# Panasonic ideas for life 

## GENERAL CATALOG

 LIMIT SWITCHES

## Panasonic ideas on compact Limit Switches

## Installation

## and maintenance

- Easy wiring
- Installation work standardized
- Operating checks easy


## Flexible

## output

- PC control
- Controls switching of low-level loads
- Flexible load control

Reliability

- Stout (prevents external damage)
- Environment-resistant (dust-proof, drip-proof, oil-proof)
- Longevity (need for maintenance and parts replacement reduced)


## IP64

Terminal mold model

Magnelimit


IP64

VL mini Limit Switches


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## IP67

IP67
(die-cast model)
HL Limit Switches

DL mini Limit Switches

il
Industrie
Forum Design Hannover

## 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.

## - Total Force (T.F.)

The force required to make the actuator travel to overtravel 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.


Note: F.P., O.P., and R.P. are expressed as distances from the standard position.

## 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 <br> type | Category | Contents |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| AC | AC-15 | Controls electromagnetic <br> loads in excess of 72VA <br> (Volt Amperes.) |
| DC | DC-12 | Controls resistance <br> loads and semiconductor <br> 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 (le) 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 $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 149^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.


## - 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 <br> degree | Contents |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 | No contamination or, even if con- <br> tamination is present, only non-con- <br> ducting contamination is generated. |
| 2 | Normally, only non-conducting con- <br> tamination is generated, but there <br> remains the possibility of temporary <br> conducting contamination when the <br> circuit is formed. |
| 3 | Conducting contamination is gener- <br> ated, or else dry non-conducting <br> contamination is generated by cir- <br> cuits which can be anticipated. |
| 4 | Permanent conducting contamina- <br> tion is generated by dust, rain, <br> snow, and other conductors. |

## Limit Switches Selector Chart



Note: Excludes Limit Switch replacement parts

## Actuators

| Push plunger <br> 1 | Roller plunger 2 | Cross-roller plunger (3) | Roller arm <br> 4 | Adjustable roller arm $5$ | Adjustable rod (6) | Fork 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\text { ค } \text { 是 }$ |  |  费 |  |  |  |  |



Notes:

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


## COMPACT SIZE LIMIT SWITCHES

## HL (AZH) <br> Limit Switches



- Wide selections of actuators, terminals and bodies to meet any application
- Excellent environmental resistance

Die-casting case-IEC IP67
Plastic case-IEC IP64

- Highly reliable operation Bifurcated contact (Au clad) suitable for low-level circuit control
- Connector type for easy installation Easy on side installation with M4 screws
- Compact design good for limited mounting space $17 \%$ less mounting space compared with ML (AZ7) limit switch
- Conforms to UL/CSA, CE, TÜV standards


## PRODUCT TYPE

1. Limit Switches

| Actuator | Die-casting case |  |  |  | Plastic case |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Screw terminal |  | Connector type |  | Screw terminal |  |
|  | Standard | Bifurcated | Bifurca | contact | Standard | Bifurcated |
|  | Standara | Biurcated | Without LED | With LED | Standard | Bifurcated |
| Push plunger | Common to panel mount push plunger |  |  |  | AZH1001 | AZH1201 |
| Roller plunger | Common to panel mount roller plunger |  |  |  | AZH1002 | AZH1202 |
| Cross roller plunger | Common to panel mount cross roller plunger |  |  |  | AZH1003 | AZH1203 |
| Panel mount push plunger | AZH2031 | AZH2231 | AZH2331 | AZH233116 | AZH1031 | AZH1231 |
| Panel mount roller plunger | AZH2032 | AZH2232 | AZH2332 | AZH233216 | AZH1032 | AZH1232 |
| Panel mount cross roller plunger | AZH2033 | AZH2233 | AZH2333 | AZH233316 | AZH1033 | AZH1233 |
| Sealed push plunger | AZH2011 | AZH2211 | AZH2311 | AZH231116 | AZH1011 | AZH1211 |
| Sealed roller plunger | AZH2012 | AZH2212 | AZH2312 | AZH231216 | AZH1012 | AZH1212 |
| Sealed cross roller plunger | AZH2013 | AZH2213 | AZH2313 | AZH231316 | AZH1013 | AZH1213 |
| Short roller lever | AZH2041 | AZH2241 | AZH2341 | AZH234116 | AZH1041 | AZH1241 |
| Roller lever | AZH2021 | AZH2221 | AZH2321 | AZH232116 | AZH1021 | AZH1221 |
| One-way short roller lever | AZH2044 | AZH2244 | AZH2344 | AZH234416 | AZH1044 | AZH1244 |
| One-way short lever | AZH2024 | AZH2224 | AZH2324 | AZH232416 | AZH1024 | AZH1224 |
| Flexible | - | - | - | - | AZH1066 | AZH1266 |

## 2. Accessories

| Product | Specifications |  |  |  |  |  | Application | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pin arrangement | Type | Core No. | Color of wire | Conductor | Length of cable |  |  |
| Cable connector cord | AC | Straight | 4 | Brown White | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \\ & \text { (Circum- } \\ & \text { ference: } 6.5 \text { dia.) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \mathrm{~m} \\ 9.843 \mathrm{ft} \end{gathered}$ | All connector type | AZH28113 |
|  |  | Angle |  | Blue Black |  |  |  | AZH28133 |

## FOREIGN STANDARDS

| Standard | Applicable product | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UL |  | Order using the standard part number. |
| CSA | File no.: LR55880 <br> Ratings: Normal load: 5 A, 250 VAC, Pilot Duty B300 <br> Minute load: 0.1 A, 30 VDC <br> Certified products: All models |  |
| TÜV | File no.: Resin case type J9650515 <br> Die-cast case type J9650514 <br> Ratings: Normal load for resin case type: AC-15 2A/250V~, DC-12 1A/30V - Minute load for resin case type: DC-12 $0.1 \mathrm{~A} / 30 \mathrm{~V}$ ̈. <br> Normal load for die-cast case type: DC-12 1A/30V - Minute load for die-cast case type: DC-12 $0.1 \mathrm{~A} / 30 \mathrm{~V}$ - | Place a CE at the end of the part number when ordering. |
|  | Certified products: All models except those with LED lamps |  |

## SPECIFICATIONS

## 1. Ratings

| Ratedcontrol voltage | Standard type |  |  |  |  | Bifurcated type |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Resistive | Lamp | Inductive | Motor |  | Without LED | With LED |
|  |  |  |  | N.C. | N.O. | Resistive |  |
| 125 V AC | 5 A | 1.5 A | 3 A | 2 A | 1 A | 0.1 A | - |
| 250 V AC | 5 A | 1.5 A | 3 A | 1 A | 0.5 A | - | - |
| 8 V DC | 5 A | - | 1.5 A | - | - | 0.1 A | - |
| 14 V DC | 5 A | - | 1.5 A | - | - | 0.1 A | - |
| 24 V DC | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.1 A |
| 30 V DC | 5 A | - | 1.5 A | - | - | 0.1 A | - |
| 125 V DC | 0.5 A | - | 0.05 A | - | - | - | - |
| 250 V DC | 0.25 A | - | 0.03 A | - | - | - | - |

## 2. Characteristics

|  |  | Standard type | Bifurcated type |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Screw terminal | Screw terminal | Connector type |
| Contact arrangement |  | 1 Form C | 1 Form C (Bifurcated contact) |  |
| Contact resistance |  | Initial: Max. $15 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ | Initial: Max. $100 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ | Initial: Max. $150 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ |
| Contact material |  | Silver alloy | Gold clad |  |
| Insulation resistance |  | Initial: Min. 100M (at 500 V DC) |  |  |
| Initial breakdown voltage |  | 1,000 Vrms for 1 min . between non-consecutive terminals <br> $1,500 \mathrm{Vrms}$ for 1 min . between dead metal parts and terminals <br> $1,500 \mathrm{Vrms}$ for 1 min . between ground and terminals |  |  |
| Shock resistance | Free position | Max. 98 m/s ${ }^{2}$ \{10 G\} |  |  |
|  | Full operating position | Max. $294 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ \{30 G\} |  |  |
| Vibration resistance |  | 10 to 55 Hz (Double amplitude for max. 1.5 mm ) |  |  |
| Mechanical life |  | $10^{7}$ (at 120 cpm ) |  |  |
| Electrical life |  | $5 \times 10^{5}$ (at $20 \mathrm{cpm}, 5 \mathrm{~A} 250 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC} \mathrm{resistive} \mathrm{load)}$ | $5 \times 10^{5}$ (at $20 \mathrm{cpm}, 0.1 \mathrm{~A} 125 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC} \mathrm{resistive} \mathrm{load)}$ |  |
| Ambient temperature |  | -10 to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+14$ to $+176^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |  |  |
| Ambient humidity |  | Max. 95\% R.H. |  |  |
| Max. switching frequency |  | Max. 120 cpm |  |  |

