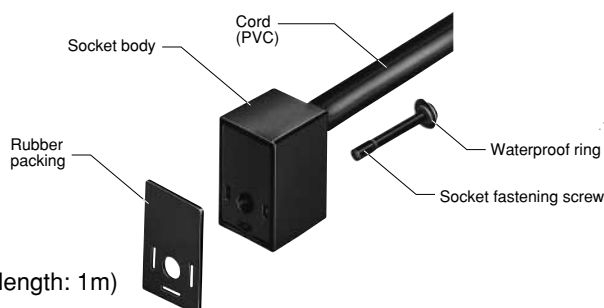
Socket with cord



Terminal number	Cord color	Terminal
1	B (Black)	COM
2	R (Red)	N.C.
3	W (White)	N.O.

General tolerance:  $\pm 0.4 \pm .016$

Socket with LED



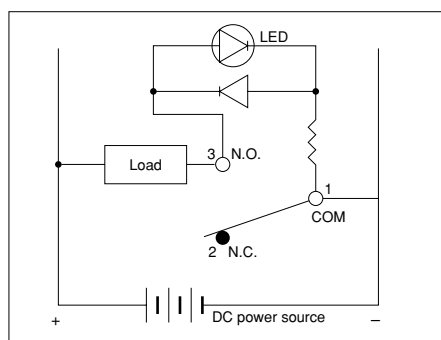
Terminal number	Cord color	Terminal
1	B (Black)	COM
2	R (Red)	N.C.
3	W (White)	N.O.

General tolerance:  $\pm 0.4 \pm .016$

## LAMP LIGHTING CIRCUIT

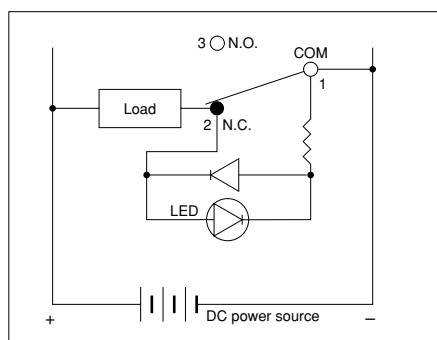
### 1. Load at N.O. side

Use normally open (N.O.) connection terminal. LED will be turned on when switch is in free position, when switch is on, LED will be turned off.



## 2. Load at N.C. side

Use normally closed (N.C.) connection terminal. LED will be turned off when is in free position, when switch is on, LED will be turned on.



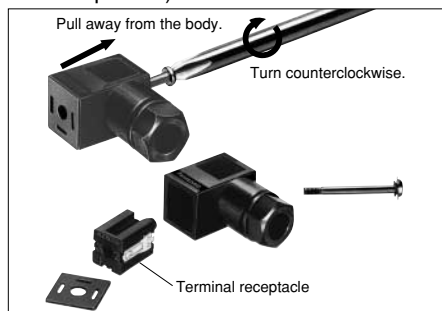
## Notes)

1. Keep possible leakage current (see the CAUTIONS) in mind in order to prevent the load from malfunctioning.
2. Types with the 24 to 48V DC lamp rating are recommended for sequencer input use.
3. Connect the red and black leads to the positive  $\oplus$  and negative  $\ominus$  terminals, respectively, for the N.C. type, and the white and black leads to the positive  $\oplus$  and negative  $\ominus$  terminals, respectively, for the N.O. type.

## MOUNTING METHOD

### 1. L socket type

- 1) After loosening the L socket fastening screws, grasp the terminal cover and pull it away from the switch body.
- 2) Remove the fastening screw from the terminal block. (Remove with the 3 terminal receptacle.)



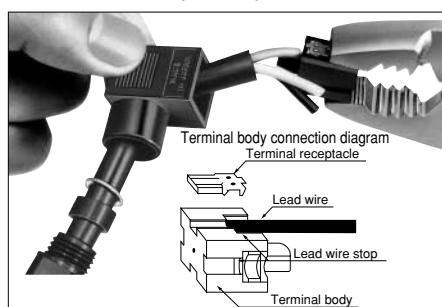
- 3) Loosen the hexagonal nut and remove the rubber bushing and washer from the inside.



- 4) Select cord from applicable wire table.
- 5) Decide which direction the cord outlet is to face and strip the sheath accordingly. (See page 43.)
- 6) After passing the applicable cord through the hexagonal nut, bushing, and washer in that order, pass the cord through the terminal case.



- 7) After stripping the cord sheath, insert the corresponding wires into the grooves of the terminal body up to the wire stop, then crimp the terminal receptacle over the wires with a pair of pliers.



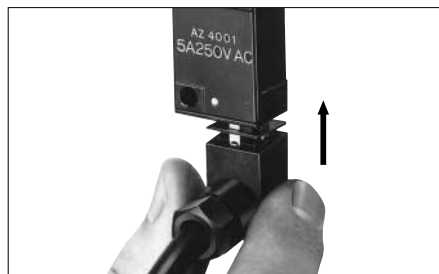
- 8) After the terminals have been properly crimped in the terminal body, insert the body into the terminal case. (When inserting the body, be careful not to block the hole for the fastening screw with the wires.)



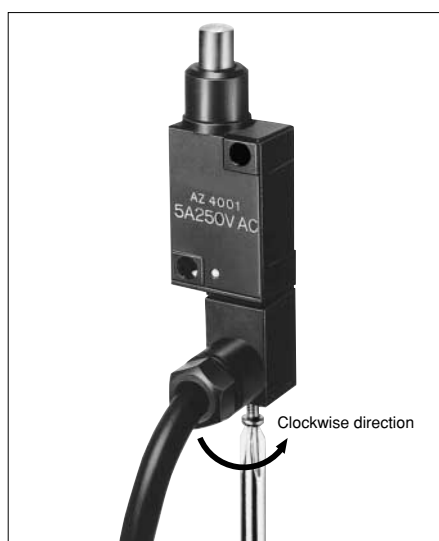
- 9) Temporarily screw in the fastening screw through the terminal body, then insert the washer and rubber bushing into the cord opening of L socket. Tighten it with a wrench or pliers.



- 10) Apply the rubber packing over the terminals, then insert the L socket into the switch body.



- 11) Tighten the fastening screw into the switch body.



### 2. Socket with cord (including socket with lamp)

- 1) Apply the rubber packing over the terminals, then insert the socket with cord into the switch body.

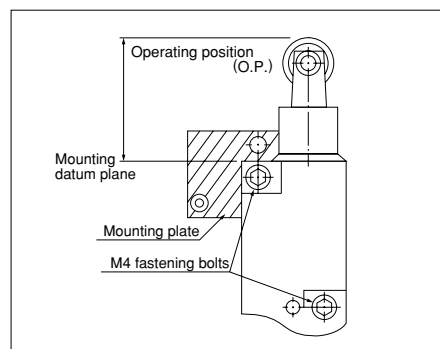


- 2) Screw the socket fastening screw into the switch body and tighten it.



