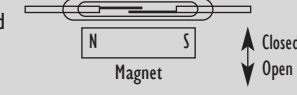




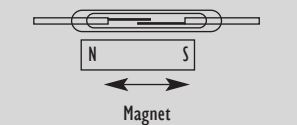
**Actuation of Reed Switches with a Permanent Magnet**  
(Examples of switching with the use of a moving magnet.)

**Direct Actuation:**

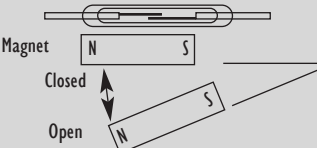
A magnet moved perpendicularly towards and away from a Reed Switch turns it off and on once.



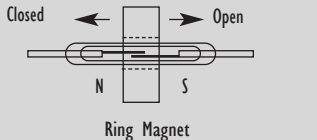
A magnet moved parallel to a Reed Switch operates it from one to three times.



A magnet swung towards and away from a Reed Switch operates it once.



A ring magnet moved parallel to a Reed Switch's axis operates it from one to three times.



**In General:**

For all Reed Switches the standard pull-in sensitivity is given in the table. Other pull-in sensitivities are available on request.

**Contact Form A**



**Contact Form B**



**Magnet Biasing Contact**

**Contact Form B or C**

**Normally Closed Contact (Form B)**

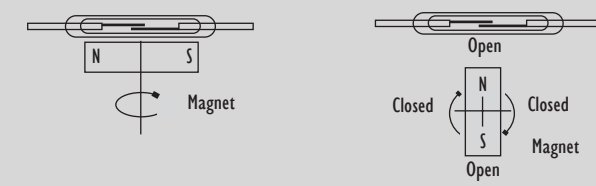


**Normally Open Contact (Form C)**



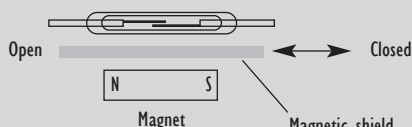
**Rotation:**

Examples of switching through rotational movement.



**Indirect Actuation: Shielding**

With the stationary arrangement of a Reed Switch and magnet, the contact Reeds are closed. Should the magnetic field be diverted away from the Reed Switch by a shield of ferro magnetic material placed between the switch and the magnet, the contacts will open. When the shield is removed, the contact Reeds become magnetically actuated and close.

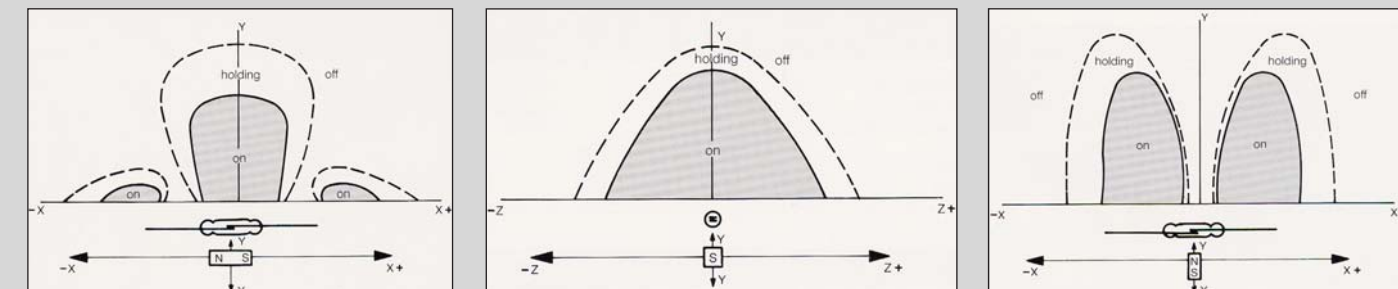


**Pull-in Sensitivity:**

The given pull-in sensitivity of the Reed Switch has a test equipment tolerance of ± 2 AT.

