# Limit Switiches 

## omron

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## Warranty and Application Considerations

| Read and Understand this Catalog |
| :--- |
| Please read and understand this catalog before purchasing the products. Please consult your OMRON representative if you <br> have any questions or comments. |

## - Warranty and Limitations of Liability


#### Abstract

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## Application Considerations

## Application Considerations

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The following are some examples of applications for which particular attention must be given. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all possible uses of the products, nor is it intended to imply that the uses listed may be suitable for the products.

- Outdoor use, uses involving potential chemical contamination or electrical interference, or conditions or uses not described in this catalog.
- Nuclear energy control systems, combustion systems, railroad systems, aviation systems, medical equipment, amusement machines, vehicles, safety equipment, and installations subject to separate industry or government regulations.
- Systems, machines, and equipment that could present a risk to life or property.

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## Disclaimers

## Disclaimers

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## Safety Precautions

## Symbol Guide

The following symbols are used to ensure proper product operation.

Meaning of Common Symbols

| Symbol |  | Meaning |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (14) | UL |
|  | c(UL) us c $\mathrm{Fi}^{\circ}{ }_{\text {us }}$ | UL(CSA) |
|  | (1) | CSA |
|  | $\triangle$ viver | TÜV |
|  | $\mathrm{cc}_{\substack{\text { cuva } \\ \text { INSAI }}}^{\text {SUA }}$ | SUVA |
|  | (0) | BIA |
|  | CCCs | CCC |
|  | NEW | Indicates new products released in April 2004 or later |

Warnings in Precautions and Safety Precautions are indicated as shown in the following table.

| Classification |  | Symbol | Meaning |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Precautionary information | \1 DANGER | Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, is likely to result in serious injury or may result in death. Additionally there may be severe property damage. |
|  |  | \ WARNING | Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in minor or moderate injury, or may result in serious injury or death. Additionally there may be significant property damage. |
|  |  | 1. Caution | Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury or in property damage. |
|  | Points to note | Precautions for Correct Use | Supplementary comments on what to do or avoid doing, to prevent failure to operate, malfunction or undesirable effect on product performance. |
|  | er items | Precautions for Safe Use | Supplementary comments on what to do or avoid doing, to use the product safely. |

Meaning of Product Safety Symbols

| Symbol |  | Meaning | Symbol | General Caution <br> Indicates general cautionary, warning, <br> or danger level information |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## SI Units

In line with international standards, this catalog uses SI units. Some conversions from units that have been used in our previous catalogs to SI units are given in the following table.
SI unit Conversions ( $\square$ Units in shaded boxes are SI units.)

| Acceleration | $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ | G |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | $1.01972 \times 10^{-1}$ |
|  | 9.80665 | 1 |
| Force | N | kgf |
|  | 1 | $1.01972 \times 10^{-1}$ |
|  | 9.80665 | 1 |


| Torque | N•m | kgf.cm | kgf.m |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | $1.01972 \times 10$ | $1.01972 \times 10^{-1}$ |  |  |
|  | $9.80665 \times 10^{-2}$ | 1 | $1 \times 10^{-2}$ |  |  |
|  | 9.80665 | $1 \times 10^{2}$ | 1 |  |  |
| Pressure | Pa | kPa | kgf/cm ${ }^{2}$ | mmHg(Torr) | $\mathrm{mmH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ |
|  | 1 | $1 \times 10^{-3}$ | $1.01972 \times 10^{-5}$ | $7.50062 \times 10^{-3}$ | $1.01972 \times 10^{-1}$ |
|  | $1 \times 10^{3}$ | 1 | $1.01972 \times 10^{-2}$ | 7.50062 | $1.01972 \times 10^{2}$ |
|  | $9.80665 \times 10^{4}$ | $9.80665 \times 10$ | 1 | $7.35559 \times 10^{2}$ | $1 \times 10^{4}$ |
|  | $1.33322 \times 10^{2}$ | $1.33322 \times 10^{-1}$ | $1.35951 \times 10^{-3}$ | 1 | $1.35951 \times 10$ |

## Selection Guide

| Classification |  | General－purpose limit switches |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model |  | WL | WLM | D4A－$\square \mathrm{N}$ | HL－5000 |
| Appearance |  |  |  |  |  |
| Features |  | Wide selection of two－circuit double break | Double seal fitted to rotating parts． Improved resistance to abrasion and smoother movement． <br> Improved visibility when setting stroke zones． | A new version with better seal，shock resistance，and strength | Economical miniature limit switch boasting rigid construction |
| Degree of protection | IEC | IP67 | IP67 | IP67 | IP65 |
| Rated current（A） （UL or general rating） | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 15 \\ 10 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | $500 \overline{V A C}^{-}$ | 115 VAC |  | －－－－－－－－ |
| Microload type |  | Available | －－－ | －－－ | －－－ |
| Mechanical durability＊ （x 1，000 operations min．） | $\begin{aligned} & 50,000 \\ & 40,000 \\ & 30,000 \\ & 20,000 \\ & 10,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | T̄wō circuits ${ }^{-}$Foū ${ }^{-1}$ circūits | － |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Electrical } \\ \text { durability } \\ \text { (x 1,000 } \\ \text { operations min.) } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,000 \\ 800 \\ 600 \\ 400 \\ 200 \end{array}$ | （750） | $(30,000)$ at 24 VDC and 10 mA |  |  |
| Operation indicator |  | Available | Available | Available | －－－ |
| Mounting pitch |  | $\begin{aligned} & 58.7 \times 30.2 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & \text { (other sizes available) } \end{aligned}$ | $58.7 \times 30.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $59.5 \times 29.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $50 \times 24 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Actuators＊＊＊ |  |  | م |  |  |
| Approved standards |  | UL，CSA，EN（IEC）（ap－ proval with conditions）＊＊， CCC | UL，CSA，EN（IEC）（ap－ proval with conditions）＊＊， CCC | UL，CSA，CCC | CCC |
| Page |  | 34 | 34 | 74 | 96 |

Note＊For mechanical durability and electrical durability that depend on operation conditions，contact our sales representative．
${ }^{* *}$ Refer to the sections on individual products for details．
${ }^{* * *}$ Actuator types are shown below．

| Roller lever | Adjustable <br> roller lever | Adjustable rod lever | Hemispherical plunger | Plunger | Roller plunger | Ball plunger | Bevel plunger | Coil spring | Hinge lever | Hinge roller lever | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { One-way roller } \\ \text { arm lever } \\ \text { (horizontal) } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| o |  |  | $\Omega$ | $\Omega$ | $\boldsymbol{P} \mathrm{H}^{\text {G国 }}$ | 相 员 | P7P1 | H | n- | \& |  |


| Classification |  | Enclosed switches |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model |  | ZE／ZV／XE／XV | ZC－■55 | SHL |
| Appearance |  |  |  |  |
| Features |  | Long－durability and large breaking capacity | Small，high－precision enclosed switch | Subminiature limit switch with high sealing property |
| Degree of protection | IEC | IP65（－N type）／IP60（－Q type） | IP67 | IP67 |
| Rated current（A） （UL or general rating） | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 15 \\ 10 \\ 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | －250ㅁ V Ā |
| Microload type |  | －－－ | －－－ | Available |
| Mechanical durability＊ （x 1，000 operations min．） | $\begin{aligned} & 50,000 \\ & 40,000 \\ & 30,000 \\ & 20,000 \\ & 10,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Electrical durability＊ （x 1，000 operations min．） | $\begin{array}{r} 1,000 \\ 800 \\ 600 \\ 400 \\ 200 \end{array}$ | ŻEIŻV̄İV2－${ }^{-1}$ | （500） | （500）］ |
| Operation indicator |  | －－－ | Available | Available |
| Mounting pitch |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ZE: } 25.4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{ZV}: 41.3 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & \text { ZV2: } 31 \times 75 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | 25.4 mm | 16.5 mm |
| Actuators＊＊ |  | 且 | A n a |  |
| Approved standards |  | UL，CSA，CCC | UL，CSA，EN（IEC），CCC | UL，CSA，EN（IEC），CCC |
| Page |  | 105 | 117 | 128 |

Note＊For mechanical durability and electrical durability that depend on operation conditions，contact our sales representative．
＊＊Actuator types are shown below．

| Roller lever | Adjustable roller lever | Adjustable rod lever | Hemispherical plunger | Plunger | Roller plunger | Ball plunger | Bevel plunger | Coil spring | Hinge lever | Hinge roller lever | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { One-way roller } \\ \text { arm lever } \\ \text { (horizontal) } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0$ | K | 東 | $\Omega$ | $\Omega$ |  | 相 只 | H7P1 | B | n. | Q | $\overrightarrow{\text { १ित }}$ |


| Classification |  | Small sealed switches | Enclosed switches |  | Miniature limit switch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model |  | D4E－7N | D4MC | D4C | D4CC |
| Appearance |  |  |  |  |  |
| Features |  | Slim and compact switch with better seal and en－ suring longer durability than D4E | Economical，high utility enclosed switch | Small，slim－bodied high－ precision enclosed switch | Many models including roller lever switches only $16-\mathrm{mm}$ thick with connec－ tor |
| Degree of protection | IEC | IP67 | IP67 | IP67 | IP67 |
| Rated current（A） （UL or general rating） |  |  | － 250 VAC | －${ }^{2} 50 \overline{\mathrm{~V}}_{\mathrm{A}} \mathrm{C}^{-}$ | $\text { - - - } 325 \text { VDAC }$ |
| Microload type |  | Available | －－－ | Available | －－－ |
| Mechanical durability＊ （x 1，000 operations min．） | $\begin{aligned} & 50,000 \\ & 40,000 \\ & 30,000 \\ & 20,000 \\ & 10,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | －－－－－－－－－－－ | －－－－－－－－－－－－ | －－－－－－－－－－ |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Electrical } \\ \text { durability } \\ (\times 1,000 \\ \text { operations min.) } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,000 \\ 800 \\ 600 \\ 400 \\ 200 \end{array}$ | －（500）${ }^{\text {－}}$ | －（500） | （200） | 12007 |
| Operation indicator |  | Available | －－－ | Available | Available |
| Mounting pitch |  | 33 mm | 25.4 mm | 25 mm | 25 mm |
| Actuators ${ }^{* *}$ |  | 舁 \＆回 <br> 凡 | 且 $\underbrace{\text { a }}$ | $m^{\circ} \cap \sqcap \&$ | $\cdots \times \mathrm{m}$ 同 |
| Approved standards |  | UL，CSA，EN（IEC），CCC | UL，CSA，CCC | UL，CSA，EN（IEC）（ap－ proval with conditions）＊＊， CCC | UL，CSA |
| Page |  | 138 | 151 | 160 | 181 |

Note＊For mechanical durability and electrical durability that depend on operation conditions，contact our sales representative．
＊＊Refer to the sections on individual products for details．
＊＊＊Actuator types are shown below．

| Roller lever | Adjustable roller lever | Adjustable rod lever | Hemispherical plunger | Plunger | Roller plunger | Ball plunger | Bevel plunger | Coil spring | Hinge lever | Hinge roller lever | One－way roller arm lever （horizontal） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0$ | I | 隹 | $\Omega$ | $\Omega$ |  | 相 吕 | P197 | $\mathfrak{H}$ | n- | $\underbrace{Q}$ | $\overrightarrow{\text { Rก̣ }}$ |


| Classification |  | Multiple limit switches | Mechanical touch switch | High-precision switches |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model |  | VB | D5B | D5A | D5F |
| Appearance |  |  | Note: M8 and M10 are also available. |  |  |
| Features |  | 12-mm pitch between poles | Detects object in multiple directions | High-precision switch for detecting Micro-unit Displacement | Optical system achieves $1-\mu \mathrm{m}$ operating position repeatability in this 4 -way switch |
| Degree of protection | IEC | IP67 | IP67 | IP40 (M5 type), IP67 | IP67 |
| Rated current (A) (UL or general rating) |  | 250 vac |  | - ${ }^{24} 24 \mathrm{VAC}$ | - Supply voltage |
| Microload type |  | Available | Available | Available | --- |
| Mechanical durability* (x 1,000 operations min.) | $\begin{aligned} & 50,000 \\ & 40,000 \\ & 30,000 \\ & 20,00 \\ & 10,000 \end{aligned}$ | 5,000 |  |  | $(5,000)$ |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Electrical } \\ \text { durability } \\ \text { (x } 1,000 \\ \text { operations min.) } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,000 \\ 800 \\ 600 \\ 400 \\ 200 \end{array}$ | - (300) | 5,000 | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| Operation indicator |  | --- | --- | Available | Available |
| Mounting pitch |  | 50 mm | M5, M8, M10 (screw mounting) | M5, M8, etc. | $23 \times 23 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Actuators** |  | $\cap \mathcal{R}^{\text {ппв }}$ | ュ | - 且 - | --- |
| Approved standards |  | EN (IEC) (only for models with ground terminals), CCC | --- | --- | --- |
| Page |  | 192 | 199 | 205 | 213 |

Note *For mechanical durability and electrical durability that depend on operation conditions, contact our sales representative.
**Actuator types are shown below.

| Roller lever | Adjustable roller lever | Adjustable rod lever | Hemispherical plunger | Plunger | Roller plunger | Ball plunger | Bevel plunger | Coil spring | Hinge lever | Hinge roller lever | One-way roller arm lever (horizontal) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $y^{7}$ |  |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | M1917 |  | ก- |  |  |


| Classification |  | Touch switches |  | Safety limit switches |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model |  | D5C | NL | D4N | D4F |
| Appearance |  |  |  |  |  |
| Features |  | Unique touch switch with very light physical contact | Operates with light physical contact. <br> Offers control functions that cannot be performed with other switches. | Self-holding head added to the limit switch with positive opening mechanism. <br> Approval obtained for various safety standards. 2-conduit models also available. | The smallest limit switch in the world with a positive opening mechanism (4 contacts). <br> High-sensitivity safety limit switch. <br> Switches with either 2 or 4 contacts. |
| Degree of protection | IEC | IP67 (equivalent) | IP60 | IP67 | IP67 |
| Rated current (A) (UL or general rating) |  | $-\begin{gathered} -200 \mathrm{~mA} \text { at } \\ 24 \mathrm{VDC} \end{gathered} \quad-200 \mathrm{~mA} \text { at } .$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 30 \mathrm{~mA} \text { at } & -170 \mathrm{~mA} \text { at } \\ 12 \mathrm{VDC} & -24 \mathrm{VAA} \mathrm{mat} \\ 200 \mathrm{VAC} \end{array}$ | - - $240 \overline{\mathrm{~V} A C^{-}}$ | - ${ }^{-} 440 \overline{\text { VAC }}{ }^{-}$ |
| Microload type |  | --- | --- | Applicable to both standard loads and microloads. | Applicable to both standard loads and microloads. |
| Mechanical durability* ( $\mathrm{x} 1,000$ operations min.) | 50,000 | -------- | ---------- |  | ----- |
|  | 40,000 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 30,000 |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 20,000 \\ & 10,000 \end{aligned}$ | ------------ | - - - - - - - - - - | ------------ --- -- - - - - | - $10 \overline{0}, 000{ }^{-}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Electrical } \\ & \text { durability } \\ & \text { (x 1,000 } \\ & \text { operations min.) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 800 | -------- |  | - - - -- -- - - | . Four circuits |
|  | 600 |  |  | 500 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | -- ${ }^{-}$- - ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |
| Operation indicator |  | Available | Available | --- | --- |
| Mounting pitch |  | M18 (screw mounting) | $60 \times 30 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}, \\ & 39 \times 42 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | 20 mm |
| Actuators** |  |  |  | $\text { 得 } R \text { 且 }$ |  |
| Approved standards |  | --- |  | UL, CSA, EN (IEC), CCC | UL, CSA, EN (IEC), CCC |
| Page |  | 218 | 226 | 250 | 274 |

Note *For mechanical durability and electrical durability that depend on operation conditions, contact our sales representative.
**Actuator types are shown below.


| Classification |  | Safety limit switches |  | Safety－door switch |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model |  | D4B－DN | D4N－$\square$ R | D4NS | D4GS－N |
| Appearance |  |  |  |  |  |
| Features |  | Positive opening mechanism to open fused contacts． <br> Mechanism that indicates appli cable operating zone，as well as pushbutton switching to control left and right motion． | Self－holding head added to the limit switch with pos－ itive opening mechanism． Approval obtained for var－ ious safety standards． 2－conduit models also available． | Three contact models with 2NC／1NC and 3NC contact Iorms in adatition to the previ， ous conta and 2 NC ． <br> M12－connector models to save on labor and simplifying replacement． Standsardized gold－clad con－ tacts for high contact reliabili－ ty for both s <br> Free of lead，cadmium，and hexavalent chrome，reducing the burden on the environ ment． | Slim construction only 17 mm wide． Washable construc－ tion（IP67）． <br> Reversible design with either front or rear mounting． Built－in switches with two－or three－terminal contact construction． |
| Degree of protection | IEC | IP67 | IP67 | IP67（Body only，Op－ eration key hole is IP00．） | IP67（Body only，Op－ eration key hole is IP00．） |
| Rated current（A） （UL or general rating） | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 15 \\ 10 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | 400 Väc | － 240 V̄AC̄ | 240 VAC | 240 vaC |
| Microload type |  | Available | Applicable to both stan－ dard loads and micro－ loads． | Applicable to both standard loads and microloads． | －－－ |
| Mechanical durability＊ （x 1，000 operations min．） | $\begin{aligned} & 50,000 \\ & 40,000 \\ & 30,000 \\ & 20,000 \\ & 10,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1，000 | 1，000 | 1，000 |
| Electrical durability＊ （x 1，000 operations min．） | $\begin{array}{r} 1,000 \\ 800 \\ 600 \\ 400 \\ 200 \end{array}$ | 500 | 500 | 500 | 100 |
| Operation indicator |  | Available | －－－ | －－－ | －－－ |
| Mounting pitch |  | $60 \times 30 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}, \\ & 39 \times 42 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}, \\ & 39 \times 42 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $20 \mathrm{~mm}, 22 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Actuators＊＊＊ |  |  |  |  | $0$ |
| Approved standards |  | UL，CSA，EN（IEC），SUVA （slow－action）${ }^{*}$ ，CCC | UL，CSA，EN（IEC），CCC | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UL, CSA, EN (IEC), } \\ & \text { CCC } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UL, CSA, EN (IEC), } \\ & \text { CCC } \end{aligned}$ |
| Page |  | 282 | 301 | 319 | 331 |

Note＊For mechanical durability and electrical durability that depend on operation conditions，contact our sales representative．
＊＊Approval for slow－action models only，with the exception of adjustable lever and wobble lever．
＊＊＊Actuator types are shown below．

| Roller lever | Adjustable roller lever | Adjustable rod lever | Hemispherical plunger | Plunger | Roller plunger | Ball plunger | Beve plunger | Coil spring | Hinge lever | Hinge roller lever | One－way roller arm lever （horizontal） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\pi$ | 合 | 隹 | $\Omega$ | $\Omega$ | P 忻 | 相 员 | H7PH | $\underset{i}{i}$ | n- | \& | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\text { १िn }}$ |



Note *For mechanical durability and electrical durability that depend on operation conditions, contact our sales representative.
**Actuator types are shown below.

## Types and Characteristics of Limit Switch Actuators

| ${ }^{\text {Appearance }}$ | ｜casstifation | Peratavel | Overavel | Opating | ${ }_{\text {Repeat }}^{\text {Rectuay }}$ |  | Descripion |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{m}^{0}$ | ${ }^{\text {Rataele }}$（rye | ${ }_{\text {Smam }}^{\text {Snalio }}$ | Large | eaum | $\substack{\text { cooll } \\ \text { exelent }}$ |  |  |
| 右 |  | ${ }_{\text {Smand }}^{\text {Smatio }}$ | Lage |  | $\underbrace{\text { end }}_{\substack{\text { coodio } \\ \text { exelen }}}$ | sood |  |
| 隹 有 |  | Lage | Lage | Nedium | sood | cood |  |
| $1$ |  | arge | Modium | Nedium | cood | Excolent |  |
| 号 | Punger | Snal | Medum | ${ }^{\text {lage }}$ | Kcolen | Exclent |  |
| Q 㸞 © |  | smal | Medum | ${ }^{\text {lage }}$ | xxalont | Scolen |  |
| $\frac{\text { 皿 }}{\mathbb{1} \\| 7}$ | Bal lunger | Smal | Nedium | ${ }^{\text {Lage }}$ | good | colert |  |
|  | Bevepunger | Smal | nedum | age | elen | Exclent |  |
| $\%$ | aisping | Mosium | Lage | smal | ok | ok |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\sim}$ | Hinge leer | lage | weatum | snal | or | oк |  |
| $\xrightarrow{Q}$ | Higee ofler | Lage | Medium | smal | ok | ок | This |
| $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{Cl}}$ |  | Nedium | Medium | Mestum | ок | ок | The ofler ofsion is changeable． |


| Appearance | Classification | Pretravel <br> (PT) | Overtravel <br> (OT) | Operating <br> force (OF) | Repeat <br> accuracy | Shock and <br> vibration <br> resistance | Description |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | One-way roller <br> arm lever <br> (vertical) | Medium | Medium | Medium | OK | OK | This lever operates only in the vertical direction. |

Note *Panel-mounting models are available (i.e., the D4E-N, SHL, ZC, and D4MC).
${ }^{* *}$ Horizontal roller model is available (i.e., the D4A-N).
${ }^{* * *}$ Steel wire model is available (i.e., the WL). Plastic rod or wire rod models are available as well (i.e., D4A-N, D4B-N, HL-5000, D4C, or D4CC).
****Lever shaking may cause the actuator to bounce after being actuated and move to the operating position on the opposite side, which may result in a failure of the Limit Switch.

## Switch Terminology

## General Terms

## Limit Switch

A basic switch enclosed in a metal or resin case to protect it from external forces, water, oil, dust, dirt, etc. Also abbreviated to merely "Switch."

## Ratings

Generally, the ratings of the Switch refer to values that ensures the characteristics and performance of the Switch, such as rated current and rated voltage under specific conditions.

## Contacts

Contacts are mechanically opened and closed for current switching.

## Contact Configuration

The electrical input/output circuit configuration of contacts which depends on the application.

## Resin Molding (Molded Terminals)

Terminals that are hardened by applying resin after lead wires have been connected in order to eliminate any exposed current-carrying parts and to improve sealing performance.


## Terms Related to Configuration and Structure



## Terms Related to Switch Durability

## Mechanical Durability

The mechanical durability refers to the number of available switching operations on condition that the Switch is actuated to the OT position per operation.

## Electrical Durability

The electrical durability refers to the number of available switching operations on condition that the Switch is actuated to the OT position per operation to turn the rated resistive load ON or OFF.

## Terms Related to Characteristics

FP (Free Position)
The initial position of the actuator when no external force is applied.

## OP (Operating Position)

The position of the actuator at which the contacts snap to the operated contact position.
TTP (Total Travel Position)
The position of the actuator when it reaches the stopper.

## RP (Releasing Position)

The position of the actuator at which the contacts snap from the operated contact position to their normal position.

## OF (Operating Force)

The force applied to the actuator required to operate the switch contacts.

## RF (Releasing Force)

The value to which the force on the actuator must be reduced to allow the contacts to return to the normal position.

## PT (Pretravel)

The distance or angle through which the actuator moves from the free position to the operating position.

## OT (Overtravel)

The distance or angle of the actuator movement beyond the operating position.

## MD (Movement Differential)

The distance or angle from the operating position to the releasing position.

## TT (Total Travel)

The sum of the pretravel and total overtravel expressed as a distance or angle.


## Terms Used in EN60947-5-1 Standards

The following provides information on the following terms used in this catalog.

## EN60947-5-1

EN standards applicable to electronic machine control circuitry, the contents of which are the same as those of IEC947-5-1.

## Application Category

Refer to the following examples.

| Type of cur- <br> rent | Category | Typical application |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| AC | AC-15 | Control of electromagnetic loads <br> exceeding 72 VA |
|  | AC-14 | Control of electromagnetic loads <br> not exceeding 72 VA |
| DC | DC-12 | Control of resistive loads and <br> semiconductor loads |

## Rated Operating Current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{e}}$ )

The rated switch operating current.

## Rated Operating Voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{e}}$ )

The rated switch operating voltage, which must not exceed the rated insulation voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{i}}$ ).

## Rated Insulation Voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{i}}$ )

The maximum rated voltage at which the insulation voltage of the Switch is maintained. This value is used as the parameter of the dielectric strength and creepage distance of the Switch.

## Conventional Enclosed Thermal Current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\text {the }}$ )

The normal carry current that does not increase the permissible upper-limit temperature of the Switch if it is a model with its charged part sealed. The rated permissible upper-limit temperature is $65^{\circ}$ if the terminals are made of brass.

## Rated Impulse Dielectric Strength ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{imp}}$ )

The peak impulse voltage that the Switch can withstand with no insulation breakage.

## Conditional Short-circuit Current

The current that the Switch can withstand until the circuit breaker operates.

## Short-circuit Protective Device (SCPD)

The device, such as a breaker or fuse, which breaks the current to protect the Switch from short-circuiting.

## Pollution Degree

The environment in which the Switch is used.
The pollution degree is divided into four levels as shown below. The Switch falls under pollution degree 3.

| Level | Description |
| :---: | :--- |
| Pollution <br> degree 1 | No pollution or only dry, non-conductive pollutants <br> exist. |
| Pollution <br> degree 2 | Normally only non-conductive pollutants exist, which <br> are expected to be temporarily conductive due to <br> condensation. |
| Pollution <br> degree 3 | Conductive pollutants exist or existing non- <br> conductive pollutants will be temporarily conductive <br> due to expected condensation. |
| Pollution <br> degree 4 | Conductive pollutants exist or existing non- <br> conductive pollutants will be conductive <br> continuously due to rain or snow. |

Protection Against Electric Shock
Electric Shock Preventive Levels

| Level | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| Class 0 | Electric shocks are prevented by basic insulation only. |
| Class I | Electric shock are prevented by basic insulation and <br> grounding. |
| Class II | Electric shocks are prevented by double insulation or <br> reinforced insulation with no grounding required. |
| Class III | No countermeasures against electric shocks are <br> required because the electric circuits in use operate in <br> a low-enough voltage range. |

## Closed-circuit Counter Electromotive Voltage

Instantaneous overvoltage generated from the closed circuit, which must not exceed the $\mathrm{U}_{\text {imp }}$ value.

## Direct Opening

The act of mechanically separating the contacts directly by the actuator without using the spring. The Switch incorporating a force-separation mechanism bears the mark on the right.

## Direct Opening Travel (DOT)

Distance of the actuator traveling between the FP and the position to separate the contacts forcibly.

## Direct Opening Force (DOF)

Necessary force imposed on the actuator to separate the contacts forcibly.

## Space Distance

The minimum space distance between two charged parts.

## Creepage Distance

The minimum distance on the surface of the insulator between two charged parts.

## Distance through Insulation

The minimum direct distance between the charged part and the nonmetal switch housing through air or any other insulator.

# Precautions for General-purpose Limit Switches <br> (Including Multiple Limit Switches, Mechanical Touch Switches, High-precision Switches, Touch Switches, On-site Flexible Switches; Not Including Safety Switches) 

Note: Refer to the Precautions section for each Switch for specific precautions applicable to each Switch.

## Precautions for Safe Use

- If the Switch is to be used as a switch in an emergency stop circuit or in a safety circuit for preventing accidents resulting in injuries or deaths, use a Switch with a direct opening mechanism, use the NC contacts with a forced release mechanism, and set the Switch so that it will operate in direct opening mode.
For safety, install the Switch using one-way rotational screws or other similar means to prevent it from easily being removed. Protect the Switch with an appropriate cover and post a warning sign near the Switch in order to ensure the safety.
- Do not supply electric power when wiring. Otherwise electric shock may result.
- Keep the electrical load below the rated value.
- Be sure to evaluate the Switch under actual working conditions after installation.
- Do not touch the charged switch terminals while the Switch has carry current, otherwise electric shock may result.
- If the Switch has a ground terminal, be sure to connect the ground terminal to a ground wire.
- Do not disassemble the Switch while electric power is being supply. Otherwise electric shock may result.
- The durability of the Switch greatly varies with switching conditions. Before using the Switch, be sure to test the Switch under actual conditions. Make sure that the number of switching operations is within the permissible range.
If a deteriorated Switch is used continuously, insulation failures, contact weld, contact failures, switch damage, or switch burnout may result.
- Maintain an appropriate insulation distance between wires connected to the Switch.
- Some types of load have a great difference between normal current and inrush current. Make sure that the inrush current is within the permissible value. The greater the inrush current in the closed circuit is, the greater the contact abrasion or shift will be. Consequently, contact weld, contact separation failures, or insulation failures may result. Furthermore, the Switch may become broken or damaged.



## Wiring

Pay the utmost attention so that each terminal is wired correctly. If the terminal is wired incorrectly, the Switch will not function.
Furthermore, not only will the Switch have a bad influence on the external circuit, the Switch itself may become damaged or burnt.

## Mounting

- Do not modify the actuator, otherwise the operating characteristics and performance of the actuator will change.
- Do not enlarge the mounting holes of the Switch or modify the Switch, otherwise insulation failures or housing damage may result.
- Be sure to evaluate the Switch under actual working conditions after installation.
- Do not apply oil, grease, or other lubricants to the moving parts of the actuator, otherwise the actuator may not operate correctly. Furthermore, intrusion of oil, grease, or other lubricants inside the Switch may reduce sliding characteristic or cause failures in the Switch.
- Mount the Switch and secure it with the specified screws tightened to the specified torque along with flat washers and springs. The actuator of a Pushbutton Limit Switch mounted to a panel with excessive tightening torque may not operate correctly.
- Be sure to wire the Switch so that the conduit opening is free of metal powder or any other impurities.
- If glue or bonding agent is applied, make sure that it does not adhere to the movable parts or intrude inside the Switch, otherwise the Switch may not work correctly or cause contact failure. Some types of glue or bonding agent may generate a gas that may have a bad influence on the Switch. Pay the utmost attention when selecting the glue or locking agent.
- Do not drop or disassemble the Switch, otherwise the Switch will not be capable of full performance. Furthermore, the Switch may become broken or burnt.
- Some models allow changes in head directions. When changing the head of such a model, make sure that the head is free of any foreign substance. Tighten each screw of the head to the rated torque.
- Be sure to take measures so that no foreign material, oil, or water will penetrate into the Switch through the conduit opening. Be sure to attach a connector suited to the cable thickness and tighten the connector securely to the rated torque.
- Do not impose shock or vibration on the actuator while it is fully pressed. Otherwise, the actuator will partially abrade and an actuation failure may result.


## Wiring

- If the wiring method is incorrect, the wires may get caught on objects or the lead wires may be pulled excessively. Make sure that the lead wires are sufficiently long and secure them along the wiring path.


Pay the utmost attention so that each terminal is wired correctly. If a terminal is wired incorrectly, the Limit Switch will not function properly. Furthermore, not only will the Limit Switch have an adverse influence on external circuits, the Limit Switch itself may become damaged or burnt.

## Precautions for Correct Use

## Switch Operation

- The Switch in actual operation may cause accidents that cannot be foreseen from the design stage. Therefore, the Switch must be practically tested before actual use.
- When testing the Switch, be sure to apply the actual load condition together with the actual operating environment.
- All the performance ratings in this catalog are provided under the following conditions unless otherwise specified.
Inductive load: A minimum power factor of 0.4 (AC) or a maximum time constant of 7 ms (DC)
Lamp load: An inrush current 10 times higher than the normal current
Motor load: An inrush current 6 times higher than the normal current

1. Ambient temperature: $+5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
2. Ambient humidity: $40 \%$ to $70 \%$.

Note: An inductive load causes a problem especially in DC circuitry. Therefore, it is essential to know the time constants (L/R) of the load.


## Mechanical Characteristics

## Operating Force, Stroke, and Contact Characteristics

- The following graph indicates the relationship between operating force and stroke or stroke and contact force. In order to operate the Limit Switch with high reliability, it is necessary to use the Limit Switch within an appropriate contact force range. If the Limit Switch is used in a normally closed condition, the dog must be installed so that the actuator will return to the FP when the actuator is actuated by the dog. If the Limit Switch is used in a normally open condition, the actuator must be pressed to $70 \%$ to $100 \%$ of the OT (i.e., $60 \%$ to $80 \%$ of the TT) and any slight fluctuation must be absorbed by the actuator.
- If the full stroke is set close to the OP or RP, contact instability may result. If the full stroke is set to the TTP, the actuator or switch may become damaged due to the inertia of the dog. In that case, adjust the stroke with the mounting panel or the dog. Refer to page 22, Dog Design, page 23, Stroke Settings vs. Dog Movement Distance, and page 24, Dog Surface for details.
- The following graph shows an example of changes in contact force according to the stroke. The contact force near the OP or RP is unstable, and the Limit Switch cannot maintain high reliability. Furthermore, the Limit Switch cannot withstand strong vibration or shock.


If the Limit Switch is used so that the actuator is constantly pressed, it will fail quickly and reset faults may occur. Inspect the Limit Switch periodically and replace it as required.

## Mechanical Conditions for Switch Selection

- The actuator must be selected according to the operating method.
- Check the operating speed and switching frequency.

1. If the operating speed is extremely low, the switching of the movable contact will become unstable, thus resulting in incorrect contact or contact weld.
2. If the operating speed is extremely high, the Switch may break due to shock. If the switching frequency is high, the switching of the contacts cannot catch up with the switching frequency. Make sure that the switching frequency is within the rated switching frequency.

- Do not impose excessive force on the actuator, otherwise the actuator may become damaged or not operate correctly.
- Make sure that the stroke is set within the suitable range specified for the model, or otherwise the Switch may break.


## Electrical Characteristics

## Electrical Characteristics for Switch Selection

- The switching load capacity of the Switch greatly varies between AC and DC. Always be sure to apply the rated load. The control capacity will drastically drop if it is a DC load. This is because a DC load has no current zero-cross point, unlike an AC load. Therefore, if an arc is generated, it may continue comparatively for a long time. Furthermore, the current direction is always the same, which results in a contact relocation phenomena whereby the contacts easily stick to each other and do not separate when the surfaces of the contacts are uneven.
- If the load is inductive, counter-electromotive voltage will be generated. The higher the voltage is, the higher the generated energy will be, which will increase the abrasion of the contacts and contact relocation phenomena. Be sure to use the Switch within the rated conditions.
- If the load is a minute voltage or current load, use a dedicated Switch for minute loads. The reliability of silver-plated contacts, which are used by standard Switches, will be insufficient if the load is a minute voltage or current load.


## Contact Protective Circuit

Apply a contact protective circuit to increase the contact durability, prevent noise, and suppress the generation of carbide or nitric acid. Be sure to apply the contact protective circuit correctly, otherwise an adverse effect may occur.
The following provides typical examples of contact protective circuits. If the Switch is used in an excessively humid location for switching a load that easily generates arcs, such as an inductive load, the arcs may generate NOx , which will change into $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ if it reacts with moisture.
Consequently, the internal metal parts may corrode and the Switch may fail. Be sure to select the ideal contact preventive circuit from the following. Also, load operating times may be delayed somewhat if a contact protective circuit (a surge killer) is used.
Typical Examples of Contact Protective Circuits

| Circuit example |  | Applicable current |  | Feature | Element selection |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AC | DC |  |  |
| CR circuit |  | Yes | Yes | *When AC is switched, the load impedance must be lower than the CR impedance. | C : 1 to $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~F} \times$ switching current (A) <br> R : 0.5 to $1 \Omega \times$ switching voltage ( V ) <br> The values may change according to the characteristics of the load. <br> The capacitor suppresses the spark discharge of current when the contacts are open. The resistor limits the inrush current when the contacts are closed again. Consider the roles of the capacitor and resistor and determine ideal capacitance and resistance values through testing. Generally, use a capacitor that with a dielectric strength of between 200 and 300 V . Use an AC capacitor for an AC circuit i.e., a capacitor that has no polarity. <br> If, however, the arc shutoff capacity between the contacts is a problem at high DC voltages, it may be more effective to connect a capacitor and resistor across the contacts rather than the load. Performing testing to determine the most suitable method. |
|  |  | Yes | Yes | The operating time will be greater if the load is a relay or solenoid. <br> Connecting the CR circuit in parallel to the load is effective when the power supply voltage is 24 or 48 V and in parallel to the contacts when the power supply voltage is 100 to 200 V . |  |
| Diode method |  | No | Yes | Energy stored in the coil is changed into current by the diode connected in parallel to the load. Then the current flowing to the coil is consumed and Joule heat is generated by the resistance of the inductive load. The reset time delay with this method is longer than that in the CR method. | The diode must withstand a peak inverse voltage 10 times higher than the circuit voltage and a forward current as high or higher than the load current. |
| Diode and Zener diode method |  | No | Yes | This method will be effective if the reset time delay caused by the diode method is too long. | If a suitable Zener voltage is not used, the load may fail to operate depending on the environment. Use a Zener diode with a Zener voltage that is about 1.2 times the power supply voltage. |
| Varistor method |  | Yes | Yes | This method makes use of constant-voltage characteristic of the varistor so that no highvoltage is imposed on the contacts. This method causes a reset time delay. Connecting a varistor in parallel to the load is effective when the supply voltage is 24 to 48 V and in parallel to the contacts when the supply voltage is 100 to 200 V . | Select a varistor with a cut voltage Vc that satisfies the following formula. For AC, the voltage must me multiplied by the square root of 2. <br> Vc > Power supply voltage $\times 1.5$ <br> If Vc is set too high, effectiveness will be reduced because high voltages will not be cut. |

Do not apply contact protective circuits (surge killers) as shown below.


This circuit effectively suppresses arcs when the contacts are OFF. When the contacts are ON again, however, charge current will flow to the charge current will flow to the
capacitor, which may result in capacitor, whi

Switching a DC inductive load is usually more difficult than switching a resistive load. By using an appropriate contact protective circuit, however, switching a DC inductive load will be as easy as switching a resistive load.

## Using Switches for Micro Loads

Contact faults may occur if a Switch for a general-load is used to switch a micro load circuit. Use switches in the ranges shown in the diagram on the right. However, even when using micro load models within the operating range shown here, if inrush current occurs when the contact is opened or closed, it may increase contact wear and so decrease durability. Therefore, insert a contact protection circuit where necessary. The minimum applicable load is the N -level reference value. This value indicates the malfunction reference level for the reliability level of $60 \%(\lambda 60)$. The equation, $\lambda 60=0.5 \times 10^{-6} /$ operations indicates that the estimated malfunction rate is less than $1 / 2,000,000$ operations with a reliability level of $60 \%$.


## Connections

- Do not connect a Single Limit Switch to two power supplies that are different in polarity or type.
Power Connection Examples
(Connection of Different Polarities)



## Incorrect Power Connection Example

(Connection of Different Power Supplies)
There is a risk of AC and DC mixing.


- Do not design a circuit where voltage is imposed between contacts, otherwise contact welding may result.

- Do not use a circuit that will short-circuit if an error occurs, otherwise the charged part may melt and break off.

- Application of Switch to a Low-voltage, Low-current Electronic Circuit.

1. If bouncing or chattering of the contacts results and causes problems, take the following countermeasures.
(a) Insert an integral circuit.
(b) Suppress the generation of pulse from the contact bouncing or chattering of the contacts so that it is less than the noise margin of the load.
2. Conventional silver-plated contacts are not suited to this application. Use gold-plated contacts, which are ideal for handling minute voltage or current loads.
3. The contacts of the Switch used for an emergency stop must be normally closed with a positive opening mechanism.

- In order to protect the Switch from damage due to short-circuits, be sure to connect a quick-response fuse with a breaking current 1.5 to 2 times larger than the rated current to the Switch in series. When complying with EN approved ratings, use a 10-A IEC 60269compliant gl or gG fuse.


## Operating Environment

- Do not use the Switch by itself in atmospheres containing flammable or explosive gases. Arcs and heating resulting from switching may cause fire or explosion.
- Use protective covers to protect Switches that are not specified as waterproof or airtight whenever they are used in locations subject to splattering or spraying oil or water, or to accumulation of dust or dirt.

- The materials of Limit Switch may change in quality or deteriorate if the Limit Switch is used outdoors or any other location where the Limit Switch is exposed to special machining oil. Consult your OMRON representative before selecting the model.
- Be sure to install the Switch so that the Switch is free from dust or metal powder. The actuator and the switch casing must be protected from the accumulation of dust or metal powder.

- Do not use the Switch in locations where the Switch is exposed to hot water at a temperature greater than $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or steam.
- Do not use the Switch under temperatures or other environmental conditions not within the specified ranges. The rated permissible ambient temperature range varies with the model. Refer to the specifications in this catalog.
If the Switch is exposed to radical temperature changes, the thermal shock may deform the Switch and the Switch may malfunction.

- Be sure to protect the Switch with a cover if the Switch is in a location where the Switch may be actuated by mistake or where the Switch is likely cause an accident.

- Make sure to install the Switch in locations free of vibration, shock, or resonance. If vibration or shock is continuously imposed on the Switch, contact failure, malfunction, or decrease in service life may be caused by abrasive powder generated from the internal parts. If excessive vibration or shock is imposed on the Switch, the contacts may malfunction or become damaged.
- Do not use the Switch with silver-plated contacts for long periods if the switching frequency of the Switch is comparatively low or the load is minute. Otherwise, sulfuric film will be generated on the contacts and contact failures may result. Use the Switch with goldplated contacts or use a dedicated Switch for minute loads instead.
- Do not use the Switch in locations with corrosive gas, such as sulfuric gas $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}\right.$ or $\left.\mathrm{SO}_{2}\right)$, ammonium gas $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)$, nitric gas $\left(\mathrm{HNO}_{3}\right)$, or chlorine gas $\left(\mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right)$, or high temperature and humidity. Otherwise, contact failure or corrosion damage may result.
- If the Switch is used in locations with silicone gas, arc energy may create silicon dioxide $\left(\mathrm{SiO}_{2}\right)$ on the contacts and a contact failure may result. If there is silicone oil, silicone sealant, or wire covered with silicone close to the Switch, attach a contact protective circuit to suppress the arcing of the Switch or eliminate the source of silicone gas generation.


## Regular Inspection and Replacement

- If the Switch is normally closed with low switching frequency (e.g., once or less than once a day), a reset failure may result due to the deterioration of the parts of the Switch. Regularly inspect the Switch and make sure that the Switch is in good working order.
- In addition to the mechanical durability or electrical durability of the Switch described previously, the durability of the Switch may decrease due to the deterioration of each part, especially rubber, resin, and metal. Regularly inspect the Switch and replace any part that has deteriorated in order to prevent accidents from occurring.
- Be sure to mount the Switch securely in a clean location to ensure ease of inspection and replacement. The Switch with operation indicator is available, which is ideal if the location is dark or does not allow easy inspection or replacement.



## Storage of Switch

- When storing the Switch, make sure that the location is free of corrosive gas, such as $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{SO}_{2}, \mathrm{NH}_{3}, \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$, or $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$, or dust and does not have a high temperature or humidity.
- Be sure to inspect the Switch before use if it has been stored for three months or more.


## Weather Resistance, Cold Resistance, and Heat Resistance

Silicon rubber is used to increase resistance to weather, cold, and heat. Silicon rubber, however, can generate silicon gas. (This can occur at room temperature, but the amount of silicon gas generated increases at higher temperatures.) Silicon gas will react as a result of arc energy and form silicon oxide $\left(\mathrm{SiO}_{2}\right)$. If silicon oxide accumulates on the contacts, contact interference can occur and can interfere with the device. Before using a Switch, test it under actual application conditions (including the environment and operating frequency) to confirm that no problems will occur in actual.

## Outdoor Use

- If the Limit Switch is used in places with sludge or dust powder spray, make sure that the mechanical parts are sealed with a rubber cap.
- The rubber materials exposed to ozone may deteriorate. Check that the rubber parts are made of environment-resistive materials, such as chloroprene, silicone, or fluorine rubber.
- Due to capillary attraction, rainwater may enter the Limit Switch through the lead wires or sheath. Be sure to cover the wire connections in a terminal box so that they are not directly exposed to rainwater.
- If the Limit Switch is used outdoors, the steel parts of the Limit Switch (such as the screws and plunger parts) may corrode. Consider the use of outdoor models, such as WL- $\square \mathrm{P} 1$ or D4C- $\square \mathrm{P}$.
- "Limit Switch is used outdoors" refers to an environment where the Limit Switch is exposed directly to rainwater or sunlight (e.g., multistory parking facilities) excluding locations with corrosive gas or salty breezes. A Limit Switch used outdoors may not release due to icing and may not satisfy specified standards.


## Operation

- Carefully determine the position and shape of the dog or cam so that the actuator will not abruptly snap back, thus causing shock. In order to operate the Limit Switch at a comparatively high speed, use a dog or cam that keeps the Limit Switch turned ON for a sufficient time so that the relay or valve will be sufficiently energized.
- The method of operation, the shape of the cam or dog, the operating frequency, and the travel after operation have a large influence on the durability and operating accuracy of the Limit Switch. The cam or dog must be smooth in shape.

- Appropriate force must be imposed on the actuator by the cam or dog in both rotary operation and linear operation. If the dog touches the lever as shown below, the operating position will not be stable.

- Unbalanced force must not be imposed on the actuator. Otherwise, wear and tear on the actuator may result.

- With a roller actuator, the dog must touch the actuator at a right angle. The actuator or shaft may deform or break if the dog touches the actuator (roller) at an oblique angle.

- Make sure that the actuator does not exceed the OT (overtravel) range, otherwise the Limit Switch may malfunction. When mounting the Limit Switch, be sure to adjust the Limit Switch carefully while considering the whole movement of the actuator.

- The Limit Switch may soon malfunction if the OT is excessive. Therefore, adjustments and careful consideration of the position of the Limit Switch and the expected OT of the actuator are necessary when mounting the Limit Switch.

- When using a pin-plunger actuator, make sure that the stroke of the actuator and the movement of the dog are located along a single straight line.

- Be sure to use the Limit Switch according to the characteristics of the actuator. If a roller arm lever actuator is used, do not attempt to actuate the Limit Switch in the direction shown below.

Incorrect


- Do not modify the actuator to change the OP.
- With the long actuator of an Adjustable Roller Lever Switch, the following countermeasures against lever shaking are recommended.

1. Make the rear edge of the dog smooth with an angle of $15^{\circ}$ to $30^{\circ}$ or make it in the shape of a quadratic curve.
2. Design the circuit so that no error signal will be generated.
3. Use or set a switch that is actuated in one direction only.

- With a bevel plunger actuator, make sure that the width of the dog is wider than that of the plunger.



## Dog Design

## Operating Speed, Dog Angle, and Relationship with Actuator

Before designing a dog, carefully consider the operating speed and angle of the dog $(\phi)$ and their relationship with the shape of the actuator. The optimum operating speed $(\mathrm{V})$ of a standard dog at an angle of $30^{\circ}$ to $45^{\circ}$ is $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ maximum.

## Roller Lever Switches

1. Non-overtravel Dog

Dog speed: $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ max. (standard speed)


| $\phi$ | V max. (m/s) | $y$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $30^{\circ}$ | 0.4 | 0.8 (TT) |
| $45^{\circ}$ | 0.25 | $80 \%$ of total travel |
| $60^{\circ}$ | 0.1 |  |
| $60^{\circ}$ to $90^{\circ}$ | 0.05 (low speed) |  |

Dog speed: $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s} \leq \mathrm{V} \leq 2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ (high speed)


| $\theta$ | $\phi$ | V max. (m/s) | y |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $45^{\circ}$ | $45^{\circ}$ | 0.5 | 0.5 to 0.8 (TT) |
| $50^{\circ}$ | $40^{\circ}$ | 0.6 | 0.5 to 0.8 (TT) |
| $60^{\circ}$ to $55^{\circ}$ | $30^{\circ}$ to $35^{\circ}$ | 1.3 | 0.5 to 0.7 (TT) |
| $75^{\circ}$ to $65^{\circ}$ | $15^{\circ}$ to $25^{\circ}$ | 2 | 0.5 to 0.7 (TT) |

Note: The above y values indicate the ratio ranges based on TT (total travel). Therefore, the optimum pressing distance of the dog is between $50 \%$ and $80 \%$ (or $50 \%$ and $70 \%$ ).
2. Overtravel Dog

Dog speed: $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ max.


| $\phi$ | V max. (m/s) | y |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $30^{\circ}$ | 0.4 | 0.8 (TT) |
| $45^{\circ}$ | 0.25 | $80 \%$ of total travel |
| $60^{\circ}$ | 0.1 |  |
| $60^{\circ}$ to $90^{\circ}$ | 0.05 (low speed) |  |

Dog speed: $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s} \mathrm{min}$
If the speed of the overtravel dog is comparatively high, make the rear edge of the dog smooth at an angle of $15^{\circ}$ to $30^{\circ}$ or make it in the shape of a quadratic curve. Then lever shaking will be reduced.


| $\theta$ | $\phi$ | V max. (m/s) | y |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $45^{\circ}$ | $45^{\circ}$ | 0.5 | 0.5 to $0.8(\mathrm{TT})$ |
| $50^{\circ}$ | $40^{\circ}$ | 0.6 | 0.5 to $0.8(\mathrm{TT})$ |
| $60^{\circ}$ to $55^{\circ}$ | $30^{\circ}$ to $35^{\circ}$ | 1.3 | 0.5 to $0.7(\mathrm{TT})$ |
| $75^{\circ}$ to $65^{\circ}$ | $15^{\circ}$ to $25^{\circ}$ | 2 | 0.5 to $0.7(\mathrm{TT})$ |

Note: The above y values indicate the ratio ranges based on TT (total travel). Therefore, the optimum pressing distance of the dog is between $50 \%$ and $80 \%$ (or $50 \%$ and $70 \%$ ).

## Plunger Switches

If the dog overrides the actuator, the front and rear of the dog may be the same in shape, provided that the dog is not designed to be separated from the actuator abruptly.
Roller Plunger


| $\phi$ | V max. (m/s) | $y$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $30^{\circ}$ | 0.25 | 0.6 to 0.8 (TT) |
| $20^{\circ}$ | 0.5 | 0.5 to 0.7 (TT) |

Ball Plunger


| $\phi$ | V max. (m/s) | $y$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $30^{\circ}$ | 0.25 | 0.6 to 0.8 (TT) |
| $20^{\circ}$ | 0.5 | 0.5 to 0.7 (TT) |

Bevel Plunger


| $\phi$ | V max. (m/s) | $y$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $30^{\circ}$ | 0.25 | 0.6 to 0.8 (TT) |
| $20^{\circ}$ | 0.5 | 0.5 to 0.7 (TT) |

Note: The above y values indicate the ratio ranges based on TT (total travel). Therefore, the optimum pressing distance of the dog is between $60 \%$ and $80 \%$ (or $50 \%$ and $70 \%$ ).

## Fork Lever Lock Models



Note: Design the shape of the dog so that it does not come in contact with the other roller lever when the actuator is inverted.

## Stroke Settings vs. Dog Movement Distance

- The following information on stroke settings is based on the movement distance of the dog instead of the actuator angle. The following is the optimum stroke of the Limit Switch.

Optimum stroke: PT + \{Rated OT x (0.7 to 1.0 ) \}
In terms of angles, the optimum stroke is expressed as $\theta_{1}+\theta_{2}$.


- The movement distance of the dog based on the optimum stroke is expressed by the following formula.

Movement distance of dog

$$
\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{R} \sin \theta+\frac{\mathrm{R}(1-\cos \theta)}{\tan \phi}(\mathrm{mm})
$$



ф: Dog angle
$\theta$ : Optimum stroke angle
R: Actuator length
X: Dog movement distance

- The distance between the reference line and the bottom of the dog based on the optimum stroke is expressed by the following formula.

a: Distance
: Roller radius
Y: Distance between reference line and bottom of dog


## Dog Surface

- The surface of dog touching the actuator should be 6.3 S in quality and a hardness of approximately HV450.
- For smooth operation of the actuator, apply molybdenum disulfide grease to the actuator and the dog touching the actuator. This is ideal for Limit Switches of drip-proof construction and Multiple Limit Switches.


## Maintenance and Repairs

- The user of the system must not attempt to perform maintenance and repairs. Contact the manufacturer of the system concerning maintenance and repairs.


## Other

- The standard material for the switch seal is nitrile rubber (NBR), which has superior resistance to oil. Depending on the type of oil or chemicals in the application environment, however, NBR may deteriorate, e.g., swell or shrink. Confirm performance in advance.
- The correct Switch must be selected for the load to ensure contact reliability. Refer to precautions for micro loads in individual product information for details.
- When using a Limit Switch with a long lever or long rod lever, make sure that the lever is in the downward direction.
- Wire the leads as shown in the following diagram.


## Correct Wiring



## Incorrect Wiring



Typical Problems, Probable Causes, and Remedies

| Problem |  | Probable cause | Remedy <br> - Change the design of the dog or cam and smooth the contacting surface of the cam. <br> - Scrutinize the suitability of the actuator. Make sure that the actuator does not bounce. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mechanical failure | 1. The actuator does not operate. <br> 2. The actuator does not return. <br> 3. The actuator has been deformed. <br> 4. The actuator is worn. <br> 5. The actuator has been damaged. | The shape of the dog or cam is incorrect. |  |
|  |  | The contacting surface of the dog or cam is rough. |  |
|  |  | The actuator in use is not suitable. |  |
|  |  | The operating direction of the actuator is not correct. |  |
|  |  | The operation speed is excessively high. | - Attach a decelerating device or change the mounting position of the Switch. |
|  |  | Excessive stroke. | - Change the stroke. |
|  |  | The rubber or grease hardened due to low temperature. | - Use a cold-resistive switch. |
|  |  | The accumulation of sludge, dust, or cuttings. | - Use a drip-proof model or one with high degree of protection. <br> - Use a protection cover and change the solvent and materials. |
|  |  | Dissolution, expansion, or swelling damage to the rubber parts of the driving mechanism. |  |
|  | There is a large deviation in operating position (with malfunctioning involved). | Damage to and wear and tear of the internal movable spring. | - Regularly inspect the Switch. <br> - Use a better quality switch. <br> - Tighten the mounting screws securely. Use a mounting board. |
|  |  | Wear and tear of the internal mechanism. |  |
|  |  | The loosening of the mounting screws causing the position to be unstable. |  |
|  | The terminal part wobbles. (The mold part has been deformed.) | Overheating due to a long soldering time. | - Solder the Switch quickly. <br> - Change the lead wire according to the carry current and ratings. |
|  |  | The Switch has been connected to and pulled by thick lead wires with excessive force. |  |
|  |  | High temperature or thermal shock resulted. | - Use a temperature-resistive switch or change mounting positions. |
| Failures related to chemical or physical characteristics | Contact chattering | Vibration or shock is beyond the rated value. | - Attach an anti-vibration mechanism. <br> - Attach a rubber circuit to the solenoid. <br> - Increase the operating speed (with an accelerating mechanism). |
|  |  | Shock has been generated from a device other than the Switch. |  |
|  |  | Too-slow operating speed. |  |
|  | Oil or water penetration | The sealing part has not been tightened sufficiently. | - Use a drip-proof or waterproof switch. <br> - Use the correct connector and cable. (Use a sealed connector for sealed switches.) |
|  |  | The wrong connector has been selected and does not conform to the cable. |  |
|  |  | The wrong switch has been selected. |  |
|  |  | The terminal part is not molded. |  |
|  |  | The Switch has been burnt or carbonated due to the penetration of dust or oil. |  |
|  | Deterioration of the rubber part | The expansion and dissolution of the rubber caused by solvent or lubricating oil. | - Use an oil-resistant rubber or fluororesin bellows. <br> - Use a weather-resistant rubber or protective cover. <br> - Use a switch with a metal bellows protective cover. |
|  |  | Cracks due to direct sunlight or ozone. |  |
|  |  | Damage to the rubber caused by scattered or heated cuttings. |  |
|  | Corrosion (rusting or cracks) | The oxidation of metal parts resulted due to corrosive solvent or lubricating oil. | - Change the lubricating oil. <br> - Change mounting positions. <br> - Use a crack-resistant material. |
|  |  | The Switch has been operated in a corrosive environment, near the sea, or on board a ship. |  |
|  |  | The electrical deterioration of metal parts of the Switch resulted due to the ionization of cooling water or lubricating oil. |  |
|  |  | The cracking of alloyed copper due to rapid changes in temperature. |  |
| Failures related to electric characteristics | No actuation. <br> No current breakage. Contact welding | Inductive interference in the DC circuit. | - Add an erasing circuit. |
|  |  | Carbon generated on the surface of the contacts due to switching operations. | - Use a switch with a special alloy contact or use a sealed switch. |
|  |  | A short-circuit or contact weld due to contact migration. | - Reduce the switching frequency or use a switch with a large switching capacity. |
|  |  | Contact weld due to an incorrectly connected power source. | - Change the circuit design. |
|  |  | Foreign materials or oil penetrated into the contact area. | - Use a protective box. |

## Degree of Protection for Limit Switches

Note: International protection degrees are determined by the following tests. Be sure to check the sealing capability under the actual operating environment and conditions before actual use.

■IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) Standards (IEC 60529 January 1997)


Degree of protection against water
Degree of protection against solid materials
International protection mark

## Degree of Protection from Solid Materials

| Degree | Protection |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | No protection |  |
| 1 | Protects against penetration of any solid object such as a hand that is 50 mm or more in diameter. |  |
| 2 |  | Protects against penetration of any solid object such as a finger that is 12.5 mm or more in diameter. |
| 3 |  | Protects against penetration of any solid object such as a wire that is 1 mm or more in diameter. |
| 5 |  | Protects against penetration of dust of a quantity that may malfunction the protect or obstruct the |
| safety operation of the product. |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |

Degree of Protection Against Water

| Degree | Protection |  | Test method (with fresh water) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | No protection | Not protected against water. | No test |  |
| 1 | Protection against water drops <br> W, | Protects against vertical drops of water towards the product. | Water is dropped vertically towards the product from the test machine for 10 min . |  |
| 2 | Protection against water drops <br> 世祘 $\square$ | Protects against drops of water approaching at a maximum angle of $15^{\circ}$ to the left, right, back, and front of vertical towards the product. | Water is dropped for 2.5 min each (i.e., 10 min in total) towards the product inclined $15^{\circ}$ to the left, right, back, and front from the test machine. |  |
| 3 | Protection against sprinkled water | Protects against sprinkled water approaching at a maximum angle of $60^{\circ}$ from vertical towards the product. | Water is sprinkled at a maximum angle of $60^{\circ}$ to the left and right from vertical for 10 min from the test machine | Water rate is 0.07 liter/min per hole. |
| 4 | Protection against water spray | Protects against water spray approaching at any angle towards the product. | Water is sprayed at any angle towards the product for 10 min from the test machine. | Water rate is 0.07 liter/min per hole. |
| 5 | Protection against water jet spray | Protects against water jet spray approaching at any angle towards the product. | Water is jet sprayed at any angle towards the product for 1 min per square meter for at least 3 min in total from the test machine. |  |
| 6 | Protection against high-pressure water jet spray | Protects against highpressure water jet spray approaching at any angle towards the product. | Water is jet sprayed at any angle towards the product for 1 min per square meter for at least 3 min in total from the test machine. |  |
| 7 | Protection underwater (see note 1) | Resists the penetration of water when the product is placed underwater at specified pressure for a specified time. | The product is placed 1 m deep in water (if the product is 850 mm max. in height) for 30 min . |  |
| 8 | Protection underwater (see note 2) | Can be used continuously underwater. | The test method is determined by the | anufacturer and user. |

## Degree of Protection

The following shows the degree of protection as an initial characteristic of each Limit Switch model. The degree of protection may change upon deterioration. For more details, refer to the information on degree of protection under Characteristics in the relevant section.


[^0]
## Overview of Connectors

## Connectors (SC Series)

Cabtire cables and flexible tubes with various diameters are used to connect factory machines and controllers with Limit Switches. To ensure the watertightness of the edges of the conduits, use the SC connector according to the kind of Limit Switch.

## Connector for Cabtire Cable/Flexible Tube

| Conduit | Applicable cable | Inner diameter (D) of seal rubber | External diameter of cable |  | Model | Applicable model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min. | Max. |  |  |
| G1/2 <br> (JIS B 0202) | Cabtire cable (general-purpose) | 7 dia. mm | 5.5 dia. mm | 7.5 dia. mm | SC-1M | WL, D4A-N, D4BN, ZE, ZV, ZV2, VB |
|  |  | 9 dia. mm | 7.5 dia. mm | 9.5 dia. mm | SC-2M |  |
|  |  | 12.5 dia. mm | 11 dia. mm | 13 dia. mm | SC-3M |  |
|  |  | 14 dia. mm | 12 dia. mm | 14 dia. mm | SC-4M |  |
|  |  | 11 dia. mm | 9 dia. mm | 11 dia. mm | SC-5M |  |
|  | Cabtire cable (anti-corrosive) | 7 dia. mm | 5.5 dia. mm | 7.5 dia. mm | SC-21 |  |
|  |  | 9 dia. mm | 7.5 dia. mm | 9.5 dia. mm | SC-22 |  |
|  |  | 12.5 dia. mm | 11 dia. mm | 13 dia. mm | SC-23 |  |
|  |  | 14 dia. mm | 12 dia. mm | 14 dia. mm | SC-24 |  |
|  |  | 11 dia. mm | 9 dia. mm | 11 dia. mm | SC-25 |  |
| 1/2-14NPT | Cabtire cable | 7 dia. mm | 5.5 dia. mm | 7.5 dia. mm | SC-1PT | D4A-N |
|  |  | 9 dia. mm | 7.5 dia. mm | 9.5 dia. mm | SC-2PT |  |
|  |  | 12.5 dia. mm | 11 dia. mm | 13 dia. mm | SC-3PT |  |
|  |  | 14 dia. mm | 12 dia. mm | 14 dia. mm | SC-4PT |  |
|  |  | 11 dia. mm | 9 dia. mm | 11 dia. mm | SC-5PT |  |

Note: 1. Use SC-21 to SC-25 together with the rubber ring and conduit washer for the SC-P2.
2. It is necessary to use sealing tape with SC Connectors. However, SC-1M to SC-5M are provided with an O-ring and therefore the sealing is ensured without sealing tape.
Simple Connector

| Conduit | Applicable cable | Inner diameter (D) of seal rubber | External diameter of cable |  | Model | Applicable model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min. | Max. |  |  |
| G1/2 <br> (JIS B 0202) | Cabtire cable | 10.6 dia. mm | 8.5 dia. mm | 10.5 dia. mm | SC-P2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WL, D4A-N, D4B-N, } \\ & \text { ZE, ZV, ZV2, VB } \end{aligned}$ |
| Pg13.5 |  | 9.6 dia. mm | 7.5 dia. mm | 9.5 dia. mm | SC-P3 | WL $\square$-G, D4B-N |
| G1/2 <br> (JIS B 0202) |  | 9 dia. mm | 7.5 dia. mm | 9 dia. mm | SC-6 | D4A-N, D4B-N, D4N*, D4N-R*, WL, ZE, ZE, ZV, ZV2, VB |

Note: $\quad$ The casings for SC-P2, -P3 and -6 are made of resin. If more sealing capability is required, use one of SC-1M to SC-5M, which have metal casings. Models marked with an asterisk ( ${ }^{*}$ ) however, can only be used with resin connectors.

## Dimensions and Structure

## Connectors for Cabtire Cable/Flexible Tube

SC-P2 accessories and sealing tape must be used together with models without an O-ring in order to prevent ingress of oil or water. Follow the instructions given under Conduits on page 33.

Metal Models without O-ring
G1/2
SC-21 to 25


Ball head lock nut


Metal Models with O-ring
G1/2


Metal Models without O-ring
1/2-14NPT
(U.S.-standard screws)

SC-1PT to 5PT


Note: Dimensions not shown in the above diagrams have a variation of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$.

## Simple Connectors (Not Suitable for Locations Subject to Oil or Water)



Note: Dimensions not shown in the above diagrams have a variation of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$.
Diameter of Part Marked with Asterisk

| Model | Inner diameter (D) of sealed rubber | Internal diameter (E) of washer | Applicable cable |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| SC-21, 1M, 1PT | 7 dia. mm | 10.4 dia. mm | 5.5 to 7.5 dia. mm |
| SC-22, 2M, 2PT | 9 dia. mm | 13.2 dia. mm | 7.5 to 9.5 dia. mm |
| SC-23, 3M, 3PT | 12.5 dia. mm | 14.6 dia. mm | 11 to 13 dia. mm |
| SC-24, 4M, 4PT | 14 dia. mm | 14.6 dia. mm | 12 to 14 dia. mm |
| SC-25, 5M, 5PT | 11 dia. mm | 13.2 dia. mm | 9 to 11 dia. mm |
| SC-6 | 9 dia. mm | 10 dia. mm | 7.5 to 9 dia. mm |

## SC- $\square$ F $\square$ FA Connectors

The SC- $\square \mathrm{F} \square$ is a snap-on connecting model that greatly reduces the time-consuming effort for wiring the Limit Switch. The SC- $\square \mathrm{F} \square$ is easily and quickly connected or disconnected and its degree of protection is IP67.

## Ordering Information

## FA Connector



FA Connector


Connecting Cable


## FA Connectors

| Model | Number of <br> conductors | Rated voltage | Size of conduit | Size of crimp <br> terminal | Applicable model |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| SC-2F | 2 | 125 VDC | JIS B 0202 | M4 |  |
| SC-2FAD | 2 | 250 VAC | WL |  |  |
| SC-4F4D | 4 | 125 VDC |  |  |  |
| SC-4F4AD | 4 | 250 VAC |  |  |  |

Connecting Cables


Connections to Sensor I/O Connectors

| Voltage specification | Number of conductors | FA Connector | Sensor I/O Connector | Connection |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AC | 2 | SC-2FAD | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{XS} 2 \mathrm{~F}-\mathrm{A} 421-\mathrm{BO}-\mathrm{A} \\ \uparrow \\ \mathrm{D}: 2-\mathrm{m} \text { cord } \\ \mathrm{G}: 5-\mathrm{m} \text { cord } \end{array}$ |  |
|  | 4 | SC-4F4AD | $\begin{gathered} \text { XS2F-A421- } \square 90-A \\ 4 \\ D: 2 \mathrm{~m} \\ \text { G: } 5 \mathrm{~m} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| DC | 2 | SC-2F |  |  |
|  | 4 | SC-4F4D | XS2F-D421- $\square 80-\mathrm{A},$4 <br> $\mathrm{D}: 2 \mathrm{~m}$ <br> $\mathrm{G}: 5 \mathrm{~m}$ |  |

Dimensions

SC-2F


SC-2FAD


SC-4F4AF


SC-4F4D


Built-in DC connector


Note: 1. Each dimension has a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ unless otherwise specified.
2. Figures in parentheses are connector pin numbers.

## Conduits

## Connector for Cabtire Cable/Flexible Tube

G1/2, 1/2-14NPT
To connect a Limit Switch with a connector, insert a rubber ring first and then a washer into the conduit inlet of the switch body, put a rubber seal, washer, and nut in this order onto the tapered part of the connector and tighten the nut securely. Then tighten the conduit inlet with the connector to maintain high sealing capability. Apply sealing tape to the edge of the connector on the conduit inlet side to increase sealing capability.


Note: The hexagonal nut of the SC-P2 can be removed if necessary before inserting the rubber ring and washer into the conduit inlet.

G3/4
Insert the seal ring into the conduit opening of the switch box and tighten the seal ring securely with the connector. Next, insert the seal rubber into the tapered portion of the connector and then the washer. Tighten the seal rubber and washer securely with the lock nut so that so that the proper sealing performance of the connector will be maintained. Finally, apply a sealing tape to the connector conduit.


## Two-circuit Limit Switch/Long-life Two-circuit Limit Switch WLWLM

## Wide Range of Two-circuit Switches; Select One for the Operating Environment/ Application

- A wide selection of models are available, including the overtravel models with greater OT, indicator-equipped models for checking operation, low-temperature models, heat-resistant models, and corrosion-proof models.
- Microload models are added to the product lineup.
- Meets EN/IEC standards (only Switches with ground terminals and prewired connectors with DC specifications).
- Switches with ground terminals and prewired connectors with DC specifications have the CE marking.



## Features

## Standard Models

## Many Variations in Standard Limit Switches

A Wide Range of Models
The WL Series provides a complete range of Limit Switches with a long history of meeting user needs. Select environment-resistant specifications, actuators for essentially any workpiece, operating sensitivity matched to the workpiece, operation indicators to aid operation and maintenance, and various wiring specifications.

## Environment-resistant Models

Select from Six Types of Environment Resistance
The series includes Airtight Switches, Hermetic Switches, Heatresistant Switches, Low-temperature Switches, Corrosion-proof switches, and Weather-proof Switches. Select the one required by the onsite environment.

## Spatter-prevention Models

## Excellent Performance on Arc Welding Lines

 or Sites with Spattering Cutting Powder
## Ideal for Welding Sites

Stainless steel and resins that resist adhesion of spatters are used to prevent troubles caused by zinc powder generated during welding.

## Long-life Models

## Mechanical Endurance of 30 Million Operations

## Long-life Models for High-frequency Applications

Long life has been achieved by increasing the resistance to friction and creating better sliding properties in the head mechanism. Greater visibility is provided when setting with a fluorescent display for setting the stroke.


O-rings, cover seals, and other measures provide a waterproof, dripproof structure (IP67).

## Approved Standards to Aid Export Machines

Various WL/WLM switches are approved by UL, CSA, TÜV, EN/IEC, and CCC making them ideal for export machines.
High-precision Models Available in All Switch Types; Ideal for Position Control
High-precision models achieve a very small movement to operation (approx. $5^{\circ}$ ) and a repeat accuracy that is twice that of basic models.
Operation Indicators for Easier Daily Inspections (See note.)
Confirm operation with a neon lamp or LED for easier startup confirmations and maintenance.

Note: Specify the type of operation indicator for general-purpose models. Provided on standard models for spatter-prevention and long-life models.
Models with Connectors Provided with All Switch Types
Reduced wiring with one-touch connection. Connectors that also make Switch replacement easier are provided with direct-wired and prewired models).

## Product Configuration

## Selection by Purpose



## Tables of Models

## General-purpose, Spatter-prevention, and Long-life Switches

## Actuators/Heads

| Type | Generalpurpose | Actuators |  |  | Features | Head specifications |  | Spatterprevention | Long-life |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Model | Roller lever | Plunger | Flexible rod | Total travel (TT) | One-side operation | Head mounting | Model | Model |
| Basic | WL $\square$ | Possible | Possible | Possible | - With a Roller Lever | Possible (See note 1.) (Except for long-life models.) | Any of 4 directions | WLCA2-■S | WLMCA2 $\square$ |
| Generalpurpose Overtravel | WLH $\square$ | Possible | --- | --- | - Overtravel is large, making setting the dog easier. <br> - Mounting is compatible with WLH2. | Not possible (See note 2.) | Any of 4 directions | WLH2-■S | WLH2 $\square$ |
| High-sensitivity Overtravel | WLG $\square$ | Possible | --- | --- | - Operation is highly sensitive with only $10^{\circ}$ pretravel. <br> - Overtravel is large, making setting the dog easier. <br> - Mounting is compatible with WLG2. | Not possible (See note 2.) | Any of 4 directions | WLG2-■S | WLMG2■ |
| Overtravel, $90^{\circ}$ operation | WLD-2 <br> WL■-2N | Possible <br> Possible | --- | --- | - Overtravel is large, making setting the dog easier. <br> - Mounting is compatible with WLCA2-2. | Not possible <br> (See note 2.) <br> Possible <br> (See note 1.) | Any of 4 directions <br> Either of 2 directions | --- | --- |
| High-precision | WLGCA2 | Possible | --- | --- | - Repeat accuracy is twice that of basic models. <br> - Operation is highly sensitive with only $5^{\circ}$ pretravel. <br> - Ideal for positioning, e.g., with machine tools. | Not possible (See note 2.) | Any of 4 directions | WLGCA2-■S | WLMGCA2 $\square$ |
| Protective | WLCA32- $\square$ | Possible | -- | --- | - When the dog throws the lever, the output is reversed and the reversed output is held even after the dog passed. The original status is returned to only after the dog passed. | --- | Any of 4 directions | -- | --- |

Note 1. One-side operation means that three operational directions can be selected electrically, according to the change in direction of the operating plunger. The operating plunger is set for operation on both sides before delivery.
2. Those models for which one-side operation is impossible can only operate on both sides.

## Connectors and Conduits

| Wiring type | General-purpose | Connector/conduit specifications | Spatter-prevention | Long-life |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Model |  | Model | Model |
| Direct-wired connector | WL $\square$ - $\square$ LDK $\square$ | - SC-2F/-4F Connector built-in | --- | WLM $\square$-LDK $\square$ |
| Pre-wired connector | WL $\square-\square$ LD-M1 $\square$ <br> WL $\square-\square$ LD- $\square$ GJ $\square$ <br> WL $\square-\square L D-D K 1 E J$ | - XS2H-series Pre-wired Connector built-in | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WL } \square-\square \text { S-M1 } \square J-1 \\ & \text { WL } \square \text { - } \square \text { S-DGJS03 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WLM } \square \text {-LD-M1J } \\ & \text { WLM } \square \text {-LD- } \square G J \square \end{aligned}$ |
| Conduit (screw terminal) | WL口-口 <br> WL $\square-\square$ G1 $\square$ <br> WL $\square-\square \mathrm{G} \square$ <br> WL $\square-\square \mathrm{Y} \square$ <br> WL $\square-\square T S \square$ | - G1/2 with no ground terminal <br> - G1/2 with ground terminal <br> - Pg13.5 with ground terminal <br> - M20 with ground terminal <br> - 1/2 14NPT with ground terminal | --- | WLM■-LD |

## Environment-resistant Switches

| Type | Item Model | Environment-resistant |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Application | Environment-resistant construction | Applicable models |
| Airtight seal | WL $\square$-55 | For uses in locations subject to cutting oil or water | Uses the W-10FB3-55 Airtight Built-in Switch. <br> Note: Use the SC Connector for the conduit opening. | All models except the low-temperature and heat-resistant models <br> Note: Models can be produced using standard actuators. |
| Hermetic seal (Molded terminals/ Anti-coolant) | WL■-139 |  | Refer to page 55 for information on the envi-ronment-resistant construction of Switches with Hermetic Seals. | All models except the low-temperature and heat-resistant models |
|  | WL $\square$-140 |  |  |  |
|  | WL $\square$-141 |  |  | Note: Models can be produced using standard actuators. |
|  | WL $\square$-145 |  |  |  |
|  | WL $\square$-RP40 |  |  | Only the WLCA2, |
|  | WL $\square$-RP60 |  |  | WLGCA2, or WLH2 can be produced for the WLD-141 and WL $\square$-145. |
| Low-temperature (See note.) | WLD-TC | Can be used at a temperature of $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (operating temperature range: <br> -40 to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ), but cannot withstand icing. | Uses a general-purpose built-in switch. Silicone rubber is used for rubber parts such as the O-ring, gasket, etc. | All models except airtight seal, hermetic seal, heat-resistant, corrosion-proof, and indicatorequipped models |
| Heat-resistant (See note.) | WL $\square$-TH | Can be used in temperatures of $120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (operating temperature range: 5 to $120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ). | Uses a special built-in switch made from heat-resistant resin. <br> Silicone rubber is used for rubber parts such as the O-ring, gasket etc. | All models except airtight seal, hermetic seal, heat-resistant, corrosion-proof, and indicatorequipped, nylon roller (WLCA226N), seal roller models, and resin rod (WLNJ-2) models |
| Corrosion-proof | WL $\square$-RP | For use in locations subject to corrosive gases and chemicals. | Diecast parts, such as the switch box, are made of corrosion-proof aluminum. <br> Rubber sealing parts are made of fluorine rubber which aids in resisting oil, chemicals and adverse weather conditions. <br> Exposed nuts and screws (except the actuator section) are made of stainless steel. <br> Moving and rotary parts such as rollers are made of sintered stainless steel or stainless steel. | All models except overtravel ( $90^{\circ}$ operation), fork lever lock (WLCA32-41 to -43), low-temperature, heat-resistant, and in-dicator-equipped models |
| Weather-proof | WL $\square$-P1 | For use in parking lots and other outdoor locations. | Rubber parts are made from silicone rubber, which has a high-tolerance to deterioration over time and changes in temperature. <br> Rollers are made of stainless steel to improve corrosion resistance. <br> Exposed nuts and screws are made of stainless steel. | Only general-purpose overtravel (WLH2/12) and high-sensitivity overtravel (WLG2/12) models (excluding heat-resistant models). |

Note: Weather Resistance, Cold Resistance, and Heat Resistance
Silicon rubber is used to increase resistance to weather, cold, and heat. Silicon rubber, however, can generate silicon gas. (This can occur at room temperature, but the amount of silicon gas generated increases at higher temperatures.) Silicon gas will react as a result of arc energy and form silicon oxide $\left(\mathrm{SiO}_{2}\right)$. If silicon oxide accumulates on the contacts, contact interference can occur and can interfere with the device. Before using a Switch, test it under actual application conditions (including the environment and operating frequency) to confirm that no problems will occur in actual.

## Selection Guide

With the WL Series, OMRON will combine the switch, Actuator, and wiring method required to build the ideal switch for your application.
The WL Series consists of four basic types: General-purpose, Envi-
ronment-resistant, Spatter-prevention, and Long-life Switches.
WLCA2 Switches can be used for the most common applications.
According to Operating Environment

|  | Environment | Key specifications |  | Models |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Normal | Water-resistant to IP67. | WL $\square$ WLM | General-purpose Switches Long-life Switches |
|  | High-temperature | To increase heat resistance, the rubber material (silicon rubber) and the material of the built-in switch have been changed. | WL $\square$-TH | Heat-resistant <br> Switches (See note.) |
|  | Low-temperature | To increase resistance to cold, silicon rubber and other measures are used. | WL $\square$-TC | Low-temperature Switches (See note.) |
|  | Outdoors | Rubber parts are made from silicone rubber, which has a high-tolerance to deterioration over time and changes in temperature. <br> Rollers are made of stainless steel to improve corrosion resistance. Exposed nuts and screws are made of stainless steel. | WL $\square$-P1 | Weather-proof Switches (See note.) |
|  | Chemicals and oil | Corrosion-proof aluminum diecast has been used for the housing, fluorine rubber has been used for rubber parts, and stainless steel has been used for screws and nuts (except for actuator) to increase resistance to oils, chemicals, and weather. | WL $\square$-RP | Corrosion-proof Switches (See note.) |
|  | Water drops and mist | Uses an airtight built-in switch. | WL $\square$-55 | Airtight Switches (See note.) |
|  | Constant water drops and mist | Cables attached. Uses a general-purpose built-in switch. The case cover and conduit opening are molded from epoxy resin to increase the seal. The cover cannot be removed. | WL■-139 <br> Hermetic, Molded-terminal Switches (See note.) |  |
|  |  | Cables attached. Uses an airtight built-in switch. The case cover and box interior are molded from epoxy resin to increase the seal. The cover cannot be removed. The SC connector can be removed, so it is possible to use flexible conduits for the cable. | WL $\square$-RP40 <br> Hermetic, Molded-terminal Switches (See note.) |  |
|  |  | Cables attached. Uses an airtight built-in switch. <br> The cover screws, case cover, box interior, and conduit opening are molded from epoxy resin to increase the seal. (The cover cannot be removed.) | $\text { WL } \square-140$ <br> Hermetic, Molded-terminal Switches (See note.) |  |
|  | Constant water drops or splattering cutting powder | Cables attached. Uses an airtight built-in switch. The cover screws, case cover, box interior, conduit opening, box head, and head screws are molded from epoxy resin to increase the seal. (The cover cannot be removed.) The Head opening is protected from cutting powder. -141: The Head section is molded from epoxy resin; Head direction cannot be changed. <br> -145: The Head section is molded from epoxy resin; Head can be in any of 4 directions. | WL $\square$-141, - 145 <br> Hermetic, Molded-terminal Switches (See note.) <br> (Only the WLCA2, WLG2, WLGCA2, and WLH2 can be produced.) |  |
|  | Coolant | Cables attached. Uses an airtight built-in switch. <br> The case cover, box interior, conduit opening, and head screws are molded from epoxy resin to increase the seal. (The cover cannot be removed.) Rubber parts are made from fluorine rubber to increase resistance to coolant. | WL $\square$-RP60 <br> Hermetic, Anti-coolant Switches (See note.) |  |
|  | Spattering from welding | To prevent spatter during welding, a heat-resistant resin is used for the indicator cover and screws and rollers are all made from stainless steel. | WL $\square$-S | Spatter-prevention Switches |

Note: Not all functions can be combined with environment-resistant switches. Refer to the applicable models on the previous page.

## According to Application Conditions

| Conditions | Key specifications |  | Models |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Switching standard loads | 10 A at 125,250 , or 500 VAC 0.8 A at 125 VDC <br> 0.4 A at 250 VDC | WL WL $\square$-S WLM | General-purpose Switches Spatter-prevention Switches Long-life Switches |
| Switching microloads | 0.1 A at 125 VAC , resistive load 0.1 A at 30 VDC , resistive load | WL01 <br> WL01口-S | General-purpose Microload Switches Spatter-prevention Microload Switches |
| Normal durability | Mechanical: 15 million operation min. ( 10 million operation min. for overtravel generalpurpose or high-sensitivity models or flexible rod models) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WL } \square \\ & \text { WL } \square \text {-S } \end{aligned}$ | General-purpose Switches Spatter-prevention Switches |
| Long-life | Mechanical: 30 million operation min. | WLM $\square$ | Long-life Switches |

## According to Ease of Installation and Maintenance

|  | Conditions | Key specifications | Models |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Daily inspections and maintenance checks | Switching light-ON between operating/not operating. (Switching not possible for models with molded terminals.) <br> Neon lamp <br> 125 VAC, 250 VAC | WL $\square$-LE <br> General-purpose, Indicator-equipped (Neon Lamp) Switches WL $\square$-LES <br> Spatter-prevention, Indicator-equipped (Neon Lamp) Switches |
|  |  | Switching light-ON between operating/not operating. (Switching not possible for models with molded terminals.) <br> LED <br> 10 to 115 VAC/DC | WL $\square$-LD <br> General-purpose, Indicator-equipped (LED) Switches WL $\square$-LDS <br> Spatter-prevention, Indicator-equipped (LED) Switches |
|  | Screw tightening and installation | Screw terminals. No ground terminal. Conduit size: G1⁄2 | WL $\square$ General-purpose Switches <br> WLM $\square \quad$ Long-life Switches |
|  |  | Screw terminals. Ground terminal. Conduit size: 4 sizes | WL $\square$ General-purpose Switches |
|  | One-touch connector attachment | Direct-wired connector, 2-core. Greatly reduces wiring work. Waterproof to IP67. | WL $\square-\square L D K 13$ <br> General-purpose, Direct-wired Connector Switches WLM $\square$-LDK13 Long-life, Direct-wired Connector Switches |
|  |  | Direct-wired connector, 4-core. Greatly reduces wiring work. Waterproof to IP67. | WL $\square$ - $\square$ LDK43 <br> General-purpose, Direct-wired Connector Switches WLM $\square$-LDK43 Long-life, Direct-wired Connector Switches |
|  | Connector attachment in control and relay boxes | Pre-wired connector, 2-core. Greatly reduces wiring work. Waterproof to IP67. | WLD-पLD-M1J <br> General-purpose, Pre-wired Connector Switches WLD-■S-M1J-1 <br> Spatter-prevention, Pre-wired Connector Switches WLMD-LD-M1J <br> Long-life, Pre-wired Connector Switches |
|  |  | Pre-wired connector, 4-core. Greatly reduces wiring work. Waterproof to IP67. | WL $\square-\square$ LD- $\square$ GJO3 <br> General-purpose, Pre-wired Connector Switches WL $\square-\square S$ - $\square G J S O 3$ <br> Spatter-prevention, Pre-wired Connector Switches WLM $\square$-LD- $\square$ GJO3 <br> Long-life, Pre-wired Connector Switches |


|  | Detection obiect | Key specifications |  | Modes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seneal |  | MCAR <br> WCOAR <br> WMOAR | General－purpose Switches Spatter－prevention Switches |
|  | Passing dogs |  |  | General－purpose Switches Spatter－prevention Switches <br> Long－life Switches |
|  |  |  |  | General－purpose Switches Spatter－prevention Switches Long－life Switches |
|  | Passing cogs |  |  | Genealpurose Mwiches |
|  | High peasion |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { General-purpose Switches } \\ & \text { Spatter-prevention Switches } \\ & \text { Long-life Switches } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dogs and } \\ & \text { workpieces } \\ & \text { (Mounts in any of } \\ & 4 \text { directions) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Roller Lever Actuators } \\ & \text { Roller Lever Actuators } \\ & \text { Roller Lever Actuators } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | wโ2． 7 | Levera |
|  |  | \％：Lon leer | Wน2．8 | Rolere Lever A |
|  | Adivesab beamen |  | w | Ajusatale Rololer Lever |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dogs or workpieces } \\ & \text { with large } \\ & \text { deflection } \end{aligned}$ | 25 | พน几 | Adiusale Fod L |
|  |  |  | wh | Adiusale Rod tor |
|  |  |  | WHALL5 | Fod Sping Lever Actuar |
| Round－trip passing ooss |  |  | wLCA32．41 | Fork Lever Look Actuator |
|  |  |  | mCCA3242 | Fooktever Look $A$ |
|  |  |  | mCAC3243 | Fonk |
|  |  |  | A32．44 | Fork Lever Look Acularor |
|  |  | 緺 | mLD | Top Punger Actuator |
|  |  |  | w．so | Horionala Pungera Actuar |
|  |  | 骨 | wL03 | Topbal Punger Actua |
|  |  | वfich | w．so3 | Horizonalibal Punger Actuator |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {afin }}$ | m．So2 | Horizonalatoler Plunger Atuator |

## Model Number Structure

## Model Number Legend

## General-purpose and Environment-resistant Switches

## WL $\square \square-\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$

12345678910

## 1. Electrical Rating

| Blank | Standard |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{0 1}$ | Microload |

Note: Dimensions are the same as the standard models.
3. Environment-resistant Model Specifications

| Blank | Standard |
| :--- | :--- |
| RP | Corrosion-proof (See note 2.) |
| P1 | Weather-proof (See note 2.) |

Note 1: Dimensions are the same as the standard environ-ment-resistance models.
2. Refer to page 37 for applicable models.

## 4. Built-in Switch Type

| Blank | Standard |
| :--- | :--- |
| 55 | Hermetically sealed |

Note: Dimensions are the same as the standard built-in switch models.
5. Temperature Specifications

| Blank | Standard: $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| TH | Heat-resistant: $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (See note 2.) |
| TC | Low-temperature: $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (See note <br> 2.) |

Note 1: Dimensions are the same as the standard models.
2. Refer to page 37 for applicable models.
7. Conduit Size, Ground Terminal Specifications (See note 1.)

| Blank | $\mathrm{G}^{1} / 2$ without ground terminal |
| :--- | :--- |
| G1 | $\mathrm{G} 1 / 2$ with ground terminal |
| G | Pg 13.5 with ground terminal |
| Y | M 20 with ground terminal |
| TS | $1 / 2-14 \mathrm{NPT}$ with ground terminal |

Note 1: Models with ground terminals are approved by EN/ IEC (CE marking).
2. Dimensions are the same as the standard models.

## 6. Hermetic Model Specifications

| Blank | No cables or molding |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 3 9}$ | General-purpose built-in switch with cables attached and molded con- <br> duit opening and cover (cover cannot be removed). (See note.) |
| $\mathbf{1 4 0}$ | Airtight built-in switch with cables attached and molded conduit open- <br> ing, cover, and box interior cover screws (cover cannot be removed). <br> (See note.) |
| $\mathbf{1 4 1}$ | Airtight built-in switch with cables attached and molded conduit open- <br> ing, cover, head, box interior, cover screws, and head screws (cover <br> cannot be removed, Head direction cannot be changed). The Head <br> opening is created to protect it from cutting powder. (See note.) |
| $\mathbf{1 4 5}$ | Airtight built-in switch with cables attached and molded conduit open- <br> ing, cover, box interior, and cover screws (cover cannot be removed, <br> Head can be mounted in any of 4 directions). The Head opening is cre- <br> ated to protect it from cutting powder. (See note.) |
| RP40 | Airtight built-in switch with cables attached and molded cover and box <br> interior (cover cannot be removed, Head direction can be changed). SC <br> Connector can be removed, so it is possible to use flexible conduits for <br> the cable. (See note.) |
| RP60 | Airtight built-in switch with cables attached, fluorine rubber used, and <br> molded conduit opening, cover, and box interior (cover cannot be re- <br> moved, Head direction cannot be changed). (See note.) |

## 8. Indicator Type

| Symbol | Element | Voltage | Leakage current |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Blank | No indicator |  |  |  |
| LE | Neon lamp | 125 to 250 VAC | Approx. 0.6 to 1.9 mA |  |
| LD | LED | 10 to 115 VAC/DC | Approx. 0.5 mA |  |

Note: Dimensions are the same for both LE and LD models.

## 9. Indicator Wiring

| 2 | NC connection: Light-ON when operating |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3 | NO connection: Light-ON when not operating |

Note: Include the indicator wiring specification only when a (6) hermetic seal and (8) operation indicator have been selected.

## 10. Lever Type

| Blank | Standard lever |
| :--- | :--- |
| A | Double nut lever |

Note: Refer to page 37 for applicable models.

## General-purpose Sensor I/O Connector Switches

WL $\square \square-\square$ LD $\square$<br>$\begin{array}{llll}1 & 2 & 3 & 4\end{array}$

## 1. Electrical Rating

| Blank | Standard |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{0 1}$ | Microload |

Note: Dimensions are the same as the standard models.
2. Actuator Type

| CA2 | Roller lever: Standard model |
| :--- | :--- |
| GCA2 | Roller lever: High-precision <br> model |
| H2 | Roller lever: General-purpose <br> overtravel model |
| G2 | Roller-lever: High-sensitivity <br> overtravel |
| D2 | Top-roller plunger |
| D28 | Sealed top-roller plunger |

3. Built-in Switch Type

| Blank | Standard |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 5}$ | Hermetically sealed |

Note: Dimensions are the same as the standard models.

## 4. Indicator Type

LD LED, AC/DC (10 to 115 V )
5. Wiring Specifications

| K13A | Direct-wired Connector (2-core: AC, NO wiring, connector pins No. 3, 4) |
| :--- | :--- |
| K13 | Direct-wired Connector (2-core: DC, NO wiring, connector pins No. 3, 4) |
| K43A | Direct-wired Connector (4-core: AC) |
| K43 | Direct-wired Connector (4-core: DC) |
| -M1J |  |
| (See note 1.) | Pre-wired Connector (See note 2.) <br> (2-core: DC, NO wiring, connector pins No. 3, 4) |
| -M1GJ <br> (See note 1.) | Pre-wired Connector (See note 2.) <br> (2-core: DC, NO wiring, connector pins No. 1, 4) |
| -M1JB | Pre-wired Connector (See note 2.) <br> (2-core: DC, NC wiring, connector pins No. 3, 2) |
| -AGJ03 | Pre-wired Connector (See note 2.) (4-core, AC) |
| -DGJ03 <br> (See note 1.) | Pre-wired Connector (See note 2.) (4-core, DC) |
| - -DK1EJ03 |  |
| (See note 1.) | Pre-wired Connector (See note 2.) <br> (3-core: DC, NO wiring, connector pins No. 2, 3, 4) |

Note 1: Models with pre-wired connectors and DC specifications have EN/IEC approval (CE marking).
2. With $0.3-\mathrm{m}$ cable attached

## Spatter-prevention Switches <br> WL $\square \square-\square \mathbf{S} \square$ <br> 12345

1. Electrical Rating

| Blank | Standard |
| :--- | :--- |
| 01 | Microload |

Note: Dimensions are the same as the standard models.
2. Actuator Type

| CA2 | Roller lever: Standard model |
| :--- | :--- |
| GCA2 | Roller lever: High-precision model |
| H2 | Roller lever: General-purpose Overtravel model |
| G2 | Roller lever: High-sensitivity Overtravel model |
| D28 | Sealed top-roller plunger |

3. Built-in Switch Type

| Blank | Standard |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 5}$ | Hermetically sealed |

Note: Dimensions are the same as the standard built-in switch models.

## 4. Indicator Type

| LD | LED, AC/DC |
| :--- | :--- |
| LE | Neon lamp |

Note: Dimensions are the same for both LE and LD models.

## 5. Wiring Specifications

| $-\mathrm{M} 1 \mathrm{~J}-1$ | Pre-wired Connector (See note 2.) |
| :--- | :--- |
| (See note 1.) | (2-core: DC, NO wiring, connector pins No. 3, 4) |
| -M1GJ-1 | Pre-wired Connector (See note 2.) |
| (See note 1.) | (2-core: DC, NO wiring, connector pins No. 1, 4) |
| -DGJS03 | Pre-wired Connector (See note 2.) <br> (See note 1.) <br> (4-core: DC) |

Note 1: Models with pre-wired connectors and DC specifications are approved
by EN/IEC (CE marking) except for LE Models (Neon Lamp Models).
2. With $0.3-\mathrm{m}$ cable attached.

## Long-life Switches <br> WLM $\square$-LD $\square$ <br> 123

1. Actuator

| CA2 | Roller lever: Standard model |
| :--- | :--- |
| GCA2 | Roller lever: High-precision model |
| H2 | Roller lever: General-purpose overtravel model |
| G2 | Roller lever: High-sensitivity overtravel model |

2. indicator Type

$$
\begin{array}{|l|l|}
\hline \text { LD } & \text { LED, AC/DC (10 to } 115 \mathrm{~V}) \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

## 3. Wiring Specifications

| Blank | Screw terminal: G1/2 conduit |
| :--- | :--- |
| K13A | Direct-wired Connector: 2-core, AC |
| K13 | Direct-wired Connector: 2-core, DC |
| K43A | Direct-wired Connector: 4-core, AC |
| K43 | Direct-wired Connector: 4-core, DC |
| -M1J | Pre-wired Connector: 2-core, DC (See note.) |
| -AGJ03 | Pre-wired Connector: 4-core, AC (See note.) |
| -DGJ03 | Pre-wired Connector: 4-core, DC (See note.) |

Note: With $0.3-\mathrm{m}$ cable attached.

## Ordering Information

## List of Models

## General－purpose Switches

## Standard Switches

Note：Models are also available with ground terminals．

| Item ${ }^{*}$ Lever type |  |  | Roller lever R38 | Roller lever R50 | Roller lever R63 | 冎 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Model | Model | Model |  |
| Basic |  | Standard load | WLCA2 | WLCA2－7 | WLCA2－8 |  |
|  |  | Microload | WL01CA2 | WL01CA2－7 | WL01CA2－8 |  |
| Overtravel | General－ purpose | Standard load | WLH2 | －－－ | －－－ |  |
|  |  | Microload | WL01H2 | －－－ | －－－ |  |
|  | High－sensi－ tivity | Standard load | WLG2 | －－－ | －－－ |  |
|  |  | Microload | WL01G2 | －－－ | －－－ |  |
|  | $90^{\circ}$ operation | Standard load | WLCA2－2 | －－－ | －－－ |  |
|  |  | Microload | WL01CA2－2 | －－ | －－－ |  |
|  |  | Standard load | WLCA2－2N | －－－ | －－－ |  |
|  |  | Microload | WL01CA2－2N | －－－ | －－－ |  |
| High－precision |  | Standard load | WLGCA2 | －－－ | －－－ |  |
|  |  | Microload | WL01GCA2 | －－－ | －－－ |  |



| Item Lever type |  | Fork lever lock （with WL－5A100 Plastic Roller Lever） | ®是 | Fork lever lock （with WL－5A102 Plastic Roller Lever） | © | Fork lever lock（with WL－5A104 Plastic Roller Lever） | (O) ® |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Model |  | Model |  | Model |  |
| Protective | Standard load | WLCA32－41 |  | WLCA32－42 |  | WLCA32－43 |  |
|  | Microload | WL01CA32－41 |  | WL01CA32－42 |  | WL01CA32－43 |  |


|  | Lever type | Top plunger | Top－roller plunger | Sealed top－roller plunger | 为 | Top－ball plunger | 煮 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item |  | Model | Model | Model |  | Model |  |
| Basic | Standard load | WLD | WLD2 | WLD28 |  | WLD3 |  |
|  | Microload | WL01D | WL01D2 | WL01D28 |  | WL01D3 |  |


|  | Lever type | Horizontal plunger | Horizontal－roller plunger | Horizontal－ball plunger |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item |  | Model | Model | Model |  |
| Basic | Standard load | WLSD | WLSD2 | WLSD3 |  |
|  | Microload | WL01SD | WL01SD2 | WL01SD3 |  |


| Item Lever type |  | Coil spring（spring diameter：6．5） | Coil spring（spring diameter：4．8） | Coil spring（spring diameter：8） | Steel wire（wire diameter：1） |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Model | Model | Model | Model |  |
| Basic | Standard load | WLNJ | WLNJ－30 | WLNJ－2 | WLNJ－S2 |  |
|  | Microload | WL01NJ | WL01NJ－30 | WL01NJ－2 | WL01NJ－S2 |  |

## General－purpose Switches

Indicator－equipped Switches

| 年边 Lever type |  |  | Roller lever R38 | Roller lever R50 | Roller lever R63 | Adjustable roller lever | 明县 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Model | Model | Model | Model |  |
| Basic |  | Neon lamp | WLCA2－LE | WLCA2－7LE | WLCA2－8LE | WLCA12－LE |  |
|  |  | LED | WLCA2－LD | WLCA2－7LD | WLCA2－8LD | WLCA12－LD |  |
| Overtravel | General－purpose | Neon lamp | WLH2－LE | －－ | －－－ | WLH12－LE |  |
|  |  | LED | WLH2－LD | －－ | －－ | WLH12－LD |  |
|  | High－sensitivity | Neon lamp | WLG2－LE | －－ | －－ | WLG12－LE |  |
|  |  | LED | WLG2－LD | －－ | －－ | WLG12－LD |  |
|  | $90^{\circ}$ operation | Neon lamp | WLCA2－2LE | －－ | －－ | WLCA12－2LE |  |
|  |  | LED | WLCA2－2LD | －－ | －－ | WLCA12－2LD |  |
|  |  | Neon lamp | WLCA2－2NLE | －－ | －－ | WLCA12－2NLE |  |
|  |  | LED | WLCA2－2NLD | －－ | －－ | WLCA12－2NLD |  |
| High－precision |  | Neon lamp | WLGCA2－LE | －－ | －－ | －－－ |  |
|  |  | LED | WLGCA2－LD | －－ | －－ | －－ |  |


| Item Lever type |  |  | Adjustable rod lever 25 to 140 mm | Adjustable rod lever 350 to 380 mm | Rod spring lever | 㚗 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Model | Model | Model |  |
| Basic |  | Neon lamp | WLCL－LE | －－ | －－－ |  |
|  |  | LED | WLCL－LD | －－－ | －－－ |  |
| Overtravel | General－purpose | Neon lamp | WLHL－LE | WLHAL4－LE | WLHAL5－LE |  |
|  |  | LED | WLHL－LD | WLHAL4－LD | WLHAL5－LD |  |
|  | High－sensitivity | Neon lamp | WLGL－LE | －－－ | －－－ |  |
|  |  | LED | WLGL－LD | －－－ | －－－ |  |
|  | $90^{\circ}$ operation | Neon lamp | WLCL－2LE | －－－ | －－－ |  |
|  |  | LED | WLCL－2LD | －－ | －－ |  |
|  |  | Neon lamp | WLCL－2NLE | －－－ | －－－ |  |
|  |  | LED | WLCL－2NLD | －－－ | －－－ |  |


| Item $\quad$ Lever type |  | Fork lever lock（with WL－5A100 Plastic Roller Lever） | (®) | Fork lever lock（with WL－5A102 Plastic Roller Lever） | © | Fork lever lock（with WL－5A104 Plastic Roller Lever） | (2) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Model |  | Model |  | Model |  |
| Protective | Neon lamp | WLCA32－41LE |  | WLCA32－42LE |  | WLCA32－43LE |  |
|  | LED | WLCA32－41LD |  | WLCA32－42LD |  | WLCA32－43LD |  |


|  Lever type <br>   <br> Item  |  | Top plunger | Top－roller plunger | Sealed top－roller plunger | 㦹 | Top－ball plunger | 騧 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Model | Model | Model |  | Model |  |
| Basic | Neon lamp | WLD－LE | WLD2－LE | WLD28－LE |  | WLD3－LE |  |
|  | LED | WLD－LD | WLD2－LD | WLD28－LD |  | WLD3－LD |  |


| Item <br>   <br>  |  | Horizontal plunger | Horizontal－roller plunger | Horizontal－ball Plunger | Coil spring（spring diameter：6．5） |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Model | Model | Model | Model |  |
| Basic | Neon lamp | WLSD－LE | WLSD2－LE | WLSD3－LE | WLNJ－LE |  |
|  | LED | WLSD－LD | WLSD2－LD | WLSD3－LD | WLNJ－LD |  |


| Item $\quad$ Lever type |  | Coil spring（spring diameter：4．8） | Coil spring（spring diameter：8） | Steel wire（wire diameter：1） | \％ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Model | Model | Model |  |
| Basic | Neon lamp | WLNJ－30LE | WLNJ－2LE | WLNJ－S2LE |  |
|  | LED | WLNJ－30LD | WLNJ－2LD | WLNJ－S2LD |  |

## Covers with Operation Indicators



## General-purpose Switches

## Sensor I/O Connector Switches

- Direct-wired Connectors

| Lever type | Item |  |  | Basic | Overtravel |  | High-precision |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | General-purpose | High-sensitivity |  |
|  | Wiring |  | Built-in switch specification |  | Model | Model | Model | Model |
| Roller lever | 2-core | DC | Standard | WLCA2-LDK13 | WLH2-LDK13 | WLG2-LDK13 | WLGCA2-LDK13 |
|  |  |  | Airtight seal | WLCA2-55LDK13 | WLH2-55LDK13 | WLG2-55LDK13 | WLGCA2-55LDK13 |
|  | 4-core | DC | Standard | WLCA2-LDK43 | WLH2-LDK43 | WLG2-LDK43 | WLGCA2-LDK43 |
|  |  |  | Airtight seal | WLCA2-55LDK43 | WLH2-55LDK43 | WLG2-55LDK43 | WLGCA2-55LDK43 |
| Top-roller plunger | 2-core | DC | Standard | WLD2-LDK13 | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | Airtight seal | WLD2-55LDK13 | --- | --- | --- |
| 靣 | 4-core | DC | Standard | WLD2-LDK43 | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | Airtight seal | WLD2-55LDK43 | -- | --- | --- |

- Pre-wired Connectors

| Lever type | Item |  |  |  |  | Basic | Overtravel |  | High-precision |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | General-purpose | High-sensitivity |  |
|  | Wiring |  |  |  | Built-in switch specification |  | Model | Model | Model | Model |
| Roller lever | 2-core | DC | NO | No. 3, 4 | Standard | WLCA2-LD-M1J | WLH2-LD-M1J | WLG2-LD-M1J | WLGCA2-LD-M1J |
|  |  |  |  |  | Airtight seal | WLCA2-55LD-M1J | --- | --- | WLGCA2-55LD-M1J |
|  |  |  |  | No. 1, 4 | Standard | WLCA2-LD-M1GJ | WLH2-LD-M1GJ | WLG2-LD-M1GJ | WLGCA2-LD-M1GJ |
|  |  |  |  |  | Airtight seal | WLCA2-55LD-M1GJ | --- | WLG2-55LD-M1GJ | --- |
|  |  |  | NC | No. 3, 2 | Standard | --- | --- | WLG2-LD-M1JB | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  | Airtight seal | WLCA2-55LD-M1JB | --- | WLG2-55LD-M1JB | WLGCA2-55LD-M1JB |
|  | 4-core | DC | --- | --- | Standard | WLCA2-LD-DGJ03 | WLH2-LD-DGJ03 | WLG2-LD-DGJ03 | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  | Airtight seal | WLCA2-55LD-DGJ03 | WLH2-55LD-DGJ03 | WLG2-55LD-DGJ03 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WLGCA2-55LD- } \\ & \text { DGJ03 } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 3-core | DC | --- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. 2, } \\ & 3,4 \end{aligned}$ | Standard | WLCA2-LD-DK1EJ03 | WLH2-LD-DK1EJ03 | WLG2-LD-DK1EJ03 | -- |
|  |  |  |  |  | Airtight seal | WLCA2-55LDDK1EJ03 | WLH2-55LD-DK1EJ03 | WLG2-55LD-DK1EJ03 | --- |
| Top-roller plunger | 2-core | DC | NO | No. 3, 4 | Standard | WLD2-LD-M1J | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  | Airtight seal | WLD2-55LD-M1J | --- | --- | -- |
|  |  |  |  | No. 1, 4 | Standard | WLD2-LD-M1GJ | --- | --- | -- |
|  |  |  |  |  | Airtight seal | WLD2-55LD-M1GJ | --- | --- | -- |
|  |  |  | NC | No. 3, 2 | Standard | --- | --- | -- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  | Airtight seal | WLD2-55LD-M1JB | -- | --- | -- |
|  | 4-core | DC | --- | --- | Standard | WLD2-LD-DGJ03 | --- | --- | -- |
|  |  |  |  |  | Airtight seal | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 3-core | DC | --- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. 2, } \\ & 3,4 \end{aligned}$ | Standard | WLD2-LD-DK1EJ03 | --- | --- | -- |
|  |  |  |  |  | Airtight seal | WLD2-55LD-DK1EJ03 | --- | --- | -- |

Environment-resistant Switches
Note: Models are also available with ground terminals.

|  |  |  |  | Lever |  | Roller lever R38 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Basic |  | ravel |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | General-purpose | High-sensitivity |
| Item |  |  |  |  | Model | Model | Model |
| Airtight seal |  |  | No indica |  | WLCA2-55 | WLH2-55 | WLG2-55 |
|  |  |  | Indicator | LED | WLCA2-55LD | WLH2-55LD | WLG2-55LD |
|  |  |  |  | Neon | WLCA2-55LE | WLH2-55LE | WLG2-55LE |
| Hermetic seal | Molded terminals | -139 | No indica |  | WLCA2-139 | WLH2-139 | WLG2-139 |
|  |  |  | Indicator | NC wiring | WLCA2-139LD2 | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  | NO wiring | WLCA2-139LD3 | --- | WLG2-139LD3 |
|  |  | -140 | No indica |  | WLCA2-140 | WLH2-140 | WLG2-140 |
|  |  |  | Indicator | NC wiring | WLCA2-140LD2 | --- | WLG2-140LD2 |
|  |  |  |  | NO wiring | WLCA2-140LD3 | --- | WLG2-140LD3 |
|  |  | -141 | No indica |  | WLCA2-141 | WLH2-141 | WLG2-141 |
|  |  |  | Indicator | NC wiring | WLCA2-141LD2 | --- | WLG2-141LD2 |
|  |  |  |  | NO wiring | WLCA2-141LD3 | WLH2-141LD3 | WLG2-141LD3 |
|  | Anti-coolant |  | No indica |  | WLCA2-RP60 | WLH2-RP60 | WLG2-RP60 |
|  |  |  | Indicator | NC wiring | WLCA2-RP60LD2 | --- | WLG2-RP60LD2 |
|  |  |  |  | NO wiring | WLCA2-RP60LD3 | WLH2-RP60LD3 | WLG2-RP60LD3 |
| Heat-resistant |  |  | No indicator |  | WLCA2-TH | WLH2-TH | WLG2-TH |
| Low-temperature |  |  | No indicator |  | WLCA2-TC | WLH2-TC | WLG2-TC |
| Corrosion-proof |  |  | No indicator |  | WLCA2-RP | WLH2-RP | WLG2-RP |
| Weather-proof |  |  | No indicator |  | --- | WLH2-P1 | WLG2-P1 |




## Spatter-prevention Switches

|  |  |  | Roller lever |  | Sealed top-roller plunger |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Double nut lever | Allen-head lever |  |  |
|  |  |  | Model | Model | Model |  |
| Neon lamp operation indicator | Basic |  | WLCA2-LEAS | WLCA2-LES | WLD28-LES |  |
|  | Overtravel | General-purpose | WLH2-LEAS | WLH2-LES | --- |  |
|  |  | High-sensitivity | WLG2-LEAS | WLG2-LES | --- |  |
|  | High-precision |  | --- | WLGCA2-LES | --- |  |
| LED operation indicator | Basic |  | WLCA2-LDAS | WLCA2-LDS | WLD28-LDS |  |
|  | Overtravel | General-purpose | WLH2-LDAS | WLH2-LDS | --- |  |
|  |  | High-sensitivity | WLG2-LDAS | WLG2-LDS | --- |  |
|  | High-precision |  | -- | WLGCA2-LDS | -- |  |

Note: Ask your OMRON representative about WL01 $\square-\square$ S Microload Switches.
Long-life Switches

| Lever type |  | Item |  | LED operation indicator (See note 1.) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Basic | Overtravel |  | High-precision |
|  |  | General-purpose | High-sensitivity |  |
|  |  | Model | Model | Model | Model |
| - ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{\text {年 }}$ | Roller lever, screw termina |  |  |  | WLMCA2-LD | WLMH2-LD | WLMG2-LD | WLMGCA2-LD |
|  | Roller lever, direct-wired connector | 2-core | AC | WLMCA2-LDK13A | WLMH2-LDK13A | WLMG2-LDK13A | WLMGCA2-LDK13A |
|  |  |  | DC | WLMCA2-LDK13 | WLMH2-LDK13 | WLMG2-LDK13 | WLMGCA2-LDK13 |
|  |  | 4-core | AC | WLMCA2-LDK43A | WLMH2-LDK43A | WLMG2-LDK43A | WLMGCA2-LDK43A |
|  |  |  | DC | WLMCA2-LDK43 | WLMH2-LDK43 | WLMG2-LDK43 | WLMGCA2-LDK43 |
| Roller lever, pre-wired connector (See note 2.) |  | 2-core | DC | WLMCA2-LD-M1J | WLMH2-LD-M1J | WLMG2-LD-M1J | WLMGCA2-LD-M1J |
|  |  | 4-core | AC | WLMCA2-LD-AGJ03 | WLMH2-LD-AGJ03 | WLMG2-LD-AGJ03 | WLMGCA2-LD-AGJ03 |
|  |  | DC | WLMCA2-LD-DGJ03 | WLMH2-LD-DGJ03 | WLMG2-LD-DGJ03 | WLMGCA2-LD-DGJ03 |

Note 1. The default setting is "light-ON when not operating." Turn the lamp holder by $180^{\circ}$ to change the setting to "light-ON when operating". (Ask your OMRON representative about 2 -core models.)
2. With $0.3-\mathrm{m}$ cable attached.

