## ULTRA LONG LIFE, GENERAL-PURPOSE COMPACT LIMIT SWITCHES Model 1LS-J7 $\square \square$

US LISTED

## With on-site mechanical life 3 times that of conventional models, improved reliability drastically reduces minor line interruptions.

Mechanical life: at least 30 million operations.
$\square$ Improved sliding action and corrosion resistance prevents the actuator return failure.
$\square$ Wiring to the switch is by connector, to ensure a tight seal. (Conventional G1/2 conduit / switch terminal wiring type is also available.)
$\square$ At-a-glance fluorescent setting indication prevents faulty initial setup.
■UL/CSA/GB(CCC marking)-certified models available.

## APPLICATIONS

Automobile production facilities and related equipment Special-purpose machine tools Conveyors Automatic assembly machines

- General industrial machinery



## ORDER GUIDE

| Actuator |  | Operating characteristics |  |  | Basic catalog listing | Options |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Max. O.F. (operating force) | Max. P.T. (pretravel) | Min. T.T. (total travel) |  | LED lamp With 12 to125 Vac-dc EC | Double seal +LED SEC | Connector <br> +LED <br> EC-PD | Preleaded connector <br> +LED EC-PD03 |
| Name | Shape |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Roller lever type |  | 13.4 N | Standard type $20^{\circ}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Standard } 50^{\circ} \\ & \text { travel } \end{aligned}$ | 1LS-J700 | 1LS-J700EC | 1LS-J700SEC | 1LS-J700EC-PD | 1LS-J700EC-PD03 |
|  |  |  | High sensitivity $5^{\circ}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Standard } \\ \text { travel } \end{array} 50^{\circ}$ | 1LS-J710 | 1LS-J710EC | 1LS-J710SEC | 1LS-J710EC-PD | 1LS-J710EC-PD03 |
|  |  | 8.9 N | Standard type $20^{\circ}$ | High $80^{\circ}$ | 1LS-J720 | 1LS-J720EC | 1LS-J720SEC | 1LS-J720EC-PD | - |
|  |  |  | High sensitivity $10^{\circ}$ | High overtravel $80^{\circ}$ | 1LS-J730 | 1LS-J730EC | 1LS-J730SEC | 1LS-J730EC-PD | 1LS-J730EC-PD03 |

[^0]Quick Lock type

| Actuator |  | Operating characteristics |  |  | catalog listing |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Shape | Max. O.F. (operating force) | Max. P.T. (pretravel) | Min. T.T. (total travel) | With LED Lamp |
| Roller lever type |  | 13.4 N | Standard type $20^{\circ}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Standard } \\ \text { travel } & 50^{\circ} \end{array}$ | 1LS-J700EC-SD03 |
|  |  |  | High sensitivity $5^{\circ}$ |  | 1LS-J710EC-SD03 |
|  |  | 8.9 N | Standard type $20^{\circ}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { High } \\ & \text { overtravel } \end{aligned} 8^{\circ}$ | 1LS-J720EC-SD03 |
|  |  |  | High sensitivity $10^{\circ}$ |  | 1LS-J730EC-SD03 |

[^1]

## ULTRA LONG LIFE LIMIT SWITCHES

## Here is what's different about the Model 1LS-J7 $\square \square$

## 1. Breakdown of trouble in conventional limit switches

The following shows the results of investigation and analysis of the causes of trouble in products returned for repair to Azbil from the field.


The ultra long life limit switch Model 1LS-J7 $\square \square$ adopts countermeasures for the following five of these causes:
(1)Defective actuator return
(2)Defective seal (defective insulation)
(3)Internal switch defects caused by defective seals, etc.
(4)Defective internal switches
(5) Not defective (but setup was faulty, due often to Iow visibility of O.T. indicator)

These modifications have resulted in an ultra long life that could not be achieved with conventional limit switches.