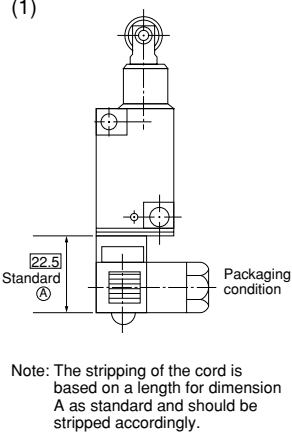
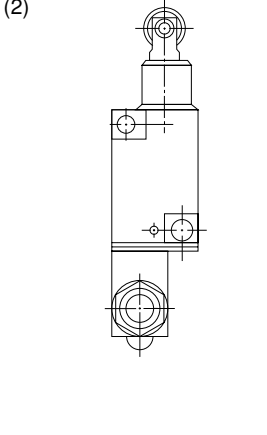
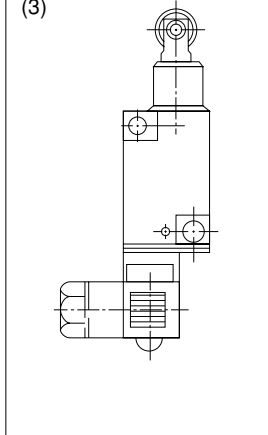
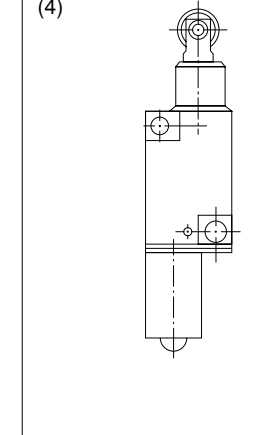
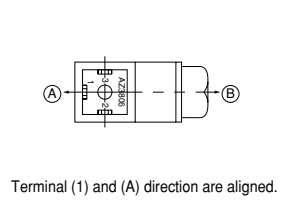
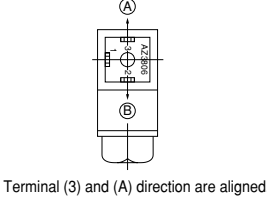
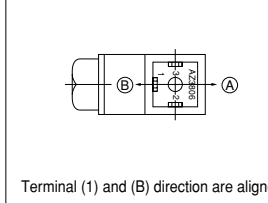
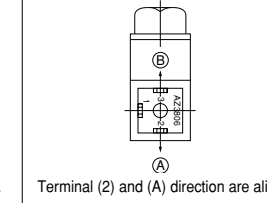
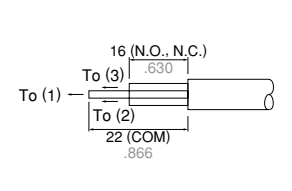
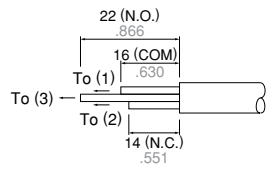
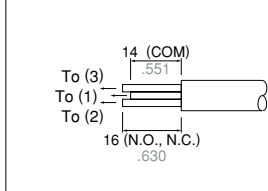
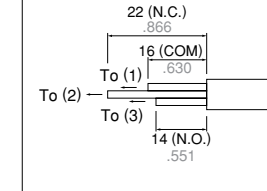
## Mounting

The QL micro limit switch is manufactured with a very small variation in the distance between the datum plane and the operating point. When the operating point has been accurately established and the mounting position clearly determined, two M4 bolts should be used securely fastening the switch.



## CORD OUTLET DIRECTION AND SHEATH STRIPPING DIMENSIONS

The cord outlet direction is selected from (1) of the (4) drawings below, and the cord is stripped to match the desired direction

QL	<p>(1)</p>  <p>22.5 Standard (A)</p> <p>Packaging condition</p>	<p>(2)</p> 	<p>(3)</p> 	<p>(4)</p> 
L socket direction	 <p>Terminal (1) and (A) direction are aligned.</p>	 <p>Terminal (3) and (A) direction are aligned.</p>	 <p>Terminal (1) and (B) direction are aligned.</p>	 <p>Terminal (2) and (A) direction are aligned.</p>
Cord sheath stripping dimensions	 <p>16 (N.O., N.C.) .630 To (1) To (3) To (2) 22 (COM) .666</p>	 <p>22 (N.O.) .866 16 (COM) .630 To (3) To (1) To (2) 14 (N.C.) .551</p>	 <p>14 (COM) .551 To (3) To (1) To (2) 16 (N.O., N.C.) .630</p>	 <p>22 (N.C.) .866 16 (COM) .630 To (2) To (1) To (3) 14 (N.O.) .551</p>

## Applicable wire

Wire name	Applicable wire		
	Conductor	Wire strand	Finished outside diameter
Vinyl cabtire cord (VCTF)	0.75 mm <sup>2</sup>	2-wire	6.6mm .268 inch dia.
		3-wire	7.2mm .283 inch dia.

## CAUTIONS

### 1. Ambient conditions

1) The use of these switches under the following conditions should be avoided. If the following conditions should become necessary, we recommend consulting us first.

- Use where there will be direct contact with organic solvents, strong acids or alkalis, or direct exposure to their vapors.
- Use where inflammable or corrosive gases exist.

2) Because these switchies are not of water resistant or immersion-proof construction, their use in water or oil should be avoided. Also, locations where water or oil can normally impring upon the switch or where there is an excessive accumulation of dust should be avoided.

### 2. Wiring

1) Although QL limit switches have large over-travel (O.T.), excessive O.T. will occur wear and change in its characteristics. Specifically, where there is a need for long life, it is recommended that the proper O.T. should be used.

When the operating object is in the free condition, force should not be applied directly to the actuator.

2) Use their own accessories when mounting and wiring QL limit switches so as to maintain their own characterisrics.

3) In order to maintain the reliability at a high level under practical conditions of use, the actual operating conditions should be checked for the benefit of the quality of the product.

4) Do not use the switch in a silicon

atmosphere. Case should be taken where organic silicon rubber, adhesive, sealing material, oil, grease or lead wire generates silicon.

5) Avoid use in excessively dusty environments where actuator operation would be hindered.







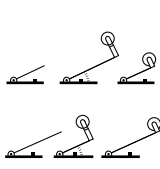
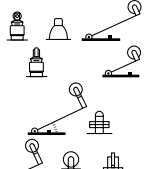
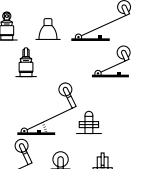
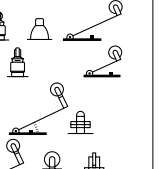
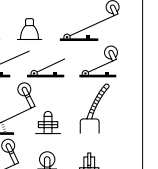
### 3. Socket with LED

1) The OFF condition leakage current at each voltage is as follows.

Rated operating voltage	6V	12V	24V	48V
24 to 48V DC	—	—	1.6mA	3.2mA
12V DC	—	2.6mA	5.2mA	—
6V DC	2.5mA	5.6mA	—	—



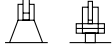






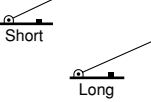
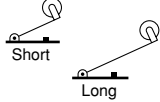
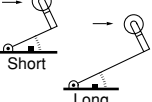

2) Even the polarity of power source is connected in the opposite way, LED is not broken. However, LED is not lit on.








