## Anatomy of a Limit Switch

## NEMA Versus IEC Limit Switches

The primary difference between NEMA and IEC is the robustness of the switch AND it's cost. In many extreme applications, such as heavy machinery, foundries, or even mining, the performance of a NEMA limit switch is an absolute must. However, a NEMA limit switch is typically over twice the price of an IEC limit switch, and in many applications, such as material handling, or ASRS (automated storage and retrieval systems), an IEC limit switch will perform very well and will save you money. So remember, take a close look at your application needs and choose the
most cost effective limit switch for your needs.
How long does a limit switch last?
Limit switches are involved in physical contact applications that cause wear and tear on the switch. We recognize this concern and supply only the highest quality, longest lasting limit switches.
In addition, don't be fooled by specifications on the mechanical life of a limit switch. Typically, the electrical life of the contact block is the limiting factor in the overall life of a limit switch. Because of
this, we offer replacement contact blocks for as little as $\$ 4.25$. You shouldn't have to pay a lot to maintain your system.
(Note: The compact series and the Eaton NEMA limit switches have non-replaceable contacts blocks)
In evaluating the specification, you will find that the AutomationDirect limit switch has an astounding mechanical life of 30 million operations, while the electrical life is an incredible 5 million operations. Compare this to some competitors' specifications and you'll see the AutomationDirect advantage.


IEC model shown. Features of the other limit switch series may vary.

## Limit Switches Selection Guide



| Series | F25 Series | ABM Series | ABP Series |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description | Eaton NEMA Limit Switches | Heavy duty IEC | Double-insulated, non-metallic IEC |
| Material | Die-Cast Zinc Alloy | Aluminum | PBT (plastic) |
| Degree of Protection (IEC529) | IEC IP67 | IEC IP66 | IEC IP65 |
| Maximum Switching Frequency | 8000 operations per hour | Contact blocks: all two cycles per second | Contact blocks: all two cycles per second |
| Mechanical Service Life | Side rotary: 13 million operations minimum Side and Top Push: 10 million operations minimum <br> Wobble: 10 million operations minimum | 25 million cycles | 25 million cycles |
| Contact Configuration | SPDT, DPDT snap-acting | One snap-action set of N.O. / N.C. contacts. (Optional contact blocks with other configurations are available) | One snap-action set of N.O. / N.C. contacts. (Optional contact blocks with other configurations are available) |
| Conduit Opening | $1 / 2$ in NPT | One and three cable holes, PG 13.5 or 1/2 NPT | One cable hole, PG 13.5 or 1/2 NPT |
| Connection | AWG \#12 through \#18 AWG wire | $2 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (AWG14) to $2 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (AWG 18) | $2 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (AWG14) to $2 \times 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (AWG 18) |
| Agency Approvals | F25Axx versions are CE-approved; All versions cULus. | CE markings for applicable CE Directives UL certified (UL508), File E191072. RoHS | CE markings for applicable CE Directives UL certified (UL508), File E191072. RoHS |



| Series | AAP Series | AEM Series | Precision Series |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description | Double-insulated, non-metallic mini-DIN IEC | Compact 25mm mount | Precision touch |
| Material | PBT (plastic) | Zinc Alloy | Stainless Steel |
| Degree of Protection (IEC529) | IEC IP65 | IEC IP67 | IEC IP40 to IP67, depending on model |
| Maximum Switching <br> Frequency | Contact blocks: all two cycles per second | Contact blocks: all one cycle per second |  |
| Mechanical Service Life | 25 million cycles | 5 million or 10 million cycles, <br> depending on model | 1 million to 10 million cycles, |
| depending on model |  |  |  |