## 2. Countermeasures

The following table summarizes the requirements related to the above causes, and outlines the countermeasures that have been adopted.

| Cause of trouble | Requirements | Implemented countermeasures |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1)Defective actuator return | Improvement of sliding action of operating head components,improvement of corrosion resistance, improvement of lubricant quality and quantity. | Moving parts on the operating head were SUS-nitrided and treated with special coating. Specially coated O-ring was used. Lubricant was changed. |
| (2)-(3)Defective seals | Improvement of seal around the shaft. Improvement of switch body cover and conduit seal. | Shaft seal was double-sealed (V-ring + O-ring). Terminal connections with open covers were eliminated, and an internal loaded connector was used.*2 |
| (4)Defective internal switches | Improvement of internal switch life. | Two internal moving springs were used. |
| (5)Low visibility of O.T. indicator | Modification of setting indication function*1 | The root of the shaft was capped with a rubber cap with indication slit, and fluorescent marking is visible through the slit. |

## Notes:

*1. Conventional limit switches are equipped with an operation pointer for indicating the appropriate O.T. (overtravel). However, as this pointer is difficult to see when actually setting operation, generally setting is performed by an operation indicator lamp. For this reason, a phenomenon occurs where there is little margin in the initial setup during mounting with respect to O.P. (operating position), and the switch does not turn ON even though the dog arrives at the switch operation position and presses the lever. As a result of investigating, we found that a large number of normal limit switches were returned for repair for this reason. As a countermeasure, the O.T. indication was changed to an easy-to-view fluorescent type.
*2. Conventional terminal connection type and G1/2 conduit types where the cover is opened for wiring to the switch terminal are also available.

## 3. Structure of Ultra Long Life Limit Switches

## Overall switch

Current limit switch


Ultra long life switch


The slide-action and corrosion resistance of moving parts inside the operating head were improved.
(1)The seal of the moving head was improved by doublesealing the shaft with both V-ring and O-ring.
(2)(3)Slide-action was improved and corrosion when immersed in water was prevented by treating the operating shaft and other moving parts with SUS nitriding and special coating.
(4) Friction was reduced by a special coating on the shaft O-ring.
(5)Lubricant with higher fluidity and better resistance to extreme pressure was used.

The life of the moving parts was lengthened by the above modifications.

## Setting indicator pointer



During standly


During appropriate operation

In this design, the shaft root is capped with a slitted black rubber cap. When the lever is flipped down and reaches the appropriate O.T. (overtravel), the fluorescent marking can be seen through the slit. This modification enables easy confirmation from a distance and facilitates initial setup.

## 4. Evaluation Results

Mechanical life was improved considerably, as seen below.

| Estimated life under actual operating conditions |  | Results of proprietary accelerated mechanical life test |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Minimum life | Lifespan at 3,000 operations/day |
| Current LS <br> Example: 1LS1-J | Approx. 3 million operations | 2 million operations | 2 to 3 years |
| Ultra long life LS Example: 1LS-J700 | Approx. 13 million operations | Min. 6 million operations | 8 to 9 years |