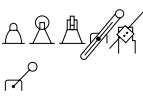






# SELECTOR CHART

Classification			Subminiature size		Compact size							
Product name			SL (AZ3) Micro Limit Switches		HL (AZH) Limit Switches (Die cast case)	HL (AZH) Limit Switches (Die cast case)	HL (AZH) Limit Switches (Plastic case)	ML (AZ7) Limit Switches (standard)	ML (AZ7) Limit Switches (Epoxy-Sealed terminal type)			
Appearance												
Head code			AZ3		AZH20 22	AZH23	AZH10 12	AZ7	AZ7			
Feature			• A limit switch with high-density mounting that improves stroke capacity through an O.T. absorption-type spring. • LED lamp type also available.		• High sealability that satisfies IEC IP67. • Wiring is screw-terminal type. • Bifurcated type also available.	• High sealability that satisfies IEC IP67. • Less wiring, less installation connector type. • LED lamp type also available.	• Bifurcated type available. • Perfect for applications that prioritize economy.	• Switches installed with both economical and compact Z-basic microswitches and limit switch protective construction. • Coil spring system provides long life.	• An ML compact limit switch with an epoxy-sealed case that completely encloses the terminal.			
Protective construction	Dust-proof type	IP60	Rubber-cover type ○	Socket with cord type ○	○	○	○	○	○			
	Abrasion-proof type	IP64	—	○	○	○	○	—	○			
	Surge-proof type	IP65	—	—	○	○	—	—	—			
	Corrosion-proof type	IP67	—	—	○	○	—	—	—			
	Oil-resistant type	—	—	○	○	○	○	—	○			
With lamps	Neon		—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	LED		—	○	—	○ (with LED lamps)	—	—	—			
Ratings (load resistance)			4A250V AC 4A125V AC 4A30V DC 0.1A 125V DC		[Standard type] 5A125V AC 5A250V AC 5A8V DC 5A14V DC 5A30V DC 0.5A125V DC 0.25A250V DC	[Bifurcated type] 0.1A125V AC 0.1A8V DC 0.1A14V DC 0.1A30V DC	[Bifurcated type] without LEDlamps 0.1A125V AC 0.1A8V DC 0.1A14V DC 0.1A30V DC	with LEDlamps 0.1A24V AC	[Standard type] 5A125V AC 5A250V AC 5A8V DC 5A14V DC 5A30V DC 0.5A125V DC 0.25A250V DC	[Bifurcated type] 0.1A125V AC 0.1A8V DC 0.1A14V DC 0.1A30V DC	10A250V AC 10A125V AC 0.4A115V DC	10A250V AC 10A125V AC 0.4A115V DC
Life (Min. ope.)	Mechanical		10 <sup>7</sup>		10 <sup>7</sup>		10 <sup>7</sup>		10 <sup>7</sup>		10 <sup>7</sup>	
	Electrical		10 <sup>5</sup>		5x10 <sup>5</sup>		5x10 <sup>5</sup>		5x10 <sup>5</sup>		2x10 <sup>5</sup>	
Operating force (max.) (hinge lever type)			0. 98N {100gf} 1. 96N {200gf} (short lever type) 2. 94N {300gf}		2.45N {250gf} 3. 92N {400gf} 11.8N {1,200gf} (Plunger type)		2.45N {250gf} 3.92N {400gf} 11.8N {1,200gf} (Plunger type)		2.45N {250gf} 3. 92N {400gf}		1.47N {150gf}, 1.77N {180gf}, 1.96N {200gf}, 2.16N {220gf}, 2.35N {240gf}, 2.75N {280gf}, 5.88N {600gf} max.	
Available actuators												
Terminals			• Rubber cover (Solder and quick connect (#110) terminal) • Socket with cord		Screw terminal		Connector terminal		Screw terminal		Screw terminal	
Wiring			Cabtire code		Cabtire code		Cabtire code		Cabtire code		Cabtire cable	
Mounting pitch (Applicable screw)			Cross-angled wiring 28 × 14mm 1.102 × .551inch (M4 screw)		33mm 1.299inch (M4 screw)		33mm 1.299inch (M4 screw)		33mm 1.299inch (M4 screw)		25.4mm 1.000inch (M4 screw)	
Available standards			UL, CSA		UL, CSA, TÜV, CE		UL, CSA, TÜV, CE		UL, CSA, TÜV, CE		UL, C-UL, TÜV, CE	
Page			P.13		P.18		P.18		P.18		P.33	

Note: Excludes limit switch replacement parts


## Actuators

Push plunger 	Roller plunger 	Cross-roller plunger 	Roller arm 	Adjustable roller arm 	Adjustable rod 	Fork 
Spring wire 	Flexible rod 	Hinge lever 	Roller lever 	One-way roller lever 	Roller lever 	


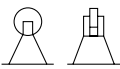

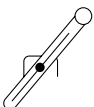

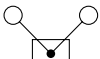
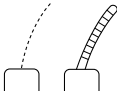

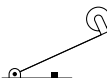


Classification			Subminiature size vertical type		Compact size vertical type		Vertical type		Touch type		Door switch		
Product name			QL (AZ4) Micro Limit Switches		DL (AZD1) Mini Limit Switches	VL (AZ8) Mini Limit Switches	AZ5 Limit Switches		VL-T Mini Touch Limit Switches		Compact Magnelimit	Magnelimit	
Appearance													
Head code			AZ4		AZD1	AZ8	AZ5		AZ84		AZC3	AZC1	
Feature			• A subminiature, highly accurate limit switch with built-in environment-proof functions. • Cord extraction can be changed in four directions, due to the dedicated L socket. • LED lamp can also be attached.		• Excellent safety even if the contact point is welded, due to the forced contact opening mechanism. • Block mount system makes parts replacement easy. • Conforms to DIN standards.	• In addition to the characteristics of stand mounted limit switches, is compact, easily installable, highly reliable, lightweight, and economical.		• Built-in dedicated circuit breaker (1 Form A 1 Form B). • Different types of actuator available.		• Operate just by touching lightly. • Comes with sensitivity adjustment function and indicates operations. • VL type touch limit switch		• Secured by magnet • Built-in switch detection Dual-role switch in one unit. • Safe design prevents operator making errors.	• Secured by magnet • Built-in switch detection Dual-role switch in one unit. • Construction possible with 100V AC power.
With lamps	Protective construction	Dust-proof type	IP60	L socket type <input type="radio"/>	Socket with cord type <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		—	—
		Abrasion-proof type	IP64	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		—	—
		Surge-proof type	IP65	<input type="radio"/>	—	<input type="radio"/>		—		—		—	—
		Corrosion-proof type	IP67	—	—	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		—		1) <input type="radio"/>	—
		Oil-resistant type	—	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	—		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	—
With lamps	Neon		—		—	<input type="radio"/>	—	<input type="radio"/>	—		—	—	
	LED		—		—	<input type="radio"/>	—	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		—	—	
Ratings (load resistance)			5A250V AC		6A250V AC 6A380V AC 5A24V DC	[Standard type] 5A250V AC 5A125V AC 0.4A125V DC	[With lamp type] [Neon lamp type] 5A 240V AC 5A 125V AC [LED lamp type] 3A 24V DC	[Standard type] 10A125V AC 6A250V AC 2A500V AC 0.8A125V DC	[With lamp type] [Neon lamp type] 10A 125V AC 6A 240V AC [LED lamp type] 6A 24V DC	Input voltage 12-24V DC Output current 150mA 2) 5A (2A) 125V AC 5A (2A) 250V AC 5A (2A) 30VDC		5A 125V AC 5A 250V AC 5A 30VDC	
Life (Min. ope.)	Mechanical		10 <sup>7</sup>		10 <sup>7</sup>	10 <sup>7</sup>		10 <sup>7</sup>		10 <sup>7</sup>		10 <sup>5</sup>	10 <sup>5</sup>
	Electrical		3x10 <sup>5</sup>		1.5x10 <sup>5</sup>	3x10 <sup>5</sup>		5x10 <sup>5</sup>		—		5x10 <sup>4</sup>	5x10 <sup>4</sup>
Operating force (max.) (hinge lever type)			6.86N {700gf} (Plunger type) 1.11N {113gf}, 4.41N {450gf} (Arm type)		6.37N {650gf} 4.90N {500gf} 3.29N {400gf}	0.88N {90gf}, 5.88N {600gf}, 8.83N {900gf}, 19.16N {2,000gf}		1.39N {142gf} 26.67N {2,720gf}		—		—	3.43N {350gf}
Available actuators										 Free attachment			
Terminals			• L socket (Solder and quick connect (#110) terminal) • Socket with code		Screw terminal (Conduit connectors: PF: 1/2, PG: 13.5 types)	Screw terminal		Screw terminal		Screw terminal		Tab #110 terminal Lead wire	Screw terminal
Wiring			Cabtire code		Cabtire code	Cabtire cord Cap tire cable		Cabtire cable (wiring type)		Cabtire cord Cabtire cable		Cabtire cord	Cabtire cord
Mounting pitch (Applicable screw)			14 × 28mm .551 × 1.102inch (M4 screws)		22 × (47mm) .866 × 1.850inch (M4 screws)	21 × 56mm .827 × 2.205inch (M4 screws)		30.2 × 58.7mm 1.189 × 2.311inch (M5 screws)		21 × 56mm 827 × 2.205inch (M4 screws)		30mm 1.181inch (M3)	52mm 2.047inch (M4)
Available standards			UL, CSA		UL, C-UL, TÜV, CE	UL, C-UL, TÜV, CE		UL		—		UL, C-UL	UL, C-UL, CE
Page			P.38		P.44	P.52		P.61		P.68		P.72	P.74

Notes: 1) Excludes exposed part of terminals, externally mounted components, and magnet catches.  
2) Figures in parentheses ( ) indicate rated current of water-resistant type.

