

Snap Action Limit Switches — Types T-11 and T-12 (Continued)

Application (Continued)

such as limiting overtravel, normal stopping, door switches, or interlocking devices. The electrical contacts may be used to handle control circuits or indicating and alarm circuits.

The three types of operating heads make these switches adaptable to a wide variety of applications.

Operation

The limit switch provided with the pushbutton operator head is operated by mechanically depressing the pushbutton which extends through the operator head. This causes the movable contact to snap into a position which opens the normally closed contacts and closes the normally open contacts. The pushbutton rod provides a small amount of overtravel after the switch contacts operate. A mechanical stop within the switch prevents further movement of the pushbutton.

The contacts remain in the tripped position as long as the pushbutton is maintained depressed. When released, the action of a spring returns the pushbutton to its original position. This causes the contacts to snap back to their normal position.

The operation of the limit switch provided with the push-roller type of operating head is accomplished in the same manner as the pushbutton type.

The limit switch provided with the roller lever type of operator is operated by moving the lever through an arc of 35 degrees. This action causes the switch to trip. When the operating lever is released it will return to the free position, causing the switch contacts to reset.

The operation of the single pole and double pole limit switches is fundamentally the same, the difference between the two types being only the arrangement of the switch contacts.

Description

The type T-11 single pole limit switch consists of a common basic switch mechanism which is available in combination with any one of three different types of operating heads. The switch mechanism consists of a quick make and break device which actuates a movable electrical contact. The moveable contact normally closes the circuit between two stationary contacts, and when tripped, due to the action of the operating head, moves to a position to open the normally closed contact and close the circuit between two stationary normally open contacts. The mechanism is operated by a rod which extends through the end of the case to the operating head.

The stationary contacts are assembled to a mineral filled phenolic insulating block, provided with terminals at the front. This switch mechanism is mounted in a spraytight



TYPE T-12—DOUBLE POLE DOUBLE THROW LIMIT SWITCH
WITH ROLLER LEVER OPERATOR



TYPE T-12 — DOUBLE POLE, DOUBLE THROW LIMIT SWITCH
WITH ROLLER LEVER OPERATOR — OPEN VIEW.

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