## 3. Operating characteristics

- Die-cast case

| Characteristics | Operating <br> force, max. <br> $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{gf})$ | Release force, <br> $\mathrm{min} . \mathrm{N}(\mathrm{gf})$ | Pretravel, max. <br> $\mathrm{mm}(\mathrm{inch})$ | Movement dif- <br> ferential, max. <br> $\mathrm{mm}(\mathrm{inch})$ | Overtravel, min. <br> $\mathrm{mm}($ (inch $)$ | Operating position, <br> max. $\mathrm{mm}(\mathrm{inch})$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Actuator | $11.8(1200)$ | $4.90(500)$ | $1.5(.059)$ | $0.1(.004)$ | $3.0(.118)$ | $17.4 \pm 0.8(.685 \pm .031)$ |
| Panel mount push plunger | $11.8(1200)$ | $4.90(500)$ | $1.5(.059)$ | $0.1(.004)$ | $3.0(.118)$ | $23.4 \pm 0.8(.921 \pm .031)$ |
| Panel mount roller plunger | $11.8(1200)$ | $4.90(500)$ | $1.5(.059)$ | $0.1(.004)$ | $3.0(.118)$ | $23.4 \pm 0.8(.921 \pm .031)$ |
| Panel mount cross roller plunger | $11.8(1200)$ | $4.90(500)$ | $1.5(.059)$ | $0.1(.004)$ | $3.0(.118)$ | $30.0 \pm 0.8(1.181 \pm .031)$ |
| Sealed push plunger | $11.8(1200)$ | $4.90(500)$ | $1.5(.059)$ | $0.1(.004)$ | $3.0(.118)$ | $41.3 \pm 0.8(1.626 \pm .031)$ |
| Sealed roller plunger | $11.8(1200)$ | $4.90(500)$ | $1.5(.059)$ | $0.1(.004)$ | $3.0(.118)$ | $41.3 \pm 0.8(1.626 \pm .031)$ |
| Sealed cross roller plunger | $3.92(400)$ | $0.78(80)$ | $2.0(.079)$ | $0.3(.012)$ | $4.0(.157)$ | $23.1 \pm 0.8(.909 \pm .031)$ |
| Short roller lever | $2.45(250)$ | $0.39(40)$ | $4.0(.157)$ | $0.6(.024)$ | $7.0(.276)$ | $23.1 \pm 0.8(.909 \pm .031)$ |
| Roller lever | $3.92(400)$ | $0.78(80)$ | $2.0(.079)$ | $0.3(.012)$ | $4.0(.157)$ | $34.3 \pm 0.8(1.350 \pm .031)$ |
| One-way short roller lever | $2.45(250)$ | $0.39(40)$ | $4.0(.157)$ | $0.6(.024)$ | $7.0(.276)$ | $34.3 \pm 0.8(1.350 \pm .031)$ |
| One-way short lever |  |  |  |  |  |  |

- Plastic case

| Characteristics | Operating <br> force, max. <br> $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{gf})$ | Release force, <br> $\mathrm{min} . \mathrm{N}(\mathrm{gf})$ | Pretravel, max. <br> $\mathrm{mm}($ inch $)$ | Movement dif- <br> ferential, max. <br> $\mathrm{mm}($ inch $)$ | Overtravel, min. <br> $\mathrm{mm}($ (inch $)$ | Operating position, <br> $\mathrm{max} . \mathrm{mm}(\mathrm{inch})$ |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Actuator | $5.88(600)$ | $0.98(100)$ | $1.5(.059)$ | $0.1(.004)$ | $3.0(.118)$ | $25.4 \pm 0.8(1.000 \pm .031)$ |
| Push plunger | $5.88(600)$ | $0.98(100)$ | $1.5(.059)$ | $0.1(.004)$ | $3.0(.118)$ | $31.4 \pm 0.8(1.236 \pm .031)$ |
| Roller plunger | $5.88(600)$ | $0.98(100)$ | $1.5(.059)$ | $0.1(.004)$ | $3.0(.118)$ | $31.4 \pm 0.8(1.236 \pm .031)$ |
| Cross roller plunger | $5.88(600)$ | $0.98(100)$ | $1.5(.059)$ | $0.1(.004)$ | $3.0(.118)$ | $17.4 \pm 0.8(.685 \pm .031)$ |
| Panel mount push plunger | $5.88(600)$ | $0.98(100)$ | $1.5(.059)$ | $0.1(.004)$ | $3.0(.118)$ | $23.4 \pm 0.8(.921 \pm .031)$ |
| Panel mount roller plunger | $5.88(600)$ | $0.98(100)$ | $1.5(.059)$ | $0.1(.004)$ | $3.0(.118)$ | $23.4 \pm 0.8(.921 \pm .031)$ |
| Panel mount cross roller plunger | $5.88(600)$ | $0.98(100)$ | $1.5(.059)$ | $0.1(.004)$ | $3.0(.118)$ | $30.0 \pm 0.8(1.181 \pm .031)$ |
| Sealed push plunger | $5.88(600)$ | $0.98(100)$ | $1.5(.059)$ | $0.1(.004)$ | $3.0(.118)$ | $41.3 \pm 0.8(1.626 \pm .031)$ |
| Sealed roller plunger | $5.88(600)$ | $0.98(100)$ | $1.5(.059)$ | $0.1(.004)$ | $3.0(.118)$ | $41.3 \pm 0.8(1.626 \pm .031)$ |
| Sealed cross roller plunger | $3.92(400)$ | $0.78(80)$ | $2.0(.079)$ | $0.3(.012)$ | $4.0(.157)$ | $23.1 \pm 0.8(.909 \pm .031)$ |
| Short roller lever | $2.45(250)$ | $0.39(40)$ | $4.0(.157)$ | $0.6(.024)$ | $7.0(.276)$ | $23.1 \pm 0.8(.909 \pm .031)$ |
| Roller lever | $3.92(400)$ | $0.78(80)$ | $2.0(.079)$ | $0.3(.012)$ | $4.0(.157)$ | $34.3 \pm 0.8(1.350 \pm .031)$ |
| One-way short roller lever | $2.45(250)$ | $0.39(40)$ | $4.0(.157)$ | $0.6(.024)$ | $7.0(.276)$ | $34.3 \pm 0.8(1.350 \pm .031)$ |
| One-way short lever | $0.88(90)$ | - | $30.0(1.181)$ | - | $20.0(.787)$ |  |
| Flexible |  |  |  |  | - |  |

HL (AZH)

## 4. Performance data for EN60947-5-1

| Item | Plastic case <br> Standard | Plastic case <br> Bifurcated | Die-casting case <br> Standard | Die-casting case <br> Bifurcated |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated insulated voltage | 250 V AC | 250 V AC | 30 V DC | 30 V DC |
| Impulse withstand voltage <br> Switching excess voltage | 2.5 kV | 2.5 kV | 1.5 kV | 1.5 kV |
| Rated closed thermocurrent | 2.5 kV | 0.8 kV | 0.8 kV | 0.8 kV |
| Conditional short-circuit current | 5 A | 1 A | 5 A | 1 A |
| Short-circuit protection | 100 A | 100 A | 100 A | 100 A |
| Protective construction | 10 A Fuse | 10 A Fuse | 10 A Fuse | 10 F Fuse |
| Degree of contamination | IP64 (switch) | IP64 (switch) | IP67 | IP67 |

## OUTPUT CIRCUIT

Wiring diagram

1) Screw terminal type Internal circuit

2) LED wired type

Lamp lighting circuit


Note: Since LED is connected to N.O. side, the polarity of the load shall be + for N.O.

## CONTACTS

Screw terminal type
Plunger type


## Connector type

Lever type



| Contact No. | Terminals | Color of lead- <br> wire |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | - | Brown |
| 2 | N.C. | White |
| 3 | COM | Blue |
| 4 | N.O. | Black |

LED rating

| Rating | Leakage <br> current | Internal <br> resistance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24 V DC | 1.5 mA | $18 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |

The leakage current changes depends on the resistance of load connected in parallel.

Protective construction

| IEC standard | Die-cast <br> case | Plastic case |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IP64 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| IP67 | $\bigcirc$ | $\times$ |

DIMENSIONS
Die-cast case

1. Screw terminal

Panel mount push plunger


AZH2031
AZH2231

Panel mount cross roller plunger



Stainless steel
Appropriate total-travel range

| Operating force, max. <br> N (gf) | $11.8(1200)$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Release force, min. <br> N (gf) | $4.90(500)$ |
| Pretravel, max. <br> mm (inch) | $1.5(.059)$ |
| Movement differential, <br> max. mm (inch) | $0.1(.004)$ |
| Overtravel, min. <br> mm (inch) | $3.0(.118)$ |
| Operating position, <br> $\mathrm{mm}($ inch $)$ | $17.4 \pm 0.8$ <br> $(.685 \pm .031)$ |

Panel mount roller plunger


AZH2032
AZH2232

Appropriate total-travel range

| Operating force, max. <br> N (gf) | $11.8(1200)$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Release force, min. <br> N (gf) | $4.90(500)$ |
| Pretravel, max. <br> mm (inch) | $1.5(.059)$ |
| Movement differential, <br> max. mm (inch) | $0.1(.004)$ |
| Overtravel, min. <br> mm (inch) | $3.0(.118)$ |
| Operating position, <br> $\mathrm{mm}($ inch $)$ | $23.4 \pm 0.8$ <br> $(.909 \pm .031)$ |

AZH2O33
AZH2233



AZH2011
AZH2211


HL (AZH)

Sealed roller plunger


AZH2O12
AZH2212


AZH2O13
AZH2213

## Short roller lever



HL (AZH)


HL (AZH)



AZH2311
AZH231116 LED type on the photo


Sealed roller plunger


AZH2312
AZH231216 LED type on the photo
10.5 .413 dia. $\times$ width 4.157 Stainless steel roller


Sealed rubber (Oil-tight synthetic rubber)

| Operating force, max. <br> $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{gf})$ | $11.8(1200)$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Release force, min. <br> N (gf) | $4.90(500)$ |
| Pretravel, max. <br> mm (inch) | $1.5(.059)$ |
| Movement differential, <br> max. mm (inch) | $0.1(.004)$ |
| Overtravel, min. <br> mm (inch) | $3.0(.118)$ |
| Operating position, <br> mm (inch) | $41.3 \pm 0.8$ <br> $(1.626 \pm .031)$${ }^{2}$ |

Sealed cross roller plunger


AZH2313
AZH231316 LED type on the photo
10.5 .413 dia. $\times$ width 4.157 Stainless steel roller


Sealed rubber
Sealed rubber
(Oil-tight synthetic rubber)

| Operating force, max. <br> $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{gf})$ | $11.8(1200)$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Release force, min. <br> $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{gf})$ | $4.90(500)$ |
| Pretravel, max. <br> mm (inch) | $1.5(.059)$ |
| Movement differential, <br> max. mm (inch) | $0.1(.004)$ |
| Overtravel, min. <br> mm (inch) | $3.0(.118)$ |
| Operating position, <br> mm (inch) | $41.3 \pm 0.8$ <br> $(1.626 \pm .031)$ |

