

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

TIGHT CYLINDER

CMK2

- Please read this instruction manual carefully before using this product, particularly the section describing safety.
- Retain this instruction manual with the product for further consultation whenever necessary.

For Safety Use

To use this product safely, basic knowledge of pneumatic equipment, including materials, piping, electrical system and mechanism, is required (to the level pursuant to JIS B 8370 Pneumatic System Rules).

We do not bear any responsibility for accidents caused by any person without such knowledge or arising from improper operation.

Our customers use this product for a very wide range of applications, and we cannot keep track of all of them. Depending on operating conditions, the product may fail to operate to maximum performance, or cause an accident. Thus, before placing an order, examine whether the product meets your applications, requirements, and how to use it.

This product incorporates many functions and mechanisms to ensure safety. However, improper operation could result in an accident. To prevent such accidents, **read this operation manual carefully for proper operation.**

Observe the cautions on handling described in this manual, as well as the following instructions:

CAUTION :

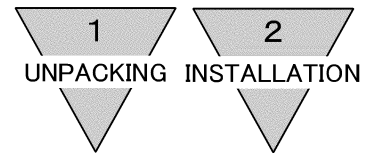
- Before performing an overhaul inspection on the actuator, deactivate residual pressure completely.
- While the actuator is operating, do not step into or place hands in the driving mechanism.
- To prevent an electric shock, do not touch the electric wiring connections (exposed live parts) of the actuator equipped with a solenoid valve or switch.

Perform an overhaul inspection with the power off. Also, do not touch these live parts with wet hands.

INDEX

CMK2
TIGHT CYLINDER
Manual No. SM-3271-A

1. UNPACKING	3
2. INSTALLATION	
2.1 Installation	3
2.2 Piping	5
2.3 Fluid	6
2.4 Location of mounting Switches on a Cylinder	7
3. OPERATION	
3.1 Operating the Cylinder	10
3.2 How to use the Switches	11
4. MAINTENANCE	
4.1 Periodical Inspection	17
5. TROUBLE SHOOTING	17
6. HOW TO ORDER	
6.1 Product Number Coding	19
6.2 Component parts Model coding	20
7. SPECIFICATION	
7.1 Cylinder Specifications	21
7.2 Switch Specifications	22



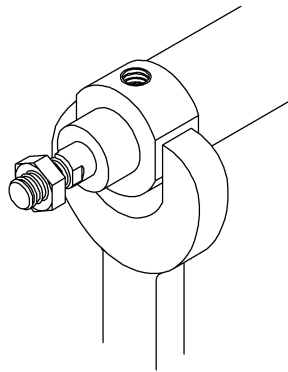
1. UNPACKING

- 1) Make sure that the type No. on the nameplate of the delivered Selex Cylinder matches the type No. you ordered.
- 2) Check the appearance for any damage.
- 3) Stop up the piping port with a sealing plug to prevent the entry of foreign substances into the cylinder. Remove the sealing plug before piping.

2. INSTALLATION

2.1 Installation

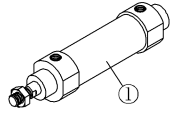
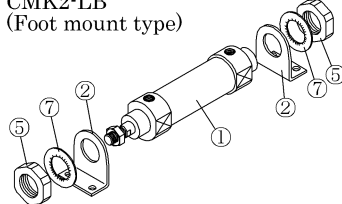
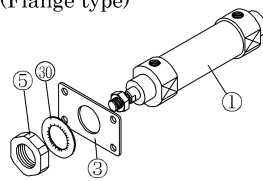
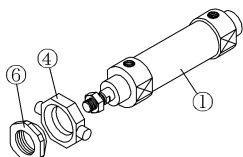
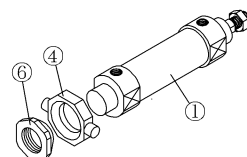
- 1) The ambient temperature for this cylinder is -10 to 60°C (No freezing).
- 2) Use cylinder with bellows over its rod within the area with much dust.
- 3) Carefully avoid other object from hitting the tube. Otherwise, it may get the tube distorted and cause malfunction of the cylinder.
- 4) Assembly of mounting brackets:
Apply an open ended spanner onto double sided machined surface of mounting end cover as shown below when to hold the tube while attaching the mounting bracket.



Apply an open ended spanner onto the double sided machined surface.

The mounting brackets are supplied with the cylinder at the time of delivery. Install them as shown in the upper figures on next page. Tightening torque is $23\text{N} \cdot \text{m}$.

Assembly of mounting bracket (Same as disassembling)

<p>CMK2-00 (Basic type)</p> 	<p>CMK2-LB (Foot mount type)</p> 	<p>CMK2-FA (Flange type)</p> 																										
<p>CMK2-TA (Rod side trunnion type)</p> 	<p>CMA2-TB (Head side trunnion type)</p> 	<table><tr><th>No.</th><th>Parts name</th><th>No.</th><th>Parts name</th></tr><tr><td>①</td><td>Cylinder body</td><td>⑥</td><td>Nut (for both TA type and TB type)</td></tr><tr><td>②</td><td>Foot bracket</td><td rowspan="2">⑦</td><td rowspan="2">Mounting Washer (for LB type and FA type)</td></tr><tr><td>③</td><td>Flange</td></tr><tr><td>④</td><td>Trunnion (Axis type)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>⑤</td><td>Nut (for both LB type and FA type)</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	No.	Parts name	No.	Parts name	①	Cylinder body	⑥	Nut (for both TA type and TB type)	②	Foot bracket	⑦	Mounting Washer (for LB type and FA type)	③	Flange	④	Trunnion (Axis type)			⑤	Nut (for both LB type and FA type)						
No.	Parts name	No.	Parts name																									
①	Cylinder body	⑥	Nut (for both TA type and TB type)																									
②	Foot bracket	⑦	Mounting Washer (for LB type and FA type)																									
③	Flange																											
④	Trunnion (Axis type)																											
⑤	Nut (for both LB type and FA type)																											

