## Switches for pressure gauges



## APPLICATION

A pressure gauge with one or two contacts is an easy solution to have at the same time a permanent reading of process pressure with a survey of limit pressure over ranges. The pressure indication is done on a 100 mm or a 160 mm dial pressure gauge (up to 4 contacts). The contact is actuated as the pressure index come over.

## FAST RESPONSE SWITCHES

The contact is actuated instantaneously; the hysteresis is short, about $0.5 \%$. They may not be use when there are vibrations on the process or with aggressive ambient conditions. They must be used in a dry (not filled) pressure gauge case.

## Technical features

Nominal voltage:
Release or priming current: Load current:
Switching power:
Contacts:
Accuracy:

250 V , as a maximum
0.7 A as a maximum
0.36 A as a maximum

10 W as a maximum
Ag $80 / \mathrm{Ni} 20$
0.5\% F.S.

## MAGNET SWITCHES

They are suitable for most of applications, even with weak vibrations. The switch actuates with the help of a spring for a quick release. They must be used in a dry (not filled) pressure gauge case.

## Technical features

Nominal voltage:
Release or priming current: Load current:
Switching power:
Contacts:
Accuracy:

250 V , as a maximum
1.0 A as a maximum
0.6 A as a maximum

30 W as a maximum
Ag 80 / Ni 20
from 2 to $5 \%$ F.S.

## INDUCTIVE SWITCHES

These switches do not have electrical contact, as per standard DIN 19234. They have a greater life than the magnet switches and a better accuracy. They can be used with silicone filled cases. The output signal reflects the location of the pressure index inside the magnetic field of the switch.

## Technical features

Load voltage:
Nominal voltage:
Consumption:
Accuracy:
With a relay RDN 11, connected, the intrinsic safety protection could apply for $1 \& 2$ zones on EEx ib II C T6, please request more information to us.

## CODE NUMBERS FOR ORDERING

First, please ask for a quotation with the following details:

- Fluid, pressure range, temperature, and accuracy required
- Ambient characteristic, ATEX zone if any
- Status of the contact(s) and quantity of each
$\mathbf{1}=\mathrm{NC} / \mathbf{2}=\mathrm{NO} / \mathbf{M}=$ magnet switch / I = inductive switch
$\mathbf{S}=$ fast response switches - (See the examples on the next page)

EXISTING SWITCH MODELS

NO = "normally open"
NC = "normally closed"

FAST RESPONSE SWITCHES

S-1: Contact NO
S-2: Contact NC
S-11: First contact NO
Second contact NO
S-12: First contact NO
Second contact NC
S-21: First contact NC
Second contact NO
S-22: First contact NC
Second contact NC

## MAGNET SWITCHES

M-1: $\quad$ Contact NO
M-2: Contact NC
M-11: First contact NO Second contact NO

M-12: First contact NO
Second contact NC
M-21: First contact NC Second contact NO

M-22: First contact NC
Second contact NC

## INDUCTIVE SWITCHES

| 1-1: | Contact NO |
| :--- | :--- |
| I-2: | Contact NC |
| I-11: | First contact NO |
| Second contact NO |  |
| I-12: | First contact NO <br> Second contact NC <br> 1-21: <br>  <br> I-22: <br> First contact NC <br> Second contact NO |
| First contact NC <br> Second contact NC |  |


| WIRING | INDEX MOVEMENT TO THE RIGHT | CODIFICATION and DEFINITION |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WITH ONE SWITCH |  |  |  |  |
|  | Status = NO (normally open) | S-1 | M-1 | 1-1 |
|  | Status = NC (normally closed) | S-2 | M-2 | 1-2 |
| WITH TWO SWITCHES |  |  |  |  |
|  | First contact: <br> Status = NO (normally open) <br> Second contact: <br> Status = NC (normally open) | S-11 | M-11 | I-11 |
|  | First contact: <br> Status = NO (normally open) <br> Second contact: <br> Status = NC (normally closed) | S-12 | M - 12 | 1-12 |
|  | First contact: <br> Status = NC (normally closed) <br> Second contact: <br> Status = NO (normally open) | S-21 | M-21 | 1-21 |
|  | First contact: <br> Status = NC (normally closed) <br> Second contact: <br> Status = NC (normally closed) | S-22 | M-22 | 1-22 |