## Other listed products

Product name	PS Hall Sensors
Appearance	 <p>AN9 Detector distance 2.5mm .098inch</p>
Feature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Magnetic detector type subminiature sensor</li> <li>Perfect for slide table limiting</li> <li>Economical price with operating display lamp attached.</li> </ul>
Page	P.76

# ACTUATOR SELECTION

Type	Classification	Pretravel (P.T.)	Overtravel (O.T.)	Operating force (O.F.)	Accuracy	Vibration shock	Characteristics
	Push plunger type	Small	Medium	Large	Excellent	Excellent	High-level accuracy gives firm detection for position fixing, etc., by using perpendicular movement.
	Roller plunger type (includes cross roller plunger)	Small	Medium	Large	Excellent	Excellent	Operating range can be widened by mounting accessory actuators like cams, dogs, cylinders, etc. High-level detection for position fixing.
	Roller arm type	Small to large	Large	Medium	Good to excellent	Excellent	The stroke in the direction of revolution is large at between 45° and 90° and the lever angle can be set at will to within 360° for easy use. Wide angle type (large O.T.) available. Can be used for wide-range position fixing.
	Adjustable roller arm type	Small to large	Large	Medium	Good to excellent	Good	Lever length can be altered to allow rough operation detection using the roller lever characteristics.
	Adjustable rod type	Large	Large	Medium	Good	Good	Wide range of operations, and convenient for uneven mountings. Lightest operation among the revolving operation type of limit switches. Rod length is adjustable, and bending is also easy.
	Fork	Large	Medium	Medium	Good	Excellent	If operated up to 55° position, revolves automatically to retain 90° position. Two dog operation enables recovery operation through single dog, or for anything that has caused the roller position to slip.
	Spring wire and flexible rod	Medium	Large	Small	Possible	Possible	Excluding the thread direction, direction can be adjusted up to 360°. Operating power is the lowest of the limit switches, and is effective in detecting when direction and conditions are uneven. In order to absorb the movements after operation in the actuator part, work slippage tolerances are also large.
	Hinge lever type	Large	Medium	Small	Possible	Possible	Using a low speed, low torque cam, the lever can assume various shapes suited to the operation. The lever is very sturdy.
	Roller lever type	Large	Medium	Small	Possible	Possible	Suited to high speed cams through the attachment of a hinge roller lever.
	One way roller lever type	Medium	Medium	Medium	Possible	Possible	Operation is possible with both hinge lever type and one way operation, but the roller will break if operated in the opposite direction, rendering the unit inoperable. Can be used to prevent opposite direction movement.
	Roller lever type	Medium	Medium	Medium	Possible	Possible	The roller position can be changed.

# TECHNICAL INFORMATION

## ■ Standard glossary

### ● Fixed rating values

The values that guarantee the standards for the limit switch characteristics and functions. For example, the rated current and rated voltage, which are preset conditions (load type, current, voltage, frequency, etc.)

### ● Operating object

The mechanism and mountings that operate the limit switch actuator. Used for mechanical operators such as cams and dogs.

### ● Detective object

The unit other than mechanical mountings that operate the limit switch. Products, parts, jigs, etc.

### ● Reaction spring (movable spring)

The mechanical part that switches the limit switch contact is called either the reaction spring or the moveable spring.

### ● Contact

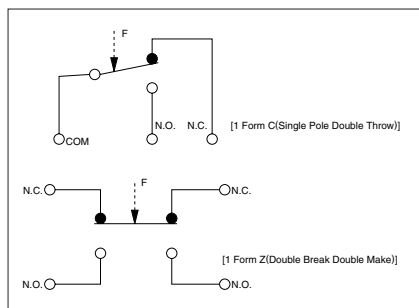
When the counter-spring revolves, power is switched on and off through the contact between metal parts

### ● Contact gap

The effective clearance between the fixed contact and the moveable contact. Also called breaking distance.

### ● Contact arrangement

The construction of the electrical input/output circuit depending on use. For example, the following two applications:



### ● Contact type

Used in opposition to a semiconductor switch that has switching characteristics. Fulfills switch functions through a mechanical ON/OFF contact.

### ● Terminal mold

After wiring, the connecting part is molding by epoxy resin for waterproof, oil-resistant and dust-proof capabilities.

## ■ CONSTRUCTION

### ● Actuator

This part directly detects movement of the dog, cam, and so forth in the operating unit, and transmits external force to the changeover mechanism, thereby engaging the moveable contact and operating the switch.

### ● Headblock

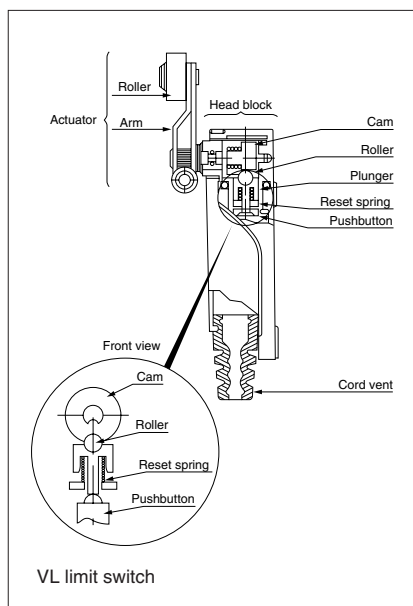
An independent part of the actuator mechanism of the Limit Switch.

### ● Wiring vent (cord vent)

The seal on the wiring at the mouth of the wiring vent. Also called the conduit vent for the screw hole used in the wiring.

### ● Terminals

The part of the wiring work in the wiring that forms the circuit for electrical input and output.



## ■ OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

### ● Operating Force (O.F.)

The force required to cause contact snap-action. It is expressed in terms of force applied to the actuator.

### ● Release Force (R.F.)

The force to be applied to the actuator, at the moment contact snaps back from the operated position to unoperated position.

### ● Pretravel (P.T.)

Distance of the actuator movement from free position to operating position.

### ● Overtravel (O.T.)

The distance which the actuator is permitted to travel after actuation without any damage to the switching mechanism.

### ● Total Travel (T.T.)

The distance which the actuator is permitted to travel from free position without any damage to the switching mechanism.

### ● Movement Differential (M.D.)

The distance from operating to release position of the actuator.

### ● Operating Position (O.P.)

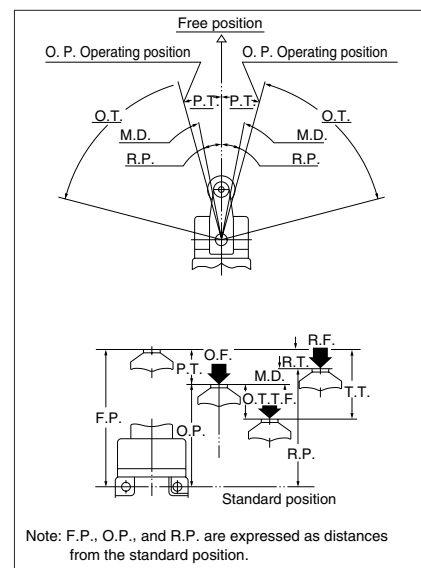
The position of the actuator when the traveling contact snaps to the fixed contact.

### ● Release Position (R.P.)

The position of the actuator when the traveling contact snaps back from the operating position to its original position.

### ● Free Position (F.P.)

Position of the actuator when no force is applied to it.



# TECHNICAL INFORMATION

## ■ Glossary relating to the EN60947-5-1

### ● EN60947-5-1

EN standard same as IEC947-5-1

### ● Utilization categories

The following examples express the classification of switches by category of use.

Current type	Category	Contents
AC	AC-15	Controls electromagnetic loads in excess of 72VA (Volt Amperes.)
DC	DC-12	Controls resistance loads and semiconductor loads.

### ● Rated operational voltage (Ue)

The maximum rated voltage for switch operation. This must never exceed the maximum ratings insulation voltage (Ui).

### ● Rated operational current (Ie)

The maximum rated current for switch operation.

### ● Rated insulation voltage (Ui)

The maximum rated current value which guards the switch's insulation functions, forming the parameters for the resistance values and the mounting distance.

### ● Rated impulse withstand voltage (Uimp)

The peak impulse current value which enables the switch to resist without insulation breakdown.

### ● Rated enclosed thermal current (Ithe)

The current value that enables current to flow without exceeding the specified maximum temperature in the recharging contact switch. If the pins are made of brass, the maximum temperature limit is 65°C 149°F.