- 5)

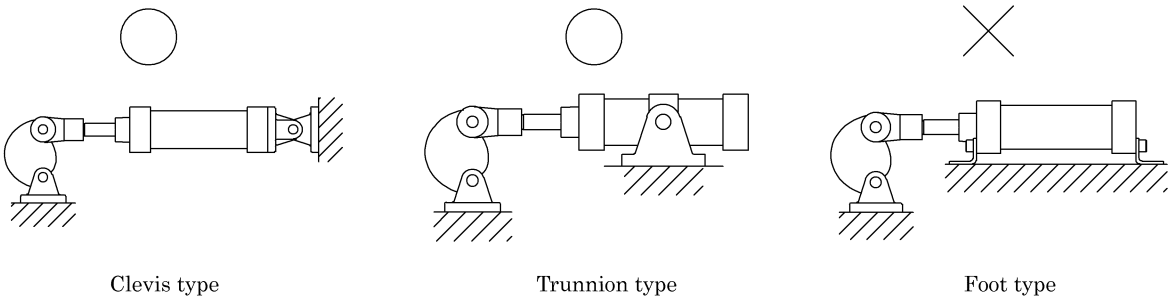
When cylinder is fixed and rod end is guided:
 In case the piston rod of cylinder and the load are misaligned, the bushes and packings of the cylinder are extremely worn out.
- 6)

When cylinder is fixed and rod end is connected with pin joint:
 In case the load acting direction is not parallel with the rod axial center, the rod and tube may get entangled causing seizure, etc. Hence, make sure that the rod axial center and the load transfer direction are aligned to each other.6)



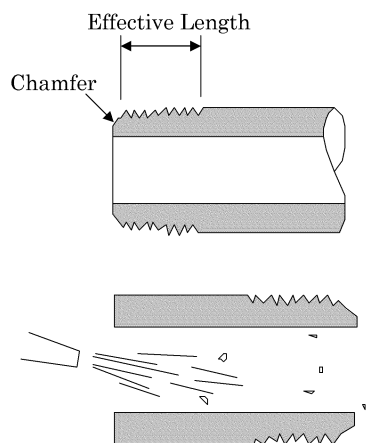
- 7)

When the load acting direction changes with the cylinder operation:
 Use an oscillating cylinder (clevis type or trunnion type) capable of making revolution to a certain angle.



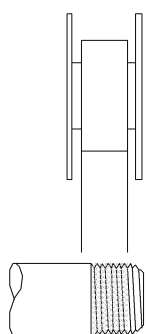
2.2 Piping

- 1) For piping beyond the filter, use pipes that are tough against corrosion such as galvanized pipes, nylon tubes, rubber tubes, etc.
- 2) See to it that the pipe connecting cylinder and solenoid valve has effective cross-sectional area which is needed for the cylinder to drive at the specified speed.
- 3) Install filter preferably adjacent to the upper-stream to the solenoid valve for eliminating rust, foreign substance in the drain of the pipe.
- 4) Be sure observe the effective thread length of gas pipe and give a chamfer of approx. 1/2 pitch from the threaded end.
- 5) Flush air into the pipe to blow out foreign substances and chips before piping.

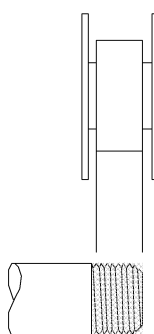


- 6) Refrain from applying sealant or sealing tape approx. two pitches of thread off the tip of pipe to avoid residual substances from falling into piping system.

● Seal Tape

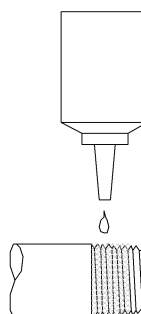


(Correct)

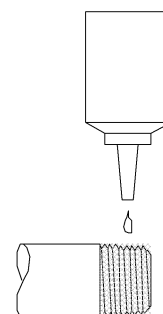


(Incorrect)

● Sealant (liquid)



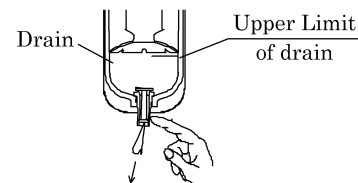
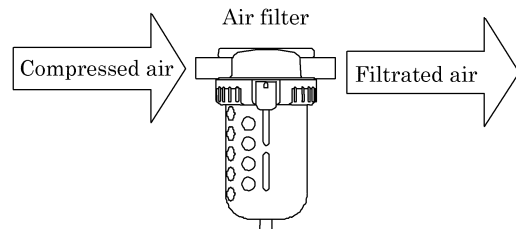
(Correct)



(Incorrect)