## PERFORMANCE

| Catalog listing |  |  | 1LS-J70 $\square$ | 1LS-J71 $\square$ | 1LS-J72 $\square$ | 1LS-J73 $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| External standards | Compliance |  | NECA C 4508, JIS C 8201-5-1 |  |  |  |
|  | Certification |  | UL/CSA*1/GB |  |  |  |
| Structure | Contact form |  | 2-circuit double break |  |  |  |
|  | Terminal type |  | M4 screw (switch terminal screw) |  |  |  |
|  | Contact type |  | Silver rivet |  |  |  |
|  | Protective structure |  | IP67(IEC60529, JIS C 0920) |  |  |  |
| Electrical performance | Electrical rating |  | See Table 1. |  |  |  |
|  | Dielectric strength |  | Between non-continuous terminals (same polarity): $1,000 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 minute)* 4Between each terminal and non-live metal part: $2,000 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for 1 minute |  |  |  |
|  | Insulation resistance |  | Max. $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ (by 500 Vdc megger) |  |  |  |
|  | Initial contact resistance | Contact | Max. $50 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ (6 to 8 Vdc , thermal current 1A, voltage drop method) |  |  |  |
|  |  | Connector | Max. $40 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ (excluding fixed resistance of cable, etc.) |  |  |  |
|  | Recommended min. contact operating voltage/current |  | 24 Vdc 10 mA |  |  |  |
| Mechanical performance | Actuator strength |  | Withstands load 5 times O.F. (operating direction for 1 minute) |  |  |  |
|  | Impact resistance |  | $300 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ | $200 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Contact opening for 1 ms max . in free position and total travel position (NECA C 4508) |  |  |  |
|  | Vibration resistance |  | 1.5 mm peak-to-peak amplitude, frequency 10 to 55 Hz , for 2 continuous hours Contacts open for 1 ms max. in free position and total travel position. (NECA C 4508) |  |  |  |
|  | Allowable operating speed |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { ILS-J70 } \square, \text { ILS-J72 } \square \text {,ILS-J73 } \square: 1.7 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{s} \text { to } 0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}\left(\begin{array}{l} \text { At min. speed, instability of contacts lasts } 0.1 \mathrm{~s} \text { or less. } \\ \text { ILS-J71 } \square: 0.4 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{s} \text { to } 0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s} \\ \text { At max. speed, there is no actuator damage. } \end{array}\right) . \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Operating frequency |  | Max. 120 operations/minute |  |  |  |
|  | Cable pullout strength |  | Min. 100 N |  |  |  |
| Life | Mechanical life |  | Min. 30 million operations (at $1 / 3$ to $2 / 3$ of the rated overtravel) |  |  |  |
|  | Electrical life |  | See Table 2. |  |  |  |
| Ambient operating conditions | Temperature |  | -10 to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (freezing not allowed*2) |  |  |  |
|  | Humidity |  | Max. 98\% RH*3 |  |  |  |
| Recommended tightening torque | Body |  | 5 to $6 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ (M5 hexagon socket head bolt) |  |  |  |
|  | Cover |  | 1.3 to $1.7 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ (M4 screw) |  |  |  |
|  | Head |  | 0.8 to $1.2 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ (M3.5 screw) |  |  |  |
|  | Lever |  | 4 to 5.2 N.m (M5 screw) |  |  |  |
|  | Terminal screw |  | 1.3 to $1.7 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ (M4 binding head machine screw with toothed washer) |  |  |  |

Notes:
*1. Some models do not fall under this category.
*2. With the double seal type (S type), 0 to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for $1 \mathrm{LS}-\mathrm{J} 71 \square$, and -5 to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for other models
*3. Max. 95\% RH for connector and preleaded connector types
*4. For models with indicators, these are the values with the indicator removed.

## STANDABD

$\square$ LS $\square$

## 1LS-J7■■

1LS-J8 $\square \square$

1LS $\square$-J401

VCL- $\square \square$
SL1- $\square \square$

SL1- $\square$ C



## Basic dimensions

Without indicator lamp 1LS-J7 $\square \square \square$


With indicator lamp 1LS-J7 $\square \square \square E C$


Actuator mounting dimensions and connector dimensions
Standard roller lever mounting connector (quick removal) type


