

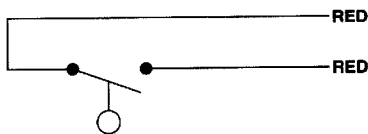
AMBIT Instruments Pty Ltd

Electrical Data

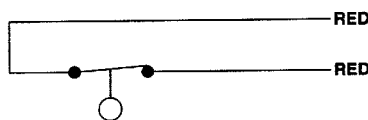
KIP Standard Reed Switches are SPST or SPDT. The Diagrams Below Show the Typical Wiring.

Form A SPST - Single Pole / Single Throw

Normally Open Dry

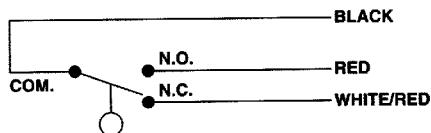


Normally Closed Dry



Form C SPDT - Single Pole / Double Throw

SPDT Dry Condition



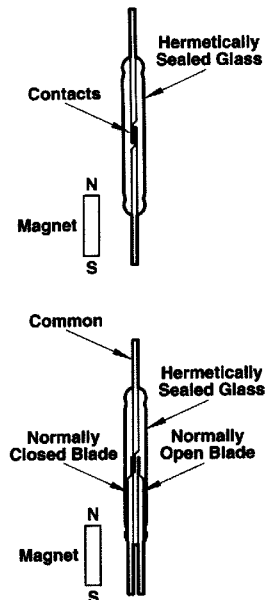
Each KIP level switch varies in rating depending on the unit, see the chart below for electrical ratings.

Switch Ratings Max - Resistive Loads

Contact Rating	Volts	Amps AC	Amps DC
10 VA	0-50	.20	.13
	120	.08	.05
	240	.04	N/A
20 VA	0-50	.40	.30
	120	.17	.13
	240	.08	.06
50 VA	0-50	.50	.50
	120	.41	.41
	240	.20	.20
100 VA	120	.83	N/A
	240	.41	N/A

NOTE: Above ratings are for resistive loads only

The reed switch is designed for reliability to millions of cycles. To ensure long life and repeatability, see the contact protection information below.



Contact Protection

In order to take advantage of the long life, highly reliable characteristics of a reed switch, it is essential to provide protection when switching inductive loads.

When current is interrupted, the inductance of the load generates a high frequency voltage, which appears across the switch contacts. If the voltage is large enough, it can cause arcing. Arcing can cause the contacts to weld to each other resulting in unreliable switching performance. It is essential to

protect the circuit by suppressing the voltage to prevent arcing. This can easily be accomplished through the use of a diode for DC circuits (Figure 1) and a resistor-capacitor network for AC circuits (Figure 2).

