

Limit value switches (electromechanical)

Low-action contact

from AMBIT Instruments Pty Ltd

General

Electromechanical limit value switches in pointer-type measuring instruments are auxiliary current switches which - depending on the direction of movement- open or close electrical circuits at the set limit values by means of a contact arm which is moved by the actual value pointer.

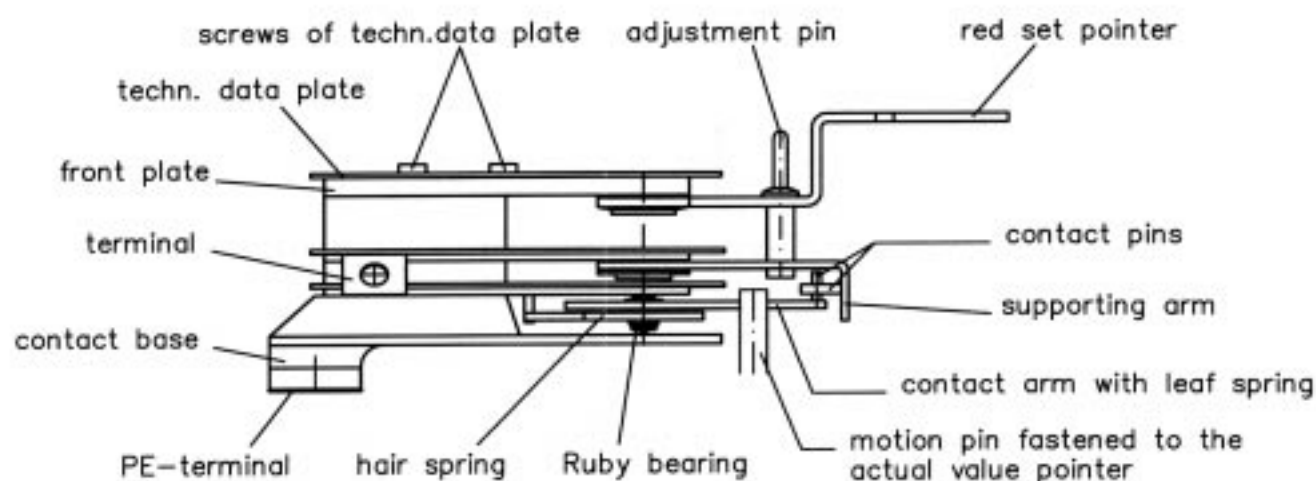
Low-action contacts essentially comprise:

- an adjustable red set pointer
- a supporting arm which is connected to the red set pointer and carries the contact pin and
- a contact arm moved by the actual value pointer carrying the second contact pin.

An adjusting lock provided with a separate or fixed key is used for external adjustment of the set pointers of the built-in limit value switches to set the value at which the switching operation is to take place.

Our limit value switches are designed in such a way that the actual value pointer can move past the adjusted set pointer after the contact has been made; once made, however, the contact is maintained which means that even in the event of a power failure, this configuration guarantees stable switching in harmony with the position of the actual value pointer.

In our limit value switches, we use a non wearing jewel bearing consisting of a stainless steel shaft and 2 axially arranged synthetic rubies. This bearing is easy running, electrically insulating, resistant against aggressive media, and guarantees optimum safety even under extreme conditions of application.



Mode of operation

The low-action contact is a mechanical contact for switching capacities up to 10 W 18 VA max. Contact making will not be delayed and will be analogous to the movement of the actual value pointer.

As a result of the uniform switching operation carried out analogously with the pointer type measuring instrument, this construction is known as low-action execution. Switching takes place without delay when the red set pointer and the actual value pointer are congruent.

A technically perfect function will, of course, require an optimum contact adjustment. Kindly refer to our instructions on catalogue page K 14-10.040.