## Short roller lever



## Roller lever



One-way short roller lever


AZH2344
AZH234416 LED type on the photo



HL (AZH)

## Plastic case

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

Push plunger


AZH1001
AZH1201



Cross roller plunger


AZH1003
AZH1203


| Operating force, max. <br> N (gf) | $5.88(600)$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Release force, min. <br> N (gf) | $0.98(100)$ |
| Pretravel, max. <br> mm (inch) | $1.5(.059)$ |
| Movement differential, <br> max. mm (inch) | $0.1(.004)$ |
| Overtravel, min. <br> mm (inch) | $3.0(.118)$ |
| Operating position, <br> $\mathrm{mm}($ inch $)$ | $31.4 \pm 0.8$ <br> $(1.236 \pm .031)$ |

## Panel mount push plunger



HL (AZH)
Panel mount roller plunger
mm inch General tolerance: $\pm 0.4 \pm .016$

Panel mount cross roller plunger

Sealed push plunger
AZH1011

Sealed rubber
(Oil-tight synthetic rubber)

| Operating force, max. <br> $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{gf})$ | $5.88(600)$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Release force, min. <br> $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{gf})$ | $0.98(100)$ |
| Pretravel, max. <br> mm (inch) | $1.5(.059)$ |
| Movement differential, <br> max. mm (inch) | $0.1(.004)$ |
| Overtravel, min. <br> mm (inch) | $3.0(.118)$ |
| Operating position, <br> mm (inch) | $30.0 \pm 0.8$ <br> $(1.181 \pm .031)$ |



AZH1012
AZH1212


Sealed rubber
(Oil-tight synthetic rubber)

| Operating force, max. <br> $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{gf})$ | $5.88(600)$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Release force, min. <br> $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{gf})$ | $0.98(100)$ |
| Pretravel, max. <br> mm (inch) | $1.5(.059)$ |
| Movement differential, <br> max. mm (inch) | $0.1(.004)$ |
| Overtravel, min. <br> mm (inch) | $3.0(.118)$ |
| Operating position, <br> $\mathrm{mm}($ inch) | $41.3 \pm 0.8$ <br> $(1.626 \pm .031)$ |

HL (AZH)


Short roller lever


## Roller lever




Cable connected cord

Straight type


AC type

Angle type


AZH28133


HL (AZH)

## MOUNTING METHOD

Die-cast case

1. Side mounting (all types)

M4 screw is used for mounting on side. Mount it firmly with washer. Mounting torque is 1.37 to 1.57 N.m.
Remove the hexagonal nut when plunger type is used in side mounting.
Side mounting hole dimensions


## APPLICABLE WIRE

(For screw terminal)
Sealed rubber of the lead wire is applicable for 6 dia. to 8 dia.

| Electric wire name | Applicable wire |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wire strand | Conductor | Finished outside diameter |
| Vinyl cabtyre cord (VCTF) | 2-wire | $0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ <br> $1.25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ <br> $2.0 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | 6.6 mm dia. 7.4 mm dia. 8.0 mm dia. |
|  | 3 -wire | $\begin{aligned} & 0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \\ & 1.25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \end{aligned}$ | 7.0 mm dia. 7.8 mm dia. |

2. Panel mounting (Panel plunger type) When the panel mounting type is fixed on the panel, the torque of hexagonal nut is set under 7.84 N.m.


WIRING (For screw terminal)
M3 small binding screw is used as a terminal screw. When wiring, don't connect the lead wire to the terminal directly. Fasten the crimped terminals securely applying a tightening torque of 0.20 to 0.29 N.m.


Plastic case
Side mounting (all types)
M4 screw is used for mounting on side. Mount it firmly with washer. Mounting torque is 1.18 to 1.47 N.m.


Take note the terminal arrangement is different between plunger type and lever type. The arrangement of N.C. and N.O. is reversed.


## CONNECTOR TYPE

1) The cord outlet direction is interchangeable. Refer to "How to change the cord outlet direction".
2) Do not remove the connector over 50 times.
3) Wiring diagram as shown below.


Note: Contact No. 1 is not in use.
4) When the angle type of connector cord is used, the cord outlet direction is as follows.


Cord outlet direction (Left side)


## HOW TO CHANGE THE CORD OUTLET DIRECTION FOR CONNECTOR TYPE

The cord outlet direction is interchangeable both right and left sides. The direction of connector cord is set to the right when it is shipped. When it is used left side direction, follow the next procedure.

Cord outlet direction (Right side)


Push down the fitting metal while pulling it horizontal direction.

Cord outlet direction (Left side)


Confirm the fitting metal is on tightly. If it is loosen, it might be cause of the trouble.

## CAUTIONS

Die-cast case

1) Do not expose HL limit switch to hot water (over $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 140^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) and in a water vapor environment.
2) Avoid the place where organic solvents, strong acid, strong alkali liquid and vapor may attach to the products directly. Prevent using the HL limit switch in place where inflammable or corrosive gas will be generated.

## Plastic case

1) Do not use in water or oil. Do not place the switch where it is always exposed to water or dust splash.
2) Do not expose HL limit switch to hot water (over $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 140^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) and in a water vapor environment.
3) Avoid the place where organic solvents, strong acid, strong alkali liquid and vapor may attach to the products directly. Prevent using the HL limit switch is place


Turn the terminal cover at an angle of 180 degree. Follow the procedure 3.

- Do not pull the terminal cover.
- Do not rotate the terminal cover many times.
- Do not loosen the terminal screw.


## INDICATOR LIGHTING CIRCUIT (Connector type only)

1) See the circuit diagram.
2) Voltage across the terminal No. 3 and No. 4 shall not exceed 24 V DC, with the indicated polarity in the circuit diagram. 3) The LED is turned on when the switch is at a free position. The LED is turned off when the switch operates.
3) Applicable power source is 24 V DC. Use it with care on leakage current. The leakage current is approx. 1.5 mA at 24 V DC.
4) Do not change the operating position by bending the actuator.
5) If O.T. is too big, the life of limit switch will be shortened by switching friction. Use it with enough margin of O.T. $70 \%$ of O.T. standard value will be good. 5) Attach the terminal cover securely to the body with the metal stop latch to the projection of the body.
where inflammable or corrosive gas will be generated.
6) Do not change the operating position by bending the actuator.
7) If O.T. is too big, the life of limit switch will be shortened switching friction. Use it with enough margin of O.T. $70 \%$ of O.T. standard value will be good for use. 6) Attach the terminal cover securely to the body to the extent you can identify the clicking or locking sound.


- Do not put the lead wire between terminal cover and body.
- Put the seal rubber at the right place.
- Press up the terminal cover.

Internal circuit

6) Confirmation test in the actual application is highly recommended.
7) Do not use the switch in a silicon atmosphere. Care should be taken where organic silicon rubber, adhesive, seling material, oil, grease or lead wire generates silicon.
7) A confirmation test in the actual application is highly recommended.
8) 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.

## Panasonic

 ideas for lifeCOMPACT SIZE SIDE LIMIT SWITCHES


## - Long life

More than $10^{7}$ mechanical operations.

- Great mechanical strength while being compact and lightweight Strong plastic outer cover cap with excellent mechanical characteristics.
M4 bolt can be used for mounting.
- The overtravel (O.T.) is large with great shock absorption
- Dust-proof and oil resistant

Flushed with the diaphragm and the compressed rubber ring Conforms to UL/CSA TÜV standards.

## PRODUCT TYPE

1. Standard type

| Actuator | Part No. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Short push plunger | AZ7100 |
| Push plunger | AZ7110 |
| Hinge lever | AZ7120 |
| Roller lever | AZ7121 |
| One-way roller lever | AZ7124 |
| Hinge short lever | AZ7140 |
| Short roller lever | AZ7141 |
| One-way short roller lever | AZ7144 |
| Panel mount push plunger | AZ7310 |
| Panel mount roller plunger | AZ7311 |
| Panel mount cross roller plunger | AZ7312 |
| Flexible rod | AZ7166 |

Note 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.

FOREIGN STANDARDS

| Standards | Applicable product |  | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UL | File No. Ratings Product type | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E-122222 } \\ & 10 \mathrm{~A} 250 \mathrm{~V} \text { AC } \\ & \text { Standard type only } \end{aligned}$ | Order by standard part No. |
| CSA | File No. Ratings Product type | $\begin{aligned} & \text { : LR55880 } \\ & 10 \mathrm{~A} 250 \mathrm{~V} \text { AC } \\ & \text { Standard type only } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| TÜV | File No. Ratings Product type | : J9551204 <br> : AC-15 2A/250V~ <br> : Standard type only |  |

## SPECIFICATIONS

1. Rating

| Rated control voltage | Load | Resistive load $(\cos \phi \doteqdot 1)$ | Inductive load $(\cos \phi \doteqdot 0.4)$ | Motor or lamp load |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | N.C. contact | N.O. contact |  |  |  |
| 125 V AC | 10 A | 6 A | 1.5 A |  |  |
| 250 V AC | 10 A | 4 A | 1.5 A | 1 A |  |
| 115 V DC | 0.4 A | 0.05 A | - | - |  |

