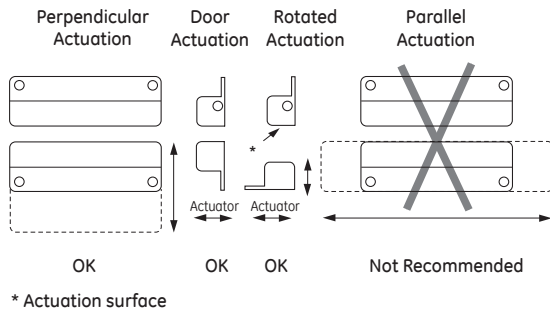


# Series 100 Interlock Switches

## Installation Instructions

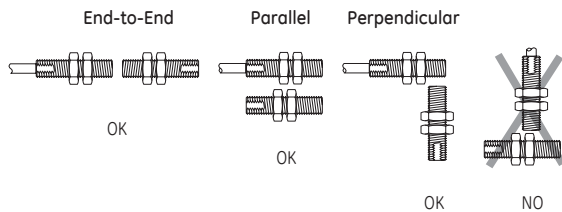
### Surface Mounting Configurations

Figure 1



### Barrel Switch Mounting Configurations

Figure 2



### Installation

#### Mounting Instructions

1. Select a mounting location where the switch and actuator can be installed with their labels reading in the same direction.
2. Mount the switch on the stationary frame of the machine and the actuator the moveable guard, door, or gate.  
Switches Models 125, 126, 128C & 129: Slightly over-drill holes for easy insertion. The switch and actuator should easily slide or screw into the predrilled holes – DO NOT force or hammer. This may damage switch.
3. For best protection against operator defeat, mount with non-removable screws, bolts, or nuts. (See accessories)
4. The switch and actuator must be mounted so that the actuator moves in one of the approved directions ( Figure 1 and Figure 2).
5. Parallel actuation is NOT recommended except for barrel type switches. An on/off/on double actuation signal may result when the magnet passes by the switch.
6. When mounting on a hinged gate or door, mount the switch and actuator at least 6" away from the hinges so a more face to face approach is achieved.
7. The actuator can be mounted at a 90° rotation.
8. Keep the switch and actuator within the listed sense range (see specific switch electrical specifications).
9. Mounting on a ferrous (steel) material will reduce the sense range a minimum of 50%. A 1/4" nonferrous (plastic or aluminum) spacer installed under the actuator and switch will restore most of the lost gap.
10. When mounting a metal switch to an ungrounded machine, connect the ground lead to one of the switch mounting screws.

**CAUTION** — Particular care must be taken to determine the actual load of the switch circuit.

1. Surges from coils, motors, contactors, solenoids and tungsten filaments must be considered.
2. Transient protection, such as back-to-back zener diodes (Transorb) or an RC network, is recommended for such loads to ensure that maximum ratings of the switch are not exceeded.
3. Line capacitance and load capacitance must be considered. An in-line resistor can be added to limit the inrush current.
4. The resistor can only be added in series with the last wire just before the load.
5. The voltage drop and the power rating of the resistor must be considered.

$$\text{Voltage drop} = I \cdot R$$

$$\text{Watts} = I^2 \cdot R$$

( I = maximum continuous current of the load)