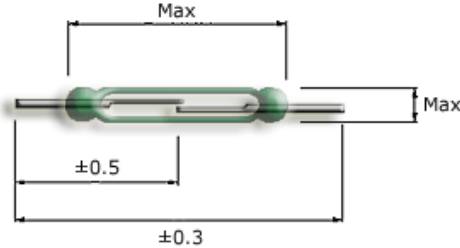
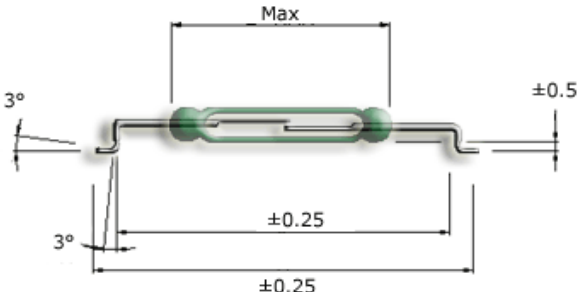
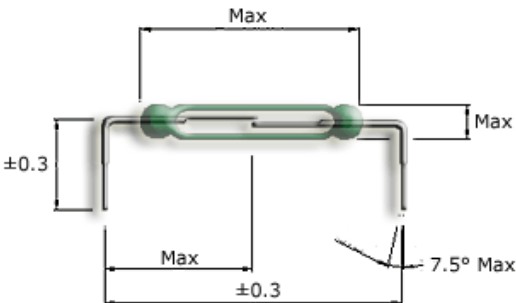
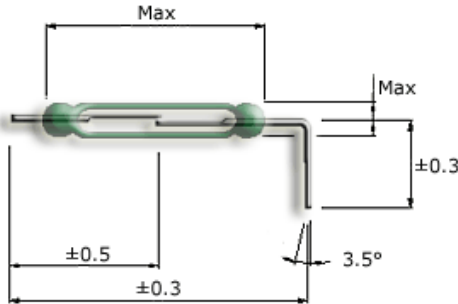


Reed Switch Lead Formations

Cropping, SMD, goal-post and L-formed

Modifying the leads of reed switches is a very delicate process and should be carried out by special tools which do not transfer shock into the contact or shift the sensitivity. We have the necessary tools to modify reed switches to the following formations, within the specified tolerances to suit different applications.

	<p>Cropped Reed Switch The leads are gripped just outside the glass seals to prevent shock from transferring to the contacts, and the unwanted leads are cropped in one swift motion. Cropped reed switches can be used for soldering longer wires for encapsulation in customized housings.</p>
	<p>SMD Reed Switch The leads are gripped just outside the glass seals, cropped to the required length, and then SMD formed. No flattening (which needs extra pressure that could damage the contacts) takes place as all reed switches are produced with flat leads. As a result, SMD formed reed switches have oriented internal blades for maximum in-group sensitivity. These devices are a cost effective solution to SMD reed sensors for applications without shock and vibration.</p>
	<p>Goal-post Reed Switch The leads are gripped just outside the glass seals to prevent shock from transferring to the contacts, cropped to the required length, and then goal post formed. Blades are always oriented perpendicular to the formed leads for maximum in-group sensitivity. These devices are a cost effective solution to PCB mountable reed sensors for applications with stable environmental conditions.</p>
	<p>L-Formed Reed Switch The leads are gripped just outside the glass seals to prevent shock from transferring to the contacts, cropped to the required length, and then L formed. This formation can be used for manufacturing welded and soldered assemblies.</p>

All dimensions in mm

Due to continual improvement, specifications are subject to change without notice

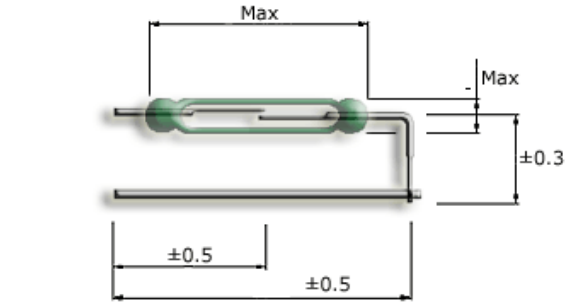
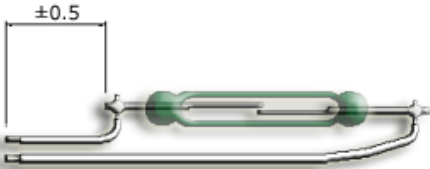
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Reed Switch Lead Formations

Soldered and Welded assemblies

Modifying the leads of reed switches is a very delicate process and should be carried out by special tools which do not transfer shock into the contact or shift the sensitivity. We have the necessary tools to modify reed switches to the following formations, within the specified tolerances to suit different applications.