2.Characteristics

| Contact arrangement |  | 1 Form C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Initial contact resistance, max. |  | $15 \mathrm{~m}>^{*}$ (By voltage drop 6 to 8V DC at rated current) |
| Initial insulation resistance (At 500V DC) |  | Min. $100 \mathrm{~m}>$ |
| Initial breakdown voltage |  | 1,500 Vrms for 1 min between non-consecutive terminals <br> 2,000 Vrms for 1 min between dead metal parts and each terminal <br> 2,000 Vrms for 1 min between ground and each terminal |
| Shock resistance | In the free position | Max. $98 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ \{10G\} |
|  | In the full operating position | Max. 294m/s ${ }^{2}$ \{30G\} |
| Vibration resistance |  | 55 Hz , double amplitude of 1.5 mm |
| Expected life (Min. operation) | Mechanical | $10^{7}$ (at 50 cpm ) |
|  | Electrical | $2 \times 10^{5}$ (at 20 cpm ) |
| Ambient temperature/Ambient humidity |  | -20 to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-4$ to $+140^{\circ} \mathrm{F} / \mathrm{Max} .95 \%$ R.H. (at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) |
| Max. operating speed |  | 120 cpm |

## 3.EN60947-5-1 performance

| Item | Rating |
| :--- | :---: |
| Rated insulation voltage (Ui) | 250 VAC |
| Rated impulse withstand voltage (Uimp) | 2.5 kV |
| Switching over voltage | 2.5 kV |
| Rated enclosed thermal current (Ithe) | 10 A |
| Conditional short-circuit current | 100 A |
| Short-circuit protection device | 10 A fuse |
| Protective construction | IP64 (switch) |
| Pollution degree | 3 |

## 4. Operating characteristics

| Characteristics | O.F. (N\{gf\}) <br> max. | R.F. (N Cgf$\})$ <br> min. | Pretravel <br> (P.T.), max. <br> mm inch | Movement <br> Differential <br> (M.D.), max. <br> mm inch | Overtravel <br> (O.T.), min. <br> mm inch | Operating Position <br> (O.P.) mm inch |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Short push plunger | $5.88\{600\}$ | $0.98\{100\}$ | 2.0 .079 | 0.8 .031 | 0.8 .031 | $30 \pm 0.81 .181 \pm .031$ |
| Push plunger | $5.88\{600\}$ | $0.98\{100\}$ | 2.0 .079 | 0.8 .031 | 5.0 .197 | $44 \pm 1.21 .732 \pm .047$ |
| Hinge lever | $1.47\{150\}$ | $0.39\{40\}$ | 13.5 .531 | 3.2 .126 | 4.0 .157 | $25 \pm 2.0 .984 \pm .079$ |
| Roller lever | $1.77\{180\}$ | $0.49\{50\}$ | 11.0 .433 | 2.4 .094 | 3.0 .118 | $40 \pm 1.91 .575 \pm .75$ |
| One-way roller lever | $1.96\{200\}$ | $0.59\{60\}$ | 11.0 .433 | 2.4 .094 | 3.0 .118 | $50 \pm 2.01 .969 \pm .079$ |
| Hinge short lever | $2.16\{200\}$ | $0.59\{60\}$ | 8.5 .335 | 2.0 .079 | 2.5 .098 | $25 \pm 1.3 .984 \pm .051$ |
| Short roller lever | $2.35\{240\}$ | $0.78\{80\}$ | 6.5 .256 | 1.5 .059 | 2.0 .079 | $40 \pm 1.61 .575 \pm .063$ |
| One-way short roller lever | $2.75\{280\}$ | $0.98\{100\}$ | 6.5 .256 | 1.5 .059 | 2.0 .079 | $50 \pm 1.61 .969 \pm .063$ |
| Panel mount push plunger | $5.88\{600\}$ | $0.98\{100\}$ | 2.0 .079 | 0.8 .031 | 6.0 .236 | $21.8 \pm 0.8 .858 \pm .031$ |
| Panel mount roller plunger | $5.88\{600\}$ | $0.98\{100\}$ | 2.0 .079 | 0.8 .031 | 6.0 .236 | $33.3 \pm 1.21 .311 \pm .047$ |
| Panel mount cross roller plunger | $5.88\{600\}$ | $0.98\{100\}$ | 2.0 .079 | 0.8 .031 | 6.0 .236 | $33.3 \pm 1.21 .311 \pm .047$ |
| Flexible rod | $1.18\{120\}$ | - | 25.984 | - | 11.433 | $361.417($ T.T.T.) |

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

## 5. Protective characteristics

| Protective construction | Screw terminal type | Epoxy-sealed terminal type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IEC |  | 0 |
| IP60 | 0 | 0 |
| IP64 | - | 0 |

## DATA

## 1. Life curve



## WIRING DIAGRAM



## CAUTIONS

1. When the switch is to be used in places where oil or is abundant, bore a drain hole in the bottom of the terminal cover. 2. Avoid places where highly acid or alkaline fluids are used or high temperatures prevail. 3.Wiring
(1) Remove the terminal cover with a $\Theta$ driver.

(2) Insert the lead wire through the knock-out of the terminal cover.
(3) Connect the lead wire to the terminal. When connecting the terminals with the fasten lug, those with the insulation sleeve are recommended.
(4) The terminal cover can be mounted in both directions.

In this case, fasten

the terminal cover in the opposite direction.

- For epoxy-sealed terminal types, there are two types by the cord outlet direction; N.C. side and COM side.

4. Flexible rod type
(1) Put the detective object to the tip of plastic part.
(2) Avoid pushing the tip of actuating spring in the direction of axis. In the places of oil or water splashes and much dust area, use the limit switch with keeping the actuating spring in the vertical direction.

ML (AZ7)

## DIMENSIONS

Short push plunger type



Hinge lever type


Push plunger type


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

Roller lever type


AZ7121


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

One-way roller lever type


AZ7124

16.5 m
.650

Hinge short lever type



Panel mount push plunger type


Panel mount cross roller plunger type


One-way short roller lever type


Panel mount roller plunger type


Flexible rod type


## Panasonic ideas for life

 LIMIT SWITCHES
## VL (AZ8) Limit Switches



- Compact design
- Au-clad contacts that can even use low level circuit and little chattering and bouncing
- Easy wiring with full-open terminals
- Mounting are possible to both front and back
- Type with a lamp is available
- Dust-proof, waterproof, oil resistant construction (IP64)
- Zinc coated* type available (bolts and nuts)
*roller arm type

PRODUCT TYPE

1. Standard type

| Actuator | Part No. |
| :--- | :---: |
| Push plunger | AZ81111 |
| Roller plunger | AZ8112 |
| Cross roller plunger | AZ8122 |
| Roller arm | AZ8104 |
| Adjustable roller arm | AZ8108 |
| Adjustable rod | AZ8107 |
| Flexible rod | AZ8166 |
| Spring wire | AZ8169 |

Note) When ordering an overseas-specified product,refer to the Overseas Standards given below.

FOREIGN STANDARDS

| Standard |  | Applicable product | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UL | File No. Ratings <br> Product type | E122222 <br> 5A 250V AC <br> Pilot duty B300 <br> Standard model, with neon lamp | Order by standard part No. However, add " 9 " to the end of the part No. for the model with neon lamp. |
| CSA | File No. Ratings <br> Product type | LR55880 <br> 5 A 250 V AC <br> Pilot duty B300 <br> Standard model, with neon lamp |  |
| TÜV | File No. Ratings Product type | : J9551203 <br> : AC-15 2A/250V~ <br> : Standard model only | Order by standard part No. |

## 2. With neon lamp

| Lamp connection | Actuator | Lamp rating | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Spring type | Push plunger | 100 to 200 V AC | AZ811106 |
|  | Roller plunger |  | AZ811206 |
|  | Cross roller plunger |  | AZ812206 |
|  | Roller arm |  | AZ810406 |
|  | Adjustable roller arm |  | AZ810806 |
|  | Adjustable rod |  | AZ810706 |
|  | Flexible rod |  | AZ816606 |
|  | Spring wire |  | AZ816906 |

Note) When ordering an overseas-specified product,refer to the Overseas Standards given below.

## 3. With LED

| Lamp connection | Actuator | Lamp rating |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 12V DC | 24 to 48 V DC |
|  |  | Part No. |  |
| Spring type | Push plunger | AZ8111161 | AZ811116 |
|  | Roller plunger | AZ8112161 | AZ811216 |
|  | Cross roller plunger | AZ8122161 | AZ812216 |
|  | Roller arm | AZ8104161 | AZ810416 |
|  | Adjustable roller arm | AZ8108161 | AZ810816 |
|  | Adjustable rod | AZ8107161 | AZ810716 |
|  | Flexible rod | AZ8166161 | AZ816616 |
|  | Spring wire | AZ8169161 | AZ816916 |
|  | Remote wire control plunger | AZ8181161 | AZ818116 |
| Lead wire type | Push plunger | AZ8111661 | AZ811166 |
|  | Roller plunger | AZ8122661 | AZ811266 |
|  | Cross roller plunger | AZ8122661 | AZ812266 |
|  | Roller arm | AZ8104661 | AZ810466 |
|  | Adjustable roller arm | AZ8108661 | AZ810866 |
|  | Adjustable rod | AZ8107661 | AZ810766 |
|  | Flexible rod | AZ8166661 | AZ816666 |
|  | Spring wire | AZ8169661 | AZ816966 |

Notes 1. LED rating 6V DC type is available. When ordering, add suffix 162(spring type) or 662(lead wire type) to the standard part No 2. The DC24-48V rated lamp is recommended for PC input use.