**Life Expectancy:**

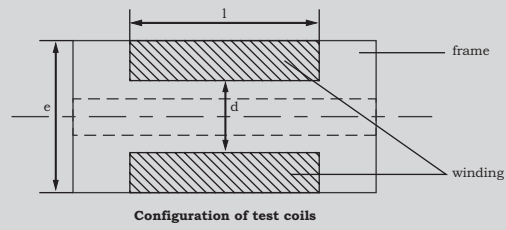
The life expectancy of a reed switch is dependent upon the load being switched. At maximum rated loads life expectancy is approximately 10<sup>6</sup> switching cycles. Lower load ratings can increase the life expectancy up to 5x10<sup>8</sup> operations. The mechanical life expectancy can reach at least 10<sup>9</sup> operations. Through the switching of inductive, capacitive, and lamp loads, the life expectancy is considerably reduced due to exceeding the specified maximum current.



All dimensions are nominal, in millimeters unless otherwise stated. If further information is required, individual datasheets are available on our websites, and on CD. As part of the groups policy of continued product improvement, specifications may change without notice. Our sales office will be pleased to help you with the latest information on our products.

**STANDARD TEST COILS FOR REED CONTACT UNITS**

Test Coil Type	EN119000 Test Coil nr.	Winding length l (mm)	Inside Coil Dia. Ø d (mm)	Outside Coil Dia. Ø e (mm)	Number of Turns	Nominal Cu-wire Diam. Ø (mm)	Nominal Resistance (Ohms)
0211	nr. 1	10	3.3	11	5000	0.063	600
0221	nr. 7	15	3.7	11	5000	0.071	450
0229	nr. 13	21	4.6	11	5000	0.071	500
0551	nr. 2	26	4.6	13	5000	0.08	550
1035	-	13	4.8	14	10000	0.063	2000
1500	nr. 21	48.2	7.3	14.2	10000	0.09	1000
1700	nr. 12	20.5	4.3	14	10000	0.08	1000
1800	nr. 14	23	5.5	15	10000	0.08	1000
-	nr. 16	25.4	7.6	12.1	10000	0.071	1500



The Comus International group of companies consists of:



Comus International  
454 Allwood Road  
Clifton  
New Jersey 07012  
U.S.A.

Tel: (1)973 - 777 - 6900  
Fax: (1)973 - 777 - 8405  
email: info@comus-intl.com  
internet: http://www.comus-intl.com



Comus International SARL  
Immeuble 'Les Juilliottes'  
31 Cours des Juilliottes  
F-94700 Maisons-Alfort  
France

Tel: +33 (0)1 43 96 86 10  
Fax: +33 (0)1 43 96 86 11  
email: info@comus.fr  
internet: http://www.comus.fr



Assemtech Europe Limited  
Unit 7, Rice Bridge Industrial Estate  
Thorpe - Le - Soken  
Essex  
New Jersey 07012  
U.S.A.  
England  
CO16 0HL  
Tel: +44 (0)1255 862236  
Fax: +44 (0)1255 862014  
email: sales@assemtech.co.uk  
internet: http://www.assemtech.co.uk



Switching Technologies Gunther  
B-9, B-10, & C-1 Special Economic Zone (MEPZ)  
Kadapperi  
Tambaram  
Chennai 600 045  
India  
Tel: +91 44 22628093  
Fax: +91 44 22628271  
email: stgtd@eth.net



Comus Belgium BVBA  
Overhaamlaan 40  
B-3700 Tongeren  
Belgium

Tel: +32 (0)12 390400  
Fax: +32 (0)12 235754  
email: info@comus.be  
internet: http://www.comus.be



Comus Electronics and Technologies  
India Private Limited  
No 26, Crescent Park Street  
T Nagar  
Chennai 600 017  
India  
Tel: +91 44 42127124  
Fax: +91 44 42127125  
email: venkatraman@comus-intl.com  
syed@comus-intl.com  
internet: http://www.comusindia.com

**Reed Switches**



**DESCRIPTION**

Reed Switches consist of two or three ferromagnetic blades (or reeds) hermetically sealed inside a glass envelope. The construction ensures protection from the external environment. Three types are available: Form A (normally open), Form B (normally closed), and Form C (changeover). Form B reed switches are obtained by two methods: By using the normally closed blade of a Form C switch, or, by using a Form A switch, and biasing the contacts closed using a small block magnet. The switch is then able to re-open by the use of another stronger external magnet of opposite polarity. Sensitivity of a reed switch is measured in ampere turns (A.T.) and it should be noted that lower switch (A.T.) ratings are more sensitive as they require less magnetic field strength to operate them. Various voltage and current switching levels are available and contact plating materials can be varied to accommodate specific types of load.