### ● Conditional short circuit current

The current the switch can resist until the short circuit protection device is activated.

### ● Short circuit protection device

A device that protects the switch from short circuits through a circuit break (breakers, fuses, etc.)

### ● Switching overvoltage

The surge momentarily generated when a circuit is closed. Must be lower than the Uimp value.

### ● Pollution degree

Expresses in levels the environment in which the switch is used. The four levels are shown below.

Limit switches come under contamination level 3.

Pollution degree	Contents
1	No contamination or, even if contamination is present, only non-conducting contamination is generated.
2	Normally, only non-conducting contamination is generated, but there remains the possibility of temporary conducting contamination when the circuit is formed.
3	Conducting contamination is generated, or else dry non-conducting contamination is generated by circuits which can be anticipated.
4	Permanent conducting contamination is generated by dust, rain, snow, and other conductors.

# PROTECTIVE CONSTRUCTION

## Protective construction

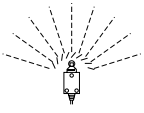
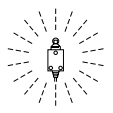
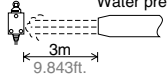
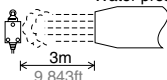
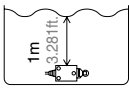
Expresses the degree of protective construction that guards the level of functionality of the switch against ingress of solid objects, water, and oil. The standards are IEC529 (IEC: International Electrotechnical Commission) standards. IEC standards determine the level of protection against both water and solid objects, but not against oil.

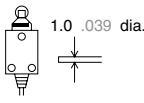
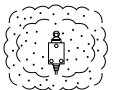

### Protection against both water and solid objects

IP- ☐ ☐

Protection  
against water

Protection against  
solid objects

Level	Protection level	Protection level and test methods
0	—	No particular protection
3	Rain-proof	Protection against rain fall  No damage incurred when sprayed with water continuously for 10 minutes at angles of up to 60° from the perpendicular.
4	Foam-proof	Protection against flying foam  No damage incurred when sprayed with water continuously for 10 minutes at angles of up to 180° from the perpendicular across a wide area.
5	Spray-proof	Protection against spray  No damage incurred when sprayed with a jet of water for 3 minutes from all directions, as per the diagram on the left.
6	Water proof	Protection against waves  Water does not invade the interior when sprayed with a jet of water for 3 minutes from all directions, as per the diagram on the left.
7	Corrosion-proof	Protection against corrosion while immersed in water  Water does not invade the interior during immersion for 30 minutes at a depth of 1m 3.281ft..

Level	Protection level	Protection level and test methods
4	—	Protection against solid objects exceeding 1mm .039inch in size.  A hard wire 1mm dia. .039 inch dia. across cannot penetrate the inside.
5	—	Protection against dust  The unit is left for 8 hours in an atmosphere in which 2kg of talcum powder per 1m³ is floating. No damage incurred from talcum powder penetrating the inside.
6	Dust-proof	Protection against dust (dust does not penetrate)  The unit is left for 8 hours in an atmosphere in which 2kg of talcum powder per 1m³ is floating. The talcum powder does not penetrate the inside.

**Note:** 1. All of the tests cited above were conducted with the cord vent (conduit vent) tightly shut.  
2. The above protective constructions are based on IEC standard but major differences may arise due to length of use and operating environment. This should be thoroughly discussed and verified.  
3. When the corrosion-proof model is immersed in water for 30 minutes or more, verify that no water has penetrated the inside before use.

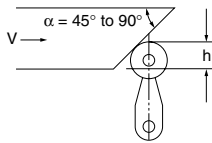
# CAUTIONS FOR USE

## DESIGN OF OPERATING DOG AND OPERATING SPEED

Pay attention to the following points when designing the dog for limit switch operation.

1. Make the dog faceplate as smooth as possible.
2. Adjust both the dog angle and the set arm angle as below, depending on the operating speed.
3. The depth (h) of the dog effects the lifespan of the limit switch. Therefore, set the depth to a maximum of 80% of the Total Travel (T.T.)
4. The relationship between the speed of the dog ( $V = \text{m/s}$ ) and the tip angle ( $\alpha$ ) is as follows:

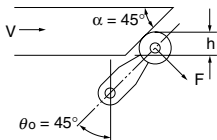
1)  $V \leq 0.2 \text{m/s}$



$\alpha$	$V_{\text{max}} \text{ (m/s)}$
45°	0.2
60°	0.1
60 to 90°	0.05

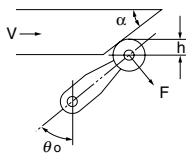
When  $V \leq 0.2 \text{m/s}$ , set the arm to perpendicular and set the arm rise angle to between 45° and 90°. If the dog rise angle is reduced, the maximum tolerable speed is increased. As a rule,  $\alpha = 45^\circ$  is optimum.

2)  $V \leq 0.5 \text{m/s}$



Because the arm jiggle is as a minimum at a comparative speed such as  $V \leq 0.5 \text{m/s}$ , setting both the dog angle so that it travels perpendicularly and the arm angle to 45° is optimum.

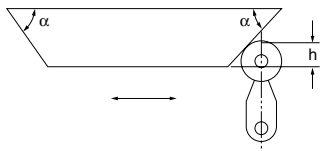
3)  $0.5 \text{m/s} < V \leq 2 \text{m/s}$



$\alpha$	$V_{\text{max}} \text{ (m/s)}$
40°	0.7
35°	0.9
30°	1.3
25°	2.0

The maximum tolerable speed can be extended by further reducing the dog rise angle from 45° when  $0.5 \text{m/s} < V \leq 2 \text{m/s}$ . It is necessary to set the arm so that the dog's cutting surfaces are always parallel ( $\theta o = 90^\circ - \alpha$ )

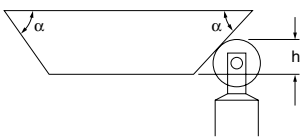
4) Overriding the dog ( $V \leq 0.2 \text{m/s}$ )



$\alpha$	$V_{\text{max}} \text{ (m/s)}$
45°	0.2
60°	0.1
60 to 90°	0.05

If overriding the dog, set the arm perpendicularly, so that  $\alpha = 45^\circ$ . If the dog angle is reduced, the tolerable speed is increased.

5) Roller plunger type



$\alpha$	$V_{\text{max}} \text{ (m/s)}$	h
20°	0.5	(0.5 to 0.7) T.T.
30°	0.25	(0.6 to 0.8) T.T.

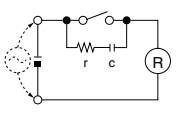
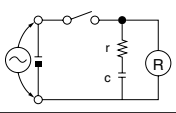
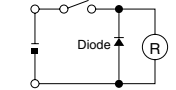
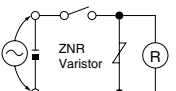
Even if overriding the dog, set the forwards and rearwards motion exactly the same, and avoid any settings that make the actuator accelerate rapidly from the dog.

5. Operation speed

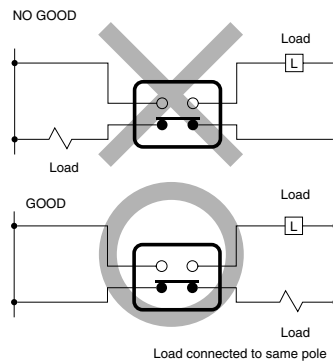
- 1) When the operation (acting and reverting) speed is exceedingly slow, switching of the contacts will become unstable and this could cause problems such as failure to make contact and welding. As a guide, the speed should be at least 1mm/s.
- 2) When the operation (acting and reverting) speed is exceedingly fast, be careful because the violent motion could cause breakage and with increased frequency, contact switching will not be able to keep up. As a guide, the switching frequency should be within 20 times per minute.

## PROTECTION CIRCUIT

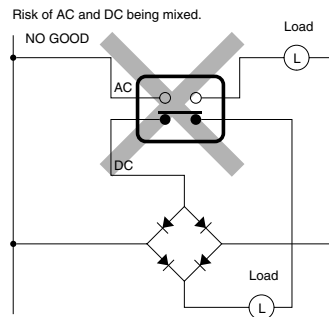
1. The ON/OFF circuit for the guidance load may suffer contact damage due to surges or inrushes when the power is turned either ON or OFF. Consequently, insertion of a protective circuit as per the following diagram is recommended, in order to protect the contacts.