Adjustable roller lever mounting preleaded connector type


MEASUREMENT

LIMIT SWITCHES


LIMTTSWTCHES
WTHPPOSTVE
DPENGGE
OPENIGG MECHANSM
GEIEPAL PURPOSE
LIMTSWTCHES

## TECHMCALGUDE

IECHM
FOR
LIMTSWITCHES

EXPLOSOOWPROOF
SWITHES
TECHICCLGUUDEFOR ExPLOSOOWPROOF
SWTCHES

## STANDARD

$\square \mathrm{LS} \square$
SPatter-guarded
$\square$ LS $\square \square$

## 1LS-J7 $\square \square$

1LS-J8 $\square \square$

1LS $\square$-J401

VCL- $\square \square$
SL1- $\square \square$
SL1- $\square$ C

## OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

|  | Characteristics Catalog listing |  | 1LS-J70 standard travel general characteristics | 1LS-J71 $\square \square \square \square$ standard travel high sensitivity characteristics | 1LS-J72 $\square \square \square \square$ high overtravel general characteristics | 1LS-J73 $\square \square \square \square$ high overtravel high sensitivity characteristics |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Operating | O.F. (operating force) max. | 13.4 N | 13.4 N | 8.9 N | 8.9 N |
|  | characteristics | R.F.(release force) min. | 2.2 N | 2.2 N | 0.98 N | 0.98 N |
|  |  | P.T. (pretravel) | Max. $20^{\circ}$ | $5^{\circ}{ }_{0}$ | Max. $20^{\circ}$ | $10^{\circ}{ }_{0}$ |
|  |  | M.D.(movement differential) max. | $12^{\circ}$ | $3{ }^{\circ}$ | $12^{\circ}$ | $5{ }^{\circ}$ |
|  |  | O.T.(overtravel) min. | $30^{\circ}$ | $30^{\circ}$ | $55^{\circ}$ | $62^{\circ}$ |
|  |  | R.T.(return operation) | Min. $5^{\circ}$ | - | Min. $5^{\circ}$ | - |
|  | Pointer position angle |  | $25^{\circ}$ to $45^{\circ}$ | $16^{\circ}$ to $36^{\circ}$ | $25^{\circ}$ to $45^{\circ}$ | $16^{\circ}$ to $36^{\circ}$ |

[^2]
## ABOUT OPERATION SETTINGS

There is a slit window in the rubber cap mounted on the operation shaft. When the shaft rotates and reaches the appropriate operation range, a fluorescent marking appears in this window to indicate that the switch is in a stable operating position.


During appropriate operation

## CONNECTOR PIN LAYOUT



| Catalog listing codes | Pin layout | Circuit diagrams |  | Note <br> (applies only to models with indicator lamp) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Without indicator lamp | With indicator lamp |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { PD } \\ & \text { PD03 } \end{aligned}$ |  | ? |  | The switch is assembled so that lamps light when the actuator is in the FREE position. The lamps can be made to light in the PUSH position by attaching the bracket on the rear side of the cover in the opposite direction. |

1LS-J8 $\square \square$

1LS $\square$-J401

VCL- $\square \square$

SL1- $\square \square$

SL1- $\square \mathrm{C}$

## -4-lead type

| Connector |  | Internal switch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Contact No. | Lead color | Terminal No. |
| 1 | Red | N.C. 1 |
| 2 | Green | N.C. 2 |
| 3 | Black | N.O. 3 |
| 4 | White | N.O. 4 |

## CONNECTOR WITH CABLE

Be sure to use a Model PA5 connector with cable when connecting a preleaded connector or connector-type switch.

## - Model PA5 connector with cable

| Shape | Power supply | Cord properties | Cord length | Catalog listing | Lead colors |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DC | Vinyl-insulated cord with high resistance to oil and vibration (UL/NFPA79 CM, CL3) | 2 m | PA5-4ISX2SK | 1: brown, 2: white, 3: blue, 4: black |
|  |  |  | 5 m | PA5-4ISX5SK | 1: brown, 2: white, 3: blue, 4: black |
|  |  |  | 2 m | PA5-4JSX2SK | 1: brown, 2: white, 3: blue, 4: black |
|  |  |  | 5 m | PA5-4JSX5SK | 1: brown, 2: white, 3: blue, 4: black |



## - Tightening the connector

Align the grooves and rotate the fastening nut on the PA5 connector by hand until it fits tightly with the connector on the switches side.


Note: The shape of the connector plugs and sockets is different for AC and DC cables, which are not mutually compatible.

Be sure to use a Model PA7 connector with cable when connecting Quick Lock type switch.