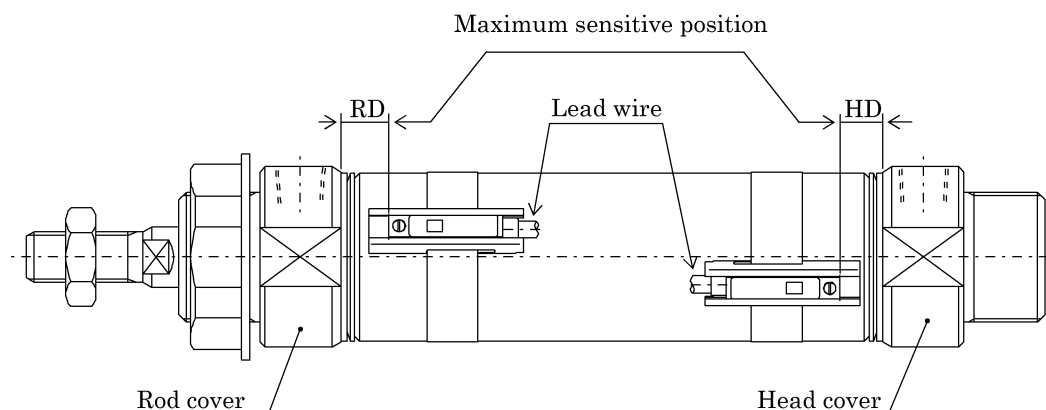
2.3 Fluid

- 1) It is necessary to use dehumidified air that has been filtered from compressed air. Carefully select an adequate filter that has an adequate filtration rate (preferably $5\ \mu\text{m}$ or less), flow rate and its mounting location (as nearest to the directional control valve as possible).
- 2) Be sure to drain out the accumulation in the filter periodically.
- 3) Note that the intrusion of carbide for the compressor oil (such as carbon or tarry substance) into the circuit causes malfunction of the solenoid valve and the cylinder. Be sure to carry out thorough inspection and maintenance of the compressor.
- 4) This cylinder does not require lubrication. It is recommended, however, to use Turbine oil Grade 1, ISO VG32 as a lubricant, if and when lubrication is needed.



2.4 Location of mounting Switches on a Cylinder

1) Location of mounting switches on a cylinder.



(1) At the stroke end

Refer the illustration above. Mount switches within the rod side dimension RD as well as the head side dimension HD for the purpose of having switches function at the points of the maximum sensitive position.

(2) Intermediate of stroke

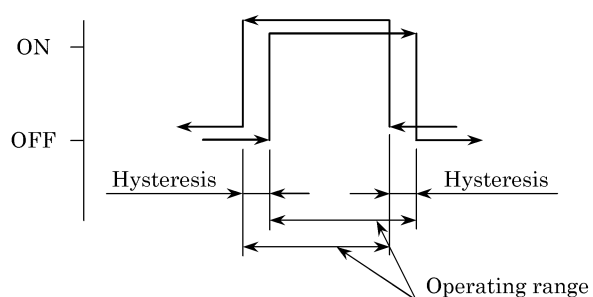
Move the piston where it is anticipated to stop and fix it tentatively. Slide a switch carefully along the side of cylinder over the piston to find out the spot where switch turns on. This type spot should be located on both side of piston. The intermediate spot between those points is of the maximum sensitive position and where the switch is supposed to be installed.

(3) Location around the circumference of cylinder

There is no restriction. Install switch(es) wherever easy to utilize it.

2) Operating range

The switch turns on first and turns off as the piston moves along its stroke. Precise operating range deviate slightly depending upon the direction of piston movement as shown right.



3) Hysteresis

Precise operating range deviate slightly depending upon the direction of piston movement as shown right.

4) Relocation of Switch and Replacement

(1) Moving the switch position in the stroke direction

The 1-color indicator switch is line-tuned by ± 3 mm from the default. If the adjustment range exceeds ± 3 mm, or when adjusting the 2-color indicator switch, move the band position.

The switch bracket rail has a mark 4 mm from the rail end. Use this as a guide to the mounting position when replacing the switch.

Switch rail markings are set to the default switch maximum sensitive position. The maximum sensitive position will change when the switch type is changed or when the band is moved. Adjust the position accordingly in this case.

(2) Shifting the switch position in the circumference direction

Loosen the band fixing screw, shift the switch rail in the circumference direction, then tighten at the specified position.

Tightening torque is 0.8 to 1.0N · m.

(3) Shifting the band position

Loosen the band fixing screw, shift the switch rail and band along the cylinder tube, and tighten at the specified position. Tightening torque is 0.8 to 1.0N · m.

5) Replacement of Switch

Take Switch body out of switch groove after loosening setscrew. Fix new switch to former switch groove and tighten set screw upon determination of required location. (Apply tightening torque of 0.1~0.2N · m to tighten the screw.)

Maximum sensitive position, operating range and hysteresis. (unit : mm)

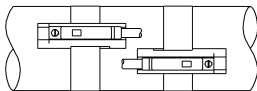
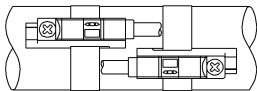
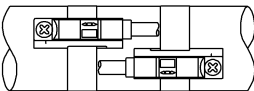
Solid state switch								
Bore size (mm)	T2H/V, T3H/V, T2JH/V, T2YH/V, T3YH/V							
	Maximum sensitive position				Operating range		hysteresis	
	Head side HD (mm)		Rod side RD (mm)					
	1 color	2 color	1 color	2 color	1 color	2 color	1 color	2 color
φ 20	7.0	6.0	8.0	7.0	2.5 to 5.5	3.5 to 7.5	1.5 or less	1.0 or less
φ 25	8.5	7.5	9.5	8.5	2.5 to 5.5	3.5 to 7.5		
φ 32	8.5	7.5	9.5	8.5	2.5 to 6.0	3.5 to 8.0		
φ 40	10.5	9.5	11.0	10.5	3.0 to 7.0	4.0 to 9.0		

Solid state switch				
Bore size (mm)	T1H/V			
	Maximum sensitive position		Operating range	hysteresis
	Head side HD(mm)	Rod side RD(mm)		
φ 20	6.0	7.0	2.5 to 5.5	1.5 or less
φ 25	7.5	8.5	2.5 to 5.5	
φ 32	7.5	8.5	2.5 to 6.0	
φ 40	9.5	10.0	3.0 to 7.0	

Reed switch								
Bore size (mm)	T0H/V, T5H/V				T8H/V			
	Maximum sensitive position		Operating range	hysteresis	Maximum sensitive position		Operating range	hysteresis
	Head side HD(mm)	Rod side RD(mm)			Head side HD(mm)	Rod side RD(mm)		
φ 20	7.0	8.0	6.5 to 11.0	3.0 or less	1.0	2.0	6.5 to 11.0	3.0 or less
φ 25	8.5	9.5	7.5 to 12.0		2.5	3.5	7.5 to 12.0	
φ 32	8.5	9.5	6.5 to 11.5		2.5	3.5	6.5 to 11.5	
φ 40	10.5	11.5	7.0 to 13.5		4.5	5.5	7.0 to 13.5	

- 6) Location of switches mounted at ex-factory
 Switches are mounted at the maximum sensitive position on cylinder.
 Minimum stroke length of types with switch refers the table below.