Circuit	Cautions for use
	(1) $r$ must be a minimum of $10\Omega$ ; (2) When using AC power: ① Impossible when $R$ impedance is large. ② Possible when $c, r$ impedance is sufficiently small compared with $R$ impedance.
	Can be used with both AC and DC as appropriate. $r \simeq R$ $C: 0.1 \mu F$
	(1) Dedicated DC use. (2) AC is impossible
	Can be used with both AC and DC as appropriate.

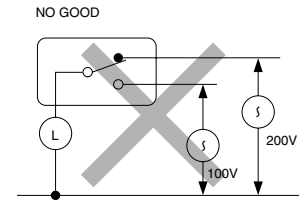
2. Do not connect either irregular poles or power sources to a switch contact. Power connection examples (irregular pole connection)



Example of unsuitable power connection (abnormal power connection)



3. Avoid circuits where power may find a way between the contact points (as this may cause welding.)



4. Using electronic switch circuits (low power, low current)

1) Bouncing and chattering are generated due to collision between the contacts when the limit switch is switching between them, and this sometimes causes such problems as white noises and error pulses in both the electronic circuit and the reverberation equipment.

2) If the generation of bouncing and chattering becomes a problem, it is necessary to consider installing a CR circuit or other absorption circuit given the circuit design.

3) This is particularly necessary when high contact reliability is needed, and is unsuitable for silver contact switches. Switches with gold contacts possess excellent performance.

# CAUTIONS FOR USE

## ■ CAUTIONS FOR USE

1) Do not attempt to physically alter any part of the switch itself, such as the actuator, or switch attachment vent, as this may cause alterations to both characteristics and performance, and damage the insulation.

2) Do not pour any lubricants such as oil or grease onto the moving parts of the actuator, as there is a possibility that this will cause a malfunction due to seepage into the inside, and impair the motion. Silicon-based grease in particular affects the contact points badly.

3) If the switches are not to be used for an extended period of time, their contact reliability may be reduced due to oxidation of the contact points. Because accidents may result from the impaired conductivity, always implement a check beforehand.

4) Prolonged continuous use of the switch hastens deterioration of the parts (especially the seal rubber) and may cause a malfunction in the release. For this reason, always implement a check beforehand.

5) Usage in the vicinity of either the switch operating position (O.P.) or the release position (R.P.) results in unstable contacts. If using the NC contact point, set the actuator to return to the free position (F.P.) Also, is using the NO contact point, hold the ratings values down to 70 to 100% for the over-travel (O.T.)

6) If the actuator is forced beyond its total travel (T.T.), the internal mechanism may be damaged. Always use within the T.T.

7) Do not apply unreasonable force to the actuator, as this may result in damage and impaired movement.

8) The switch, if dropped, may break due to excessive vibration and impact. Therefore, please use extra caution when transporting and installing.

9) Condensation inside the switch may occur if there are rapid ambient temperature changes when the switch is in a high temperature and humidity.

Since this occurs easily during marine transport, be extra cautious of what the environment will be when shipping. Condensation is the phenomenon in which water vapor condenses into switch-adhering water droplets when the temperature rapidly drops in a high-temperature, high-humidity atmosphere or when the switch is quickly moved from a low temperature location to a place of high temperature and high humidity. It is the cause of insulation deterioration and of rust.

10) Be careful of freezing in temperatures below 0°C. Freezing is the phenomenon in which moisture adhering to the switch from condensation or when in unusually high-humidity environments freezes onto the switch when the temperature drops below the freezing point. Please extra caution because freezing can lock moving parts, cause operational delays, or interfere with conductivity when there is ice between the contacts.

11) In low-temperature, low-humidity conditions, plastic becomes brittle and the rubber and grease harden, which may lead to malfunction.

12) Long term storage (including during transport) in high temperature or high humidity environments or where the atmosphere contains organic or sulfide gas, will cause sulfide or oxide membrane to form on the contact surfaces. This in turn will cause unstable or failed contacting that may lead to functional malfunction. Please verify the atmosphere when storing and transporting.

13) Packaging should be designed to reduce as much as possible the potential influence of humidity, organic gas, and sulfide gas, etc.

14) Please avoid sudden changes in temperature. This is a cause of switch deformation and encourages the seal structure to breathe, which may lead to seal failure and operational malfunction.

15) If installing a thermoplastic resin case, the use of a spring washer tightened directly against the case will cause the case to collapse and become damaged. Therefore, please add a flat washer before tightening. Also, be careful not to install if the case is being twisted.

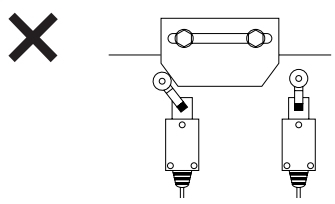
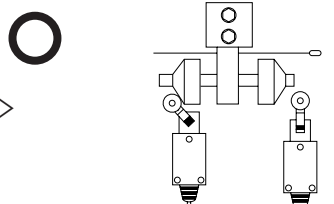
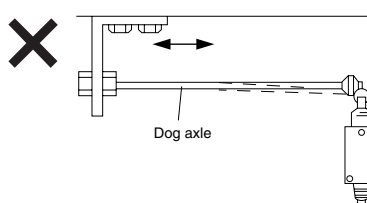
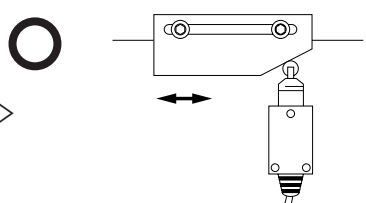
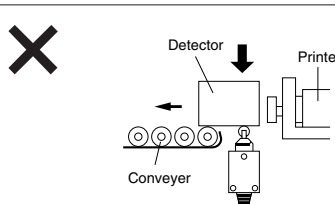
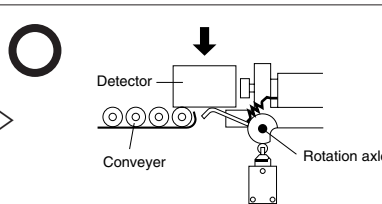
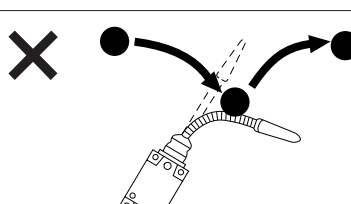
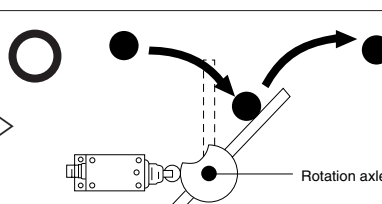
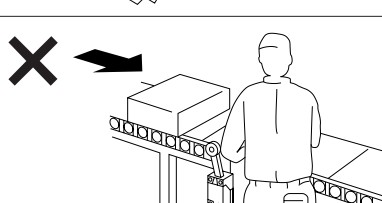
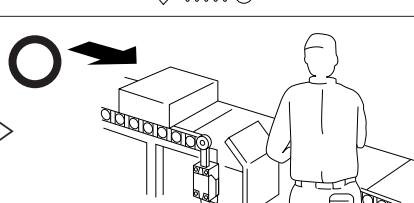
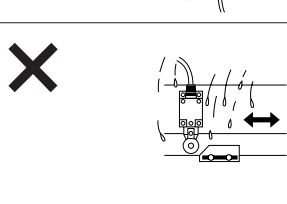
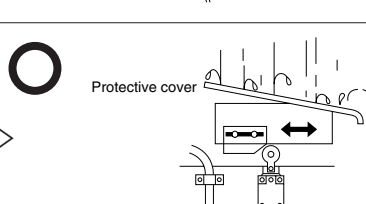
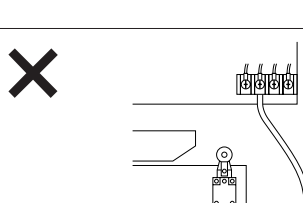
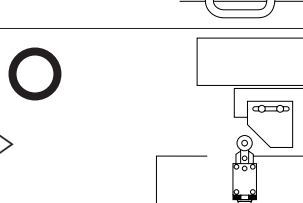
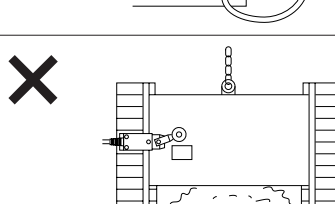
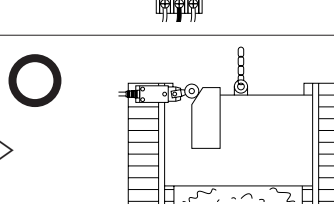
16) For the purpose of improving quality, materials and internal structure may be changed without notice.

