Limit Switches – Technical Guide

Introduction

What is meant by a "position detector" is any device which needs to be operated by a member which exerts a physical force, in view of :

- either the form which its operating device takes
- or the considerable force needed to operate it

The distinguishing features of position detectors are:

- their high electrical performance capability
- their excellent resistance to accidental impact
- good protection against splashed or dripping water
- a wide range of operating devices to allow the detectors to be adapted to a vast variety of mechanisms

Construction

Our detectors are designed to conform to international IEC recommendations and/or European standards (EN).

Proof that a detector conforms to these standards or recommendations takes the form of a conformity declaration made by the manufacturer (drafted as indicated in guidance document ISO/IEC 22 - EN 450-14). Characteristics in line with the general requirements of standards NFC 63140, IEC 947.5.1 and EN 60947.5.1.

 Leakage paths and air gaps: IEC 664.1 - NFC 20-040.
 Our position detectors which comply with IEC 947.5.1 can be fitted to machine-tools and industrial machines complying with NFC 79130, IEC 204.1, EN60204 or VDE 113.

Electrical characteristics

Assigned working current (le):

 the current level adopted as a basis for the operating conditions quoted for a detector, and for the life tests on it.

Thermal rating (Ith):

- the current the microswitch will withstand when not being operated electrically, for a temperature rise of not more than 60 °C.

Assigned insulation voltage (Ui):

 the voltage adopted as a reference for the dielectric tests and leakage paths. It must be equal to or greater than the assigned working voltage.

Categories of use (IEC 947.5.1):

- AC 15 for operating AC solenoids and electromagnets
- DC 13 for operating DC solenoids and electromagnets

Contact element designation (IEC 947.5.1):

- a letter and number which define the use category and the assigned working voltage and current

For example, A 300 means : in category AC 15, a maximum working voltage of 300 V and 6 A at 120 V or 3 A at 240 V.

Contact block electrical wiring diagram

Form Za





Both contacts have the same polarity

The 2 contacts are electrically isolated

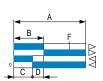
Positive break contact operation (IEC 947-5-1, chapter 3)

For contacts used in safety applications, limit switches, emergency stop devices, assurance that opening has occurred is essential (see IEC 204, EN60204). After each attempt, contact opening is checked by an impulse voltage test (2500 V).

Contact element :

- Snap action contact

This is characterized by tripping points and release points which cannot be confused. The speed at which the control devices moves is independent from the speed of the control device. This feature makes it possible to obtain satisfactory electrical performance even where the control device is moving at low speed.



Crouzet

- A: Total travel (TT) of the control device
- B: Pre-travel (PT) until the contact element
- C : Release travel until the contact element closes
- D: B-C = Differential travel
- F: Travel required to reach the positive opening point (POT)

Rules and regulations

EC Directives

Our detectors conform to the EC Low Voltage Technical Directive 73/23/EEC and can be used in accordance with the specifications of the Machinery Directive 89/392/EEC.

Environmental conditions

Temperature limits

When they are used in the temperature range quoted, the mechanical and electrical characteristics of our position detectors will remain substantially unchanged. If you intend to use them outside this range, please consult us.

Protective treatment

The treatment given to our position detectors is suitable in the vast majority of applications.

Parts made of steel are zinc-coated or painted according to their mechanical function. Further information is available on request. This treatment allows our detectors to be used under the following temperature and humidity conditions:

T °C 20 4 Relative humidity % 95 8

This treatment may thus be suitable for applications in tropical or equatorial climates where the equipment concerned is in an interior location sheltered from direct exposure to atmospheric conditions.

Other types of reinforced protection are possible for resistance to very severe environments.

Please enquire.

Mounting requirements

Electric shock protection.

The user should observe the mounting instructions relating to the mode of protection against electric shocks defined in the IEC 536.1, EN 60204.1 - NFC 20030 standards:

Class I: earth circuit link. Protection via differential circuit-breaker.

Class II: double insulation.

Class III: very low safety voltage.

Screw tightening torque :

 1 : Actuator tightening
 1.2 to 1.5 Nm

 Plastic body body
 Metal body

 2 : Head fixing screw
 0.7 to 0.8 Nm
 0.8 to 1 Nm

 3 : Body fixing screw
 0.7 to 0.8 Nm
 0.8 to 1 Nm

 4 : Fixing screw
 2 to 2.5 Nm

Adjustment of rotary heads with momentary action to right and left: For series 83 850, 83 851, 83 861, 83 854, 83 855, 83 863



Degree of protection

Under the IEC 529 or NFC 20010 classification scheme, standards employ an IP code to define the degree or class of protection which a position detector provides against access to live components and against the entry of solid foreign bodies and the entry of water.

1st numeral					
Protection equipment provides against the entry of solid foreign bodies		Protection for persons against access to dangerous parts			
0	(not protected)	(not protected)			
4	diameter 1 mm	1 mm Ø wire			
5	protected against dust	1 mm Ø wire			
6	sealed against dust	1 mm Ø wire			

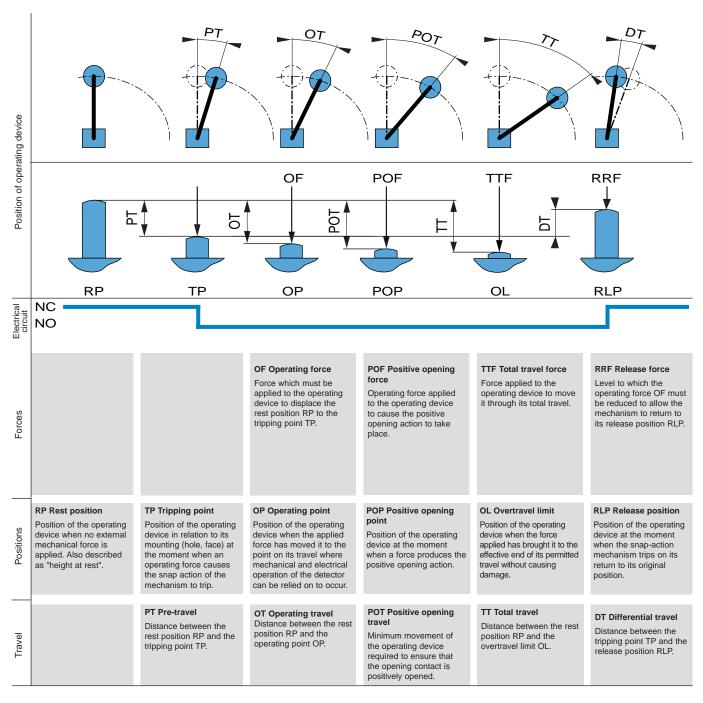
2 ^{no}	2 nd numeral					
Pr	Protection equipment provides against the entry of water					
0 4 5	(not protected) splashed water hosed water	6 7 8	high-pressure hosed water temporary immersion prolonged immersion			

Products and specifications subject to change without notice.

Mechanical characteristics

Terminology

Forces - Positions - Travel



⁻ Positive opening action : see IEC 947-5-1 chapter 3, § 2.2

N.B.: The max. and min. values quoted for each detector (min. operating force, max. total travel, etc.) are the maxima and minima users must allow for if they are to use our products under the proper conditions.