## Individual Parts

Heads

| Actuator type | Set model | Head model (with Actuator) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Roller lever | WLCA2 | WL-1H1100 |
|  | WLG2 | WL-2H1100 |
|  | WLH2 | WL-2H1100-1 (See note.) |
|  | WLCA2-2 | WL-3H1100 |
|  | WLCA2-2N | WL-6H1100 |
| Adjustable roller lever | WLCA12 | WL-1H2100 |
|  | WLG12 | WL-2H2100 |
|  | WLH12 | WL-2H2100-1 (See note.) |
|  | WLCA12-2 | WL-3H2100 |
|  | WLCA12-2N | WL-6H2100 |
| Adjustable rod lever | WLCL | WL-4H4100 |
|  | WLGL | WL-2H4100 |
|  | WLCL-2 | WL-3H4100 |
|  | WLCL-2N | WL-6H4100 |


| Actuator type | Set model | Head model (with Actuator) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Top plunger | WLD | WL-7H100 |
|  | WLD2 | WL-7H200 |
|  | WLD3 | WL-7H300 |
|  | WLD28 | WL-7H400 |
| Horizontal plunger | WLSD | WL-8H100 |
|  | WLSD2 | WL-8H200 |
|  | WLSD3 | WL-8H300 |
| Fork lever lock | WLCA32-41 | WL-5H5100 |
|  | WLCA32-42 | WL-5H5102 |
|  | WLCA32-43 | WL-5H5104 |
|  | WLCA32-44 | WL-5H5104 |
| Coil spring | WLNJ | WL-9H100 |
|  | WLNJ-30 | WL-9H200 |
|  | WLNJ-2 | WL-9H300 |
|  | WLNJ-S2 | WL-9H400 |

Note: The model number of Heads without levers are same as those of Heads with levers without the numbers at the end. Example: WL-1 H1100 becomes WL-1H without the lever.
However, the WLH2 and WLH12 become WL-2H-1 and the WLGCA2 becomes WL-1H-1 for the Heads without levers.
Other Heads are also available. Ask your OMRON representative.

## Switches without Levers

| Switches without levers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Actuator type |  | Switch model |
| Switches for roller levers | Basic R38 | WLRCA2 |
|  | High-precision R38 | WLRGCA2 |
|  | High-sensitivity overtravel, $80^{\circ}$ | WLRG2 |
|  | General-purpose overtravel, $80^{\circ}$ | WLRH2 |
|  | Overtravel, $90^{\circ}$ operation | WLRCA2-2 |
|  | Overtravel, $90^{\circ}$ operation | WLRCA2-2N |
| Switches for adjustable roller levers | Basic | WLRCA2 |
|  | High-sensitivity overtravel, $80^{\circ}$ | WLRG2 |
|  | General-purpose overtravel, $80^{\circ}$ | WLRH2 |
|  | Overtravel, $90^{\circ}$ operation | WLRCA2-2 |
|  | Overtravel, $90^{\circ}$ operation | WLRCA2-2N |
| Switches for adjustable rod lever | Basic, 25 to 140 mm | WLRCL |
|  | High-sensitivity overtravel, $80^{\circ}, 25$ to 140 mm | WLRG2 |
|  | Overtravel, $90^{\circ}$ operation, 25 to 140 mm | WLRCA2-2 |
|  | Overtravel, $90^{\circ}$ operation, 25 to 140 mm | WLRCA2-2N |
| Switches for top plungers | -- | -- |
| Switches for horizontal plungers | -- | -- |
| Switches for fork lever locks | Protective, WL-5A100 Protective, WL-5A102 Protective, WL-5A104 | WLRCA32 |
| Switches for coil springs | -- | --- |

## Spatter-prevention Products

- Levers and Covers with Indicators

| CompleteHeads <br> with allen-head <br> levers | Double Nut <br> Lever | Allen-head <br> Lever | Cover with <br> Indicator |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| WL-1H1100S <br> (for WLCA2-- or <br> WLGCA2- $)$ | WL-1A105S Roller Lever <br> (forward and backward le- <br> ver) | EWL-1A103S Roller lever <br> (forward and backward le- <br> ver) | Neon lamp <br> WL-LES |
| WL-2H1100S <br> (for WLH2-■ or WLG2- $)$ | LED (LED) <br> WL-LDS |  |  |

Switches without Levers

| Switches without levers |
| :--- |
| WLRCA2-LDS |
| WLRH2-LES |
| WLRH2-LDS |
| WLRG2-LES |
| WLRG2-LDS |
| WLRGCA2-LES |

## Specifications, Ratings, and Characteristics

## General-purpose Switches

## Approved Standards

| Agency | Standard | File No. | Approved models | Contact your OMRON representative for more information on approved models. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UL | UL508 | E76675 | All modes with direct-wired connectors or prewired connectors except for hermetically sealed models |  |
| CSA | CSA C22.2 No. 14 | LR45746 |  |  |
| TÜV | EN60947-5-1 | J50022353 | Only models with ground terminals |  |
|  |  | J9950023 | Models with direct-wired connectors and no ground terminal |  |
|  |  | J9950959 | Only models with pre-wired connectors and DC specifications |  |
| CCC (CQC) | GB14048.5 | 2003010305032365 | Contact your OMRON representative for information on approved models. |  |

## $\square$ Approved Standard Ratings

## UL/CSA

Standard-load Switches: A600, NEMA

| Rated <br> voltage | Carry current | Current (A) |  | Volt-amperes (VA) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| 120 VAC | 10 A | 60 | 6 | 7,200 | 720 |
| 240 VAC |  | 30 | 3 |  |  |
| 480 VAC |  | 15 | 1.5 |  |  |
| 600 VAC |  | 12 | 1.2 |  |  |

Switches without Indicators
LE Switches (Neon lamp): A300

| Rated <br> voltage | Carry <br> current | Current (A) |  | Volt-amperes (VA) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| 120 VAC | 10 A | 60 | 6 | 7,200 | 720 |
| 240 VAC |  | 30 | 3 |  |  |

LD Switches (LED)

| Rated voltage | Carry current |
| :--- | :--- |
| 115 VAC | 10 A |
| 115 VDC | 0.8 A |

## Microload Switches

0.1 A at $125 \mathrm{VAC}, 0.1 \mathrm{~A}$ at 30 VDC

TÜV (EN60947-5-1) (Only models with ground terminals are approved.), CCC (GB14048.5)

| Model | Application category and ratings | Thermal current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\text {the }}$ ) | Indicator |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WL $\square$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AC-15: } 2 \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{DC}-12: 2 \mathrm{~A} / 48 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 10 A | --- |
| WL01 $\square$ | AC-14: 0.1 A/125V <br> DC-12: $0.1 \mathrm{~A} / 48 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0.5 A | --- |
| WL $\square$-LE | AC-15: $2 \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{~V}$ | 10 A | Neon lamp |
| WL01■-LE | AC-14: 0.1 A/125 V | 0.5 A | Neon lamp |
| WL $\square$-LD | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AC-15: } 2 \mathrm{~A} / 115 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{DC}-12: 2 \mathrm{~A} / 48 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 10 A | LED |
| WL01■-LD | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{AC}-14: 0.1 \mathrm{~A} / 115 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{DC}-12: 0.1 \mathrm{~A} / 48 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 0.5 A | LED |

Note: As an example, AC-15: $2 \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{~V}$ means the following:

| Application category | AC-15 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Rated operating current (le) | 2 A |
| Rated operating voltage (Ue) | 250 V |

## General Ratings

Standard-load Switches

| Model ${ }^{\text {Item }}$ | Rated voltage (V) | Non-inductive load (A) |  |  |  | Inductive load (A) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Resistive load |  | Lamp load |  | Inductive load |  | Motor load |  |
|  |  | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO |
| Basic models, overtravel | $\begin{array}{r} \text { AC } 125 \\ 250 \\ 500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 10 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ |  | 5 3 1.5 | 2.5 1.5 0.8 |
| models (except for highsensitivity models), and high-precision models | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { DC } 8 \\ 14 \\ 30 \\ 125 \\ 250 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 10 \\ 6 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.4 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 10 \\ 6 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.4 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.1 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| High-sensitivity overtravel models | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { AC } 125 \\ 250 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | --- |  | --- |  | --- |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { DC } 125 \\ 250 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ |  | --- |  | --- |  | --- |  |


| Inrush <br> current | NC | 30 A max. (15 A <br> max. (See note.)) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | NO | 20 A max. (10 A <br> max. (See note.)) |

Note: For high-sensitivity overtravel models.

Note 1: The above figures are for steady ate currents
2. Inductive loads have a power fac or of 0.4 min (AC) and a time con or of 0.4 min . (AC) and a time con stant of 7 ms max. (DC)
3. A lamp load has an inrush curren rent.
A motor load has an inrush current of 6 times the steady-state current For PC loads, use the microload models.
Indicator-equipped Switches

| Model | Item | Max. rated <br> voltage (V) | Leakage <br> current (mA) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| WL-LE | Neon lamp | 125 AC | Approx. 0.6 |
|  |  | 250 AC | Approx. 1.9 |
| WL-LD | LED | 10 to 115 AC/DC | Approx. 0.5 |
|  |  | 10 to 24 AC/DC | Approx. 0.4 |

## Characteristics

| Degree of protection | IP67 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Durability (See note 3.) | Mechanical: $15,000,000$ operations min. <br> (See note 4.$)$ <br> Electrical: 750,000 operations min. <br> (See note 5.) |
| Operating speed | 1 mm to $1 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ (for WLCA2) |
| Operating frequency | Mechanical: 120 operations/minute min. Electrical: 30 operations/minute min. |
| Rated frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Insulation resistance | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega \mathrm{min}$. (at 500 VDC ) |
| Contact resistance | $25 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. (initial value) |
| Dielectric strength | 1,000 VAC ( 600 VAC), $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between terminals of the same polarity 2,200 VAC ( 1,500 VAC), $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for $1 \mathrm{~min} /$ Uimp 2.5 kV between current-carrying metal part and ground <br> 2,200 VAC ( 1,500 VAC), $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min Uimp 2.5 kV between each terminal and non-current-carrying metal part |
| Rated insulation voltage ( $U_{i}$ ) | 250 V (EN60947-5-1) |
| Switching overvoltage | 1,000 V max. (EN60947-5-1) |
| Pollution degree (operating environment) | Level 3 (EN60947-5-1) |
| Short-circuit protective device (SCPD) | 10 A, fuse type gG or gl (IEC269) |
| Conditional short-circuit current | 100 A (EN60947-5-1) |
| Conventional enclosed thermal current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\text {the }}$ ) | 10 A, 0.5 A (EN60947-5-1) |
| Protection against electric shock | Class I |
| Vibration resistance | Malfunction: 10 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1.5-\mathrm{mm}$ double amplitude (See note 6.) |
| Shock resistance | Destruction: $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. <br> Malfunction: $300 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. (See note 6.) |
| Ambient temperature | Operating: $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing) (See note 7.) |
| Ambient humidity | Operating: 35\% to 95\% |
| Weight | Approx. 275 g (in the case of WLCA2) |

Note 1: The above figures are initial values.
2. The figures in parentheses for dielectric strength are those for the high-sensitivity overtravel models.
3. The values are calculated at an operating temperature of $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and an operating humidity of $40 \%$ to $70 \%$. Contact your OMRON sales representative for more detailed information on other operating environments.
4. Durability is $10,000,000$ operations min. for general-purpose or high-sensitivity overtravel models, and for flexible rod models.
5. Durability is 500,000 operations min. for high-sensitivity models. All microload models however, are 1,000,000 operations min.
6. Except flexible rod models. The shock resistance (malfunction) for microload models is $200 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$.
7. For low-temperature models this is $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (no icing). For heat-resistant models the range is $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## Microload Switches

Refer to these ratings before using the product.

| Rated voltage (V) | Resistive load (A) |
| :--- | :--- |
| AC 125 | 0.1 |
| DC 30 |  |

Operation in the following ranges will produce optimum performance.

| Recommended load range | 5 to 30 VDC <br> 0.5 to 100 mA |
| :--- | :--- |



## Spatter-prevention Switches

Approved Standards

| Agency | Standard | File No. | Approved models |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| UL | UL508 | E76675 | All modes with direct-wired connectors or pre-wired |
| connectors except for hermetically sealed models |  |  |  |$|$| CSA | CSA C22.2 No. 14 | LR45746 | Only models with ground terminals |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| RÜV <br> Rheinland | EN60947-5-1 | J50022353 | Models with direct-wired connectors and no ground <br> terminal |
|  | J9950023 | Only models with pre-wired connectors and DC <br> specifications |  |
| CCC (CQC) | GB14048.5 | 2003010305032365 | Contact your OMRON representative for informa- <br> tion on approved models. |

Note: Contact your OMRON representative for more information on approved models.

## - Approved Standard Ratings

UL/CSA
LE Switches (Neon lamp): A300

| Rated <br> voltage | Carry <br> current | Current (A) |  | Volt-amperes (VA) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| 120 VAC | 10 A | 60 | 6 | 7,200 | 720 |
| 240 VAC |  | 30 | 3 |  |  |

## LD Switches (LED)

| Rated voltage | Carry current |
| :--- | :--- |
| 115 VAC | 10 A |
| 115 VDC | 0.8 A |

TÜV (EN60947-5-1) (Only models with ground terminals are approved.), CCC (GB14048.5)

| Model | Application category and ratings |
| :---: | :---: |
| WL■ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AC-15: } 2 \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{DC}-12: 2 \mathrm{~A} / 48 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| WL01■ | AC-14: $0.1 \mathrm{~A} / 125 \mathrm{~V}$ DC-12: $0.1 \mathrm{~A} / 48 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| WL口-LE | AC-15: $2 \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| WL01■-LE | AC-14: $0.1 \mathrm{~A} / 125 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| WLD-LD | AC-15: 2 A/115 V DC-12: $2 \mathrm{~A} / 48 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| WL01■-LD | AC-14: 0.1 A/115 V DC-12: $0.1 \mathrm{~A} / 48 \mathrm{~V}$ |

Note: As an example, AC-15: $2 \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{~V}$ means the following:

| Application category | AC-15 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Rated operating current (le) | 2 A |
| Rated operating voltage (Ue) | 250 V |

## General Ratings

| \|rem ${ }^{\text {Item }}$ | Rated voltage (V) | Non-inductive load (A) |  |  |  | Inductive load (A) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Resistive load |  | Lamp load |  | Inductive load |  | Motor load |  |
|  |  | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO |
| WLD-LES | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { AC } 125 \\ 250 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 3 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.5 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 5 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2.5 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| WLD-LDS | AC 115 | 10 |  | 3 | 1.5 | 10 |  | 5 | 2.5 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} \hline \text { DC } 12 \\ 24 \\ 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 10 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 4 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ 3 \\ 1.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 10 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ |  | 642 |  |


| Inrush <br> current | NC | 30 A max. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | NO | 20 A max. |
| Operating <br> temperature | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to <br> $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with <br> no icing) |  |
| Operating <br> humidity | $95 \%$ max. |  |

Note 1: The above figures are for steadystate currents.
2. Inductive loads have a power factor of 0.4 min . AC ) and a time constant of 7 ms max . (DC).
3. A lamp load has an inrush current of 10 times the steady-state current.
4. A motor load has an inrush current of 6 times the steady-state current.

## Characteristics

| Degree of protection | IP67 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Durability (See note 3.) | Mechanical: $15,000,000$ operations min. <br> (See note 4.) <br> Electrical: <br>  <br>  <br> note 50, |
| Operating speed | 1 mm to $1 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ (for WLCA2) |
| Operating frequency | Mechanical: $\quad 120$ operations/minute min. Electrical: 30 operations/minute min. |
| Rated frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Insulation resistance | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ min. (at 500 VDC ) |
| Contact resistance | $25 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. (initial value) |
| Dielectric strength | 1,000 VAC ( 600 VAC), $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between terminals of the same polarity 2,200 VAC ( $1,500 \mathrm{VAC}$ ), $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for $1 \mathrm{~min} /$ Uimp 2.5 kV between current-carrying metal part and ground <br> 2,200 VAC ( $1,500 \mathrm{VAC}$ ), $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min Uimp 2.5 kV between each terminal and non-current-carrying metal part |
| Rated insulation voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{i}}$ ) | 250 V (EN60947-5-1) |
| Switching overvoltage | 1,000 V max. (EN60947-5-1) |
| Pollution degree (operating environment) | Level 3 (EN60947-5-1) |
| Short-circuit protective device (SCPD) | 10 A , fuse type gG or gl (IEC269) |
| Conditional short-circuit current | 100 A (EN60947-5-1) |
| Conventional enclosed thermal current ( $\mathrm{l}_{\text {the }}$ ) | 10 A, 0.5 A (EN60947-5-1) |
| Protection against electric shock | Class I |
| Vibration resistance | Malfunction: 10 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1.5-\mathrm{mm}$ double amplitude |
| Shock resistance | Destruction: $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. |
| Ambient temperature | Operating: $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing) |
| Ambient humidity | Operating: 35\% to 95\% |
| Weight | Approx. 275 g (in the case of WLCA2) |

Note 1: The above figures are initial values.
2. The figures in parentheses for dielectric strength are those for the high-sensitivity overtravel models.
3. The values are calculated at an operating temperature of $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and an operating humidity of $40 \%$ to $70 \%$. Contact your OMRON sales representative for more detailed information on other operating environments.
4. Durability is $10,000,000$ operations min. for general-purpose or highsensitivity overtravel models.
5. Durability is 500,000 operations min. for high-precision models. All microload models however, are 1,000,000 operations min.

## Long-life Switches

- Approved Standards

| Agency | Standard | File No. | Approved models |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| UL | UL508 | E76675 | All modes with direct-wired connectors or pre-wired connec- <br> tors except for hermetically sealed models |
| CSA | CSA C22.2 No. 14 | LR45746 | Only models with ground terminals |
| TÜV Rheinland | EN60947-5-1 | J50022353 | Models with direct-wired connectors and no ground terminal |
|  |  | J9950023 | Only models with pre-wired connectors and DC specifications |
|  |  | N9950959 | Contact your OMRON representative for information on ap- <br> proved models. |
| CCC (CQC) | GB14048.5 | 2003010305032365 |  |

Approved Standard Ratings

## UL/CSA

LE Switches (Neon lamp): A300

| Rated <br> voltage | Carry <br> current | Current (A) |  | Volt-amperes (VA) |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| 120 VAC | 10 A | 60 | 6 | 7,200 | 720 |
| 240 VAC |  | 30 | 3 |  |  |

## LD Switches (LED)

| Rated voltage | Carry current |
| :--- | :--- |
| 115 VAC | 10 A |
| 115 VDC | 0.8 A |

## TÜV (EN60947-5-1) (Only models with

 ground terminals are approved.), CCC (GB14048.5)| Model | Application category and <br> ratings | Thermal current ( $\mathbf{I}_{\text {the }}$ ) | Indicator |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| WL $\square$ | AC-15: $2 \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> DC-12: $2 \mathrm{~A} / 48 \mathrm{~V}$ | 10 A | --- |
| WL01 $\square$ | AC-14: $0.1 \mathrm{~A} / 125 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> $\mathrm{DC}-12: 0.1 \mathrm{~A} / 48 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0.5 A | --- |
| WL $\square$-LE | AC-15: $2 \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{~V}$ | 10 A | Neon lamp |
| WL01 $\square-\mathrm{LE}$ | AC-14: $0.1 \mathrm{~A} / 125 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0.5 A | Neon lamp |
| WL $\square$-LD | AC-15: $2 \mathrm{~A} / 115 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> DC-12: $2 \mathrm{~A} / 48 \mathrm{~V}$ | 10 A | LED |
| WL01 $\square$-LD | AC-14: $0.1 \mathrm{~A} / 115 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> $\mathrm{DC}-12: 0.1 \mathrm{~A} / 48 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0.5 A | LED |

## General Ratings

Refer to these ratings before using the product.
Screw Terminal Switches

| Model Item | Rated voltage (V) | Non-inductive load (A) |  |  |  | Inductive load (A) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Resistive load |  | Lamp load |  | Inductive load |  | Motor load |  |
|  |  | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO |
| Basic models, overtravel models, (except for high-sensitivity models), and high-precision models | 115 AC | 10 |  | 3 | 1.5 | 10 |  | 5 | 2.5 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \mathrm{DC} \\ 24 \mathrm{DC} \\ 48 \mathrm{DC} \\ 115 \mathrm{DC} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 6 \\ 3 \\ 0.8 \end{gathered}$ |  | 6 4 4 2 0.2 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 3 \\ 3 \\ 1.5 \\ 0.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 6 \\ 3 \\ 0.8 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 0.2 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| High-sensitivity overtravel models | 115 AC | 5 |  | --- |  | --- |  | --- |  |
|  | 115 DC | 0.4 |  | --- |  | --- |  | --- |  |


| Inrush <br> current | NC | 30 A max. (15 A max. (See note.)) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | NO | 20 A max. (10 A max. (See note.)) |

Note: For high-sensitivity overtravel models.

Direct-wired Connector and Pre-wired Connector Switches

| Model | Rated voltage (V) | Non-inductive load (A) |  |  |  | Inductive load (A) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Resistive load |  | Lamp load |  | Inductive load |  | Motor load |  |
|  |  | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO |
| DC | 12 DC | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
|  | 24 DC | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
|  | 48 DC | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
|  | 115 DC | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| AC | 115 AC | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1.5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2.5 |

Note 1: The above figures are for steady-state currents.
Inductive loads have a power factor of 0.4 min . AC ) and a time constant of 7 ms max. (DC).
. A lamp load has an inrush current of 10 times the steady-state current
6 times the steady-state current
Characteristics

| Degree of protection | IP67 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Durability (See note 2.) | Mechanical: 30,000,000 operations min. ( 10 mA at 24 VDC, resistive load) <br> Electrical: $\quad 750,000$ operations min. (10 A at 115 VAC, resistive load), <br> but for high-precision models: 500,000 operations min . (10 A at 115 VAC, resistive load) |
| Operating speed | 1 mm to $1 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ (for WLCA2) |
| Operating frequency | Mechanical: 120 operations/minute <br> Electrical: 30 operations/minute |
| Rated frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Insulation resistance | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ min. (at 500 VDC ) |
| Contact resistance | $25 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. (initial value) |
| Dielectric strength | $1,000 \mathrm{VAC}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between terminals of the same polarity. (Except connector models.) <br> 2,200 VAC ( $1,500 \mathrm{~V}$ ), $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between current-carrying metal part and ground. <br> 2,200 VAC ( $1,500 \mathrm{~V}$ ), $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between each terminal and non-current-carrying metal part. |
| Vibration resistance | 10 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1.5-\mathrm{mm}$ double amplitude |
| Shock resistance | Destruction: $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. <br> Malfunction: $300 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. |
| Ambient temperature | Operating: $\quad-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing) |
| Ambient humidity | Operating: 35\% to 95\% |
| Weight | Approx. 275 g (for WLCA2) |

Note 1: The figures in parentheses for dielectric strength, are those for overtravel (highsensitivity) or connector models.
The values are calculated at an operating temperature of $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and an operating humidity of $40 \%$ to $70 \%$. Contact your OMRON sales representative for more detailed information on other operating environments.

## Engineering Data

## Electrical Durability: $\boldsymbol{\operatorname { c o s } \phi = 1}$

(Operating temperature: $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
operating humidity: $40 \%$ to $70 \%$ )


## Connections

## Contact Forms

## Screw Terminal Switches



## Screw Terminal and Indicatorequipped (Light-ON when Not Operating) Switches (See note 1.)



Note 1: Light-ON when not operating means the indicator is lit when the actuator is free and is not light when the Switch contacts (NO) close when the actuator rotates or is pushed down.
2. The position of the positioning piece is not always the same. If using an L-shaped connector causes problems in application, use a straight connector.

Direct-wired Connector, Pre-wired Connector, and Indicator-equipped (Light-ON when Not Operating) Switches (See note 1.)


## Indicators



Note 1. Light-ON when operating means that the lamp lights when the Limit Switch contacts ( NC ) release, or when the actuator rotates or is pushed down.
2. Light-ON when not operating means the lamp remains lit when the actuator is free, or when the Limit Switch contacts (NO) close when the actuator rotates or is pushed down.

## Nomenclature

## General-purpose Switches



Requires maintenance (excessive overtravel)
Proper range
Requires maintenance (insufficient overtravel) Proper range
Requires maintenance (excessive overtravel)

## Actuator

Roller
The roller is made of self-lubricating sintered stainless steel and boasts high resistance to wear.

## Lever

The lever forged of anti-corrosive aluminium alloy features high corrosion resistances and outstanding ruggedness. With roller lever, adjustable rod and flexible rod models, the actuator position can be set anywhere within $360^{\circ}$. (The lever cannot be mounted in the opposite direction.)

## Head

The Head used in the roller lever type, adjustable rod lever type, or horizontal plunger type (except for $90^{\circ}$ operation models) can be mounted in any of the four directions by removing the screws at the four corners of the Head.

Shaft Section Seal
By fitting an O-ring to the rotary shaft and with an appropriate interference of the screws, high-sealing properties are maintained.


## Head-mounting <br> Head-m Screws

Roller Lever Setscrew

Operational Plunger (See note 2.)

- Cover Seal

By using a packing seal as the cover seal, an optimum squeeze can be obtained and high sealing properties are assured as well.


Conduit Opening (See note 1.)
Phillips screws are used to ensure ease of use.
The conduit threads are parallel
threads for G $1 / 2$ tube and offer further increased sealing properties when used in conjunction with the SC connector.
Note 1. The display for conduit threads has changed from $\mathrm{PF}_{1} \frac{1}{2}$ to $\mathrm{G} \frac{1}{2}$, according to revisions of JIS B 0202. This is only a change in the display, so the thread size and pitch have not changed. (Conduit threads Pg 13.5 and $1 / 2-14 \mathrm{NPT}$ are also available.)
2. By changing the orientation of the operational plunger, three operational directions can be selected electrically. (This is possible only with standard roller lever, adjustable roller lever, and adjustable rod lever models. For the overtravel models, only $90^{\circ}$ operation models have this function.)

## Environment-resistant Switches



Spatter-prevention Switches


## Long-life Switches



Note: By changing the direction of the operational plunger, any one of the three operational directions (both sides, left, or right) can be selected. (Applicable only to the WLMGCA2- $\square$.)

## Dimensions

## General-purpose Models

## Standard Models

## Basic

## Rotating Lever

Note 1. Rotating Lever Models: For all models WL $\square$ indicates a standard-load model and WL01 $\square$ indicates a microload model.
2. Unless otherwise indicated, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.


| Operating characteristics | WLCA2 <br> WL01CA2 | WLCA2-7 <br> WL01CA2-7 | WLCA2-8 <br> WLO1CA2-8 | WLCA12 <br> WL01CA12 <br> (See note 1.) | WLCL, <br> WLO1CL <br> (See note 2.) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 13.34 N | 10.2 N | 8.04 N | 13.34 N | 1.39 N |
| RF min. | 2.23 N | 1.67 N | 1.34 N | 2.3 N | 0.27 N |
| PT | $15 \pm 5^{\circ}$ | $15 \pm 5^{\circ}$ | $15 \pm 5^{\circ}$ | $15 \pm 5^{\circ}$ | $15 \pm 5^{\circ}$ |
| OT min. | $30^{\circ}$ | $30^{\circ}$ | $30^{\circ}$ | $10^{\circ}$ |  |
| MD max. | $12^{\circ}$ | $12^{\circ}$ | $12^{\circ}$ | $12^{\circ}$ | $12^{\circ}$ |

Note 1: The operating characteristics for WLCA12 and WL01CA12 are measured at the lever length of 38 mm .
2. The operating characteristics for WLCL and WL01CL are measured at the rod length of 140 mm .

| Operating characteristics | WLCA32-41 to <br> 44, WLO1CA32- <br> 41 to 44 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Force necessary to reverse the direction of <br> the lever: Max. <br> Movement until the lever reverses | 11.77 N |
| Movement until switch operation: Min. | $50 \pm 5^{\circ}$ |
| Movement after switch operation: Max. | $55^{\circ}$ |
| $5^{\circ}$ |  |

OF and RF for WLCA12, with a lever length of 89 mm .

| Operating <br> characteristics |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF | WLCA12, WL01CA12 |
| RF | 5.68 N |

## Standard Models

## Basic

## Plunger

Note 1. For all models WL $\square$ indicates a standard-load model and WL01 $\square$ indicates a microload model.
2. Unless otherwise indicated, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.


| Operating characteristics | WLD WL01D | WLD2 <br> WL01D2 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { WLD3 } \\ \text { WL01D3 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { WLD28 } \\ \text { WL01D28 } \end{gathered}$ | WLSD2 WL01SD2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { WLSD3 } \\ \text { WL01SD3 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { WLSD } \\ \text { WL01SD } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OF max. RF min. PT max. OT min. MD max. | $\begin{aligned} & 26.67 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 8.92 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 1.7 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & 6.4 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & 1 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.67 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 8.92 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 1.7 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & 5.6 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & 1 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 26.67 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 8.92 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 1.7 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & 4 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & 1 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.67 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 4.41 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 1.7 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & 5.6 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & 1 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 40.03 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 8.89 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 2.8 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & 5.6 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & 1 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 40.03 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 8.89 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 2.8 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & 4 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & 1 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 40.03 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 8.89 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 2.8 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & 6.4 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & 1 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ |
| OP TTP max. | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & 29.5 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & 39.5 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $44.5 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ 41 mm | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & 39.5 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $54.2 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $54.1 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $40.6 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

## Standard Models

## Basic

## Flexible Rod

Note 1. For all models WL $\square$ indicates a standard-load model and WL01 $\square$ indicates a microload model.
2. Unless otherwise indicated, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.


| Operating characteristics | WLNJ <br> WL01NJ <br> (See note.) | WLNJ30 <br> WL01NJ30 <br> (See note.) | WLNJ-2 <br> WL01NJ-2 <br> (See note.) | WLNJ-S2 <br> WL01NJ-S2 <br> (See note.) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 1.47 N | 1.47 N |  |  |
| PT | $20 \pm 10 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 1.47 N | 0.28 N |  |
| 20 | $40 \pm 20 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $40 \pm 20 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |  |

Note: These values are taken from the top end of the wire or spring.

## Standard Models

## Overtravel

## General-purpose/High-sensitivity Models

Note 1. For all models WL $\square$ indicates a standard-load model and WL01 $\square$ indicates a microload model.
2. One-side operation is not possible with the general-purpose and high-sensitivity models.
3. Unless otherwise indicated, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.


Note: 1. WL $\square$ GL is identical to other models except in the shape of the set position marker plate
2. The built-in switch for WLHL is W-10FB3


Note: 1. Stainless sintered roller
2. WL $\square \mathrm{G} 12$ is identical to other models except in
the shape of the set position marker plate.
3. The built-in switch for WLH12 is W-10FB3.
4. The built-in switch for WLG12 is W-10FB3-8.

Adjustable Rod Lever
WLHAL4

2. WL $\square \mathrm{G} 2$ is identical to other models except in the shape of the set position marker plate.
3. The built-in switch for WLH2 is W-10FB3.
4. The built-in switch for WLG2 is W-10FB3-8.
3. The built-in switch for WLGL is W-10FB3-8.


OF and RF for WLH12 and WL01H12, with a lever length of 89 mm .

| Operating characteristics | WLH12, <br> WL01H12 | WLG12, <br> WLO1G12 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF | 4.18 N | 4.18 N |
| RF | 0.42 N | 0.42 N |


| Operating characteristics | $\begin{gathered} \text { WLH2 } \\ \text { WL01H2 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { WLG2 } \\ \text { WL01G2 } \end{gathered}$ | WLH12 WL01H12 (See note 1.) | $\begin{gathered} \text { WLG12 } \\ \text { WL01G12 } \\ \text { (See note 1.) } \end{gathered}$ | WLHL WL01HL (See note 3.) | WLGL WL01GL (See note 3.) | WLHAL4 WL01HAL4 (See note 4.) | WLHAL5 WL01HAL5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OF max. RF min. PT OT min. MD max. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 9.81 \mathrm{~N} \\ 0.98 \mathrm{~N} \\ 15 \pm 5^{\circ} \\ 55^{\circ} \\ 12^{\circ} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.81 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 0.98 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 10^{\circ}+2^{\circ} \\ & 65^{\circ} \\ & 7^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.81 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 0.98 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 15 \pm 5^{\circ} \\ & 55^{\circ} \\ & 12^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.81 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 0.98 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 10^{\circ}+2^{\circ} \\ & 65^{\circ} \\ & 7^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.84 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 0.25 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 15 \pm 5^{\circ} \\ & 55^{\circ} \\ & 12^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.84 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 0.25 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 10^{\circ}+{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} \\ & 65^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} \\ & 7^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.98 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 0.15 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 15 \pm 5^{\circ} \\ & 55^{\circ} \\ & 12^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.90 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 0.09 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 15 \pm 5^{\circ} \\ & 55^{\circ} \\ & 12^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ |

Note 1. With WLHAL4, WL01HAL4, WLHAL5, and WL01HAL5, the actuator's tare is large, so depending on the installation direction, they may not be properly reset. Always install so that the actuator is facing downwards.
2. The operating characteristics of WLH12, WL01HL12, WLG12, and WL01G12 are measured at the lever length of 38 mm .
3. The operating characteristics of WLHL, WL01HL, WLGL, and WL01GL are measured at the rod length of 140 mm .
4. The operating characteristics of WLHAL4, and WL01HAL4 are measured at the rod length of 380 mm .

## Standard Models

## Overtravel

## Side-installation Models

Note 1. For all models WL $\square$ indicates a standard-load model and WL01 $\square$ indicates a microload model.
2. With the side-installation models, $90^{\circ}$ operation on one side is possible by simply changing the direction of the cam.
3. Unless otherwise indicated, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.


| Operating characteristics | WLCA2-2N WLO1CA2-2N | WLCA12-2N <br> WL01CA12-2N <br> (See note 1.) | WLCL-2N WL01CL-2N (See note 2.) | WLCA2-2 WL01CA2-2 | WLCA12-2 <br> WL01CA12-2 <br> (See note 1.) | WLCL-2 WLO1CL-2 (See note 2.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OF max. RF min. PT OT min. MD max. | $\begin{aligned} & 9.61 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 1.18 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 20^{\circ} \\ & 70^{\circ} \\ & 10^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.61 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 1.18 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 20^{\circ} \\ & 70^{\circ} \\ & 10^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2.84 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 0.25 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 20^{\circ} \\ & 70^{\circ} \\ & 10^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | 8.83 N 0.49 N $25^{\circ} \pm 5^{\circ}$ $60^{\circ}$ $16^{\circ}$ | 8.83 N 0.49 N $25^{\circ} \pm 5^{\circ}$ $60^{\circ}$ $16^{\circ}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.55 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 0.1 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 25^{\circ} \pm 5^{\circ} \\ & 60^{\circ} \\ & 16^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ |

OF and RF for WLCA12-2N and WLO1CA12-2N, with a lever length of 89 mm .

| Operating <br> characteristics | WLCA12-2N, <br> WLO1CA12-2N |
| :--- | :---: |
| OF | 4.10 N |
| RF | 0.50 N |

Note 1. The operating characteristics of WLCA12-2N and WLO1CA12-2N are measured at the lever length of 38 mm .
2. The operating characteristics of WLCL-2N and WLO1CL-2N are measured at the rod length of 140 mm .

## High-precision Models

WL $\square$ are Standard Models and WL01 $\square$ are Microload Models.


| Operating <br> characteristics | WLGCA2 <br> WL01GCA2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 13.34 N |
| RF min. | 1.47 N |
| PT | $5+0^{\circ} \mathrm{0}^{\circ}$ |
| OT min. | $40^{\circ}$ |
| MD max. | $3^{\circ}$ |

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

## Sensor I/O Connector Switches

## Direct-wired Connector/Prewired Connector Models

Note: Refer to page 188 for applicable Cables.

## Top-roller Plunger

wLD2
Note 1. Unless otherwise indicated, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.
2. The following diagrams are for a indicator-equipped models.

Direct-wired Connector Models


Note: Stainless sintered roller

Roller Lever Plungers WLロ are Standard Models and WL01 $\square$ are Microload Models.
Standard Models (WLCA2), High-precision Models (WLGCA2),
Overtravel General-purpose Models (WLH2), Overtravel High-sensitivity Models (WLG2)


Note 1. Only the dimension of the set position marker plate is different for WLG2 Models.
2. Unless otherwise indicated, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.
3. The models with operation indicators are shown in the above diagrams.

| Operating characteristics | Standard roller lever actuator | High-precision roller lever actuator | Overdrive general-purpose actuator | Overdrive high-sensitivity actuator |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OF max. RF min. PT max. OT min. MD max. | $\begin{aligned} & 13.34 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 2.23 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 15 \pm 5^{\circ} \\ & 30^{\circ} \\ & 12^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 13.34 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 1.47 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 5^{\circ}+2^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} \\ & 40^{\circ} \\ & 3^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.81 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 0.98 \mathrm{~N} \\ & 15 \pm 5^{\circ} \\ & 55^{\circ} \\ & 12^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | 9.81 N 0.98 N $100^{+20^{\circ}}$ $65^{-1}$ $7^{\circ}$ |

## Indicator-equipped Models

Roller Lever


Note: Unless otherwise indicated, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

| Operating <br> characteristics | WLCA2-LE/LD <br> WL01CA2-LE/LD |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 13.34 N |
| RF min. | 2.23 N |
| PT | $15 \pm 5^{\circ}$ |
| OT min. | $30^{\circ}$ |
| MD max. | $12^{\circ}$ |

## Spatter-prevention Models



Note: Unless otherwise indicated, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

| Operating characteristics | Roller Lever |  |  |  | Sealed Top-roller Plunger |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Basic | Overtravel models |  | Highprecision |  |
|  |  | General-purpose | High-sensitivity |  |  |
| OF max. | 13.34 N | 9.81 N | 9.81 N | 13.34 N | 16.67 N |
| RF min. | 2.23 N | 0.98 N | 0.98 N | 1.47 N | 4.41 N |
| PT | $15^{\circ} \pm 5^{\circ}$ | $15^{\circ} \pm 5^{\circ}$ | $10^{\circ}{ }_{-1^{\circ}}$ | $10^{\circ}{ }_{-1}{ }^{\circ}$ | 1.7 mm max. |
| OT min. | $30^{\circ}$ | $55^{\circ}$ | $65^{\circ}$ | $40^{\circ}$ | 5.6 mm |
| MD max. | $12^{\circ}$ | $12^{\circ}$ | $7^{\circ}$ | $3^{\circ}$ | 1 mm |
| OP | --- | --- | --- | --- | $4 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| TTP max. | --- | --- | --- | --- | 39.5 mm |

## Long-life Models

Rotating Lever Models


Note: Unless otherwise indicated, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

| Operating characteristics | WLMCA2-LD $\square$ <br> Basic models | WLMH2-LD $\square$ <br> General-purpose <br> overtravel models | WLMG2-LD $\square$ <br> High-sensitivity <br> overtravel models | WLMGCA2-LD $\square$ <br> High-precision models |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 9.81 N | 9.81 N | 9.81 N | 13.34 N |
| RF min. | 0.98 N | 0.98 N | 0.98 N | 1.47 N |
| PT max. | $15 \pm 5^{\circ}$ | $15 \pm 5^{\circ}$ | $10^{\circ}+2^{\circ}$ | $5^{\circ+2^{\circ}} 0^{\circ}$ |
| OT min. | $30^{\circ}$ | $55^{\circ}$ | $65^{\circ}$ | $40^{\circ}$ |
| MD max. | $12^{\circ}$ | $12^{\circ}$ | $7^{\circ}$ |  |

## Actuators (Levers Only)

Note 1. Lever: Only rotating lever models are illustrated.
2. Unless otherwise indicated, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.
3. When using the adjustable roller (rod) lever, make sure that the lever is facing downwards. Use caution, as telegraphing (the Switch turns ON and OFF repeatedly due to inertia) may occur.

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Standard Lever | Resin Roller | Bearing Roller | Nylon Roller: <br> Roller Width: $\mathbf{3 0} \mathbf{~ m m}$ |
| WL-1A105 Double Nut | WL-1A103S Spatter Prevention | WL-1A200 <br> Lever Length: 50 <br> Roller Width: 15 | WL-1A300 <br> Lever Length: 63 |
| WL-2A100 <br> 17.5 dia. (length: 7) <br> stainless sintered alloy roller <br> Adjustable lever: range: 25 to 89 | WL-2A111 Resin Roller | WL-2A107 Double Nut | WL-2A108 Resin Roller |
| WL-2A122 <br> 17.5 dia. (length: 7) stainless | WL-2A106 <br> Note: Can be installed on the rear side. |  | WL-2A104 |

## Actuators (Levers Only)

Note 1. Unless otherwise indicated, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.
2. When using the adjustable roller (rod) lever, make sure that the lever is facing downwards. Use caution, as telegraphing (the Switch turns ON and OFF repeatedly due to inertia) may occur.

| WL-2A110 | WL-2A105 | WL-1A106 | WL-1A110 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| WL-4A100 | WL-4A201 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| WL-3A108 | WL-3A200 | WL-3A203 | WL-4A112 |
|  |  |  |  |
| WL-2A129 | WL-5A101 | WL-5A103 | WL-5A105 |
|  | WL-5A100 has a plastic roller | WL-5A102 has a plastic roller | WL-5A104 has a plastic roller |

## Precautions

Refer to the "Precautions for General-purpose Limit Switches (Including Multiple Limit Switches, Mechanical Touch Switches, High-precision Switches, Touch Switches, On-site Flexible Switches; Not Including Safety Switches)" on page 17.

## - Correct Use

When a rod or wired-type actuator is used, do not touch the top end of the actuator. Doing so may result in injury.
Applicable models: WLHAL5 and WL01HAL5 Rod Spring Levers and WLNJ-S2 and WL01NJ-S2 Steel-wire Actuators

A short-circuit may cause damage to the Switch, so insert a circuit breaker fuse, of 1.5 to 2 times the rated current, in series with the Switch.
In order to meet EN approval ratings, use a 10-A fuse that corresponds to IEC269, either a gl or gG for general-purpose types and spatter-prevention models only.

## Precautions for Correct Use

When wiring terminal screws, use M4 round crimp terminals and tighten screws to the recommended torque. Wiring with bare wires, or incorrect crimp terminals, or not tightening screws to the recommended torque can lead to short-circuits, leakage current, and fire.
When performing internal wiring there is a chance of short-circuit, leakage current, or fire, so be sure to protect the inside of the Switch from splashes of oil or water, corrosive gases, and cutting powder.
Using an inappropriate connector or assembling Switches incorrectly (assembly, tightening torque) can result in malfunction, leakage current, or fire, so be sure to read the instruction manual thoroughly beforehand.
Even when the connector is assembled and set correctly, the end of the cable and the inside of the Switch may come in contact. This can lead to malfunction, leakage current, or fire, so be sure to protect the end of the cable from splashes of oil or water and corrosive gases.

## Operating Environment

- Seal material may deteriorate if a Switch is used outdoor or where subject to special cutting oils, solvents, or chemicals. Always appraise performance under actual application conditions and set suitable maintenance and replacement periods.
- Install Switches where they will not be directly subject to cutting chips, dust, or dirt. The Actuator and Switch must also be protected from the accumulation of cutting chips or sludge.

- Constantly subjecting a Switch to vibration or shock can result in wear, which can lead to contact interference with contacts, operation failure, reduced durability, and other problems. Excessive vibration or shock can lead to false contact operation or damage. Install Switches in locations not subject to shock and vibration and in orientations that will not produce resonance.
- The Switches have physical contacts. Using them in environments containing silicon gas will result in the formation of silicon oxide $\left(\mathrm{SiO}_{2}\right)$ due to arc energy. If silicon oxide accumulates on the contacts, contact interference can occur. If silicon oil, silicon filling agents, silicon cables, or other silicon products are present near the Switch, suppress arcing with contact protective circuits (surge killers) or remove the source of silicon gas.


## Built-in Switch

Do not remove or replace the built-in switch. If the position of the built-in switch moves, it can cause reduced performance, and if the insulation sheet moves (separator), the insulation may become ineffective.

## Tightening Torque

If screws are too loose they can lead to an early malfunction of the Switch, so ensure that all screws are tightened using the correct torque.
In particular, when changing the direction of the Head, make sure that all screws are tightened again to the correct torque. Do not allow foreign objects to fall into the Switch.


| No. | Type | Torque |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| (1) | Head mounting screw | 0.78 to $0.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| (2) | Cover mounting screw | 1.18 to $1.37 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| $(3)$ | Allen-head bolt <br> (for securing the lever) | 4.90 to $5.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| (4) | Terminal screw | 0.59 to $0.78 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| (5) | Connector | 1.77 to $2.16 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| (6) | Main Unit screws | 4.90 to $5.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |

## Installing the Switch

To install the Switch, make a mounting panel, as shown in the following diagram, and tighten screws using the correct torque.

| General-purpose Models, Spatter-prevention Models, and Long-life Models | Side installation for $90^{\circ}$ Operation Models |
| :---: | :---: |
| Four, $5.2^{+0.2}$ dia. mounting holes or M5 taps | Two, $5.2^{+0.2}$ dia. mounting holes |

## Connectors

Either the easy-to-use Allen-head nut or the SC Connector can be used as connectors. To ensure high-sealing properties, use the SC Connector. Consult your OMRON representative for details.

## Wiring

Use $1.25-\mathrm{mm}$ lead wires and M4-insulation covered crimp terminals for wiring.

Crimp Terminal External Dimensions

dz dia.: 4.3
D dia.: 4.5
B: $\quad 8.5$
$\begin{array}{ll}\mathrm{L}: & \quad 21.0 \\ \mathrm{~F} . & 7.8\end{array}$
$\ell: \quad 9.0(\mathrm{~mm})$
Note: The ground terminal is only installed on models with ground terminals.
Rotating Lever Set Position (General-purpose or Spatter-prevention Switches Only)
All rotating lever models, except the fork lever lock models, have a set position marker plate. (See page 54.) After operation, set the indicator needle on the marker plate so that is in the convex section of the bearing.

## Operation Set Position (Long-life Switches Only)

For all Long-life Switching, there is a set position marker slit on the rubber cap of the head. After operation, set the slit on the rubber cap so that the fluorescent color on the shaft section can be seen.

## Terminal Plate

By using a short circuit plate, as shown in the following diagram, the Switch can be fabricated into a single-polarity double-break switch. When ordering, specify WL Terminal Plate (product code: WL9662F).


## Installation

| Item | Applicable models and Actuators | Details |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Changing the Installation Position of the Actuator <br> By loosening the Allen-head bolt on the actuator lever, the position of the actuator can be set anywhere within the $360^{\circ}$. With Indicator-equipped Switches, the actuator lever comes in contact with the top of the indicator cover, so use caution when rotating and setting the lever. When the lever only moves forwards and backwards, it will not contact the lamp cover (except for long-life models). | Roller Levers: WLCA2, WL01CA2, WLCA2-2, WL01CA2-2, <br> WLH2,WL01H2, WLG2, WL01G2, <br> WLMCA2 $\square$, WLMH2 $\square$, WLMG2 $\square$, <br> WLMGCA2 $\square$ <br> Adjustable Roller Levers: WLCA12, <br> WL01CA12, WLCA12-2, WL01CA12- <br> 2, WLH12, WL01H12, WLG12, <br> WL01G12, <br> Adjustable Rod Levers: WLCL, <br> WL01CL, WLCL-2, WL01CL-2, WLHL, WL01HL, WLGL, WL01GL |  |
| Changing the Orientation of the Head By removing the screws in the four corners of the Head, the Head can be set in any of the four directions. Be sure to change the plunger for internal operations at the same time. (The operational plunger does not need to be changed on general-purpose and high-sensitivity overtravel models.) The roller plunger can be set in either two positions at $90^{\circ}$. WLCA2-2N and WL01CA2-2N can be set only in either the forward or backward direction. | Roller Levers: WLCA $\square$, WL01CA $\square$, WLCA $\square-2$, WL01CA $\square-2$, WLGCA $\square$, WLMCA2 $\square$, WLMH2 $\square$, WLMG2 $\square$, WLMGCA2 <br> Adjustable Rod Levers: WLCL, WL01CL, WLCL-2, WL01CL-2 <br> Horizontal Plungers: WLSD $\square$, WL01SD $\square$ <br> Top-roller Plungers: WLD2, WL01D2 <br> Sealed Top-roller Plungers: WLD28, WL01D28 <br> Note: Does not include -RP60 Series or -141 Series. |  |
| Changing the Operating Direction By removing the Head on models which can operate on one-side only, and then changing the direction of the operational plunger, one of three operating directions can be selected. For overtravel $90^{\circ}$ operation models, one of three operating directions can be selected by loosening the rubber holder using either a coin or a flat-blade screwdriver and changing the direction of the internal rubber section. The tightening torque for the screws on the Head is 0.78 to $0.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$. | Roller Levers: WLCA2, WL01CA2, WLGCA2, WLMGCA2 $\square$ <br> Adjustable Roller Levers: WLCA12, WL01CA12 <br> Adjustable Rod Levers: WLCL, WL01CL <br> Overtravel Models: WLCA $\square-2 N$, WL01CAD-2N | One-side Operation for General-purpose and High-precision Switches <br> The output of the Switch will <br> The output of the Switch be changed, regardless of will only be changed which direction the lever is when the lever is pushed pushed. <br> in one direction. <br> Cam Direction Changing Procedure for Overtravel, $90^{\circ}$ Operation Switches Change the direction of the Loosen the cam holder with a coin or screwdriver. Take cam as required by your intended operation and then out the cam from the Switch. reinstall the cam. <br> Relationship of cam to operation as observed from the rear of Switch |


| Item | Applicable models and Actuators | Details |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Installing the Roller on the Inside By installing the roller lever in the opposite direction, the roller can be installed on the inside. (Set so that operation can be completed within a $180^{\circ}$ level range.) | Roller Levers: WLCA $\square$, WL01CA $\square$, WLH $\square$, WLCA $\square-2$, WL01CA $\square$-2, WLMCA2 $\square$, WLMH2 $\square$, WLMG2 $\square$, WLMGCA2 $\square$, WLG $\square$, except for the adjustable roller levers. <br> Fork Lever Locks: WLCA32-4 $\square$, WL01CA32-4 |  |
| Selecting the Roller Position There are four types of fork lever lock for use depending on the roller position. | Fork Lever Locks: WLCA32-4 $\square$, WL01CA32-4 | Note: An explanation of the operation of fork lever locks is provided after this table. |
| Adjusting the Length of the Rod or Lever <br> The length of the rod or lever can be adjusted by loosening the Allen-head bolt. | Adjustable Roller Levers: WLCA12, WL01CA12 etc. <br> Adjustable Rod Levers: WLCL, WL01CL, etc. |  |

## Operation of Fork Lever Locks

The fork lever lock is configured so that the dog pushes the lever to reverse the output and this reversed state is maintained even after the dog continues on. If the dog then pushes the lever from the opposite direction, the lever will return to its original position.


NC terminal: ON


NO terminal: ON


NO terminal: ON

ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937 . To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527 .

## General-purpose Limit Switch D4A-DN

## The Limit Switch with Better Seal, Shock Resistance, and Strength

- A double seal on the head, a complete gasket cover, and other features ensure a better seal (meets UL NEMA 3, 4, 4X, 6P, 12, 13).
- Block mounting method to reduce weight to 290 g .
- Block mounting method also reduces downtime for maintenance.
- Wide standard operating temperature range: $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (standard type).
- Models with fluoro-rubber available for greater resistance to chemicals.
- DPDT, double-break models available for complex operations.
- Approved by UL, CSA, and CCC (Chinese standard).



## Model Number Structure

## ■ Model Number Legend

## D4A- $\square \square \frac{\square}{\mathbf{1}} \frac{\square}{3}$

1. Receptacle Box

1: 1/2-14 NPT conduit (SPDT, double-break)
2: 1/2-14 NPT conduit (DPDT, double-break)
3: G 1/2 conduit (SPDT, double-break)
4: G 1/2 conduit (DPDT, double-break)
2. Switch Box

1: SPDT, double-break, without indicator
3: SPDT, double-break, neon lamp
E: SPDT, double-break, LED
(24 VDC, leakage current: 1.3 mA )
5: DPDT, double-break, simultaneous operation, without indicator
7: DPDT, double-break, sequential operation, without indicator (See note 1.)
9: DPDT, double-break, center neutral operation, without indicator (See note 2.)
L: DPDT, double-break, simultaneous operation, neon lamp
P: DPDT, double-break, simultaneous operation, LED
3. Head

01: Roller lever, standard
02: Roller lever, high-sensitivity
03: Roller lever, low torque
04: Roller lever, high-sensitivity, low torque
05: Roller lever, maintained
17: Roller lever, sequential operation
18: Roller lever, center neutral operation
06: Side plunger, standard
07-V: Side plunger, vertical roller
07-H: Side plunger, horizontal roller
08: Side plunger, adjustable
09: Top plunger, standard
10: Top plunger, roller
11: Top plunger, adjustable
12: Flexible rod, spring wire
14: Flexible rod, plastic rod
15: Flexible rod, cat whisker
16: Flexible rod, coil spring
Note: 1. Use the D4A-0017N Special Head.
2. Use the D4A-0018N Special Head.
3. Fluoro-rubber sealed type is also available.

## Ordering Information

## List of Models

## SPDT，Double－break Switches

| Actuator | Receptacle box Indicator | G 1／2 Conduit |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Without indicator |  | With neon lamp indicator （AC） |  | With LED indicator（DC） |
|  |  | Model | Approved standards | Model | Approved standards | Model |
| Roller lever （See note 1．） | Standard | D4A－3101N | UL，CSA | D4A－3301N | UL，CSA | D4A－3E01N |
|  | High－sensitivity 気 | D4A－3102N | UL，CSA | D4A－3302N | UL，CSA | D4A－3E02N |
|  | Low－torque 可 | D4A－3103N | UL，CSA | －－－ | UL，CSA | －－－ |
|  | High－sensitivity，Low－ torque | D4A－3104N | UL，CSA | D4A－3304N | UL，CSA | －－－ |
|  | Maintained <br> （See note 2．） | D4A－3105N | UL，CSA | D4A－3305N | UL，CSA | D4A－3E05N |
| Side plunger | Standard ¢ | D4A－3106N | UL，CSA | －－－ | UL，CSA | －－－ |
|  | Vertical roller © | D4A－3107－VN | UL，CSA | D4A－3307－VN | UL，CSA | D4A－3E07－VN |
|  | Horizontal roller 岛 | D4A－3107－HN | UL，CSA | D4A－3307－HN | UL，CSA | －－－ |
|  | Adjustable 昆号 | D4A－3108N | UL，CSA | D4A－3308N | UL，CSA | D4A－3E08N |
| Top plunger | Standard | D4A－3109N | UL，CSA | D4A－3309N | UL，CSA | －－－ |
|  | Roller | D4A－3110N | UL，CSA | D4A－3310N | UL，CSA | －－－ |
|  | Adjustable | D4A－3111N | UL，CSA | D4A－3311N | UL，CSA | －－－ |
| Flexible rod | Spring wire | D4A－3112N | UL，CSA | D4A－3312N | UL，CSA | D4A－3E12N |
|  | Plastic rod | D4A－3114N | UL，CSA | D4A－3314N | UL，CSA | D4A－3E14N |
|  | Cat whisker | D4A－3115N | UL，CSA | D4A－3315N | UL，CSA | D4A－3E15N |
|  | Coil spring | D4A－3116N | UL，CSA | D4A－3316N | UL，CSA | D4A－3E16N |

Note：1．The lever is not included with the Roller Level Models．Select the lever from those listed in this data sheet and order it separately（refer to Levers on pages 92 and 93）．
2．The Maintained Switches have a lock mechanism for the switch operation and thus use a Fork Lever Lock．
3．Switches are also available with $\square 1 / 2-14$ NPT conduits．The model numbers correspond as follows：

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { G 1/2 Conduits } & 1 / 2-14 \text { NPT Conduits } \\
\text { D4A-3 } \square \square N & \text { D4A-1 } \square \square \mathrm{N} \\
\text { D4A-4 } \square \square \mathrm{N} & \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{~A}-2 \square \square \square \mathrm{~N}
\end{array}
$$

4．Switches are also available with fluoro－rubber seals for higher resistance to chemicals．（The operating temperature range for these Switches，however，is -10 to $120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．）Add＂－F＂to the model number．（Example：D4A－3101N becomes D4A－3101N－F．）Ask your nearest OMRON representative for details．

DPDT，Double－break Switches

| Actuator | Receptacle box Indicator | G 1／2 Conduit |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Without indicator |  | With neon lamp indicator （AC） |  | With LED indicator（DC） |
|  |  | Model | Approved standards | Model | Approved standards | Model |
| Roller lever （See note 1．） | Standard 気可 | D4A－4501N | UL，CSA | D4A－4L01N | UL，CSA | D4A－4P01N |
|  | High－sensitivity 気 | D4A－4502N | UL，CSA | －－－ | －－－ | －－－ |
|  | Low－torque 可 | D4A－4503N | UL，CSA | －－－ | －－－ | －－－ |
|  | High－sensitivity，Low－ torque | D4A－4504N | UL，CSA | －－－ | －－－ | －－－ |
|  | Maintained （See note 2．） | D4A－4505N | UL，CSA | －－－ | －－－ | －－－ |
|  | Sequential operation 気 | D4A－4717N | UL，CSA | －－－ | －－－ | －－－ |
|  | Center neutral opera－ tion | D4A－4918N | UL，CSA | －－－ | －－－ | －－－ |
| Side plunger | Standard | D4A－4506N | UL，CSA | －－－ | －－－ | －－－ |
|  | Vertical roller © | D4A－4507－VN | UL，CSA | －－－ | －－－ | －－－ |
|  | Horizontal roller 岛 | D4A－4507－HN | UL，CSA | －－－ | －－－ | －－－ |
|  |  | D4A－4508N | UL，CSA | －－－ | －－－ | －－－ |
| Top plunger | Standard | D4A－4509N | UL，CSA | －－－ | －－－ | －－－ |
|  | Roller | D4A－4510N | UL，CSA | D4A－4L10N | UL，CSA | D4A－4P10N |
|  | Adjustable | D4A－4511N | UL，CSA | －－－ | －－－ | －－－ |
| Flexible rod | Spring wire | D4A－4512N | UL，CSA | －－－ | －－－ | －－－ |
|  | Plastic rod | D4A－4514N | UL，CSA | －－－ | －－－ | －－－ |
|  | Cat whisker | D4A－4515N | UL，CSA | －－－ | －－－ | －－－ |
|  | Coil spring | D4A－4516N | UL，CSA | －－－ | －－－ | －－－ |

Note：1．The lever is not included with the Roller Level Models．Select the lever from those listed in this data sheet and order it separately（refer to Levers on pages 92 and 93）．
2．The Maintained Switches have a lock mechanism for the switch operation and thus use a Fork Lever Lock．
3．Switches are also available with $\square 1 / 2-14$ NPT conduits．The model numbers correspond as follows：
G 1／2 Conduits 1／2－14 NPT Conduits
D4A－3 $\square \square \mathrm{N}$ D4A－1 $\square \square \square \mathrm{N}$
D4A－4 $\square \square \mathrm{N}$ D4A－2 $\square \square \square \mathrm{N}$
4．Switches are also available with fluoro－rubber seals for higher resistance to chemicals．（The operating temperature range for these Switches，however，is -10 to $120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．）Add＂－F＂to the model number．（Example：D4A－4501N becomes D4A－4501N－F．）Ask your nearest OMRON representative about delivery times and prices．

## Individual Parts

## Replacement of Parts

Because the D4A- $\square \mathrm{N}$ employs block mounting construction, the switch box, receptacle, and operating head may be ordered as a complete assembly or individually as replacement parts.


Levers for Roller Lever Switches are optionally available. Select the lever from those listed in this datasheet and order (refer to Levers on pages 92 and 93).

## Receptacle Box

| Type | Appearance | 1/2-14NPT conduit (See note 2.) |  | G1/2 conduit (See note 1.) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Model | Approved standards | Model | Approved standards |
| SPDT doublebreak |  | D4A-1000N | UL, CSA | D4A-3000N | UL, CSA |
| DPDT doublebreak |  | D4A-2000N | UL, CSA | D4A-4000N | UL, CSA |

Note: 1. M6-screw mounting (standard mounting)
2. 10-32UNF-screw mounting (standard mounting)

## Switch Box

| Type | Appearance |  | Without indicator |  | With neon lamp indicator (AC) |  | With LED <br> indicator (DC) <br> Model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Model | Approved standards | Model | Approved standards |  |
| SPDT double-break |  |  | D4A-0100N | UL, CSA | D4A-0300N | UL, CSA | D4A-0E00N |
| DPDT double-break | (Without indicator lamp) | Simultaneous operation | D4A-0500N | UL, CSA | D4A-0L00N | --- | D4A-0P00N |
|  |  | Sequential operation | D4A-0700N | UL, CSA | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Center neutral operation | D4A-0900N | UL, CSA | --- | --- | --- |

## Heads

|  | Appearance |  |  |  |  | Approved standards |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Roller lever (See note 1.) | 成) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Standard: <br> High-sensitivity: <br> Low torque: <br> Sequential operation: <br> Center neutral operation: |  | D4A-0001ND4A-0002ND4A-0003N (see note 2)D4A-0017N (see note 3)D4A-0018N (see note 3) |  | UL, CSA |
|  |  | Maintained: |  | D4A-0005N |  | UL, CSA |
| Side plunger | Standard: D4A-0006N |  |  |  |  | UL, CSA |
| Top plunger | Standard: D4A-0009N | Roller plunger: D4A-0010N |  |  | ustable: | UL, CSA |
| Flexible rod | Spring wire D4A-0012N | Plastic rod D4A-0014N |  |  | Coil spring D4A-0016N | UL, CSA |

Note: 1. Levers for Roller Lever Switches are optionally available. Select the lever from those listed in this data sheet and order (refer to Levers on pages 92 and 93).
2. The D4A-C00 adjustable roller lever is too heavy and long for these heads and it should not be used or mechanical malfunction will result.
3. These heads cannot be used for double break operations.

## Levers

| Actuator type | Model |
| :--- | :--- |
| Roller Lever | D4A-A00 |
|  | D4A-A10 |
|  | D4A-A20 |
|  | D4A-A30 |
|  | D4A-B06 |
| Adjustable Roller Lever | D4A-C00 |
|  | D4A-D00 |
| Resin Loop Lever | D4A-F00 |
| Fork Lever Lock | D4A-E30 |
|  | D4A-E20 |
|  | D4A-E10 |
|  | D4A-E00 |

Note: Refer to page 92 for Lever shapes and applicable models.

## Specifications

## ■ Approved Standards

| Agency | Standard | File No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| UL | UL508 | E76675 |
| CSA | CSA C22.2 No. 14 | LR45746 |
| CCC (CQC) | GB14048.5 | 2003010305077615 |

Note: Ask your OMRON representative for information on approved models.

## ■ Approved Standard Ratings

## UL/CSA

## A600

D4A- $\square 1 \square \square$ N (SPDT, Double-break, Without Indicator)

| Rated voltage | Carry current | Current |  | Volt-amperes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| $\begin{aligned} & 120 \text { VAC } \\ & 240 \text { VAC } \\ & 480 \text { VAC } \\ & 600 \text { VAC } \end{aligned}$ | 10 A | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 60 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 30 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 15 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 12 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 6 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 3 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1.5 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1.2 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | 7,200 VA | 720 VA |

## A300

D4A- $\square \mathbf{3} \square \square$ N (SPDT, Double-break, With Neon Lamp)

| Rated voltage | Carry current | Current |  | Volt-amperes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| $\begin{aligned} & 120 \text { VAC } \\ & 240 \text { VAC } \end{aligned}$ | 10 A | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 30 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 6 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 3 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | 7,200 VA | 720 VA |

## B600

D4A- $\square \square \square$ N (DPDT, Double-break, Simultaneous Operation)
D4A- $\square 7 \square \square$ N (DPDT, Double-break, Sequential Operation)
D4A- $\square 9 \square \square$ N (DPDT, Double-break, Center Neutral Operation)

| Rated voltage | Carry current | Current |  | Volt-amperes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| $\begin{aligned} & 120 \text { VAC } \\ & 240 \text { VAC } \\ & 480 \text { VAC } \\ & 600 \text { VAC } \end{aligned}$ | 5 A | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 15 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 7.5 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 6.0 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 3 \mathrm{~A} \\ 1.5 \mathrm{~A} \\ 0.75 \mathrm{~A} \\ 0.6 \mathrm{~A} \end{array}$ | 3,600 VA | 360 VA |

CCC (GB14048.5)

| Applicable category and ratings |
| :--- |
| AC-15 $2 \mathrm{~A} / 125 \mathrm{VAC}$ |

General Ratings

| Type | Rated voltage | Non-inductive load |  |  |  | Inductive load |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Resistive load |  | Lamp load |  | Inductive load |  | Motor load |  |
|  |  | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO |
| SPDT double-break (with/without indicator) | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \text { VAC (See note 5.) } \\ & 250 \text { VAC (See note 5.) } \\ & 480 \text { VAC } \\ & 600 \text { VAC } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 10 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 10 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 3 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 10 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 10 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 10 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 3 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 2 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1.5 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.8 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.5 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 10 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 3 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1.5 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 3 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1.5 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2.5 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1.5 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.8 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.5 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 8 VDC 14 VDC 30 VDC 125 VDC (See note 5.) 250 VDC (See note 5.) | 10 A <br> 10 A <br> 6 A <br> 0.8 A <br> 0.4 A |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 6 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 6 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 4 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.2 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.1 \mathrm{~A} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 3 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 3 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 3 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.2 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.1 \mathrm{~A} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 10 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 6 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.8 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.4 \mathrm{~A} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 6 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 4 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.2 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.1 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| DPDT double-break (without indicator) | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \text { VAC } \\ & 250 \text { VAC } \\ & 480 \text { VAC } \\ & 600 \text { VAC } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 3 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1.5 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.5 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.4 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 2 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.7 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 3 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1.5 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.8 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.5 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \mathrm{VDC} \\ & 30 \mathrm{VDC} \\ & 125 \mathrm{VDC} \\ & 250 \mathrm{VDC} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 3 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.4 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.2 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.1 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.05 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 2 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.4 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.2 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 3 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1.5 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.1 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.05 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| DPDT double-break (with indicator) | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \text { VAC } \\ & 250 \text { VAC } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 3 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 4 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 2 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1.5 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \text { VDC } \\ & 24 \text { VDC } \\ & 48 \text { VDC } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 3 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 1 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | --- | --- |  | --- |  | --- |  |


| Type |  | SPDT, double-break |  | DPDT, double-break |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | Without indicator |  | With indicator | Without indicator |
| Inrush <br> current | Normally closed | 30 A max. |  |  |  |
|  | Normally open | 20 A max. |  |  |  |

Note: 1. The above current ratings are for steady-state current.
2. Inductive loads have a power factor of 0.4 min . AC ) and a time constant of 7 ms max. (DC).
3. Lamp loads have an inrush current of 10 times the steady-state current.
4. Motor loads have an inrush current of 6 times the steady-state current.
5. For those with indicators, refer to the following rated voltages.

## Ratings for Indicators

| Classification | Indicator | Model | Rated voltage | Carry current | Internal resistance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SPDT } \\ & \text { double-break } \end{aligned}$ | Neon lamp | D4A-0300N | 125 VAC, 250 VAC | Approx. 0.47 mA | $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
|  | LED | D4A-0E00N | 12 VDC | Approx. 3.2 mA | $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
|  |  |  | 24 VDC | Approx. 4 mA | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
|  |  |  | 24 VDC | Approx. 1.3 mA | $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
|  |  |  | 48 VDC | Approx. 2 mA | $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| DPDT double-break | Neon lamp | D4A-0L00N | 125 VAC, 250 VAC | Approx. 0.28 mA | $240 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
|  | LED | D4A-0P00N | 48 VDC | Approx. 1.4 mA | --- |

## Characteristics

| Degree of protection | IP67 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Durability (See note 3.) | Mechanical: SPDT, double-break, roller lever: 50,000,000 operations min. (See note 2.) DPDT, double-break, roller lever: 30,000,000 operations min. (See note 2.) <br> Electrical: SPDT, double-break: for 125 VAC, 10 A resistive load: 1,000,000 operations min. DPDT, double-break: for 125 VAC, 5 A resistive load: 750,000 operations min. |
| Operating speed | 1 mm to $2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ (for D4A-3101N roller lever model) |
| Operating frequency | Mechanical: 300 operations/minute Electrical: 30 operations/minute |
| Rated frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Insulation resistance | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ min. (at 500 VDC) between terminals of the same polarity, between current-carrying metal parts and ground, and between each terminal and non-current-carrying metal part |
| Contact resistance | $25 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. (initial value) |
| Temperature rise | $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ max. |
| Dielectric strength | 1,000 VAC, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min . between terminals of same polarity <br> 2,200 VAC, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min . between current-carrying metal parts and ground, and between each terminal and non-current-carrying metal part (See note 4.) |
| Pollution degree (operating environment) | 3 |
| Protection against electric shock | Class I (with grounding terminal) |
| Vibration resistance | Malfunction: 10 to 55 Hz , 1.5-mm double amplitude (See note 5.) |
| Shock resistance | Destruction: $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. <br> Malfunction: SPDT, double-break, roller lever: $600 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. (See note 5.) DPDT, double-break, roller lever: $300 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. (See note 5.) |
| Ambient operating humidity | 35\% to 95\% (with no icing) |
| Weight | Approx. 290 g (for D4A-3101N roller lever model) |

Note: 1. The above figures are initial values.
2. Excluding maintained models.
3. The values are calculated at an operating temperature of $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and an operating humidity of $40 \%$ to $70 \%$. Contact your OMRON sales representative for more detailed information on other operating environments.
4. 1,500 VAC is applied to the indicator lamp type.
5. Not including wobble levers (cat whisker, plastic rod, coil spring, and spring wire types).

| Type | Roller lever <br> (See note 5-1.) | Plunger, flexible rod <br> (See note 5-2.) | With indicator | Fluoro-rubber seal |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Ambient temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

5-1. Excluding low-torque and high-sensitivity models.
5-2. Including roller lever low-torque and high-sensitivity operating models.

## Connections

■ Contact Forms (Switch Boxes)
STDP Double-break Switches


Note: Switches with indicators are factory-set to light when the switch is not operated.

## DTDP Double-break Switches

Each of these Switches can be used to replace two limit switches in applications, such as high-speed control in machine tools and switching motors between forward and reverse, that previously required 2 limit switches. This simplifies wiring, saves space, and reduces costs.


| Item | Without indicator | With neon lamp indicator (See note.) | With LED indicator (See note.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Contact form |  | D4A-0L00N | D4A-0P00N |
| Lamp unit internal circuit | --- |  |  |

Note: Switches with indicators are factory-set to light when the switch is not operated, but the setting can be changed to light for operation (dotted lines).

Nomenclature

## DPDT Double-break



Note: 1. NBR is used in rubber components.
2. Fluoro-rubber sealed types use fluoro-rubber.
3. For Roller Levers, there is some lever play in the free position (about 2 mm ), but this is due to the structure of the head and does not interfere with performance.

## Easy-maintenance Block Mounting

Block mounting makes it possible to easily assemble or disassemble the head, switch body, and receptacle of the D4A- $\square \mathrm{N}$ by tightening or loosening the attached screws.


## Engineering Data

## ■ Electrical Durability (SPDT Double-break)

(Ambient temperature: $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; ambient humidity: $40 \%$ to $70 \%$ )


Electrical Durability (DPDT Double-break)



## Installation

## Operation

## Changing the Operating Direction

The head of the side rotary type can be converted in seconds to CW, CCW, or both-way operation. Follow the procedures on the right hand side for conversion (not applicable to the Maintained, Sequential Operating, Center Neutral Operating Switches).

## Operating Part (Rear of Head)



## Procedures

1. Dismount the head by loosening the four screws that secure it.
2. Turn over the head to set the desired operation (CW, CCW, or both). The desired side can be selected by setting the mode selector knob shown in the figure. This knob is factory set to the "CW+CCW" (both-way operation) position.
3. When set to the CW position, the head rotates in clockwise direction.
When set to the CCW position, the head rotates in counterclockwise direction.
In either case, be sure to accurately align the arrow mark to the setting position.

## Head and Lever Positions

The operating head can be positioned and locked in any of four $90^{\circ}$ positions and a lever can lock in any position through $360^{\circ}$ around the shaft of the Limit Switch. Furthermore, the lever can be reversed and attached to the shaft (refer to the figures below on the right hand side). Therefore the roller is compatible with a wide movement range of a dog. A Fork Lever Lock can be used with maintained models (D4A-0005N) only.

Remove the head from the Switch by
loosening the screws (the screws can be loosened but not removed from the head).


The operating head can be positioned and locked in any of four $90^{\circ}$ positions.

The lever can lock in any position through $360^{\circ}$ around the shaft. The lever can be reversed and attached to the shaft, in which case the switching operation should complete in a range of $0^{\circ}$ to $180^{\circ}$.


There are four kinds of fork lever locks. The position of each roller is different. It is possible to use D4A-E00 through D4A-E30 levers instead, if they are reversed before attaching. They can be used with D4A- $\square \square 05 \mathrm{~N}$ models only.


By loosening the Allen-head bolt on an adjustable roller lever or rod lever, the length of the lever can be adjusted.


## Lighting Mode Selection of Indicators

The lighting mode of the operation indicator can be changed easily between two modes: lighting when the Switch is operating and lighting when the Switch is not operating.

Lights When Not Operating (See note 1.)


Lights When Operating
(See note 2.)


Note: 1. The lamp is lit when the actuator is at the free position. The lamp will be off when the contacts of the Limit Switch have been actuated and snapped to each other at the operating position.
2. The lamp is lit when the contacts have been released and snapped only from the operating position.

## Change the lighting mode as follows:



Push the claw securing the lamp section to the right (do not push strongly).


Remove the lamp section


Mount the lamp section so that legend "NC-ON or "NO-ON" will appear in the display window.

Note: In either case, the lamp will not light when the load is ON.

## Lever Position



## Nameplate



## Compatibility with D4A- $\square$

The D4A- $\square$ N is compatible with the D4A- $\square$ when the following accessories are attached to the D4A- $\square \mathrm{N}$.


Note: The D4A- $\square \mathrm{N}$ without the above accessories is not compatible with the D4A- $\square$.

## Dimensions

Note: 1. All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.
2. Insert the model number code in $\square$ for the switch body.
3. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

## Roller Lever Switches

Note: Levers of the side rotary type are optionally available.
Standard
D4A-1 $\square 01 \mathrm{~N}, \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{~A}-2 \square 01 \mathrm{~N}$
High-sensitivity
D4A-1 $\square 02 \mathrm{~N}, \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{~A}-2 \square 02 \mathrm{~N}$
Low Torque
D4A-1 $\square 03 N, D 4 A-2 \square 03 N$
High-sensitivity/Low Torque
D4A-1 $\square 04 \mathrm{~N}, \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{~A}-2 \square 04 \mathrm{~N}$
Sequential Operation
D4A-2 $\square 17 \mathrm{~N}$
Center Neutral Operating D4A-2 $\square 18 \mathrm{~N}$

Maintained
D4A-1 $\square 05 \mathrm{~N}, \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{~A}-2 \square 05 \mathrm{~N}$


## SPDT Double-break

| Model | D4A-1 $\square \mathbf{0 1 N}$ | D4A-1 $\square \mathbf{0 2 N}$ | D4A-1 $\square \mathbf{0 3 N}$ | D4A-1 $\square \mathbf{0 4 N}$ | D4A-1 $\square$ 05N |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | $0.39 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ | $0.39 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ | $0.2 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ | $0.2 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ | $0.39 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| RF min. | $0.05 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ | $0.05 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ | --- | --- |  |
| PT max. | $15^{\circ}\left(12^{\circ}\right)$ | $7^{\circ}\left(6^{\circ}\right)$ | $15^{\circ}\left(12^{\circ}\right)$ | $7^{\circ}\left(6^{\circ}\right)$ | $65^{\circ}\left(60^{\circ}\right)$ |
| OT min. | $70^{\circ}$ | $75^{\circ}$ | $70^{\circ}$ | $75^{\circ}$ | $20^{\circ}$ |
| MD max. | $5^{\circ}\left(4^{\circ}\right)$ | $5^{\circ}\left(4^{\circ}\right)$ | $4^{\circ}\left(3^{\circ}\right)$ | $35^{\circ}\left(30^{\circ}\right)$ |  |

## DPDT Double-break

| Model | D4A-2 $\square 01 \mathrm{~N}$ | D4A-2 $\square 02 \mathrm{~N}$ | D4A-2 $\square 03 \mathrm{~N}$ | D4A-2 $\square 04 \mathrm{~N}$ | D4A-2 $\square 05 \mathrm{~N}$ | D4A-2 $\square 17 \mathrm{~N}$ | D4A-2 $\square 18 \mathrm{~N}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OF max. | $0.39 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ | $0.39 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ | 0.2 N•m | 0.2 N-m | $0.39 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ | $0.39 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ | $0.39 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| RF min. | $0.05 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ | $0.05 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ | --- | --- | --- | $0.05 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ | $0.02 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| PT max. | $15^{\circ}\left(12^{\circ}\right)$ | $7^{\circ}\left(6^{\circ}\right)$ | $15^{\circ}\left(12^{\circ}\right)$ | $7^{\circ}\left(6^{\circ}\right)$ | $65^{\circ}\left(60^{\circ}\right)$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { 1-stage: } 12^{\circ}\left(10^{\circ}\right) \\ \text { 2-stage: } 20^{\circ}\left(17^{\circ}\right) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $19^{\circ}\left(15^{\circ}\right)$ |
| OT min. | $70^{\circ}$ | $75^{\circ}$ | $70^{\circ}$ | $75^{\circ}$ | $20^{\circ}$ | $65^{\circ}$ | $65^{\circ}$ |
| MD max. | $7^{\circ}\left(6^{\circ}\right)$ | $5^{\circ}\left(4^{\circ}\right)$ | $7^{\circ}\left(6^{\circ}\right)$ | $5^{\circ}\left(4^{\circ}\right)$ | $35^{\circ}\left(30^{\circ}\right)$ | $6^{\circ}\left(5^{\circ}\right)$ | $5^{\circ}\left(4^{\circ}\right)$ |

The figures in the parentheses are average values.

## Side Plunger Switches

Standard
D4A-1 $\square 06 \mathrm{~N}, \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{~A}-2 \square 06 \mathrm{~N}$


## Horizontal Roller

D4A-1 $\square 07-\mathrm{HN}, \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{~A}-2 \square 07-\mathrm{HN}$


## Vertical Roller

D4A-1 $\square 07-\mathrm{VN}, \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{~A}-2 \square 07-\mathrm{VN}$


Adjustable
D4A-1 $\square 08 N$, D4A-2 $\square 08 N$


| Model | SPDT double-break |  |  |  | DPDT double-break |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | D4A-1 $\square$ 06N | D4A-1 $\square$ 07-HN | D4A-1 $\square$ 07-VN | D4A-1 $\square$ 08N | D4A-2 $\square$ 06N | D4A-2 $\square$ 07-HN | D4A-2 $\square$ 07-VN | D4A-2 $\square$ 08N |
| OF max. | 19.61 N | 19.61 N | 19.61 N | 19.61 N | 19.61 N | 19.61 N | 19.61 N | 19.61 N |
| RF min. | 4.90 N | 4.90 N | 4.90 N | 4.90 N | 4.90 N | 4.90 N | 4.90 N | 4.90 N |
| PT max. | 2.4 mm | 2.4 mm | 2.4 mm | 2.4 mm | 2.4 mm | 2.4 mm | 2.4 mm | 2.4 mm |
| OT min. | 5.1 mm | 5.1 mm | 5.1 mm | 5.1 mm | 5.1 mm | 5.1 mm | 5.1 mm | 5.1 mm |
| MD max. | 0.6 mm | 0.6 mm | 0.6 mm | 0.6 mm | 1.0 mm | 1.0 mm | 1.0 mm | 1.0 mm |
| OP | $34 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $44 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $44 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 41 to 47.5 mm | $34 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $44 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $44 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 41 to 47.5 mm |

## Top Plunger Switches

## Standard

D4A-1 $\square 09 \mathrm{~N}, \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{~A}-2 \square 09 \mathrm{~N}$


Roller Plunger
D4A-1 $\square 10 \mathrm{~N}, \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{~A}-2 \square 10 \mathrm{~N}$


Adjustable
D4A-1 $\square 11 \mathrm{~N}, \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{~A}-2 \square 11 \mathrm{~N}$


| Model | SPDT double-break |  |  | DPDT double-break |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | D4A-1 $\square$ 09N | D4A-1 $\square \mathbf{1 0 N}$ | D4A-1 $\square \mathbf{1 1 N}$ | D4A-2 $\square$ 09N | D4A-2 $\square \mathbf{1 0 N}$ | D4A-2 $\square \mathbf{1 1 N}$ |
| OF max. | 17.65 N | 17.65 N | 17.65 N | 17.65 N | 17.65 N | 17.65 N |
| RF min. | 4.90 N | 4.90 N | 4.90 N | 4.90 N | 4.90 N | 1.90 N |
| PT max. | 1.6 mm | 1.6 mm | 1.6 mm | 1.6 mm | 1.6 mm | 1.6 mm |
| OT min. | 5.1 mm | 5.1 mm | 5.1 mm | 5.1 mm | 5.1 mm | 5.1 mm |
| MD max. | 0.4 mm | 0.4 mm | 0.4 mm | 1.0 mm | 1.0 mm | 1.0 mm |
| OP | $46 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $56 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 55.5 to 62 mm | $46 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $56 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 55.5 to 62 mm |

## Flexible Rod Switches

Spring Wire
D4A-1 $\square 12 N$, D4A-2 $\square 12 N$


## Plastic Rod

D4A-1 $\square 14 \mathrm{~N}, \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{~A}-2 \square 14 \mathrm{~N}$


## Cat Whisker

D4A-1 $\square 15 N$, D4A-2 $\square 15 N$


Note: 1. The stainless rod can be operated from any direction except the axial direction (i.e., from the top).
2. The optimum operating range of the stainless rod is within $1 / 3$ of the entire length from the top end

Coil Spring
D4A-1 $\square 16 \mathrm{~N}, \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{~A}-2 \square 16 \mathrm{~N}$


Note: 1. The stainless rod can be operated from any direction except the axial direction (i.e., from the top).
2. The optimum operating range of the stainless rod is within $1 / 3$ of the entire length from the top end.

| Model | SPDT double-break |  | DPDT double-break |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $\mathbf{D 4 A - 1} \square \mathbf{1 2 N}$ | D4A-1 $\square \mathbf{1 4 N}$ <br> D4A-1 $\square \mathbf{1 5 N}$ | D4A-1 $\square \mathbf{1 6 N}$ |  |
|  | 0.98 N | 1.47 N | D4A-2 $\square \mathbf{1 2 N}$ | D4A-2 $\square$ 14N <br> D4A-2 $\square$ 15N |
| PT max. | $15^{\circ}\left(5^{\circ}\right)$ | $15^{\circ}\left(5^{\circ}\right)$ | $15^{\circ}\left(5^{\circ}\right)$ | 1.47 N |

## Levers (for Roller Lever Switches)

Note: No D4A-0003N or D4A-0004N head should be used with the adjustable roller lever or mechanical malfunctioning could result because the total weight of the adjustable roller lever is comparatively large. Use a standard-load head (D4A-0001N or D4A-0002N) instead.


Roller Lever
D4A-A10


Roller Lever
D4A-A20


Roller Lever
D4A-B06


Note: Stainless sintered roller

## Adjustable Roller Lever



## Fork Lever Lock



Fork Lever Lock
D4A-E10

(See note.)

Adjustable Rod Lever
D4A-D00


Fork Lever Lock


Fork Lever Lock
D4A-E00

(See note.)

## Nylon Loop Lever

D4A-F00


Note: A Fork Lever Lock can be used with D4A- $\square \square 05 \mathrm{~N}$ models only.

## Precautions

Refer to the "Precautions for General-purpose Limit Switches (Including Multiple Limit Switches, Mechanical Touch Switches, High-precision Switches, Touch Switches, On-site Flexible Switches; Not Including Safety Switches)" on page 17.

## Correct Use

## Operating Environment

- Seal material may deteriorate if a Switch is used outdoor or where subject to special cutting oils, solvents, or chemicals. Always appraise performance under actual application conditions and set suitable maintenance and replacement periods.
- Install Switches where they will not be directly subject to cutting chips, dust, or dirt. The Actuator and Switch must also be protected from the accumulation of cutting chips or sludge.

- Constantly subjecting a Switch to vibration or shock can result in wear, which can lead to contact interference with contacts, operation failure, reduced durability, and other problems. Excessive vibration or shock can lead to false contact operation or damage. Install Switches in locations not subject to shock and vibration and in orientations that will not produce resonance.
- The Switches have physical contacts. Using them in environments containing silicon gas will result in the formation of silicon oxide $\left(\mathrm{SiO}_{2}\right)$ due to arc energy. If silicon oxide accumulates on the contacts, contact interference can occur. If silicon oil, silicon filling agents, silicon cables, or other silicon products are present near the Switch, suppress arcing with contact protective circuits (surge killers) or remove the source of silicon gas.


## Mounting

| Model | 1/2-14NPT Conduit |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { D4A-1 } \square \square \square \mathrm{N} \\ \text { D4A-2 } \square \square \square \mathrm{N} \end{array}$ |
| Front Mounting |  |
| Rear Mounting (Rear View) | Two, $6.2^{+0.2}$ dia. holes <br> (Recommended mounting screws: M 6 . Switch Box depth: 10.) |

## Tightening Torque

To maintain the high sealing capability of the Limit Switch, tighten the screws for the head and switch box with the following torques:
Head (four 12-mm M4 screws): 1.2 to $1.4 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$
Switch box (two 20-mm M5 screws): 2.4 to $2.7 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$

## Solderless Terminals

The D4A- $\square \mathrm{N}$ with DPDT double-break incorporates solderless terminals.

## Operation

The operating methods, cam and dog shapes, operating frequency, and overtravel (OT) have a significant effect on the service life and accuracy of the Limit Switch. The shape of the cam should be as smooth as possible.
A marginal overtravel (OT) value should be set. The ideal value is the rated OT value x 0.7.
The actuator should not be remodeled to change the operating position.

## Connectors

To satisfy IP67, apply sealing tape to the connector conduit. Appropriate outer diameter of cables is 5.5 to 14 dia. Use OMRON's SC- $\square$ M Series.

Tighten the Connectors to a torque of 1.8 to $2.2 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$.

## Maintenance and Repair

The user must not maintain or repair equipment incorporating any D4A-N model. Contact the manufacturer of the equipment for any maintenance or repairs required.

## Tightening Torque

A loose screw may cause malfunctions. Be sure to tighten each screw to the proper tightening torque as shown in the table.


| No. | Type | Appropriate tightening <br> torque |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Terminal screws (M3.5 screws) <br> (including grounding terminals) | 0.78 to $0.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 2 | Head mounting screws | 1.18 to $1.37 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 3 | Switch box mounting screws | 2.35 to $2.75 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 4 | Body mounting screws <br> (See note.) | 4.90 to $5.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 5 | Connectors | 1.77 to $2.16 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 6 | Actuator mounting screws | 2.45 to $2.65 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |

Note: When using M5 Allen-head bolts, particularly when the head direction has been changed, check the torque of each screw and make sure that the screws are free of foreign substances, and that each screw is tightened to the proper torque.

## ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.

To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937 . To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527 .

## General-purpose Limit Switch HL-5000

## Economical, Miniature Limit Switch Boasting Rigid Construction

- Highly rigid construction (head and cover snugly fit in box).
- Dustproof and drip-proof construction.
- Smooth operation with greater OT.
- Easy-to-wire conduit opening design.
- Models with grounding terminals conform to the CE marking.
- Approved by CCC (Chinese standard).



## Model Number Structure

## Model Number Legend

## HL-5 $\square \square$

1. Actuators

000: Roller lever
030: Adjustable roller lever
050: Adjustable rod lever
100: Sealed plunger
200: Sealed roller plunger
300: Coil spring
2. Ground Terminal Specifications

Blank:Without ground terminal
G: With ground terminal/M5 tapping on the rear side

## Ordering Information

List of Models

| Actuator | Roller lever <br> م | Adjustable <br> roller lever <br> n | Adjustable <br> rod lever | Sealed <br> plunger <br> $\cap$ | Sealed roller <br> plunger <br> $\boldsymbol{R}$ | Coil spring |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Model | $\mathrm{HL}-5000$ | $\mathrm{HL}-5030$ | $\mathrm{HL}-5050$ | $\mathrm{HL}-5100$ | $\mathrm{HL}-5200$ | $\mathrm{HL}-5300$ |

Note: HL-5000 Limit Switches are offered with a choice of ground terminal/M5 tapping on the rear side conforming to various standards. When placing an order, add the code to the model number to indicate if ground terminal/M5 tapping on the rear side is required. -G: with ground terminal/M5 tapping on the rear side.

## Specifications

## Approved Standards

| Agency | Standard | File No. |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| CCC (CQC) | GB14048.5 | 2003010303077624 |

Note: Ask your OMRON representative for information on approved models.

## - Approved Standard Ratings

## CCC (GB14048.5)

| Applicable category and ratings |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| AC-15 $3 \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{VAC}$ |  |

## General Ratings

| Rated voltage | Non-inductive load |  |  |  | Inductive load |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Resistive load |  | Lamp load |  | Inductive load |  | Motor Ioad |  |
|  | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO |
| 125 VAC | 5 A |  | 1.5 A | 0.7 A | 3 A |  | 2 A | 1 A |
| 250 VAC | 5 A |  | 1 A | 0.5 A | 3 A |  | 1.5 A | 0.8 A |
| 12 VDC | 5 A |  | 3 A |  | 4 A |  | 3 A |  |
| 24 VDC | 5 A |  | 3 A |  | 4 A |  | 3 A |  |
| 125 VDC | 0.4 A | 0.2 A | --- |  | --- |  | --- |  |
| 250 VDC | 0.4 A | 0.2 A | --- |  | --- |  | --- |  |


| nrush current | NC | 24 A max. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | NO | 12 A max. |

Note: 1. The above figures are for steady-state currents.
2. Inductive loads have a power factor of 0.4 min . (AC) and a time constant of 7 ms max. (DC).
3. Lamp load has an inrush current of 10 times the steady-state current.
4. Motor load has an inrush current of 6 times the steady-state current.

Characteristics

| Degree of protection | IP65 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Durability (see note 3) | Mechanical: $10,000,000$ operations min. (under rated conditions) <br> Electrical: See the following Electrical Durability. |
| Operating speed | $5 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{s}$ to $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Operating frequency | Mechanical: 120 operations/min <br> Electrical: 30 operations $/ \mathrm{min}$ |
| Insulation resistance | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega \mathrm{min}$. (at 500 VDC ) |
| Contact resistance | $25 \mathrm{~m} \Omega \mathrm{max}$. (initial value) |
| Dielectric strength | $1,000 \mathrm{VAC}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between terminals of the same polarity <br> $1,500 \mathrm{VAC}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between current-carrying metal parts and ground, and between each <br> terminal and non-current-carrying metal part |
| Rated frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Vibration resistance | Malfunction: $10 \mathrm{to} 55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1.5-\mathrm{mm}$ double amplitude (see note 4) |
| Shock resistance | Destruction: $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. <br> Malfunction: $300 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. (see note 4) |
| Ambient temperature | Operating: $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{to} 65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing) |
| Ambient humidity | Operating: $35 \% \mathrm{to} 95 \%$ |
| Weight | Approx. 130 to 190 g |

Note: 1. The above figures are initial values.
2. The above characteristics may vary depending on the model. For further details, contact your OMRON sales representative.
3. The values are calculated at an operating temperature of $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and an operating humidity of $40 \%$ to $70 \%$. Contact your OMRON sales representative for more detailed information on other operating environments.
4. These values do not apply to the coil spring model.

## Connections

■ Contact Form
(NO) 4
(NC) 1


## Nomenclature



## Engineering Data

## Electrical Durability $(\cos \phi=1)$

Operating temperature: $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Operating humidity: $40 \%$ to $70 \%$


## Dimensions

Note: 1. All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.
2. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.


## Adjustable Roller Lever

HL-5030


Note: The head can be mounted in any of the four directions. Dimensions not shown are the same as HL-5000.

| Model | HL-5030 (see note) |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 7.35 N |
| RF min. | 0.98 N |
| PT max. | $20^{\circ}$ |
| OT min. | $50^{\circ}$ |
| MD max. | $12^{\circ}$ |
| OP | --- |

Note: Measured with the types of the $31.5-\mathrm{mm}$ arm or rod length.

Adjustable Rod Lever
HL-5050


Note: The head can be mounted in any of the four directions. Dimensions not shown are the same as HL-5000.

## Sealed Plunger

HL-5100


Note: Dimensions not shown are the same as HL-5000.


| Model | HL-5050 (see note) |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 7.35 N |
| RF min. | 0.98 N |
| PT max. | $20^{\circ}$ |
| OT min. | $50^{\circ}$ |
| MD max. | $12^{\circ}$ |
| OP | --- |

Note: Measured with the types of the $31.5-\mathrm{mm}$ arm or rod length.

| Model | HL-5100 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 8.83 N |
| RF min. | 1.47 N |
| PT max. | 1.5 mm |
| OT min. | 4 mm |
| MD max. | 1 mm |
| OP | $30 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |


| Model | HL-5200 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 8.83 N |
| RF min. | 1.47 N |
| PT max. | 1.5 mm |
| OT min. | 4 mm |
| MD max. | 1 mm |
| OP | $40 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

Coil Spring
HL-5300



| Model | HL-5300 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 1.47 N |
| RF min. | --- |
| PT max. | 30 mm |
| OT min. | --- |
| MD max. | --- |
| OP | --- |

Note: 1. The coil spring may be operated from any directions except axial directions ( $\downarrow$ ).
2. The operating range of the dog or cam is the top third (i.e. from the tip of the rod) of the whole actuator.
3. Dimensions not shown are the same as HL-5000.

Note: OF and RF measured at the arm length of 75 mm for $\mathrm{HL}-5030$, and 145 mm for HL-5050 (reference values).

| Model | HL-5030 | HL-5050 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF | 3.09 N | 1.60 N |
| RF | 0.41 N | 0.22 N |

## Installation

## Actuator Position Change (HL-5000, HL-5030, HL-5050)

To change the angle of the actuator, loosen the Allen-head bolt on the side of the actuator lever. Then the actuator can be set at any angle.


## Head Direction Change (HL-5000, HL-5030, HL-5050, HL5200)

To change the head direction, loosen the two mounting screws. Then the head can be changed at $90^{\circ}$ increments in one of four directions.

HL-5000
HL-5030


HL-5050


The head of the HL-5200 can be mounted in two directions only. Refer to the following illustration.

## HL-5200

Head mounting screw
(white)


## Precautions

Refer to the "Precautions for General-purpose Limit Switches (Including Multiple Limit Switches, Mechanical Touch Switches, High-precision Switches, Touch Switches, On-site Flexible Switches; Not Including Safety Switches)" on page 17.

## Correct Use

## Operating Environment

- Seal material may deteriorate if a Switch is used outdoor or where subject to special cutting oils, solvents, or chemicals. Always appraise performance under actual application conditions and set suitable maintenance and replacement periods.
- Install Switches where they will not be directly subject to cutting chips, dust, or dirt. The Actuator and Switch must also be protected from the accumulation of cutting chips or sludge.

- Constantly subjecting a Switch to vibration or shock can result in wear, which can lead to contact interference with contacts, operation failure, reduced durability, and other problems. Excessive vibration or shock can lead to false contact operation or damage. Install Switches in locations not subject to shock and vibration and in orientations that will not produce resonance.
- The Switches have physical contacts. Using them in environments containing silicon gas will result in the formation of silicon oxide $\left(\mathrm{SiO}_{2}\right)$ due to arc energy. If silicon oxide accumulates on the contacts, contact interference can occur. If silicon oil, silicon filling agents, silicon cables, or other silicon products are present near the Switch, suppress arcing with contact protective circuits (surge killers) or remove the source of silicon gas.