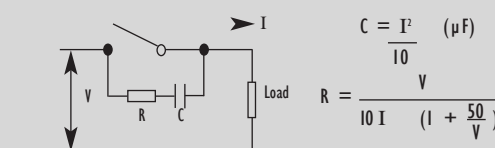
**OPERATION**

Reed switches are operated by a magnetic field, via a magnet or a current carrying coil. When the field is removed the switch reverts to its previous state. Operation by a magnet can be achieved in a large variety of ways, either moving the magnet toward and away from the reed either perpendicularly, or parallel to the glass. Reed switches are used in a variety of Comus Group products including Proximity Switches, Float Switches and Reed Relays. They are also available in moulded packages affording protection from damage and Surface Mount styles.

**CONTACT PROTECTION**

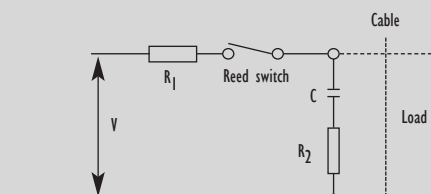
**Inductive Loads**

A reverse voltage is generated by stored energy in an inductive load when the reed contacts open. This voltage can reach very high levels and is capable of damaging the contacts. An RC network may be used as shown below to give protection.



**Capacitive Loads**

Unlike inductive loads, capacitive and lamp loads are prone to high inrush currents which can lead to faulty operation and even contact welding. When switching charged capacitors (including cable capacitance) a sudden unloading can occur, the intensity of which is determined by the capacity and length of the connecting leads to the switch. This inrush peak can be reduced by a series of resistors. The value is dependent on the particular application but should be as high as possible to ensure that the inrush current is within the allowable limits.

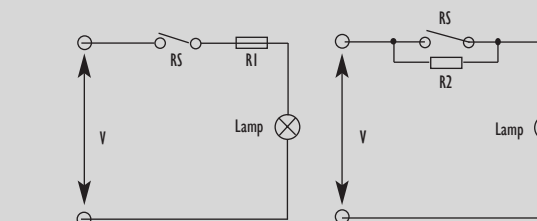


The above diagram illustrates a resistor/capacitor network for protecting a Reed Switch against high inrush currents. R<sub>1</sub> and/or R<sub>2</sub> are used depending upon circuit conditions.

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**Lamp Loads**

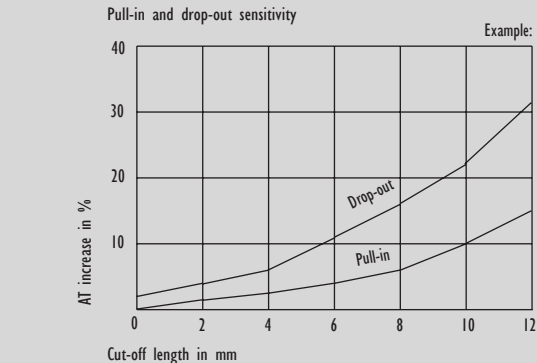
With lamp load applications it is important to note that cold lamp filaments have a resistance 10 times smaller than already glowing filaments. This means that when being turned on, the lamp filament experiences a current flow 10 times greater than when already glowing. This high inrush current can be reduced to an acceptable level through the use of a series of current-limiting resistors. Another possibility is the parallel switching of a resistor across the switch. This allows just enough current to flow to the filament to keep it warm, yet not enough to make it glow.



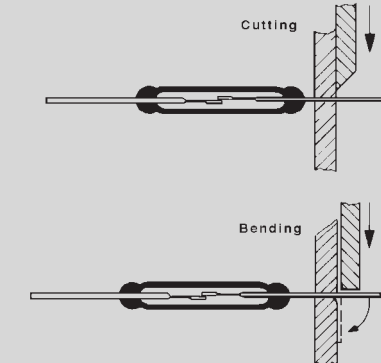
Lamp load with parallel or current limiting resistor across the switch

**Cutting and Bending:**

As the Reed Switch blades are part of the magnetic circuit of a Reed Switch shortening the leads results in increased pull-in and drop-out values.



When cutting or bending Reed Switches, it is important that the glass body should not be damaged. Therefore, the cutting or bending point should be no closer than 3mm(.118) to the glass body.



We also have a large network of worldwide agents. These can be seen on any of our websites, or on our company profile brochure.