●Min. stroke length of type with switch

Switch			T0H/V※・T5H/V※ T2H/V※・T3H/V※	T2YH/V※・T3YH/V※	
Stroke	Switch quantity	1	10mm	10mm	
		2	25mm	25mm or more and 35mm or less	35mm
Figure					



3. OPERATION

3.1 Operating the Cylinder

- 1) The working pressure for this type of cylinder is 0.1 to 1.0 MPa. Operate the system within this range.
- 2) The cushion of the cylinder of this type is unadjustable its cushion effect because of being made of rubber. Intend using additional cushion in the event that the kinetic energy is estimated exceeding the value shown in the table 1. If kinetic energy such as load is heavy or speed is too fast, exceeding the values given in Table 1, consider of providing a shock absorber.

Table 1

Bore size (mm)	Allowable energy absorption (J)
ϕ 20	0.166
ϕ 25	0.308
ϕ 32	0.424
ϕ 40	0.639

- 3) Adjust the working piston speed with the speed controller mounted.

3.2.2 Solid state switch (T1, T2, T3)

1) Connection of lead cord

Comply with the color coding specified on the illustrations. Be sure to turn the power off before starting connecting work.

An erroneous wiring or short circuiting of load causes damage to not only switches, but also load side circuit. Wiring work without shutting electricity off may cause damage to the load side circuit.

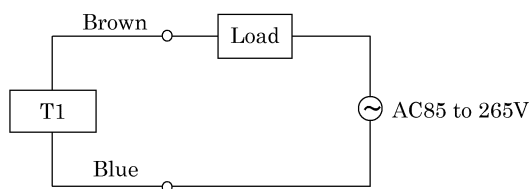


Fig. 1 Fundamental circuit Example of T1

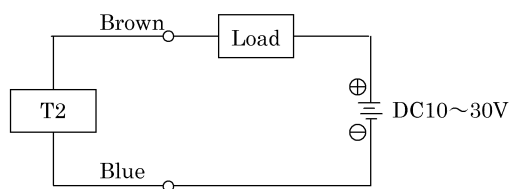


Fig. 2 Fundamental circuit Example of T2

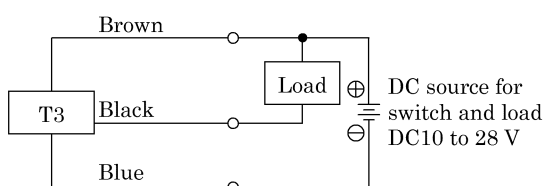


Fig. 3 Fundamental circuit Example of T3 (1)
(In case the same source of power is used.)

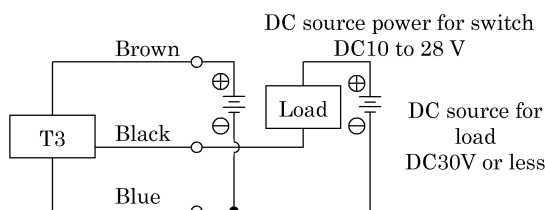


Fig. 4 Fundamental circuit Example of T3 (2)
(In case individual sources of power are used.)

2) Protection of output circuit

Install some protective circuit as illustrated in Fig. 5 when inducing type load (Relay or solenoid valve) are to be used because those types apt to generate surge current switch off.

Install some protective circuit as illustrated in Fig. 6 when capacitor type load (Capacitor type) are to be used, because these types apt to generate a dash current when turning the switch ON.

Install some protective circuit as illustrated in Fig. 7 or 8 (in case of model T2) and Fig 9 (in case of model T3).

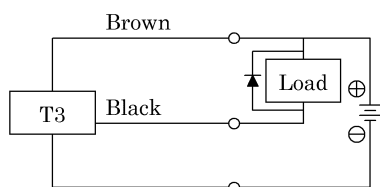


Fig. 5 An example of using inducing load together with surge absorptive element (diode). (Hitachi Mfg. made diode V06C or equivalent is recommended.)

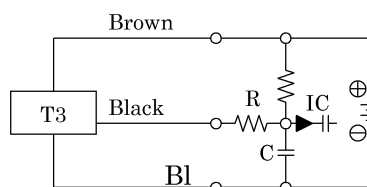


Fig. 6 An example of using capacitor type load together with current regulating resistor R. Comply with the following formula to figure out required R.

$$\frac{V}{0.05} = R(\Omega)$$

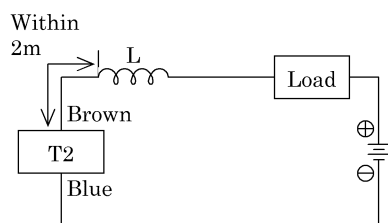


Fig. 7 · Choke coil
L= a couple hundred μ H to a couple mH surpassing high frequency characteristic
· Install it near by a switch (within 2m).

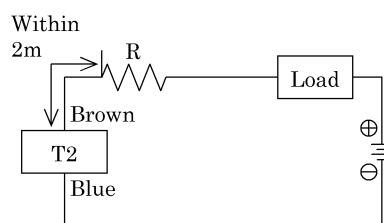


Fig. 8 · Dash current restriction resistor.
R= As much large resistor as the load circuit can afford.
· Install it near by a switch (within 2m).