## Wiring

## Wiring Procedure

1. Loosen the cover mounting screws and remove the cover.
2. Disconnect the rubber connector from the box conduit and pressfit a solderless terminal. The following solderless terminals are available.
3. After inserting the solderless terminal into the Switch, tighten the terminal screws securely.
4. After wiring the Limit Switch, insert the rubber connector into the groove of the box securely.
5. Tighten the three mounting screws evenly. The optimum tightening torque for each screw is 0.49 to $0.59 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$.


## Applicable Lead Wires

| Wire name | Applicable wire |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Number of conductors | Conductor size | External size |
| Vinyl cabtire cord (VCTF) | 2 | $0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | Round, 6 to 9 dia. <br> Flat, 9.4 max. |
| Vinyl cabtire cable (VCT) | 4 |  |  |
| $600-V$ vinyl-insulated sheath cable | 2 | $0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |  |

Note: Do not use wires containing silicone, otherwise a contact failure may result.

## Applicable Solderless Terminal

The following solderless terminals are available. Do not use fork or any other type of terminals, otherwise an accidental disconnection resulting in a ground fault may result.


## Mounting

To mount the Limit Switch securely, be sure to use two M5 Allenhead bolts and washers. The tightening torque applied to each bolt is 4.90 to $5.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$. To mount the Limit Switch more securely, use two M5 screw holes on the rear panel and rear holes for positioning if the model is the HL-5 $\square \square \square$ G-Series Limit Switches.

## Mounting holes

Two, 5.2-dia. holes (located


Two, M5 screws or 5.2-dia. holes (located
diagonally for securing the front side)
Only the HL-5 $\square \square \square \mathrm{G}$ has M5 $\times 0.8$ screw holes on the rear side.

## Others

Do not use the Limit Switch outdoors, otherwise the Limit Switch will become damaged by rust or ozone.
The Limit Switch is not suitable in places exposed to the spray of rainwater, seawater, or oily water. Consult your OMRON representative for models resisting rainwater, seawater, and oily water.
If high-sealing performance is required along with shielded wiring or conduit wiring, use the D4C or WL.

## Tightening Torque

A loose screw may result in a malfunction. Be sure to tighten each screw to the proper tightening torque as shown below.

| No. | Type | Optimum tightening torque |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Head mounting screw | 0.49 to $0.59 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 2 | Cover mounting screw | 0.49 to $0.59 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 3 | Allen-head bolt | 4.90 to $5.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 4 | Terminal screw (M3 screw) | 0.49 to $0.59 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 5 | Switch mounting screw <br> (M5 Allen-head bolt) | 4.90 to $5.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |

Note: If the head direction has been changed, check the torque of each screw and make sure that the screws are free of foreign substances, and that each screw is tightened to the proper torque.


## ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.

To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937 . To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527 .

## Enclosed Switches

## ZE/ZV/ZV2/XE/XV/XV2

## Long Service Life and Large Breaking Power

- ZE, ZV, and ZV2 incorporate Model Z Basic Switches with rugged diecast cases.
- Available with various models of built-in switches (including split contact model, maintained operation type, magnetic blowout model) and various actuators.
- XE, XV, and XV2 Switches have a built-in X-type magnetic blowout basic switch for DC applications.
- Three mounting methods: Side, base, and diagonal side.
- Easy wiring: Terminals on internal switch are facing forward when the cover is opened.
- Switches with ground terminals have CE marking.
- Approved by UL, CSA, and CCC (Chinese standard).



## Model Number Structure

## Model Number Legend

$\frac{\square}{1} \frac{\square}{2}=-\frac{\square}{3}-2 \frac{\square}{4}$

1. Built-in Switch

Z: SPDT (AC)
X: SPDT (DC)
2. Mounting Direction

E : $\quad$ Side mounting
V: Base mounting
V2: Diagonal side mounting
3. Actuator

Q: Plunger
Q22: Roller plunger
Q21: Crossroller plunger
QA2: Roller arm lever
QA277: One-way action roller arm lever
N : $\quad$ Sealed plunger
N22: Sealed roller plunger (ZE, ZV, ZV2 only)
N21: Sealed crossroller plunger (ZE, ZV, ZV2 only)
NA2: Sealed roller arm lever
NA277: Sealed one-way action roller arm lever
4. Conduit/Ground Terminal

None: $G 1 / 2 /$ without ground terminal
G1: $\quad$ G $1 / 2 /$ with ground terminal
$\mathrm{G}: \quad \mathrm{Pg} 13.5 /$ with ground terminal
SG1: $1 / 2-14 N P S M /$ with ground terminal
YG1: M20/with ground terminal
S: $\quad 1 / 2-14 N P S M /$ without ground terminal
$\mathrm{Y}: \quad \mathrm{M} 20 /$ without ground terminal

## Ordering Information

List of Models
Standard Switches

| Contact |  | Actuator | Side mounting |  | Diagonal side mounting |  | Base mounting |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | General purpose | Sealed (Booted) | General purpose | Sealed (Booted) | General purpose | Sealed (Booted) |
| AC/DC <br> load | SPDT |  | Plunger | ZE-Q-2 | ZE-N-2 | ZV2-Q-2 | ZV2-N-2 | ZV-Q-2 | ZV-N-2 |
|  |  | Roller plunger | ZE-Q22-2 | ZE-N22-2 | ZV2-Q22-2 | ZV2-N22-2 | ZV-Q22-2 | ZV-N22-2 |
|  |  | Crossroller plunger | ZE-Q21-2 | ZE-N21-2 | ZV2-Q21-2 | ZV2-N21-2 | ZV-Q21-2 | ZV-N21-2 |
|  |  | Roller arm lever | ZE-QA2-2 | ZE-NA2-2 | ZV2-QA2-2 | ZV2-NA2-2 | ZV-QA2-2 | ZV-NA2-2 |
|  |  | One-way action roller arm lever | ZE-QA277-2 | ZE-NA277-2 | ZV2-QA277-2 | ZV2-NA277-2 | --- | ZV-NA277-2 |
| DC load | SPDT | Plunger | XE-Q-2 | XE-N-2 | XV2-Q-2 | XV2-N-2 | XV-Q-2 | XV-N-2 |
|  |  | Roller plunger | XE-Q22-2 | --- | XV2-Q22-2 | --- | XV-Q22-2 | --- |
|  |  | Crossroller plunger | XE-Q21-2 | --- | --- | --- | XV-Q21-2 | --- |
|  |  | Roller arm lever | XE-QA2-2 | XE-NA2-2 | XV2-QA2-2 | XV2-NA2-2 | XV-QA2-2 | XV-NA2-2 |
|  |  | One-way action roller arm lever | XE-QA277-2 | XE-NA277-2 | --- | XV2-NA277-2 | XV-QA277-2 | XV-NA277-2 |

Note: 1. The diagonal side mounting model feature improved sealing property, improved mounting strength through use of M5 screws, increased stability in seating with large mounting width ( $31 \times 75 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) and permit coupling of a number of Switch units.
2. ZE, ZV, and ZV2 series are approved by UL, CSA, and CCC.
3. Ask your OMRON representative for information on models with ground terminals.

## Specifications

## ■ Approved Standards

| Agency | Standard | File No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| UL | UL508 | E76675 |
| CSA | CSA C22.2 No. 14 | LR45746 |
| CCC (CQC) | GB14048.5 | 2003010303077623 |

Note: 1. Models $X E, X V$, and $X V 2$ are not approved by UL, CSA, and CCC.
2. Ask your OMRON representative for information on approved models.

## Approved Standard Ratings

## UL/CSA

| Model | Rated voltage | Current | Horsepower |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ZE | 125 VAC | 15 A | $1 / 8 \mathrm{HP}$ |
|  | 250 VAC |  | $1 / 4 \mathrm{HP}$ |
|  | 480 VAC |  |  |
|  | 125 VDC | 0.5 A | --- |
|  | 250 VDC | 0.25 A |  |

CCC (GB14048.5)

| Applicable category and ratings |
| :--- |
| AC-12 $10 \mathrm{~A} / 250$ VAC |

## General Ratings

| Contact | Contact | Rated voltage | Non-inductive load |  |  |  | Inductive load |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Resistive load |  | Lamp load |  | Inductive load |  | Motor load |  |
|  |  |  | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ZE- } \square \\ & \text { ZV- }-\square \\ & \text { ZV2- }-\square \end{aligned}$ |  | 125 VAC | 15 A |  | 3 A | 1.5 A | 15 A |  | 5A | 2.5 A |
|  |  | 250 VAC | 15 A |  | 2.5 A | 1.25 A | 15 A |  | 3 A | 1.5 A |
|  |  | 480 VAC | 10 A |  | 1.5 A | 0.75 A | 6 A |  | 1.5 A | 0.75 A |
|  |  | 125 VDC | 0.5 A |  | 0.5 A |  | 0.05 A |  | 0.05 A |  |
|  |  | 250 VDC | 0.25 A |  | 0.25 A |  | 0.03 A |  | 0.03 A |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \mathrm{XE}-\square \\ \text { XV-D } \\ \text { XV2-■ } \end{array}$ |  | 8 VDC | 10 A |  | 3 A | 1.5 A | 10 A | 10 A | 5 A | 2.5 A |
|  |  | 14 VDC | 10 A |  | 3 A | 1.5 A | 10 A | 10 A | 5 A | 2.5 A |
|  |  | 30 VDC | 10 A |  | 3 A | 1.5 A | 10 A | 10 A | 5A | 2.5 A |
|  |  | 125 VDC | 10 A |  | 3 A | 1.5 A | 7.5 A | 6 A | 2 A | 2.5 A |
|  |  | 250 VDC | 3 A |  | 1.5 A | 0.75 A | 2 A | 1.5A | 2 A | 1.5 A |
| Note: 1. The above figures are for standard currents. <br> 2. Inductive loads have a power factor of 0.4 min . (AC) and a time constant of 7 ms max. (DC). <br> 3. Lamp load has an inrush current of 10 times the steadystate current. |  |  |  |  | 4. Motor load has an inrush current of 6 times the steady-state current. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Inrush current |  | NC |  | 30 A max. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | NO | 15 A max. |  |

## Characteristics

| Degree of protection | IP65 (see note 2) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Durability (see note 3) | Mechanical: <br> $Z \square: 10,000,000$ operations min. <br> X $\square$ : 1,000,000 operations min. <br> Electrical: <br> Z $\square$ : 500,000 operations min., for 15 A, 250 VAC resistive load <br> X $\square$ : 100,000 operations min., for 10 A, 125 VDC resistive load |
| Operating speed | Plunger type: 0.01 mm to $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ Lever type: 0.02 mm to $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Operating frequency | Mechanical: 120 operations/min Electrical: 20 operations/min |
| Rated frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Insulation resistance | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega \mathrm{min}$. (at 500 VDC ) |
| Contact resistance | $15 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. (initial value) |
| Terminal temperature rise | $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ max. |
| Dielectric strength | $1,000 \mathrm{VAC}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between terminals of the same polarity 2,000 VAC, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between current-carrying metal part and ground, and between each terminal and non-current-carrying metal part (1,500 VAC for $\mathrm{Z} \square$ models and $\mathrm{X} \square$ models) |
| Vibration resistance | Malfunction: 10 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1.5-\mathrm{mm}$ double amplitude (see note 4) |
| Shock resistance (see note 4) | Destruction: $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. <br> Malfunction: $100 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. (see note 5), $50 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. (see note 6) |
| Ambient temperature (see note 1) | Operating: $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing) |
| Ambient humidity | Operating: General-purpose type:35\% to $85 \%$  <br> Sealed type: $35 \%$ to $95 \%$ |
| Weight | Approx. 260 to 280 g |

Note: 1. The above figures are initial values.
2. IP65 for $\square$-N models and IP60 for $\square$-Q models.
3. The values are calculated at an operating temperature of $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and an operating humidity of $40 \%$ to $70 \%$. Contact your OMRON sales representative for more detailed information on other operating environments.
4. At the operation limit positions.
5. Only for plunger, sealed plunger, roller arm lever, and sealed roller arm lever.
6. Only for crossroller plunger, sealed crossroller plunger, roller plunger, and sealed roller plunger.

## Connections

Contact Form

COM $\qquad$ NC - No

Note: With the $\mathrm{XE}-\square, \mathrm{XV}-\square$, and XV2- , be sure to connec COM to the + terminal.

## Nomenclature



## Engineering Data

Electrical Durability


ZE $(\cos \phi=0.4)$


Switching current (A)
$X E(L / R=0)$


XE (L/R = 7 ms )


## Dimensions

Note: 1. All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.
2. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.
3. In the drawings for the Base Mounting Type Switches ( ZV ), the mounting surfaces (flanges) are shown by lines of alternate long and two short dashes.

## Side Mounting

Plunger
ZE-Q-2, XE-Q-2

Note: Stainless steel roller $\qquad$


Roller Plunger
ZE-Q22-2, XE-Q22-2


Crossroller Plunger ZE-Q21-2, XE-Q21-2



| Model | ZE-Q-2 | XE-Q-2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF | 2.45 to 3.43 N | 5.00 N max. |
| RF min. | 1.12 N | 1.12 N |
| PT max. | 0.4 mm | 0.9 mm |
| OT min. | 5.5 mm | 5.5 mm |
| MD max. | 0.05 mm | 0.47 mm |
| OP | $38.2 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |


| Model | ZE-Q22-2 | XE-Q22-2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF | 2.45 to 3.43 N | 5.00 N max. |
| RF min. | 1.12 N | 1.12 N |
| PT max. | 0.5 mm | 0.9 mm |
| OT min. | 3.6 mm | 3.6 mm |
| MD max. | 0.05 mm | 0.47 mm |
| OP | $49.7 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |


| Model | ZE-Q21-2 | XE-Q21-2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF | 2.45 to 3.43 N | 5.00 N max. |
| RF min. | 1.12 N | 1.12 N |
| PT max. | 0.5 mm | 0.9 mm |
| OT min. | 3.6 mm | 3.6 mm |
| MD max. | 0.05 mm | 0.47 mm |
| OP | $49.7 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |

Roller Arm Lever
ZE-QA2-2, XE-QA2-2


Note: 1. Stainless sintered roller


| Model | ZE-QA2-2 | XE-QA2-2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF | 5.59 N max. | 6.47 N max. |
| RF min. | 1.67 N | 1.67 N |
| PT max. | 4 mm | 6 mm |
| OT min. | 6 mm | 5.5 mm |
| MD max. | 0.4 mm | 0.72 mm |
| OP | --- |  |

One-way Action Roller Arm Lever
ZE-QA277-2, XE-QA277-2

18.7 dia. $\times 9$ (see note 1 )


Note: 1. Stainless sintered alloy roller
2. Adjustable between $0^{\circ}$ and $225^{\circ}$

## Sealed Plunger

ZE-N-2, XE-N-2


Sealed Roller Plunger
ZE-N22-2


Sealed Crossroller Plunger
ZE-N21-2



| Model | ZE-N22-2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF | 4.90 N |
| RF min. | 0.98 N |
| PT max. | 1 mm |
| OT min. | 3.5 mm |
| MD max. | 0.12 mm |
| OP | $49.7 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |


| Model | ZE-N21-2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF | 4.90 N |
| RF min. | 0.98 N |
| PT max. | 1 mm |
| OT min. | 3.5 mm |
| MD max. | 0.12 mm |
| OP | $49.7 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

Sealed Roller Arm Lever


Note: 1

One-way Action Sealed Roller Arm Lever
ZE-NA277-2, XE-NA277-2


## Base Mounting/Diagonal Side Mounting

## Plunger

ZV(2)-Q-2, XV(2)-Q-2

$t=3$ (ZV-Q-2/XV-Q-2 flange)


Two, $4.3 \pm 0.2$ dia. holes $-36.6 \rightarrow$


Note: 1. Stainless steel plunger
Two, 5.4 $4_{-0}^{+0.2}$ dia. holes (see note 2 )
2. Only the ZV2-Q-2 and XV2-Q-2 incorporate mounting holes.
3. OP for ZV2-Q-2 and
$\mathrm{XV} 2-\mathrm{Q}-2$ is $24.2 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$

| Model | ZE-NA277-2 | XE-NA277-2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF | 6.28 N | 7.26 N |
| RF min. | 2.26 N | 2.26 N |
| PT max. | 5 mm | 6 mm |
| OT min. | 6 mm | 5.5 mm |
| MD max. | 0.4 mm | 0.72 mm |
| OP | --- |  |


| Model | ZE-NA2-2 | XE-NA2-2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF | 6.28 N | 7.26 N |
| RF min. | 2.26 N | 2.26 N |
| PT max. | 5 mm | 6 mm |
| OT min. | 6 mm | 5.5 mm |
| MD max. | 0.4 mm | 0.72 mm |
| OP | --- |  |



| Model | ZV(2)-Q-2 | XV(2)-Q-2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF | 2.45 to 3.43 N | $5.00 \mathrm{~N} \mathrm{max}$. |
| RF min. | 1.12 N | 1.12 N |
| PT max. | 0.4 mm | 0.9 mm |
| OT min. | 5.5 mm | 5.5 mm |
| MD max. | 0.05 mm | 0.47 mm |
| OP | $63.7 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}($ ZV-Q-2, XV-Q-2) |  |

Roller Plunger
ZV(2)-Q22-2, XV(2)-Q22-2

Two, $4.3 \pm 0.2$ dia. holes $-36.6-$


Note:


1. Stainless steel roller
$25.4 \pm 0.3$
2. Only the ZV2-Q22-2 and Two, 5.4 $4_{-0.2}^{+0.2}$ dia. holes (see note 2) XV2-Q22-2 incorporate mount-
ing holes.
3. OP for ZV2-Q22-2 and

XV2-Q22-2 is $35.7 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$.

Crossroller Plunger
ZV(2)-Q21-2, XV(2)-Q21-2


Two, $4.3 \pm 0.2$ dia. holes


Two, 5.4-0.2 ${ }_{-0}^{2}$ dia. holes (see note 2)
Note: 1. Stainless steel roller
2. Only the ZV2-Q21-2 and XV2-Q21-2
incorporate mounting holes.
3. OP for $\mathrm{ZV} 2-\mathrm{Q} 21-2$ and $\mathrm{XV} 2-\mathrm{Q} 21-2$ is
$35.7 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$.
Roller Arm Lever
ZV(2)-QA2-2, XV(2)-QA2-2


Note: 1. Stainless sintered alloy roller
2. Adjustment between $0^{\circ}$ to $225^{\circ}$
3. Only the ZV2-QA2-2 and XV2-QA2-2 incorporate mounting holes.

| Model | ZV(2)-Q22-2 | XV(2)-Q22-2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF | 2.45 to 3.43 N | 5.00 N max. |
| RF min. | 1.12 N | 1.12 N |
| PT max. | 0.5 mm | 0.9 mm |
| OT min. | 3.6 mm | 3.6 mm |
| MD max. | 0.05 mm | 0.47 mm |
| OP | $75.2 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ (ZV-Q-22-2, XV-Q21-2) |  |


| Model | ZV(2)-Q21-2 | XV(2)-Q21-2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF | 2.45 to 3.43 N | 5.00 N max. |
| RF min. | 1.12 N | 1.12 N |
| PT max. | 0.5 mm | 0.9 mm |
| OT min. | 3.6 mm | 3.6 mm |
| MD max. | 0.05 mm | 0.47 mm |
| OP | $75.2 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ (ZV-Q22-2, XV-Q21-2) |  |


| Model | ZV(2)-QA2-2 | XV(2)-QA2-2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF | 5.59 N max. | 6.47 N max. |
| RF min. | 1.67 N | 1.67 N |
| PT max. | 4 mm | 6 mm |
| OT min. | 6 mm | 5.5 mm |
| MD max. | 0.4 mm | 0.72 mm |
| OP | --- |  |

One-way Action Roller Arm Lever
ZV(2)-QA277-2, XV(2)-QA277-2

18.7 dia. $\times 9$ (see note 1 )


Two, $4.3 \pm 0.2$ dia. holes $-36.6-1$
JIS B0202 -Operates in this direction only
G1/2
Effective
thread: 4


Two, 5.4-0.0. ${ }^{+0}$ dia. holes (see note 3)
Note: 1. Stainless steel roller
2. Adjustment between $0^{\circ}$ to $225^{\circ}$
3. Only the ZV2-QA277-2 and XV2-QA277-2 incorporate mounting holes.

Sealed Plunger ZV(2)-N-2, XV(2)-N-2


Note: 1. Stainless steel plunger
2. Only the ZV2-N-2 and XV2-N-2 incorporate mounting holes.
3. OP for $\mathrm{ZV} 2-\mathrm{N}-2$ and $\mathrm{XV} 2-\mathrm{N}-2$ is $31.9 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$.

Sealed Roller Plunger
ZV(2)-N22-2

Note: 1. Stainless steel rolle
2. Only the ZV2-N22-2 incorporate mounting holes.
3. OP for $\mathrm{ZV} 2-\mathrm{N} 22-2$ is $35.7 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$.


Two, $4.3 \pm 0.2$ dia. holes -36.6


Two, 5.4-0. ${ }_{-0}^{0.2}$ dia. holes (see note 2)

| Model | ZV(2)-QA277-2 | XV(2)-QA277-2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF | 5.59 N | 6.47 N |
| RF min. | 1.67 N | 1.67 N |
| PT max. | 4 mm | 6 mm |
| OT min. | 6 mm | 5.5 mm |
| MD max. | 0.4 mm | 0.72 mm |
| OP | --- |  |


| Model | ZV(2)-N-2 | XV(2)-N-2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF | 7.85 N | 10.20 N |
| RF min. | 2.35 N | 2.35 N |
| PT max. | 2 mm | 3 mm |
| OT min. | 5 mm | 4 mm |
| MD max. | 0.1 mm | 0.47 mm |
| OP | $71.4 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}(\mathrm{ZV}-\mathrm{N}-2, \mathrm{XV}-\mathrm{N}-2)$ |  |


| Model | ZV(2)-N22-2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF | 4.90 N |
| RF min. | 0.98 N |
| PT max. | 1 mm |
| OT min. | 3.5 mm |
| MD max. | 0.12 mm |
| OP | $75.2 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}($ ZV-N22-2, <br> ZV-N21-2) |

Sealed Crossroller Plunger
ZV(2)-N21-2


Note: 1. Stainless steel roller
2. Only the ZV2-N21-2 incorporate mounting holes
3. OP for $\mathrm{ZV} 2-\mathrm{N} 21-2$ is 35.7 $\pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$.

12.7 dia. $\times 4.8$ (see note 1 )


Two, $5.4_{-0.2}^{+0.2}$ dia. holes (see note 2)

| Model | ZV(2)-N21-2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF | 4.90 N |
| RF min. | 0.98 N |
| PT max. | 1 mm |
| OT min. | 3.5 mm |
| MD max. | 0.12 mm |
| OP | $75.2 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}($ ZV-N22-2, <br> ZV-N21-2) |

Sealed Roller Arm Lever ZV(2)-NA2-2, XV(2)-NA2-2


Note: 1. Stainless steel roller
2. Adjustment between $0^{\circ}$ to $225^{\circ}$
3. Only the ZV2-NA2-2 and XV2-NA2-2 incorporate mounting holes.
$\mathrm{t}=3$ (ZV-NA2-2/XV-NA2-2 flanges)


## Precautions

Refer to the "Precautions for General-purpose Limit Switches (Including Multiple Limit Switches, Mechanical Touch Switches, High-precision Switches, Touch Switches, On-site Flexible Switches; Not Including Safety Switches)" on page 17.

## Correct Use

## Operating Environment

- Seal material may deteriorate if a Switch is used outdoor or where subject to special cutting oils, solvents, or chemicals. Always appraise performance under actual application conditions and set suitable maintenance and replacement periods.
- Be sure to protect part A with grease in order to maintain the mechanical durability and performance of the Limit Switch. The use of molybdenum disulfide grease is recommended.

- Install Switches where they will not be directly subject to cutting chips, dust, or dirt. The Actuator and Switch must also be protected from the accumulation of cutting chips or sludge.

- Constantly subjecting a Switch to vibration or shock can result in wear, which can lead to contact interference with contacts, operation failure, reduced durability, and other problems. Excessive vibration or shock can lead to false contact operation or damage. Install Switches in locations not subject to shock and vibration and in orientations that will not produce resonance.
- The Switches have physical contacts. Using them in environments containing silicon gas will result in the formation of silicon oxide $\left(\mathrm{SiO}_{2}\right)$ due to arc energy. If silicon oxide accumulates on the contacts, contact interference can occur. If silicon oil, silicon filling agents, silicon cables, or other silicon products are present near the Switch, suppress arcing with contact protective circuits (surge killers) or remove the source of silicon gas.


## Mounting

With the Roller Lever-type Enclosed Switches, the roller arm has been temporarily tightened prior to shipment, so that its position may be adjusted later. When mounting the Switch, be sure to re-tighten the roller arm so as to prevent it from becoming loose during operation.
To adequately maintain the seals at the mounting screw section on the side of the Enclosed Switch, insert each O-ring correctly and secure it with the lock nut.
To provide the Switch with improved sealing property, use of the SC Connector is recommended.
When routing wires into the conduit opening, be sure that cuttings and other foreign matter do not enter the Switch.

## Tightening Torque

A loose screw may result in a malfunction. Be sure to tighten each screw to the proper tightening torque as shown below.

| No. | Type | Torque |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | Cover mounting screw | 1.18 to $1.37 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 2 | Switch mounting screw (see note 1) | 1.18 to $1.37 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 3 | Switch mounting screw (see note 2) | 4.90 to $5.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 4 | Switch terminal screw (M4 screws for head) | 0.78 to $1.18 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 5 | Roller arm mounting nut | 4.90 to $5.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |

Note: 1. This torque range applies to side mounting or bottom mounting. (M4 screws for head)
2. This torque range applies to side diagonal mounting. (M5 Allen-head bolt)


## Mounting

## Mounting Holes



Side Diagonal Mounting
Two, 5.4 dia.


## Operation

- Operating method, shape of cam or dog, operating frequency, and the overtravel (OT) have significant effect on the service life and precision of the Limit Switch. Make sure that the shape of the cam is smooth enough.
- Check that OT has a sufficient margin. The actual OT should be rated OT x 0.7 to 1 .


## Dedicated Wrench

The roller arm can be set freely within a range of $225^{\circ}$ after loosening the nut.

The roller arm mounting bracket can be set in any direction after loosening the nut.


A dedicated wrench is provided separately.
Model: SUPANA FOR ZE
Make sure that the nut is free of foreign substances when the nut is loosened.

ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937 . To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527 .

## Enclosed Switch <br> ZC-155

## Small, High-precision Enclosed Switch

- Employs a modified version of $Z$ Basic Switch as built-in switch.
- Same mounting pitch as Z Basic Switch.
- Pre-wired molded terminal models are available.
- Requires less operating force than conventional limit switches.
- Long life expectancy and economical.
- Approved by EN, UL, CSA, and CCC (Chinese standard).


## Model Number Structure



## Model Number Legend

ZC- $\square 55$
1

1. Actuator

D: Plunger
Q: Panel mount plunger
Q22: Panel mount roller plunger
W: Short hinge lever
W1: Hinge lever
Q21: Panel mount crossroller plunger
W2: Short hinge roller lever
N22: Sealed roller plunger
W21: Hinge roller lever
N21: Sealed crossroller plunger
W3: One-way action short hinge roller lever

W31: One-way action hinge roller lever

## Ordering Information

List of Models

| Actuator |  | Model | Actuator |  | Model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plunger | $\Omega$ | ZC-D55 | Short hinge lever | ore | ZC-W55 |
| Panel mount plunger | 号 | ZC-Q55 | Hinge lever | $01 \equiv$ | ZC-W155 |
| Panel mount roller plunger | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ZC-Q2255 | Short hinge roller lever |  | ZC-W255 |
| Panel mount crossroller plunger | $\square$ | ZC-Q2155 | Hinge roller lever |  | ZC-W2155 |
| Sealed roller plunger | $\mathscr{P}$ | ZC-N2255 | One-way action short hinge roller lever | $\rightarrow \rho$ $0!\equiv$ | ZC-W355 |
| Sealed crossroller plunger | H | ZC-N2155 | One-way action hinge roller lever |  | ZC-W3155 |

Note: Use molded terminal models (refer to page 125) when using the Switch under one of the following conditions:
a) dusty, b) high amount of dripping oil, or c) high humidity.

Models are available with lead outlets in three positions: right-hand, left-hand, and underside.

## Terminal Protective Cover, Seal Rubber, and Rubber Packing

(The Switch is equipped with these 3 items as a standard.)


- ZC Terminal Cover
(Product code: ZC55-0002H)
- ZC Seal Rubber (Product code: SC-1404C)
- ZC Rubber Packing
(Product code: ZC55-0003F)


## Specifications

## Approved Standards

(Except Molded Terminal Models and Operation Indicator-equipped Model)

| Agency | Standard | File No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| UL | UL508 | E76675 |
| CSA | C22.2, No. 14 | LR45258 |
| TÜV Rheinland | EN60947-1, EN60947-5-1 | J9650089 |
| CCC (CQC) | GB14048.5 | 2003010303077620 |

Note: Ask your OMRON representative for information on approved models.

## Approved Standard Ratings

## UL/CSA

A300

| Voltage | Carry current | Current |  | Volt-amperes |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| 120 VAC | 10 A | 60 A | 6 A | $7,200 \mathrm{VA}$ | 720 VA |
|  | 30 A | 3 A |  |  |  |


| Microloads | 0.1 A 125 VAC <br> 0.1 A 30 VDC |
| :--- | :--- |

TÜV Rheinland (EN60947-1, EN60947-5-1), CCC (GB14048.5)

| Applicable category and ratings |
| :--- |
| AC-12 10 A/250 VAC |

## General Ratings

| Rated voltage | Non-inductive load |  |  |  | Inductive load |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Resistive load |  | Lamp load |  | Inductive load |  | Motor load |  |
|  | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO |
| 125 VAC | 10 A |  | 3 A | 1.5 A | 10 A |  | 5 A | 2.5 A |
| 250 VAC | 10 A |  | 2.5 A | 1.25 A | 10 A |  | 3 A | 1.5 A |
| 8 VDC | 10 A |  | 3 A | 1.5 A | 6 A |  | 5 A | 2.5 A |
| 14 VDC | 10 A |  | 3 A | 1.5 A | 6 A |  | 5 A | 2.5 A |
| 30 VDC | 6 A |  | 3 A | 1.5 A | 5 A |  | 5 A | 2.5 A |
| 125 VDC | 0.5 A |  | 0.4 A | 0.4 A | 0.05 A |  | 0.05 A | 0.05 A |
| 250 VDC | 0.25 A |  | 0.2 A | 0.2 A | 0.03 A |  | 0.03 A | 0.03 A |


| Inrush current | NC | 30 A max. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | NO | 15 A max. |

Note: 1. The above figures are for steady-state currents.
2. Inductive loads have a power factor of 0.4 min . (AC) and a time constant of 7 ms max. (DC).
3. Lamp load has an inrush current of 10 times the steady-state current
4. Motor load has an inrush current of 6 times the steady-state current.
5. The above ratings were tested under the following conditions according. Ambient temperature: $20 \pm 2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Ambient humidity: $\quad 65 \pm 5 \%$
Operating frequency: 20 operations $/ \mathrm{min}$

Characteristics

| Degree of protections | IP67 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Durability | Mechanical: 10,000,000 operations min. Electrical: $\quad 500,000$ operations min. |
| Operating speed | 0.05 mm to $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ (at pin plunger) |
| Operating frequency | Mechanical: 120 operations/min Electrical: $\quad 20$ operations/min |
| Insulation resistance | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega \mathrm{min}$. (at 500 VDC) |
| Contact resistance | $15 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. (initial value) |
| Dielectric strength | $1,000 \mathrm{VAC}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between non-continuous terminals <br> $2,000 \mathrm{VAC}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between current-carrying metal part and ground, and between each terminal and non-current-carrying metal parts |
| Rated insulation voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{i}}$ ) | 1,000 VAC |
| Pollution degree (operating environment) | 3 (IEC947-5-1) |
| Short-circuit protective device | 10 A-fuse type gG (IEC 269) |
| Protection against electric shock | Class II |
| PT1 (tracking characteristics) | 175 |
| Switch category | D (IEC335) |
| Rated operating current (le) | 10 A |
| Rated operating voltage (Ue) | 250 VAC |
| Vibration resistance | Malfunction: 10 to 55 Hz , 1.5-mm double amplitude (see note) |
| Shock resistance | Destruction: $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \max$. <br> Malfunction: $300 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{max}$. (at pin plunger) (see note) |
| Ambient temperature | Operating: $\quad-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing) |
| Ambient humidity | Operating: 35\% to 95\% |
| Weight | Approx. 92 g (in case of ZC-Q22(21)55) |

Note: Less than 1 ms under a free state at the operating limits.

## Connections

■ Contact Form


## Operation Indicator-equipped Models (Not Approved by UL, csA, or EN)

All the models can be equipped upon request with a operation indicator to facilitate maintenance and inspection.
Because the indicator is incorporated in the Terminal Protective Cover, the dimensions of the Limit Switch are not affected. In this model, the lead wire is to be connected to the screw terminal. (A connecting washer is provided on the tip of the lead wire).
The lead wire can be connected to either the NC or NO terminal.
Operating characteristics are the same as the standard model from which the operation indicator equipped model is fabricated.

## AC Operation

The operating voltage range is from 90 to 250 VAC.
The dimensions are the same as the standard type. The top of the Terminal Protective Cover is transparent to allow checking the operation easily.
When placing your order for the indicator equipped, AC-operated model, add suffix "L" to the end of the model number.

## Example:

Standard type: ZC-Q2255
Indicator equipped type: ZC-Q2255-L


Terminal Protective Cover (transparent)

## Contact Circuit



Note: If the wiring is as shown above, the operation of the respective parts will be as shown in the following table. The neon lamp is not wired when the Switch is delivered. Connect it as required.

| Contact | Neon lamp | Load | Actuator |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NC | ON | Does not operate | Operates |
|  | OFF | Operates | Does not operate |
| NO | ON | Does not operate | Does not operate |
|  | OFF | Operates | Operates |

## DC Operation

The DC-operated is provided with an LED indicator.
There is no protective structure.
Since a rectifier stack is incorporated into the unit to permit reversing the polarity, this type can also operate on AC power source.
The LED projects from the housing for easy visibility.
When placing your order, add suffix "L2" or "L4" to the model number of the standard type.

## Example:

Standard type: ZC-Q2255
Indicator equipped type: ZC-Q2255-L2


| Type | Voltage rating | Leakage current | Internal <br> resistance |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| L 2 | 12 V | Approx. 2.4 mA | $4.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| L 4 | 24 V | Approx. 1.2 mA | $18 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |

Contact Circuit


Note: If the wiring is as shown above, the operation of the respective parts will be as shown in the following table. The LED terminals are not wired when the Switch is delivered. Connect it as required.

| Contact | LED | Load | Actuator |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NC | ON | Does not operate | Operates |
|  | OFF | Operates | Does not operate |
| NO | ON | Does not operate | Does not operate |
|  | OFF | Operates | Operates |

## Nomenclature

Changing the Terminal Protective Cover around allows the cable to be pulled out from either the right or the left.


Note: M4 binding head screws (with toothed washers) are used as the terminal screws.

## Engineering Data

## Mechanical Durability (for ZC-Q55)



## Dimensions

Note: 1. All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.
2. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.


Note: Stainless steel plunger
$-21.7-$ Seal rubber (NBR)

Panel Mount Plunger
ZC-Q55


Note: 1. Stainless steel plunger
2. The length of the imperfect threads is 1.5 mm maximum
3. Do not use the M14 mounting screw and the case mounting hole at the same time.

Panel Mount Roller Plunger
ZC-Q2255


Note: 1. Stainless sintered alloy roller
2. The length of the imperfect threads is 1.5 mm maximum.
3. Do not use the M14 mounting screw and the case mounting hole at the same time

Panel Mount Crossroller Plunger

| Model | ZC-Q2155 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 11.8 N |
| RF max. | 4.90 N |
| PT max. | 1.5 mm |
| OT min. | 3 mm |
| MD max. | 0.2 mm |
| OP | $47.4 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |


| Model | ZC-Q2255 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 11.8 N |
| RF max. | 4.90 N |
| PT max. | 1.5 mm |
| OT min. | 3 mm |
| MD max. | 0.2 mm |
| OP | $47.4 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

ZC-Q2155



2. The length of the imperfect threads is 1.5 mm maximum
3. Do not use the M14 mounting screw and the case mounting hole at the same time.

| Model | ZC-D55 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 11.8 N |
| RF max. | 4.90 N |
| PT max. | 1.5 mm |
| OT min. | 2.4 mm |
| MD max. | 0.2 mm |
| OP | $32.4 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |


| Model | ZC-Q55 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 11.8 N |
| RF max. | 4.90 N |
| PT max. | 1.5 mm |
| OT min. | 3 mm |
| MD max. | 0.2 mm |
| OP | $38.2 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

Sealed Roller Plunger


-21.7-Seal rubber (NBR)
Note: Stainless sintered alloy roller

| Model | ZC-N2255 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 6.86 N |
| RF max. | 1.67 N |
| PT max. | 1.5 mm |
| OT min. | 2.5 mm |
| MD max. | 0.2 mm |
| OP | $47.4 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

## Sealed Crossroller Plunger

## ZC-N2155



| Model | ZC-N2155 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 6.86 N |
| RF max. | 1.67 N |
| PT max. | 1.5 mm |
| OT min. | 2.5 mm |
| MD max. | 0.2 mm |
| OP | $47.4 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

## Short Hinge Roller Lever

 ZC-W55

Hinge Lever ZC-W155

| Model | ZC-W155 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 2.75 N |
| RF max. | 0.59 N |
| PT max. | 8.4 mm |
| OT min. | 1.4 mm |
| MD max. | $28.5 \pm 1.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| OP | 36.7 mm |

Note: Stainless steel lever

| Model | ZC-W55 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 3.92 N |
| RF max. | 0.78 N |
| PT max. | 6 mm |
| OT min. | 1 mm |
| MD max. | $28.5 \pm 1.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| OP | 34.7 mm |

Note: Stainless sintered alloy roller
-21.7- Seal rubber (NBR)


Short Hinge Roller Lever
ZC-W255


Hinge Roller Lever
ZC-W2155


One-way Action Short Hinge Roller Lever ZC-W355

12.7 dia. $\times 7.5$
(see note 2 )
(see note 2)

Note: 1. Stainless steel lever
Stainless steel roller

One-way Action Hinge Roller Lever Operating ZC-W3155


| Model | ZC-W3155 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 2.75 N |
| RF max. | 0.59 N |
| PT max. | 8.4 mm |
| OT min. | 1.4 mm |
| MD max. | $53 \pm 1.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| OP | 61.2 mm |


| Model | ZC-W355 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 3.92 N |
| RF max. | 0.78 N |
| PT max. | 6 mm |
| OT min. | 1 mm |
| MD max. | $53 \pm 1.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| OP | 59.2 mm |

## Molded Terminal Models

## Molded Terminal Model

The molded-terminal model is available with right-hand, left-hand and underside leads and is recommended for use where the Switch is exposed to dust, oil or moisture.
The molded-terminal model is not approved by UL, CSA, or EN.


Note: When placing your order for the Switch, specify the required length of V.C.T. cable in addition to the model number of the Switch.
Example:
Standard type: ZC-Q2255
Location of lead output: Right side
Length of lead: 1 m (V.C.T. lead)
When placing your order for the above Switch, specify the model number as ZC-Q2255-MR VCT 1M.

Suffix by Location of Lead Outlet

| Location of lead output | Model |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | COM, NC and NO |
| Right-hand | ZC- $\square-\mathrm{MR}$ |
| Left-hand | ZC- $\square-\mathrm{ML}$ |
| Underside | ZC- $\square-\mathrm{MD}$ |

## Lead Supplies

| Leads | Nominal <br> cross-sectional area | Finished outside <br> diameter | Terminal connections | Standard length |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| V.C.T. (vinyl cabtire cable) | $1.25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | 3 core: 10.5 dia. | Black: COM White: NO <br> Red: NC  |  |

## Precautions

Refer to the "Precautions for General-purpose Limit Switches (Including Multiple Limit Switches, Mechanical Touch Switches, High-precision Switches, Touch Switches, On-site Flexible Switches; Not Including Safety Switches)" on page 17.

## Correct Use

## Operating Environment

- Seal material may deteriorate if a Switch is used outdoor or where subject to special cutting oils, solvents, or chemicals. Always appraise performance under actual application conditions and set suitable maintenance and replacement periods.
- Install Switches where they will not be directly subject to cutting chips, dust, or dirt. The Actuator and Switch must also be protected from the accumulation of cutting chips or sludge.

- Constantly subjecting a Switch to vibration or shock can result in wear, which can lead to contact interference with contacts, operation failure, reduced durability, and other problems. Excessive vibration or shock can lead to false contact operation or damage. Install Switches in locations not subject to shock and vibration and in orientations that will not produce resonance.
- The Switches have physical contacts. Using them in environments containing silicon gas will result in the formation of silicon oxide $\left(\mathrm{SiO}_{2}\right)$ due to arc energy. If silicon oxide accumulates on the contacts, contact interference can occur. If silicon oil, silicon filling agents, silicon cables, or other silicon products are present near the Switch, suppress arcing with contact protective circuits (surge killers) or remove the source of silicon gas.


## Dog Angle

When operating the roller type, be sure to set the dog angle to less than $30^{\circ}$ (even when operating at a low speed). Operating the model at a dog angle exceeding $30^{\circ}$ will soon cause abrasion or damage. Do not apply a twisting force to the plunger. Set the OT to $70 \%$ to $100 \%$ of the specified value so that the actuator will not exceed the OT.

## Handling

When detaching the Terminal Protective Cover, insert a screwdriver and apply a force in the opening direction. Do not use excess force to remove the cover. Doing so may cause deformation in the fitting section and reduce the holding force.


When mounting the Terminal Protective Cover to the case, align the cover on the case and then press the cover down to mount it firmly. If the cover is pressed down in an inclined position, rubber packing will deform and thus affect the sealing capability.


- A 8.5- to 10.5-dia. cable can be applied as seal rubber for the lead wire outlet. (Use two- or three-core cable of VCT1. $25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$.)
- Use weather-proof rubber (chloroprene rubber) as seal rubber for the ZC-N22(21)55.


## Microload Models

Contact failure may occur is a General-purpose Switch is used to switch a microload circuit. Use Switches within the areas shown in the following chart. Even when using Microload Switches within the area shown below, contact wear will become more extreme with loads that generate surge current when switching and durability will be adversely affected. If necessary, insert a contact protective circuit. Microloads are indicated by N standard reference values. This value represents the failure rate at a $60 \%$ ( $\lambda 60$ ) reliability level. (JIS C5003)
The equation $\lambda 60=0.5 \times 10^{-6} /$ operations indicates that a failure rate of $1 / 2,000,000$ operations can be expected at a reliability level of 60\%.


| Model | ZC- $\square \mathbf{5 5 - 0 1}$ | ZC- $\square \mathbf{5 5}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Minimum applicable load | 5 VDC 1 mA | 5 VDC 160 mA |  |

## Mounting

- When mounting the Switch with screws on a side surface, fasten the Switch with M4 screws and use washers, spring washers, etc., to ensure secure mounting.


## Mounting Holes



- When mounting the Panel Mount-type Enclosed Switch (ZC-Q55, ZC-Q2255, or ZC-Q2155) with screws on a side surface, remove the hexagonal nuts from the actuator.


## Mounting Hole Dimensions



## Tightening Torque

A loose screw may result in a malfunction. Be sure to tighten each screw to the proper tightening torque as shown below.

| No. | Type | Torque |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Terminal screw | 0.78 to $1.18 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 2 | Panel mounting screw | 4.90 to $7.84 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 3 | Side mounting screw | 1.18 to $1.47 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |

## Operation

With the ZC-Q22(21)55, an appropriate OT line is marked on the plunger. Set the OT so that it is between the two X-surface lines.


## Enclosed Switch

SHL

## Subminiature Enclosed Switch (Measuring

 $48 \times 17.5 \times 45 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) with High Sealing Property- Built-in coil spring type basic switch housed in rigid zinc diecast alloy casting boasts long life and high precision.
- Requires nearly the same operating force as conventional basic precision switches ( 2.35 to 3.92 N ).
- Molded terminal model is available.
- Operation indicator model is also available.
- Approved by EN, UL, CSA, and CCC (Chinese standard).



## Model Number Structure

## Model Number Legend

## Standard Models

SHL- $\square 55-\square$

## 1. Actuator

D: Plunger
Q: Panel mount plunger
Q22: Panel mount roller plunger
Q21: Panel mount crossroller plunger
W: Short hinge lever
W1: Hinge lever
W2: Short hinge roller lever
W21: Hinge roller lever
W3: One-way action short hinge roller lever
W31: One-way action hinge roller lever
2. Rated Current

None: Standard
01: Micro Load
Note: Refer to page 135 for Molded Terminal Models.

## Ordering Information

List of Models

| Actuator | Standard model | Micro voltage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plunger | SHL-D55 | SHL-D55-01 |
| Panel mount plunger 衁 | SHL-Q55 | SHL-Q55-01 |
| Panel mount roller plunger 骂 | SHL-Q2255 | SHL-Q2255-01 |
| Panel mount crossroller plunger | SHL-Q2155 | SHL-Q2155-01 |
| Short hinge lever | SHL-W55 | SHL-W55-01 |


| Actuator | Standard model | Micro voltage |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Hinge lever | SHL-W155 | SHL-W155-01 |  |
| Short hinge roller lever | SHL-W255 | SHL-W255-01 |  |
| Hinge roller lever | SHL-W2155 | SHL-W2155-01 |  |
| One-way action short hinge roller lever | SHL-W355 | SHL-W355-01 |  |
| One-way action hinge roller lever | SHL-W3155 |  |  |

## Specifications

## Approved Standards

| Agency | Standard | File No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| UL | UL508 | E76675 |
| CSA | CSA C22.2 No. 14 | LR45746 |
| TÜV Rheinland | EN60947-5-1 | R9451332 |
| CCC (CQC) | GB14048.5 | 2003010305072162 |

Note: Ask your OMRON representative for information on approved models.

## Approved Standard Ratings

## UL/CSA

## A300

| Rated voltage | Carry current |  | Current |  | Volt-amperes |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |  |
| 120 VAC | 10 A | 60 A | 6 A | $7,200 \mathrm{VA}$ | 720 VA |  |
| 240 VAC | 30 A | 3 A |  |  |  |  |

## TÜV (EN60947-5-1), CCC (GB14048.5)

| Model | Category and rating | I the |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SHL- $\square 55$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{AC}-152 \mathrm{~A} / 125 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{DC}-122 \mathrm{~A} / 48 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 4 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |
| SHL- $\square 55-01$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline A C-14 & 0.1 \mathrm{~A} / 125 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{DC}-12 & 0.1 \mathrm{~A} / 48 \mathrm{~V} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.5 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 0.5 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |
| SHL- $\square 55-L$ | AC-15 $2 \mathrm{~A} / 125 \mathrm{~V}$ | 5 A |
| SHL- $\square 55-01 \mathrm{~L}$ | AC-14 0.1 A/125 V | 0.5 A |
| SHL- $\square 55-01 \mathrm{~L} 2$ | DC-12 0.1 A/12 V | 0.5 A |
| SHL- $\square 55-\mathrm{L} 3$ | DC-12 $2 \mathrm{~A} / 24 \mathrm{~V}$ | 4 A |
| SHL- $\square 55-01 \mathrm{~L} 3$ | DC-12 0.1 A/24 V | 0.5 A |
| SHL- $\square 55-\mathrm{L4}$ | DC-12 $2 \mathrm{~A} / 24 \mathrm{~V}$ | 4 A |
| SHL- $\square 55-01 \mathrm{~L} 4$ | DC-12 0.1 A/24 V | 0.5 A |

Note: For details on the above models, refer to "Molded Terminal Models" on page 135.

## General Ratings

| Rated voltage | Non-inductive load |  |  |  | Inductive load |  |  |  | Inrush current |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Resistive load |  | Lamp load |  | Inductive load |  | Motor load |  |  |  |
|  | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO |
| 125 VAC | 10 A |  | 1.5 A |  | 3 A |  | 2.5 A |  | 15 A m |  |
| 250 VAC | 10 A |  | 1.5 A |  | 2 A |  | 1.5 A |  |  |  |
| 480 VAC | 2 A |  | --- |  | --- |  | --- |  |  |  |
| 8 VDC | 10 A |  | 2 A |  | 5 A |  | 2 A |  |  |  |
| 14 VDC | 10 A |  | 2 A |  | 5 A |  | 2 A |  |  |  |
| 30 VDC | 5 A |  | 1.5 A |  | 1.5 A |  | 1.5 A |  |  |  |
| 125 VDC | 0.4 A |  | 0.4 A |  | 0.05 A |  | 0.05 A |  |  |  |
| 250 VDC | 0.2 A |  | 0.2 A |  | 0.03 A |  | 0.03 A |  |  |  |

Note: 1. The above figures are for steady-state currents.
2. Inductive loads have a power factor of 0.4 min . AC ) and a time constant of 7 ms max. (DC).
3. Lamp load has an inrush current of 10 times the steady-state current.
4. Motor load has an inrush current of 6 times the steady-state current.

Micro Voltage/Current Load Model

| Rated voltage | Non-inductive load |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Resistive load |  |
|  | NC |  |
| $\mathbf{1 2 5}$ VAC | 0.1 A | NO |
| $\mathbf{8}$ VDC | 0.1 A |  |
| $\mathbf{1 4}$ VDC | 0.1 A |  |
| 30 VDC | 0.1 A |  |

## ■ Characteristics (For SHL-W155)

| Degree of protections (see note 3) | IP67 (EN60947-5-1) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Durability (see note 4) | Mechanical: 10,000,000 operations min. <br> Electrical: 500,000 operations min. |
| Operating speed | 0.1 mm to $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ (hinge lever models) |
| Operating frequency | Mechanical: 120 operations $/ \mathrm{min}$ <br> Electrical: 30 operations $/ \mathrm{min}$ |
| Rated frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Insulation resistance | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ min. (at 500 VDC ) |
| Contact resistance | $15 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. (initial value) |
| Dielectric strength | $1,000 \mathrm{VAC}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between terminals of the same polarity 2,000 VAC, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for $1 \mathrm{~min} / \mathrm{Limp}$ at 2.5 kV (EN60947-5-1) between current-carrying metal part and ground, and between each terminal and non-current-carrying metal part |
| Rated insulation voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{i}}$ ) | 150 V (EN60947-5-1) |
| Switching overvoltage | 1,000 VAC max., 300 VDC max. (EN60947-5-1) |
| Pollution degree (operating environment) | 3 (EN60947-5-1) |
| Short-circuit protective device (SCPD) | 10 A fuse type gl or gG (IEC269) |
| Conditional short-circuit current | 100 A (EN60947-5-1) |
| Conventional enclosed thermal current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\text {the }}$ ) | 5 A (EN60947-5-1) |
| Protection against electric shock | Class II (grounding not required with double insulation) |
| OFF reverse voltage | 1,000 VAC max., 300 VDC max. (EN60947-5-1) |
| Vibration resistance | Malfunction: 10 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1.5-\mathrm{mm}$ double amplitude |
| Shock resistance | Destruction: $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. <br> Malfunction: $300 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. |
| Ambient temperature | Operating: $\quad-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing) |
| Ambient humidity | Operating: 35\% to 95\% |
| Weight (see note 5) | Approx. 62 to 72 g |

Note: 1. The above figures are for steady-state currents.
2. The above ratings may vary depending on the model. Contact your OMRON representative for further details.
3. The head section of the plunger type $\mathrm{SHL-D}(\mathrm{Q}) \square \square$ is excluded.
4. Durability values are calculated at an operating temperature of $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and an operating humidity of $40 \%$ to $70 \%$. Contact your OMRON sales representative for more detailed information on other operating environments.
5. The values are for the plunger-type models.

## Connections

Contact Form


## Nomenclature



## Engineering Data

## ■ Electrical Durability



## Dimensions

Note: 1. All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.
2. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.


Panel Mount Roller Plunger
SHL-Q2255, SHL-Q2255-01


Note: Stainless sintered alloy roller


Panel Mount Crossroller Plunger 11 dia. $\times 4.7$ (see note)


Note: Stainless sintered alloy roller


| Model | SHL-D55 <br> SHL-D55-01 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 9.81 N |
| RF min. | 1.96 N |
| PT max. | 1.5 mm |
| OT min. | 2 mm |
| MD max. | 0.5 mm |
| OP | $34 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| FP max. | --- |


| Model | SHL-Q55 <br> SHL-Q55-01 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 9.81 N |
| RF min. | 1.96 N |
| PT max. | 1.5 mm |
| OT min. | 2 mm |
| MD max. | 0.5 mm |
| OP | $34 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| FP max. | --- |


| Model | SHL-Q2255 <br> SHL-Q2255-01 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 9.81 N |
| RF min. | 1.96 N |
| PT max. | 1.5 mm |
| OT min. | 2 mm |
| MD max. | 0.5 mm |
| OP | $43 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| FP max. | --- |


| Model | SHL-Q2155 <br> SHL-Q2155-01 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 9.81 N |
| RF min. | 1.96 N |
| PT max. | 1.5 mm |
| OT min. | 2 mm |
| MD max. | 0.5 mm |
| OP | $43 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| FP max. | --- |

Short Hinge Lever
SHL-W55, SHL-W55-01


Note: Stainless steel lever


| Model | SHL-W55 <br> SHL-W55-01 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 3.14 N |
| RF min. | 0.78 N |
| PT max. | 8 mm |
| OT min. | 3 mm |
| MD max. | 2.5 mm |
| OP | $21.5 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| FP max. | 29.5 mm |


| Model | SHL-W155 <br> SHL-W155-01 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 2.35 N |
| RF min. | 0.44 N |
| PT max. | 13 mm |
| OT min. | 5 mm |
| MD max. | 4 mm |
| OP | $21.5 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| FP max. | 34.5 mm |



| Model | SHL-W255 <br> SHL-W255-01 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 3.92 N |
| RF min. | 0.78 N |
| PT max. | 8 mm |
| OT min. | 3 mm |
| MD max. | 2.5 mm |
| OP | $33 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| FP max. | 41 mm |


| Model | SHL-W2155 <br> SHL-W2155-01 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 2.55 N |
| RF min. | 0.49 N |
| PT max. | 13 mm |
| OT min. | 5.5 mm |
| MD max. | 4 mm |
| OP | $33.5 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| FP max. | 46.5 mm |

Hinge Roller Lever
SHL-W2155, SHL-W2155-01


Note: Sintered stainless roller


One-way Action Short Hinge Roller Lever


| Model | SHL-W355 <br> SHL-W355-01 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 3.92 N |
| RF min. | 0.78 N |
| PT max. | 8 mm |
| OT min. | 3 mm |
| MD max. | 2.5 mm |
| OP | $44.5 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| FP max. | 52.5 mm |

One-way Action Hinge Roller Lever SHL-W3155, SHL-W3155-01


| Model | SHL-W3155 <br> SHL-W3155-01 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 2.55 N |
| RF min. | 0.49 N |
| PT max. | 13 mm |
| OT min. | 5.5 mm |
| MD max. | 4 mm |
| OP | $44.5 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| FP max. | 57.5 mm |

## Molded Terminal Models

## Model Number Legend

## Molded Terminal Models

SHL $-\frac{\square}{1} 55-\frac{\square}{2} \frac{\square}{3} \frac{\square}{4}$
Items 1 (Actuator) and 2 (Rated Current) are the same as those in Standard Models.
3. Operation Indicator

None: Not provided
L2: LED: 12 V
L3: LED: 24 V
L4: LED: 24 V
4. Location of Lead Outlet

R: Right-hand
L: Left-hand
D: Underside

Use of the molded terminal model is recommended in locations subject to excessive dust, oil drips, or moisture.
All types of SHL Switches can be fabricated into a molded terminal version. In this case, the molded terminal model will have the same dimensions and operating characteristics as the basic model from which the molded terminal model is fabricated.

## Suffix by Location of Lead Outlet

| Location of lead outlet | Model |
| :--- | :--- |
| Right-hand | SHL- $\square-\mathrm{MR}$ |
| Left-hand | SHL- $\square-\mathrm{ML}$ |
| Underside | SHL- $\square-\mathrm{MD}$ |

Note: Three leads (COM, NO, and NC) are provided for terminal connections.

Example:
Basic type:
SHL-Q2255
Location of lead outlet: Right-hand
When placing your order for the above Switch specify the model number as SHL-Q2255-MR

## Lead Supplies

| Leads | Nominal cross- <br> sectional area | No. of conductors/ <br> cond. dia. | Finished outside <br> diameter | Terminal <br> connections | Standard length |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| VCTF (Vinyl cabtire <br> cable) | $0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $30 / 0.18$ dia. | 3 -core 7 dia. | Black: COM  <br> White: NO  <br> Red: NC | 3 m |

## Operation Indicator-equipped Models

UL, CSA and/or EN (IEC) approved models are available.
The molded terminal model may be equipped with an operation indicator (neon lamp or LED) upon request to facilitate maintenance and inspection.
The operation indicator is designed to illuminate when the Switch is not operating. (Because of the molded terminal model, any change to the Switch wiring cannot be made.)

## AC Operation

A neon lamp indicator is provided.
The operating voltage is 90 to 250 VAC.


Operating characteristics are the same as the basic model from which the operation indicator equipped model is fabricated.
Dimension are the same as the standard model.

## Example:

Basic type: SHL-Q2255-01MR
When placing your order for the molded terminal model with an neon lamp operation indicator, specify the model number as SHL-Q225501LMR.

## Contact Circuit



## DC Operation

LED indicator is provided.
As a rectifier stack is incorporated, into the unit and no directionality exists for connection of + and - , this type can also be operated on AC.

Voltage ratings of LED indicators are as shown in the table below.

## Example:

Basic type: SHL-Q2255-01MR
When placing your order for the molded terminal with an LED indicator rated at 24 V , specify the model number as SHL-Q2255-01L3MR.

## Contact Circuit



| Type | Voltage rating | Lamp current | Internal <br> resistance |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| L2 | 12 V | Approx. 2.4 mA | $4.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| L3 | 24 V | Approx. 2 mA | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| L4 | 24 V | Approx. 1.2 mA | $18 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |

## Precautions

Refer to the "Precautions for General-purpose Limit Switches (Including Multiple Limit Switches, Mechanical Touch Switches, High-precision Switches, Touch Switches, On-site Flexible Switches; Not Including Safety Switches)" on page 17.

## Correct Use

## Operating Environment

- Seal material may deteriorate if a Switch is used outdoor or where subject to special cutting oils, solvents, or chemicals. Always appraise performance under actual application conditions and set suitable maintenance and replacement periods.
- Install Switches where they will not be directly subject to cutting chips, dust, or dirt. The Actuator and Switch must also be protected from the accumulation of cutting chips or sludge.

- Constantly subjecting a Switch to vibration or shock can result in wear, which can lead to contact interference with contacts, operation failure, reduced durability, and other problems. Excessive vibration or shock can lead to false contact operation or damage. Install Switches in locations not subject to shock and vibration and in orientations that will not produce resonance.
- The Switches have physical contacts. Using them in environments containing silicon gas will result in the formation of silicon oxide $\left(\mathrm{SiO}_{2}\right)$ due to arc energy. If silicon oxide accumulates on the contacts, contact interference can occur. If silicon oil, silicon filling agents, silicon cables, or other silicon products are present near the Switch, suppress arcing with contact protective circuits (surge killers) or remove the source of silicon gas.


## Connections

Be sure to connect a fuse with a breaking current 1.5 to 2 times the rated current to the Limit Switch in series in order to protect the Limit Switch from damage due to short-circuiting.
When using the Limit Switch under the EN ratings, use a gl or gG 10A fuse that conforms to IEC269.

## Handling

When detaching the Terminal Protective Cover, insert a screwdriver and apply a force in the opening direction. Do not use excess force to remove the cover. Doing so may cause deformation in the fitting section and reduce the holding force.


When mounting the Terminal Protective Cover to the case, align the cover on the case and then press the cover down to mount it firmly. If the cover is pressed down in an inclined position, rubber packing will deform and thus affect the sealing capability.

## Mounting

Secure the Switch with two M4 screws and washers. The tightening torque applied to each terminal must be 1.18 to $1.37 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$. Tighten the screws to the specified torque. An excessive tightening torque may damage the Switch and cause a malfunction.

When mounting the panel mount-type Switch with screws on a side surface, remove the hexagonal nuts from the actuator.

## Mounting Holes



When mounting the panel mount type (SHL-Q55, SHL-Q2255, or SHL-Q2155) on a panel, tighten the hexagonal nuts of the actuator to a torque less than $7.84 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$.

## Tightening Torque

A loose screw may result in a malfunction. Be sure to tighten each screw to the proper tightening torque as shown below.

| No. | Type | Torque |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Terminal screw (M3 screw) | 0.24 to $0.44 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 2 | Panel mounting screw <br> (M4 screw) | 1.18 to $1.37 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |

When wiring, use M3 round solderless terminals and apply insulation shielding to the connections. Tighten the terminals screws to 0.24 to $0.44 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$.

## Operating Stroke

Ensure that the operating stroke for roller plunger models is within the set position display.


## Micro Load Applicable Ranges

When using a Limit Switch for opening or closing micro-load circuit (zones 1 through 3), contact failure may occur if a Limit Switch with ordinary contact specifications is used. Therefore, when using Limit Switches in the micro-load range, use ones with contact specifications that are suited to each zone.

Use the SHL- $\square$-01 micro-load models within the zones (1 through 3) shown in the following diagram.


The above diagram is for standard conditions $\left(5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 40 \%$ to $70 \%$ ). Since the values vary depending on the operating environment conditions, contact your OMRON representative for further details.

## Others

The standard seal rubber for the lead wire outlet is one that allows 6to 8 -dia. cables. The appropriate nominal cross-section of the lead wire is $0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$. (When the sealing capability is required over a long period of time, use mold specifications.)

## ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.

To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937 . To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527 .

## Small Sealed Switch $D 4$ 듬N

## Slim and Compact Switch with Better Seal and Ensuring Longer Service Life than D4E

- Flat springs with an improved lever ratio of the built-in switch ensure smooth snap action and long life expectancy.
- Protection cover protects the built-in switch from dust and oil. Plunger incorporates a tough seal cap that lasts for a long time.
- One touch connector eliminates need for tedious wiring operations and reduces downtime for wiring and maintenance (models with standard, easy-to-use screw terminals are also available).
- Minute load model with gold cladding is optimal for electronic control.
- Molded terminal types as well as molded terminal types with operating indicator lamps are available for screw terminal systems.

(cc) $\boldsymbol{r 1}$ (1. $\triangle C \epsilon$
- No difference in mounting pitch and characteristics between D4E- $\square \mathrm{N}$ and D4E models.
- Approved by EN, UL, CSA, and CCC (Chinese standard).


## Model Number Structure

## Model Number Legend

## D4E- $\frac{\square}{1} \frac{\square}{2} \frac{\square}{3} \frac{\square}{4}$

1. Rated Current

1: 5 A at 125 VAC
(1 A at $125 \mathrm{VAC} / 30 \mathrm{VDC}$ for model with a connector)
2: $\quad 0.1 \mathrm{~A}$ at 125 VAC
(0.1 A at $125 \mathrm{VAC} / 30 \mathrm{VDC}$ for model with a connector)
2. Actuator

A: Roller plunger
B: Crossroller plunger
C: Plunger
D: Sealed roller plunger
E: Sealed crossroller plunger
F: Sealed plunger
G: Roller lever
H: One-way action roller lever
3. Terminals

00: AC connector
10: DC connector
20: Screw terminals without a cable
21: Screw terminals with a cable (right-hand)
22: Screw terminals with a cable (left-hand)
23: Molded terminals with a cable (right-hand)
24: Molded terminals with a cable (left-hand) (Cable is S-FLEX VCTF 3 m )
4. Operation Indicator

None: Without operation indicator
L: $\quad$ Neon lamp (250 VAC)
L2: LED (24 VDC)
Note: 1. Only the molded terminal models can be equipped with an operation indicator.
2. Desired Switches may not be manufactured depending on the combination between molds and indicators. Contact our sales representative for further information.

## Ordering Information

## List of Models

| Actuator | One-touch connector type |  | Screw terminal type |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Generalpurpose | Micro load | General- purpose without cable | Micro load without cable | $\begin{gathered} \text { General- } \\ \text { purpose with } \\ \text { cable } \end{gathered}$ | Micro Ioad with cable |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Roller plunger | D4E-1A $\square 0 \mathrm{~N}$ | D4E-2A $\square 0 \mathrm{~N}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D4E-1A20N (see } \\ & \text { note 2) } \end{aligned}$ | D4E-2A20N | D4E-1A21N | D4E-2A21N |
| Crossroller plunger | D4E-1B $\square 0 \mathrm{~N}$ | D4E-2B $\square 0 \mathrm{~N}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { D4E-1B20N (see } \\ & \text { note 2) } \end{aligned}$ | D4E-2B20N | D4E-1B21N | D4E-2B21N |
| Plunger | D4E-1C $\square 0 \mathrm{~N}$ | D4E-2C $\square 0 \mathrm{~N}$ | D4E-1C20N (see note 2) | D4E-2C20N | D4E-1C21N | D4E-2C21N |
| Sealed roller plunger | D4E-1D $\square 0 \mathrm{~N}$ | D4E-2D $\square 0 \mathrm{~N}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D4E-1D20N (see } \\ & \text { note 2) } \end{aligned}$ | D4E-2D20N | D4E-1D21N | D4E-2D21N |
| Sealed crossroller plunger | D4E-1E■0N | --- | D4E-1E20N (see note 2) | D4E-2E20N | D4E-1E21N | D4E-2E21N |
| Sealed plunger | D4E-1F■0N | D4E-2F $\square 0 \mathrm{~N}$ | D4E-1F20N (see note 2) | D4E-2F20N | D4E-1F21N | D4E-2F21N |
| Roller lever | D4E-1G■0N | D4E-2G■0N | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D4E-1G20N (see } \\ & \text { note 2) } \end{aligned}$ | D4E-2G20N | D4E-1G21N | D4E-2G21N |
| One-way action roller lever | D4E-1H $\square 0 \mathrm{~N}$ | D4E-2H $\square 0 \mathrm{~N}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { D4E-1H20N (see } \\ & \text { note 2) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | D4E-2H20N | D4E-1H21N | D4E-2H21N |

Note: 1. When ordering, specify the current type by replacing the blank box of the model number with 0 for AC connector or 1 for DC connector.
2. Approved by UL and CSA.
3. For the plunger and lever actuator models, the NC and NO terminal indicators are reversed.

## Accessories (Order Separately)

## Plug

| Model | Current | Type | No. of conductors | Cable length | Applicable models |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| XS2F-A421-D90-A | AC | Straight | 4 | 2 m | D4E- $\square \square 00 \mathrm{~N}$ |
| XS2F-A421-G90-A |  |  |  | 5 m |  |
| XS2F-D421-D80A | DC |  |  | 2 m | D4E- $\square \square 10 \mathrm{~N}$ |
| XS2F-D421-G80-A |  |  |  | 5 m |  |

## Specifications

■ Approved Standards

| Agency | Standard | File No. | Approved models |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| UL | UL508 | E76675 | D4E- $\square \square 20 N ~ S w i t c h e s ~ o n l y ~ e x c e p t ~ f o r ~ I n d i c a t o r-e q u i p p e d ~$ <br> Switches |
| CSA | CSA C22.2 No. 14 | LR45746 | D4E- $\square \square 20 N$ Switches only except for Indicator-equipped <br> Switches |
| TÜV Rheinland | EN60947-5-1 | R9551015 | All models in the table on page 139 (Ask your OMRON <br> representative about other models.) |
| CCC (CQC) | GB14048.5 | 2003010305086795 | Ask your OMRON representative for information on ap- <br> proved models. |

## Approved Standard Ratings

## UL, CSA

## A300

| Voltage | Carry current | Current |  | Volt-amperes |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| 120 V | 10 A | 60 A | 6 A | $7,200 \mathrm{VA}$ | 720 VA |
| 240 V | 30 A | 3 A |  |  |  |

## TÜV (EN60947-5-1), CCC (GB14048.5)

D4E- $\frac{1}{1} \frac{G}{I I} \frac{23}{I I I} \frac{L}{I V}$

| Model |  |  |  | Applicable category and ratings | Thermalcurrent (lthe | Indicator |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | II | III | IV |  |  |  |
| 1 | $\square$ | 00 |  | AC-14 0.5 A/125 VAC | 5 A | --- |
| 1 | $\square$ | 10 |  | DC-12 0.5 A/30 VDC | 5 A | --- |
| 1 | $\square$ | 20, 21, 22 |  | AC-15 2A/250 VAC DC-12 2A/48 VDC | 5 A | --- |
| 1 | $\square$ | 23, 24 | L | AC-15 2A/250 VAC | 5 A | Neon lamp |
| 1 | $\square$ | 23, 24 | L1 | DC-12 2A/12 VDC | 5 A | LED |
| 1 | $\square$ | 23, 24 | L2 | DC-12 2A/24 VDC | 5 A | LED |
| 1 | $\square$ | 23, 24 | L3 | DC-12 2A/48 VDC | 5 A | LED |
| 2 | $\square$ | 00 |  | AC-14 0.1A/125 VAC | 0.5 A | --- |
| 2 | $\square$ | 10 |  | DC-12 0.1A/30 VDC | 0.5 A | --- |
| 2 | $\square$ | 20, 21, 22 |  | AC-14 0.1A/125 VAC DC-12 0.1A/48 VDC | 0.5 A | --- |
| 2 | $\square$ | 23, 24 | L | AC-14 0.1A/125 VAC | 0.5 A | Neon lamp |
| 2 | $\square$ | 23, 24 | L1 | DC-12 0.1A/12 VDC | 0.5 A | LED |
| 2 | $\square$ | 23, 24 | L2 | DC-12 0.1A/24 VDC | 0.5 A | LED |
| 2 | $\square$ | 23, 24 | L3 | DC-12 0.1A/48 VDC | 0.5 A | LED |

Note: 1. $\square$ : Actuator variation of item II
2. AC-14 $0.5 \mathrm{~A} / 125$ VAC means as follows: Applicable category: AC-14
Rated operating current $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{e}}\right): 0.5 \mathrm{~A}$
Rated operating voltage $\left(\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{e}}\right): 125$ VAC

## General Ratings

| Rated voltage | Standard load |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Micro load |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Non-inductive load |  |  |  | Inductive load |  |  |  | Non-inductive load <br> Resistive load |  |
|  | Resistive load |  | Lamp load |  | Inductive load |  | Motor load |  |  |  |
|  | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO |
| 125 VAC | 5 (1) A |  | 1.5 (1) A |  | 3 (1) A |  | 2 (1) A | 1 (1) A | 0.1 A |  |
| 250 VAC | 5 (1) A |  | 1.5 (1) A |  | 3 (1) A |  | 1 A | 0.5 A | --- |  |
| 8 VDC | 5 (1) A |  | --- |  | 1.5 (1) A |  | --- |  | 0.1 A |  |
| 14 VDC | 5 (1) A |  | --- |  | 1.5 (1) A |  | --- |  | 0.1 A |  |
| 30 VDC | 5 (1) A |  | --- |  | 1.5 (1) A |  | --- |  | 0.1 A |  |
| 125 VDC | 0.5 A |  | --- |  | 0.05 A |  | --- |  | --- |  |
| 250 VDC | 0.25 A |  | --- |  | 0.03 A |  | --- |  | --- |  |


| Inrush current | NC | 10 A max. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | NO | 10 A max. |

Note: 1. The above current ratings are for a standard current and the values in parentheses are for models with a connector.
2. Inductive loads have a power factor of 0.4 min . AC ) and a time constant of 7 ms max. (DC).
3. Lamp load has an inrush current of 10 times the steady-state current.
4. Motor load has an inrush current of 6 times the steady-state current.

## Characteristics

| Degree of protection | IP67 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Durability (see note 3) | Mechanical: 10,000,000 operations min. <br> Electrical: 500,000 operations min. (5 A at 250 VAC, resistive load) $5,000,000$ operations min. ( 10 mA at 24 VDC , resistive load) |
| Operating speed | 0.1 mm to $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{sec}$ |
| Operating frequency | Mechanical: 120 operations/min Electrical: 30 operations/min |
| Rated frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Insulation resistance | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega \mathrm{min}$. (at 500 VDC ) |
| Contact resistance | $15 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. (initial value) |
| Dielectric strength | 1,000 VAC, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between terminals of same polarity $1,500 \mathrm{VAC}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for $1 \mathrm{~min} / \mathrm{Uimp}$ at 2.5 kV (EN60947-5-1) between current-carrying metal parts and ground, and between each terminal and non-current-carrying metal part |
| Rated insulation voltage (Ui) | 250 VAC |
| Switching overvoltage | 1,000 VAC max. (EN60947-5-1) |
| Pollution degree (operating environment) | 3 (EN60947-5-1) |
| Short-circuit protective device (SCPD) | 10 A fuse (type gG or gl, IEC269 approved) |
| Conditional short-circuit current | 100 A (EN60947-5-1) |
| Conventional enclosed thermal current ( $\mathrm{l}_{\text {the }}$ ) | 5 A (EN60947-5-1) |
| Protection against electric shock | Class II (grounding not required with double insulation) |
| Vibration resistance | Malfunction: 10 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1.5-\mathrm{mm}$ double amplitude |
| Shock resistance | Destruction: $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. Malfunction: $300 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. |
| Ambient temperature | Operating: $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing) |
| Ambient humidity | Operating: 35\% to 95\% |
| Weight | Approx. 86 g (in case of roller plunger) |

Note: 1. The above values are initial values.
2. The above ratings may vary depending on the model. Contact your OMRON representative for further details.
3. Durability values are calculated at an operating temperature of $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and an operating humidity of $40 \%$ to $70 \%$. Contact your OMRON sales representative for more detailed information on other operating environments.

## Connections

## Contact Form

Screw Terminal Type


## Nomenclature



## Engineering Data

## Electrical Durability $(\cos \phi=1)$

Operating temperature: $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Operating humidity: $40 \%$ to $70 \%$.


## Dimensions

Note: 1. All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.
2. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.
3. A 3 -m lead wire cable equivalent to the 3 -conductor VCTF S-FLEX cable ( $0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}, 7 \mathrm{~mm}$ in dia.) is provided.
4. A 5.8- to 7.6 -dia. cable can be applied to the seal rubber for the lead wire outlet.

## Roller Plunger

D4E-1A00N
D4E-1A10N
D4E-2A00N
D4E-2A10N


| Model | D4E-1A $\square \square \mathbf{N}$ <br> D4E-2A $\square \square \mathbf{N}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 11.77 N |
| RF min. | 4.90 N |
| PT max. | 1.5 mm |
| OT min. | 3 mm |
| MD(reference <br> value) | $(0.1 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| OP | $31.4 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

Note: The values given in parentheses are reference values.

| Model | D4E-1A $\square \square \mathbf{N}$ <br> D4E-2A $\square \square \mathbf{N}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 11.77 N |
| RF min. | 4.90 N |
| PT max. | 1.5 mm |
| OT min. | 3 mm |
| MD (reference <br> value) | $(0.1 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| OP | $31.4 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

Note: The values given in parentheses are reference values.

## Cross Roller Plunger

D4E-1B00N
D4E-1B10N
D4E-2B00N
D4E-2B10N


| Model | D4E-1B $\square \square \mathbf{N}$ <br> D4E-2B $\square \square \mathbf{N}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 11.77 N |
| RF min. | 4.90 N |
| PT max. | 1.5 mm |
| OT min. | 3 mm |
| MD (reference <br> value) | $(0.1 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| OP | $31.4 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

Note: The values given in parentheses are reference values.

Cross Roller Plunger
D4E-1B20N
D4E-2B20N
D4E-1B21N
D4E-2B21N



| Model | D4E-1B $\square \square \mathbf{N}$ <br> D4E-2B $\square \square \mathbf{N}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 11.77 N |
| RF min. | 4.90 N |
| PT max. | 1.5 mm |
| OT min. | 3 mm |
| MD (reference <br> value) | $(0.1 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| OP | $31.4 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

Note: The values given in parentheses are reference values.

## Plunger

D4E-1C00N
D4E-1C10N
D4E-2C00N D4E-2C10N


| Model | D4E-1C $\square \square \mathbf{N}$ <br> D4E-2C $\square \square \mathbf{N}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 11.77 N |
| RF min. | 4.90 N |
| PT max. | 1.5 mm |
| OT min. | 3 mm |
| MD (reference <br> value) | $(0.1 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| OP | $25.4 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

Note: The values given in parentheses are reference values.

## Plunger

D4E-1C20N (See note 4.) D4E-2C20N (See note 4.) D4E-1C21N (See note 3.) D4E-2C21N (See note 3.)


| Model | D4E-1C $\square \square \mathbf{N}$ <br> D4E-2C $\square \square \mathbf{N}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 11.77 N |
| RF min. | 4.90 N |
| PT max. | 1.5 mm |
| OT min. | 3 mm |
| MD (reference <br> value) | $(0.1 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| OP | $25.4 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

Note: The values given in parentheses are reference values.

Sealed Roller Plunger
D4E-1D00N
D4E-1D10N
D4E-2D00N
D4E-2D10N



| Model | D4E-1D $\square \square \mathbf{N}$ <br> D4E-2D $\square \square \mathbf{N}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 11.77 N |
| RF min. | 4.90 N |
| PT max. | 1.5 mm |
| OT min. | 3 mm |
| MD (reference <br> value) | $(0.1 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| OP | $41.3 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

Note: The values given in parentheses are reference values.

## Sealed Roller Plunger

D4E-1D20N (See note 4.)
D4E-2D20N (See note 4.)
D4E-1D21N (See note 3.)
D4E-2D21N (See note 3.)


| Model | D4E-1D $\square \square \mathbf{N}$ <br> D4E-2D $\square \square \mathbf{N}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 11.77 N |
| RF min. | 4.90 N |
| PT max. | 1.5 mm |
| OT min. | 3 mm |
| MD(reference <br> value) | $(0.1 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| OP | $41.3 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

Note: The values given in parentheses are reference values.

| Model | D4E-1E $\square \square \mathrm{N}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 11.77 N |
| RF min. | 4.90 N |
| PT max. | 1.5 mm |
| OT min. | 3 mm |
| MD (reference <br> value) | $(0.1 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| OP | $41.3 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

Note: The values given in parentheses are reference values.

## Sealed Cross Roller Plunger

D4E-1E20N (See note 4.)
D4E-2E20N (See note 4.)
D4E-1E21N (See note 3.) D4E-2E21N (See note 3.)


| Model | D4E-1E $\square \square \mathbf{N}$ <br> D4E-2E $\square \square \mathbf{N}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 11.77 N |
| RF min. | 4.90 N |
| PT max. | 1.5 mm |
| OT min. | 3 mm |
| MD (reference <br> value) | $(0.1 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| OP | $41.3 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

Note: The values given in parentheses are reference values.

## Sealed Plunger

D4E-1F00N
D4E-1F10N
D4E-2F00N
D4E-2F10N


## Sealed Plunger

## D4E-1F20N (See note 4.)

D4E-2F20N (See note 4.) D4E-1F21N (See note 3.) D4E-2F21N (See note 3.)


## Roller Lever

D4E-1G00N
D4E-1G10N
D4E-2G00N D4E-2G10N


## Roller Lever

D4E-1G20N (See note 4.) D4E-2G20N (See note 4.) D4E-1G21N (See note 3.) D4E-2G21N (See note 3.)



| Model | D4E-1F $\square \square \mathbf{N}$ <br> D4E-2F $\square \square \mathbf{N}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 11.77 N |
| RF min. | 4.90 N |
| PT max. | 1.5 mm |
| OT min. | 3 mm |
| MD (reference <br> value) | $(0.1 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| OP | $30 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

Note: The values given in parentheses are reference values.

| Model | D4E-1F $\square \square \mathbf{N}$ <br> D4E-2F $\square \square \mathbf{N}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 11.77 N |
| RF min. | 4.90 N |
| PT max. | 1.5 mm |
| OT min. | 3 mm |
| MD (reference <br> value) | $(0.1 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| OP | $30 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

Note: The values given in parentheses are reference values.

| Model | D4E-1G $\square \square \mathbf{N}$ <br> D4E-2G $\square \square \mathbf{N}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 3.92 N |
| RF min. | 0.78 N |
| PT max. | 2 mm |
| OT min. | 4 mm |
| MD (reference <br> value) | $(0.3 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| OP | $23.1 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

Note: The values given in parentheses are reference values.

| Model | D4E-1G $\square \square \mathbf{N}$ <br> D4E-2G $\square \square \mathbf{N}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 3.92 N |
| RF min. | 0.78 N |
| PT max. | 2 mm |
| OT min. | 4 mm |
| MD(reference <br> value) | $(0.3 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| OP | $23.1 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

Note: The values given in parentheses are reference values.

## One-way Action Roller Lever

D4E-1H00N
D4E-1H10N
D4E-2H00N
D4E-2H10N



Note: The values given in parentheses are reference values.

| Model | D4E-1H $\square \square \mathbf{N}$ <br> D4E-2H $\square \square \mathbf{N}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 3.92 N |
| RF min. | 0.78 N |
| PT max. | 2 mm |
| OT min. | 4 mm |
| MD (reference <br> value) | $(0.3 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| OP | $34.3 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

Note: The values given in parentheses are reference values.

## Molded Terminal Models

## Molded Terminal Models

The molded-terminal model is available with right-hand, left-hand and underside leads and is recommended for use where the Switch is exposed to dust, oil or moisture. It can be used like a screw-terminal model (with a cable), and the dimensions and operating characteristics are the same as for standard models.


## Example:

Standard type:
D4E-1A20N
Location of lead output: Right-hand $\rightarrow$ D4E-1A23N
Suffix by Location of Lead Outlet

| Location of lead output | Suffix for pre-wired terminal |
| :--- | :---: |
|  | COM, NC, NO |
| (1) Right-hand | D4E- $\square \square 23 \mathrm{~N}$ |
| (2) Left-hand | D4E- $\square \square 24 \mathrm{~N}$ |

## Lead Supplies

| Leads | Nominal <br> cross-sectional area | Finished outside diameter | Terminal connections | Standard length |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| V.C.T.F. S-FLEX <br> (vinyl cabtire coat) | $0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | 3 conductors | Black: COM | 3 m |
|  |  | 7 mm dia. | White: NO <br> Red: NC |  |

## Operation of Indicator-equipped Models

The molded terminal model may be equipped with an operation indicator (neon lamp or LED) upon request to facilitate maintenance and inspection. The operation indicator is designed to illuminate when the Switch is not operating. (Because of the molded terminal model, any change to the Switch wiring cannot be made.)

## AC Operation

A neon lamp indicator is provided.
The operating voltage is 90 to 250 VAC.


There is no difference in operating characteristics between D4E AC Models and corresponding D4E Standard Models.
There is no difference in dimensions between D4E AC Models and D4E Standard Models.

## Example:

Basic type: D4E-1A23N
When placing your order for the molded terminal model with an neon lamp operation indicator, specify the model number as D4E-1A23LN.
Internal Circuit


## DC Operation

LED indicator is provided.
As a rectifier stack is incorporated, into the unit and no directionality exists for connection of + and - , this type can also be operated on AC.
Voltage ratings of LED indicators are as shown in the table below.

## Internal Circuit



| Type | Voltage <br> rating | Lamp current | Internal <br> resistance |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| L2 | 24 V | Approx. 1.2 mA | $18 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |

## Example:

When ordering a D4E DC Model, add the following suffix to the model number.

Basic Model: The model number of the D4E-1A23N with a built-in 24-V LED indicator is D4E-1A23L2N.

## Precautions

Refer to the "Precautions for General-purpose Limit Switches (Including Multiple Limit Switches, Mechanical Touch Switches, High-precision Switches, Touch Switches, On-site Flexible Switches; Not Including Safety Switches)" on page 17.

## Correct Use

## Operating Environment

Seal material may deteriorate if a Switch is used outdoor or where subject to special cutting oils, solvents, or chemicals. Always appraise performance under actual application conditions and set suitable maintenance and replacement periods.

Install Switches where they will not be directly subject to cutting chips, dust, or dirt. The Actuator and Switch must also be protected from the accumulation of cutting chips or sludge.


Constantly subjecting a Switch to vibration or shock can result in wear, which can lead to contact interference with contacts, operation failure, reduced durability, and other problems. Excessive vibration or shock can lead to false contact operation or damage. Install Switches in locations not subject to shock and vibration and in orientations that will not produce resonance.
The Switches have physical contacts. Using them in environments containing silicon gas will result in the formation of silicon oxide $\left(\mathrm{SiO}_{2}\right)$ due to arc energy. If silicon oxide accumulates on the contacts, contact interference can occur. If silicon oil, silicon filling agents, silicon cables, or other silicon products are present near the Switch, suppress arcing with contact protective circuits (surge killers) or remove the source of silicon gas.
Do not solder the screw terminals.
Sealing materials may deteriorate when used outdoors or when exposed to cutting oil, solvents, or chemicals. Check this on actual equipment and, if deterioration is foreseen, consult your OMRON representative in advance.
If the one-touch connector is to be mounted onto the switch body, lightly push up the fitting so that the switch body can then be inserted into the clamp.


Be sure that the clamp is inserted to the full depth, because the Switch will not function properly if one of the clamps is improperly inserted.


If the clamp is properly inserted up to the full depth, it will not slide out easily. Be sure to carefully confirm all the above items.
Be sure to connect a fuse with a breaking current 1.5 to 2 times the rated current to the Limit Switch in series in order to protect the Limit Switch from damage due to short-circuiting.
When using the Limit under the EN ratings, use a gl or gG 10-A fuse that conforms to IEC269.

## Mounting

Secure the Switch with two M4 screws and washers. The tightening torque applied to each terminal must be 1.18 to $1.37 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$. Tighten the screws to the specified torque. An excessive tightening torque may damage the Switch and cause a malfunction.

## Mounting Holes



When mounting the panel mount-type Switch with screws on a side surface, remove the hexagonal nuts from the actuator.
When mounting the panel mount type on a panel, tighten the hexagonal nuts of the actuator to a torque less than $7.85 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$.

## Mounting Hole



Operating method, shape of cam or dog, operating frequency, and the overtravel (OT) have significant effect on the service life and precision of the Limit Switch. Make sure that the shape of the cam is smooth enough.

Check that OT has a sufficient margin. The actual OT should be rated OT x 0.7 to 1 .
Do not change the operating position by remodeling the actuator.

## Wiring

When wiring screw terminals, M3-size round solderless terminals with an insulation tube is recommended. The conductor size should be $0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ and cable diameter should be 7 mm .
Refer to the following when wiring.


| dz dia.: | 3.2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| D dia.: | 1.9 |
| B: | 5.2 |
| L: | 16.4 |
| F: | 5.8 |
| l: | $8.0(\mathrm{~mm})$ |

## Wiring Method

D4E-N


Round solderless terminal

## Tightening Torque

A loose screw may result in a malfunction. Be sure to tighten each screw to the proper tightening torque as shown below.

| No. | Type | Torque |
| :---: | :--- | ---: |
| 1 | Terminal screw (M3) | 0.24 to $0.44 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 2 | Switch mounting screw (M4) | 1.18 to $1.37 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |



## ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.

To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937 . To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527 .

## Enclosed Switch

## D4MC

## Economical, High Utility Enclosed Switch

- High precision and long life (10,000,000 mechanical operations) through employment of the moving spring used in OMRON Z Basic Switch.
- Sealed with gasket diaphragm to provide high sealing property without use of any adhesive or pin.
- Suitable for applications demanding higher mechanical strength, dustproof and drip-proof properties than those on basic switches.
- Panel mount versions have the same operating position as Z Basic Switch.
- Resin molded terminal versions are available.
- Approved by UL, CSA, and CCC (Chinese standard).



## Model Number Structure

■ Model Number Legend
D4MC- $\qquad$

1. Actuator

5000: Panel mount plunger
5020: Panel mount roller plunger
5040: Panel mount crossroller plunger
1020: Short hinge lever
1000: Hinge lever
2000: Hinge roller lever
2020: Short hinge roller lever
3030: One-way action short hinge roller lever

## Ordering Information

List of Models

| Actuator |  | Model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Panel mount plunger | 号 | D4MC-5000 |
| Panel mount roller plunger | 号 | D4MC-5020 |
| Panel mount crossroller plunger | $\square$ | D4MC-5040 |
| Short hinge lever | E | D4MC-1020 |
| Hinge lever |  | D4MC-1000 |
| Hinge roller lever |  | D4MC-2000 |
| Short hinge roller lever |  | D4MC-2020 |
| One-way action short hinge roller lever |  | D4MC-3030 |

Note: Use molded terminal models (refer to page 158) when using the Switch under one of the following conditions: a) dusty, b) high amount of dripping oil, or c) high humidity.

Models are available with the lead outlet in one of three locations: right-hand, left-hand, and underside.
Terminal Protective Cover, Seal Rubber, and Rubber Packing
(The Switch is equipped with these 3 items as a standard.)


[^1]
## Specifications

## $\square$ Approved Standards

(Except Molded Terminal Models)

| Agency | Standard | File No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| UL | 508 | E76675 |
| CSA | C22.2 No. 14 | E45258 |
| CCC (CQC) | GB14048.5 | 2003010303077627 |

Note: Ask your OMRON representative for information on approved models.

## - Approved Standard Ratings

## UL/CSA

A300

| Rated voltage | Carry current | Current |  | Volt-amperes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| 120 VAC | 10 A | 60 A | 6 A | 7,200 VA | 720 VA |
| 240 VAC |  | 30 A | 3 A |  |  |

## EN60947-1 and EN60947-5-1

250 V, 10 A (AC12) (Tested by ASTA)

## CCC (GB14048.5)

| Applicable category and ratings |
| :--- |
| AC-12 $10 \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{VAC}$ |

## ■ General Ratings

| Rated voltage | Non-inductive load |  |  |  | Inductive load |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Resistive load |  | Lamp load |  | Inductive load |  | Motor load |  |
|  | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO |
| 125 VAC | 10 A |  | 3 A | 1.5 A | 10 A |  | 5 A | 2.5 A |
| 250 VAC | 10 A |  | 2.5 A | 1.25 A | 10 A |  | 3 A | 1.5 A |
| 480 VAC | 3 A |  | 1.5 A | 0.75 A | 2.5 A |  | 1.5 A | 0.75 A |
| 8 VDC | 10 A |  | 3 A | 1.5 A | 6 A |  | 5 A | 2.5 A |
| 14 VDC | 10 A |  | 3 A | 1.5 A | 6 A |  | 5 A | 2.5 A |
| 30 VDC | 6 A |  | 3 A | 1.5 A | 5 A |  | 5 A | 2.5 A |
| 125 VDC | 0.5 A |  | 0.4 A | 0.4 A | 0.05 A |  | 0.05 A | 0.05 A |
| 250 VDC | 0.25 A |  | 0.2 A | 0.2 A | 0.03 A |  | 0.03 A | 0.03 A |


| Inrush current | NC | 30 A max. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | NO | 15 A max. |

Note: 1. The above figures are for steady-state currents.
2. Inductive loads have a power factor of 0.4 min . (AC) and a time constant of 7 ms max. (DC).
3. Lamp load has an inrush current of 10 times the steady-state current.
4. Motor load has an inrush current of 6 times the steady-state current.
5. The above ratings were tested under the following conditions.

Ambient temperature: $20 \pm 2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Ambient humidity: $\quad 65 \pm 5 \%$
Operating frequency: 20 operations $/ \mathrm{min}$

Characteristics

| Degree of protection | IP67 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Durability | Mechanical: 10,000,000 operations min. Electrical: 500,000 operations min. |
| Operating speed | $0.05 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{s}$ to $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ (for plunger models) |
| Operating frequency | Mechanical: 120 operations $/ \mathrm{min}$ <br> Electrical: 20 operations $/ \mathrm{min}$ |
| Rated frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Insulation resistance | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega \mathrm{min}$. (at 500 VDC ) |
| Contact resistance | $15 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. (initial value) |
| Dielectric strength | $1,000 \mathrm{VAC}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between terminals of the same polarity 2,000 VAC, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between current-carrying metal parts and ground, and between each terminal and non-current-carrying part |
| Rated insulation voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{i}}$ ) | 1,000 VAC |
| Pollution degree (operating environment) | 3 (IEC947-5-1) |
| Protection against electric shock | Class II |
| PTI (tracking characteristics) | 175 |
| Switch category | D (IEC335) |
| Rated operating current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{e}}$ ) | 10 A |
| Rated operating voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{e}}$ ) | 250 VAC |
| Vibration resistance | Malfunction: 10 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1.5-\mathrm{mm}$ double amplitude (see note) |
| Shock resistance | Destruction: $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. <br> Malfunction: $100 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. (for plunger models) (see note) |
| Ambient temperature | Operating: $\quad-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing) |
| Ambient humidity | Operating: 35\% to 95\% |
| Weight | Approx. 71 g (at panel mount plunger) |

Note: Less than 1 ms under a free state at the operating limits.

## Connections

Contact Form
(COM) 1 $\qquad$
$\qquad$ 2 (NC) 4 (NO)

## Nomenclature

Changing the Terminal Protective Cover around allows the cable to be pulled out from either the right or the left.


Note: M4 binding head screws (with toothed washers) are used as the terminal screws.

## Engineering Data

## Mechanical Durability (D4MC-5000)



## Electrical Durability



## Dimensions

Note: 1. All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.
2. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

## Panel Mount Plunger

D4MC-5000


Note: 1. Stainless steel plunger
2. The length of the imperfect
threads is 1.5 mm maximum.
3. Do not use the M12 mounting screw and the case mounting hole at the same time.

## Panel Mount Roller Plunger

D4MC-5020


Note: 1. Stainless steel roller
2. The length of the imperfect threads is 1.5 mm maximum.
3. Do not use the M12 mounting screw and the case mounting hole at the same time.

## Panel Mount Crossroller Plunger

D4MC-5040


Note: 1. Stainless steel roller
2. The length of the imperfect threads is 1.5 mm maximum.
3. Do not use the M12 mounting screw and the case mounting hole at the same time.

| Model | D4MC-5000 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 5.88 N |
| RF min. | 0.98 N |
| PT max. | 1.6 mm |
| OT min. | 5 mm |
| MD max. | 0.2 mm |
| OP | $21.8 \pm 1.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| FP max. | --- |


| Model | D4MC-5020 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 5.88 N |
| RF min. | 0.98 N |
| PT max. | 1.6 mm |
| OT min. | 5 mm |
| MD max. | 0.2 mm |
| OP | $33.4 \pm 1.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| FP max. | --- |


| Model | D4MC-5040 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 5.88 N |
| RF min. | 0.98 N |
| PT max. | 1.6 mm |
| OT min. | 5 mm |
| MD max. | 0.2 mm |
| OP | $33.4 \pm 1.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| FP max. | --- |

## Short Hinge Lever

D4MC-1020


Note: Stainless steel lever

Hinge Lever
D4MC-1000


Note: Stainless steel lever
$-21.7-$ Seal rubber (NBR)

Hinge Roller Lever

## D4MC-2000



Note: 1. Stainless steel lever
2. Plastic roller

## Short Hinge Roller Lever

D4MC-2020


| Model | D4MC-1020 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 2.55 N |
| RF min. | 0.34 N |
| PT max. | --- |
| OT min. | 2.5 mm |
| MD max. | 1.7 mm |
| OP | $25 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| FP max. | 33 mm |


| Model | D4MC-1000 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 1.67 N |
| RF min. | 0.25 N |
| PT max. | --- |
| OT min. | 4 mm |
| MD max. | 3 mm |
| OP | $25 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| FP max. | 36 mm |


| Model | D4MC-2000 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 1.96 N |
| RF min. | 0.39 N |
| PT max. | --- |
| OT min. | 5 mm |
| MD max. | 3 mm |
| OP | $40 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| FP max. | 51 mm |


| Model | D4MC-2020 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 2.94 N |
| RF min. | 0.39 N |
| PT max. | --- |
| OT min. | 2 mm |
| MD max. | 1.5 mm |
| OP | $40 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| FP max. | 47 mm |

One-way Action Short Hinge Roller Lever D4MC-3030


| Model | D4MC-3030 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 2.94 N |
| RF min. | 0.39 N |
| PT max. | --- |
| OT min. | 2 mm |
| MD max. | 1.5 mm |
| OP | $50 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| FP max. | 57.2 mm |

## Molded Terminal Models

## Molded Terminal Models (Not Approved by UL, CSA, or EN)

The molded terminal model is available with right-hand, left-hand and underside leads and is recommended for use where the Switch is exposed to dust, oil, or moisture.


When placing your order for the Switch specify the required length of V.C.T. cable in addition to the model number of the Switch

## Example:

Standard type: D4MC-5020
Location of lead outlet: Underside
Length of lead: $\quad 1 \mathrm{~m}$ (V.C.T. lead)
When placing your order for the above Switch specify the model number as D4MC-5023 VCT 1M

Suffix by Location of Lead Outlet

| Location of lead outlet | Model |
| :--- | :---: |
|  | COM, NC, and NO |
| Right-hand | D4MC- $\square \square \square 1$ |
| Left-hand | D4MC- $\square \square \square 2$ |
| Underside | D4MC- $\square \square \square 3$ |

## Leads Supplied

| Leads | Nominal <br> cross-sectional area | Finished outside diameter | Terminal <br> connections |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| V.C.T. (Vinyl cabtire cable) | $1.25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | 3 core:10.5 mm dia. | Black:COM |  |
| White: NO | $1,3 \mathrm{~m}$ |  |  |  |
| Red: | NC |  |  |  |

## Precautions

Refer to the "Precautions for General-purpose Limit Switches (Including Multiple Limit Switches, Mechanical Touch Switches, High-precision Switches, Touch Switches, On-site Flexible Switches; Not Including Safety Switches)" on page 17.

## Correct Use

## Operating Environment

- Seal material may deteriorate if a Switch is used outdoor or where subject to special cutting oils, solvents, or chemicals. Always appraise performance under actual application conditions and set suitable maintenance and replacement periods.
- Install Switches where they will not be directly subject to cutting chips, dust, or dirt. The Actuator and Switch must also be protected from the accumulation of cutting chips or sludge.

- Constantly subjecting a Switch to vibration or shock can result in wear, which can lead to contact interference with contacts, operation failure, reduced durability, and other problems. Excessive vibration or shock can lead to false contact operation or damage. Install Switches in locations not subject to shock and vibration and in orientations that will not produce resonance.
- The Switches have physical contacts. Using them in environments containing silicon gas will result in the formation of silicon oxide $\left(\mathrm{SiO}_{2}\right)$ due to arc energy. If silicon oxide accumulates on the contacts, contact interference can occur. If silicon oil, silicon filling agents, silicon cables, or other silicon products are present near the Switch, suppress arcing with contact protective circuits (surge killers) or remove the source of silicon gas.


## Operating

Excessive dog angle, operating speed, or overtravel (OT) may damage the actuator. Check that OT has a sufficient margin. The actual OT should be rated OT $\times 0.7$ to 1 .

## Handling

- Do not expose the Switch to water exceeding $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or use it in steam.
- Do not use the Switch in oil or water.
- An 8.5- to 10.5-dia. cable can be applied as seal rubber for the lead wire outlet. (Use two- or three-core cable of VCT1. $25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$.)
- When detaching the Terminal Protective Cover, insert a screwdriver and apply a force in the opening direction. Do not use excess force to remove the cover. Doing so may cause deformation in the fitting section and reduce the holding force.


When mounting the Terminal Protective Cover to the case, align the cover on the case and then press the cover down to mount it firmly. If the cover is pressed down in an inclined position, rubber packing will deform and thus affect the sealing capability.


## Mounting

When mounting the Switch with screws on a side surface, fasten the Switch with M4 screws and use washers, spring washers, etc., to ensure secure mounting.

## Mounting Holes



- When mounting the Panel Mount-type Switch (D4MC-5000, D4MC5020 , or D4MC-5040) with screws on a side surface, remove the hexagonal nuts from the actuator.
- When mounting the panel mount type on a panel, be careful not to tighten to an excessive torque. Tightening the screws to a torque exceeding 4.91 N•m will cause the plunger to fail.


## Mounting Hole Dimensions

D4MC-5000



## Correct Tightening Torque

A loose screw may cause malfunctions. Be sure to tighten each screw to the proper tightening torque as shown in the table.

| No. | Type | Torque |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Terminal screw | 0.78 to $1.18 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 2 | Panel mounting screw | 2.94 to $4.92 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 3 | Side mounting screw | 1.18 to $1.47 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |

> ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.

To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937 . To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527 .

## Enclosed Switch

## D4C

## Sealed, Compact, and Slim-bodied Switch Offers Choice of Many Actuators

- Liquid- and dust-resistance conforms to IEC IP67 standard.
- Triple-sealed construction:

Plunger section sealed via nitrile rubber packing seal and diaphragm; switch section sealed via nitrile rubber cap; cable entrance sealed via encapsulating material.

- Standard cable (S-FLEX VCTF) in 3- or 5-meter lengths offers high flexibility with outstanding oil and extreme temperature resistance.
- Low temperature models are available.
- Approved by EN, UL, CSA, and CCC (Chinese standard).



## Model Number Structure

## ■ Model Number Legend

## Standard Models

## D4C- $\square \square \square$

123

1. Rated Current

1: $\quad 5 \mathrm{~A}$ at $250 \mathrm{VAC}, 4 \mathrm{~A}$ at 30 VDC
2: $\quad 5 \mathrm{~A}$ at 125 VAC (with LED indicator)
3: 4 A 30 VDC (with LED indicator)
4: 0.1 A at 125 VAC, 0.1 A at 30 VDC
5: $\quad 0.1 \mathrm{~A}$ at 125 VAC (with LED indicator)
6: $\quad 0.1 \mathrm{~A}$ at 30 VDC (with LED indicator)
2. Cable Specifications

2: VCTF oil-resistant cable (3 m)
3: VCTF oil-resistant cable ( 5 m )
4: $\quad \operatorname{VCTF}(3 \mathrm{~m})$
5: $\quad \operatorname{VCTF}(5 \mathrm{~m})$
6: $\quad \operatorname{SJT}(\mathrm{O})(3 \mathrm{~m})$
7: $\quad \operatorname{SJT}(\mathrm{O})(5 \mathrm{~m})$
3. Actuator

01: Pin plunger
02: Roller plunger
03: Crossroller plunger
20: Roller lever
24: Roller lever (high-sensitivity model)
31: Sealed pin plunger
32: Sealed roller plunger
33: Sealed crossroller
50: Plastic rod
60: Center roller lever
Note: Some combinations of the above may not be supported.