## 4. Option

|  | Application | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VL limit conduit adapter | VL, VL with lamp, VL-T | AZ8801 |

## 5. Protective construction

| Protective construction | VL mini limit SW | VL mini limit SW <br> (with indicator) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IEC |  | 0 |
| IP60 | 0 | 0 |
| IP64 |  | 0 |

## 6.Lamp rating

| Types | Rated operating voltage | Operating voltage range | Internal resister |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Neon lamp | 100 to 200V AC | 80 to 240 V AC | $120 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| LED | 6V DC | 5 to 15V DC | 2.4k $\Omega$ |
|  | 12 V DC | 9 to 28 V DC | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
|  | 24 to 48V DC | 20 to 55V DC | $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |

VL (AZ8)

## SPECIFICATIONS

1. Rating
1) Standard type

| Rated control voltage | Resistive load <br> $(\cos \phi \doteqdot 1)$ | Inductive load <br> $(\cos \phi \doteqdot 0.4)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 125 V AC | 5 A | 3 A |
| 250 V AC | 5 A | 2 A |
| 125 V DC | 0.4 A | 0.1 A |

2) Type with indicator

| Types | Rated control <br> voltage | Resistive load <br> $(\cos \phi \fallingdotseq 1)$ | Inductive load <br> $(\cos \phi \doteqdot 0.4)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| With neon lamp | 125 V AC | 5 A | 3 A |
|  | 240 V AC | 5 A | 2 A |
| With LED | 24 V DC | 3 A | - |

## 2. Characteristics

| Contact arrangement |  | 1 Form Z |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Initial contact resistance, max. |  | $15 \mathrm{~m}>$ (By voltage drop 6 to 8V DC at rated current) |
| Contact material |  | Gold clad over silver |
| Initial insulation resistance (At 500V DC) |  | Min. 100M $>$ |
| Initial breakdown voltage |  | 1,000 Vrms for 1 min Between non-consecutive terminals $2,000 \mathrm{~V}$ rms for 1 min Between dead metal parts and each terminal $2,000 \mathrm{Vrms}$ for 1 min Between ground and each terminal |
| Shock resistance max. | In the free position | Max. $98 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ \{10G\} |
|  | In the full operating position | Max. 294m/s ${ }^{2}$ \{30G\} |
| Vibration resistance |  | Standard type: Max. 55 Hz Type with indicator: 10 to 50 Hz , double amplitude of 1.5 mm |
| Expected life (Min. operations) | Mechanical | $10^{7}$ (at 120 cpm ) |
|  | Electrical | $3 \times 10^{5}$ (at rated resistive load) $5 \times 10^{6}$ (Magnetic contactor FC-100 200V AC load) |
|  | Life of lamp | Min. $2 \times 10^{4}$ hours (Neon lamp type) |
| Ambient temperature/Ambient humidity |  | -20 to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-4$ to $+140^{\circ} \mathrm{F} / \mathrm{Max} .95 \%$ |
| Max. operating speed |  | 120 cpm |

## 3. EN60947-5-1 performance

| Item | Rating |
| :--- | :---: |
| Rated insulation voltage (Ui) | 250 VAC |
| Rated impulse withstand voltage (Uimp) | 2.5 kV |
| Switching overvoltage | 2.5 kV |
| Rated enclosed thermal current (lthe) | 5 A |
| Conditional short-circuit current | 100 A |
| Short-circuit protection device | 10 A fuse |
| Protective construction | IP64 |
| Pollution degree | 3 |

## 4. Operating characteristics

| Characteristics <br> Actuator | O.F. ( $\mathrm{N}\{\mathrm{gf}\}$ ) max. | R.F. ( $\mathrm{N}\{\mathrm{gf}\}$ ) min. | Pretravel (P.T.), max. mm inch | Movement Differential (M.D.), max. mm inch | Overtravel (O.T.), min. mm inch | Totaltravel (T.T.), min. mm inch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Push plunger Roller plunger Cross roller plunger | 8.83 \{900\} | 1.47 \{150\} | 1.5 .059 | 0.7 .028 | 4.028 | 5.5 .217 |
| Roller arm | 5.88 \{600\} | 0.49 \{50\} | $20^{\circ}$ | $10^{\circ}$ | $75^{\circ}$ | $95^{\circ}$ |
| Adjustable roller arm | 7.84 \{800\} 3.35 \{342\} | $0.49\{50\} \sim 0.21$ \{21\} | $20^{\circ}$ | $10^{\circ}$ | $75^{\circ}$ | $95^{\circ}$ |
| Adjustable rod | $7.84\{800\} \sim 1.99\{203\}$ | $0.49\{50\} \sim 0.12$ \{12\} | $20^{\circ}$ | $10^{\circ}$ | $75^{\circ}$ | $95^{\circ}$ |
| Flexible spring wire | 0.88 \{90\} | - | 30 (1.181) | - | 20 (.787) | 50 (1.969) |
| Remote wire control plunger | $\begin{aligned} & 19.61\{2,000\} \sim \\ & 24.52\{2,500\}^{*} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.96\{200\} \sim \\ & 1.96\{200\}^{*} \end{aligned}$ | 1.5 .059 4.157* | 0.7 . 028 2.0.079* | 4.5.177 2.0.079* | $6.2366 .236 *$ |

*Characteristics measured at bent condition: min. radius 100 mm 3.937inch.
Notes 1. Keep the total travel values in the specified range. Otherwise the actuator force may rise to several times the operating force, resulting in a mechanical failure or much shorter service life. 2. For the operating characteristics, refer to the TECHNICAL INFORMATION.

## DATA

## 1. Life curve



## 2. Actual load life curve (relay coil load)



Note: The FC magnetic contactor series is 200 V AC. The K is 2 Form C 24V DC type.

WIRING DIAGRAM


## DIMENSIONS

Push plunger type

(Standard type)
(With Neon lamp)

## Roller plunger type <br> 




OPTION
VL Conduit Adaptor


Applicable wire

| Electric wire name | Finished outside diameter |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Vinyl cabtire cord (VCTF) |
|  | 8.7 to 11 dia. |
| Vinyl cabtire cable (VCT) | .343 to .433 dia. |


(A set of mounting hex. socket screws is supplied.)



Cable treatment Ordinary terminal


Applicable fasten terminal


With insulated grip
Fasten terminal


## Applicable wire

| Wire name | Applicable wire |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wire-strand | Conductor | Finished outside diameter |
| Vinyl cabtire cord (VCTF) | 2-wire <br> 3-wire <br> 4-wire | $\begin{aligned} & 0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \cdot 1.25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \\ & 2.0 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \\ & 0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \cdot 1.25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \end{aligned}$ | Round shape 6 dia. to 9 dia. <br> Flat shape Max. 9.4 |
| Vinyl cabtire cable (VCT) | 2-wire | $0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |  |
| 600 V vinyl insulation sealed cable (VVF) | 2-wire | $\frac{1.0 \text { dia. to } 1.2 \text { dia. }}{1.6 \text { dia. }}$ |  |

## INDICATOR LIGHTING CIRCUIT

## 1. Spring type

1) When connecting load to N.O. side: When the switch is at free position, the indicator is lit, and when the switch operates, the indicator turns off. (Use the indicator holder in the same condition as when it was at the time of shipment.)

2. Lead wire type (only for types with LED)
1) When giving indication on N.O. side and N.C. side, operation is same as that in the case of the spring type. However, when load is connected to both N.O. side and N.C. side, indication can be given on both N.C. side and N.O. side.
2) When connecting load to N.C. side: When connecting switch is at free position, the indicator turns off, and when the switch operates, the indicator is lit. (Use the lamp holder, changing it direction by $180^{\circ}$.)
(With neon lamp)
(With LED)



3) When connecting loads to both N.O. and N.C. sides: Same as in 1). (Use the lamp holder in the same condition as when it was at the time of shipment. In this case, it is impossible to use it, changing its direction by $180^{\circ}$.)


## MOUNTING DIMENSIONS

Surface mounting


Depth of screw holes > 15mm .591inch

Through hole mounting


Thickness of panel $<5 \mathrm{~mm}$. 197inch

Rear mounting
mm inch


Length of bolt < panel thickness t+7mm .276inch

## HEAD DIRECTION CHANGE

(Roller arm, adjustable roller arm, adjustable rod types)
Actuator heads may be moved in $90^{\circ}$ increments to any of four directions, by removing one screw.


## CAUTIONS

1. When overtravel is too large, life is shortened due to possible damage to the mechanism. Please use in the following appropriate range.

| Types | Overtravel |
| :---: | :---: |
| Plunger | 1.5 to 2.0 mm |
| (AZ8111, 8112, 8122) | .059 to .079 inch |
| Roller Arm | 20 to $30^{\circ}$ |
| (AZ8104, 8107, 8108) | Flexible Rod |
| (AZ8166, 8169) | .75 to 20 mm .591 to |

2. Because these switches are not of immersion protected construction, their use in water or oil should be avoided. Also, locations where water or oil can normally impinge upon the switch or where there is an excessive accumulation of dust should be avoided.
3. 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.

4. 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.

## 5. Remote wire control types:

Because the main unit is 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 impinge upon the switch or where there is an excessive accumulation of dust should be avoided. The main unit should be installed above the detection part in such case. (An actuator is immersion-protected construction.)

## 6. Mounting

Three cover screws should be fasten uniformly. The rubber for opening cord should be corrected as normal condition after connecting the wire.
7. How to change the indicator holder.

1) As shown in the photograph, wrench a minus-driver in the gap between the cover and the part of the indicator holder indicated by the arrow in the direction of insertion, and raise the lamp a little.
2) After removing the indicator holder, insert it in the reverse direction, and push it in until a snap is heard.

## Panasonic ideas for life

## DL Mini Limit Switches <br> (with forced contact opening mechanism)



- Forced contact opening mechanism When the limit switch is ON, the contact is forced open by the N.C. contact through the cam movement.
- Conforms to EN standard (EN50047)
- Uses a unit system Any combination of actuator, head block, and unit block is possible. The units are also sold separately, making maintenance easy.
- Hinged cover for easy wiring
- Protective construction (IP67)
- Wide operating temperature range $\left(-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-22^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $+176^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ )
- Conforms to UL/CSA, CE, TÜV standards


## PRODUCT TYPE

## 1. Basic products

| Actuator |  | Part No. |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | PG type |  |
| Roller lever | AZD1000 | AZD1050 |  |
| Push plunger | AZD1001 | AZD1051 |  |
| Roller plunger | AZD1002 | AZD1052 |  |
| Roller arm | AZD1004 | AZD1054 |  |
| Adjustable roller arm | AZD1008 | AZD1058 |  |
| Adjustable roller arm (50 dia. rubber roller) | AZD1003 | AZD1053 |  |
| Adjustable rod (2.6 dia.) | AZD1007 | AZD1057 |  |
| Roller lever (vertical action) | AZD1009 | AZD1059 |  |

Notes: 1. Type of conduit size: PF type (G1/2), PG type (PG13.5)
2. PG is a size standard used in Europe.
3. The roller arm and adjustable roller arm are available with metal rollers on a custommade basis. Please inquire.
4. Cadmium free contact types are available on a custom-made basis. Please add an " $F$ " to the end of the part number when ordering.