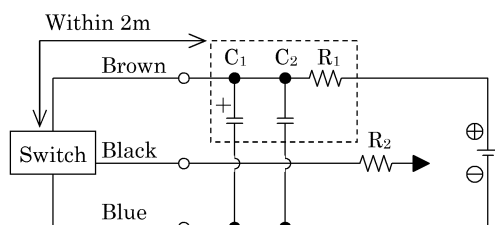


Fig. 9 · Electric power noise absorptive circuit.
 C_1 =20 to 50 μ F electrolytic capacitor (Withstand voltage 50V or more)
 C_2 =0.01 to 0.1 μ F ceramic capacitor
 R_1 =20 to 30 Ω
· Dash current restriction resistor.
 R_2 =As much large resistor as the load circuit can afford.
· Install it nearby the switch (Within 2m)

- 3) Connection to a programmable controller (Sequencer).
Type of connection varies depending upon the model of the programmable controller. Refer to the following Fig. 10 to 14 respectively.

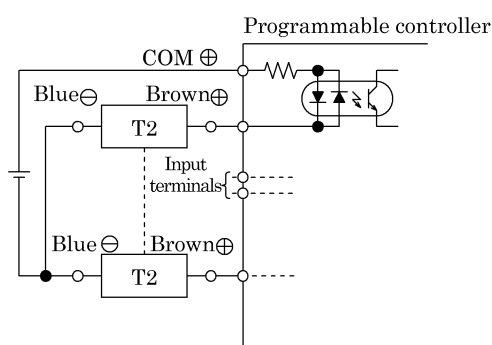


Fig.10 An example of T2 connection to source input type (an external power source)

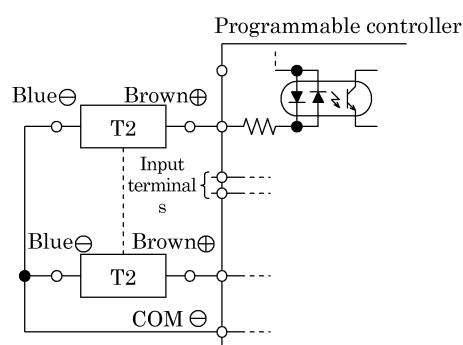


Fig.11 An example of T2 connection to source input type (an internal power source)

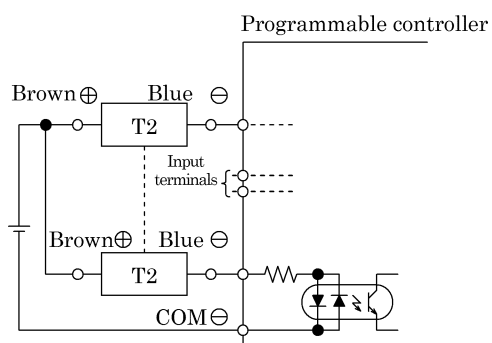


Fig.12 An example of T2 connection to source input type

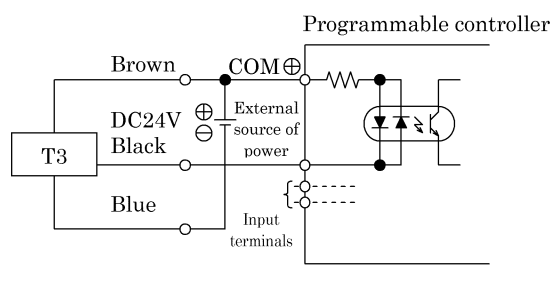


Fig.13 An example of T3 connection to source input type (an internal power source)

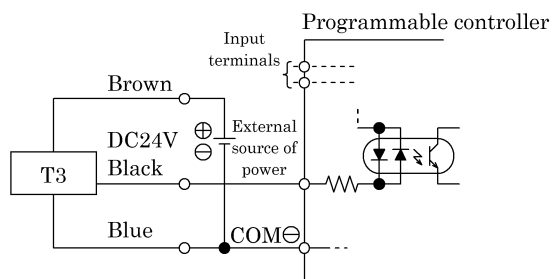


Fig.14 An example of T3 connection to source input type (an internal power source)

4) Series connection

The total voltage will decrease when the T2 switches connections have a leak. Therefore, confirm the input specifications for the programmable controllers, which are the connecting load. However, dimming or total failure of the indicator light may exist.

T3 switches hardly ever leak. When less than $10 \mu A$, then leakage may occur. Usually dimming and failure of the indicator light do not occur.

3.2.3 Reed type switch (T0, T5, T8)

1) Lead wire connections

Do not connect the lead wires of the switch to the power supply directly. Always connect the loads in series. For T0 switch, carefully check following items (1), (2).

- (1) When using the switch for DC power supply, connect the brown and blue lines to the positive and negative sides, respectively. If these lines are connected reversely, the switch is activated, but the indicator light is not lit.
- (2) When the switch is connected to an AC relay or a programmable controller input, the indicator light on the switch is not lit if the half-wave rectification is performed in the connected circuit. If this occurs, reverse the polarities of the switch lead wire connection. The indicator light may then be lit.

2) Contact protective measures

When an inductive load, such as relay is used or the wire length exceeds that stated in Table 1, always install a contact protective circuit.

Table1

Electric power	Length of wire
DC	50m
AC	10m

(1) Protective circuit when connecting an inductive type load.