## Pre-wired Models (Use VCTF Oil-resistant Cable)

D4C- $\underset{1}{\square} \frac{\square}{2}-\frac{\square \square \square \square \square}{3}$

1. Operation Indicator Lamp

1: 1 A at 125 VAC, 1 A at 30 VDC (Without operation indicator)
2: $\quad 1 \mathrm{~A}$ at 125 VAC (with operation indicator)
3: 1 A at 30 VDC (with operation indicator)
2. Actuator

01: Pin plunger
02: Roller plunger
31: Sealed plunger
32: $\quad$ Sealed roller plunger
24: Roller lever (high-sensitivity model)
3. Wiring Specifications

DK1EJ: Pre-wired models
(3 conductors: DC specification, NC wiring)
AK1EJ: Pre-wired models
(3 conductors: AC specification, NC wiring)
M1J: Connector models for ASI devices (2 conductors: NO wiring)

## Weather-resistant Models

## D4C- $\square \square-P$ <br> 123

1. Rated Current

1: 5 A at 250 VAC, 4 A at 30 VDC
2: 5 A at 125 VAC (with LED indicator)
3: $\quad 4 \mathrm{~A}$ at 30 VDC (with LED indicator)
4: $\quad 0.1 \mathrm{~A}$ at $125 \mathrm{VAC}, 0.1 \mathrm{~A}$ at 30 VDC
4. Cable length

03: 0.3 m
Wiring Specifications

| Internal switch | Connector |
| :--- | :--- |
| COM | 3 |
| NC | 2 |
| NO | 4 |

Note: Since the above wiring specifications are different from those for the D4CC, be careful not to mistake them.
2. Cable Specifications

2: VCTF oil-resistant cable ( 3 m )
3: VCTF oil-resistant cable ( 5 m )
3. Actuator

20: Roller lever
24: Roller lever (high-sensitivity model)
27: Variable roller lever
29: Variable rod lever

## Ordering Information

List of Models

## Standard Models

## Switches with No Operation Indicator



Note 1. Models are available separately with resistance to viscous oils (oil drain holes are also available), but only with Plunger Models. Add "-M" to the model number (example: D4C-1202 would be D4C-1202-M).
2. Oil-resistant vinyl cabtire cables; approved by EN and IEC.
3. Ordinary vinyl cabtire cables.
4. Switches with SJT(O) Cables (cables approved by UL and CSA) are approved by UL and CSA.
5. Switches with variable roller levers are also available. Ask your nearest OMRON representative for details.

Standard Switches with Operation Indicator（Red）

| Actuator | RatingsCableCablelength（ m ） |  | 125 VAC，0．1 A |  | 30 VDC 0.1 A |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | VCTF oil－ resistance cable （See note 1．） | VCTF cable （See note 2．） | VCTF oil－ resistance cable （See note 1．） | VCTF cable （See note 2．） |
| Pin plunger | R | 3 | D4C－2201 | D4C－2401 | D4C－3201 | D4C－3401 |
|  |  | 5 | D4C－2301 | D4C－2501 | D4C－3301 | D4C－3501 |
| Roller plunger | $Q$ | 3 | D4C－2202 | D4C－2402 | D4C－3202 | D4C－3402 |
|  |  | 5 | D4C－2302 | D4C－2502 | D4C－3302 | D4C－3502 |
| Crossroller plunger | 再 | 3 | D4C－2203 | D4C－2403 | D4C－3203 | D4C－3403 |
|  |  | 5 | D4C－2303 | D4C－2503 | D4C－3303 | D4C－3503 |
| Roller lever |  | 3 | D4C－2220 | D4C－2420 | D4C－3220 | D4C－3420 |
|  | （冋） | 5 | D4C－2320 | D4C－2520 | D4C－3320 | D4C－3520 |
| Roller lever，high－sensitivity | (o) | 3 | D4C－2224 | D4C－2424 | D4C－3224 | D4C－3424 |
|  |  | 5 | D4C－2324 | D4C－2524 | D4C－3324 | D4C－3524 |
| Sealed pin plunger | $\Omega$ | 3 | D4C－2231 | D4C－2431 | D4C－3231 | D4C－3431 |
|  |  | 5 | D4C－2331 | D4C－2531 | D4C－3331 | D4C－3531 |
| Sealed roller plunger | $\mathscr{P}$ | 3 | D4C－2232 | D4C－2432 | D4C－3232 | D4C－3432 |
|  |  | 5 | D4C－2332 | D4C－2532 | D4C－3332 | D4C－3532 |
| Sealed crossroller plunger | 両 | 3 | D4C－2233 | D4C－2433 | D4C－3233 | D4C－3433 |
|  |  | 5 | D4C－2333 | D4C－2533 | D4C－3333 | D4C－3533 |
| Plastic rod | $\square$ | 3 | D4C－2250 | D4C－2450 | D4C－3250 | D4C－3450 |
|  |  | 5 | D4C－2350 | D4C－2550 | D4C－3350 | D4C－3550 |
| Center roller lever | $9$ | 3 | D4C－2260 | D4C－2460 | D4C－3260 | D4C－3460 |
|  |  | 5 | D4C－2360 | D4C－2560 | D4C－3360 | D4C－3560 |

Note 1．Oil－resistant vinyl cabtire cables；approved by EN and IEC．
2．Ordinary vinyl cabtire cables．
3．Switches with $\operatorname{SJT}(O)$ Cables（cables approved by UL and CSA）are approved by UL and CSA．
4．Ask your nearest OMRON representative for information on Switching with approved international standards．

Micro-load Switches with Operation Indicator

|  |  | Ratings | 125 VAC, 0.1 A | 30 VDC 0.1 A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Actuator |  | Cable <br> Cable length (m) | VCTF oilresistance cable (See note 1.) | VCTF oilresistance cable (See note 1.) |
| Pin plunger | ภ | 3 | D4C-5201 | D4C-6201 |
|  |  | 5 | D4C-5301 | D4C-6301 |
| Roller plunger | Q | 3 | D4C-5202 | D4C-6202 |
|  | $\square$ | 5 | D4C-5302 | D4C-6302 |
| Crossroller plunger |  | 3 | D4C-5203 | D4C-6203 |
|  | M | 5 | D4C-5303 | D4C-6303 |
| Roller lever |  | 3 | D4C-5220 | D4C-6220 |
|  |  | 5 | D4C-5320 | D4C-6320 |
| Roller lever, high-sensitivity |  | 3 | D4C-5224 | D4C-6224 |
|  |  | 5 | D4C-5324 | D4C-6324 |
| Sealed pin plunger | \& | 3 | --- | D4C-6231 |
|  |  | 5 | --- | D4C-6331 |
| Sealed roller plunger | Q | 3 | D4C-5232 | D4C-6232 |
|  | $\triangle$ | 5 | D4C-5332 | D4C-6332 |
| Sealed crossroller plunger |  | 3 | --- | D4C-6233 |
|  | $\square$ | 5 | --- | D4C-6333 |
| Plastic rod |  | 3 | D4C-5250 | D4C-6250 |
|  |  | 5 | D4C-5350 | D4C-6350 |

Note 1. Oil-resistant vinyl cabtire cables; approved by EN and IEC.
2. Ask your nearest OMRON representative for information on Switching with approved international standards.

## Pre-wired Models (Use VCTF Oil-resistant Cable)

| Actuator | 1 A at 125 VAC without operation indicator | 1 A at 125 VAC with operation indicator | 1 A at 30 VDC without operation indicator | 1 A at 30 VDC with operation indicator |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pin plunger | D4C-1001-AK1EJ $\square$ | D4C-2001-AK1EJ $\square$ | D4C-1001-DK1EJ $\square$ | D4C-3001-DK1EJ $\square$ |
| Roller plunger | D4C-1002-AK1EJ $\square$ | D4C-2002-AK1EJ $\square$ | D4C-1002-DK1EJ $\square$ | D4C-3002-DK1EJ $\square$ |
| Sealed plunger | D4C-1031-AK1EJ $\square$ | D4C-2031-AK1EJ $\square$ | D4C-1031-DK1EJ $\square$ | D4C-3031-DK1EJ $\square$ |
| Sealed roller plunger | D4C-1032-AK1EJ $\square$ | D4C-2032-AK1EJ $\square$ | D4C-1032-DK1EJ $\square$ | D4C-3032-DK1EJ $\square$ |
| Roller lever (high-sensitivity model) | D4C-1024-AK1EJ $\square$ | D4C-2024-AK1EJ $\square$ | D4C-1024-DK1EJ $\square$ | D4C-3024-DK1EJ $\square$ |

Note 1. The $\square$ contains the length of the cable.
For example: $30 \mathrm{~cm} \rightarrow$ D4C-1001-AK1EJ03
2. M1J models are also available. Contact your OMRON sales representative for further information.
3. Of the above model numbers, some with special specifications are not registered.

## Weather-resistant Models

| Actuator |  | 5 A at 250 VAC <br> 4 A at 30 VDC without operation indicator | 0.1 A at 125 VAC 0.1 A at 30 VDC without operation indicator | 5 A at 125 VAC with operation indicator | 4 A at 30 VDC with operation indicator |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Roller lever | 3 m | D4C-1220-P | D4C-4220-P | D4C-2220-P | D4C-3220-P |
|  | 5 m | D4C-1320-P | --- | --- | --- |
| Roller lever (high-sensitivity model) | 3 m | D4C-1224-P | D4C-4224-P | D4C-2224-P | D4C-3224-P |
|  | 5 m | D4C-1324-P | D4C-4324-P | D4C-2324-P | D4C-3324-P |
| Variable roller lever | 3 m | D4C-1227-P | D4C-4227-P | D4C-2227-P | D4C-3227-P |
|  | 5 m | D4C-1327-P | D4C-4327-P | D4C-2327-P | D4C-3327-P |
| Variable rod lever | 3 m | D4C-1229-P | D4C-4229-P | --- | D4C-3229-P |
|  | 5 m | D4C-1329-P | --- | D4C-2329-P | D4C-3329-P |

Note: Silicon rubber is used to increase resistance to the environment. Silicon rubber, however, can generate silicon gas. (This can occur at room temperature, but the amount of silicon gas generated increases at higher temperatures.) Silicon gas will react as a result of arc energy and form silicon oxide $\left(\mathrm{SiO}_{2}\right)$. If silicon oxide accumulates on the contacts, contact interference can occur and can interfere with the device. Before using a Switch, test it under actual application conditions (including the environment and operating frequency) to confirm that no problems will occur in actual.

## Individual Parts (Head/Actuator)

| Actuator type | Head (with <br> actuator) | Actuator |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pin plunger | D4C-0001 | - |
| Roller plunger | D4C-0002 | - |
| Crossroller plunger | D4C-0003 | - |
| Roller lever | D4C-0020 | WL-1A100 |
| Environment-resistant roller lever | D4C-0020-P | WL-1A100P1 |
| Roller lever | D4C-0024 | WL-1A100 |
| Variable roller lever | D4C-0027 | HL-1HPA320 |
| Variable rod lever | D4C-0029 | HL-1HPA500 |
| Sealed pin plunger | D4C-0031 | - |
| Sealed roller plunger | D4C-0032 | - |
| Sealed crossroller plunger | D4C-0033 | - |
| Plastic rod | D4C-0050 | - |
| Center roller lever | D4C-0060 | - |

Note 1: The model numbers for heads are of the form D4C-00 $\square$, with the numbers in the squares indicating the type of actuator.
2. Actuators for plunger models, plastic rod models, and center roller lever models cannot be ordered individually. They must be ordered together with the head.
3. Consult your OMRON representative for details on cold-resistant specifications.

## Mounting Plates

The WL model incorporated by equipment can be replaced with the D4C together with the Mounting Plate without changing the position of the dog or cam.

## List of Replaceable Models

Contact your OMRON representative for the period required for delivery.

| WL model (Actuator) | D4C model (Actuator) | Plate |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| WLD/WL01D (Top <br> plunger) | $\rightarrow$ D4C- $\square \square 01$ (Plunger) | D4C-P001 |
| WLD2/WL01D2 (Top- <br> roller plunger) | $\rightarrow$ D4C- $\square \square 02$ (Roller <br> plunger) | D4C-P002 |
| WLCA2/WL01CA2 <br> (Roller lever) | $\rightarrow$ D4C- $\square \square 20 ~(R o l l e r ~ l e-~$ <br> ver) | D4C-P020 |

Note: The WL01 $\square$ is for micro loads.

## Application Example

Note: The position of the dog remains unchanged.


## Remarks

There is no difference in mounting pitch between the Mounting Plate and the WL. The mounting depth of the D4C with the Mounting Plate attached is, however, shorter than that of the panel-mounted WL.


## Specifications

$\square$ Approved Standards

| Agency | Standard | File No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TÜV Product <br> Service | EN60947-5-1 | B03 0839656056 (see note 1) <br> B03 0839656057 (see note 2) |
| UL | UL508 | E76675 (see note 3) |
| CSA | CSA C22.2 No. 14 | LR45746 (see note 3) |
| CCC (CQC) | GB14048.5 | 2003010305077626 (see note 4) |

Note 1: Models with VCTF oil-resistant cables only.
2. Pre-wired models only.
3. SJT(0)-cable models only.
4. Ask your OMRON representative for information on approved models.

## - Approved Standard Ratings

## UL/CSA

B300 (D4C-16 $\square \square$, -17 $\square \square$ ), B150 (D4C-26 $\square \square$, -27 $\square \square$ )
NEMA B300 (D4C-16 $\square \square$, -17 $\square \square$ )

| Rated <br> voltage | Carry <br> current | Current |  | Volt-amperes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| 120 VAC | 5 A | 30 A | 3 A | $3,600 \mathrm{VA}$ | 360 VA |
| 240 VAC |  | 15 A | 1.5 A | $3,600 \mathrm{VA}$ | 360 VA |

NEMA B150 (D4C-26 $\square \square$, -27 $\square \square$ )

| Rated <br> voltage | Carry <br> current | Current |  | Volt-amperes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| 120 VAC | 5 A | 30 A | 3 A | $3,600 \mathrm{VA}$ | 360 VA |

TÜV (EN60947-5-1), CCC (GB14048.5)

| Model | Applicable category and ratings | I the |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| D4C-1 $\square \square \square$ | AC-15 2 A/250 VAC <br> DC-12 2 A/30 VDC | 5 A <br> 4 A |
| D4C-2 $\square \square \square$ | AC-15 2 A/125 VAC | 5 A |
| D4C-3 $\square \square \square$ | DC-12 2 A/30 VDC | 4 A |
| D4C-4 $\square \square \square$ | AC-14 0.1 A/125 VAC |  |
|  | DC-12 0.1 A/30 VDC | 0.5 A |
| D4C-5 $\square \square \square$ | AC-14 0.1 A/125 VAC | 0.5 A |
| D4C-6 $\square \square \square$ | DC-12 0.1 A/30 VDC | 0.5 A |

## General Ratings

| Model | Rated voltage | Non-inductive load |  |  |  | Inductive load |  |  |  | Inrush current |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Resistive load |  | Lamp load |  | Inductive load |  | Motor load |  |  |  |
|  |  | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO |
| D4C-1 $\square \square \square$ | 125 VAC | 5 A | 5 A | 1.5 A | 0.7 A | 3 A | 3 A | 2.5 A | 1.3 A | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \mathrm{~A} \\ & \operatorname{max.} . \end{aligned}$ | 10 A max. |
|  | 250 VAC | 5 A | 5 A | 1 A | 0.5 A | 2 A | 2 A | 1.5 A | 0.8 A |  |  |
|  | 8 VDC | 5 A | 5 A | 2 A | 2 A | 5 A | 4 A | 3 A | 3 A |  |  |
|  | 14 VDC | 5 A | 5 A | 2 A | 2 A | 4 A | 4 A | 3 A | 3 A |  |  |
|  | 30 VDC | 4 A | 4 A | 2 A | 2 A | 3 A | 3 A | 3 A | 3 A |  |  |
|  | 125 VDC | 0.4 A | 0.4 A | 0.05 A | 0.05 A | 0.4 A | 0.4 A | 0.05 A | 0.05 A |  |  |
|  | 250 VDC | 0.2 A | 0.2 A | 0.03 A | 0.03 A | 0.2 A | 0.2 A | 0.03 A | 0.03 A |  |  |
| D4C-2 $\square \square \square$ | 125 VAC | 5 A | 5 A | 1.5 A | 0.7 A | 3 A | 3 A | 2.5 A | 1.3 A |  |  |
|  | 125 VDC | 0.4 A | 0.4 A | 0.05 A | 0.05 A | 0.4 A | 0.4 A | 0.05 A | 0.05 A |  |  |
| D4C-3 $\square \square \square$ | 30 VDC | 4 A | 4 A | 2 A | 2 A | 3 A | 3 A | 3 A | 3 A |  |  |
| D4C-4 $\square \square \square$ | 125 VAC | 0.1 A | 0.1 A | --- |  | --- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8 VDC | 0.1 A | 0.1 A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14 VDC | 0.1 A | 0.1 A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 30 VDC | 0.1 A | 0.1 A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| D4C-5 $\square \square \square$ | 125 VAC | 0.1 A | 0.1 A | --- |  | --- |  |  |  |  |  |
| D4C-6 $\square \square \square$ | 30 VDC | 0.1 A | 0.1 A | --- |  | --- |  |  |  |  |  |

## Ratings for Pre-wired Models

| Rated voltage | Non-inductive load |  |  |  | Inductive load |  |  |  | Inrush current |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Resistive load |  | Lamp load |  | Inductive load |  | Motor load |  |  |  |
|  | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO |
| 125 VAC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 20 A max. | 10 A max. |
| 30 VDC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |

Note 1. Inductive loads have a power factor of 0.4 min . (AC) and a time constant of 7 ms max. (DC).
2. Lamp loads have an inrush current of 10 times the steady-state current.
3. Motor loads have an inrush current of 6 times the steady-state current.

## Characteristics

| Degree of protection | IP67 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Durability (see note 2) | Mechanical: $\quad 10,000,000$ operations min. (see note 4) Electrical: $\quad 200,000$ operations min. (5A at 250 VAC, resistive load) (see note 3) |
| Operating speed | 0.1 mm to $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ (in case of plunger) 1 mm to $1 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ (in case of roller lever) |
| Operating frequency | Mechanical: 120 operations/min Electrical: $\quad 30$ operations/min |
| Rated frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Insulation resistance | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ min. (at 500 VDC ) |
| Contact resistance (initial) | $250 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. (initial value with 2-m VCTF cable) $300 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. (initial value with $3-\mathrm{m}$ VCTF cable) $400 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. (initial value with $5-\mathrm{m}$ VCTF cable) |
| Dielectric strength | $1,000 \mathrm{VAC}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between terminals of the same polarity $1,500 \mathrm{VAC}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between current-carrying metal part and ground, and between each terminal and non-current-carrying metal part, Uimp: 2.5 kV (EN60947-5-1) |
| Rated insulation voltage ( $\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{i}}$ ) | 300 V (EN60947-5-1) |
| Switching overvoltage | 1,000 VAC, 300 VDC max. (EN60947-5-1) |
| Pollution degree (operating environment) | 3 (IEC60947-5-1) |
| Short-circuit protective device (SCPD) | 10 A fuse type gl or gG (IEC269) |
| Conditional short-circuit current | 100 A (EN60947-5-1) |
| Conventional enclosed thermal current ( $\mathrm{Itne}_{\text {ne }}$ ) | $5 \mathrm{~A}, 4 \mathrm{~A}, 0.5 \mathrm{~A}$ (EN60947-5-1) |
| Protection against electric shock | Class I (with grounding wire) |
| Vibration resistance | Malfunction: 10 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1.5-\mathrm{mm}$ double amplitude (see note 5) |
| Shock resistance | Destruction: Approx. $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. <br> Malfunction: Approx. $500 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. (see note 5) |
| Ambient temperature (see note) | Operating: $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing) |
| Ambient humidity | Operating: 35\% to 95\% |
| Weight (D4C-1202) | With 3-m VCTF cable: 360 g ; With 5-m VCTF cable: 540 g |

Note 1. The above figures are initial values.
2. The values are calculated at an operating temperature of $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and an operating humidity of $40 \%$ to $70 \%$. Contact your OMRON sales representative for more detailed information on other operating environments.
3. Prewired Connector Models: $1,000,000$ operations min. (DC specifications, switching current: 0.1 A )
4. Outdoor specifications: 500,000 operations min.
5. Excluding Plastic Rods.

## Connections

## Contact Form

## Standard Models/Weather-resistant Models

Without Operation Indicator
 2 NC (red) (white) (blue)**

With 24 VDC LED Operation Indicator (Lit when Not Actuated)


With 100 VAC LED Operation Indicator (Lit when Not Actuated)


Note 1. "Lit when operated" means that when the actuator is turned or pushed and the Limit Switch contact leaves the NC side, the indicator lights.
2. "Lit when not in operation" means that when the actuator is in the free position, the indicator is lit, and when the actuator is turned or pushed and the contact comes into contact with the NO side, the indicator turns OFF.

## Pre-wired Models (-AK1EJ $\square$, -DK1EJ $\square$ )

Without Operation Indicator

With 24 VDC LED Operation Indicator (Lit when Not Actuated)


With 100 VAC LED Operation Indicator (Lit when Not Actuated)


## Connector Models for ASI Devices (-M1J)

 With Operation Indicator (Lit when Not Actuated)


## Nomenclature

## Standard Models

Roller Lever Models Without Indicator


## Weather-resistant Models



## Roller Lever Models Without Indicator



## Engineering Data

## Electrical Durability



Leakage Current for LED-indicator Models

| Model | Voltage | Leakage current | Resistance |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| D4C-2 $\square \square \square$ | 125 VAC | 1.7 mA | $68 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| D4C-3 $\square \square \square$ | 30 VDC | 1.7 mA | $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| D4C-5 $\square \square \square$ | 125 VAC | 1.7 mA | $68 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| D4C-6 $\square \square \square$ | 30 VDC | 1.7 mA | $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |

## Dimensions

Note 1. All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.
2. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

## Standard Models



Sealed Plunger
D4C- $\square 31$


VCTF cable, $0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}, 4$ conductor Finishing O.D.: 7.6


Roller Plunger
D4C- $\square 02$


VCTF cable, $0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}, 4$ conductor Finishing O.D.: 7.6


12 dia. x 5 stainless
steel roller Two, 5.10 $1_{0}^{+0.2}$ dia. holes


VCTF cable, $0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}, 4$ conductor
Finishing O.D.: 7.6
Sealed Roller Plunger
D4C- $\square \square 32$

oller Plunger

## Crossroller Plunger

D4C- $\square 03$


VCTF cable, $0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}, 4$ conductor Finishing O.D.: 7.6

12 dia. x 5 stainless
steel roller
Two, $5.1_{0}^{+0.2}$ dia. holes Spot facing 10.2 dia.


| Model | D4C- $\square \square 02$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 11.77 N |
| RF min. | 4.41 N |
| PT max. | 1.8 mm |
| OT min. | 3 mm |
| MD max. | 0.2 mm |
| OP | $28.5 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| TT | $(5) \mathrm{mm}$ |


| Model | D4C- $\square \square \mathbf{3 2}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 17.65 N |
| RF min. | 4.41 N |
| PT max. | 1.8 mm |
| OT min. | 3 mm |
| MD max. | 0.2 mm |
| OP | $34.3 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| TT | $(5) \mathrm{mm}$ |


| Model | D4C- $\square$ 03 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 6.86 N |
| RF min. | 2.45 N |
| PT max. | 1.8 mm |
| OT min. | 3 mm |
| MD max. | 0.2 mm |
| OP | $28.5 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| TT | $(5) \mathrm{mm}$ |



| Model | D4C- $\square \square$ 33 |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 17.65 N |
| RF min. | 4.41 N |
| PT max. | 1.8 mm |
| OT min. | 3 mm |
| MD max. | 0.2 mm |
| OP | $34.3 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| TT | $(5) \mathrm{mm}$ |



| Model | D4C- $\square \square 50$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 1.47 N |
| RF min. | --- |
| PT max. | $15^{\circ}$ |
| OT min. | --- |
| MD max. | --- |
| OP | --- |
| TT | --- |

Note 1: Operation is possible in any direction except in parallel to the axis.
2. The ideal range for operation is between the tip of the rod and 1/ 3 of the length of the actuator.

Roller Lever
D4C- $\square 20$
D4C- $\square$ 20-P


VCTF cable, $0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}, 4$ conductor Finishing O.D.: 7.6 (see note)

Note: resistant models (D4C-P)
17.5 dia. $\times 7$ stainless sintered roller $\qquad$

$$
\underset{25 \pm 0.1}{40 \text { max. }} \downarrow \stackrel{\leftarrow}{ }+44 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{max} \longrightarrow
$$$\longrightarrow$

| Model | D4C- $\square \square 20$ <br> D4C- $\square \square \mathbf{2 0 - P}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 5.69 N |
| RF min. | 1.47 N |
| PT max. | $25^{\circ}$ |
| OT min. | $40^{\circ}$ |
| MD max. | $3^{\circ}$ |
| OP | --- |
| TT | $\left(70^{\circ}\right)$ |


| Model | D4C- $\square \square 24$ <br> D4C- $\square \square 24-P$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 5.69 N |
| RF min. | 1.47 N |
| PT max. | $10 \pm 3^{\circ}$ |
| OT min. | $50^{\circ}$ |
| MD max. | $3^{\circ}$ |
| OP | --- |
| TT | $\left(70^{\circ}\right)$ |

Roller Lever (High-Sensitivity Model) 17.5 dia. $\times 7$ stainless
D4C- $\square \square 24$
D4C- $\square \square 24-\mathrm{P}$


VCTF cable, $0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, 4 conductor Finishing O.D.: 7.6 (see note)
wo, 5.1 ${ }_{0}^{+0.2}$ dia. holes
Spot facing 10.2 dia. Depth: 6

Note: S-FLEX VCTF Cables are used for weatherresistant models (D4C-P).

Center Roller Lever Plunger


| Model | D4C- $\square \square 60$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 6.67 N |
| RF min. | 1.47 N |
| PT max. | $10 \pm 3^{\circ}$ |
| OT min. | $50^{\circ}$ |
| MD max. | $3^{\circ}$ |
| OP | --- |
| TT | --- |

## Pre-wired Models

## Pin Plunger

D4C- $\square 001-\square$ K1EJ $\square$
D4C- $\square 001$-M1J $\square$


Sealed Pin Plunger
D4C- $\square$ 031- $\square$ K1EJ $\square$
D4C- $\square 031-\mathrm{M} 1 \mathrm{~J} \square$
10 dia. stainless
steel plunger


Roller Plunger
D4C- $\square$ 002- $\square$ K1EJ $\square$
D4C- $\square 002-\mathrm{M} 1 \mathrm{~J} \square$


Sealed Roller Plunger
D4C- $\square 032-\square K 1 E J \square$
D4C- $\square 032-\mathrm{M} 1 \mathrm{~J} \square$
12 dia. $\times 5$ stainless


| Model | D4C- $\square$ 001- $\square$ K1EJ $\square$ | D4C- $\square$ 002- $\square$ K1EJ $\square$ | D4C- $\square$ 031- $\square$ K1EJ $\square$ | D4C- $\square$ 032- $\square$ K1EJ $\square$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 11.77 N | 11.77 N | 17.65 N | 17.65 N |
| RF min. | 4.41 N | 4.41 N | 4.41 N | 4.41 N |
| PT max. | 1.8 mm | 1.8 mm | 1.8 mm | 1.8 mm |
| OT min. | 3 mm | 3 mm | 3 mm | 3 mm |
| MD max. | 0.2 mm | 0.2 mm | 0.2 mm | 0.2 mm |
| OP | $15.7 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $28.5 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $24.9 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $34.3 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

Note: Specifications are the same for -M1J Switches.


| Model | D4C- $-\square$ 24 <br> - $\square$ K1EJ $\square$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 5.69 N |
| RF min. | 1.47 N |
| PT max. | $10 \pm 3^{\circ}$ |
| OT min. | $50^{\circ}$ |
| MD max. | $3^{\circ}$ |
| OP | --- |

## Weather-resistant Models

## Adjustable Roller Lever Adjustable Rod Lever

D4C- $\square 27-\mathrm{P}$
D4C- $\square$ 29-P


| Model | D4C- $\square \square 27-\mathbf{P}$ | D4C- $\square$ 29-P <br> (see note) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 5.69 N | 5.69 N |
| RF min. | 1.47 N | 1.47 N |
| PT max. | $25^{\circ}$ | $25^{\circ}$ |
| OT min. | $40^{\circ}$ | $40^{\circ}$ |
| MD max. | $3^{\circ}$ | $3^{\circ}$ |

Note: Operation characteristics for the D4C- $\square \square 27-P$ and D4C$\square \square 29-\mathrm{P}$ are for a lever length of 38 mm .

## Models with LED Indicator

The dimensions of the LED indicator for models equipped with one are shown below.


## Precautions

Refer to the "Precautions for General-purpose Limit Switches (Including Multiple Limit Switches, Mechanical Touch Switches, High-precision Switches, Touch Switches, On-site Flexible Switches; Not Including Safety Switches)" on page 17.

## Correct Use

## Operating Environment

- Seal material may deteriorate if a Switch is used outdoor or where subject to special cutting oils, solvents, or chemicals. Always appraise performance under actual application conditions and set suitable maintenance and replacement periods.
- Install Switches where they will not be directly subject to cutting chips, dust, or dirt. The Actuator and Switch must also be protected from the accumulation of cutting chips or sludge.

- Constantly subjecting a Switch to vibration or shock can result in wear, which can lead to contact interference with contacts, operation failure, reduced durability, and other problems. Excessive vibration or shock can lead to false contact operation or damage. Install Switches in locations not subject to shock and vibration and in orientations that will not produce resonance.
- The Switches have physical contacts. Using them in environments containing silicon gas will result in the formation of silicon oxide $\left(\mathrm{SiO}_{2}\right)$ due to arc energy. If silicon oxide accumulates on the contacts, contact interference can occur. If silicon oil, silicon filling agents, silicon cables, or other silicon products are present near the Switch, suppress arcing with contact protective circuits (surge killers) or remove the source of silicon gas.


## Handling

The bottom of the Switch at the cable outlet is resin-molded. Secure the cable at a point 5 cm from the Switch bottom to prevent exertion of excess force on the cable.
When bending the cable, provide a bending radius of 45 mm min . so as not to damage the cable insulation or sheath. Excessive bending may cause fire or leakage current.


## Connections

Be sure to connect a fuse with a breaking current 1.5 to 2 times larger than the rated current to the Limit Switch in series in order to protect the Limit Switch from damage due to short-circuiting.
When using the Limit Switch for the EN ratings, use the gl or gG 10A fuse.

## Operation

Operation method, shapes of cam and dog, operating frequency, and overtravel have a significant effect on the service life and precision of a Limit Switch. For this reason, the dog angle must be $30^{\circ}$ max., the surface roughness of the dog must be 6.3 S min . and hardness must be Hv400 to 500.

To allow the plunger-type actuator to travel properly, adjust the dog and cam to the proper setting positions. The proper position is where the plunger groove fits the bushing top.


To allow the roller lever-type actuator to travel properly, adjust the dog and cam so that the arrow head is positioned between the two convex markers as shown below.


## Mounting

A maximum of 6 Switches may be group-mounted. In this case, pay attention to the mounting direction so that the convex part of the group-mounting guide on one Switch fits into the concave part of the guide on the other Switch as shown in the figure below. For group mounting, the mounting panel must have a thickness (t) of 6 mm min.


If the mounting panel is warped or has protruding parts, a malfunction may result. Make sure that the mounting panel is not warped and has even surfaces.

## Mounting Holes



Use a Switch with a rubber cap when using the plunger type in an environment where malfunction is possible due to environmental conditions such as dust or cutting chips which may not allow resetting.

Do not expose the Switch to water exceeding $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or use it in steam.
When the D4C is used in a circuit of a device to be exported to Europe, classified as Overvoltage Class III as specified in IEC664, provide a contact protection circuit.
Tighten each screw to a torque according to the following table.

| No. | Type | Torque |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | M5 Allen-head bolt | 4.90 to $5.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 2 | M3.5 head mounting screw | 0.78 to $0.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 3 | M5 Allen-head bolt | 4.90 to $5.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |

Note: By removing the two screws from the head, the head direction can be rotated $180^{\circ}$. After changing the head direction, re-tighten to the torque specified above. Be careful not to allow any foreign substance to enter the Switch.


## Micro-Ioad Models (D4C-4, -5, -6)

## Switching Range

Micro-load models can be used for switching in the range shown below.


## ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.

To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937 . To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527 .

## Miniature Limit Switch <br> D4CC

## Many Models Including Roller Lever Switches are Only 16-mm Thick with Connector

- New center roller lever models that enable ganged mounting of up to 6 Switches.
- Cable connectors for easy Switch replacement.
- Triple-seal construction for plungers to provide IEC IP67 degree of protection.
- Operation indicators available for easy monitoring (standard indicator is lit when Switch is not operating).



## Model Number Structure

■ Model Number Legend


1. Rated Load
(These codes are different from suffix codes of the D4C)
1 A at 125 VAC
1 A at 125 VAC (with LED indicator)
1 A at 30 VDC
4: 1 A at 30 VDC (with LED indicator)

## 2. Actuator

01: Pin plunger
02: Roller plunger
03: Crossroller plunger
24: Roller lever
31: Sealed pin plunger
32: Sealed roller plunger
33: Sealed crossroller plunger
50: Plastic rod
60: Center roller lever

## Ordering Information

## List of Models

## Limit Switches

| Actuator | 1 A at 125 VAC |  | 1 A at 30 VDC |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Without indicator | With indicator | Without indicator | With indicator |
| Pin plunger | D4CC-1001 | D4CC-2001 | D4CC-3001 | D4CC-4001 |
| Roller plunger | D4CC-1002 | D4CC-2002 | D4CC-3002 | D4CC-4002 |
| Crossroller plunger | D4CC-1003 | D4CC-2003 | D4CC-3003 | D4CC-4003 |
| High-sensitivity roller lever | D4CC-1024 | D4CC-2024 | D4CC-3024 | D4CC-4024 |
| Sealed <br> pin <br> plunger | D4CC-1031 | D4CC-2031 | D4CC-3031 | D4CC-4031 |
| Sealed roller plunger | D4CC-1032 | D4CC-2032 | D4CC-3032 | D4CC-4032 |
| Sealed crossroller plunger | D4CC-1033 | D4CC-2033 | D4CC-3033 | D4CC-4033 |
| Plastic rod | D4CC-1050 | D4CC-2050 | D4CC-3050 | D4CC-4050 |
| Center roller lever | D4CC-1060 | D4CC-2060 | D4CC-3060 | D4CC-4060 |

Note: 1. The meaning of suffix codes in the D4CC model numbers is different from that in the D4C model numbers.
2. Refer to the following table for cable plugs.

## Accessories (Order Separately)

## Plugs

| Type | Appearance | No. of conductors | Cable length | Model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VAC | Straight | 4 | 1 m | XS2F-A421-C90-A |
|  |  |  | 2 m | XS2F-A421-D90-A |
|  |  |  | 5 m | XS2F-A421-G90-A |
|  |  |  | 10 m | XS2F-A421-J90-A |
| VDC |  |  | 1 m | XS2F-D421-C80-A |
|  |  |  | 2 m | XS2F-D421-D80-A |
|  |  |  | 5 m | XS2F-D421-G80-A |
|  |  |  | 10 m | XS2F-D421-J80-A |

Note: Please contact your local OMRON sales office for details.

## Special Mounting Plate

It is possible to replace an WL Limit Switch with a D4CC Limit Switch mounted on this plate without changing the position of the dog or cam.
The following is the conversion table:

| WL | D4CC | Plate model |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Top plunger: <br> WLD | Plunger: D4CC- $\square 001$ | D4C-P001 |
| Top roller plunger: <br> WLD2 | Roller plunger: <br> D4CC- $\square 002$ | D4C-P002 |
| Roller lever: <br> WLG2 | Roller lever: <br> D4CC- $\square 024$ | D4C-P020 |

## Example



## Specifications

## Approved Standards

| Agency | Standard | File No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| UL | UL508 | E76675 |
| CSA | CSA C22.2 No. 14 | LR45746 |

Note: Ask your OMRON representative for information on approved models.

## Remarks

There is no difference in mounting pitch between the Mounting Plate and the WL. The mounting depth of the D4CC with the Mounting Plate attached is, however, shorter than that of the panel-mounted WL.



## Characteristics

| Degree of protection | IP67 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Durability (see note 2) | Mechanical: $10,000,000$ operations min. <br> Electrical: 200,000 operations min. ( 1 A at 125 VAC , resistive load) |
| Operating speed | Plunger: 0.1 mm to $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ <br> Roller lever: 1 mm to $1 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Operating frequency | Mechanical: 120 operations $/ \mathrm{min}$ <br> Electrical: $\quad 30$ operations $/ \mathrm{min}$ |
| Rated frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Insulation resistance | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ min. (at 500 VDC ) |
| Contact resistance (initial) | $100 \mathrm{~m} \Omega \mathrm{max}$. |
| Dielectric strength | $1,000 \mathrm{VAC}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between terminals of same polarity <br> $1,500 \mathrm{VAC,5} / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between current-carrying metal parts and ground, and between each <br> terminal and non-current-carrying metal part |
| Vibration resistance | Malfunction: 10 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1.5-\mathrm{mm}$ double amplitude (see note 3) |
| Shock resistance | Destruction: $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. <br> Malfunction: $500 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. |
| Ambient temperature | Operating: $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing) |
| Ambient humidity | Operating: $35 \%$ to $95 \%$ |
| Weight | Approx. 120 g (in the case of D4CC-1002) |

Note: 1. The above figures are initial values.
2. The values are calculated at an operating temperature of $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and an operating humidity of $40 \%$ to $70 \%$. Contact your OMRON sales representative for more detailed information on other operating environments.
3. Excluding plastic rod models.

## Leakage Current (for Switches with Indicators)

The leakage current and resistance of Switches with indicators are as follows:

| Item | D4CC-2 $\square \square \square$ | D4CC-4 $\square \square \square$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Voltage | 125 VAC | 30 VDC |
| Leakage current | 1.0 mA | 1.0 mA |
| Resistive value | $150 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $30 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |

## Connections

## Contact Form

## AC Switches (D4CC-10 $\square \square, 20 \square \square$ )

Without Operation Indicator


With Operation Indicator (Lit when Not Actuated)



Note: The indicators of these models are lit when the Switches are not actuated. When the Switches are actuated, the indicators are off.

Note: 1. "Lit when not actuated" means that when the actuator is in the free position, the indicator is lit, and when the actuator is turned or pushed and the contact comes into contact with the NO side, the indicator turns OFF.
2. The position of the positioning piece is not always the same. If using an L-shaped connector causes problems in application, use a straight connector.

With Operation Indicator (Lit when Not Actuated)


Note: The indicators of these models are lit when the Switches are not actuated. When the Switches are actuated, the indicator are off.

Note: 1. "Lights when not in operation" means that when the actuator is in the free position, the indicator is lit, and when the actuator is turned or pushed and the contact comes into contact with the NO side, the indicator turns OFF.
2. The position of the positioning piece is not always the same. If using an L-shaped connector causes problems in application, use a straight connector.

## Plugs



Note: Colors in parentheses are the previous wire colors. Wire colors have been changed accompanying changes in standards.
Nomenclature


## Dimensions

Note: 1. All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.
2. The $\square$ in each model number is replaced with the code expressing the rated load of the model. Refer to Model Number Legend.
3. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

## Limit Switches



## Sealed Pin Plunger

D4CC- $\square 031$
10 dia. stainless steel plunger


| Model | D4CC- $\square \mathbf{0 0 1}$ | D4CC- $\square \mathbf{0 0 2}$ | D4CC- $\square \mathbf{0 0 3}$ | D4CC- $\square \mathbf{0 2 4}$ | D4CC- $\square \mathbf{0 3 1}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 11.77 N | 11.77 N | 11.77 N | 5.69 N | 17.65 N |
| RF min. | 4.41 N | 4.41 N | 4.41 N | 1.47 N | 4.41 N |
| PT max. | 1.8 mm | 1.8 mm | 1.8 mm | $10 \pm 3^{\circ}$ | 1.8 mm |
| OT min. | 3 mm | 3 mm | 3 mm | $50^{\circ}$ | 3 mm |
| MD max. | 0.2 mm | 0.2 mm | 0.2 mm | $3^{\circ}$ | 0.2 mm |
| OP | $15.7 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $28.5 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $28.5 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ | --- | $24.9 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| TT <br> (reference value) | ------ | - | $(5) \mathrm{mm}$ |  |  |



Note: 1. Operation is possible in any direction except parallel to the axis $\downarrow$.
2. The ideal range for operation is between the tip of the rod and $1 / 3$ of the length of the actuator.

| Model | D4CC- $\square \mathbf{0 3 2}$ | D4CC- $\square \mathbf{0 3 3}$ | D4CC- $\square \mathbf{0 5 0}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 17.65 N | 17.65 N | 1.47 N |
| RF min. | 4.41 N | 4.41 N | --- |
| PT max. | 1.8 mm | 1.8 mm | $15^{\circ}$ |
| OT min. | 3 mm | 3 mm | --- |
| MD max. | 0.2 mm | 0.2 mm | --- |
| OP | $34.3 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $34.3 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ | --- |
| TT <br> (reference value) | $(5) \mathrm{mm}$ | $(5) \mathrm{mm}$ | --- |



| Model | D4CC- $\square \mathbf{0 6 0}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 6.67 N |
| RF min. | 1.47 N |
| PT max. | $10 \pm 3^{\circ}$ |
| OT min. | $50^{\circ}$ |
| MD max. | $3^{\circ}$ |

## Plugs

XS2F-D421- $\square 80-\mathrm{A}$ (DC)
XS2F-A421- $\square 90-A(A C)$
(Straight Type)


| Model | Cable length (L) |
| :---: | :---: |
| XS2F-D421-C $\square-A$ | 1 m |
| XS2F-D421-D $\square-A$ | 2 m |
| XS2F-D421-G $\square-\mathrm{A}$ | 5 m |
| XS2F-D421-J $\square-A$ | 10 m |



## Special Mounting Plates

## (Limit Switches are not attached to the Plates.)



Note: 1. Four hexagonal flat head bolts (M5 x 0.8 , length: 10) and two Allen-head bolts (M5 x 0.8 , length: 15) are included.
2. All the holes with $5.2^{+0.2 / 0}$ dia. must be used with M5 x 10 Allen-head bolts.
3. All the M5-tapped holes must be used with M5 hexagonal flat head bolts.


D4C-P020 (For D4CC- $\square 024$ )


Note: 1. Four hexagonal flat head bolts (M5 x 0.8, length: 10), two Allen-head bolts (M5 x 0.8, length: 15), and two spring pins $(4 \times 14)$ are included.
2. All the holes with $5.2^{+0.2} / 0$ dia. must be used with M5 x 10 Allen-head bolts.
3. All the M5-tapped holes must be used with M5 hexagonal flat head bolts.

## Precautions

Refer to the "Precautions for General-purpose Limit Switches (Including Multiple Limit Switches, Mechanical Touch Switches, High-precision Switches, Touch Switches, On-site Flexible Switches; Not Including Safety Switches)" on page 17.

## Correct Use

## Operating Environment

- Seal material may deteriorate if a Switch is used outdoor or where subject to special cutting oils, solvents, or chemicals. Always appraise performance under actual application conditions and set suitable maintenance and replacement periods.
- Install Switches where they will not be directly subject to cutting chips, dust, or dirt. The Actuator and Switch must also be protected from the accumulation of cutting chips or sludge.

- Constantly subjecting a Switch to vibration or shock can result in wear, which can lead to contact interference with contacts, operation failure, reduced durability, and other problems. Excessive vibration or shock can lead to false contact operation or damage Install Switches in locations not subject to shock and vibration and in orientations that will not produce resonance.
- The Switches have physical contacts. Using them in environments containing silicon gas will result in the formation of silicon oxide $\left(\mathrm{SiO}_{2}\right)$ due to arc energy. If silicon oxide accumulates on the contacts, contact interference can occur. If silicon oil, silicon filling agents, silicon cables, or other silicon products are present near the Switch, suppress arcing with contact protective circuits (surge killers) or remove the source of silicon gas.


## Mounting

Make sure that the plate to which the D4CC is mounted is flat. If the plate is warped or has protruding parts, the D4CC may not malfunction.

## Mounting Holes

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Two, 5.2-dia. or } \\
& \text { M5 screw holes }
\end{aligned}
$$

A maximum of 6 Switches may be group-mounted. In this case, pay attention to the mounting direction so that the convex part of the group-mounting guide on one Switch fits into the concave part of the guide on the other Switch as shown in the figure below. For group mounting, the mounting panel must have a thickness (t) of 6 mm min.

## Group Mounting




## Tightening Torque

Be sure to tighten each screw to the proper tightening torque as shown in the table.

| No. | Type | Torque |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | M5 Allen-head bolt | 4.90 to $5.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 2 | M3.5 head mounting screw | 0.78 to $0.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 3 | M5 Allen-head bolt | 4.90 to $5.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |

Note: By removing the two screws from the head, the head direction can be rotated $180^{\circ}$. After changing the head direction, re-tighten to the torque specified above. Be careful not to allow any foreign substance to enter the Switch.


## Plug Tightening



Connect the plug connector $(B)$ to the connector threads $(C)$ of the D4CC. Then firmly turn the plug connector by hand so that the connector threaded portion (C) will be completely covered by the plug connector (B) so that space (A) will be almost 0 . Do not use any tools, such as pliers, to tighten the plug connector, otherwise the plug connector may become damaged. Make sure, however, that the plug connector is tightened securely, otherwise the rated degree of protection of the D4CC may not be maintained. Furthermore, the plug connector may be loosened by vibration.

## Properly Tightened Connector



## Operation

Operation method, shapes of cam and dog, operating frequency, and overtravel have a significant effect on the service life and precision of a Limit Switch. For this reason, the dog angle must be $30^{\circ}$ max., the surface roughness of the dog must be 6.3 S min . and hardness must be Hv400 to 500.

To allow the plunger-type actuator to travel properly, adjust the dog and cam to the proper setting positions. The proper position is where the plunger groove fits the bushing top.

To allow the roller lever-type actuator to travel properly, adjust the dog and cam so that the arrow head is positioned between the two convex markers as shown below.

Properly adjust the stroke of the center roller lever along with the dog or cam so that the concave part (A) of the head is located between the convex parts of the head as shown below when the center roller lever is pressed by the dog or cam.

Refer to the following to adjust the stroke of the lever based on the mounting hole level.



## Others

If failures, such as reset failures, in the plunger model are possible, use a model that has a rubber cap.
Do not expose the Switch to water exceeding $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or use it in steam.

## Multiple Limit Switch <br> VB

## A New Monoblock Multiple Limit Switch Incorporating a Head Box with a Tough Head and Ensuring High Sealing Performance and a Mechanical Durability of $5,000,000$ Operations

- Used for the sequential control of a variety of engineering machines and belt conveyor lines.
- Built-in oil filter shuts out oil and water.
- Approved by EN, IEC, and CCC (Chinese standard). (Ground terminal models only.)

- Ground terminal models bear the CE mark.


## Model Number Structure

## Model Number Legend

## VB- $\frac{\square}{1} \frac{\square}{2} \frac{\square}{4} \frac{\square}{6}$

1. Number of Plungers

2: 2 plungers
3: 3 plungers
4: 4 plungers
5: 5 plungers
6: 6 plungers
2. Actuator

1: Bevel plunger
2: Roller plunger
3. Switch Box

1: Flange switch box with two conduit holes on the side
2: Flange switch box with four conduit holes
4: Non-flange switch box with two conduit holes on the side
5: Non-flange switch box with four conduit holes

## Replaceable Switch Unit

| Rating | Model |
| :--- | :--- |
| Standard load model | VB-S101N |

4. Scraper

1: NBR scraper
2: FPM scraper
5. Contact

None: 10 A (standard)
A: $\quad 0.1$ A (micro load)
6. Ground Terminal

None: Without ground terminal
E : With ground terminal

## Ordering Information

List of Models

| Actuator | Conduit | Model |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Without flange |
| Roller plunger (with a 6.8-dia. roller) | Two on the side | VB-2211 | VB-2241 |
|  |  | VB-3211 | VB-3241 |
|  |  | VB-4211 | VB-4241 |
|  |  | VB-5211 | VB-5241 |
|  |  | VB-6211 | VB-6241 |
|  | Four | VB-2221 | VB-2251 |
|  |  | VB-3221 | VB-3251 |
|  |  | VB-4221 | VB-4251 |
|  |  | VB-5221 | VB-5251 |
|  |  | VB-6221 | VB-6251 |
| Bevel plunger | Two on the side | VB-2111 | VB-2141 |
|  |  | VB-3111 | VB-3141 |
|  |  | VB-4111 | VB-4141 |
|  |  | VB-5111 | VB-5141 |
|  |  | VB-6111 | --- |
|  | Four | VB-2121 | VB-2151 |
|  |  | VB-3121 | VB-3151 |
|  |  | VB-4121 | VB-4151 |
|  |  | VB-5121 | --- |
|  |  | VB-6121 | --- |

Note: 1. Other than the above models, minute load models switching 0.1 A are available. When ordering a minute load model, add the suffix $A$ to the model number (i.e., VB-2211A for example).
2. SC connectors can be connected to VB models.
3. Models with ground terminals are also available. When ordering a ground terminal model, add the suffix $E$ to the model number (i.e., VB2211E for example).
4. Since the actuator is incorporated into the monoblock switch, the actuator cannot be replaced.

## Specifications

## Approved Standards

| Agency | Standards | File No. | Approved models |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TÜV Rheinland | EN60947-5-1 <br> (IEC947-5-1) | R9551017 | Only models with ground terminals |
| CCC (CQC) | GB14048.5 | 2003010305077628 | Ask your OMRON representative for infor- <br> mation on approved models. |

Approved Standard Ratings
TÜV (EN60947-5-1) (Only Ground
Terminal Models are Approved)
Standard Load

| Applicable category and ratings |
| :--- |
| AC-15 $2 \mathrm{~A} / 250$ VAC |
| DC-12 $2 \mathrm{~A} / 48$ VDC |

## Micro Load

| Applicable category and ratings |
| :--- |
| AC-14 $0.1 \mathrm{~A} / 125$ VAC |
| DC-12 $0.1 \mathrm{~A} / 30 \mathrm{VDC}$ |

CCC (GB14048.5)

| Applicable category and ratings |
| :--- |
| AC-15 $2 \mathrm{~A} / 250$ VAC |

## General Ratings

## Standard Load

| Rated voltage | Resistive load |  | Inrush <br> current | Inrush <br> current |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NC | NO | NC | NO |
| 125 VAC | 10 A | $24 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{max}$ |  |  |
| 250 VAC | 10 A |  |  |  |
| 125 VDC | 0.6 A |  |  |  |
| 250 VDC | 0.3 A |  |  |  |

Note: The above currents are steady-state currents.

## Micro Load Ratings

| Rated voltage | Resistive load |
| :--- | :--- |
| 125 VAC | 0.1 A |
| 8 VDC | 0.1 A |
| 30 VDC | 0.1 A |

## ■ Characteristics

| Degree of protection | IP67 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Durability (See note 2.) | Mechanical: 5,000,000 operations min. Electrical: $\quad 300,000$ operations min. (10 A at 250 VAC, resistive load) |
| Operating speed | 0.1 mm to $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Operating frequency | Mechanical: 120 operations min. Electrical: $\quad 30$ operations min. |
| Rated frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (AC) |
| Insulation resistance | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ min. (at 500 VDC ) |
| Contact resistance | $15 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. (initial value) |
| Dielectric strength | $1,000 \mathrm{VAC} / \mathrm{U}_{\text {imp }} 4,000 \mathrm{VAC}$ between terminals of same polarity $1,500 \mathrm{VAC} / \mathrm{U}_{\text {imp }} 4,000 \mathrm{VAC}$ between current-carrying metal parts and ground $1,500 \mathrm{VAC} \mathrm{U}_{\text {im }} 4,000 \mathrm{VAC}$ between each terminal and non-current-carrying metal part $\mathrm{U}_{\text {imp }} 4 \mathrm{kV}$ (EN60947-5-1) between terminals of different polarity |
| Rated insulation voltage ( $\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{i}}$ ) | 300 VAC (EN60947-5-1) |
| Switching overvoltage | 1,000 V max. (EN60947-5-1) |
| Pollution degree (operating environment) | 3 (EN60947-5-1) |
| Short-circuit protective device (SCPD) | 10 A fuse type gG or gl (IEC269) |
| Conditional short-circuit current | 100 A (EN60947-5-1) |
| Conventional enclosed thermal current ( $\mathrm{t}_{\text {the }}$ ) | 5 A, 0.5 A (EN60947-5-1) |
| Protection against electric shock | Insulation class I (Use the grounding terminal or ground on the machine side.) |
| Vibration resistance | Malfunction: 10 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1.5-\mathrm{mm}$ double amplitude |
| Shock resistance | Destruction: $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. Malfunction: $200 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. |
| Ambient temperature | Operating: $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing) |
| Ambient humidity | Operating: 35\% to 95\% |
| Weight | Approx. 580 g (in the case of VB-4211) |

Note: 1. The above values are initial values.
2. The values are calculated at an operating temperature of $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and an operating humidity of $40 \%$ to $70 \%$. Contact your OMRON sales representative for more detailed information on other operating environments.

## Connections

## ■ Contact Form

COM $\square$ t $\qquad$
$\qquad$
Nomenclature (for the VB-2211)


## Engineering Data

## ■ Electrical Durability (with more than 300,000 Operations)

(Ambient temperature: $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; Ambient humidity: $40 \%$ to $70 \%$ )


## Dimensions

Note: All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.


| Model | VB- $\square \mathbf{2 1 1}$ | VB- $\square \mathbf{2 4 1}$ | VB- $\square \mathbf{1 1 1}$ | VB- $\square \mathbf{1 4 1}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 14.71 N | 14.71 N | 14.71 N | 14.71 N |
| RF min. | 4.90 N | 4.90 N | 4.90 N | 4.90 N |
| PT max. | 1.5 mm | 1.5 mm | 1.5 mm | 1.5 mm |
| OT (see note 2) | $(3.5 \mathrm{~mm})$ | $(3.5 \mathrm{~mm})$ | $(3.5 \mathrm{~mm})$ | $(3.5 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| MD max. | 0.5 mm | 0.5 mm | 0.5 mm | 0.5 mm |
| OP | $32 \pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $19 \pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $26 \pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $13 \pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| FP (see note 2) | $(33 \mathrm{~mm})$ | $(20 \mathrm{~mm})$ | $(27 \mathrm{~mm})$ | $(14 \mathrm{~mm})$ |

Note: 1. The above operating characteristic values apply to a single switch.
2. The OT and FP values are reference values.
3. The actual model numbers of each of the above VB models have a figure 2 to 6 , which indicate the number of plungers.

| Number of plungers | H |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 58 mm |
| 3 | 70 mm |
| 4 | 82 mm |
| 5,6 (see note) | 106 mm |

Note: When five plungers are mounted in series, no outer actuator will be provided.

## Precautions

Refer to the "Precautions for General-purpose Limit Switches (Including Multiple Limit Switches, Mechanical Touch Switches, High-precision Switches, Touch Switches, On-site Flexible Switches; Not Including Safety Switches)" on page 17.

## Correct Use

## Operating Environment

- Seal material may deteriorate if a Switch is used outdoor or where subject to special cutting oils, solvents, or chemicals. Always appraise performance under actual application conditions and set suitable maintenance and replacement periods.
- Install Switches where they will not be directly subject to cutting chips, dust, or dirt. The Actuator and Switch must also be protected from the accumulation of cutting chips or sludge.

- Constantly subjecting a Switch to vibration or shock can result in wear, which can lead to contact interference with contacts, operation failure, reduced durability, and other problems. Excessive vibration or shock can lead to false contact operation or damage. Install Switches in locations not subject to shock and vibration and in orientations that will not produce resonance.
- The Switches have physical contacts. Using them in environments containing silicon gas will result in the formation of silicon oxide $\left(\mathrm{SiO}_{2}\right)$ due to arc energy. If silicon oxide accumulates on the contacts, contact interference can occur. If silicon oil, silicon filling agents, silicon cables, or other silicon products are present near the Switch, suppress arcing with contact protective circuits (surge killers) or remove the source of silicon gas.
Be sure to connect a fuse with a breaking current 1.5 to 2 times larger than the rated current to the Switch in series in order to protect the Switch from damage due to short-circuiting.
If the VB is used for EN ratings, use a gl or gG 10-A fuse approved by IEC269.


## Operation

Make sure the notch of the plunger is not pressed into the scraper when operating the VB Multiple Limit Switch, otherwise chips or dust may penetrate into the VB Multiple Limit Switch.

## Sealing

The switch box and cover are made of die-cast aluminum and the mounting part of the Switch is covered with a seal cap, and ensure a sealing performance of more than $98 \times 10^{3} \mathrm{~Pa}$ for the VB Multiple Limit Switch.

The filter on the side of the head prevents oil and water from penetrating into the interior of the VB Multiple Limit Switch while preventing the internal pressure of the VB Multiple Limit Switch from rising when the plunger is pressed.

The seal scraper on the tip of the actuator prevents chips and dust from penetrating into the moving parts of the VB Multiple Limit Switch.


Apply extra tightening to the cap screw on the conduit.
In order to protect the plunger from abrasion and prolong its service life, apply a small amount of grease to the plunger and dog or cam that come into contact with the plunger. (Molybdenum disulfide grease is recommended.)

## Tightening Torque

1. Tighten each cover mounting screw to a torque of 1.18 to $1.37 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$.
2. Tighten each switch terminal screw to a torque of 0.20 to $0.49 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ if the mounting screw is M3 in size.


Be sure to wire each solderless terminal correctly with a screw as shown below.

3. Apply a torque of 5.88 to $6.86 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ to tighten each mounting bolt of the casing if the mounting bolt is an Allen-head bolt that is M6 in size. Apply a torque of 8.04 to $9.22 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ instead if the mounting bolt is an Allen-head bolt that is M8 in size.

## Mounting

## Mounting Holes

With a Flange Switch Box


Without a Flange Switch Box
Two, 8.5-dia. or


## Wiring

Connect a cable with a thickness of $0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ to the VB Multiple Limit Switch through the M3 round solderless terminals with insulation covers.

## Dimensions of Round Solderless Terminal


dz dia.: 3.2
D dia.: 1.9
B: $\quad 5.2$
L: $\quad 16.4$
$\mathrm{F}: \quad 5.8$
$\ell: \quad 8.0(\mathrm{~mm})$
Wiring (Ground Terminal Models)


Note: Consult your OMRON representative for details on models with 3 to 6 plungers.

## Others

Carefully connect a conduit to each conduit hole and apply a seal or tape to seal the conduit hole so that cuttings or other materials will not penetrate through the conduit hole.

Use the SC Connector. Consult your OMRON representative for details on SC Connectors.
Make sure that the position of the actuator that is traveling does not exceed the overtravel (OT) position.
Make sure that the operating stroke is $70 \%$ to $100 \%$ of the specified OT distance.

## ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.

To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937 . To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527 .
Cat. No. C115-E1-04
In the interest of product improvement, specifications are subject to change without notice.

## Mechanical Touch Switch

D5B

## Detects Objects in Multiple Directions with High Sensitivity, Ideal for Robotics

- Detects object contact from multiple directions and operates even with a slight force.
- Slow-action switching mechanism used. Movement differential as small as 0.01 mm assures high accuracy of detection.
- Gold-plated contact with coil spring capable of switching micro current/voltage load while providing high contact reliability.
- Highly resistant to dust, fine particles and water or oil splash, conforming to IP67.
- Three sizes (M10, M8, and M5) and three types of actuators (hemispheric, cone-shaped, and wobble stick).



## Model Number Structure

## - Model Number Legend

D5B $\qquad$ 123

## 1. Size

5: M5
8: M8
1: M10
2. Actuator

01: Hemispheric
02: Cone-shaped
51: Wobble stick (short spring)
53: Wobble stick (long spring). Only with the M10 type.
3. Cable length

1: 1 m
3: 3 m
5: 5 m

## Ordering Information

List of Models

| Type |  | Cable length | M5 | M8 | M10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hemispheric actuator $\curvearrowleft$ |  | 1 m | D5B-5011 | D5B-8011 | D5B-1011 |
|  |  | 3 m | D5B-5013 | D5B-8013 | D5B-1013 |
|  |  | 5 m | D5B-5015 | D5B-8015 | D5B-1015 |
| Cone-shaped actuator$\Lambda$ |  | 1 m | D5B-5021 | D5B-8021 | D5B-1021 |
|  |  | 3 m | D5B-5023 | D5B-8023 | D5B-1023 |
|  |  | 5 m | D5B-5025 | D5B-8025 | D5B-1025 |
| Wobble stick actuator | Short spring | 1 m | D5B-5511 | D5B-8511 | D5B-1511 |
|  |  | 3 m | D5B-5513 | D5B-8513 | D5B-1513 |
|  |  | 5 m | D5B-5515 | D5B-8515 | D5B-1515 |
|  | Long spring | 1 m | --- | --- | D5B-1531 |
|  |  | 3 m | --- | --- | D5B-1533 |
|  |  | 5 m | --- | --- | D5B-1535 |

## Specifications

Ratings

| Switching power | 1 mA at 5 VDC to 30 mA at 30 VDC (resistive load) |
| :--- | :--- |

Characteristics

| Degree of protection | IP67 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Durability (see note 2) | Mechanical: $10,000,000$ operations min. <br> Electrical: $5,000,000$ operations min. (at $30 \mathrm{VDC}, 30-\mathrm{mA}$ resistive load) |
| Operating speed | 5 to $500 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Operating frequency | Mechanical: 120 operations $/ \mathrm{min}$. <br> Electrical: 60 operations $/ \mathrm{min}$. |
| Insulation resistance | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ min. at 250 VDC between each terminal and ground |
| Contact resistance | With 1 m cable: $700 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. (initial value) With 3 m cable: $1.9 \Omega$ max. (initial value) With 5 m cable:3.1 $\Omega$ max. (initial value) |
| Dielectric strength | 250 VAC, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between terminals of same polarity (TTP) <br> $1,000 \mathrm{VAC}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between current-carrying metal parts and ground ( 600 VAC for M5 model) |
| Vibration resistance | Malfunction: 10 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1.5-\mathrm{mm}$ double amplitude (see note 3) |
| Shock resistance | Mechanical: $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. <br> Malfunction: $300 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. (see note 4) |
| Ambient temperature | Operating: $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing) |
| Ambient humidity | Operating: $35 \%$ to $95 \%$ |
| Actuator strength | 14.7 N (see note 5) |
| Weight | Switch: <br> M5: Approx. 14 g, M8: Approx. 20 g, M10: Approx. 21 g Cable: Approx. $10 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}$ |

Note: 1. The above figures are initial values.
2. Durability values are calculated at an operating temperature of $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and an operating humidity of $40 \%$ to $70 \%$. Contact your OMRON sales representative for more detailed information on other operating environments.
3. $16.7 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1-\mathrm{mm}$ double amplitude for wobble stick models.
4. $50 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. for wobble stick models.
5. Excluding the wobble stick models.

## Connections

## Contact Form



Note: Specifications for normally open (N.O.) contacts are not available.

## Nomenclature



Note: NBR rubber is used with this Switch.

## Engineering Data

Electrical Durability $(\cos \phi=1)$
Operating temperature: $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Operating humidity: $40 \%$ to $70 \%$.


## Dimensions

Note: 1. All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.
2. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions. Values in parentheses () are cumulative values and may exceed tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$.
3. The square $\square$ in the models represents the cable length. Refer to Ordering Information.

## M5 Type

## Hemispheric Plunger



## Cone-shaped Plunger

## D5B-502 $\square$



Wobble Stick


Note: 1. Operating characteristics ( $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ ) measuring position
2. The threads of the case are not standard; $0.5-\mathrm{mm}$ pitch. Therefore standard tapping to the case is not possible for mounting.


Note: The operating characteristic values shown in the above table are measured at the portions indicated by the downward arrows in Dimensions.

## M8 Type

## Hemispheric Plunger

## D5B-801 $\square$




Note: The operating characteristic values shown in the above table are measured at the portions indicated by the downward arrows in Dimensions.

## M10 Type

Hemispheric Plunger D5B-101 $\square$


Cone-shaped Plunger
D5B-102 $\square$



Note: The operating characteristic values shown in the above table are measured at the portions indicated by the downward arrows in Dimensions.

## Precautions

Refer to the "Precautions for General-purpose Limit Switches (Including Multiple Limit Switches, Mechanical Touch Switches, High-precision Switches, Touch Switches, On-site Flexible Switches; Not Including Safety Switches)" on page 17.

## Correct Use

Do not impose a load exceeding 29.42 N on the cord, otherwise the cord may break. If the cord is to be bent repeatedly, make sure that the bending radius is at least R 20 mm .

## Operation

Do not impose excessive force on the actuator. Even though the actuator withstands a maximum force of 14.7 N , if the D5B is repeatedly actuated, make sure that the maximum force imposed on the actuator is 1.96 N . If the actuator is, however, a wire spring type, the maximum force imposed must be 0.49 N instead.
The operating characteristics of the D5B vary with the direction (i.e., X, Y, or Z) in which force is imposed. Refer to page 200.

The wobble stick model is actuated when force is imposed on the tip of the wobble stick and the built-in switch unit is closed or opened. This is different from the NL Limit Touch Switch or D5C Column Touch Switch in terms of the main mechanism. The NL or D5C is actuated when the actuator comes into contact with an actuating object.

The wobble stick model may break if the stroke is excessive. Make sure that the total travel (TT) is within the reference value provided in the datasheet.
Attach an appropriate cover for protecting the D5B from direct exposure to sprayed oil or water. No protective cover is, however, provided together with the D5B.
The D5B may be damaged by ozone and failures may result if the D5B is used outdoors. Consult your OMRON representative before attempting to use the D5B outdoors.
Outdoor environmental conditions may have a bad influence on the service life of the D5B. Refer to the general precautions of Limit Switches for details.

## Mounting

Do not tighten the nuts with excessive torque. Refer to the following for the appropriate tightening torque and mounting dimensions of each nut.

The base incorporates special threads that cannot be mounted to plates with standard tap holes.

| Size | Max. tightening <br> torque | Mounting hole dimension |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| M 5 | $0.98 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |  |
| M 8 | $2.94 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |  |
| M 10 | $3.92 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |  |

An excessive load may deform the base. When mounting the base, be careful not to impose an excessive load on the base.

## ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.

To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937 . To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527 .

## High-precision Switch D5A

## High-precision Switch for Detecting Micronunit Displacement

- Ideal for detecting and measuring wear of cutting tools or for original point of work.
- Direct input possible to microprocessors and programmable controllers.
- Types available with built-in operation indicator for ease of operation monitoring as well as a version with fiber optics remote operation indicator.
- A version with screw-type cable connector available for easy installation and maintenance.


## Ordering Information

## List of Models

Contact Output Models (Without Operation Indicator)

| Actuator | Type | Repeat accuracy | Operating force | Cable lead outlet |  | Degree of protection | Model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Type | Length |  |  |
| Pin plunger | M5 | $1 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ max. | 0.29 N max. | Pre-wired | 1 m | IP40 | D5A-1100 |
|  |  |  | 0.49 N max. |  |  |  | D5A-1200 |
|  |  | $3 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ max. | 0.29 N max. |  |  |  | D5A-2100 |
|  |  |  | 0.49 N max. |  |  |  | D5A-2200 |
|  | M8 | $1 \mu \mathrm{mmax}$. | 0.49 N max. |  |  | IP67 | D5A-3200 |
|  |  |  | 0.98 N max. |  |  |  | D5A-3300 |
|  | M16 | $3 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ max. | 2.45 N max. |  |  |  | D5A-7400 |
|  |  |  |  | Connector |  |  | D5A-7403 |

Solid-state Output Models (With Operation Indicator)

| Actuator | Type | Repeat accuracy | Operating force | Cable lead outlet |  | Degree of protection | Model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Type | Length |  |  |
| Pin plunger | M8 | $1 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ max. | 0.49 N max. | Pre-wired | 1 m | IP67 | D5A-3210 |
|  |  |  | 0.98 N max. |  |  |  | D5A-3310 |
|  | Slim |  | 0.49 N max. |  |  |  | D5A-5210 |
|  |  |  | 0.98 N max. |  |  |  | D5A-5310 |
|  | M16 | $3 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ max. | 2.45 N max. |  |  |  | D5A-7410 |
|  |  |  |  | Connector |  |  | D5A-7413 |
| Top plunger | Limit | $3 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ max. | 3.92 N max. | Pre-wired | 3 m |  | D5A-8511 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 5 m |  | D5A-8512 |
|  |  |  |  | Connector | 3 m |  | D5A-8514 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 5 m |  | D5A-8515 |
| Bevel plunger$\qquad$ |  |  |  | Pre-wired | 3 m |  | D5A-9511 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 5 m |  | D5A-9512 |
|  |  |  |  | Connector | 3 m |  | D5A-9514 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 5 m |  | D5A-9515 |

## Specifications

Ratings

| Contact output models | 10 mA at $24 \mathrm{VAC}, 10 \mathrm{~mA}$ at 12 VDC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Solid-state output models | 100 mA at 5 to $24 \mathrm{VDC} \pm 10 \%$ |
|  | Leakage current: 0.15 mA max. |
|  | Residual voltage: 3 V max. |
|  | Power consumption: 3 mW max.. |

## Characteristics

| Degree of protection | D5A-1 $\square$, D5A-2 $\square$ : IP40 Other than the above models: IP67 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Repeat accuracy (see note 2) | M5 (D5A-1 $\square \square \square$ series), M8, slim type: $1 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ max. M5 (D5A-2 $\square \square \square$ series), M16, limit type: $3 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ max. |
| Durability (see note 3) | Mechanical: $10,000,000$ operations min. <br> Electrical: $1,000,000$ operations min. (10 mA at 24 VAC$)$ |
| Deviation in electrical durability after 1,000,000 operations | M5, M8, M16, slim type: $10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ max. <br> Limit type: $20 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ max. |
| Operating speed | $1 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ to $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Rated frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Insulation resistance | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ min. (at 250 VDC) between each terminal and ground |
| Contact resistance | $800 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. (initial) with 1 m cable, $2.4 \Omega$ max. (initial) with 3 m cable, $4 \Omega$ max. (initial) with 5 m cable |
| Dielectric strength | 1,000 VAC, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between each terminal and ground |
| Vibration resistance | Malfunction: 10 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1.5-\mathrm{mm}$ double amplitude |
| Shock resistance | Mechanical: $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. <br> Malfunction: $300 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. |
| Temperature coefficient (see note 4) | M5, M8, slim type: $\pm 20 \times 10^{-6} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ max. <br> M16 type: $\pm 40 \times 10^{-6} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ max. <br> Limit type: $\pm 50 \times 10^{-6} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ max. |
| Ambient temperature | Operating: $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing) |
| Ambient humidity | Operating: $35 \%$ to $85 \%$ (35\% to 95\% with the seal rubber) |

Note: 1. The above figures are initial values.
2. Contact your OMRON sales representative for measurement conditions of the repeat accuracy.
3. Durability values are calculated at an operating temperature of $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and an operating humidity of $40 \%$ to $70 \%$. Contact your OMRON sales representative for more detailed information on other operating environments.
4. The value indicates the operating position change rate for a change of $1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in the ambient temperature. The specifications depend on the model. Contact your OMRON sales representative for details.

## Connections

## Contact Form

## Contact Output Models



## Output Circuit

## Solid-state Output Models (PNP Transistor Output)



Note: 1. HIC (hybrid integrated circuit)
2. An LED current limit resistor is incorporated.
3. The ZD absorbs surge.
4. The load can be connected to either the +V side or OV side.


## Engineering Data

## Repeat Accuracy Examples (Reference Data)

M5 Type (Contact Output) With
Repeat Accuracy of $1 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ max.
D5A-1 $\square \square$ Series


Number of repeated measurements
M8 Type (Contact/Solid-state Output) With Repeat Accuracy of $1 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ max.
D5A-3 $\square \square$ Series


Slim Type (Solid-state Output) With
Repeat Accuracy of $1 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ max.
D5A-5 $\square \square$ Series


M5 Type (Contact Output) With
Repeat Accuracy of $3 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ max.
D5A-2 $\square \square \square$ Series


M16 Type (Contact/Solid-state Output)
With Repeat Accuracy of $3 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ max.
D5A-7 $\square \square$ Series


Limit Type (Solid-state Output) With
Repeat Accuracy of $3 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ max.
D5A-8 $\square \square$ Series, D5A-9 $\square \square$ Series


## Dimensions

Note: 1. All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.
2. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

## M5 Type

## (Contact Output)

D5A-1100, D5A-2100
D5A-1200, D5A-2200


Note: The threads of the case are not standard. Therefore, standard standard. Therefore, standard
tapping to the case is not possible tapping to the case is not possible Use the provided nuts for mounting

## M8 Type

(Solid-state Output)


Note: The threads of the case are no standard. Therefore, standard standard. Therefore, standard
tapping to the case is not possible for mounting. Use the provided nuts for mounting.

M8 Type
(Contact Output)
D5A-3200, D5A-3300


Note: The threads of the case are not standard. Therefore, standard standard. Therefore, standard
tapping to the case is not possible for mounting. Use the provided nuts for mounting.

Slim Type
(Solid-state Output)
D5A-5210, D5A-5310


| Model | D5A-1100 <br> D5A-2100 <br> (see note 2) | D5A-1200 <br> D5A-2200 <br> (see note 2) | D5A-3200 <br> D5A-3210 <br> (see note 2) | D5A-3300 <br> D5A-3310 <br> (see note 2) | D5A-5210 <br> (see note 2) | (see note 2) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 0.29 N | 0.49 N | 0.49 N | 0.98 N | 0.49 N | 0.98 N |
| OT min. | 1.5 mm | 1.5 mm | 1.5 mm | 1.5 mm | 1.5 mm | 1.5 mm |
| MD max. | $5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | $5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | $5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | $5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | $5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |  |
| OP <br> (see note 1) | $(2 \mathrm{~mm})$ | $(2 \mathrm{~mm})$ | $(6.5 \mathrm{~mm})$ | $10.5 \pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $10.5 \pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |

Note: 1. The operating position of these types is the same as the free position because of high sensitivity (repeat accuracy: $1 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ max.). This does not apply to M16 limit switch types.
2. Total movement is 1.9 to 2.1 mm . Set the appropriate stroke (plunging depth) to 1.0 to 1.5 mm from the FP.

M16 Type
(Contact Output/Solid-state Output)

D5A-7400, D5A-7410


M16 Type
(Contact Output/Solid-state Output)
D5A-7403, D5A-7413
(Connector type)


Two clamping nuts Toothed lock washer

Note 1: $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not available in the } \\ & \text { contact output type. }\end{aligned}$
2: The threads of the case are not standard. Therefore, standard tapping to the case is not possi ble for mounting. Use the provided number for mounting.

Note: The dimensions are the
Cable with sold separately.

Limit Type
(Solid-state Output)
D5A-8511, D5A-8512


Limit Type
(Solid-state Output)
D5A-8514, D5A-8515
(Connector type)


Limit Type
(Solid-state Output)
D5A-9511, D5A-9512


Limit Type
(Solid-state Output)
D5A-9514, D5A-9515
(Connector type)

(Connector type)


| Model | D5A-7400/-7410 <br> D5A-7403/-7413 | D5A-8511/-8514 <br> D5A-8512/-8515 | D5A-9511/-9514 <br> D5A-9512/-9515 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 2.45 N | 3.93 N |  |
| PT max. | 1 mm | 1 mm | 4 mm |
| OT min. | 2 mm | 5 mm | $5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| MD max. | $5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | $5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | $15.2 \pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| OP | $(4.4 \mathrm{~mm})$ | $21.0 \pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $(15.8 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| FP | $(5 \mathrm{~mm})$ | $(21.8 \mathrm{~mm})$ |  |

## Application Examples

## Origin Position Control of an X-Y Table



Note: Origin can be set to a desired position and the origin position can be controlled using the D5A.

## Coaxiality Inspection



Note: The D5A can be mounted on a jig used for checking deviation to inspect its coaxiality.

## Checking Turret Indexing Position



Note: Set the D5A on the turret indexing position to check if the turret is engaged properly at the specified position.

## Precautions

Refer to the "Precautions for General-purpose Limit Switches (Including Multiple Limit Switches, Mechanical Touch Switches, High-precision Switches, Touch Switches, On-site Flexible Switches; Not Including Safety Switches)" on page 17.

## Correct Use

## Handling of Fiber Cable

Do not pull or impose any force exceeding 29.42 N on the fiber cable. Make sure that the bending radius of the fiber cable is as large as possible and at least R25 mm.

The $40-\mathrm{mm}$ portion of the fiber cable on the connector end as shown below must not be bent.


Do not impose compressing loads on the fiber cable.


The fiber cable can be cut with OMRON's E39-F4 Cutting Tool.

Do not impose any force exceeding 29.42 N on the cord, otherwise the cord may break. Make sure that the bending radius of the cord is at least 20 mm .

## Connection of Contact Output



Consideration of polarity is not required.

## Connection of Solid-state Output

Be sure to connect the load to the power source in series.
The operating state of the Switch can be checked by the LED operation indicator (illuminants when the Switch is in operation) incorporated in the solid-state output circuit.
The output residual voltage is approximately 3 V . Therefore, exercise care when selecting the load and setting the supply voltage. The residual voltage, however, can be easily calculated because it is almost constant and is free from the influence of fluctuation in the load current.


The core wire colors have been changed to meet new standards. Make sure that the wires are connected correctly.

## Example:

1. In the above circuit, suppose the MY relay rated at 12 VDC is used as the load. Since the must operate voltage of the relay is $80 \%$ or less than the rated voltage, it is $12 \times 0.8=9.6 \mathrm{~V}$. The supply voltage, in turn, is $3+9.6=12.6 \mathrm{~V}$.
Therefore, the relay may not operate with a 12 V power source.
2. However, if the relay rated at 24 VDC is employed, the must operate voltage and supply voltage of the relay are respectively 19.2 V and 22.2 V . The relay therefore can operate with a 24 V power source.
When a solid-state circuit is turned OFF, leakage current of 0.15 mA (max.) flows, causing some voltages to remain in the load. For this reason, be sure to check the must release voltage of the load before using it.

## Series Connection of Switches

The Solid-state Output-type Switches must not be connected in series. To obtain the same effect as a series connection, form an AND gate with a relay inserted between the Switch and load.


## Parallel Connection of Switches

In principle, two or more D5A's should not be used in an OR configuration.


However, they can be connected in parallel provided that both switches $A$ and $B$ in the above figure do not operate at the same time and that the load does not have to be kept energized. In this circuit, however, the leakage current is increased, multiplied by the number of Switches connected in parallel. Consequently, the Switch may not release properly. To keep the load energized, connect a relay to each of the Switches as shown below.


## Connection to Power Source

Be sure to connect the Switch to the power source via the load. If directly connected to the power source, the internal elements of the Switch may be damaged.


Correctly connect the white and black lead wires to the positive and negative sides, respectively, of the power source. Although the D5A will not be damaged even if the polarity is reversed by mistake, if this happens, the Switch maintains the ON state (i.e., the contact is kept open) regardless of the presence or absence of the object to be detected.


The core wire colors have been changed to meet new standards. Make sure that the wires are connected correctly.

## Others

Adjust the mounting of the D5A until the stroke of the pin plunger and top plunger is aligned with the stroke of the operating body. Special attention should be paid to the ceramic pushbutton unit. It might be damaged if undue shock is applied.


The harder the material for the dog and the more solidly the mounting base is fitted, the more accurately a minute displacement is detected.
When a limit switch type (D5A-8 $\square \square \square$, D5A-9 $\square \square \square$ ) is used, apply grease to the dog to reduce friction between it and the plunger. Do not apply grease to pin plungers, otherwise the grease may stick to the contacts or generate gas that may cause contact failures.
Be sure to use dogs made of hard materials for bevel or top plungers and apply grease to the surface of the dogs. The hardness (Hv) of a bevel plunger is 2,000 or over, for which it is recommended that a dog that has an Hv value of 1,000 or less be used.
Do not fail to provide a stopper so as to prevent the enclosure of the D5A from being used as the stoppers.


Incorrect


Attach an appropriate cover for the protection of the D5A from machining oil or cuttings. No protective cover is, however, provided together with the Switch.

Exercise care that excessive force is not applied to the ceramic plunger of M5, M8, or slim type.
If the possibility exists that strong shock may be applied to the plunger when the Switch is being mounted, use a protective cap. The plunger may not release if it is depressed with too great a force. Set its stroke by referring to the OT value indicated in Operating Characteristics.


Do not mount the Switch with its nameplate facing downwards (i.e., in the direction of gravity), otherwise the oil drain hole will not work effectively.


## Mounting

The screw sections of cases for M5, M8, and M16 types have special dimensions. Do not use the mounting dimensions specified for standard types.
For the mounting dimensions, refer to the following figures and tables.

|  | Dimensions |  |  | M5 | M8 |  | M16 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B |  |  |  | Contact output | Solid-state output |  |
|  |  | A | Mounting hole |  | $5.2 \pm 0.1 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{dia}$. | $8.2 \pm 0.1 \mathrm{~mm}$ dia. |  | $16.2 \pm 0.1 \mathrm{~mm}$ dia. |
|  |  | B | Panel thickness | 3 to 10 mm | 5 to 8 mm | 5 to 13 mm | 10 to 17 mm |
|  |  | C | Toothed lock washer | 10 mm dia. | 15 mm dia. |  | 26 mm dia. |
|  |  |  | Dimensions | Slim | Limit |  |  |
|  | A |  | Mounting pitch | $12 \pm 0.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $20 \pm 0.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |  |
|  | B |  | Tapping | M2.6 | M4 |  |  |
| $\longmapsto A \longrightarrow B$ |  |  | Mounting hole | $2.8{ }_{-0.0}^{+0.2} \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{dia}$. | $4.2{ }_{-0}^{+0.2} \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{dia}$. |  |  |

Do not tighten the nut with too much force.
Be sure to apply the clamping torque shown in this table.

| Type | Clamping torque |
| :--- | :--- |
| M5 | $0.98 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ max. |
| M8 | $2.94 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m} \max$. |
| M16 | $9.81 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ max. |
| Slim | $0.29 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ max. (M2.6 screw) |
| Limit | $1.47 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ max. (M4 screw) |

When mounting the Switch to a panel, be sure to use the toothed lock washer attached as an accessory (to M5, M8, and M16 types only). Use the washer on the panel surface opposite the object to be detected by the Switch.

## ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.

To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937 . To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527 .

## High-precision Optical Switch

## D5F

## Optical System Achieves 1- $\mu \mathrm{m}$ Operating Position Repeatability in this 4-way Switch

- A knife-edge mechanism in the optical system provides greater precision for a more stable output without faulty contact operation.
- Reduced size and weight ( 34 mm at operating section and 60 g total).
-Wear-resistive ceramic parts used in the measurement section.
- Two different output types (PNP and NPN) available.


## Ordering Information



## List of Models

| Output configuration | Contact form | Operation indicator | Cable length | Model |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| PNP open collector <br> (+ common) | SPST-NC | ON when not operated | 1 m | D5F-2B10 |
| NPN open collector <br> (- common) |  | 3 m | D5F-2B30 |  |

## Specifications

Ratings

| Power supply voltage | 12 to $24 \mathrm{VDC} \pm 10 \%$, ripple $(\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p}): 10 \%$ max. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Output current | $100 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{max}$. |
| Power consumption | 30 mA max. |
| Leakage current | 0.15 mA max. |
| Residual voltage | 2 V max. |

## Characteristics

| Degree of protection | IP67 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Durability (see note 2) | Mechanical: $5,000,000$ operations min. <br> Electrical: $5,000,000$ operations min. |
| Operating speed | $1 \mu \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ to $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Max. operating frequency | 60 operations $/$ minute max. |
| Insulation resistance | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ min. (at 500 VDC ) between each terminal and ground |
| Dielectric strength | $1,100 \mathrm{VAC}$ between each terminal and ground |
| Vibration resistance | Malfunction: 10 to $500 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1.3-\mathrm{mm}$ double amplitude |
| Shock resistance | Malfunction: $300 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. |
| Repeat accuracy | $1 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ max. (see note 3 ) |
| Ambient temperature (see note 4) | Operating: $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing) |
| Ambient humidity | Operating: $35 \%$ to $95 \%$ |
| Weight | Switch body: Approx. 50 g ; Cord: Approx. $23 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}$ |

Note: 1. The above figures are initial values.
2. Durability values are calculated at an operating temperature of $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and an operating humidity of $40 \%$ to $70 \%$. Contact your OMRON sales representative for more detailed information on other operating environments.
3. Measurements were conducted repeatedly at the same point. The value is $1 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ max. for 200 measurements. For other conditions in detail, contact your OMRON sales representative.
4. The ambient operating temperature varies depending on the current. Refer to the following Engineering Data.

| Deviation | $10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ max. after $1,000,000$ operations |
| :--- | :--- |
| Temperature coefficient | $\pm 50 \times 10^{-6} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{max}$. |

Note: Operating position fluctuation rate for a change of $1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in the ambient temperature.

## Output Circuit

D5F-2B $\square 0$


Nomenclature


D5F-3C $\square 0$


## Engineering Data

The permissible operating temperature range varies with the current flow as follows:


## ■ Repeat Accuracy (Reference Data)

## D5F-2B10

No. 1 ON


No. 1 OFF


No. 3 ON


No. 3 OFF


No. 2 ON


No. 2 OFF


No. 4 ON


No. 4 OFF


## Dimensions

Note: All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.


Replace $\square$ in the model number with the code for the Switch you require (i.e. 1 for Switches with a 1,000-mm cable and 3 for Switches with a 3,000-mm
cable).
Note: The degree of parallelism and squareness of the ceramic chip are $5 \mu \mathrm{~m} / 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ max. against the reference plane.

| OF max. | 2.45 N |
| :--- | :--- |
| RF min. | 0.98 N |
| PT max. | 0.5 mm |
| MD max. | $20 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| TT min. | 2.2 mm |

## Precautions

Refer to the "Precautions for General-purpose Limit Switches (Including Multiple Limit Switches, Mechanical Touch Switches, High-precision Switches, Touch Switches, On-site Flexible Switches; Not Including Safety Switches)" on page 17.

## Correct Use

Do not impose any force exceeding 29.42 N max. on the cord, otherwise the cord may break. Make sure that the bending radius of the cord is at least R20 mm.

## Handling

Do not drop or impose external force, such as shock, on the D5F. Otherwise, the D5F may malfunction or lose its accuracy.

## Connections

Take the residual voltage ( 2 V max.) into consideration when connecting a load or power supply.
When the internal circuit of the D5F is open, there will be a leakage current of 0.15 mA maximum and a residual voltage on the load. Check the release voltage of the load before use.

## Operating Environment

The operating environment has a significant effect on the D5F. Consult your OMRON representative before using the D5F in environments with different cutting oil, solvent, or gas.

## Noise

If the power supply line is affected by excessive noise, the D5F may lose its accuracy.
Refer to the following and if the noise level is excessively high, take a proper countermeasure, such as the use of a noise filter.

| Level | Influence on accuracy |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1 \mathrm{kV} \mathrm{p-p}$ | $3 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ max. |
| $1.5 \mathrm{kV} \mathrm{p-p}$ | $5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ max. |

Make sure that the ripple rate of the power supply is $10 \%$ maximum.

## Operation

Do not press two or more plungers at the simultaneously, otherwise the D5F may break.

## Example: Two-directional Operation

Incorrect


## Precautions

## Light Source Burnout

The D5F does not use any contacts. Therefore no contact failures will result. If the LED light source burns out due to noise or any other cause, the following will result.
D5F-2B $\square 0$ : The output transistor is kept turned OFF.
D5F-3C $\square 0$ : The output transistor is kept turned ON.
Take the above into consideration and install a stopper mechanism so that the machine will not be damaged or the Switch will not be pressed excessively if the output transistor does not operate properly.

## Adhesive Agent

The ceramic chips are glued with epoxy resin that may deteriorate due to cutting oil or warm solvent. In the worst case, the chips may fall off. The chips can withstand certain cutting oils or acetone. Check the operating environment before using the D5F.

## Touch Switch <br> D5C

## Unique 18-mm-dia. Capacitive Touch Switch with Choice of Three Actuators is Activated with Only a Very Slight Physical Contact

- Lightweight objects, such as thin wire or foil can be accurately detected.
- Solid-state switch activates the moment its actuator comes in contact with the object.
- Amplifier, operation indicator, and sensitivity adjuster are builtin on all models.
- Conforms to IEC IP67 and NEMA Type 6, 6P.

- Actuators can be freely interchanged between switch units.
- A unique free-attachment version allows any kind of actuator antenna to be attached.


## Ordering Information

■ List of Models

| Features |  | Usable by bending tip of antenna. Overtravel of 20 mm max. | Ideal for high-accuracy position control. <br> Overtravel of 3.5 mm max. | Any actuator can be attached. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cable |  | 3 m |  |  |
| Actuator |  | Coil spring | Plunger | Free-attachment |
| Power source | DC | D5C-1DS0 | D5C-1DP0 | D5C-1DA0 |
|  | AC | D5C-1AS0 | D5C-1AP0 | D5C-1AA0 |
| Antenna only |  | D5C-00S0 | D5C-00P0 | D5C-00A0 |

## Specifications

Characteristics

| Model | DC | AC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | D5C-1D $\square 0$ | D5C-1A $\square 0$ |
| Degree of protection | Equivalent to IP67 (NEMA 6, 6P) |  |
| Durability | Mechanical: 10,000,000 operations min. (at rated overtravel value) |  |
| Supply voltage (operating voltage) | 12 to 24 VDC (10 to 30 VDC), (ripple: 10\% max.) | 100 to 240 VAC (45 to 264 VAC), 50/60 Hz |
| Rated frequency | --- | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Sensitivity setting range | 30 to 100 pF |  |
| Current consumption | 17 mA max. | --- |
| Leakage current | Circuit: --- <br> Antenna: 1 mA max. | Circuit: 2 mA max. <br> Antenna: 1 mA max. |
| Response time | 2 ms max. | 8 ms max . |
| Output current | 200 mA max. (resistive load) |  |
| Insulation resistance | $50 \mathrm{M} \Omega \mathrm{min}$. (at 500 VDC ) between lead wires and case |  |
| Dielectric strength | $1,000 \mathrm{VAC}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between current-carrying metal parts and non-current-carrying metal parts | 2,000 VAC, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between current-carrying metal parts and non-current-carrying metal parts |
| Rated insulation voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{i}}$ ) | 1,000 VAC |  |
| Pollution degree (operating environment) | Level 3 (IEC947-5-1) |  |
| Protection against electric shock | Class II |  |
| Proof tracking index (PTI) | 175 |  |
| Switch category | D (IEC335) |  |
| Vibration resistance | 10 to 55 Hz , 1.5-mm double amplitude |  |
| Shock resistance | $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. |  |
| Ambient temperature | Operating: $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing) |  |
| Ambient humidity | 35\% to 95\% |  |
| Weight | Approx. 110 g (in case of D5C-1DSO) | Approx. 120 g (in case of D5C-1ASO) |

## Output Circuit

D5C-1D $\square 0$ (DC Model)


D5C-1A $\square 0$ (AC Model)


Note: Color in ( ) denotes the old model.

## Nomenclature



## Engineering Data

## Typical Examples

Temperature Characteristics of DC Models D5C-1D $\square 0$ (24 VDC)


Voltage Characteristics of DC Model D5C-1D $\square 0$ (at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )


Temperature Characteristics of AC Models D5C-1A $\square 0$ ( 100 VAC)


Voltage Characteristics of AC Model D5C-1A $\square 0$ (at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )


## Dimensions

Note: 1. All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.
2. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

## DC Models <br> Coil Spring



Note: 1. The stainless steel wire actuator can move in any direction. However, limit the overtravel to within 20 mm from the free position. The force that pushes the actuator must not exceed 1.96 N .
2. Vinyl insulated round cord (oil- and shock-resistant type) 4 dia., three cores $\times 0.2 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$.
3. Use after removing the caution label.

## Plunger

D5C-1DP0


Note: 1. The overtravel of the stainless steel plunger is within 3.5 mm . Do not apply a force greater than 9.8 N to the plunger.
2. Vinyl insulated round cord (oil- and shock-resistant type) 4 dia., three cores $\times 0.2 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$.
3. Use after removing the caution label.

Free-attachment


Note: 1. Limit the total length of actuator wire to 1 m or less. When mounting the Switch to a metal plate, do not exceed an area of 200 cm 2 .
2. Vinyl insulated round cord (oil- and shock-resistant type)

4 dia., three cores y $0.2 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$.
3. Use after removing the caution label

AC Models
Coil Spring


Note: 1. The stainless steel wire actuator can move in any direction. However, limit the overtravel to within 20 mm from the free position. The force that pushes the actuator must not exceed 1.96 N .
2. Vinyl insulated round cord (oil- and shock-resistant type) 4 dia., two cores $\times 0.3 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$.
3. Use after removing the caution label.

## Plunger



Note: 1. The overtravel of the stainless steel plunger is within 3.5 mm . Do not apply a force greater than 9.8 N to the plunger.
2. Vinyl insulated round cord (oil- and shock-resistant type)

4 dia., two cores $\times 0.3 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$.
3. Use after removing the caution label.

## Free-attachment



Note: 1. Limit the total length of actuator wire to 1 m or less. When mounting the Switch to a metal plate, do not exceed an area of 200 cm 2 .
2. Vinyl insulated round cord (oil- and shock-resistant type) 4 dia., two cores $\times 0.3 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$.
3. Use after removing the caution label.

## Application Examples

Detection of Incorrectly Set Work


Detection of Fine Wire or Thin Plate




## Precautions

Refer to the "Precautions for General-purpose Limit Switches (Including Multiple Limit Switches, Mechanical Touch Switches, High-precision Switches, Touch Switches, On-site Flexible Switches; Not Including Safety Switches)" on page 17.

## $\triangle$ CAUTION

Make sure that the antenna does not come into contact with the human body, otherwise an electric shock may be received.

## Correct Use

## Grounding of Antenna and Sensing Object (Size of Sensing Object)

## Grounded Object

If the sensing object is the following grounded conductor, its size will not affect the operation of the D5C. Check for the presence of insulators sticking to the sensing object or the corrosion of the sensing object, however, so that the ground resistance will not exceed $3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.

## Contact with Grounded Conductor

The sensing object is equivalently grounded through ground resistor $R$.


R: $3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ max.
The sensing object must not come into contact with the human body.

## Non-grounded Object

If the sensing object is the following non-grounded conductor, the D5C will operate if the capacitance between the sensing object and the ground is 30 pF or more. The larger the surface area of the sensing object is, the higher its capacitance will be. The shorter the dis-
tance between the sensing object and the ground is, the higher the capacitance will be. Furthermore, the capacitance greatly varies with the ground condition (e.g., dry sand, concrete, or wet soil).

## Contact with Non-grounded Conductor

The sensing object is equivalently grounded through capacitor C.


## Conditions of Sensing Object

The detection of conductors (e.g., iron, stainless steel, aluminum, and brass objects) poses no particular problem. A conductor coated with paint cannot be detected, however, because there is no electrical continuity between the antenna and the conductor.
Non-conductive objects (e.g., plastic, ceramic, glass, and cloth objects) can be detected by grounding them indirectly.

## Antenna

## Shape and Extension

If a metal plate is used as an antenna by connecting it to the built-in or separated antenna of the D5C, the surface area of the metal plate must be $200 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ maximum (Fig. 1). The antenna can be extended, provided that the total length of the antenna is 1 m maximum (Fig. 2) and that the bottom of the antenna is at least 10 cm (Fig. 3) away from the ground. Refer to the illustrations below.
The D5C may be damaged if the antenna is excessively large or heavy or if the antenna is used in locations with excessive vibration or shock. Be sure to check the locations before use.


## Parallel Arrangement

If there are multiple D5Cs are located in parallel, make sure that the distance between adjacent antennas is at least 3 cm .


## Maintenance

Make sure that the portion of the antenna that comes into contact with sensing objects is free of oil, dirt, or rust, or any other insulator. Otherwise, the D5C will not operate.
The degree of protection of the D5C is IP67. The D5C cannot be, however, used in the water or oil.
Locations with Sprayed Water or Oil
The D5C may malfunction in locations where the D5C is frequently exposed to sprayed water or oil. Especially, the D5C may malfunction more frequently if it is exposed to sprayed water-soluble cutting oil. In such locations, be sure to take appropriate measures to protect the D5C from oil and water.

## Wiring and Connections

Be sure to wire the D5C correctly according to the color of each cord. Incorrect wiring may damage the internal components of the D5C or the D5C may malfunction.
If AC models are connected in parallel, make sure that a load is connected to each of the models.
A maximum of two models can be connected in series provided that 100 to 240 V is supplied. DC models cannot be connected in series.


Be sure to supply power to the D5C via the load. If power is supplied to the D5C directly, the fuse will blow.


If there are wire power lines or high-tension lines close to the cord of the D5C, be sure to wire the cord of the D5C away from power lines or high-tension lines or lay the cord in an exclusive, shielded conduit.
Remove the caution label on the end of the cord before wiring the cord.

## D5C-1A $\square 0$ (AC Models)

Be aware that the D5C-1A $\square 0$ not in operation has a leakage current of approximately 2 mA . Especially, if the load is a relay with a current flow of 10 mA or less, a reset failure may result due to the residual voltage. Therefore, connect a bleeder resistor as shown below so that the residual voltage will be less than the reset voltage of the load.


The bleeder resistance and permissible power are obtained from the following formula.
$\mathrm{R} \leq \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}} /(10-\mathrm{I})(\mathrm{k} \Omega)$
$P>V_{S}{ }^{2 / R}(\mathrm{~mW})$
$P$ : W number of bleeder load
P: Withstanding power of bleeder resistor
(Practically, the wattage must be a few times larger than the
obtainable value.)
I: Load current (mA)
If a DC relay or DC counter is used as a load connected through an electronic timer or current rectification circuit, pay the utmost attention so that the leakage current of the D5C AC model will not cause the load to malfunction.

## Sensitivity Adjustment

The sensitivity of the D5C can be adjusted by turning the adjuster on the rear side with a flat-blade screwdriver.
The sensitivity increases by turning the adjuster clockwise and decreases by turning the adjuster counterclockwise.


Be sure to turn the adjuster with a torque of 4.9 to $7.8 \mathrm{mN} \cdot \mathrm{m}$. If excessive torque is applied, the adjuster will break.

## Grounding

In order to maintain the operational reliability of the D5C, be sure to ground the blue or black wire of the power cord.
The service power supply of the PC (Programmable Controller) is not available to the D5C-1D $\square 0$. The negative line of the service power supply of the PC is not grounded. Therefore, the D5C may not operate.
Furthermore, if the negative line of the service power supply is grounded, the noise resistance of the PC will drop.
Provided that single-phase 200 V is supplied to the D5C-1A $\square 0$, if one phase is grounded, the power supply will be short-circuited and a machinery breakdown will result. Use an isolating transformer and ground the secondary side of the transformer instead.

In the above case, be sure to ground the secondary side, otherwise the D5C may not operate.


The lead wire colors of the D5C have been changed in compliance with the latest applicable JIS standards. Colors in parentheses are previous ones.

## Mounting

Do not tighten the nuts with excessive force. The maximum permissible tightening force of each nut with a washer is $29.4 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$.

## Mounting Hole Dimension



## Others

Do not disassemble the D5C, otherwise the internal wiring will be damaged and the D5C will fail to operate.
The sealing of the D5C uses nitrile butadien rubber (NBR), which is highly oil resistive. If exposed to some types of oil or chemical indoors or outdoors, however, the NBR may deteriorate. Contact your OMRON representative for details.
When mounting the antenna to the D5C, be sure to tighten the antenna to a torque of 0.39 to $0.83 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$. If the antenna is not tightened securely, the built-in contact may break.
If an appropriate antenna is mounted to a free attachment model, hold the nut on the outer side with a wrench so that the nut will not move. Then tighten the nut on the inner side within a torque range of 0.78 and $1.18 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$.


## ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.

To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937 . To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527 .

## Limit Touch Switch NL

## Object Actuates Switch and Turns Built-in Monitor Indicator ON

- Solid-state switch activates the moment its actuator comes in contact with the object.
- Detects minute displacement or lightweight objects with minimal operating force.
- Built-in LED indicator ensures easy operation monitoring.
- DC models provide versatile functions in combination with the S3D2 Sensor Controller.



## Ordering Information

$\square$ List of Models

| Series | ModelFeatures Features | Built-in antenna model |  | Separate antenna model |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | - Provides sufficient OT (overtravel). <br> - Antenna tip withstands bending. | - Ensures high-precision positioning control. <br> - OT of $5-\mathrm{mm}$ max. (overtravel) | - Antenna with where conve | m extension cab nal limit switch | is available for narrow spaces cannot be used. |
|  | Antenna |  | Plunger | No antenna | Plunger with antenna | Coil spring with antenna |
|  | Power supply voltage | Model | Model | Model | Model | Model |
| NL1 | 12 VDC | NL1-C | NL1-P | NL1-S | NL1-SP | NL1-SC |
| NL2 | 24 VDC | NL2-C | NL2-P | NL2-S | NL2-SP | NL2-SC |
| NL3 | 100 VAC | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NL3-C } 100 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \text { (see note 2) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NL3-P } 100 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \text { (see note 2) } \end{aligned}$ | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 200 VAC | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { NL3-C } 200 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \text { (see note 2) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { NL3-P } 200 \mathrm{~V} \\ \text { (see note 2) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Antenna only |  | NL1-C ANTENNA ASSY (see note 3) | --- | --- | --- | NL1-SC ANTENNA (see note 4) |

Note: 1. Each model is provided with a standard 1-m cable.
2. Specify the power supply voltage when ordering the NL3-C $\square$ or NL3-P $\square$.
3. Same for NL1, NL2, and NL3 (set including coil spring and head).
4. Same for NL1 and NL2 (coil spring only).

## Specifications

Characteristics

| Item | NL1 | NL2 | NL3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Degree of protection | IP60 |  |  |
| Supply voltage (operating voltage) | 12 VDC | 24 VDC | 100 VAC or 200 VAC |
| Rated frequency | --- |  | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Sensitivity | Grounded object:Contact resistance of $3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ max. Non-grounded object:Antenna-to-ground capacitance of 100 pF min. |  |  |
| Current consumption | 8 mA | 15 mA | --- |
| Leakage current | --- | --- | Circuit: 2 mA ; Antenna: 1 mA (see note 1) |
| Response time | 5 ms max. |  | 20 ms max. |
| Output signal | Voltage output model: 30 mA at 12 VDC with output impedance of $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | Current output model: 24 VDC (directly switching resistive load of 170 mA max.) | Thyristor output model: 100 or 200 VAC (directly switching resistive load of 30 to 300 mA ) (see note 2) |
| Insulation resistance | 0 V (black lead wire) is connected to casing |  | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega \mathrm{min}$. at 500 VDC between current-carrying and non-current-carrying metal parts |
| Dielectric strength | 0 V (black lead wire) is connected to casing |  | 1,500 VAC at $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 min between current-carrying and non-current-carrying metal parts |
| Pollution degree (operating environment) | Level 3 (IEC947-5-1) |  |  |
| Protection against electric shock | Class II |  |  |
| Proof tracking index (PTI) | 175 |  |  |
| Switch category | D (IEC335) |  |  |
| Vibration resistance | Malfunction: 10 to 55 Hz , 1.5-mm double amplitude |  |  |
| Shock resistance | Malfunction: Approx. $200 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. |  |  |
| Ambient temperature | Operating: $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing) |  |  |
| Ambient humidity | 35\% to 90\% |  |  |
| Weight | Approx. 370 g (NL $\square-\mathrm{C},-\mathrm{P}$ ) <br> Approx. 550 g (NL $\square$-S) <br> Approx. 680 g (NL $\square$-SP, -SC) |  |  |

Note: 1. The NL3 has a capacitor and resistor for the protection of the built-in SCR. Therefore, the NL3 has leakage current.
2. The NL3 requires a current of 30 mA for circuit protection. If the load current is less than 30 mA , connect the bleeder resistance $R$ in parallel with the load as shown below so that the total current of the load circuit will be 30 to 300 mA . Obtain R from the following formula.

$$
R(k \Omega)=\frac{V}{30-i}
$$

Make sure that the permissible power of the resistor is sufficient.


