

Definitions of Switch Terms

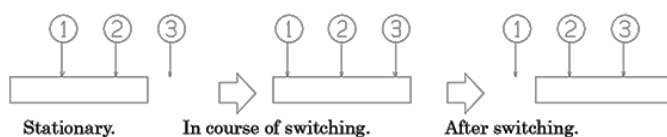
Some typical terms used in this catalog are explained below for your information.

Changeover Timing

There are following changeover timings and also this term occasionally means the sequence of each circuit of several circuits.

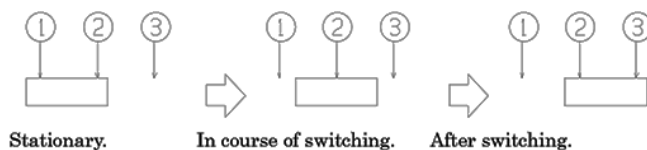
• Shorting

Switching action is accomplished after electrical connections have been made across the terminals during circuit changeover.



• Non-shorting

Electrical connections are turned off once across the terminals during circuit changeover. The switches without indication of changeover timing are non-shorting ones.



• Not specified

The switches which changeover timing of shorting or non-shorting causes at random and the changeover timing can not be specified accordingly.

Circuit

In case of micro current circuit, * C-* P represents number of circuits and contacts.

(Example 1C-2P)

In case of power switches, the circuit and the contact of switch are occasionally represented by the symbol of P and T like SPST (Single Pole single Throw) but the symbol * C-* P is used in our catalog.

Rating

Maximum contact rating of applicable current and voltage.

Contact Structure

- Sliding Contact

Sliding contacts removes an insulator on the contacts (a fixed contact and movable contact) by its mechanical friction between fixed contact and sliding movable contact and keeps the contacts clean, which is excellent for micro current use.

- Double-side Sliding Contact

Sliding contact with fixed contact holding movable contact at both side.

Chattering and bouncing

Switches with mechanical contacts have the phenomenon that occurs instantaneous on and off of contacts during changeover and also the same phenomenon during stationary position by the external factors (shock and vibration), which is so called “chattering and bouncing”

Special consideration for contact chattering and bounce shall be necessary when designing digital circuits and software.

Contact gap

Distance between fixed contact and movable contact and the effective travel of the contact for switching.

For the application of the door interlock switch of OA equipments, the required contact gap is specified by the safety standard.

Snap-in

The structure with kink-shaped frame terminals which keep the switch from coming off after insert into the PC board or the structure with springy portion to catch the objects after insertion into the panel.

Actuator (Lever)

A part of the switch and the structure which transfer the force given from outside to the internal mechanism to operate the movable contact to make switching.