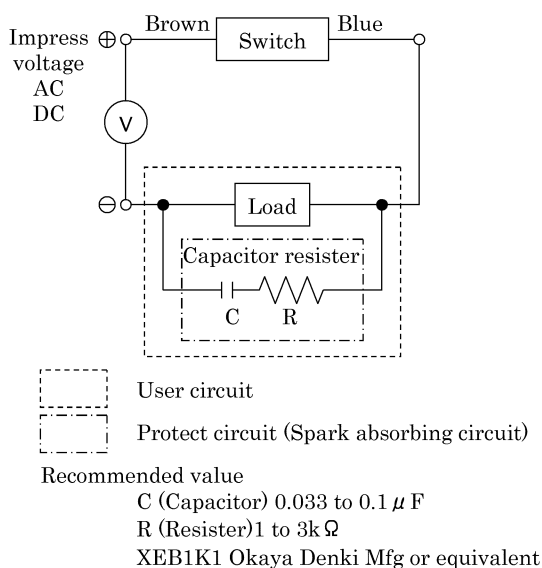


Fig.1 When capacitor resistor is used.

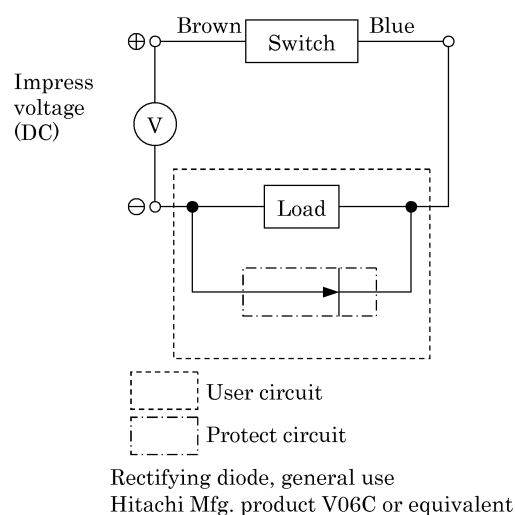
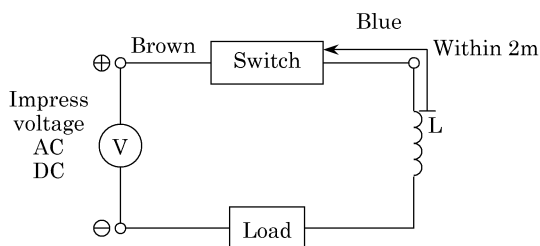


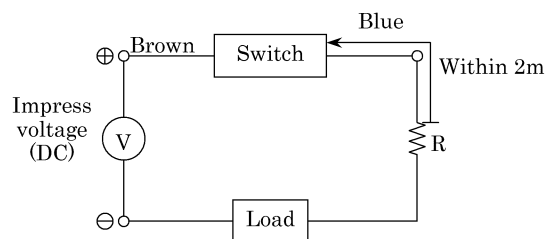
Fig.2 When diode is used.

(2) Protective circuit when the wire length exceeds that stated Table 1



- Choke coil
L=a couple hundred μ H to a couple mH
surpassing high frequency characteristic
- Install it near by a switch (within 2m).

Fig.3



- Dash current restriction resister
R=As much large resister as the load
circuit can afford.
- Install it near by a switch (within 2m).

Fig.4

3) Contact capacity

Do not use a load exceeding the maximum contact capacity of the switch. Additionally, if the current is lower than the rated current value, the indicator light may not be lit.

4) Relay

Always use the relays listed below.

Omron Corporation MY type
Fuji Electric Co., Ltd. HH5 type
Panasonic, Ltd. HC type

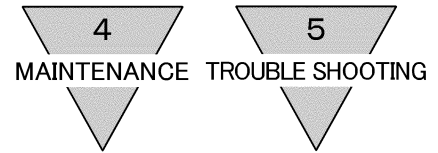
5) Serial connection

Total voltage loss, when connected T0 switches in series, equals to the sum of respective voltage loss of each switch.

The total voltage loss becomes equivalent to one T0 (approx. 2.4V) when connecting the combination of one T0 for actuation confirming and rest of T5 switches. Indicator light is lit only when all switches turn on.

6) Parallel connection

There is no restriction in parallel connection number of switches of these types. Multi number connection of model T0, sometimes, cause a dimmed indicator light or complete indicator light failure.



4. MAINTENANCE

4.1 Periodical Inspection

- 1) In order to upkeep the cylinder in optimum condition, carry out periodic inspection once or twice a year.
- 2) Inspection items
 - (1) Check the bolts and nuts fitting the piston rod end brackets and mounting brackets for slackening.
 - (2) Check to see that the cylinder operates smoothly.
 - (3) Check any change of the working piston speed and cycle time.
 - (4) Check for internal and/or external leakage.
 - (5) Check the piston rod for flaw (scratch) and deformation.
 - (6) Check the stroke for abnormality.

See “Trouble shooting”, 5 should there be any trouble found, also carry out additional tightening if bolts, nuts, etc. are slackened.

5. TROUBLE SHOOTING

1) Cylinder

Trouble	Causes	Remedies
Does not operate.	No pressure or inadequate pressure.	Provide an adequate pressure source.
	Signal is not transmitted to direction control valve.	Correct the control circuit.
	Improper or misalignment of installation.	Correct the installation state and/or change the mounting style.
	Broken piston packing	Replace the cylinder.
Does not function smoothly.	Speed is below the low speed limit	Limit the load variation and consider the adoption of low pressure cylinder.
	Improper or misalignment of installation.	Correct the installation state and/or change the mounting style.
	Exertion of transverse (lateral) load.	Install a guide. Revise the installation state and/or change the mounting style.
	Excessive load.	Increase the pressure itself and/or the inner diameter of the tube.
	Speed control valve is built in the way of “Meter in” circuit.	Change the meter-out circuit of the speed control valve.
Breakage and/or deformation	Impact force due to high speed operation	Turn the speed down. Reduce the load and/or install a mechanism with more secured cushion effect (e.g. external cushion mechanism).
	Exertion of transverse load.	Install a guide. Reverse the installation state and/or change the mounting style.