## Connections

S3D2 Sensor Power Supply

The use of the S3D2 is recommended
for supplying 12 VDC to the NL2 (or 24 VDC to the NL2) and converting the output of the NL into relay or open collector output in versatile timing control.
The NL3 does not require

| Model | Sensor Power <br> Supply | Function | Power <br> supply <br> voltage |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NL1 | S3D2-AK | Basic operation | 100 to 240 |
|  | S3D2-BK | Memory and timer operation | VAC |
|  | S3D2-CK | Timer operation |  |
| NL2 | S3D2-AKD | Basic operation | VDC |
|  | S3D2-CKD | Timer operation |  |

Be sure to wire the cable correctly according to the color of each lead wire. Do not wire power lines or high-tension lines alongside the cable.
The use of S3D2 is recommended as a power supply to the NL1. Contact your OMRON representative for the datasheet of the S3D2.


Note: 1. The lead wire colors of the NL have been changed in compliance with the latest applicable JIS standards. Colors in parentheses are previous ones
2. The figures in the S3D2 illustration indicate the terminal numbers of the socket.
3. Use a three-conductor cable with a minimum thickness of 0.75 mm to connect the NL and the Sensor Power Supply or other devices with no built-in contacts. The cable can be extended up to 100 m on condition that the cable is wired in an independent conduit.

## Output Circuit

Note: The lead wire colors of the NL have been changed in compliance with the latest applicable JIS standards. Colors in parentheses are previous ones.

NL1


NL3



Note: The $0-\mathrm{V}$ power supply side will be connected to the casing if the model is the NL1 or NL2.

## Principle of Operation



## Classification by Series and Features




## Dimensions

Note: 1. All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.
2. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

## Built-in Antenna Models



Note: 1. The coil spring antenna is movable in any direction. Make sure that the angle of the antenna is within $30^{\circ}$ to the FP (free posi tion) after the antenna comes into contac with the object.
2. Use after removing the caution label.
3. The force that pushes the actuator must not exceed 1.96 N .
4. The antenna is replaceable. Contact your OMRON representative for details.

Plunger
NL1-P
NL2-P
NL3-P


Note: 1. The stainless-steel plunger antenna al The stainess-steel plunger antenna al-
lows a maximum OT (overtravel) of 5 mm .
2. This position is the FP (free position) o the plunger.
3. Use after removing the caution label
4. Do not apply a force greater than 9.8 N to the plunger

## Separated Antenna Models

Note: The dimensions provided for the NL1-SP, NL2-SP, NL1-SC, and NL2-SC are the external dimensions for the antennas. The casing dimensions of these models are all the same as those for the coil spring or plunger models.


Plunger Antenna
NL1-SP
NL2-SP


Note: 1. The stainless-steel plunger antenna allows a maximum OT (overtravel) of 5 mm .
2. This position is the FP (free position) of the plunger.
3. A standard 3-m high-frequency coaxial cable is provided. Models with 1- or $2-\mathrm{m}$ connection cables are available as well.
4. Do not apply a force greater than 9.8 N to the plunger.
5. Do not cut or extend the connecting cable

## Coil Spring Antenna



Note: 1. The coil spring antenna is movable in any direction. Make sure that the angle of the antenna is within $30^{\circ}$ to the FP (free position) after the antenna comes into contact with the object.
2. A standard 3-m high-frequency coaxial cable is provided. Models with 1- or 2-m connection cables are available as well.
3. Do not cut or extend the connecting cable.
4. The antenna is replaceable. Contact your OMRON representative for details.

## Application Examples



## Precautions

Refer to the "Precautions for General-purpose Limit Switches (Including Multiple Limit Switches, Mechanical Touch Switches, High-precision Switches, Touch Switches, On-site Flexible Switches; Not Including Safety Switches)" on page 17


## Correct Use

## Antenna Grounded through Sensing Object (Size of Sensing Object)

## Grounded Object

If the sensing object is the following grounded conductor, its size will not affect the operation of the NL. Check for the presence of insulators sticking to the sensing object or the corrosion of the sensing object, however, so that the ground resistance will not exceed $3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.

## Contact with Grounded Conductor

The sensing object is equivalently grounded through ground resistor $R$.


R: $3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ max.
The sensing object must not come into contact with the human body.

## Non-grounded Object

If the sensing object is the following non-grounded conductor, the NL will operate if the capacitance between the sensing object and the ground is 100 pF or more. The larger the surface area of the sensing object is, the higher its capacitance will be. The shorter the distance between the sensing object and the ground is, the higher the capacitance will be. Furthermore, the capacitance greatly varies with the ground condition (e.g., dry sand, concrete, or wet soil).

## Contact with Non-grounded Conductor

The sensing object is equivalently grounded through capacitor C .


## Conditions of Sensing Object

The detection of conductors (e.g., iron, stainless steel, aluminum, and brass objects) poses no particular problem. A conductor coated with paint cannot be detected, however, because there is no electrical continuity between the antenna and the conductor.
Non-conductive objects (e.g., plastic, ceramic, glass, and cloth objects) can be detected by grounding them indirectly.

## Antenna

## Shape and Extension

If a metal plate is used as an antenna by connecting it to the built-in or separated antenna of the NL, the surface area of the metal plate must be $200 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ maximum. The antenna can be extended, provided that the total length of the antenna is 1 m maximum and that the bottom of the antenna is at least 10 cm away from the ground. Refer to the illustrations below.


## Antenna Connection

To connect a suitable antenna to the high-frequency coaxial cable of the $\mathrm{NL} \square$-S, perform the following steps.

## Connecting Conductor to Antenna



Antenna


## Braided Shield

The shield is connected to the casing of the NL. Pay the utmost attention so that the conductor connected to the antenna will not come into contact with the shield. Secure the shield with insulation tape.


If the antenna cable needs to be extended, use the separated antenna model. Do not use a standard cable in place of the high-frequency coaxial cable.

## Antenna in Parallel to Object



If more than one NL is used in parallel or side-by-side, make sure that the distance between the antennas is at least 4 cm .

## Maintenance



Make sure that the antenna is free of oil, dust, or rust, otherwise the antenna may not operate.
Do not use the NL in places where water or oil (especially water-soluble oil) is frequently sprayed to the NL or antenna, otherwise the NL may malfunction.

## Grounding

In order to maintain the operational reliability of the NL, be sure to ground the blue (black) wire of the power cable.
The blue (black) lead wire of the connection cable will be connected to the casing internally if the model is the NL1 or NL2. The NL1 or NL2 does not operate with the service power supply of the PC (Programmable Controller) because the negative end of the service power supply is not grounded. The noise immunity performance of the PC will be degraded if the negative end of the service power supply is grounded.
Provided that single-phase 200 V is supplied to the NL3, if one phase is grounded, the power supply will be short-circuited and a machinery breakdown will result. Use an isolating transformer and ground the secondary side of the transformer instead.
In the above case, be sure to ground the secondary side, otherwise the NL may not operate.


Note: The lead wire colors of the NL have been changed in compliance with the latest applicable JIS standards. Colors in parentheses are previous ones.

## Others

Do not disassemble the NL, otherwise the internal wiring will be damaged and the NL will fail to operate.
Make sure that the conduit opening is free of foreign materials or cuttings.
The sealing of the NL uses nitrile butadien rubber (NBR), which is highly oil resistive. If exposed to some types of oil or chemical indoors or outdoors, however, the NBR may deteriorate. Contact your OMRON representative for details.
Make sure that the load is connected according to the connection diagram. The internal circuit of the NL will break due to mistakes in wiring or load short-circuiting.


Note: The lead wire colors of the NL have been changed in compliance with the latest applicable JIS standards. Colors in parentheses are previous ones.
Remove the warning label on the end of the connection cable before wiring.

## Load Switching

The NL3 switches AC loads. The maximum switching load varies with the ambient temperature as shown in the following graph of load characteristic curves.

Note: 1. Load (1) is an inductive load with a maximum repetitive operation rate of once per 5-minute period or resistive load.
2. Load (2) is an inductive load with a maximum repetitive operation rate of 3 times per minute.
3. Load (3) is an inductive load with a maximum repetitive operation rate of 30 times per minute.
4. Load (4) is an inductive load with a maximum repetitive operation rate of 300 times per minute.
5. Except for the resistive load, the characteristic curves cover repetitive operations in an ON-to-OFF ratio of 1:1. If the OFF period is extremely short in actual application, use $80 \%$ of the above values.

> | ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS. |
| :--- |
| To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937 . To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527 . |

## On-site Flexible Rod Switch <br> TP70

## Easy on-site input on-the-move.

- Incorporation of plastic rod actuator makes the Switch easy on hands.
- One-way operation:

Equipped with stopper so that operation is only possible from one direction.

- Distinctive yellow used for the body.
- Three different types of mounting are available.
- Models with emergency-stop switch are available to suit the application.


## Model Number Structure



## Model Number Legend

## TP70- $\frac{\square}{1} \frac{\square}{2} \frac{\square}{3}$

1. Built-in Switch Model

1: D4D-2187N
2. Function

A: Integrated switch only
S: With separable emergency-stop switch
3. Mounting Method

1: Front mounting
2: Base mounting (with height adjustment)
3: C-clamp mounting (with height adjustment)

## Ordering Information

List of Models

| Name | Mounting method | Model |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| On-site Flexible Rod Switch (integrated switch only) | Front mounting | TP70-1A1 |
|  | Base mounting | TP70-1A2 |
|  | C-clamp mounting | TP70-1A3 |
| On-site Flexible Rod Switch (with separable emergency- <br> stop switch) | Front mounting | TP70-1S1 |
|  | Base mounting | TP70-1S2 |
|  | C-clamp mounting | TP70-1S3 |

## Specifications

Ratings

| Rated voltage | Non-inductive load |  |  |  | Inductive load |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Resistive load |  | Lamp load |  | Inductive load |  | Motor load |  |
|  | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO |
| 125 VAC | 10 A | 10 A | 3 A | 1.5 A | 10 A | 10 A | 5 A | 2.5 A |
| 30 VDC | 6 A | 6 A | 4 A | 3 A | 6 A | 6 A | 4 A | 4 A |
| 125 VDC | 0.8 A | 0.8 A | 0.2 A | 0.2 A | 0.8 A | 0.8 A | 0.2 A | 0.2 A |

Note: 1. The above figures are for steady-state currents.
2. Lamp loads have an inrush current of 10 times the steady-state current.
3. Inductive loads have a power factor of 0.4 min . (AC), or a time constant of 7 ms max. (DC).
4. Motor loads have an inrush current of 6 times the steady-state current.

## Characteristics

| Degree of protection (See note 3.) |  | IP65 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vibration resistance |  | Malfunction: 10 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 0.65-\mathrm{mm}$ single amplitude, $100 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ max. |
| Shock resistance |  | Destruction: $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{max}$. Malfunction: $20 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ max. |
| Ambient temperature |  | Operating: $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Ambient humidity |  | Operating: 35\% to 95\% |
| Built-in switch specifications | Switch model | D4D-2187N |
|  | Allowable operating speed | $1 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{s}$ to $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |
|  | Allowable operating frequency | Mechanical: 60 operations $/ \mathrm{min}$ Electrical: $\quad 30$ operations $/ \mathrm{min}$ (with resistive load) |
|  | Durability (See note 4.) | Mechanical: $1,000,000$ operations min. <br> Electrical: 200,000 operations min. (for a resistive load of 10 A at 125 VAC ) |
|  | Contact type | SPST-NO+SPST-NC |
|  | Terminal type | Screw terminals |
| Emergency-stop switch specifications | Switch model | A165E-M-02 |
|  | Operating method | Slow action, positive-opening mechanism |
|  | Operating functions | Push to lock, turn to reset Contact is opened by pushing in switch and closed by returning switch to original position. |
|  | Contact type | DPST-NC |
|  | Operating part | Size: 40 dia. Color: red, non-illuminated |
|  | Terminal type | Soldered terminals |

Note: 1. The values in the above table are the initial values.
2. For more details on specifications, refer to individual specification sheets for the relevant models.
3. The specification given for the degree of protection is for the built-in switch (D4D-2187N) and does not apply to the casing for the whole product.
4. The durability values shown above are for operation at an ambient temperature of $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, an ambient humidity of $40 \%$ to $70 \%$, with an operating stroke of 30 mm at a point 20 mm away from the end of the actuator.
Contact your OMRON representative for details on other operating conditions.

## Connections

## Contact Form

## Built-in Switch



Emergency-stop Switch


Nomenclature


## Engineering Data

Electrical Durability (SPST-NO+SPST-NC; Snap-action)


## Dimensions

Note: 1. All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.
2. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

TP70-1A3



Note: There is no base plate at $A$.

## Operating Characteristics

| Item | Standard value |
| :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 1.47 N |
| PT | $15^{\circ} \mathrm{max}$. |

## Precautions

Refer to the "Precautions for General-purpose Limit Switches (Including Multiple Limit Switches, Mechanical Touch Switches, High-precision Switches, Touch Switches, On-site Flexible Switches; Not Including Safety Switches)" on page 17.

## - Notice

Do not use the product in installations that require safety countermeasures for operation, such as presses, shears, mills, spinning machinery, or cotton-making machinery.

To prevent damage to the switch due to short-circuiting, connect a fuse that has a breaking current value of 1.5 to 2 times the rated current in series with the switch.
Do not use the product in locations subject to explosive or flammable gases.
Be sure to use the product only at load currents less than the rated values.

The casing has no sealing properties. The bottom of the casing is open. Do not use the product in locations subject to splashes of oil or chemicals. Do not handle the product with oily or wet hands. Bringing the product into contact with certain types of oil or chemical may result in faulty contact, insulation problems, current leakage, or fire.

## Correct Use

## Operating Environment

1. Do not use the product in the following environments:

- Locations subject to severe changes in temperature.
- Locations subject to condensation as a result of high humidity.
- Locations subject to severe vibration.

2. The product is intended for indoor use only. Using the product outdoors may result in malfunction.

## Tightening Torque

| Type | Proper tightening <br> torque |
| :--- | :--- |
| Main body mounting screws (M5 screws) | 2.4 to $2.7 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Terminal screws (M3.5 screws) | 0.59 to $0.78 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Mounting screws for built-in switch cover | 0.78 to $0.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Connectors | 1.8 to $2.2 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Stopper mounting bolts <br> (M3 Allen-head bolts) | 12.7 to $19.3 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Cover mounting bolts <br> (M3 Allen-head bolts) | 12.7 to $19.3 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |

## Removing the Cover

Remove the cover by loosening the Allen-head bolts that are located in 3 places on the front of the cover, and perform wiring for the built-in switch and indicator. After wiring is completed, remount the cover by tightening the bolts to the correct torque.

## Wiring

Do not connect the lead wires for the built-in switch or counter directly to terminals. Wire via insulating tubes and crimp terminals and tighten securely.
Connect lead wires to the indicator or emergency-stop switch by soldering. Perform soldering at 30 W within 5 seconds. Do not apply any external force to the soldered parts for 1 minute after soldering.

## Mounting the Main Body

## Front Mounting and Base Mounting

Mount the product using M5 screws and washers. Be sure to tighten the screws to the correct torque.

## Mounting Hole Dimensions



## C-clamp Mounting

Mount the product using a wing nut. Ensure that there is no looseness or rattling. The maximum mountable panel thickness is 50 mm .


## Processing the Conduit Opening

Tighten the connector to a torque of 1.8 to $2.2 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$. Excessive tightening torque may damage the casing.

## ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.

To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937 . To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527 .

## Precautions for All Safety Switches

Note: Refer to the Safety Precautions section for each Switch for specific precautions applicable to each Switch.

## Precautions for Safe Use

- If the Switch is to be used as a switch in an emergency stop circuit or in a safety circuit for preventing accidents resulting in injuries or deaths, use a Switch with a direct opening mechanism, use the NC contacts with a forced release mechanism, and set the Switch so that it will operate in direct opening mode.
For safety, install the Switch using one-way rotational screws or other similar means to prevent it from easily being removed. Protect the Switch with an appropriate cover and post a warning sign near the Switch to ensure safety.
- Do not perform wiring while power is being supplied. Wiring while the power is being supplied may result in electric shock.
- Keep the electrical load below the rated value.
- Be sure to evaluate the Switch under actual working conditions after installation.
- Do not touch the charged Switch terminals while the Switch has carry current, otherwise an electric shock may be received.
- If the Switch has a ground terminal, be sure to connect the ground terminal to a ground wire.
- Do not disassemble the Switch while the power is being supplied. Doing so may result in electric shock.
- The durability of the Switch greatly varies with switching conditions. Before using the Switch, be sure to test the Switch under actual conditions. Make sure that the number of switching operations is within the permissible range. If a deteriorated Switch is used continuously, insulation failures, contact welding, contact failures, Switch damage, or Switch burnout may result.
- Maintain an appropriate insulation distance between wires connected to the Switch.
- Some types of load have a great difference between normal current and inrush current. Make sure that the inrush current is within the permissible value. The greater the inrush current in the closed circuit is, the greater the contact abrasion or shift will be. Consequently, contact welding, contact separation failures, or insulation failures may result. Furthermore, the Switch may become broken or damaged.

- The user must not attempt to repair or maintain the Switch and must contact the machine manufacturer for any repairs or maintenance.
- Do not attempt to disassemble or modify the Switch. Doing so may cause the Switch to malfunction.
- Do not drop the Switch. Doing so may result in the Switch not performing to its full capability.


## Wiring

Pay the utmost attention so that each terminal is wired correctly. If the terminal is wired incorrectly, the Switch will not function. Furthermore, not only will the Switch have a negative influence on the external circuit, the Switch itself may become damaged or burnt.

## Mounting

- Do not modify the Actuator, otherwise the operating characteristics and performance of the Actuator will change.
- Do not enlarge the mounting holes of the Switch or modify the Switch, otherwise insulation failures, housing damage, or human accidents may result.
- Be sure to evaluate the Switch under actual working conditions after installation.
- Do not apply oil, grease, or other lubricants to the moving parts of the Actuator, otherwise the Actuator may not operate correctly. Furthermore, ingress of oil, grease, or other lubricants inside the Switch may reduce sliding characteristic or cause failures in the Switch.
- Mount the Switch and secure it with the specified screws tightened to the specified torque along with flat and spring washers.
- Be sure to wire the Switch so that the conduit opening is free of metal powder or any other impurities.
- If glue or bonding agent is applied, make sure that it does not adhere to the movable parts or enter the Switch, otherwise the Switch may not work correctly or cause contact failure. Some types of glue or bonding agent may generate a gas that may have a negative influence on the Switch. Pay the utmost attention when selecting the glue or locking agent.
- Do not drop the Switch. Doing so may prevent the Switch from functioning to its full capability. Furthermore, the Switch may become broken or burnt.
- Some models allow changes in the head direction. When changing the head of such a model, make sure that the head is free of any foreign substance. Tighten each screw of the head to the rated torque.
- Be sure to take measures so that no foreign material, oil, or water will enter the Switch through the conduit opening. Be sure to attach a connector suitable for the cable thickness and tighten the connector securely to the rated torque.
- Do not impose shock or vibration on the Actuator while it is fully pressed. Otherwise, the Actuator will partially abrade and an actuation failure may result.


## Precautions for Correct Use

## Switch Operation

- The Switch in actual operation may cause accidents that cannot be foreseen from the design stage. Therefore, the Switch must be practically tested before actual use.
- When testing the Switch, be sure to apply the actual load conditions together with the actual operating environment.
- All the performance ratings in this catalog are provided under the following conditions unless otherwise specified.
Inductive load: A minimum power factor of 0.4 (AC) or a maximum time constant of 7 ms (DC)
Lamp load: An inrush current 10 times higher than the normal current
Motor load: An inrush current 6 times higher than the normal current

1. Ambient temperature: $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
2. Ambient humidity: $40 \%$ to $70 \%$.

Note: An inductive load causes a problem especially in DC circuitry. Therefore, it is essential to know the time constants (L/R) of the load.


## Mechanical Conditions for Switch

 Selection- An Actuator suitable for the operating method must be selected. Ask your OMRON representative for details.
- Check the operating speed and switching frequency.

1. If the operating speed is extremely low, switching of the movable contact will become unstable, thus resulting in incorrect contact or contact welding.
2. If the operating speed is extremely high, the Switch may break due to shock. If the switching frequency is high, the switching of the contacts cannot keep up with the switching frequency. Make sure that the switching frequency is within the rated switching frequency.

- Do not impose excessive force on the Actuator, otherwise the Actuator may become damaged or not operate correctly.
- Make sure that the stroke is set within the suitable range specified for the model, or otherwise the Switch may break.


## Electrical Characteristics for Switch Selection

## Electrical Conditions

- The switching load capacity of the Switch greatly varies between AC and DC. Always be sure to apply the rated load. The control capacity will drastically drop if it is a DC load. This is because a DC load has no current zero-cross point, unlike an AC load. Therefore, if an arc is generated, it may continue comparatively for a long time. Furthermore, the current direction is always the same, which results in contact relocation, whereby the contacts easily stick to each other and do not separate when the surfaces of the contacts are uneven.
- If the load is inductive, counter-electromotive voltage will be generated. The higher the voltage is, the higher the generated energy will be, which will increase the abrasion of the contacts and contact relocation load conditions. Be sure to use the Switch within the rated conditions.
- If the load is a minute voltage or current load, use a Switch designed for minute loads. The reliability of silver-plated contacts, which are used by standard Switches, will be insufficient if the load is a minute voltage or current load.


## Connections

- With a Za contact form, do not contact a single Switch to two power supplies that are different in polarity or type.


## Power Connection Examples

(Connection of Different Polarities)


Incorrect Power Connection Example
(Connection of Different Power Supplies)
There is a risk of $A C$ and DC mixing.


- Do not use a circuit that will short-circuit if a fault occurs, otherwise the charged part may melt and break off.

- Application of Switch to a Low-voltage, Low-current Electronic Circuit

1. If bouncing or chattering of the contacts results and causes problems, take the following countermeasures.
(a) Insert an integral circuit.
(b) Suppress the generation of pulses from the contact bouncing or chattering of the contacts so that it is less than the noise margin of the load.
2. Conventional silver-plated contacts are not suitable for this application, in which particularly high reliability is required. Use gold-plated contacts, which are ideal for handling minute voltage or current loads.
3. The contacts of the Switch used for an emergency stop must be normally closed with a positive opening mechanism.

- To protect the Switch from damage due to short-circuits, be sure to connect in series a quick-response fuse with a breaking current 1.5 to 2 times larger than the rated current to the Switch. When complying with EN certified ratings, use a 10-A IEC 60269compliant gI or gG fuse.


## Contact Protective Circuits

Apply a contact protective circuit to increase the contact durability, prevent noise, and suppress the generation of carbide or nitric acid. Be sure to apply the contact protective circuit correctly, otherwise an adverse effect may occur.
The following provides typical examples of contact protective circuits. If the Switch is used in an excessively humid location for switching a load that easily generates arcs, such as an inductive load, the arcs may generate NOx , which will change into $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ when it reacts with moisture.
Consequently, the internal metal parts may corrode and the Switch may fail. Be sure to select the best contact preventive circuit from the following.
Typical Examples of Contact Protective Circuits

| Circuit example |  | Applicable current |  | Feature | Element selection |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AC | DC |  |  |
| CR circuit |  | * | Yes | *When AC is switched, the load impedance must be lower than the CR impedance. | C: 1 to $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~F} \times$ switching current (A) R: 0.5 to $1 \Omega \times$ switching voltage (V) The values may change according to the characteristics of the load. <br> The capacitor suppresses the spark discharge of current when the contacts are open. The resistor limits the inrush current when the contacts are closed again. Consider the roles of the capacitor and resistor and determine ideal capacitance and resistance values through testing. Use a capacitor that has a low dielectric strength. When AC is switched, make sure that the capacitor has no polarity. |
|  |  | Yes | Yes | The operating time will be greater if the load is a relay or solenoid. <br> Connecting the CR circuit in parallel to the load is effective when the power supply voltage is 24 or 48 V and in parallel to the contacts when the power supply voltage is 100 to 200 V . |  |
| Diode method |  | No | Yes | Energy stored in the coil is changed into current by the diode connected in parallel to the load. Then the current flowing to the coil is consumed and Joule heat is generated by the resistance of the inductive load. The reset time delay with this method is longer than that in the CR method. | The diode must withstand a peak inverse voltage 10 times higher than the circuit voltage and a forward current as high or higher than the load current. |
| Diode and Zener diode method |  | No | Yes | This method will be effective if the reset time delay caused by the diode method is too long. | Use a Zener diode at a low Zener voltage. |
| Varistor method |  | Yes | Yes | This method makes use of constant-voltage characteristic of the varistor so that no highvoltage is imposed on the contacts. This method causes a reset time delay. Connecting a varistor in parallel to the load is effective when the supply voltage is 24 to 48 V and in parallel to the contacts when the supply voltage is 100 to 200 V . | --- |

Do not apply contact protective circuits as shown below.
This circuit effectively
suppresses arcs when the
contacts are OFF. The capacitor
contacts are OFF. Consequently,
when the contacts are ON
again, short-circuited current
from the capacitance may cause
contact weld.

Switching a DC inductive load is usually more difficult than switching a resistive load. By using an appropriate contact protective circuit, however, switching a DC inductive load will be as easy as switching a resistive load.

## Using Switches for Microloads

Contact failure may occur if a Switch for a general load is used to switch a microload circuit. Use Switches in the ranges shown in the diagram on the right. However, even when using microload models within the operating range shown here, if inrush current occurs when the contact is opened or closed, it may increase contact wear and so decrease durability. Therefore, insert a contact protection circuit where necessary. The minimum applicable load is the N -level reference value. This value indicates the malfunction reference level for the reliability level of $60 \%(\lambda 60)$. The equation, $\lambda 60=0.5 \times 10^{-6} /$ operations indicates that the estimated malfunction rate is less than $1 / 2,000,000$ operations with a reliability level of $60 \%$.


## Operating Environment

- Do not use the Switch by itself in atmospheres containing flammable or explosive gases. Arcs and heating resulting from switching may cause fire or explosion.
- The Switches are designed for use indoors. Using a Switch outdoors may cause it to malfunction.
- Do not use the Switch submerged in oil or water, or in locations continuously subject to splashes of water. Doing so may result in oil or water entering the Switch interior.
- Confirm suitability (applicability) in advance before using the Switch where it would be subject to oil, water, chemicals, or detergents. Contact with any of these may result in contact failure, insulation failure, earth leakage faults, or burning.
- Do not use the Switch in the following locations:
- Locations subject to corrosive gases
- Locations subject to severe temperature changes
- Locations subject to high humidity, resulting in condensation
- Locations subject to severe vibration
- Locations subject to cutting chips, dust, or dirt
- Locations subject to high humidity or high temperature
- Use protective covers to protect Switches that are not specified as waterproof or airtight whenever they are used in locations subject to splattering or spraying oil or water, or to accumulation of dust or dirt.

- Be sure to install the Switch so that the Switch is free from dust or metal powder. The Actuator and the Switch casing must be protected from the accumulation of dust or metal powder.

- Do not use the Switch in locations where the Switch is exposed to steam or hot water at a temperature greater than $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
- Do not use the Switch under temperatures or other environmental conditions not within the specified ranges. The rated permissible ambient temperature range varies with the model. Refer to the Specifications in this catalog.
If the Switch is exposed to radical temperature changes, the thermal shock may deform the Switch and the Switch may malfunction.

- Be sure to protect the Switch with a cover if the Switch is in a location where the Switch may be actuated by mistake or where the Switch is likely cause an accident.

- Make sure to install the Switch in locations free of vibration or shock. If vibration or shock is continuously imposed on the Switch, contact failure, malfunction, or decrease in service life may be caused by abrasive powder generated from the internal parts. If excessive vibration or shock is imposed on the Switch, the contacts may malfunction or become damaged.
- Do not use the Switch with silver-plated contacts for long periods if the switching frequency of the Switch is comparatively low or the load is minute. Otherwise, sulfuric film will be generated on the contacts and contact failures may result. Use the Switch with goldplated contacts or use a Switch designed for minute loads instead.
- Do not use the Switch in locations with corrosive gas, such as sulfuric gas $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}\right.$ or $\left.\mathrm{SO}_{2}\right)$, ammonium gas $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)$, nitric gas $\left(\mathrm{HNO}_{3}\right)$, or chlorine gas $\left(\mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right)$, or high temperature and humidity. Otherwise, contact failure or corrosion damage may result.
- If the Switch is used in locations with silicone gas, arc energy may create silicon dioxide $\left(\mathrm{SiO}_{2}\right)$ on the contacts and a contact failure may result. If there is silicone oil, silicone sealant, or wire covered with silicone close to the Switch, attach a contact protective circuit to suppress the arcing of the Switch or eliminate the source of silicone gas generation.


## Regular Inspection and Replacement

- If the Switch is normally closed with low switching frequency (e.g., once or less per day), a reset failure may result due to the deterioration of the parts of the Switch. Regularly inspect the Switch and make sure that the Switch is in good working order.
- In addition to the mechanical durability or electrical durability of the Switch described previously, the durability of the Switch may decrease due to the deterioration of each part, especially rubber, resin, and metal. Regularly inspect the Switch and replace any part that has deteriorated to prevent accidents from occurring.
- If the Switch is not turned ON and OFF for a long period of time, contact reliability may be reduced due to contact oxidation. Continuity failure may result in accidents (i.e., the switch may not turn ON due to increased contact resistance.)
- Be sure to mount the Switch securely in a clean location to ensure ease of inspection and replacement. The Switch with operation indicator is available, which is ideal if the location is dark or does not allow easy inspection or replacement.



## Storage of Switch

- When storing the Switch, make sure that the location is free of corrosive gas, such as $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{SO}_{2}, \mathrm{NH}_{3}, \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$, or $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$, or dust and does not have a high temperature or humidity.
- Be sure to inspect the Switch before use if it has been stored for three months or more.

Typical Problems, Probable Causes, and Remedies

| Problem |  | Probable cause | Remedy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mechanical failure | 1. The Actuator does not operate. <br> 2. The Actuator does not return. <br> 3. The Actuator has been deformed. <br> 4. The Actuator is worn. <br> 5. The Actuator has been damaged. | The shape of the dog or cam is incorrect. | - Change the design of the dog or cam and smooth the contacting surface of the cam. <br> - Scrutinize the suitability of the Actuator. Make sure that the Actuator does not bounce. |
|  |  | The contacting surface of the dog or cam is rough. |  |
|  |  | The Actuator in use is not suitable. |  |
|  |  | The operating direction of the Actuator is not correct. |  |
|  |  | The operation speed is excessively high. | - Attach a decelerating device or change the mounting position of the Switch. |
|  |  | Excessive stroke. | - Change the stroke. |
|  |  | The rubber or grease hardened due to low temperature. | - Use a cold-resistive Switch. |
|  |  | The accumulation of sludge, dust, or cuttings. | - Use a drip-proof model or one with high degree of protection. <br> - Use a protection cover and change the solvent and materials. |
|  |  | Dissolution, expansion, or swelling damage to the rubber parts of the driving mechanism. |  |
|  | There is a large deviation in operating position (with malfunctioning involved). | Damage to and wear and tear of the internal movable spring. | - Regularly inspect the Switch. <br> - Use a better quality Switch. <br> - Tighten the mounting screws securely. Use a mounting board. |
|  |  | Wear and tear of the internal mechanism. |  |
|  |  | The loosening of the mounting screws causing the position to be unstable. |  |
|  | The terminal part wobbles. (The mold part has been deformed.) | Overheating due to a long soldering time. | - Solder the Switch quickly. <br> - Change the lead wire according to the carry current and ratings. |
|  |  | The Switch has been connected to and pulled by thick lead wires with excessive force. |  |
|  |  | High temperature or thermal shock resulted. | - Use a temperature-resistive Switch or change mounting positions. |
| Failures related to chemical or physical characteristics | Contact chattering | Vibration or shock is beyond the rated value. | - Attach an anti-vibration mechanism. <br> - Attach a rubber circuit to the solenoid. <br> - Increase the operating speed (with an accelerating mechanism). |
|  |  | Shock has been generated from a device other than the Switch. |  |
|  |  | Too-slow operating speed. |  |
|  | Oil or water penetration | The sealing part has not been tightened sufficiently. | - Use a drip-proof or waterproof Switch. <br> - Use the correct connector and cable. |
|  |  | The wrong connector has been selected and does not conform to the cable. |  |
|  |  | The wrong Switch has been selected. |  |
|  |  | The terminal part is not molded. |  |
|  |  | The Switch has been burnt or carbonated due to the penetration of dust or oil. |  |
|  | Deterioration of the rubber part | The expansion and dissolution of the rubber caused by solvent or lubricating oil. | - Use an oil-resistant rubber or fluororesin bellows. <br> - Use a weather-resistant rubber or protective cover. <br> - Use a Switch with a metal bellows protective cover. |
|  |  | Cracks due to direct sunlight or ozone. |  |
|  |  | Damage to the rubber caused by scattered or heated cuttings. |  |
|  | Corrosion (rusting or cracks) | The oxidation of metal parts resulted due to corrosive solvent or lubricating oil. | - Change the lubricating oil. <br> - Change mounting positions. <br> - Use a crack-resistant material. |
|  |  | The Switch has been operated in a corrosive environment, near the sea, or on board a ship. |  |
|  |  | The electrical deterioration of metal parts of the Switch resulted due to the ionization of cooling water or lubricating oil. |  |
|  |  | The cracking of alloyed copper due to rapid changes in temperature. |  |
| Failures related to electric characteristics | No actuation. No current breakage. Contact welding | Inductive interference in the DC circuit. | - Add an erasing circuit. |
|  |  | Carbon generated on the surface of the contacts due to switching operations. | - Use a Switch with a special alloy contact or use a sealed Switch. |
|  |  | A short-circuit or contact welding due to contact migration. | - Reduce the switching frequency or use a Switch with a large switching capacity. |
|  |  | Contact welding due to an incorrectly connected power source. | - Change the circuit design. |
|  |  | Foreign materials or oil penetrated into the contact area. | - Use a protective box. |

## Maintenance and Repairs

- The user of the system must not attempt to perform maintenance and repairs. Contact the manufacturer of the system concerning maintenance and repairs


## Other

- The standard material for the Switch seal is nitrile rubber (NBR), which has superior resistance to oil. Depending on the type of oil or chemicals in the application environment, however, NBR may deteriorate, e.g., swell or shrink. Confirm performance in advance.
- The correct Switch must be selected for the load to ensure contact reliability. Refer to Precautions for microloads in individual product information for details.
- Wire the leads as shown in the following diagram.


## Correct Wiring



## Incorrect Wiring



## Precautions for All Safety Limit Switches

Note: Refer to the Safety Precautions section for each Switch for specific precautions applicable to each Switch.

## Precautions for Safe Use

- Do not use the Switch in atmospheres containing explosive or flammable gases.
- Do not drop the Switch. Doing so may prevent the Switch from functioning to its full capability.
- Check the Switches before use and inspect regularly, replacing them when necessary. If a Switch is kept pressed for an extended period of time, the components may deteriorate quickly, and the Switch may not release.
- To protect the Switch from damage due to short-circuits, be sure to connect a quick-response fuse with a breaking current 1.5 to 2 times larger than the rated current in series with the Switch. When complying with EN certified ratings, use a 10-A IEC 60269compliant gI or gG fuse.
- Do not use the Switch in a startup circuit. Use it instead for a safety confirmation signal.


## Precautions for Correct Use

## Mechanical Characteristics

Operating Force, Stroke, and Contact Characteristics

- The following graph indicates the relationship between operating force and stroke or stroke and contact force. In order to operate the Limit Switch with high reliability, it is necessary to use the Limit Switch within an appropriate contact force range. If the Limit Switch is used in the normally closed condition, the dog must be installed so that the actuator will return to the FP when the actuator is actuated by the object. If the Limit Switch is used in the normally open condition, the actuator must be pressed to $80 \%$ to $100 \%$ of the OT (i.e., $60 \%$ to $80 \%$ of the TT) and any slight fluctuation must be absorbed by the actuator.
- If the full stroke is set close to the OP or RP, contact instability may result. If the full stroke is set to the TTP, the actuator or switch may become damaged due to the inertia of the dog. In that case, adjust the stroke with the mounting panel or the dog. Refer to page 248, Dog Design, page 249, Stroke Settings vs. Dog Movement Distance, and page 249, Dog Surface for details.
- The following graph shows an example of changes in contact force according to the stroke. The contact force near the OP or RP is unstable, and the Limit Switch cannot maintain high reliability. Furthermore, the Limit Switch cannot withstand strong vibration or shock.

- If the Limit Switch is used so that the actuator is constantly pressed, it will fail quickly and reset faults may occur. Inspect the Limit Switch periodically and replace it as required.


## Mechanical Conditions

The actuator must be selected according to the operating method. Ask your OMRON representative for details.

## Operation

- Carefully determine the proper cam or dog so that the actuator will not abruptly snap back, thus causing shock. In order to operate the Limit Switch at a comparatively high speed, use a cam or dog with a long enough stroke that keeps the Limit Switch turned ON for a sufficient time so that the relay or valve will be sufficiently energized.
- The operating method, the shape of the dog or cam, the operating frequency, and the travel after operation have a large influence on the durability and operating accuracy of the Limit Switch. The cam must be smooth in shape.

- Appropriate force must be imposed on the actuator by the cam or another object in both rotary operation and linear operation. If the object touches the lever as shown below, the operating position will not be stable.

- Unbalanced force must not be imposed on the actuator. Otherwise, wear and tear on the actuator may result.

Incorrect


Correct


- Make sure that the actuator does not exceed the OT (overtravel) range, otherwise the Limit Switch may malfunction. When mounting the Limit Switch, be sure to adjust the Limit Switch carefully while considering the whole movement of the actuator.

- The Limit Switch may soon malfunction if the OT is excessive. Therefore, adjustments and careful consideration of the position of the Limit Switch and the expected OT of the actuator are necessary when mounting the Limit Switch.

- Be sure to use the Limit Switch according to the characteristics of the actuator. If a roller arm lever actuator is used, do not attempt to actuate the Limit Switch in the direction shown below.

- Do not modify the actuator to change the OP.
- In the case of a long actuator of an adjustable roller lever type, the following countermeasures against lever shaking are recommended.

1. Make the rear edge of the object smooth with an angle of $15^{\circ}$ to $30^{\circ}$ or make it in the shape of a quadratic curve.
2. Design the circuit so that no error signal will be generated.
3. Use or set a switch that is actuated in one direction only.
(Also, set the switch for operation in one direction only.)

## Operating Environment

These Switches are for indoor applications. The Switches may fail if they are used outdoors. Do not use them in oil. Do not use them in water or where they will be continually subjected to water. Water may enter the Switches.

If using Switches where they will be subjected to oil, water, chemicals, or detergents, confirm suitability (i.e., that the Switches will not be adversely affected). Depending on the type of oil, the nature of the water, or the type of chemicals, seals may deteriorate, causing contact failures, insulation failures, earth-leakage faults, or burning.
Do not use the Switches in the following locations.

- Locations subject to severe temperature changes
- Locations subject to high temperatures or condensation
- Locations subject to severe vibration
- Locations where the interior of the Protective Door may come into direct contact with cutting chips, metal filings, oil, or chemicals
- Locations where the Switch may come into contact with thinner or detergents
- Locations where explosive or flammable gases are present


## Switch Durability

The durability of the Switch is greatly influenced by the switching conditions. Always test the Switch under actual conditions before application and use it in a switching circuit for which there are no problems with performance.

## Maintenance and Repairs

The user must not maintain or repair equipment incorporating the Switch. Contact the manufacturer of the equipment for any maintenance or repairs required.

## Storing Switches

Do not store Switches where any of the following are present: sulfuric gas $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}\right.$ or $\left.\mathrm{SO}_{2}\right)$, ammonium gas $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)$, nitric gas $\left(\mathrm{HNO}_{3}\right)$, chlorine gas $\left(\mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right)$, high temperatures, or high humidity.

## Other Precautions

- Be sure that the seal rubber is in place and that there is no foreign material present. If the cover is attached with the seal rubber out of place or if foreign material is stuck to the rubber, a proper seal will not be obtained.
- Perform maintenance inspections periodically.
- Use the Switch with a load current that does not exceed the rated current.
- Do not use any screws to connect the cover other than the specified ones. The seal characteristics may be reduced.


## Dog Design

## Operating Speed, Dog Angle, and Relationship with Actuator

Before designing a dog, carefully consider the operating speed and angle of the dog and their relationship with the shape of the actuator. The optimum operating speed $(\mathrm{V})$ of a standard dog at an angle of $30^{\circ}$ to $45^{\circ}$ is $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ maximum.

## Roller Lever Models

1. Non-overtravel Dog

Dog speed: $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ max. (standard speed)


| $\phi$ | V max. (m/s) | $\mathbf{y}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $30^{\circ}$ | 0.4 | 0.8 (TT) |
| $45^{\circ}$ | 0.25 | $80 \%$ of total travel |
| $60^{\circ}$ | 0.1 |  |
| $60^{\circ}$ to $90^{\circ}$ | 0.05 (low speed) |  |

Dog speed: $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s} \leq \mathrm{V} \leq 2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ (High Speed)


| $\theta$ | $\phi$ | V max. (m/s) | $\mathbf{y}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $45^{\circ}$ | $45^{\circ}$ | 0.5 | 0.5 to $0.8(\mathrm{TT})$ |
| $50^{\circ}$ | $40^{\circ}$ | 0.6 | 0.5 to 0.7 (TT) |
| to $55^{\circ}$ | $30^{\circ}$ to $35^{\circ}$ | 1.3 |  |
| $75^{\circ}$ to $65^{\circ}$ | $15^{\circ}$ to $25^{\circ}$ | 2 |  |

Note: The above y values indicate the ratio ranges based on TT (total travel). Therefore, the optimum pressing distance of the dog is between $50 \%$ and $80 \%$ (or $50 \%$ and $70 \%$ ).
2. Overtravel Dog

Dog speed: $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ max.


| $\phi$ | V max. (m/s) | $\mathbf{y}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $30^{\circ}$ | 0.4 | 0.8 (TT) |
| $45^{\circ}$ | 0.25 | $80 \%$ of total travel |
| $60^{\circ}$ | 0.1 |  |
| $60^{\circ}$ to $90^{\circ}$ | 0.05 (low speed) |  |

Dog speed: $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s} \mathrm{min}$.
If the speed of the overtravel dog is comparatively high, make the rear edge of the object smooth at an angle of $15^{\circ}$ to $30^{\circ}$ or make it in the shape of a quadratic curve. Then lever shaking will be reduced.


| $\theta$ | $\phi$ | V max. (m/s) | $\mathbf{y}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $45^{\circ}$ | $45^{\circ}$ | 0.5 | 0.5 to $0.8(\mathrm{TT})$ |
| $50^{\circ}$ | $40^{\circ}$ | 0.6 | 0.5 to $0.8(\mathrm{TT})$ |
| $60^{\circ}$ to $55^{\circ}$ | $30^{\circ}$ to $35^{\circ}$ | 1.3 | 0.5 to $0.7(\mathrm{TT})$ |
| $75^{\circ}$ to $65^{\circ}$ | $15^{\circ}$ to $25^{\circ}$ | 2 | 0.5 to $0.7(\mathrm{TT})$ |

Note: The above y values indicate the ratio ranges based on TT (total travel). Therefore, the optimum pressing distance of the dog is between $50 \%$ and $80 \%$ (or $50 \%$ and $70 \%$ ).

## Plunger Models

If the dog overrides the actuator, the front and rear of the dog may be the same in shape, provided that the dog is not designed to be separated from the actuator abruptly.
Roller Plunger


| $\phi$ | V max. (m/s) | $\mathbf{y}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $30^{\circ}$ | 0.25 | 0.6 to 0.8 (TT) |
| $20^{\circ}$ | 0.5 | 0.5 to 0.7 (TT) |

## Stroke Settings vs. Dog Movement Distance

- The following provides information on stroke settings based on the movement distance of the dog instead of the actuator angle. The following is the optimum stroke of the Limit Switch.

Optimum stroke: PT + \{Rated OT x (0.7 to 1.0) \}
The angle converted from the above: $\theta_{1}+\theta_{2}$


- The movement distance of the dog based on the optimum stroke is expressed by the following formula.

Movement distance of dog

$$
\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{R} \sin \theta+\frac{\mathrm{R}(1-\cos \theta)}{\tan \phi}(\mathrm{mm})
$$



ф: Dog angle
O: Optimum stroke angle
R: Actuator length
X: Dog movement distance

- The distance between the reference line and the bottom of the dog based on the optimum stroke is expressed by the following formula.

a: Distance between reference line and actuator fulcrum
b: R cos $\theta$
: Roller radius
Y: Distance between reference line and bottom of dog


## Dog Surface

- The surface of dog touching the actuator should be 6.3 S in quality and hardened at approximately HV450.
- For smooth operation of the actuator, apply molybdenum disulfide grease to the actuator and the dog touching the actuator.


## Others

- When using the Limit Switch with a long lever or long rod lever, make sure that the lever is in the downward direction.
- With a roller actuator, the dog must touch the actuator at a right angle. The actuator or roller may deform or break if the dog touches the actuator (roller) at an oblique angle.

Incorrect


Correct


- Do not remove the Head. The Switch may fail.


## Safety Limit Switch <br> D4N

## Upgraded Safety Limit Switches Based on the Popular D4D, Providing a Full Lineup Conforming to International Standards

- Lineup includes three contact models with 2NC/1NO and 3NC contact forms in addition to the previous contact forms $1 \mathrm{NC} /$ 1NO, and 2NC. Models with MBB contacts are also available.
- M12-connector models are available, saving on labor and simplifying replacement.
- Standardized gold-clad contacts provide high contact reliability. Can be used with both standard loads and microloads.
- Conforms to EN115 and EN81-2.
- Lineup includes both slow-action and snap-action models with Zb contacts.
- Certified standards: UL, EN (TÜV), and CCC

Note: Be sure to read the "Safety Precautions" on page 268.


Note: Contact your sales representative for details on models with safety standard certification.

## Model Number Structure

## Model Number Legend

## D4N- $\square \square \square \square$

1. Conduit/Connector size

1: Pg13.5 (1-conduit)
2: G1/2 (1-conduit)
3: 1/2-14NPT (1-conduit)
4: M20 (1-conduit)
5: Pg13.5 (2-conduit)
6: G1/2 (2-conduit)
7: 1/2-14NPT (2-conduit)
8: M20 (2-conduit)
9: M12 connector (1-conduit)
2. Built-in Switch

1: 1NC/1NO (snap-action)
2: 2NC (snap-action)
A: 1NC/1NO (slow-action)
B: 2NC (slow-action)
C: 2NC/1NO (slow-action)
D: 3NC (slow-action)
E: 1NC/1NO (MBB contact) (slow-action)
F: 2NC/1NO (MBB contact) (slow-action)
3. Head and Actuator

20: Roller lever (resin lever, resin roller)
22: Roller lever (metal lever, resin roller)
25: Roller lever (metal lever, metal roller)
26: Roller lever (metal lever, bearing roller)
2G:Adjustable roller lever, form lock (metal lever, resin roller)
2H: Adjustable roller lever, form lock (metal lever, rubber roller)
31: Top plunger
32: Top roller plunger
62: One-way roller arm lever (horizontal)
72: One-way roller arm lever (vertical)
80: Cat whisker
87: Plastic rod
RE:Fork lever lock (right operation)
LE: Fork lever lock (left operation)

## Ordering Information

## List of Models

## Switches with Two Contacts

| Actuator | Conduit size |  | Built-in switch mechanism |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1NC/1NO(Snap-action) |  | 2NC(Snap-action) |  | 1NC/1NO (Slow-action) |  | 2NC(Slow-action) |  |
|  |  |  | Direct opening | Model | Direct opening | Model | Direct opening | Model | Direct opening | Model |
| Roller lever (resin lever, resin roller) | 1-conduit | Pg13.5 | $\Theta$ | D4N-1120 | $\Theta$ | D4N-1220 | $\Theta$ | D4N-1A20 | $\Theta$ | D4N-1B20 |
|  |  | G1/2 |  | D4N-2120 |  | D4N-2220 |  | D4N-2A20 |  | D4N-2B20 |
|  |  | 1/2-14NPT |  | D4N-3120 |  | D4N-3220 |  | D4N-3A20 |  | D4N-3B20 |
|  |  | M20 |  | D4N-4120 |  | D4N-4220 |  | D4N-4A20 |  | D4N-4B20 |
|  |  | M12 connector |  | D4N-9120 |  | D4N-9220 |  | D4N-9A20 |  | D4N-9B20 |
|  | 2-conduit | Pg13.5 | $\Theta$ | D4N-5120 | $\Theta$ | D4N-5220 | $\Theta$ | D4N-5A20 | $\Theta$ | D4N-5B20 |
|  |  | G1/2 |  | D4N-6120 |  | D4N-6220 |  | D4N-6A20 |  | D4N-6B20 |
|  |  | M20 |  | D4N-8120 |  | D4N-8220 |  | D4N-8A20 |  | D4N-8B20 |
| Roller lever (metal lever, resin roller) | 1-conduit | Pg13.5 | $\Theta$ | D4N-1122 | $\Theta$ | D4N-1222 | $\Theta$ | D4N-1A22 | $\Theta$ | D4N-1B22 |
|  |  | G1/2 |  | D4N-2122 |  | D4N-2222 |  | D4N-2A22 |  | D4N-2B22 |
|  |  | 1/2-14NPT |  | D4N-3122 |  | D4N-3222 |  | D4N-3A22 |  | D4N-3B22 |
|  |  | M20 |  | D4N-4122 |  | D4N-4222 |  | D4N-4A22 |  | D4N-4B22 |
|  |  | M12 connector |  | D4N-9122 |  | D4N-9222 |  | D4N-9A22 |  | D4N-9B22 |
|  | 2-conduit | Pg13.5 | $\Theta$ | D4N-5122 | $\Theta$ | D4N-5222 | $\Theta$ | D4N-5A22 | $\Theta$ | D4N-5B22 |
|  |  | G1/2 |  | D4N-6122 |  | D4N-6222 |  | D4N-6A22 |  | D4N-6B22 |
|  |  | M20 |  | D4N-8122 |  | D4N-8222 |  | D4N-8A22 |  | D4N-8B22 |
| Roller lever (metal lever, metal roller) | 1-conduit | Pg13.5 | $\Theta$ | D4N-1125 | $\Theta$ | D4N-1225 | $\Theta$ | D4N-1A25 | $\Theta$ | D4N-1B25 |
|  |  | G1/2 |  | D4N-2125 |  | D4N-2225 |  | D4N-2A25 |  | D4N-2B25 |
|  |  | 1/2-14NPT |  | D4N-3125 |  | D4N-3225 |  | D4N-3A25 |  | D4N-3B25 |
|  |  | M20 |  | D4N-4125 |  | D4N-4225 |  | D4N-4A25 |  | D4N-4B25 |
|  |  | M12 connector |  | D4N-9125 |  | D4N-9225 |  | D4N-9A25 |  | D4N-9B25 |
| Roller lever (metal lever, bearing roller) | 1-conduit | Pg13.5 | $\Theta$ | D4N-1126 | $\Theta$ | D4N-1226 | $\Theta$ | D4N-1A26 | $\Theta$ | D4N-1B26 |
|  |  | G1/2 |  | D4N-2126 |  | D4N-2226 |  | D4N-2A26 |  | D4N-2B26 |
|  |  | 1/2-14NPT |  | D4N-3126 |  | D4N-3226 |  | D4N-3A26 |  | D4N-3B26 |
|  |  | M20 |  | D4N-4126 |  | D4N-4226 |  | D4N-4A26 |  | D4N-4B26 |
|  |  | M12 connector |  | D4N-9126 |  | D4N-9226 |  | D4N-9A26 |  | D4N-9B26 |
| Plunger | 1-conduit | Pg13.5 | $\Theta$ | D4N-1131 | $\Theta$ | D4N-1231 | $\Theta$ | D4N-1A31 | $\Theta$ | D4N-1B31 |
|  |  | G1/2 |  | D4N-2131 |  | D4N-2231 |  | D4N-2A31 |  | D4N-2B31 |
|  |  | 1/2-14NPT |  | D4N-3131 |  | D4N-3231 |  | D4N-3A31 |  | D4N-3B31 |
|  |  | M20 |  | D4N-4131 |  | D4N-4231 |  | D4N-4A31 |  | D4N-4B31 |
|  |  | M12 connector |  | D4N-9131 |  | D4N-9231 |  | D4N-9A31 |  | D4N-9B31 |
|  | 2-conduit | Pg13.5 | $\Theta$ | D4N-5131 | $\Theta$ | D4N-5231 | $\Theta$ | D4N-5A31 | $\Theta$ | D4N-5B31 |
|  |  | G1/2 |  | D4N-6131 |  | D4N-6231 |  | D4N-6A31 |  | D4N-6B31 |
|  |  | M20 |  | D4N-8131 |  | D4N-8231 |  | D4N-8A31 |  | D4N-8B31 |
| Roller plunger | 1-conduit | Pg13.5 | $\Theta$ | D4N-1132 | $\Theta$ | D4N-1232 | $\Theta$ | D4N-1A32 | $\Theta$ | D4N-1B32 |
|  |  | G1/2 |  | D4N-2132 |  | D4N-2232 |  | D4N-2A32 |  | D4N-2B32 |
|  |  | 1/2-14NPT |  | D4N-3132 |  | D4N-3232 |  | D4N-3A32 |  | D4N-3B32 |
|  |  | M20 |  | D4N-4132 |  | D4N-4232 |  | D4N-4A32 |  | D4N-4B32 |
|  |  | M12 connector |  | D4N-9132 |  | D4N-9232 |  | D4N-9A32 |  | D4N-9B32 |
|  | 2-conduit | Pg13.5 | $\Theta$ | D4N-5132 | $\Theta$ | D4N-5232 | $\Theta$ | D4N-5A32 | $\Theta$ | D4N-5B32 |
|  |  | G1/2 |  | D4N-6132 |  | D4N-6232 |  | D4N-6A32 |  | D4N-6B32 |
|  |  | M20 |  | D4N-8132 |  | D4N-8232 |  | D4N-8A32 |  | D4N-8B32 |



Note: It is recommended that M20 be used for Switches to be exported to Europe and 1/2-14NPT be used for Switches to be exported to North American countries.

## Switches with Three Contacts and MBB Contacts

| Actuator | Conduit size |  | Built-in switch mechanism |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 2NC/1NO (Slow-action) |  | 3NC(Slow-action) |  | 1NC/1NO MBB (Slow-action) |  | 2NC/1NO MBB (Slow-action) |  |
|  |  |  | Direct opening | Model | Direct opening | Model | Direct opening | Model | Direct opening | Model |
| Roller lever (resin lever, resin roller) | 1-conduit | Pg13.5 | $\Theta$ | D4N-1C20 | $\Theta$ | D4N-1D20 | $\Theta$ | D4N-1E20 | $\Theta$ | D4N-1F20 |
|  |  | G1/2 |  | D4N-2C20 |  | D4N-2D20 |  | D4N-2E20 |  | D4N-2F20 |
|  |  | 1/2-14NPT |  | D4N-3C20 |  | D4N-3D20 |  | D4N-3E20 |  | D4N-3F20 |
|  |  | M20 |  | D4N-4C20 |  | D4N-4D20 |  | D4N-4E20 |  | D4N-4F20 |
|  |  | M12 connector |  | --- |  | --- |  | D4N-9E20 |  | --- |
|  | 2-conduit | Pg13.5 | $\Theta$ | D4N-5C20 | $\Theta$ | D4N-5D20 | $\Theta$ | D4N-5E20 | $\Theta$ | D4N-5F20 |
|  |  | G1/2 |  | D4N-6C20 |  | D4N-6D20 |  | D4N-6E20 |  | D4N-6F20 |
|  |  | M20 |  | D4N-8C20 |  | D4N-8D20 |  | D4N-8E20 |  | D4N-8F20 |




Note: It is recommended that M20 be used for Switches to be exported to Europe and 1/2-14NPT be used for Switches to be exported to North American countries.

## General-purpose Switches with Two Contacts

| Actuator | Conduit size |  | Built-in switch mechanism |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1NC/1NO(Snap-action) |  | 2NC(Snap-action) |  | 1NC/1NO (Slow-action) |  | 2NC(Slow-action) |  |
|  |  |  | Direct opening | Model | Direct opening | Model | Direct opening | Model | Direct opening | Model |
| Fork lever lock (right operation) | 1-conduit | G1/2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | D4N-2ARE | --- | D4N-2BRE |
|  |  | 1/2-14NPT |  |  |  |  |  | D4N-3ARE |  | D4N-3BRE |
|  |  | M20 |  |  |  |  |  | D4N-4ARE |  | D4N-4BRE |
|  | 2-conduit | G1/2 | --- |  | --- |  | --- | D4N-6ARE | --- | D4N-6BRE |
|  |  | M20 |  |  |  |  |  | D4N-8ARE |  | D4N-8BRE |
| Fork lever lock (left operation) | 1-conduit | G1/2 | --- |  | --- |  | --- | D4N-2ALE | --- | D4N-2BLE |
|  |  | 1/2-14NPT |  |  |  |  |  | D4N-3ALE |  | D4N-3BLE |
| Q |  | M20 |  |  |  |  |  | D4N-4ALE |  | D4N-4BLE |
|  | 2-conduit | G1/2 | --- |  | --- |  | --- | D4N-6ALE | --- | D4N-6BLE |
|  |  | M20 |  |  |  |  |  | D4N-8ALE |  | D4N-8BLE |
| Cat whisker | 1-conduit | G1/2 | --- | D4N-2180 | --- | D4N-2280 | --- | --- | --- | D4N-2B80 |
|  |  | 1/2-14NPT |  | D4N-3180 |  | D4N-3280 |  |  |  | D4N-3B80 |
|  |  | M20 |  | D4N-4180 |  | D4N-4280 |  |  |  | D4N-4B80 |
|  | 2-conduit | G1/2 | --- | D4N-6180 | --- | D4N-6280 | --- |  | --- | D4N-6B80 |
|  |  | M20 |  | D4N-8180 |  | D4N-8280 |  |  |  | D4N-8B80 |
| Plastic rod | 1-conduit | G1/2 | --- | D4N-2187 | --- | D4N-2287 | --- |  | --- | D4N-2B87 |
|  |  | 1/2-14NPT |  | D4N-3187 |  | D4N-3287 |  |  |  | D4N-3B87 |
|  |  | M20 |  | D4N-4187 |  | D4N-4287 |  |  |  | D4N-4B87 |
|  | 2-conduit | G1/2 | --- | D4N-6187 | --- | D4N-6287 | --- |  | --- | D4N-6B87 |
|  |  | M20 |  | D4N-8187 |  | D4N-8287 |  |  |  | D4N-8B87 |

Note: 1. It is recommended that M20 be used for Switches to be exported to Europe and 1/2-14NPT be used for Switches to be exported to North American countries.
2. Mechanically speaking, these models are basic limit switches.

General-purpose Switches with Three Contacts and MBB Contacts

| Actuator | Conduit size |  | Built-in switch mechanism |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Direct } \\ \text { opening } \end{array}$ | 2NC/1NO (Slow-action) | Direct opening | 3NC (Slow-action) | Direct opening | 1NC/1NO MBB (Slow-action) | Direct opening | 2NC/1NO MBB (Slow-action) |
| Fork lever lock (right operation) | 1-conduit | G1/2 | --- | D4N-2CRE | --- | D4N-2DRE | --- | D4N-2ERE | --- | D4N-2FRE |
|  |  | 1/2-14NPT |  | D4N-3CRE |  | D4N-3DRE |  | D4N-3ERE |  | D4N-3FRE |
|  |  | M20 |  | D4N-4CRE |  | D4N-4DRE |  | D4N-4ERE |  | D4N-4FRE |
|  | 2-conduit | G1/2 | --- | D4N-6CRE | --- | D4N-6DRE | --- | D4N-6ERE | --- | D4N-6FRE |
|  |  | M20 |  | D4N-8CRE |  | D4N-8DRE |  | D4N-8ERE |  | D4N-8FRE |
| Fork lever lock (left operation) | 1-conduit | G1/2 | --- | D4N-2CLE | --- | D4N-2DLE | --- | D4N-2ELE | --- | D4N-2FLE |
|  |  | 1/2-14NPT |  | D4N-3CLE |  | D4N-3DLE |  | D4N-3ELE |  | D4N-3FLE |
|  |  | M20 |  | D4N-4CLE |  | D4N-4DLE |  | D4N-4ELE |  | D4N-4FLE |
|  | 2-conduit | G1/2 | --- | D4N-6CLE | --- | D4N-6DLE | --- | D4N-6ELE | --- | D4N-6FLE |
|  |  | M20 |  | D4N-8CLE |  | D4N-8DLE |  | D4N-8ELE |  | D4N-8FLE |
| Cat whisker | 1-conduit | G1/2 | --- | --- | --- | D4N-2D80 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 1/2-14NPT |  |  |  | D4N-3D80 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | M20 |  |  |  | D4N-4D80 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2-conduit | G1/2 | --- |  | --- | D4N-6D80 | --- |  | --- |  |
|  |  | M20 |  |  |  | D4N-8D80 |  |  |  |  |
| Plastic rod | 1-conduit | G1/2 | --- |  | --- | D4N-2D87 | --- |  | --- |  |
|  |  | 1/2-14NPT |  |  |  | D4N-3D87 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | M20 |  |  |  | D4N-4D87 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2-conduit | G1/2 | --- |  | --- | D4N-6D87 | --- |  | --- |  |
|  |  | M20 |  |  |  | D4N-8D87 |  |  |  |  |

Note: 1. It is recommended that M20 be used for Switches to be exported to Europe and $1 / 2-14$ NPT be used for Switches to be exported to North American countries.
2. Mechanically speaking, these models are basic limit switches.

## Specifications

## Standards and EC Directives

- Conforms to the following EC Directives:

Machinery Directive
Low Voltage Directive
EN50047
EN60204-1
EN1088
GS-ET-15

## Certified Standards

| Certification <br> body | Standard | File No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TÜV Product <br> Service | EN60947-5-1 <br> (certified direct opening) | (See note 1.) |
| UL (See note 2.) | UL508, CSA C22.2 No.14 | E76675 |
| CCC (CQC) | GB14048.5 | 2004010305105973 |

Note: 1. Consult your OMRON representative for details.
2. Certification for CSA C22.2 No. 14 is authorized by the UL mark.
3. Ask your OMRON representative for information on certified models.

## Certified Standard Ratings

TÜV (EN60947-5-1), CCC (GB14048.5)

| ItemUtilization <br> category | AC-15 | DC-13 |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Rated operating current $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{e}}\right)$ | 3 A | 0.27 A |
| Rated operating voltage $\left(\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{e}}\right)$ | 240 V | 250 V |

Note: Use a 10-A fuse type gI or gG that conforms to IEC269 as a short-circuit protection device. This fuse is not built into the Switch.

## UL/CSA (UL508, CSA C22.2 No. 14)

A300

| Rated <br> voltage | Carry current | Current |  | Volt-amperes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| 120 VAC | 10 A | 60 A | 6 A | $7,200 \mathrm{VA}$ | 720 VA |
| 240 VAC |  | 30 A | 3 A |  |  |

Q300

| Rated <br> voltage | Carry current | Current |  | Volt-amperes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| 125 VDC | 2.5 A | 0.55 A | 0.55 A | 69 VA | 69 VA |
| 250 VDC |  | 0.27 A | 0.27 A |  |  |

## Characteristics

| Degree of protection (See note 3.) |  | IP67 (EN60947-5-1) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Durability (See note 4.) | Mechanical | 15,000,000 operations min. (See note 7.) |
|  | Electrical | 500,000 operations min. for a resistive load of 3 A at 250 VAC (See note 5.) 300,000 operations min. for a resistive load of 10 A at 250 VAC |
| Operating speed |  | 1 to $500 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{s}$ (D4N-1120) |
| Operating frequency |  | 30 operations/minute max. |
| Contact resistance |  | $25 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. (Initial value) |
| Minimum applicable load (See note 6.) |  | Resistive load of 1 mA at 5 VDC (N-level reference value) |
| Rated insulation voltage ( $U_{i}$ ) |  | 300 V |
| Protection against electric shock |  | Class II (double insulation) |
| Pollution degree (operating environment) |  | Level 3 (EN60947-5-1) |
| Impulse withstand voltage (EN60947-5-1) |  | Between terminals of the same polarity: 2.5 kV |
|  |  | Between terminals of different polarities: 4 kV |
|  |  | Between other terminals and uncharged metallic parts: 6 kV |
| Insulation resistance |  | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega \mathrm{min}$. |
| Contact gap |  | Snap-action: $2 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ min Slow-action: $2 \times 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ min |
| Vibration resistance | Malfunction | 10 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 0.75-\mathrm{mm}$ single amplitude |
| Shock resistance | Destruction | $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. |
|  | Malfunction | $300 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. |
| Conditional short-circuit current |  | 100 A (EN60947-5-1) |
| Rated open thermal current ( Ith ) |  | 10 A (EN60947-5-1) |
| Ambient temperature |  | Operating: $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with no icing |
| Ambient humidity |  | Operating: 95\% max. |
| Weight |  | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { Approx. } 82 \text { g (D4N-1120) } \\ \text { Approx. } 99 \text { g (D4N-5120) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

Note: 1. The above values are initial values.
2. Once a contact has been used to switch a standard load, it cannot be used for a load of a smaller capacity. Doing so may result in roughening of the contact surface and contact reliability may be lost.
3. The degree of protection is tested using the method specified by the standard (EN60947-5-1). Confirm that sealing properties are sufficient for the operating conditions and environment beforehand. Although the switch box is protected from dust or water penetration, do not use the D4N in places where foreign material such as dust, dirt, oil, water, or chemicals may penetrate through the head. Otherwise, premature wear, Switch damage or malfunctioning may occur.
4. The durability is for an ambient temperature of $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and an ambient humidity of $40 \%$ to $70 \%$. For more details, consult your OMRON representative.
5. Do not pass the 3-A, 250-VAC load through more than 2 circuits.
6. This value will vary with the switching frequency, environment, and reliability level. Confirm that correct operation is possible with the actual load beforehand.
7. The mechanical durability of fork lever lock models is $10,000,000$ operations min.

## Connections

Contact Form

| Model | Contact | Contact form |  | Operating pattern |  | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D4N- $\square 1 \square$ | 1NC/1NO (Snapaction) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13-14 \\ & 31-32 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\square 0 \mathrm{~N}$ | Only NC contacts 31-32 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 13-14 and 31-32 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4N- $\square$ 2 $\square$ | 2NC (Snap-action) | ${ }_{31}^{11 \underbrace{\text { Zb }}_{3}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11-12 \\ & 31-32 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\square 0 \mathrm{~N}$ | Only NC contacts 11-12 and 31-32 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-12 and 31-32 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4N- $\square$ A $\square$ | 1NC/1NO (Slowaction) | $\begin{gathered} 11 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11-12 \\ & 33-34 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\square 0 \mathrm{~N}$ | Only NC contacts 11-12 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-12 and 33-34 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4N- $\square$ B $\square$ | 2NC (Slow-action) | ${ }_{31}^{11 \underbrace{\text { Zb }}_{3}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11-12 \\ & 31-32 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\square \mathrm{ON}$ | Only NC contacts 11-12 and 31-32 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-12 and 31-32 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4N- $\square$ C $\square$ | 2NC/1NO (Slowaction) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11-12 \\ & 21-22 \\ & 33-34 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\square \mathrm{ON}$ | Only NC contacts 11-12 and 21-22 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-12, 21-22, and $33-34$ can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4N-■D $\square$ | 3NC (Slow-action) | ce | $\begin{aligned} & 11-12 \\ & 21-22 \\ & 31-32 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\square 0 \mathrm{~N}$ | Only NC contacts 11-12, 21-22, and 31-32 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-12, 21-22, and 31-32 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4N-■ED | 1NC/1NO MBB (Slow-action) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11-12 \\ & 33-34 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\square \mathrm{ON}$ | Only NC contacts 11-12 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-12 and 33-34 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4N- $\square \mathrm{F} \square$ | 2NC/1NO MBB <br> (Slow-action) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11-12 \\ & 21-22 \\ & 33-34 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\square \mathrm{ON}$ | Only NC contacts 11-12 and 21-22 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-12, 21-22 and 33-34 can be used as unlike poles. |

Note: 1. Terminals are numbered according to EN50013 and the contact forms are according to IEC947-5-1.
2. MBB (Make Before Break) contacts have an overlapping structure, so that before the normally closed contact (NC) opens, the normally open contact (NO) closes.

## Operation

## Direct Opening Mechanism

## 1NC/1NO Contact (Slow-action)



## Conforms to EN60947-5-1 Direct Opening Operation $\Theta$

(Only the NC contact side has a direct opening mechanism.)
When contact welding occurs, the contacts are separated from each other by the plunger being pushed in.

## 2NC Contact (Slow-action)



Conforms to EN60947-5-1 Direct Opening Operation $\Theta$
(Both NC contacts have a direct opening mechanism.)

## Nomenclature

■ Structure


Note: M12 connector types are not available for Switches with three contacts.

## Dimensions

## Switches

Note: All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.

## 1-conduit Models



Roller Lever (Metal Lever, Metal Roller)
D4N-1 $\square 25 \quad$ D4N-2 $\square 25$
D4N-3 $\square 25 \quad$ D4N-4 $\square 25$
D4N-9 $\square 25$ (See note 2.) 17.5 dia. $\times 7$


Roller Lever (Metal Lever, Resin Roller)


Roller Lever (Metal Lever, Bearing Roller)
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { D4N-1 } \square 26 & \text { D4N-2 } \square 26 \\ \text { D4N-3 } \square 26 & \text { D4N-4 } \square 26\end{array}$
D4N-9 $\square 26$ (See note 2.)


Note: 1. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.
2. Refer to page 262 for details on M12 connectors.

Snap-action (1NC/1NO) (2NC), Slow-action (2NC) (3NC)

| Model | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D4N- } \square 120 \\ & \text { D4N- } \square \mathbf{2 2 0} \\ & \text { D4N- } \mathbf{B 2 0} \\ & \text { D4N }-\square \mathbf{D 2 0} \end{aligned}$ | D4N- $\square 122$ D4N- $\square 222$ D4N- $\square$ B22 D4N- $\square$ D22 | D4N- $\square 125$ <br> D4N- 225 <br> D4N- <br> D4N <br> D25 | D4N- $\square 126$ D4N- 226 D4N- $\quad$ B26 D4N- D26 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OF max. | 5.0 N |  |  |  |
| RF min. | 0.5 N |  |  |  |
| PT | $18^{\circ}$ to $27^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |
| OT min. | $40^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |
| MD max. <br> (See note 2.) | $14^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |
| OP | --- |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { TT } \\ & \text { (See note 3.) } \end{aligned}$ | $\left(80^{\circ}\right)$ |  |  |  |
| DOT min. (See note 4.) | $50^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |
| DOF min. (See note 4.) | 20 N |  |  |  |

Note: 1. Variation occurs in the simultaneity of contact opening/closing operations of $2 \mathrm{NC}, 2 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$, and 3NC contacts. Check contact operation.
2. Only for snap-action models.
3. Reference value.
4. For safe use, always make sure that the minimum values or greater are provided.

Slow-action (1NC/1NO) (2NC/1NO)

| Model | D4N- $\square$ A20 D4N- C20 D4N- E20 D4N- $\square 20$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D4N- } \square \text { A22 } \\ & \text { D4N- } \quad \text { C22 } \\ & \text { D4N- } \square \text { E22 } \\ & \text { D4N- } \end{aligned}$ | D4N- $\square$ A25 D4N- C25 D4N- E25 D4N- $\square$ F25 | D4N- $\square$ A26 D4N- C26 D4N- E26 D4N- $\square 26$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OF max. | 5.0 N |  |  |  |
| RF min. | 0.5 N |  |  |  |
| PT (See note 1.) | $18^{\circ}$ to $27^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |
| PT (2nd) (See note 2.) | (44 ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |
| PT (See note 3.) | $27.5^{\circ}$ to $36.5^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |
| PT (2nd) (See note 4.) | $\left(18^{\circ}\right)$ |  |  |  |
| OT min. | $40^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |
| OP | --- |  |  |  |
| TT (See note 5.) | (80 ${ }^{\circ}$ ) |  |  |  |
| DOT min. (See note 6.) | $50^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |
| DOF min. (See note 6.) | 20 N |  |  |  |

Note: 1. These PT values are possible when the NC contacts are open (OFF).
2. These PT values are possible when the NO contacts are closed (ON).
3. Only for MBB models.
4. Reference values for MBB models only.
5. Reference values.
6. For safe use, always make sure that the minimum values or greater are provided.

## 1-conduit Models



One-way Roller Arm Lever
(Horizontal)
D4N-1 $\square 62$
D4N-2 $\quad 62$
D4N-3 $\square 62 \quad$ D4N-4 $\square 62$
D4N-9 $\square 62$ (See note 2.)


Roller Plunger
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { R4N-1 } \square 32 & \text { D4N-2 } \square 32 \\ \text { D4N }-3 \square 32 & \text { D4N-4 } \square 32 \\ \text { D4N-9 } \square 32 \text { (See note } 2 .)\end{array}$


One-way Roller Arm Lever
(Vertical)
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { D4N-1 } \square 72 & \text { D4N-2 } \square 72 \\ \text { D4N-3 } \square 72 & \text { D4N-4 } \square 72 \\ \text { D4N-9 } \square 72 \text { (See note } 2 .)\end{array}$


Note: 1. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.
2. Refer to page 262 for details on M12 connectors.

## Snap-action (1NC/1NO) (2NC), Slow-action (2NC) (3NC)

| Model | D4N- $\square 131$ <br> D4N- -231 <br> D4N- <br> D4N <br> D41 | D4N- $\square 132$ D4N- $\square 232$ D4N- $\quad$ B32 D4N- $\square$ D32 | D4N- $\square 162$ D4N- $\square 262$ D4N- $\square$ B6 D4N- $\square \mathbf{D 6 2 ~}$ | D4N- $\square 172$ <br> D4N- $\square 272$ <br> D4N- $\square$ B72 <br> D4N- $\square$ D72 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OF max. | 6.5 N | 6.5 N | 5.0 N | 5.0 N |
| RF min. | 1.5 N | 1.5 N | 0.8 N | 0.8 N |
| PT max. | 2 mm | 2 mm | 4 mm | 4 mm |
| OT min. | 4 mm | 4 mm | 5 mm | 5 mm |
| MD max. (See note 2.) | 1 mm | 1 mm | 1.5 mm | 1.5 mm |
| OP | $\begin{aligned} & 18.2 \\ & \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28.6 \\ & \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $37 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $27 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| TT (See note 3.) | (6 mm) | (6 mm) | (9 mm) | (9 mm) |
| DOT min. (See note 4.) | 3.2 mm | 3.2 mm | 5.8 mm | 4.8 mm |
| DOF min. (See note 4.) | 20 N | 20 N | 20 N | 20 N |

## Slow-action (1NC/1NO) (2NC/1NO)

| Model | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { D4N- } \square \text { A31 } \\ & \text { D4N- } \square \text { C31 } \\ & \text { D4N- E31 } \\ & \text { D4N- } \square \text { F31 } \end{aligned}$ | D4N- $\square$ A32 D4N- C32 D4N- E32 D4N- $\square$ F32 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D4N- } \square \mathbf{A 6 2} \\ & \text { D4N- C62 } \\ & \text { D4N- }- \text { E62 } \\ & \text { D4N- } \end{aligned}$ | D4N- $\square$ A72 <br> D4N- $\square 72$ <br> D4N- $\square 72$ <br> D4N- $\square$ F72 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OF max. | 6.5 N | 6.5 N | 5.0 N | 5.0 N |
| RF min. | 1.5 N | 1.5 N | 0.8 N | 0.8 N |
| PT max. (See note 1.) | 2 mm | 2 mm | 4 mm | 4 mm |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { PT (2nd) } \\ \text { (See note 2.) } \end{gathered}$ | (2.9 mm) | (2.9 mm) | (5.2 mm) | (4.3 mm) |
| PT max. (See note 3.) | 2.8 mm | 2.8 mm | 4 mm | 4 mm |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { PT (2nd) } \\ \text { (See note 4.) } \end{gathered}$ | (1 mm) | (1 mm) | (1.5 mm) | (1.5 mm) |
| OT min. | 4 mm | 4 mm | 5 mm | 5 mm |
| OP | $\begin{aligned} & 18.2 \\ & \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28.6 \\ & \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $37 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $27 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| OP (See note 5.) | $\begin{aligned} & 17.4 \\ & \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $28 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $36 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.1 \\ & \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { TT } \\ \text { (See note 6.) } \end{gathered}$ | (6 mm) | (6 mm) | (9 mm) | (9 mm) |
| DOT min. (See note 7.) | 3.2 mm | 3.2 mm | 5.8 mm | 4.8 mm |
| DOF min. (See note 7.) | 20 N | 20 N | 20 N | 20 N |

Note: 1. Variation occurs in the simultaneity of contact opening/ closing operations of $2 \mathrm{NC}, 2 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$, and 3 NC contacts. Check contact operation.
2. Only for snap-action models.
3. Reference value.
4. For safe use, always make sure that the minimum values or greater are provided.

Note: 1. These PT values are possible when the NC contacts are open (OFF).
2. These PT values are possible when the NO contacts are closed (ON).
3. Only for MBB models.
4. Reference values for MBB models.
5. Only for MBB models.
6. Reference value.
7. For safe use, always make sure that the minimum values or greater are provided.

## 1-conduit Models

Adjustable Roller Lever, Form Lock
(with Metal Lever, Resin Roller)


Adjustable Roller Lever, Form Lock
(with Metal Lever, Rubber Roller)


Note: 1. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.
2. Refer to following diagrams for details on M12 connectors.

## Snap-action (1NC/1NO) (2NC), Slow-action (2NC) (3NC)

| Model | D4N- -12 H D4N- 22 H D4N- D4N $-\square 2 H$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { D4N-D12G } \\ \text { D4N-D2G } \\ \text { D4N-D2G } \\ \text { D4N-D2G } \\ \text { (See note 2.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OF max. | 4.5 N |  |
| RF min. | 0.4 N |  |
| PT | $18^{\circ}$ to $27^{\circ}$ |  |
| OT min. | $40^{\circ}$ |  |
| MD max. (See note 3.) | $14^{\circ}$ |  |
| OP | --- |  |
| TT (See note 4.) | (80 ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |
| DOT min. (See note 5.) | $50^{\circ}$ |  |
| DOF min. (See note 5.) | 20 N |  |

Note: 1. Variation occurs in the simultaneity of contact opening/ closing operations of 2NC, 2NC/1NO, and 3NC contacts. Check contact operation.
2. The operating characteristics of these Switches were measured with the roller lever set at 32 mm .
3. Only for snap-action models.
4. Reference value.
5. For safe use, always make sure that the minimum values or greater are provided.

## Slow-action (1NC/1NO) (2NC/1NO)

| Model | D4N- $\square$ A2H D4N- $\square$ C2H D4N- E2H D4N- - F2H | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D4N- } \square \text { A2G } \\ & \text { D4N- } \square \text { C2G } \\ & \text { D4N- } \square \text { E2G } \\ & \text { D4N- F2G } \\ & \text { (See note 1.) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OF max. | 4.5 N |  |
| RF min. | 0.4 N |  |
| PT (See note 2.) | $18^{\circ}$ to $27^{\circ}$ |  |
| PT (2nd) (See note 3.) | (44 ${ }^{\circ}$ ) |  |
| PT (See note 4.) | $27.5^{\circ}$ to $36.5^{\circ}$ |  |
| PT (2nd) (See note 5.) | $\left(18^{\circ}\right)$ |  |
| OT min. | $40^{\circ}$ |  |
| OP | --- |  |
| TT (See note 6.) | $\left(80^{\circ}\right)$ |  |
| DOT min. | $50^{\circ}$ |  |
| DOF min. (See note 7.) | 20 N |  |

Note: 1. The operating characteristics of these Switches were measured with the roller lever set at 32 mm .
2. This PT value is possible when the NC contacts are open (OFF).
3. This PT value is possible when the NO contacts are closed (ON).
4. Only for MBB models.
5. Reference value for MBB models only.
6. Reference value.
7. For safe use, always make sure that the minimum values or greater are provided.

## 1-conduit M12 Connector

D4N-9


## 1-conduit Models



Cat Whisker
D4N-1 $\square 80 \quad$ D4N-2 $\square 80$
D4N-3 $\square 80 \quad$ D4N-4 $\square 80$


Fork Lever Lock
(Left Operation)
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { D4N-1 } \square L E & \text { D4N-2 } \square \text { LE } \\ \text { D4N-3 } \square \text { LE } & \text { D4N-4 } \square \text { LE }\end{array}$


Plastic Rod
D4N-1 $\square 87 \quad$ D4N-2 $\square 87$
D4N-3 $\square 87 \quad$ D4N-4 $\square 87$


Note: 1. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.
2. The usable range for stainless steel wires and resin rods is 35 mm max. from the end with a total travel of 70 mm max.

## Slow-action (1NC/1NO) (2NC/1NO) (2NC) (3NC)

| Model | D4N- $\square \square$ RE | D4N- $\square \square$ LE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Force necessary to reverse <br> the direction of the lever: <br> max. | 6.4 N | 6.4 N |
| Movement until the lever <br> reverses | $55 \pm 10^{\circ}$ | $55 \pm 10^{\circ}$ |
| Movement until switch <br> operation (NC) | $6.5^{\circ}$ <br> (MBB: $\left.10^{\circ}\right)$ | $6.5^{\circ}$ <br> $\left(\mathrm{MBB}: 10^{\circ}\right)$ |
| Movement until switch <br> operation (NO) | $18.5^{\circ}$ <br> $\left(\mathrm{MBB}: 5^{\circ}\right)$ | $18.5^{\circ}$ <br> $\left(\mathrm{MBB}: 5^{\circ}\right)$ |

Note: Variation occurs in the simultaneity of contact opening/closing operations of 2NC, 2NC/1NO, and 3NC contacts. Check contact operation.

Snap-action (1NC/1NO) (2NC), Slow-action (2NC) (3NC)

| Model | D4N- $\square \square 80$ | D4N- $\square \square 87$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 1.5 N | 1.5 N |
| PT max. | $15^{\circ}$ | $15^{\circ}$ |

## 2-conduit Models

Roller Lever (Resin Lever, Resin Roller)


Plunger
D4N-5 $\square 31$
D4N-6 $\square 31$
D4N-8 $\square 31$


Roller Plunger
D4N-5 $\square 32$
D4N-6 $\square 32$


D4N-5 $\square 22$
D4N-
D4N-6 $\square 22$


Note: Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

Snap-action (1NC/1NO) (2NC), Slow-action (2NC) (3NC)

| Model | D4N- $\square 120$ D4N- $\square 220$ D4N- $\quad$ B20 D4N- $\square \mathbf{D 2 0}$ | D4N- $\square 122$ D4N- 222 D4N- $\square$ B22 D4N- $\square \mathbf{D 2 2}$ | D4N- $\square 131$ D4N- $\square 231$ D4N- B31 D4N- $\square$ D31 | D4N- $\square 132$ D4N- $\mathbf{D}^{232}$ D4N $-\square$ B32 D4N- $\square \mathbf{D 3 2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OF max. | 5 N | 5 N | 6.5 N | 6.5 N |
| RF min. | 0.5 N | 0.5 N | 1.5 N | 1.5 N |
| PT | $18^{\circ}$ to $27^{\circ}$ | $18^{\circ}$ to $27^{\circ}$ | 2 mm | 2 mm |
| OT min. | $40^{\circ}$ | $40^{\circ}$ | 4 mm | 4 mm |
| MD max. (See note 2.) | $14^{\circ}$ | $14^{\circ}$ | 1 mm | 1 mm |
| OP | --- | --- | $18 \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28.2 \\ & \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ |
| TT (See note 3.) | (80 ${ }^{\circ}$ ) | (80 ${ }^{\circ}$ ) | (6 mm) | (6 mm) |
| DOT min. (See note 4.) | $50^{\circ}$ | $50^{\circ}$ | 3.2 mm | 3.2 mm |
| DOF min. (See note 4.) | 20 N | 20 N | 20 N | 20 N |

Note: 1. Variation occurs in the simultaneity of contact opening/closing operations of 2NC, 2NC/1NO, and 3NC contacts. Check contact operation.
2. Only for snap-action models.
3. Reference value.
4. For safe use, always make sure that the minimum values or greater are provided.

## Slow-action (1NC/1NO) (2NC/1NO)

| Model | D4N- $\square$ A20 D4N- $\quad$ C20 D4N- D4N $-\square$ F20 | D4N- $\square$ A22 D4N- C22 D4N- $-\square$ E22 D4N- | D4N- $\square$ A31 D4N- $\square$ C31 D4N- $\square$ E31 D4N- $\square$ F31 | D4N- $\square$ A32 D4N- C32 D4N- $-\square$ E32 D4N- $\square$ F32 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OF max. | 5 N | 5 N | 6.5 N | 6.5 N |
| RF min. | 0.5 N | 0.5 N | 1.5 N | 1.5 N |
| PT <br> (See note 1.) | $18^{\circ}$ to $27^{\circ}$ | $18^{\circ}$ to $27^{\circ}$ | 2 mm | 2 mm |
| PT (2nd) <br> (See note 2.) | (44 ${ }^{\circ}$ ) | (44 ${ }^{\circ}$ ) | (2.9 mm) | (2.9 mm) |
| PT <br> (See note 3.) | $27.5^{\circ}$ to $36.5^{\circ}$ | $27.5^{\circ}$ to $36.5^{\circ}$ | 2.8 mm | 2.8 mm |
| PT (2nd) (See note 4.) | (18 ${ }^{\circ}$ | $\left(18^{\circ}\right)$ | (1 mm) | (1 mm) |
| OT min. | $40^{\circ}$ | $40^{\circ}$ | 4 mm | 4 mm |
| OP | --- | -- | $18 \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28.2 \\ & \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ |
| OP <br> (See note 5.) | --- | --- | $\begin{aligned} & 17.4 \\ & \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $28 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| TT (See note 6.) | (80 ${ }^{\circ}$ ) | (80 ${ }^{\circ}$ ) | (6 mm) | (6 mm) |
| DOT min. (See note 7.) | $50^{\circ}$ | $50^{\circ}$ | 3.2 mm | 3.2 mm |
| DOF min. <br> (See note 7.) | 20 N | 20 N | 20 N | 20 N |

Note: 1. This PT value is possible when the NC contacts are open (OFF).
2. This PT value is possible when the NO contacts are closed (ON).
3. Only for MBB models.
4. Reference value for MBB models.
5. Only for MBB models.
6. Reference value.
7. For safe use, always make sure that the minimum values or greater are provided.

## 2-conduit Models

## One-way Roller Arm Lever



One-way Roller Arm Lever


Adjustable Roller Lever, Form Lock


Note: Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

## Snap-action (1NC/1NO) (2NC), Slow-action (2NC) (3NC)

| Model | D4N- $\square 162$ D4N- $\mathbf{2 6 2}$ D4N- 662 D4N- - D62 | D4N- $\square 172$ D4N- 272 D4N $-\square$ B72 D4N- $\square$ D72 | $\begin{gathered} \text { D4N- 12G } \\ \text { D4N- 22G } \\ \text { D4N- B2G } \\ \text { D4N- D2G } \\ \text { (See note 2.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { D4N- } \square 12 \mathrm{H} \\ \text { D4N- } \square 22 \mathrm{H} \\ \text { D4N- }-\square \mathbf{B 2 H} \\ \text { D4N- }-\mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{H} \\ \text { (See note 3.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OF max. | 5.0 N | 5.0 N | 4.5 N | 4.5 N |
| RF min. | 0.8 N | 0.8 N | 0.4 N | 0.4 N |
| PT max. | 4 mm | 4 mm | $18^{\circ}$ to $27^{\circ}$ | $18^{\circ}$ to $27^{\circ}$ |
| OT min. | 5 mm | 5 mm | $40^{\circ}$ | $40^{\circ}$ |
| MD max. (See note 4.) | 1.5 mm | 1.5 mm | $14^{\circ}$ | $14^{\circ}$ |
| OP | $37 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $27 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | --- | --- |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { TT } \\ & \text { (See note 5.) } \end{aligned}$ | (9 mm) | (9 mm) | (70 $)$ | (70 $)$ |
| DOT min. (See note 6.) | 5.8 mm | 4.8 mm | $50^{\circ}$ | $50^{\circ}$ |
| DOF min. (See note 6.) | 20 N | 20 N | 20 N | 20 N |

Note: 1. Variation occurs in the simultaneity of contact opening/closing operations of $2 \mathrm{NC}, 2 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$, and 3NC contacts. Check contact operation.
2. The operating characteristics of these Switches were measured with the roller lever set at 30 mm .
3. The operating characteristics of these Switches were measured with the roller lever set at 31 mm .
4. Only for snap-action models.
5. Reference value.
6. For safe use, always make sure that the minimum values or greater are provided.

Slow-action (1NC/1NO) (2NC/1NO)

| Model | D4N- $\square$ A62 D4N- 662 D4N- D4N DF62 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D4N- } \square \text { A72 } \\ & \text { D4N- C72 } \\ & \text { D4N- } \square \text { E72 } \\ & \text { D4N- } \square \text { F72 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { D4N- } \square \text { A2G } \\ \text { D4N- C2G } \\ \text { D4N- E2G } \\ \text { D4N- F2G } \\ \text { (See note 1.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { D4N- } \square \text { A2H } \\ & \text { D4N- } \quad \text { C2H } \\ & \text { D4N- } \square 2 H \\ & \text { D4N- } \square \text { F2H } \\ & \text { (See note 2.) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OF max. | 5.0 N | 5.0 N | 4.5 N | 4.5 N |
| RF min. | 0.8 N | 0.8 N | 0.4 N | 0.4 N |
| PT max. (See note 3.) | 4 mm | 4 mm | $18^{\circ}$ to $27^{\circ}$ | $18^{\circ}$ to $27^{\circ}$ |
| PT (2nd) (See note 4.) | (5.2 mm) | (4.3 mm) | (44 ${ }^{\circ}$ ) | (44 ${ }^{\circ}$ ) |
| PT max. (See note 5.) | 4 mm | 4 mm | $27.5^{\circ}$ to $36.5^{\circ}$ | $27.5^{\circ}$ to $36.5^{\circ}$ |
| PT (2nd) (See note 6.) | (1.5 mm) | (1.5 mm) | (18) | (189) |
| OT min. | 5 mm | 5 mm | $40^{\circ}$ | $40^{\circ}$ |
| OP | $37 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $27 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | --- | --- |
| OP (See note 7.) | $36 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $26.1 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | --- | --- |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { TT } \\ \text { (See note 8.) } \end{array}$ | (9 mm) | (9 mm) | $\left(70^{\circ}\right)$ | (70 ${ }^{\circ}$ ) |
| DOT min. (See note 9.) | 5.8 mm | 4.8 mm | $50^{\circ}$ | $50^{\circ}$ |
| DOF min. (See note 9.) | 20 N | 20 N | 20 N | 20 N |

Note: 1. The operating characteristics of these Switches were measured with the roller lever set at 30 mm
2. The operating characteristics of these Switches were measured with the roller lever set at 31 mm .
3. This PT value is possible when the NC contacts are open (OFF).
4. This PT value is possible when the NO contacts are closed (ON).
5. Only for MBB models.
6. Reference value for MBB models only.
7. Only for MBB models.
8. Reference value.
9. For safe use, always make sure that the minimum values or greater are provided.

## 2-conduit Models



Note: 1. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.
2. The usable range for stainless steel wires and resin rods is 35 mm max. from the end with a total travel of 70 mm max.

Slow-action (1NC/1NO) (2NC), Slow-action (2NC) (3NC)

| Model | D4N- $\square \square$ RE | D4N- $\square \square$ LE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Force necessary to reverse the <br> direction of the lever: max. | 6.4 N | 6.4 N |
| Movement until the lever <br> reverses | $55 \pm 10^{\circ}$ | $55 \pm 10^{\circ}$ |
| Movement until switch operation <br> (NC) | $\left(6.5^{\circ}\right)$ | $\left(6.5^{\circ}\right)$ <br> $\left(\right.$ MBB: $\left.10^{\circ}\right)$ |
| Movement until switch operation <br> (NO) | $\left(18.5^{\circ}\right)$ | $\left.18.5^{\circ}\right)$ <br> $\left(\right.$ MBB: $\left.5^{\circ}\right)$ |

Note: Variation occurs in the simultaneity of contact opening/closing operations of 2NC, 2NC/1NO, and 3NC contacts. Check contact operation.

Snap-action (1NC/1NO), Slow-action (2NC) (3NC)

| Model | D4N- $\square \mathbf{8 0}$ | D4N- $\square \square 87$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 1.5 N | 1.5 N |
| PT max. | $15^{\circ}$ | $15^{\circ}$ |

## Levers

Refer to the following for the angles and positions of the watchdogs (source: EN50047.)

Roller Lever
(D4N- $\square$ 20)

Sealed Plunger
(D4N- $\square 31$ )


One-way Roller Arm Lever (Horizontal)
(D4N- $\square \square 62)$


Fork Lever Lock
(Right Operation)
(D4N- $\square$ RE)


Adjustable Roller Lever, Form Lock (with Metal Lever, Resin Roller) (D4N- $\square \square 2 G)$ (Reference Values)

Adjustable Roller Lever, Form Lock (with Metal Lever, Rubber Roller) (D4N- $\square \mathbf{D} 2 \mathrm{H}$ ) (Reference Values)


Roller Plunger
(D4N- $\square$ 32)


One-way Roller Arm Lever (Vertical) (Reference Values) (D4N- $\square \square 72$ )


Fork Lever Lock
(Left Operation)
(D4N-D $\square$ LE)


Note: Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

## Safety Precautions

Refer to the "Precautions for All Safety Switches" on page 240 and "Precautions for All Safety Limit Switches" on page 247.


## Precautions for Safe Use

- Do not drop the Switch. Doing so may result in the Switch not performing to its full capacity.
- Do not attempt to disassemble or modify the Switch. Doing so may cause the Switch to malfunction.
- Do not use the Switch where explosive gas or flammable gas may be present.
- Do not use the Switch submerged in oil or water, or in locations continuously subject to splashes of oil or water. Doing so may result in oil or water entering the Switch interior. (The IP67 degree of protection specification for the Switch refers to water penetration while the Switch is submersed in water for a specified period of time.)
- Protect the head from foreign material. Subjecting the head to foreign material may result in premature wear or damage to the Switch. Although the switch body is protected from penetration by dust or water, the head is not protected from penetration by minute particles or water.
- Turn the power OFF before wiring. Not doing so may result in electric shock.
- Install the cover after wiring. Not doing so may result in electric shock.
- Connect a fuse to the Switch in series to protect the Switch from short-circuit damage. Use a fuse with a breaking current 1.5 to 2 times larger than the rated current. To conform to EN ratings, use an IEC60269-compliant 10-A fuse type gI or gG.
- Do not switch circuits for two or more standard loads (250 VAC, 3 A) at the same time. Doing so may adversely affect insulation performance.
- The durability of the Switch is greatly affected by operating conditions. Evaluate the Switch under actual working conditions before permanent installation and use within a number of switching operations that will not adversely affect the Switch's performance.
- Be sure to indicate in the machine manufacturer's instruction manual that the user must not attempt to repair or maintain the Switch and must contact the machine manufacturer for any repairs or maintenance.
- Check the Switches before use and inspect regularly, replacing them when necessary. If a Switch is kept pressed for an extended period of time, the components may deteriorate quickly, and the Switch may not release.


## ■ Precautions for Correct Use

## Environment

- The Switch is intended for indoor use only.
- Do not use the Switch outdoors. Doing so may cause the Switch to malfunction.
- Do not use the Switch where corrosive gases (e.g., $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{SO}_{2}, \mathrm{NH}_{3}$, $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}, \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ ) are present or in locations subject to high temperature and humidity. Doing so may result in damage to the Switch caused by contact failure or corrosion.
- Do not use the Switches in the following locations.
- Locations subject to severe temperature changes
- Locations subject to high temperatures or condensation
- Locations subject to severe vibration
- Locations where the interior of the Protective Door may come into direct contact with cutting chips, metal filings, oil, or chemicals
- Locations where the Switch may come into contact with thinner or detergents


## Mounting Method

## Mounting Screw Tightening Torque

Tighten each of the screws to the specified torque. Loose screws may result in malfunction of the Switch within a short time.

| $\mathbf{1}$ | Terminal screw | 0.6 to $0.8 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | Cover clamping screw | 0.5 to $0.7 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | Head clamping screw | 0.5 to $0.6 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | Lever clamping screw | 1.6 to $1.8 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | Body clamping screw | 0.5 to $0.7 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | Conduit mounting <br> connection, M12 adaptor | 1.8 to $2.2 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ (except $1 / 2-$ <br>  |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | Cap screw | 1.4 to $1.8 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{(1/2-14NPT)}$ |



## Switch Mounting

- Mount the Switch using M4 screws and washers and tighten the screws to the specified torque.
- For safety, use screws that cannot be easily removed, or use an equivalent measure to ensure that the Switch is secure.
- Secure the Switch with two M4 bolts and washers. Provide studs with a diameter of $4_{-0.15}^{-0.05}$ and a height of 4.8 mm max. at two places, inserting into the holes at the bottom of the Switch as shown below so that the Switch is firmly fixed at four points.


## Switch Mounting Holes

One-conduit Type
Two-conduit Type


## Contact Arrangement

- The following diagrams show the contact arrangements used for screw terminal types and connector types.


## Screw Terminal Type

- Make sure that the dog contacts the actuator at a right angle. Applying a load to the switch actuator (roller) on a slant may result in deformation or damage of the actuator or rotary shaft.



## Wiring

- When connecting to the terminals via insulating tube and M3.5 crimp terminals, arrange the crimp terminals as shown below so that they do not rise up onto the case or the cover. Applicable lead wire size: AWG20 to AWG18 ( 0.5 to $0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ).
Use lead wires of an appropriate length, as shown below. Not doing so may result in excess length causing the cover to rise and not fit properly.


## One-conduit Type (3 Poles)



Two-conduit Type (3 Poles)


- Do not push crimp terminals into gaps in the case interior. Doing so may cause damage or deformation of the case.
- Use crimp terminals not more than 0.5 mm in thickness. Otherwise, they will interfere with other components inside the case. The crimp terminals shown below are not more than 0.5 mm thick.

| Manufacture | Type |
| :--- | :--- |
| J.S.T. | FV0.5-3.7 (F type) |
|  | V0.5-3.7 (straight type) |

J.S.T. is a Japanese manufacturer.


$$
\text { D4N- } \square \mathrm{B} \square \square \text { (2NC) }
$$

$\qquad$

- Refer to the Connector Catalog for details on socket pin numbers and lead wire colors.


## Socket Tightening (Connector Type)

- Turn the socket connector screws by hand and tighten until no space remains between the socket and the plug.
- Make sure that the socket connector is tightened securely. Otherwise, the rated degree of protection (IP67) may not be maintained and vibration may loosen the socket connector.


## Conduit Opening

- Connect a recommended connector to the opening of the conduit and tighten the connector to the specified torque. The case may be damaged if an excessive tightening torque is applied.
- When using $1 / 2-14$ NPT, wind sealing tape around the joint between the connector and conduit opening so that the enclosure will conform to IP67.
- Use a cable with a suitable diameter for the connector.
- Attach and tighten a conduit cap to the unused conduit opening when wiring. Tighten the conduit cap to the specified torque. The conduit cap is provided with the Switch (2-conduit types).


## Changing the Lever

The lever mounting screws can be used to set the lever position to any position in a $360^{\circ}$ angle at $7.5^{\circ}$ increments. Grooves are incised on the lever and rotary shaft that engage to prevent the lever from slipping against the rotary shaft. The screws on adjustable roller lever models can also loosened to change the length of the lever.
Remove the screws from the front of the lever before mounting the lever in reverse (front/back), and set the level so that operation will be completed before exceeding a range of $180^{\circ}$ on the horizontal.

## Recommended Connectors

Use connectors with screws not exceeding 9 mm , otherwise the screws will protrude into the case interior, interfering with other components in the case. The connectors listed in the following table have connectors with thread sections not exceeding 9 mm . Use the recommended connectors to ensure conformance to IP67.

| Size | Manufacturer | Model | Applicable cable <br> diameter |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| G1/2 | LAPP | ST-PF1/2 <br> $5380-1002$ | 6.0 to 12.0 mm |
| Pg13.5 | LAPP | ST-13.5 <br> $5301-5030$ | 6.0 to 12.0 mm |
| M20 | LAPP | ST-M20 $\times 1.5$ <br> $5311-1020$ | 7.0 to 13.0 mm |
| $1 / 2-14 N P T$ | LAPP | ST-NPT1/2 <br> $5301-6030$ | 6.0 to 12.0 mm |

Use LAPP connectors together with seal packing (JPK-16, GP-13.5, GPM20, or GPM12), and tighten to the specified tightening torque. Seal packing is sold separately.
LAPP is a German manufacturer.
Before using a 2 -conduit 1/2-14NPT type, attach the provided changing adaptor to the Switch and then connect the recommended connector.

## Production Discontinuation

Following the release of the D4N, production of the D4D-N will be discontinued.

## Date of Production Discontinuation

Production of the D4D-N Series will be discontinued as of the end of March 2006.

## Product Replacement

1. Dimensions

The D4D-N and D4N use the same mounting method, and mounting hole. The multi-contact structure and the extra 4 mm in length, however, are different.
2. Terminal Numbers

For the 2-contact slow-action model, the terminals 21, 22, 23, and 24 on the D4D-N are 31, 32, 33, and 34 on the D4N.
3. Recommended Terminals

If the recommended terminals are not used, the Switch may not be compatible. Make sure that the Switch is compatible with the terminals.

## Comparison of the D4D-N and

Substitute Products

| Model | D4N |
| :--- | :--- |
| Switch color | Very similar |
| Dimensions | Very similar |
| Wiring/connection | Significantly different |
| Mounting method | Completely compatible |
| Ratings/performance | Very similar |
| Operating characteristics | Very similar |
| Operating method | Completely compatible |

## Storage

Do not store the Switch in locations where corrosive gases (e.g., $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{SO}_{2}, \mathrm{NH}_{3}, \mathrm{HNO}_{3}, \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ ) or dust is present, or in locations subject to high temperatures and humidity.

## Others

- Do not allow the load current to exceed the rated value.
- Confirm that the seal rubber has no defects before use. If the seal rubber is displaced or raised, or has foreign particles adhered to it, the sealing capability of the seal rubber will be adversely affected.
- Use the correct cover mounting screws only, or the sealing capability of the seal rubber will deteriorate.
- Inspect the Switch regularly.
- Make sure that foreign particles do not enter the head when removing the screws from the four corners to change the head position in any of the four directions.
- Use the following recommended countermeasures to prevent telegraphing when using adjustable or long levers.