	<p>Welded Reed Switch</p> <p>The leads are gripped just outside the glass seals to prevent shock from transferring to the contacts, cropped to the required length, and then L formed. The L formed assembly is welded to a non-magnetic wire and the final assembly is lead out plated for solderability after welding. These kinds of reed switches are suitable for vertical PCB mounting.</p>
 <p>Other tolerances same as cropped version</p>	<p>Soldered Reed Switch</p> <p>Cropped reed switches are soldered to stripped and tinned wires. These assemblies can be encapsulated in plastic housings. This assembly, with a thin layer of a flexible and resilient compound is a cost effective alternative to proximity sensors in cylindrical housings.</p>

All dimensions in mm

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8 October 2003

Restriction of Hazardous Substances

RoHS Compliance

In late 2002 the European Parliament approved two directives related to the reduction of electrical and electronic waste, namely the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) and Restriction of the use of certain Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directives. The WEEE Directive aims to regulate the reuse, recycling and recovery of waste electrical and electronic equipment; the ultimate goal is to prevent the disposal of this waste.

In the RoHS Directive, the use of the aforementioned substances in most electrical and electronic equipment will be banned or severely restricted. The RoHS Directive calls for the elimination of these substances from most electronic equipment starting 1 July 2006. Our products are SGS certified for the RoHS compliant levels of Lead, Mercury, Cadmium and Hexavalent Chromium.

End-of-Life Vehicle (ELV)

End-of-Life Vehicle (ELV) regulations set limits for the following substances:

Lead
Mercury
Cadmium
Hexavalent Chromium

Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS)

The Reduction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) regulations set limits for the following substances:

Lead
Mercury
Cadmium
Hexavalent Chromium
Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB)
Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDE)

To certify to the above compliances, these substances must not be intentionally added to the product AND cannot exceed the following maximum allowable levels as a trace substance:

0.1% (1,000 ppm) for: Lead*, Mercury, Hexavalent Chromium, PBB and PBDE

0.01% (100 ppm) for: Cadmium

*Lead as an alloying element in copper alloys is allowed up to 4.0% (40,000 ppm); in steel up to 0.35% (3,500 ppm) is allowed; in aluminum alloys up to 0.40% (4,000 ppm) is allowed. These requirements must be applied at the homogeneous material level. Since RoHS compliance is a stricter standard than ELV compliance, parts that are RoHS compliant are also ELV compliant.

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Reed Switch Usage Notes

Do's and Don'ts

Reed switches and reed sensors are delicate products. Handle with extra care. Cropping and forming of terminals will change the operate, release, and differential values.

✔ Do's

Use a flexible resin for potting or encapsulation, after protecting the seals with a resilient, shock absorbing compound like a silicone paste.

While **cropping or forming**, gripping of leads between the seal and the cropping or forming point is mandatory.

When switching inductive or capacitive loads, use **contact protection** circuits.

Ask for reed switches in an RAT group instead of an OAT group, when combining with magnets for making them normally closed contacts.

Ask for reed switches in an OAT group and specify a minimum hysteresis, when combining with magnets for making them latching contacts.

✘ Don'ts

Do not crop or form the leads less than 2 mm from the seals.

Do not use ferro-magnetic mounting parts, screws, or other ferro-magnetic devices nearby. This will affect the sensitivity (AT).

When manual soldering, do not subject to more than a 5 second dwell. This may cause damage to the seals, change sensitivity, and reduce solderability.

Do not drop. Dropping or subjection to shock will permanently damage the contact or alter the sensitivity (AT).

Switching voltage, switching current, and contact rating should not exceed maximum limits stated in specification sheets.

Do contact us for more information

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2 April 2003