## - Model PA7 connector with cable

$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}\hline \text { Shape } & \text { Power supply } & \text { Cord properties } & \text { Cord length } & \text { Catalog listing } & \text { Lead colors } \\ \hline & & \begin{array}{l}\text { Vinyl-insulated cord } \\ \text { with high resistance }\end{array} & 2 \mathrm{~m} & \text { PA7-4ISX2SK } & \text { 1: brown, 2: white, 3: blue, 4: black } \\$\cline { 5 - 7 } \& \& DC <br> to oil and vibration <br> (UL/NFPA79 CM)\end{array}$)$


## CONNECTOR SPECIFICATIONS

| Item |  | Preleaded connector type | Quick Lock connector type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating voltage/current |  | For AC: min. 5V 5 mA , max. 250 V 3 A |  |
|  |  | For DC: min. 5 V 5 mA , max. 125 V 3 A |  |
| Insulation resistance |  | Max. $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ (by 500 Vdc megger) | Max. 50 M (by 500 Vdc megger) |
| Dielectric strength |  | 1,500 Vac for 1 minute (between contacts, and between contact and connector housing) |  |
| Initial contact resistance |  | Max. 40 ms (with 3 A current to connected male and female connectors. Semiconductor lead-specific resistance not included.) |  |
| Mating/unmating force |  | 0.4 to 4.0 N per contact |  |
| Mating cycles |  | 50 |  |
| Connector nut tightening torque |  | Min. $0.8 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}^{* 1}$ |  |
| Cable pullout strength |  | Min. 100 N |  |
| Vibration resistance |  | 10 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ peak-to-peak amplitude, for 2 hours each in $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ and Z directions |  |
| Impact re |  | $300 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}, 3$ times each in $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ and Z directions | $980 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}, 10$ times each in $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ and Z directions |
| Protective structure |  | IP67 |  |
| Ambient operating temperature |  | -10 to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Ambient storage temperature |  | -20 to $+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Ambient operating humidity |  | Max. 95\% RH |  |
| Material | Contacts | Gold-plated brass |  |
|  | Contact holder | Glass-lined polyester resin |  |
|  | Housing | Polyester elastomer |  |
|  | Coupling | Brass (DC type: Ni-plated. AC type: orange-colored) |  |
|  | O-ring | NBR |  |



[^3]
## PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

SENSORS

PROXIMITY
SWITCHES

## 1. Connecting switches that have indicator lamps

### 1.1 Series connection

Up to six switches can be connected in series when the power is 100 V . The brightness of the LED lamp is fixed regardless of the power, since light is generated by a built-in fixed-current diode.

### 1.2 PC connection possible

The leakage current when the limit switch is not operating is a maximum of 0.6 mA . The PC will not malfunction due to dim lighting of the LED. Moreover, a fixed-current diode is built in to ensure a fixed LED brightness regardless of the power voltage.

## 2. Handling of connector and preleaded connector switches

### 2.1 Tightening the fixing cap ring and outside screw lock ring

If the screw of the mating part is made of resin, the threads can easily be damaged when the connector is first tightened. When assembling the connector, align the center of the cores, push in as far as possible, and then turn to tighten.
Be sure to tighten fully by hand. The recommended tightening torque is 0.4 to $0.6 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$. Use of a tightening tool may damage the connector. If the connector is not tightened firmly, IP67 protection may be lost, or the connector may come loose.


### 2.2 Inserting and removing connectors

Before inserting or removing connectors, be sure to the turn the power OFF. When removing, hold the connector itself--do not pull by the cable.

### 2.3 Cautions when bending cables

The minimum bend radius $(R)$ of the cable is 80 mm . Allow sufficient cable for bends.


### 2.4 Installation of connector type switches



### 2.5 Cautions when replacing connectors

When removing connectors to replace the switch or cable, wipe the connector and the surrounding area thoroughly to remove any water.
After removing the connector, do not allow it to be immersed in chemicals or powder, or to be dropped. If the connector is
immersed in a fluid, allow it to fully dry before connecting again. If the connector is dropped in powder, wipe it off completely beforeconnecting again. Failure to observe these precautions may result in a short circuit or a failed connection.

## 3. Other

### 3.1 Protective structure

- IP67 protection does not assure complete waterproofing. Switch should not be in constant contact with water.
- Avoid use where external force is applied at all times on the connecting section of the connector.
- Do not use the body as a step or place heavy objects on top of it.