1. Make the rear edge of the dog smooth with an angle of $15^{\circ}$ to $30^{\circ}$ or make it in the shape of a quadratic curve.
2. Design the circuit so that no error signal will be generated.
3. Use or set a Switch that is operated in one direction only.

## Dimensions (Unit: mm)



## OmROn

## List of Recommended Substitute Products

: The actuator on the D4D-N is a non-safety type. The D4N is recommended for safety applications (form lock type). Be sure to mount it correctly.
$\square$ : M screws are recommended to comply with European standards. Therefore, the M20 type is recommended as a substitute when the Pg13.5 conduit-type is not available in a D4N model.

## Safety Limit Switches

| D4D-N product to be discontinued | Recommended substitute product | D4D-N product to be discontinued | Recommended substitute product | D4D-N product to be discontinued | Recommended substitute product |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D4D-1120N | D4N-1120 | D4D-1520N | D4N-1A20 | D4D-1A20N | D4N-1B20 |
| D4D-2120N | D4N-2120 | D4D-2520N | D4N-2A20 | D4D-2A20N | D4N-2B20 |
| D4D-3120N | D4N-3120 | D4D-3520N | D4N-3A20 | D4D-3A20N | D4N-3B20 |
| D4D-5120N | D4N-5120 | D4D-5520N | D4N-5A20 | D4D-5A20N | D4N-5B20 |
| D4D-6120N | D4N-6120 | D4D-6520N | D4N-6A20 | D4D-6A20N | D4N-6B20 |
| D4D-1122N | D4N-1122 | D4D-1522N | D4N-1A22 | D4D-1A22N | D4N-1B22 |
| D4D-2122N | D4N-2122 | D4D-2522N | D4N-2A22 | D4D-2A22N | D4N-2B22 |
| D4D-3122N | D4N-3122 | D4D-3522N | D4N-3A22 | D4D-3A22N | D4N-3B22 |
| D4D-5122N | D4N-5122 | D4D-5522N | D4N-5A22 | D4D-5A22N | D4N-5B22 |
| D4D-6122N | D4N-6122 | D4D-6522N | D4N-6A22 | D4D-6A22N | D4N-6B22 |
| D4D-1125N | D4N-1125 | D4D-1525N | D4N-1A25 | D4D-1A25N | D4N-1B25 |
| D4D-2125N | D4N-2125 | D4D-2525N | D4N-2A25 | D4D-2A25N | D4N-2B25 |
| D4D-3125N | D4N-3125 | D4D-3525N | D4N-3A25 | D4D-3A25N | D4N-3B25 |
| D4D-1131N | D4N-1131 | D4D-1531N | D4N-1A31 | D4D-1A31N | D4N-1B31 |
| D4D-2131N | D4N-2131 | D4D-2531N | D4N-2A31 | D4D-2A31N | D4N-2B31 |
| D4D-3131N | D4N-3131 | D4D-3531N | D4N-3A31 | D4D-3A31N | D4N-3B31 |
| D4D-5131N | D4N-5131 | D4D-5531N | D4N-5A31 | D4D-5A31N | D4N-5B31 |
| D4D-6131N | D4N-6131 | D4D-6531N | D4N-6A31 | D4D-6A31N | D4N-6B31 |
| D4D-1132N | D4N-1132 | D4D-1532N | D4N-1A32 | D4D-1A32N | D4N-1B32 |
| D4D-2132N | D4N-2132 | D4D-2532N | D4N-2A32 | D4D-2A32N | D4N-2B32 |
| D4D-3132N | D4N-3132 | D4D-3532N | D4N-3A32 | D4D-3A32N | D4N-3B32 |
| D4D-5132N | D4N-5132 | D4D-5532N | D4N-5A32 | D4D-5A32N | D4N-5B32 |
| D4D-6132N | D4N-6132 | D4D-6532N | D4N-6A32 | D4D-6A32N | D4N-6B32 |
| D4D-1162N | D4N-1162 | D4D-1562N | D4N-1A62 | D4D-1A62N | D4N-1B62 |
| D4D-2162N | D4N-2162 | D4D-2562N | D4N-2A62 | D4D-2A62N | D4N-2B62 |
| D4D-3162N | D4N-3162 | D4D-3562N | D4N-3A62 | D4D-3A62N | D4N-3B62 |
| D4D-5162N | D4N-5162 | D4D-5562N | D4N-5A62 | D4D-5A62N | D4N-5B62 |
| D4D-6162N | D4N-6162 | D4D-6562N | D4N-6A62 | D4D-6A62N | D4N-6B62 |
| D4D-1172N | D4N-1172 | D4D-1572N | D4N-1A72 | D4D-1A72N | D4N-1B72 |
| D4D-2172N | D4N-2172 | D4D-2572N | D4N-2A72 | D4D-2A72N | D4N-2B72 |
| D4D-3172N | D4N-3172 | D4D-3572N | D4N-3A72 | D4D-3A72N | D4N-3B72 |
| D4D-5172N | D4N-5172 | D4D-5572N | D4N-5A72 | D4D-5A72N | D4N-5B72 |
| D4D-6172N | D4N-6172 | D4D-6572N | D4N-6A72 | D4D-6A72N | D4N-6B72 |
| D4D-112HN | D4N-112H | D4D-152HN | D4N-1A2H | D4D-1A2HN | D4N-1B2H |
| D4D-212HN | D4N-212H | D4D-252HN | D4N-2A2H | D4D-2A2HN | D4N-2B2H |
| D4D-312HN | D4N-312H | D4D-352HN | D4N-3A2H | D4D-3A2HN | D4N-3B2H |

## General-purpose Limit Switches

| D4D-N product to be discontinued | Recommended substitute product | D4D-N product to be discontinued | Recommended substitute product | D4D-N product to be discontinued | Recommended substitute product |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D4D-1121N | D4N-112G | D4D-15REN | D4N-1ARE | D4D-1AREN | D4N-1BRE |
| D4D-2121N | D4N-212G | D4D-25REN | D4N-2ARE | D4D-2AREN | D4N-2BRE |
| D4D-3121N | D4N-312G | D4D-35REN | D4N-3ARE | D4D-3AREN | D4N-3BRE |
| D4D-5121N | D4N-512G | D4D-55REN | D4N-5ARE | D4D-5AREN | D4N-5BRE |
| D4D-6121N | D4N-612G | D4D-65REN | D4N-6ARE | D4D-6AREN | D4N-6BRE |
| D4D-1127N | D4N-112H | D4D-15LEN | D4N-1ALE | D4D-1ALEN | D4N-1BLE |
| D4D-2127N | D4N-212H | D4D-25LEN | D4N-2ALE | D4D-2ALEN | D4N-2BLE |
| D4D-3127N | D4N-312H | D4D-35LEN | D4N-3ALE | D4D-3ALEN | D4N-3BLE |
| D4D-5127N | D4N-512H | D4D-55LEN | D4N-5ALE | D4D-5ALEN | D4N-5BLE |
| D4D-6127N | D4N-612H | D4D-65LEN | D4N-6ALE | D4D-6ALEN | D4N-6BLE |
| D4D-1180N | D4N-4180 | D4D-1521N | D4N-1A2G | D4D-1A21N | D4N-1B2G |
| D4D-2180N | D4N-2180 | D4D-2521N | D4N-2A2G | D4D-2A21N | D4N-2B2G |
| D4D-3180N | D4N-3180 | D4D-3521N | D4N-3A2G | D4D-3A21N | D4N-3B2G |
| D4D-5180N | D4N-8180 | D4D-5521N | D4N-5A2G | D4D-5A21N | D4N-5B2G |
| D4D-6180N | D4N-6180 | D4D-6521N | D4N-6A2G | D4D-6A21N | D4N-6B2G |
| D4D-1187N | D4N-4187 | D4D-1527N | D4N-1A2H | D4D-1A27N | D4N-1B2H |
| D4D-2187N | D4N-2187 | D4D-2527N | D4N-2A2H | D4D-2A27N | D4N-2B2H |
| D4D-3187N | D4N-3187 | D4D-3527N | D4N-3A2H | D4D-3A27N | D4N-3B2H |
| D4D-5187N | D4N-8187 | D4D-5527N | D4N-5A2H | D4D-5A27N | D4N-5B2H |
| D4D-6187N | D4N-6187 | D4D-6527N | D4N-6A2H | D4D-6A27N | D4N-6B2H |
|  |  |  |  | D4D-1A80N | D4N-4B80 |
|  |  |  |  | D4D-2A80N | D4N-2B80 |
|  |  |  |  | D4D-3A80N | D4N-3B80 |
|  |  |  |  | D4D-5A80N | D4N-8B80 |
|  |  |  |  | D4D-6A80N | D4N-6B80 |
|  |  |  |  | D4D-1A87N | D4N-4B87 |
|  |  |  |  | D4D-2A87N | D4N-2B87 |
|  |  |  |  | D4D-3A87N | D4N-3B87 |
|  |  |  |  | D4D-5A87N | D4N-8B87 |
|  |  |  |  | D4D-6A87N | D4N-6B87 |

## ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.

To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937 . To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527 .

## Small Safety Limit Switch <br> $D 4$ ㄹ

## Smallest Class of Safety Limit Switches in the World

- High-sensitivity safety limit switch.
- Built-in switches with two- or four-contact construction are available.
- Degree of protection: IP67 (EN60947-5-1)
- Certified standards: UL, EN (TÜV), and CCC


Note: Contact your sales representative for details on models with safety standard certification.

## Features

## A Dramatic Reduction in Size

The volume is reduced to one quarter of the volume of our company's conventional types of limit switches $(30(W) \times 18(\mathrm{~L}) \times$ $60 \mathrm{~mm}(\mathrm{H})$ ).
Optimal for the downsizing of machinery and equipment.


## High-sensitivity and Space-saving

- The conventional types of limit switches with a direct opening mechanism required 18 degrees for a movement until operation because its direct opening point is long (Our company's conventional types of limit switches).
- The D4F requires 6 degrees to respond.
- On the table that allows machine tools etc. to move at an increasing speed, the moment the dog pushes the actuator, the D4F responds.
- With the development of smaller versions of machines, the D4F saves space and fits in a smaller space.



## Four-contact Construction is Available

D4F models of two-contact construction (1NC/1NO and 2NC) and those of four-contact construction (2NC/2NO and 4NC) are available.
The auxiliary contact can be used for monitoring input of control circuits and indicator lighting.

## Positioning in Steps of 9 Degrees

For a roller lever type of switch, grooves are incised on the body and the cam of the actuator, to allow positioning in steps of 9 degrees.


## Model Number Structure

## Model Number Legend

D4F- $\qquad$

1. Built-in Switch

1: 1NC/1NO (slow-action)
2: 2NC (slow-action)
3: 2NC/2NO (slow-action)
4: 4NC (slow-action)
2. Actuator

02: Roller plunger
(Metal roller)
20: Roller lever
(Metal lever, resin roller)

## Ordering Information

## List of Models

: Models with certified direct opening contacts.

| Actuator | Cable length | Cable direction | Built-in switch |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1NC/1NO } \\ \text { (slow-action) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2NC } \\ \text { (slow-action) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2NC/2NO } \\ \text { (slow-action) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 4NC } \\ \text { (slow-action) } \end{gathered}$ |
| Roller lever (Metal lever, resin roller) | 1 m | Horizontal | D4F-120-1R | D4F-220-1R | D4F-320-1R | D4F-420-1R |
|  |  | Vertical | D4F-120-1D | D4F-220-1D | D4F-320-1D | D4F-420-1D |
|  | 3 m | Horizontal | D4F-120-3R | D4F-220-3R | D4F-320-3R | D4F-420-3R |
| $0$ |  | Vertical | D4F-120-3D | D4F-220-3D | D4F-320-3D | D4F-420-3D |
|  | 5 m | Horizontal | D4F-120-5R | D4F-220-5R | D4F-320-5R | D4F-420-5R |
|  |  | Vertical | D4F-120-5D | D4F-220-5D | D4F-320-5D | D4F-420-5D |
| Roller plunger (Metal roller) | 1 m | Horizontal | D4F-102-1R | D4F-202-1R | D4F-302-1R | D4F-402-1R |
|  |  | Vertical | D4F-102-1D | D4F-202-1D | D4F-302-1D | D4F-402-1D |
|  | 3 m | Horizontal | D4F-102-3R | D4F-202-3R | D4F-302-3R | D4F-402-3R |
|  |  | Vertical | D4F-102-3D | D4F-202-3D | D4F-302-3D | D4F-402-3D |
|  | 5 m | Horizontal | D4F-102-5R | D4F-202-5R | D4F-302-5R | D4F-402-5R |
|  |  | Vertical | D4F-102-5D | D4F-202-5D | D4F-302-5D | D4F-402-5D |

## Specifications

## Standards and EC Directives

- Conforms to the following EC Directives:

Machinery Directive
Low Voltage Directive
EN60204-1
EN1088
EN50047
EN81
EN115
GS-ET-15
JIS C 8201-5-1

## ■ Certified Standards

| Certification body | Standards | File No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TÜV Product <br> service | EN60947-5-1 <br> (certified direct opening) | (See note 1.) |
| UL (See note 2.) | UL508 <br> CSA C22.2 No.14 | E76675 |
| CCC (CQC) <br> (See note 3.) | GB14048.5 | 20030103050 <br> 64266 |

Note: 1. Contact your OMRON sales representative.
2. Certification has been obtained for CSA C22.2 No. 14 under UL.
3. Ask your OMRON representative for information on certified models.

# - Certified Standard Ratings TÜV (EN60947-5-1), CCC (GB14048.5) 

| Item Utilization category | AC-15 | DC-13 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Rated operating current $\left(\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{e}}\right)$ | 0.75 A | 0.27 A |
| Rated operating voltage $\left(\mathbf{U}_{\mathrm{e}}\right)$ | 240 V | 250 V |

Note: Use a 10-A fuse type gI or gG that conforms to IEC269 as a shortcircuit protection device.

## UL/CSA (UL508, CSA C22.2 No. 14)

C300

| Rated voltage | Carry current | Current |  | Volt-amperes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| 120 VAC | 2.5 A | 15 A | 1.5 A | 1,800 VA | 180 VA |
| 240 VAC |  | 7.5 A | 0.75 A |  |  |

Q300

| Rated <br> voltage | Carry <br> current | Current |  | Volt-amperes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| 125 VDC | 2.5 A | 0.55 A | 0.55 A | 69 VA | 69 VA |
|  |  | 0.27 A | 0.27 A |  |  |

## Characteristics

| Degree of protection (See note 3.) |  | IP67 (EN60947-5-1) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Durability (See note 4.) |  | Mechanical: 10,000,000 times min. <br> Electrical: 1,000,000 times min. (4-mA resistive load at 24 VDC, 4 circuits) <br> 150,000 times min. (1-A resistive load at 125 VAC, 2 circuits / $4-\mathrm{mA}$ resistive load at 24 VDC, 2 circuits) (See note 5 .) |
| Operating speed |  | 1 mm to $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Operating frequency |  | Mechanical: 120 operations/minute Electrical: 30 operations/minute |
| Insulation resistance |  | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega \mathrm{min}$. (at 500 VDC ) between terminals of the same polarities, between terminals of different polarities, between current-carrying metal parts and grounds, and between each terminal and non-current carrying metal parts |
| Minimum applicable load (See note 6.) |  | 4-mA resistive load at 24 VDC, 4 circuits (Level N reference value) |
| Contact resistance (See note 7.) |  | $300 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. (initial value with 1-m cable), $500 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. (initial value with 3-m cable), $700 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. (initial value with $5-\mathrm{m}$ cable) |
| Dielectric strength |  | Between terminals of same polarities: Uimp 2.5 kV (EN60947-5-1) <br> Between terminals of different polarities: Uimp 4 kV (EN60947-5-1) <br> Between current-carrying metal parts and grounds: Uimp 4 kV (EN60947-5-1) <br> Between each terminal and non-current carrying metal parts: Uimp 4 kV (EN60947-5-1) |
| Conditional short-circuit current |  | 100 A (EN60947-5-1) |
| Pollution degree (operating environment) |  | 3 (EN60947-5-1) |
| Conventional free air thermal current (lth) |  | 2.5 A (EN60947-5-1) |
| Protection against electric shock |  | Class I (with a ground wire) |
| Vibration resistance | Malfunction | 10 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 0.75-\mathrm{mm}$ single amplitude |
| Shock resistance | Destruction | $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. |
|  | Malfunction | $300 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. |
| Ambient temperature |  | Operating: $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing) |
| Ambient humidity |  | Operating: 95\% max. |
| Cable |  | UL2464 No. 22 AWG, finishing O.D.: 8.3 mm |
| Weight |  | Approx. 190 g (D4F-102-1R, with 1-m cable) Approx. 220 g (D4F-120-1R, with 1-m cable) |

Note: 1. The above values are initial values.
2. Once the contact is opened or closed with an ordinary load, it cannot be used for a load smaller than that. The contact surface may be rough, which impairs the reliability of contacting.
3. The degree of protection shown above is based on the test method specified in EN60947-5-1. Be sure to confirm in advance the sealing performance under the actual operating environment and conditions.
4. Durability values are calculated at an operating temperature of $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and an operating humidity of $40 \%$ to $70 \%$. Contact your OMRON sales representative for more detailed information on other operating environments.
5. When the ambient temperature is $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or higher, do not apply 1 A at 125 VAC to more than two circuits.
6. The value will vary depending on factors such as the switching frequency, the ambient environment, and the reliability level. Be sure to confirm correct operation with the actual load before application.
7. The contact resistance was measured with 0.1 A at 5 to 8 VDC with a fall-of-potential method.

## Operating Characteristics

## Slow-action (1NC/1NO, 2NC, 2NC/2NO, and 4NC)

| Operating Characteristics | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { D4F- } \square \mathbf{2 0 - \square R} \\ & \text { D4F- } \square \mathbf{2 0 - \square D} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { D4F- } \square 02-\square \mathbf{R} \\ & \text { D4F- } \square \mathbf{0 2 - \square \mathbf { D }} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OF max. (See note 2.) | 5 N | 12 N |
| RF min. (See note 3.) | 0.5 N | 1.5 N |
| $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { PT1 (11-12 and 21-22) } \\ \text { PT1 (31-32 and 41-42) } \\ \text { PT2 (See note 4.) } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \pm 3^{\circ}(\mathrm{NC}) \\ & 9 \pm 3^{\circ}(\mathrm{NC}) \\ & \left(12^{\circ}\right)(\mathrm{NO}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{~mm} \text { max. (NC) } \\ & 1.3 \mathrm{~mm} \text { max. (NC) } \\ & (1.2 \mathrm{~mm})(\mathrm{NO}) \end{aligned}$ |
| OT min. | $40^{\circ}$ | 3.2 mm |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { OP (11-12 and 21-22) } \\ & \text { OP (31-32 and 41-42) } \end{aligned}$ | ---- | $\begin{aligned} & 29.4 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & 29 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ |
| TT (See note 4.) | (55 ${ }^{\circ}$ ) | (4.5 mm) |
| DOT min. (See note 5.) | $18^{\circ}$ | 1.8 mm |
| DOF min. | 20 N | 20 N |

Note: 1. Variation occurs in the simultaneity of contact opening/closing operations of $2 \mathrm{NC}, 2 \mathrm{NC} / 2 \mathrm{NO}$, and 4 NC contacts. Check contact operation.
2. The OF value is the maximum load that opens an NC contact (11-12, 21-22, 31-32, 41-42).
3. The RF value is the minimum load that closes an NC contact (11-12, 21-22, 31-32, 41-42).
4. The PT2 and TT values are reference values.
5. The D4F is used in accordance with EN81 and EN115 at a minimum DOT of $30^{\circ}$ and 2.8 mm .

## Connections

## Contact Form

| Model | Contact |  | Operating pattern |  |  | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D4F-1 $\square$ - $\square \square$ | 1NC/1NO (slow-action) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11-12 \\ & 33-34 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\square \mathrm{ON}$ | Only NC contact 11-12 has a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-12 and 33-34 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4F-2 $\square$ - $\square \square$ | 2NC <br> (slow-action) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11-12 \\ & 21-22 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\square \mathrm{ON}$ | NC contacts 11-12 and 21-22 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-12 and 21-22 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4F-3 $\square$ - $\square \square$ | 2NC/2NO (slow-action) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11-12 \\ & 21-22 \\ & 33-34 \\ & 43-44 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\square \mathrm{ON}$ | NC contacts 11-12 and 21-22 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-12, 21-22, 33-34 and 43-44 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4F-4 $\square$ - $\square \square$ | 4NC <br> (slow-action) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11-12 \\ & 21-22 \\ & 31-32 \\ & 41-42 \end{aligned}$ |   <br>   <br> Stroke $\longrightarrow$  | $\square \mathrm{ON}$ | NC contacts 11-12, 21-22, 31-32 and 4142 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-12, 21-22, 31-32 and 41-42 can be used as unlike poles. |

Note: Terminal numbers are according to EN50013; contact symbols are according to IEC60947-5-1.

## Operation

## Direct Opening Mechanism

## 1NC/1NO Contact (slow-action)



Conforms to EN60947-5-1 Direct Opening $\Theta$.
(Only the NC contacts have a direct opening function.) When contact welding occurs, the NC contacts are separated from each other by pushing in the plunger.

## Nomenclature



## Dimensions

Note: 1. All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.
2. Each dimension has a tolerance of 0.4 mm unless otherwise specified.

## Roller lever (Metal lever, resin roller)

 D4F- $\square \mathbf{2 0 - \square R ~}$

Roller plunger (Metal roller)
D4F- $\square 02-\square$ R


Roller lever (Metal lever, resin roller) D4F- $\square$ 20- $\square$ D


## Roller plunger (Metal roller)

D4F- $\square 02-\square$ D


## Safety Precautions

Refer to the "Precautions for All Safety Switches" on page 240 and "Precautions for All Safety Limit Switches" on page 247.

## Precaution for Safe Use

Do not use the Switch in locations where explosive or flammable gases may be present.
Be sure to connect a ground line, otherwise an electric shock may occur.
If the D4F is to be used as a switch in an emergency stop circuit or in a safety circuit for preventing accidents resulting in injuries or deaths, use NC contacts with a forced release mechanism and set the D4F so that it will operate in direct opening mode.
For safety, install the Switch using one-way rotational screws or other similar means to prevent it from easily coming off. Protect the D4F with an appropriate cover and post a warning sign near the D4F in order to ensure the safety.
To prevent the D4F from damage due to circuit short-circuiting, connect a fuse with a breaking current 1.5 to 2 times larger than the rated current of the D4F in series to the D4F.

If the D4F is used under EN-certified conditions, use a gI or gG 10-A fuse certified by IEC269.
Actuation of the Switch over a long time may deteriorate parts of the Switch and a return failure may result. Be sure to check the condition of the Switch regularly.
Do not supply electric power when wiring.
Do not use the Switch where explosive gas, flammable gas, or any other dangerous gas may be present.
Keep the electrical load below the rated value.
Never wire to a wrong terminal.
Be sure to evaluate the Switch under actual working conditions after installation.
Do not drop or disassemble the D4F.
Do not use the D4F in closely contacted mounting.
Conduct periodic inspections.

Do not use more than one D4F side-by-side.
Do not use the Switch as a stopper.
Do not switch circuits for two or more standard loads (250 VAC, 3 A) at the same time. Doing so may adversely affect insulation performance.

## Handling of Cables

Cables cannot be flexed repeatedly.
The cable is fixed with sealing materials on the bottom of the switch. When excessive force may be imposed on the cable, fasten the cable with a fixing unit at a distance of 50 mm from the bottom of the switch as shown.
Do not pull or press the cable at an excessive force ( 50 N max.).
When bending the cable, secure the cable with more than $45-\mathrm{mm}$ bending radius so as not to cause damage to the insulator or sheath of the cable. Doing so may result in current leakage or burning.


When wiring, be sure to prevent penetration of a liquid such as water or oil through the cable end.

## Operating Environment

Keep the D4F away from oil and water, as these may enter the casing. (Though the switch construction complies with IP67 and prevents immersion of water even when held in water for a specified time, its use is not guaranteed when it is immersed in a liquid.)
Make sure in advance that the environment is suitable, with the presence of oil, water, or chemicals, as these may cause the seal to deteriorate, resulting in contact failure, faulty isolation, current leakage, or burning.

## ■ Precautions for Correct Use

## Operating Environment

- This Switch is designed for use indoors. Using the Switch outdoors may damage it.
- Do not use the Switch where corrosive gases (e.g., $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{SO}_{2}, \mathrm{NH}_{3}$, $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$, or $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ ) are present or in locations subject to high temperature and humidity. Doing so may result in damage to the Switch as a result of contact failure or corrosion.
- Do not use the Switch in any of the following locations.
- Locations subject to extreme temperature changes
- Locations subject to high humidity or condensation
- Locations subject to excessive vibration
- Locations where metal dust, processing waste, oil, or chemicals may enter through the protective door
- Locations subject to detergents, thinners, or other solvents

Contacts of the D4F can be used both for standard load and microload; however, once the contact is opened or closed with an standard load, it cannot be used for a load smaller than that. The contact surface may be rough, which impairs the reliability of contacting.

## Durability

The life of the D4F will vary with the switching conditions. Before applying the D4F, test the D4F under actual operating conditions and be sure to use the D4F in actual operation within switching times that will not lower the performance of the D4F.

## Tightening Torque

Be sure to tighten each screw of the D4F properly, otherwise the D4F may soon malfunction.

| No. | Type | Proper tightening torque |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Lever mounting screw (M5) | 2.4 to $2.8 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 2 | Body mounting screw (M4) | 1.18 to $1.37 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |



## Mounting

Use two M4 screws and washers to mount the D4F securely. The D4F can be mounted more securely with proper tightening torque.

## Mounting Holes (Unit: mm)



## Changing the Lever Angle

Unfasten the screw that holds the lever to set the position of the lever at any angle through $360^{\circ}$ (in steps of $9^{\circ}$ ).
After unfastening the screws that hold the lever, mount the lever the other way (normal side or reverse side). Set an angle of the lever to complete adjustment within a range in which the lever does not touch the switch body.

## Wiring

## Identifying Wires

Identify wires according to the color (with or without white lines) of the insulation on the wire.


## Wire Colors

| No. | Color of insulation | No. | Color of insulation |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Blue/white | 6 | Brown |
| 2 | Orange /white | 7 | Pink |
| 3 | Pink/white | 8 | Orange |
| 4 | Brown/white | 9 | Blue |
| 5 | Green/yellow |  |  |

Note: "Blue/white, orange/white, pink/white, or brown/white" means that the cover is blue, orange, pink, or brown with a white line.

## Terminal Numbers

Identify terminal numbers based on the color (with or without white lines) of the insulation on the wire.
The safety and auxiliary contacts of D4F models of four-terminal contact construction and those of two-terminal contact construction are described below.
The safety contacts are direct-opening NC contacts (11-12 and 21-
22 ); they are used for safety circuits, and each of them is indicated with the appropriate mark

Auxiliary contacts are used to check (to monitor) the operating state of the switch, which are equivalent to NO contacts (33-34 and 43-44) or NC contacts (31-32 and 41-42).
The NC contacts 31-32 and 41-42 of auxiliary contacts (orange or pink) can be used as safety contacts.

## <1NC/1NO>



## <2NC>



$$
\text { Green/yellow ground } \underset{\equiv}{\beth}
$$

## <2NC/2NO>


<4NC>

| Safety contact Blue 11 |
| :---: |
| Safety contact Brown 21 |
| Auxiliary contact Orange 31 |
| Auxiliary contact Pink 41 |
| Green/yellow ground $\stackrel{\perp}{=}$ |

Note: The safety contacts are direct opening contacts certified by EN and each of them is indicated with the mark $\Theta$.
Cut the black core insulator and all unused wires at the end of the external insulation sheath when wiring the cable.

## Operating

To set the plunger stroke correctly, press-fit the plunger until the top of the pushing surface comes between two grooves on the plunger.


To set the roller lever stroke correctly, push the dog and cam until the the lance point comes within the range of the convex part that is the correct setting position.


## Others

Actuating the switch from an angle other than 90 degrees to the switch face may deform or damage the actuator, or deform or damage the rotary spindle, so make sure that the dog is straight.


Do not remove the head. Otherwise, a failure may occur.
To avoid telegraphing, take the following precautions.

1. Set the switch to operate in one direction.
2. Modify the rear end of the dog to an angle of $15^{\circ}$ to $30^{\circ}$ as shown below or to a secondary-degree curve.

3. Modify the circuit so as not to detect the wrong operating signals.

## ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.

To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937 . To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527 .

## Safety Limit Switch D4B-D

## Snap-action contact with certified direct opening operation certification $\Theta$. Maintenance, seal, and resistance to shock increased and direct opening mechanism added. <br> Three-conduit switches and 2NC switches are also available.

- Direct opening mechanism (NC contacts only) added to enable opening contacts when faults occur, such as fused contacts.
- Wide standard operating temperature range: $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (standard type).
- Safety of lever settings ensured using a mechanism that engages a gear between the operating position indicator plate and the lever.
- Equipped with a mechanism that indicates the applicable operating zone, as well as push-button switching to control left and right motion.
- Certified standards: UL, CSA, EN (TÜV), SUVA, BIA, and CCC.
- Head seal structure strengthened to improve seal properties (TÜV: IEC IP67, UL: NEMA 3, 4, 4X, 6P, and 13).
- Models with gold-plated contacts added to the series to enable handling microloads.


Note: Contact your sales representative for details on models with safety standard certification.

## Model Number Structure

## $\square$ Model Number Legend

## D4B- $\frac{\square}{1} \frac{\square}{2} \frac{\square}{3}$

1. Conduit

1: PG13.5 (1-conduit)
2: $\mathrm{G} 1 / 2$ (PF1/2) (1-conduit)
3: 1/2-14NPT (1-conduit)
5: PG13.5 (3-conduit)
6: $\mathrm{G} 1 / 2$ (PF1/2) (3-conduit)
7: 1/2-14NPT (3-conduit)
2. Built-in Switch

1: 1NC/1NO (snap-action)
3: 1NC/1NO (slow-action) gold-plated contacts
5: 1NC/1NO (slow-action) (see note)
6: 1NC/1NO (slow-action) gold-plated contacts (see note)
A: 2NC (slow-action)
B: 2NC (slow-action) gold-plated contacts
Note: Excluding D4B- $\square \square 81 \mathrm{~N}$ and D4B- $\square \square 87 \mathrm{~N}$ models.
3. Actuator

00: Switch box (without head)
11: Roller lever (resin roller)
15: Roller lever (stainless steel roller)
1R:Roller lever
(conventional D4B-compatible)
16: Adjustable roller lever
17: Adjustable rod lever
70: Top plunger
71: Top roller plunger
81: Coil spring
87: Plastic rod

## Ordering Information

Set Model Numbers
Safety Limit Switches

| Actuator | Conduit openings | Model |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1NC/1NO (Snap-action) | 1NC/1NO (Slow-action) | 2NC (Slow-action) |
| Roller lever (resin roller) | Pg13.5 | D4B-1111N | D4B-1511N | D4B-1A11N |
|  | G1/2 (PF1/2) | D4B-2111N | D4B-2511N | D4B-2A11N |
|  | 1/2-14NPT | D4B-3111N | D4B-3511N | D4B-3A11N |
|  | Pg13.5 (3-conduit) | D4B-5111N | D4B-5511N | D4B-5A11N |
|  | G1/2 (3-conduit) | D4B-6111N | D4B-6511N | D4B-6A11N |
|  | 1/2-14NPT (3-conduit) | D4B-7111N | D4B-7511N | D4B-7A11N |
| Roller lever (stainless steel roller) | Pg13.5 | D4B-1115N | D4B-1515N | D4B-1A15N |
|  | G1/2 (PF1/2) | D4B-2115N | D4B-2515N | D4B-2A15N |
|  | 1/2-14NPT | D4B-3115N | D4B-3515N | D4B-3A15N |
|  | Pg13.5 (3-conduit) | D4B-5115N | D4B-5515N | D4B-5A15N |
| Top plunger | Pg13.5 | D4B-1170N | D4B-1570N | D4B-1A70N |
|  | G1/2 (PF1/2) | D4B-2170N | D4B-2570N | D4B-2A70N |
|  | 1/2-14NPT | D4B-3170N | D4B-3570N | D4B-3A70N |
|  | Pg13.5 (3-conduit) | D4B-5170N | D4B-5570N | D4B-5A70N |
|  | G1/2 (3-conduit) | D4B-6170N | D4B-6570N | D4B-6A70N |
|  | 1/2-14NPT (3-conduit) | D4B-7170N | D4B-7570N | D4B-7A70N |
| Top roller plunger | Pg13.5 | D4B-1171N | D4B-1571N | D4B-1A71N |
|  | G1/2 (PF1/2) | D4B-2171N | D4B-2571N | D4B-2A71N |
|  | 1/2-14NPT | D4B-3171N | D4B-3571N | D4B-3A71N |
|  | Pg13.5 (3-conduit) | D4B-5171N | D4B-5571N | D4B-5A71N |
|  | G1/2 (3-conduit) | D4B-6171N | D4B-6571N | D4B-6A71N |
|  | 1/2-14NPT (3-conduit) | D4B-7171N | D4B-7571N | D4B-7A71N |

General-purpose Limit Switches

| Actuator | Conduit openings | Model |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1NC/1NO (Snap-action) | 1NC/1NO (Slow-action) | $\stackrel{2 N C}{\text { (Slow-action) }}$ |
| Adjustable roller lever | Pg13.5 | D4B-1116N | D4B-1516N | D4B-1A16N |
|  | G1/2 (PF1/2) | D4B-2116N | D4B-2516N | D4B-2A16N |
|  | 1/2-14NPT | D4B-3116N | D4B-3516N | D4B-3A16N |
|  | Pg13.5 (3-conduit) | D4B-5116N | D4B-5516N | D4B-5A16N |
|  | G1/2 (3-conduit) | D4B-6116N | D4B-6516N | D4B-6A16N |
|  | 1/2-14NPT (3-conduit) | D4B-7116N | D4B-7516N | D4B-7A16N |
| Adjustable rod lever | Pg13.5 | D4B-1117N | D4B-1517N | D4B-1A17N |
|  | G1/2 (PF1/2) | D4B-2117N | D4B-2517N | D4B-2A17N |
|  | 1/2-14NPT | D4B-3117N | D4B-3517N | D4B-3A17N |
|  | Pg13.5 (3-conduit) | D4B-5117N | D4B-5517N | D4B-5A17N |
|  | G1/2 (3-conduit) | D4B-6117N | D4B-6517N | D4B-6A17N |
|  | 1/2-14NPT (3-conduit) | D4B-7117N | D4B-7517N | D4B-7A17N |
| Coil spring (non-directional) | Pg13.5 | D4B-1181N | --- | D4B-1A81N |
|  | G1/2 (PF1/2) | D4B-2181N |  | D4B-2A81N |
|  | 1/2-14NPT | D4B-3181N |  | D4B-3A81N |
|  | Pg13.5 (3-conduit) | D4B-5181N |  | D4B-5A81N |
|  | G1/2 (3-conduit) | D4B-6181N |  | D4B-6A81N |
|  | 1/2-14NPT (3-conduit) | D4B-7181N |  | D4B-7A81N |
| Plastic rod (non-directional) | Pg13.5 | D4B-1187N |  | D4B-1A87N |
|  | G1/2 (PF1/2) | D4B-2187N |  | D4B-2A87N |
|  | 1/2-14NPT | D4B-3187N |  | D4B-3A87N |
|  | Pg13.5 (3-conduit) | D4B-5187N |  | D4B-5A87N |
|  | G1/2 (3-conduit) | D4B-6187N |  | D4B-6A87N |
|  | 1/2-14NPT (3-conduit) | D4B-7187N |  | D4B-7A87N |

Note: In addition to the above models, models compatible with the previous D4B Switches (with standard rotary levers) are available.
Model number examples: D4B-1 $\square 1 \mathrm{RN}(\mathrm{Pg} 13.5$ ) or D4B-2 $\square 1 \mathrm{RN}(\mathrm{PF} 1 / 2)$

## Ordering Switches

Because the D4B- $\square \mathrm{N}$ employs a block mounting construction, parts may be ordered as a complete assembled set or individually as replacement parts. Switches ordered as sets are assembled before shipping.
Note: Do not order combinations of only a Side Rotary Lever and Head or a Side Rotary Lever and Switch Box.


## ■ Replacement Parts

## Switch Boxes

|  |  | 1-conduit type |  |  | 3-conduit type |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | PG13.5 | G1/2 | 1/2-14NPT | PG13.5 | G1/2 | 1/2-14NPT |
| 1NC/1NO <br> (Snap-action) | $\rightarrow$ | D4B-1100N | D4B-2100N | D4B-3100N | D4B-5100N | D4B-6100N | D4B-7100N |
| 1NC/1NO <br> (Slow-action) | $\rightarrow$ | D4B-1500N | D4B-2500N | D4B-3500N | D4B-5500N | D4B-6500N | D4B-7500N |
| 2NC <br> (Slow-action) | $\rightarrow$ | D4B-1A00N | D4B-2A00N | D4B-3A00N | D4B-5A00N | D4B-6A00N | D4B-7A00N |

## Operating Heads

| Actuator | Type | Model |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Side rotary | Standard | D4B-0010N |
| Top plunger | Plain | D4B-0070N |
|  | Roller | D4B-0071N |
|  | Coil spring | D4B-0081N |
|  | Plastic rod | D4B-0087N |

## Levers (for Side Rotary Switches)

| Actuator | Length (mm) | Diameter of roller | Model |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Standard | 31.5 | 17.5 dia. | D4B-0001N |
| Stainless steel roller lever | 31.5 | 17.5 dia. | D4B-0005N |
| Adjustable roller lever | 25 to 89 | 19 dia. | D4B-0006N |
| Adjustable rod lever | 145 max. | --- | D4B-0007N |
| Interchangeable with D4B-0001 | 33.7 | 19 dia. | D4B-000RN |

[^2]
## Specifications

## Standards and EC Directives

- Conforms to the following EC Directives:

Machinery Directive
Low Voltage Directive
EN1088
EN5004

## Certified Standards

Snap-action Models

| Certification body | Standard | File No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TÜV Rheinland | EN60947-5-1 <br> (certified direct <br> opening mechanism) | J9851083 |
|  | EN60947-5-1 <br> (uncertified direct <br> opening mechanism) | J50005477 <br> (See note 1.) |
| UL | UL508 | E76675 |
| CSA | C22.2 No. 14 | LR45746 |
| BIA (See note 2.) | GS-ET-15 | 1-conduit: 9202158 <br> 3-conduit: 9309655 |
| CQC (CCC) | GB14048.5 | 2003010305077612 |

Note: 1. Adjustable roller lever, adjustable rod lever, coil spring, and plastic rod models only.
2. Not including adjustable roller lever, adjustable rod lever, coil spring, and plastic rod models.

## Certified Standard Ratings

## TÜV (EN60947-5-1), CCC (GB14048.5)

| Utilization category | AC-15 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Rated operating current $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{e}}\right)$ | 2 A |
| Rated operating voltage $\left(\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{e}}\right)$ | 400 V |

Slow-action Models

| Certification body | Standard | File No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TÜV Rheinland | EN60947-5-1 <br> (certified direct <br> opening mechanism) | J9851083 |
|  | EN60947-5-1 <br> (uncertified direct <br> opening mechanism) | J50005477 <br> (See note 1.) |
| UL | UL508 | E76675 |
| CSA | C22.2 No. 14 | LR45746 |
| BIA (See note 2.) | GS-ET-15 | 1-conduit: 9202158 <br> 3-conduit: 9309655 |
| SUVA (See note 2.) | SUVA | 1-conduit: E6188/1.d <br> 3-conduit: E6189/1.d |
| CQC (CCC) | GB14048.5 | 2003010305077612 |

Note: 1. Adjustable roller lever, adjustable rod lever, coil spring, and plastic rod models only.
2. Not including adjustable roller lever, adjustable rod lever, coil spring, and plastic rod models.

Note: As protection against short-circuiting, use either a gI-type or gG-type 10-A fuse that conforms to IEC60269.
UL/CSA: (UL508, CSA C22.2 No. 14)
A600

| Rated voltage | Carry current | Current |  | Volt-amperes |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| 120 VAC | 10 A | 60 A | 6 A | 720 VA |  |
| 240 VAC | 30 A | 3 A | 1.5 A |  |  |
| 480 VAC | 15 A | 1.2 A |  |  |  |
| 600 VAC | 12 A |  |  |  |  |

## Ratings

| Rated voltage (V) | Non-inductive load (A) |  |  |  | Inductive load (A) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Resistive load |  | Lamp load |  | Inductive load |  | Motor load |  |
|  | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO | NC | NO |
| 125 VAC | 10 |  | 3 | 1.5 | 10 |  | 5 | 2.5 |
| 250 | 10 |  | 2 | 1 | 10 |  | 3 | 1.5 |
| 400 | 10 |  | 1.5 | 0.8 | 3 |  | 1.5 | 0.8 |
| 8 VDC | 10 |  | 6 | 3 | 10 |  | 6 |  |
| 14 | 10 |  | 6 | 3 | 10 |  | 6 |  |
| 30 | 6 |  | 4 | 3 | 6 |  | 4 |  |
| 125 | 0.8 |  | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 |  | 0.2 |  |
| 250 | 0.4 |  | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 |  | 0.1 |  |

Note: 1. The above values are continuous currents.
2. Inductive loads have a power factor of 0.4 or higher (AC) or a time constant of 7 ms or lower (DC).
3. Lamp loads have a inrush current of 10 times the normal current.
4. Motor loads have a inrush current of 6 times the normal current.

| Inrush current | 30 A max. |
| :--- | :--- |

## ■ Characteristics

| Item |  | Snap-action | Slow-action |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Degree of protection (See note 3.) |  | IP67 (EN60947-5-1) |  |
| Durability (see note 4) | Mechanical | 30,000,000 operations min. | 10,000,000 operations min. |
|  | Electrical | 500,000 operations min. (at a 250 VAC, $10-\mathrm{A}$ resistive load) |  |
| Operating speed |  | $1 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{s}$ to $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |  |
| Operating frequency |  | Mechanical: 120 operations/min Electrical: 30 operations/min |  |
| Rated frequency |  | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |
| Insulation resistance |  | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega \mathrm{min}$. (at 500 VDC ) between terminals of the same polarity and between each terminal and non-current-carrying part |  |
| Contact resistance |  | $25 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. (initial value) |  |
| Dielectric strength ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{imp}}$ ) |  |  |  |
| Between terminals of same polarity |  | $\mathrm{U}_{\text {imp }} 2.5 \mathrm{kV}$ | $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{imp}} 4 \mathrm{kV}$ |
| Between terminals of different polarity |  | --- | $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{imp}} 4 \mathrm{kV}$ |
| Between current-carrying metal parts and ground |  | $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{imp}} 4 \mathrm{kV}$ | $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{imp}} 4 \mathrm{kV}$ |
| Between each terminal and non-current-carrying parts |  | $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{imp}} 4 \mathrm{kV}$ | $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{imp}} 4 \mathrm{kV}$ |
| Rated insulation voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{i}}$ ) |  | 600 VAC (EN60947-5-1) |  |
| Counter electromotive voltage at switching |  | 1,500 VAC max. (EN60947-5-1) |  |
| Operating environmental pollution level |  | 3 (EN60947-5-1) |  |
| Conditional short-circuit current |  | 100 A (EN60947-5-1) |  |
| Conventional enclosed thermal current ( $\mathrm{Ithe}_{\text {the }}$ ) |  | 20 A (EN60947-5-1) |  |
| Electric shock protection class |  | Class I (with ground terminal) |  |
| Vibration resistance |  | Malfunction: 10 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 0.75 \mathrm{~mm}$ single amplitude |  |
| Shock resistance |  | Destruction: $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. Malfunction: $300 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. |  |
| Ambient temperature |  | Operating: $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing) (see note 5) |  |
| Ambient humidity |  | Operating: 95\% max. |  |
| Weight |  | Approx. 250 g |  |

Note: 1. The above values are initial values.
2. The above values may vary depending on the model. Consult your OMRON sales representative for details.
3. The degree of protection is tested using the method specified by the standard (EN60947-5-1). Confirm that sealing properties are sufficient for the operating conditions and environment beforehand.
4. The durability is for an ambient temperature of $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and ambient humidity of $40 \%$ to $70 \%$. For further conditions, consult your OMRON sales representative.
5. $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for the flexible-rod type.

## Connections

Contact Form (EN50013)


Note: Terminal numbers are according to EN50013; contact symbols are according to IEC60947-5-1.

## Operation

## ■ Direct Opening Mechanism

## 1NO/1NC Contact (Snap-action)

Conforms to EN60947-5-1 Direct Opening $\Theta$ (Only NC contact has a direct opening mechanism.)

1. When contact welding occurs.

2. When contacts are being pulled apart.

3. When contacts are completely pulled apart.


## 1NC/1NO Contact (Slow-action)



## 2NC Contact (Slow-action)



## Nomenclature



## Engineering Data

Electrical Durability (Snap-action)



## Dimensions

Note: 1. All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.
2. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.
3. When placing your order, specify the conduit type by adding a code from the list below to the blank box of the following model numbers as shown below.
Standard Switches 3-conduit Switches

| 1: PG 13.5 | 5: PG 13.5 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2: G 1/2 | 6: G $1 / 2$ |
| $3: 1 / 2-14 N P T$ | $7: 1 / 2-14 N P T$ |

4. Omitted dimensions are the same as those for the Rotary Level Type Models D4B-1 $\square \square \square \mathrm{N}$ and D4B-5 $\square \square \square \mathrm{N}$ have a PG13.5 conduit opening. D4B-2 $\square \square \square \mathrm{N}$ and D4B-6 $\square \square \square \mathrm{N}$ have a G1/2 conduit opening. D4B$3 \square \square \square \mathrm{~N}$ and $\mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{~B}-7 \square \square \square \mathrm{~N}$ have a $1 / 2-14 \mathrm{NPT}$ conduit opening.

## Switches

## Roller Lever

D4B- $\square 11 \mathrm{~N}$


## Roller Lever

D4B- $\square$ 15N


Adjustable Roller Lever D4B- $\square 16 \mathrm{~N}$


## Adjustable Rod Lever

D4B- $\square 17 \mathrm{~N}$


Note: Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

| Operating characteristic | D4B- $\square \square 11 \mathrm{~N}$ | D4B- $\square \square 15 \mathrm{~N}$ | D4B- $\square \square 16 N$ <br> (See note 2.) | D4B- $\square \mathbf{D 1 7 N}$ <br> (See note 3.) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 9.41 N | 9.41 N | 9.41 N | 2.12 N |
| RF min. | 1.47 N | 1.47 N | 1.47 N | 0.29 N |
| PT | $21^{\circ} \pm 3^{\circ}$ | $21^{\circ} \pm 3^{\circ}$ | $21^{\circ} \pm 3^{\circ}$ | $21^{\circ} \pm 3^{\circ}$ |
| PT (2nd) (See notes 4, 6.) | $\left(45^{\circ}\right)$ | $\left(45^{\circ}\right)$ | $\left(45^{\circ}\right)$ | $\left(45^{\circ}\right)$ |
| OT min. | $50^{\circ}$ | $50^{\circ}$ | $50^{\circ}$ | $50^{\circ}$ |
| MD max. (See note 5.) | $12^{\circ}$ | $12^{\circ}$ | $12^{\circ}$ | $12^{\circ}$ |
| DOT min. (See notes 4, 7.) | $35^{\circ}$ | $35^{\circ}$ | $35^{\circ}$ | $35^{\circ}$ |
| (See notes 5, 7.) | $55^{\circ}$ | $55^{\circ}$ | $55^{\circ}$ | $55^{\circ}$ |
| DOF min. (See note 7.) | 19.61 N | 19.61 N | 19.61 N | 19.61 N |
| TT (See note 6.) | $\left.75^{\circ}\right)$ | $\left(75^{\circ}\right)$ | $\left(75^{\circ}\right)$ | $\left(75^{\circ}\right)$ |

Note: 1. Variation occurs in the simultaneity of contact opening/closing operations of 2NC contacts. Check contact operation.
2. The operating characteristics of these Switches were measured with the roller level set at 31.5 mm .
3. The operating characteristics of these Switches were measured with the rod level set at 140 mm .
4. Only for slow-action models.
5. Only for snap-action models.
6. Reference values.
7. Must be provided to ensure safe operation.

## Top Plunger

## D4B-■प70N



Top Roller Plunger
D4B- $\square \square 71 N$

12.7 dia. $\times 4.8$


Note: Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

| Operating characteristic | D4B- $\square \square$ 70N | D4B- $\square \square 71 \mathrm{~N}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 18.63 N | 18.63 N |
| RF min. | 1.96 N | 1.96 N |
| PT | 2 mm | 2 mm |
| PT (2nd) (See notes 2, 4.) | $(3 \mathrm{~mm})$ | $(3 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| OT min. | 5 mm | 5 mm |
| MD max. (See note 3.) | 1 mm | 1 mm |
| DOT min. (See notes 5.) | 3.2 mm | 3.2 mm |
| DOF min. (See note 5.) | 49.03 N | 49.03 N |
| TT (See note 4.) | $(7 \mathrm{~mm})$ | $(7 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| FP max. | 38 mm | 51 mm |
| OP | $35 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $48 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

Note: 1. Variation occurs in the simultaneity of contact opening/closing operations of 2NC contacts. Check contact operation.
2. Only for slow-action models.
3. Only for snap-action models.
4. Reference values.
5. Must be provided to ensure safe operation.

## Coil Spring (Non-directional)

## D4B- $\square 81 \mathrm{~N}$



Plastic Rod (Non-directional)
D4B- $\square \square 87 \mathrm{~N}$


Mechanically speaking, these models are general limit switches and not safety limit switches.

Note: Be sure to adjust the dog to within 40 mm from the top end of the coil spring.

Mechanically speaking, these models are general limit switches and not safety limit switches.

Note: Be sure to adjust the dog to within 40 mm from the top end of the plastic rod.

Note: Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

| Operating characteristic | D4B- $\square \square$ 81N | D4B- $\square \square$ 87N |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 1.47 N | 1.47 N |
| PT max. | $15^{\circ}$ | $15^{\circ}$ |

Note: Variation occurs in the simultaneity of contact opening/closing operations of 2NC contacts. Check contact operation.

## 3-conduit Switches

## Roller Lever

D4B- $\square \square 11 \mathrm{~N}$


## Roller Lever

D4B- $\square 15 \mathrm{~N}$


Adjustable Roller Lever


## D4B- $\square \square 16 N$




## Adjustable Rod Lever

## D4B- $\square 17 \mathrm{~N}$ <br> 



Note: Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

| Operating characteristic | D4B- $\square \square$ 11N | D4B- $\square \square 15 N$ | D4B- $\square \square 16 N$ <br> (See note 2.) | D4B- $\square \square 17 N$ <br> (See note 3.) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 9.41 N | 9.41 N | 9.41 N | 2.12 N |
| RF min. | 1.47 N | 1.47 N | 1.47 N | 0.29 N |
| PT | $21^{\circ} \pm 3^{\circ}$ | $21^{\circ} \pm 3^{\circ}$ | $21^{\circ} \pm 3^{\circ}$ | $21^{\circ} \pm 3^{\circ}$ |
| PT (2nd) (See notes 4, 6.) | $\left(45^{\circ}\right)$ | $\left(45^{\circ}\right)$ | $\left(45^{\circ}\right)$ | $\left(45^{\circ}\right)$ |
| OT min. | $50^{\circ}$ | $50^{\circ}$ | $50^{\circ}$ | $50^{\circ}$ |
| MD max. (See note 5.) | $12^{\circ}$ | $12^{\circ}$ | $12^{\circ}$ | $12^{\circ}$ |
| DOT min. (See notes 4, 7.) | $35^{\circ}$ | $35^{\circ}$ | $35^{\circ}$ | $35^{\circ}$ |
| (See notes 5, 7.) | $55^{\circ}$ | $55^{\circ}$ | $55^{\circ}$ | $55^{\circ}$ |
| DOF min. (See note 7.) | 19.61 N | 19.61 N | 19.61 N | 19.61 N |
| TT (See note 6.) | $\left(75^{\circ}\right)$ | $\left(75^{\circ}\right)$ | $\left(75^{\circ}\right)$ | $\left(75^{\circ}\right)$ |

Note: 1. Variation occurs in the simultaneity of contact opening/closing operations of 2NC contacts. Check contact operation.
2. The operating characteristics of these Switches were measured with the roller level set at 31.5 mm .
3. The operating characteristics of these Switches were measured with the rod level set at 140 mm .
4. Only for slow-action models.
5. Only for snap-action models.
6. Reference values.
7. Must be provided to ensure safe operation.

Top Plunger


Top Roller Plunger
D4B- $\square 71 \mathrm{~N}$



Note: Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

| Operating characteristic | D4B- $\square \square 70 \mathrm{~N}$ | D4B- $\square \square 71 \mathrm{~N}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 18.63 N | 18.63 N |
| RF min. | 1.96 N | 1.96 N |
| PT | 2 mm | 2 mm |
| PT (2nd) (See notes 2, 4.) | $(3 \mathrm{~mm})$ | $(3 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| OT min. | 5 mm | 5 mm |
| MD max. (See note 3.) | 1 mm | 1 mm |
| DOT min. (See notes 5.) | 3.2 mm | 3.2 mm |
| DOF min. (See note 5.) | 49.03 N | 49.03 N |
| TT (See note 4.) | $(7 \mathrm{~mm})$ | $(7 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| FP max. | 38 mm | 51 mm |
| OP | $35 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $48 \pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ |

Note: 1. Variation occurs in the simultaneity of contact opening/closing operations of 2NC contacts. Check contact operation.
2. Only for slow-action models.
3. Only for snap-action models.
4. Reference values.
5. Must be provided to ensure safe operation.


Note: Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

| Operating characteristic | D4B- $\square \square$ 81N | D4B- $\square \square$ 87N |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OF max. | 1.47 N | 1.47 N |
| PT max. | $15^{\circ}$ | $15^{\circ}$ |
|  |  |  |

Note: Variation occurs in the simultaneity of contact opening/closing operations of 2NC contacts. Check contact operation.

## Levers

Roller Lever
D4B-0001N


Roller Lever (Stainless Steel Roller) D4B-0005N


Adjustable Roller Lever


Roller Lever

WL-1A118


Roller Lever
WL-1A300


Note: Reverse the indicator plate when mounting

## Roller Lever <br> Adjustable Rod Lever <br> WL-1A400 WL-3A100



Note: Reverse the indicator plate when mounting


Note: Reverse the indicator plate when mounting.

## Spring Rod Lever WL-4A201

Resin Loop Lever
D4A-F00


Note: Reverse the indicator plate when mounting.
Note: Reverse the indicator plate when mounting
Note: 1. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.
2. Safety Limit Switch specifications are satisfied with D4B- $\square \square \square \square$ AN Levers only (example: D4B-0001N).

## Safety Precautions

Refer to the "Precautions for All Safety Switches" on page 240 and "Precautions for All Safety Limit Switches" on page 247.

## ■ Precautions for Safe Use

If the D4B- $\square N$ is applied to a safety category circuit for prevention of injury, use the D4B- $\square \mathrm{N}$ model that has an NC contact equipped with a direct opening mechanism, and make sure that the D4B- $\square \mathrm{N}$ operates in the direct opening mode. Furthermore, secure the D4B$\square \mathrm{N}$ with screws or equivalent parts that are tightened in a single direction so that the D4B- $\square \mathrm{N}$ cannot be easily removed. Then provide a protection cover for the $\mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{~B}-\square \mathrm{N}$ and post a warning label near the D4B- $\square \mathrm{N}$.

In order to protect the D4B- $\square \mathrm{N}$ from damage due to short-circuiting, connect a fuse breaking a current 1.5 to 2 times higher than the rated current in parallel with the D4B- $\square \mathrm{N}$.
If an application satisfying EN standards is to employ the D4BL, apply the 10-A gI or gG fuse certified by IEC269.
Do not apply the D4B- $\square \mathrm{N}$ to the door without applying a stopper to the door.
If the D4B- $\square N$ is used with the actuator normally pressed, the D4B$\square \mathrm{N}$ may malfunction or may soon have reset failures. Be sure to check and replace the D4B- $\square \mathrm{N}$ regularly.

- Do not use the Switch in locations where explosive or flammable gases may be present.
- Do not use the Switch submerged in oil or water, or in locations continuously subject to splashes of oil or water. Doing so may result in oil or water entering the Switch interior. (The IP67 degree of protection specification for the Switch refers to water penetration while the Switch is submersed in water for a specified period of time.)
- Protect the head from foreign material. Subjecting the head to foreign material may result in premature wear or damage to the Switch. Although the switch body is protected from penetration by dust or water, the head is not protected from penetration by minute particles or water.
- Install the cover after wiring. Not doing so may result in electric shock.
- Do not use a Switch as a stopper.


## ■ Precautions for Correct Use

## Operating Environment

- This Switch is designed for use indoors. Using the Switch outdoors may damage it.
- Do not use the Switch where corrosive gases (e.g., $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{SO}_{2}, \mathrm{NH}_{3}$, $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$, or $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ ) are present or in locations subject to high temperature and humidity. Doing so may result in damage to the Switch as a result of contact failure or corrosion.
- Do not use the Switch in any of the following locations.
- Locations subject to extreme temperature changes
- Locations subject to high humidity or condensation
- Locations subject to excessive vibration
- Locations where metal dust, processing waste, oil, or chemicals may enter through the protective door
- Locations subject to detergents, thinners, or other solvents


## Tightening Torque

Be sure to tighten each screw of the D4B- $\square \mathrm{N}$ properly, otherwise the D4B- $\square \mathrm{N}$ may malfunction.


|  | Type | Torque |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | M3.5 terminal screw | 0.59 to $0.78 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 2 | Cover-mounting screw <br> (see note) | 1.18 to $1.37 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 3 | Head mounting screw | 0.78 to $0.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 4 | M5 body mounting screw | 4.90 to $5.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 5 | Connector | 1.77 to $2.16 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 6 | Cap screw <br> (for three-conduit models) | 1.27 to $1.67 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |

Note: Apply a tightening torque of 0.78 to $0.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ to three-conduit models.

## Mounting

Use four M5 screws with washers to mount the standard model. Be sure to apply the proper torque to tighten each screw. The 3-conduit models can be mounted more securely by using the four screws plus two $5_{-0.15}^{-0.05}-\mathrm{mm}$ diameter studs, each of which has a maximum height of 4.8 mm as shown below.

## Mounting Dimensions (M5)

## Standard Model

3-conduit Model



## Changes in Actuator Mounting Position

To change the angle of the lever, loosen the Allen-head bolts on the side of the lever.
The operating position indicator plate has protruding parts which engage with the lever, thus allowing changes to the lever position by $90^{\circ}$.

The back of the operating position indicator plate has no protruding parts. If this plate is turned over and attached, any angle within a $360^{\circ}$ range can be set. Do not turn over the place, however, when using the D4B- $\square \mathrm{N}$ for an SUVA- or BIA-certified application. For an SUVA- or BIA-certified application, make sure that the lever engages with the operating position indicator plate securely so that the lever will not slip.

## Changes in Head Mounting Position

By removing the screws on the four corners of the head, the head can be reset in any of four directions. Make sure that no foreign materials will penetrate through the head.

## Changes in the Operating Direction for Rotary Lever Switches

The head of Rotary Lever Switches can be converted in seconds to CW, CCW, or two-way operation without using any tools. The conversion procedure follows.


## Procedure

1. Dismount the head by loosening the four screws that secure it.
2. Turn over the head to set the desired operation (CW, CCW, or both). The desired operation can be selected by setting the mode selector knob shown in the figure. This knob is factory set to the "CW + CCW" (two-way operation) position.
3. Set the CW hole on the head at the operation position mark (arrow) for clockwise operation or set the CCW hole right at the arrow for counterclockwise operation. In either case, be sure to set the hole position exactly at the arrow point.

## Wiring

Do not connect the bare lead wires directly to the terminals but be sure to connect each of them by using an insulation tube and M3.5 round crimp terminals and tighten each terminal screw within the specified torque range.
The proper lead wire is 20 to 14 AWG ( 0.5 to $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) in size.


Make sure that all crimp terminals come into contact with the casing or cover as shown below, otherwise the cover may not be mounted properly or the D4B- $\square \mathrm{N}$ may malfunction.


## Conduit Opening

Make sure that each connector is tightened within the specified torque range. The casing may be damaged if the connector is tightened excessively.
If the $1 / 2-14 N P T$ is used, cover the cable and conduit end with sealing tape in order to ensure IP67.
The Pg13.5 connector must be Nippon Flex's ABS-08Pg13.5 or ABS-12 Pg13.5.
Use an OMRON SC-series Connector (sold separately) that is suited to the cable in diameter.

Properly attach the provided conduit cap to the unused conduit opening and securely tighten the cap screw within the specified torque when wiring the $\mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{~B}-\square \mathrm{N}$.

## Others

The load for the actuator (roller) of the Switch must be imposed on the actuator in the horizontal direction, otherwise the actuator or the rotating axis may be deformed or damaged.

Correct Incorrect


When using a long lever model like the D4B- $\square \square 16 \mathrm{~N}$ or D4B- $\square \square 17 \mathrm{~N}$, the Switch may telegraph. To avoid telegraphing, take the following precautions.

1. Set the lever to operate in one direction. For details, see "Changes in the Operating Direction for Rotary Lever Switches" on page 299.
2. Modify the rear end of the dog to an angle of $15^{\circ}$ to $30^{\circ}$ as shown below or to a secondary-degree curve.

3. Modify the circuit so as not to detect the wrong operating signals.

To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937 . To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527 .

## Pull-reset Safety Limit Switch D4N-D

## A Series of Pull-reset Models Now Available

- Lineup includes three contact models with 2NC/1NO and 3NC contact forms in addition to the previous contact forms $1 \mathrm{NC} /$ 1 NO and 2NC.
- M12-connector models are available, saving on labor and simplifying replacement.
- Standardized gold-clad contacts provide high contact reliability. Can be used with both standard loads and microloads.
- Conforms to EN115 and EN81-2.
- Certified standards: UL, EN (TÜV), and CCC

Note: Be sure to read the "Safety Precautions" on page 312.


Note: Contact your sales representative for details on models with safety standard certification.

## Model Number Structure

## Model Number Legend

D4N- $\square \square \square$
123

1. Conduit/Connector size

1: Pg13.5 (1-conduit)
2: G1/2 (1-conduit)
3: 1/2-14NPT (1-conduit)
4: M20 (1-conduit)
5: Pg13.5 (2-conduit)
6: G1/2 (2-conduit)
7: 1/2-14NPT (M20 2-conduit with 1/2-14NPT changing adaptor included)
8: M20 (2-conduit)
9: M12 connector (1-conduit)
2. Built-in Switch

A: 1NC/1NO (slow-action)
B: 2NC (slow-action)
C: 2NC/1NO (slow-action)
D: 3NC (slow-action)
3. Head and Actuator

20: Roller lever (resin lever, resin roller)
2G: Adjustable roller lever, form lock (metal lever, resin roller)
2 H : Adjustable roller lever, form lock (metal lever. rubber roller)
31: Top plunger
32: Top roller plunger
62: One-way roller arm lever (horizontal)
72: One-way roller arm lever (vertical)

## Ordering Information

$\square$ List of Models

| Actuator | Conduit size |  | Built-in switch mechanism |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1NC/1NO } \\ & \text { (Slow-action) } \end{aligned}$ | 2NC (Slow-action) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2NC/1NO } \\ & \text { (Slow-action) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 3NC } \\ \text { (Slow-action) } \end{gathered}$ |
| Roller lever (resin lever, resin roller) | 1-conduit | Pg13.5 | D4N-1A20R | D4N-1B20R | D4N-1C20R | D4N-1D20R |
|  |  | G1/2 | D4N-2A20R | D4N-2B20R | D4N-2C20R | D4N-2D20R |
|  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4N-3A20R | D4N-3B20R | D4N-3C20R | D4N-3D20R |
|  |  | M20 | D4N-4A20R | D4N-4B20R | D4N-4C20R | D4N-4D20R |
|  |  | M12 connector | D4N-9A20R | D4N-9B20R | --- | --- |
|  | 2-conduit | Pg13.5 | D4N-5A20R | D4N-5B20R | D4N-5C20R | D4N-5D20R |
|  |  | G1/2 | D4N-6A20R | D4N-6B20R | D4N-6C20R | D4N-6D20R |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 / 2-14 N P T \\ & \text { (See note 2.) } \end{aligned}$ | D4N-7A20R | D4N-7B20R | D4N-7C20R | D4N-7D20R |
|  |  | M20 | D4N-8A20R | D4N-8B20R | D4N-8C20R | D4N-8D20R |
| Adjustable roller lever, form lock (metal lever, resin roller) | 1-conduit | Pg13.5 | D4N-1A2GR | D4N-1B2GR | D4N-1C2GR | D4N-1D2GR |
|  |  | G1/2 | D4N-2A2GR | D4N-2B2GR | D4N-2C2GR | D4N-2D2GR |
|  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4N-3A2GR | D4N-3B2GR | D4N-3C2GR | D4N-3D2GR |
|  |  | M20 | D4N-4A2GR | D4N-4B2GR | D4N-4C2GR | D4N-4D2GR |
|  |  | M12 connector | D4N-9A2GR | D4N-9B2GR | --- | --- |
|  | 2-conduit | Pg13.5 | D4N-5A2GR | D4N-5B2GR | D4N-5C2GR | D4N-5D2GR |
|  |  | G1/2 | D4N-6A2GR | D4N-6B2GR | D4N-6C2GR | D4N-6D2GR |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 / 2-14 N P T \\ & \text { (See note } 2 . \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ | D4N-7A2GR | D4N-7B2GR | D4N-7C2GR | D4N-7D2GR |
|  |  | M20 | D4N-8A2GR | D4N-8B2GR | D4N-8C2GR | D4N-8D2GR |
| Adjustable roller lever, form lock (metal lever, rubber roller) | 1-conduit | Pg13.5 | D4N-1A2HR | D4N-1B2HR | D4N-1C2HR | D4N-1D2HR |
|  |  | G1/2 | D4N-2A2HR | D4N-2B2HR | D4N-2C2HR | D4N-2D2HR |
|  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4N-3A2HR | D4N-3B2HR | D4N-3C2HR | D4N-3D2HR |
|  |  | M20 | D4N-4A2HR | D4N-4B2HR | D4N-4C2HR | D4N-4D2HR |
|  |  | M12 connector | D4N-9A2HR | D4N-9B2HR | --- | --- |
|  | 2-conduit | Pg13.5 | D4N-5A2HR | D4N-5B2HR | D4N-5C2HR | D4N-5D2HR |
|  |  | G1/2 | D4N-6A2HR | D4N-6B2HR | D4N-6C2HR | D4N-6D2HR |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1 / 2-14 N P T \\ \text { (See note } 2 .) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | D4N-7A2HR | D4N-7B2HR | D4N-7C2HR | D4N-7D2HR |
|  |  | M20 | D4N-8A2HR | D4N-8B2HR | D4N-8C2HR | D4N-8D2HR |
| Plunger | 1-conduit | Pg13.5 | D4N-1A31R | D4N-1B31R | D4N-1C31R | D4N-1D31R |
|  |  | G1/2 | D4N-2A31R | D4N-2B31R | D4N-2C31R | D4N-2D31R |
|  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4N-3A31R | D4N-3B31R | D4N-3C31R | D4N-3D31R |
|  |  | M20 | D4N-4A31R | D4N-4B31R | D4N-4C31R | D4N-4D31R |
|  |  | M12 connector | D4N-9A31R | D4N-9B31R | --- | --- |
|  | 2-conduit | Pg13.5 | D4N-5A31R | D4N-5B31R | D4N-5C31R | D4N-5D31R |
|  |  | G1/2 | D4N-6A31R | D4N-6B31R | D4N-6C31R | D4N-6D31R |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 / 2-14 N P T \\ & \text { (See note 2.) } \end{aligned}$ | D4N-7A31R | D4N-7B31R | D4N-7C31R | D4N-7D31R |
|  |  | M20 | D4N-8A31R | D4N-8B31R | D4N-8C31R | D4N-8D31R |
| Roller plunger | 1-conduit | Pg13.5 | D4N-1A32R | D4N-1B32R | D4N-1C32R | D4N-1D32R |
|  |  | G1/2 | D4N-2A32R | D4N-2B32R | D4N-2C32R | D4N-2D32R |
|  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4N-3A32R | D4N-3B32R | D4N-3C32R | D4N-3D32R |
|  |  | M20 | D4N-4A32R | D4N-4B32R | D4N-4C32R | D4N-4D32R |
|  |  | M12 connector | D4N-9A32R | D4N-9B32R | --- | --- |
|  | 2-conduit | Pg13.5 | D4N-5A32R | D4N-5B32R | D4N-5C32R | D4N-5D32R |
|  |  | G1/2 | D4N-6A32R | D4N-6B32R | D4N-6C32R | D4N-6D32R |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline 1 / 2-14 N P T \\ \text { (See note } 2 .) \end{array}$ | D4N-7A32R | D4N-7B32R | D4N-7C32R | D4N-7D32R |
|  |  | M20 | D4N-8A32R | D4N-8B32R | D4N-8C32R | D4N-8D32R |


| Actuator | Conduit size |  | Built-in switch mechanism |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1NC/1NO (Slow-action) | 2NC (Slow-action) | 2NC/1NO (Slow-action) | 3NC (Slow-action) |
| One-way roller arm lever (horizontal) | 1-conduit | Pg13.5 | D4N-1A62R | D4N-1B62R | D4N-1C62R | D4N-1D62R |
|  |  | G1/2 | D4N-2A62R | D4N-2B62R | D4N-2C62R | D4N-2D62R |
|  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4N-3A62R | D4N-3B62R | D4N-3C62R | D4N-3D62R |
|  |  | M20 | D4N-4A62R | D4N-4B62R | D4N-4C62R | D4N-4D62R |
|  |  | M12 connector | D4N-9A62R | D4N-9B62R | --- | --- |
|  | 2-conduit | Pg13.5 | D4N-5A62R | D4N-5B62R | D4N-5C62R | D4N-5D62R |
|  |  | G1/2 | D4N-6A62R | D4N-6B62R | D4N-6C62R | D4N-6D62R |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1 / 2-14 N P T \\ \text { (See note } 2 .) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | D4N-7A62R | D4N-7B62R | D4N-7C62R | D4N-7D62R |
|  |  | M20 | D4N-8A62R | D4N-8B62R | D4N-8C62R | D4N-8D62R |
| One-way roller arm lever (vertical) | 1-conduit | Pg13.5 | D4N-1A72R | D4N-1B72R | D4N-1C72R | D4N-1D72R |
|  |  | G1/2 | D4N-2A72R | D4N-2B72R | D4N-2C72R | D4N-2D72R |
|  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4N-3A72R | D4N-3B72R | D4N-3C72R | D4N-3D72R |
|  |  | M20 | D4N-4A72R | D4N-4B72R | D4N-4C72R | D4N-4D72R |
|  |  | M12 connector | D4N-9A72R | D4N-9B72R | --- | --- |
|  | 2-conduit | Pg13.5 | D4N-5A72R | D4N-5B72R | D4N-5C72R | D4N-5D72R |
|  |  | G1/2 | D4N-6A72R | D4N-6B72R | D4N-6C72R | D4N-6D72R |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline 1 / 2-14 N P T \\ \text { (See note } 2 \text {.) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | D4N-7A72R | D4N-7B72R | D4N-7C72R | D4N-7D72R |
|  |  | M20 | D4N-8A72R | D4N-8B72R | D4N-8C72R | D4N-8D72R |

Note: 1. It is recommended that M20 be used for Switches to be exported to Europe and $1 / 2-14 N P T$ be used for Switches to be exported to North American countries.
2. The $1 / 2-14$ NPT 2 -conduit models include an M20-to-1/2-14NPT changing adaptor.

## Specifications

## Standards and EC Directives

- Conforms to the following EC Directives:

Machinery Directive
Low Voltage Directive
EN50047
EN60204-1
EN1088
GS-ET-15

## Certified Standards

| Certification body | Standard | File No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TÜV Product <br> Service | EN60947-5-1 <br> (certified direct opening) | (See note 1.) |
| UL (See note 2.) | UL508, CSA C22.2 No.14 | E76675 |
| CCC (CQC) <br> (See note 3.) | GB14048.5 | 2004010305105973 |

Note: 1. Consult your OMRON representative for details.
2. Certification for CSA C22.2 No. 14 is authorized by the UL mark.
3. Ask your OMRON representative for information on certified models.

■ Certified Standard Ratings
TÜV (EN60947-5-1), CCC (GB14048.5)

| ItemUtilization <br> category | AC-15 | DC-13 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Rated operating current $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{e}}\right)$ | 3 A | 0.27 A |
| Rated operating voltage $\left(\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{e}}\right)$ | 240 V | 250 V |

Note: Use a 10-A fuse type gI or gG that conforms to IEC269 as a short-circuit protection device. This fuse is not built into the Switch.

UL/CSA (UL508, CSA C22.2 No. 14) A300

| Rated <br> voltage | Carry current | Current |  | Volt-amperes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| 120 VAC | 10 A | 60 A | 6 A | $7,200 \mathrm{VA}$ | 720 VA |
| 240 VAC |  | 30 A | 3 A |  |  |

Q300

| Rated <br> voltage | Carry current | Current |  | Volt-amperes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| 125 VDC | 2.5 A | 0.55 A | 0.55 A | 69 VA | 69 VA |
| 250 VDC |  | 0.27 A | 0.27 A |  |  |

## Characteristics

| Degree of protection (See note 3.) |  | IP67 (EN60947-5-1) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Durability (See note 4.) | Mechanical | 1,000,000 operations min. |
|  | Electrical | 500,000 operations min. for a resistive load of 3 A at 250 VAC (See note 5.) 300,000 operations min. for a resistive load of 10 A at 250 VAC |
| Operating speed |  | 1 to $500 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{s}$ (D4N-1A20R) |
| Operating frequency |  | 30 operations/minute max. |
| Contact resistance |  | $25 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. |
| Minimum applicable load (See note 6.) |  | Resistive load of 1 mA at 5 VDC ( N -level reference value) |
| Rated insulation voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{i}}$ ) |  | 300 V |
| Protection against electric shock |  | Class II (double insulation) |
| Pollution degree (operating environment) |  | Level 3 (EN60947-5-1) |
| Impulse withstand voltage (EN60947-5-1) |  | Between terminals of the same polarity: 2.5 kV |
|  |  | Between terminals of different polarities: 4 kV |
|  |  | Between other terminals and uncharged metallic parts: 6 kV |
| Insulation resistance |  | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega \mathrm{min}$. |
| Contact gap |  | Snap-action: $2 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ min Slow-action: $2 \times 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ min |
| Vibration resistance | Malfunction | 10 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 0.75-\mathrm{mm}$ single amplitude |
| Shock resistance | Destruction | $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ |
|  | Malfunction | $300 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ |
| Conditional short-circuit current |  | 100 A (EN60947-5-1) |
| Rated open thermal current ( $\mathrm{lth}^{\text {) }}$ |  | 10 A (EN60947-5-1) |
| Ambient temperature |  | Operating: $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with no icing |
| Ambient humidity |  | Operating: 95\% max. |
| Weight |  | Approx. 92 g (D4N-1A20R) |

Note: 1. The above values are initial values.
2. Once a contact has been used to switch a standard load, it cannot be used for a load of a smaller capacity. Doing so may result in roughening of the contact surface and contact reliability may be lost.
3. The degree of protection is tested using the method specified by the standard (EN60947-5-1). Confirm that sealing properties are sufficient for the operating conditions and environment beforehand. Although the switch box is protected from dust or water penetration, do not use the D4N- $\square$ R in places where foreign material such as dust, dirt, oil, water, or chemicals may penetrate through the head. Otherwise, premature wear, Switch damage or malfunctioning may occur.
4. The durability is for an ambient temperature of $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and an ambient humidity of $40 \%$ to $70 \%$. For more details, consult your OMRON representative.
5. Do not pass the 3-A, 250-VAC load through more than 2 circuits.
6. This value will vary with the switching frequency, environment, and reliability level. Confirm that correct operation is possible with the actual load beforehand.

## Connections

Contact Form

| Model | Contact | Contact form |  | Operating pattern |  | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D4N- $\square$ A $\square \mathrm{R}$ | 1NC/1NO |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11-12 \\ & 33-34 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\square \mathrm{ON}$ | Only NC contacts 11-12 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-12 and 33-34 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4N- $\square \mathrm{B} \square \mathrm{R}$ | 2NC |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11-12 \\ & 31-32 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\square \mathrm{ON}$ | Only NC contacts 11-12 and 31-32 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-12 and 31-32 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4N- $\square \mathrm{C} \square \mathrm{R}$ | 2NC/1NO |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11-12 \\ & 21-22 \\ & 33-34 \end{aligned}$ |   <br>   <br> Stroke $\longrightarrow$  | $\square \mathrm{ON}$ | Only NC contacts 11-12 and 21-22 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-12, 21-22, and 33-34 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4N- $\square \mathrm{D} \square \mathrm{R}$ | 3NC | C12 | $\begin{aligned} & 11-12 \\ & 21-22 \\ & 31-32 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\square \mathrm{ON}$ | Only NC contacts 11-12, 21-22, and 31-32 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-12, 21-22, and 31-32 can be used as unlike poles. |

## Operation

Direct Opening Mechanism

## 1NC/1NO Contact (Slow-action)



Only the NC contact side has a direct opening mechanism.
When contact welding occurs, the contacts are separated from each other by the plunger being
pushed in.
(Conforms to EN60947-5-1 Direct Opening Operation.)

## 2NC Contact (Slow-action)



Both NC contacts have a direct opening mechanism.
When contact welding occurs, the contacts are separated from each other by the plunger being pushed in.
(Conforms to EN60947-5-1 Direct Opening Operation.)

## Nomenclature

Structure
 Switches with three contacts.

## Dimensions

## Switches

Note: All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.

## 1-conduit Models



Adjustable Roller Lever, Form Lock (with Metal Lever, Rubber Roller)
D4N-1 $\square 2 H R \quad$ D4N-2 $\square 2 H R$
D4N-3 $\square 2 H R \quad$ D4N-4 $\square 2 H R$
D4N-9 $\square 2 \mathrm{HR}$ (See note 3.)


| Model | D4N- $\square$ 20R | D4N- $\square$ 2GR <br> (See note 2.) | D4N- $\square \square$ 2HR |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LF max. | 6.4 N | 5.6 N | 5.4 N |
| LT max. | $55^{\circ}$ | $55^{\circ}$ | $55^{\circ}$ |
| PT 1 <br> (See note 3.) | 18 to $27^{\circ}$ | 18 to $27^{\circ}$ | 18 to $27^{\circ}$ |
| (PT 2) <br> (See note 4.) | $\left(44^{\circ}\right)$ | $\left(44^{\circ}\right)$ | $\left(44^{\circ}\right)$ |
| (TT) <br> (See note 5.) | $80^{\circ}$ | $80^{\circ}$ | $80^{\circ}$ |
| DOF min. <br> (See note 6.) | 20 N | 20 N | 20 N |
| DOT min. <br> (See note 6.) | $50^{\circ}$ | $50^{\circ}$ | $50^{\circ}$ |

Adjustable Roller Lever, Form Lock (with Metal Lever, Resin Roller)
D4N-1 $\square$ 2GR $\quad$ D4N-2 $\square 2 G R$
D4N-3 $\square$ 2GR D4N-4 $\square$ 2GR
D4N-9 $\square$ 2GR (See note 3.)


Note: 1. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions
2. Variation occurs in the simultaneity of contact opening/ closing operations of $2 \mathrm{NC}, 2 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$, and 3 NC contacts. Check contact operation.
3. Refer to the following diagram for details on 1-conduit M12 connectors.

## 1-conduit M12 Connectors

D4N-9 $\square \square R$


Note: 1. Variation occurs in the simultaneity of contact opening/ closing operations of 2NC, $2 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$, and 3NC contacts. Check contact operation.
2. The operating characteristics of these Switches were measured with the roller lever set at 32 mm .
3. These PT values are possible when the NC contacts are open (OFF).
4. These PT values are reference values possible when the NO contacts are closed (ON). (1NC/1NO models only)
5. Reference value.
6. Load and stroke values for the direct opening mechanism. For safe use, always make sure that the minimum values or greater are provided.

## 1-conduit Models

Plunger
D4N-1 $\square$ 31R D4N-2 $\square$ 31R
D4N-3 $\square 31 R \quad$ D4N-4 $\square 31 R$
D4N-9 $\square 31 R$ (See note 3.)
Blue


One-way Roller Arm Lever
(Horizontal)
D4N-1 $\square 62 R \quad$ D4N-2 $\square 62 R$
D4N-3 $\square 62 R \quad$ D4N-4 $\square 62 R$
D4N-9 $\square 62 R$ (See note 3.)


One-way Roller Arm Lever
(Vertical)
D4N-1 $\square 72 R \quad$ D4N-2 $\square 72 R$
D4N-3 $\square 72 R \quad$ D4N-4 $\square 72 R$
D4N-9 $\square$ 7R2 (See note 3.)


Note: 1. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.
2. Variation occurs in the simultaneity of contact opening/closing operations of 2NC and 3NC contacts. Check contact operation.
3. Refer to page 307 for details on 1-conduit M12 connectors.

| Model | D4N- <br> $\square \square \mathbf{3 1 R}$ | D4N- <br> $\square \square \mathbf{3 2 R}$ | D4N- <br> $\square \square \mathbf{6 2 R}$ | D4N- <br> $\square \square \mathbf{7 2 R}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LF max. | 10.8 N | 10.8 N | 7.5 N | 7.9 N |
| LT max. | 4.5 mm | 4.5 mm | 7 mm | 7 mm |
| PT 1 <br> (See note 2.) | 2 mm | 2 mm | 4 mm | 4 mm |
| (PT 2) <br> (See note 3.) | $(2.9 \mathrm{~mm})$ | $(2.9 \mathrm{~mm})$ | $(5.2 \mathrm{~mm})$ | $(4.3 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| OP | $34 \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 44.4 <br> $\pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $53 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $27 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| (TT) <br> (See note 4.) | $(6 \mathrm{~mm})$ | $(6 \mathrm{~mm})$ | $(9 \mathrm{~mm})$ | $(9 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| DOF min. <br> (See note 5.) | 20 N | 20 N | 20 N | 20 N |
| DOT min. <br> (See note 5.) | 3.2 mm | 3.2 mm | 5.8 mm | 4.8 mm |

Note: 1. Variation occurs in the simultaneity of contact opening/ closing operations of 2NC, 2NC/1NO, and 3NC contacts. Check contact operation.
2. These PT values are possible when the NC contacts are open (OFF).
3. These PT values are reference values possible when the NO contacts are closed (ON). (1NC/1NO models only)
4. Reference value.
5. Load and stroke values for the direct opening mechanism. For safe use, always make sure that the minimum values or greater are provided.

## 2-conduits Models

Roller Lever (Resin Lever, Resin Roller)


Adjustable Roller Lever, Form Lock
(with Metal Lever, Rubber Roller)
D4N-5 $\square$ 2HR D4N-6 $\square$ 2HR
D4N-7 $\square$ 2HR D4N-8 $\square$ 2HR


Note: 1. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.
2. Variation occurs in the simultaneity of contact opening/closing operations of 2NC and 3NC contacts. Check contact operation.

| Model | D4N- $\square \square$ 20R | D4N- $\square \square$ 2GR | D4N- $\square$ 2HR |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LF max. | 6.4 N | 5.6 N | 5.4 N |
| LT max. | $55^{\circ}$ | $55^{\circ}$ | $55^{\circ}$ |
| PT 1 <br> (See note 2.) | $18^{\circ}$ to $27^{\circ}$ | $18^{\circ}$ to $27^{\circ}$ | $18^{\circ}$ to $27^{\circ}$ |
| (PT 2) <br> (See note 3.) | $\left(44^{\circ}\right)$ | $\left(44^{\circ}\right)$ | $\left(44^{\circ}\right)$ |
| (TT) <br> (See note 4.) | $80^{\circ}$ | $80^{\circ}$ | $80^{\circ}$ |
| DOF min. <br> (See note 5.) | 20 N | 20 N | 20 N |
| DOT min. <br> (See note 5.) | $50^{\circ}$ | $50^{\circ}$ | $50^{\circ}$ |

Note: 1. Variation occurs in the simultaneity of contact opening/ closing operations of $2 \mathrm{NC}, 2 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$, and 3NC contacts. Check contact operation.
2. These PT values are possible when the NC contacts are open (OFF).
3. These PT values are reference values possible when the NO contacts are closed (ON). (1NC/1NO models only)
4. Reference value.
5. Load and stroke values for the direct opening mechanism. For safe use, always make sure that the minimum values or greater are provided.

## 2-conduits Models



Note: 1. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.
2. Variation occurs in the simultaneity of contact opening/closing operations of 2NC and 3NC contacts. Check contact operation.

| Model | D4N- $\square \square$ 31R | D4N- $\square$ 32R | D4N- $\square$ 62R | D4N- $\square \square \mathbf{7 2 R}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LF max. | 10.8 N | 10.8 N | 7.5 N | 7.9 N |
| LT max. | 4.5 mm | 4.5 mm | 7 mm | 7 mm |
| PT 1 max. <br> (See note 2.) | 2 mm | 2 mm | 4 mm | 4 mm |
| (PT 2) <br> (See note 3.) | $(2.9 \mathrm{~mm})$ | $(2.9 \mathrm{~mm})$ | $(5.2 \mathrm{~mm})$ | $(4.3 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| OP | $34 \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $44.4 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $53 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $27 \pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| (TT) <br> (See note 4.) | $(6 \mathrm{~mm})$ | $(6 \mathrm{~mm})$ | $(9 \mathrm{~mm})$ | $(9 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| DOF min. <br> (See note 5.) | 20 N | 20 N | 20 N | 20 N |
| DOT min. <br> (See note 5.) | 3.2 mm | 3.2 mm | 5.8 mm | 4.8 mm |

Note: 1. Variation occurs in the simultaneity of contact opening/ closing operations of $2 \mathrm{NC}, 2 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$, and 3NC contacts. Check contact operation.
2. These PT values are possible when the NC contacts are open (OFF).
3. These PT values are reference values possible when the NO contacts are closed (ON). (1NC/1NO models only)
4. Reference value.
5. Load and stroke values for the direct opening mechanism. For safe use, always make sure that the minimum values or greater are provided.

## Levers

Refer to the following diagrams for the angles and positions of the dogs.

Roller Lever (D4N- $\square \square 20 R$ )


Adjustable Roller Lever, Form Lock (with Metal Lever, Resin Roller) (D4N- $\square$ 2GR)

## Sealed Plunger

(D4N- $\square$ 31R)


One-way Roller Arm Lever (Horizontal) (D4N- $\square 62 R$ )


Roller Plunger
(D4N- $\square \square 32 R$ )


One-way Roller Arm Lever (Vertical)
(D4N- $\square 72 R$ )


Adjustable Roller Lever, Form Lock (with Metal Lever, Rubber Roller) (D4N- $\square 2 \mathrm{HR}$ )


Note: Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

Refer to the "Precautions for All Safety Switches" on page 240 and "Precautions for All Safety Limit Switches" on page 247.


## Precautions for Safe Use

- Do not drop the Switch. Doing so may result in the Switch not performing to its full capacity.
- Do not attempt to disassemble or modify the Switch. Doing so may cause the Switch to malfunction.
- Do not use the Switch where explosive gas or flammable gas may be present.
- Install the Switch in a location away from close body contact. Not doing so may result in malfunction.
- Do not use the Switch submerged in oil or water, or in locations continuously subject to splashes of oil or water. Doing so may result in oil or water entering the Switch interior. (The IP67 degree of protection specification for the Switch refers to water penetration while the Switch is submersed in water for a specified period of time.)
- Protect the head from foreign material. Subjecting the head to foreign material may result in premature wear or damage to the Switch. Although the switch body is protected from penetration by dust or water, the head is not protected from penetration by minute particles or water.
- Turn the power OFF before wiring. Doing so may result in electric shock.
- Install the cover after wiring. Not doing so may result in electric shock.
- Connect a fuse to the Switch in series to protect the Switch from short-circuit damage. Use a fuse with a breaking current 1.5 to 2 times larger than the rated current. To conform to EN ratings, use an IEC60269-compliant 10-A fuse type gI or gG.
- Do not switch circuits for two or more standard loads (250 VAC, 3 A) at the same time. Doing so may adversely affect insulation performance.
- The durability of the Switch is greatly affected by operating conditions. Evaluate the Switch under actual working conditions, before permanent installation and use within a number of switching operations that will not adversely affect the Switch's performance.
- Be sure to indicate in the machine manufacturer's instruction manual that the user must not attempt to repair or maintain the Switch and must contact the machine manufacturer for any repairs or maintenance.
- If the Switch is to be used in an emergency stop circuit or in a safety circuit for preventing accidents resulting in injuries or deaths, use a model that has an NC contact equipped with a direct opening mechanism and make sure that the Switch operates in the direct opening mode. Furthermore, secure the Switch with screws or equivalent parts that are tightened in a single direction so that the Switch cannot be easily removed. Then provide a protection cover for the Switch and post a warning label near the Switch.
- Make sure that the actuator is pushed into the lock position. Not doing so may result in the actuator becoming unlocked, causing an accident.
- Always reset the Switch manually. Not doing so may result in damage to the reset function.
- When the Switch locks due to a fault in the system, be sure to reset the Switch manually before resupplying power after confirming the safety of the system.
- Check the Switches before use and inspect regularly, replacing them when necessary. If a Switch is kept pressed for an extended period of time, the components may deteriorate quickly, and the Switch may not release.
- When using the Switch as a safety component, be sure to check the system design for both operational and circuit safety.


## Precautions for Correct Use

## Environment

- The Switch is intended for indoor use only.
- Do not use the Switch outdoors. Doing so may cause the Switch to malfunction.
- Do not use the Switch where corrosive gases (e.g., $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{SO}_{2}, \mathrm{NH}_{3}$, $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}, \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ ) are present or in locations subject to high temperature and humidity. Doing so may result in damage to the Switch caused by contact failure or corrosion.
- Do not use the Switches in the following locations.
- Locations subject to severe temperature changes
- Locations subject to high temperatures or condensation
- Locations subject to severe vibration
- Locations where the interior of the Protective Door may come into direct contact with cutting chips, metal filings, oil, or chemicals
- Locations where the Switch may come into contact with thinner or detergents


## Mounting Method

## Mounting Screw Tightening Torque

Tighten each of the screws to the specified torque. Loose screws may result in malfunction of the Switch within a short time.

| $\mathbf{1}$ | Terminal screw | 0.6 to $0.8 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | Cover clamping screw | 0.5 to $0.7 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | Head clamping screw | 0.5 to $0.6 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | Lever clamping screw | 1.6 to $1.8 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | Body clamping screw | 0.5 to $0.7 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | Conduit mounting connection, <br> M12 adaptor | 1.8 to $2.2 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ <br> (except $1 / 2-14 \mathrm{NPT})$ |
|  |  | 1.4 to $1.8 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{(1/2-14NPT)}$ |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | Cap screw | 1.3 to $1.7 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |



## Switch Mounting

- Mount the Switch using M4 screws and washers and tighten the screws to the specified torque.
- For safety, use screws that cannot be easily removed, or use an equivalent measure to ensure that the Switch is secure.
- Secure the Switch with two M4 bolts and washers. Provide studs with a diameter of $4_{-0.15}^{-0.05}$ and a height of 4.8 mm max. at two places, inserting into the holes at the bottom of the Switch as shown below so that the Switch is firmly fixed at four points.


## Switch Mounting Holes

## One-conduit Type



## Two-conduit Type



## Changing the Head Direction

By removing the four screws of the head, the mounting direction of the head can be changed. The head can be mounted in four directions. Be sure that no foreign material will enter the head during a change in direction.

## Wiring

- When connecting to the terminals via insulating tube and M3.5 crimp terminals, arrange the crimp terminals as shown below so that they do not rise up onto the case or the cover. Applicable lead wire size: AWG20 to AWG18 ( 0.5 to $0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ).
Use lead wires of an appropriate length, as shown below. Not doing so may result in excess length causing the cover to rise and not fit properly.


## One-conduit Type (3 Poles)



## Two-conduit Type (3 Poles)



- Do not push crimp terminals into gaps in the case interior. Doing so may cause damage or deformation of the case.
- Use crimp terminals not more than 0.5 mm in thickness. Otherwise, they will interfere with other components inside the case. The crimp terminals shown below are not more than 0.5 mm thick.

| Manufacture | Type |
| :--- | :--- |
| J.S.T. | FV0.5-3.7 (F type) |
|  | V0.5-3.7 (straight type) |

J.S.T is a Japanese manufacturer.



Correct


## Contact Arrangement

- The following diagrams show the contact arrangements used for screw terminal types and connector types.


## Screw Terminal Type




D4N- $\square \mathrm{B} \square \square \mathrm{R}$ (2NC)



D4N- $\square C \square \square R(2 N C / 1 N O)$


D4N- $\square \mathrm{A} \square \square \mathrm{R}$ (1NC/1NO)


## Connector Type

D4N-9B $\square \square \mathrm{R}$ (2NC)



D4N-9A $\square \square \mathrm{R}$ (1NC/1NO)


- Applicable socket: XS2F (OMRON).
- Refer to the Connector Catalog for details on socket pin numbers and lead wire colors.


## Socket Tightening (Connector Type)

- Turn the socket connector screws by hand and tighten until no space remains between the socket and the plug.
- Make sure that the socket connector is tightened securely. Otherwise, the rated degree of protection (IP67) may not be maintained and vibration may loosen the socket connector.


## Conduit Opening

- Connect a recommended connector to the opening of the conduit and tighten the connector to the specified torque. The case may be damaged if an excessive tightening torque is applied.
- When using 1/2-14NPT, wind sealing tape around the joint between the connector and conduit opening so that the enclosure will conform to IP67.
- Use a cable with a suitable diameter for the connector.
- Attach and tighten a conduit cap to the unused conduit opening when wiring. Tighten the conduit cap to the specified torque. The conduit cap is provided with the Switch (2-conduit types).


## Recommended Connectors

Use connectors with screws not exceeding 9 mm , otherwise the screws will protrude into the case interior, interfering with other components in the case. The connectors listed in the following table have connectors with thread sections not exceeding 9 mm . Use the recommended connectors to ensure conformance to IP67.

| Size | Manufacturer | Model | Applicable cable <br> diameter |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| G1/2 | LAPP | ST-PF1/2 <br> $5380-1002$ | 6.0 to 12.0 mm |
| Pg13.5 | LAPP | S-13.5 <br> $5301-5030$ | 6.0 to 12.0 mm |
| M20 | LAPP | ST-M20 $\times 1.5$ <br> $5311-1020$ | 7.0 to 13.0 mm |
| 1/2-14NPT | LAPP | ST-NPT1/2 <br> $5301-6030$ | 6.0 to 12.0 mm |

Use LAPP connectors together with seal packing (JPK-16, GP-13.5, GPM20, or GPM12), and tighten to the specified tightening torque. Seal packing is sold separately.
LAPP is a German manufacturer.
Before using a 2 -conduit 1/2-14NPT type, attach the provided changing adaptor to the Switch and then connect the recommended connector.

## Storage

Do not store the Switch in locations where corrosive gases (e.g., $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{SO}_{2}, \mathrm{NH}_{3}, \mathrm{HNO}_{3}, \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ ) or dust is present, or in locations subject to high temperatures and humidity.

## Others

- Do not allow the load current to exceed the rated value.
- Confirm that the seal rubber has no defects before use. If the seal rubber is displaced or raised, or has foreign particles adhered to it, the sealing capability of the seal rubber will be adversely affected.
- Use the correct cover mounting screws only, or the sealing capability of the seal rubber will deteriorate.
- Inspect the Switch regularly.
- With rubber roller lever models, the rubber roller may turn white over time, but this will not affect the quality of operation.
- Use the following recommended countermeasures to prevent telegraphing when using adjustable or long levers.

1. Make the rear edge of the dog smooth with an angle of $15^{\circ}$ to $30^{\circ}$ or make it in the shape of a quadratic curve.
2. Design the circuit so that no error signal will be generated.
3. Use or set a Switch that is operated in one direction only.

## Production Discontinuation

Following the release of the D4N-R, production of the D4D-R will be discontinued.

## Date of Production Discontinuation

Production of the D4D-R Series will be discontinued as of the end of March 2006.

## Product Replacement

1. Dimensions

The D4D-R and D4N-R use the same mounting method, and mounting hole. The multi-contact structure and the extra 4 mm in length, however, are different.
2. Terminal Numbers

For the 2 -contact model, the terminals 21, 22, 23, and 24 on the D4D-R are 31, 32, 33, and 34 on the D4N-R.
3. Recommended Terminals

If the recommended terminals are not used, the Switch may not be compatible. Make sure that the Switch is compatible with the terminals.

Comparison of the D4D-R and
Substitute Products

| Model | D4N-R |
| :--- | :--- |
| Switch color | Very similar |
| Dimensions | Very similar |
| Wiring/connection | Significantly different |
| Mounting method | Completely compatible |
| Ratings/performance | Very similar |
| Operating characteristics | Very similar |
| Operating method | Completely compatible |

Dimensions (Unit: mm)


## List of Recommended Substitute Products

- The actuator on the D4D-R is a non-safety type. The D4N-R is recommended for safety applications (form lock type). Be sure to mount it correctly. Using M screws is recommended to comply with European standards. Therefore, the M20 conduit model is recommended for use in new designs.


## Safety Limit Switch

| D4D-R product to be discontinued | Recommended substitute product |
| :---: | :---: |
| D4D-1520R | D4N-1A20R |
| D4D-2520R | D4N-2A20R |
| D4D-3520R | D4N-3A20R |
| D4D-5520R | D4N-5A20R |
| D4D-6520R | D4N-6A20R |
| D4D-1531R | D4N-1A31R |
| D4D-2531R | D4N-2A31R |
| D4D-3531R | D4N-3A31R |
| D4D-5531R | D4N-5A31R |
| D4D-6531R | D4N-6A31R |
| D4D-1532R | D4N-1A32R |
| D4D-2532R | D4N-2A32R |
| D4D-3532R | D4N-3A32R |
| D4D-5532R | D4N-5A32R |
| D4D-6532R | D4N-6A32R |
| D4D-1562R | D4N-1A62R |
| D4D-2562R | D4N-2A62R |
| D4D-3562R | D4N-3A62R |
| D4D-5562R | D4N-5A62R |
| D4D-6562R | D4N-6A62R |
| D4D-1572R | D4N-1A72R |
| D4D-2572R | D4N-2A72R |
| D4D-3572R | D4N-3A72R |
| D4D-5572R | D4N-5A72R |
| D4D-6572R | D4N-6A72R |
| D4D-152HR | D4N-1A2HR |
| D4D-252HR | D4N-2A2HR |
| D4D-352HR | D4N-3A2HR |
| D4D-1521R | D4N-1A2GR |
| D4D-2521R | D4N-2A2GR |
| D4D-3521R | D4N-3A2GR |
| D4D-5521R | D4N-5A2GR |
| D4D-6521R | D4N-6A2GR |
| D4D-1527R | D4N-1A2HR |
| D4D-2527R | D4N-2A2HR |
| D4D-3527R | D4N-3A2HR |
| D4D-5527R | D4N-5A2HR |
| D4D-6527R | D4N-6A2HR |


| D4D-R product to be discontinued | Recommended substitute product |
| :---: | :---: |
| D4D-1A20R | D4N-1B20R |
| D4D-2A20R | D4N-2B20R |
| D4D-3A20R | D4N-3B20R |
| D4D-5A20R | D4N-5B20R |
| D4D-6A20R | D4N-6B20R |
| D4D-1A31R | D4N-1B31R |
| D4D-2A31R | D4N-2B31R |
| D4D-3A31R | D4N-3B31R |
| D4D-5A31R | D4N-5B31R |
| D4D-6A31R | D4N-6B31R |
| D4D-1A32R | D4N-1B32R |
| D4D-2A32R | D4N-2B32R |
| D4D-3A32R | D4N-3B32R |
| D4D-5A32R | D4N-5B32R |
| D4D-6A32R | D4N-6B32R |
| D4D-1A62R | D4N-1B62R |
| D4D-2A62R | D4N-2B62R |
| D4D-3A62R | D4N-3B62R |
| D4D-5A62R | D4N-5B62R |
| D4D-6A62R | D4N-6B62R |
| D4D-1A72R | D4N-1B72R |
| D4D-2A72R | D4N-2B72R |
| D4D-3A72R | D4N-3B72R |
| D4D-5A72R | D4N-5B72R |
| D4D-6A72R | D4N-6B72R |
| D4D-1A2HR | D4N-1B2HR |
| D4D-2A2HR | D4N-2B2HR |
| D4D-3A2HR | D4N-3B2HR |
| D4D-1A21R | D4N-1B2GR |
| D4D-2A21R | D4N-2B2GR |
| D4D-3A21R | D4N-3B2GR |
| D4D-5A21R | D4N-5B2GR |
| D4D-6A21R | D4N-6B2GR |
| D4D-1A27R | D4N-1B2HR |
| D4D-2A27R | D4N-2B2HR |
| D4D-3A27R | D4N-3B2HR |
| D4D-5A27R | D4N-5B2HR |
| D4D-6A27R | D4N-6B2HR |

ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937 . To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527 .

## Precautions for All Safety Door Switches

Note: Refer to the Safety Precautions section for each Switch for specific precautions applicable to each Switch.

## $\triangle$ CAUTION

Do not insert the Operation Key when the door is open. The machine may operate, possibly causing injury.

Do not use metal connectors or conduits. If the Switch is made of resin, damage at the conduit section may cause electric shock.

Lock Strength for Guard Lock Safety-door Switches

- Do not apply force exceeding the lock strength. The Switch may be broken and the system may continue to operate.
- Either install another locking component (e.g., a stopper) in addition to the Switch, or use a warning sticker or an indicator showing the lock status so that a force exceeding the lock strength is not applied.


## Precautions for Safe Use

- Do not disassemble the Switch or touch any interior parts while power is being supplied. Electric shock may occur.
- Mount the Operation Key so that it will not come into contact with persons in the area when the door is opened and closed. Injury may result.
- Do not apply excessive force to the end of the Operation Key when it is inserted in the Switch and do not drop the Operation Key. The Key may be deformed or the Switch may be damaged.
- Observe the specified insertion radius for the Operation Key and insert it in a direction perpendicular to the key hole.
- Do not use the Switch in a startup circuit. Use it instead for a safety confirmation signal.
- When using the Switch in an emergency stop circuit or a safety circuit related to personnel accidents, use an NC contact with a positive opening mechanism and set it to operate in positive mode. Also, mount the Switch and the Operation Keys with screws that cannot be easily removed or a similar means to prevent them from being easily removed. Attach protective covers and warning indications.
- Connect a fuse in series with the D4NS to protect it from shortcircuit damage. The value of the breaking current of the fuse must be calculated by multiplying the rated current by $150 \%$ to $200 \%$. When using the D4NS for an EN rating, use a 10-A fuse of type gI or gG that complies with IEC 60269.
- Never perform wiring while power is being supplied. Always attach the cover after completing wiring.
- Do not allow the load current to exceed the rated value.
- Do not wire terminals incorrectly.
- Confirm operation after completing installation and adjustment.
- Do not drop the package or the product. Do not alter the interior of the product.
- Do not use the Switch in atmospheres containing explosive or flammable gases.
- Do not drop the Switch. Doing so may prevent the Switch from functioning to its full capability.
- Do not use the Switch submersed in oil or water or in locations continuously subject to splashes of oil or water. Doing so may result in oil or water entering the Switch. (The IP67 degree of protection of the Switch specifies the amount of water penetration after the Switch is submerged in water for a certain period of time.)
- Although the switch body is protected from the ingress of dust or water, avoid the ingress of foreign substance through the key hole on the head.
Otherwise, accelerated wear or breaking may result.
- Always attach the cover after completing wiring and before using the Switch. Electric shock may occur if the Switch is used without the cover attached.