## 3. Conduit connector

| Product name | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: |
| PF type conduit connector | AZD1830 |

Note: The conduit connector is for cables.
Rubber seals with an inside diameter of 9 and 11 are attached.

## FOREIGN STANDARDS

| Standards |  | Applicable product | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UL | File No. Ratings Product type | : E122222 <br> 6A 380V AC Pilot duty A300 <br> : All models | Order by standard part No. |
| CSA | File No. Ratings Product type | LR55880 <br> 6A 380V AC Pilot duty A300 <br> : All models |  |
| TÜV | File No. Ratings Product type | : J9551205 <br> : AC-15 2A/250V~ Pilot duty A300 <br> : All models |  |

## PRODUCT COMBINATION

[Basic products]


SPECIFICATIONS

## 1. Rating

| Voltage | Load | Resistive load <br> $(\cos \phi \fallingdotseq 1)$ | Inductive load <br> $(\cos \phi \fallingdotseq 0.4)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AC | 125 V | 6 A | 6 A |
|  | 250 V | 6 A | 6 A |
|  | 380 V | 6 A | 3 A |
| DC | 24 V | 5 A | 2.5 A |
|  | 60 V | 1.5 A | 1.5 A |
|  | 220 V | 0.3 A | 0.3 A |

Note: When DC voltage is applied, the time constant is ( $\tau=$ ) Oms for resistive load, ( $\tau=$ ) 100ms or less for inductive load.
3. EN60947-5-1 performance

| Item | Rating |
| :--- | :---: |
| Rated insulation voltage (Ui) | 250VAC Note* |
| Rated impulse withstand voltage (Uimp) | $2.5 \mathrm{kV} \mathrm{Note*}$ |
| Switching overvoltage | 2.5 kV |
| Rated enclosed thermal current (lthe) | 6 A |
| Conditional short-circuit current | 100 A |
| Short-circuit protection device | 10 A Fuse |
| Protective construction | IP67 (Note 1) |
| Pollution degree |  |
| Note) * The ratings, performance and operating characteris- |  |
| tics are based on the basic model. |  |
| Note 1: Adjustable roller arm (50 dia. rubber roller) type is |  |
| IP65. |  |
| 5. Protective characteristics |  |


| Protective construction | DL mini limit switches |
| :---: | :---: |
| IEC |  |
| IP60 | $\bigcirc$ |
| IP64 | $\bigcirc^{\text {(Note 1) }}$ |
| IP67 |  |
| Note 1: The value for protective function characteristics is the |  |

Note 1: The value for protective function characteristics is the initially set value. Also, adjustable roller arm ( 50 dia. rubber roller) type is IP65.
The switches are compatible with DIN EN50047.

Adjustable roller arm
(50 dia. rubber roller)
Adjustable roller arm Adjustable rod


Conduit connector


PF type AZD1830

Note: The characteristics may change when the individual blocks are combined.

## 2. Characteristics



[^0]The value of adjustable roller arm ( 50 dia. rubber roller) type shows the value when roller length is set at 32 mm .
The value of adjustable rod ( 2.6 dia.) type shows the value when length of rod is set at 26 mm same as the roller arm type.

## WIRING DIAGRAM

nternal circuit<br>

Terminals


DIMENSIONS
Head block


AZD1820


Roller lever type


Push plunger type


Roller plunger type


AZD1002
AZD1052



Adjustable roller arm (50 dia. rubber roller)


AZD1003 AZD1053


50 dia. $\times 6$
1.969 dia. $\times 6$

| 50 dia. $\times 6$ |
| :--- |
| 1.969 dia. $\times 6$ |



## Roller arm type



AZD1004 AZD1054


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

Adjustable rod (2.6 dia.)


AZD1007 AZD1057



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

Adjustable roller arm type


General tolerance: $\pm 0.4 \pm .016$
Roller lever (vertical action)


AZD1009
AZD1059


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

Conduit connector (PF type)




## Roller Direction

The roller of the arm types (AZD1004, AZD1008, AZD1054 and AZD1058) can be mounted on the front and rear (dotted line in the figure) sides of the switch, as shown below. (Positioned on the front side at delivery.)
To set the roller on the rear side, remove the arm fastening hex. nut, and reinsert the arm so as to face the roller in the rear direction. Then, retighten the hex. nut.


## Adjustable Arm Length

To adjust the length of the adjustable arm of AZD1008 and AZD1058, slightly loosen the arm fastening hex. nut, and adjust the length.
The adjustable arm is graduated in two kinds of length units. Use these indications as the reference during adjustment.


## Arm Setting Position

The roller arm of the arm types (AZD1003, AZD1004, AZD1008, AZD1053, AZD1054 and AZD1058) can be set in any position at $15^{\circ}$ intervals. Loosen the arm fastening hex. nut, reposition the arm, and retighten the hex. nut. When doing so tighten the hex. nut with the arm secured to the unit. Tightening without securing may cause damage. Also, the same is true of the variable rod types (AZD1007 and AZD1057).


## Head Direction

The head of the arm types (AZD1003, AZD1004, AZD1008, AZD1053, AZD1054 and AZD1058) can be set in any of four directions at $90^{\circ}$ intervals, but not in any other intermediate directions. Loosen four screws on the upper side of the head, and set the head in a desired direction, and retighten them at a torque of 0.20 to $0.39 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$. Be careful not to use too much strength when tightening as this will cause the threads to strip. Also, the same is true of the variable rod types (AZD1007 and AZD1057).


## Roller Lever Direction

AZD1000, AZD1009, AZD1050 and AZD1059 type is move a detection object in the D direction as shown below. Be sure not to move the object oppositely. If the opposite direction is required, change the direction of the lever.


The roller lever can be set in two directions at $180^{\circ}$ intervals. (Even though it can be also set in the $90^{\circ}$ direction, the mounting surface will project.) Remove the four lever base fastening screws, turn the lever together with the lever base in $180^{\circ}$, and retighten the four screws at a torque of 0.20 to $0.39 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}\{2$ to $4 \mathrm{~kg} \cdot \mathrm{~cm}\}$.


## Open and close the cover

For the adjustable roller arm type, the cover will not open and close since it contacts the adjustable arm. Either extend the arm fully or remove the arm, then open or close the cover. Also, the same is true of the variable rod types (AZD1007 and AZD1057).

## Adjustable Rod Length

To adjust the length of the variable rod, slightly loosen the hex. nut that is securing the rod and then change the length. After making the change, tighten the hex. nut keeping within a tightening torque of 0.98 and $1.37 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$. Over tightening might damage the rod presser plate.

## Mounting

1) When mounting, use washers (to prevent loosening) and tighten at a torque of 0.49 to $0.69 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}\{5$ to $7 \mathrm{~kg} \cdot \mathrm{~cm}\}$.
2) To securely mount the switch, not only fasten the main switch body only with two mounting holes, but also provide two $4_{-0.35}^{+0.2} \mathrm{~mm}$ dia. and max. 5 mm .197 inc high projections and insert them into the holes on the bottom of the main switch body.


- Mounting dimensions



8) When wiring, do not connect the lead wires directly to the terminals, but use the crimp terminals and tighten them to a torque of 0.39 to $0.59 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}\{4$ to $6 \mathrm{~kg} \cdot \mathrm{~cm}\}$. 9) After wiring, when attaching the cover to switch body, be careful that the cover to switch body, be careful that the cover seal rubber is set normaly on it and tighten the screw to a torque of 0.20 to 0.39 $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}\{2$ to $4 \mathrm{~kg} \cdot \mathrm{~cm}\}$. If tighten the screw strongly, the thread is broken.
9) Safety mechanism is adopted which secures positive break under such abnormal conditions like contact welding, spring break, etc. In case of using the safety mechanism which breaks welded N.C. contact, conform to the conditions as shown below.
(For the value below of adjustable rod, the length of the rod shows the value when length of rod is set at 26 mm same as the roller arm. The value of adjustable roller arm (50 dia. rubber roller) type shows the value when arm length is set at 40 mm .)

|  | Actuator <br> mevement | Required <br> force (Min.) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Push plunger <br> Roller plunger | Approx. <br> 3.5 mm <br> .138 inch | Approx. <br> 29.4 N |
| Roller arm <br> Adjustable rod <br> Adjustable roller arm | Approx. $45^{\circ}$ | 9.8 N |
| (50 dia. rubber roller) | Approx. $45^{\circ}$ |  |
| Roller lever type | Approx. <br> 7 mm <br> .276 inch | 19.6 N |

11) To protect against entry of foreign matter from the outside, we recommend sealing as much as possible using conduit connectors.
12) Avoid use in excessively dusty environments where actuator operation would be hindered.
13) When used outdoors (in places where there is exposure to direct sunlight or rain such as in multistory car parks) or in 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 environments such as these.
14) Do not store in places where organic gas might be generated or in places of high dust content or high humidity.
15) Since the roller section of the roller arm ( 50 mm dia. rubber roller type)
(AZD1003 and AZD1053) is heavy, the contacts may reverse due to inertia of the roller section which easily leads to erroneous operation.
If there is a possibility of exposure to shock, please make considerations for safety, for example, by providing a redundant circuit so that danger can be avoided in the event that the contacts reverse and cause erroneous operation.