Note : The cylinder of this type is unable to be disassembled because of being caulked type assembly.
Replace cylinder in its entirety when some trouble is discovered.

2) Switch

Troubles	Causes	Remedies
Indicator light is not lit.	Deposited contact point	Replace the switch.
	Excessive load than rated capacity	Replace the relay with a recommended one or replace the switch.
	Damaged indicator light	Replace the switch.
	Inadequate incoming signal	Review the external signal circuit and remove the causes.
Switch does not function right.	Broken circuit	Replace the switch.
	Inadequate incoming signal	Review the external signal circuit and remove the causes.
	Improper voltage	Correct voltage to specified.
	Incorrect location of switch	Correct its location.
	Aberrant position of switch	Set it back to original position and tighten the mounting device. Tightening torque is 0.5 to 0.7 N·m
	Incorrect direction of switch mounting	Correct the direction of the switch mounting.
	Relay is unable to respond properly	Replace the relay with a recommended one.
	Excessive load than rated capacity	Replace the relay with a recommended one or replace the switch.
	Excessive speed of piston if it is to sense an intermediate point of stroke	Reduce the speed of piston. Connect switches in parallel Use "R6" type
Switch does not return.	Piston is not moving	Make the piston move.
	Deposited contact point	Replace the switch
	Excessive load (relay) than rated capacity	Replace the relay with a recommended one or replace the switch.
	The ambient temperature is out of the specification range	Adjust the ambient temperature within the range of -10 to 60°C
	Existence of a foreign magnetic field	Shield the magnetic field.
	Inadequate incoming signal	Review the external signal circuit and remove the causes.

Note1. Refer "2.4 Location of mounting Switches on a Cylinder" as for replacing a switch and correcting its location.

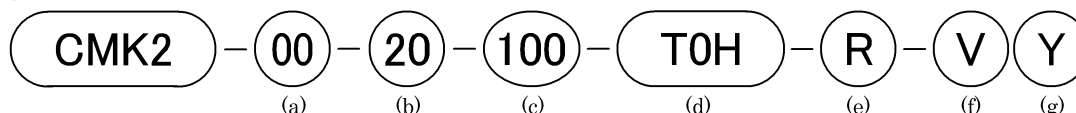
6. HOW TO ORDER

6.1 Product Number Coding

- With out switch



- With switch



(a) Mounting style		(b) Bore size (mm)		(c) Stroke (mm)	
00	Basic type	20	ϕ 20	Standard stroke	Max. stroke
LB	Axial foot type (both sides)	25	ϕ 25	25	750
LS	Axial foot type (single)	32	ϕ 32	50	
FA	Rod side flange type	40	ϕ 40	75	
FB	Head side flange type			100	
CA	Eye bracket			125	
CC	Fixed eye			150	
CC1	Eye, bush press fitting type			200	
CB	Clevis bracket			250	
TA	Rod side trunnion type			300	
TB	Head side trunnion type				

(d) Switch model No.					(e) Switch quantity	
Lead wire Straight type	Lead wire L type	Switch type	Indicator light	Lead wire	R	One on rod side
T0H※	T0V※	Reed	1 color indicator	2 wire	H	One on head side
T5H※	T5V※		Without indicator light		D	Two
T8H※	T8V※				T	Three
T1H※	T1V※	Solid state	1 color indicator	2 wire		
T2H※	T2V※			2 wire		
T3H※	T3V※			3 wire		
T2YH※	T2YV※		2 color indicator	2 wire		
T3YH※	T3YV※					
T2JH※	T2JV※		Off-delay type			

※mark shows lead wire length.

※ Lead wire length		(f) Option (Note1, Note2, Note3)				(g) Accessory		
Blank	1m (standard)			Max. ambient	Max. instantaneous	I	Rod eye	
3	3m (option)	J	Bellows	100℃	200℃	Y	Rod clevis (Pin and washer split pin are attached)	
5	5m (option)	L	Bellows	250℃	400℃			
		F	Push-in joint (straight)				B2	Clevis bracket (Pin and washer split pin are attached)
		FE	Push-in joint (elbow)					
		M	Piston rod material (stainless steel)					
		V	Boss cut off					
		P6	Copper and PTFE free					

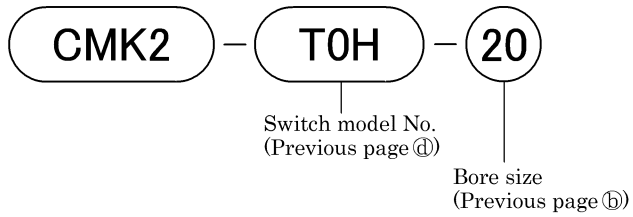
Note1. Applicable tube outer diameter of F: push-in joint (straight), FE: push-in joint (elbow) is 6mm.

Note2. For bellows "J" type, stroke length should be more than 25mm. When stroke length is shorter than 25mm, consult with CKD.

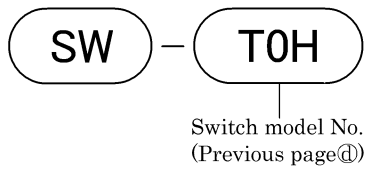
Note3. Instantaneous maximum temperature is the temperature when spark and spatter etc. instantaneously contact to bellows.