## Stopper Installation

Do not use a Switch as a stopper. Be sure to install a stopper as shown in the following illustration when mounting the Switch so that the base of the Operation Key does not strike the Head.


## Precautions for Correct Use

## Operation Key

- Be sure to use the designated Operation Key only. The Head has been designed so that operation is not possible with a screwdriver or other tools. Do not operate the Switch with anything other than the special OMRON Operation Key, otherwise the Switch may break or the safety of the system may not be maintained.
- Do not impose excessive force on the Operation Key inserted into the Switch or drop the Switch with the Operation Key inserted, otherwise the Operation Key may deform or break.


Secure the Operation Key with a one-way screw, or an equivalent, so that the Operation Key cannot be easily removed.

## Securing the Door

If the Operation Key on the closed door is pulled outside the set zone by force caused by vibration, the door's weight, or the door cushion rubber, the Switch may be damaged. Also, it may not be possible to unlock the Switch if weight is placed on the Operation Key. Secure the door with hooks so that it will remain within the set zone.


## Operating Environment

- Safety Door Switches are designed for use indoors. Using a Switch outdoors may damage it.
Do not use the Switch in the following locations:
- Locations subject to severe temperature changes
- Locations subject to high temperatures or condensation
- Locations subject to severe vibration
- Locations where the interior of the Protective Door may come into direct contact with cutting chips, metal filings, oil, or chemicals
- Locations where the Switch may come into contact with thinner or detergents
- Locations where explosive or flammable gases are present


## Switch Durability

The durability of the Switch is greatly influenced by the switching conditions. Always test the Switch under actual conditions before application and use it in a switching circuit for which there are no problems with performance.

## Processing the Conduit Opening

- Use the recommended connector and tighten the connector to the appropriate torque. Excessive tightening torque may damage the casing.
- To satisfy IP67, apply sealing tape to the connector conduit.
- The diameter of the cable must be suitable for the corresponding connector.
- Insert a cap screw into any unused conduit opening and tighten the cap screw to the appropriate torque.


## Maintenance and Repairs

The user must not maintain or repair equipment incorporating the Switch. Contact the manufacturer of the equipment for any maintenance or repairs required.

## Storing Switches

Do not store Switches where any of the following are present: sulfuric gas $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}\right.$ or $\left.\mathrm{SO}_{2}\right)$, ammonium gas $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)$, nitric gas $\left(\mathrm{HNO}_{3}\right)$, chlorine gas $\left(\mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right)$, high temperatures, or high humidity.

## Other Precautions

- When attaching a cover, be sure that the seal rubber is in place and that there is no foreign material present. If the cover is attached with the seal rubber out of place or if foreign material is stuck to the rubber, a proper seal will not be obtained. Also, check the tightening torque and be sure that all screws are tightened evenly. If the tightening torque is not suitable, a proper seal will not be obtained.
- A Guard Lock Safety-door Switch will heat when power is supplied to the solenoid. Do not touch these Switches.
- We recommend the OMRON D4BL or D4BS for environments that require strength, superior seal characteristics, or oil resistance.
- Perform maintenance inspections periodically.
- Use the Switch with a load current that does not exceed the rated current.
- Do not use any screws to connect the cover other than the specified ones. The seal characteristics may be reduced.


## Safety-door Switch D4NS

## Multi-contact, Labor-saving, Environmentfriendly, Next-generation Safety-door Switch

- Lineup includes three contact models with 2NC/1NO and 3NC contact forms and MBB models in addition to the previous contact forms $1 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$, and 2NC.
- M12-connector models are available, saving on labor and simplifying replacement.
- Standardized gold-clad contacts provide high contact reliability.
- Applicable to both standard loads and microloads.

Note: Be sure to read the "Safety Precautions" on page 327 and the "Precautions for All Safety Door Switches" on page 317.


## Model Number Structure

## Model Number Legend

## Switch



## 123

1. Conduit/Connector size

1: Pg13.5 (1-conduit)
2: G1/2 (1-conduit)
3: 1/2-14NPT (1-conduit)
4: M20 (1-conduit)
5: Pg13.5 (2-conduit)
G1/2 (2-conduit)
7: 1/2-14NPT compatible (2-conduit model with M20 conduit size includes an M20-to-1/2-14NPT conversion adapter)
8: M20 (2-conduit)
9: M12 connector (1-conduit)
2. Built-in Switch

A: $1 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$ (slow-action)
B: 2NC (slow-action)
C: 2NC/1NO (slow-action)
D: 3NC (slow-action)
E: 1NC/1NO (MBB contact)
F: 2NC/1NO (MBB contact)
3. Head Mounting Direction

F: Four mounting directions possible (Front-side mounting at shipping)
Note: An order for the head part or the switch part alone cannot be accepted. The Operation Key is sold separately.

## Operation Key

D4DS-K $\square$
1

1. Operation Key Type

1: Horizontal mounting
2: Vertical mounting
3: Adjustable mounting (Horizontal)
5: Adjustable mounting (Horizontal/ Vertical)

## Ordering Information

## - List of Models

## Switches (Operation Keys are sold separately.)

: Models with certified direct opening contacts.

| Type | Contact configuration |  | Conduit opening/Connector | Model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-Conduit | Slow-action | 1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4NS-1AF |
|  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NS-2AF |
|  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4NS-3AF |
|  |  |  | M20 | D4NS-4AF |
|  |  | 2NC | Pg13.5 | D4NS-1BF |
|  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NS-2BF |
|  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4NS-3BF |
|  |  |  | M20 | D4NS-4BF |
|  |  | 2NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4NS-1CF |
|  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NS-2CF |
|  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4NS-3CF |
|  |  |  | M20 | D4NS-4CF |
|  |  | 3NC | Pg13.5 | D4NS-1DF |
|  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NS-2DF |
|  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4NS-3DF |
|  |  |  | M20 | D4NS-4DF |
|  | Slow-action MBB contact | 1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4NS-1EF |
|  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NS-2EF |
|  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4NS-3EF |
|  |  |  | M20 | D4NS-4EF |
|  |  | 2NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4NS-1FF |
|  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NS-2FF |
|  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4NS-3FF |
|  |  |  | M20 | D4NS-4FF |
| 2-Conduit | Slow-action | 1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4NS-5AF |
|  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NS-6AF |
|  |  |  | M20, includes M20-to-1/2-14NPT conversion adapter | D4NS-7AF |
|  |  |  | M20 | D4NS-8AF |
|  |  | 2NC | Pg13.5 | D4NS-5BF |
|  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NS-6BF |
|  |  |  | M20, includes M20-to-1/2-14NPT conversion adapter | D4NS-7BF |
|  |  |  | M20 | D4NS-8BF |
|  |  | 2NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4NS-5CF |
|  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NS-6CF |
|  |  |  | M20, includes M20-to-1/2-14NPT conversion adapter | D4NS-7CF |
|  |  |  | M20 | D4NS-8CF |
|  |  | 3NC | Pg13.5 | D4NS-5DF |
|  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NS-6DF |
|  |  |  | M20, includes M20-to-1/2-14NPT conversion adapter | D4NS-7DF |
|  |  |  | M20 | D4NS-8DF |
|  | Slow-action MBB contact | 1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4NS-5EF |
|  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NS-6EF |
|  |  |  | M20, includes M20-to-1/2-14NPT conversion adapter | D4NS-7EF |
|  |  |  | M20 | D4NS-8EF |
|  |  | 2NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4NS-5FF |
|  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NS-6FF |
|  |  |  | M20, includes M20-to-1/2-14NPT conversion adapter | D4NS-7FF |
|  |  |  | M20 | D4NS-8FF |
| 1-Conduit, with connector | Slow-action | 1NC/1NO | M12 connector | D4NS-9AF |
|  |  | 2NC |  | D4NS-9BF |
|  | Slow-action MBB contact | 1NC/1NO |  | D4NS-9EF |

Note: 1. The recommended models for equipment and machinery being exported to Europe are those with an M20 or Pg13.5 conduit sizes, and for North America, the recommended models are those with a 1/2-14NPT conduit sizes.
2. Resin is used as the material for the D4NS housing and head. Use the metal D4BS Safety-door Switch for applications requiring greater mechanical strength.

## Operation Keys

| Type |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Horizontal mounting | Model |
| Adjustable mounting |  |
| (Horizontal) mounting |  |
| Adjustable mounting |  |
| (Horizontal/Vertical) |  |

## Specifications

## Standards and EC Directives

- Conforms to the following EC Directives:

Machinery Directive
Low Voltage Directive
EN50047
EN60204-1
EN1088
GS-ET-15

## Certified Standards

| Certification body | Standard | File No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TÜV Product <br> Service | EN60947-5-1 <br> (certified direct opening) | (See note 1.) |
| UL (See note.) | UL508, CSA C22.2 No.14 | E76675 |
| CQC (CCC) | GB14048.5 | 2003010305077 <br> 330 |

Note: 1. Consult your OMRON representative for details.
2. Certification for CSA C22.2 No. 14 is authorized by the UL mark.
3. Ask your OMRON representative for information on certified models.

## $\square$ Certified Standard Ratings

TÜV (EN60947-5-1), CCC (GB14048.5)

| ItemUtilization <br> category | AC-15 | DC-13 |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Rated operating current $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{e}}\right)$ | 3 A | 0.27 A |
| Rated operating voltage $\left(\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{e}}\right)$ | 240 V | 250 V |

Note: Use a 10-A fuse type gI or gG that conforms to IEC60269 as a short-circuit protection device. This fuse is not built into the Switch.

UL/CSA (UL508, CSA C22.2 No. 14)
A300

| Rated <br> voltage | Carry current | Current |  | Volt-amperes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| 120 VAC | 10 A | 60 A | 6 A | $7,200 \mathrm{VA}$ | 720 VA |
| 240 VAC |  | 30 A | 3 A |  |  |

Q300

| Rated <br> voltage | Carry current | Current |  | Volt-amperes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| 125 VDC | 2.5 A | 0.55 A | 0.55 A | 69 VA | 69 VA |
| 250 VDC |  | 0.27 A | 0.27 A |  |  |

## Characteristics

| Degree of protection (See note 3.) |  | IP67 (EN60947-5-1) <br> (This applies for the Switch only. The degree of protection for the key hole is IP00.) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Durability (See note 4.) | Mechanical | 1,000,000 operations min. |  |
|  | Electrical | 500,000 operations min. for a resistive load of 3 A at 250 VAC (See note 5.) 300,000 operations min. for a resistive load of 10 A at 250 VAC |  |
| Operating speed |  | 0.05 to $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |  |
| Operating frequency |  | 30 operations/minute max. |  |
| Direct opening force (See note 6.) |  | 60 N min. |  |
| Direct opening travel (See note 6.) |  | 10 mm min. |  |
| Contact resistance |  | $25 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. (initial value) |  |
| Minimum applicable load (See note 7.) |  | Resistive load of 1 mA at 5 VDC ( N -level reference value) |  |
| Rated insulation voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{i}}$ ) |  | 300 V |  |
| Protection against electric shock |  | Class II (double insulation) |  |
| Pollution degree (operating environment) |  | 3 (EN60947-5-1) |  |
| Impulse withstand voltage (EN60947-5-1) |  | Between terminals of the same polarity | 2.5 kV |
|  |  | Between terminals of different polarities | 4 kV |
|  |  | Between other terminals and uncharged metallic parts | 6 kV |
| Insulation resistance |  | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega \mathrm{min}$. |  |
| Contact gap |  | $2 \times 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ min |  |
| Vibration resistance | Malfunction | 10 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 0.75-\mathrm{mm}$ single amplitude |  |
| Shock resistance | Destruction | $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. |  |
|  | Malfunction | $300 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. |  |
| Conditional short-circuit current |  | 100 A (EN60947-5-1) |  |
| Rated open thermal current ( $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{th}}$ ) |  | 10 A (EN60947-5-1) |  |
| Ambient temperature |  | Operating: $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with no icing |  |
| Ambient humidity |  | Operating: 95\% max. |  |
| Weight |  | Approx. 96 g (D4NS-1CF) |  |

Note: 1. The above values are initial values.
2. The Switch contacts can be used with either standard loads or microloads. Once the contacts have been used to switch a load, however, they cannot be used to switch smaller loads. The contact surfaces will become rough once they have been used and contact reliability for smaller loads may be reduced.
3. The degree of protection is tested using the method specified by the standard (EN60947-5-1). Confirm that sealing properties are sufficient for the operating conditions and environment beforehand. Although the switch box is protected from dust or water penetration, do not use the D4NS in places where foreign material may enter through the key hole on the head, otherwise Switch damage or malfunctioning may occur.
4. The durability is for an ambient temperature of $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and an ambient humidity of $40 \%$ to $70 \%$. For more details, consult your OMRON representative.
5. Do not pass the $3-\mathrm{A}, 250-\mathrm{VAC}$ load through more than 2 circuits
6. These figures are minimum requirements for safe operation.
7. This value will vary with the switching frequency, environment, and reliability level. Confirm that correct operation is possible with the actual load beforehand.

## Connections

$■$ Contact Form (Diagrams Show State with Key Inserted)


Note: MBB (Make Before Break) contacts have an overlapping structure, so that before the normally closed contact (NC) opens, the normally open contact (NO) closes.

## Nomenclature

## Structure



Note: The 2-conduit models have the same terminal arrangement.

## Dimensions

Note: All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.

## ■ Switches

## 1-Conduit Models

D4NS-1 $\square$ F
D4NS-2 $\square F$
D4NS-3 $\square$ F
D4NS-4 $\square F$


2-Conduit Models
D4NS-5 $\square$ F
D4NS-6 $\square$ F
D4NS-7 $\square$ F
D4NS-8 $\square F$


| Operating characteristics | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D4NS-5 } \square F \\ & \text { D4NS-6 } \square F \\ & \text { D4NS-7 } \square F \\ & \text { D4NS-8 } \square F \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Key insertion force Key extraction force | 15 N max. 30 N max. |
| Pretravel (PT) | $6 \pm 3 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Total travel (TT) | (28 mm) |
| Direct opening force* Direct opening stroke* | 60 N min. 10 mm min. |
| Always maintain the above operating characteristics for safe use. |  |

## 1-Conduit Connector Models

D4NS-9 $\square$ F


| Operating <br> characteristics | D4NS-9 $\square \mathbf{F}$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Key insertion force <br> Key extraction force | $15 \mathrm{~N} \mathrm{max}$. <br> 30 N max. |
| Pretravel (PT) | $6 \pm 3 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Total travel (TT) | $(28 \mathrm{~mm})$ |
| Direct opening force* |  |
| Direct opening stroke* |  |
| * Always maintain the above operating characteristics |  |
| for safe use. |  |

Note: 1. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.
2. There are fluctuations in the contact ON/OFF timing for Switches with multiple poles (2NC, 2NC/1NO, or 3NC). Confirm performance before application.

## Operation Keys

Note: Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.


## D4DS-K2 <br> 



## With Operation Key Inserted (Relationship between Insertion Radius and Key Hole)

Note: Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.


D4NS-1 $\square$ F + D4DS-K3


D4NS-1 $\square$ F + D4NS-SK01
Switch Mounting Pattern 1


D4NS-1 $\square$ F + D4DS-K2


D4NS-1 $\square$ F + D4DS-K5


Switch Mounting Pattern 2


## Safety Precautions

Refer to the "Precautions for All Safety Switches" on page 240 and "Precautions for All Safety Door Switches" on page 317.

## Precautions for Safe Use

- Do not use the Switch in locations where explosive or flammable gases may be present.
- Never disassemble or modify your D4NS in any way, or the D4NS will not operate normally.
- Do not use the Switch submersed in oil or water or in locations continuously subject to splashes of oil or water. Doing so may result in oil or water entering the Switch. (The IP67 degree of protection of the Switch specifies the amount of water penetration after the Switch is submerged in water for a certain period of time.)
- Although the switch body is protected from the ingress of dust or water, avoid the ingress of foreign substance through the key hole on the head.
Otherwise, accelerated wear or breaking may result.
- Always be sure that the power supply is turned OFF while wiring the Switch.
- Always attach the cover after completing wiring and before using the Switch. Electric shock may occur if the Switch is used without the cover attached.
- Connect a fuse in series with the D4NS to protect it from shortcircuit damage. The value of the breaking current of the fuse must be calculated by multiplying the rated current by $150 \%$ to $200 \%$. When using the D4NS for an EN rating, use a 10-A fuse of type gI or gG that complies with IEC 60269.
- When switching general loads ( 250 VAC/3 A), do not operate two circuits or more at the same time. Otherwise, insulation performance may be degraded.


## Stopper Installation

Do not use a Switch as a stopper. Be sure to install a stopper as shown in the following illustration when mounting the Switch so that the base of the Operation Key does not strike the Head.


## Precautions for Correct Use

The Switch contacts can be used with either standard loads or microloads. Once the contacts have been used to switch a load, however, they cannot be used to switch smaller loads. The contact surfaces will become rough once they have been used and contact reliability for smaller loads may be reduced.

## Operating Environment

- This Switch is designed for use indoors. Using the Switch outdoors may damage it.
- Do not use the Switch where corrosive gases (e.g., $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{SO}_{2}, \mathrm{NH}_{3}$, $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$, or $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ ) are present or in locations subject to high temperature and humidity. Doing so may result in damage to the Switch as a result of contact failure or corrosion.
- Do not use the Switch in any of the following locations.
- Locations subject to extreme temperature changes
- Locations subject to high humidity or condensation
- Locations subject to excessive vibration
- Locations where metal dust, processing waste, oil, or chemicals may enter through the protective door
- Locations subject to detergents, thinners, or other solvents


## Mounting Method

## Tightening Torque

Loose screws may result in malfunction. Tighten the screws to the specified torques.

| Terminal screw | 0.6 to $0.8 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Cover clamping screw | 0.5 to $0.7 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Head clamping screw | 0.5 to $0.6 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Operation Key clamping screw | 2.4 to $2.8 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Body clamping screw | 0.5 to $0.7 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Conduit mounting connection and M12 <br> adaptor | 1.8 to $2.2 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ <br> (except $1 / 2-14 \mathrm{NPT})$ |
|  | 1.4 to $1.8 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ <br> $(1 / 2-14 \mathrm{NPT})$ |
| Cap screw | 1.3 to $1.7 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |

## Mounting Holes

- Use M4 screws and washers to mount the Switch and Operation Key, and tighten the screws to the proper tightening torque. For safety, use screws that cannot be easily removed or a similar means to prevent the Switch and Operation Key from being easily removed.
- As shown below, two studs with a maximum height of 4.8 mm and a diameter of $4_{-0.15}^{-0.05} \mathrm{~mm}$ can be provided, the studs inserted into the holes on the bottom of the Switch, and the Switch secured at four locations to increase the mounting strength.

Switch Mounting Holes and Studs Operation Key Mounting Holes

- 1-Conduit Modules
- Horizontal/Vertical Mounting
(D4DS-K1/-K2)


- Horizontal Adjustable Mounting (D4DS-K3)

- 2-Conduit Modules Height: 4.8 max. - Horizontal/Vertical Adjustable

- Use the designated OMRON Operation Key with the Switch. Using another Operation Key may result in Switch damage.
- Set the Operation Key so that it is within 1 mm of the center of the key hole. If the Operation Key is offset or at an angle, accelerated wear or breaking may result.
- Observe the specified insertion radius for the Operation Key and insert it in a direction perpendicular to the key hole.


## Head Direction

- The rotation of the Switch head may be adjusted to any of the four directions by loosening the head clamping screws at the four corners of the head. Make sure that no foreign materials enter through the head.
- When changing the direction of the head, do so while the Operation Key is inserted.


## Securing the Door

When the door is closed (with the Operation Key inserted), it may be pulled beyond the set zone because of, for example, the door's weight, or the door cushion rubber. Also, if a load is applied to the Operation Key, the door may fail to unlock properly. Use hooks to ensure that the door stays within the set zone.


## Wiring

- When connecting with insulation tubes and M3.5 crimp terminals, connect the terminals as shown in the following figure and wire without overriding to the case and the cover. Adequate conductor size is AWG 20 to AWG18 ( 0.5 to $0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ).
Prepare lead wires using the lengths given in the following diagrams. If lead wires are too long, they will press against the cover causing the cover to not close properly.


2-Conduit Models with 3 Poles


- Do not push the crimp terminal and the likes into the opening between the parts to prevent the case from being broken and deformed.
- Use terminals having the thickness of 0.5 mm or less to avoid the contact between the terminal and the Switch case inside.
The terminals listed below have thickness of 0.5 mm or less.

| Manufacture | Type |
| :--- | :--- |
| J.S.T. Mfg Co. | FV0.5-3.7 (F type) |
|  | V0.5-3.7 (straight type) |

J.S.T is a Japanese manufacturer.


## Contact Arrangement

- The following show a safety contact and an auxiliary contact for 3 contacts and 2 contacts types.
(Screw terminal type)
D4NS-■DF (3NC)
D4NS-■CF (2NC/1NO) D4NS- $\square F F(2 N C / 1 N O$ (MBB))

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

D4NS- $\square A F(1 N C / 1 N O)$ D4NS-■EF (1NC/1NO (MBB))

D4NS-9BF (2NC)
(Connector type)


(o)
(1NC/1NO) D4NS-9EF (1NC/1NO (MBB))

Pin No. (Terminal No.)

Suitable socket is Type XS2F (OMRON).

- Refer to the Connector Catalog for corresponding Socket pin numbers and lead wire colors.


## Socket Tightening (Models with Connectors)

- Turn the tightening screws on the Socket by hand and tighten them until the gap between the Socket and Plug essentially disappears.
- Make sure, however, that the Socket's connector is tightened securely, otherwise the rated degree of protection (IP67) of the D4NS may not be maintained. Furthermore, the Socket connector may be loosened by vibration.


## Conduit Opening

- When using $1 / 2-14$ NPT conduits, apply sealing tape between the connector and conduit opening to maintain the degree of protection (IP67) of the Switch.
- Use cables with suitable diameters for the connector being used.
- When wiring, place the enclosed cap screw on unused conduit openings (for 2-Conduit Switches) and tighten them to the suitable tightening torque.


## Recommended Connectors

Use the connector with thread section of 9 mm long or less. In the case of the connector with longer thread section, protruded part may interfere with the other parts inside the body. Use below listed connector to secure IP67.

| Size | Manufacture | Type | Adequate cable <br> diameter |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| G1/2 | LAPP | ST-PF1/2 <br> $5380-1002$ | 6.0 to 12.0 mm |
| Pg13.5 | LAPP | S-13.5 <br> $5301-5030$ | 6.0 to 12.0 mm |
| M20 | LAPP | ST-M20 $\times 1.5$ <br> $5311-1020$ | 7.0 to 13.0 mm |
| 1/2-14NPT | LAPP | ST-NPT1/2 <br> $5301-6030$ | 6.0 to 12.0 mm |

When use LAPP's products, use together with a Seal Packing which is sold separately (Type names, JPK-16, GP-13.5, GPM20. GPM12 is for M12 connector) and tighten with proper tightening torque.
LAPP is a German manufacturer.
Before using the 2 conduit type $1 / 2-14 \mathrm{NPT}$ connector, attach the appended changing adapter to the Switch, and wind the seal tape about the joint of the adapter and Switch.
When use M12 conduit type, connect the above listed connector, after tightened the M12 changing adaptor to the Switch.

## Production Discontinuation

Following the release of the D4NS, production of the D4DS will be discontinued.

## Date of Production Discontinuation

Production of the D4DS Series will be discontinued as of the end of March 2006.

Date of Substitute Product Release
Sale of the D4NS Series commenced in July 2003.

## Product Replacement

1. Dimensions

The D4DS and D4NS have basically the same structure, and use the same mounting method, Operation Keys, mounting hole and Operation Key insertion positions. The multi-contact structure and the extra 4 mm in length, however, are different.
2. Terminal Numbers

For the 2 -contact model, the terminals 21, 22, 23, and 24 on the D4DS are 31, 32, 33, and 34 on the D4NS.
3. Recommended Terminals

If the recommended terminals are not used, the Switch may not be compatible. Make sure that the Switch is compatible with the terminals.

## Comparison of the D4DS and Substitute Products

| Model | D4NS- $\square$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Switch color | Very similar |
| Dimensions | Very similar |
| Wiring/connection | Significantly different |
| Mounting method | Completely compatible |
| Ratings/performance | Very similar |
| Operating characteristics | Very similar |
| Operating method | Completely compatible |

## List of Recommended Substitute

## Products

## Switch

| D4DS product | Recommended substitute product |
| :--- | :--- |
| D4DS-15FS | D4NS-1AF |
| D4DS-25FS | D4NS-2AF |
| D4DS-35FS | D4NS-3AF |
| D4DS-55FS | D4NS-5AF |
| D4DS-65FS | D4NS-6AF |
| D4DS-1AFS | D4NS-1BF |
| D4DS-2AFS | D4NS-2BF |
| D4DS-3AFS | D4NS-3BF |
| D4DS-5AFS | D4NS-5BF |
| D4DS-6AFS | D4NS-6BF |

## Operation Key

- D4DS-K1
- D4DS-K2
- D4DS-K3
- D4DS-K5

All of the above Operation Keys can be used with the D4NS.

## Dimensions (Unit: mm)



ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937 . To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527 .

## Slim Safety Door Switch

## D4GS-N

## Slim Safety Door Switches with IP67 Rating

- Slim design with a width of only 17 mm (three-contact models).
- Reversible design allowing either front or rear mounting.
- Built-in Switches with two- or three-terminal contact construction are available.
- Operation Key with rubber mounting hole to absorb vibration and shock.

Note: Be sure to read the "Precautions for All Safety Door Switches" on page 317.


## Features

## Slim Safety Door Switches with 3-terminal Contact Construction

Thin and $1 / 2$ the size as OMRON's previous models.


## Built-in Switches

Two- and three-terminal contact models are available.


Note: The safety contacts are direct opening contacts certified by EN and each of them is indicated with the mark $\Theta$.

## Operation Key

The operation key mounting hole is designed with rubber to absorb vibration and shock.

IP67 Degree of Protection

## (Applicable to main body only; Operation Key insertion face meets IP00.)

The D4GS-N uses rust-resistant materials and incorporates a drain opening as effective countermeasures against problems caused by water.

Note: IP67 is based on the test method specified in EN60947-5-1. Be sure to confirm in advance the sealing performance under the actual operating environment and conditions.

## Safety Standards

Meeting EN (TÜV) Standards and CE marking requirements along with a variety of international standard requirements, such as UL and CSA requirements. All NC contacts satisfy requirements for the direct opening mechanism.

## Model Number Structure

## Model Number Legend

## Switch <br> D4GS-N $\square \square-\square$ <br> 123

1. Built-in Switch

1: 1NC/1NO (slow-action)
2: 2NC (slow-action)
3: 2NC/1NO (slow-action)
4: 3NC (slow-action)
2. Direction of Operation

Key Insertion
R: Horizontal
T: Vertical

## Operation Key

 D4GS-NK $\square$1. Operation Key Type

1: Horizontal mounting
2: Vertical mounting
4: Adjustable mounting (Vertical)

## Ordering Information

## List of Models

## Switches

| Appearance | Direction of Operation Key insertion | Cable length | 1NC/1NO (Slow-action) | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2NC } \\ \text { (Slow-action) } \end{gathered}$ | 2NC/1NO (Slow-action) | $\begin{gathered} \text { 3NC } \\ \text { (Slow-action) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Horizontal | 1 m | D4GS-N1R | D4GS-N2R | D4GS-N3R | D4GS-N4R |
|  |  | 3 m | D4GS-N1R-3 | D4GS-N2R-3 | D4GS-N3R-3 | D4GS-N4R-3 |
|  |  | 5 m | D4GS-N1R-5 | D4GS-N2R-5 | D4GS-N3R-5 | D4GS-N4R-5 |
|  | Vertical | 1 m | D4GS-N1T | D4GS-N2T | D4GS-N3T | D4GS-N4T |
|  |  | 3 m | D4GS-N1T-3 | D4GS-N2T-3 | D4GS-N3T-3 | D4GS-N4T-3 |
|  |  | 5 m | D4GS-N1T-5 | D4GS-N2T-5 | D4GS-N3T-5 | D4GS-N4T-5 |

## Operation Keys (Order Separately)

| Type | Model |
| :--- | :--- |
| Horizontal mounting | D4GS-NK1 |
| Vertical mounting | D4GS-NK2 |
| Adjustable mounting |  |
| (Vertical) | D4GS-NK4 |

## Specifications

## Standards and EC Directives

- Conforms to the following EC Directives:

Machinery Directive
Low Voltage Directive
EN1088
EN60204-1
GS-ET-15

## Certified Standards

| Certification body | Standard | File No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TÜV Rheinland | EN60947-5-1 <br> GS-ET-15 | J2051125 <br> (certified direct <br> opening) |
| UL (see note1.) | UL508 <br> CSA C22.2 No. 14 | E76675 |
| CQC (CCC) | GB14048.5 | 2003010305064262 |

Note: 1. Certification for CSA C22.2 No. 14 is authorized by the UL mark.
2. Ask your OMRON representative for information on certified models.

## Certified Standard Ratings

## TÜV (EN60947-5-1), CCC (GB14048.5)

| Item | AC-15 | DC-13 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Rated operating current $\left(\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{e}}\right)$ | 0.75 A | 0.27 A |
| Rated operating voltage $\left(\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{e}}\right)$ | 240 V | 250 V |

Note: Use a 10-A fuse type gI or gG that conforms to IEC60269 as a short-circuit protection device.

## UL/CSA (UL508, CSA C22.2 No. 14)

## C300

| Rated voltage | Carry current | Current (A) |  | Voltage (VA) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| 120 VAC | 2.5 A | 15 | 1.5 | 1,800 | 180 |
| 240 VAC |  | 7.5 | 0.75 |  |  |

Q300

| Rated voltage | Carry current | Current (A) |  | Voltage (VA) |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| 125 VDC | 2.5 A | 0.55 | 0.55 | 69 | 69 |
|  |  | 0.27 | 0.27 |  |  |

## Characteristics

| Degree of protection (see note 3.) | Body: IP67 (EN60947-5-1) (Operation Key insertion face: IP00) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Durability (see note 4.) | Mechanical:1,000,000 times min. <br> Electrical: $\quad 100,000$ times min. (1-A resistive load at 125 VAC ) (see note 5 .) |
| Operating speed | 0.1 to $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Contact gap | $2 \times 2 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{~min}$. |
| Operating frequency | 30 operations/minute |
| Direct opening force (see note 6.) | 60 N min. |
| Direct opening travel (see note 6.) | 10 mm min. |
| Insulation resistance | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega \mathrm{min}$. (at 500 VDC ) between terminals of the same polarities, between terminals of different polarities, and between each terminal and non-current carrying metal parts |
| Minimum applicable load (see note 7.) | 4 mA at 24 VDC |
| Contact resistance | $300 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. (Initial value with 1-m cable) |
| Dielectric strength | Between terminals of same polarities: Uimp 2.5 kV (EN60947-5-1) <br> Between terminals of different polarities: Uimp 4 kV (EN60947-5-1) <br> Between each terminal and non-current carrying metal parts: Uimp 6 kV (EN60947-5-1) |
| Conditional short-circuit current | 100 A (EN60947-5-1) |
| Pollution degree (operating environment) | 3 (EN60947-5-1) |
| Conventional free air thermal current ( $\mathrm{Itr}_{\text {th }}$ ) | 2.5 A (EN60947-5-1) |
| Protection against electric shock | Class II (double insulation) (IEC60536) |
| Vibration resistance | Malfunction: 10 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 0.35-\mathrm{mm}$ single amplitude |
| Shock resistance | Malfunction: $300 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. |
| Ambient temperature | Operating: $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing) |
| Ambient humidity | Operating: 95\% max. |
| Cable | UL2464 No. 22 AWG, finishing O.D.: 7.2 mm |
| Weight | Approx. 120 g (D4GS-N1R, with 1-m cable) |

Note: 1. The above values are initial values.
2. The Switch contacts can be used with either standard loads or microloads. Once the contacts have been used to switch a load, however, they cannot be used to switch smaller loads. The contact surfaces will become rough once they have been used and contact reliability for smaller loads may be reduced.
3. The degree of protection shown above is based on the test method specified in EN60947-5-1. Be sure to confirm in advance the sealing performance under the actual operating environment and conditions.
Although the switch box is protected from dust, oil, or water penetration, do not use the D4GS-N in places where dust, oil, water, or chemicals may enter through the key hole on the head, otherwise Switch damage or malfunctioning may occur.
4. The durability is for an ambient temperature of $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and an ambient humidity of $40 \%$ to $70 \%$.
5. When the ambient temperature is $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or higher, do not apply 1 A at 125 VAC to more than one circuit.
6. These figures are minimum requirements for safe operation.
7. The value given for minimum applicable load is a reference value for microloads. The value will vary depending on factors such as the switching frequency, the ambient environment, and the reliability level. Be sure to confirm correct operation with the actual load before application.

## Connections

Contact Form (Diagrams Show State with Key Inserted)

| Model | Contact |  | Operating pattern | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D4GS-N1 $\square$ - $\square$ | 1NC/1NO | $11 \begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 33 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | Only NC contact 11-12 has a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-12 and 33-34 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4GS-N2 $\square$ - $\square$ | 2NC |  |  | NC contacts 11-12 and 31-32 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-12 and 31-32 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4GS-N3 $\square$ - $\square$ | 2NC/1NO |  |  | Only NC contacts 11-12 and 2122 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-12, 21-22 and 33-34 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4GS-N4 $\square$ - $\square$ | 3NC |  |  | NC contacts 11-12, 21-22 and 31-32 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-12, 21-22 and 31-32 can be used as unlike poles. |

## Dimensions

Note: 1. All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.
2. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions. Dimensions in parentheses are reference values.
3. There are fluctuations in the contact ON/OFF timing for Switches with multiple poles (2NC, $2 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$, or 3 NC ). Confirm performance before application.

## Switches



## Operation Keys

D4GS-NK1
D4GS-NK2


## D4GS-NK4



## With Operation Key Inserted

D4GS-N $\square$ R- $\square$ + D4GS-NK1


D4GS-N $\square$ R- $\square$ + D4GS-NK2




Note: 1. All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.
2. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions. Dimensions in parentheses are reference values.


Note: 1. All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.
2. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions. Dimensions in parentheses are reference values.

## Safety Precautions

Refer to the "Precautions for All Safety Switches" on page 240 and "Precautions for All Safety Door Switches" on page 317.

## Precautions for Safe Use

- Do not use the Switch submersed in oil or water or in locations continuously subject to splashes of oil or water. Doing so may result in oil or water entering the Switch. (The IP67 degree of protection of the Switch specifies the amount of water penetration after the Switch is submerged in water for a certain period of time.)
- Although the Switch body is protected from the ingress of dust or water, avoid the ingress of foreign substance through the key hole on the head.
Otherwise, accelerated wear or breaking may result.
- When switching general loads (125VAC/1A), do not operate two circuits or more at the same time. Otherwise, insulation performance may be degraded.
- Do not use the D4GS-N $\square$ Switch or D4GS-NK $\square$ Operation Key (rubber color: red) in combination with the D4GS- $\square$ Switch or D4GS-K $\square$ Operation Key (rubber color: black).
- Be sure to evaluate the D4GS-N under actual working conditions after installation.
- Do not drop the D4GS-N. Excessive shock or vibration can cause malfunction or damage to Switch characteristics. Do not disassemble the internal switch, there are no user-serviceable parts inside.


## Handling Cables

Cables should not be bent repeatedly.
A cable is fixed with sealing materials on the bottom of the D4GS-N. When excessive force may be imposed on the cable, fix the cable with a fixing unit at the distance of 5 cm from the bottom of the D4GS-N as shown.
When bending the cable, secure the cable with more than $45-\mathrm{mm}$ bending radius so as not to cause damage to the insulator or sheath of the cable.
Do not fasten or loosen the conduit at the bottom of the D4GS-N. When wiring, be sure not to allow a liquid such as water or oil into the tip of cable.


## Stopper Installation

Do not use a Switch as a stopper. Be sure to install a stopper as shown in the following illustration when mounting the Switch so that the base of the Operation Key does not strike the Head.


## - Precautions for Correct Use

The Switch contacts can be used with either standard loads or microloads. Once the contacts have been used to switch a load, however, they cannot be used to switch smaller loads. The contact surfaces will become rough once they have been used and contact reliability for smaller loads may be reduced.

## Life Expectancy

The life of the D4GS-N will vary with the switching conditions. Before applying the D4GS-N, test the D4GS-N under actual operating conditions and be sure to use the D4GS-N in actual operation within switching times that will not lower the performance of the D4GS-N.

## Mounting Methods

## Tightening Torque

Loose screws may result in malfunction. Tighten the screws to the specified torques.

| Type | Torque | Size |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Body mounting <br> screw | 0.75 to $1.15 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ | M4 screw |
| Operation Key <br> mounting screw | 0.75 to $1.15 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ | M4 screw |

Note: Use the specified sizes of mounting screws flat or spring washers to mount the Switch and Operation Key, and tighten the screws to the proper tightening torque. For satety, use screws that cannot be easily removed or a similar means to prevent the Switch and Operation Key from being easily removed.

## Mounting

Mounting hole dimensions for mounting the main body are as shown below.


## Operation Key Mounting Holes



Two, M4



D4GS-NK4


## Operation Key

As shown below, mount the Operation Key after matching the concave surface of the Operation Key with the convex surface of the insertion face.


Depending on the conditions in which the Switch is used, the rubber of the Operation Key may deteriorate. If the rubber becomes deformed or cracked, replace it as soon as possible.
Be sure to adjust the position correctly when mounting the Operation Key and the Switch to ensure that the Operation Key does not miss the insertion face and exert an excessive force on the Switch head.

## Wiring

## Identifying Wires

dentify wires according to the color (with or without white lines) of the insulation on the wire.


## Wire Colors

| No. | Color of insulation | No. | Color of insulation |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Blue/white | 4 | Orange |
| 2 | Brown/white | 5 | Brown |
| 3 | Orange/white | 6 | Blue |

Note: "Blue/white, brown/white, or orange/white" means that the cover is blue, brown, or orange with a white line.

## Terminal Numbers

Identify terminal numbers based on the color of the insulation on the wire.

The safety and auxiliary contacts of D4GS-N models of threeterminal contact construction and those of two-terminal contact construction are described below.
The auxiliary contacts (orange) can be used as safety contacts.
The safety contacts are direct opening contacts certified by EN and each of them is indicated with the mark $\Theta$.


> <2NC/1NO>
<3NC>
Safety contact (blue 11)
Auxiliary contact (brown 21
Auxiliary contact (orange 31) 32 Orange/white $\Theta$
Cut the black core insulator and all unused wires at the end of the external insulation sheath when wiring the cable.

> ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
> To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937 . To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527 .

Cat. No. C120-E1-07
In the interest of product improvement, specifications are subject to change without notice.

## Safety-door Switch D4BS

## The Special Operation Key Activates a Direct Opening Mechanism to Open the Contacts and Shut Off Control Circuits when Protective Doors Are Opened on Machine Tools or Other Equipment

- Conforms to EN (TÜV) standards corresponding to the CE marking.
- Certified by UL, CSA, BIA, and SUVA standards.
- The Switch contact is opened by a direct opening mechanism (NC contacts only) when the protective cover is opened. The EN-certified direct opening mechanism is indicated by $\Theta$ on the Switch.

- Malfunctions and false operation prevented by special Operation Key.
- Wide temperature range specifications: -40 to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
- Degree of protection of the switch box: IP67 (EN60947-5-1).

- Series includes models with gold-plated contacts for handling the microload range.
Note: Be sure to read the "Precautions for All Safety Door Switches" on page 317.


## Model Number Structure

## Model Number Legend

## Switch

D4BS -


1. Conduit

1: PG13.5 (1 conduit)
2: G1/2 (1 conduit)
3: 1/2-14NPT (1 conduit)
5: PG13.5 (3-conduit)
6: G1/2 (3-conduit)
7: 1/2-14NPT (3-conduit)
2. Built-in Switch

5: 1NC/1NO (slow-action)
6: 1NC/NO (slow-action), gold-plated contacts
A: 2NC (slow-action)
B: 2NC (slow-action), gold-plated contacts
3. Head Mounting Direction

F: Four mounting directions possible (front-side mounting at shipping)

Operation Key
D4BS - K $\underset{1}{\square}$

1. Operation Key Type

1: Horizontal mounting
2: Vertical mounting
3: Adjustable mounting (Horizontal)
Note: Do not order the head and Switch
separately. (The Operation Key,
however, must be ordered separately.)

## Ordering Information

## List of Models

## Switches (Operation Keys are sold separately.)

$\square$ : Models with certified direct opening contacts.

| Type | Mounting direction |  | Conduit size | 1NC/1NO (Slow-action) | 2NC (Slow-action) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-conduit | Front-side mounting |  | Pg13.5 | D4BS-15FS | D4BS-1AFS |
|  |  |  | G1/2 | D4BS-25FS | D4BS-2AFS |
|  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4BS-35FS | D4BS-3AFS |
| 3-conduit |  |  | Pg13.5 | D4BS-55FS | D4BS-5AFS |
|  |  |  | G1/2 | D4BS-65FS | D4BS-6AFS |
|  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4BS-75FS | D4BS-7AFS |

Operation Keys (Order Separately)

| Type | Model |
| :---: | :---: |
| Horizontal mounting | D4BS-K1 |
| Vertical mount | D4BS-K2 |
| djustable mounting | D4BS-K3 |

## Specifications

## Standards and EC Directives

## Certified Standards

- Conforms to the following EC Directives:

Machinery Directive
Low Voltage Directive
EN50041
EN1088

| Certification body | Standard | File No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TÜV Rheinland | EN60947-5-1 | R9351022 <br> (certified direct <br> opening) |
| UL | UL508 | E76675 |
| CSA | CSA C22.2 No. 14 | LR45746 |
| BIA | GS-ET-15 | 9303323 |
| SUVA | SUVA | E6187.d |
| CQC (CCC) | GB14048.5 | 2003010305073833 |

## Certified Standard Ratings

## TÜV (EN60947-5-1), CCC (GB14048.5)

| Utilization category | AC-15 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Rated operating current $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{e}}\right)$ | 2 A |
| Rated operating voltage $\left(\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{e}}\right)$ | 400 V |

Note: Use a 10-A fuse type a gI or gG that conforms to IEC60269 as a short-circuit protection device.

## UL/CSA (UL508, CSA C22.2 No. 14)

A600

| Rated voltage | Carry current | Current |  | Volt-amperes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| 120 VAC | 10 A | 60 A | 6 A | 7,200 VA | 720 VA |
| 240 VAC |  | 30 A | 3 A |  |  |
| 480 VAC |  | 15 A | 1.5 A |  |  |
| 600 VAC |  | 12 A | 1.2 A |  |  |

## Characteristics

| Degree of protection (see note 2) | IP67 (EN60947-5-1) (This applies for the Switch only. The degree of protection for the key hole is IP00.) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Durability (see note 3) | Mechanical: 1,000,000 operations min. <br> Electrical: 500,000 operations min. ( 10 A at 250 VAC , resistive load) |
| Operating speed | $0.1 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ to $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Operating frequency | 30 operations/min max. |
| Rated frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Contact gap | $2 \times 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ min. |
| Direct opening force (see note 4) | 19.61 N min. (EN60947-5-1) |
| Direct opening travel (see note 4) | 20 mm min. (EN60947-5-1) |
| Full stroke | 23 mm min. |
| Insulation resistance | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega \mathrm{min}$. (at 500 VDC ) between terminals of same or different polarity, between each terminal and ground, and between each terminal and non-current-carrying metal part |
| Contact resistance | $25 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. (initial value) |
| Rated insulation voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{i}}$ ) | 600 V (EN60947-5-1) |
| Conventional enclosed thermal current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\text {the }}$ ) | 20 A (EN60947-5-1) |
| Dielectric strength ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{imp}}$ ) | Impulse dielectric strength ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{imp}}$ ) 4 kV (EN60947-5-1) between terminals of same or different polarity, between current-carrying metal parts and ground, and between each terminal and non-currentcarrying metal part |
| Switching overvoltage | 1,500 V max. (EN60947-5-1) |
| Conditional short-circuit current | 100 A (EN60947-5-1) |
| Pollution degree (operating environment) | 3 (EN60947-5-1) |
| Insulation class | Class I (with ground terminal) |
| Vibration resistance | Malfunction: 10 to 500 Hz , 0.65-mm single amplitude |
| Shock resistance | Destruction: $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. (IEC68-2-27) Malfunction: $300 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. (IEC68-2-27) |
| Ambient temperature | Operating: $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing) |
| Ambient humidity | Operating: 95\% max. |
| Weight | Approx. 285 g (in the case of D4BS-15FS) |

Note: 1. The above values are initial values.
2. The degree of protection is tested using the method specified by the standard (EN60947-5-1). Confirm that sealing properties are sufficient for the operating conditions and environment beforehand. Although the switch box is protected from dust, oil, or water penetration, do not use the D4BS in places where dust, oil, water, or chemicals may enter through the key hole on the head, otherwise Switch damage or malfunctioning may occur.
3. The durability is for an ambient temperature of $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and an ambient humidity of $40 \%$ to $70 \%$. Contact your OMRON sales representative for more detailed information on other operating environments.
4. These figures are minimum requirements for safe operation.

## Connections

## Contact Form (Diagrams Show State with Key Inserted)

| Model | Contact form |  | Operating pattern | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D4BS- $\square$ 5 $\square$ S | 1NC/1NO |  |  | Only NC contact 11-12 has a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> Terminals 11-12 and 23-24 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4BS- $\square$ A $\square$ S | 2NC |  |  | NC contacts 11-12 and 21-22 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> Terminals 11-12 and 21-22 can be used as unlike poles. |

Note: The terminal numbers are in accordance with EN50013, and the contact symbols are in accordance with IEC60947-5-1.

Operation Key
D4BS's exclusive-use Operation Key is provided to assure accurate switching operation.

## Set Zone Mark

A triangular Set Zone Mark makes it easy to adjust the operating position when inserting the Operation Key.

Built-in Switch
A shearing force contact separating mechanism (NC contact) is employed, which positively pulls apart the contacts from each other by using shearing force if any abnormality such as contact welding should occur in the contact area.

There is a difference in level between the NC and NO terminal, which assures easy wiring.

Head
The switch head is coated with easy-to-see red paint. The mounting direction of the switch head can be varied to any of the four directions.

Seal Ring (NBR)

Oil Seal (NBR)
The operation plunger employs an oil seal, with which the switch box meets the requirements of IP67 (the sealing capability of the Operation Key's insertion mouth is IP00).
Seal Packing (NBR)
Conduit Opening

| Box |  | 1-conduit <br> box |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Size | 3-conduit <br> box |  |
| Pg13.5 | Yes | Yes |
| G1/2 | Yes | Yes |
| $\mathbf{1 / 2 - 1 4 N P T}$ | Yes | Yes |

## Ground Terminal Screw

A ground terminal is provided to improve safety. (Built into the Unit.)

## Dimensions

## Switches



Note: 1. All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.
2. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.
3. There are fluctuations in the contact ON/OFF timing for 2NC contacts. Confirm performance before application.
4. The conduit thread varies with the model as follows:

| Conduit thread | Model |
| :--- | :--- |
| Pg 13.5 | D4BS-1 $\square \square$ S, D4BS-5 $\square \square$ S |
| G1/2 | D4BS-2 $\square \square$ S, D4BS-6 $\square \square$ S |
| $1 / 2-14 N P T$ | D4BS-3 $\square \square$ S, D4BS-7 $\square \square$ S |

## Operation Keys



## With Operation Key Inserted

Horizontal Mounting
D4BS-1 $\square$ S +D4BS-K1
D4BS-2 $\square \square$ S +D4BS-K1
D4BS-3 $\square$ C +D4BS-K1


Vertical Mounting
D4BS-1 $\square$ S +D4BS-K2
D4BS-2 $\square$ S +D4BS-K2 D4BS-3 $\square$ S +D4BS-K2


Adjustable Mounting (Horizontal)


Note: " R " is the Operation Key insertion radius.
Note: Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.

## Safety Precautions

Refer to the "Precautions for All Safety Switches" on page 240 and "Precautions for All Safety Door Switches" on page 317.

## Precautions for Safe Use

- Do not use the Switch in locations where explosive or flammable gases may be present.
- Do not use the Switch submersed in oil or water or in locations continuously subject to splashes of oil or water. Doing so may result in oil or water entering the Switch. (The IP67 degree of protection of the Switch specifies the amount of water penetration after the Switch is submerged in water for a certain period of time.)
- Although the Switch body is protected from the ingress of dust or water, avoid the ingress of foreign substance through the key hole on the head.
Otherwise, accelerated wear or breaking may result.
- Always attach the cover after completing wiring and before using the Switch. Electric shock may occur if the Switch is used without the cover attached.


## Precautions for Correct Use

## Operating Environment

- This Switch is designed for use indoors. Using the Switch outdoors may damage it.
- Do not use the Switch where corrosive gases (e.g., $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{SO}_{2}, \mathrm{NH}_{3}$, $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$, or $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ ) are present or in locations subject to high temperature and humidity. Doing so may result in damage to the Switch as a result of contact failure or corrosion.
- Do not use the Switch in any of the following locations.
- Locations subject to extreme temperature changes
- Locations subject to high humidity or condensation
- Locations subject to excessive vibration
- Locations where metal dust, processing waste, oil, or chemicals may enter through the protective door
- Locations subject to detergents, thinners, or other solvents


## Tightening Torque

Loose screws may result in malfunction. Tighten the screws to the specified torques.

| Type | Torque |
| :--- | :--- |
| M3.5 terminal screw (including ground <br> terminal screw) | 0.59 to $0.78 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Cover mounting screw (See note 1.) | 1.18 to $1.37 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Head mounting screw | 0.78 to $0.98 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| M5 body mounting screw (See note 2.) | 4.90 to $5.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Operation Key mounting screw | 2.35 to $2.75 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Connector | 1.77 to $2.16 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Cap screw | 1.27 to $1.67 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |

Note: 1. Apply a torque of 0.78 to $0.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ if the D4BS is a threeconduit model.
2. Apply a torque of 4.90 to $5.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ for an Allen-head bolt. For a pan head screw, apply a torque of 2.35 to $2.75 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$.

## Mounting Dimensions (M5)



The D4BS can be mounted more securely by adding two studs, each of which is 5 mm maximum in height and $5_{-0.15}^{-0.05} \mathrm{~mm}$ in diameter as shown below.

## Operation Key Mounting Dimensions

Horizontal Mounting


For safety, use screws that cannot be easily removed or a similar means to prevent the Switch and Operation Key from being easily removed.

## Operation Key

Make sure that the Operation Key can be inserted properly with a tolerance of $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ in the upward, downward, left, or right direction, otherwise the D4BS may soon become damaged.
Observe the specified insertion radius for the Operation Key and insert it in a direction perpendicular to the key hole.


## Changes in Head Mounting Direction

By removing the screws on the four corners of the head, the head can be reset in any of four directions. The head direction can be changed with or without the Operation Key inserted in the head. Make sure that no foreign materials enter through the head and that the head is tightened securely within the proper torque range.

## Stopper Installation

Do not use a Switch as a stopper. Be sure to install a stopper as shown in the following illustration when mounting the Switch so that the base of the Operation Key does not strike the Head.


Refer to Dimensions for the mounting dimensions of the Operation Key and mount the Operation Key correctly. The Operation Key will soon become damaged or worn out if it is not mounted correctly.

## Wiring

Do not connect the lead wires directly to the terminals. Connect the lead wires through insulation tubes and M3.5 crimp terminals. Tighten each terminal screw within the proper torque range.
The proper lead wire is AWG20 to AWG14 ( 0.5 to $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) in size.

| dz dia.: | 3.7 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| D dia.: | 4.5 |  |
| B: | 7.0 |  |
| L: | 20.2 |  |
| F: | 7.7 |  |
| I: | $9.0(\mathrm{~mm})$ |  |



Wire using the methods shown below so that the crimp terminals are not caught on the case or cover. Otherwise it may not be possible to mount the cover completely and malfunctions may occur.


## Conduit Opening

Tighten the connector to a suitable torque. Excessive tightening torque may damage the casing.
When using $1 / 2-14$ NPT conduits, apply sealing tape between the connector and conduit opening to maintain the degree of protection (IP67) of the Switch. If using a Pg13.5 conduit, use an ABS-08 Pg13.5 connector or an ABS-12 Pg13.5 connector (manufactured by Nippon Flex).
Use a connector (SC Series, sold separately) suitable for the outer diameter of the cable.

When wiring a 3-conduit model, securely tighten the cap screw provided for unused conduit openings.

> ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
> To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937 . To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527 .

Cat. No. C094-E1-08
In the interest of product improvement, specifications are subject to change without notice.

## Guard Lock Safety-door Switch D4GL

## Vertically Mounting Guard Lock Safety-door Switch Ideal for Limited Installation Space

- Selectable Operation Key insertion direction.
- Slim safety-door switch with an electromagnetic lock or unlock mechanism.
- Built-in switches with multiple-contact construction are available.
- A key holding force of $1,000 \mathrm{~N}$ minimum.
- Can be used for either standard loads or microloads.
- Lineup includes models with a conduit size of M20.

Note: Be sure to read the "Safety Precautions" on page 361 and the "Precautions for All Safety Door Switches" on page 317.


## (ill $C \in$ ([ll) © ©

## Model Number Structure

## Model Number Legend

## Switch



1. Conduit Size

1: Pg 13.5
2: $\quad$ G1/2
4: M20
2. Built-in Switch (with Door Open/Closed Detection Switch and Lock Monitor Switch Contacts)
A: $\quad 1 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$ slow-action contacts plus $1 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$ slow-action contacts
B: $\quad 1 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$ slow-action contacts plus 2 NC slow-action contacts
C: $2 N C$ slow-action contacts plus $1 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$ slow-action contacts
D: 2NC slow-action contacts plus 2NC slow-action contacts
E: $\quad 2 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$ slow-action contacts plus $1 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$ slow-action contacts
F: $\quad 2 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$ slow-action contacts plus 2NC slow-action contacts
G: 3NC slow-action contacts plus 1NC/1NO slow-action contacts
H: 3NC slow-action contacts plus 2NC slow-action contacts
3. Head Mounting Direction and Material

F: Four mounting directions possible (Front-side mounting at time of delivery)/plastic
4. Door Lock and Release

A: Mechanical lock/24-VDC solenoid release
G: 24-VDC solenoid lock/mechanical release
5. Indicator

B: $\quad 24$ VDC (orange/green LED indicator)
6. Release Key Type

Blank: Standard release key
4: Special release key

## Operation Key

## D4DS-K $\square$

1

1. Operation Key Type

1: Horizontal mounting
2: Vertical mounting
3: Adjustable mounting (horizontal)
5: Adjustable mounting (horizontal/vertical)

## Ordering Information

$\square$ List of Models

## Switches (Operation Keys are sold separately.)

: Models with certified direct opening contacts.

| Head material | Release key type type | Solenoid voltage/ indicator | Lock and release types | Contact configuration (door open/closed detection switch and lock monitor switch contacts) (slow-action) Certified direct opening NC contact | Conduit size | Model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plastic | Standard | Solenoid: 24 VDCOrange/green LED:24 VDC | Mechanical lock Solenoid release | 1NC/1NO+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1AFA-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2AFA-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4AFA-A |
|  |  |  |  | 1NC/1NO+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1BFA-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2BFA-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4BFA-A |
|  |  |  |  | 2NC+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1CFA-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2CFA-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4CFA-A |
|  |  |  |  | 2NC+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1DFA-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2DFA-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4DFA-A |
|  |  |  |  | 2NC/1NO+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1EFA-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2EFA-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4EFA-A |
|  |  |  |  | 2NC/1NO+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1FFA-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2FFA-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4FFA-A |
|  |  |  |  | 3NC+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1GFA-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2GFA-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4GFA-A |
|  |  |  |  | 3NC+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1HFA-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2HFA-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4HFA-A |
|  |  |  | Solenoid lock Mechanical release | 1NC/1NO+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1AFG-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2AFG-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4AFG-A |
|  |  |  |  | 1NC/1NO+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1BFG-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2BFG-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4BFG-A |
|  |  |  |  | 2NC+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1CFG-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2CFG-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4CFG-A |
|  |  |  |  | 2NC+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1DFG-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2DFG-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4DFG-A |
|  |  |  |  | 2NC/1NO+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1EFG-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2EFG-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4EFG-A |
|  |  |  |  | 2NC/1NO+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1FFG-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2FFG-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4FFG-A |
|  |  |  |  | 3NC+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1GFG-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2GFG-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4GFG-A |
|  |  |  |  | 3NC+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1HFG-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2HFG-A |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4HFG-A |


| Head material | Release key type type | Solenoid voltage/ indicator | Lock and release types | Contact configuration (door open/closed detection switch and lock monitor switch contacts) (slow-action) Certified direct opening NC contact | Conduit size | Model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plastic | Special release key | Solenoid: 24 VDC Orange/green LED: 24 VDC | Mechanical lock Solenoid release | 1NC/1NO+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1AFA-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2AFA-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4AFA-A4 |
|  |  |  |  | 1NC/1NO+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1BFA-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2BFA-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4BFA-A4 |
|  |  |  |  | 2NC+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1CFA-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2CFA-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4CFA-A4 |
|  |  |  |  | 2NC+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1DFA-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2DFA-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4DFA-A4 |
|  |  |  |  | 2NC/1NO+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1EFA-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2EFA-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4EFA-A4 |
|  |  |  |  | 2NC/1NO+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1FFA-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2FFA-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4FFA-A4 |
|  |  |  |  | 3NC+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1GFA-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2GFA-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4GFA-A4 |
|  |  |  |  | 3NC+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1HFA-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2HFA-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4HFA-A4 |
|  |  |  | Solenoid lock Mechanical release | 1NC/1NO+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1AFG-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2AFG-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4AFG-A4 |
|  |  |  |  | 1NC/1NO+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1BFG-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2BFG-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4BFG-A4 |
|  |  |  |  | 2NC+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1CFG-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2CFG-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4CFG-A4 |
|  |  |  |  | 2NC+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1DFG-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2DFG-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4DFG-A4 |
|  |  |  |  | 2NC/1NO+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1EFG-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2EFG-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4EFG-A4 |
|  |  |  |  | 2NC/1NO+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1FFG-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2FFG-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4FFG-A4 |
|  |  |  |  | 3NC+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1GFG-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2GFG-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4GFG-A4 |
|  |  |  |  | 3NC+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4GL-1HFG-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4GL-2HFG-A4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4GL-4HFG-A4 |

Operation Keys (Order Separately)

| Type |  | Model |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Horizontal mounting |  |  |
| Vertical mounting |  |  |
| Adjustable mounting |  |  |
| (Horizontal) |  |  |

## Specifications

## Standards and EC Directives

- Machinery Directive
- Low Voltage Directive
- EN1088
- EN60204-1
- GS-ET-19


## Certified Standards

| Certification body | Standard | File No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TÜV Product <br> Service | EN60947-5-1 <br> (certified direct opening) | (See note 1.) |
| UL (See note 2.) | UL508, CSA C22.2 No.14 | E76675 |
| CQC (CCC) | GB14048.5 | 2003010305064 |
|  |  | 264 |

Note: 1. Consult your OMRON representative for details.
2. Certification for CSA C22.2 No. 14 is authorized by the UL mark.
3. Ask your OMRON representative for information on certified models.
Q300

| Rated <br> voltage | Carry current | Current |  | Volt-amperes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| 125 VAC | 2.5 A | 0.55 A | 0.55 A | 69 VA | 69 VA |
| 250 VAC |  | 0.27 A | 0.27 A |  |  |

## Solenoid Coil Characteristics

| Item | 24 VDC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Rated operating voltage <br> (100\% ED) | 24 VDC $\pm 10 \%$ |
| Current consumption | Approx. 200 mA |
| Insulation | Class F $\left(130^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ max. $)$ |

Indicator Characteristics

| Item | LED |
| :--- | :--- |
| Rated voltage | 24 VDC |
| Current leakage | Approx. 3 mA |
| Color (LED) | Orange/Green |

## Characteristics

| Degree of protection (See note 3.) |  | IP67 (EN60947-5-1) <br> (This applies for the Switch only. The degree of protection for the key hole is IP00.) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Durability (See note 4.) | Mechanical | 1,000,000 operations min. |  |
|  | Electrical | 500,000 operations min. for a resistive load of 4 mA at 24 VDC ; <br> 150,000 operations min. for a resistive load of 1 A at 125 VAC in 2 circuits and 4 mA at 24 VDC in 2 circuits (See note 5.) |  |
| Operating speed |  | 0.05 to $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |  |
| Operating frequency |  | 30 operations/minute max. |  |
| Rated frequency |  | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |
| Contact gap |  | $2 \times 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ min. |  |
| Direct opening force (See note 6.) |  | 60 N min. (EN60947-5-1) |  |
| Direct opening travel (See note 6.) |  | 10 mm min. (EN60947-5-1) |  |
| Holding force (See note 7.) |  | $1,000 \mathrm{~N} \mathrm{~min}$. |  |
| Insulation resistance |  | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega \mathrm{min}$. (at 500 VDC ) |  |
| Minimum applicable load (See note 8.) |  | Resistive load of 4 mA at 24 VDC (N-level reference value) |  |
| Rated insulation voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{i}}$ ) |  | 300 V (EN60947-5-1) |  |
| Conventional enclosed thermal current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\text {the }}$ ) |  | 2.5 A (EN60947-5-1) |  |
| Impulse withstand voltage (EN60947-5-1) |  | Between terminals of the same polarity | 2.5 kV |
|  |  | Between terminals of different polarities | 4 kV |
|  |  | Between solenoid and uncharged metallic parts | 0.8 kV |
|  |  | Between other terminals and uncharged metallic parts and between other terminals and ground | 4 kV |
| Conditional short-circuit current |  | 100 A (EN60947-5-1) |  |
| Pollution degree (operating environment) |  | 3 (EN60947-5-1) |  |
| Protection against electric shock |  | Class II (double insulation) |  |
| Closed-circuit counterelectromotive force |  | 1,500 V max. (EN60947-5-1) |  |
| Contact resistance |  | $100 \mathrm{~m} \Omega \mathrm{max}$. (initial value) |  |
| Vibration resistance | Malfunction | 10 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 0.75-\mathrm{mm}$ single amplitude |  |
| Shock resistance | Destruction | $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. |  |
|  | Malfunction | $300 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. |  |
| Ambient temperature |  | Operating: $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with no icing |  |
| Ambient humidity |  | Operating: 95\% max. |  |
| Weight |  | Approx. 400 g (D4GL-1AFA-A) |  |

Note: 1. The above values are initial values.
2. The Switch contacts can be used with either standard loads or microloads. Once the contacts have been used to switch a load, however, they cannot be used to switch smaller loads. The contact surfaces will become rough once they have been used and contact reliability for smaller loads may be reduced.
3. The degree of protection is tested using the method specified by the standard (EN60947-5-1). Confirm that sealing properties are sufficient for the operating conditions and environment beforehand. Although the switch box is protected from dust or water penetration, do not use the D4GL in places where foreign material may enter through the key hole on the head, otherwise Switch damage or malfunctioning may occur.
4. The durability is for an ambient temperature of $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and an ambient humidity of $40 \%$ to $70 \%$. For more details, consult your OMRON representative.
5. If the ambient temperature is greater than $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, do not pass the $1-\mathrm{A}, 125$-VAC load through more than 2 circuits.
6. These figures are minimum requirements for safe operation.
7. This figure is based on the GS-ET-19 evaluation method.
8. This value will vary with the switching frequency, environment, and reliability level. Confirm that correct operation is possible with the actual load beforehand.

## Connections

- Contact Form

Indicates conditions where the Key is inserted and the lock is applied. Terminals 12 and 41 are connected internally (as per BIA GS-ET-19).


Indicator

## Internal Circuit Diagram



## Circuit Connection Example

- Terminals 12 and 41 are connected internally and so connect terminals 11 and 42 for safety-circuit input. (BIA GS-ET-19)
- Connect terminals 21 and 22 and terminals 51 and 52 in series when using as safety-circuit input (redundancy circuit for terminals 11 and 12 and terminals 41 and 42 above). Connect the terminals individually when using as auxiliary-circuit input (e.g., terminals 21 and 22 for safety-door open/closed monitoring and terminals 51 and 52 for monitoring the lock status).
- In the following connection example, terminals 21 and 22 and terminals 51 and 52 are used as auxiliary-circuit input.


## Connection Example for D4GL-1HFA-A



- Direct opening contacts used as safety-circuit input are indicated with the $\Theta$ mark. Terminals 11 and 12 and terminals 21 and 22 are direct opening contacts.
- Connect the indicators in parallel to the auxiliary circuits or terminals E1 and E2.
- Although the 3 lines are connected at the time of delivery, rewire them as necessary for the application.
- The following table shows the connection configuration required to make the green indicator light when the door is closed and the orange indicator light when the solenoid turns ON.

| Indicator | Terminal <br> number | Lead wire <br> color | Connected <br> terminal <br> number |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Green indicator | O1 | Green | 31 |
| Orange indicator | O2 | Orange | E1 |
| Common | O3 | Black | E2 |

- If an indicator is connected in parallel to a direct opening contact, when the indicator breaks, a short-circuit current will be generated, possibly resulting in an installation malfunction.
- Do not switch standard loads for more than 2 circuits at the same time. Otherwise, the level of insulation may decrease.
- The solenoid has polarity. Be sure to connect terminals with the correct polarity.


## Operation Method

Operation Principles

| Mechanical |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| lock models |

## Nomenclature

■ Structure


Note: Terminal numbers vary with the model. Confirm terminal numbers by referring to the cover on the back of the Switch.

## Dimensions

Note: All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.

## Switches

D4GL- $\square \square \square-$-A

Conduit cap


| Operating <br> characteristics | D4GL- $\square \square \square \square-\mathrm{A}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Key insertion force <br> Key extraction force | 15 N max. |
| 40 N max. |  |

D4GL- $\square \square \square \square$-A4


Conduit cap


| Operating <br> characteristics | D4GL- $\square \square \square \square$-A4 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Key insertion force <br> Key extraction force | 15 N max. |
| 40 N max. |  |

## Operation Keys

Note: Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.


## With Operation Key Inserted

D4GL + D4DS-K1


D4GL + D4DS-K3


D4GL + D4DS-K2


D4GL + D4DS-K5


## Application Examples

G9SA-321-T + D4GL- $\square \square \square$ A- $\square$ (Mechanical Lock Type)
Circuit Diagram (Manual Reset)


G9SA-301 (24 VAC/VDC) + D4GL- $\square$
$\square$ G-
(Solenoid Lock Type) Circuit Diagram (Auto-reset)


## Safety Precautions

Refer to the "Precautions for All Safety Switches" on page 240 and "Precautions for All Safety Door Switches" on page 317.

## DANGER

Always verify the operation of the safety functions before starting the system. Not doing so may result in the safety functions not performing as expected if the wiring or settings are incorrect or the Switches have failed. The system being controlled may continue to operate and possibly cause injury or death.
Always ensure that the release key is set to the "LOCK" position before starting the system. If the release key remains set to "UNLOCK", the electromagnetic lock function will not operate and the system may continue to operate, possibly causing injury or death. Always monitor the solenoid NC contact (Terminal 11-42) in your safety
 circuit.
Do not connect indicator devices (like LED) to safety circuit connected to terminal 11-42.
Before changing the head direction always ensure that the release key is set to "UNLOCK", or that the Operation Key is inserted. Not doing so may damage the Switch and the system may continue to operate, possibly causing injury or death. Refer to "Release Key" on page 362.
Do not apply force exceeding the specified maximum holding force. Doing so may damage the Switch lock mechanism and the system may continue to operate, possibly causing injury or death. Either install another locking component (e.g., a stopper) in addition to the Switch, or use a warning method or indicator to show that
 the controlled system is locked to avoid overloading the holding force in lock mode.

## A. CAUTION

Do not insert the Operation Key when the door is open. The machine may operate, possibly causing injury.

Do not use metal conduits or wiring ducts. Electric shock may occasionally occur.


## Precautions for Safe Use

## Installation Environment

- Do not use the Switch in locations where explosive or flammable gases may be present.
- Do not use the Switch submersed in oil or water or in locations continuously subject to splashes of oil or water. Doing so may result in oil or water entering the Switch. (The IP67 degree of protection of the Switch specifies the amount of water penetration after the Switch is submerged in water for a certain period of time.)
- Although the Switch body is protected from the ingress of dust or water, avoid the ingress of foreign substance through the key hole on the head.
Otherwise, accelerated wear or breaking may result.


## Wiring

- Connect a fuse in series with the D4GL to protect it from shortcircuit damage. The value of the breaking current of the fuse must be calculated by multiplying the rated current by $150 \%$ to $200 \%$. When using the D4GL for an EN rating, use a 10-A fuse of type gI or gG that complies with IEC 60269.
- When switching general loads (125 VAC/1 A), do not operate two circuits or more at the same time. Otherwise, insulation performance may be degraded.
- Do not allow the load current to exceed the rated value.
- Always attach the cover after completing wiring and before using the Switch. Do not supply power when the cover is not attached. Electric shock may occur if the Switch is used without the cover attached.


## Installation

- Do not drop the Switch. Doing so may prevent the Switch from functioning to its full capability.
- Make sure the Switch is mounted securely to prevent it from falling off. Otherwise injury may result.
- Mount the Operation Key so that it will not come into contact with persons in the area when the door is opened and closed. Injury may result.
- Do not use a Switch as a stopper. Be sure to install a stopper as shown in the following illustration when mounting the Switch so that the base of the Operation Key does not strike the Head.



## Other Precautions

- Do not attempt to disassemble or modify the Switch. Doing so may cause the Switch to malfunction.
- The durability of the Switch is greatly influenced by the switching conditions. Always test the switch under actual working conditions before application and use it in a switching circuit for which there are no problems with performance.
- The user must not maintain or repair equipment incorporating the Switch. Contact the manufacturer of the equipment for any maintenance or repairs required.


## - Precautions for Correct Use

The Switch contacts can be used with either standard loads or microloads. Once the contacts have been used to switch a load, however, they cannot be used to switch smaller loads. The contact surfaces will become rough once they have been used and contact reliability for smaller loads may be reduced.

## Operating Environment

- This Switch is designed for use indoors. Using the Switch outdoors may damage it.
- Do not use the Switch where corrosive gases (e.g., $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{SO}_{2}, \mathrm{NH}_{3}$, $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$, or $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ ) are present or in locations subject to high temperature and humidity. Doing so may result in damage to the Switch as a result of contact failure or corrosion.
- Do not use the Switch in any of the following locations.
- Locations subject to extreme temperature changes
- Locations subject to high humidity or condensation
- Locations subject to excessive vibration
- Locations where metal dust, processing waste, oil, or chemicals may enter through the protective door
- Locations subject to detergents, thinners, or other solvents


## Storage

Do not store the Switch where corrosive gases (e.g., $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{SO}_{2}, \mathrm{NH}_{3}$, $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$, or $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ ) or dust is present, or in locations subject to high temperature or high humidity.

## Release Key

- The release key is used to unlock the Switch in case of emergency or if the power supply to the Switch stops.
- If the release key setting is changed from LOCK to UNLOCK, the lock will be released and the safety door can be opened (mechanical lock models only).
- After setting the release key to UNLOCK to, for example, perform maintenance, be sure to return it to LOCK setting before resuming operation.
- Do not use the release key to start or stop machines.
- The auxiliary lock must be released only by authorized personnel.
- Do not impose a force exceeding $0.5 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ on the release key screws. The release key may be damaged and may not operate properly.
- The release key is set in the unlock position at the factory for the D4GL- $\square \square \square$ A and to the lock position for the D4GL- $\square \square \square G$.
- To prevent easy release of the auxiliary lock by unauthorized personnel, set it to LOCK and seal it with sealing wax.

Figure 1


## Hinged Door

If the Switch is mounted too close to the hinge, the force imposed on the lock will be much larger than for locations far from the hinge and the lock may be damaged. Mount the Switch close to the handle.

## Solenoid Lock Models

The solenoid lock locks the door only when power is supplied to the solenoid. Therefore, the door will be unlocked if the power supply to the solenoid stops. Therefore, do not use solenoid lock models for machines that may be operating and dangerous even after the machine stops operating.

## Mounting

## Tightening Torque

Be sure to tighten each screw of the Switch properly. Loose screws may result in malfunction.

| Type | Tightening torque |
| :--- | :--- |
| Terminal screw | 0.4 to $0.5 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Cover mounting screw | 0.5 to $0.7 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Head mounting screw | 0.5 to $0.6 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Operation Key mounting screw | 2.4 to $2.8 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Switch mounting screw | 1.3 to $1.5 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Connector | 1.8 to $2.1 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ for other than $1 / 2-14 \mathrm{NPT}$ |
|  | 1.4 to $1.8 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ for $1 / 2-14 \mathrm{NPT}$ |
| Cap screw | 1.3 to $1.7 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |

## Switch and Operation Key Mounting

- Mount the Switch and Operation Key securely to the applicable tightening torque with M5 screws for the Switch and M4 screws for the Operation Key. Always use washers.
- Do not operate the Switch with anything other than the special OMRON Operation Key. Otherwise, the Switch may be damaged and the safety of the system may not be maintained.

- Ensure that the alignment offset between the Operation Key and the key hole does not exceed $\pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$. If the Operation Key is offset or at an angle, premature wear or damage to the Switch may result.
- Observe the specified insertion radius for the Operation Key and insert it in a direction perpendicular to the key hole.
- Do not impose excessive force on the Key top while the Operation Key is inserted into the Switch body or drop the Switch with the Operation Key inserted. Doing either of these may deform the Key or break the Switch body.


## Head Direction

Remove the four screws of the head to enable changing the mounting direction of the head. The head can be mounted in four directions.
Ensure that no foreign material enters the interior of the Switch. Also, insert the head until the insertion line engraved on the head is hidden by the reference line on the Switch, as shown in the following diagram.


## Securing the Door

- When the door is closed (with the Operation Key inserted), it may be pulled beyond the set zone because of, for example, the door's weight, or the door cushion rubber. If it is forced open from this condition, the Switch's life may be reduced.
- If a load is applied to the Operation Key, the door may fail to unlock properly. Use hooks to ensure that the door stays within the set zone.



## Solenoid

- The solenoid will heat when it carries current. Do not touch it.
- The solenoid has polarity. Confirm terminal polarity before wiring it.


## Wiring

## Circuit Connection Example for the D4GL- $\square \mathrm{H}-\square \square$-A

- As shown in the following diagram, models are available both with and without an internal connection between terminals 12 and 41 .
- Direct opening contacts used as safety-circuit inputs are indicated with the $\Theta$ mark. Terminals 11 and 42, and terminals 21 and 22 have direct opening contacts.
- Connect terminals 21 and 22 and terminals 51 and 52 in series when using as safety-circuit inputs (redundancy circuit for terminals 11 and 12 and terminals 41 and 42 below). Connect the terminals individually when using as auxiliary-circuit inputs (e.g., terminals 21 and 22 for safety-door open/closed monitoring and terminals 51 and 52 for monitoring the lock status).
- In the following connection example, terminals 21 and 22 and terminals 51 and 52 are used as auxiliary-circuit inputs.
- Connect the indicators in parallel to the auxiliary circuits or terminals E1 and E2.
- Although the 3 lines are connected at the time of delivery, rewire them as necessary for the application.
- The following table shows the connection configuration required to make the green indicator light when the door is closed and the orange indicator light when the solenoid turns ON.

| Indicator | Terminal <br> number | Lead wire <br> color | Connected <br> terminal <br> number |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Green indicator | O 1 | Green | 31 |
| Orange indicator | O 2 | Orange | E 1 |
| Common | O 3 | Black | E 2 |



## Wiring Precautions

- Do not wire the Switch while power is being supplied. Doing so may result in electric shock.
- Do not let particles, such as small pieces of lead wire, enter the switch body when wiring.
- Applicable lead wire size: AWG24 to AWG22 (0.2 to $0.3 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ). Use lead wires of an appropriate length. Not doing so may result in excess length causing the cover to rise and not fit properly.
- Do not push crimp terminals into gaps in the case interior. Doing so may cause damage or deformation of the case.
- Use crimp terminals that will not interfere with other components inside the case.
Recommended Crimp Terminals

| Manufacturer | Model |
| :--- | :---: |
| J.S.T. Mfg Co. | FN0.5-3 (type F) |
|  | No. 5-3 (straight) |



- The terminal block screws and contact numbers correspond as shown in the following diagram. The numbers are provided on the terminal cover. Confirm terminal numbers against the terminal block terminal symbols when wiring.



## Processing the Conduit Opening

- Connect a recommended connector to the opening of the conduit and tighten the connector to the proper torque. The case may be damaged if excessive tightening torque is applied.
- When using a $1 / 2-14 N P T$ conduit, wind sealing tape around the conduit end of the connector so that the enclosure will conform to IP67.
- Make sure that the outer diameter of the cable connected to the connector is correct.
- Attach a conduit cap to the unused conduit opening when wiring and tighten it to a suitable torque. The conduit cap is provided with the Switch.


## Recommended Connectors

Use a connector with a screw section not exceeding 10 mm . Otherwise the screws will protrude into the case interior. The connectors given in the following table have connectors with screw sections not exceeding 10 mm . Use the following connectors to ensure conformance to IP67.

| Size | Manufacturer | Model | Applicable cable diameter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{G}^{1 / 2}$ | LAPP | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { ST-PF1/2 } \\ & 5380-1002 \end{aligned}$ | 6.0 to 12.0 mm |
|  | OHM ELECTRIC co. | OA-W1609 | 7.0 to 9.0 mm |
|  |  | OA-W1611 | 9.0 to 11.0 mm |
| Pg13.5 | LAPP | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { S-13.5 } \\ & 5301-5030 \end{aligned}$ | 6.0 to 12.0 mm |
| M20 | LAPP | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ST-M20×1.5 } \\ & 5311-1020 \end{aligned}$ | 7.0 to 13.0 mm |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 2- \\ & 14 \mathrm{NPT} \end{aligned}$ | LAPP | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ST-NPT1/2 5301- } \\ & 6030 \end{aligned}$ | 6.0 to 12.0 mm |

Use LAPP connectors together with Seal Packing (JPK-16, GP-
13.5 , or GPM20), and tighten to the applicable torque. Seal Packing is sold separately.

- For a 1/2-14NPT conduit, use the above connector after attaching the provided Adaptor to the Switch and wrapping it with sealing tape.


## Other Precautions

- Perform maintenance inspections periodically.


## ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.

To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937 . To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527 .

## Guard Lock Safety-door Switch D4JL

## World's Top* Holding Force of 3,000 N <br> *For plastic models, as of May 2005

- Two safety circuits and two monitor contacts provide an array of monitoring patterns.
- Standard gold-clad contacts enable use with ordinary loads and microloads.
- Models with trapped keys prevent workers from being locked in hazardous work areas.
- Models with rear release buttons allow people to unlock the Switch and escape if they are locked into hazardous areas.
- IP67 degree of protection

Note: Be sure to read the "Safety Precautions" on page 382 and the "Precautions for All Safety Door Switches" on page 317.

## Features

## Plastic Guard Lock Safety-door Switches Rank Among the Strongest in the World

A holding force of $3,000 \mathrm{~N}$ makes these Switches suitable for large, heavy doors.


## Models with Trapped Keys

(See page 369 for a list of models.)
OMRON also offers Trapped Key Switches (on mechanical lock models only). The door can be opened only by supplying power to the solenoid and then turning the trapped key to unlock the D4JL. As long as a person has the trapped key when he enters a hazardous area, he cannot be accidentally locked inside by someone else. There are thirty different types of trapped keys available for use in applications with adjacent hazardous areas.


## Two Safety Circuits and Two Monitor Contacts

The D4JL has two safety circuits. It also has two contacts to separately monitor the open/closed status of the door and the status of the lock.


## Models with Rear Release Buttons (See page 368 for a list of models.)

A Switch with a rear release button allows the door to be unlocked from inside a hazardous area in an emergency. OMRON also offers Switches with Special Slide Keys. Refer to the "D4NS-SK/D4JL-SK" on page 432 for details.


## Model Number Structure

## Model Number Legend

## Switches



1. Conduit Size

1: Pg13.5
2: G1/2
3: 1/2-14NPT (See note 2.)
4: M20
2. Built-in Switch

N : $2 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$ slow-action contacts plus $2 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$ slow-action contacts
P: 2NC/1NO slow-action contacts plus 3NC slow-action contacts
Q: 3NC slow-action contacts plus 2NC/1NO slow-action contacts
R: 3NC slow-action contacts plus 3NC slow-action contacts
3. Head Material

F: Plastic
4. Door Lock and Release

A: Mechanical lock/24-VDC solenoid release
G: 24-VDC Solenoid lock/Mechanical release
5. Indicator

C: 24 VDC (green LED indicator)
D: 24 VDC (orange LED indicator)
6. Release Key Type

5: Special release key (See note 3).
6: Special release key plus rear release button (See note 3).
7: Trapped key
7. Trapped Key Type

01 to 30: 30 types (See note 4.)
Note: 1. A 24-VDC solenoid lock cannot be combined with a trapped key.
A 24-VDC solenoid lock cannot be combined with a special release key and rear release button.
2. Models with M20 conduits come with an M20 to 1/2-14NPT Adaptor.
3. Release keys are provided.
4. Thirty types of trapped keys can be manufactured. Specify the trapped key type in numerical order starting from 01 when ordering.

## Ordering Information

Switches (Operation Keys are sold separately.)

## Standard Models

| Release key type | Indicator | Lock and release types | Contact configuration (door open/closed detection switch and lock monitor switch contacts) | Conduit opening | Model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Special release key | Green | Mechanical lock Solenoid release | 2NC/1NO+2NC/1NO | PG13.5 | D4JL-1NFA-C5 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2NFA-C5 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3NFA-C5 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4NFA-C5 |
|  |  |  | 2NC/1NO+3NC | PG13.5 | D4JL-1PFA-C5 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2PFA-C5 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3PFA-C5 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4PFA-C5 |
|  |  |  | 3NC+2NC/1NO | PG13.5 | D4JL-1QFA-C5 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2QFA-C5 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3QFA-C5 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4QFA-C5 |
|  |  |  | 3NC+3NC | PG13.5 | D4JL-1RFA-C5 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2RFA-C5 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3RFA-C5 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4RFA-C5 |
|  |  | Solenoid lock Mechanical release | 2NC/1NO+2NC/1NO | PG13.5 | D4JL-1NFG-C5 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2NFG-C5 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3NFG-C5 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4NFG-C5 |
|  |  |  | 2NC/1NO+3NC | PG13.5 | D4JL-1PFG-C5 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2PFG-C5 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3PFG-C5 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4PFG-C5 |
|  |  |  | 3NC+2NC/1NO | PG13.5 | D4JL-1QFG-C5 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2QFG-C5 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3QFG-C5 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4QFG-C5 |
|  |  |  | 3NC+3NC | PG13.5 | D4JL-1RFG-C5 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2RFG-C5 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3RFG-C5 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4RFG-C5 |
|  | Orange | Mechanical lock Solenoid release | 2NC/1NO+2NC/1NO | PG13.5 | D4JL-1NFA-D5 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2NFA-D5 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3NFA-D5 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4NFA-D5 |
|  |  |  | 2NC/1NO+3NC | PG13.5 | D4JL-1PFA-D5 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2PFA-D5 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3PFA-D5 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4PFA-D5 |
|  |  |  | 3NC+2NC/1NO | PG13.5 | D4JL-1QFA-D5 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2QFA-D5 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3QFA-D5 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4QFA-D5 |
|  |  |  | 3NC+3NC | PG13.5 | D4JL-1RFA-D5 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2RFA-D5 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3RFA-D5 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4RFA-D5 |
|  |  | Solenoid lock Mechanical release | 2NC/1NO+2NC/1NO | PG13.5 | D4JL-1NFG-D5 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2NFG-D5 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3NFG-D5 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4NFG-D5 |
|  |  |  | 2NC/1NO+3NC | PG13.5 | D4JL-1PFG-D5 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2PFG-D5 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3PFG-D5 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4PFG-D5 |
|  |  |  | 3NC+2NC/1NO | PG13.5 | D4JL-1QFG-D5 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2QFG-D5 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3QFG-D5 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4QFG-D5 |
|  |  |  | 3NC+3NC | PG13.5 | D4JL-1RFG-D5 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2RFG-D5 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3RFG-D5 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4RFG-D5 |

Models with Rear Release Buttons

| Release key type | Indicator | Lock and release types | Contact configuration (door open/closed detection switch and lock monitor switch contacts) | Conduit opening | Model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Special release key | Green | Mechanical lockSolenoid release | 2NC/1NO+2NC/1NO | PG13.5 | D4JL-1NFA-C6 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2NFA-C6 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3NFA-C6 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4NFA-C6 |
|  |  |  | 2NC/1NO+3NC | PG13.5 | D4JL-1PFA-C6 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2PFA-C6 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3PFA-C6 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4PFA-C6 |
|  |  |  | 3NC+2NC/1NO | PG13.5 | D4JL-1QFA-C6 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2QFA-C6 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3QFA-C6 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4QFA-C6 |
|  |  |  | 3NC+3NC | PG13.5 | D4JL-1RFA-C6 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2RFA-C6 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3RFA-C6 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4RFA-C6 |
|  | Orange |  | 2NC/1NO+2NC/1NO | PG13.5 | D4JL-1NFA-D6 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2NFA-D6 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3NFA-D6 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4NFA-D6 |
|  |  |  | 2NC/1NO+3NC | PG13.5 | D4JL-1PFA-D6 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2PFA-D6 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3PFA-D6 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4PFA-D6 |
|  |  |  | 3NC+2NC/1NO | PG13.5 | D4JL-1QFA-D6 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2QFA-D6 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3QFA-D6 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4QFA-D6 |
|  |  |  | 3NC+3NC | PG13.5 | D4JL-1RFA-D6 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2RFA-D6 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3RFA-D6 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4RFA-D6 |

## Models with Trapped Keys

| Release key type | Indicator | Lock and release types | Contact configuration (door open/closed detection switch and lock monitor switch contacts) | Conduit opening | Model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trapped key (See note.) | Green | Mechanical lock Solenoid release | 2NC/1NO+2NC/1NO | PG13.5 | D4JL-1NFA-C7-01 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2NFA-C7-01 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3NFA-C7-01 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4NFA-C7-01 |
|  |  |  | 2NC/1NO+3NC | PG13.5 | D4JL-1PFA-C7-01 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2PFA-C7-01 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3PFA-C7-01 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4PFA-C7-01 |
|  |  |  | 3NC+2NC/1NO | PG13.5 | D4JL-1QFA-C7-01 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2QFA-C7-01 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3QFA-C7-01 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4QFA-C7-01 |
|  |  |  | 3NC+3NC | PG13.5 | D4JL-1RFA-C7-01 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2RFA-C7-01 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3RFA-C7-01 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4RFA-C7-01 |
|  | Orange |  | 2NC/1NO+2NC/1NO | PG13.5 | D4JL-1NFA-D7-01 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2NFA-D7-01 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3NFA-D7-01 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4NFA-D7-01 |
|  |  |  | 2NC/1NO+3NC | PG13.5 | D4JL-1PFA-D7-01 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2PFA-D7-01 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3PFA-D7-01 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4PFA-D7-01 |
|  |  |  | 3NC+2NC/1NO | PG13.5 | D4JL-1QFA-D7-01 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2QFA-D7-01 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3QFA-D7-01 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4QFA-D7-01 |
|  |  |  | 3NC+3NC | PG13.5 | D4JL-1RFA-D7-01 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2RFA-D7-01 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3RFA-D7-01 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4RFA-D7-01 |

Note: Thirty types of trapped keys can be manufactured. Specify the trapped key type in numerical order starting from 01 when ordering.

| Release key position | Front | Front and rear release button | Front |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Release key type | Special release key | Special release key | Trapped key |
| Switch appearance |  |  |  |

Operation Keys

| Type |  | Model |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Horizontal mounting |  |  |
| Vertical mounting |  |  |

## Specifications

## Standards and EC Directives

## Conforms to the following EC Directives

- Machinery Directive
- Low Voltage Directive
- EN 1088
- EN 60204-1
- GS-ET-19


## Certified Standards

| Certification <br> body | Standard | File No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TÜV Product <br> Service | EN 60947-5-1 <br> (certified direct opening) | Consult your OMRON <br> representative for <br> details. |
| UL (See note.) | UL 508, CSA C22.2 No.14 |  |

Note: CSA C22.2 No. 14 was certified by UL.

## Certified Standard Ratings

## TÜV (EN 60947-5-1), CCC (GB14048.5)

| ItemUtilization <br> category | AC-15 | DC-13 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Rated operating current <br> (le) | 3 A | 0.27 A |
| Rated operating voltage <br> (Ue) | 240 V | 250 V |

Note: Use a 10-A fuse type gI or gG that conforms to IEC 60269 as a short-circuit protection device. This fuse is not built into the Switch.
UL/CSA (UL 508, CSA C22.2 No. 14)
A300

| Rated <br> voltage | Carry |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |$\quad$| Current (A) |  | Volt-amperes (VA) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break |
| Make | Break |  |  |
| 120 VAC | 10 A | 60 | 6 |
| 7,200 | 720 |  |  |
| 240 VAC |  | 30 | 3 |

## Solenoid Coil Characteristics

| Item $\quad$ Type | 24 VDC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Rated operating voltage <br> (100\% ED) | 24 VDC ${ }_{-15 \%}^{+10 \%}$ |
| Current consumption | Approx. 200 mA |
| Insulation | Class F $\left(130^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ max. $)$ |

## Indicator Characteristics

| Item Type | LED |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Rated voltage | 24 VDC | 24 VDC |
| Current consumption | Approx. 1 mA | Approx. 8 mA |
| Color (LED) | Orange | Green |

## - Characteristics

| Degree of protection (See note 2.) |  | IP67 (EN 60947-5-1) <br> (This applies for the Switch only. The degree of protection for the key hole is IP00.) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Durability (See note 3.) | Mechanical | 1,000,000 operations min. (trapped key: <br> 10,000 operations min., rear release button: <br> 3,000 operations min.) |  |
|  | Electrical | 500,000 operations min. for a resistive load of 3 A at 250 VAC (See note 4.) |  |
| Operating speed |  | 0.05 to $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |  |
| Operating frequency |  | 30 operations/minute max. |  |
| Rated frequency |  | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |
| Direct opening force (See note 5.) |  | $60 \mathrm{~N} \mathrm{min}. \mathrm{(EN} \mathrm{60947-5-1)}$ |  |
| Direct opening travel (See note 5.) |  | 15 mm min. (EN 60947-5-1) |  |
| Holding force (See note 6.) |  | $3,000 \mathrm{~N}$ min. |  |
| Insulation resistance |  | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ min. (at 500 VDC ) |  |
| Minimum applicable load (See note 7.) |  | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Resistive load of } 1 \mathrm{~mA} \\ \text { reference value) } 5 \mathrm{VDC} \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| Rated insulation voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{i}}$ ) |  | 300 V (EN 60947-5-1) |  |
| Rated open thermal current ( $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{th}}$ ) |  | 10 A between terminals 12 and 41, 3 A between all other terminals (EN 60947-5-1) |  |
| Impulse withstand voltage (EN 60947-5-1) |  | Between terminals of same polarity | 2.5 kV |
|  |  | Between terminals of different polarity | 4 kV |
|  |  | Between other terminals and uncharged metallic parts | 6 kV |
| Conditional short-circuit current |  | 100 A (EN 60947-5-1) (See note 8.) |  |
| Pollution degree <br> (operating environment) |  | 3 (EN 60947-5-1) |  |
| Protection against electric shock |  | Class II (double insulation) |  |
| Contact resistance (initial value) |  | $25 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. per contact |  |
| Vibration resistance | Malfunction | 10 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 0.75-\mathrm{mm}$ single amplitude |  |
| Shock resistance | Destruction | $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. |  |
|  | Malfunction | $80 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. |  |
| Ambient operating temperature |  | -10 to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing) |  |
| Ambient operating humidity |  | 95\% max. |  |
| Weight |  | Approx. 650g |  |

Note: 1. The above values are initial values.
2. The degree of protection is tested using the method specified by the standard (EN 60947-5-1). Confirm that sealing properties are sufficient for the operating conditions and environment beforehand. Although the switch box is protected from dust or water penetration, do not use the D4JL in places where foreign material may enter through the key hole on the head, otherwise Switch damage or malfunctioning may occur.
3. The durability is for an ambient temperature of 5 to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and an ambient humidity of $40 \%$ to $70 \%$. For further conditions, consult your OMRON sales representative.
4. Do not pass a 3-A, 250-VAC load through more than two circuits.
5. These figures are minimum requirements for safe operation
6. This figure is based on the GS-ET-19 evaluation method.
7. This value will vary with the switching frequency, environment, and reliability level. Confirm that correct operation is possible with the actual load beforehand.
8. Use a 10-A fuse type gI or gG that conforms to IEC 60269 as a short-circuit protection device.

## Connections

Indicators
Internal Circuit Diagram


## Circuit Connection Example

(Examples for the D4JL- $\square$ NF $\square-\square$ )

- Terminals 11-42 and terminals 21-52 are connected internally and so connect terminals 12-41 and 22-51 for safety-circuit input. (GS-ET-19).

- Direct opening contacts used as safety-circuit input are indicated with the $\Theta$ mark. Terminals 11-12 and terminals 21-22 are direct opening contacts.
- Do not connect the indicator directly to direct opening contacts. If indicator is connected in parallel with direct opening contacts, a short-circuit current may flow in the event that the indicator is damaged, causing equipment to malfunction.
- Do not switch standard loads for more than 2 circuits at the same time. Otherwise, the level of insulation may decrease.
- The solenoid terminals have polarity (E1: + and E2: -). Confirm the polarity before wiring.


## Contact Forms

Indicates conditions where the Key is inserted and the lock is applied. Terminals 42-11 and terminals 52-21 are connected internally (as per BIA GS-ET-19).

| Model | Contacts (door open/closed detection and lock monitor) | Contact forms | Operating pattern |  |  | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Lock monitorDoor open/ <br> closed detection |  |  |  |  |
| D4JL- $\square$ NF $\square$ - $\square$ | 2NC/1NO+2NC/1NO |  |  |  |  | NC contacts 11-12 and 21-22 have a certified direct opening mechanism ( $\Theta$ ). The terminals 41-12, 51-22, 33-34, and 63-64 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4JL- $\square$ PF $\square$ - $\square$ | 2NC/1NO+3NC |  |  |  |  | NC contacts 11-12 and 21-22 have a certified direct opening mechanism ( $\Theta$ ). The terminals 41-12, 51-22, 33-34, and 61-62 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4JL- $\square$ QF $\square$ - $\square$ | 3NC+2NC/1NO |  |  |  |  | NC contacts 11-12, 21-22 and 31-32 have a certified direct opening mechanism $(\Theta)$. <br> The terminals 41-12, 51-22, 31-32, and 63-64 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4JL- $\square$ RF $\square$ - $\square$ | 3NC+3NC |  | $\begin{aligned} & 41-12 \\ & 51-22 \\ & 31-32 \\ & 61-62 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | NC contacts 11-12, 21-22, and 31-32 have a certified direct opening mechanism $(\Theta)$. <br> The terminals 41-12, 51-22, 31-32, and 61-62 can be used as unlike poles. |

## Nomenclature

## Structure of D4JL- $\square \square \square$ A-5 and D4JL- $\square \square \square$ G- $\square 5$



## ■ Operating Cycle Examples for Standard Models

D4JL- $\square \square \square A-\square 5$ (Mechanical Lock Models with Special Release Keys)


D4JL- $\square \square \square$ G- $\square 5$ (Solenoid Lock Models with Special Release Keys)

| Door conditionTerminal No. and function |  | Even when the door is closed, it does not lock until power is supplied to the solenoid. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E1-E2 | Solenoid ON |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 41-12 (NC) } \\ & 51-22 \text { (NC) } \end{aligned}$ | Door open/closed detection and lock monitor contacts |  |
| 31-32 (NC) | Door open/closed detection contact |  |
| 33-34 (NO) | Door open/closed detection contact |  |
| 61-62 (NC) | Lock monitor contact |  |
| 63-64 (NO) | Lock monitor contact |  |


| Door closed. <br> The door is locked.$\quad$ <br>  <br> Door closed. <br> The door can be <br> opened. |
| :--- |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |

## The shaded areas indicate the contact is closed and power is supplied to the solenoid

[^3]Note: The door open/closed detection and lock monitor contact configuration depends on the model.

## Structure of D4JL- $\square \square \square$ A- $\square 6$



## ■ Operating Cycle Examples for Models with Rear Release Buttons

D4JL- $\square \square \square A-\square 6$ (Mechanical Lock Models with Special Release Keys and Rear Release Buttons)

| Door condition |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| Terminal No. and function |  |



[^4]■ Operating Cycle Examples for Models with Trapped Keys
D4JL- $\square \square \square$ A- $\square 7 \square \square$ (Models with Trapped Keys)

| Door condition <br>  <br>  <br> Terminal No. and <br> function |  | Condition 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Door open. <br> The Key is not inserted. <br> The door will not lock when the door closes. |
| E1-E2 | Solenoid ON |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { 41-12 (NC) } \\ & 51-22 \text { (NC) } \end{aligned}$ | Door open/ closed detection and lock monitor contacts |  |
| 31-32 (NC) | Door open/ closed detection contact |  |
| 33-34 (NO) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Door open/ } \\ & \text { closed } \\ & \text { detection } \\ & \text { contact } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 61-62 (NC) | Lock monitor contact |  |
| 63-64 (NO) | Lock monitor contact |  |



[^5]Note: 1. Door open/closed detection and lock monitor contact configuration depends on the model.
2. If power is supplied to the solenoid, the door cannot be unlocked until the Key is turned to the left and removed.

## Operation Method

## - Operation Principles

Mechanical Lock Models


## Solenoid Lock Models



## Trapped Key Models



## Dimensions

Note: All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.

## $\square$ Dimensions and Operating Characteristics

## Switches

D4JL- $\square \square \mathrm{F} \square$-C5
D4JL- $\square \square \square-\mathrm{D} 5$


D4JL- $\square$ FA-C6
D4JL-■ $\square$ FA-D6


D4JL- $\square$ FA-C7
D4JL- $\square$ FA-D7


| Operating <br> characteristics$\quad$ Model | D4JL- <br> D4JL- <br> FAFA-C7 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Key insertion force <br> Key extraction force | 20 N max. <br> Approx. 6 N |
| Pre-travel distance | 14 mm max. |
| Movement before being locked | 3.3 mm min. |

## Operation Keys

## D4JL-K1



## D4JL-K2





Note: Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all Switch dimensions and a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to Operation Key dimensions.

## With Operation Key Inserted

D4JL+D4JL-K1 (with Front-inserted Operation Key)


D4JL+D4JL-K1 (with Top-inserted Operation Key)


## Application Examples



G9SX-AD322-T15 (24 VDC) + D4JL- $\square \square \square$ A- $\square \square$ (Mechanical Lock Models)/Manual Reset


## Safety Precautions

Refer to the "Precautions for All Safety Switches" on page 240 and "Precautions for All Safety Door Switches" on page 317.

| $\quad$ DANGER |
| :--- |
| Always verify the operation of the safety functions before |
| starting the system. Not doing so may result in the safety |
| functions not performing as expected if the wiring or |
| settings are incorrect or the Switches have failed. The |
| system being controlled may continue to operate and |
| possibly cause injury or death. |
| Always ensure that the release key is set to the "LOCK" <br> position before starting the system. If the release key <br> remains set to "UNLOCK", the electromagnetic lock <br> function will not operate and the system may continue to <br> operate, possibly causing injury or death. Always monitor <br> the solenoid NC contact (Terminal 41-42) in your safety <br> circuit. Do not connect indicator devices (like LED) to <br> safety circuit connected to terminal 41-42. <br> Do not apply force exceeding the specified maximum <br> holding force. Doing so may damage the Switch lock <br> mechanism and the system may continue to operate, <br> possibly causing injury or death. Either install another <br> locking component (e.g., a stopper) in addition to the <br> Switch, or use a warning method or indicator to show that <br> the controlled system is locked to avoid overloading the <br> holding force in lock mode. |

## © CAUTION

Do not insert the Operation Key when the door is open. The machine may operate, possibly causing injury.

Do not use metal conduits or wiring ducts. Electric shock may occasionally occur.

## Precautions for Safe Use

## Installation Environment

- Do not use the Switch in locations where explosive or flammable gases may be present.
- Do not use the Switch submersed in oil or water or in locations continuously subject to splashes of oil or water. Doing so may result in oil or water entering the Switch. (The IP67 degree of protection of the Switch specifies the amount of water penetration after the Switch is submerged in water for a certain period of time.)
- Although the switch body is protected from the ingress of dust or water, avoid the ingress of foreign substance through the key hole on the head. Otherwise, the Switch may wear out more quickly or be damaged.


## Wiring

- Connect a fuse in series with the D4JL to protect it from shortcircuit damage. The value of the breaking current of the fuse must be calculated by multiplying the rated current by $150 \%$ to $200 \%$. When using the D4JL for an EN rating, use a 10-A fuse of type gI or gG that complies with IEC 60269.
- Do not switch circuits for two or more standard loads (3 A at 250 VAC) at the same time. Doing so may adversely affect insulation performance.
- Do not allow the load current to exceed the rated value.
- Do not use screws longer than 9 mm when using metal connectors. Otherwise it may result in electric shock.
- Do not use metal conduits. Damage to the conduit opening may result in an improper seal or electric shock.

Do not use metal connectors or metal conduits when using ½14NPT connectors. Damage to the conversion adapter may result in an improper seal or electric shock.

- Always attach the cover after completing wiring and before using the Switch. Do not supply power when the cover is not attached. Electric shock may occur if the Switch is used without the cover attached.


## Installation

- Do not drop the Switch. Doing so may prevent the Switch from functioning to its full capability.
- Make sure the Switch is mounted securely to prevent it from falling off. Otherwise injury may result.
- Mount the Operation Key so that it will not come into contact with persons in the area when the door is opened and closed. Injury may result.
- Do not use the Switch as a stopper. Be sure to install a stopper as shown in the following illustration when mounting the Switch so that the base of the Operation Key does not strike the Head.



## Other Precautions

- Do not attempt to disassemble or modify the Switch. Doing so may cause the Switch to malfunction.
- The durability of the Switch is greatly influenced by the switching conditions. Always test the switch under actual working conditions before application and use it in a switching circuit for which there are no problems with performance.
- The user must not maintain or repair equipment incorporating the Switch. Contact the manufacturer of the equipment for any maintenance or repairs required.