### 3.2 Ensuring a good seal

- When general-purpose limit switches are used in locations subject to splashing by water, oil, dirt and dust, or chips, water or oil sometimes enters the switch from the conduit due to capillary action. For this reason, be sure to use a sealed connector compatible with the cable.
-When the screws in the head or covers are loosened to change the operating direction of the switch, or the relationship between switch operation and the indicator lamp (lamp ON during switch standby / during switch operation), tighten the screws to the recommended tightening torque to ensure a good seal.
<Recommended tightening torque>
Cover: 1.3 to $1.7 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ (M4 screw)
Head: 0.8 to $1.2 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ (M3.5 screw)


### 3.3 Attaching switches

- Tighten each of the parts on the limit switch according to the appropriate tightening torques listed in the performance tables. Overtightening damages screws and other parts. On the other hand, insufficient tightening of screws lowers the effectiveness of the seal and reduces various performance characteristics.
- Do not leave or use covers and conduit parts open. Water, dirt, or dust may enter, which causing malfunction.
- Prevent impact to the lever body and head. Failure to do so might deform the actuator or cause defective switch return.
- Do not use silicone rubber electrical lead insulation, silicone adhesive or grease containing silicone. Doing so might result in defective electrical conductivity.


### 3.4 Wiring

- Do not perform wiring with the power ON. Doing so might cause electric shock, or the machine may start unexpectedly, causing an accident.
- Use crimp-type terminal lugs with covered insulation for electrical leads to prevent contact with covers and housings. If a crimp-type terminal lug contacts a cover, the cover may no longer shut or a ground fault may occur.
- Use sealed connectors (PA1 Series, etc. sold separately) or flexible tubing (PA3 Series) with IP67 or equivalent seal for conduits.
- Firmly tighten covers and conduits. If covers and conduits are not sufficiently tightened, the seal will be impaired and switch performance will no longer be assured.


### 3.5 Adjusting switches

- Do not apply excessive force (5 times O.F.) to the actuator beyond the total travel position. Doing so might damage the switch.
- Keep overtravel between $1 / 3$ to $2 / 3$ of the rated value. Small overtravel might cause the contacts to rattle due to vibration and impact, or may result in defective contact.


## 4. Environment

- Do not use the product in an environment where the cover may directly come into contact with any strong volatile solvent.
- Do not use the switch in an environment where strong acid or alkali is directly splashed onto it.


## 6. Other cautions

- Do not apply a lubricant to the sliding part of the actuator or any other component. Application of an inappropriate lubricant may degrade sliding performance or impair the protective structure.
- Remove any foreign substances adhering to the sliding part. Dust or any other foreign substance attached to the sliding part may cause a malfunction.
- Check the actual load.

To increase reliability, confirm that the switch has no problems in actual use before using the switch.

Before use, thoroughly read the "Precautions for use" and "Precautions for handling" in the Technical Guide

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liMT SWITCHES
OPENNGGMECHANSM
LIMITSWTCHES
TECHNCALGUDE
IECHNC
LIMITSWITCHES
EXPLOSION-PROOF
SWTCHES
TECHNICAL GUIDEFOR
EXPLOSION-PROOF
SWITCHES
STANDARD
\(\square\) LS \(\square\)
SPATTER-GUARDED
\(\square\) LS \(\square \square\)
```

1LS-J7■■

1LS-J8 $\square \square$
1LS $\square$-J401
VCL-a
SL1-■L
SL1-■C

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[^0]:    UL/CSA/GB (CCC marking) approved products $\qquad$ UL/CSA(C-UL)approved products

[^1]:    Compatible with OMRON Smartclick connectors.
    Smartclick Smartclick is a registered trademark of OMRON Corporation. $^{\text {m }}$.

[^2]:    *Operating characteristics, O.F. and R.F. values were obtained at a standard roller lever length of 38.1 mm .

[^3]:    *1. The recommended tightening torque is 0.4 to $0.6 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$. If the connector is not tightened firmly, IP67 protection may be lost, or the connector may come loose. Tighten firmly by hand.