17) When used outdoors (in places where there is exposure to direct sunlight or rain such as in multistory car parks) or in ambient temperature environments where ozone is generated, the influence of these environments may cause deterioration of the rubber material. Please consult us if you intend to use a switch in such environments.

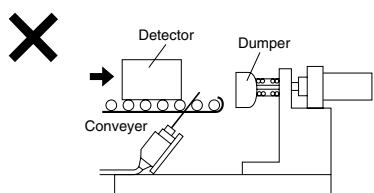
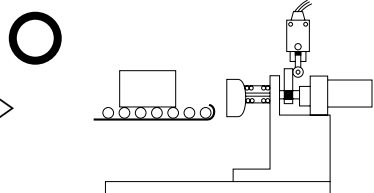
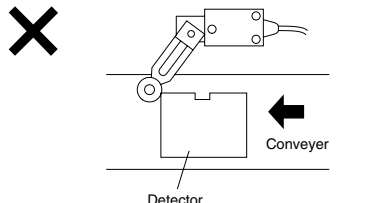
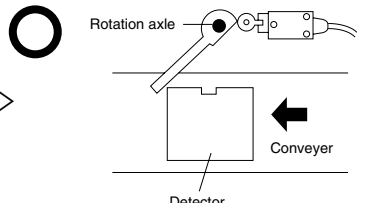
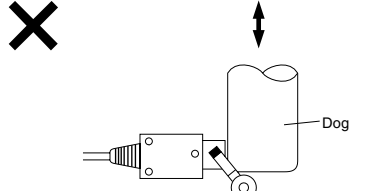
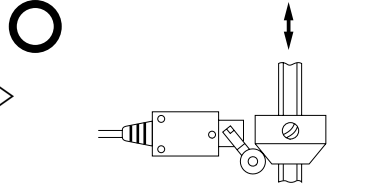
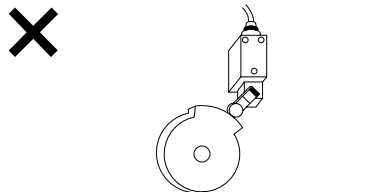
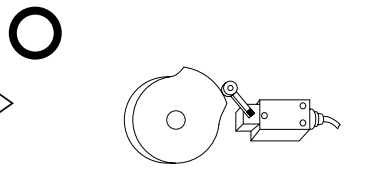
## ■ PRECAUTIONS RELATING TO THE INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENT

Avoid using in silicon environments such as organic silicon-based rubber, solvents, sealants, oil, grease, or wiring.

# IMPROVEMENT EXAMPLES

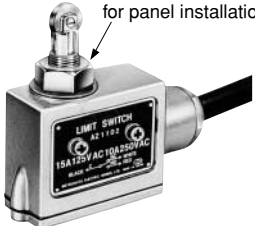







Poor design	Improved design	Explanation
		<p>■ Problem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dog adjustment is difficult.</li> </ul> <p>■ Solution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Separate each one until the dog can be adjusted.</li> </ul>
 <p>Dog axis</p>		<p>■ Problem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The dog axis is too long, and slips out during operation.</li> </ul> <p>■ Solution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For this reason, the limit switch operating position slips.</li> <li>• Firmly fix the dog plate to the base.</li> </ul>
 <p>Detector</p> <p>Printer</p> <p>Conveyer</p>	 <p>Detector</p> <p>Conveyer</p> <p>Rotation axle</p>	<p>■ Problem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The detector sinks, applying force to the limit switch.</li> </ul> <p>■ Solution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The limit switch O.T. cannot be set.</li> <li>• Relieve the pressure using an additional actuator, and the O.T. can also be set.</li> </ul>
	 <p>Rotation axle</p>	<p>■ Problem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The area around the actuator coil is easily damaged.</li> <li>• Friction generated during operation.</li> </ul> <p>■ Solution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relieve the friction by installing an additional actuator.</li> <li>• Change the type of limit switch.</li> </ul>
 <p>Limit</p>		<p>■ Problem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workers keep bumping the actuator.</li> </ul> <p>■ Solution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fit a protective cover to the side of the limit switch.</li> </ul>
	 <p>Protective cover</p>	<p>■ Problem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Because the cord vent for the limit switch faces upwards, water droplets and so forth can easily penetrate the interior.</li> <li>• The cord is constantly moving and thus easily damaged.</li> </ul> <p>■ Solution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fix the limit switch position on the stationary board.</li> <li>• Fit a protective cover, so that water and oil cannot come into direct contact with the limit switch.</li> </ul>
		<p>■ Problem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The cord is not fixed, and gets pulled during work.</li> <li>• Dog adjustment is ineffective.</li> </ul> <p>■ Solution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change the limit switch position, and fix the cord.</li> <li>• Attach an adjustment mechanism to the dog.</li> </ul>
 <p>High temperature</p>	 <p>High temperature</p>	<p>■ Problem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The limit switch is near a high-temperature area.</li> <li>• Dog adjustment is ineffective, and the dog keeps bumping the lever.</li> </ul> <p>■ Solution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move the limit switch further away.</li> <li>• Make dog adjustment possible, and change the shape of the unit.</li> </ul>

# IMPROVEMENT EXAMPLES

Poor design	Improved design	Explanation
<div></div>	<div></div>	<div>■ Problem</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The detector is scratched.</li><li>• Limit attachment adjustments are difficult</li><li>• The actuator is damaged.</li><li>• Specimen transfer is impeded.</li></ul> <div>■ Solution</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fix the limit position to behind the dumper to solve the above problems.</li></ul>
<div></div>	<div></div>	<div>■ Problem</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The transfer path of the detector is not fixed, and it keeps bumping the actuator.</li><li>• The operating position is unstable.</li><li>• The actuator is damaged.</li></ul> <div>■ Solution</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Stabilize the operating position by fitting an additional actuator.</li><li>• Make limit switch adjustment possible.</li></ul>
<div></div>	<div></div>	<div>■ Problem</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Stroke adjustment ineffective.</li><li>• Release the limit switch position, and ensure that the dog does not bump the lever.</li></ul> <div>■ Solution</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Make dog adjustment possible.</li><li>• Change the limit switch position, and sure that the dog does not bump the lever.</li></ul>
<div></div>	<div></div>	<div>■ Problem</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The cam shape is unsuitable (especially during release and strike release.)</li><li>• Direction of limit switch attachment is unsuitable.</li></ul> <div>■ Solution</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Render the cam shape smooth.</li><li>• Change the limit switch position.</li></ul>

# Table of Recommended Substitute Products for Discontinued Products

Products to be discontinued		Recommended substitute products	Page
AZ1 series Limit switches	➡	ML (AZ7) Limit switches	P.33
AZ2 series Limit switches	➡	ML (AZ7) Limit switches	P.33
Slitted type Limit switches (AZ6)	➡	ML (AZ7) Limit switches	P.33
New slitted type Limit switches (AZ66)	➡	ML (AZ7) Limit switches	P.33

Products to be discontinued	Recommended substitute products	Installation
<b>AZ1***</b> 	<b>AZ7***</b> 	Please note that installation method and operation characteristics are different.
<b>AZ2***</b> 	<b>AZ7***</b> 	Please note that installation method and operation characteristics are different.
<b>AZ6***</b> 	<b>AZ7***</b> 	Please note that installation method and operation characteristics are different.
<b>AZ66***</b> 	<b>AZ7***</b> 	Please note that installation method and operation characteristics are different.