6.2 Component parts Model coding

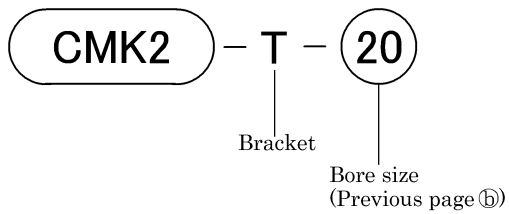
(1) Switch main body + Mounting bracket



(2) Switch only



(3) Mounting bracket



7. SPECIFICATION

7.1 Product Specifications

Model code	CMK2				
Item					
Bore size	mm	φ 20	φ 25	φ 32	φ 40
Actuation	Double-acting type				
Working fluid	Compressed Air				
Max. working pressure	MPa	1.0			
Min. working pressure	MPa	0.1			
Proof pressure	MPa	1.6			
Ambient temperature	℃	-10 to 60 (No freezing)			
Port size		Rc1/8			
Stroke tolerance	mm	$\begin{smallmatrix} +2.0 \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix}$ (to 200), $\begin{smallmatrix} +2.4 \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix}$ (200 to)			
Working piston speed	mm/s	50 to 500			
Cushion		Rubber cushion			
Lubrication		Not required (Use Grade 1 ISO VG 32 Turbine oil, if lubrication is preferred)			
Allowable energy absorption	J	0.166	0.308	0.424	0.639

7.2 Switches Specification

Descriptions	Reed switch			
	T0H/V		T5H/V	
Applications	Programmable controller, relay		Programmable controller, relay, IC circuit (without indicator light), series connection	
Power supply voltage	—			
Load Voltage	DC12/24V	AC110V	DC5/12/24V	AC110V
Load Current	5 to 50mA (Note 2)	7 to 20mA (Note 2)	50mA or less	20mA or less
Current consumption	—			
Internal voltage drop	2.4V or less		0V	
Indicator light	LED (ON lighting)		Without indicator light	
Leakage current	0mA			
Lead wire length (Note1)	Standard 1m (Oil resistant vinyl cabtire cord 2 conductor 0.2mm ²)			
Shock resistance	294m/s ²			
Insulation resistance	20MΩ over at DC500V megger			
Withstand voltage	No failure impressed at AC1000V for one minute			
Ambient temperature	-10 to 60°C			
Degree of protection	IEC Standards IP67, JIS C0920 (water tight type), oil resistance			

Descriptions	Reed switch		
	T8H/V		
Applications	Programmable controller, relay		
Power supply voltage	—		
Load Voltage	DC12/24V	AC110V	AC220V
Load Current	5 to 50mA (Note 2)	7 to 20mA (Note 2)	7 to 10mA (Note 2)
Current consumption	—		
Internal voltage drop	3V or less		
Indicator light	LED (ON lighting)		
Leakage current	0mA		
Lead wire length (Note1)	Standard 1m (Oil resistant vinyl cabtire cord 2 conductor 0.3mm ²)		
Shock resistance	294m/s ²		
Insulation resistance	100M Ω over at DC500V megger		
Withstand voltage	No failure impressed at AC1500V for one minute		
Ambient temperature	-10 to 60°C		
Degree of protection	IEC Standards IP67, JIS C0920 (water tight type), oil resistance		

Descriptions	Solid state switch		
	T2H/V	T2JH/V	T2YH/V
Applications	Programmable controller		
Power supply voltage	—		
Load Voltage	DC10 to 30V		
Load Current	5 to 20mA (Note 2)		
Current consumption	—		
Internal voltage drop	4V or less		
Delay hour off	—	200±50ms	—
Indicator light	LED (ON lighting)		Red / green LED (ON lighting)
Leakage current	1 mA or less		
Lead wire length (Note1)	Standard 1m (Oil resistant vinyl cabtire cord 2 conductor 0.2mm)	Standard 1m (Oil resistant vinyl cabtire cord 2 conductor 0.3mm)	
Shock resistance	980m/s ²		
Insulation resistance	20MΩ over at DC500V meggeer	100MΩ over at DC500V megger	
Withstand voltage	No failure impressed at AC1000V for one minute		
Ambient temperature	-10 to 60℃		
Degree of protection	IEC Standards IP67, JIS C0920 (water tight type), oil resistance		

Descriptions	Solid state switch	
	T3H/V	T3YH/V
Applications	Programmable controller, relay	
Power supply voltage	DC10 to 28V	
Load Voltage	DC30V or less	
Load Current	100mA or less	50mA or less
Current consumption	10mA or less at DC24V	
Internal voltage drop	0.5V or less	
Indicator light	LED (ON lighting)	Red / green LED (ON lighting)
Leakage current	10 μ A or less	
Lead wire length (Note1)	Standard 1m (Oil resistant vinyl cabtire cord 3 conductor 0.2mm ²)	
Shock resistance	980m/s ²	294m/s ²
Insulation resistance	20M Ω over at DC500V megger	100M Ω over at DC500V megger
Withstand voltage	No failure impressed at AC1000V for one minute	
Ambient temperature	-10 to 60°C	
Degree of protection	IEC Standards IP67, JIS C0920 (water tight type), oil resistance	

Descriptions	Solid state switch	
	T1H/V	
Applications	Programmable controller, relay, compact solenoid valve	
Power supply voltage	—	
Load voltage	AC85 to 265V	
Load current	5 to 100mA (Note 2)	
Internal voltage drop	7V or less	
Indicator light	LED (ON lighting)	
Leakage current	1.0mA or less at AC100V, 2.0mA or less at AC200V	
Lead wire length (Note1)	Standard 1m (Oil resistant vinyl cabtire cord 2 conductor 0.3mm ²)	
Shock resistance	980m/s ²	
Insulation resistance	100M Ω over at DC500V megger	
Withstand voltage	No failure impressed at AC1500V for one minute	
Ambient temperature	-10 to 60°C	
Degree of protection	IEC Standards IP67, JIS C0920 (water tight type), oil resistance	

Note1: 3m or 5m long lead wire is optionally available.

Note2: Max. load current above is value at 25°C. The current will be lower if the temperature around switch is higher than 25°C. (50% at 60°C)