## Precautions for Correct Use

## Operation Key

- Be sure to use the designated Operation Key only. The Head has been designed so that operation is not possible with a screwdriver or other tools.
- Do not operate the Switch with anything other than the special OMRON Operation Key, otherwise the Switch may break or the safety of the system may not be maintained.
- Do not impose excessive force on the Operation Key inserted into the Switch or drop the Switch with the Operation Key inserted, otherwise the Operation Key may deform or break.



## Securing the Door

If the Operation Key on the closed door is pulled outside the set zone by force caused by vibration, the door's weight, or the door cushion rubber, the Switch may be damaged.
Also, it may not be possible to unlock the Switch if weight is placed on the Operation Key.
Secure the door with hooks so that it will remain within the set zone.


## Switch Contacts

The Switch contacts can be used with either standard loads or microloads. Once the contacts have been used to switch a load, however, they cannot be used to switch smaller loads. The contact surface will become rough and contact reliability may be reduced.

## Release Key

- The release key is used to unlock the Switch in case of emergency or if the power supply to the Switch stops.
- If the release key setting is changed from LOCK to UNLOCK using an appropriate tool, the lock will be released and the safety door can be
 opened (mechanical lock models only).
- After setting the release key to UNLOCK to, for example, change the head direction or perform maintenance, be sure to return it to the LOCK setting before resuming operation.
- The release key is set in the unlock position at the factory for the D4JL- $\square \square \square \mathrm{A}-\square 5$ and D4JL- $\square \square \square \mathrm{A}-\square 6$ and in the lock position for the D4JL- $\square \square \square \mathrm{G}-\square 5$ and D4JL- $\square \square \square \mathrm{A}-\square 7-\square \square$.
- If the release key is set to UNLOCK when the Switch is used for the door of a machine room to ensure the safety of people performing adjustment work inside, the door will not be locked when the door is closed and no power will be supplied to the equipment.
- Do not use the release key to start or stop machines.
- The auxiliary lock must be released using the release key only by authorized personnel.
- Do not impose a force exceeding $1 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ on the release key screws. The release key may be damaged and may not operate properly.
- To prevent the release key from being used by unauthorized personnel, set it to LOCK and seal it with sealing wax.


## Rear Release Button

- The rear release button is used for emergency escapes when someone locks a worker in the work area (hazardous area).
- The door can be unlocked by pressing the rear release button.

- After the rear release button is used to unlock the door, pull the button out to restore it to its original state. If the button is left pressed in, the door will not lock when the door is closed and power will not be supplied to the equipment.
- Mount the Switch so that the rear release button can be operated by a worker inside the work area (hazardous area).


## Trapped Key

- The trapped key is released when power is supplied to the solenoid. Turn the trapped key to the UNLOCK position and remove the key to unlock the door. The door cannot be unlocked solely by supplying power to the solenoid. As long as a worker
 has the trapped key with him when he enters the work area (hazardous area), he cannot be locked inside by another worker.
- Do not impose a force exceeding $1 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ when operating the key. Otherwise, the Switch may be damaged and may not operate properly.


## Attaching a Cover

- Make sure the release key is set to the LOCK position before covering the D4JL.
- Always confirm that the seal rubber has no abnormalities before using it. The seal rubber will lose its sealing capability if the seal rubber is out of place or not properly seated, or if foreign material is adhering to it.
- Use only the correct screw. Using an incorrect screw will reduce the sealing capability of the seal rubber.
- Use one of the following methods when covering a Trapped Key Switch.
When the Operation Key is removed (door open):
Cover with the trapped key removed (UNLOCK).
When the Operation Key is inserted (door closed): Cover with the trapped key inserted (LOCK).


## Manual Release

- Manual release is used to unlock the Switch when power cannot be supplied to the solenoid, such as when power is interrupted or the equipment is being repaired.

1. Use a Phillips screwdriver to remove the manual release screw. Use a precision screwdriver to press down the lever inside the Switch far enough to release the trapped key.
2. The door is unlocked when the trapped key is turned to the UNLOCK position and removed.

- Do not use manual release to stop machines.
- After the Switch has been manually released, re-install the manual release screw in its proper position on the Switch using the specified torque.



## Hinged Doors

If the Switch is mounted too close to the hinge, the force imposed on the lock will be much larger than for locations far from the hinge and the lock may be damaged. Mount the Switch close to the handle.

## Solenoid Lock Models

The solenoid lock locks the door only when power is supplied to the solenoid. The door will be unlocked if the power supply to the solenoid stops. Therefore, do not use the solenoid lock models for machines that may be operating and dangerous even after the machine stops operating.

## Mounting Methods

## Tightening Torque

Be sure to tighten each screw of the Switch properly. Loose screws may result in malfunction.

| Type | Tightening torque |
| :--- | :--- |
| Terminal screw | 0.6 to $0.8 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Cover mounting screw | 0.7 to $0.9 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Manual release screw | 0.6 to $0.8 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Operation Key mounting screw | 2.4 to $2.8 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Switch mounting screw | 3.2 to $3.8 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Connector | 1.8 to $2.2 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
|  | $($ excluding $1 / 2-14 \mathrm{NPT})$ |
|  | 1.4 to $1.8 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{(1/2-14NPT)}$ |
| Cap screw | 1.3 to $1.7 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |

## Switch and Operation Key Mounting

- Mount the Switch and Operation Key securely to the applicable tightening torque with M5 screws.

- Do not operate the Switch with anything other than the special OMRON Operation Key. Otherwise, the Switch may be damaged and the safety of the system may not be maintained.
- Ensure that the alignment offset between the Operation Key and the key hole does not exceed $\pm 0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$. If the Operation Key is offset or at an angle, premature wear or damage to the Switch may result.
- When inserting the Operation Key, install the provided mounting auxiliary tool in the key hole and use the tool to position the key in the key hole center and set zone.
- Remove the mounting auxiliary tool from the


Auxiliary
mounting tool Switch after the Operation Key is properly inserted.

- Observe the specified insertion radius for the Operation Key and insert it in a direction perpendicular to the key hole.

- Do not impose excessive force on the Key top while the Operation Key is inserted into the Switch body or drop the Switch with the Operation Key inserted. Doing either of these may deform the Key or break the Switch body.
- Attach the enclosed cap head to any Operation Key hole that is not used.


## Securing Doors

When the door is closed (with the Operation Key inserted), it may be pulled beyond the set zone because of, for example, the door's weight, or the door cushion rubber.
Use hooks to ensure that the door stays within the set zone.

## Wiring

## Circuit Connection Example

- Direct opening contacts used for safety circuit inputs are indicated with the $\Theta$ mark. Terminals 12-41 and terminals 22-51 have direct opening contacts.
- Connect the indicators in parallel to the auxiliary circuits or terminals E1 and E2. Do not connect the indicators in parallel with the direct opening contact. If the indicators are broken, a shortcircuit current may flow, causing equipment to malfunction.
- Do not switch circuits for two or more standard loads at the same time. Doing so may adversely affect insulation performance.
- The 24-VDC solenoid terminals have polarity (E1: +, E2: -). Confirm the polarity before wiring.
- The contact ON/OFF timing for Switches is not synchronized. Confirm performance before application.



## Wiring

- Do not wire the Switch while power is being supplied. Doing so may result in electric shock.
- Do not let particles, such as small pieces of lead wire, enter the switch body when wiring.
- Make sure that the wiring does not hide the LED indicator when wiring E1/E2 or 01/02.
- When connecting to the terminals via insulating tube and M3.5 crimp terminals, arrange the crimp terminals so that they do not rise up onto the case or the cover.
- Applicable lead wire size: AWG22 to AWG18 ( 0.3 to $0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ). Use lead wires of an appropriate length. Not doing so may result in excess length causing the cover to rise and not fit properly.
- Do not pull on the lead wires with excessive force. Doing so may disconnect them.
- Do not push crimp terminals into gaps in the case interior. Doing so may cause damage or deformation of the case.

Recommended Crimp Terminals

| Manufacturer | Model |
| :--- | :--- |
| J.S.T. Mfg Co. | FN1.25-M4 (F Type) |
|  | N1.25-M4 (Straight Type) |



## Processing the Conduit Opening

- Connect a recommended connector to the opening of the conduit and tighten the connector to the proper torque. The case may be damaged if excessive tightening torque is applied.
- When using a $1 / 2-14$ NPT conduit, wind sealing tape around the conduit end of the connector so that the enclosure will conform to IP67.
- Make sure that the outer diameter of the cable connected to the connector is correct.
- Attach a conduit cap to the unused conduit opening when wiring and tighten it to a suitable torque. The conduit cap is provided with the Switch.


## Recommended Connectors

Use a connector with a screw section not exceeding 9 mm . Otherwise, the screws will protrude into the case interior. The connectors given in the following table have connectors with screw sections not exceeding 9 mm . Use the following connectors to ensure conformance to IP67.

| Size | Manufac- <br> turer | Model |  | Applicable <br> cable <br> diameter |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| G1/2 | LAPP | ST-PF1/2 | $5380-1002$ | 6.0 to 12.0 mm |
| PG13.5 | LAPP | ST-13.5 | $5301-5030$ | 6.0 to 12.0 mm |
| M20 | LAPP | ST-M20 $\times 1.5$ | $5311-1020$ | 7.0 to 13.0 mm |
| 1/2-14NPT | LAPP | ST-NPT1/2 | $5301-6030$ | 6.0 to 12.0 mm |

Use LAPP connectors together with Seal Packing (JPK-16, GP-13.5, or GPM20), and tighten to the applicable torque. Seal Packing is sold separately.

- Lapp product distributor: HAGITEC CO, LTD., Tel: 043-423-8741
- For a 1/2-14NPT conduit, use the above connector after attaching the provided Adaptor to the Switch and wrapping it with sealing tape.


## Operating Environment

- The Switch is intended for indoor use only. Do not use the Switch outdoors. Doing so may cause the Switch to malfunction.
- Do not use the Switch where corrosive gases (e.g., $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{SO}_{2}, \mathrm{NH}_{3}$, $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$, or $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ ) are present or in locations subject to high temperature and humidity. Doing so may result in damage to the Switch caused by contact failure or corrosion.
- Do not use the Switch in the following locations.
- Locations subject to severe temperature changes.
- Locations subject to high humidity or condensation.
- Locations subject to severe vibration.
- Locations where the interior of the Protective Door may come into direct contact with cutting chips, metal filings, oil, or chemicals.
- Locations where the Switch may come into contact with thinner or detergents.
- Locations where explosive or flammable gases are present.


## Maintenance and Repairs

The user must not maintain or repair equipment incorporating the Switch. Contact the manufacturer of the equipment for any maintenance or repairs required.

## Storage

Do not store the Switch where corrosive gases (e.g., $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{SO}_{2}, \mathrm{NH}_{3}$, $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$, or $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ ) or dust is present, or in locations subject to high temperature or high humidity.

## Other Precautions

- A Guard Lock Safety-door Switch will heat when power is supplied to the solenoid. Do not touch these Switches.
- Perform maintenance inspections periodically.

ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937 . To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527 .

## Guard Lock Safety-door Switch D4NL

## Best-selling Guard Lock Safety-door Switch Available in Several Compact, Multi-contact Models

- Selectable Operation Key insertion direction and adjustable mounting ensure installation flexibility.
- Built-in switches with multiple-contact construction are available.
- Key holding force of $1,300 \mathrm{~N}$ minimum.
- Can be used for either standard loads or microloads.
- Lineup includes models with a conduit size of M20.
- IP67 degree of protection.

Note: Be sure to read the "Safety Precautions" on page 400 and the "Precautions for All Safety Door Switches" on page 317.

## Model Number Structure

## Model Number Legend

## Switch



## 1234567

1. Conduit Size

1: $\operatorname{Pg} 13.5$
2: $\quad \mathrm{G} 1 / 2$
4: M20
2. Built-in Switch (with Door Open/Closed Detection Switch and Lock Monitor Switch Contacts)
A: $\quad 1 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$ slow-action contacts plus $1 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$ slow-action contacts
B: $\quad 1 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$ slow-action contacts plus 2 NC slow-action contacts
C: $\quad 2 \mathrm{NC}$ slow-action contacts plus $1 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$ slow-action contacts
D: 2NC slow-action contacts plus 2NC slow-action contacts
E: $\quad 2 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$ slow-action contacts plus $1 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$ slow-action contacts
F: $\quad 2 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$ slow-action contacts plus 2NC slow-action contacts
G: 3NC slow-action contacts plus 1NC/1NO slow-action contacts
H: 3NC slow-action contacts plus 2NC slow-action contacts
3. Head Mounting Direction and Material

F: Four mounting directions possible (Front-side mounting at time of delivery)/plastic
D: Four mounting directions possible (Front-side mounting at time of delivery)/metal
4. Door Lock and Release

A: Mechanical lock/24-VDC solenoid release
B: Mechanical lock/110-VAC solenoid release
C: Mechanical lock/230-VAC solenoid release
G: 24-VDC solenoid lock/mechanical release
H: 110-VAC solenoid lock/mechanical release
J: 230-VAC solenoid lock/mechanical release
5. Indicator

B: 10 to 115 VAC/VDC (orange LED indicator)
6. Release Key Type

Blank: Standard
4: Special release key
7. Release Key Position

Blank: Bottom
S: Front
Note: Models with M20 conduits are also available with an M20 to 1/ 2-14NPT Adaptor.

## Operation Key

## D4DS-K

1

1. Operation Key Type

1: Horizontal mounting
2: Vertical mounting
3: Adjustable mounting (horizontal)
5: Adjustable mounting (horizontal/vertical)

## Ordering Information

$\square$ List of Models

## Switches (Operation Keys are sold separately.)

: Models with certified direct opening contacts.

| Head material | Release key position | Release key type | Solenoid voltage/ indicator | Lock and release types | Contact configuration (door open/closed detection switch and lock monitor switch contacts) (slow-action) Certified direct opening NC contact | Conduit opening | Model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plastic (See note.) | Bottom | Standard | Solenoid: 24 VDC <br> Orange LED: 10 to 115 VAC/VDC | Mechanical lock Solenoid release | 1NC/1NO+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1AFA-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2AFA-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4AFA-B |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1NC/1NO+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1BFA-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2BFA-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4BFA-B |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2NC+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1CFA-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2CFA-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4CFA-B |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2NC+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1DFA-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2DFA-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4DFA-B |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2NC/1NO+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1EFA-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2EFA-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4EFA-B |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2NC/1NO+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1FFA-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2FFA-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4FFA-B |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3NC+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1GFA-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2GFA-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4GFA-B |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3NC+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1HFA-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2HFA-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4HFA-B |
|  |  |  |  | Solenoid lock Mechanical release | 1NC/1NO+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1AFG-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2AFG-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4AFG-B |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1NC/1NO+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1BFG-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2BFG-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4BFG-B |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2NC+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1CFG-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2CFG-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4CFG-B |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2NC+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1DFG-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2DFG-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4DFG-B |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2NC/1NO+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1EFG-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2EFG-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4EFG-B |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2NC/1NO+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1FFG-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2FFG-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4FFG-B |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3NC+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1GFG-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2GFG-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4GFG-B |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3NC+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1HFG-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2HFG-B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4HFG-B |

Note: Switches with metal heads can also be manufactured upon request. Ask your OMRON representative for details.

| Head material | Release key position | Release key type | Solenoid voltage/ indicator | Lock and release types | Contact configuration (door open/closed detection switch and lock monitor switch contacts) (slow-action) Certified direct opening NC contact | Conduit opening | Model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plastic (See note.) | Bottom | Special release key | Solenoid: 24 VDC Orange LED: 10 to 115 VAC/VDC | Mechanical lock Solenoid release | 1NC/1NO+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1AFA-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2AFA-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4AFA-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1NC/1NO+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1BFA-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2BFA-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4BFA-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2NC+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1CFA-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2CFA-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4CFA-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2NC+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1DFA-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2DFA-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4DFA-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2NC/1NO+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1EFA-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2EFA-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4EFA-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2NC/1NO+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1FFA-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2FFA-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4FFA-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3NC+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1GFA-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2GFA-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4GFA-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3NC+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1HFA-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2HFA-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4HFA-B4 |
|  |  |  |  | Solenoid lock Mechanical release | 1NC/1NO+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1AFG-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2AFG-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4AFG-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1NC/1NO+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1BFG-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2BFG-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4BFG-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2NC+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1CFG-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2CFG-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4CFG-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2NC+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1DFG-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2DFG-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4DFG-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2NC/1NO+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1EFG-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2EFG-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4EFG-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2NC/1NO+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1FFG-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2FFG-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4FFG-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3NC+1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1GFG-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2GFG-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4GFG-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3NC+2NC | Pg13.5 | D4NL-1HFG-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NL-2HFG-B4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M20 | D4NL-4HFG-B4 |

Note: Switches with metal heads can also be manufactured upon request. Ask your OMRON representative for details.

## Operation Keys

| Type |  | Model |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Horizontal mounting |  | D4DS-K1 |
| Vertical mounting |  |  |
| Adjustable mounting |  |  |
| (Horizontal) |  |  |

## Specifications

## Standards and EC Directives

- Machinery Directive
- Low Voltage Directive
- EN1088
- EN60204-1
- GS-ET-19


## Certified Standards

| Certification body | Standard | File No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TÜV Product <br> Service | EN60947-5-1 <br> (certified direct opening) | (See note 1.) |
| UL (See note 2.) | UL508, CSA C22.2 No.14 | E76675 |
| CQC (CCC) | GB14048.5 | 2003010305064 <br> 267 |

Note: 1. Consult your OMRON representative for details.
2. Certification for CSA C22.2 No. 14 is authorized by the UL mark.
3. Ask your OMRON representative for information on certified models.

## Certified Standard Ratings

TÜV (EN60947-5-1), CCC (GB14048.5)

| ItemUtilization <br> category | AC-15 | DC-13 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Rated operating current $\left(\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{e}}\right)$ | 3 A | 0.27 A |
| Rated operating voltage $\left(\mathbf{U}_{\mathrm{e}}\right)$ | 240 V | 250 V |

Note: Use a 10-A fuse type gI or gG that conforms to IEC60269 as a short-circuit protection device. This fuse is not built into the Switch.
UL/CSA (UL508, CSA C22.2 No. 14)
A300

| Rated <br> voltage | Carry current | Current |  | Volt-amperes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| 120 VAC | 10 A | 60 A | 6 A | $7,200 \mathrm{VA}$ | 720 VA |
| 240 VAC |  | 30 A | 3 A |  |  |

Q300

| Rated <br> voltage | Carry current | Current |  | Volt-amperes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| 125 VDC | 2.5 A | 0.55 A | 0.55 A | 69 VA | 69 VA |
| 250 VDC |  | 0.27 A | 0.27 A |  |  |

## Solenoid Coil Characteristics

| Item | 24 VDC | 110 VAC | 230 VAC |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Rated operating <br> voltage (100\% ED) | 24 VDC ${ }_{-10 \%}^{10 \%}$ | 110 VAC $\pm 10 \%$ | 230 VAC $\pm 10 \%$ |
| Current <br> consumption | Approx. 200 mA | Approx. 50 mA | Approx. 30 mA |
| Insulation |  |  |  |

## Indicator Characteristics

| Item | LED |
| :--- | :--- |
| Rated voltage | 10 to $115 \mathrm{VAC} / \mathrm{VDC}$ |
| Current leakage | Approx. 1 mA |
| Color (LED) | Orange |

## Characteristics

| Degree of protection (see note 3) |  | IP67 (EN60947-5-1) <br> (This applies for the Switch only. The degree of protection for the key hole is IP00.) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Durability (see note 4) | Mechanical | 1,000,000 operations min. |  |
|  | Electrical | 500,000 operations min. for a resistive load of 3 A at 250 VAC (see note 5) |  |
| Operating speed |  | 0.05 to $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |  |
| Operating frequency |  | 30 operations/minute max. |  |
| Rated frequency |  | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |
| Contact gap |  | $2 \times 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ min |  |
| Direct opening force (see note 6) |  | 60 N min . (EN60947-5-1) |  |
| Direct opening travel (see note 6) |  | 10 mm min. (EN60947-5-1) |  |
| Holding force (see note 7) |  | $1,300 \mathrm{~N} \mathrm{~min}$. |  |
| Insulation resistance |  | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ min. (at 500 VDC ) |  |
| Minimum applicable load (see note 8) |  | Resistive load of 1 mA at 5 VDC (N-level reference value) |  |
| Rated insulation voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{i}}$ ) |  | 300 V (EN60947-5-1) |  |
| Rated open thermal current ( $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{th}}$ ) |  | 10 A (EN60947-5-1) |  |
| Impulse withstand voltage (EN60947-5-1) |  | Between terminals of the same polarity | 2.5 kV |
|  |  | Between terminals of different polarities | 4 kV |
|  |  | Between other terminals and uncharged metallic parts | 6 kV |
| Conditional short-circuit current |  | 100 A (EN60947-5-1) |  |
| Pollution degree (operating environment) |  | 3 (EN60947-5-1) |  |
| Protection against electric shock |  | Class II (double insulation) |  |
| Contact resistance |  | $25 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. per contact (initial value) |  |
| Vibration resistance | Malfunction | 10 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 0.75-\mathrm{mm}$ single amplitude |  |
| Shock resistance | Destruction | $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. |  |
|  | Malfunction | $100 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. |  |
| Ambient temperature |  | Operating: $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with no icing |  |
| Ambient humidity |  | Operating: 95\% max. |  |
| Weight |  | Approx. 370 g (D4NL-IAFA-B) |  |

Note: 1. The above values are initial values.
2. The Switch contacts can be used with either standard loads or microloads. Once the contacts have been used to switch a load, however, they cannot be used to switch smaller loads. The contact surfaces will become rough once they have been used and contact reliability for smaller loads may be reduced.
3. The degree of protection is tested using the method specified by the standard (EN60947-5-1). Confirm that sealing properties are sufficient for the operating conditions and environment beforehand. Although the switch box is protected from dust or water penetration, do not use the D4NL in places where foreign material may enter through the key hole on the head, otherwise Switch damage or malfunctioning may occur.
4. The durability is for an ambient temperature of $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and an ambient humidity of $40 \%$ to $70 \%$. For more details, consult your OMRON representative.
5. Do not pass the $3-\mathrm{A}, 250-\mathrm{VAC}$ load through more than 2 circuits.
6. These figures are minimum requirements for safe operation.
7. This figure is based on the GS-ET-19 evaluation method.
8. This value will vary with the switching frequency, environment, and reliability level. Confirm that correct operation is possible with the actual load beforehand.

## Connections

■ Contact Form
Indicates conditions where the Key is inserted and the lock is applied. Terminals 12 and 41 are connected internally (as per GS-ET-19).

| Model | Contact | Contact form | Operating patte | ern | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D4NL- $\square$ AF $\square$ - $\square$ | 1NC/1NO + 1NC/1NO |  |  | ON <br> Extraction completion position | Only NC contacts 11-12 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-42, 3334 , and 53-54 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4NL- $\square$ BF $\square-\square$ | 1NC/1NO + 2NC |  |  |  | Only NC contacts 11-12 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-42, 3334, and 51-52 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4NL- $\square \mathrm{CF} \square-\square$ | 2NC + 1NC/1NO |  |  |  | Only NC contacts 11-12 and 31-32 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-42, 3132 , and 53-54 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4NL- $\square$ DF $\square$ - $\square$ | 2NC + 2NC |  |  |  | Only NC contacts 11-12 and 31-32 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-42, 3132, and 51-52 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4NL- $\square$ EF $\square-\square$ | 2NC/1NO + 1NC/1NO |  |  | ON | Only NC contacts 11-12 and 21-22 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-42, 2122, 33-34, and 53-54 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4NL- $\square$ FF $\square$ - | 2NC/1NO + 2NC |  |  |  | Only NC contacts 11-12 and 21-22 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-42, 2122, 33-34, and 51-52 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4NL- $\square$ GF $\square$ - $\square$ | 3NC + 1NC/1NO |  |  | ON <br> Extraction completion position | Only NC contacts 11-12, 21-22, and 31-32 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-42, 2122, 31-32, and 53-54 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4NL- $\square \mathrm{HF} \square-\square$ | $3 N C+2 N C$ |  | Lock position |  | Only NC contacts 11-12, 21-22, and 31-32 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-42, 2122, 31-32, and 51-52 can be used as unlike poles. |

■ Indicator

## Internal Circuit Diagram



## Operation Method

Operation Principles
Mechanical

## Nomenclature

■ Structure


Note: Terminal numbers vary with the model.

## Dimensions

Note: All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.

## Switches

Note: 1. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.
2. There are fluctuations in the contact ON/OFF timing for Switches with multiple poles (2NC, 2NC/1NO, or 3NC). Confirm performance before application.

D4NL- $\square \square \square \square$ -


D4NL- $\square \square \square \square$-B4


| Operating <br> characteristics | D4NL- $\square \square \square \square-B$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Key insertion force <br> Key extraction force | 15 N max. <br> 30 N max. |
| Pre-travel distance | 9 mm max. |
| Movement before <br> being locked | 3 mm min. |


| Operating <br> characteristics | D4NL- $\square \square \square \square$-B4 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Key insertion force <br> Key extraction force | 15 N max. <br> 30 N max. |
| Pre-travel distance | 9 mm max. |
| Movement before <br> being locked | 3 mm min. |



| Operating <br> characteristics | D4NL- $\square \square \square \square-B S$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Key insertion force <br> Key extraction force | 15 N max. <br> 30 N max. |
| Pre-travel distance | 9 mm max. |
| Movement before <br> being locked | 3 mm min. |


| Operating <br> characteristics | D4NL- $\square \square \square \square-B 4 S$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Key insertion force <br> Key extraction force | 15 N max. <br> 30 N max. |
| Pre-travel distance | 9 mm max. |
| Movement before <br> being locked | 3 mm min. |

D4NL- $\square \square \square \square$-B4S


## Operation Keys

Note: Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.


## With Operation Key Inserted

## D4NL + D4DS-K1



D4NL + D4DS-K3


D4NL + D4DS-K2


D4NL + D4DS-K5


## Application Examples

G9SA-321-T $\square$ (24 VAC/VDC) + D4NL- $\square \mathbf{A -} \square$, $\square \mathbf{B}-\square, \square \mathbf{C}-\square$ (Mechanical Lock Type) Circuit Diagram (Manual Reset)


G9SA-301 (24 VAC/VDC) + D4NL- $\square \mathrm{G}-\square, \square \mathrm{H}-\square$, $\square \mathrm{J}-\square$ (Solenoid Lock Type) Circuit Diagram (Auto-reset)


## Safety Precautions

Refer to the "Precautions for All Safety Switches" on page 240 and "Precautions for All Safety Door Switches" on page 317


#### Abstract

DANGER Always verify the operation of the safety functions before starting the system. Not doing so may result in the safety functions not performing as expected if the wiring or settings are incorrect or the Switches have failed. The system being controlled may continue to operate and possibly cause injury or death. Always ensure that the release key is set to the "LOCK" position before starting the system. If the release key remains set to "UNLOCK", the electromagnetic lock function will not operate and the system may continue to operate, possibly causing injury or death. Always monitor the solenoid NC contact (Terminal 41-42) in your safety circuit. Do not connect indicator devices (like LED) to safety circuit connected to terminal 41-42. Before changing the head direction always ensure that the release key is set to "UNLOCK", or that the Operation Key is inserted. Not doing so may damage the Switch and the system may continue to operate, possibly causing injury or death. Refer to "Release Key" on page 401. Do not apply force exceeding the specified maximum holding force. Doing so may damage the Switch lock mechanism and the system may continue to operate, possibly causing injury or death. Either install another locking component (e.g., a stopper) in addition to the Switch, or use a warning method or indicator to show that the controlled system is locked to avoid overloading the holding force in lock mode.


## 1. CAUTION

Do not insert the Operation Key when the door is open. The machine may operate, possibly causing injury.

Do not use metal conduits or wiring ducts. Electric shock may occasionally occur.

## Precautions for Safe Use

## Installation Environment

- Do not use the Switch in locations where explosive or flammable gases may be present.
- Do not use the Switch submersed in oil or water or in locations continuously subject to splashes of oil or water. Doing so may result in oil or water entering the Switch. (The IP67 degree of protection of the Switch specifies the amount of water penetration after the Switch is submerged in water for a certain period of time.)
- Although the Switch body is protected from the ingress of dust or water, avoid the ingress of foreign substance through the key hole on the head.
Otherwise, accelerated wear or breaking may result.


## Wiring

- Connect a fuse in series with the D4NL to protect it from shortcircuit damage. The value of the breaking current of the fuse must be calculated by multiplying the rated current by $150 \%$ to $200 \%$. When using the D4NL for an EN rating, use a 10-A fuse of type gI or gG that complies with IEC 60269.
- When switching general loads (250 VAC/3 A), do not operate two circuits or more at the same time. Otherwise, insulation performance may be degraded.
- Do not allow the load current to exceed the rated value.
- Always attach the cover after completing wiring and before using the Switch. Do not supply power when the cover is not attached. Electric shock may occur if the Switch is used without the cover attached.


## Installation

- Do not drop the Switch. Doing so may prevent the Switch from functioning to its full capability.
- Make sure the Switch is mounted securely to prevent it from falling off. Otherwise injury may result.
- Mount the Operation Key so that it will not come into contact with persons in the area when the door is opened and closed. Injury may result.
- Do not use the Switch as a stopper.

Be sure to install a stopper as shown in the following illustration when mounting the Switch so that the base of the Operation Key does not strike the Head.


## Other Precautions

- Do not attempt to disassemble or modify the Switch. Doing so may cause the Switch to malfunction.
- The durability of the Switch is greatly influenced by the switching conditions. Always test the switch under actual working conditions before application and use it in a switching circuit for which there are no problems with performance.
- The user must not maintain or repair equipment incorporating the Switch. Contact the manufacturer of the equipment for any maintenance or repairs required.


## Precautions for Correct Use

The Switch contacts can be used with either standard loads or microloads. Once the contacts have been used to switch a load, however, they cannot be used to switch smaller loads. The contact surfaces will become rough once they have been used and contact reliability for smaller loads may be reduced.

## Operating Environment

- This Switch is designed for use indoors. Using the Switch outdoors may damage it.
- Do not use the Switch where corrosive gases (e.g., $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{SO}_{2}, \mathrm{NH}_{3}$, $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$, or $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ ) are present or in locations subject to high temperature and humidity. Doing so may result in damage to the Switch as a result of contact failure or corrosion.
- Do not use the Switch in any of the following locations.
- Locations subject to extreme temperature changes
- Locations subject to high humidity or condensation
- Locations subject to excessive vibration
- Locations where metal dust, processing waste, oil, or chemicals may enter through the protective door
- Locations subject to detergents, thinners, or other solvents


## Storage

Do not store the Switch where corrosive gases (e.g., $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{SO}_{2}, \mathrm{NH}_{3}$, $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$, or $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ ) or dust is present, or in locations subject to high temperature or high humidity.

## Release Key

- The release key is used to unlock the Switch in case of emergency or if the power supply to the Switch stops.
- If the release key setting is changed from LOCK to UNLOCK, the lock will be released and the safety door can be opened (mechanical lock models only).
- The release key is set in the unlock position at the factory for the $D 4 N L-\square \square \square A / B / C$ and to the lock position for the $D 4 N L-\square \square \square G / H /$ J.
- Do not use the release key to start or stop machines.
- The auxiliary lock must only be released by authorized personnel.
- Do not impose a force exceeding $1 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ on the release key screws. The release key may be damaged and may not operate properly.
- To prevent the release key from being used by unauthorized personnel, set it to LOCK and seal it with sealing wax.

Figure 1


## Hinged Door

If an attempt is made to open the door beyond the lock position when the Switch is used for a hinged door at a location near to the hinged side, where the Operation Key's insertion radius is comparatively small, the force imposed will be much larger than for locations far from the hinged side, and the lock may be damaged. Mount the Switch close to the handle.

## Solenoid Lock Models

The solenoid lock locks the door only when power is supplied to the solenoid. Therefore, the door will be unlocked if the power supply to the solenoid stops. Therefore, do not use solenoid lock models for machines that may be operating and dangerous even after the machine stops operating.

## Mounting

## Tightening Torque

Be sure to tighten each screw of the Switch properly. Loose screws may result in malfunction.

| Type | Tightening torque |
| :--- | :--- |
| Terminal screw | 0.59 to $0.78 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Cover mounting screw | 0.49 to $0.69 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Head mounting screw | 0.49 to $0.59 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Operation Key mounting screw | 2.35 to $2.75 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Switch mounting screw | 0.49 to $0.69 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Connector | 1.77 to $2.16 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Cap screw | 1.27 to $1.67 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |

## Switch and Operation Key Mounting

- Use M4 screws to mount the Switch and Operation Key. Always use washers and tighten the screw to a suitable torque. To ensure safety, use screws that cannot be easily removed or take suitable measures so that the screws cannot be easily removed.
Mounting Holes for Switches Mounting Holes
for Operation Keys

- If the Switch is back-mounted, the release key can be operated only from the bottom and the indicator cannot be used.
- Ensure that the alignment offset between the Operation Key and the key hole does not exceed $\pm 1 \mathrm{~mm}$. If the Operation Key is offset or at an angle, premature wear or damage to the Switch may result.
- Observe the specified insertion radius for the Operation Key and insert it in a direction perpendicular to the key hole.
- Do not impose excessive force on the Key top while the Operation Key is inserted into the Switch body or drop the Switch with the Operation Key inserted. Doing either of these may deform the Key or break the Switch body.


## Head Direction

Remove the four screws of the head to enable changing the mounting direction of the head. The head can be mounted in four directions.
Ensure that no foreign material enters the interior of the Switch.

## Attaching a Cover

Always confirm that the seal rubber has no abnormalities before using it. The seal rubber will lose its sealing capability if the seal rubber is out of place or not properly seated, or if foreign material is adhering to it.
Use only the correct screw. Using an incorrect screw will reduce the sealing capability of the seal rubber.

## Securing the Door

When the door is closed (with the Operation Key inserted), it may be pulled beyond the set zone because of, for example, the door's weight, or the door cushion rubber, preventing releasing the lock. Use hooks to ensure that the door stays within the set zone.


## Solenoid

- The solenoid will heat when it carries current. Do not touch it.
- A DC solenoid has polarity. Confirm terminal polarity before wiring it.


## Wiring

## Circuit Connection Example for the <br> D4NL- $\square$ F $\square$-B

- Direct opening contacts used as safety-circuit inputs are indicated with the $\Theta$ mark. Terminals 11 and 42, and terminals 21 and 22 have direct opening contacts.
- Connect terminals 21 and 22 and terminals 51 and 52 in series when using as safety-circuit inputs (redundancy circuit for terminals 11 and 12 and terminals 41 and 42 below). Connect the terminals individually when using as auxiliary-circuit inputs (e.g., terminals 21 and 22 for safety-door open/closed monitoring and terminals 51 and 52 for monitoring the lock status).
- In the following connection example, terminals 21 and 22 and terminals 51 and 52 are used as auxiliary-circuit inputs.
- Connect the indicators in parallel to the auxiliary circuits or terminals E1 and E2 (D4NL- $\square \square \square A-B$, - $\square \square \square G-B$, - $\square \square \square B-B$, and $\square \square \square \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{B}$ only). Connecting to contacts with direct opening mechanisms may result in short-circuit current flowing if the indicator is destroyed, possibly resulting in incorrect equipment operation.



## Wiring Precautions



- Do not wire the Switch while power is being supplied. Doing so may result in electric shock.
- Do not let particles, such as small pieces of lead wire, enter the switch body when wiring.
- When connecting to the terminals via insulating tube and M3.5 crimp terminals, cross the crimp terminals as shown above so that they do not rise up onto the case or the cover.
- Applicable lead wire size: AWG20 to AWG18 ( 0.5 to $0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ). Use lead wires of an appropriate length. Not doing so may result in excess length causing the cover to rise and not fit properly.
- Do not push crimp terminals into gaps in the case interior. Doing so may cause damage or deformation of the case.
- Use crimp terminals that will not interfere with other components inside the case.


## Recommended Crimp Terminals

| Manufacturer | Model |
| :--- | :---: |
| J.S.T. Mfg Co. | FN0.5-3.7 (type F) |
|  | No. 5-3.7 (straight) |



## Processing the Conduit Opening

- Connect a recommended connector to the opening of the conduit and tighten the connector to the proper torque. The case may be damaged if excessive tightening torque is applied.
- When using a $1 / 2-14$ NPT conduit, wind sealing tape around the conduit end of the connector so that the enclosure will conform to IP67.
- Make sure that the outer diameter of the cable connected to the connector is correct.
- Attach a conduit cap to the unused conduit opening when wiring and tighten it to a suitable torque. The conduit cap is provided with the Switch.


## Recommended Connectors

- Use a connector with a screw section not exceeding 11 mm . Otherwise the screws will protrude into the case interior. The connectors given in the following table have connectors with screw sections not exceeding 11 mm .
Use the following connectors to ensure conformance to IP67.

| Size | Manufacturer | Model | Applicable cable <br> diameter |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{G}^{1} / 2$ | LAPP | ST-PF1/2 <br> $5380-1002$ | 6.0 to 12.0 mm |
| Pg13.5 | LAPP | S-13.5 <br> $5301-5030$ | 5.0 to 12.0 mm |
| M20 | LAPP | ST-M20 $\times 1.5$ <br> $5311-1020$ | 7.0 to 13.0 mm |

Use LAPP connectors together with Seal Packing (JPK-16, GP13.5, or GPM20), and tighten to the applicable torque. Seal Packing is sold separately.

## Other Precautions

- Perform maintenance inspections periodically.


## Production Discontinuation

The D4DL Series was discontinued from the end of November 2003. Use D4NL-series Switches as substitutes.

## Substitute Products

The D4DL and D4NL have basically the same structure, and use the same mounting method and Operation Keys. There are differences, however, in the external appearance and the mounting sections.

## Comparison of the D4DL and Substitute Products

| Model | D4NL- $\square$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Switch color | Very similar |
| Dimensions | Very similar |
| Wiring/connection | Significantly different |
| Mounting method | Very similar |
| Ratings/performance | Very similar |
| Operating characteristics | Very similar |
| Operating method | Completely compatible |

Dimensions


Differences:The depth of the M4 mounting screw holes is 29 mm for the D4NL, as opposed to 10 mm for the D4DL.
Therefore, when replacing the D4DL with the D4NL, use M4 screws that are 19 mm longer than the ones used before.

## List of Recommended Substitute Products

## Switch

| D4DL product | Recommended substitute product |
| :---: | :---: |
| D4DL-1CFA-B | D4NL-1AFA-B, D4NL-1BFA-B |
| D4DL-2CFA-B | D4NL-2AFA-B, D4NL-2BFA-B |
| D4DL-1DFA-B | D4NL-1CFA-B, D4NL-1DFA-B |
| D4DL-2DFA-B | D4NL-2CFA-B, D4NL-2DFA-B |
| D4DL-1CFG-B | D4NL-1AFG-B, D4NL-1BFG-B |
| D4DL-2CFG-B | D4NL-2AFG-B, D4NL-2BFG-B |
| D4DL-1DFG-B | D4NL-1CFG-B, D4NL-1DFG-B |
| D4DL-2DFG-B | D4NL-2CFG-B, D4NL-2DFG-B |
| D4DL-1CFB-B | D4NL-1AFB-B, D4NL-1BFB-B |
| D4DL-2CFB-B | D4NL-2AFB-B, D4NL-2BFB-B |
| D4DL-1DFB-B | D4NL-1CFB-B, D4NL-1DFB-B |
| D4DL-2DFB-B | D4NL-2CFB-B, D4NL-2DFB-B |
| D4DL-1CFH-B | D4NL-1AFH-B, D4NL-1BFH-B |
| D4DL-2CFH-B | D4NL-2AFH-B, D4NL-2BFH-B |
| D4DL-1DFH-B | D4NL-1CFH-B, D4NL-1DFH-B |
| D4DL-2DFH-B | D4NL-2CFH-B, D4NL-2DFH-B |
| D4DL-1CFC-E* | D4NL-1AFC-B, D4NL-1BFC-B |
| D4DL-2CFC-E* | D4NL-2AFC-B, D4NL-2BFC-B |
| D4DL-1DFC-E* | D4NL-1CFC-B, D4NL-1DFC-B |
| D4DL-2DFC-E* | D4NL-2CFC-B, D4NL-2DFC-B |
| D4DL-1CFJ-E* | D4NL-1AFJ-B, D4NL-1BFJ-B |
| D4DL-2CFJ-E* | D4NL-2AFJ-B, D4NL-2BFJ-B |
| D4DL-1DFJ-E* | D4NL-1CFJ-B, D4NL-1DFJ-B |
| D4DL-2DFJ-E* | D4NL-2CFJ-B, D4NL-2DFJ-B |
| D4DL-1CFA-B-HT | D4NL-1AFA-B4, D4NL-1BFA-B4 |
| D4DL-2CFA-B-HT | D4NL-2AFA-B4, D4NL-2BFA-B4 |
| D4DL-1DFA-B-HT | D4NL-1CFA-B4, D4NL-1DFA-B4 |
| D4DL-2DFA-B-HT | D4NL-2CFA-B4, D4NL-2DFA-B4 |
| D4DL-1CFG-B-HT | D4NL-1AFG-B4, D4NL-1BFG-B4 |
| D4DL-2CFG-B-HT | D4NL-2AFG-B4, D4NL-2BFG-B4 |
| D4DL-1DFG-B-HT | D4NL-1CFG-B4, D4NL-1DFG-B4 |
| D4DL-2DFG-B-HT | D4NL-2CFG-B4, D4NL-2DFG-B4 |

Note: With standard products, terminals 12 and 41 are connected with a shorting pin. If D4DL terminals 11 and 12 and terminals 41 and 42 are currently being used independently, remove the shorting pin.

* Use a voltage of 115 VAC/VDC max. for the D4NL- $\square \square \square \square$-B. Do not apply a voltage exceeding 115 VAC/VDC.


## Operation Keys

- D4DS-K1
- D4DS-K2
- D4DS-K3
-D4DS-K5
All of the above Operation Keys can be used with the D4NL.

ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937 . To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527 .

## Guard Lock Safety-door Switch D4BL

## Release Protective Cover Locks Using Controller Signals or Pushbutton Switches after the Cutting Tool Stops Moving Due to Inertia

- A mechanical lock is applied automatically when the Operation Key is inserted. A high level of safety is achieved using a mechanism where the lock is only released when voltage is applied to the solenoid.
- Conforms to EN (TÜV) standards corresponding to the CE marking.
- Certified by UL, CSA, BIA, SUVA and CCC standards.
- The Switch contact is opened by a direct opening mechanism (NC contacts only) when the protective cover is opened. Direct opening mechanism that is EN-certified is indicated by $\Theta$ on the Switch.
- Auxiliary release key ensures easy maintenance and unlocks the door in the case of a power failure.
- Tough aluminum die-cast body incorporating a switch box with degree of protection satisfying IP67, UL, and CSA TYPE6P, 13.
- Equipped with a horizontal and vertical conduit opening.
- Models incorporating easy-to-see indicators for monitoring and those using an adjustable Operation Key for a double door are available.
- The mounting direction of the head can be changed to allow the Operation Key to be inserted from four directions.
Note: Be sure to read the "Safety Precautions" on page 416 and the "Precautions for All Safety Door Switches" on page 317.


## Model Number Structure

## Model Number Legend

## Switch

D4BL $-\frac{\square}{1} \frac{\square}{2} \frac{\square}{3} \frac{\square}{4}=\frac{\square}{5}$

1. Conduit Size (2-conduit)

1: PG13.5
2: G1/2
3: 1/2-14NPT
2. Built-in Switch (with Safety Switch and Lock Monitor Switch Contacts)
C: $1 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$ (slow-action) +1 NC (slow-action)
D: 2NC (slow-action) + 1NC (slow-action)
3. Head Mounting Direction

R: Four mounting directions possible (right-side mounting at shipping)
4. Door Lock and Release
(Auxiliary Release Key is Incorporated by All Models)
A: Mechanical lock/24-VDC solenoid release
B: Mechanical lock/110-VAC solenoid release
G: 24-VDC Solenoid lock/Mechanical release

## 5. Indicator

Blank: Without indicator
A: $\quad 10$ to 115 VAC or VDC driving (with orange and green LED indicator unit)

## Operation Key (Order Separately)



1. Operation Key Type

1: Horizontal mounting
2: Vertical mounting
3: Adjustable mounting (Horizontal)

## Ordering Information

## $\square$ List of Models

Switches (Operation Keys are sold separately.)
Models with certified direct opening contacts.

| Lock method | Conduit size | Voltage for solenoid | Without indicator 1NC/1NO+1NC (Slow-action) | With LED indicator $1 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}+1 \mathrm{NC}$ (Slow-action) | Without indicator 2NC+1NC (Slow-action) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { With LED indicator } \\ \text { 2NC+ 1NC } \\ \text { (Slow-action) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mechanical lock | PG13.5 | 24 VDC | D4BL-1CRA | D4BL-1CRA-A | D4BL-1DRA | D4BL-1DRA-A |
|  |  | 110 VAC | D4BL-1CRB | D4BL-1CRB-A | D4BL-1DRB | D4BL-1DRB-A |
|  | G1/2 | 24 VDC | D4BL-2CRA | D4BL-2CRA-A | D4BL-2DRA | D4BL-2DRA-A |
|  |  | 110 VAC | D4BL-2CRB | D4BL-2CRB-A | D4BL-2DRB | D4BL-2DRB-A |
|  | 1/2-14NPT | 24 VDC | D4BL-3CRA | D4BL-3CRA-A | D4BL-3DRA | D4BL-3DRA-A |
|  |  | 110 VAC | D4BL-3CRB | D4BL-3CRB-A | D4BL-3DRB | D4BL-3DRB-A |
| Solenoid lock | Pg 13.5 | 24 VDC | D4BL-1CRG | D4BL-1CRG-A | D4BL-1DRG | D4BL-1DRG-A |
|  | G1/2 | 24 VDC | D4BL-2CRG | D4BL-2CRG-A | D4BL-2DRG | D4BL-2DRG-A |
|  | 1/2-14NPT | 24 VDC | D4BL-3CRG | D4BL-3CRG-A | D4BL-3DRG | D4BL-3DRG-A |

## Operation Keys (Order Separately)

| Mounting type | Model |
| :---: | :--- |
| Horizontal mounting | D4BL-K1 |
| Vertical mounting |  |

## Specifications

## Standards and EC Directives

- Conforms to the following EC Directives:

Machinery Directive
Low Voltage Directive
EN1088

## Certified Standards

| Certification body | Standard | File No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TÜV Rheinland | EN60947-5-1 | R9451050 <br> (certified direct <br> opening) |
| BIA | GS-ET-19 | Mechanical lock: <br> 9402293 <br> Solenoid lock: <br> 1998 20462-01 |
| SUVA | SUVA | E6186/2.d |
| UL | UL508 | E76675 |
| CSA | CSA C22.2, No.14 | LR45746 |
| CQC (CCC) | GB14048.5 | 2003010305073836 |

Note: Ask your OMRON representative for information on certified models.

## Certified Standard Ratings

## TÜV (EN60947-5-1), CCC (GB14048.5)

| Item | Standard model | Indicator model |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Utilization category | AC-15 | AC-15 |
| Rated operating current $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{e}}\right)$ | 3 A | 6 A |
| Rated operating voltage $\left(\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{e}}\right)$ | 250 V | 115 V |

Use a 10-A fuse type gI or gG that conforms to IEC60269 as a short-circuit protection device.

## UL/CSA (UL508, CSA C22.2 No. 14)

## A300

| Rated voltage | Carry current | Current |  | Volt-amperes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| 120 VAC | 10 A | 60 A | 6 A | 7,200 VA | 720 VA |
| 240 VAC |  | 30 A | 3 A |  |  |

Note: The UL/CSA certified rating for products with indicators $(-A)$ is $6 \mathrm{~A} / 115$ VAC.

## Characteristics

| Degree of protection (See note 2.) | IP67 (EN60947-5-1) (This applies for the Switch only. The degree of protection for the key hole is IP00.) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Durability (See note 3.) | Mechanical: 1,000,000 operations min. <br> Electrical: $\quad 500,000$ operations min. (10-A resistive load at 250 VAC) |
| Operating speed | 0.05 to $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Operating frequency | 30 operations/min max. |
| Rated frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Contact gap | $2 \times 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ min. |
| Operating characteristics | Direct opening force: 19.61 N min . (EN60947-5-1) (See note 4.) Direct opening travel: 20 mm min. (EN60947-5-1) (See note 4.) All stroke: 23 mm min. |
| Lock holding strength | 700 N min. (GS-ET-19) |
| Insulation resistance | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega \mathrm{min}$. (at 500 VDC$)$ |
| Rated insulation voltage ( $\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{i}}$ ) | 300 V (EN60947-5-1) |
| Conventional enclosed thermal current ( $\mathrm{Ithe}_{\text {ne }}$ ) | 10 A (EN60947-5-1) |
| Dielectric strength ( $\mathbf{U}_{\text {imp }}$ ) | Impulse dielectric strength $\left(\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{imp}}\right) 4 \mathrm{kV}$ (EN60947-5-1) between terminals of different polarity, between each terminal and ground, and between each terminal and non-current-carrying metal part; 2.5 kV between solenoid and ground (EN60947-5-1) |
| Conditional short-circuit current | 100 A (EN60947-5-1) |
| Pollution degree (operating environment) | 3 (EN60947-5-1) |
| Protection against electric shock | Class I (with ground terminal) |
| Switching overvoltage | 1,500 V max. (EN60947-5-1) |
| Contact resistance | $50 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. (initial value) |
| Vibration resistance | Malfunction: 10 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 0.35-\mathrm{mm}$ single amplitude |
| Shock resistance | Destruction: $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. (IEC68-2-27) Malfunction: $300 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2} \mathrm{~min}$. (IEC68-2-27) |
| Ambient temperature | Operating: $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing) |
| Ambient humidity | Operating: 95\% max. |
| Weight | Approx. 800 g |

Note: 1. The above values are initial values.
2. The degree of protection is tested using the method specified by the standard (EN60947-5-1). Confirm that sealing properties are sufficient for the operating conditions and environment beforehand. Although the switch box is protected from dust, oil or water penetration, do not use the D4BL in places where dust, oil, water, or chemicals may enter through the key hole on the head, otherwise Switch damage or malfunctioning may occur.
3. The durability is for an ambient temperature of $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and an ambient humidity of $40 \%$ to $70 \%$.
4. These figures are minimum requirements for safe operation.

## Solenoid Coil Characteristics

| Item | 24-VDC mechanical lock models | 110-VAC mechanical lock models | 24-VDC solenoid lock models |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Rated operating voltage | $24 \mathrm{VDC}_{-15 \%}^{+10 \%}(100 \% \mathrm{ED})$ | $110 \mathrm{VAC} \pm 10 \%(50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz})$ | $24 \mathrm{VDC}{ }_{-15 \%}^{+10 \%}(100 \% \mathrm{ED})$ |
| Current consumption | Approx. 300 mA | Approx. 98 mA | Approx. 300 mA |
| Insulation | Class $\mathrm{F}\left(130^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ or less $)$ |  |  |

## Indicator Characteristics

| Item | LED |
| :--- | :--- |
| Rated voltage | 10 to $115 \mathrm{VAC} / \mathrm{VDC}$ |
| Current leakage | Approx. 1 mA |
| Color (LED) | Orange, green |

## Connections

## ■ Contact Form (Diagrams Show State with Key Inserted and Lock Engaged)

| Model |  | Contact | Operating pattern | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D4BL- $\square$ C $\square \square-\square$ | 1NC/1NO+1NC |  |  | Only NC contacts 11-12 and 31-32 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-12 and 23-24 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4BL- $\square \mathrm{D} \square \square-\square$ | 2NC+1NC |  | Lock position | NC contacts 11-12, 21-22, and 31-32 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-12 and 21-22 can be used as unlike poles. |

Note: The EN-certified direct opening mechanism is indicated by $\Theta$ on the Switch.

## Contact Form 2NC + 2NC

${ }_{31}$ د $\qquad$ 12 (Satery circuit side)
${ }^{41}+{ }^{42}$ 21 ${ }^{21}$ - 22 (Monitor circuit side)

## ■ Indicator Unit

## Dimensions



## Internal Circuit



## Circuit Connection Example

- Terminals 11 and 32 are connected internally and so connect terminals 12 and 31 for safety-circuit input. (GS-ET-19).
- When using indicators, connect them to the auxiliary circuit side (monitor circuit) or the solenoid input terminals as shown below.
- The indicators can be used to confirm the open/closed status of the door, the ON/OFF status of the power supply, and the ON/OFF status of the solenoid.
- Do not connect the indicators in parallel with the direct opening contact. If the indicators are broken, a short-circuit current may flow, causing equipment to malfunction.
- The 24-VDC solenoid terminals have polarity. Confirm the polarity before wiring.
- Be sure to use a special pushbutton switch to stop and start machinery and release locks.

1. Orange: Lights when the solenoid turns ON. Green: Lights when the door opens.

2. Orange: Lights when the solenoid turns ON. Green: Lights when door closes.

3. Orange: Lights when the solenoid turns ON. Green: Lights when power turns ON.

4. Orange: Lights when the solenoid turns ON. Green: Lights when power turns ON.


## Connection Example with OMRON's G9SA Safety Relay Unit

```
G9SA-321-T }\square\mathrm{ (24 VAC/VDC) + D4BL- }\squareA-\square, \square
B-\square (Mechanical Lock Type) Circuit Diagram (Manual Reset)
```




## Nomenclature



The head can be changed to any of four directions.

## Dimensions

Note: 1. All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.
2. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.
3. There are fluctuations in the contact ON/OFF timing for 2NC contacts. Confirm performance before application.

## Switches

## 




| Operating Characteristics | D4BL- $\square \square \square \square$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Key insertion force | $19.61 \mathrm{~N} \mathrm{max}$. |
| Key extraction force | 19.61 N max. |
| Movement before being locked | 15 mm max. |

## D4BL-2GRD-AT



| Operating Characteristics | D4BL-2GRD-AT |
| :--- | :--- |
| Key insertion force | 19.61 N max. |
| Key extraction force | $19.61 \mathrm{~N} \mathrm{max}$. |
| Movement before being locked | 15 mm max. |

## Operation Keys

Horizontal Mounting
D4BL-K1


Vertical Mounting



Adjustable Mounting (Horizontal)
D4BL-K3


## With Operation Key Inserted

Horizontal Mounting


Vertical Mounting


Adjustable Mounting (Horizontal)


Note: 1. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.
2. In the above diagrams, the Operation Key is inserted from the front.

## Safety Precautions

Refer to the "Precautions for All Safety Switches" on page 240 and "Precautions for All Safety Door Switches" on page 317.


## $\square$ Precautions for Safe Use

- Do not use the Switch in locations where explosive or flammable gases may be present.
- Do not use the Switch submersed in oil or water or in locations continuously subject to splashes of oil or water. Doing so may result in oil or water entering the Switch. (The IP67 degree of protection of the Switch specifies the amount of water penetration after the Switch is submerged in water for a certain period of time.)
- Although the Switch body is protected from the ingress of dust or water, avoid the ingress of foreign substance through the key hole on the head.
Otherwise, accelerated wear or breaking may result.
- Always attach the cover after completing wiring and before using the Switch. Electric shock may occur if the Switch is used without the cover attached.
Connect a fuse in series with the D4BL in series to protect it from short-circuit damage. The value of the breaking current of the fuse must be calculated by multiplying the rated current by $150 \%$ to $200 \%$.
To prevent the D4BL from burning due to overvoltage, insert a protection fuse into the solenoid circuit.


## Stopper Installation

Do not use a Switch as a stopper. Be sure to install a stopper as shown in the following illustration when mounting the Switch so that the Operation Key is within 0.5 to 5 mm of the set zone.


## Precautions for Correct Use

## Operating Environment

- This Switch is designed for use indoors. Using the Switch outdoors may damage it.
- Do not use the Switch where corrosive gases (e.g., $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{SO}_{2}, \mathrm{NH}_{3}$, $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$, or $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ ) are present or in locations subject to high temperature and humidity. Doing so may result in damage to the Switch as a result of contact failure or corrosion.
- Do not use the Switch in any of the following locations.
- Locations subject to extreme temperature changes
- Locations subject to high humidity or condensation
- Locations subject to excessive vibration
- Locations where metal dust, processing waste, oil, or chemicals may enter through the protective door
- Locations subject to detergents, thinners, or other solvents


## Tightening Torque

Loose screws may result in malfunction. Tighten the screws to the specified torques.

|  | Type | Torque |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | M3.5 terminal screw (including terminal screw) | 0.59 to $0.78 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | Cover mounting screw | 1.18 to $1.37 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | Head mounting screw | 0.78 to $0.98 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | M5 body mounting screw (See note.) | 4.90 to $5.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | Operation Key mounting screw | 2.35 to $2.75 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | Connector | 1.77 to $2.16 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | Cap screw | 1.27 to $1.67 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |

Note: Use M5 screws. Apply a torque of 4.90 to $5.88 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ for an Allenhead bolt. For a pan head screw, apply a torque of 2.35 to 2.75 N•m


## Auxiliary Release Key

The auxiliary release key is used to unlock the D4BL in case of emergency or in case the power supply to the D4BL fails.
Use the enclosed Release Key to change the lock from LOCK to UNLOCK so that the lock will be released and the door can be opened. (Applies only to mechanical locks.)


The auxiliary release key applied to the door of a machine room ensures the safety of people adjusting the equipment in the machine room. If the auxiliary release key is set to UNLOCK, the door will not be locked when the door is closed and no power will be supplied to the equipment.
Whenever the lock has been changed to UNLOCK, always return it to LOCK before using the Switch.
Do not use the auxiliary release key to start or stop machines.
To prevent the auxiliary release key from being handled carelessly by unauthorized people, seal the auxiliary release key with sealing wax and the provided seal cap to ensure IP67.
Make sure that the auxiliary release key is kept with the person in charge.
Before attaching the cover to the D4BL, make sure that the auxiliary release key position is set to LOCK.

## Solenoid Lock Models

The solenoid lock locks the door only when power is supplied to the solenoid. Therefore, the door will be unlocked if the power supply to the solenoid stops. Therefore, do not use solenoid lock models for machines that may be operating and dangerous even after the machine stops operating.

## Switch and Operation Key Mounting

Mount the D4BL and Operation Key with four M5 screws with washers and tighten each screw to the specified torque.

## Mounting Dimensions

## Switch Mounting Dimensions



## Operation Key Mounting Holes

- Horizontal Mounting

D4BL-K1


- Vertical Mounting D4BL-K2

- Adjustable Mounting (Horizontal)

D4BL-K3


## Operation Key

The D4BL is provided with a shock-absorbing damper to protect the D4BL from damage that may result from dropping the D4BL during transportation. Be sure to remove the damper after mounting the D4BL.
The mounting tolerance of the Operation Key is $\pm 0.3 \mathrm{~mm}$ vertically or horizontally. Be sure to mount the D4BL correctly without leaning, otherwise the D4BL may soon break or wear out.
Observe the specified insertion radius for the Operation Key and insert it in a direction perpendicular to the key hole.


The Operation Key for the D4BL is different from the one for the D4BS.

## Head Direction

The head can be mounted in four directions. To remove the head, turn the head by $45^{\circ}$ as shown in figures (A) and (B) below.
To change the direction of the head, make sure that the protruding part of the rotating lever engages with the groove of the plunger. Then turn the head clockwise or counterclockwise to the desired direction. At that time, make sure that the groove of the plunger is located under the rotating lever. If the direction of the head is not set when the plunger is rotated by $45^{\circ}$, the groove of the plunger presses the rotating lever. The head, plunger, or the built-in switch may be damaged as a result.

## Head Direction Changes




Operation plunger and groove mechanism


Rotation lever and protruding part

Normal Positions of Rotating Lever and Plunger


Be sure to check the mechanical lock and solenoid release functions when mounting the D4BL.

If the head direction is changed, recheck the tightening torque of each of screw. Make sure that no foreign materials will enter through the key hole on the head.

## Mounting the Cover

When tightening the cover, first check the specified torque, and then tighten each screw to the that torque. Also, make sure that no foreign material has entered the Switch.
When mounting the cover, make sure that the cover and switch box are properly aligned.

## Processing and Connecting Cable/Conduit

The following procedures are recommended for mounting and wiring the indicator unit securely.
To ensure IP67, use OMRON's SC- $\square \mathrm{M}$ and Nippon Flex's ABS08Pg13.5 and ABS-12 Pg13.5 Connectors.
Recommended cable: UL2464-type cable that is AWG20 to AWG18 ( 0.5 to $1.0 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) in size and has seven conductors
If the $1 / 2-14 N P T$ is used, cover the cable and conduit end with sealing tape to ensure IP67. Tighten the connector to a torque of 1.77 to $2.16 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$.

Connect the indicator unit after connecting the seven-conductor cable.


| Terminal no. | Lp (mm) | Lv (mm) | a (mm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{E}_{1}$ | $30 \pm 2$ | $80 \pm 2$ | $8 \pm 1$ |
| $\mathrm{E}_{2}$ | $35 \pm 2$ | $75 \pm 2$ |  |
| 31 | $45 \pm 2$ | $60 \pm 2$ |  |
| 12 | $55 \pm 2$ | $50 \pm 2$ |  |
| 23 (21) | $65 \pm 2$ | $45 \pm 2$ |  |
| 24 (22) | $70 \pm 2$ | $35 \pm 2$ |  |
| $\stackrel{\square}{\dagger}$ | $90 \pm 2$ | $50 \pm 2$ |  |

Properly attach and securely tighten the provided conduit cap to the unused conduit opening when wiring the D4BL.

## Cable Connection Example

1. Connect the wires to the terminals in the order shown below for wiring efficiency.


Tighten each wired terminal clockwise to a torque of 0.59 to $0.78 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$.


Twist the wire two or three times and make sure that no bare wire exists outside the terminal when tightening the terminal.
2. The insulation sheath of the seven-conductor cable must come into contact with the wall of the conduit mouth, side A or side B.


## Others

Do not touch the solenoid because the solenoid radiates heat while power is being supplied.

## ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.

To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937 . To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527 .

## Safety-door Hinge Switch $D 4 N^{2}$

## Compact, Plastic-body Safety-door Hinge Switch Designed for Saving Space in Machines and Other Equipment

- Lineup includes three contact models with 2NC/1NO and 3NC contact forms in addition to the previous contact forms $1 \mathrm{NC} /$ 1NO, and 2NC. Models with MBB contacts are also available.
- M12-connector models are available, saving on labor and simplifying replacement.
- Standardized gold-clad contacts provide high contact reliability Can be used with both standard loads and microloads.
- Free of lead, cadmium, and hexavalent chrome, reducing the burden on the environment.
Note: Be sure to read the "Safety Precautions" on page 428 and the
"Precautions for All Safety Door Switches" on page 317.


Note: Contact your sales representative for details on models with safety standard certification.

## Model Number Structure

## Model Number Legend

D4NH-

123

1. Conduit/Connector size

1: Pg13.5 (1-conduit)
2: G1/2 (1-conduit)
3: 1/2-14NPT (1-conduit)
4: M20 (1-conduit)
5: Pg13.5 (2-conduit)
6: G1/2 (2-conduit)
7: 1/2-14NPT (2-conduit)
8: M20 (2-conduit)
9: M12 connector (1-conduit)
2. Built-in Switch

A: 1NC/1NO (slow-action)
B: 2NC (slow-action)
C: 2NC/1NO (slow-action)
D: 3NC (slow-action)
E: 1NC/1NO (MBB contact) (slow-action)
F: 2NC/1NO (MBB contact) (slow-action)
3. Actuator

AS:Shaft
BC:Arm lever

## Ordering Information

## List of Models

## Switches

| Actuator | Conduit size |  | Built-in switch mechanism |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1NC/1NO (Slow-action) | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2NC } \\ \text { (Slow-action) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2NC/1NO } \\ \text { (Slow-action) } \end{gathered}$ |
| Shaft | 1-conduit | Pg13.5 | D4NH-1AAS | D4NH-1BAS | D4NH-1CAS |
|  |  | G1/2 | D4NH-2AAS | D4NH-2BAS | D4NH-2CAS |
|  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4NH-3AAS | D4NH-3BAS | D4NH-3CAS |
|  |  | M20 | D4NH-4AAS | D4NH-4BAS | D4NH-4CAS |
|  |  | M12 connector | D4NH-9AAS | D4NH-9BAS | --- |
|  | 2-conduit | Pg13.5 | D4NH-5AAS | D4NH-5BAS | D4NH-5CAS |
|  |  | G1/2 | D4NH-6AAS | D4NH-6BAS | D4NH-6CAS |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 / 2-14 \mathrm{NPT} \\ & \text { (See note 3.) } \end{aligned}$ | D4NH-7AAS | D4NH-7BAS | D4NH-7CAS |
|  |  | M20 | D4NH-8AAS | D4NH-8BAS | D4NH-8CAS |
| Arm lever | 1-conduit | Pg13.5 | D4NH-1ABC | D4NH-1BBC | D4NH-1CBC |
|  |  | G1/2 | D4NH-2ABC | D4NH-2BBC | D4NH-2CBC |
|  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4NH-3ABC | D4NH-3BBC | D4NH-3CBC |
|  |  | M20 | D4NH-4ABC | D4NH-4BBC | D4NH-4CBC |
|  |  | M12 connector | D4NH-9ABC | D4NH-9BBC | --- |
|  | 2-conduit | Pg13.5 | D4NH-5ABC | D4NH-5BBC | D4NH-5CBC |
|  |  | G1/2 | D4NH-6ABC | D4NH-6BBC | D4NH-6CBC |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 / 2-14 \mathrm{NPT} \\ & \text { (See note 3.) } \end{aligned}$ | D4NH-7ABC | D4NH-7BBC | D4NH-7CBC |
|  |  | M20 | D4NH-8ABC | D4NH-8BBC | D4NH-8CBC |


| Actuator | Conduit size |  | Built-in switch mechanism |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 3NC (Slow-action) | 1NC/1NO MBB (Slow-action) | 2NC/1NO MBB (Slow-action) |
| Shaft | 1-conduit | Pg13.5 | D4NH-1DAS | D4NH-1EAS | D4NH-1FAS |
|  |  | G1/2 | D4NH-2DAS | D4NH-2EAS | D4NH-2FAS |
|  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4NH-3DAS | D4NH-3EAS | D4NH-3FAS |
|  |  | M20 | D4NH-4DAS | D4NH-4EAS | D4NH-4FAS |
|  |  | M12 connector | --- | D4NH-9EAS | --- |
|  | 2-conduit | Pg13.5 | D4NH-5DAS | D4NH-5EAS | D4NH-5FAS |
|  |  | G1/2 | D4NH-6DAS | D4NH-6EAS | D4NH-6FAS |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 / 2-14 \mathrm{NPT} \\ & \text { (See note 3.) } \end{aligned}$ | D4NH-7DAS | D4NH-7EAS | D4NH-7FAS |
|  |  | M20 | D4NH-8DAS | D4NH-8EAS | D4NH-8FAS |
| Arm lever | 1-conduit | Pg13.5 | D4NH-1DBC | D4NH-1EBC | D4NH-1FBC |
|  |  | G1/2 | D4NH-2DBC | D4NH-2EBC | D4NH-2FBC |
|  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4NH-3DBC | D4NH-3EBC | D4NH-3FBC |
|  |  | M20 | D4NH-4DBC | D4NH-4EBC | D4NH-4FBC |
|  |  | M12 connector | --- | D4NH-9EBC | --- |
|  | 2-conduit | Pg13.5 | D4NH-5DBC | D4NH-5EBC | D4NH-5FBC |
|  |  | G1/2 | D4NH-6DBC | D4NH-6EBC | D4NH-6FBC |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 / 2-14 \mathrm{NPT} \\ & \text { (See note 3.) } \end{aligned}$ | D4NH-7DBC | D4NH-7EBC | D4NH-7FBC |
|  |  | M20 | D4NH-8DBC | D4NH-8EBC | D4NH-8FBC |

Note: 1. It is recommended that M20 be used for Switches to be exported to Europe and 1/2-14NPT be used for Switches to be exported to North American countries.
2. All models have slow-action contacts with certified direct opening mechanisms on NC contacts only.
3. The $1 / 2-14 N P T$-conduit models include an M20-to-1/2-14NPT changing adaptor.

## Specifications

## ■ Standards and EC Directives

- Conforms to the following EC Directives:

Machinery Directive
Low Voltage Directive
EN50047
EN60204-1
EN1088
GS-ET-15

## Certified Standards

| Certification body | Standard | File No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TÜV Product Service | EN60947-5-1 <br> (certified direct opening) | Ask your OMRON <br> representative. |
| UL (See note 1.) | UL508, CSA C22.2 No.14 | E76675 |
| CCC (CQC) | GB14048.5 | 2004010305105973 |

Note: 1. Certification for CSA C22.2 No. 14 is authorized by the UL mark.
2. Ask your OMRON representative for information on certified models.

■ Certified Standard Ratings
TÜV (EN60947-5-1)

| ItemUtilization <br> category | AC-15 | DC-13 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Rated operating current $\left(\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{e}}\right)$ | 3 A | 0.27 A |
| Rated operating voltage $\left(\mathbf{U}_{\mathrm{e}}\right)$ | 240 V | 250 V |

Note: Use a 10-A fuse type gI or gG that conforms to IEC269 as a short-circuit protection device. This fuse is not built into the Switch.
UL/CSA (UL508, CSA C22.2 No. 14)
A300

| Rated <br> voltage | Carry current | Current |  | Volt-amperes |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| 120 VAC | 10 A | 60 A | 6 A | $7,200 \mathrm{VA}$ | 720 VA |
| 240 VAC |  | 30 A | 3 A |  |  |

Q300

| Rated <br> voltage | Carry current | Current |  | Volt-amperes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Make | Break | Make | Break |
| 125 VDC | 2.5 A | 0.55 A | 0.55 A | 69 VA | 69 VA |
| 250 VDC |  | 0.27 A | 0.27 A |  |  |

## Characteristics

| Degree of protection (See note 3.) |  | IP67 (EN60947-5-1) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Durability (See note 4.) | Mechanical | 1,000,000 operations min. |
|  | Electrical | 500,000 operations min. for a resistive load of 3 A at 250 VAC (See note 5.) 300,000 operations min. for a resistive load of 10 A at 250 VAC |
| Operating speed |  | 2 to $360 \%$ (See note 6.) |
| Operating frequency |  | 30 operations/minute max. |
| Contact resistance |  | $25 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ max. |
| Minimum applicable load (See note 7.) |  | Resistive load of 1 mA at 5 VDC ( N -level reference value) |
| Rated insulation voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{i}}$ ) |  | 300 V |
| Protection against electric shock |  | Class II (double insulation) |
| Pollution degree (operating environment) |  | Level 3 (EN60947-5-1) |
| Impulse withstand voltage (EN60947-5-1) |  | Between terminals of the same polarity: 2.5 kV |
|  |  | Between terminals of different polarities: 4 kV |
|  |  | Between other terminals and uncharged metallic parts: 6 kV |
| Insulation resistance |  | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ min. |
| Contact gap |  | Snap-action: $2 \times 9.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ min Slow-action: $2 \times 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ min |
| Vibration resistance | Malfunction | 10 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 0.75-\mathrm{mm}$ single amplitude |
| Shock resistance | Destruction | $1,000 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ |
|  | Malfunction | $300 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ |
| Conditional short-circuit current |  | 100 A (EN60947-5-1) |
| Rated open thermal current ( $\mathrm{l}_{\text {th }}$ ) |  | 10 A (EN60947-5-1) |
| Ambient temperature |  | Operating: $\quad-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with no icing |
| Ambient humidity |  | Operating: 95\% max. |
| Weight |  | Approx. 87 g (D4NH-1AAS) Approx. 97 g (D4NH-1ABC) |

Note: 1. The values in the table on the previous page are initial values.
2. Once the contacts have been used to switch a load, however, they cannot be used to switch smaller loads. The contact surfaces will become rough once they have been used and contact reliability for smaller loads may be reduced.
3. The degree of protection is tested using the method specified by the standard (EN60947-5-1). Confirm that sealing properties are sufficient for the operating conditions and environment beforehand. Although the switch box is protected from dust or water penetration, do not use the D4NH in places where foreign material such as dust, dirt, oil, water, or chemicals may enter through the head. Otherwise, premature wear, Switch damage, or malfunctioning may occur.
4. The durability is for an ambient temperature of $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and an ambient humidity of $40 \%$ to $70 \%$. For more details, consult your OMRON representative.
5. Do not pass the $3-\mathrm{A}, 250-\mathrm{VAC}$ load through more than 2 circuits.
6. For safe use, make sure that the allowable operating speed is not exceeded.
7. This value will vary with the switching frequency, environment, and reliability level. Confirm that correct operation is possible with the actual load beforehand.

## Connections

Contact Form

| Model | Contact | Contact form |  | Operating pattern |  | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D4NH-■A $\square$ | 1NC/1NO |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11-12 \\ & 33-34 \end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow[\text { Stroke } \longrightarrow]{\longrightarrow}$ | $\square \mathrm{ON}$ | Only NC contacts 11-12 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-12 and 33-34 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4NH- $\square$ B $\square$ | 2NC | $\underbrace{11 \underbrace{20}_{-}}_{31}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11-12 \\ & 31-32 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\square \mathrm{ON}$ | Only NC contacts 11-12 and 31-32 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-12 and 31-32 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4NH-■C $\square$ | 2NC/1NO |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11-12 \\ & 21-22 \\ & 33-34 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\square \mathrm{oN}$ | Only NC contacts 11-12 and 21-22 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-12, 21-22, and 33-34 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4NH-■D $\square$ | 3NC | (11 | $\begin{aligned} & 11-12 \\ & 21-22 \\ & 31-32 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\square \mathrm{oN}$ | Only NC contacts 11-12, 21-22, and 31-32 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-12, 21-22, and 31-32 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4NH-■ED | 1NC/1NO MBB |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11-12 \\ & 33-34 \end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow[\text { Stroke } \longrightarrow]{\square}$ | $\square \mathrm{ON}$ | Only NC contacts 11-12 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-12 and 33-34 can be used as unlike poles. |
| D4NH-■F■ | 2NC/1NO MBB |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11-12 \\ & 21-22 \\ & 33-34 \end{aligned}$ | $\square$ | $\square$ on | Only NC contacts 11-12 and 21-22 have a certified direct opening mechanism. <br> The terminals 11-12, 21-22 and 33-34 can be used as unlike poles. |

Note: 1. Terminals are numbered according to EN50013. Contact forms are according to EN60947-5-1.
2. MBB (Make Before Break) contacts have an overlapping structure, so that before the normally closed contact (NC) opens, the normally open contact (NO) closes.

## Operation

## Direct Opening Mechanism

## 1NC/1NO Contact (Slow-action)



Only the NC contact side has a direct opening mechanism. When contact welding occurs, the contacts are separated from each other by the plunger being pushed in. (Conforms to EN60947-5-1 Direct Opening Operation.)

## 2NC Contact (Slow-action)



Both NC contacts have a direct opening mechanism. When contact welding occurs, the contacts are separated from each other by the plunger being pushed in. (Conforms to EN60947-5-1 Direct Opening Operation.)

## Nomenclature

■ Structure (D4NH- $\square \square$ BC)

Guard Closed Guard Open


When the guard is opened, the cam that is directly coupled to the shaft rotates to press the Switch in the direction shown by the (vertical) arrow. This action separates the contacts to stop the machine.
Built-in Switch
The built-in switch has a direct opening mechanism that forcibly separates the NC contact even when there is contact deposit.

Cover
The cover, with a hinge on its lower part, can be opened by removing the screw of the cover, which ensures ease of maintenance and wiring.

* The housing and head of the D4NH are made of resin. Use D4BS Safetydoor Switches for applications requiring safety door switches of tough, highsealing, or oil-resistant construction.

Arm Lever
The arm lever is mounted upwards in the center position before shipping. To change the position, loosen the arm lever mounting screw, dismount the arm lever, and mount the arm lever in the left or right position.
The joint between the shaft and arm lever is formed with formlock construction which remains secure even when the screw becomes loose.

## Head

The head can be mounted in four directions.
Conduit
A wide variety of conduits is available.

| Size | 1-conduit | 2-conduit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Pg13.5 | Yes | Yes |
| G1/2 | Yes | Yes |
| 1/2-14NPT | Yes | Yes |
| M20 | Yes | Yes |
| M12 Connector | Yes | --- |

Note: M12 connector types are not available for Switches with three contacts.

## Dimensions

## Switches

Note: All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.

## Shaft Type with 1 Conduit



| OF max. | $0.15 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| PT 1 (NC) | $\left(7^{\circ}\right)\left(\mathrm{MBB}: 10^{\circ}\right)$ |
| PT 2 (NO) | $\left(19^{\circ}\right)\left(\mathrm{MBB}: 5^{\circ}\right)$ |
| DOT min. | $18^{\circ}$ |
| DOF min. | $1 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |

## Shaft Type with 2 Conduits

## D4NH-5 $\square$ AS D4NH-6 $\square$ AS

D4NH-7 $\square$ AS D4NH-8 $\square$ AS


| OF max. | $0.15 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| PT 1 (NC) | $\left(7^{\circ}\right)\left(\right.$ MBB: $\left.10^{\circ}\right)$ |
| PT 2 (NO) | $\left(19^{\circ}\right)\left(\right.$ MBB: $\left.5^{\circ}\right)$ |
| DOT min. | $18^{\circ}$ |
| DOF min. | $1 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |

Note: 1. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.
2. Variation occurs in the simultaneity of contact opening/closing operations of $2 \mathrm{NC}, 2 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$, and 3 NC contacts. Check contact operation.
3. Refer to the following diagram for details on M12 connectors.

## 1-conduit M12 Connector

D4NH-9■ロロ


## Arm Lever Type with 1 Conduit

D4NH-1 $\square$ BC D4NH-2 $\square$ BC
D4NH-3 $\square$ BC D4NH-4 $\square$ BC
D4NH-9 $\square$ BC (See note 3.)


| OF max. | $0.15 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| PT 1 (NC) | $\left(7^{\circ}\right)\left(\mathrm{MBB}: 10^{\circ}\right)$ |
| PT 2 (NO) | $\left(19^{\circ}\right)\left(\mathrm{MBB}: 5^{\circ}\right)$ |
| DOT min. | $18^{\circ}$ |
| DOF min. | $1 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |

## Arm Lever Type with 2 Conduits

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { D4NH-5 } \square \text { BC } & \text { D4NH-6 } \square \text { BC } \\ \text { D4NH-7 } \square \text { BC } & \text { D4NH-8 } \square \text { BC }\end{array}$


Note: 1. Unless otherwise specified, a tolerance of $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ applies to all dimensions.
2. Variation occurs in the simultaneity of contact opening/closing operations of $2 \mathrm{NC}, 2 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$, and 3NC contacts. Check contact operation.
3. Refer to the following diagram for details on M12 connectors.

## 1-conduit M12 Connector

D4NH-9 $\square \square \square$


## Application Examples (Protective Door Safety Measures)

## Shaft Actuator



Arm Lever Actuator


## Application Examples of Arm Lever Use

Note: Be sure to evaluate the Switch under actual working conditions after installation.

## When Installing at the Center

The arm lever is set for center installation at the time of shipment.


Note: Install the arm lever so that it will not rotate more than $90^{\circ}$.

## When Installing to the Left

Remove the screw and arm lever, position the arm lever to the left, and then secure it with the screw.


Note: Install the arm lever so that it will not rotate more than $180^{\circ}$.

When Installing to the Right
Remove the screw and arm lever, position the arm lever to the right, and then secure it with the screw.


Note: Install the arm lever so that it will not rotate more than $180^{\circ}$.

## Safety Precautions

Refer to the "Precautions for All Safety Switches" on page 240 and "Precautions for All Safety Door Switches" on page 317.

## $\triangle$ CAUTION

Do not use metal connectors or conduits. If the Switch is made of resin, damage at the conduit section may cause electric shock


## Precautions for Safe Use

- Do not drop the Switch. Doing so may result in the Switch not performing to its full capability.
- Do not attempt to disassemble or modify the Switch. Doing so may cause the Switch to malfunction.
- Do not use the Switch where explosive gas or flammable gas may be present.
- Install the Switch in a location away from close body contact. Not doing so may result in malfunction.
- Do not use the Switch submerged in oil or water, or in locations continuously subject to splashes of oil or water. Doing so may result in oil or water entering the Switch interior. (The IP67 degree of protection specification for the Switch refers to water penetration while the Switch is submersed in water for a specified period of time.)
- Protect the head from foreign material. Subjecting the head to foreign material may result in premature wear or damage to the Switch. Although the Switch body is protected from penetration by dust or water, the head is not protected from penetration by minute particles or water.
- Turn the power OFF before wiring. Doing so may result in electric shock.
- Install a cover after wiring. Not doing so may result in electric shock.
- Connect a fuse to the Switch in series to protect the Switch from short-circuit damage. Use a fuse with a breaking current 1.5 to 2 times larger than the rated current. To conform to EN ratings, use an IEC60269-compliant 10-A fuse type gI or gG.
- Do not switch circuits for two or more standard loads (250 VAC, 3 A) at the same time. Doing so may adversely affect insulation performance.
- The durability of the Switch is greatly affected by operating conditions. Evaluate the Switch under actual working conditions before permanent installation and use within a number of switching operations that will not adversely affect the Switch's performance.
- Be sure to indicate in the machine manufacturer's instruction manual that the user must not attempt to repair or maintain the Switch and must contact the machine manufacturer for any repairs or maintenance.
- If the Switch is to be used in an emergency stop circuit or in a safety circuit for preventing accidents resulting in injuries or deaths, use a model that has an NC contact equipped with a direct opening mechanism and make sure that the Switch operates in the direct opening mode.


## ■ Precautions for Correct Use

## Environment

- The Switch is intended for indoor use only.
- Do not use the Switch outdoors. Doing so may cause the Switch to malfunction.
- Do not use the Switch where corrosive gases (e.g., $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{SO}_{2}, \mathrm{NH}_{3}$, $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}, \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ ) are present or in locations subject to high temperature and humidity. Doing so may result in damage to the Switch caused by contact failure or corrosion.
- Do not use the Switch under any of the following conditions.
- Locations subject to extreme temperature changes.
- Locations where high humidity or condensation may occur.
- Locations subject to excessive vibration.
- Locations where metal dust, processing waste, oil, or chemicals may enter through the protective door.
- Locations subject to detergents, thinner, or other solvents.


## Mounting Method

## Mounting Screw Tightening Torque

Loose screws may result in malfunction. Tighten the screws to the specified torques.

| Terminal screw | 0.6 to $0.8 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Cover clamping screw | 0.5 to $0.7 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Head clamping screw | 0.5 to $0.6 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Arm lever clamping screw | 1.6 to $1.8 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Body clamping screw | 0.5 to $0.7 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Conduit mounting connection, M12 adaptor | 1.8 to $2.2 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
|  | 1.4 to $1.8 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}(1 / 2-14 \mathrm{NPT})$ |
| Cap screw | 1.3 to $1.7 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |

## Switch Mounting

- Mount the Switch using M4 screws and washers and tighten the screws to the specified torque.
- For safety, use screws that cannot be easily removed, or use an equivalent measure to ensure that the Switch is secure.
- Secure the Switch with two M4 bolts and washers. Provide studs with a diameter of $4_{-0.15}^{-0.05}$ and a height of 4.8 mm max. at two places, inserting into the holes at the bottom of the Switch as shown below so that the Switch is firmly fixed at four points.


## Switch Mounting Holes



Two-conduit Type


Height: 4.8 max.

- Mount the shaft or arm lever securely with a one-way screw, or an equivalent so that the shaft or arm lever cannot be easily removed.
- Align the rotational center of the shaft with the door, so that the Switch shaft and head will not be subjected to mechanical stress when the door opens or closes.
Do not impose a force of 50 N or more on the shaft.


Be sure that the arm lever and door are mounted as shown in the following diagram so that the arm lever and head are not subjected to mechanical stress when the door opens or closes.


## Changing the Head Direction

By removing the four screws of the head, the mounting direction of the head can be changed. The head can be mounted in four directions. Be sure that no foreign material will enter the head during a change in direction.

## Arm Lever Mounting Position

The arm lever is mounted upwards in the center position before shipping. To change the position, loosen the arm lever mounting screw, dismount the arm lever, and mount the arm lever in the left or right position.

## Wiring

- When connecting to the terminals via insulating tube and M3.5 crimp terminals, arrange the crimp terminals as shown below so that they do not rise up onto the case or the cover. Applicable lead wire size: AWG20 to AWG18 ( 0.5 to $0.75 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ).
Use lead wires of an appropriate length, as shown below. Not doing so may result in excess length causing the cover to rise and not fit properly.


## One-conduit Type (3 Poles)



Two-conduit Type (3 Poles)


- Do not push crimp terminals into gaps in the case interior. Doing so may cause damage or deformation of the case.
- Use crimp terminals not more than 0.5 mm in thickness. Otherwise, they will interfere with other components inside the case. The crimp terminals shown below are not more than 0.5 mm thick.

| Manufacture | Type |
| :--- | :--- |
| J.S.T. Mfg Co. | FV0.5-3.7 (F type) |
|  | V0.5-3.7 (straight type) |

J.S.T is a Japanese manufacturer.


## Contact Arrangement

- The following diagrams show the contact arrangements used for screw terminal types and connector types.


## Screw Terminal Type



## Connector Type



Pin No. (Terminal No.)
D4NH-9B $\square \square$ (2NC)

(3) $31 \xrightarrow{+}$ (4) $\odot$

D4NH-9AD (1NC/1NO)
D4NH-9E $\square \square$ (1NC/1NO (MBB))


- Applicable socket: XS2F (OMRON).
- Refer to the Connector Catalog for details on socket pin numbers and lead wire colors.


## Socket Tightening (Connector Type)

- Turn the socket connector screws by hand and tighten until no space remains between the socket and the plug.
- Make sure that the socket connector is tightened securely. Otherwise, the rated degree of protection (IP67) may not be maintained and vibration may loosen the socket connector.


## Conduit Opening

- Connect a recommended connector to the opening of the conduit and tighten the connector to the specified torque. The case may be damaged if an excessive tightening torque is applied.
- When using 1/2-14NPT conduits, apply sealing tape between the connector and conduit opening to maintain the degree of protection (IP67) of the Switch.
- Use a cable with a suitable diameter for the connector.
- Attach and tighten a conduit cap to the unused conduit opening when wiring. Tighten the conduit cap to the specified torque. The conduit cap is provided with the Switch (2-conduit types).


## Recommended Connectors

Use connectors with screws not exceeding 9 mm , otherwise the screws will protrude into the case interior, interfering with other components in the case. The connectors listed in the following table have connectors with thread sections not exceeding 9 mm . Use the recommended connectors to ensure conformance to IP67.

| Size | Manufacturer | Model | Applicable cable <br> diameter |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| G1/2 | LAPP | ST-PF1/2 <br> $5380-1002$ | 6.0 to 12.0 mm |
| Pg13.5 | LAPP | ST-13.5 <br> $5301-5030$ | 6.0 to 12.0 mm |
| M20 | LAPP | ST-M20 $\times 1.5$ <br> $5311-1020$ | 7.0 to 13.0 mm |
| 1/2-14NPT | LAPP | ST-NPT1/2 <br> $5301-6030$ | 6.0 to 12.0 mm |

Use LAPP connectors together with Seal Packing (JPK-16, GP-13.5, GPM20, or GPM12), and tighten to the specified tightening torque. Seal Packing is sold separately.

LAPP is a German manufacturer.
Before using a 2 -conduit 1/2-14NPT type, attach the provided changing adaptor to the Switch and then connect the recommended connector.

## Storage

Do not store the Switch in locations where corrosive gases (e.g., $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{SO}_{2}, \mathrm{NH}_{3}, \mathrm{HNO}_{3}, \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ ) or dust is present, or in locations subject to high temperatures and humidity.

## Others

- Do not allow the load current to exceed the rated value.
- Confirm that the seal rubber has no defects before use. If the seal rubber is displaced or raised, or has foreign particles adhered to it, the sealing capability of the seal rubber will be adversely affected.
- Use the correct cover mounting screws only, or the sealing capability of the seal rubber will deteriorate.
- Inspect the Switch regularly.
- Use the following recommended countermeasures to prevent telegraphing when using adjustable or long levers.

1. Make the rear edge of the dog smooth with an angle of $15^{\circ}$ to $30^{\circ}$ or make it in the shape of a quadratic curve.
2. Design the circuit so that no error signal will be generated.
3. Use or set a Switch that is operated in one direction only.

## Production Discontinuation

Following the release of the D4NH, production of the D4DH will be discontinued.

## Date of Production Discontinuation

Production of the D4DH Series will be discontinued as of the end of March 2006.

## Recommended Substitute Products

Use the D4NH-series Switches, which have been available since January 2004.

## Product Substitution

1. Dimensions

The D4DH and D4NH use the same mounting method, and mounting hole. The multi-contact structure and the extra 4 mm in length, however, are different.
2. Terminal Numbers

For the 2-contact model, the terminals 21, 22, 23, and 24 on the D4DH are 31, 32, 33, and 34 on the D4NH
3. Recommended Terminals

If the recommended terminals are not used, the Switch may not be compatible. Make sure that the Switch is compatible with the terminals.

## Comparison of the D4DH and

## Substitute Products

| Model | D4NH |
| :--- | :--- |
| Switch color | Very similar |
| Dimensions | Very similar |
| Wiring/connection | Significantly different |
| Mounting method | Completely compatible |
| Ratings/performance | Very similar |
| Operating characteristics | Very similar |
| Operating method | Completely compatible |

## List of Recommended Substitute Products

Using M screws is recommended to comply with European standards. Therefore, the M20 conduit model is recommended for use in new designs.

| D4DH product <br> to be <br> discontinued | Recommended <br> substitute <br> product | D4DH product <br> to be <br> discontinued | Recommended <br> substitute <br> product |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| D4DH-15AS | D4NH-1AAS | D4DH-1AAS | D4NH-1BAS |
| D4DH-25AS | D4NH-2AAS | D4DH-2AAS | D4NH-2BAS |
| D4DH-35AS | D4NH-3AAS | D4DH-3AAS | D4NH-3BAS |
| D4DH-55AS | D4NH-5AAS | D4DH-5AAS | D4NH-5BAS |
| D4DH-65AS | D4NH-6AAS | D4DH-6AAS | D4NH-6BAS |
| D4DH-15BC | D4NH-1ABC | D4DH-1ABC | D4NH-1BBC |
| D4DH-25BC | D4NH-2ABC | D4DH-2ABC | D4NH-2BBC |
| D4DH-35BC | D4NH-3ABC | D4DH-3ABC | D4NH-3BBC |
| D4DH-55BC | D4NH-5ABC | D4DH-5ABC | D4NH-5BBC |
| D4DH-65BC | D4NH-6ABC | D4DH-6ABC | D4NH-6BBC |

## Dimensions (Unit: mm)

Discontinued Models (1-conduit D4DH)
Discontinued Models (2-conduit D4DH)

## ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.

To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937 . To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527 .

## D4NS/D4JL-mounting Slide Keys <br> D4NS-SK/D4JL-SK

- Safety-door Switch attachments fit doors on aluminum frames as small as $20-\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ and frames that are large enough to enclose robotics.
- Shortens the lead time for Safety-door Switch mounting design.
- Enables applications in compliance with ANSI/RIA U.S. robot standards. (Excluding the D4NS-SK01.)
Note: Be sure to read the "Safety Precautions" on page 440 and the "Precautions for All Safety Door Switches" on page 317.



## D4NS-SK01

## Configuration



## Features

Mounts directly to $20 \times 20-\mathrm{mm}$ aluminum frames.


## D4NS-SK30

## Configuration



## Features

- The L-shaped key guard prevents the Key from being damaged, and helps to guide the Key in smoothly.
- When the door is opened, the key hole can be covered by the disable-prevention cover, and a padlock can be attached.
- The operator's safety is then assured because the door cannot be closed until the padlock is removed.

ANSI/RIA R15.06-1999 8.4 Protection of personnel within the safeguarded space
Personnel required to perform tasks within the safeguarded space shall be protected by: a) Preventing the re-initiation of any motion or hazardous process while personnel are within the safeguarded space, for example locking a gate open;

- The operation display window lets you visually confirm that the Key has been inserted.
- Magnetic catches prevent the door from opening if the operator accidentally bumps into it.



## D4JL-SK30

## Configuration



## Features

- Can be combined with the D4JL Guard Lock Safety-door Switch to prevent locked doors from being too easily opened.
- Even if an operator were to be trapped inside a hazardous area, the D4JL model with rear release button would allow the operator to unlock the door from the inside with the lever.

[^6]

## Ordering Information

| Appearance | Specifications | Contents | Model | Applicable Door Switch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weight: 422 g <br> Mechanical durability: <br> 20,000 operations min. | Slide Key: 1 <br> Auxiliary mounting bracket: 1 Receptacle bracket: 1 | D4NS-SK01 | D4NS <br> 1 -conduit type |
|  | Weight: 2,800 g Mechanical durability: 20,000 operations min. | Slide Key: 1 <br> D4NS mounting tool: 1 <br> Inner lever: 1 <br> Inner lever mounting screws: 2 <br> Door Switch mounting one-way screws: 2 <br> Switch protective cover: 1 <br> Switch protective cover screws: 4 <br> Disable-prevention cover <br> (already mounted on Slide Key): 1 | D4NS-SK30 | D4NS <br> 1-conduit type |
|  | Weight: $3,400 \mathrm{~g}$ Mechanical durability: 20,000 operations min. | Slide Key: 1 <br> D4JL mounting tool: 1 <br> Inner lever: 1 <br> Inner lever mounting screws: 2 <br> Door Switch mounting one-way screws: 3 <br> Switch protective cover: 1 <br> Switch protective cover screws: 4 <br> Disable-prevention cover <br> (already mounted on Slide Key): 1 | D4JL-SK30 | D4JL-पपF口-प6 rear release button type |

Note: 1. The Door Switch is not included. Select the Door Switch depending on the necessary number of contacts and the conduit size.
2. Perform risk assessment for the equipment in question, configure relay units and other safety circuits, and use properly.

## Applicable Door Switches

Guard Lock Safety-door Switch D4JL


- Two safety circuits and two monitor contacts provide an array of monitoring patterns.
- Standard gold-clad contacts enable use with ordinary loads and microloads.
- Models with rear release buttons allow people to unlock the Switch and escape if they are locked into hazardous areas.
- IP67 degree of protection


## Safety-door Switch D4NS



- Lineup includes MBB models and three contact models with 2NC/1NO and 3NC contact forms in addition to the previous contact forms $1 \mathrm{NC} / 1 \mathrm{NO}$, and 2NC.
- M12-connector models are available, saving on labor and simplifying replacement.
- Standard gold-clad contacts provide high contact reliability.
- Applicable to both standard loads and microloads.
- Free of lead, cadmium, and hexavalent chrome, reducing the burden on the environment.

■ List of Models
Models with Rear Release Buttons

| Release key type | Indicator | Lock and release types | Contact configuration (door open/closed detection switch and lock monitor switch contacts) | Conduit opening | Model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Special release key | Green | Mechanical lock Solenoid release | 2NC/1NO+2NC/1NO | PG13.5 | D4JL-1NFA-C6 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2NFA-C6 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3NFA-C6 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4NFA-C6 |
|  |  |  | 2NC/1NO+3NC | PG13.5 | D4JL-1PFA-C6 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2PFA-C6 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3PFA-C6 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4PFA-C6 |
|  |  |  | 3NC+2NC/1NO | PG13.5 | D4JL-1QFA-C6 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2QFA-C6 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3QFA-C6 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4QFA-C6 |
|  |  |  | 3NC+3NC | PG13.5 | D4JL-1RFA-C6 |
|  |  |  |  | G1/2 | D4JL-2RFA-C6 |
|  |  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4JL-3RFA-C6 |
|  |  |  |  | M20 | D4JL-4RFA-C6 |

Note: 1. To order models with an orange indicator, replace the " $C 6$ " at the end of the model number D4JL- $\square$ FA-C6 with "D6".
2. For details on the D4JL, refer to the D4JL Datasheet (Cat. No. C135).
3. Ordinary D4JL types can also be mounted. However, because persons trapped inside the hazardous area cannot unlock the Switch from the inside, ordinary D4JL types do not satisfy ANSI requirements.

## List of Models

| Type | Contact configuration |  | Conduit opening/Connector | Model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-conduit | Slow-action | 1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4NS-1AF |
|  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NS-2AF |
|  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4NS-3AF |
|  |  |  | M20 | D4NS-4AF |
|  |  | 2NC | Pg13.5 | D4NS-1BF |
|  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NS-2BF |
|  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4NS-3BF |
|  |  |  | M20 | D4NS-4BF |
|  |  | 2NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4NS-1CF |
|  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NS-2CF |
|  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4NS-3CF |
|  |  |  | M20 | D4NS-4CF |
|  |  | 3NC | Pg13.5 | D4NS-1DF |
|  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NS-2DF |
|  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4NS-3DF |
|  |  |  | M20 | D4NS-4DF |
|  | Slow-action MBB contact | 1NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4NS-1EF |
|  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NS-2EF |
|  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4NS-3EF |
|  |  |  | M20 | D4NS-4EF |
|  |  | 2NC/1NO | Pg13.5 | D4NS-1FF |
|  |  |  | G1/2 | D4NS-2FF |
|  |  |  | 1/2-14NPT | D4NS-3FF |
|  |  |  | M20 | D4NS-4FF |
| 1-conduit connector | Slow-action | 1NC/1NO | M12 connector | D4NS-9AF |
|  |  | 2NC |  | D4NS-9BF |
|  | Slow-action MBB contact | 1NC/1NO |  | D4NS-9EF |

## Dimensions

Note: All units are in millimeters unless otherwise indicated.

## D4NS-SK01



## Switch Mounting Pattern 1



Switch Mounting Pattern 2


## D4NS-SK30

## Open Door



Lever unit


## Closed Door



## D4JL-SK30

## Open Door



## Safety Precautions

Refer to the "Precautions for All Safety Switches" on page 240 and "Precautions for All Safety Door Switches" on page 317.

## $\triangle$ CAUTION

Incorrect operation may cause injury. Also, the product is designed to be mounted so that it slides horizontally. Do not mount the product in a vertically sliding configuration.

## - Precautions for Safe Use

- Do not drop the Switch. Doing so may prevent the Switch from functioning to full capacity.
- Mount the Switch securely to prevent it from falling. Otherwise, injuries may occur.
- Do not attempt to disassemble or modify the Switch. Doing so may cause the Switch to malfunction.
- Make sure that the gap between the short bolt and guide is $( \pm 3$ mm . Otherwise, excessive wear or damage may cause malfunction.
- To ensure safety, do not operate the Switch with anything other than a Slide Key.
- Be careful to avoid pinching your hand when operating the Switch.
- Be sure to mount the Switch protective cover. Otherwise, your hand may be injured by being pinched between the short bolt and Switch when closing the door with your hand on the Switch.
- When opening the door, be sure to lower the disable-prevention cover into position, attach a padlock, or take other steps to prevent other people from operating the Switch.
- The durability of the Switch is greatly influenced by the switching conditions. Always test the Switch under actual working conditions before application and use it in a switching circuit for which there are no problems with performance.
- The user must not maintain or repair equipment incorporating the Switch. Contact the manufacturer of the equipment for any maintenance or repairs required.
- Refer to the D4JL Guard Lock Safety-door Switch, D4NS Safetydoor Switch Datasheet, Instruction Sheet for details and handling information on the Switch.


## Precautions for Correct Use

- Insert the slide handle until the red operation indicator is completely displayed in the operation display window.


Normal


Insufficient insertion
Operation display window

- Loose screws may result in malfunction. Use washers and tighten the screws to the specified torques. Also, when mounting the Switch to a door for disable-prevention purposes, purchase and use tamper-resistant screws.


## Tightening Torque

| Slide Key mounting screw (M6) |  | 6.0 to $7.0 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Switch mounting screw <br> (included with product) | For D4JL | 3.2 to $3.8 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
|  | For D4NS | 0.5 to $0.7 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Switch protective cover mounting screw <br> (included with product) | 1.2 to $1.4 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |  |
| Lever mounting screw <br> (included with product) | 1.2 to $1.4 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |  |

- Use the D4NS-SK30 only with the D4NS Safety-door Switch head in the direction shown below.


Technical Specifications

|  | D4JL-SK30 | D4NS-SK30 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ambient operating <br> temperature | -10 to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no icing) |  |
| Ambient operating <br> humidity | $95 \%$ max. |  |
| Mechanical <br> durability | 20,000 operations min. |  |
| Weight | Approx. 3.4 kg <br> (not including D4JL <br> Guard Lock Safety- <br> door Switch) | Approx. 2.8 kg <br> (not including D4NS <br> Safety-door Switch) |

- Do not store the Switch where corrosive gases (e.g., $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{SO}_{2}$, $\mathrm{NH}_{3}, \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$, or $\mathrm{CL}_{2}$ ) or dust are present, or in locations subject to high temperature or humidity.
- Perform maintenance inspections periodically.
- This product is for use only with OMRON Safety-door Switches. Do not use it with door switches made by other manufacturers.


## Mounting Holes <br> (Unit: mm)

## D4JL-SK30



## D4NS-SK30



Assembly
Switch part
D4JL-SK30


## Switch part

D4NS-SK30


## Handle part

D4JL-SK30/D4NS-SK30


ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
To convert millimeters into inches, multiply by 0.03937 . To convert grams into ounces, multiply by 0.03527 .


[^0]:    Degree of Protection Low

[^1]:    - ZC Terminal Cover
    (Product code: ZC55-0002H)
    - ZC Seal Rubber
    (Product code: SC-1404C)
    - ZC Rubber Packing
    (Product code: ZC55-0003F)

[^2]:    Note: Other types of lever are also available.

[^3]:    Door open/closed detection and lock monitor contacts: Can be used in safety circuits because of the direct opening mechanisms.
    Door open/closed detection contact:
    Can be used to confirm whether the key is inserted and to monitor the open/closed status of a door.
    Lock monitor contact:
    Can be used to confirm whether power is supplied to the solenoid and to monitor whether or not a door can be opened or closed.

[^4]:    Door open/closed detection and lock monitor contacts: Can be used in safety circuits because of the direct opening mechanisms.

    Door open/closed detection contact:
    Lock monitor contact:

    Can be used to confirm whether the key is inserted and to monitor the open/closed status of a door.
    Can be used to confirm whether power is supplied to the solenoid and to monitor whether or not a door can be opened or closed.
    Note: The door open/closed detection and lock monitor contact configuration depends on the model.

[^5]:    Door open/closed detection and lock monitor contacts: Can be used in safety circuits because of the direct opening mechanisms.
    Door open/closed detection contact:
    Can be used to confirm whether the key is inserted and to monitor the open/closed status of a door.
    Lock monitor contact:
    Can be used to confirm whether power is supplied to the solenoid and to monitor whether or not a key can be removed.

[^6]:    ANSI/RIA R15.06-1999 11.2.2 Interlocking portion
    b) The interlocking portion of the interlocked barrier shall be installed, applied, and maintained so that:
    8) be capable of being easily unlocked from the inside of the safeguarded space with or without power available, when the possibility of full body access exists;