# FOREIGN STANDARDS OVERVIEW

## 1. International Standards

### IEC standard

#### International Electrotechnical Commission

By promoting international cooperation toward all problems and related issues regarding standardization in the electrical and electronic technology fields, the IEC, a non-governmental organization, was started in October, 1908, for the purpose of realizing mutual understanding on an international level. To this end, the IEC standard was enacted for the purpose of promoting international standardization.

## 2. North America

#### UL (Underwriters Laboratories Inc.)

This is a non-profit testing organization formed in 1894 by a coalition of U.S. fire insurance firms, which tests and approves industrial products (finished products). When electrical products are marketed in the U.S., UL approval is mandated in many states, by state law and city ordinances. In order to obtain UL approval, the principal parts contained in industrial products must also be UL-approved parts.

UL approval is divided into two general types. One is called "listing" (Fig. 1), and applies to industrial products (finished products). Under this type of approval, products must be approved unconditionally. The other type is called "recognition" (Fig. 2), and is a conditional approval which applies to parts and materials.

#### CSA (Canadian Standards Association)

This was established in 1919 as a non-profit, non-governmental organization aimed at promoting standards. It sets standards for industrial products, parts, and materials, and has the authority to judge electrical products to determine whether they conform to those standards. The CSA is the ultimate authority in the eyes of both the government and the people in terms of credibility and respect. Almost all states and provinces in Canada require CSA approval by law, in order to sell electrical products. As a result, electrical products exported from Japan to Canada are not approved under Canadian laws unless they have received CSA approval and display the CSA mark. Approval is called "certification", and products and parts which have been approved are called "certified equipment", and display the mark shown in Fig. 3. The mark shown in Fig. 4 is called the "Component Acceptance" mark, and indicates conditional approval which is applicable to parts. The C-UL mark shown in Fig. 5 (finished products) and Fig. 6 (parts) indicates that the product has been tested and approved in UL laboratories, based on UL and CSA standards, through mutual approval activities.

LISTING MARK



Fig. 1

RECOGNITION MARK



Fig. 2

Certification



Fig. 3

Component Acceptance



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6

## 3. Europe

### EN standard

#### European Standards/Norme Europeennee (France)/Europaishe Norm (Germany)

Abbreviation for European Standards. A unified standard enacted by CEN/CENELEC (European Standards Committee/European Electrical Standards Committee). EU and EFTA member nations employ the content of the EN standards into their own national standards and are obligated to abolish those national standards that do not agree with the EN standards.

#### (1) Germany

#### VDE (Verband Deutscher Elektrotechniker)

The VDE laboratory was established mainly by the German Electric Technology Alliance, which was formed in 1893. It carries out safety experiments and passes approval for electrical devices and parts. Although VDE certification is not enforced under German law, punishment is severe should electrical shock or fire occur; therefore, it is, in fact, like an enforcement.



#### TÜV (Technischer Überwachungs-Verein)

TÜV is a civilian, non-profit, independent organization that has its roots in the German Boiler Surveillance Association, which was started in 1875 for the purpose of preventing boiler accidents. A major characteristic of TÜV is that it exists as a combination of 14 independent organizations (TÜV Rheinland, TÜV Bayern, etc.) throughout Germany. TÜV carries out inspection on a wide variety of industrial devices and equipment, and has been entrusted to handle electrical products, as well, by the government. TÜV inspection and certification is based mainly on the VDE standard.

TÜV certification can be obtained from any of the 14 TÜVs throughout Germany and has the same effectiveness as obtaining VDE certification.

# SAFETY STANDARDS RECOGNITION

## Limit switches

Product name		UL recognized		CSA certified		TÜV approval	
		File No.	Approved ratings	File No.	Approved ratings	File No.	Approved ratings
SL limit switches		E122222	4A 250V AC	LR55880	4A 250V AC	—	—
HL limit switches	Dies-cast case standard load type	E122222	5A 250V AC Pilot duty B300	LR55880	5A 250V AC Pilot duty B300	J9650514	DC-12 1A 30V~
	Die-cast case low level load type (includes connector type)		0.1A 30V DC		0.1A 30V DC		DC-12 0.1A 30V~
	Plastic case standard load type		5A 250V AC Pilot duty B300		5A 250V AC Pilot duty B300	J9650515	AC-15 2A 250V~ DC-12 1A 30V~
	Plastic case low level load type		0.1A 30V DC		0.1A 30V DC		DC-12 0.1A 30V~
ML limit switches	Standard type	E122222	10A 250V AC	E122222 (C-UL)	10A 250V AC	J9551204	AC-15 2A 250V~
	Epoxy-sealed terminal type	—	—	—	—	—	—
	With lamp	—	—	—	—	—	—
QL limit switches		E122222	5A 250V AC	LR55880	5A 250V AC	—	—
VL limit switches	Standard type	E122222	5A 250V AC Pilot duty B300	E122222 (C-UL)	5A 250V AC Pilot duty B300	J9551203	AC-15 2A 250V~
	With neon lamp		—		—	—	—
DL limit switches		E122222	6A 380V AC Pilot duty A300	E122222 (C-UL)	6A 380V AC Pilot duty A300	J9551205	AC-15 2A 250V~
Vertical limit switches		E99838	10A 1/2HP 125V AC 6A 1/2HP 250V AC	—	—	—	—
Compact Magnetlimit	Standard type	E43149	5A 250V AC	E43149 (C-UL)	5A 250V AC	—	—
	Water-resistant type		2A 250V AC	E43149 (C-UL)	2A 250V AC	—	—
Magnetlimit		E122222	5A 250V AC Pilot duty B300	E122222 (C-UL)	5A 250V AC Pilot duty B300	—	—

# CE MARKINGS OVERVIEW

## Limit switches conforming to EN/IEC standards

The limit switches shown below conform to both EN and IEC standards, and may display the CE markings.

Product classification	Product name	Suitable standard	Approving body	File No.
Limit switches	HL	EN60947-5-1	TÜV	J9650514/J9650515
	ML	EN60947-5-1	TÜV	J9551204
	VL	EN60947-5-1	TÜV	J9551203
	DL	EN60947-5-1	TÜV	J9551205
	Magnetlimit	EN60947-5-1	—	—

Note: Refer to the page for each individual product for detailed approval conditions and approved types. Moreover, the HL limit switch alone does not display the CE mark as standard. If the CE mark is necessary, add (CE) to the end of the part No. when ordering.

## What are EN standards?

An abbreviation of Norme Européenne (in French), and called European Standards in English. Approval is by vote among the CEN/CENELEC member countries, and is a unified standards limited to EU member countries, but the contents conform to the international ISO/IEC standards.

If the relevant EN standard does not exist, it is necessary to obtain approval based on the relevant IEC standard or, if the relevant IEC standard does not exist, the relevant standard from each country, such as VDE, BS, SEMKO, and so forth.

## CE markings and EC directives

The world's largest single market, the European Community (EC) was born on 1 January 1993 (changing its name to EU in November 1993. It is now always expressed as EU, apart from EC directives.) EU member country products have always had their quality and safety guaranteed according to the individual standards of each member country. However, the standards of each country being different prevented the free flow of goods within the EU. For this reason, in order to eliminate non-tariff barriers due to these standards, and to maximize the merits of EU unification, the EC directives were issued concomitant to the birth of the EU.

The EN standards were established as universal EU standards in order to facilitate EU directives. These standards were merged with the international IEC standards and henceforth reflect the standards in all countries. Also, the CE markings show that products conform to EC directives, and guarantee the free flow of products within the EC.

## Appropriate EC directives for control equipment products

The main EC directives that are to do with machinery and electrical equipment are the machinery directive, the EMC directive, the low voltage directive, and the telecom directive. Although these directives have already been issued, the date of their enactment is different for each one. The machinery directive was 1 January 1995. The EMC directive was 1 January 1996, and the low voltage directive was enacted from 1 January 1997. The telecom directive was established by the separate CTR (Common Technology references.)