## Panasonic ideas for life

## Magnelimit



- Electrical construction possible at 100 V power.
- The built-in magnet safeguards checking of the facility cover and gate.
- Built-in switch with accurate ON/OFF detection.
- Combination of magnet (support) and limit switch (detection) saves on both construction and space.
- Two types of contact: 1 Form A (ON when gate is closed)

1 Form B (ON when gate is open.)

- The unit case is available in three colors: Yellow, brown, and gray.
- The product comes with three different types of weight sustainability: $\mathbf{1 k g}, \mathbf{3 k g}$ and 5 kg .


## PRODUCT TYPE

| Product name | Specifications |  |  |  | Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Contact construction | Case color | Sustainable weight sustainability | Packaging |  |
| Magnelimit 1 Form A | 1a(ON when gate is closed) | Yellow | 3 kg type (29.4N \{3kgf\}) (Note: 1) | - | AZC11013Y |
|  |  | Brown |  | - | AZC11013A |
|  |  | Gray |  | - | AZC11013H |
| Magnelimit 1 Form B | $\begin{gathered} 1 \mathrm{~b} \\ \text { (ON when gate is open) } \end{gathered}$ | Yellow |  | - | AZC11113Y |
|  |  | Brown |  | - | AZC11113A |
|  |  | Gray |  | - | AZC11113H |
| Options | Metal plate | Metal plate ( $13 \mathrm{~mm} \times 60 \mathrm{~mm} \times 1.6 \mathrm{~mm} .512 \mathrm{inch} \times 2.362$ inch $\times .063$ inch $)$ |  |  | AZC1801 |

Notes:1. The unit comes with an metal plate enclosed.
3. Weight sustainability also comes in 1 kg and 5 kg types. Specify when ordering by replacing " 3 " with " 1 " for the 1 kg type, and " 5 " for the 5 kg type at the end of the part No.

## SPECIFICATIONS

1. Ratings

| Rated voltage Load type | Resistance load | Lamp load | Guidance load |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 125 V AC | 5 A | 1.5 A | 3 A |
| 250 V AC | 5 A | - | 3 A |
| 30 V DC | 5 A | - | 1.5 A |

Notes:1. Inductive load is a minimum $0.4(\mathrm{AC})$ and time duration is maximum 7 ms (DC).
2. Lamp load has 10 times the inrush current.
3. Minute load ratings: 5 mA 6 V DC, 1 mA 24 V DC

## 2. Switch operating features

| Operating force (O.F.) (N\{gf\}) | $3.43\{350\}$ max. |
| :--- | :---: |
| Return force (R.F.) (N\{gf\}) | $0.49\{50\}$ min. |
| Pretravel (P.T.) | 1.8 mm .071 inch max. |
| Movement differential (M.D.) | 0.2 to 0.8 |
| Release position (R.P.) | 4.0 mm .157 inch max. |

## 3. Capabilities overview

| Electrical capabilities | Insulation resistance (initial) | Min. $100>$ (measured at 500 V DC insulation resistance) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Voltage resistance | Contact distance: AC 1000V/1 min. (initial) Distance between each pin and uncharged metal parts: AC 2100V/1 min. Distance between each pin and earth: AC $2100 \mathrm{~V} / 1 \mathrm{~min}$. |
| Life | Mechanical life | Min. 100 thousand times (ON/OFF frequency 60 times $/ \mathrm{min}$.) |
|  | Electrical life | Min. 50 thousand times (resistance load AC 250V 5A) Min. 30 thousand times (lamp load AC 125 V 1.5 V ) ON/OFF frequency 20 times $/ \mathrm{min}$. |
| Protective capabilities |  | IP40 |
| Usage conditions | Ambient temperature | -20 to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-4$ to $176^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ (but not in a frozen environment.) |
|  | Ambient humidity Tolerable operating frequency | Max. $95 \%$ RH <br> Mechanical: 60 times/min. Electrical: 20 times/min. |
| Sustainability (when using the enclosed metal plate) |  | 1 kg (9.8N $\{1 \mathrm{kgf}\}), 3 \mathrm{~kg}$ (29.4N $\{3 \mathrm{kgf}\}), 5 \mathrm{~kg}$ ( 49 N \{ 5 kgf$\}$ ) |



DIMENSIONS
mm inch


Metal plate


## METAL PLATE <br> ATTACHMENT

## - Attaching the main unit

1. Using an M4 screw, attach firmly remembering to employ a washer, etc. The appropriate torque is 1.18 to 1.47 N ( 12 to $15 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{cm}$.)
2. 2. When moveable parts such as the gate are closed, ensure that the yoke and metal plate are flush with each other.


- Attaching the metal plate

1. Using an M3 dish screw, attach to the side opposite from the yoke. Pay particular attention that the head of the attached screw does not protrude further than the surface of the metal plate (if using wooden screws, a call of 2.7 is optimum.)
2. If the adhesive side is magnetic (metal plate), the adhesion may prove ineffective. Further, since the sustainability varies depending on the board thickness and the surface processing (paint, etc.), it is best to check beforehand.


Unit attachment hole processing dimensions


Unless the metal plate and the yoke are flush with each other, adhesive power will be lost, and there is a risk that the switch will not operate.


Adhesion board hole processing dimensions

(Fit a C 1 panel to the inlet vent)

## SUITABLE WIRING

## - Maximum external dimensions upon completion

Circular: 8 mm dia. . 315 inch dia. max. Flat: Lengthwise 9.4mm .370inch max. (VVF 2 cores, conductor radius 1.6 dia.)

## - Wiring processing dimensions

Refer to the diagram below for the wiring processing dimensions


Circular
(V) 2 cores, conductor radius 1.6 .063 dia)

## WIRING

- Terminal uses a M3.5 angle washer attachment.
- During wiring work, do not connect the lead wire directly to the terminal, but via a crimp contact. However, this excludes single wiring.
- Wiring by solder should be avoided.

1. Wiring method

Insert a flat screwdriver into the indentation of the product side, and remove the terminal cover.

2. Slide the rubber cap and the terminal cover over the wire, as shown in the illustration then attach a crimp contact to the terminal. The torque applied to the terminal screw should be within the range of $0.39-0.59 \mathrm{Nm}(4-6 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{cm})$.

3. If using a VVF wire, bend the wire towards the unit, and once it has taken the proper shape, install the terminal cover. After installing the terminal cover, attach the rubber cap.


## CAUTIONS FOR USE

- Because the magnelimit is not waterproof, avoid using in areas where it may be splashed with either water or oil. Also, avoid using in locations where dust may accumulate.
- Do not use in atmospheres where the unit may directly come into contact with any kind of organic solvent, strong acid or alkaline liquids, or combustible or corrosive gasses.
- Avoid using in silicon environments such as organic silicon-based rubber, solvents, sealants, oil, grease, or wiring. - The moveable parts on the magnelimit such as the gates are equipped with a stopper, so avoid attachments that require them to bear the full load.
- In order to improve reliability under actual working conditions, check the quality under as close to actual working conditions as possible.
- This magnelimit has a built-in electromagnet. For this reason, take care not to place floppy disks, magnetic cards, or other magnetic recording mediums near the unit, as the data may be corrupted or lost.


## SAFETY STANDARDS OVERVIEW

## 1. UL specifications



UL is an abbreviation of Underwriter's Laboratories Inc., a non-profit organization that was established by an

TIAmerican disaster insurance conference in 1894. At UL, products that meet the requirements of the manufacturers are inspected, and the announcing of specifications and safety standards for products across a wide range of fields such as crime prevention, radiation exposure prevention, automatic controls, scientific safety levels, safety of electrical equipment, fire prevention, and gas and oil are announced. UL publishes a list of those products which pass their specifications and work to facilitate ease of use on the part of the users. The safety standards set by UL cover all events that may occur during the use of a product, across a very wide range, thoroughly. The reliability of products bearing the UL mark is extremely high, and in many American states and cities, there are legal restrictions on the sale of products not bearing the mark, and even in unregulated states, such products are treated as inferior.

## 2. CSA specifications

An abbreviation for the Canadian Standard Association, this body possesses the authority to determine whether or not electrical products conform to their standards and to set standards for manufacturing products that are used by the general public. The CSA has enormous public trust and authority, and nearly all of the Canadian provinces are required to receive CSA approval in order to sell electrical products within their province, which the CSA enforces. Consequently, electrical products exported from Japan to Canada must receive CSA approval and display the CSA mark; if not, the product in question will not be legally approved.valid as VDE approval.


## 3. TÜV (Technischer Uberwachungs-Verein)

The "German Boiler Monitoring Association" which was inaugurated in 1875 with the aim of preventing boiler accidents, is the parent body of this civil non-profit, independent organization. The TÜV has the unique characteristic of existing as an independent body in each of Germany 14 states (TÜV Rheinland, TÜV Bayern's etc.)
The TÜV conducts wide-ranging inspections of factory plants, facilities, etc, and is entrusted by the government to conduct inspection and approval work on electrical products as well, mainly based upon EN specifications.

TÜV approval is valid in all of Germany’s 14 states regardless of which TÜV body issued it, and this approval is as equally valid as VDE approval.

## 4. Pilot Duty

One of the specifications in the "UL508 Industrial Control Equipment" regulations at UL (Underwriters Laboratories Inc.), has to do with the grade of contact control capacity by NEMA (National Electrical Manufacturers Association) standards. By obtaining both UL and CSA approval for this grade, the product becomes authorized publicly.

| Pilot Duty A300 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AC applied voltage [V] | Electrifi cation curren [A] | Input power [A] | Breake power [A] | [VA] |  |
|  |  |  |  | During input | During breaker |
| 120 | 10 | 60 | 6 | 7,200 | 720 |
| 240 | 10 | 30 | 3 | 7,200 | 720 |

Pilot Duty B300

| AC applied voltage | Electrifi cation current [A] | Inputpower [A] | Breaker power [A] | [VA] |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | During input | During breaker |
| 120 |  | 30 | 3 | 3,600 | 360 |
| 240 |  | 15 | 1.5 | 3,600 | 360 |

Pilot Duty C300

| AC applied voltage [V] | Electrifi cation current [A] | Input power [A] | Breake power [A] | [VA] |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | During input | During breaker |
| 120 |  | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1,800 | 180 |
| 240 |  | 7.5 | 0.7 | 1,800 | 180 |

## SUMMARY OF SAFETY STANDARDS RECOGNITION: LIMIT SWITCHES

| HL Limit Switches | Product name | UL recognized |  | CSA certified |  | TÜV approval |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | File No. | Approved ratings | File No. | Approved ratings | File No. | Approved ratings |
|  | Die-cast case standard load model | E122222 | 5A 250V AC Pilot duty B300 | LR55880 | 5A 250V <br> AC Pilot duty B300 | J9650514 | DC-12 1A 30V- |
|  | Die-cast case low level load model (includes connector type) |  | 0.1 A 30 V DC |  | 0.1A 30V DC |  | DC-12 0.1A 30V- |
|  | Plastic case standard load model |  | 5A 250V AC Pilot duty B300 |  | 5A 250VAC <br> Pilot duty B300 | J9650515 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AC-15 2A 250V~ } \\ & \text { DC-12 1A 30V- } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Plastic case low level load model |  | 0.1A 30V DC |  | 0.1A 30V DC |  | DC-12 0.1A 30V- |
| ML Limit Switches | Standard model | E122222 | 10A 250V AC | LR55880 | 10A 250V AC | J9551204 | AC-15 2A 250V~ |
|  | Terminal mold model | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | With lamp | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| QL Limit Switches |  | E122222 | 5 A 250 V AC | LR55880 | 5 A 250 V AC | - | - |
| VL Limit | Standard model | E122222 | 5A 250V AC Pilot duty B300 | LR55880 | 5A 250V AC Pilot duty B300 | J9551203 | AC-15 2A 250V~ |
| Switches | With neon lamp |  |  |  |  | - | - |
| DL Limit Switches |  | E122222 | 6A 380V AC Pilot duty A300 | LR55880 | 6A 380V AC Pilot duty A300 | J9551205 | AC-15 2A 250V~ |
| Magnelimit |  | E122222 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 5A } 250 \mathrm{~V} \text { AC } \\ & \text { Pilot duty B300 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | LR55880 | 5A 250V AC <br> Pilot duty B300 | - | - |

## Actuator selection

| Classification | Pretravel <br> (P.T.) | Overtravel <br> (O.T.) | Operating <br> force (O.F. | Accuracy | Vibration <br> shock | Characteristics |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## 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 $\operatorname{dog}(\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s})$ and the tip angle $(\alpha)$ is as follows:
1. $\mathrm{V} \leqq 0.2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$


| $\alpha$ | $\operatorname{Vmax}(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s})$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $45^{\circ}$ | 0.2 |
| $65^{\circ}$ | 0.1 |
| 60 to $90^{\circ}$ | 0.05 |

When $\mathrm{V} \leqq 0.2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$, set the arm to perpendicular and set the arm rise angle to between $45^{\circ}$ and $90^{\circ}$. If the dog rise angle is reduced, the maximum tolerable speed is increased.
As a rule, $\alpha=45^{\circ}$ is optimum.
2. $\mathrm{V} \leqq 0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$


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

## 3. $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}<\mathrm{V} \leqq 2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$



| $\alpha$ | $\operatorname{Vmax}(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s})$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $40^{\circ}$ | 0.7 |
| $35^{\circ}$ | 0.9 |
| $30^{\circ}$ | 1.3 |
| $25^{\circ}$ | 2.0 |

The maximum tolerable speed can be extended by further reducing the dog rise angle from $45^{\circ}$ when $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}<$ $\mathrm{V} \leqq 2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. It is necessary to set the arm so that the dog's cutting surfaces are always parallel $\left(\theta 0=90^{\circ}-\alpha\right)$

## 4. Overriding the dog ( $\mathrm{V} \leqq 0.2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ )



| $\alpha$ | $\operatorname{Vmax}(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s})$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $45^{\circ}$ | 0.2 |
| $65^{\circ}$ | 0.1 |
| 60 to $90^{\circ}$ | 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



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.

## 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 $\quad$| Cautions for use |
| :--- |

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


Load connected to same pol
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.)

No GOod

4) Using electronic switch circuits (low power, low current)
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.
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.
This is particularly necessary when high contact reliability is needed, and is unsuitable for silver contact switches. Switches with silver 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.
3) 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.
4) 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 overtravel (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.
5) 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.
6) 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 hightemperature, 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.
7) Be careful of freezing in temperatures below $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. 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.
8) 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.
9) 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) 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. 17) For the purpose of improving quality, materials and internal structure may be changed without notice.

## 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | - Problem • Dog adjustment is difficult. <br> - Solution • Separate each one until the dog can be adjusted. |
|  |  | Problem • The dog axis is too long, and slips out during operation. <br> - For this reason, the limit switch operating position slips. <br> - Solution - Firmly fix the dog plate to the base. |
|  |  | Problem • The detector sinks, applying force to the limit switch. <br> - The limit switch O.T. cannot be set. - Relieve the pressure using an additional actuator, and the O.T. can also be set. |
|  |  | Problem • The area around the actuator coil is easily damaged. <br> - Friction generated during operation. <br> ■ Solution • Relieve the friction by installing an additional actuator. <br> - Change the type of limit switch. |
|  |  | Problem • Workers keep bumping the actuator. <br> ■ Solution - Fit a protective cover to the side of the limit switch. |
|  |  | - Problem- Because the cord vent for the limit <br> switch faces upwards, water droplets <br> and so forth can easily penetrate the <br> interior. <br> - The cord is constantly moving and <br> thus easily damaged. <br> - Solution <br> - Fix the limit switch position on the <br> stationary board. <br> - Fit a protective cover, so that water <br> and oil cannot come into direct con- <br> tact with the limit switch. |
|  |  | Problem • The cord is not fixed, and gets pulled during work. <br> - Dog adjustment is ineffective. <br> - Solution - Change the limit switch position, and fix the cord. <br> - Attach an adjustment mechanism to the dog. |
|  |  | Problem • The limit switch is near a high-temperature area. <br> - Dog adjustment is ineffective, and the dog keeps bumping the lever. <br> ■ Solution • Move the limit switch further away. <br> - Make dog adjustment possible, and change the shape of the unit. |

## IMPROVEMENT EXAMPLES

| Poor design | Improved design |  | Explanation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Problem <br> Solutio | - The detector is scratched. <br> - Limit attachment adjustments are difficult <br> - The actuator is damaged. <br> - Specimen transfer is impeded. <br> - Fix the limit position to behind the dumper to solve the above problems. |
|  |  | Problem <br> Solutio | - The transfer path of the detector is not fixed, and it keeps bumping the actuator. <br> - The operating position is unstable. <br> - The actuator is damaged. <br> - Stabilize the operating position by fitting an additional actuator. <br> - Make limit switch adjustment possible. |
|  |  | Problem <br> Solutio | - Stroke adjustment ineffective. <br> - Release the limit switch position, and ensure that the dog does not bump the lever. <br> - Make dog adjustment possible. <br> - Change the limit switch position, and sure that the dog does not bump the lever. |
|  |  | Problem <br> Solutio | - The rubber shape is unsuitable (especially during release and strike release.) <br> - Direction of limit switch attachment is unsuitable. <br> - Render the rubber shape smooth. <br> - Change the limit switch position. |

## CE MARKINGS OVERVIEW

## LIMIT SWITCHES CONFORMING TO IE/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 |
|  | Magnelimit | 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 STANDARD?

An abbreviation of Norme Europeenne (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 \& 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.)

## PROTECTIVE CONSTRUCTION

## Protective construction

Expresses the degree of protective construction that guards the level of functionability 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 | Level | Protection level | Protection level and test methods |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | No particular protection |  | - |
|  | 3 | Protection against sprays to $60^{\circ}$ from the vertical. |  | No damage incurred when sprayed with water continu ously for 10 minutes at angles of up to $60^{\circ}$ from the vertical. |
|  | 4 | Protection against water splashed from all directions | 名 | No damage incurred when sprayed with water continuously for 10 minutes at angles of up to $180^{\circ}$ from the perpendicular across a wide area. |
|  | 5 | Protection against jets of water |  | 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 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 | Protection against the effects of immersion |  | Water does not invade the interior during immersion for 30 minutes at a depth of 1 m 3.281 ft .. |

## Protection against

 solid foreign matter| Level | Protection level | Protection level and test methods |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | Protection against solid objects exceeding 1 mm .039inch in size. |  | A hard wire 1 mm dia. . 039 inch dia. across cannot penetrate the inside. |
| 5 | Protection against dust. Limited ingress of dust permited. (no harmful deposit) |  | The unit is left for 8 hours in an atmosphere in which 2 kg of talcum powder per $1 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ is floating. No damage incurred from talcum powder penetrating the inside. |
| 6 | Totally protected against ingress of dust |  | The unit is left for 8 hours in an atmosphere in which 2 kg of talcum powder per $1 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ is floating. The talcum powder does not penetrate the inside. |

Notes: 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

## Variety of products



## Eco Power Meters

Panasonic Eco components help you to save energy and protect the environment, maintain and manage your energy-saving and environmental measures. Guards against wasted electricity.

## Timers and Counters

Panasonic's precision timers, counters, preset type counters and time switches are flexible, reliable and affordable. Moreover, you can be sure that the wide product range will always include the right device for your application.

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Control any temperature simply, accurately and economically with our temperature controllers. Five different models, a universal input (for thermocouples, resistance temperature detectors, voltage, current), a variety of outputs (relays, solid-state relays, current, alarm) and ease of use mark the KT Series.

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## Human Machine Interfaces

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[^0]:    (vertical action)
    adjustable roller arm shows the values when roller length is set at 26 mm same as roller type.

